"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly overcast today; Friday fair; strong northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,481. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

RAILROADS UNITED IN GENERAL ATTACK ON THE 8-HOUR ACT

New York Central, Pennsylvania, Erie, and Many Others Now Seek Injunctions.

HOPE FOR DECISION BY JAN. 1

Ask Courts to Say if Law Is Constitutional, and, if So, to Construe Its Meaning.

GOVERNMENT PLANS FIGHT

Special Counsel Employed — Congress Expected to Act — No New Strike, Says Carter.

The railroads of the United States have begun in earnest their fight to wipe the Adamson eight-hour law off the statute books, and the Federal Department of Justice has perfected an organization to meet in court the legal forces of the transportation companies.

Large railway systems in various parts of the country filed injunction suits in the Federal courts yesterday, using in their actions identical avenues of attack upon the constitutionality of the law as passed by Congress at the instigation of President Wilson to avert a national railway strike called by the four big railway brotherhoods to take place the first of last September.

Suits attacking the law were filed last week by these roads: Union Pacific, Santa Fé, St. Paul, Rock Island, Chicago & Eastern, Chicago & Great Western, Burlington, Louisville & Nashville, Missouri Pacific, and the Illinois Central. Suits were brought yesterday by several large Eastern roads and by the Hill systems.

It is considered probable that one or more eight-hour suits, as test cases, will be rushed through the lower courts and to the United States Supreme Court so that there may be a decision by Jan. 1, the date set for the law to become effective.

Fear Other Workers.

The railroads have estimated that it would cost them $50,000,000 a year to give the members of the four brotherhoods the eight-hour day, and they are by no means assured that other workers, such as telegraphers and switchmen, will not try to come in under its benefits, thus increasing the cost still further.

Some of the brotherhood officials had asserted that, if the railroads were successful in obtaining injunctions against the law going into effect on the first of the year, there would be a national railroad strike, but W. S. Carter, President of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, declared in a statement issued in Peoria, Ill., yesterday that this was not true. As sustaining this contention it was recalled that A. B. Garretson, head of the conductors, said at the close of the negotiations in Washington in September that the strike power held by the brotherhood committee at that time had ceased to exist, and that there could not be a strike until another vote had been taken.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said in Baltimore last night that the law would go into effect on Jan. 1, "injunctions or no injunctions."

Eastern Roads Enter Fight.

The Eastern railroads that got into the fight yesterday were the New York Central, the Erie, and the Pennsylvania, all of which filed suits asking that the law be declared unconstitutional and that an injunction be issued restraining the Federal authorities or members of the brotherhoods from instituting proceedings against the railroads for not putting the law into effect. Suits also were filed by the Northern Pacific Railway, the Great Northern Railway, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. The New York, New Haven & Hartford will file its suits today or tomorrow.

The New York Central and Erie suits were brought in the local Federal district court—the Central suit at 3 o'clock and the Erie suit an hour and a half later. The complaints were similar in form and based on a plan of legal attack which, with minor modifications, will be used in all the several hundred suits to be brought.

On the formal application of former Judge Walter C. Noyes, for the New York Central, and George F. Brownell, for the Erie, Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer last night signed orders directing United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall and the other defendants to appear and show cause why the injunctions asked by the railroads should not be granted. To give Mr. Marshall time to confer with the Department of Justice heads the order was made returnable on Dec. 2 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The New York Central's case was prepared under the direction of Vice President Albert H. Harris and was filed in the name of Alexander H. Lymah, as solicitor for the complainant. The complaint filled 254 pages. The Adamson law provides that eight hours shall be deemed the measure of a day's work for railroad workers for purposes of reckoning time and wages, and that wages shall not be reduced below the present day's standard.

Twelve Bases of Attack.

The bill of complaint sets forth twelve counts on which it alleges the law is unconstitutional and void. They are:

1. It provides that wages shall not be reduced below the present standard day's wages, whereas there is no standard day's wage, because of each road having varying schedules for different work. The com-

Continued on Page 4.

AIKEN—AUGUSTA—ASHEVILLE
Lv. New York Daily 1:05 P. M. via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Pullman and sleeping cars. [illegible] Through cars [illegible] Washington. New York Office, 264 Fifth Avenue. Adv.

Women to Drive Cars and Take Baggage in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Motorwomen on the Paris street railways will soon be a reality. Prefect of Police Laurent has issued an order authorizing the employment of women. They will first undergo training and then be placed on lines in the city where traffic is lightest.

This is only one of a number of steps necessitated by the war for the employment of woman labor. Women are now also replacing baggage men at some of the railroad stations, notably the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean station. Although the luggage of the travelers they are compelled to carry sometimes is exceedingly heavy the women are fulfilling their duties uncomplainingly.

CHARGES CROCKER HID HARMONY PLEA

Old Guard Suppressed Willcox Proposal, Says Rowell, So California Was Lost.

ANTAGONIZED BULL MOOSE

But for That Hughes Would Be President-Elect—Part of Statement Mystifies Willcox.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Soon after Francis V. Keesling, who was Republican State Chairman when Charles E. Hughes visited California, returned from Southern California today and said he had no comment to make on the charge of the Progressives that the Old Guard was responsible for Hughes's defeat in this State, Chester H. Rowell, Progressive leader and now Chairman of the Republican State Committee, issued a statement charging that Keesling and William H. Crocker, Republican National Committeeman, suppressed the advice and demands of Hughes's national advisers. This charge followed renewed rumors that Theodore Roosevelt and George W. Perkins intended to snub Hiram W. Johnson in any plans for 1920 because of Hughes's defeat.

"If the advice and practically the demands of the national managers of Mr. Hughes's campaign," said Mr. Rowell, "had not been defied and suppressed by those temporarily in charge of it in California, Mr. Hughes would now be, beyond question, President-elect of the United States."

Chairman Rowell went into details regarding the news dispatches from New York that National Chairman Willcox had said that it was untrue that Governor Hughes ever had declined to meet Governor Johnson, that he had not been reliably informed that Governor Johnson had refused to meet Mr. Hughes, and that he was not going to criticise Governor Johnson or anybody else until he got all the facts.

Not a Matter of Amenities.

"I doubt seriously if Mr. Willcox made any such statement," said Mr. Rowell. "At any rate, it is not important either way. The important thing is that it shall be understood both in California and in the East that the issue is not and never was one of mere exchange of personal courtesies as between Governor Johnson and Mr. Hughes. Both these men are gentlemen, and it may be taken for granted that there could have been no intentional violation of the personal amenities by either of them. Even if there had been, it would have had none but a personal importance and would be no part of any public issue.

"The whole question was one of presenting Mr. Hughes in an attitude of right or wrong relationship to Western Progressivism, and all of the minor incidents and details are of significance only to whatever extent they became symbolic of this situation. It was perfectly understood by both parties to the controversy at the time. Neither side was concerned either to demand or to deny any merely personal courtesies toward Governor Johnson. But Mr. Crocker, and especially Mr. Keesling, insisted, even to the extent of defying National Chairman Willcox and of threatening to defy Mr. Hughes himself, that they would prevent any recognition of Governor Johnson personally or of the Progressives as such which could be susceptible to the suspicion of apparent neutrality as between Governor Johnson and Mr. Booth, or which could open Mr. Hughes to the imputation of permitting the Republican Party to be Progressivized, even by the vote of the majority of its members.

"The result of their efforts in this policy was that they succeeded in presenting to the people of California the picture of Mr. Hughes which they had desired, and all our assurances that the picture was a false one did not succeed in removing this impression from the minds of all the people. Many persons refused to accept our assurances as against what they regarded as an ocular demonstration to the contrary.

Fatal Game of Symbolism.

"Mr. Crocker and Mr. Keesling played the game of symbolism with fatal success. The telegrams from Chairman Willcox, which gradually come to light, indicate that the fault was not with him but with the California committee. His telegram to Mr. Crocker demanding recognition for Progressives in the management of the Hughes meeting was not merely ignored, but suppressed, and its existence was only learned through other channels after it was too late to accomplish anything by it. His telegram requesting that the whole arrangements be suspended until the matter could be taken up by personal consultation by Mr. Crocker and myself, together with Mr. Hughes, in Portland was not only suppressed but denied, and its existence was not revealed until within the last two or three days."

In reply to this statement Mr. Keesling

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ATLANTA, NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, AND TEXAS.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY via Washington best way. Pullman and sleeping car service. Through trains [illegible] New York Office, 264 Fifth Avenue. Adv.

GERMAN ATTACKS PUSH BACK FRENCH ON SOMME FRONT

Teutons Score Small Gains After Terrific Fighting Near Saillisel and Pressoire.

BATTLE RAGES ALL DAY

Paris Says Assailants' Successes Were Won at Cost of Very Heavy Losses.

BRITISH ARE DIGGING IN

London Reports Total of 5,678 Prisoners Since Monday — Berlin Admits a Setback There.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The French front, both north and south of the Somme, was subjected to unusually heavy attacks today, and the Germans gained small successes at the price of heavy losses.

North of the Saint Pierre Vaast Wood the French troops, after capturing the village of Saillisel, pushed on to the east, and thus provoked a strong counterattack. The Germans assaulted the French lines from the region of Les Boeufs to Bouchavesnes, gaining a foothold in the northern corner and the western outskirts of the woods mentioned. Elsewhere the French fire broke down their attacks.

South of the Somme the German counterattack was even more severe. After a bombardment lasting for two days in the region of Ablaincourt and Pressoire the Germans launched a counteroffensive early this morning. The French artillery and machine gun fire wrought terrible havoc in the ranks of the attackers, but in spite of this the Germans gained a foothold in the western part of the village of Pressoire.

Later in the day the Germans renewed their violent attacks in this region, but with little further success. They were able, however, to improve their positions in Pressoire, making some progress there. Elsewhere they were driven back to their trenches.

The British official bulletin this evening speaks of a further advance north of the Ancre, but gives no details. Sir Douglas Haig is occupied principally with consolidating the new positions on both sides of the stream. The total number of prisoners captured since the attack began on Monday morning is 5,678.

The night report from Paris follows.

On the Somme front the battle continued with violence the whole day. The enemy made a strong effort with considerable effectiveness at the same time north and south of the river. The resistance of our troops held back the assaults of their adversaries, who were able to obtain only limited advantages at the price of very heavy losses.

North of the Somme an attack was launched, after an intense bombardment, against our positions from Les Boeufs to the south of Bouchavesnes. The enemy succeeded in gaining a foothold in our advanced elements in the northern corner and western outskirts of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. Everywhere else our machine gun fire and barrage fire checked the attempts of the enemy.

South of the river the Germans renewed their attacks in the course of the afternoon on the front of Ablaincourt and the Chaulnes Wood. The struggle, carried on with obstinacy, ended in the repulse of the Germans, who were obliged to return to their trenches after sanguinary losses, except in the eastern part of the village of Pressoire, where they were able to make progress.

There was an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

The French afternoon statement reads:

"North of the Somme we have made progress to the north of the wood of St. Pierre Vaast. The activity of the artillery was fairly spirited last night in the region of Saillisel.

To the south of the Somme the bombardment, which has been going on for two days in the region of Ablaincourt and Pressoire, took on last night great intensity and was followed this morning by a German counter offensive, in which large forces took part, directed upon the positions taken by us on the 7th of November. From the Ablaincourt sugar works as far as the wood of Chaulnes the attacks were delivered with ferocity, beginning at 6 o'clock in the morning. In spite of the extent of the attack and the use of large quantities of flaming liquids, together with tear-producing shells, the enemy was subjected to a sanguinary check.

To the south of the sugar works, opposite Ablaincourt and Pressoire, as well as in the wood off to the south of Pressoire, French artillery and French machine guns broke the waves of the enemy's assaults. The Germans suffered heavy losses. Only some detachments of the enemy were able to reach a group of houses to the east of Pressoire. A tentative attack by the enemy, delivered on Pressoire at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was driven back with hand grenades. This entire region is still under bombardment, but the shell-fire has been sufficiently countered by the French.

To the east of Rheims a surprise attack by German forces upon one of our minor positions in front of Fresnes resulted in failure.

British Make Further Progress.

The bulletin from British General Headquarters issued tonight follows:

During the day we further advanced our front north of the Ancre.

The prisoners taken since Monday morning have reached a total of 5,678.

The troops employed have shown conspicuous skill, dash, and tenacity. Our success was not won without a hard struggle, as the enemy resisted strongly, and as conditions of the ground greatly increased the difficulty of attack. Our losses, considering the extent of our gains, have not been high. One division advanced a mile and took over a thousand prisoners at the expense of 480 casualties.

South of the Ancre we established the positions won yesterday east of Butte de Warlencourt. The enemy, massing at one point for a counter-attack, was dispersed by our artillery fire.

Yesterday our aeroplanes did much useful work. Last night they made successful bombing attacks on an enemy aerodrome, railway lines, stations, and rolling stock.

The British afternoon report says:

During the night we secured the

Continued on Page 2.

Perkins Asks Whitman to Take Lead in Curbing the High Cost of Living

George W. Perkins, Chairman of Mayor Mitchel's Food Supply Commission, sent a letter yesterday to Governor Whitman, in which he said:

"I see by the morning papers that President Wilson, in speaking to the convention of the National Grange in Washington yesterday puts the high cost of living up to the farmers, and rather blames them for not producing larger crops, saying that the way to bring down the cost of living is to increase the products of the farms.

"Mr. Wilson's way of meeting the high cost of living is quite in keeping with the way he meets every issue, viz.: by side-stepping it or shifting the responsibility to some one else.

"The cost of living has been steadily increasing for a number of years. Of course to increase our output and the quality of it is very desirable, and I know of no class of citizens who have tried harder to do this than the farmers themselves, but both farmers and consumers know that the high cost of living is not entirely due to the fact that we have failed to raise enough food. The fundamental trouble is that we have not at Washington or Albany or New York City, or anywhere else, the right kind of market departments, whose business it is to study the question of food supply, food distribution, and food consumption in an intelligent, business-like manner, and bring about such reforms in the methods of food distribution as would bring about beneficial results to both the producer and consumer. Until such market departments are established the high cost of living is going to be an ever-burning question.

"The cost of table living is reaching a point where it is almost unbearable. This is particularly true in the case of the people who work on salaries—such people as teachers, professors, and clerks in stores, banks, corporations, &c., for the income of these people has increased very little, if any, while their outgo for the actual necessities of life has increased very much.

"From time to time the State and city have created departments whose business it is to look after the people's interests in the matter of transportation, education, health, &c. All these departments, to a greater or lesser degree, head up to one centralized board or commission, whose sole responsibility it is to look after the particular activities intrusted to its care. But in the matter of markets and all that has to do with supplying us with our foods, chaos reigns. Here in New York City this market business is split up into almost as many parts as there are city departments. The Controller, the Dock Commissioner, the Board of Aldermen, the Borough President, the Superintendent of Markets, the Department of Health, the Bureau of Weights and Measures—each has a finger in it, with no one wholly responsible or knowing what the other department is doing. The result is the usual one, viz., what is everybody's business is nobody's business.

"We have in this State two Public Service Commissions to look after the public's interests in the matter of transportation, and yet statistics show that only about 10 per cent. of the average man's income goes for transportation, while something like 40 per cent. of his income goes for food.

"Until we change all this, until we secure from the Federal Government, the State and the city, market departments that are departments in a real potential sense, we will never be able, no matter what the size of our crops or how hard the farmers work, to substantially change the present extremely unsatisfactory condition and give to the people the quantity and quality of food they should have at prices that are proper.

"As the Chairman of Mayor Mitchel's Food Supply Committee, I have given this matter a great deal of study and sincerely believe there is no question that demands more immediate and intelligent attention. Cannot the great State of New York be the pioneer in this matter, and afford to the people of this State the relief that will come from prompt and intelligent action along the lines indicated?"

LANSING MAY ASK GREY TO EXPLAIN

Washington Likely to Demand Particulars About 'Breaches of Neutrality.'

CAN'T LET HIS CHARGES PASS

Administration Believes That Britain Welcomes Further Discussion of the Blacklist Controversy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are carefully scrutinizing the text of Viscount Grey's response on behalf of the British Government to the American note of complaint of last July against the application of the British trading with the enemy blacklist to certain firms domiciled in the United States.

A reply will be made by the American Government to the British Government's justification of its action in forbidding British subjects to trade with specified persons or firms in this and other neutral countries on account of the latter's alleged dealings with the Central Powers, but it is now pretty thoroughly established that in the next American note it will not be contended that this blacklisting of American firms involved any violation of international law.

It is conceded here that the legal defense made by Viscount Grey is unassailable, but there are intimations that in the American response it will be urged on grounds of international comity that the operation of the British blacklist should not be enforced so as to prevent firms in the United States, covered by the blacklist, from dealing with other neutral firms.

The note of Viscount Grey opens the door for further discussion in several respects and is interpreted in some quarters as embracing an invitation for this Government to discuss the question of alleged flaws in the enforcement of American neutrality.

It is possible that this Government may ask the British Government to particularize in its allegation that the United States Government has failed to prevent certain alleged violations of neutrality.

In the note of Viscount Grey it is alleged that German houses abroad have in many cases been used as "an integral part of an organization deliberately conceived and planned as an engine for the furtherance of German political and military ambitions," and that German business establishments in foreign countries have been not merely centres of German trade, but active agents for the dissemination of German "political and social influence and for the purpose of espionage."

It was pointed out today that Viscount Grey's assertion that no adequate action had been taken by the United States Government to suppress "breaches of neutrality" of a "particularly criminal kind" is a reflection of intimations made in other prominent British quarters that flaws existed in United States neutrality. If this feature of Viscount Grey's note is allowed to go unchallenged, it was suggested today that the silence of the United States officials on this subject might be construed as a tacit admission that this Government had failed in its duty.

There have been intimations in some responsible quarters recently, and it has been reiterated in diplomatic circles in Washington, that perhaps the British Government, after the war, may present claims to the United States based on alleged violations of neutrality as an offset for claims presented by this Government to the British Government after the war for alleged restraints on the rights of American commerce.

More recently it was intimated by Baron Beresford in the British House of Lords that the action of American warships in rescuing passengers from vessels sunk by the German submarine U-53 off the New England Coast did not appear to him to be within the bounds of neutrality. In making this statement Baron Beresford said that he thought the British were bound to take notice of this.

THINKS NOTE CONVINCING.

London Times Believes That We Will Accept Grey's Argument.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Times, commenting on Viscount Grey's note to the United States in regard to the British blacklist, says:

"The reasoning of this convincing document must satisfy the Government

Continued on Page 4.

LANSING'S ACTION PLEASES BELGIANS

Officials in London See Hope in His Representations to Berlin in Behalf of Exiles.

AMERICA ASKED TO PROTEST

Secretary of State Emphasizes the Informal Nature of His Message to Our Charge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Belgian officials in London have refused to make for publication any comment on the Washington dispatches dealing with the representations made by the American Government to Berlin in behalf of deported residents of Belgium. Privately, however, the utmost satisfaction is expressed at the news. Something has been done, they say, and hopes are entertained that the present steps will be followed by more decided action.

The Daily Chronicle gives prominence to a dispatch from its New York correspondent on the subject of the American indignation over the Belgian deportations and President Wilson's inquiry in Berlin. The correspondent says:

"President Wilson is now very much awake, and Germany will outrage American sentiment only at her imminent peril. Germany may have been long in realizing that President Wilson's patience, while wonderfully enduring, breaks before an insult or injustice to the nation and is liable to be followed by a diplomatic disturbance very ill omened for the nation provoking it.

"I am strongly of the opinion that a crisis is imminent. The American horror at Germany's wholesale enslavement of her Belgium victims provokes muttered curses rather than vehement denunciation, but there are fires of righteous wrathfulness that at the breath of an appeal by the President would burst into consuming flames."

The London papers today print a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, which says:

"General von Bissing, Governor-General of Belgium, who is in Berlin, when interviewed by the Berlin correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, tried to explain the deportation of Belgians into Germany by unearthing the repeatedly contradicted story that the British alone are to blame for the impoverishment of the Belgian population by cutting off all raw material and supplies and by prohibiting the export of produce. Von Bissing, according to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which publishes the interview, disclosed the fact that the Rhine province and Westphalia will be the main centres for the employment of the deported Belgians, and that up to the present about 3,000 have been sent to Germany. These, he remarked, cheerfully started on their journey."

From the most authoritative Belgian source in London THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today obtained the following statement:

"Von Bissing follows the lead set recently in an inspired article in the Lokal-Anzeiger, which was republished in THE NEW YORK TIMES, but only to a certain extent. He says that in order to remedy conditions which were becoming increasingly unbearable orders were issued for the purpose of inducing unemployed Belgian workingmen to go to Germany voluntarily and to enforce the removal of those who refused to work. The Lokal-Anzeiger denied that the Governor General intended to oblige any Belgian to work for Germany or punish him if he refused to do so. How shall we reconcile this with von Bissing's admission of orders having been given to enforce the removal of those who refused to work and with the fact that deportations to Westphalia have been made?"

"As a matter of fact the statements of both von Bissing and the Lokal Anzeiger are in contradiction with all the news we have received from occupied Belgium. If anything were necessary to confirm our belief that the German authorities are endeavoring to reduce to a state of slavery Belgium's patriotic workingmen it would be the efforts made by the Lokal Anzeiger to justify such a measure, as it were, beforehand. According to that paper,

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FOOD CONTROLLER IN ENGLAND; LABOR DICTATOR IN BERLIN

British and Teutons Prepare to Mass Their Resources for Fight to a Finish.

GERMANS APPOINT GROENER

Ex-Railway Chief Will Impose Compulsory Service Upon 80,000,000 Persons.

SENSATION IN THE COMMONS

Runciman Announces Drastic Steps to be Taken—Ticket System, If They Fail.

From a Staff Correspondent.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 15, (via Sayville.)—All Germany today still echoes and for some time will continue to ring with after effects of the sudden announcement of proposed introduction of compulsory, nonmilitary service which will practically complete the gradual metamorphosis of the German Empire into a twentieth century super-spartan State "for fighting only" and for fighting on indefinitely.

Never before had there been so much peace talk and speculation as in the last two weeks in Germany or such intensive and extensive preparations for continuing to wage the war on a Titanic scale that will transcend anything yet seen. "In time of peace talk prepare for war to the finish" is the Hindenburg-Ludendorff idea which has aroused Germany to a pitch of patriotism as nothing else has done since mobilization and the beginning of the war, the principal difference being that the German people are now acting with quiet determination instead of the previous fervent enthusiasm.

Simultaneously with the hope of peace engendered by rhetorical preachers and German statesmen, the German people suddenly glimpse a very substantial vision of von Hindenburg calling for new millions for the armies and for industry, and Ludendorff calling for double and treble the output of ammunition, cannon and other war material, the Hindenburg-Ludendorff combination—crowned with virtually dictatorial powers and enjoying the blind faith of the whole nation—offering a far-reaching reorganization of social and economic resources, and the organization of the "home army," to be commanded directly by Hindenburg and Ludendorff, by Major Gen. Groener, former chief of military railways, and recognized today as Germany's greatest organizing genius.

Groener's Powers Extensive.

The new "organizer of victory" will have powers such as seldom are wielded by any one man, including supreme control of all German industries and economic resources directly or indirectly affecting prosecution of the war to a victorious finish. He will oversee control and disposition of the potential energies of all the 80,000,000 of Germans behind the front who are not needed for the fighting arm.

Groener is known as an up-to-date exponent of American corporation methods and a former official of bureaucratic Europe. It has been intimated already that he will banish all bureaucrats and red tape from his new War Office. He regards the task which von Hindenburg has intrusted to him as a business enterprise on a grand scale, having Germany's victory in the world war as its sole object.

As President of this new military corporation, which generally is an arms, ammunition, and war material trust, Groener will have under him the following subsidiaries: The former factory division of the War Ministry, comprising all Government owned or operated manufacturing plants; the former arms and ammunition production division of the War Ministry; the new war industry division, which has charge of the building and operating of plants for manufacturing of war materials, and of the task of increasing the output and efficiency of existing plants; the normal raw material division of the War Ministry; the division for substitute materials; the war labor division, charged with drafting workers and distributing materials for war industries; the division of exports and imports, and the division to deal with questions of national economy.

To cut out red tape, Groener will have personal representatives in the form of general managers in every province, with their offices at the seat of the several general-commandos, to control and regulate the war industries of each army corps district, with special industrial viceroys for the Rhenisch and Luxemburg industrial sections.

There will be liable to compulsory home service at the disposition of the War Office, it is understood, all men of military age who are unfit to bear arms; also all males of non-military age. This method is expected to tap a vast reservoir of potential energy which has not been employed heretofore for successful prosecution of the war. At the same time hundreds of thousands of able-bodied workmen will be released for military service by the substitution in their places of men past military age or physically unfit for service at the front.

Women Indirectly Affected.

Compulsory "civil service," as it is called here, will not be extended directly to women, but indirectly they too will be affected, and it is certain that every effort will be made to enlist the potential energies of the women of Germany in the war industries, thus also releasing more men for the battle front.

A feature which is being emphasized here is the democracy of the new measure. Men will be drafted for compulsory service behind the front regardless of social or financial distinctions, and no visible caste lines will be drawn in the matter of women workers. The guiding principle is to be the placing of every man and woman in the job for which he or she is best fitted, and where the

Continued on Page 2.

Six More Ships, Three Neutral, Sunk By German U-Boats

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The sinking of the Swedish steamship Astrid, formerly the pleasure steamer Saga, by a German submarine is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm. The Astrid was on her way from Stockholm to Finland. Her crew was saved.

Lloyd's reports the sinking of the Danish steamship Ragnar, 2,123 gross tons; the British steamship Polpedn, and the Spanish steamer Olzmendi, of 2,092 tons. Twenty-four members of the latter vessel's crew were landed.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The British steamer Sarah Radcliffe, of 3,333 tons gross, has been sunk by a hostile submarine, which torpedoed and bombarded her, according to a semi-official announcement today. The steamer sank after twelve shots had been fired at her, according to this account, her crew of twenty-eight men being rescued by the Norwegian steamer Hudin.

The sloop St. Nicholas of Granville was sunk on Monday by a submarine, the announcement adds. Her crew of nine men was saved.

CONGRESS MAY OMIT HOLIDAY RECESS

Leaders Want to Complete Wilson's Program in Remaining Three Months of Session.

STILL CLAIM NEXT HOUSE

But Returns Continue to Show a Republican Plurality of Five—Leaders Consult President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Colonel E. M. House of New York, unofficial political adviser of President Wilson, spent last night and today at the White House as the President's guest and returned to New York this evening. Tomorrow Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will be here to discuss party matters with the President. While the Administration has ceased to worry over the situation in California and is going about its business in supreme confidence that President Wilson is assured of another four years of office, the matter of controlling the House looms big on the political horizon. It is realized that with the House in Republican hands, it may not be possible to carry out all the remaining features of President Wilson's legislative program, and the Administration is confronted with the necessity of considering ways and means of procedure in the three months of Democratic supremacy in both branches of Congress.

Speaker Clark called on the President today, and while he was at the executive offices said that he thought it would be necessary to have no Christmas recess of Congress in order to complete the legislative program before March 4, when the legislative session will end. The Speaker would not admit that the Republicans had wrested House control from the Democrats. He clung to the opinion that his party would have a majority of about three votes, sufficient to re-elect him to the Speakership. In this view, however, he is not in accord with most persons here, who believe, from the returns so far received, that the Republicans will have a majority of at least five and will elect a Speaker and control the appointment of committees.

Representative John J. Fitzgerald of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, another White House caller, also favored doing away with the Christmas holidays. If the holiday practice were followed, he said, it would be impossible to pass the annual appropriation bills and legislation recommended by the President before the ending of the sixty-fourth Congress on March 4, and this would necessitate an extra session of the new Congress.

Apparently the Democratic leaders have come to the conclusion that with the practical certainty that the Republicans will control the next House it is the part of wisdom for the Democrats to make hay while the making is good. In the political campaign just ended the Democrats had a powerful argument in the legislative accomplishments of the Wilson Administration, and it is desired by the leaders that more constructive legislation be placed on the statute books before the power of the President and his party is curtailed by Republican control of the House.

Just what the President will recommend in his annual address to Congress on Dec. 5 has not been made known. It is the understanding, however, that he will advocate legislation in the line of compulsory investigation of disputes between capital and labor, to prevent a recurrence of the condition that existed last Summer when a general strike of railroad trainmen that would paralyze the country was narrowly averted.

The President is also anxious to have Congress enact the pending bill providing two new members of the Interstate Commerce Commission in order to enable the commission to dispose of its business with quickness and dispatch. This legislation is opposed strenuously by Senator La Follette, usually one of the most ardent supporters of the Administration, but is in a position to delay and perhaps prevent the passage of the measure. Conservation measures probably will be urged by the President, and it is evident that, with all the annual appropriation bills to be disposed of, the program of Democratic legislation will have a hard time to squeeze through before the House is transferred from Democratic to Republican control.

Incomplete canvasses of the vote in several close Congressional Districts today brought no changes in the unofficial election results, which indicate that 217 Republicans, 212 Democrats, and six of other parties have been elected to the sixty-fifth Congress. Representative Doremus, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, still contends, however, that the Democrats will make gains on the final returns in six or seven of the close districts, which apparently have elected Republicans by small majorities.

Representative Woods, Chairman of the Republican Committee, insisted tonight that the Republicans undoubtedly would control the organization of the House. A Speaker to be elected must receive a majority of the House, or 218 votes. Although the unofficial returns show the Republicans to be one short of a majority, they are counting on the Progressive elected in Minnesota, the Progressive-Republican in Louisiana, and the Independent in Massachusetts to vote with them for James R. Mann for Speaker.

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GERMANY HOLDS ALL ARMED SHIPS LEGITIMATE PREY

They Can Claim Immunity No Longer as Peaceful Traders, Says Zimmermann.

DENIES RULES ARE VIOLATED

Intends to Sink All Neutral Ships with Contraband, First Putting Off Crews.

RUMORS STIR WASHINGTON

Officials Get Reports of Germany's Purpose to Renew Ruthless Warfare at Sea.

Reports 33 Ships Sunk Unwarned Since May 5

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Thirty-three vessels have been sunk without warning by submarines from May 5 to Nov. 8, according to an admiralty announcement, which adds that as a result of this 140 lives were lost.

Of the total, twenty-six were British ships, the loss of which claimed 135 lives, the heaviest death toll occurring on the following vessels: Golconda, 19 lost; Euphorbia, 11; Franconia, 12; Marina, 18.

The statement says the remainder of the losses were among the Allies and neutrals, the French losing two ships, with the loss of two lives, and the Norwegians losing three vessels, with the loss of one life.

From a Staff Correspondent.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 15, (via Sayville.)—Five weeks ago Secretary von Jagow told me, unequivocally, in a private conversation that "no new orders have been issued to submarine commanders," answering my explicit question whether Germany was keeping and purposed further to keep faith with America on the submarine pledges.

Today I have been able to obtain from Under Secretary of State Zimmermann not only confirmation that the submarine status quo still exists unmodified, bu the following important statement more clearly defining the German position, which has particular significance in view of the continued and increasingly successful activities of German submarines in the Atlantic and Subarctic and the new and intensive stage which the economic war has entered:

"The German naval forces are not sinking neutral merchant ships per se. They are sinking as a defensive measure ammunition transports and other contraband shipments to our enemies that are calculated to lengthen the war. It is not strictly correct, therefore, to speak of 'submarine warfare' in this connection. We are conducting cruiser warfare, waged by means of submarines, acting in punctilious compliance with the rules of international law applying to cruiser warfare. Our position, therefore, both militarily and from the viewpoint of international law is irreproachable, and the propagandistic accusation and charge in connection with ships sunk, as agitated by the English press, are interesting and important only as indicating how hard England is being hit by our defensive submarine measures against England's hunger war and England's economic strangle hold on the neutral nations in question."

Herr Zimmermann made it clear that Germany "couldn't sit quietly, hands in lap, and watch the illegal British blockade of neighboring neutrals, but would keep up her end in the economic war forced on Germany by England with the same relentless determination as on all purely military fronts."

"Our cruiser warfare with submarines," he said, "is being conducted in strict compliance with the German prize regulations, which correspond to the international rules laid down and agreed to in the Declaration of London, and this despite the fact that England has refused to be bound by the London Declaration. Germany, accordingly, will continue to exercise her perfect good right to take these defensive measures. If neutrals have to lament the loss of ships and cargoes, it should be remembered that the real blame lies on England.

"As the armament of several British ships has been used for attack contrary to the English declaration, and it has, therefore, endangered the lives of crew and passengers, of course armed ships cannot be considered as peaceful trade boats. It is England which has from the very first consistently violated neutral commerce and reduced it to a state of bondage, making the freedom of the seas an empty phrase in violation of international law, extending the contraband list by all means in its power, including economic pressure, and seeking to encourage and in some cases to compel the carrying of contraband to our enemies, and then crying out when its own illegal measures react like a boomerang and strike home at a vulnerable and vital spot.

"England has not only blockaded neutral countries, but by means of blacklists, by the compulsory chartering of neutral tonnage, by the extension of the contraband list, by the confiscation of neutral fishing fleets and other high-handed, illegal methods, it has more and more succeeded in compelling neutral trade and commerce to comply with its will. In contradistinction to England, Germany does not seek to throttle legitimate commerce. We are merely seeking to put an end to contraband shipments to our enemies in self-defense, and I am

glad to be in a position to say that our submarines are able to keep up the war and prevent contraband shipments from reaching our enemies, and to do so in a manner irreproachable in the sight of international law. It is perhaps a work of supererogation to point out that neutrals have an effective remedy against further loss of ships in their own hands by simply resisting England's illegal economic pressure and discontinuing the carrying of contraband."

SUBMARINE RUMORS REACH WASHINGTON

Administration Closely Watching Developments in Germany; Story of Operations Planned Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The closest scrutiny is being kept by the Administration on developments in Germany's renewed submarine activity, for it is realized that several of the U-boat attacks on merchant ships are attended by circumstances that bring the German operations dangerously close to violation of the pledges of the Imperial Government to the United States. But beyond these manifestations of Germany's intention to sink merchantmen on a scale never before attempted, officials here have been impressed by reports that afford cause for worry among those who look with concern upon the possibility of a break in the relations of the two Governments.

How much truth there is in these stories even officials are unable to determine, but it appears to be a fact that some of the statements have come from sources that are regarded as reliable.

Reason exists for the belief that Ambassador Gerard returned to the United States to tell President Wilson that the agitation among the German people for a renewal of the ruthless submarine warfare was so keen that the Imperial Government would have difficulty in preventing it. Reports from other sources in Germany show that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and the conservative element are having a hard time restraining those who have been impressed by the propaganda engineered by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz and the radical group committed to the submarine policy that reached its high mark in the torpedoing of the Lusitania. Recently observers here found reason to suspect that the Imperial Admiralty, still impregnated with the Tirpitz influence, was conducting U-boat operations with a disregard for the pledges to the United States.

In view of the care with which officials here are guarding information that comes to them with reference to German submarine operations, it is difficult to ascertain just what is the extent of the knowledge they possess on the subject. THE TIMES correspondent has been told, for example, that Colonel E. M. House, intimate adviser of President Wilson, has informed friends that Germany has decided to renew U-boat attacks without warning and take the consequences. Nothing has been learned in any authoritative or reliable quarter to justify that statement, but some persons may see significance in the fact that Colonel House spent last night and today at the White House.

From a source that at the very least may be regarded as semi-authoritative comes a flat statement that the German Government has arranged or is about to arrange for stationing "mother ships" off the American coast to supply fuel, food, and ammunition to a flotilla of large submarines that will lie along the steamer lanes and prey on vessels bound for the ports of Germany's enemies. It is also said here that German submarines probably will next be heard from off the east coast of Mexico, where they will harass merchantmen engaged in carrying oil from Tampico to England. This oil is mainly for the use of the British battle fleet and without it that great force would find operations difficult.

Added to these is a statement made in a quarter which ought to be in a position to have inside information, that an officer of a foreign Government now in this country said within the last three days that unrestricted submarine warfare would be renewed by Germany very soon, and that the German Ambassador would then ask for his passports. The latter part of this statement is doubted here, but the first part of it dovetails with the suspicion, backed by several bits of evidence, that the Imperial Admiralty is pursuing its own course without regard to the pledges given by the Berlin Government through the influence of the Chancellor.

A chief cause for worry on the part of Washington lies in the growing belief that Germany is about to assert again or has already begun to put into practice the contention that armed merchant vessels are not immune from attack without warning. The Arabia and the Marina, recently sunk, were both armed. The State Department, so far as is known, has not obtained sufficient evidence to justify it in forming a conclusion as to whether one or both of these ships were torpedoed without warning. The Marina case has given great concern to responsible officials and it is evident that they realize it may bring about the clash that was so narrowly averted at the time of the sinking of the channel liner Sussex.

For the time being the Government is suspending judgment, and by that means giving Germany the benefit of the doubt. It is not overlooking the fact, however, that the exploit of the U-53 off the American coast was a daring piece of adventure, suggesting an experiment to determine whether a considerable force of sea-going submarines could operate successfully more than 3,000 miles from home ports. Naval officers are convinced that the U-53 was accompanied by a "mother ship," and it would not surprise them if more submarines were to appear in American waters and undertake operations on an extensive scale.

On Monday Secretary Lansing had a conference with President Wilson in regard to the new aspect of the submarine situation, but all those having knowledge of what took place at the conference have declined to discuss the matter.

The statement made in Berlin today by Under Secretary Zimmermann that the German naval forces "were sinking as a defensive measure ammunition transports and other contraband shipments to our enemies" gives additional significance to the case of the Marina. The question has arisen whether the Marina was a transport of the British Government in view of the fact that she was bound for New York and was not carrying British Government supplies.

The State Department holds that a vessel chartered by a Government is not a transport, and is as immune from attack without warning as any other merchant vessel, unless her officers and crew are under mandatory orders of an Admiralty to resist when attacked. Should Germany set up the defense that the Marina was a Government transport, and this Government should be satisfied that she was merely a chartered vessel not under mandatory orders, a sharp issue would be drawn.

This Government will not tolerate the contention that Germany has the right to sink contraband-carrying ships without warning. That phase of the controversy was thrashed out in the Lusitania and other cases, and a revival of Germany's insistence on that contention may bring a break in relations.

SUBMARINE ATTACKED BY FRENCH FREIGHTER

Germans Quote Paris Papers as Saying the Mississippi Fired at U-Boat in Channel.

BERLIN, Nov. 15, (by Wireless to The Associated Press, via Sayville, N. Y.)—The report that the steamer Mississippi of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique used her guns against a German submarine, which neither before nor after the attack attempted to molest the liner, is regarded here as furnishing contradiction to the affirmation of the Entente Governments that the armaments of merchantmen are for defensive purposes only.

The Matin and other French papers, according to information reaching here, published on Nov. 7 a report of Captain Coulbeaux of the Mississippi, which cleared from the American port of New Orleans on Oct. 15 (sailed Oct. 19) for Havre.

When in the English Channel on Nov. 8 a big submarine was sighted at a distance of 3,000 meters, heading westward and full speed. "Captain Coulbeaux," says the report, "immediately manoeuvred his steamer so that the stern of the vessel was in line with the enemy, and ordered the crew to battle stations. When he judged the favorable moment had arrived he ordered a shell fired, which unfortunately missed. The fire was discontinued, for the submarine pursued her course without evidencing any intention to engage in combat."

The Matin adds:

"Captain Coulbeaux has presented a report of this incident to the naval authorities."

LORDS DISCUSS SUBMARINES.

Sydenham and Beresford Again Urge Reparation on Germany.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The matter of the destruction of British shipping by German submarines came up in the House of Lords this afternoon.

Baron Sydenham invited the Government to make a declaration in the nature of a "ton for ton" policy in behalf of Great Britain and her allies as a reply to "the monstrous proceedings" of the German submarines. He declared that there was an uneasy feeling in the country that the submarine menace was more serious than the authorities were willing to admit.

Admiral Lord Beresford said that Great Britain had arrived at a serious crisis, calling for energy and foresight. It was time for plain speaking, he said, because the House of Commons and the newspapers had been muzzled by the most autocratic Government since the time of Pharaoh.

"Had the blockade been properly enforced from the first," he said, "we should not have been faced by this submarine menace."

The Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, replying for the Government, said it was useless to make such declarations as Lords Sydenham and Beresford demanded, without the power to enforce them. The only voices which could speak with influence now, he said, were the voices of the cannon on the various fronts.

"It is useless," said he, "to threaten to exact particular reparations in the terms of peace unless we are able to impose those terms by obtaining complete victory."

The Admiralty, he said, had been singularly successful in the destruction of enemy submarines, but the difficulties in dealing with this menace had increased.

The Earl of Lytton, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, having denied that the fleet had departed from its traditional policy of seeking out and destroying the enemy, the subject was dropped.

WAR'S SCIENCE SEEN IN ANCRE VICTORY

British Deluged Germans' Only Road of Escape and River Bridges with Fire.

SPOILED REVIEW BY DUKE

Albany's Regiment, Preparing to Leave Trenches for Inspection, Was Caught.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE SOMME, Nov. 15.—(Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—The moment has not even yet arrived when it is possible to enumerate the whole of the British gains in Monday's great battle. Four of the gains in ground are enlarging themselves while I write. The 2,000 or so prisoners of last night have already grown to some 5,000 and the glorious total of Douaumont is in sight.

Machine guns, which we failed to discover in the fight, dotted like poisonous weeds among the fields, have come to light in the long galleries of the wonderful "tunnel" at St. Pierre Divion.

What was lacking in the first accounts as they came up in the stress of those hours while the British were yet digging on their new won lines and while there were yet caches and pockets of undetected Germans in little isolated trenches about the countryside behind them was a tale of the cleancut and scientific co-ordination of the means of war which made victory on this scale possible. The moment of assault when the barrage lifted and the eager infantry waves flowed over the parapets came only at the close of long stages of detailed and scientific preparation.

In that section of the field which lay south of the Ancre, for example, the victory revealed how complete was the previous observation of German dispositions of strength and communications. Thus one practicable road for supplies and reliefs was peppered with shrapnel by day and night; their bridges across the Ancre were shelled continually; their machine-gun positions located "treated to doses of intense fire."

The day of attack happened to be the day on which the Thirty-eighth Division was being relieved by Ludendorff's Newland 223d, so both divisions were caught on the ground and held there by the British barrage to swell the number of dead and prisoners. The British even knew that among the regiments against them was the Ninety-third of the Thirty-eighth Division, whose Colonel in chief, the Duke of Albany, was on the Somme front awaiting to inspect it when it would be relieved.

The "pockets" made curious situation. They varied in quality from desperate and brave men who came suddenly out of the earth when the British had passed to seize their legitimate advantage of ambush and open fire on them from behind, to poor limp creatures, dazed and unmanned by the shelling, who came timidly up from their broken ditches and followed along with hands above their heads.

It was in the advance upon St. Pierre Divion that there occurred the most strenuous of the fighting which took place south of the river. There a tank entered into the battle ahead of the infantry attack. If ever one of these mechanisms falls into the hands of the Germans I suppose it will be possible to describe the apparatus, but that seems unlikely. The tank is very thoroughly qualified to take care of itself. This one lurched and crawled into action with the characteristic gait of the beast—that undulating belly-crawl which to me always suggests a vast, wounded reptile. Upon the lip of a shell hole it halted and remained, and the Germans, taking it for stuck and helpless, swarmed out to meet it with rifles and hand grenades. A hand grenade bursting against a tank makes a pretty firework and upon all accounts it is a pity that those inside the apparatus cannot see it. Probably they never know when it happens. Upon this occasion, at any rate, they merely hung where they were and fought His Majesty's ship Landerau or whatever her name was for two lively hours, during which the tank showed to the Germans only its toad-complexioned carcass of inviolate steel and the spit of its guns, and then, when they were due, up came the infantry and the fight was over.

St. Pierre Divion was already known to the British as the site of that remarkable underground labyrinth which the intelligence officers christened the tunnel. The village stands or stood upon a shelf of upland above the little brook of the Ancre, and below it the ground broke toward the stream. A perpendicular bank of clay, some 20 feet high, showed toward the water meadows on the river side and into this the industrious German burrowed wonderfully.

His trenches were on the lip of the bank and under them he burrowed a vast refuge whose plan resembles roughly a capital T. The stem of the T is a gallery 300 yards long, fully 8 feet high and 4 feet wide, neatly timbered in, traversed in methodical zigzags in order to increase its proportions without adding to its length, from end to end electric lighted. From the main galleries there branch minor passages leading to chambers where beds and bunks are fitted and here an enormous deposit of various stores has been discovered. Some of those chambers are so close to luxury that the walls even are papered.

The labyrinth is connected with the trenches above by broad flights of steps. The hole is so deep that it is not only proof to the impact of the largest shell, but the very barrage is inaudible from its chambers. Hither, when the squall of shell fire burst over the trenches, the garrison could be hurried below under a roof of twenty feet of earth, and here, when the intelligence officers came to explore, was the chief treasure. The electric light system had been disconnected when the British exploring party arrived. Search and examination had to be carried out with torches.

The electric pocket torches of the explorers flashed here and there till at length they found what they had been looking for. Here, twenty feet deep, and scores of yards in the stuff—gallery, was a mine of machine guns. They had been driven from their squatting places in the open by the thrash of British shells and carried hither for safety. It is probable the plan was to bring them up at the critical moment and flog back the attack with them, but the British barrage prevented that.

Near the door by which they entered the explorers found a packet of twenty rifle cartridges furnished with explosive bullets. This helps out the story of the captured German machine gunner who was found in possession of this devilish pattern of ammunition. He had been ordered, he said, to arm his cartridge belts with one explosive round to every twenty rounds of common cartridge.

They were designed to be fired at airplanes, but naturally, in the event of an infantry attack, the belts would be run through the guns just the same.

Twenty-nine officers and 1,300 men were made prisoners in and around the positions of St. Pierre Divion alone. It is curious to note that all officers have their packs containing their kits, and all the men have greatcoats. There is not one who is not ready to be transported to the rear.

Fifteen hundred yards of progress took the British to the German rear line of trenches. Here, according to precedent, they would be crouched in the trench toiling with desperate haste to turn it round and get the parapet erected while the Germans shelled them with fervor. But nothing of the kind happened. There was no shelling, no counterattack, and instead of crouching and sweating the men were strolling about in the open, smoking German cigars from the store of full boxes which some of them had picked up on the way through. "They are now consolidating in comparative comfort" was the official statement. The cigars, no doubt, were the chief part of the comfort.

North of the river the troops intrusted with the attack to the Beaucourt Road running from Beaumont-Hamel to Beaucourt sur Ancre thrust forth so directly and swiftly to the goal that pockets of neglected and unstrafed Germans remained intact in their rear. These had to be attended to today. The advance carried the attackers to the outskirts of Beaucourt, where the Germans were in force, with the second guard reserve among the formations of the garrison. The ground rises to Beaucourt, and the slope, which is a gentle one, was against the attack. Therefore, throughout yesterday the fighting continued with fresh attacks through the night, and this morning the British took the village and carried the line well round it.

GERMAN ATTACKS PUSH BACK FRENCH

Continued from Page 1.

ground won by our attacks yesterday north of the Ancre. More prisoners have been taken, the numbers of which will be reported later.

BERLIN, Nov. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—North of the Ancre River the British attacked ceaselessly yesterday with strong forces. Today's official report says the British captured the village of Beaucourt, but that everywhere else their violent assaults broke down, with heavy losses. The text of the statement follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—The battle north of the Somme continues. The struggle, which went on from morning till night, marked Nov. 14 as another day of a great battle. The British hoped that they could take advantage of the success obtained at the beginning, and therefore attacked again with strong masses north of the Ancre and several times between Le Sars and Grandcourt. They succeeded in capturing the village of Beaucourt, but on all other portions of the extensive front of the attack the violence of their assaults broke down, with heavy losses, before our positions.

In the repulse of the hostile attacks Magdeburg Infantry Regiment 66, Bavarian Infantry Regiment 139, and regiments of the Fourth Guards Infantry Division especially distinguished themselves.

The French employed strong forces in an effort to capture St. Pierre Vaast Wood, but their attacks were entire unsuccessful, ending in a sanguinary defeat.

FOOD CONTROLLER NOW FOR ENGLAND

Continued from Page 1.

work of the individual will contribute the most efficiently to the success of the whole.

A Question of "Life and Death."

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The afternoon newspapers print an appeal by Field Marshal von Hindenburg to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, for active propaganda among farmers to induce a greater production of fats and a greater willingness to give up all available food supplies for the benefit of industrial workers, particularly in ammunition centres.

The appeal states that it does not appear to be appreciated in some circles that it is a question of life and death for the German people and Empire, and that it is impossible to keep workers on an efficient basis unless they have a justly apportioned amount of fats.

BERLIN, Monday, Nov. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville, Nov. 15.)—The finishing touches are now being given to the "Man-Power bill," providing for universal labor for all able-bodied Germans behind the front. The exact details of the measure have not been given out, but the newspapers indicate that it will apply to all, rich and poor alike, affecting particularly the idle classes living on private incomes and those engaged in activities not connected with prosecuting the war, which may be discontinued without injury to the body politic.

This form of compulsory service, it is understood, will not apply directly or specifically to women, but a consistent campaign will be made to utilize to the utmost this reservoir of labor power.

The measure will be submitted by the Government to the Bundesrat within a few days. The Reichstag, which adjourned only last week until February, will be reconvened to act upon the bill as soon as the Bundesrat shall have approved it. All indications point to its speedy passage.

ENGLAND TO APPOINT A FOOD CONTROLLER

Government Will Take Vigorous Steps Under Order in Council to be Issued Today.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, announced in Parliament today the imminent appointment of a food controller, with full power over all departments concerned in food supplies. Wider powers are to be conferred upon the Government tomorrow by an order in council dealing with the food question.

The measures taken, Mr. Runciman explained, would be temporary, but if they were found insufficient it might become necessary to have recourse to food tickets.

The speech of Mr. Runciman had significance, aside from its actual context, as showing that the Government is looking forward to protracted hostilities and foresees the necessity of timely measures for insuring the national food supply by an effective organization of national resources in a manner similar to that adopted in enemy countries.

Mr. Runciman announced immediate measures to restrict the luxurious use of sugar, to prevent waste and the making of large profits in potatoes and milk, and for forbidding the milling of pure white flour. He said also that the Government would ask new powers under the Defense of the Realm act to deal with all attempts to exploit public necessities.

The speech of the President of the Board of Trade was welcomed in all parts of the House. Sir Edward Carson, on behalf of the opposition, and George J. Wardle, for the Laborities, agreed that the House was ready to grant the power asked without the formality of a bill.

The retail prices of foodstuffs, compared with a year ago, have increased on an average of 27 per cent. according to a report of the Board of Trade. They have increased 78 per cent. over prices before the war. The prices of sugar, eggs, fish, and potatoes, however, are more than double the pre-war prices.

The price of food, which has become such a serious matter in England, as in all other belligerent countries, was raised in the House of Commons today when William Hewins, Unionist member from Hereford, introduced the following resolution:

In the opinion of the House it is the duty of the Government to adopt further methods of organization to increase and conserve the national food supply and to diminish the risk of shortage and serious increase of prices in the event of the war being prolonged.

The debate on this resolution, if not arranged by the Government, took place in concurrence with its wishes.

In opening his speech Mr. Runciman admitted that the time had arrived when the Government must regard the question of food supplies as a war problem, declaring that the strain the country would have to bear next year would be mainly in connection with the food supply. He was only able to express the sure and certain hope that however tragic it might be, the strain was still more severe in Germany and Austria.

Dealing with the wheat question, Mr. Runciman said the Government had taken full advantage of the abundant harvests of Canada and Australia, which had been augmented by an enormous production in the United States, but that next year the country would have to depend to a large extent on Australia. Arrangements with Australia, he added, were rather a question of stimulating not production but transport.

Already a large block of tonnage had been requisitioned and was on its way to Australia, Mr. Runciman continued. The transport difficulty had been increased by the need of going to the assistance of France and Italy, but the Government had taken the right step in regarding that the whole of the Entente Allied wheat shipment should be dealt with by one requisitioned fleet. He emphasized the importance of transport and the absolute necessity of shipping being regarded as serving the national interests when it was convoying food to the Kingdom.

Mr. Runciman also referred to the constant difficulty and anxiety of satisfying the conflicting interests of the naval and the merchant service in this respect, especially considering the fact that Great Britain was called upon to provide for not only its own needs, but those of her allies. He said he saw no reason why at the end of this year the production of shipping for the preceding six months should not approach 500,000 tons.

Announcing that he was making arrangements for a pooling of engineering effort on Tyne and elsewhere, Mr. Runciman said the Government must "make the plunge" in this matter, for the provision of more merchant ships was most urgent.

The speaker, in announcing the intention of the Government to prevent growers from making undue profits from the sale of potatoes, said the question of dispensing with some articles of food was under consideration, and in this connection he mentioned an elaborate and costly confectionery, concerning which a committee of the Royal Society had been advising the Board of Trade.

ECONOMY DECREE IN FRANCE.

Vigorous Steps to Remind Public of Need of Conservation.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Under a Government decree which is about to be signed France is to begin a series of war economies. A National Board of Supervision presided over by ex-President Armand Faillières will be invested with large powers in an effort to stop waste and to compel savings in the use of coal, light, and provisions.

Shops under the provisions of the decree will begin closing at 6 o'clock this evening, and restaurants and cafés will shut their doors at 9:30 P. M. instead of 10:30 P. M. Theatres will be closed on Mondays. This includes the operas. Moving pictures will be closed Tuesdays and café concerts and music halls on Wednesday.

The Board of Supervision may name additional closing days to reduce the consumption of coal for lighting. Parisians have been startled to hear that the elevators of many will be stopped generally for the same purpose.

The coal supply of the western allies is drawn from England, which must partition the fuel for Italy and France and to some extent for Switzerland and Spain. The lack of both sea and railway transportation facilities limits deliveries.

The prospect of greatly diminished lighting has caused a sudden hoarding of candles, oil, and acetylene. Shopkeepers either were sold out today or were dealing with long lines of people waiting to make purchases. The Government measures are largely precautionary and are taken to remind the people of the prospect of a long war and the necessity of forming the habit of conserving their resources.

The Journal Officiel today published a decree adding a considerable number of articles to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited, such as silks, woolens for clothing, and cotton cloth. The prohibitions does not apply in the case of silks and alpacas to the United States, which is placed in the same position as the Entente nations, although some of the neutrals, such as Spain, are not so favored.

DUMA PROGRESSIVES WITHDRAW FROM "BLOC"

Declare Leaders of Combination Have Barred Them From Parliamentary Government.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 16.—The Progressive Party in the Duma has withdrawn from the "bloc," the famous six party combination which for some time has constituted the majority in the Russian Parliament, according to a dispatch to The Times from Petrograd. The reason given for the secession of the Progressives, who are about forty in number, is that the leaders of the "bloc" refused to include them in their Parliamentary government. The dispatch continues:

"Nevertheless, the 'bloc' declaration was an emphatic document, which protested against the Russian Government for ignoring the Duma. It concluded with the statement:

"'In the interests of victory the present Government must give place to men united by a single mind and ready to act with the support of the Duma and to carry out the Duma's program.' The declaration says that there has been utter disorder in dealing with the food question. 'All Russia,' it says, 'is suffering, not from lack of food, but from inefficient organization of the supply. Public bodies are discouraged from lending their aid and the press is gagged.'

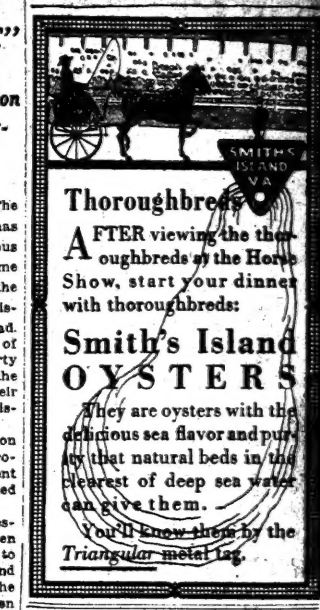
"Touching foreign relations the declaration says:

"'Mutual confidence between the Allies, so priceless for the attainment of the ideals for which we are fighting, is being frittered away under the new direction of foreign affairs.'"

$25,000,000 for Red Cross.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The London Times announces that its collections on behalf of the Red Cross today passed £5,000,000, (nearly $25,000,000.)

ADVERTISEMENT.



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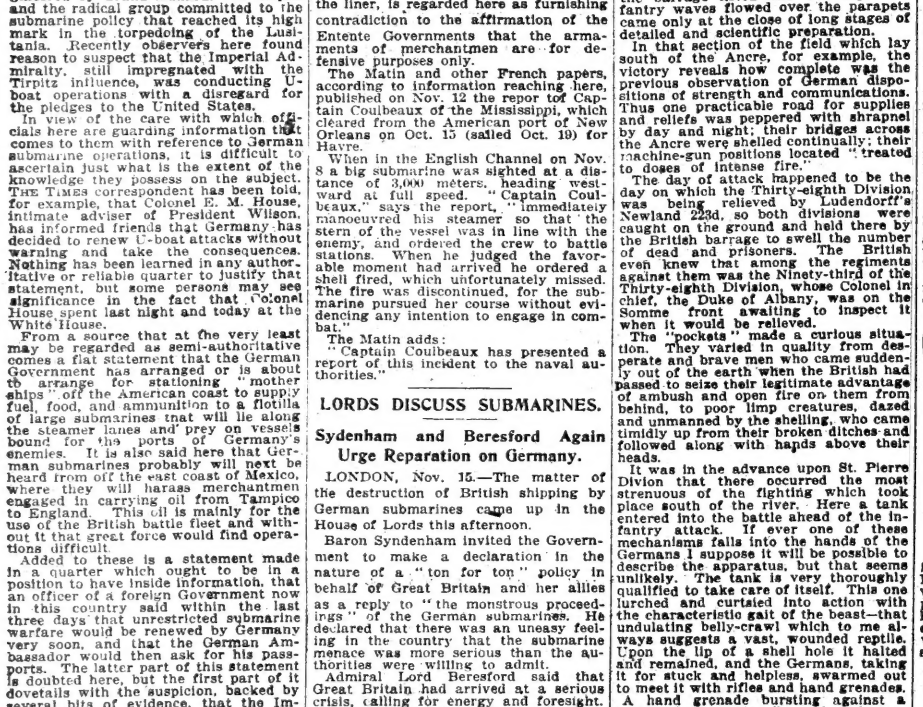

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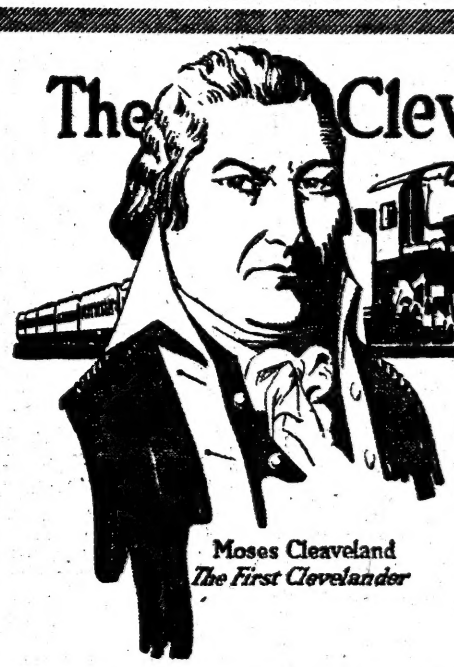

Moses Cleaveland
The First Clevelander

Sunday, November 26, will be a red-letter day in the calendar of New York and Cleveland through train service.

At 6.40 P. M. on that date the new all-steel, over-night, through Pullman train

–The Clevelander–

will leave Pennsylvania Station, New York, on its initial trip to the "Sixth City."

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PRESS RUMANIANS IN DOUBLE DRIVE

Teutons Force Them to Fall Further Back in the Alt and Jiul Valleys.

LOSE IN THE NORTHWEST

Russians and Rumanians Pursue Invaders Into Transylvania—Towns and Royal Palace Bombed.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Both in the Alt and Jiul Valleys the Rumanians on the Transylvania frontier continued to be forced back by the Austro-Germans, who have received considerable reinforcements, especially in the Alt Valley. From the border of western Moldavia to the Slanic and Oituz Valleys, in Transylvania, however, the Austro-German forces are being pursued beyond the frontier by the Rumanian troops, according to an announcement made by the Bucharest War Office today. The occupation by the Rumanians of the town of Boasic, in Dobrudja, is also announced. Hostile airmen dropped bombs over the palace in Bucharest. The Queen and Princesses, however, were not in the structure, having left after the death of Prince Mircea. The official statement is appended:

Northern and Northwestern Front.—From the western Moldavia frontier to the Slanic and Oituz Valleys the enemy is being pursued beyond the frontier by our troops. We have taken eighty soldiers prisoners and have captured one machine gun.

From the valley of Putna to Predelus there has been no change.

In the Prahova Valley there has been a feeble artillery bombardment.

In the region of Dragoslavele the enemy again attacked on several occasions being assisted by heavy artillery, but everywhere has been repulsed. Our troops are maintaining their positions.

In the valley of the Alt the enemy having received reinforcements obliged our troops to yield a little ground toward Salatruc and Brezoiu.

In the valley of Jiul the enemy's attack has been continued with violence and in spite of counterattacks our troops have been obliged to fall back toward their second line trenches.

Southern Front.—On the Danube, there has been an exchange of infantry fire and an artillery bombardment all along the river.

In Dobrudja we occupied the village of Boasic, on the Danube, and progressed along the whole front.

Aviation.—During the last two or three days the enemy has again displayed notable activity. Enemy machines have flown over Turnu, Magurele, Zimnitza, the region of Giorgin, Tulcea, Sampulung, Sinaia, and Roman, and dropped bombs, causing slight damage. They dropped bombs on the capital and its environs, killing and wounding peaceable inhabitants, especially women and children.

A great number of bombs were dropped over the Palace, where the Queen and Princesses of Rumania were formerly living. Fortunately they had left after the death of Prince Mircea.

On various occasions, especially yesterday, enemy aviators flew over small towns and villages, descending to a very low altitude with their machines, and fired with machine guns on the peaceable population in the streets or working in the fields.

The Petrograd War Office issued the following:

Rumanian Front.—In Transylvania, north and south of the Oituz Valley, the Rumanians took the offensive, repulsed the enemy, and captured some prisoners and three machine guns.

In the Tirgujiuly, Alt, and Jiul Valleys persistent enemy attacks still continue. The enemy, who has been considerably reinforced by fresh German troops, succeeded in places in pressing back the Rumanians.

Dobrudja.—There was nothing of importance to report.

BERLIN, Nov. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The invasion of Rumania is being carried on successfully by the Austrians and Germans, the War Office announces. Engagements along the roads leading into Wallachia (Southwestern Rumania) yesterday terminated successfully for the Teutonic forces, who took more than 1,800 prisoners. The text of the statement follows:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis.—On the eastern front of Transylvania there was only minor fighting activity.

In forest and mountain engagements along roads leading into Wallachia, which were successful for us, the Rumanians lost yesterday twenty-three officers and 1,800 men in prisoners, together with four cannon and several machine guns.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen (Dobrudja).—The situation is unchanged.

The fortress of Bucharest was bombarded by airmen.

The Cologne Volkszeitung says that the supplies captured by Field Marshal von Mackensen's army in the Rumanian seaport of Constanza, the counting of which has been nearly completed, include 30,000 tons of petroleum, 27,000 tons of benzine, 17,000 tons of other oils, and large stores of corn, sugar, and coffee, which were expected to sustain the people and soldiers for several months.

RUSSIANS RECAPTURE NARAYUVKA POSITIONS

Berlin Review of Operations on Eastern Front Describes Fierce Fighting in Galicia.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 15.—Russian troops on the River Narayuvka, in the region of the heights to the east of Lipnicadolna, in Galicia, yesterday assumed the offensive and forced the Austro-German troops from the positions which they had occupied on both sides of the road leading to the village of Slaventin, according to the Russian official statement issued today. The announcement reads:

On the River Narayuvka, in the region of the heights east of the village of Lipnicadolna, we assumed the offensive and drove the enemy from those of our trenches which he had occupied on both sides of the road leading to the village of Slaventin. We took prisoners and two machine guns. The enemy's counterattack was unsuccessful.

BERLIN, Nov. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Serious Russian attacks were made yesterday on the front southeast of Lemberg, along the Narayuvka River. The War Office announces that all the Russian assaults were repulsed. The official statement reads:

Front of Prince Leopold.—On the east bank of the Narayuvka furious attacks by the Russians against the positions west of Folv-Krasnuliesie, recently captured by us, were all repulsed, at one point by a counterattack.

Notably heavy losses were sustained by the Russians in the engagements near Lipnica Dolna, on the Narayuvka River in Galicia on Nov. 11, says a review of operations issued today by the Overseas Agency.

"The Russian artillery, beginning at 5 o'clock in the morning, directed a fierce fire upon the German lines without causing casualties of any moment," the review reads. "At 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon the Russian charge was begun, but the storming columns were unable to carry the attack to the German positions. Their assaults broke down at the barricades before they could advance near enough to throw hand grenades.

"Immediately afterward the Germans launched a counterattack which wrested from the Russians several trench systems, part of which were of terrace construction.

"In the advance the havoc wrought by the mine throwers was easily manifest. The Russian position was literally blown to pieces, not a single one even of the strongest fortifications having stood up under the fire.

"The former German position was an unfavorable one, while the new one dominates the field in front.

"The Russian headquarters report of Nov. 12 calls the German effort south of Dorna Watra, in the southern Carpathians, 'fruitless.' This expression is misleading, as the Russians at Dorna Watra had not planned a defensive action along the mountain line, but aimed to make a thrust against the flank of General von Koevess's army in order to impede its advance in the Tulghes sector and against the Bekas Pass. The attempted offensive planned, however, did not pass its inception, and the Russians did not even succeed in maintaining their own line. On Nov. 12 they were compelled to evacuate not only Bistrichara, but also the Bicta Arsuriler, 1,385 metres high and five kilometers behind the original Russian line."

SERBS AND FRENCH PRESS BORDER FIGHTING

Paris Reports Capture of 3,200 Bulgars and Germans in Bend of River Cerna.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Both the Serbian and combined Franco-Serbian forces operating against Monastir to the east and south of the Monastir plain continue to make progress, and the fighting has swung west from the Cerna to the region of the powerful defenses of Kenali. The following report of the situation was issued by the Paris War Office today:

After a brief period of quiet, fighting was resumed with stubbornness in the region of the Cerna River. The Serbian offensive developed on Nov. 13 and 14 and brought to our allies a new success. The Germano-Bulgarians fell back in the neighborhood of Hill 1,212, northeast of Iven, closely pressed by the Serbian forces, who occupied the village of Cegel. North of Velyeselo the victorious advance of the Franco-Serbian troops continues in the direction of Tepavtal. The battle has extended west of the Cerna to the region of Kenali.

According to the supplementary reports the number of prisoners taken in the Cerna bend on Nov. 10, 11, and 12 exceeded 2,200, to which must be added an additional thousand prisoners captured Nov. 13 and 14. Among the latter were 600 Germans, including several officers.

The British War Office made public this bulletin:

Doiran Front—Enemy concentration at Krastali (3½ miles southwest of Doiran) was heavily shelled and dispersed yesterday.

BERLIN, Nov. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Withdrawal of Bulgarian troops on the Macedonian front to avoid a flank attack is announced by Army Headquarters. The statement follows:

Bulgarian troops, among which are the Balkanski Regiment of his Majesty the Emperor, withstood unshaken violent French attacks on the plain before Monastir. In the Cerna bend the enemy captured some heights. In order to avoid pressure upon the flanks of our position in the valley, our line of defense there was placed further back.

SOFIA, Nov. 14, (via London, Nov. 15.)—The following account of military operations on the Macedonian front was given out here officially today:

South of Lake Malik (in Albania, near the Greek border) our advanced units attacked and drove back weak French detachments toward Karitsa. Between Lake Presba and the Monastir-Florina Railway vigorous artillery fighting took place. On the Kenali-Polog front (southeast of Monastir) all enemy attacks failed with heavy losses. The enemy repeated his attacks during the night of Nov. 13, but was again repulsed.

In the Vardar Valley, at the foot of the Belanchitza Mountain and in the Struma Valley there were patrol engagements and weak artillery fighting.

THINKS PEACE IN SIGHT IF RUMANIA IS CRUSHED

And Apponyi Sees No Reason Why Wilson Should Not Be Mediator.

BERLIN, Monday, Nov. 13, (via London, Nov. 15.)—The opening of peace negotiations may perhaps be expected with fair prospects of success in the course of the coming Winter, according to Count Albert Apponyi, veteran Hungarian leader and former Hungarian Premier. Count Apponyi, who is visiting Germany to deliver two addresses on Hungarian history, expressed his views in an interview given to a correspondent of The Associated Press, in which he discussed the general European situation.

"We cannot expect," he said, "to see peace negotiations opened within the next few weeks, while the Rumanian campaign is still undecided. However, I regard our chances for success there as excellent, and once Rumania is crushed I think both sides will be willing to consider the question of peace. Rumania was the Entente's last card, and is proving a losing one. We are massing a big army against the Rumanians, and I think that the end will come shortly. Of course, our progress on the Transylvanian front is a bit slow, owing to the great difficulties of the country and particularly to the deficiency in rearward communications. These communications are far poorer than in the west, or even in Galicia and Russia. However, the entry of Rumania into the war has in many respects been really advantageous to us."

To illustrate what he regards as the improving chances for peace negotiations, Count Apponyi referred to recent speeches of statesmen in the opposing camps. "Not Lloyd George, of course," he interjected, parenthetically, "but such as Viscount Grey and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, for example." He suggested a comparison between the utterances of these leaders a year ago and at present. "Then," he said, "their respective standpoints were as far apart as the poles, but now, although there are still wide differences between them, they have most appreciably drawn nearer. The references to crushing Germany have been eliminated from the British pronouncements, and the agitation for annexation is dwindling in Germany.

"Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg has pointed out in his latest speech that he has never demanded the annexation of Belgium. Such instances as these show, in my opinion, that there are now no really insuperable obstacles to the opening of a discussion on future peace. Of course, the Kingdom of Poland must stand, but I believe Russia can be brought to reconcile herself to this situation."

Count Apponyi was asked if he thought the impulse to start peace discussions could come from within the camps of the warring powers, or if an outside impetus, in the form of a tender of good offices from a neutral personage or power, would be necessary. He replied that he saw no reason why neutral mediation should not be welcomed when the opportune moment to which he had referred should arrive, and added that he knew no reason why President Wilson should not be acceptable as an intermediary.

"We feel, of course," he said, "that President Wilson has not treated us fairly, and that he has departed from the way of strict neutrality. But, even though one does not like a person, that is no reason for rejecting his services when these may be useful."

The Hungarian statesman believes that the war should not only end because of what he regards as the futility of further hostilities, but because of his expressed conviction as to the menace of Russia. He declared that the Western States of Europe must band themselves together for defense against Russia, which he characterized as the great menace to the future peace of Europe and the world. In his opinion France's efforts to regain Alsace-Lorraine are doomed to failure, and the Republic may as well reconcile itself to peaceful and friendly relations with her eastern neighbors. He holds that Great Britain has made an abortive effort to crush Germany as a trade rival by an appeal to arms, but that there is nothing essential in the character of the three nations to prevent their union as friends. In respect to Russia, however, Count Apponyi asserts that the organization of the country contains the germs of war, and that she is compelled by the very essence of her being to attempt to extend her domination at every opportunity over the nations with which she is in contact.

"Once this war is finished," he said, "Europe will probably have at least twenty-five or thirty years of peace, until the generation which has passed through this conflict has departed from the stage. This should give time and opportunity to a wise and far-seeing diplomacy by which the Western States of Europe can arrange for protection against the disturbing element in the East."

Count Apponyi says that his views are shared by all leading Hungarians and, with the possible exception of certain Slavonic elements in Austria, are also held by the leaders in that country.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The pressure of more important events has prevented comment on the truly remarkable work that has been done in the last week or ten days by the Serbians, acting in conjunction with the French on the Saloniki front. This still remains the only section of all that front which is active—that portion between Presba Lake and the Greek-Serbian boundary. The principal fighting has occurred in what is known as the bend of the Cerna River, east of Monastir. It will undoubtedly be remembered that the Serbians drove the Bulgarians north and achieved their present positions as the result of a brilliant flanking movement from the east. This involved the almost impossible task of taking the mountain heights which buttress the Cerna bend north of the old Bulgarian position and then by a movement westward, to threaten the rear of the Bulgurian Army and thus flank it out of its position in the plains. Thus the Bulgarians were forced to occupy a new line almost due east and west through the railroad station of Kenalli.

This movement was so successful that the Serbians undertook another of exactly the same nature. The Cerna bend incloses a maze of high mountains. It is only when we come close to the western portion of the bend that the ground slopes down to the river and forms the beginning of the plain of Monastir. The Serbs were, however, in no way discouraged by the unfavorable terrain, but, fighting their way step by step, took first one point and then another until now almost all of the important heights are in their possession. The Cerna is in their control. Not in one place but in a dozen they have forced the crossing so that on the front from Brod to Iven the river is open to them without opposition.

Iven, it may be noted, was taken a day or so ago. It is also worthy of note that it is almost exactly due east of Monastir. This is significant as prognosticating the importance of the movement which the Serbs have under way, since if they can move westward on a line through Iven they will be able to clean out the entire Monastir plain and open the way for an attack against the defenses of the city itself. The Serbs are now after and are incidentally very close to the village of Tepavtsi. This is the last position in this part of the bend which the Bulgarians will be able to defend with any show of success. It is the last height to be reached before the ground commences to fall away to the plain. Once it is taken, the advance to Negotin will be rapid, and the Cerna will be reached well to the rear of the Bulgarian line.

As a matter of fact, this is already perfectly apparent to the Bulgarians, for the Berlin official report of the fighting of yesterday states that the Bulgarians have abandoned a part of the Monastir plain, due to the successful flanking operations of the Serbians. Just to what extent they have retired, or just where the present line is, is not apparent, and no details have as yet reached us. A most important move is in the making, and it will not be very long before we will see the Serbs and Bulgarians again battling for the possession of Monastir.

In this connection it may be said that Monastir itself has not a particularly great military value. In fact, its value is small. It does, however, assume great political importance in the eyes of Bulgaria, and its loss would be a great blow for the people at home to digest. It will be remembered that the German object in the invasion of Serbia was accomplished when the northeastern corner of this State was taken and the section of the Oriental railroad which runs through Serbia was firmly in German hands. It was only in deference to Bulgaria, who had undoubtedly made it one of the conditions of her entrance into the war that Monastir be taken and passed over to her, that the movement was continued so far south.

There is, in connection with the Saloniki front, the greatest mystery which the war has so far produced. Just what the situation there is, why Serrail has not begun activities on other parts of the line, no one can tell. But a short time ago Rumania was in the most severe straits, and it seemed that she was about to go under and suffer the horrors of a German invasion. Then, it would have seemed, was the time when Serrail would make his great effort, if for no other reason than to save his new ally. But his guns remained silent. What he is waiting for, what effect the unsettled affairs of Greece have on his plans, when he will strike out, all remain mysteries.

It is doubtful now, however, whether he will attempt to do much this Winter. If he purposed to strike it would seem rather ill-advised to wait until Winter had forced a suspension of the fighting on the Russian front, so that the Germans would be able to deflect troops from Russia into Serbia should it become necessary. Rather he would attack when the fighting in other territory was most severe, and the Germans at the height of their preoccupation. It is still not apparent that his attack when launched will follow any other line than that of the Vardar valley. The Serbian attack on the Monastir position is, in a sense, local, and even when Monastir has fallen, if it does fall, the influence on Serrail's future movements will probably be small.

To return to the front in France, which has absorbed attention for the last few days, the British effort astride the Ancre is still in progress. German critics have stated that the allied effort has been finally checked and has really stopped. There is no indication that this is the case. On the contrary, the British battle of Monday seems to have been one of the most severe that the Germans have had yet to fight. The blow was also struck at a section of the Somme front which is dangerous in the extreme to the retention of the German positions south of the Ancre. Gains north of the river need be but small to place the situation south of the river in a critical stage. All the efforts which the Germans have made to hold the British back from the section about the Butte de Wallencourt will have proved unavailing if the British can push their lines along the northern edge of the stream.

Yesterday was further marked by one of the greatest counterattacks the Germans have yet launched since this battle begun. The scene was the French position about Chaulnes. This town is in trouble. There is no doubt of that, and it is a position which the Germans can ill afford to lose. And yet the French have driven around it in such a way that it is entirely conceivable that a single effective thrust would bring it within their lines. It is to better this condition that the German attack was made.

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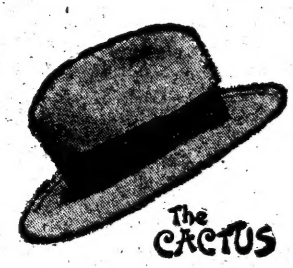

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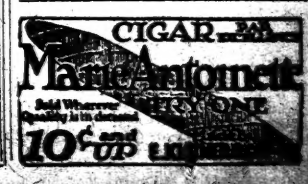

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LANSING'S ACTION PLEASES BELGIANS

Continued from Page 1.

von Bissing should make the Belgian unemployed work, even though it were outside of Belgium. It was not only his right, but also his duty, to do so, and such a measure would be in accordance with the thirty-third article of The Hague Convention. In other words, according to the German point of view, every patriotic Belgian workman who prefers to starve, rather than to work against the interests of his country ought to be considered as a lawbreaker and dealt with accordingly.

"Following the same theory, the efforts made by the German authorities are inspired by the same motives as those made by the Belgian provincial and communal authorities, who are encouraging public works as much as possible. The argument is preposterous. Belgium has not been suddenly converted by the war into a nation of loafers. Whenever honest work presents itself Belgians are only too eager to accept it. If they refuse German offers it is only because they are perfectly aware that by accepting them they would either be helping the enemy directly in his war industries or releasing other men to do so.

"To sum up, the German argument ignores, or seems to ignore, first, that Germany alone must be held responsible for the critical situation prevailing in Belgium, which is caused mainly by her systematic requisitions of raw stuffs and machinery; second, that the Belgian authities have undertaken works of public utility whenever the occupying power has allowed them to do so, and that in such cases they have always been supported by the working classes; third, that by violating all rules of international law by her systematic requisitions and her arbitrary war taxes Germany has lost the right to interpret in such a strained fashion the meaning of the thirty-third article of The Hague Convention. It had not been discovered until now that the only way to maintain order in an occupied country was to reduce its population to a state of slavery. We might, at least, expect better results from Germany's much-praised organizing power.

"By confusing issues in such a way the German authorities are merely trying to mitigate the effect of the last and perhaps worst crime which they have committed in Belgium; but, if arguments can be sophisticated, facts cannot be altered so easily, and these are such as to stir the indignation of the civilized world."

ACTED AT BELGIANS' REQUEST.

Lansing Explains That Representations to Germany Are Unofficial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Secretary Lansing today authorized the statement that in the presentation to the German Imperial Government of the case of those Belgians who had been deported into Germany for forced labor the United States Government had not made official protest or official remonstrance in the matter, but had merely presented the Belgian Government's protest and suggested to Germany the bad effect of these deportations on neutral public opinion.

Announcement that instructions had been cabled to Joseph C. Grew, the Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, to present the matter personally to the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, developed keen interest in diplomatic circles throughout Washington and led to many inquiries at the State Department, notably by the Ambassadors of Russia, France, and Spain. These requests for details brought out this statement from Secretary Lansing:

"The United States has not made an official protest to Germany, but has suggested to her what a bad effect on neutral opinion, particularly in the United States, such action might have. The instructions to Chargé Grew to discuss the matter with Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg were sent at the suggestion of the Belgian Government. The American action was not meant in any sense to be a criticism of the German Government's policy by the United States Government. We do not know the full facts in the situation, and cannot form a judgment until we have heard from them."

Later in the afternoon Secretary Lansing, in a reiteration of his explanation of this Government's action, said:

"We made no protest or remonstrance to Germany. All we did was to make informal and unofficial representations in behalf of the Belgian Government. While we do not officially represent the Belgian Government, they had made representations."

LANSING MAY ASK GREY TO EXPLAIN

Continued from Page 1.

and people of the United States that they have misunderstood the measure against which they thought it right to protest. Their note declared that these measures were inconsistent with the rights of neutrals. Viscount Grey joins issue upon this contention and proves that they do not impair neutral rights, as the statute is a piece of purely municipal legislation. We have too high an opinion of American sense of justice and law to suppose that our right, legal and moral, to adopt these measures can seriously be disputed once their true character is understood."

LEAVE IT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Blacklisted Firms Believe He Will Solve Their Difficulty.

The following statement with regard to Great Britain's stand on the blacklist was given out yesterday by Maurice B. Blumenthal, attorney for the Association to Resist British Domination of American Commerce, the organization of the firms whose names are on the British blacklist.

"Our fight," said Mr. Blumenthal, "has been to establish America's sovereignty in America and her rights abroad. The sufferings of individual citizens have been of secondary moment. Accordingly, anything short of a complete abandonment of the blacklist policy is unsatisfactory to our association and to a very large portion of the American people who appreciate the gravity of the situation and realize how dangerous it would be for this country to permit the encroachment upon the commercial and industrial rights of our country that the blacklist policy contemplates.

"Now, as from the beginning, we are entirely satisfied that President Wilson has taken the matter very much to heart and that he is deeply concerned in having England recede from its position without qualification or condition, as demanded by his note of protest. With President Wilson handling the matter strictly from the American point of view and with the ability, force, and firmness of which he is capable, we are entirely satisfied to await the solution of the difficulty at the President's hands and in his own way."

RAILROADS PLAN DEMURRAGE RISE

Association Advises Increase in Per Diem Car Charge, and Penalty on Shippers.

LATTER TO MAKE PROTEST

They Insist Extra Burden on Them is Unfair, While Praising Fight Against Shortage.

The American Railway Association did not stop yesterday in recommending "drastic penalties against railroads detaining on their lines freight cars belonging to another railroad," but extended its efforts against the car shortage by urging even greater punishment for shippers and receivers who are guilty of tardiness in loading and unloading commodities passing over the rails of the carriers.

The proposed measures which would, in some instances, force a rise of 500 per cent in the demurrage rate, and add a serious item to the expenses of shippers, will be fought vigorously by private concerns, which already have decided to make a united protest to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Several of these firms made immediate preparations to send representatives to Louisville, where Commissioner C. C. McChord of the commission will hold hearings on the subject today and tomorrow.

As outlined in THE TIMES yesterday, the association adopted a resolution increasing the per diem rate for the use of freight cars by various railroads from 45 cents to a maximum of $1.25.

"The purpose of these measures," a statement issued by Secretary Fairbanks explained, "constituting exceptionally drastic penalties against any railroad detaining on its lines freight cars belonging to another railroad, is to relieve the existing car shortage. It was also voted that any railroad moving a newly loaded foreign car must move that car in the direction of the home road, under penalty of $5 for each diversion.

"As a further measure in this same direction it was recommended that the following demurrage penalties be put into effect by all railroads to promote the prompt unloading of freight cars by shippers:

"'After the expiration of free time, $2 for the first day; $3 for the second day; $4 for the third day, and $5 for the fourth and each succeeding day.'

"It is the plan of the railroads to make these demurrage rules effective Dec. 1, assuming the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"The association also directed its Car Service Commission to proceed at once to Louisville, where Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord is conducting an inquiry into the car shortage, and arrange on behalf of the association the most effective possible co-operation with the commission in relieving the existing situation. That commission will leave for Louisville tomorrow morning. It consists of C. H. Markham, President of the Illinois Central Railroad; H. R. Byran, Vice President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; C. L. Peck, Fourth Vice President of the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh, and W. C. Besler, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

It had been known for some time that the railroads intended to increase the demurrage rate, but no sooner had the Railway Association formally indorsed the rise than telegrams were sent by various shippers and manufacturers, urging representatives of firms to attend the hearings at Louisville. One of these messages was received by the Merchants' Association of New York from F. B. Montgomery of the International Harvester Company, who is head of the Demurrage Committee of the National Industrial Traffic League. The league is composed of most of the big shippers of the country, as well as representatives of Chambers of Commerce, merchants' associations and similar organizations. J. C. Lincoln, head of the traffic bureau of the Merchants' Association of New York, is a member.

It was decided to hold the next session in New York on May 16, 1917.

TO ARM 500,000 POLES FOR TEUTONS' SERVICE

Thousands of Men Also Being Sent to Germany to be Employed on War Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 16.—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent says:

"The Polish army which is to be raised during the next two months under the administration of the Army Department of the National Council at Warsaw is expected to supply another half million men for the army, while many thousands of workers who have not yet been forced to do war work will be available, these having been already sent to Germany in small parties, not by the Military Governor, but by the Polish National Provisional Government, which began work the week before the independence proclamation appeared.

"According to the Nephzava, the organization of war industries in Poland has been going on for months. The Polish Army, according to the same journal, will be formed on the basis of Polish legions, which will now be placed under command of German officers, and all men between 18 and 55 years of age will be called up within a few weeks' time. The calculation is that these new troops can be converted by the coming Spring into as perfect soldiers as were their brethren in the legions, which were only units, where women were also fighting. One of the company commanders of the Austrian legion of Poles is a woman. She even wears the Iron Cross."

RAILROADS UNITED IN GENERAL ATTACK ON THE 8-HOUR ACT

Continued from Page 1.

plaint adds that the "act cannot be fitted or applied to the subject with which said act deals, to wit, schedules and wages, in such a way that complainant, its officers and agents can tell with reasonable certainty the amount of the wage required by said act to be paid to said employes for the eight hours' work provided by said act."

2. The act takes the property of the railroads in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, in that it interferes with the liberty of contract for employment and wages.
3. It imposes excessive fines and inflicts cruel punishment in violation of the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution.
4. By trying to enforce compliance, through fear of great punishment, the act would prevent an orderly resort to the courts for a just determination of the rights of the complainant.
5. Because it is impossible for the railroads to tell what the act means, they are subject to severe fines and imprisonment, although they may be acting in good faith—an unconstitutional situation.
6. The act is not a regulation of commerce among the States or with foreign nations, and is not a means reasonably or appropriately related to any regulation of such commerce.
7. There is no relation between the Adamson act and the act to regulate commerce.
8. It is not a regulation of commerce because it merely prescribes a condition that must exist while the Eight-Hour Commission is in session and for thirty days thereafter in order that the commission may determine what is just in the premises.
9. The act takes the property of the railroads in violation of the Fifth Amendment.
10. It is unconstitutional because it provides for payment of wages on an eight-hour schedule without making any provision for reimbursing the railroads.
11. The act is unconstitutional because it is neither a regulation of interstate commerce, nor an act for the public welfare, being only an arbitrary increase in wages.
12. The act is contrary to the Constitution, (a) because it exempts certain railroads unfairly, and (b) because it "unduly, unjustly and arbitrarily favors certain railway employes who now receive high rates of pay for their services and seems to compel this complainant to discriminate unjustly and arbitrarily in their favor."

The Relief Asked For.

The railroad asks five things of the court:

1. That the Adamson law be declared void.
2. That a preliminary injunction issue restraining the defendants from bringing action for non-observance of the law.
3. That such injunction bind all "unnamed and unknown" defendants within the provisions of the act.
4. That subpoenas be issued calling on the defendants to appear in court and answer the complaint.
5. That the complainant shall have such further relief as the court may decree.

The complaint goes into great detail as to the economic effect of the application of the eight-hour law. This section of the brief was drafted by the New York Central counsel after many conferences with officials of other railroads.

After reviewing the agreements as to hours and wages between the brotherhoods and the railroads prior to March 28, 1916, the complaint says:

"None of said agreements contemplates that an employe shall work a fixed number of hours per day and no more. The nature of through and irregular freight service is such that regular and fixed hours of service are not practicable, except as to the regular through freights.

"The differences in the length of divisions, the differences in the character of the service, and the differences in the size of trains, all make it impossible that there should be a uniform and limited time during which train employes should remain on duty. Most trains, even though of a different character, must make use of the same divisional points, and the service of the men who are employed on one kind of train cannot in the nature of things be performed in the same length of time as can the service by another set of men running on a different kind of train between the same divisional points.

Various Bases of Reckoning.

"Compensation for the work of train employes is in most cases measured primarily by mileage and not by hours. In local passenger, local freight, regularly assigned work train, pusher, helper, mine run, and transfer service, and to a large extent in division passenger service, employes work daily or daily except Sunday. In other branches train employes do not work every day, but their work is irregular and is broken by frequent layovers, of varying lengths, between trips.

"As illustrative of the fact that at the date of the approval of the said act no standard day or standard day's wage for employes embraced within its terms were in existence, and as further illustrating the insuperable difficulties in the way of ascertaining anything even approximating a standard day or a standard day's wage for such employes, and in order that the court may understand more clearly the extent to which the act operates to interfere with this complainant's liberty of contract and hampers it in the performance of its public obligations and deprives it of its property, there is attached to this bill of complaint, and made a part thereof and marked Exhibit 10, a statement in which are set forth certain of the methods of reckoning compensation on complainant's employes in engine and train service and the rules and conditions affecting their employment, with examples showing the operation thereof."

The bill of complaint then gives a history of the controversy leading up to the enactment of the Adamson law and says that it would cost the New York Central several hundred thousand dollars to attempt to comply with the law. Attached to the bill are 200 pages of exhibits purporting to show that eight hours cannot be used as a measure of train operation.

In a statement he issued last night Elisha Lee, Chairman of the National Conference Committee of the Railways, which conducted the negotiations with the brotherhoods, said that if the courts declared the law valid it was up to them to say what it meant, for neither the railroads nor the brotherhoods have been able to decide definitely what is its scope.

"Two questions," said Mr. Lee, "are involved in the appeal by the railroads to the courts for light on the Adamson law: (1) Is the law constitutional? and (2) if it is constitutional, what does it mean?

Want an Interpretation.

"If the law is declared constitutional it is expected that the courts will make clear its meaning, and the railroads, it is unnecessary to say, will faithfully follow the instructions of the courts.

"In the bringing of the suits throughout the country the railroads have no desire to delay action or to resort to technicalities. The railroads are anxious to have a speedy decision on the points at issue. These separate suits are necessary to protect the individual roads.

There is a probability that when Congress meets in December it will take up the railroad question again and consider a modification of the Adamson bill which will either satisfy the railroads or eliminate some of the points assailed by them. Even if the law were declared unconstitutional it is believed by some of the labor leaders that President Wilson will go to Congress for another eight-hour law, for they believe he is determined to avert a national railroad strike; they are likewise determined not to give up their fight for the eight-hour day.

It is probable that the brotherhoods will take no active part in fighting the railroads' suits, although their members will give testimony as to the validity of the railroads' argument that schedules cannot be changed to provide for the installation of the eight-hour day.

GOVERNMENT TO FIGHT.

Department of Justice Lays Plans for Meeting Suits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The filing of suits by railroads in different parts of the country to test the constitutionality of the Adamson Railroad Eight-hour law has prompted Attorney General Gregory to take steps to defend the act. Today he designated Frank Hagerman of Kansas City as special counsel to take charge of all eight-hour cases.

Mr. Hagerman is one of the best known lawyers of the West and has appeared as counsel in some of the largest railroad cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Supreme Court. He will organize a force of assistants and take direct control of the preparation of the case for the constitutionality of the law. Other counsel for the Government will be retained as the controversy between the railroads and the Government develops.

The Adamson Eight-Hour Law Commission, composed of Major Gen. Goethals, E. E. Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and George Rublee, former member of the Federal Trade Comission, will confer here tomorrow on a program for an investigation of the operation of the eight-hour law. The members will probably consider what they will do while judicial decision of the act's validity is under consideration. The commission will have quarters in the New York Custom House.

COUNT TSCHIRSKY DEAD.

"Man Who Caused the War" Expires in Vienna.

AMSTERDAM, Thursday, Nov. 16, (via London.)—A dispatch from Vienna says the German Ambassador to Austria, Count Tschirsky und Bogendorff, died suddenly Wednesday from an operation performed a fortnight ago for an internal disease from which he had suffered a long time.

Count Tschirsky has sometimes been called "The Man Who Caused the War."

Count Tschirsky had been prominent many years in the German political world. He was appointed Imperial Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1903. He held the post a year, when he became Ambassador to Austria.

PADUA ATTACK CAUSES A PROTEST BY POPE

Sends Message to Vienna Concerning the Bombing of Town Which Killed 32 Persons.

ROME, Nov. 15, (via Paris.)—Pope Benedict has sent a strong protest to Austria in connection with the aerial bombardment of Padua.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Padua, Italy, says the total number of persons killed or wounded by a single bomb dropped by an Austrian aviator Saturday night aggregated ninety, of whom thirty-two were killed.

The dispatch adds that all the persons were noncombatants, and that most of them were women and children.

ITALIAN TROOPS WITHDRAW.

Evacuate Trenches East of Gorizia Because of Heavy Austrian Fire.

ROME, Nov. 15.—Italian troops were compelled to evacuate some of their more exposed trenches on the San Marco, east of Gorizia, yesterday after repulsing five Austro-Hungarian attacks on an Italian salient at Two Pines house, says today's War Office announcement. The statement follows:

Trentino Front: There was artillery activity. Movements of the enemy in the region between the Adige and Assa Valleys continued.

Julian Front: There was desultory artillery action at several points on the Upper and Middle Isonzo. On the San Marco, east of Gorizia, at daybreak yesterday three battalions of the enemy, supported by heavy artillery fire, attacked a salient of our line at Two Pines house. Five determined attacks successively were driven off with heavy loss to the enemy. The Austrians then subjected our positions to a heavy bombardment with guns of all calibers, in consequence of which it was found advisable during the afternoon to evacuate some of our more exposed trenches.

On the Carso we again rectified our line by an advance at several points, taking some prisoners.

During last night enemy seaplanes dropped bombs around Aquila, killing two soldiers and wounding four women and children. After this, Italian aircraft promptly attacked the floating hangars of the aggressors at Prosecco and on the pier at Trieste, both of which were bombarded with marked success. Enemy airplanes were active in the Gorizia area, but their bombs caused no damage.

VIENNA, Nov. 15, (via London.)—The official statement from General Headquarters, says:

East of Gorizia the Austrians captured Italian trenches, together with 475 men, five officers, and seven machine guns.

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President Wilson
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An impressionistic wash-drawing in Rotogravure, worth framing, is the frontispiece of the Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times, out today.

Athens of Today
An article of especial interest relates to Athens of today, embellished with interesting and historic scenes.

Germany's Hospital Trains
A sketch with detailed pictures showing the operations of Germany's marvelously equipped hospital trains is an interesting feature.

Wonderful Night Picture
A page is devoted to a picture of the crowds on Broadway election night watching the bulletins—remarkable in detail and finish.

American Troops on the Border

Italy's Awe-Inspiring Scenery
A double-page is taken with two superb views of the Valley of the Cadore, nestling beneath the snow-clad towering Alps—Winter quarters of the Italian Army—Pictures with a thrill.

The Arizona—Mightiest Sea Fighter
A remarkable photograph of the new superdreadnought Arizona on her first trip, with the matchless Battery viewas a background.

The New Congresswoman
A real portrait in Rotogravure of Miss Rankin, elected to Congress from Missoula, Mont.

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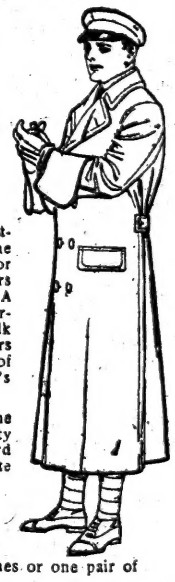
Smart, neat, perfect fitting, and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat. A smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches. A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

All made of exactly the same fabric, a fine quality gray worsted whipcord—the outfit complete $47.50, or as follows:

Suit . . $18.50
Overcoat $27.00
Cap . . $2.00



Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$26.50

Other Outfits of Better Grade at $64.50 and $78.00.
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$22.00.

See Our "New Doubleglove" for Motoring.
An exclusive "Brill Motor Shop" production, and to the best of our knowledge, the only motor glove made with a double palm—$4.00 the pair.

Detachable Fur Collars and Fur Caps to Match.
Collars can be readily attached to any overcoat. To be had here in Persian Lamb, Natural Raccoon, dyed Raccoon, Nutria, Beaver and dyed Nutria.

Motor Apparel Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Correct Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

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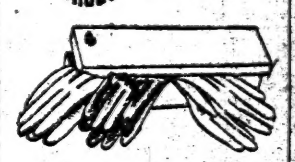
No Reflection Intended?

A Cross article reflects credit on the good taste of the discerning purchaser—and incidentally on the maker.

CROSS Gift Box



The ever-acceptable gift: a handsome box containing three pair of famous Cross gloves; tan capeskin for street wear, gray mocha and white kidskin or capeskin for dress and evening wear.

For women $5.25
For men $6.25

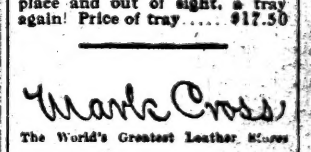
CROSS Conveniences

An exquisite vanity case (at left), glazed calfskin, pastel shades, border of gold tooling, oyster-white satin lining, mirror inside cover, pin cushion, cake of powder and puff, colored enamel lipstick holder, 3¼ x 2 inches $4.50

A folding photograph case (at right) of glazed calfskin, in pastel shades, gilt corners, silk lining. The case folds flat for traveling and stands on easel in use.

3½ x 2¼ inch opening: $5.50
5¼ x 3¾ inch opening.... $7.50

CROSS "Table-Tray" $17.50



Set and carried as a tray; with legs folded under and out of sight.

Shown with pot, creamer and sugar basin of silver plate, Adams design, border engraving, price of tea service..... $35.50

Royal Worcester ware; cups and saucers, each..... $1.75

Service plates, each..... $1.00

As a table with legs released by spring and firmly in place.

Shown with pot, creamer, sugar basin and tray of silver plate, price of coffee service $24.00

Cups and saucers, Lenox ware, in "old ivory" shade, each... $3.00

The Cross "Table-Tray" of solid mahogany throughout, or French gray enamel finish, with ivory white trimmings, is ideal for serving afternoon tea, cocktails, or after-dinner coffee. It is carried as a set tray to the desired place, here a slight pressure of side springs without releasing hold on handles opens the legs,—and a sturdy table is formed. When through using, pressure on side springs brings legs up into place and out of sight, a tray again! Price of tray..... $17.50

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Dealers Throughout the World

CHARGES CROCKER HID HARMONY PLEA

Continued from Page 1.

said: "I'm not going to say anything. The telegrams were all published at the time."

Earlier in the day, before the Rowell statement was issued, Mr. Keesling said: "I have not a single word to say regarding any personal controversy in this State and have not a single apology to make."

L. R. Garrett, prominent in local Republican affairs and for fifteen years a member of Republican Committees in Los Angeles, declared that both sides were to blame for Hughes's California defeat.

Willcox on Suppressed Telegrams.

William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, confirmed last night some of Mr. Rowell's statements about the telegrams from Mr Willcox asking the leaders of the two factions in California to get together, but Mr. Willcox said that he had no knowledge that any of them had been suppressed.

"The statement that I telegraphed asking Mr. Rowell and Mr. Crocker to suspend all arrangements for the time and to meet Mr. Hughes in Portland is correct," he said. "I do not understand how the telegrams could have been suppressed, as Mr. Rowell charges, for the reason that I wired Mr. Rowell asking him to go to Portland to meet Mr. Hughes, and told him at the same time that I had wired Mr. Crocker to the same effect, so that they could hold a consultation together. I understand that Mr. Crocker went to Portland and met Mr. Hughes, but that Mr. Rowell did not."

Mr. Willcox said that he did not know why Mr. Rowell had not gone to Portland. When asked about Mr. Rowell's charge that Mr. Crocker suppressed telegrams asking him to recognize Progressives in the management of the Hughes meeting in San Francisco, Mr. Willcox said:

"That must refer to messages that I sent to both sides asking them to get together. I did that repeatedly. It was a continuous performance with me. I understand that they both tried to get together, but could not."

Asked whether he held the Old Guard leaders or the Progressives responsible for the failure to suspend State animosities during the visit of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Willcox said: "I don't know anything about that."

Mr. Willcox was told of a statement that he had sent a long telegram to Mr. Hughes while the latter was on the way to California, asking him to give some sign of recognition or friendliness to Hiram Johnson, and that Mr. Hughes had refused to heed the advice. Mr. Willcox said: "I don't know about that. I don't know what telegram that can refer to."

CLAIM ALL 13 ELECTORS.

Lowest Democrat Will Have 600 Lead in California, Chairman Says.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Predictions that the lowest Democratic elector in California would run ahead of the highest Republican elector were made tonight by Democratic leaders after watching the slowly augmenting returns from County Clerks.

"The difference will be about 600 in favor of the Democrats," said Sidney M. Van Wyck, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee. Available returns were considered in themselves not an index of the situation, proportionately, because they were from smaller counties, most of which had given Wilson good majorities. They showed the lowest Democrat 14,773 ahead of the highest Republican; but nearly all the big counties still were missing.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 15.—By action of the County Board of Supervisors 270 voters in Los Angeles Precinct, No. 388, will be disfranchised. R. W. Pridham, Chairman of the board, said that unless this were done the legality of the total vote cast in the county might be questioned. The official count today revealed that in the precinct more votes were cast and accounted for than there were voters.

Unofficial returns of the precinct were: Wilson, 140; Hughes, 125; Hanly, 4; Benson, 4 mutilated ballot, 1; total—273. These votes were properly totaled, but comparison with the number of ballots sent to the precinct revealed only 270 persons voting.

Hughes gained five more votes today through an error discovered in the returns from Santa Monica.

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 15.—With 212 precincts out of 410 officially counted in Alameda County, Wilson has made a net gain of 18 votes over Hughes.

HUGHES MINNESOTA LEAD 385.

Official Returns from Twin Cities Expected to be Ready Today.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 15.—With forty-six of the eighty-six counties in Minnesota having turned in their tabulation sheets to the Secretary of State, and with unofficial returns from the remainder, including Hennepin (Minneapolis) and Ramsey (St. Paul) Counties, Mr. Hughes's plurality was cut down today to 385. The total vote was Wilson, 177,738; Hughes, 178,183.

The sheet from Renville County made the big difference over last night's lead of more than a thousand credited to the Republican candidate. Hennepin and Ramsey returns are expected tomorrow, and Democrats are basing their hopes on enough gain for the President in those two counties and the other thirty-eight not having reported to change the result.

ELECTION FRAUD INQUIRIES ON

State Action in Idaho and West Virginia Supplements Federal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Investigation of election frauds was discussed briefly today at a conference between President Wilson and Attorney General Gregory. Later Mr. Gregory declared his investigation would be separate from the proposed one by a Senatorial committee.

"My sole duty is to investigate and prosecute violations of Federal law," said the Attorney General. "The investigation now in progress is entirely nonpartisan, and evidence from both Republican and Democratic sources will be given equal attention.

"I have evidence that a large number of negroes from the South moved into Northern States within ninety days before the election. So far I do not know whether this movement was industrial or political, although some of them attempted to register."

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 15.—All of the County Prosecuting Attorneys of Idaho today began an investigation into alleged frauds at last week's elections. Attorney General J. H. Peters in a letter called their attention to the large vote polled and to the general abuse of the swearing in of voters on election day.

In several counties the total of votes cast exceeds the number of ballots actually used.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Nov. 15.—Judicial inquiries into alleged election frauds in Marion, Cabell, Logan, and Webster Counties will be instituted at once, according to information received here today. The regular Republican committees in each of the counties named will have charge of the litigation which, under the Corrupt Practices act, may be instituted in any Circuit Court in the State. Frank Amos, Chairman of the Marion County committee, consulted with Governor Hatfield today before beginning proceedings. Among the charges made is that more than five hundred fraudulent votes were cast in Marion County alone.

WILSON CANNOT VISIT WEST.

Present Duties Too Critical, He Says, but He May Go Later.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—President Wilson expressed his gratitude to the people of the West for their support in the election in messages sent tonight in reply to requests that he visit that section before Congress opens. He said he would be unable to make the trip at present because of critical duties, but promised to go West later if possible.

The President sent the following telegram to William H. King, successful candidate for the United States Senate from Utah:

"The invitation to visit the West tugs hard at my heart because I feel deeply grateful to all the West for the splendid and generous support you have given me; but I would not be worthy of their generous confidence if I were to leave my desk at a time when duties of the most critical and pressing sort crowd me. I am promising myself the pleasure of such a trip if ever I can get free from the toils of exacting duty, and in the meantime I wish to express my deep gratitude, appreciation, and regret."

Mr. Wilson sent this message to F. G. Bonfils and H. H. Tammen, owners of The Denver Post:

"You may be sure that I would come if I could, but I would not deserve the confidence of the people of Colorado and the rest of the great West if I were to turn away at this juncture from the public duties which press upon me. I want, first of all, to be sure that I am doing the job right which they have imposed upon me with their generous confidence before I give myself any margin of holiday and pleasure. I wish most heartily that I were free to come, but I really am not, and can only thank you from the bottom of my heart."

SCULLY GETS A RECOUNT.

Democratic Candidate for Congress Hopes to Win in New Jersey.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 15.—Thomas J. Scully, Democratic candidate for Representative from the Third District, this afternoon obtained an order for a recount of the entire vote cast in the district, comprising the Counties of Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean. Before the order was signed by Justice Samuel Kalisch in the Supreme Court Scully's counsel, A. J. C. Stokes of Freehold, had to put up a bond $7,500 to insure the cost of the recount, which will be $3,000 in each of Middlesex and Monmouth Counties and $1,500 in Ocean.

The official canvass of the district gives the office to Robert Carson, the Republican candidate, by 11 votes, but counsel for Scully asserts that there have been many irregularities in the count and that a recount will show that Scully has been elected.

Wilson's New Mexico Lead Cut.

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 15.—Official figures today from Bernalillo, Taos, and Torrance Counties added 435 votes to Hughes's total and 243 to Wilson's. The vote now stands: Hughes, 29,757; Wilson, 31,796; a reduction of Wilson's lead from last night's figures of 187 votes; Wilson's plurality, 2,039. There are 20 of the 638 precincts in the State from which no report has been received. Most of them are small and normally Republican.

Begin New York Vote Canvass.

The New York County Board of Canvassers met yesterday and began counting the vote of the county in the recent election. Alderman Charles Delany of the Twenty-fourth District was named Chairman and Deputy County Clerk William B. Selden, Secretary. It is expected that the canvass will require about ten days. The board will then adjourn until Dec. 26 to canvass the soldier vote.

Benjamin Franklin says:

"Don't value a man for the quality he is of, but for the qualities he possesses."

Growing Accounts

The *Franklin Trust Company* is not interested so much in the *amount* of a customer's first deposit as in the *growth* of the account.

For this reason our officers are always glad to advise depositors, particularly young business men, as to the best financial practice to be followed in each individual case.

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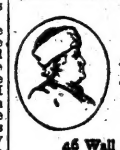
We help the small account to grow and invite accounts of $200. and over.



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6 P. M. Daily

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MEN--A 3-Day Offer

Made-to-Measure
SUIT or OVERCOAT

225 Styles — At $21.50 — Newest Fabrics

The Holiday Season should find you "dressed like a Prince." That you may be clothed so—and at the same time become better acquainted with our high-class Merchant Tailoring Service—we offer this special advantage

The individuality of style and the excellent workmanship embodied in these Made-to-Your-Measure Suits and Overcoats vies with that in clothes for which you pay much more.

225 Styles

Your choice from a varied selection of over 225 styles in the season's newest fabrics. Plain blues, brown, greys and the latest striped and fancy effects will be found here among others.

3 Days Only

For three days you will have the opportunity to take advantage of this splendid Holiday offering. The sale starts at 9 A. M. today, Nov. 16th, and ends at 6 P. M. Saturday, Nov 18th.

Additional charge of 10% for sizes over 44.

GIMBELS—Merchant Tailoring Section—Fourth Floor

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New Winter COATS For Every Figure

At Remarkable Savings

An exceptional variety, replete with the very latest styles in quality fabrics, evolved in our own workrooms for women of fashion.

Women's and Misses' *16 yr. to 42 bust*

Extra Size and Hard-to-Fit Figures *37½ to 56 bust*

If you have any trouble in getting fitted with ready-to-wear FASHIONABLE clothes, a visit to Lane Bryant will prove a revelation.

We offer every item of dress ready-to-wear that will ACTUALLY FIT AND BECOME ALL TYPES OF FIGURES UP TO 56 BUST MEASURE.

The reason that we succeed where others fail is BECAUSE WE HAVE SPECIALIZED AND EXPERIMENTED FOR YEARS IN OUR OWN WORKROOMS on the exceptional figure.

Street, afternoon and evening Gowns, Blouses, Suits and Negligees in an equally large variety of styles and in all sizes at very attractive prices.

Motor Coats

Vigoreaux, mixtures, chinchilla and plain velours; loose, flare and belted styles, half lined, full lined and interlined. Some trimmed with fur; all with most becoming lines.

12.50 19.75 29.50 to 87.50

Smart Walking Coats

Cheviots, zibeline, vigoreaux, wool velours, broadcloth in black, navy, brown or green—velveteer and velvet models, all fur trimmed, silk lined and interlined.

22.50 37.50 49.75 to 137.00

Handsome Wraps

Chiffon velvet, silk velour and velour plush—in purple, burgundy or black, lined with new light shade silks and quilted satins—copies of imported models with skunk, kolinsky squirrel or marabout.

139.75 147.50 to 275.00

Prices vary according to materials and sizes.

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Will Close Out To-Day

Women's Tailored Suits

Fur trimmed or mannish tailored in all this winter's smartest suit fashions

Reduced to 25.00

Much Below Their Former Prices

Suits of broadcloth, wool velour, duvet de laine, two-tone checks or mannish mixtures in all the favored winter shades, warmly interlined.

Tailored Suits without fur or enriched with Scotch mole, beaver, Hudson seal, lapin, squirrel, skunk or skunk opossum.

None sent C. O. D. No Approvals

Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats

For Motor or Street Wear, in the finest of materials, lined with furs of the highest order, and offered at prices much below those now prevailing

THE present vogue of fur-lined overcoats for motoring and street wear points to an even greater popularity this Winter. Before there is another leap in fur prices, select one of these coats, so remarkably priced.

Natural Muskrat Lined Coats, $50

Black or Oxford Grey Kersey Cloth Coats, beautifully lined with natural muskrat fur, with choice of either Raccoon or Genuine Persian Lamb Collar.

Mink-Marmot Lined Coats, $75

Oxford Grey or Black All Wool Kersey Cloth Coats, lined with mink-marmot fur, showing luxurious shawl collar of Persian Lamb or Otter.

Eastern Mink Lined Coats, $295

Imported Black Broadcloth Coats, handsomely lined with dark Eastern mink. Collar and facing to bottom of coat is of Persian Lamb. A fur coat of exceptional beauty, very modestly priced.

Northern Muskrat Lined Coats, $100

Made of famous Burberry Cloths of English and Scotch fleeces, in grey, brown, or heather mixtures. Lined with selected Northern Muskrat fur, with choice of Otter, Beaver or Persian Lamb Collar.

These prices are quoted as a result of our buying ahead, and you are now asked to share the advantage with us. *Sixth Floor.*

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Madison Square South

On the afternoons of November 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27 and 28 at 2:30 o'clock

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The Grand Ballroom of the Plaza

On Monday Evening, November 27th.

DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, De Luxe Edition, by Professor Volpi and Professor Zanchi, Florence, in collaboration with Mr. Horace Townsend and Mr. Cesare A. Guglielmetti, of Rome, will be mailed on receipt of Five Dollars; ordinary edition, One Dollar.

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That are the best value we know—made from extra grades of kidskin and calfskin, *with soles, insoles and counters of fine oak tanned leather and heels of solid leather lifts.* When the new lots now making are put on sale they will cost $6.00.

Black kidskin, button and lace, high or low heels. Black kidskin, button and lace, cloth tops, high heels. Black calfskin, button and lace, kidskin or cloth tops, high heels.

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Just when the demand is greatest. Some of the lots are short a few sizes, but from the great assortment nearly any foot can be fitted.

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Voice of One Dissenter Sets Diocesan Convention in an Uproar.

'WET TALK' SHOUTED DOWN

Delegates Urge Mayor Mitchel Not to Issue Licenses for New Year's Eve.

The Convention of the New York Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday adopted by a unanimous vote the resolution proposed by the Rev. James V. Chalmers, rector of Holy Trinity Church, indorsing total abstinence for the individual, the enforcement of all existing excise laws, and the fight for local option in New York State.

The vote had been preceded by a discussion in which a dozen clergymen had asserted that it was time for the church to take some such stand, and in which the only man who dared to say that, while in favor of temperance, he was against prohibition, had been almost howled down. The vote was followed by an enthusiastic outburst of applause and by the unanimous passage of a petition to Mayor Mitchel not to grant any special licenses for the sale of liquor on New Year's Eve, which this year falls on Sunday.

As soon as the Chalmers resolution had been read Dr. Henry M. Barbour of the Church of the Beloved Disciple was on his feet with an amendment which reduced the resolution to one urging the clergy to refrain, and counsel others to refrain from alcoholic beverages except under specific medical direction.

Dr. Chalmers began his fight for his resolution with a statement that law enforcement would put two thousand saloons out of business in New York City by killing the Sunday trade, and then told of his years of endeavor to get the convention to take action.

"I brought a resolution before you in the year 1910," he said, "and it was so amended that Tammany Hall would have passed it by acclamation. I don't want to ram prohibition down anybody's throat, but I do think that the cities of New York State ought to be given a chance to say whether they want prohibition or not. At present they are bound by the Raines law as a man is bound to his wife. If this church don't take a stand on this thing it might as well go out of existence."

The first indication of the strength of the feeling of the house came with the speech of Dr. William T. Manning of Trinity, who said: "The church can never have her true moral and spiritual power in this country unless she is willing to come out openly and unqualifiedly in a time like this. We have been asked to do this for the poor, but I say to you that it is for us to do it for the sake of the church, and the power of the church."

Then the Rev. Philip W. Fauntleroy, locum tenens of St. Luke's Church at Beacon, N. Y., got permission to speak, though not a member of the convention.

"We have heard much dry talk," he said; "now it is the duty of somebody to give you some wet talk. I am opposed to legislation controlling the drinking of any man, woman, or child because I am a temperance man, and the word which the Bible translates as 'temperance' means literally 'self-control.'"

At this point he was interrupted by a score of shouts of "Time!" "Time!" from different parts of the floor, and though Bishop Burch's gavel stilled the disorder there remained a buzz of hostile feeling all over the house. Mr. Fauntleroy referred to the miracle, when Christ turned water into wine, and went on: "Any man who advocates prohibition puts a stain upon Jesus Christ."

Here half a dozen men sprang angrily to their feet, but the speaker had finished and Bishop Burch recognized Dr. Barbour, who withdrew his amendment.

"I only moved it to get something done," he explained, "and now it looks as if we are going to do something. This question has been before us for several years, and it has become almost a public scandal that this convention is afraid to act and that we are indifferent to one of the great questions of today. Unjust as it may be, the popular impression is that the clergy and a large part of the Protestant Episcopal Church are a body of very self-indulgent men, and I advise that we voluntarily renounce our right to partake of alcoholic beverages."

Dr. Chalmers's resolution was then passed.

Robert G. Hone and J. P. Morgan were nominated as Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, this being equivalent to election by the corporation.

Francis Lynde Stetson moved that, in case either Mr. Hone or Mr. Morgan should decline the nomination, James McLean should be chosen in the vacant place. Dr. Reiland at once cabled to Mr. Morgan in London to find out whether he would accept. Twice previously Mr. Morgan declined the place and Mr. McLean served in his stead.

458 GOT COLLEGE PENSIONS.

Carnegie Foundation Report Showed $687,000 Spent in One Year.

Pensions amounting to $687,000 were paid to 331 college and university professors and 127 widows of professors in the last year by the Carnegie Foundation, according to the report of Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, President, and Robert A. Franks, Treasurer, of the foundation, at the annual meeting of Trustees held yesterday at 576 Fifth Avenue. The report showed that the general endowment of the foundation is now $13,000,000, the accumulated surplus $1,299,000, and the income for the current year $800,000.

The Treasurer's report showed that during the eleven years of the foundation's life 553 professors and 103 widows, representing seventy-three institutions associated with the foundation, have received benefits aggregating $4,129,000.

President William Frederick Slocum of Colorado College was re-elected Chairman; President Arthur Twining Hadley of Yale, Vice Chairman, and President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University, Secretary of the Board. Frank A. Vanderlip and Robert A. Franks were re-elected to the Executive Committee.

The proposed plan for making the pension system contributory was referred to a committee comprising Chairman Slocum, Henry Smith Pritchett, President of the foundation; Sir William Peterson, Principal of McGill University; President Charles Richard Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, President Abbott Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, and Chancellor Samuel Black McCormick of the University of Pittsburgh. This plan, if adopted, will admit many additional teachers to the benefits of the fund.

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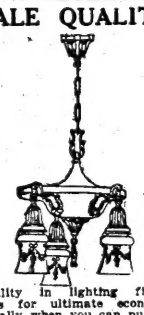

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CLOUDS HIDE METEORITES.

Sky-Borne Shower of Leonids Passes Through Earth's Orbit.

Only the fact that light cloud banks obscured the sky early this morning kept astronomers, both professional and amateur, from viewing the rare sight of a shower of meteorites making the heavens sparkle.

Shortly after midnight today, so the astronomers asserted, the earth's orbit came into juxtaposition with the constellation of Leo. This constellation, of which the principal star is Regulus, is unusually prolific in giving off meteorites—so prolific, in fact, that the meteorites are named Leonids.

Astronomers and their students in Columbia and Princeton Universities had prepared to keep late hours to view the meteors, which in less cloudy localities were expected to be visible to the naked eye. Professor Henry Norris Russell of Princeton was one of the savants who made observations. Every thirty-four years, according to Professor Russell, the Leonids are unusually numerous. This was the case in 1799, 1833, and 1867. Of late, astronomers said, the attraction of the planet Jupiter has served to dissipate the meteors into less conspicuous groups.

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"I WAS one of those who held aloof from phonograph music. I prided myself upon a much broader knowledge of music than the average man has.

"And while I could not but admire the certain excellence attained in many phonographic reproductions, they still were not quite satisfying to me.

"Thus it was with a quite critical attitude toward, if not with an actual prejudice against phonographs that I first heard the Aeolian-Vocalion."

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"..... as my friend adjusted a record, I was already in my mind's eye telling him how foolish he was to wax so enthusiastic over an instrument little different from all the others. But my thoughts were halted—my attention was seized instantly. I began to listen with keen interest.

"A voice, a wonderful voice was singing The aria was that very beautiful one from Tosca—'Vissi d'arte e d'amor.' What fine, sweet tone!—how rich with emotion!

"Never had I heard such a *human* voice from a phonograph. *The artistic qualities were beyond reproach.*

"Then taking the Graduola—the Vocalion expression device—I played a violin record myself—played it as I wanted it, with every tone shade, every crescendo as I felt it should be. I play the piano, but I have always wished to play the violin. How I enjoyed that first opportunity!

"The Vocalion gives me satisfying tone, magnificent tone, and a freedom of personal musical expression that I never could have hoped for.

"So I take real pleasure in this phonograph music. The Vocalion made by men of artistic skill and understanding is far in advance of those instruments which are the product of mechanical genius only.

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The Fifteen-Minute Test: Come to Aeolian Hall tomorrow, select your favorite vocal record, an orchestral and a solo instrumental record. They will demonstrate how the Vocalion meets every demand—will prove the Vocalion tone the most wonderful phonograph tone in the world.

Then play the instrumental record with the Graduola .... no need to tell what enjoyment you will find, only the experience will bring complete understanding and appreciation.

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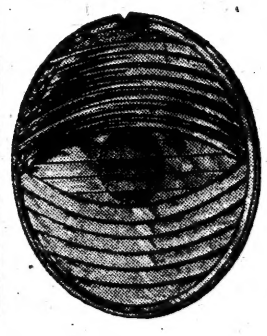

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Ample distance—full, powerful headlight—no glare

Science at last brings the perfect headlight for night auto driving.

Perfect in its protection to others, and perfect in providing a **full,** powerful light, without glare, for those who drive.

It's the Osgood—a prismatic glass lens that fits into the lamps in place of the plain lens.

The scientific prisms bend the strong light rays downward along the road where the light is needed. The powerful beam is only 3½ feet high—below the eye level of approaching drivers, thus eliminating entirely the dangerous glare.

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The Osgood Lens meets every need for city driving at night, is approved by police officials wherever an ordinance is in effect.

For country driving the Osgood Lens is a real necessity because it lights the ground far ahead—for a distance of over 500 feet—illuminating every object along the road. Ruts, holes and dangerous bends are visible long before you reach them.

Night driving now made safe any time, anywhere

$2.50 to $5.25 a pair

Guaranteed to satisfy you or your money back.

There is nothing to compare with the Osgood Lens—there is nothing like Osgood Lenses at all. Osgood Lenses do away with dangerous dimmers because they make dimming unnecessary.

Thousands of Osgood Lenses are in use and are giving wonderful satisfaction. One user writes: "I have tried every kind of device, but nothing filled the bill until I used the Osgood." Another says: "Best I ever saw—do not see how they could be improved upon." Osgood Lenses are just what every motorist wants and needs for night driving.

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LURE OF THE OPERA TRAPS MRS. HOADLEY

Caught Leaving Hotel, She Entertains Captors, Then Pays $9,000 Due.

HOADLEY ALSO SETTLES UP

Lawyers and Sheriffs Wait at the Netherland While Cash to Escape Jail Is Sought by Telephone.

There was a strange party at the Hotel Netherland Tuesday night. The hosts were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Hoadley, who have been much in the public eye recently because of an unpaid mortgage balance of $9,000, and the guests were Grenville Clark of the law firm of Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland, counsel for the Nassau Mortgage Company, which held the mortgage; William J. Flynn, Chief of the United States Secret Service; Deputy Sheriff Fitzsimons, and Henry Mayer, a young lawyer whose recognition of Mrs. Hoadley made the party possible. Also there was Mr. Hoadley's private secretary.

For several weeks some of Sheriff Al Smith's most efficient deputies had been searching New York City, in and out, for some clue to the whereabouts of the Hoadleys, Mrs. Hoadley having been fined $9,000 in the Supreme Court, the amount of the mortgage still due, for her failure to appear in court when summoned. It had been rumored that the Hoadleys were at sea on the steam yacht Alabama, and as long as that craft kept out of New York County waters the voyagers were safe from arrest, for Sheriff Smith's jurisdiction ends at the city line, no matter whether that line happens to be on land or in the water.

Last Sunday there appeared in the newspapers the story of the disappearance of the Hoadleys. One report had it that they had escaped from their much-watched Eighty-second Street home by climbing a back fence; but nobody was found who believed that Mrs. Hoadley, who is dignified, would resort to such means of escape. Another report told of a secret tunnel; yet that theory failed when all the evidence was in.

Now as a matter of fact Mr. and Mrs. Hoadley did not go to sea on the Alabama or any other craft. Neither did they climb any back fences, nor did they seek safety through any mysterious underground route. What they really did was to repair quietly to the Hotel Netherland, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, where they took a suite of rooms and bided at ease while Sheriff Smith's deputies and the lawyers in the case played hide and seek.

Then along came the opening of the opera season, and with the opera came the disclosure of the biding place. Mrs. Hoadley is an opera devotee, and so is M. Bouche, her husband's secretary. So M. Bouche and Mrs. Hoadley decided to witness Tuesday night's performance.

"Surely we won't find any deputy Sheriffs there!" M. Bouche remarked.

At the hotel, when Fitzsimons and Mayer asked if the Hoadleys were there, the clerks laughed and replied, "Certainly not!" But Mayer refused to be convinced, and remained on duty, as also did Fitzsimons.

Mayer's post was on the starboard side of the lobby, near the Fifth Avenue ladies' entrance. All Monday and all Tuesday the two kept their stubborn vigil, but the Hoadleys did not appear.

The opera was to furnish the climax. A few minutes after 8 o'clock Tuesday night Mrs. Hoadley, escorted by M. Bouche, appeared in the lobby. Up went the right thumb of Mayer, and a moment later Fitzsimons was at his side.

"There she is!" said Mayer. Fitzsimons rushed after the couple and caught them just as Mrs. Hoadley was about to enter a taxicab. "Pardon me," said Fitzsimons, lifting his hat, "but is this Mrs. Hoadley?"

"Why this intrusion? What do you mean, sir? Of course this lady is not Mrs. Hoadley," replied M. Bouche indignantly.

Mayer approached.

"Oh yes it is. I know Mrs. Hoadley well," said he. He turned to Deputy Sheriff Fitzsimons, adding firmly:

"Sheriff, do your duty."

"Well, I yield," Mrs. Hoadley sighed. "What can I do for you gentlemen?"

"You are under arrest," said Fitzsimons.

Mrs. Hoadley paused, and then, as women have a way of doing, she did the unexpected. She invited all hands to the Hoadley suite, where she said Mr. Hoadley would welcome them—although Mr. Hoadley did not know it at the time.

So Mrs. Hoadley, M. Bouche, Deputy Sheriff Fitzsimons and young Mayer reentered the hotel and went to the Hoadley suite. There sat Mr. Hoadley in slippers and smoking jacket.

"How do you do?" said Mr. Hoadley.

"Very well, thank you, but you are under arrest," replied Fitzsimons.

"Have a seat, gentlemen, make yourselves at home. Really, I am delighted to see you," said Mr. Hoadley.

He went to the telephone and called up Bainbridge Colby, who besides being a lawyer is a Bull Moose leader. Mr. Hoadley urged him to come to the hotel forthwith.

As Mr. Hoadley turned from the telephone, there was a knock at the door. A moment later a bellboy entered bearing a card. On the card was engraved, "William J. Flynn, Chief United States Secret Service."

"Send the Chief up. We are always glad to see him," said Mr. Hoadley. A few minutes later the head of the Secret Service entered the room.

"What's your errand?" Deputy Sheriff Fitzsimons asked.

"Oh, I just dropped in," replied the Chief, who, it may be remembered, investigated once upon a time an ammunition concern in which Mr. Hoadley was interested, the investigation having been made to determine whether or not the projectiles and other deadly things manufactured by the concern were made according to neutrality regulations.

Having now a goodly number of guests, Mr. Hoadley did the proper thing. He ordered refreshments. Everybody sat down, except Chief Flynn. The Chief had business somewhere else and made his exit.

One hour, two hours, four hours passed, and the Hoadleys were still entertaining, but the $9,000 was not forthcoming. Grenville Clark of the law firm heretofore mentioned, next appeared.

"How do you do, Mr. Clark? We are so glad to see you," said Mr. Hoadley.

"I am glad to see you, too," replied Mr. Clark, "but I would be gladder to get that $9,000."

"Be patient. Do have a seat; won't you have something to eat or drink?" said the host soothingly.

"No, I am neither thirsty nor hungry. All I want is my client's $9,000," the lawyer answered. He took a seat in a corner and picked up a newspaper.

One o'clock came. Mr. Hoadley meantime had been telephoning industriously, communicating with friends.

A few minutes after 1 there was a knock at the door, and in walked a messenger. He handed to Mrs. Hoadley a package. The package contained nine brand-new $1,000 United States notes.

Mrs. Hoadley handed them to Mr. Clark.

"There is your money," she said.

"I thank you," said Mr. Clark. He placed the notes in his pocket.

He signed a receipt and handed it to Mrs. Hoadley. The mortgage was satisfied, and she need not go to jail. Instead she went to her home in Eighty-second Street, the scene of the mysterious escape.

But Mr. Hoadley was still under arrest, the warrant for his detention having to do with an affair in nowise connected with the mortgage episode. But he was not sent to jail. Something happened, and the claim on which the warrant was issued was withdrawn. It is said to have been for $7,000.

TO PICK A POSTMASTER.

Johnson's Friends Here Likely Again to Urge His Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Postmaster General Burleson, who called at the White House today to see Secretary Tumulty, said that he intended to take up with President Wilson at the first opportunity the matter of selecting a Postmaster of New York City to succeed E. W. Morgan, the Republican incumbent. Mr. Burleson said that he would look over the field of candidates before making up his mind as to how to advise the President. It is well understood, however, that Mr. Burleson is still firm in his support of the candidacy of Joseph Johnson, former Fire Commissioner of New York.

President Wilson was about to send the nomination of Mr. Johnson to the Senate when opposition to the appointment developed. Subsequently the President nominated Senator Robert F. Wagner for the place without consulting Mr. Wagner. The latter declined, but the nomination was not withdrawn and remains on the calendar of the Senate.

Senator O'Gorman supports Mr. Johnson, and it is expected that a strong effort will be made at the coming session of Congress to induce the President to withdraw the name of Senator Wagner and substitute that of Mr. Johnson.

GRAVES TRIAL POSTPONED.

Embassy's Attache Must Have Germany's Permission to Testify.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. — When Armgaard Karl Graves was arraigned today before United States Commissioner Taylor on the charge of attempting to blackmail Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German Ambassador, Assistant District Attorney Leahy asked for a continuance on the ground that permission for Prince von Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg, counselor of the German Embassy, to testify against Graves had not been received from Berlin. The hearing was continued until Dec. 6.

As diplomats are privileged and under the precedents of international law cannot be compelled to testify in the country of their sojourn, the United States has no means of obtaining the testimony of Prince Hatzfeldt, at whose house it is alleged Graves made his attempt to get money for certain letters which he said compromised members of the German Embassy here. The right to refuse service to appear as a witness pertains not to the individual, but to the diplomatic office, and the incumbent has no power to divest himself of it, as it belongs not to him but to his Government as a protection from legal entanglements.

Ambassador Bernstorff desires the prosecution of Graves, and will ask his Government to allow Prince Hatzfeldt to go on the stand.

Dr. W. Gilman Thompson Resigns.

Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, who has been Professor of Medicine at Cornell University Medical College since its foundation in 1898, has resigned to devote himself to private professional work. He has been appointed Professor of Medicine Emeritus, and in that capacity will retain his interest in the university. Dr. Lewis Atterbury Conner succeeds him as Professor of Medicine. Dr. Conner has been connected with the institution since its establishment, and since 1900 as Professor of Clinical Medicine and in charge of medical instruction at New York Hospital.

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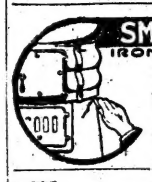

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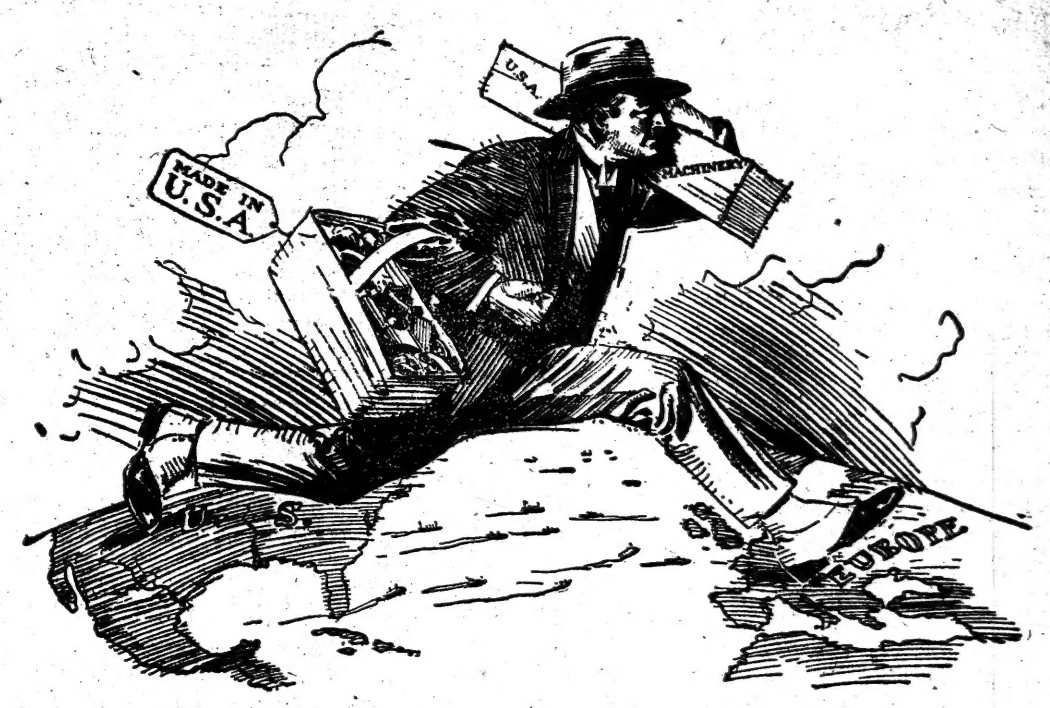

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JAPAN AND AMERICA LINKED BY WIRELESS

New Two-Hemisphere Service Opens with Message from President to Mikado.

5,442 MILES ACROSS PACIFIC

Diplomats, Marconi, New York Times, and Others Exchange Felicitations—The Service Public.

President Wilson sent a wireless message of cordial greetings to the Emperor of Japan yesterday. The President's message signalized the formal opening of transpacific wireless commercial service between the United States and Japan. Many more radiograms were interchanged between the leading officials of the two countries and the officers of the Marconi company here and in the Orient. In the first hour fifty-two congratulatory wireless telegrams were sent from this country, among them one from THE NEW YORK TIMES to the Prime Minister, Count Seiki Terauchi.

The service was inaugurated at 10 o'clock in the morning, Japanese time. Being ten hours earlier than ours it was midnight at Tokio, and 4:30 o'clock in the morning at Honolulu, where, after crossing the Pacific Ocean from San Francisco, the messages are relayed on their final journey of 3,355 miles to the Japanese station at Funabashi, ten miles east of Tokio. Messages are sent by the Western Union wires to San Francisco, and thence by wireless across the Pacific.

If the conditions were absolutely correct it would be possible, officers of both the telegraph and wireless companies said yesterday, to get word to Tokio from New York in a minute, or less. Under normal conditions, however, a telegram from this city to San Francisco is sent in twenty minutes, or a little less. When it leaves San Francisco on its wireless journey the time to Japan is "infinitesimal," less than a minute, said E. J. McNally, Vice President and General Manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America.

Wireless Covers 5,442 Miles.

From the San Francisco transmitting station at Bolinas Ridge, near the city, it is 2,087 miles to the Hawaiian wireless station at Kahuku, near Honolulu. This, added to the 3,355 miles to Tokio, makes the distance covered by the wireless service 5,442 miles, with one relay. The mileage from Honolulu to Funabashi, near Tokio, is the longest stretch over which commercial wireless messages have ever been sent. Prior to the inauguration of the Japanese service the longest commercial wireless route was 2,200 miles, from Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, to England.

President Wilson's message to the Emperor of Japan, which was sent for transmission to the main offices of the Marconi company in the Woolworth Building, was as follows:

To His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, at Tokio:

The Government and people of the United States of America send greetings to your Imperial Majesty and to the people of Japan and rejoice in this triumph of science which enables the voice of America from the Far West to cross the silent spaces of the world and speak to Japan in the Far East, hailing the dawn of a new day. May this wonderful event confirm the unbroken friendship of our two nations and give assurance of a never-ending interchange of messages of good will. May the day soon come when the voice of peace, carried by these silent messengers, shall go into all the world and its words to the end of the world.

WOODROW WILSON.

Emperor Yoshihito replied last night, as follows:

It affords me much pleasure that the first use of the installation of wireless telegraphy between Japan and the United States has been to transmit your cordial message. In return I send this expression of my thanks for the good wishes exhibited toward me and my people, and of the hearty desire entertained throughout Japan for the continued prosperity and welfare of the United States.

YOSHIHITO.

THE NEW YORK TIMES sent this message to the Prime Minister:

Count Seiki Terauchi, Prime Minister, Tokio:

Greetings over the marvel of a wireless telegraph link between Japan and America.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Ambassadors Exchange Greetings.

The Japanese Ambassador at Washington, Aimaro Sato, sent this message to George W. Guthrie, American Ambassador to Japan:

I tender your Excellency my sincere greetings on the occasion of this new conquest of space, which is not only a great triumph of science, but is another powerful addition to the bonds of friendship and good neighborhood between Japan and America.

From London the following message of congratulation was sent by Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor of the system bearing his name, and Godfrey C. Isaacs of the English Marconi Company, addressed to Jiro Tanaka, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs of Japan:

Our warmest congratulations upon the inauguration of a public wireless telegraph service between your country and the United States of America. The cheaper and the easier communication is made between two peoples the better do they learn and understand each other, and the greater is the development of their mutual interests. May this new service contribute substantially in this direction.

For the present the service will be confined to San Francisco, Hawaii, and Japan. There will be two classes of service between San Francisco and Japan, a full rate or expedited service at 80 cents a word, a reduction of 41 cents a word from the existing cable rates, and a deferred half-rate service at 40 cents a word, the lowest cable rate at present being $1.21 a word.

The linking of the two countries by wireless has been rendered possible through the recent completion by the Japanese Government of its high power wireless station at Funabashi. It has been constructed primarily for use of the Japanese Navy, and the Government stipulates that no messages will be handled detrimental to the maintenance of neutrality.

A CENSOR AT HONOLULU.

This Government to Assist in Maintaining Neutrality of the Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The opening today of a transpacific wireless service, linking this country and Japan, by way of Honolulu, by the Marcon Wireless Telegraph Company, with the transmission of a radio message from President Wilson to the Emperor of Japan, is considered an important step toward friendlier relations and a better understanding between the American and Japanese Governments

As only neutral messages are to be sent and received from the American stations in the new service, a United States naval censor has been installed in the Honolulu relaying radio station, and, if necessary, censors will be put on duty at the San Francisco end of the system.

The censor at Honolulu has instructions to prevent the dispatch or delivery of any unneutral message, the same rules of censorship being applied at Honolulu as at the Sayville, Tuckerton, and other radio stations in this country.

JAPAN SEES NEW EPOCH DAWN

Government Hopes for a World-Girdling Service at End of War.

TOKIO, Nov. 15.—The wireless telegraphy plant used in sending to and receiving messages from the United States was erected primarily for the use of the Japanese Navy. It is hoped by the Japanese officials to establish regular communication around the globe at the conclusion of the war.

The Japanese press hails today's accomplishment as a new epoch in the opening of Japan to the outside world. The Official Gazette stipulates that the station will handle no messages detrimental to the maintenance of neutrality. For the present messages intended for America will be limited to those addressed to San Francisco.

SAILED FOUR DAYS ABOVE BURNING COAL

Passengers on Chicago Had Twenty-four-Day Voyage from Bordeaux.

CAPTAIN TOOK NO CHANCE

Headed His Ship for Fayal, Although No One on Board Was in Terror.

The French liner Chicago arrived yesterday from Bordeaux with 229 passengers and mails after a twenty-four days' voyage which included a four days' fire at sea in stormy weather and a twelve days' stop at Fayal in the Azores. The passengers spoke in high terms of Captain Mace and his officers and crew for the efficient manner in which they worked day and night to prevent the fire spreading from the forward hold.

The only thing which appeared to grieve the passengers was the damage done to their baggage which had been burned to some extent, as it was stowed on the 'tween decks in the forward hold over the coal that was on fire. Mlle. Helene Oury of the Opera Comique, Paris, who is on her way to Havana to join the National Opera Company, nearly burst into tears when she saw two golden stage shoes melted by the heat and welded together.

Dr. Rosalie S. Morton of 701 Madison Avenue, who was one of the cabin passengers on the Chicago, said the fire started two days after leaving Bordeaux, and for the first twenty-four hours the passengers knew nothing about it. They saw wisps of smoke curling up from the No. 2 hold on deck, but thought it was coming from the stoke hole in the usual way.

"On the second day," Dr. Morton continued, "the Captain told the passengers there was a fire among some coal, but there was no cause for alarm. The weather was so stormy that very few of the people were interested. The steam was turned into the hold. On the third morning Captain Mace said he had decided to make for Fayal, in the Azores, rather than take any risk of continuing the voyage on to New York, and we arrived there at 6 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 28, and anchored close to the shore.

"We had to stop there twelve days while the coal was taken out of the hold in baskets and discharged into lighters. Then the hull of the ship was carefully examined and fresh coal placed on board. We lived on the ship, but went ashore every day to make excursions to the interior of the island. Some operatic artists among the passengers got up two concerts in the municipal theatre at Fayal, which were much appreciated by the inhabitants of the town, and the proceeds were given to the fund for the relief of the local poor and the crew of the Chicago."

Dr. Morton said she had been doing some work at the French military hospitals and also at Saloniki, which she left early in October. The Serbians were doing wonderful work in their advance, she continued, considering what they had been through a year ago. The French administration has done excellent work at Saloniki, where the Allies have organized a permanent base for operations into the interior.

Captain Mace said the fire started through spontaneous combustion among 700 tons of rather poor grade coal. The trunks and other pieces of baggage, partially destroyed by the fire, were spread out on the French Line pier yesterday and left by the owners for the inspection of the insurance assessors.

MEXICAN COMMISSION AGAIN NEAR SOLUTION

Announces Agreement May Be Signed This Week—Session Held Without Cabrera.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 15.—The American-Mexican Joint Commission today again arrived nearer to a settlement of the border situation, according to an announcement made for the commission tonight by Ignacio Bonillas. He said the commission was more nearly agreed than at any other time since it had convened, and that possibly an agreement would be signed by the end of the week.

Luis Cabrera, Mexican Chairman, spent the day in Philadelphia. Mr. Bonillas denied there was any breach among the delegates, but admitted they had altered their views slightly as the result of a proposition which was submitted by Mr. Cabrera. It is the general impression here that this proposal will not be considered seriously, but will be regarded as an effort on the part of Mr. Cabrera to force a few concessions from the Americans.

In the absence of Mr. Cabrera the commission proceeded without him, and excellent progress was made. Several minor changes were discussed. The main features of the proposed settlement are reported to have remained the same, the work now being to whip the plan into diplomatic language, so that it can be embodied in a protocol.

The Mexican Commissioners remaining here were in touch with Mr. Cabrera by telephone, but it could not be learned whether he had authorized Mr. Bonillas to promise his support to the work done today. Persons in touch with the Mexican situation here think Mr. Bonillas and Mr. Pani can force an agreement from Mr. Cabrera.

Ambassador Designate Eliseo Arredondo, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Atlantic City tonight with Mr. Cabrera. He is said to be on a pleasure trip, in no way connected with the work of the commission.

ORDERS AMERICANS FREED.

Gonzales Acts on Representations Made by Washington.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 15.—General Francisco Gonzales, commanding at Juarez, this afternoon issued an order for the release of Benjamin Brahan and Joseph Williams, both Americans, who had been held under charges in the Juarez jail, and in behalf of whom representations had been made by State Department agents.

Brahan was released at the military headquarters in Juarez and came to the American side of the river. He said he knew of no reason why he was arrested other than that he was a agent for General Pershing in Mexico. Williams would be released as soon as he is able to furnish a bond of 10,000 pesos, it was announced tonight.

American and other foreign mining men of Parral are safe and are making their way toward the West Coast of Mexico, a Mexican refugee who arrived here from Parral last night reported. He left Parral on Nov. 8. The Americans and other foreigners left Parral two days before General Herrera evacuated the town on Nov. 4, the refugee stated.

Three trains arrived in Parral from Jimenez with 1,000 troops, and another force arrived on horseback from the direction of Pilar de Concho, the refugee said. He declared he saw Villa riding through the principal plaza with José Salazar, his second in command Villa made a speech in the plaza and announced that his chief desire was to fight the American forces.

G. Hawkins, Jr., Howard Gray, A. W. Morris, and Bernard McDonald had left Parral safely, the man said. Other Americans believed by him to have left at the same time were Dr. A. H. Whatley and son, Dr. T. J. Flannagan, W. C. Palmer, and Jacob Meyer.

Villa announced at Santa Rosalia that he and his main force were going south to join the Zapata forces in Morelos, other refugees who arrived here reported to Government agents. The bandit said he would leave a sufficiently large force in the north to harass the Carranza troops.

A report was received here tonight by American Government agents that General Francisco Murguia, newly appointed Carranza commander of Chihuahua, lost two battalions near Gomez Palacio when he engaged a bandit force under Calixto Contreras. A majority of the men in the two battalions deserted to Villa, it was reported.

DECREE MODIFIED AGAIN.

Forfeiture Date for Idle Mines Now Postponed to Feb. 14.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 15.—The date when mines in the republic shall become subject to forfeiture because of non-operation has been extended to Feb. 14 in cases where conditions have prevented operation. Today was the date set for the forfeiture of mines which have been idle for two months from Sept. 14, the date on which the forfeiture decree went into effect.

Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican Commission at Atlantic City, notified the American Commissioners Monday that General Carranza had extended the time limit for the resumption of work in the Mexican mines for sixty days from Nov. 14.

Wilson Won't Meet Peace Leaguers

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—President Wilson today declined an invitation to attend the meeting of the League to Enforce Peace to be held in New York on Nov. 24. No reason for the declination is disclosed. The President has expressed himself as in accord with the objects of the league, and in a speech made at its meeting here early this year advocated a combination of nations to protect small States from the encroachments of more powerful countries.

Americans in Mexican Wreck.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Names of one man killed and two injured Saturday in a train wreck near Jalapa, Vera Cruz, were received by the State Department today from agents in Mexico. The dispatch said "several Americans and a number of foreigners" were aboard the train, but failed to indicate the nationality of those named. They were Robert Du Boise, killed; Dr. E. L. Byrd, seriously injured, and William P. Gavin, slightly injured.

Memorial Dinner in Strong's Honor.

A memorial dinner will be held this evening at the Hotel Astor in honor of the late Dr. Josiah Strong. It will follow the eighteenth annual meeting of the American Institute of Social Service, to be held during the afternoon at the Bible House. Dr. Strong was the organizer of the institute. Among the speakers will be Dr. Talcott Williams, Dr. John H. Finley, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University. George McAneny will preside. Bishop Greer, George W. Perkins, Oscar Straus, James Speyer, Cleveland H. Dodge, and John Bates Clark are some of the members of the dinner committee

Great Western Champagne

Brut Special
Special Reserve
Extra Dry

Only American Champagne Ever Awarded Gold Medals at European Expositions.

Fermented in the bottle.

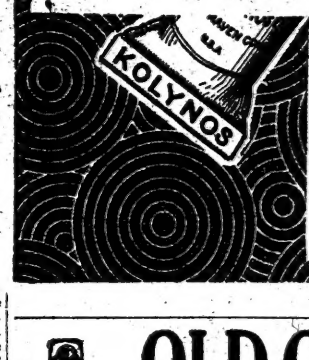
Pleasant Valley Wine Co.,
Rheims, N. Y.

America's Oldest and Largest Producers.

It is only half the battle to get people to eat pure food.

What profits its purity if it enters the system contaminated by an unclean mouth?

KOLYNOS
Dental Cream

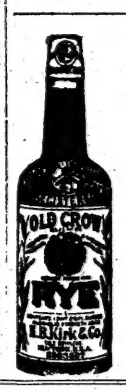


And of what great benefit is it to brush the teeth, if the bacteria removed from the mouth are left to breed in the tooth-brush—to help along a continuous process of re-inoculation?

Kolynos leaves both mouth and tooth-brush in a sanitary, germ-minimized condition.

OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



America's Finest RYE

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

H B Kirk & Co., New York, N.Y.

Emergency Telephone Calls

WHEN SUMMONING HELP by telephone in cases of *fire, lawlessness,* or *accident,* give your call to the operator in such a way that the nature of the emergency will be clearly understood.

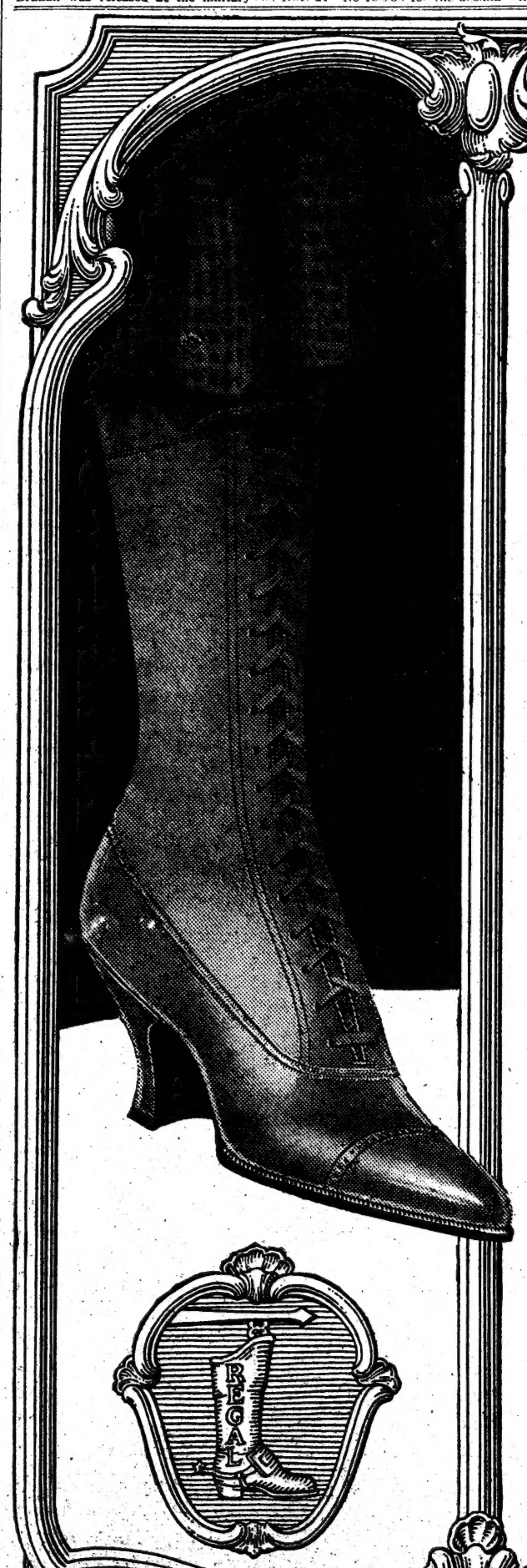
Say to the operator, for example:

"I want to report a fire."
"I want a policeman."
"I want an ambulance."

If you are compelled to leave the telephone before the called telephone is answered, tell the operator where help is required.

In other words, give your call to the operator in such a way that she will be able to appreciate the urgency of your message and so make every effort to render aid.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.



Where is a Woman to Go for Shoes

THE Proverb says, "Beware the fury of a patient *man.*" It doesn't say anything about the fury of a patient *woman.* It just leaves you to guess!

Woman as rule is a *shrewder buyer* than man—more exacting and careful, with a quicker eye for defects.

She has been patient about her shoes, but the shoe situation is getting on her nerves. Her usual judgment of shoe-quality does not work out today. She is beginning to suspect that manufacturers and dealers are *not telling her the facts.*

She can stand anything better than deception.

Women's shoes are made of *kid skin.* These skins come from India, Russia, South America, and the poorer ones from Africa and China. They are tanned and finished here.

Owing to the war, lack of ships, and Europe's buying here, *finished kid-leather doubled in price.* High-tops took 50 per cent. more to each pair of shoes. Shoe prices went up and quality went down.

What a woman *resents* are the *imitations* and *substitutes:* the cheap Chinese goat, the "capes" from South Africa—coarse and raspy, with the hair-cells showing prominently in the leather—the Cabrettas (a cross between a sheep and a goat) and the sheep-skins that chafe and peel and scuff off where the skirt rubs the shoe.

It tries a woman's patience to find these *cheap shoes so colored and finished* that she *can't tell the difference*—when buying them. Even the experienced shoe-dealer can't tell, though he won't often admit it.

Women find they must stop the haphazard buying of shoes: they begin to see that one can not get more out of a shoe than was put into it by some maker's character and integrity and reputation. They want to *know* who *made* the shoe!

The purpose, the institution, back of the shoe is what gives you in Regal Shoes the best shoe value in America for the money. That is why there are over *two million wearers of Regal Shoes.*

The demand of our trade for better and better shoes led us to the highest grade of shoe-making—$5, $6, $7 shoes.

In order to put a better shoe on your foot at a given price, we have established our own stores.

There are forty Regal Stores in the Metropolitan Centers, and about one thousand dealers, special Regal representatives, in other towns and cities—all giving you the Regal values. *Price stamped on the sole of every shoe.*

Because of our exacting city trade, *Regal styles* have to be in the very *forefront of the fashion.*

We have specialized for twenty years in developing the smartest fashions in lasts that give comfort on the foot.

All our leathers are of special tannage. In our *women's kid shoes* we use nothing but *selected kid-skins.*

You want style and good looks; and you want honest leather and fine workmanship. You want a 'glovey' shoe that will wear.

You can't get it for $4 any more. We advise you to pay $5 and up—and to get Regal Shoes if you can.

Find *Your* Regal Store

NEW YORK CITY
*Nassau and Ann St.
175 Broadway
*Broadway at Duane St.
*Broadway at Spring St.
Broadway at 10th St.
Broadway at 27th St.
Broadway at 37th St.
14th St. at 3rd Ave.
8th Ave. at 21st St.
40 West 34th St.
125th St. at 7th Ave.
2929 Third Ave.

BROOKLYN
4 Flatbush Ave
1049 Broadway
1375 Broadway
*257 Fulton St.
301 Broadway
455 Fifth Ave.

NEWARK, N. J.
825 Broad St.

JERSEY CITY
108 Newark Ave.

(*Men's Shoes Only)

REGAL SHOES

REGAL SHOE COMPANY
268 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON

'TRISTAN UND ISOLDE' AT METROPOLITAN

Wagner's Opera, First Presented Here Thirty Years Ago, Is Heartily Applauded.

URLUS SINGS TITLE ROLE

Mme. Kurt Again Charms as Isolde —Mme. Homer, Brangaene, and Carl Braun, King Marke.

Tristan	Jacques Urlus
King Marke	Carl Braun
Isolde	Melanie Kurt
Kurwenal	Hermann Weil
Melot	Carl Schlegel
Brangaene	Louise Homer
A Shepherd	Albert Reiss
The Helmsman	Julius Bayer
A Sailor's Voice	Max Bloch
Conductor	Artur Bodansky

The second performance of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House sees a return to more normal conditions than those prevailing at the first night, especially when the first night is devoted, as it was last Monday, to an opera new to the habitués of the house. The attitude of the operagoing public toward "Tristan und Isolde," which was the opera at last evening's performance, is no longer that of curiosity, whatever else it may be. There is no longer need of speculation as to its real merits, or whether it is likely to constitute an attraction for the rest of the season, or whether it will enter permanently into the operatic repertory.

There was room for such conjecture as to "Les Pêcheurs de Perles," even though it has a history of fifty-three years; but "Tristan und Isolde" was first presented upon the stage of the Metropolitan Opera house thirty years ago; its position in the operatic repertory is pretty well established, and is likely to continue so. It may well be imagined that operatic impresarios of today would be glad to obtain possession of a new work whose future for the next thirty years would be as promising as that which seems still to be before "Tristan," with thirty years in New York already behind it.

"Tristan und Isolde" as it was given last evening had nothing new and offered nothing unexpected. Every member of the cast had repeatedly taken part in previous performances of the work, and Mr. Artur Bodansky conducted it, as he did last season. Mr. Bodansky's reading is a little more accentuated in force and power, in the passages of climax, than it was when he first presented it here; it is a little less considerate of the singers and a little more directed toward the production of orchestral effect as such. Mr. Bodanzky had already reached this point before the last season closed. There is here not necessarily an enhancement of the dramatic power. But the fine and subtle skill of his conducting, its innumerable nuances, the skill with which the larger outline of the drama is composed in it are among the most valuable elements of the performance.

Mme. Kurt's Isolde is again of singular beauty in face and figure, of high intelligence and force in dramatic quality, and excellence in voice. Mr. Urlus is less admirable vocally than in his dramatic interpretation, and Mme. Homer's beautiful voice is still a potent factor in the scenes in which she participates. Mr. Braun makes the most of the part of King Marke, but there have been more satisfactory Kurwenals than Mr. Weil. The audience found occasion for hearty applause.

Harvard Dramatic Club's Play.

The Harvard Dramatic Club has chosen a drama entitled, "The Mission of the Damned," by Mary Margaret Wright, as its annual offering. Miss Wright, whose home is in Lewistown, N. Y., is a student in Professor George Pierce Baker's playwrighting course at Harvard, and her play was chosen upon the recommendation of Professor Baker and Walter Prichard Eaton. The club will appear in New York City in the play during the current season.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Bunker Bean" will begin the last two weeks of its engagement at the Astor next Monday, and on Monday night, Dec. 4, the Shuberts will present there "Her Soldier Boy," a new musical play, with Clifton Crawford, John Charles Thomas, Margaret Romaine, and Adele Rowland in the principal roles.

The Somme battle pictures shown last Sunday at the Astor were placed on exhibition yesterday at the Princess, where they will remain until a week from tomorrow. On next Sunday duplicate reels will be shown at the Forty-fourth Street and Astor Theatres.

During the holidays a series of special performances for children will be given in the Cohan & Harris Theatre on certain afternoons and mornings. A program of one-act plays—Frances Hodgson Burnett's "Editha's Burglar," Lady Gregory's "The Traveling Man," and a new Christmas play by Mary Austen entitled "Merry Christmas, Daddy," —will be presented under the auspices of Alice Minnie Herts Heniger, Katharine Lord, and Jacob Heniger.

William Faversham will be one of the speakers at a meeting of the Drama League to be held Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 28, at the Booth Theatre.

THEATRE IN VILLAGE.

Greenwich Players to Build House at 7th Ave. and 4th St.

Another neighborhood theatre for the production of artistic plays will soon be added to the rapidly lengthening list of such enterprises in Manhattan. It will be situated in historic Greenwich Village and will bear the name of that centre of Bohemian and artistic life. The building will be at Fourth Street and Seventh Avenue on a plot purchased outright by the Greenwich Village Players, a recently incorporated body.

"While the portion of New York from which the enterprise takes its name," reads the announcement, "is both a neighborhood and a state of mind, the theatre itself will be increasingly accessible to all New York. The Greenwich Village Theatre, with seats for 500, will scarcely deserve to be called a 'little theatre,' and no playhouse so strategically located could be called a theatre-on-the-side. Seven streets converge at its doors, and the bus terminus and Washington Square can be seen from them. Two elevated lines are within a few minutes walk, and before long the Sheridan Square subway station will be in operation just across the street."

Frank Conroy, one of the most talented actors with the Washington Square Players last year, will be the director of the new enterprise. The building itself will be in the Dutch Colonial style of architecture from plans by Herman Lee Meader. Building operations will be begun within a fortnight, and the playhouse will be opened early in the new year.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Night, 8:15.
ISOLDE MENGES
THE WONDERFUL GIRL VIOLINIST.
Tickets, $2 to 50c. Boxes, $15 and $12 at Box Office. Mgt. Maud Allan's Co., Inc.

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Aft., Nov. 22, at 2:30
SONG RECITAL MME.
MATZENAUER
Seats 50 cents to $2. (Chickering Piano.)

IRVING PLACE. IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET.
Tmgt 8:15 Der Liebe Augustin Operetta by 1st Time Leo Fall.

BANDBOX 57th Street & 3rd Avenue.
TONIGHT: CLOSED.
Tomorrow 8:15 Theodore & Co. Amusing Farce First Time

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Evg., Nov. 20, at 8:15,
CECILE M. BEHRENS PIANIST
SASLAVSKY STRING QUARTET
Mgment. Haensel & Jones (Mason & Hamlin Piano)

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Nov. 19, at 3
Tickets 75 cts. to $2. Boxes $15 & $18
Now at Box Office.
Kreisler
Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
SONG RECITAL VERNON
STILES
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. (Steinway Piano)

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Nov. 25, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL.
LEO ORNSTEIN
MGT. M. H. HANSON. KNABE PIANO.

ICE SKATING
ICELAND sessions 10 A. M. 2:30 & 8:30 P. M. excepting Sunday morning & Monday afternoon. BROADWAY AT 52D ST.

YORKVILLE GERMAN THEATRE 86th Street, nr. Lexington Av.
Evenings 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Sun. at 2:15.
MIZI GIZI in DIE TOLLY DOLLY
Has Played 1000 Times in Berlin. (25c to $1)

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Daily Mat. 25c, $1.
Melville Ellis & Irene Bordoni, "Overtones," with Helene Lackaye, Whiting & Burt, Sam & Kitty Morton, Lew Brice & Helene Coyne, Harry Langdon & Co., Otis, & Nan Halperin.

RIALTO 42d St. nr. B'way 15—25—50
SELLICOE'S FLEET in action, Wm. S. Hart—"The Devil's Double," Charles Chaplin, Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49 E. of B'way
TREASURE ISLAND Evenings 8:30
Matinees Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Circle 1866.
25th Time. Seats $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th
STAR AND GARTER SHOW
Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices.

STRAND B'way & 47th 50 to 1:30
MAE MURRAY in "The Plow Girl." Grace Hoffman, Steindel Inst. Trio. Strand Orch. Dimars.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 69 WEST 66TH ST.
ICE SKATING
5 Sessions Daily. Beginners Taught. Admission 50c.

Bramhall Playhouse Cor. 27 St. & Lex. Ave.
"Keeping Up Appearances" Evening 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2:15

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evgs. at 8.
THE GREATEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT ON EARTH.
MATINEE TODAY 50c TO $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
"A Wonder of a show is this 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald.
IT SURPASSES ALL PREVIOUS SPECTACLES.
Sunday Night Concert
Big Bill of Winter Garden and Other Stars.

48th St. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:20.
Object—Matrimony

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presents SHAW'S GREATEST SUCCESS
GETTING MARRIED
With HENRIETTA CROSMAN
CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG

The "Times" says:
"See it before all else in the Theatres of New York."
PIERROT THE PRODIGAL
MUSIC THROUGHOUT.
TONIGHT at 8:45 LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St.
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.

39th St. THEA., near Broadway. Evgs. 8:25. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
Seats Six Weeks in Advance.
EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

PRINCESS 39th, nr. B'way. DAILY 2-7 P. M. CONTINUOUSLY. At 8:30 Reserved Seats.
OFFICIAL WAR PICTURES
KITCHENER'S GREAT ARMY
—IN—
THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME
POPULAR PRICES—POPULAR PRICES.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce.
SO LONG LETTY
with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
in his greatest success
HWM HODGE FIXING SISTER
"Every Bit as Good as 'The Man from Home.'"—Globe.

ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
TAYLOR HOLMES
BUNKER BEAN

Transporting!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse

LONGACRE 48th & B'way. Evs. 8:15
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY 2:30.
WILLIAM COLLIER
IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15
LAST TWO WEEKS
RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S
THE FLAME

Casino B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Lina Abarbanell Smashing Big Success, Flora Bella.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Saturday & Wednesday 2:20.
Season's ONE Substantial Hit
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success.
UPSTAIRS and DOWN

CORT THEATRE—Today at 2:30
Also Nov. 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, at 2:30 & Sat. Nov. 18 & 25, & Thurs., Nov. 30, at 10:30 A. M.
THE YELLOW JACKET

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1
Mat. Today 25 & 50c. The Blue Envelope
Next Week, Dolly Sisters in "His Bridal Night."

PARK Theatre, Columbus Circle, 59th St. Telephone 9590—Columbus.
ABORN GRAND OPERA COMPANY
INDEFINITE SEASON. NOV. 20
Beginning Monday.
NEXT WEEK "The Jewels of the Madonna"
600 GOOD Orchestra Seats at $1.00 Plenty of Others, 25c., 50c., 75c.
Seats Now on Sale for First Weeks.
Matinees Wed., Sat. and Holidays.

Theatre Francais de la Comédie Française
Temporarily at New Garrick 35 St. & B'way.
TEL. 6224 GREELEY.
PRESENTS "Catherine" By Henri Lavedan with Edgar Beeman
Mats. Thurs., Sat., 2:30; Fri., 3:00; Ev., 8:20.

LYRIC B'WAY 42D ST. TO-DAY AND EVERY DAY MATINEE 2:30 TO-NIGHT AT 8:30
WILLIAM FOX Presents
THE PICTURE BEAUTIFUL
A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
with ANNETTE KELLERMANN

SYMPHONY CONCERTS
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Saturday Aft., Nov. 18, at 2:30
CARNEGIE HALL.
N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Walter Damrosch.....Conductor
Soloist ALBERT SPALDING
Office of Society, Room 1202 Aeolian Hall.

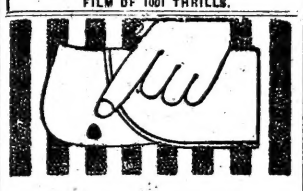
HIPPODROME
TWICE DAILY Nights at 8:15
Mat. Today $1 Best Seats
"THE BIG SHOW"
With ANNA PAVLOWA.
World's Biggest Show at the Lowest Prices

Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon, at 3.
The Distinguished French Violinist
THIBAUD
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 18, at 3.
Schumann
Chopin
Recital
HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

HENRY E. DIXEY
begs to apologize to his many friends who tried to purchase seats for his entertainment announced for Tues. Aft., Nov. 14, at the Punch & Judy Theatre, and who were told that no seats were to be had and no performance to be given. Mr. Dixey retires from the cast of "Treasure Island" Sat., Nov. 18.

PARK THEA., 59th St., B'way. 2-3:30-7:30-9. 15-25 & 50c
LAST TIME SUNDAY.
"MASQUE OF LIFE"
FILM OF 1001 THRILLS.



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15¢ EACH 6 FOR 80¢
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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MOST DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK
Klaw & Erlanger's Supreme Success,
MISS SPRINGTIME
Music by Kaiman. Book by Bolton.
After the play SEE (Atop this Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC
New Amsterdam—Fri., Nov. 24, at 1:30, Testimonial Actors' Fund Performance to P. F. Maltby. A Special Bill of Stars and Novelties. Seats 50c to $2.50. Box Office, Monday.

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. M. Tel. 382 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Saturday and Wednesday 2:20.
Ruth Chatterton
and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE in
COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN
"Fragrant, diverting, appealing."—World.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:20 Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
"Sparkling Comedy."—Telegram
CYRIL MAUDE in THE BASKER

LYCEUM 45th St. & Broadway. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
SEVENTH BIG WEEK
BACKFIRE

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20 Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.

JOHN DREW in Langdon Mitchell's comedy.
MAJOR PENDENNIS
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Saturday and Wednesday 2:20.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
SEVEN CHANCES

FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Saturday & Wednesday 2:20
Arms AND THE Girl

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Saturday & Wednesday at 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID
WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER

HARRIS THEATRE, West 42d St. Last Time Tonight 8:20.
UNDER SENTENCE
With George Nash and Janet Beecher.
BEGINNING THIS SATURDAY NIGHT AT 8:15.
(SEATS NOW SELLING.)
SELWYN & CO. present
Our Little Wife
By AVERY HOPWOOD
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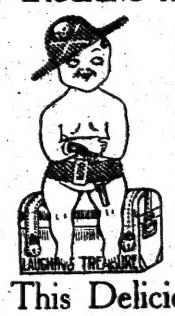

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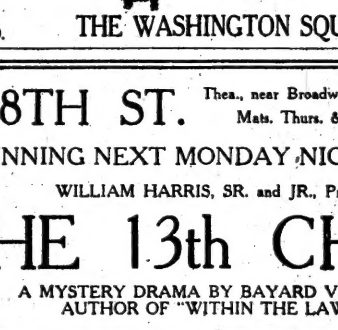

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 16, 1916.

THE BLACKLIST CORRESPONDENCE.

When Viscount GREY reminds us that the British blacklist, published under the authority of the act forbidding trading with the enemy, is simply a measure "which enjoins those who "owe allegiance to Great Britain to "cease having trade relations with "persons who are found to be assisting "or rendering service to the enemy," it becomes evident that no reply is possible on that point, since we cannot contest the right of Great Britain to prohibit her subjects from giving to the enemy "the support and assistance of British credit and British property." Even though some of our citizens may suffer from the loss of trade privilege, we cannot deny the British Government's right to control the trading activities of those who are subject to its authority. The greater necessarily includes the less. If a belligerent has the unquestionable right to prevent all neutral trade with its enemy by blockade, it necessarily follows that it may forbid its own citizens or subjects from trading with neutral firms actively engaged in trade for the enemy's benefit.

Lord GREY's reply to the intimation that the blacklist was a needless annoyance, that the injury which it could inflict upon Great Britain's enemies was really insignificant, and that with the end of the war in sight "nothing "which happens in neutral countries "can affect the ultimate result," is most interesting for reasons far more important than any facts or arguments immediately concerning the blacklist question. The British Secretary for Foreign Affairs points out that the Allies, "although their military situation is greatly improved," have before them still "a long and bitter struggle" in which duty and justice demand that they employ "every opportunity "and every measure which they can "legitimately use to overcome their "opponents." This is evidence, of course, of the heroic resolve of the Allies to achieve victory. An argument or justification of the blacklist based on their necessity to put their whole strength into the fight, while it would incline that very great part of the American people who sympathize with the cause of the Allies to take a lenient view of the proscription laid upon certain American firms, could have no weight with our Government unless the blacklist order were justified on quite other grounds, above all on grounds of absolute legality. It would be inconsistent with correct neutrality to show toleration for unlawful acts affecting our interests or the interests of individual citizens of the United States. But Great Britain's lawful right to forbid her subjects to have commercial dealings with persons engaged in trade with her enemies being incontestably established, this argument of Lord GREY must be accepted as a sufficient answer to the intimation that the blacklist was really not necessary. Great Britain, of course, is the best judge of what it is necessary for her to do to diminish the strength of her enemies.

When Lord GREY observes "that no "adequate action has yet been taken "by the Government of the United "States to suppress breaches of neu"trality" committed upon our soil and criminal in their nature, meaning acts of "miscreants employed to destroy by "foul means factories engaged in mak"ing or ships engaged in carrying sup"plies required by the Allies," it is our privilege to call his attention to the fact that our Government has not been idle, that our laws have been invoked against these miscreants, and that they have ceased their operations. We have not for some time heard of bomb outrages in this country. While they were frequent they aroused the indignation of every American not affected with an alien interest and measures were taken to stop them.

The information which Lord GREY now puts in official form as to the destruction of neutral and British shipping by German submarines without warning has an obvious bearing upon questions still pending between ourselves and Germany. The German pledge was explicit that merchant vessels were not to be sunk without warning and without providing for the safety of passengers and crews. Ten British vessels were sunk without warning, according to Lord GREY's note, involving the loss of eighty-one lives. The circumstances of the attack in these cases where the German pledge apparently was violated are not known to us, but if submarines attacked without warning it would seem to be clear that the defense of armed resistance or attempted flight could not be set up. This is plainly a matter of which account will be taken in our further consideration of the submarine issue.

THE LEGISLATIVE MANDATE.

Among the most striking contrasts of the election is the choice of a Democratic President and a Republican House. If the Republicans do not absolutely control the House of Representatives, at least the Democratic control is decidedly reduced. However clear may be the indorsement of the Executive, the reproof of the Legislative branch is not less clear. Congress has no mandate from the people either to proceed with old legislation or to enact anything new, especially nothing contentious. Yet, because the term of Congressmen now serving does not expire until next March, it is said that the intervening time is to be a period of exceptional legislative activity.

There might be no objection to noncontentious legislation, or to legislation respecting which it is possible to deduce any clear instructions from the elections. Otherwise, the greater the inactivity of Congress the more becoming will be its conduct. It would be better that the newly chosen lawmakers should assume their duties more freshly commissioned by the electors. In the year which must elapse before the newly elected Congress meets, unless a special session shall be called, events of worldwide significance may happen, and there will be no chance of knowing of the voters' opinions upon the national policy regarding them. The difficulties of communications which justified a year's interval before the meeting of a newly chosen Congress no longer exist. There is no practical reason against a new Congress meeting for business in the month following its election.

FOR AN ORGANIZED CHARITY.

Charity in New York in the past has, in many of its characteristics, fallen short of the ideal of being twice blessed. The giver has not received his full blessing, for, under the system by which money has been raised for philanthropic purposes, as by charity balls, entertainments, and like methods, motives have been mixed. Instead of giving directly, the donor has accepted something in return; the pure spirit of charity, with its precious spiritual reward, has oftentimes been lacking.

Likewise the receiver of the charity has failed to obtain anything like the full benefit aimed at. In many cases not more than 10 per cent. of the gross receipts of charity entertainments has reached the persons or the institution for which aid was intended, a great waste in the name of one of the noblest appeals made to men. In money subscriptions for charity there has been the widest irregularity in giving, with much duplication of solicitation and altogether an absence of a definite system which would inspire in those who are able to give the willingness to make regular annual donations.

For these reasons the movement represented by the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City is of broader import than its immediate important purpose, that of raising $2,000,000 by annual subscriptions to meet the needs of the Jewish philanthropic institutions of the city. It is an organized step to put giving for charity on a true ethical basis, to provide for the needs of the institutions concerned for the ensuing year, so that the directors may give their whole time to the administrative work. It is planned to put the federation in operation Jan. 1, if the required amount is raised. Already the Jews of New York have subscribed $1,400,000 of the amount. Every effort is to be made by the committees in charge of the work to raise the remaining $600,000 by Dec. 1.

THE VOTE FOR WILSON.

Much has been said of the closeness of the vote by which Mr. WILSON has been re-elected President, but this closeness was not confined to States which gave their electoral vote to the President, it was equally noteworthy in States which were carried by Mr. HUGHES. In fact, they divided the close vote about evenly, as the following tables, in which the total vote is estimated in round numbers, indicate:

WILSON.	Total Vote.	Majority.	Electoral Vote.
California	990,000	3,278	13
New Hampshire	87,000	63	4
New Mexico	60,000	2,904	3
North Dakota	107,000	1,125	5
	1,244,000	7,460	25
HUGHES.			
Delaware	52,000	1,379	3
Indiana	675,000	7,294	15
Minnesota	355,000	223	12
West Virginia	239,000	2,027	8
	1,321,000	10,973	38

The total of Mr. WILSON's majorities in the close States he carried is a little more than six-tenths of 1 per cent. of the total vote. Mr. HUGHES's total is a little over eight-tenths of 1 per cent. The element of "closeness" is not evenly balanced, for HUGHES won thirty-eight electoral votes with his aggregate majorities of eight-tenths of 1 per cent., and WILSON twenty-five with his aggregate of six-tenths. More remarkable, however, than these percentages of gain in the eight close States is the enormous total gain of votes by WILSON over 1912. He led his party in this election by nearly 1,000,000 votes, his majority of the popular vote exceeds 417,000, while his net gain in votes over the total of four years ago is 2,210,129. The following table shows the vote for WILSON by States in 1912 and 1916, and the gains he has made, losses being recorded in only four States:

GAINS IN MR. WILSON'S VOTE.

	1912.	1916.	Gain.
Alabama	82,439	87,396	4,957
Arizona	10,324	26,641	16,317
Arkansas	68,838	96,810	27,972
California	288,436	466,106	182,670
Colorado	114,223	170,295	56,072
Connecticut	74,561	99,687	25,126
Delaware	22,631	25,255	2,624
Florida	36,417	60,000	23,583
Georgia	93,171	110,000	16,829
Idaho	33,921	70,000	36,079
Illinois	405,048	869,152	454,104
Indiana	281,890	338,588	56,698
Iowa	185,535	170,071	Loss
Kansas	143,670	315,780	172,110
Kentucky	219,384	189,348	Loss
Louisiana	60,906	68,000	7,094
Maine	51,113	64,027	12,914
Maryland	112,674	134,216	21,542
Massachusetts	173,498	247,753	74,753
Michigan	151,751	231,161	79,410
Minnesota	106,426	177,914	71,488
Mississippi	57,164	91,000	33,836
Missouri	330,746	372,841	42,095
Montana	27,041	87,124	50,183
Nebraska	100,008	118,428	9,420
Nevada	7,986	12,448	4,462
New Jersey	178,289	200,853	22,564
New Hampshire	34,724	43,767	9,043
New Mexico	20,437	31,874	11,437
New York	655,475	766,716	111,241
North Carolina	144,507	158,000	13,493
North Dakota	29,355	54,279	24,724
Ohio	431,152	578,000	146,848
Oklahoma	119,156	140,000	20,844
Oregon	47,064	113,688	66,624
Pennsylvania	395,619	510,747	115,128
Rhode Island	30,412	39,353	8,941
South Carolina	48,355	68,000	19,645
South Dakota	48,942	45,449	Loss
Tennessee	130,335	138,647	8,647
Texas	221,589	230,000	8,411
Utah	36,579	81,850	45,271
Vermont	15,350	23,100	7,750
Virginia	90,332	60,107	Loss
Washington	86,840	200,000	113,160
West Virginia	113,197	118,332	5,135
Wisconsin	164,409	180,465	16,056
Wyoming	15,310	27,617	12,307
			2,288,347

[The losses are in Iowa, 15,464; Kentucky, 30,236; South Dakota, 2,493, and Virginia, 30,225, making a total loss of 78,418 and a net gain of 2,210,129.]

President WILSON, therefore, according to the returns now at hand, which are not likely to be materially changed in the official count, gained 2,210,129 votes over those cast for him in 1912. It is perfectly true that this enormous total gain, without precedent in our history, is partly due to the votes of the women in a dozen Western States, but though they greatly increased the volume of the vote and therefore made the Wilson gains larger, due account must be taken of the Democratic gain of 146,848 in Ohio, 115,128 in Pennsylvania, 111,241 in New York, and the extraordinary gains also in Massachusetts and the other New England States. Comparison of these figures with the vote for other Presidents of the United States who have been elected for a second term is naturally suggested. LINCOLN's total vote in 1860 was 1,866,352, while in 1864 he received 2,216,067 votes, an increase of 349,712, but the political conditions of that period were not such as to make a comparison with the gain of WILSON this year instructive. CLEVELAND polled 4,911,017 votes in 1884 and 5,556,918 eight years later, when he was elected a second time, a gain of 645,901, but the population had increased greatly in the interval, and a new census had been taken in 1890. MCKINLEY's vote in 1896 was 7,104,779 and in 1900 7,207,923, a gain of only 103,144, and ROOSEVELT's gain in 1904 over the MCKINLEY vote of 1900 was 485,563. The total vote for President in 1900 was 13,961,566; in 1904, 13,528,979; in 1908, 14,888,442, and in 1912, 15,036,542. The vote in 1916 is about 18,000,000.

WHAT FRANCE WILL NEED.

While every statement made by members of the American Industrial Commission that recently returned from France points to a great demand in that country, after the war, for American raw material and manufactures, none of the reports is more specific and conclusive than that of Mr. A. B. FARQUHAR, the well-known manufacturer of agricultural implements and machinery. He found that from the parts of France and Belgium occupied by the Germans they had carried away all the machinery and "everything that would be valuable in the reorganization of factories." The French expect to regain Alsace-Lorraine, but foresee that industrial plants there will be wrecked or dismantled. Losses, mainly industrial, in Northern France and Belgium have been estimated at nearly $3,000,000,000.

Mr. FARQUHAR says that great quantities of machinery "must be bought" by the French after the close of the war. "Almost every kind of machine used in modern industry" will be needed, and "any American "maker of machinery can confidently "turn to that market for lucrative "business on the day that peace is de"clared." He inquired about farm implements:

In a talk with the French Minister of Agriculture I said to him: "We "hear a great deal in America about "the necessity for rebuilding your "industries. But we know almost "nothing about your needs. What "about the farmers?" He turned to a secretary and called for a report. It was brought, and the Minister answered: "When peace comes, here "are some of the things French "farmers will need at once: 120,000 "plows, 17,200 tractor engines, 6,000 "to 10,000 thrashers, and so on." This is an example of the opportunities that will open to our manufacturers of machinery and implements. And I believe that the same is true of almost every trade in France. Foreign goods and the machinery to make their own goods must be had in large quantities.

All the members of the commission agree in saying that our exporting manufacturers will be exposed to no risk of loss in doing business with the French. They cannot, Mr. FARQUHAR says, have better customers. But reasonable credit must be given, and there should be reciprocity in trade, with new commercial treaties. The French desire to buy here after the war, as they are buying now. There is no indication that France can be induced to become a party to any trade alliance hostile to our interests. Such action would be clearly to the nation's disadvantage, and at variance with its friendly attitude.

YOSHIHITO AND MR. WILSON TALK.

President WILSON and the divinely descended Emperor of Japan greeted each other yesterday across the Pacific. No longer is the Ocean severing, "dissociable." "Airy tongues" not only "syllable men's names" but carry their speech over the world. While, by all the resources of science, men are slaughtering one another with a cooler ferocity and infinitely greater fertility of wounds and death than the ruder pugnacious animal, man, could ever dream of in earlier ages, constructive science is working for larger human intercourse, for closer international relationship, for that better understanding the absence of which is so strong and lingering a cause of racial and national enmities. Difference is a pregnant unreasonable reason of hostility. "Hostility" itself is an etymological monument of the human state of mind for centuries innumerable, when every stranger was an enemy. The world-encircling Ocean of HOMER and the ancient geographers, feared by sailors making their perilous way along the Euxine or the Mediterranean, is become the route of steam ferryboats. What wonders the first slow steamers seemed, what wonders the fast monstrous floating cities of our time! The electric telegraph was the marvel of our grandfathers. "Behold, what wonders GOD hath wrought" was the first message sent by Professor MORSE's system, if the old school "readers" tell the truth. The spanning of the Atlantic by Mr. FIELD's cable in the fifties made contemporaries stare and gasp.

Mr. BUCHANAN and Queen VICTORIA conversed submarinely. The lady's speech was transmitted slowly if the watery wire took 67 minutes to say her 99 words.

Since then we have supped full of wonders. Indeed, is there in the matter of science any region of wonder left? ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL and his successors in wonder-working were none the less magicians, as their inventions seem magical to the still "primitive" peoples. Perhaps wireless telegraphy stirs in many of us, if we were to be candid, something of that old primitive, superstitious, or childlike feeling. These invisible couriers, these electromagnetic waves, mysterious and mighty as their brothers of light and heat, impress and overpower the mind guiltless of a comprehension of the mechanics of wave-harnessing. Mr. MARCONI's application of Herr HERTZ's discovery retains, in spite of its wealth and commonness of use, something of the supernormal and supernatural. Those strange antennae, listening, as it were, for voices on the utmost verge of earth, are poets, mystics, while a telegraph pole is prose. The danger call which summons relief to a sinking ship has an undeniable likeness to "spirit messages." The soldest materialist can almost imagine some means of communication between the known and the unknown, and the Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research might furnish parallels to the mysteries of MARCONI. Communications through the ether are part of the apparatus of the dabbler in the realm of solemnly attested incredibilities, which is what Mr. CROWE called "The Night Side of Nature." Only with such fanciful, if inevitable, excursion into the other world of wonders can the growing achievements of Mr. MARCONI and his fellow thaumaturges of science be adequately expressed. Just as the beginnings of wireless telegraphy rest on discoveries the oldest of which is hot beyond the memory of living men, just as the fruitful, practical application of them has been advancing in our own day, so, it may be predicted, will its improvement and extension be swift and manifold. The sea above and about will be made more and more the powerhouse for the transmission of human signal and message. Diplomacy, already largely a show, or anachronism, will be but a ceremonial. "Principals" will talk, heart to heart, so far as cardiac conversation may be ascribed to rulers of great Powers. Singapore and Philadelphia, Long Island and the Celebes, the comprador in Hongkong and the merchant in Broadway will be able to "pass the time of day" at living prices and without relays.

These things seem only a little postponed, now that the use and the growth of wireless telegraphy, accepted wonders, are a matter of business, the Prospero kind of business, for all that. No region of the earth will long be ignorant of Mr. MARCONI's labor. Will he stretch out his domain when this minature planet gets too little for his great adventurous spirit? Will he send a call for the Lost Pleiad or essay if Orion's feet be electric? Will he "get the number" of the Dog Star's license and hear full particulars of the Canal Ring in the Red Planet Mars? He is capable of anything. THE TIMES congratulates him on his latest triumph, which comes only twenty years after his application for the first British patent for wireless telegraphy.

By the way, if it were not for the wireless, Germany would today be isolated, as completely cut off from America as Japan, just now conversing with Washington, was from the world before PERRY introduced her.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Cause and Effect Are Equal.

In practically all of the innumerable attempts now making to explain why certain States classed as doubtful before the election "went" as they did, and why certain other States that were not so classed refuted all prophecy, there is a fundamental and essential fallacy. It lies in the fact that almost invariably the explainers devote all of their attention—and such mathematical ability as they possess—to the majorities, one way or the other, that these States gave.

To do that is to assume that there was something different in the voters whose ballots formed these majorities from those who made up the rest of the vote—that the former were the people who changed their opinions on account of the arguments that had been presented to them or developed new preferences as to parties and candidates. In reality, the whole mass of the electorate was subjected to the same influences, and it is the vote in its entirety that needs explanation, if any of it does.

We hear much, too, about this or that little incident, this or that narrowly localized antagonism or loyalty, as producing the huge result of electing or defeating a Presidential candidate. Thus is illustrated anew the ancient and widespread human liking to ascribe great effects to small causes. Every such ascription, of course, is false. The ratio between cause and effect is fixed by an invariable law, a law to which there is no exception—the law that causes are always adequate and effects always commensurate. It took more than Helen's face to launch a thousand ships, the failure of CLEOPATRA's nose to be longer or shorter than it was did not affect appreciably the course of history, and—that one Californian's hand went unshaken was not a cause, but itself one of the many effects of the causes that determined the election all over the country.

A Viking Goes Exploring.

With each widely spaced installment of news from VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON one gets a new picture of a man stark, strong, and simple—a man in whose veins must flow in something close to purity the blood of the Vikings whom his name recalls. Like them, he sets about the business in hand with an implacable determination, quite regardless of incidental risks, and though he has yielded to the influences of a new age enough to seek other objects than those of ancestral desire—those were chiefly other people's property—he goes after what he wants much as they did, and fights with nature with the same grim joy they derived from raiding the English or French coasts.

That he knows nothing of what the world has been doing since he went north disturbs him as little as does the fact that he will know nothing of what it has done for several years to come, and he calmly contemplates the continuance of his present hardships at least till the Summer of 1918. A badly sprained ankle that compels him to ride a sledge with his leg strapped to a board he admits to be "annoying"—for him a large concession, though in the arctic wilds such an accident may have the most serious consequences.

In character of an ancient type, he is an explorer of the most modern, seeking to make a careful scientific examination of the country traversed rather than to go faster and further than others. Very probably he is content with these less sensational achievements largely because there is none of the other variety left unattained at either end of the earth, but he makes no moan because there is now no pole for anybody to find, and goes calmly on, half frozen most of the time and half starved much of the time, with never a thought of turning back till his appointed work is done.

He writes the plainest sort of prose in his rare and scanty letters, but it enables us to see the man as he is as clearly as if he were a poet as well as an idealist.

An Excellent Time to be Firm.

Efforts continue on the part of the proprietors of theatres and restaurants to have the celebration of New Year's Eve most conducive to their profit, but they present no convincing reasons why laws that have a fair approach to general approval should be suspended even a single night for their benefit. On the other hand, there are obvious reasons why rather more than the usual moderation, and rather less than the usual hilarity, should mark the closing of this year and the beginning of the year to come.

Causes for anxiety may be—indeed are—less numerous in this country than in most others, at present, but we, too, have large problems more than a few to solve, and their solution would not be helped by even a brief forgetfulness of them.

The inhabitants of this city can see as many shows, and especially they can drink as much alcohol, as they really need within the regularly permitted hours of the regularly accorded days. The tendency of the age is toward a tightening of restrictions, not toward a relaxation of them.

It is confidently prophesied that the Mayor will not yield to the appeals for more of a freedom that can better be described as license. He will make some enemies, doubtless, by refusing to grant them, but they are not dangerous enemies, while the friends that can be confirmed in appreciation by proper firmness are creditable as well as highly valuable for any man to have.

Not the English Spirit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot believe that Englishmen in general will welcome at this time the melodrama which Mr. Maude is producing at the Empire. I am an American whose ancestors fought the British, but they did not fight the kind portrayed by Mr. Maude. Nor do I believe that the play Mr. Maude is now appearing in reflects the spirit of modern England.

New York, Nov. 15, 1916. J. E. P.

CAPITAL AFTER THE WAR.

Will It Flow from America to Europe, or the Other Way?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A Minor Prophet," writing in The London Weekly Truth, sums up the post bellum conditions as follows:

After the war Europe may either pile up new armaments or dispense with old ones. I do not know in the least which course she will pursue. But this I will prophesy. If we are to spend in Europe hundreds of millions on high explosives and aircraft and submarines and the rest of it, two results will inevitably follow—credit, which means capital, and population will move steadily westward away from the gathering volcano. Civilization will survive, but it will not survive in Europe. As it has been driven by militarism from Babylon and Egypt to Rome, and from Rome to Paris and London, so it will be driven from Paris and London to America. Christendom, as we have known it, will slowly but surely decay, will borrow where now she lends—and will sink under the self-imposed burdens. A new Gibbon, educated in San Francisco, will, in due course, register her decline and fall, from which I argue that after this paroxysm has exhausted itself, war madness, wherever fomented, must at all costs be made to cease.

The opinion is often expressed that after the war the devastated fields of northern France, Belgium, Poland, Courland, Serbia, and the commercially hardly discovered regions of the Caucasus will offer golden opportunities for the American investor, speculator, manufacturer, or merchant. No greater fallacy than this. Like the Italy of Cavour, Europe fara da sè, will reconstruct itself, without American support. But—and the above quoted article of Truth lends color to it—the frightened, tame, submissive elements in Europe may migrate to this country, bringing their war-threatened capital in safety to a country where they find peace, which they may hardly expect in Europe for the next three decades.

It is more than likely that by legislative measures the European Governments will prevent a flux of capital to this country, but whether adequate hindrances can be established remains to be seen, and is very much doubted.

The United States as a "haven of refuge" for European capital is perhaps not a consummation devoutly to be wished. There may come a day that there be so much money in this country that a law will have to be passed admitting only penniless immigrants of good health into this capital-ridden Eldorado.

Only a very few years ago, Labouchère, the founder and publisher of Truth, recommended people who wanted to be careful to invest their savings in British, Prussian, and Scandinavian gilt-edged stocks. If he were alive Labouchère, under present war conditions, might revise his judgment, but the outstanding feature of post bellum conditions will be a further influx of the moneyed classes into the United States.

HENRY DESSAUER.

Baltimore, Nov. 10, 1916.

High Cost of Farm Labor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Twelve years ago about forty acres of my farm in Connecticut were under cultivation. My Superintendent received $600 per year in cash and his house rent, fuel, and garden produce free. One and sometimes two farm hands were employed. Commonly these were fresh immigrants who did not speak English. They got $15 per month and board, and they worked hard and cheerfully. By the end of a year we had taught them some English. That allowed them to talk with the employes of neighbors, and in consequence they worked half as hard as before and demanded twice as much in wages. Then we would get new immigrants and repeat the process. Under this system the farm books showed a little profit for three years. It became more and more difficult to get immigrant help. Agents at the dock corralled all of the men, directed them to get high wages at the start, and received commissions from the men in proportion to the height of wages secured. After that the farm was run at a little loss for a while. During the last two years about the only farm hands to be obtained are lazy and drinking men in the vicinity, who demand $2 per day for eight hours' work. I have sold my horses and cattle, stopped producing, and now get my produce at high prices from the markets. Several of my neighbors who were producers gave up the problem sooner than I did. What will the next step be?

EX-FARMER.

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

High Bridge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take it that the editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES, "High Bridge in Danger," is called forth by the correspondence between Commissioner Williams and myself, the gist of which I set forth in the statement to the press on last Friday.

I appreciate the artistic grandeur and the desire for its preservation as much as I do the necessity for the improvement of the Harlem River at the point where High Bridge spans it.

While I am not an engineer, I have been assured by competent authority that the necessary changes can be made in the superstructure without injury to the bridge itself.

I am sorry, however, you have not considered the matter editorially from a standpoint of commercial practicability.

MURRAY HOBERT.

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A Remarkable War Narrative.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The exploit of your correspondent, Wythe Williams, and his vivid description thereof, as published in today's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, are likely to become famous in the annals and histories of war correspondents. The narrative, written with such realistic force, compels the reader to gasp at each step all the way up to Douaumont. THE TIMES is to be complimented for presenting such a masterpiece to its readers for the small sum of a copper. Current History subscribers look forward to being in permanent possession of this most extraordinary dispatch.

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Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1916.

FROM THE FLIERS.

Is it because you soar so near the sky,
And fight your battles limned against the blue,
That you revert to customs old and high—
The ways of knighthood and its derring do?

Is it, perchance, because your driven planes
Top all the world and sheer up to the sun,
That in your hearts nobility still reigns
With manly zest in battles—lost or won?

We may but know that from your lofty post
You drop a tribute on the earth beneath,
To one whom desperate valor made a host—
A courtly message and a laurel wreath.

O. C. A. CHILD.

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O. C. A. CHILD.

WHY THE COLONEL IS SILENT

He Himself Tells a Story About It and Sees Politicians.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt came to town yesterday for the first time since election. In his suite at the Hotel Langdon, Fifty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, he received callers, who, the Colonel smilingly admitted, were on his political visiting list. The Colonel declined to comment on the defeat of Charles E. Hughes or to discuss his future plans.

"I am very much in the position of the New Bedford whaling mate," said the Colonel. "He asked his new Captain just what was expected of him. 'I want you to understand, Sir, that all I want from you is silence and damned little of that,' said the skipper. I think that's about all expected from me now."

Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago was one of the Colonel's political callers. When he left he said he was overjoyed at the splendid showing made by Illinois in the recent election. He said he had called on the Colonel merely to pay his respects.

"I don't think too great credit can be given to Colonel Roosevelt for what he did to help us in Illinois," said Mayor Thompson. "He got a wonderful reception in Chicago. I think he turned the tide, and just at the right moment."

Others who called on Colonel Roosevelt were Alexander P. Moore of Pittsburgh, Horace S. Wilkinson of Syracuse, former United States Ambassador to Spain William Miller Collier and former State Senator Nathaniel L. Elsberg.

The Colonel remained in the city over night. He will deliver an address this morning before the Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Charles E. Hughes will go to Lakewood on Saturday with his family for a rest. At his headquarters in the Hotel Astor a report that he was to become associated in law practice with former United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham and Henry W. Taft, a brother of Ex-President Taft, was denied. Mr. Hughes has not yet sent a letter of congratulation to President Wilson on his re-election. It was said yesterday that until the result of the official canvass in States where the vote was close had been made known no such message would be sent.

Among Mr. Hughes's callers were Mayor Thompson and National Republican Committeeman Herbert Parsons. Neither Mr. Hughes nor Mr. Parsons would discuss the nature of the interview.

WILSON FUND $1,535,888.

Acting Democratic Treasurer Jamieson Issues a Supplemental Report.

Up to last Monday a total of $1,535,888.31 had been subscribed to the Democratic campaign fund, according to a supplemental report by Acting Treasurer W. D. Jamieson. New York State subscribed $456,807.43, and it is expected that by the end of the week this will be brought up to $500

MRS. FLAGLER WEDS EX-JUDGE BINGHAM

Oil Millionaire's Widow Marries Ex-Mayor of Louisville, a Friend of Her Youth.

GIVES $125,000 TO MEMORIAL

Florida Pastor Officiates at Ceremony in Pembroke Jones's Home —Will Build in Fifth Avenue.

The marriage of ex-Judge Robert Worth Bingham of Louisville, Ky., and Mrs. Mary Lily Flagler, widow of Henry M. Flagler, took place at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, 5 East Sixty-fourth Street, old friends of the bride. The ceremony took place in the music room, simply decorated with a few vases filled with tall white lilies, and the Rev. George Morgan Ward, the rector of the Poinciana Chapel at Palm Beach, erected by the late Mr. Flagler, officiated.

The bride wore an afternoon gown of pale gray velvet and tulle embroidered in pearls and carried a cluster of palest pink roses and white orchids. Her only attendant, who preceded her up the improvised aisle, was her niece, Miss Louise Wise of Wilmington, N. C., who wore a white velvet gown, bordered at the feet with white fur and having a bodice of silver lace. Her white satin hat was embroidered in silver, and she carried pink roses.

Brother Gives Bride Away.

The bride's brother, William R. Kenan, of Lockport, N. Y., gave her in marriage. The bridegroom had Dr. Luke Young of Baltimore as his best man. There were about fifteen relatives and close friends present. There was no reception. Soon after the ceremony Mr. Bingham and his bride left on their honeymoon in the South.

Those at the ceremony included Mrs. William R. Kenan, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Kenan, Mrs. J. K. Wise of Wilmington, N. C., Mrs. Grennam, a sister of the bridegroom, from Asheville, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Pope, and Pembroke Jones, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Bingham plan spending most of the coming year at the bridegroom's Louisville home, and later will divide their time between Whitehall, the Flagler estate at Palm Beach, New York, and Louisville. The bride's apartment at the Plaza will be kept in order for her whenever she comes to this city. Mrs. Bingham also has an estate at Mamaroneck.

Mrs. Bingham gave, in honor of her marriage, the sum of $125,000 to the Flagler Memorial Chapel in St. Augustine. Last Monday she took title to a plot of ground 201 by 100 feet, valued at $1,000,000, on Fifth Avenue, and comprising the block between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets. Since Aug. 20, 1914, the property had stood in the name of John Russell Pope, the son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones. W. H. Beardsley of the Standard Oil Company, represented Mrs. Flagler in the transfer. On this plot Mrs. Bingham is to build a New York residence.

Third Wife of H. M. Flagler.

Mrs. Bingham was the third wife of the late Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate who rose from a poor boy to an organizer of the Standard Oil Company and was worth between $70,000,000 and $80,000,000 at his death in May, 1913, aged 83, and nearly all of which he left to his widow.

After the announcement of her coming marriage to Mr. Bingham Mrs. Flagler declared her intention of leaving the bulk of her property to her niece, Miss Louise Wise, the twenty-year-old daughter of her sister, Mrs. J. K. Wise of Wilmington, N. C., who has been staying with her at the Plaza.

The ex-Judge and his bride first met about twenty-three years ago and became good friends, but separated. Mr. Bingham later married Miss Eleanor Miller, by whom he has three children, ranging from 10 to 20 years of age. His wife died more than three years ago from the result of a motor accident.

Miss Kenan, whose home was Wilmington, N. C., married Mr. Flagler in August, 1901, and was actively interested in all his projects. A few months ago Mr. Bingham and his bride of yesterday met at the home of a mutual friend in Asheville, N. C., and their former friendship was renewed. Each is 47 years old.

Ex-Judge Bingham's Career.

Ex-Judge Bingham has had a varied career. In 1907 he was appointed by Governor Beckham of Kentucky the Mayor of Louisville, the former administration having been ousted by the decision of the Court of Appeals on the ground of an unfair election. Mayor Bingham at once instituted a crusade against the saloons, took the Fire and Police Departments outside of politics, and in general carried out reform work.

He was born in Orange County, N. C., was graduated from the Bingham School in Asheville, attended the University of North Carolina, the University of Virginia, and took a course in law at the University of Michigan. He became a Professor of Greek and Latin in the Bingham School, resigned to practice law, and served as County Attorney for Jefferson County. When his term as Mayor expired he was elected Chancellor of the Jefferson Circuit Court, retiring in 1911 to practice law.

Dr. Stanwix Weds Miss Alvarez.

The wedding of Dr. George B. Stanwix of Yonkers, N. Y., and Miss Christine L. Alvarez of Brooklyn, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Imocrutio Alvarez of Hollis, L. I., took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the City Hall in Jersey City, in the presence of the immediate relatives. The bride's guardian, Major M. P. Higgins of Brooklyn, gave her in marriage. After a honeymoon in the South, Dr. Stanwix and his bride will go to Yonkers to live. Dr. Stanwix is attending nose and throat surgeon in Roosevelt Hospital.

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H. R. WORTHINGTON MARRIES

Engineer Weds Miss Holbrook in Church of Transfiguration.

The marriage of Henry Rossiter Worthington, a son of Charles C. Worthington, and Miss Helen Holbrook, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Harry Holbrook, was celebrated at 5:30 yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth Street, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. George Clarke Houghton. The church was decorated with Autumn leaves and chrysanthemums.

The bride, who walked with her brother, Elliot Holbrook, who gave her in marriage, wore a white satin gown on medieval lines, the sleeveless corsage ending under the arms and almost invisible straps of tulle holding it in place. Wide bands of pearl embroidery were wound around the robe from the top to the hips. The skirt part was a mass of point lace. The unique veil was double and was held to her blond coiffure by a shaped satin filet studded with seed pearls, and was held in close to the neck. The upper end, turned back from the head, formed a short veil, and the long veil fell below the train. A large square of old point lace formed the end of the train. She carried a sheaf of lilies of the valley and white orchids, and wore a diamond corsage ornament.

Her only attendant was her little niece, Miss Natnalie Holbrook, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Holbrook, who wore a flesh-colored chiffon frock covered with lace ruffles and having little hops at the sides marked by pink roses. Her little flat lace cap hat was wreathed with tiny pink roses and forget-me-nots and had narrow streamers. She carried a basket of pink roses and lilies of the valley.

Mr. Worthington had Austin Sackett as his best man, and the ushers were Reginald Worthington and Edward Worthington, his brothers; Harry Holbrook, a brother of the bride William Sturges, Claude C. Pinney, and Harry Lonsbery. A small reception followed at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mr. Worthington is a son of Charles C. Worthington, formerly of this city, by his first wife, Julia Hedden Worthington, and is a brother of Mrs. Edmund H. Sawtelle. He was graduated from Columbia in 1906 and is a member of several clubs, including the Racquet, Ardsley, and Automobile Club of America. The Worthington estate, near Shawnee, Penn., comprises thousands of acres, and is one of the show places of that section. Mr. Worthington has turned over his game preserve, Buckwood Park, N. J., to the State of New Jersey for a game refuge and bird sanctuary. Young Mr. Worthington is an engineer engaged in motor car construction.

ROBINSON—DELAFIELD.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Delafield Weds Architect.

The wedding of Francis de Lancey Robinson, formerly of Fredericton, N. B., son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. de Lancey Robinson, and Miss Grace Floyd Delafield, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Delafield of Brecknock Hall, Greenport, L. I., and 135 East Thirty-eighth Street, was celebrated at noon yesterday in Old Trinity Church, on Lower Broadway. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. O. S. Huntington, Superior of the Order of the Holy Cross, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, the rector of Trinity Parish.

The bride, in white satin, point lace, and tulle, was attended by her cousin, Miss Charlotta Prentiss, as maid of honor, and the Misses Constance M. Carr, a cousin of the bride, and Selena Arnold were the bridesmaids. Mr. Robinson had as his ushers Virgil Gordon, John Bovey, George Basil Hooper, and Dr. W. Sidney Smith. Augustus Riley was his best man.

The wedding breakfast was held at the Delafield town house. The honeymoon will be spent in traveling in the West and in Canada.

Mr. Robinson is an architect and a member of the Architectural League and the Canadian Club of New York. Mrs. Robinson is a granddaughter of the late General Richard Delafield. The engagement was announced in January last.

MISS McALPIN ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. W. McAlpin to Wed A. R. Shiland.

Announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of Miss Harriette Louise McAlpin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Willet McAlpin of 11 East Nineteenth Street, to Andrew R. Shiland, son of the late Andrew Shiland and Mrs. Shiland of this city.

Miss McAlpin made her début three years ago. Her sister, Miss Gladys Close McAlpin, was married three years ago to William F. Irwin.

Mr. Shiland is a graduate of Williams College, class of '10, and of the Columbia Law School. His clubs include the St. Anthony, Racquet and Tennis, Lawyers, Williams, Oakland Golf, and Squadron A. He is a junior member of the firm of Shiland & Hedges.

No plans have been made for the wedding.

MISS O'CONNELL A BRIDE.

Daughter of Deputy Tax Commissioner Weds R. L. Fallon.

Miss Marie Louise O'Connell, daughter of James O'Connell, Deputy Tax Commissioner, and Richard Leo Fallon, who is an associate in law of Judge Samuel Swinburne, were married yesterday forenoon in the Holy Cross Church, West Forty-third Street. The Rev. J. D. Roach of the Church of the Holy Spirit officiated.

A breakfast followed at Murray's, more than 200 guests being present. Among the guests were Senator O'Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Dooling, Thomas Churchill, President of the Board of Education, and Mrs. Churchill, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Brady.

MARRIED IN GRACE CHURCH.

Lomax Littlejohn, Jr., Weds Mrs. Marjorie Howe Bruyn.

The marriage of Lomax Littlejohn, Jr., of Flushing, L. I., and Mrs. Marjorie Howe Bruyn, a daughter of Mrs. Charles Sommers Howe of Summit, N. J., took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chantry of Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, the rector.

The bride, in a street costume of black velvet and sealskin, with a hat of the fur and silver lace, and carrying lilies of the valley, was unattended. Mrs. Howe gave her daughter in marriage, and Malcolm Littlejohn was his brother's best man. Only the immediate families were present, and there was no reception.

After a long trip through the South Mr. and Mrs. Littlejohn will return to live at 780 West End Avenue, this city.

Motor Car Touring Society Dines.

The members of the Motor Car Touring Society held their tenth annual dinner last evening at the Union Club. About twenty of the members, including Vincent Astor, Oliver Iselin, Hermann Oelrichs, Harold Vanderbilt, and R. Thornton Wilson, were present, and twenty invited guests. The officers of the society are Albert Eugene Gallatin, President; Percy R. Pyne, 2d., Vice President; M. Orme Wilson, Jr., Secretary, and these with F. L. V. Hoppin and W. B. Osgood Field, form the Governing Committee.

BISHOP C. E. CHENEY DIES IN 81ST YEAR

Senior Ecclesiastic of Reformed Episcopal Church Expires in Chicago Home.

56 YEARS IN ONE CHURCH

Ex-President of the Synod Was the Author of Religious and Historical Books.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Charles Edward Cheney, Bishop of the Chicago Synod, Reformed Episcopal Church, which he helped to found, and for fifty-six years a rector of Christ Church, Chicago, died at his home today in his eighty-first year. He was the senior bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Bishop Cheney was born at Canandaigua, N. Y., on Feb. 20, 1836, the son of Dr. E. Warren and Altie Cheney, and was educated at Hobart College, receiving his A. B. degree in 1857. He studied theology at the Alexandria, Va., Theological Seminary, receiving a D. D. degree at Grinnell College, Iowa, in 1871. He was ordained in 1858 and two years later became rector of Christ Church, Chicago.

Bishop Cheney was a leader in organizing the Episcopal Church, and while still rector of Christ Church was consecrated Missionary Bishop of the Northwest. In 1905 Bishop Cheney became President of the Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Churches of the Central States, which office he held for two years.

He was the author of a number of religious and historical works. Among them were "The Second Norman Conquest of England," "A Belated Plantagenet," "A King of France Unprepared in History," and "The Enlistment of the Christian Soldier."

Bishop Cheney was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Society of the Mayflower Descendants, American Historical Association, Chicago Historical Society, and the University and Chicago Literary Clubs.

MR. BOGUSLAWSKI'S RECITAL

A Kansas City Pianist Shows Ability in Acolian Hall.

Moses Boguslawski comes to join the vast throng of pianists in New York, from Kansas City, a town not hitherto prolific in the production of pianists. He gave a recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon in which he rose considerably above the level maintained by most young pianists who appear unheralded by fame. His equipment includes a fine musical taste and a feeling for the less obvious significance of the music he undertakes, a delicately colored and expressive tone, though not a large one, and an accurate and well developed technique. He is hardly to be blamed for presenting Busoni's transcription of Bach's organ prelude and fugue in D major as a piece of pianoforte technique and dwelling upon the pianistic effects to be found in it, rather than upon its essential quality as an organ composition; for Busoni did all he could to make a pianoforte piece out of it. It is more to the point that he played rhythmically and clearly and with a realizing sense of its formal proportions.

He was still more successful in Brahms's variations on a theme of Paganini's, in which he showed how much more they are than a set of difficult technical problems. They may easily be reduced to that plane; but an artistic point of view finds them full of poetical and charmingly musical effects of great variety. Of these Mr. Boguslawski found many. It was a considerable undertaking and denoted commendable zeal to present the whole of Liszt's Swiss "Années de Pélérinage," nine numbers. As first aid to the audience there was provided a set of notes imagining a program for each one—Liszt himself gave no further suggestion than the titles—in order that the listener might know in detail the proper emotions to dilate with, such as Rufus Choate wished very properly to know, on his first appearance at the opera. Mr. Boguslawski closed with a group of pieces by Chopin. He was appreciatively listened to.

A JOINT RECITAL.

Miss Greta Torpadie, Soprano, and Hans Kindler, 'Cello.

Miss Greta Torpadie, soprano, and Hans Kindler, violoncellist, gave a recital together yesterday afternoon at the Century Theatre that afforded two distinct kinds of pleasure to the audience: the pleasure of hearing a charming light soprano voice in songs admirably suited to the singer, and that of hearing an accomplished player of the violoncello treat his instrument with grace, freedom and finish. Neither commands a large tone or a large style, and the little auditorium of the theatre enabled them to be heard to the best advantage. Miss Torpadie, who began with old airs by Handel and Paradies, did nothing more charming or more characteristic than the group of Scandinavian songs which she sang in their original tongues, Norwegian and Swedish, by Lange-Müller, Sjögren, Sibelius, Peterson Berger, and Backer-Gröndahl. To them she added Sinding's "Sylvelin," and later sang a group of French songs.

Mr. Kindler played pieces by Bach, Handel, and Tartini, arranged by himself, Boëllmann's "Variations Symphoniques," and pieces by Chopin, Sinding, and Zeckmer. Mr. Kindler is the first 'cellist of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The accompaniments for both artists were to be played by Conrad V. Bos.

BERNHARDT HERE DEC. 4.

She Will Play Her Farewell Engagement at the Empire.

Sarah Bernhardt will begin her New York engagement, again announced as her farewell appearance in this city, Monday night, Dec. 4, in the Empire Theatre. Several playhouses were under consideration for Mme. Bernhardt's engagement, and in a wire to her manager, W. F. Connor, she thus stated her preference for the Empire.

"I would like to make these last appearances of mine on the stage of my old friend, Charles Frohman, whose cruel and untimely death has grieved me so deeply."

Cyril Maude, in "The Basker," will try to find another stage when he quits the Empire on Dec. 2. Otherwise he will go on tour in "Grumpy" and play those cities in which he has not been seen. It was originally planned to have Mme. Bernhardt appear in the reconstructed Knickerbocker, but David Warfield's revival of "The Music Master," announced for eight weeks, has been extended indefinitely.

NINE O'CLOCK FAILS TO OPEN

Tiny Theatre in West 58th Street Is Still Without a License.

Helen Freeman's Nine O'Clock Theatre continues unopened. Last night for the second time within a few weeks the little playhouse in West Fifty-eighth Street failed to open as announced because it did not have a license and the authorities would not permit it to open without one.

The theatre, which occupies the second floor of the building at 32, now has seats for seventy-five persons, and those responsible for the venture said last night that when a license was refused several weeks ago and the capacity of the auditorium was then reduced to seventy-five they understood a license would be unnecessary. The License Department held otherwise, however, and those who visited the theatre last night were told the opening would probably happen soon.

ROYALTY ATTENDS WEDDING

Sees Battenberg Prince Wed Grand Duke's Daughter.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Countess Nadejda de Torby, daughter of Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch of Russia, was married today to Prince George of Battenberg.

The ceremony was witnessed by King George, Queen Mary, Queen Mother Alexandra, and other members of the royal family. The ceremony was celebrated in Russian and English churches.

Engagements.

Mrs. Charles Northrup Finch of Summit, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marjorie Finch, to Egbert Charles Hadley of Bridgeport, Conn.

The engagement of Miss Geneva Hamilton Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel C. Walker of Bayonne, N. J., to Harvey Byrd Mims of Greenville, S. C., is announced.

Dr. Henry Franklin Cutler and Mrs. Cutler of Mount Hermon, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Christine North, to William Francis Bailey, son of Mrs. William Francis Bailey of Summit, N. J.

HOLBERTON—MITTAG.

The marriage of Miss Ida May Mittag, daughter of Frank O. Mittag of Park Ridge, N. J., and Taylor W. Holberton, son of J. W. Holberton of Hackensack, N. J., took place last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. The Rev. R. Blickensderfer of Hackensack officiated. A reception and dinner for 200 guests followed the ceremony. After their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Holberton will reside in Brooklyn.

Lufburrow-Lowther Engagement.

Mrs. James A. Greer of 58 Central Park West announced yesterday the engagement of her niece, Miss Grace Lufburrow, to Christopher M. Lowther, a son of George Lowther of 375 Park Avenue, New York, and Riverside, Conn. Miss Lufburrow is a sister of Miss E. C. Lufburrow. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Hauptner-Conklin Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hauptner of this city announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Charlotte G. Hauptner, to Loraine S. Conklin, son of Colonel Eugene H. Conklin of 320 West Eighty-third Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

GEN. D. C. KINGMAN DEAD.

Former Chief of Engineers of the United States Army Was 64.

Brig. Gen. Daniel C. Kingman, U. S. A., retired, formerly Chief of Engineers of the army, died at Atlantic City on Tuesday, in his sixty-fifth year. He was born in New Hampshire on March 6, 1852, and entered the Military Academy at West Point from that State in 1870. He was graduated in 1875, being second in a class of forty-three cadets, and was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the Corps of Engineers.

In August, 1878, he returned to West Point as Assistant Professor of Engineering, remained there three years, and then became engineer of the Platte. General Kingman was in charge of the improvement of the Yellowstone National Park from 1883 to 1887, and had served in all parts of the country on lake, river, and harbor improvements. He continued in active service until March 6 of this year, when he was retired.

Charles Abram Gay.

Charles Abram Gay, long active in church work in Brooklyn and a resident of that borough for sixty years, died yesterday at his home, 180 Decatur Street, from heart disease. Mr. Gay was born seventy-five years ago in Albany, N. Y., and was formerly in the iron and metal business in Manhattan as a member of the firm of T. B. Coddington & Co. He was for forty-eight years a member of the Embury Memorial M. E. Church, of which he was formerly a member of its Board of Trustees, and for a long time Superintendent of the Sunday school. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. Thomas L. Lasher, and three sons, George, Charles R., who is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and Robert M. Gay, a professor in Goucher College in Baltimore, Md.

John Robert Moore.

John Robert Moore, a civil engineer, who was for many years connected with the New Jersey Central Railroad, is dead at his home in Merrick, L. I. He graduated at Norwich University, and was for the last twenty-five years with the Department of Highways as one of the city's staff of Civil Engineers. He left a widow and son.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY FRANCES HAMILTON, widow of Hasseldine Hamilton, who was for thirty years Superintendent of the De Vinne Press in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at her home, 4 Middagh Street, Brooklyn. She was 72 years old, and was an active member of the R. C. Church of the Assumption.

THOMAS JEFFERSON ALLEN, one of the founders of the Janes M. E. Church in Brooklyn and a former resident of that borough, died on Tuesday at his home in Passaic, N. J. Mr. Allen was a pensioned employe of the Singer Sewing Machine Company in Elizabeth. He was 83 years old.

GEORGE HENRY FRAZER, 57 years old, a lawyer, and formerly a prominent member of Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, died at his home, 3,227 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill, on Tuesday. He was a member of General Custer Council, No. 130, Junior O. U. A. M., of Newark.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LEWIS, a carpenter in charge of several apartment houses in Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 1 Montrose Avenue, that borough, aged 61 years.

RICHARD BARRIE GRAY, 31 years old, an electrician, died on Monday at the home of his sister in Union Course, L. I., leaving a widow and a daughter.

Mrs. ANNA DORIS VON DOHLEN NEWHOFF, one of the first members of the St. Peter's German Church in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at the home of her son, 116 Monroe Street, aged 81 years. She is survived by two sons, Christopher and Theodore Newhoff.

Mrs. ANN JANE WILLIAMSON, 90 years old, widow of Joseph Williamson, who for many years had a large orange grove in Florida, died from apoplexy on Tuesday in the Sunshine Sanitarium in Bensonhurst, and the funeral services will be held in the chapel at 27 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, this afternoon. Mrs. Williamson is survived by a son.

JOHN EDWARD PARADOWSKI, a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Sheepshead Bay Yacht Club, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Tuesday after an operation. He was 47 years old and lived at 460 East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush.

JOHN H. MULLER, a retired florist for more than thirty years in business in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 417 Pulaski Street, that borough, in his seventy-fourth year. He left a widow, five daughters, and a son.

CHARLES J. STETTHEIMER, retired member of the New York firm of Stettheimer & Co., shirtwaist manufacturers, died on Tuesday at his home in Maywood, N. J., in the fifty-eighth year. He was a member of the Board of Education, Fire Department, and various civic associations of Maywood.

Miss BELLE DELLENBAUGH, a traveler and musician, died on Monday at the New York Hospital, following an operation. She was the daughter of Dr. Samuel Dellenbaugh of Buffalo. She is survived by two brothers, Dr. C. C. Dellenbaugh of Portland, Me., and Frederick Dellenbaugh, author and artist, of this city.

Mrs. ANNIE BARRITT, wife of Everett Barrit, proprietor of a department store at Paterson, N. J., is dead at her home, 891 Main Street, Paterson.

CHARLES PETERSON, for several years steward of Commodore E. C. Benedict's steam yacht Oneida, is dead at his home, 83 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year.

RUFUS PIERCE VASSAR of E Company, Seventh Regiment, and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, died on Monday at McAllen, Texas. He was born in New York and educated at the Fordham Military Academy.

Mrs. SARAH A. HOFFMAN, widow of Major George Hoffman, a civil war veteran, died yesterday at her home in Andover, N. J., in her seventy-eighth year.

CHARLES VANNESS, a retired harness manufacturer, seventy years old, died on Tuesday at his home in Whitehouse, N. J.

JOHN COYKENDALL, a wholesale coffee merchant of Newark, N. J., and a member of one of the old Colonial families of the State, died on Tuesday at the home of his son, Louis T. Coykendall, 14 Lenox Place, Maplewood, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year. He was a member of the Holland Society of New York.

MOLLY ELLIOT SEAWELL.

Author of Historical Romances and Plays Dies at 56.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Molly Elliot Seawell, author of widely read historical romances and stories for boys, died here today, aged 56.

Miss Molly Elliot Seawell, novelist and dramatist, was born in Virginia, the daughter of John Tyler and Frances Jackson Seawell, and was a grandniece of President John Tyler. She started her literary career as a Washington correspondent, and then became a writer of short stories, in which she was very successful. In 1890 Miss Seawell won a prize offered by The Youth's Companion, and also won The New York Herald prize of $4,000 for the best novelette in 1895 and The Herald prize of $1,000 for the best short story in 1908. In each of these contests there were more than 1,000 competitors, mostly men.

Among some of her best known books are: "Little Jarvis," 1890; "Midshipman Paulding," 1891; "Paul Jones," 1894; "A Strange, Sad Comedy," ; "Romance of Marsac," 1898; "Pap Boucnard," 1901; "Children of Destiny," 1903; "The Chateau of Monplaisir," 1905; "Last Duchess of Belgrade," 1906, and "The Jugglers," in 1911. Her two best known plays are "Maid Marian," and "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac."

Miss Seawell spent the greater part of her life in Washington.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

LEHMAN—STERN.—Mrs. Caroline Stern of 251 West 92d St. announces the engagement of her daughter, Sara, to Mr. Jack H. Lehman of Newark. At home on Sunday, Nov. 26, from 3 until 6 o'clock.

NATHAN—UNTERBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Israel Unterberg will be at home Sunday afternoon, Nov. 19, from 3 until 6, in honor of the engagement of their daughter, Mabel, to Mr. Edgar J. Nathan, Jr. No cards.

Married.

MARTIN—DOUGLAS.—Nov. 14, at St. James Episcopal Church, Paso Robles, Cal., by the Rev. J. W. Gresham, Dean of Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, Winthrop Martin to Evelyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Douglas of San Miguel, Cal.

ROBINSON—DELAFIELD.—At high noon, Nov. 15, at Trinity Church, Grace Floyd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Delafield, and Francis de Lancey Robinson were united in holy matrimony by the Rev. J. O. S. Huntington, O. H. C.

Died.

ADLER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, Caroline Adler, in her 89th year, mother of Joseph and Samuel Adler and Mrs. H. Levy, Mrs. E. B. Adler of Pittsburgh, Penn., and Mrs. Joseph Lyon of Philadelphia, Penn. Funeral from her late residence, 1,114 Avenue F, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M.

BRAWLEY.—At his residence, Charleston, S. C., early Wednesday morning, Nov. 15, the Hon. William H. Brawley. Funeral St. Michael's Church, Charleston, Thursday afternoon, Nov. 16.

CROOKER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, Anna S., wife of Zenas S. Crooker, at her residence, 50 West 129th St. Notice of funeral tomorrow. Boston papers please copy.

DAVIS.—At Rye, N. Y., on Nov. 15, Daniel H. B. Davis, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services from his late residence, Forest Av., Saturday, Nov. 18, on the arrival of the train leaving the Grand Central Station 10:06 A. M.

DE WILDE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, Frederick De Wilde. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 784 East 176th St., on Friday, Nov. 17, at 2:30 P. M.

DONOHUE.—On Nov. 14, William H., husband of Anna G. Donohoe, (nee Cronin.) Requiem mass at Church of Holy Innocents, West 37th St., Thursday, Nov. 16, at 10 A. M. Interment Woodlawn.

DOWNIE.—At Hoboken, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1916, Catherine M., wife of the late Alexander Downie, aged 74 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas J. Wilson, 1,229 Garden St., Hoboken, on Thursday evening, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock. Interment Hoboken Cemetery.

EMANUEL.—On Monday, Nov. 13, 1916, at his late residence, 850 Park Av., New York, Ernest Sayre Emanuel, in the 44th year of his age. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

GAY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1916, after a long illness, Charles A. Gay, husband of Anna M. Gay, in his 76th year. Funeral services will be held at Embury Memorial M. E. Church, Decatur St. and Lewis Av., Brooklyn, Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

HAWKES.—Malvina M. L., 522 East 9th St., Brooklyn, Nov. 15, 1916, beloved mother of Julia, Joseph, and A. H. Hawkes, in her 83d year. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

HEGEMAN.—Suddenly, at White Plains, N. Y., Maria Louise, widow of Peter R. Hegeman. Funeral services at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel, Friday, Nov. 17, at 2:30 P. M.

HEINZ.—On Nov. 14, 1916, after a short illness, Henry Heinz, aged 76 years, father of George and Henry Heinz. Funeral Friday, Nov. 17, at 10:30 A. M., from August Herrlich's funeral parlor, 151 Avenue C, between 9th and 10th Sts.

HILSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, at the Ansonia Hotel, Edward, beloved husband of Laura Hilson. Funeral service will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., Thursday morning, Nov. 16, at 10:30 o'clock.

HOCHHALTER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1916, A. M., Anna Emma Hochhalter, in her 75th year. Relatives and friends, also Ladies' Aid Society of St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Thursday, 16th instant, at 8 P. M., at the parlor of J. N. Gennerich's Son, 688 9th Av. Interment private.

JENKS.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1916, George Whitfield Jenks. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1,013 Garden St., Hoboken, on Thursday, Nov. 16, at 4 P. M. Worcester and Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

JONES.—On Wednesday, Nov. 15, at the residence of his son, 201 West 98th St., Benjamin B. Jones, in the 55th year of his age. Funeral private. Chicago papers please copy.

JEWETT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, George Langdon Jewett, at his residence, 20 5th Av. Services Grace Chantry Thursday, 10 A. M.

MACCAFFIL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1916, Elizabeth Van Wyck Maccaffil, aged 80, widow of James Maccaffil. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,623 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Friday, Nov. 17, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

McNIFF.—Nov. 14, 1916, Bridget McNiff, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Daniel O'Connor, 893 West 28th St. Funeral and interment Worcester, Mass., Nov. 18. Worcester papers please copy.

MOORE.—Entered into rest Nov. 15, 1916, Marcia Parker, daughter of the late Johnstone and Mary Veasy Parker Moore.

SCHLOSS.—On Nov. 13, at the Hotel Felix Portland, Hannah, relict of Wm. J. Schloss, in her 85th year. Funeral services and interment at Beth-El Cemetery, Fresh Pond Road, Brooklyn, on Friday Morning at 10:30.

SCHOCH.—On Monday, Nov. 13, 1916, Anne E., beloved mother of Maud A. Johnston, Madeline and Herman G. Schoch, in her 64th year. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 74 Westervelt Av., New Brighton, S. I., on Thursday, Nov. 16, at 12 noon. Interment private.

SCHOEN.—Suddenly, Nov. 15, 1916, Harry Schoen, beloved husband of Emma, (Krueger.) Funeral service Friday evening at 8:30 at his late residence, 1,187 Woodycrest Av., near 167th St. Ogden Av. cars from 155th St. elevated. Kindly omit flowers.

SCOTT.—At the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, on Nov. 15, Mary, wife of David Scott of 2815 Windsor Place, Brooklyn. Funeral services on Friday, Nov. 17, at 2 P. M., at the Prospect Heights Presbyterian Church, 8th Av. and 10th St., Brooklyn.

SPEER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1916, Richard Porter Speer, in his 76th year, husband of Emma Wortman. Funeral services at his late residence, 648 East 19th St., Brooklyn, Friday, Nov. 17, at 8 P. M. Interment Caldwell, N. J.

UNDERWOOD.—J. Ross, on Nov. 15, 1916, beloved husband of Grace Underwood, at Flower Hospital, New York. Notice of funeral hereafter.

VALENTINE.—Robert G., South Braintree, Mass. Funeral services will be held in Trinity Church, Boston, Friday, 12 o'clock.

WAY.—On Nov. 13, at her residence, 330 West 102d St., New York, Carlene Augusta, widow of George P. Way and daughter of the late John H. Dohnert of Philadelphia.

WILLIAMSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, in her 90th year, Ann Jane, wife of the late Joseph Williamson. Funeral services on Thursday, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., at 27 Decatur St., Brooklyn, near Tompkins Avenue Station of the Fulton Street elevated. Interment private.

WISCHMANN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1916, William J. Wischmann, in his 67th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 76 Gates Av., on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Funeral at Ridgewood, L. I., on Saturday, at 2 P. M. Interment in Lutheran Cemetery.

Died.

BROWN.—William J., 526 East 150th St., Nov. 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COSGROVE.—John, 409 West 54th St., Nov. 14. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DOHERTY.—Michael J., 214 East 138th St., Nov. 14. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FARMER.—Helen A., Nov. 13. Funeral 53d St. and 6th Av. today, 2 P. M.

GERHARDT.—Emilie, 191 West End Av., Nov. 14, aged 44. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

HARRISON.—Richard H., 161 East 61st St., Nov. 14, aged 28.

HEIDGERD.—Herman H., 398 West 12th St., Nov. 13, aged 53. Funeral private.

HOMIER.—Francis W., 306 West 11th St., Nov. 14, aged 46. Funeral service today.

JACOBS.—Gertrude, 514 East 6th St., Nov. 15. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KERBS.—Thomas, Nov. 14, aged 34. Funeral 413 1st Av. tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McCUSKER.—Susan E., 3,017 East 180th St., Nov. 14. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McDONALD.—William, 606 9th Av., Nov. 14.

MEANY.—Catherine, 11 St. Luke's Place, Nov. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

NORTON.—Catherine, 1,147 2d Av., Nov. 13. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'CONNELL.—Thomas, 171 East 111th St., Nov. 14.

O'CONNOR.—Thomas, Sea View Hospital, S. I., Nov. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

PARHAM.—Minnie, 100 Av. A, Nov. 14, aged 45.

PARKINS.—Sarah A., 657 Greenwich St., Nov. 14. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

QUINN.—Patrick, 463 3d Av., Nov. 14. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

RYAN.—Joseph C., 428 East 58th St., Nov. 13. Funeral private.

THOMPSON.—Walter T., 132 East End Av., Nov. 14. Funeral private.

Brooklyn.

BAN

COACHES AND FOURS GIVE PICTURESQUE DISPLAY IN RING AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

MOORE'S TALLY-HO TEAM TAKES BLUE

Four-in-Hand Event Enlivens Horse Show at Garden—Brown's Driving Faultless.

HAVOC SCORES REVERSAL

Vanderbilt's Mare Defeats Willisden Enchantress—The Whip Wins from Lady Seaton.

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

10:30 A. M.—Thoroughbred stallions. Class 1.
10:45 A. M.—Saddle horses. Class 91.
11:05 A. M.—Horses shown to runabouts. Class 49.
11:30 A. M.—Horses suitable to become hunters, for the championship. Class 116.
12:00 M. —Thoroughbred hunters. Class 121.
1:00 P. M.—RECESS.
2.00 P. M.—Undocked saddle horses. Class 92.
2:25 P. M.—Pairs of harness horses. Class 46.
2:40 P. M.—Thoroughbred saddle horses. Class 95.
3:00 P. M.—Horses shown to phaetons, ladies to drive. Class 52.
3:20 P. M.—Undocked saddle horses not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, for the championship. Class 98.
3:40 P. M.—Undocked saddle horses exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, for the championship. Class 99.
4:00 P. M.—Tandems. Class 63.
4:20 P. M.—Horses suitable for U. S. Cavalry mounts. The Jockey Club Plate, post entries. Class 141.
4:35 P. M.—Polo mounts, lightweight. Class 106.
5:00 P. M.—Polo mounts, heavyweight. Class 107.
5:20 P. M.—Irish hunters, the Faugh-a-Ballagh Cup. Class 151.
5:30 P. M.—Pairs of hunters or jumpers shown abreast over the jumps. Class 133.
6:00 P. M.—RECESS.
8:00 P. M.—Ponies under saddle. Class 101.
8:25 P. M.—Hackneys or half-bred hackneys, the Waldorf-Astoria Cup. Class 143.
8:40 P. M.—Hunters or jumpers over triple bars, the Commodore Cup. Class 139.
9:20 P. M.—Roadsters and road rigs. Class 33.
9:40 P. M.—Road teams, the Alfred G. Vanderbilt Memorial Gold Cup. Class 67.
10:10 P. M.—Best collection of three horses, (five entries.) Class 68.
10:30 P. M.—Officers' horses for the broad water jump, Robert A. Fairbairn Cup. Class 151.

Last evening's session of the Horse Show brought by far the largest crowd of the week to the Garden. It found a variegated and interesting card prepared for its delectation. Perhaps the most interest was shown in the contest for the prize for Corinthian hunters, as the conditions require that the horses be ridden by amateurs wearing the costume of their hunts. The appearance of Raymond Belmont and his wife riding their hunters, Cracksman and Aquilia, aroused rather more interest than anything else during the performance. Mrs. Belmont rode with much grace and skill, guiding her mount over the jumps without a fault.

This brought her no ribbon, however, as her mare lacked sufficient stamina to compete with some of the sturdier animals when it came to that bugaboo of hunters, conformation. The prize went to that sturdy veteran of the field, Charles D. Lanier's Down East, he being given the honors over Sir Adam Beck's Melrose, which was ridden by Miss Marian Beck. Miss Lida Fleitmann rode her hunter Cygnet, but he was not on his good behavior, crashing into two of the jumps in such a fashion as to put her out of the running.

Usually the contest for the Sir James Challenge Cup for gig horses is one of the premier events of the show, but this year these were only three appearances in the ring. Judge Moore elected to show from his three entries Mogal, a hard-bitted and stubborn gelding, which acted so badly that he was passed over. Then the contest narrowed down to one between John L. Bushnell's The Governor, which won a leg on the cup last year, and Flash, a showy and fast gelding owned by Mrs. M. Maurice Dimond of Teaneck, N. J., which made its first appearance in the Garden in this event. Flash was true to his name in his showing and to him went the honor of a chance to try in two years more to win the cup, which he will have to do to get permanent possession.

Whenever ennui appears at a Horse Show it can always be driven out of the doors by the appearance of a smart class of four-in-hands. So yesterday afternoon when everybody was a bit bored by the long delay in making the award in the saddle class, there was a general waking up all over the Garden when four teams, heralded by the merry tunes of the guards' horns, came through the gates for the first competition between the big horses dragging ponderous road coaches and filled the ring with color and made the cheeriest sort of a picture. The old rafters rang with cheers and every one was on the tiptoe of expectancy.

They knew that something which would stir the blood was due. Expectations were realized. Judge Moore, swathed in a huge coat of coaching cloth decorated with pearl buttons the size of an old trade dollar, wearing a gray topper, driving four huge grays hitched to his road coach Rockange, with a black body and canary running gear, was first to appear, and the crowd showed how anxious it was to cheer something or somebody by giving him an ear-piercing welcome.

Just behind him was Jack Goodwin seated on A. W. Atkinson's black and white coach Nimrod and driving a team of bays with one gray wheeler. Then followed Ernest Fownes with a similar coach and holding the reins over William Zeigler's cross matched team. Finally, to a merry coaching tune played by the late Alfred Vanderbilt's guard, came J. Campbell Thompson's team of bays dragging the gaudy red and black coach Faugh-a-ballagh, with Howard Brown of Boston, who has an international reputation, handling the lines. That meant there was to be some competitive driving, as Brown is one of the cleverest whips in America.

Scene Is Really Lively.

With all four guards ripping coaching songs out of their long shrill sounding horns and the quartet driving about the endless circle of the ring and the crowd cheering and applauding there was more life in the Garden than at any time since the doors were opened last Saturday morning and everybody seemed supremely happy except Ernest Fownes, who could not get Zeigler's wheel horses to step in unison, and Goodwin, whose leaders would insist on trying to go three or four ways at once instead of following the straight route he wished them to.

Howard Brown and Judge Moore had their teams going steadily and sturdily, if not speedily, for it was at once apparent that the contest had narrowed down to this pair, though when the Atkinson four would keep their feet for a few turns of the track it was evident that although rather small they had the speed of the party. Judge Moore swayed from side to side on his seat, his hands working like spindles as he shifted his lines to keep his four to their work. Mr. Brown was steady and cool and kept his four steadily and satisfactorily to their work. He clearly outpointed the Judge as a whip, and his horses settled to their work as faultlessly as could be asked for and he was plainly the favorite of the crowd. But the Judge's four far excelled the Thompson four when it came to bone and substance, prime essentials in a road team which must go a long distance and drag a heavy coach, and there could be no criticism of the award of the blue ribbon to the grays. Thompson's team, an ideal one for park work, received second honors, Zeigler's got the third place and Atkinson's fourth place.

Havoc Springs Surprise.

Yesterday was Hackney Day at the show, and this distinctly English type of horse monopolized most of the morning session and quite a bit of the afternoon and evening shows. The judging opened with a surprise when Reginald Vanderbilt's Havoc achieved the championship in the class for mares, defeating Willisden Enchantress, which was a complete reversal of the decision in Class 10 on Monday, in which the two met. The judges explained that the reversal was due to the fact that the two were so nearly equal in hackney points that the award in each case was made on the action shown by the two at the moment of judging.

The contests for the Canadian Hackney Society's medals were lively in the extreme, and one of the best lots of hackneys shown in years was in the ring. In the pony class James Cox Brady's impressive harness horse Irvington Model, which won last year, again won the first prize, and his son, Irvington Fashion, the reserve ribbon, the third time they had been placed in this order during the week. In the class for stallions over 14.2 the medal went to Willisden Courtship, owned by W. A. Lieber of the Buttonwood Farm at Berwyn, Penn.

Mighty Mite, the smallest mare shown in the pony class, the property of Mrs. C. Westinghouse Fletcher of the Halcyon Farm at Kidders, N. Y., won the medal very handily, beating the showy harness pony Tissington Amity without trouble when shown to halter. Mighty Mite is but 12.1 hands in height and weighs about 50 0pounds, so that Carl Tucker offered to pay at the rate of about $20 a pound for her when he offered Mrs. Fletcher $10,000 for the mare, an offer which was unhesitatingly refused.

The Whip Beats Lady Seaton.

In the class for the larger mares, Miss Constance Vauclain's The Whip won the medal with but little trouble, defeating, among others, Judge Moore's famous harness mare, Lady Seaton, which had previously beaten The Whip when the two were shown in harness.

In the regular class competitions a Western horse, Romping Flash, belonging to a Bushnell, Ill., breeder, easily won the blue from a class for four-year-olds or over, which included the pair, Admiral Cliquot and Bingley Toreador, which Walter W. Rycroft had brought over from England especially to win this prize. These two attained second and third ribbons.

It plainly was not Lady Seaton's day at the show, for after having been beaten in the breeders' class she had to suffer defeat in a harness class, in which she has heretofore been considered invincible. This was practically a championship class, although it was for a prize offered by the American Hackney Horse Society for the best hackney in the show over 14.2, shown to harness.

Judge Moore drove Lady Seaton right after he had driven in the four-in-hand class, which may have been responsible, in part, for the fact that she did not show so snappily as usual, and so had to take second place to Judge Moore's mare Bountiful, driven by his stable manager so cleverly that she outshone the many times champion in such classes as this in which she finally met defeat.

The Judge had another setback in a previous class when his mare Whitewall April, which he drove, was beaten in a contest against Miss Constance Vanclain's mare Princess Sheila, which the Philadelphia horsewoman piloted to victory after a sharp contest in which she was again pitted against Judge Moore's horsemanship, this time coming out first, a victory which won for her a considerable amount of applause from the box occupants.

Pete Gains More Laurels.

Pete, the crack horse of the Second United States Cavalry, which won the Canadian Challenge Cup on Tuesday evening, added to his collection of honors the Beresford Challenge Cup, presented by Colonel Lord Decies, a member of the family whose name the cup bears. Pete was in fine form yesterday afternoon, jumping even better than he did the night before. He was cleverly handled by Captain J. A. Berry, U. S. A.

There were some minor accidents at the show yesterday which has so far been remarkably free from them. In the morning, while exercising her horse, The Knut, in the ring, the animal suddenly lifted his head and hit his mistress a sharp blow in the face, which was serious enough to prevent her appearance in the ring during the day.

In the last class of the afternoon Jack Dwyer, a groom who had the mount on Hartland, was in difficulties when he got his mount into the pen. Twice the horse tore down the rails when trying to get out of the pen, throwing his rider each time.

Early in the afternoon, when the roadster class was being shown, Jolly Bachelor, a horse belonging to H. E. Neise, Jr., overturned the road cart to which he was hitched and threw his driver, James McAshin, dragging him the whole length of the south side of the ring. E. T. Stotesbury's Ebony King won the prize.

Romping Flash Gets Cup.

Romping Flash, the imported son of the crack English sire Polonius, won the Challenge Cup for the best hackney stallion, regardless of age or size, at the evening session. Wynnewood, which won it last year, was placed as the reserve horse, and so the society holds the cup for another year's contest. The winner is owned by Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm at Bushnell, Ill.

Mighty Mite won a second blue for the day by taking the first place in the contest for ponies other than Shetlands under 13 hands, but was beaten by Tissington Amity, owned by the American Hackney Society's prize for ponies 14.2 or under. Hamilton Flame, owned by James C. Brady, seemed to suit the crowd better than did Amity, for placing her over Flame—which certainly never showed any better, if as well—was greeted with an emphatic round of hisses. Reginald C. Vanderbilt and Charles A. Baudouine, the judges, had a rather heated colloquy before the award was made, which led the crowd to believe there was disagreement between them.

The awards follow:

Morning Awards.

Class 18.—Hackneys; champion cup for the best mare or filly entered in classes 16, 17, and the first and second prize winners in these classes must compete for the championship, or their prize money and ribbons will be forfeited. Won by Sandy Point Farm's b. m. Havoc, 3 years; Willisden Farm's rn. m. Willisden Enchantress, reserve; D. J. Driscoll's ch. m. Auburn Lady Grace, 2 years, third; Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. Broadlawn's Beauty, 2 years, fourth.

Class 149.—For best hackney stallion, 14 hands 2 inches and under; horses must be registered in a recognized hackney stud book, and to be shown in hand. Won by Hamilton Farm's b. s. Irvington Model, 13.2, 7 years; Hamilton Farm's blk. s., Irvington Fashion, 13.2½, 8 years, reserve.

Class 150.—For the best hackney stallion over 14 hands 2 inches; must be registered in a recognized hackney stud book, and to be shown in hand.—Won by ch. s. Willisden Courtship, 15, 4 years; William Ziegler, Jr.'s ch. s. Auburn Bonfire, 15.2½, 6 years, reserve.

Class 151—For the best hackney mare, 14 hands 2 inches and under, must be registered in a recognized hackney stud book, and be shown in hand.—Won by Hamilton Farm's br. m. Hamilton Iris, formerly Clyde Iris, 14.1½, 5 years, reserve.

Class 152—For the best hackney mare over 14 hands 2 inches, must be registered in a recognized hackney stud book, and to be shown in hand.—Won by Miss Constance Vanclain's ch. m. The Whip, 15.2½, 6 years, reserve.

Afternoon Awards.

Class 43.—Horses, over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 1 inch.—Won by Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. Princess Sheila, 14.3, aged; William H. Moore's b. m. Whitewall Ariel, 14.3½, aged, second Miss Constance Vauclain's br. m. Lady Oltham, 14.2½, aged, third; Hamilton Farm's b. m. Peacock Sensation, 14.3, 7 years, fourth.

Class 10.—Hackneys, stallions, 4 years old or over, foaled in or before 1912, 15 hands 1 inch and over, the winner of the Challenge Cup two years in succession not eligible for this class. Won by Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm's ch. s. Romping Flash, 15.3, 5 years; Walter W. Roycroft's ch. s. Admiral Cliquot, 15.3½, 6 years, second; Walter W. Roycroft's ch. s., Bingley Toreador, 15.3, 5 years, third; William Ziegler, Jr.'s, ch. s., Auburn Bonfire, 15.2½, 6 years, fourth.

Class 31.—Roadsters, horses 3 years old or over. Won by Edward T. Stotesbury's blk. s. Ebony King, 15.2, 8 years; John R. Thompson's blk. g. Britton Forbes, 15.1, 4 years, second; L. Lee Haggin's br. m. Chetah, 15.1½, 6 years, third; W. M. V. Hoffman's ch. g., Teneriffe, 15.3, 8 years, fourth.

Class 72.—Ponies in harness; pairs of ponies, other than Shetlands, not exceeding 13 hands, three years old or over. Won by Halcyon Farm's ch. s. Irvington Nipper, 12.2, aged, and b. g. Irvington Bouncer, 12.3¾, 6 years; Charles E. Bunn's Bird, and ch. m. Neil, 12, 6 years, second; Miss Jean Sala Regan's b. g. Bantamite, 12.3, 5 years, and b. m. Joy, 12.1, 7 years, third; Carl Tucker's ch. s. Llewyn King, 12.1, 6 years, and ch. s. Llewyn Emperor, 12.1½, 7 years, fourth.

Class 90.—Undocked horses; horses over 15 hands 2 inches, three years old or over, up to carrying 160 pounds. Won by W. H. Rhodes's ch. g. Radiant, 16.2½, 6 years; John McK. Bowman's ch. m. Sun Dance, 16.1, 5 years, second; A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Sparkling Moselle, 15.2½, 6 years, third; Miss Anna A. Austin's ch. m. Buren Arnold, 15.3, 5 years, fourth.

Class 86.—Four-in-hands; road teams, four-year-olds or over; to be shown before coaches; the horses should show substance, pace and good manners, and not be under 15 hands 2 inches.—Won by William H. Moore's team, rn. m. Lady Gray, rn. s. Lord Gray, rn. g. General, rn. g. Colonel, driven by owner; J. Campbell Thompson's b. g. Counsellor, b. g. Barrister, b. g. Brian Boru, b. g. Solicitor, second, driven by Howard Brown; William Ziegler, Jr.'s, br. g. Topsail, b. g. Mainsail, br. g. Anchor, br. g. Chief, driven by E. Fownes, third; A. W. Atkinson's team, Buster, Bill Go By'em, Rattler, Cracker, driven by J. Goodman, fourth.

Class 141.—For the best hackney stallion, mare, or gelding over 14 hands 2 inches, to be shown in harness to a suitable vehicle; for prizes offered by the American Hackney Horse Society.—Won by William H. Moore's b. m., Lily, 7 years; William H. Moore's b. m. Lady Seaton, second; Hamilton Farm's b. m. Peacock Sensation, 14.3, 7 years, third; Crow & Murray's ch. g. Summit, 15½, 6 years, fourth.

Class 130—Jumping class; the Beresford Challenge Cup, presented by Colonel Lord Decies; to be competed for by officers of the United States Army or Militia; only officers' or Government horses can compete, to be ridden by officers in uniform over the course; the cup to be won twice by the same officer before becoming his property.—Won by Second United States Cavalry's br. g. Pete, 15.3, 8 years, ridden by Captain J. A. Barry; Captain D. P. Card's b. g. Nimrod, 15.2, 7 years, ridden by Captain D. D. Pullen, second; Lieutenant Gerald T. Hanley's blk. g. Ironsides, 16.2, aged, ridden by owner, third; Lieutenant G. T. Hanley's blk. g. Viking, 16.2, aged, ridden by Captain R. G. Alexander, fourth.

Class 123—Qualified hunters; contestants will be required to ride over an "in-and-out," stop, turn back, and ride in again, but taking the side bars to get out; then ride up to and over rail fence, and, without dismounting, slip out the top rail and jump the remaining bars; horses to be judged on their manners, performances, and promptness.—Won by Sir Adam Beck's b. g. Sir Thomas's, 16.1, aged; Sunnybrook Farm's ch. g. Mayerdale, 15.3, 6 years, second; Sunnybrook Farm's b. g. Cobourg, 16.2, 8 years, third; Sunnybrook Farm's b. g. Jap, 15, 10 years, fourth.

Evening Awards.

Class 71—Ponies other than Shetlands, not exceeding 13 hands, three-year-olds or over.—Won by Halcyon Farm's ch. m. Mighty Mite, 12.1, 5 years; Halcyon Farm's b. g. Irvington Bouncer, 12.3¾, 6 years, second; Willisbrook Farm's b. g. Model Fire, 13, 6 years, third; Charles E. Bunn's br m. Keepsake, 12½, aged, fourth.

Class 8—Challenge Cup, for the best hackney stallion in the show, open to all first and seconds in previous classes for hackney stallions; the cup must be won by the same horse two years in succession before it becomes the property of the owner of the winner; winners and seconds in their classes must compete or forfeit their ribbons and prize money.—Won by Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm's ch. s. Romping Flash; Delchester Farm's ch. s. Wynnewood, 15.1, 3 years, reserve.

Class 148—For the best hackney stallion, mare, or gelding, 14 hands 2 inches and under, to be shown in harness to a suitable vehicle; all horses shown must be registered in the American Hackney Stud Book.—Won by Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Tissington Amity, 13.3, 9 years; Hamilton Farm's b. g. Hamilton Flame, formerly Mel Valley Flame, 13.3, 8 years, second; Charles R. Hamilton's b. h. Fire Spark, formerly Western Model, 13.3, 8 years, third; Halcyon Farm's ch. m. Mighty Mite, 12.1, 5 years, fourth.

Class 89—Undocked horses; horses over 15 hands 2 inches, 3 years old or over, up to carrying 200 pounds, and must carry not less than this weight.—Won by A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Sandy McDonald, 15.3, 7 years; Dunn Farm's ch. m. Miss Bracken, 16, 7 years, second; George Schraffts's ch. g. Baron, 15.3, 8 years, third; John M. E. Bowman's gr. g. Stonehenge, 16, 6 years, fourth.

Class 142—The Sir James's Challenge Cup, presented by the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt, for the best horse suitable for a gig. The horses to be judged for their suitability for the work designated, manners, all-around action, and conformation; they must be practically sound and be able to go a good pace; horses must be driven by owner of gig.—Won by Mrs. M. Maurice Dimond's b. g. Flash, 15.1¼, 8 years; John L. Bushnell's b. g. the Governor, 15.2½, aged, reserve.

Class 124—Corinthian class; for qualified hunters only; horses must be ridden by amateurs, members of a recognized hunt, who must ride in regulation hunting costume.—Won by Charles D. Lanier's ch. g. Down East, 16.1½, 6 years; Sir Adam Beck's b. g. Melrose, 16.3, 8 years, second; Sunnybrook Farm's b. g. Touraine, 16½, 9 years, third; Sir Adam Beck's b. g. Sir Thomas, 16.1, aged, fourth.

Class 127—High jump, first trial bars at 5 feet 6 inches, then raised to 6 feet 6 inches; performance only to count.—Won by Crow & Murray's ch. g. Sir Ashton, 16.1, 5 years, height 6 feet 6 inches; Mrs. G. H. Chipchase's br. g. Skyscraper, 17.1, aged, second; Crow & Murray's b. g. Strathclair, 16.2, 7 years, third; Rye School's b. g. Mainspring, 15.3, aged, fourth.

SOCIETY ATTENDS IN FORCE.

Brilliant Gowns and Flashing Jewels Recall Scenes of Olden Days.

The fourth night of the Horse Show showed a large increase in attendance. The boxes were all filled, those who attend regularly being supplemented by many newcomers. As metallic cloths and jewels are being worn largely this season, the scene harked back to former days, when the boxes and arena would blaze like the parterre row at the opera.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould paid their first visit to the show last night, and with a party, which included Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman. Mrs. Gould was in deep blue lavishly trimmed in black jet, over which she wore a black velvet evening coat. Mrs. Harriman wore a costume of black and silver, with pearls.

Mrs. Griswold Thompson, with Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, was in the Harry D. Holloway box, No. 19. Mrs. Thompson wore a gown of brown tulle, with a chinchilla scarf and muff, and a diamond necklace with a large ruby pendant. Mrs. Kortright was in black lace and wore sables. In the afternoon Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Charles B. Dillingham were Mr. Holloway's guests.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary were among the newcomers last night; also, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt. Mrs. Pratt was in peacock blue velvet, with a small black velvet hat, topped with a tall black aigrette. Mrs. Gary was in dark blue, with pearls and sables. Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, who entertained in Box 21, wore a costume of black satin, with cuffs and collar of ermine, and a very high black velvet hat, with a touch of ermine. With Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon was Mrs. Andrew McKinney, who wore a gown of orchid-colored chiffon, picked out in silver, and a large hat of black chiffon. Mrs. Harry La Montagne, who entertained in Box 62, was in gold net, with ornaments of diamonds and pearls.

Others seen in the boxes included Mrs. Birdseye B. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, Morgan Belmont, Mrs. Eric Winston, Raymond Belmont, Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, J. Macy Willets, Mr. and Mrs Bryce Wing, Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Carle, Richard Delafield, George D. Widener, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Rothschild.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont dropped in during the afternoon session, and were in Box 7. E. T. Bedford and his daughter, Mrs. Preston Davis, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., H. R. C. Watson, Miss Clemence Crafts, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, were among those at the matinée exhibition.

UNION PRACTICES ON SNOW.

Downfall Does Not Hamper Garnet's Work for Hamilton.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The thin layer of snow and ice did not prevent the Union squad from having its customary practice in preparation for Hamilton. Coach Dawson has evolved from a troop of green recruits a strong eleven which already has the aspect of a veteran team. Captain Rosecrans continues to be the strongest man on the squad, both in kicking and line plunging. Jimmie Mudge, end, is also playing a fast and steady game. Steve Story, a star end on the 1913 and 1914 teams, has been added to the coaching staff.

YALE'S FIRST LINE SCATTERS SCRUBS

Legore Still Shows Staleness and Will Not Play Before Princeton Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 15.—With every first string player in the lineup, except Harry Legore, the Yale 'Varsity was driven through twenty minutes of scrimmage this afternoon. Legore still showed evidence of the physical staleness which has marked his playing for two weeks, but he has improved daily. He will not, however, be in the lineup before the Princeton game, when the coaches believe that he will be again in his best form.

Today's practice, which will probably be the only actual football for the first and second teams this week, followed signal drill lasting more than an hour. Neville and Carey, the half back duo, each scored a touchdown. The ball was put in play in the middle of the field, without kickoff and, on the second scrimmage, Carey circled end for twenty yards. A series of short line plunges by the half backs brought the ball to the scrubs' 20-yard line, where Neville went through tackle for ten yards and, on the next play, repeated his attack for the first touchdown.

The 'varsity put the ball in play at its 10-yard line. Carey circled end for forty yards on the first scrimmage and he and Neville alternated in short line plunges until the scrub 8-yard mark was reached, when Carey worked around end for the second touchdown.

The coaches stated tonight that it would be impossible to announce the final line-up until Friday night. They favor the playing combination at Princeton which was used yesterday and today, except that Legore will be installed at right half back Saturday. Neville has been definitely chosen for Bingham's berth at left half back. Callahan is practically certain to begin the game at centre, although Hutchinson is still a possibility. Gates has been selected for left tackle and Moseley for left end. This combination will relegate Charles Taft to the position of first substitute tackle. Galt, who had been picked for right guard till he became ill, will be unable to take part in Saturday's game.

The line-up today was: Left end, Moseley; left tackle, Gates; left guard, Black; centre, Callahan; right guard, Fox; right tackle, Baldrige; right end, Comerford; quarter back, Smith; left half back, Neville; right half back, Carey; full back, Jacques.

ICE COVERS GREEN FIELD.

West Virginia Likely to Find Dartmouth Frigid on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 15.—There is much speculation going on in Hanover as to how Dartmouth can play the University of West Virginia here Saturday. The field has been covered with a foot of snow, and although much of it has been cleared away, the mercury dropped to 2 below zero and has frozen the pools of water so that at present the gridiron is a veritable hockey rink.

The squad practiced today in the cage, but the coaches fear that a week's work inside will have a bad effect upon the men. Punting, forward pass work, and scrimmage are entirely out of order in the cage, and there is certainly ground for the fear that the team will suffer a slump.

The 'Varsity went through a short signal drill, and the coaches instructed the linesmen in defensive work for the West Virginia formations. Trainer Hillman is doing his best to keep the men in shape. Each day he sends them around the outdoor track. The snow and cold question is a real problem for the Dartmouth coaches, but undergraduates are wondering what the men from West Virginia will say when they reach frigid Hanover.

COLD HAMPERS WILLIAMS.

Rudiments of Game Mark Practice for Game Against Amherst.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 15.—Hard drill in the rudiments of the game has been the order for Williams in preparation for the Amherst game on Saturday. Cold weather has interfered somewhat with the practice, and a fall of snow yesterday necessitated shoveling off the field before practice today.

This afternoon the 'Varsity had its first scrimmage of the week against scrubs. Although the field was slippery and became muddy toward the end of the drill the plays worked well, and the first line found comparatively little resistance from the scrubs.

BERRY COACHED TO PUNT.

Folwell Depends on His Kicking for Game with Michigan.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 15.—In putting the finishing touches on Penn's practice at Franklin Field for the Michigan game, Coach Bob Folwell this afternoon paid particular attention to the punting of Berry. He drilled his full back in the value of a quick getaway for a kick. Berry practiced punts in a manner that pleased his coach, who believes Michigan will see some of the best punting of the season when it clashes with Penn.

The 'Varsity eleven was put through a swift signal drill, then sent to the gymnasium for "skull practice." The team will get an enthusiastic sendoff tomorrow. Classes in the university will be dismissed in the morning, and almost the entire student body will march to the Reading terminal, where the players entrain at noon.

Jimmy Bryant was injured in the Dartmouth game, and Bert Bell will start at quarter back on Saturday.

LAFAYETTE OFFENSE KEEN.

'Varsity Routs Scrubs with Reconstructed Method of Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 15.—The new offense of the Lafayette back field showed more coherence in the scrimmage with the scrubs this afternoon than at any time since Coach Crowell started the reconstruction made necessary by the loss of Weldon. McDonnell was in the backfield for Ellis, and the speed of the youngster aided the attack a lot. The 'Varsity scored three touchdowns on the scrubs.

Martin was easily the star of the afternoon. He advanced the ball more than any other player. Brandes and Diamond again alternated at the right half back position. Gano was slightly hurt and Hutchinson played at his place on the left end of the line. Woodruff was relieved by Pardee after a few plays. Lehman was not able to take his place at tackle, but will be ready to play against Penn State on Friday. Ernst was back in the line after an absence of a few days.

Darling Best Havard Sculler.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 15.—The Regent's Cup, a trophy offered annually to the best single sculler in Harvard University, was won today by N. P. Darling, of Worcester. His time for a mile in the Charles River basin was 7 minutes, 10 seconds.

Evander Childs Wins at Soccer.

The soccer players of Evander Childs High School had to extend themselves yesterday to defeat the eleven of the Massee Country School of Bronxville on the grounds of the latter.

HARVARD WILL START SUBS.

Only Three of Regulars Will Begin Against Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 15.—Harvard's period of football rest was broken yesterday when the regulars and the substitutes put in one of the busiest afternoons of the Fall. First the 'Varsity and the substitutes worked against each other, and then the scrubs were brought out to try Brown's offense in a rugged scrimmage. Reggie Brown's pets did a good day's work, too. With Johnson, one of the scrub backs, emulating Pollard, Brown's colored star, and giving a mighty fine imitation at that, the scrubs found the 'Varsity's defense weak enough to make two touchdowns through and around it.

Brown has a lot of plays this year, but Harvard is well prepared to meet them, and, in this respect is in better shape for the game than Yale was for the Brounonians a week ago. The scrubs' Brown attack had the 'Varsity puzzled for a time, and many goodly gains were made.

Johnson had a lot of speed, and his work was about as pretty as has been seen in practice here this year. The regulars saved themselves from being beaten when Eddie Casey intercepted a forward pass at midfield, and raced home for a touchdown. In the drill between the first and second teams there was no scoring. The 'Varsity attack is being worked up for the Yale game, of course, and just now everything is being calculated for precision rather than for power. Flynn remained at tackle for the substitutes, and Duncan, who has been playing guard, was also worked at tackle. Taylor started at centre, and then Sagar went in. Practically all of the players took part in the day's drill.

While the lineup for Saturday has not been settled finally, it now seems likely that at least three of the regulars, Murray at quarter back and Snow and Sweetser on the line, will start against Brown. Those players who are not taken to Princeton to see the Tigers play Yale will be on hand ready to get into the game if needed. Possibly some of them will start, but it is certain that Leary, who will be in charge of the team, will save the first string men all he can.

An announcement by the athletic association included a notice that tickets purchased with the expectation of seeing leading players start the game would be redeemed.

FORDHAM BAFFLES TARS.

Maroon Eleven Makes Six Touchdowns to One for Arkansas.

Fordham had a good opportunity yesterday in a practice game with the battleship Arkansas team to try out the new attack it will use against Holy Cross on Saturday. If the local collegians are nearly as successful against the Purple as they were with the sailors the New England eleven is in for a big surprise. A bewildering assortment of forward passes soon had the tars baffled, and the college players put a touchdown over the line in less than three minutes of play. With several more of their new evolutions the Fordham backs were soon on the march again, accounting in all for five more scores. It was the worst setback the sailors of the Arkansas have experienced this Fall, the collegians being superior in every way to the team that is leading in the series for the title of the Atlantic fleet. Arkansas managed to get a touchdown in the last minute of play, when most of the Fordham places were occupied by substitutes.

Fordham went into the practice game minus four of its best players. Low and O'Connell, who have just graduated from the hospital list, were not permitted to don their uniforms, while Erwig and Caddell were left on the sidelines. Erwig, the best end runner on the squad, has been lamed a trifle by the scrimmages of Monday and Tuesday, and Gargan was unwilling to take any chances against the hard tackling sailors. Yakie Weber also announced yesterday that Caddell was afflicted with a slight case of blood poison in the neck, and it is feared that he will be unable to play against Holy Cross.

BROWN VERY CONFIDENT.

Same Line-Up Will Face Harvard as Faced Yale Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 15.—Practically every man on the Brown 'Varsity squad got into a real scrimmage this afternoon. The line-up of the 'Varsity was the same as at New Haven last Saturday, and was unquestionably the same that will line up against Harvard Saturday. The only change may be that Conroy will take Jemail's place in the backfield and Ray Ward return to the line. Both of these men were on the field this afternoon in suits, but Conroy is still a little lame, and will hardly be in shape to play this week. Ward got into the latter end of the scrimmage, and seemed to be in perfect condition, although he has been out of the game since the Williams contest. Brown is going up to Cambridge Saturday with more confidence than ever before, and the squad is in splendid physical condition, with no indication of overwork.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Follows The NATIONAL Horse Show
OLD GLORY HORSE AUCTION
Madison Square Garden, N. Y.
Nov. 20 to 25
760--HEAD--760
Light harness horses of the highest class, for track, speedway and road and for breeding.
FASIG-TIPTON CO.
Madison Square Garden, N. Y. City
Geo. A. Bain, Auctioneer.

AI AUTOS AT LOW PRICES.
SPLENDID LINE OF WINTER CARS.
Demonstrations; Easy Payments Arranged; Automobiles Traded.
Packards, "Twin Six," "Two-35," "Two-38," "Six-45," "Twelve-48," and thirty horse, all surprisingly cheap! Flat "Six" Limousine, $750.
1916 Stearns "Eight" Knight. (Big Bargain.)
1917 Chandler ("Clover") Runabout; 1916 Buick "Six"; Oldsmobile "Eight," $800; Cadillacs, Limousines, Landaulettes; Unusual Bargains.
Studebakers, 1916, 1915, 1915, $275 to $600; Stearns Knight, Springfield Sedan, $600; New Dort Roadsters, $450; S. G. V. Landaulets, $600; Ibbits Town Car, $960; Nationals, $350, $350; Lozier Limousines.
1 Packard, seven-passenger, $250; Oldsmobile, (1914,) $450; Columbia Knight (starter) Limousine, $450; Chevrolet, $350.
100 Others—New Arrivals Daily.
WINTER BODIES, $75 TO $500
For Fiats, Packards, Pierces, Peerlesses, Simplexes, and other large cars. Other bodies, $25 up.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
Auto Dept., 1761 Broadway, near 57th St.
Body Dept., 303 W. 59th St., near B'way.

MONOGRAMS $2.50
Automobiles (spanned in 7 days.)
Fickling Enameling Corporation,
L. I. City. Phone Astoria 1475.
(spanning of every character in all colors.)

TIGER PLAYERS IN A HARD SCRIMMAGE

Eddie Hart Instructs Eleven in Practicing Plays for Yale Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 15.—Coach Rush carried out his promise to put the members of the Tiger 'Varsity through a scrimmage today, and continued the strenuous work for over an hour, during which time practically all the first eleven men were sent in. Apparently afraid of having one of his men suffer an eleventh-hour injury, the Tiger mentor did not allow them to take part in the severe work very long, however, and substitutes were soon called in to take their places.

The 'Varsity men were by no means rested, however, for a long signal practice, an extended drill on covering punts, and a long workout on perfecting the plays which will be used against the Yale team on Saturday were all in order for the team. Eddie Hart followed the eleven up and down the field, urging the individual members on with enthusiasm and determination. The line was the same as the one which started against Harvard last week, with the exception of Halsey at left tackle in place of McLean. The latter was unable to turn out for the practice because of class room requirements. Latrobe was used in place of McGraw during part of the practice.

In the backfield there was a constant shifting of players, and it is impossible to tell now what two men will be chosen by Rush for the half back positions. Driggs and Eddy are practically fixtures, but a host of candidates were tried out at the half back places. Eberstadt, who has been out with an injury, was allowed by Keene Fitzpatrick, the trainer, to scrimmage for the first time in several weeks, while Moore, Thomas, Brown, and Georgi were also used. Eberstadt is a hard, aggressive player, and he seems practically certain of getting in the game against Yale, although it is not probable that he will start.

Frank Glick, the Tiger Captain last year, played on the scrubs during part of the scrimmage, and "Buzz" Law, another former Princeton player, was also used. Against the lineup of substitutes who were on the field the two stars were able to get away for repeated long runs.

RHODE ISLAND TEAM FIT.

Will Meet Old Rivals, New Hampshire, on Saturday.

KINGSTON, R. I., Nov. 15.—The Rhode Island State College eleven is working hard to get the final touches on the plays for the game with New Hampshire State at Durham next Saturday. No keener rivalry is to be found than between these two teams, and enthusiasm is not lacking among the supporters of the teams. As no game was played last Saturday by the Rhode Island State boys, their entire time has been devoted to perfecting the plays that will be used against New Hampshire. Practice this week has been hard, with scrimmages on Monday, Tu

CHOICES FARE POORLY AT BOWIE

LONG SHOTS REVEL IN MUD AT BOWIE

Hauberk and Vermont Only Favorites to Finish in Front of Fair Fields.

BOWIE, Md., Nov. 15.—Long shots reveled in the slow going at the meeting of the Southern Maryland Racing Association here today, and in only the fourth and fifth race did the public support the winners with any degree of confidence. The biggest upset of all was provided in the last event, which was won by J. D. Misick's Doctor Charcot, quoted in the mutuels at $62.40 for a $2 wager. Four other winners were at such liberal odds that the average price of five of the seven to catch the judge's eye first was more than 12 to 1.

There was a fairly good field for the All-Aged Selling Handicap at a mile, the only race that carried more than the minimum purse of $600. J. F. Sweeney's Hauberk packed top weight, but, with the popular jockey, Robinson, in the saddle, was made an odds-on favorite. He justified the faith reposed in him by keeping close to the leaders all the way and coming away at the finish, to win with plenty in hand from F. Sheridan's Venetia. G. R. Bryson's Vermont was another odds-on choice which rewarded his backers. With only selling platers to beat in the fifth race at a mile and twenty yards, Vermont had no difficulty in assuming the lead, and Schuttinger kept him under control until the stretch, where he came away to win easily.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds, follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; purse $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 4-5.

Meddling Miss, O. E. Pons's ch. f., 97 pounds, by Tony Benero-Busy Miss, $13.60, $6, $3.80. (B. Koppelman)..... 1
Greentree, J. O. Talbott's b. g., 112, $2.80, out for third, (L. Lyke)..... 2
Kathryn Gray, H. G. Bedwell's ch. f., 112, $3.80, third, (J. Butwell)..... 3

Grey Rolls, Bell Cow, Supernal, Savilla, Chemung, Aimee T., and Moonlighter also ran. Ophelia W. and Bootle's Baby scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $600, six furlongs. Time—1:16 1-5.

Ima Kay, W. C. Cappe's ch. f., 4 years, 107 pounds, by Nasturtium-Subdue, $7.20, $6.80, $6.60, (W. Crump)..... 1
Golden List, H. G. Bedwell's ch. f., 3, 107, $7.80, $6.50, (L. Lyke)..... 2
Salon, G. R. Bryson's ch. g., 5, 115, $10.80, third, (A. Schuttinger)..... 3

Broom Blue Cap, Humiliation, Anxiety, Broom Corn, Anson, Mac, Ethan Allen, Colors, Minda, Grizelda, Agon, and Superintendent also ran. Broomvale scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:53 4-5.

Burglar, G. Preece's b. g. 3, 108 pounds, by Cyclades-Black Swan, $25, $10.80, $5.70, (J. Mink)..... 1
Prime Mover, Thornhill Stable's b. c., 4, 105, $10.80, $4.30, (R. Ball)..... 2
Lynn, J. A. Gibson's br. g., 3, 97, $3 third, (W. Crump)..... 3

Goodwood, Tom Hancock, Rakeoff, Colone Bellamy, and Senator Casey also ran. Penniless scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, selling handicap, purse $700; one mile. Time—1:44 3-5.

Hauberk, J. F. Sweeney's b. g., 4 years, 114 pounds, by Martinet-Druid, $3.40, $2.50, $2.20, (F. Robinson)..... 1
Venetia, F. Sheridan's b. f., 4, 104, $3.50, $2.60, (W. Crump)..... 2
Sir William Johnson, W. J. Anderson's ch. g., 5, 110, $2.70, third, (E. Haynes)..... 3

Hayden and Bac also ran. Yankee Notions, Woodward, and Margaret N. scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling, purse $600; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:46 3-5.

Vermont, G. R. Bryson's b. g., 111 pounds, by Broomstick-Yankee Girl, $3.30, $3.40, $2.50, (A. Schuttinger)..... 1
Plumose, S. Louis's b. f., 106, $9.50, $3.80 (W. Crump)..... 2
Bonnie Tess, Quincy Stable's ch. f., 107, $2.50, third, (R. Ball)..... 3

Gibraltar, Infidel, Greetings, and Politician also ran. Queen of Paradise scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and one-sixteenth. Time—1:53 2-5.

Valas, E. F. Fred's b. g., 4 years, 113 pounds, by Puryear D.-Olathe, $35.60, $19, $11.50, (R. Turcliffe)..... 1
Dartworth, C. N. Freeman's ch. g., 5, 113, $15.50, $10.20, (W. Schamerhorn)..... 2
Biker, R. Pending's b. f., 4, 102, $7.10 third, (R. Ball)..... 3

Yodeler, Rose Julliette, Thomas Gallaway, Bob Redfield, Young Emblem, Porin, and Finalee also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:50 2-5.

Doctor Charcot, J. Misick's br. g., 5, 110 pounds, by Charcot-Fable, $62.40, $19.30, $9.80, (W. Ward)..... 1
Harry Lauder, J. F. Sweeney's ch. g., 6, 103, $6.60, $4.40, (R. Ball)..... 2
Soldier, E. Herz's b. g., 6, 113, $3 third, (F. Robinson)..... 3

Chirator, Edna Kenna, Dundreary, Handfull, and Batwa also ran.

HARVARD SOCCER MEN WIN.

Cornell Defeated by Narrow Margin in Hard Tilt.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Harvard defeated Cornell at soccer here today by the score of 4 to 3, winning in the last part of the second half. The game was played on a snow-covered field but, considering the conditions, was fast. Harvard showed superior team work and her defense was more effective than that of Cornell.

The Crimson team took the lead in the first half, which ended with the score 2 to 1 in their favor. Cornell took the lead in the second half, but the Crimson's attack garnered two more goals.

DUNDEE DEFEATS LEONARD.

Has Big Margin of Points in Six-Round Bout at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Johnny Dundee scored a decided hit in this city when he conquered Benny Leonard in six slashing rounds at the Olympia A. A. The little Italian never gave Leonard a chance to get set and land his knockout blow. A terrific right-hand punch to the left cheek in the fourth round gave a big lead to Dundee. He caught Leonard flush on the jaw, and the New Yorker staggered back several steps. After this it was all Dundee. Leonard made a determined stand in the last round, but Johnny fought him punch for punch and jumped from the ring at the finish a clean-cut victor. Dundee landed three punches to Leonard's one after the first session, which was Benny's by a narrow margin.

BOXING REFEREE IS UPHELD.

Commission Holds Disqualified Men Not Eentitled to Pay.

The Boxing Commission held a meeting yesterday in the office of Chairman Fred A. Wenck. The tangle arising out of the Bob Moha-Billy Miske bout scheduled for the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn last Tuesday night, became Miske refused to box, was straightened out. When it was learned that the men had agreed to box tomorrow night, Miske and his manager were let off without punishment.

The action of Referee Jack Dorman in disqualifying Harry Pierce, the Brooklyn lightweight, and Shamus O'Brien of Yonkers in the fourth round of their bout at the Hunts Point S. C. Tuesday night was upheld by the commission. The commission decided that the referee was justified in concluding that the men were not boxing up to their ability and that the men should not receive pay for the bout.

For failing to fulfill his contract to box at the Hunts Point S. C. recently and for the further offense of causing a disturbance outside of the clubhouse, during which a patron of the club was knocked down and kicked, Willie Jackson, a Bronx boxer, was indefinitely suspended by the commission. Walter Mohr, the Brooklyn welterweight, was ordered to box at the Flower City A. C. of Rochester before taking part in any other bout in this State. The club was instructed also to deduct $100 from Mohr's share of the receipts because he caused a postponement recently. Jimmy Coffey, a Harlem boxer, complained to the Commissioners that he is advertised to box at the Harlem S. C. tomorrow night and that he is ignorant of any match having been made. He added that John Reisler, formerly his manager, was no longer acting in that capacity.

Licenses were issued to the National S. C. of Albany, Olympic A. C. of Binghamton, and that of the Tuxedo A. C. of Buffalo was renewed. The licenses of the Munroe A. C. of Rochester, Knickerbocker A. C. of Albany, and the Mohawk Valley A. C. of Canajoharie were cancelled. Applications for renewal of licenses by the Fairmont A. C. of the Bronx and the Jamestown A. C., Jamestown, were withheld pending the filing of new bonds.

NOVICES IN CUE FINALS.

Viertel, Johann, and Solomon Victors in Opening Contests.

Play in the final stage of the novice straight-rail billiard tournament began last night, when three matches were contested in the round-robin tournament, which includes the winners of the several room competitions. The victors were William Viertel, Joseph R. Johann, Jr., and Ellis Solomon. The last named, who represents Thum's academy, earned his victory at the expense of Charles Ebson, at Flynn's room, the score being 150 to 110 after a 19-inning contest.

The closest game of the evening was that in which Johann, at the Lawler Brothers' room in Brooklyn, defeated Irving Schwartz of the Morningside Academy by a score of 150 to 116. Each player made most of his points in fair-sized clusters, Johann running 19, 14, 14, 12, and 11 while Schwartz was bunching 16, 16, 14, and 9.

Viertel and Johann are tied for the high run of the finals, the former bunching 19 at Cranford's against Dr. Frederick M. Bauer of Daly's, whom he overcame by 150 to 58. Viertel made other runs of 17 and 12. The best by Dr. Bauer were 10 and 6. This game took only 33 innings, the shortest of the night, making Viertel's average 4 18-33. Johann's game took 35 innings.

Nelson B. Mayo, winner of the preliminaries at Doyle's, is the only finalist who did not play last night. He will get into action tomorrow evening on the home table, with Dr. Bauer as visitor. Also Ebson will meet Schwartz at Thum's, and Solomon is to play Johann at Daly's.

Howison Defeats Francis Appleby.

Leonard Howison, the Canadian billiardist, defeated Francis Appleby of this city, 300 to 150, in an 18.2 balkline exhibition match at Daly's Billiard Academy last night.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Empire A. C.—Irish Patsy Cline vs. Packey Hommey; Albert Badoud vs. Marty Cross. Both ten-round bouts.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn—Mel Coogan vs. Young Rector; Eddie (Kid) Billings vs. Paddy Murphy. Both ten-round bouts.

ENTRIES CLOSE FOR IMPORTANT STAKES

Nominations for Lawrence Realization Will Set Record in Numbers.

Entries for many of the important stakes to be run at the meetings of the Westchester Racing Association in 1917, 1918 and 1919 closed yesterday and Racing Secretary McL. Earlocker was so busy tabulating the nominations that he could give only a faint idea of the number. So many horess have been named for such well-known stakes as the Withers, Belmont and Lawrence Realization that it will be several days before the list is made out; even then late entries are likely to come in from the West and South.

Three races for the Lawrence Realization closed at the same time, the one set for 1919 being the only one that reverts to the original conditions, which called for the entries to be made for foals, with another subscription open a year later for yearlings at an increased entrance fee. Secretary Earlocker had got far enough along with this list to be assured that the nominations would exceed the 217 received for the first Realization in 1889, and which has stood as a record for the event, which was run for annually under those conditions up to 1910. This shows that owners are making a great effort to breed and encourage long distance performers, as the distance of the Lawrence Realization in 1919 will be one mile and five furlongs, instead of the one mile and a half which is the distance for next year.

It is probable that the value of the stake will be as much as the first year it was run, which was $40,000, as the increased entry and declaration fees are liable to make up the difference between the $10,000 added by the Coney Island Jockey Club in 1889 and the $5,000 added by the Westchester Racing Association for the 1920 event.

FULTZ'S DEMANDS TABLED.

Minor Leagues Fail to Recognize Players' Fraternity.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—Proposed amendments to the constitution of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues were considered at tonight's session of the fifteenth annual meeting here. Among the amendments were propositions to reduce the membership of the National Board from nine to five, providing for representation by the minor leagues in the National Baseball Commission, changes in rulings of the National Board, reclassification of leagues, and other matters involving relations between players and clubs.

The minor league clubs at the afternoon session voted unanimously to table four demands of the Baseball Players' Fraternity submitted in writing by President David L. Fultz. The demands were as follows:

Elimination of alleged contracts permitting clubs to suspend injured players, giving players the right to sign new contracts immediately after their unconditional release, allowance to minor league players of traveling expenses from their home clubs to the club's city or its Spring training camp, and changes in the procedure of the National Board in players' claims cases so as to give the fraternity notice of the club's defense and opportunity to reply.

There was no argument in support of the demands of the fraternity.

MISS COLE WINS IN TANK.

Handicap Too Great for Miss Galligan, Who Makes Fast Time.

The opening women's swimming meet of the season was promoted last night in a most auspicious manner by the National Women's Life-Saving League in their own pool at 25 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. Only three events were on the program, but more than forty contestants took part. Miss Claire Galligan, the New Rochelle star, signalized her initial appearance of the season indoors by swimming fifty yards in 31 seconds, the fastest time ever recorded by a woman in the Metropolitan district, and within three-fifths of a second of the American record. In spite of her great swim, Miss Galligan was not fast enough to get home first, finishing second to Miss Edna Cole, to whom she conceded eleven seconds handicap.

In the plunge, Miss Charlotte Epstein, one of the prime movers in the league, captured first place with 50 feet 6 inches, and in the forty-yard back stroke race Miss Catherine Klott triumphed by negotiating the distance in 0:30 1-5. Miss Elsie Veits played a star game in the water polo contest between members of the N. W. L. S. L. The summaries:

40-Yard Back Stroke Race.—Won by Miss Catherine Klott. Time—0:30 1-5. Miss Claire Galligan and Miss Elsie Sultan tied for second. Time—0:34 1-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Miss Charlotte Epstein, with 50 feet 6 inches; Miss Martha Hagstadt, second, with 43 feet 6 inches; Mis Rita Greenfield, third, with 45 feet 9 inche

50-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Miss Edna Cole, (0.11.) Miss Claire Galligan, (scratch,) second; Miss Amelia Karman. (0:08,) third. Time—0:41 3-5.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:48|Sun sets..4:36|Moon rises..10:35

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:45	12:00	5:40	6:26
Governors Island	12:24	12:39	6:12	7:25
Hell Gate	2:30	3:16	9:21	9:55

Arrived—Wednesday, Nov. 15.

SS Chicago, Bordeaux, Oct. 28.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, Nov. 10.
SS Mexico, Havana, Nov. 11.
SS Santiago, Manzanas, Nov. 9.
SS Brilliant, Tampico, Nov. 1.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Nov. 13.
SS Florida, Port Arthur, Nov. 3.
SS Greystoke Castle, Bordeaux, Oct. 28.
SS Neches, Galveston, Nov. 9.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Nov. 12.
SS Chalkydon, Marseilles, Oct. 21.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Nov.	7
Anuania	London	Nov.	3
Wells City	Bristol	Oct.	25
Snowden	Cardiff	Oct.	26
Edith	Porto Rico	Nov.	7
Panmoreal	Havre	Oct.	28
Volcus	London	Nov.	1
*Regina d'Italia	Almeria	Nov.	1
America	Naples	Nov.	1
Santa Marta	Kingston	Nov.	11
Arjman	Jamaica	Nov.	8
Bermudian	Bermuda	Nov.	14
Comus	New Orleans	Nov.	11

DUE TOMORROW.

*Cedric	Liverpool	Nov.	8
Guiana	Demerara	Nov.	5
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov.	5
El Alba	Galveston	Nov.	11
San Guglielmo	Palermo	Nov.	5

DUE SATURDAY.

Florisel	Halifax	Nov.	15
St. George	Liverpool	Nov.	10
Otterstad	Havre	Nov.	3
Runawijk	Rotterdam	Nov.	1
Mardelnorte	Barcelona	Oct.	31

DUE SUNDAY.

*Carmania	Liverpool	Nov.	9
*New York	Liverpool	Nov.	11
Morro Castle	Havana	Nov.	16
Arcaty	Santos	Oct.	20
Guyane	Havre	Nov.	5

DUE MONDAY.

†Stockholm	Gothenburg	Nov.	8
Dominic	Para	Nov.	7
Dante Alighieri	Faya	Nov.	12
Minnehaha	London	Nov.	8
Helen	Matanzas	Nov.	14
Coamo	San Juan	Nov.	15
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov.	17

DUE TUESDAY.

Camoens	Santos	Oct.	28
Irvington Court	Havre	Nov.	4
Havana	Havana	Nov.	13
Metapan	Port Limon	Nov.	12

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Sama	Jamaica	Nov.	17
Acre	Pernambuco	Nov.	7
Munamar	Antilla	Nov.	17
Advance	Colon	Nov.	15

DUE THURSDAY.

Rio de Janeiro	Santos	Nov.	3
Pannonia	London	Nov.	11
Almirante	Jamaica	Nov.	18
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Nov.	20
Unkai Maru	Santos	Nov.	3

DUE FRIDAY.

*San Giovanni	Fayal	Nov.	10
Exeter City	Bristol	Nov.	8
Kanaris	Barry	Nov.	9
E. K. Venesuelos	Lisbon	Nov.	12
Concho	Galveston	Nov.	15

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessel Sails.
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alicante, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mayara, Trinidad	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Prinz Fredrick Hendrick, Haiti	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Manchuria, London	——	12:00 M.
Melford Hall, Manchester	——	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

American, Rio Janeiro	2:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Progreso	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Antilla, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Andania, London	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Manhattan, London	——	12:00 M.
Sassan, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 A.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Stephan, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Atahuapa, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Reina d'Italia	——	12:00 M.
Sanurce, Arroyo	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Almirante, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Manzanillo, San Jose	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	——	12:00 M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Nov. 16

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul..... Nov. 18

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.—Kristianiafjord..... Nov. 18

France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Peredeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Chicago..... Nov. 18

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Andania..... Nov. 18

South and Central America Mails.

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Cristobal..... Nov. 16

South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio Jeneiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—American..... Nov. 17

Leeward and Windward Islands and Guiana, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad, via Barbados, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.—Korona..Nov. 18

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Tenadores..Nov. 18

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hongkong, Batavia, (via San Francisco)—Tjisondari..... Nov. 16

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except west,) (via Vancouver)—Makura..... Nov. 17

Japan, Korea, China, (via Seattle)—Inaba Maru..... Nov. 17

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sonoma..... Nov. 22

Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia..... Nov. 28

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., NOV. 15.

SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, 393 miles S. at noon.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, 9 miles S. of Frying Pan at noon.

SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, 305 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Comal, Galveston to New York, 889 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, 205 miles E. of Sabine at noon.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, 229 miles E. of Galveston at noon.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, 208 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, 15 miles N. of St. John's at 7 P. M.

SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, 218 miles S. E. of Mobile at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Noordam, at Falmouth, Nov. 15.
SS Roath, at Cherbourg, Nov. 12.
SS Kronborg, at Rio Grande do Sul, Nov. 14.
SS Zeelandia, at Barbados, Nov. 14.
SS Ryswyk, at Kirkwall, Nov. 12.
SS Tula, at Kirkwall, Nov. 12.
SS Tolwood, at Havre, Nov. 11.
SS Alcor, at Kirkwall, Nov. 13.
SS Buffalo, at Hull, Nov. 14.
SS Canova, at Liverpool, Nov. 14.
SS Suruga, at Panama, Nov. 15.
SS Clematis, at Pauillac, Nov. 8.
SS Voltaire, at Liverpool, Nov. 15.
SS Fram, at Bergen, Nov. 8.
SS Rochambeau, at Bordeaux, Nov. 8.
SS M. J. Mandel, at Buenos Aires, Nov. 14.
SS Harlem, at Havre, Nov. 11.

Sailed.

SS Segurana, from Santos, Nov. 14.
SS Montanan, from Buenos Aires, Nov. 12.
SS Elef K. Venesuelos, from Lisbon, Nov. 12.
SS Livingston Court, from Havre, Nov. 10.
SS August, from Buenos Aires, Nov. 14.

Passed.

SS San Giorgio, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Giuseppe Verdi, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Oct. 11; Shanghai, Oct. 20; Kobe, Oct. 25; Yokohama, Oct. 26—which arrived per steamer Shizouka, were dispatched east from Seattle on Nov. 11, and mails dated—Melbourne, Oct. 24; Sydney, Oct. 25; Honolulu, Nov. 7, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east on Nov. 14, and mails dated—Hongkong, Oct. 13; Shanghai, Oct. 23; Kobe, Oct. 27; Yokohama, Oct. 28—which arrived per steamer Hawaii, were dispatched east from Seattle on Nov. 15.

The mails from the steamer Shizouka are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, Nov. 16, and those from the steamers Sonoma and Hawaii on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 18.

OUR EXPORTERS CRITICISED.

Austin Says They Have Not Risen to Opportunity Caused by War.

American manufacturers and merchants have not risen to their opportunity to capture the import trade of neutral countries, despite the handicap of war against European exporters, according to O. P. Austin, of the foreign trade department of the National City Bank. Addressing the New York chapter of the American Institute of Banking last night he said:

"We have shown a moderate increase in our exports to all the neutral sections and most of the neutral countries, but the growth has been little more than normal.

"Very little of this increase in our exports to the neutral European countries can be expected to be permanent, and as for neutral countries in other parts of the world, we have evidence that every country now at war will at the return of peace enter upon an active campaign to regain any part of their foreign trade which we may have absorbed.

"It must be admitted that our manufacturers have not risen to the opportunity offered by conditions in the neutral countries during the last two years. They have devoted their attention to the momentary opportunity offered by the war demands of Europe, rather than to a plodding persistent effort to obtain for themselves a proper proportion of the neutral markets opened to them by the war."

Firestone Co. Plans Welfare Fund.

A welfare and insurance fund of $1,000,000 was authorized for employes of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company by a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the stockholders yesterday. At the same meeting it was decided to make the authorized capitalization of the company $15,000,000, instead of $1,000,000 preferred and $3,000,000 common as at present, and to reduce the nominal value of shares from $100 to $10. Employes and officers will be allowed to subscribe to $500,000 worth of common stock.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 18, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 18, SS Chicago.

Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—No mailing at present.

Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Nov. 29, SS Creole.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 23, SS Hellig Olav.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 18, SS Kristianiafjord.

UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG
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All American Steamers
"KROONLAND" Wednesday, NOVEMBER 29, 12 Noon
"FINLAND" Tuesday, DECEMBER 12, 12 Noon
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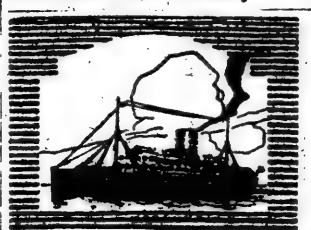
"NEW YORK," NOV. 25 "ST. PAUL," DEC. 16
"PHILADELPHIA," DEC. 2 "NEW YORK," DEC. 21
AMERICAN LINE, - 9 Broadway, New York



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Bahia, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo
S. S. Vestris, November 25th, 3 P. M.
S. S. Tennyson, December 9th, 3 P. M.
S. S. Voltaire, December 23d, 3 P. M.
S. S. Vauban, January 6, 1917, 3 P. M.
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SATURDAY, NOV. 18, 3 P. M.
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*Rochambeau...Sat., Dec. 2, 3 P. M.
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Hellig Olav.....Nov. 23 | Frederik VIII.....Dec. 9
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Adriatic.....Nov. 18 | Lapland.....Dec. 2
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For further particulars apply Can. Pacific Ry., 1231 Broadway, N. Y., or to Can. Aust. Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
LACONIA.....SAT., DEC. 2, 5 P. M.
ORDUNA.....SAT., DEC. 9, 5 P. M.
CARPATHIA.....SAT., DEC. 16, 5 P. M.
SAXONIA.....SAT., DEC. 23, 5 P. M.
ORDUNA.....SAT., JAN. 6, 5 P. M.
NEW YORK—FALMOUTH—LONDON
All Passengers Land Falmouth.
ANDANIA.....SAT., NOV. 18, 5 P. M.
PANNONIA.....SAT., NOV. 25, 5 P. M.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Change Irregularly—War Trade and Chance of Peace.

Trading again followed a somewhat confused course on the Stock Exchange yesterday, the final result, so far as price changes are concerned, being rather more irregular than on the previous day. The rails were still under the cloud of a possible, though highly improbable, breach between the railroads and the brotherhoods over the eight-hour day law and the efforts which the roads are now making to establish their contention that the law is unconstitutional. In the case of some of the railroad stocks, traders preferred, however, to attach more importance to the present great prosperity of the country's rail lines than to the improbable assumption of a country-wide strike.

The railroads are unquestionably prosperous now, and, though some of their problems are very important, they are really in a better position to cope with these than the railroads themselves have realized. The action taken by the Railway Association yesterday in deciding to impose penalties on the prolonged or unnecessary detention of freight cars, either by the roads themselves in the use of cars owned by other companies or by consignees through tardiness in unloading cars, may go far toward lessening the dimensions of the present car shortage, which has become a problem of great importance. Perhaps it would have taken unusual courage even for those lines financially able to do so to provide long ago for the car demands with which they are now confronted, but it would have been courage which would now be yielding large dividends. The demands upon American railways are bound to grow, and, great as they are today, they are likely to be still greater at some time to come. This fact will be worth remembering when the public and the railroads are again talking about freight car surpluses instead of freight car shortages.

One of the things in which this stock market has all along been interested, and a thing upon which it periodically lays even more stress than it deserves, is the probable duration of the war. Lately there was renewed talk of an early ending of the struggle, but the most formal pronouncement on the subject which the world has lately had is that the war is still a long way from its conclusion unless events should take a turn beyond the present vision of at least one of the chief belligerents. Viscount Grey, in arguing the British Government's case in answer to our protest against the "blacklist," took the position that it could not be assumed that the struggle was near its close. No one, of course, is in a position to make any absolute prediction on such a question, but, as a factor of probability, market importance is to be attached to this statement by the British Foreign Secretary, which fits in with views which have repeatedly been expressed in high financial quarters. No one can wish for the prolongation of the war, but the war is not to be ended by wishing it over.

It is worth remembering by those who, for market reasons, fear the ending of the war, that many will profit by its ending as necessarily, if not unfortunately, many have profited by its prolongation. There are disadvantages as well as advantages in such trade situations as now exist in the steel industry, for example, in which prices which long ago were thought by many to have reached their zenith continue to advance in what may, without exaggeration, be called violent fashion. Another advance of $5 in the price of steel rails, the second in a little over six months, though leaving the price of that product far below the level reached by other steel products, is none the less indicative of the extraordinary conditions in the steel trade, in view of the dead level at which steel rails stood for so many years. Such conditions no doubt will involve the necessity of great readjustments when the keenness of the demand which exists today has come to an end, but, on the other hand, present great profits, if properly used, will furnish the best sort of insurance fund against future uncertainty. It is, of course, true that the present scale of activity cannot be expected to last forever, but it is also true that a very large number of American undertakings, granted only common prudence in handling their affairs, have been strengthened beyond any precedent, and will be better prepared than they ever were in the past to weather the storms of the future.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

American Securities Steady, with Steel Issues Most Active.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Money was in good supply and discount rates were quiet today.

Most of the transactions on the Stock Exchange were in the miscellaneous sections, where much provincial money is being utilized in industrials, of which iron, steel, copper, and shipping shares were the best features. Apart from a steady demand for the war loan and Japanese bonds, the investment section was comparatively neglected, though the general tone was good on the western war news. American securities were steady, with steel and the low price railroads the most active issues.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Trading was very quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs. 70 centimes.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	102	102¼	101⅞	102⅛
4½s	June, 1965	110⅝	111	110⅝	111
4½s	Mar., 1963	109½	110	109½	110
4½s	Nov., 1957	109½	109⅝	109¼	109⅞
4½s	May, 1957	109½	109⅝	109¼	109⅞
4½s	Apr., 1960	104⅝	104⅞	104⅜	103
4½s	Mar., 1964	104⅝	104⅞	104⅜	104⅝
4½s	Mar., 1962	104⅝	104⅞	104⅜	104⅝
4½s	Sept., 1960	104½	104⅝	104⅜	104⅞
4½s	Mar., 1960-1580	103⅝	103⅞	103⅜	103⅝
4s	May, 1959	101½	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4s	Nov., 1958	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4s	May, 1957	101½	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4s	Nov., 1955	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4s	Nov., 1956	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4s	Nov., 1936	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
3½s	Nov., 1953	93⅛	93⅜		
3½s	Nov., 1954	93⅛	94¼	93⅛	94¼
3½s	May, 1954	93⅛	94⅛	93⅛	94⅛

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	3.07	3.85	3.07	3.85
4½s	1918-1928	3.07	3.85	3.07	3.85
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1924-1931	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May, 1919	3.95	..	3.95	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.50	..	3.50	..
3½s	1940-1957	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1939	3.85	..	3.90	..
3½s	1922-1929	3.96	3.86	3.96	3.86
3½s	1918-1927	3.95	..	3.95	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.50
3s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1930	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1927	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1916-1917	3.90	..	3.90	..

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,324,322
Same day last year	1,054,198
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	184,568,890
Same period last year	155,002,183
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
97	98	1,740	Acme Tea	96	97⅞	96	97⅞	+1⅞
98·	98½	100	Acme Tea 1st pf	98⅜	98½	98⅜	98⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	15½	200	Advance Rumely	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
73½	74⅛	700	Ajax Rubber	74	74	73½	73¾	— ⅜
14	14⅜	18,000	Alaska Gold Mines	11⅞	14¼	11⅞	14¼	+2⅜
8¼	8⅝	12,000	Alaska Juneau	7⅞	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
31½	31⅝	1,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	32⅛	32⅝	31½	31⅝	+⅛
89½	90	900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	87⅝	90	89½	90	+1½
86½	87	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	86	87	86	87	+1½
103	103½	3,700	Am. Beet Sugar	102	103¾	101⅝	103½	+1⅞
100	100½	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	99½	90¼	99¼	90¼	—1⅜
64⅝	64¾	28,000	Am. Can	63⅜	64⅝	63½	64⅜	+⅜
69¾	69⅞	2,700	Am. Car & Fdry	67	69⅜	68¾	69⅝	+⅝
117	118	300	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117¼	117⅞	117½	117⅝	+ ⅝
53¾	54	300	Am. Cotton Oil	53½	53¾	53½	53¾	+ ⅛
101	102	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	102	102	102	102	+1
16	16¾	400	Am. H. & Leather	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
70¼	71	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	71	71	70	70⅞	+ ⅛
28⅜	28½	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	23	4,000	Am. Linseed	23	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
53⅝	54⅛	5,000	Am. Linseed pf	56¼	56⅝	53⅝	53⅞	—2⅜
93¼	93½	8,400	Am. Locomotive	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	+ ⅝
107	108	100	Am. Locomotive pf	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	+1
10	10¼	1,000	Am. Malt	9	10¼	9	10¼	+1⅛
49	49½	500	Am. Malt pf	48½	49⅛	48½	49¼	+1⅛
121½	121⅝	120,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	117	121⅝	116⅛	121⅝	+5½
115¾	116	600	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	115	115⅝	115	115⅝	+ ⅜
100½	101	1,000	Am. Smelt. S. pf A	99½	101	99½	101	+1
93	94	2,900	Am. Smelt. S. pf B	94½	96	94½	95¼	+1¼
65¼	66	1,800	Am. Steel Fdries	66	66	65¼	66	+1
118⅝	118¾	4,300	Am. Sugar Ref	118¼	118¾	117½	118¾	+1
132½	133	1,400	Am. Tel. & Tel	133	133	132½	132½	— ⅛
223	224½	200	Am. Tobacco x d	225	225	224½	224½	— ½
52⅞	53	1,800	Am. Woolen	52⅞	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	— ¼
65¼	65½	10,000	Am. Writing P. pf	64¼	65¼	63	65¼	+2⅜
57½	58	11,300	Am. Zinc L. S	57½	59¼	57½	57½	— ½
89	93	300	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	85	93	85	93	+1
100⅜	100⅝	29,000	Anaconda Con. Co	100¼	100⅞	99⅝	100⅞	— ⅛
67½	68	200	Associated Oil	67½	67½	67¼	67½	— ⅛
104⅞	104⅝	2,250	Atch., Top & S. F.	104⅜	104⅝	104	104⅝	— ⅛
125¼	126	17,200	At., Gulf & W. I.	122½	126	122½	125⅝	+4
71⅜	72	800	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	72⅞	72⅞	71½	72	— ⅛
86	86⅜	8,000	Baldwin Loco	84⅜	86⅜	83½	86⅛	+1⅝
83½	83⅝	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	83⅛	83⅝	83	83⅛	— ⅛
75	75⅜	1,200	Baltimore & O. pf	75½	75¾	75½	75¾	— ⅛
..	..	25	Bank of Commerce	188	188	188	189½	..
2	2⅛	1,300	Batopilas Mining	2	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
160	161	2,100	Barrett Co	157	161	157	160⅞	+3½
117¼	119	100	Barrett Co. pf	117¼	117⅝	117¼	117½	—1⅛
640	650	300	Bethlehem Steel	654	654	648	648	+8
84	84½	1,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅜	84⅝	84	84	— ⅛
100	101	200	Brown Shoe pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅜
84¼	85½	400	Burns Brothers	85¾	85¾	84½	84½	— ⅞
108	110	100	Bush Terminal	110	110	110	110	— ⅛
66½	66¾	4,200	Butte & Superior	66⅝	67⅜	65⅝	66½	+ ⅛
22¾	24	300	Butterick Co	24	24	23	23	+1
22	22½	400	California Petrol	22	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
170¾	171	1,600	Canadian Pacific	171¾	171⅞	170⅝	171	—1
102	103½	24,200	Central Leather Co	103½	105	103¼	103⅝	+ ¼
116	116½	100	Central Leather pf	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	—1⅛
105	109	300	Chandler Motor	106	106	106	106	+1
66¾	67	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	67	67	66	66¾	+1
18	20	100	Chicago & Alton	18	18	18	18	+1½
13⅞	14	1,400	Chi. Great Western	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
41⅜	41⅝	1,000	Chi. Gt. West. pf	42	42½	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅝
92¾	92⅞	2,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	92⅛	92⅞	91⅜	92¾	—1
32½	32⅝	35,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	34½	34⅝	31½	32⅜	—1¼
25¾	25⅞	48,900	Chile Copper	25¾	26	24⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	15⅞	15,200	Chino Copper	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
56½	57	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	57	57	57	57	— ⅛
71	71½	100	Cluett, Peabody Co.	70½	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+ ⅛
54⅜	54½	3,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	54½	54⅝	53⅝	54½	..
33	34	300	Col. & Southern	33	33	33	33	—1½
43⅝	44⅞	1,800	Columbia Gas & El	44¼	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ⅜
48½	49	500	Comput. Tab. Rec	49	49	48½	48½	+ ⅛
23⅞	24¾	100	Con. Inst. Cal. Min	24	24	24	24	— ⅜
135	136	500	Consol. Gas, N. Y	135	135¼	133	135¼	— ⅜
128½	128⅝	2,900	Consol. Gas, Balt	129	129⅝	127¼	128⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	200	Con. Gas, Buffalo	..	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
101	101⅜	1,900	Continental Can	101⅜	102¼	100⅞	101¼	+ ⅛
18	18⅛	6,750	Corn Products Ref	18¼	19¼	18	18⅞	+ ⅜
100	101	3,400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	99¼	100	99¼	100	+1⅛
89⅛	89⅞	16,300	Crucible Steel	86	89⅝	87½	89½	— ½
72¼	72½	11,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	72¼	72½	71½	72⅜	— ⅛
98⅝	99	1,000	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	98¼	98¼	98½	98⅝	— ⅜
94⅝	96	100	Denver & Co. pf. x d	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅜
152	153	100	Delaware & Hud	152½	152½	152½	152½	— ⅜
18½	19	300	Den. & Rio Grande	18½	18½	18½	18½	—1½
43¾	44	900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	44	44	43¾	44	—1
148½	149	100	Detroit Edison Co	148¾	148¾	148½	148¾	+ ⅜
118	120	200	Det. United Ry. x d	119	119	119	119	+1½
42⅞	43	1,200	Distillers' Secur	43¼	43⅛	42¾	43	..
24½	25	500	Dome Mines	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24½	— ⅛
36⅞	36¾	10,000	Erie	36⅝	36⅞	35⅝	36⅜	— ⅛
51	51½	1,400	Erie 1st pf	51½	51½	50½	51	— ½
42	43	600	Erie 2d pf	42	42¼	42	42¼	—1⅝
25	25	300	Federal M. & S	23	23⅝	23	23½	+1½
47¾	48	1,700	Federal M. & S. pf	44¼	47⅞	44¼	47⅜	+3¾
180½	181	1,200	General Electric	181	181½	180	180⅝	— ½
124½	125	500	General Motors pf	124	124½	124	124½	+1
76⅝	77	2,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76	76	75	76⅜	+ ¼
99	99½	1,400	Granby Consol	99	100	99	99⅜	— ⅛
116⅜	117⅝	500	Great Northern pf	117	117	116⅜	116⅞	— ⅜
42⅛	44⅛	3,100	G. N. ctfs. for o. b.	42⅝	44⅝	42⅝	44⅜	+1
51½	51⅝	1,400	Greene-Cananea	51⅛	51⅝	51	51⅜	+ ¼
137	140	6,700	Gulf States Steel	144	150	144	150	+18
106	108	500	Gulf States S. 1st pf	105	106	105	106	+1
137	140	2,100	Gulf States S. 2d pf	140	137	137	137	+17
103	104	1,100	Illinois Central	105	105	103½	103½	—2
61	63¾	9,400	Inspiration Copper	63	63¾	62¾	63⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	18⅞	2,800	Interboro Consol	18	18½	18	18½	+ ¼
74⅞	75	900	Interboro Con. pf	74⅞	75	74½	74⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	26	1,800	Int. Agricultural	28	28	26	26	— ¼
56½	57	1,100	Int. Agricultural pf	57⅜	58	57	57	+ ⅛
117	118	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	117¾	117½	117½	117½	+ ⅛
120	122	200	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	120	120	120	120	—1½
79	79½	400	Int. Harv. Corp.	80	80½	80	80½	+1½
111¼	..	500	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ⅜
46¾	46¾	34,700	Int. Mer. Mar. tr. r.	45¾	46¾	44⅝	46⅜	+3⅜
120½	120⅝	30,300	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	118½	121½	118½	120⅝	+1½
50⅜	50⅝	20,000	Int. Nickel	50⅞	50⅝	49	50¼	— ⅛
106⅛	..	55	Int. Nickel pf	106¼	106½	106½	106½	..
70¼	71	18,500	Int. Paper	71¾	72¾	69	71¾	+1¼
102⅝	103⅝	2,400	Int. Paper pf	103¾	104	103⅝	104⅝	+1⅝
27	28⅜	400	Kansas City Southn	28⅜	28⅝	26	26	+1⅛
76½	77	500	Kelly Spring Tire	76⅝	76⅝	76½	76½	— ⅜
36	36⅛	24,400	Kennecott Copper	36⅝	36⅝	35⅜	36⅛	+ ⅜
97¼	97⅝	9,800	Lackawanna Steel	97⅞	97⅞	96⅝	97⅜	— ⅜
113⅛	113½	400	Laclede Gas	114	114	113	113½	—1
39⅝	40	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	40½	40½	39¾	40	..
80½	81	1,600	Lehigh Valley	80½	81	80½	81	+ ⅝
22	22	400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	22	22	19	20	—3⅝
82	86	100	Loose-W. Bis 1st pf	86	86	86	86	—1
132	134	100	Louis. & Nashat	133½	133½	133¾	133¾	+1½
85⅝	86⅛	100	Mackay Cos	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	— ⅛
78	78⅝	6,200	Maxwell Motors	78⅝	78⅝	77¼	78⅛	— ⅞
82¼	82¾	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	83¼	83¼	82	82½	—1
50	51	600	Max. Motors 2d pf	51⅝	51⅝	50½	50½	—2¼
80	80½	400	May Dept. Stores	80½	80½	80½	80½	— ⅛
106⅞	110	12,600	Mexican Petroleum	106¾	110¼	107	110	+1½
46¾	46⅞	42,200	Miami Copper	44¼	46⅜	44	46⅜	+2¾
31¼	31⅝	700	Minn. & St. L. new	32	32	31¼	31½	— ⅜
121	122	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	121½	121½	121	121	— ½
7	7⅛	3,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
18	19	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	18	18	18	18	..
0	0⅝	200	Missouri Pacific	0½	0½	0	0	—1
5	5⅝	600	Mo. Pacific pf	0⅝	0	0	0	..
25½	26	400	Mo. Pacific w. i	25⅜	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅜
97	98	100	Montana Power	97½	97½	97½	97½	..
38¼	38⅜	27,200	Nat. En. & St. Co	38½	38½	38½	84½	+2⅜
100	102	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+1½
68¾	69¾	1,700	Nat. Lead Co	68¾	69¾	68	69½	+1⅝
5	6	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	6	6	6	6	..
28¾	28¾	9,700	Nevada Con. Cop	28¼	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
171	171½	4,300	N. Y. Air Brake	174	174	171	171½	—2½
106¼	106⅜	2,300	N. Y. Central	106¾	106⅜	106	106½	— ⅜
115¼	118	51	N. Y., Lack. & W	115¾	115½	115½	115½	..
57	57½	5,200	N. Y., N. H. & H	59	59	56	57	—1½
28¾	29	700	N. Y., Ont. & West	29	29¼	28¾	29	— ⅛
25	26	100	Norfolk Southern	25	25	25	25	..
130	130¼	1,200	Norfolk & Western	130⅞	130⅞	128⅝	130	— ⅝
110¾	111	1,500	Northern Pacific	110	110⅝	109¾	110¼	..
143	144⅜	1,200	Nova Scotia S. & C.	142¾	143	143	143	+1
83¾	84	7,000	Ohio Cities Gas x d	85	85¼	83⅜	83½	+1⅛
7⅜	7½	3,200	Ontario Mining	6⅝	7⅜	6⅝	7½	+ ⅞
95½	97	1,000	Owens Bottle Mach	94⅞	96	94⅞	95½	+ ⅝
26	26½	1,000	Pacific Mail	26	26½	26	26	..
38	38	50	Pacific Tel. & Tel	36	36	36	36	..
98	99	1,350	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	99	99	98½	98¾	— ⅛
56¾	57	1,000	Penn. R. R	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
44	45	11,100	Philadelphia Co	41⅝	44⅝	41⅝	44	+2½
82	83	100	P., C., C. & St. L	82	82	82	82	..
152	153	100	Pittsburgh Coal	42	42	42	42	+ ⅛
42	42½	8,800	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	42¼	42⅞	41½	42	+ ⅛
78⅝	79	2,900	Pressed Steel C. x d	78½	79	78¾	78¾	+1
131	134	100	Public Service N. J	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	+ ¼
166	167	300	Pullman Co	167	167	167	167	—1
2½	3¼	300	Quicksilver	3	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
4	4⅞	300	Quicksilver pf	3½	4⅝	3½	4⅛	+ ⅛
54¼	54⅞	1,800	Railway Steel Sp	54⅛	55	53⅞	54⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅝	20,900	Ray Con. Copper	34⅜	34⅞	34½	34½	..
106¼	106⅜	6,700	Reading	106¾	106⅝	105⅝	106⅝	—1½
45½	46⅜	100	Reading 2d pf	46¼	46⅝	46½	46½	..
84⅜	84⅞	37,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	84	85¼	83	84⅞	+ ⅞
115⅜	115⅝	600	Rep. Iron & S. pf	115¼	115⅝	115¼	115⅝	..
22⅛	22⅜	1,400	St. L. & S. F. w. i	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	..
77½	78½	200	Saxon Motor	78	78	77⅜	77½	+ ¼
26	26½	300	St. L. Southwestern	26½	26¾	26	26	—1
48	50	100	St. L. Southwest. pf	48	48	48	48	..
15¾	16	100	Seaboard Air Line	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
37⅜	38	200	Seab. Air Line pf	37⅜	37⅞	37½	37½	+ ⅛
230	233	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	230½	230½	230½	230½	+ ⅛
32⅝	33¼	2,000	Shattuck-Arizona	33⅛	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
88⅞	90	15,000	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	89	90½	89	89½	+ ⅛
101	102	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	101¾	101⅞	101½	101⅝	— ⅛
99½	99½	6,800	Southern Pacific	99½	99½	98⅝	99	— ⅛
118	..	200	So. P. R. Sugar pf	118	120	118	120	+4
26¼	26¾	3,500	Southern Railway	27	27⅜	26	26½	— ½
66¼	66⅜	1,100	Southern Ry. pf	66¼	66⅝	66	66⅜	..
104¼	105¼	100	Standard Milling	103¼	106¼	103¼	103½	+ ¼
127¼	127½	3,400	Studebaker Co	127¼	127⅝	125¾	127⅜	— ⅛
111	112	100	Studebaker Co. pf	112	112	112	112	..
65	66	200	Stutz Motor	63½	65½	63½	65½	+ ⅛
28¼	23½	400	Tennessee Copper	23	23½	23	23½	+ ½
225	226	700	Texas Co	224	225¾	223	225¾	+2½
17	17¼	300	Texas & Pacific	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
51¼	52½	400	Third Avenue	50⅝	51	50⅝	51	+ ⅞
53½	53½	500	Tobacco Products	52⅝	53	52½	53	..
15	16	100	T. St. L. & W. pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	..
15	20	100	T. St.L. & W.pf. t r.	15½	15½	15½	15½	..
124	124	100	Underw. Typew. pf	120	120	120	120	..
15	15¼	9,700	Union B. & P. Co	15⅞	16¼	15	15	—⅛
118	120	3,000	U. B. & P. Co. new	128½	129	119	119	—1
85	90	900

Ill. Cent. Ref. 4s, 1955
Col. & South. 4½s, 1935
Col. & South. 4s, 1929
Chicago & Alton 3s, 1949
Erie Gen. 4s, Reg. 1998
Lehigh Val. Cons. 4½, 2003
Consol. Coal 4½, 1922
Wheeling Lake Erie 4s, 1949
Dawson Ry. & Coal 5s, 1951
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 4s, 1936
Chic. & Northwest 4s, Reg. 1989
B. & O. 1st 4s, Reg. 1948
New Amsterdam Gas 5s, 1948
N. Y. & Erie 1st 4s, 1947
Norfolk & West. Cons. 4s, 1996
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 5s, 1930
Chic. & Northwest 5s, 1933
Peoria & East. 4s, 1940

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
	Closing.				
25	A.W.W.& E., par.	24	24	24	26
50	Central States...	24	24	23	24
370	*Cities Service....	320	310	315	321
150	Cities Serv. pf....	93	92½	92½	93
670	Commonwealth ..	85	84	84	85
550	Commow'th pf..	62½	60½	60½	62½
100	Empire D. E. pf.	94	90	90	94
20	G. & E. nc. pf....	96	95	95	100
40	Fed. Lt. & Trac..	18⅝	18	18	19
50	North. States P..	104½	103½	103	106
900	Pacific G. & E...	65¾	64	65	66
325	Rep. Ry. & Lt....	54½	53½	53¾	54½
60	Rep. Ry. & Lt. pf.	80	79½	79½	81
110	Stand. G. & E. pf	44	43½	43	45

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	83	85
American Cities	13	16
American Cities pf.	47½	49
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	153	156
American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction	382	384
American Light & Traction pf.	111	113
American Power & Light	75	76½
American Power & Light pf.	84	85¾
American Public Utilities	40	42
American Public Utilities pf.	72	74
Atlantic P. P. pf.	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	85	..
Carolina Power & Light	28	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	72	76
Central States Electric pf.	80¾	81¾
Colorado Power	30	32
Colorado Power pf.	100	102
Columbus Electric pf.	80	..
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	61	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	100	101½
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	83	..
Eastern Texas Electric	60	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89½	92
El Paso Electric	121	124
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
†Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	56
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
†Illinois Traction	..	44
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	..	13
Mississippi River Power pf.	35	..
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	56	61
Northern Texas Electric	49½	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	82	86
Northern States Power pf.	100	101
Ozark P. & W.	44	48
Pacific G. & E. pf.	90¼	91
Pugent Sound Traction	25	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	83	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Securities Corp. general	19	23
Securities Corp. general pf.	80	85
†Southern California Edison	91	92
Southern California Edison pf.	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15½	16¼
†Tampa Electric	128	132
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	12	13
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	51	52
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	71	73
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	16
United Light & Railways	49	50
United Light & Railways pf.	79	80½
Western Power	18	19
†Western Power pf.	70	71
*West. Penn. pf.	103	107

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921.	100	101½
American W. W. & E. 5s.	76⅛	77½
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	92½	..
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918.	99½	..
Central Illinois Light 5s.	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956.	100¾	..
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927.	87	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927.	78	..
Comm. Power 1st 5s.	96	..
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	87½	88¼
Dallas Electric 6s, 1917.	99¼	..
Defiance Gas & Elec., 5s, 1942.	91	94
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.	97	99
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939.	100½	102
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918.	99¼	..
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s.	92	96
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926.	90	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1935.	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	89¼	91
Great Western Power 5s, 1925.	97½	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98½	..
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42.	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933.	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941.	91	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.	97¼	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	99½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s.	75⅝	76½
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922.	94	94½
Northern States Power 6s, 1928.	89¼	100
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	90¼	100
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s.	96	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928.	95½	98
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s.	87½	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s.	99	..
Seattle Electric com. 5s.	93½	96
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926.	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s.	99	..
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926.	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925.	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	91½	93¼
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946.	97½	98

*And dividend. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16	16¼	15¾	16¼
Atlantic Refining	365	375	365	375
Borne-Scrymser	390	410	390	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	103	105	101	104
Chesebrough Mfg.	460	475	480	475
Continental Oil	70	75	70	75
Continental Oil	545	555	545	555
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland P. L.	115	120	115	120
Eureka Pipe Line	232	238	232	238
Galena S. Oil pf.	138	143	138	143
Galena S. Oil.	200	205	195	198
Illinois Pipe Line	223	227	220	225
Indiana Pipe Line	100	105	100	105
Internat. Pet. Co.	10½	11	10½	11
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	206	215	205	215
Northern P. L.	104	105	105	109
Ohio Oil	380	385	380	385
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	64	68	64	68
Pierce Oil	13	15½	14¾	15¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	85	87	85	87
Prairie Oil & Gas	530	535	515	525
Prairie Pipe Line	325	330	306	313
Solar Refining	390	400	380	390
Southern Pipe Line	215	220	214	218
South Penn Oil	460	470	450	465
Southwest Penn	113	118	113	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	360	365	357	360
Standard Oil of Ind.	830	840	825	835
Standard Oil of Kan.	550	560	550	560
Standard Oil of Ky.	600	620	600	620
Standard Oil of Neb.	550	560	540	550
Standard Oil of N. J.	673	678	660	665
Standard Oil of N. Y.	280	283	243	247
Standard Oil of Ohio.	425	435	425	435
Swan & Finch	110	120	110	120
Union Tank	94	96	94	96
Vacuum Oil	375	385	375	385
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio.	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.52	4.38
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.25
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	4.95	4.55
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.40
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	4.25	4.10
Erie Railroad.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.88	4.50
Illinois Central.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.10
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.06
Michigan Central.	1916-'30	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kansas & T.	1916-'23	5	5.25	4.75
Missouri Pacific.	1916-'22	5	5.25	4.75
Mobile & Ohio.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.40
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Norf. & Western.	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Penn. General F.	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.70
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'26	5	4.55	4.40
Southern Pacific.	1916-'20	4½	4.30	4.15
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.35

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	44.75	....	44.12½	44.62½
Lead	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.05
Spelter	11.75	....	11.43½	....
Antimony	12.75	13.25	12.75	13.25
Quicksilver	$80.00	....	$80.00	....
Aluminium	*64.00	65.00	*64.00	65.00
Iron, No. 2X fy.	24.00	25.00	24.00	25.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 30¾@31c fourth quarter; first quarter, (1917,) delivery, 29@30¼c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	129	10	0	128	10	0
Copper, futures	125	0	0	123	10	0
Tin, spot	189	15	0	188	0	0
Tin, futures	191	2	6	189	10	0
Spelter	58	0	0	58	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930.	99½	100
2s, c, 1930.	99½	..
2s, r, 1918.	100⅝	101¼
2s, c, 1918.	100⅝	..
2s, 1946.	101⅛	102
4s, r, 1925.	110	110⅝
4s, c, 1925.	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r, 1961	100	..
Pan 2s, c, 1961	102	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	140	150
Ad Rumely pf.	33½	35
Alb & Sus.	245	..
Am Ag Ch pf.	102¼	108½
Am Bank Note	42⅝	43½
Do pf.	50⅝	55
Am B S & Fdy.	107	109
Do pf.	195	198½
Am C pf.	113	115
Am Coal.	35½	..
Am Exp.	133	138
Am Snuff.	140	145
Do pf.	108	109
Am S Ref pf.	120	123
Am T & C.	92	96
Am T pf.	106¼	110
Am W pf.	97	97¾
Ann Arbor.	..	30
Do pf.	..	65
Assets R.	3	3¾
A. T. & S F pf.	100¼	100¾
Asso D G.	23	28
Do 1st pf.	65	75
Do 2d pf.	45	50
Atl C L.	121½	124½
At B & A.	9½	9¾
Bald L pf.	107¼	109
Beech Cr'k	44⅛	..
Beth S pf.	154	155
B Un G.	131	134
Brown Sh.	78	78
Bruns Ter.	8	8¾
B, R & P.	97	99
Do pf.	110	..
Burns Bros pf.	103¼	110
Cal Pet pf.	50	52
Can So.	57½	59
Case (J I) pf.	87	90
Cent Leather	104	104¼
Do pf.	107	108
Cent Foundry	2	3
Do pf.	10	15
Cent Leather 20 yr 5s	84	85
Cent Steel	70	75
Chic Pneu Tool	70	75
Chic Ry Equip	15	20
Chic Ry Equip pf.	50	60
Chile Copper	25⅛	25¼
Chino	67½	68
Cluett, Peabody	100	105
Colo Fuel	39	40
Colo Iron pf.	90	95
Colo Power	30	32
Colo Power pf.	100	102
Colo Southern	30	35
Do 1st pf.	60	65
Do 2d pf.	40	45
Comput Scale	100	105
Con Cigar pf.	114	116
Con Gas	140	142
Con Hide	4	5
Do pf.	30	35
Cons Interstate	6	8
Cons Textile pf.	80	90
Corn Products	16	16¼
Do pf.	113	113½
Crex Carpet	50	65
Crex Carpet pf.	..	85
Crucible Steel	121	123
Cuban-Am Sug.	228	235
Do pf.	108	111
Cuban Dom.	23	24
Cuban-Am Sug pf.	120	130
Distillers Sec.	35	39
Dom Coal	4½	7
Do pf.	10¼	13
Elec Storage B.	68½	70
Erie 1st pf.	63¾	..
Do 2d pf.	48½	49¼
Gen Chem.	315	325
Do pf.	115	117
Gen Motors	510	575
Gen Motors pf.	110½	..
Goodrich (B F) Co pf.	113¼	114
Harb-Walker	106	..
Do pf.	105	..
Helme (G W) Co.	185	205
Do pf.	117	124
Homestake	130	135
Iowa Cent.	6¼	7¼
Do pf.	9	15
Jewel Tea.	88	89
Do pf.	109½	110¾
K C F S & M pf.	73	78¼
K C So pf	59	61
Kayser (J) & Co.	94	98
Do 1st pf.	114	118
Kelly S T pf.	96	100
K & D M.	4	5
Do pf.	..	56
K'gs Co El	..	..
L & P.	127½	127¾
L E & W.	22¾	24
Do pf.	48	50
L & M. ex div	227	230
Do pf.	122¼	124
Long Isl'd.	33	33
L-W Bis 2d pf.	50	70
Lorill'd Co.	225	236
Do pf.	118	119¼
M'kay Cos pf.	66	67
Man B'ch.	1½	3¼
Man Elev.	129	132
M Dep Sts pf.	105½	108
Mex P pf.	96	97
Mich Cent.	132	135
M, St P & S S M pf.	133¼	136
Do 1st pf.	75	85
Mo P pf, w i.	56	57
Mon P pf.	117	120
M W'd pf.	113¼	..
Mer & Ex.	82	86
M R & P pf.	61½	90
N, U & St. L.	135	140
Nat Bis.	122	128
Do pf.	125½	130
N C & St. L.	82½	84
Do pf.	111	112
Nat L pf.	112¾	114
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	33
N Y, O & St L.	42½	44
Do 1st pf	76	80
Do 2d pf.	62	64
N Y Dock.	14	16
Do pf.	38	45
N & W pf.	86⅝	87½
N W Tel.	52½	..
Owens B'k pf.	116½	120
Pabst B Co	82	92
Pac Coast.	58	61
Do 1st pf	80	90
Do 2d pf.	70	80
P T & Tel pf.	96¼	100
Peo & E.	18	15
Pett-Mull.	..	55
Do 1st pf.	..	80
P, C, C & St L pf.	..	95
Pitts C pf.	106	110
Do pf cts.	106¼	109½
P, Ft W & C.	158	..
Do spec.	146½	..
Pitts S pf.	103	104½
Pr Stl Car pf.	106	109
Ry Stl Spr pf.	100½	101
Rdg 1st pf	43½	44½
Rens & S.	174½	..
St L & S W pf, w i.	..	47
Sears R pf.	126	..
So P R S.	221	225
So R, M & O ctfs.	63	75
St'd M pf.	93	94½
T P L T.	150	..
Tob P pf.	102½	103½
T, St L & W pf.	7⅛	8¼
Do ctfs.	7	9
T C R T.	94½	96
Do pf.	125	135
Und Type.	103	107½
Un Cig Mf.	46	47
Do pf.	106¼	109
Un Cig Stk.	99	100
Do pf.	119	120
U S Exp.	29	31
U S Ind A pf.	104	105
U S R & Imp	24	30
U S R & Ref	1¾	2½
Utah Sec.	18½	18¾
Va-Car Ch pf.	112	112½
W F Exp.	135	137
W E & M 1st pf.	72	76
Wagn-Stew.	310	316
Do pf.	115¾	124
Wor Pump	31	32
Do pf. B.	54	60

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,303	Adventure	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
635	Allouez	74¼	74¼	73⅝	74
1,320	Algomah	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5	Ahmeek	117½	117½	117½	117½
5,385	Alaska Gold	12	14⅝	12	14¼
6,780	Am. Zinc	58	59¼	57½	58¾
95	Am. Zinc pf.	83	83	83	83
1,375	Arizona Com.	17¾	17¾	17½	17¾
450	Butte & Bal.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
255	Butte & Sup.	66	67	66	66¼
230	Cal. & Ariz.	90	90	89¾	90
14	Cal. & Hecla.	600	600	598	598
1,035	Centennial	23	25	23	25
490	Chino	67½	68	67¼	67½
2,950	Copper Range.	76	76⅝	76	76⅛
50	Daly-West	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5,165	East Butte	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	17⅞
100	Franklin	10½	10⅝	10	10
261	Granby	100½	100⅝	99	99¼
350	Helvetia	35c.	40c.	35c.	40c.
680	Hancock	16	16½	16	16½
165	Island Creek	63	64¾	63	64⅛
260	Isle Royale	35½	36½	36½	36½
215	Keweenaw	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
550	Lake	13	15	14⅞	14⅞
25	Mason Valley	6½	6⅝	6½	6½
950	Mass Con	17	17	17	17
10	Miami	44	44	44	44
95	Mohawk	100	100	100	100
280	Nevada Con	28	28½	28	28¼
80	New Arc	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
250	New Idria	15	15½	15	15¼
1,830	North Butte	23⅝	24	24⅝	25⅛
2,250	North Lake	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
115	Nipissing	8¼	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
50	Old Colony	3	3	3	3
325	Old Dom	76⅜	77	76½	76½
153	Osceola	97⅞	98	97¾	97¾
1,530	Pond Creek	19½	19⅝	19½	19½
130	Quincy	98	99½	98	99½
70	Ray	34⅜	34¼	34¼	34½
470	Santa Fe	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2¼
6,745	Shannon	10⅜	10⅝	9	10½
125	St. Mary Land	92	94	92	94
350	South Utah	28c	28c	28c	28c
2,010	Sup. & Boston	8¼	8¼	7¼	7¼
20	Superior	16½	16½	16½	16½
60	Tamarack	44½	44½	44	44
15	Trinity	7½	7½	7½	7½
2,160	U. S. Smelter.	76¼	76½	74½	76¼
210	do. pf.	51	51½	51	51¼
4,465	Utah Con	21⅝	22⅜	21⅛	21¾
380	Utah Apex	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
50	Utah Cop	119	119	119	119
8,860	Utah Metal	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,340	Wyandot	2¼	2¼	2	2
200	Wolverine	50½	51	50½	51
40	Winona	5½	5½	5½	5½
850	Union Cop. L.	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
3,180	Victoria	8	8¼	7⅞	8

RAILROADS.

121	Boston & Alb.	178	178	177½	177⅝
2	Boston Ele.	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¾
45	Bos. & Me.	45	45	45	45
7	Con. & M "4"	100	100	100	100
380	Mass. Electric.	5	5	5	5
180	Mass. Elec pf.	31½	31½	30¾	31
152	New Haven	58	58	56½	56½
8	Conn. River	145	145	145	145
50	Fitchburg pf.	78	78¼	78	78¼
8	Nor. & Wor.	140	140	140	140
100	Ver. & Mass.	113	113	113	113

MISCELLANEOUS.

307	Am. Ag. C. pf.	101½	103	101½	103
100	Am. Pneu. S.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
65	Am. Sugar.	115	118	118	118
10	Am. Sugar pf.	122	122	122	122
17	Am. Wool. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
100	Amoskeag	77	77	77	77
50	Amoskeag pf.	98	98	98	98
9,950	A. G. & W. I.	122	126¾	122	125½
100	A. G. & W. I. pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
187	Edison	233½	238½	232	232
70	Mergenthaler	165	165	165	165
2,994	Mass. Gas	93½	95¼	93½	94¾
227	Mass. Gas ex div.	80½	80½	80½	80½
150	New River	27½	25	27½	28
55	New River pf.	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¼
40	New Eng. Tel.	129	129	129	129
125	Nipa Bay Sug.	164	164	163½	164
199	N. S. Steel	143¼	145	143	143
55	Punta A. Sug.	50	50	50	50
3	Pullman	167	167	167	167
115	Swift & Co.	140¼	140¾	140	140½
3,093	Swift rights	13⅝	13⅝	12¾	13
476	Torrington	65	65	67¼	68
494	United Fruit.	164½	164½	163	163
97	Un. Sh. Mach. pf.	57½	57½	57	57
225	Un. Sh. M. pf.	29⅞	30	29⅝	30
4,750	Ventura Con.	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
5	West. Union.	103¾	103¾	102¼	102¼

BONDS.

$2,000	Alas. G. 6s, B.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
1,000	Atch. 4s, unst.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
18,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼
2,000	Anglo-Fr. 5s.	95	95	95	95
1,000	Am. T. & T. 4½s.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
36,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s.	86	86½	85¾	86½
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1929	95½	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1931	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
34,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼
5,000	New River 5s.	81½	81½	81¼	81½
30,000	Punta Allegre Sugar 6s.	100	100	100	100

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1⅛	Humboldt	2½	3½
Am Oil	.20	.21	Iron Blos.	1½	1¾
Begole	1⅜	1⅝	Iron Cap.	8	8¾
Bay S G	.13	.15	Do pf.	7¾	8
Bing M	10⅜	11¼	Mex Verde	1¼	1⅜
Bohemia	1⅞	2	La Rose	.50	.55
Bost Cor	.70	.75	Majestic	.60	.65
Bost Ely	.90	$1.00	McK-Dar	.35	.36
Bost & M	.78	.80	Max Met	.45	.48
Bost Arizona	2¼	2⅜	Mojave T	3	3½
Butte & L	.57	.59	N L & Z	.60	.63
Butte & D	.98	1.00	New Balt	2¼	3
Cal Cor	2	3	N Cornelia	18	18½
Calaveras	5¼	6	New Doug	1⅞	2
Cham Con	.14	.15	N U Bing	.75	1¼
Chief Cons	2½	2¾	Nixon	.38	.40
Cons Cop	3	3½	Oneco	.80	.90
Con

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25 American Hawaiian S. S.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
50 American Exchange Bank
100 Boston & Va. Transportation
100 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 Franklin Insurance
100 Federal Sugar Com.
20 Germania Insurance
30 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
100 Remington Type. Com & 2d Pfd.
100 Mathieson Alkali Com.

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50 Continental Insurance
100 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss Pfd.
25 Freeport Texas Co.
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
100 Nichols Copper Com.
100 N. Y. State Railways Com.
25 Niagara Insurance
50 Stern Bros. Pfd.
20 Sterling Salt
100 Thompson Starrett Com.

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THE HARRIMAN BANK MAY DOUBLE CAPITAL

The Directors Also Plan to Declare a Cash Dividend of 100 Per Cent.

CAN BE USED TO BUY STOCK

Deposits Have Increased 550 Per Cent. Since the Establishment of the Bank, in March, 1911.

The Harriman National Bank is notifying its shareholders that at the annual meeting to be held in January a recommendation will be submitted by the Board of Directors increasing the capital stock of the bank from $500,000 to $1,000,000. It is the intention of the bank to declare a cash dividend of 100 per cent., and stockholders will be advised that the dividend payment may be utilized for subscription payments to the new stock.

The declaration of the 100 per cent. dividend will be the first disbursement made by the bank since it began business in March, 1911, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. It is the intention of the Directors to initiate the payment of regular semi-annual dividends.

The last report to the Controller of the Currency showed surplus and undivided profits of approximately $1,250,000, and deposits of $27,000,000. Compared with $4,100,000, the deposits at the time of the establishment of the bank, today's figures show an increase of 550 per cent.

The officers of the Harriman National Bank are: President, Joseph W. Harriman; Vice President, Bryan L. Kennelly, Frederick Phillips, and Thomas B. Clarke, Jr.; Cashier, John A. Noble; and Assistant Cashiers, Orlando H. Harriman, William A. Burke, Morton Waddell, William B. Sheppard, and Frederic S. Bowen.

The doubling of the capital stock of the Harriman National Bank is in line with the general movement of banks to increase their capital as their business expands. Only about two months ago the shareholders of the Chase National Bank voted to increase the capital of their bank from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Comm. modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2¼	2½

Time.

60 days	3 @3¼
90 days	3¼@3¼
4 months	3¼@3½
5 months	3¼@3½
6 months	3½@3½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days ..... 3 @3¼
4 to 6 months ..... 3¼@3½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	....
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	....
Francs—				
Demand	5.84⅛	5.84⅝	5.84½	....
Cables	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	5.83½	....
Marks—				
Demand	69.56¼	69.56¼	69.56¼	+ .12½
Cables	69.62½	69.62½	69.62½	+ .12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency, in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cable.
London	4.85⅞	4.76⅛
Paris	5.84½	5.83⅛
Berlin	69.56¼	69.62½
Switzerland	5.23⅛	5.22½
Greece	19.45	19.55
Italy	6.69	6.68¼
Austria	11.86	11.87
Russia	30.25	30.30
Scandinavia	....	....
Copenhagen	27.00	27.08
Stockholm	26.35	26.42
Christiania	27.64	27.72
Spain	20.35	20.40
Holland	*40.81¼	*40.87½
China—		
Hongkong	55.00	55.12½
Peking	35.50	35.50
Shanghai	80.00	80.12½
India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
South America—		
Buenos Aires	43.26	43.36
Rio	23.55	23.65

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.70⅞	$4.68⅞

*Plus ⅛.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $678,845,576; balance, $27,083,897; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $796,626.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .15625 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 34 1-16d, off ⅛d; in New York, 71¼c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 55½@56¼c.

$650,000 in Gold for Argentina.

The Columbia Trust Company engaged $400,000 and the National Bank of Commerce $250,000 in gold coin at the Assay Office yesterday for shipment to Buenos Aires. Nearly $5,000,000 has been taken by different institutions in the last two weeks for transfer to the Southern Continent and it is expected that the movement will go further, provided that the premium on Argentine exchange in this market continues high enough to offset the freight and insurance rates on gold.

West Virginia Bank Closed.

WILLIAMSTOWN, W. Va., Nov. 15.—The First National Bank of Williamstown did not open for business today and announcement was made that an examination of the books was in progress. George W. Hunter, former Mayor of Williamstown, and for many years cashier, could not be located by other officers of the institution. Members of his family, it was said, could throw no light on his whereabouts.

BUTTERICK DIVIDEND PASSED

Directors of the Butterick Company yesterday passed the quarterly dividend of three-quarters of 1 per cent. This statement was sent to stockholders:

"Under usual conditions the Butterick Company would at this time declare a dividend on the stock of the company. Under existing conditions in the publishing business your Directors feel that the best interests of your company make a dividend distribution inadvisable. The policy of strengthening the company's resources not only establishes its ability to meet any further advances in produce costs, but also insures return to a position where a resumption of dividends will be warranted. Your Directors wish to assure you of their complete confidence in the future of the company."

The advancing cost of paper was a factor behind the Directors' action. The company paid 8 per cent. annually on the $14,647,000 in the last three years. It is a holding organization, controlling the Federal Publishing Company and the New Idea Pattern Company, and owning a majority interest in the Ridgway Company, which publishes Everybody's Magazine.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The firm of C. R. Bergmann & Co. has been dissolved, owing to the death of C. H. Siesse, a member, and a new firm has been formed by C. R. Bergmann and John A. Caraher, to be known as Bergmann & Caraher.

Rudolph Hecht and G. De B. Keim have been made Directors of the Manhattan Electrical Supply Company.

Lewis L. Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank has been elected a Director of the Gulf States Steel Company.

The Smith Motor Truck Corporation has been formed, under the laws of Virginia, to take over the business of the Smith Form-A-Truck Company, recently acquired by Michaels & Co. The new company will issue $1,400,000 of 8 per cent. preferred stock and $10,000,000 of common.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Blair & Co., reorganization managers for the Wheeling & Lake Erie, have called upon holders of the first and second preferred and common stocks to pay to the Central Trust Company $27 for each share represented by deposit certificates. Owners who prefer to do so may pay $12 of this on Dec. 8 and $15, with interest at 6 per cent., at any time within the six months following.

The Japanese Government has canceled in London a further £500,000 of the 4½ per cent. loan, making a total of £2,500,000 redeemed since last April.

The Guaranty Trust Company has issued a pamphlet containing the original Federal Reserve Act and all amendments up to Sept. 8, 1916.

Earle P. Charlton, Vice President of the F. W. Woolworth Company, has been elected a Director of the First National Bank of Boston to fill a vacancy.

The company whose stock was quoted ex rights on the New York Stock Exchange on Tuesday was the National Surety Company, not the National Security Company.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
1st week Nov..	$14,343	$14,741	$398
July 1-Nov. 7..	218,534	216,693	*1,841

*Increase.

Miscellaneous.

NIPE BAY COMPANY for fifteen months ended Sept. 30, 1916, compares with the year ended June 30, 1915—

	Sept.30,'16.	Je.30,'15.	Increase.
Net earn., taxes deducted	$2,687,966	$2,164,717	$523,249
Mis. income....	34,569	9,264	25,304
Total income..	2,722,535	2,173,983	548,553
Interest chgs..	437,200	389,769	47,431
Net income....	2,285,335	1,784,213	501,122
Dividends	383,084	360,508	22,576
Surp. for period	1,902,302	1,423,705	478,596
Previous surp..	1,178,059	134,644	43,413
Total surplus..	3,080,360	1,558,350	1,522,010
Direct chgs. to profit & loss.	271,296	389,290	491,008
Balance surp..	2,209,062	1,173,059	1,031,003

Public Utility.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY for October—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$1,122,910	$411,504	$711,406
Net after exp.	1,102,889	397,182	705,687
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,102,477	356,348	746,129
Bal. aft. pf. divs	829,298	225,515	593,784
10 mos. gross..	7,211,134	3,456,981	3,754,153
Net after exp..	7,011,724	3,317,451	3,694,283
Surp. aft. chgs.	6,755,673	2,909,118	3,846,555
Bal. aft. pf. divs	4,895,001	1,590,787	3,304,214
12 mos. gross..	8,233,933	4,232,915	4,001,038
Net after exp..	8,001,598	4,069,411	3,932,187
Sur. aft. chgs.	7,661,499	3,579,412	4,082,087
Preferred divs.	2,119,348	1,575,996	543,352
Balance	5,742,151	2,003,416	3,738,735
Common divs..	405,086	.....	406,086
Balance	5,134,065	2,003,416	3,130,649

REPUBLIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY for October—

Gross earnings.	338,613	276,355	62,257
Op. exp., dep., and taxes....	188,922	166,411	22,510
Net earnings..	149,691	109,944	39,746
Other income..	1,095	106	989
Gross income..	150,786	110,050	40,736
Int. & discount.	72,495	57,277	15,217
Net income..	78,291	52,772	25,518
Divs. pf. stock.	26,144	25,957	187
Balance	52,146	26,815	25,331

Ten months ended Oct. 31:

Gross earnings.	3,269,261	2,511,276	757,985
Op. exp., dep., and taxes....	1,896,062	1,538,925	357,137
Net earnings..	1,373,199	972,350	400,848
Other income..	5,579	1,290	4,289
Gross income..	1,378,779	973,641	405,138
Int. & discount.	700,677	580,969	119,708
Net income....	678,101	412,671	265,429
Divs. pf. stock.	260,455	259,570	885
Balance	417,645	153,101	264,543

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$7,725,607	$76,463,820
Ord. internal rev.....	15,162,449	152,718,942
Income tax	797,884	14,080,518
Miscellaneous	2,384,718	27,448,997
Total receipts	$26,070,760	$270,712,280
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts....	16,001,981	92,044,006
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts...	18,334,012	104,800,625
Expenditures	42,072,742	362,756,286

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 986,940 shares of stocks and $680,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 120,130; oils, 114,385, and mining, 752,425. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Aetna Exp...	10¼	10¼	9⅞	9⅞
1,000	Am. S. Tob...	23	24	23	24
6,000	‡Am. W. Pap.	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9
1,200	B.-Am. T.Co., Ord. B.....	21¾	21¾	21	21¼
300	‡Butler Chem.	3½	3½	3½	3½
100	Can. N. G. C.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	‡Car L. & P.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Carwcn Steel.	14¾	14¾	14⅜	14⅜
500	‡Chal. M.,w i.	35½	36	35½	36
400	Chev. Motor.	175	179	175	177
6,600	C., R. I. & P., w. i.	40	41	39¾	37⅝
2,880	C., R. I. & P., 7% pf.....	88	89	83	86¼
2,080	C., R. I. & P., 6% pf	70	70	68¼	68¼
1,700	Cp. of R.&H.	5⅝	6	5⅜	6
800	Emer. Phon..	11⅞	12½	11⅞	12½
200	H. & B. C.Co.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
400	Holly S. Corp.	58	58	57¾	58
350	H. S. C. pf...100		100½	*96½	100
1,200	‡Imp Carb. C.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
700	Inter. Rubber.	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
8,700	‡Joplin Ore Spelt. (new)	50	52	50	52
1,000	Kath Br. pf.	9	10	8½	8½
500	Keys. T. & R.	16	16	16½	15⅝
400	‡Lake T.	11½	12	11¼	12
1,900	Man. Trans.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	M. Arms v.t.c.	61	65	61	64
600	Marlin Arms pf. v. t. cfs.	97	100	97	98½
500	Mara. of Am.	3½	3½	3½	3½
2,000	‡Maxim Mud.	6	6¾	5⅝	6¼
200	‡Mex. P. E.C.	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼
7,900	‡Midvale St..	68⅝	68⅝	66¼	68⅞
140	‡Mitchell M..	50	*81	50	59
200	‡Nat. Auto C.	40	40	40	40
30,000	‡N. Y. C. rts.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
3,000	N. A. P. & P.	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼
1,200	‡Pierce-Ar. ..	65⅝	65⅝	65¼	65¼
7,000	‡Rk. Lal., w. i.	40	41	36½	37⅝
3,500	‡R. I. pf. (A)	83	89	83	87½
5,000	‡R. I. pf. (B)	69	70	68	68½
100	Seab. S. & M.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
10	A. O. Smith Corp. w. i.	42½	43½	42½	42½
250	A. O. S. Cor. pf. w. i.....	96	96	96	96
100	Smith & Terry Transp. pf..	10	10	10	10
1,000	‡Spicer Mfg..	47	48	47	48
200	‡SpicerMfg.pf.	102	102	101¾	101¾
550	‡Steel Alloys.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
800	‡St. Jo. Lead.	20½	21	20	20½
1,500	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs...	41	41	40	40
1,500	‡Tex. Co. rts.	24	24¼	24	24¼
1,500	‡Trans. Wms. Steel Forg..	43¼	43½	43	43
1,900	U. S. St'ship.	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
1,800	‡Un. Motors.	63	63¼	62¾	63
1,500	‡Un Al. Steel.	49¾	50	49¼	49½
300	Un. Prof. Sh.	1	1	1	1
350	‡Voca-Ph. w. i.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
300	World Film, v. t. ctfs...	1	1¼	1	1⅛
4,000	‡Wright-Mart. Aircraft	24½	24½	23⅝	24
1,000	‡Wright-Mart. Aircraft pf..	74	75	74	75
3,900	‡Zinc Concen.	4¼	4¼	4	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	Galena S. O.	203	195	202	+17
20	N. Y. Tran.	215	215	215	+ 5
300	Prairie P. L.	333	315	325	+28
100	S. O. Co., Cal.	365	360	365	+ 5
150	S. O. Co., N.J.	700	675	675	-20
1,000	S. O. Co., N.Y.	265	245	260	+20

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Alb. P. Ltd. (a pros.)..	68	68	68	68
4,800	‡Bar. O. & P.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
200	Cop. Mex. Oil (a pros.)..	1½	1½	1½	1½
465	Cosden & Co. (oil ref.)..	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅝
1,950	‡Cos. O. & G.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
5,500	‡Federal Oil.	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3½
8,000	‡Gen. R. & P.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
700	Met. Petrol..	9	9½	9	9½
6,000	‡Midwest Oil	42	44	42	43
500	Kenova Oil...	¼	¼	¼	¼
2,300	‡Oil & Expl..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
18,000	‡Okla. Oil...	12	12⅜	11	12
6,800	‡Okla. Oil pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
4,000	Ok. Pr. & R.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2,000	‡Okla. Pr. & R. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅞	⅞
3,000	‡Omar O. & G.	63	65	60	65
4,500	‡Sap. O. & R.	10¼	11	10¼	10⅝
2,700	Seq. O. & R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	‡Sinclair Oil.	53	63½	62⅜	63½
5,000	‡So. O. & Tr.	9⅜	9	8⅝	9
800	‡Un. West O.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼
7,000	‡Utah Pet. Co. (a prospect)	58	60	58	60
11,300	Vac. O. & G. (a prospect)	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
3,800	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
9,000	‡West End Oil & Gas..	42	47	40	43
1,700	‡Wyo. Pet. ..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜

MINING STOCKS.

500	‡Alba.-Br. Col. Met., (pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8,600	‡Alaska Mines	86	87	86	87
10,000	‡Alas.-West..	46	50	46	49
7,200	‡Ariz. Chlor.	46	49	46	48
1,750	‡Ariz. Copfids.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2,700	‡Atlanta	9½	9½	9	9
5,500	Big Jim	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
4,700	BigLedgeCop..	7½	7½	7	7½
700	Bingham Min.	9⅝	10⅜	9⅝	10⅜
18,000	‡Blsbee Cop., (a prospect).	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
2,000	‡Booth	10¼	10⅞	10½	10⅞
3,000	Bos. & Mon..	80	80	80	80
17,000	Butte Cop. & Zinc v.t.ctfs.	18⅜	18⅜	17⅜	18
8,000	Butte Detroit.	99	99	99	99
200	Butte-N. Y..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Cactus Cons., (a prospect).	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600	‡Calav's Cop.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
1,200	‡Caledonia ..	50	53	50	53
1,900	‡Cal. Arizona Gold, (pros.)	77	78	76	78
8,700	‡Calu. & Jer..	2½	2½	2⅜	2½
1,800	Canada Cop..	2⅜	2⅜	2	2⅜
2,000	‡Cashboy	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5⅜
3,000	Cerro de Pas. Copper	44½	44½	43¼	44¼
12,500	Con. Ariz. S..	2⅛	3	2⅜	2⅛
1,800	Con. Cop. M..	3½	3½	3	3½
2,700	‡Con.-Home..	1¾	1½	1⅜	1½
800	Con. N.-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Darwin L. & S. M. & D...	13	13¼	13	13¼
1,900	Dundee-Ariz. C. (a pr.)..	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2⅝
2,500	‡East Butte..	15	19⅜	18	18
8,500	‡Emma Cop..	2	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
5,700	‡Gold. Cons..	55	56	54	55
2,500	‡Gold. Mar...	6⅛	6⅛	6	6
5,600	‡Grand C. G.	13	15	13	14
40,000	Green. Min..	3	3	3¼	3¼
15,000	‡Hull Cop....	75	75	68	68
795	Hecla Min....	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
8,000	Howe Sound..	6⅛	7	6⅛	6⅞
125,000	‡Ind. Lead...	18	25	18	25
8,000	Insp. Needles Cop. (a pr.)..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	‡Iron Blosk..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,000	Jerome Verde (a pros.).....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,100	‡Jerome Vic. Ext. (a pr.)..	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
1,500	††Jim Butler	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,500	†Jumbo Ex...	29	29	28	28
1,500	††Kewanas ..	10	10	9	9½
500	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,100	Loma. P. M. C. (a pros.).	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
26,000	Louisi'na Con	85	95	85	93
1,500	Magma Cop..	55½	56	55½	56½
4,180	M'ville G.Min	1½	*1⅝	1⅜	1½
100	Mason Valley	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,500	†McKin.-Dar.	60	63	60	63
36,200	Miami Cons., (a pros.)....	65	68	65	68
400	††Mont. G.M.	83	83	83	83
23,150	Monster Chief	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
250	Monitor Silver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8,000	††Moth. Lode.	37	37½	37	37
6,000	††N'ray Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	N. Utah Bing	1	1	1	1
300	N. Y. & Hond. Rosario M..	17¾	17¾	17½	17½
8,500	Nipis'g Mines.	9	9¼	9	9¼
26,400	††Old Emma Leasing	50	54	48	52
400	††Plees J'nie.	76	76	76	76
5,000	†Prog. M.&M..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,500	†Ray Herc.M.	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
100,000	††Rex Cons.M	65	69	61	66
5,700	†Roch. Mines	70	70	67	68
500	†Sacr. V. Cop	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,560	†San Toy....	15	20	15	20
6,000	‡S. Rita Dev.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,150	‡Sect'n Thirty	14	14	13	14
5,000	Silver King of Arizona	80	85	80	85
7,500	‡Sliv. K.Cons	75	85	75	82
8,000	‡St.Nich.Zinc	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
900	St'd Sliv.-L'd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
12,000	††Success Min	44	44	44	44
2,200	†Sup. & Bost..	7½	8¼	7½	8
22,000	††Superstition Min.Co. (p.)	43	45	38	40
46,400	Tommy Burns Gold pf.....	86	90	86	90
200	†Ton. Bel....	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
500	Ton. Ext.....	5	5	5	5
1,500	Tri-Bullion ..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Unit. East...	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
2,600	††U. S. C. M..	11	12	11	12
1,000	‡Un. Ver. Ex.	39	39	35½	38½
2,600	Un. G. M. Co.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1,500	†W. E. Con.	75	79	75	78
2,500	W. C. M. Co.	37	38	37	37
6,000	†W.C.C.(a. p.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	†Wh. Ok. Mn.	4	4¼	4	4¼
5,800	†Y.M.C.(a p.)	29	29	28	29
500	†Yus. Cons...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

BONDS.

$30,000	‡C.&Co. n 6s.	104	104½	104	104
110,000	‡Met. Pet. 6s	96⅝	98¼	96⅝	98¼
50,000	‡Mid. St. 5s ..	98¼	98¼

ROCK ISLAND STOCK ACTIVE ON THE CURB

New Securities, Planned in Reorganization, Traded In on When-Issued Basis.

PRESENT SHARES UNSTEADY

Wall Street Interested in Peabody Committee for $111,000,000 First and Refunding 4s.

The new securities which it is proposed to issue in the reorganization of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway were traded in actively on the curb yesterday, on a when-issued basis. The new common stock, of which $74,-850,722 will be issued in exchange for a like amount of the railway company's stock now outstanding, ranged between 41 and 36½, closing at 37¾; the 7 per cent. preferred stock, of which $29,743,889 will be issued in return for the $40 a share assessment, ranged from 89 to 83, closing at 87½; and the 6 per cent. preferred stock, to be given to holders of the debenture bonds, sold at from 70 to 68, closing at 68¾.

On the Stock Exchange the present railway stock fluctuated from 34¾ to 31½, closing at 32¾, off ⅝. The purchaser of 100 shares of old stock, at say 34, pays $3,400 and $4,000 in the assessment, a total of $7,400. In return he will have 100 shares of new common stock, worth at different times yesterday $4,100 and $3,650, and forty shares of 7 per cent. prefefred, worth from $3,560 to $3,320.

Wall Street was greatly interested yesterday in the probable attitude of the Peabody Protective Committee for the $111,000,000 first and refunding 4s, which the plan does not disturb. These bonds have never defaulted in their interest, but their indenture provides that they may be foreclosed in the event of a receivership for the company, and suit was started under this clause in September. Members of the committee said that they had not acquiesced in the plan, and were not affected by it.

Another proposal which has been receiving consideration calls for the creation of a new open mortgage to cover all the lines, without a fixed rate of interest, under which a series of 4½ per cent. bonds would be issued to be exchanged for the refunding 4s. If this plan were accepted by the refunding bondholders the foreclosure suit would be carried through as a friendly action in order to clear the way for the new mortgage, as the terms of the first and refunding mortgage prohibit the placing of any prior liens on the property. This proposal has not been made to the Peabody committee.

EDISON COMPANY REPLIES.

Says Value of Property Increased $72,324,634 in About 13 Years.

The New York Edison Company took notice yesterday of the announcement made by the Electric League of Greater New York that a demand would be made on the Public Service Commission today that the property of the company be appraised in order that the price of electric current should not yield the company more than a fair dividend upon its investment. The league held that the offer of the company to reduce the rate of current during the year 1917 so that the consumers would save $1,750,000 was proof that the rates charged were exorbitant. It was also charged that the company was paying dividends upon $58,000,000 of "water."

A statement by an official of the Edison Company yesterday said that the allegations of the Electric League were based solely on the record of the Stevens Committee's investigation here in 1905. "The Stevens Committee was of the 'star chamber inquisition' character," the statement declares, and adds:

"Since May, 1901, there has been expended for repairs and renewals of the property of the New York Edison Company the sum of $25,432,165. The property has been maintained at the highest possible degree of efficiency. It has not been allowed to depreciate. Today it is as good as new, and in many respects it is better than new. Its period of useful service is without limit, except as changes in the art of generating electricity may necessitate substitutions for purposes of improved service, or of economy. It can easily be shown that the actual value of the property of the New York Edison Company, employed in its electric business on May 1, 1901, was not less than $30,814,202, and that this value on Dec. 31, 1913, including any allowance for 'going value' which accrued during the intervening period, was not less than $132,138,836."

POULTRY TRUST TO BE GOOD

Representatives Promise Assistant District Attorney to Obey the Law.

Moved to act by an investigation started several weeks ago by District Attorney Swann into the activities of four poultry associations in the city, known among retail butchers as the "poultry trust," representatives of the combinations yesterday assured Assistant District Attorney Samuel Markewich in immediate charge of the inquiry, that they would obey the law hereafter.

The attorneys of the associations told Mr. Markewich that the organizations had been formed for self-protection against the greediness of the Western Shippers Association and for the collection of debts. The investigation revealed, according to Mr. Markewich, that the associations had an absolute monopoly of the chicken-killing business in the city and were able to stop competition by refusing to grant Independent dealers slaughter-house privileges. Retail butchers were likewise compelled to enter into price agreements with the so-called trust, before they could obtain chickens, he said.

Mr. Markewich said the investigation had also revealed the need of public slaughter houses as a protection for the poor who, he said, had been the sufferers in the present instance.

MRS. SANGER REARRESTED.

Birth Control Advocate Charged with Maintaining a Public Nuisance.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, the birth control advocate, was rearrested yesterday afternoon at her clinic at 46 Amboy Street, Brooklyn, on a charge of conducting a public nuisance. She was arraigned before Magistrate Dodd in the New Jersey Avenue Court and held in $500 bail for examination on Friday.

This is the second time within a month that the clinic on Amboy Street has been raided by detectives, and it is the second time that Mrs. Sanger has been arrested. She declares that she has not disseminated any literature regarding birth control since she was charged with the misdemeanor in October. Her clinic since then, she maintains, has been kept up only for the purpose of gathering information which might be used.

In connection with the arrest of his wife, William Sanger of 15 Bank Street sent THE NEW YORK TIMES a letter last night in which he declared that inasmuch as a fund had been raised to fight infantile paralysis, he considered that attention should be given to birth control since it dealt with the causes and the elimination of the epidemic.

The clinic on Amboy Street, according to Mrs. Sanger's assistants, will remain open until closed by the police.

Organizes a Chinese Labor Corps.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The official London Gazette announces that Lieut. Col B. C. Fairfax of the Liverpool regiment has been appointed to the command of the Chinese Labor Corps. This is the first announcement of the organization of such a corps in the British Army.

HOTEL MEN POSTPONE NEW YEAR REVEL A DAY

Dilemma of Sunday Restrictions Solved by Decree that 1917 Shall Begin on Tuesday.

New Year's Eve falling on Sunday this year, the managers of the city's big hotels solved the problem yesterday of keeping open for celebrants by deciding to postpone the frolic till Monday evening, Jan. 1. The managers realized that Mayor Mitchel was powerless to extend their liquor selling privileges beyond the regular midnight closing hour, so they decided to make the joyful public wait a day. The Executive Committee of the Hotel Association of New York took the action at their headquarters, 834 Fifth Avenue. Every large hotel in the city is included in the membership of the association.

The cabaret and restaurant proprietors will meet this afternoon, probably to take similar action. It is expected that the Mayor will grant a larger number of all-night licenses under the new arrangement than he did last year.

The convention of the New York diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in session here yesterday, unanimously adopted without debate a motion that it petition the Mayor not to allow any special licenses for the sale of liquor on Sunday evening, Dec. 31. The mover of the motion, the Rev. James S. Holland of Yonkers, said that he had understood the Mayor was waiting for some expression of sentiment on the subject.

MRS. BOISSEVAIN SINKING.

Hope of Saving the Suffragist Leader Given Up, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 15.—After two weeks of desperate battling at the Good Samaritan Hospital here, during which every device of medical science has been used to save her life, all hope for Inez Milholland Boissevain, the suffragist leader, was reported as having been given up. Her condition tonight is said to be extremely grave, with pleurisy developing.

Another transfusion of blood was resorted to yesterday, but during the night, despite the operation, the patient's condition remained unchanged, although she rested easily. The transfusion was the third, and the blood was supplied by Forster Naething, a mining engineer of New York, who was a schoolmate of Mrs. Boissevain. A fourth transfusion was made late today.

This afternoon Mrs. Boissevain's father and mother waited and prayed in the hospital corridor, just outside the sickroom. The parents arrived in Los Angeles on Sunday, after a hurried trip across the continent, but they have not once been allowed to see their daughter. The excitement of greeting them, it was feared, would cause a dangerous relapse in the patient. Constantly at Mrs. Boissevain's bedside are her husband, Eugene Boissevain, and her sister, Miss Vida Milholland.

WINTRY WEATHER IN CITY.

Flurries of Snow Here as Temperature Hovers Around Freezing.

Many in New York who forgot that snow did not necessarily mean very cold weather shivered yesterday in the belief that they were suddenly in the grip of bitter Winter, though in reality the temperature's lowest point was one degree below freezing at the coldest moment of the day, though a cold wind made it seem more frigid than it was.

The snow itself fell intermittently throughout the day. At times the flakes were large, and overhead there was the aspect of a real snowstorm, but not enough fell to accumulate on the streets. Snowstorms do not usually reach New York so early, and even the hint of yesterday caused the Street Cleaning Department to look over its equipment and its preparedness plans.

Dr. James H. S. Carr, meteorologist of the local weather station, predicted a continuance of brisk weather for several days, though the prospects were that with rising temperature in the northwest, where the present cold wave was born, relief would come to New York about day after tomorrow. Meantime snow flurries are to be expected every now and then.

NO AIMEE CROCKER DIVORCE.

Court Sends Referee's Report Back for More Evidence.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum refused yesterday to confirm the report of the referee who had recommended a divorce for Aimee Crocker Gouraud Miskinoff from Prince Alexandre Miskinoff. Justice Greenbaum said he believed the report should be returned to the referee for additional testimony on certain points.

The Princess alleged that the Prince committed a statutory offense at the Hotel Netherlands, but the court was not satisfied. He also said that the alleged signature of the Prince on two exhibits offered by his wife appeared to be in different writing.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The sharp advance in American Smelting & Refining late in the day stimulated the entire market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. It was accompanied by reports that the Mexican situation had bettered decidedly. Nearly 20,000 shares of stock changed hands. In the early dealings there was much irregularity, so far as the general list was concerned. The railroad shares displayed hesitating characteristics.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
480	Alaska G. M..	12½	14½	12½	14¼
180	Allis-Chal.	32¾	32¾	31¾	32
180	Am. Beet Sug.	102¾	103¾	102¾	103¾
3,120	Am. Can	63¾	65	63¾	64½
80	Am. Car & F..	69½	69½	69½	69½
210	Am. H. & L..	16⅝	18½	16¼	16½
60	Am. H.&L. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½
170	Am. Ice Sec..	28½	28⅝	28¼	28½
280	Am. Linseed ..	23	23¾	23	23
870	Am. Sm.	95¾	95¾	92¾	93⅝
19,860	Am. Smelting.	117	121½	116¾	121½
20	Am. Steel F...	66	66	66	66
120	Am. Woolen ..	53	53	53	53
170	Am. Zinc	57¼	59¾	57¼	59¾
4,880	Anaco. Cop. ..	97¾	104¾	97¾	104¾
200	At., T. & S. F.	104¾	104¾	103¾	103¾
350	Baldwin Loco..	84¾	86½	83¾	86¼
150	Balt. & Ohio..	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¾
10	Bklyn. R. T...	84	84	84	84
100	Bklyn Edison..	66¾	67¾	66¾	67
630	Cent. Leather.	108¼	108¾	106¼	106¾
80	Ches. & Ohio..	66½	66¾	66	66¾
190	C., M. & St. P.	92¾	92¾	92	92¾
2,280	C., R. I. & P..	34½	34¾	31¼	32¾
640	Chile Copper..	25	25	25	25¼
160	Chino Copper..	68	68¾	67¾	68¾
380	Col. F. & Iron	54½	54½	54	54½
270	Corn Products.	18	19	18	19
3,720	Crucible Steel.	89¼	89¼	87¾	89⅝
240	Cuba C. Sugar	72	73	72	72¾
1,250	Erie	36½	36¾	36¼	36¾
160	Goodrich Co...	69¾	69¾	69	69
320	Inspir. Cop....	69¼	69¼	68¾	69
5,720	Int. Mer. Mar.	45¼	46¾	44¼	46⅜
4,580	Int. M. M. pf..	114¾	121¼	119¼	120¾
600	Int. Nickel...	50¼	50½	50¼	50¼
260	Int. Paper....	71¾	72	69¾	72
1,680	Ken. Cop.....	56½	56½	55¾	56
650	Lack. Steel....	97¾	98	96¾	97
40	Lee Rub. Tire.	80¾	81	80¾	81
370	Maxwell Mot..	77¾	78½	77¾	78½
1,640	Mex. Pet.	107¾	110½	107¾	110¾
1,990	Miami Cop. ..	44½	46¼	44	46¼
290	Nat. En. S....	34½	35¾	34	34¾
340	Nev. Con.....	33¾	34¾	33¾	33¾
40	N. Y. Can....	106¾	109¾	106¾	106¾
570	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	58	58	55¾	56¼
60	Nor. Pac.....	110	110	110	110
90	Ont. Sil.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
150	Pac. Mail....	26	26	26	26
40	Pitts. Cl. Cfs.	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼
90	Pred. St. C....	78½	78½	77¾	77¾
800	Ray Cop.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
2,570	Reading	106¾	107	106¾	106¾
2,270	Rep. I. & S....	85¾	88	85¾	86¾
20	St. Sh. S. & I..	88	88	88	88
340	So. Pac.	98½	99¼	98¼	99¼
160	So. Ry.	27	27	26¾	26¾
440	Studebaker ..	126¾	127¾	125¾	127¾
420	Union Bag. & P.	16¾	16¾	15¾	15¾
2,250	Union Pac. ..	147¼	147¾	145¾	147¼
110	United Fruit..	163¾	163¾	162¼	168
890	U. S. Ind. Alc.	139¾	140¼	138	138¾
90	U. S. Rubber..	59¾	60	59¼	60
20	U.S.Rub. 1st pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
82,710	U. S. Steel....	122¾	123¾	121¾	122¾
680	Utah Copper...	120¾	120¾	119	119
10	U. S. Rys. Inv.	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼
10	Wabash	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
420	Westing. Elt...	84½	84¾	84	84¾
770	Willys-Over'd.	39¾	39¾	38¾	39¾

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.09¼	.09¼	.09¼	.09¼
250	Cresson	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45
300	Florence	.30	.30	.30	.30
500	Gypsy Queen.	.07	.07	.07	.07
300	Jumbo Ext....	.30	.30	.30	.30
500	Mary McKin.	.30	.30	.30	.30
1,000	McNamara ..	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼
1,000	Mispah	.20	.20	.20	.20
500	Nevada Hills.	.24	.24	.24	.24
100	Portland	1.92½	1.92½	1.92½	1.92½
1,000	Rescue Eula.	.27	.27	.27	.27
1,000	Silver Peak....	.22	.22	.22	.22
100	Ton. Exten...	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

COTTON PRICE STAYS OVER 20-CENT LEVEL

The Market at No Time This Season Has Displayed More Impressive Strength.

TRADING CLOSES BUOYANT

A. Norden & Co. Estimate the Total Crop at 11,850,000 Bales, Confirming Small-Crop Ideas.

When all factors are taken into consideration, including, of course, the price, cotton at no time this season has displayed more impressive strength than was disclosed in yesterday's market. New high levels were established, with prices closing approximately at the top. Early irregularity was quickly replaced by a stubborn firmness, and this was followed by positive buoyancy in the afternoon. The close represented a net gain of 9 to 14 points.

There is further confirmation of the small crop ideas held by the bulls. A. Norden & Co. issued their estimate of the crop, including linters, which are figured by the trade at about 1,000,000 bales. The estimate of A. Norden & Co. placing the total at 11,850,000 bales, therefore, would call for a crop exclusive of linters of 10,850,000 bales. A Chicago wire yesterday said that the ginning figures of a big grain house, which were now being compiled, pointed to a very small total.

The belief in an inadequate supply is accentuated by the optimistic trade reports. Print cloths at Fall River are now selling on the basis of 6 cents per yard for "regulars." This would indicate that strict middling cotton, delivered at Fall River at 21 cents a pound, could be worked up into print cloths at the present high wage scale and still leave manufacturers a profit of approximately $25 per bale. This calculation would not take into consideration cotton bought at considerably lower prices. It is also the impression of the trade that a great deal of cotton still remains to be called by spinners.

An authoritative discussion of the present spot situation is contained in the following advices from Memphis: "The outstanding feature of the cotton situation at the moment is the almost complete absence of downward fluctuations in spots, in face of the unsettled conditions prevailing in futures. Reparts from Texas indicate that cotton is commanding at least half a cent a pound more now than when futures were at the highest point of the season. Similar advices are received from practically every portion of the cotton producing area. In Memphis cotton not only is selling at the highest prices of the season, but is bringing the highest values compared with contracts in New York and New Orleans. Owners of cotton seem to be ignorant entirely of declines in contracts so wholly do they disregard them."

The market opened at a decline of 4 to 16 points, and was irregular in the early trading. The weather map showed freezing temperatures in Southern Texas and eastward on a line through Vicksburg, Meridian and Montgomery, except along the Atlantic Coast, where the barometer was light, with rains. Freezing temperatures are predicted for tonight over a large part of the Eastern belt.

Market closed strong.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec...	19.90	20.10	19.80	20.08@20.10	19.94@19.96
Jan...	19.98	20.17	19.85	20.13@20.17	20.02@20.03
Mar...	20.10	20.33	20.00	20.28@20.31	20.15@20.19
May..	12.02	20.50	20.19	20.44@20.47	20.35@20.37
July..	20.20	20.40	20.13	20.35@20.36	20.24@20.27
Oct...	18.75	18.99	18.67	18.99@19.00	18.86*

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points advance; middling, 20.05c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were from 12 to 20 points advance. New Orleans, 19.80c; Galveston, 20c; Savannah, 19.34c; Memphis, 19.50c; Augusta, 19.75c; Houston, 20c. New Orleans market closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec...	19.88	19 51	19.29	19.45@19.50	19.42@19.43
Jan...	19.55	19.67	19.43	19.65	19.58@19.59
Mar..	19.77	19.94	19.70	19.90@19.92	19.84@19.86
May..	19.84	20.13	19.90	20.10@20.12	20.04@20.06
July..	20 04	20.23	20.03	20.21@20.23	20.15@20.17

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton. Middling 12 points advance at 11.80d. Sales, 8,000; receipts, nil. Closed quiet and steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev.
Jan.-Feb.	...11.71	11.73½	11.62	11.65½	11.64
Mar.-Apr.	...11.84	11.84	11.72	11.76	11.74
May-June	...11.95	11.96	11.85	11.87	11.84½
July-Aug.	...11.95	11.96½	11.85	11.87½	11.85
Oct.-Nov.	...11.91	11.92	11.81	11.82	11.80

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 19.95; March, 20.11; May, 20.27; July, 20.27. The market there was due to open today 8½ to 9 points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	10,642	6,285	414,542	266,873
New Orleans.	8,252	5,349	416,750	284,576
Mobile	71	1,392	10,364	22,387
Savannah	4,359	3,650	172,174	204,133
Charleston ..	1,223	820	69,213	91,702
Wilmington ..	129	1,271	55,001	45,877
Norfolk	2,837	2,264	78,827	93,013

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	1,612	2,000	134,668	178,378
Memphis	4,489	9,921	235,820	253,167
St. Louis	553	1,806	18,599	12,957
Houston	11,257	5,067	270,840	191,417

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	7,750 to 8,750	11,900	8,367
New Orleans....	7,000 to 9,000	6,649	8,329

Exports yesterday were 26,626 bales. Total thus far for this season, 2,000,219 bales. Total last season, 1,652,676 bales.

COPPER MINES SHUT DOWN.

Cold Weather Freezes Ore and Makes Operations Impossible.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 15.—Nearly all the mines of the Anaconda Copper Company in Butte are closed today because of the cold weather, which has resulted in freezing ores in the bins so that it is impossible to handle them with any success at the Washoe and Great Falls smelters. More than 10,000 men are affected by the shutdown. The closing of the mines at this time was said by operators to be serious from a financial standpoint, as copper is selling above 30 cents a pound and the demand is the greatest ever known.

HIBBING, Minn., Nov. 15.—A drop in the mercury to 5 below zero yesterday caused almost complete suspension of mining operations in this district today. During the past week shipments from Range mines to Duluth docks have been cut in half. Many mines have lowered their output 75 per cent. Reports from the Duluth docks stated that laborers refused to work in the intense cold and that boats would be tied up until the weather moderates.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky	.03
Andes	.09	Mexican	.00
Best & Belcher ..	.06	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.21
Challar	.03	Overman	.03
Confidence	.15	Potosi	.03
Con. Virginia	.07	Seg. Belcher	.02
Exchequer	.02	Sierra Nevada....	.25
Gould & Curry....	.03	Union Con.....	.55
Hale & Norcross..	.01	Utah	.01
Jacket	.03	Mexican dollars..	.54½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.40	D'field B. B....	.05
Jim Butler	.07	D'field Daisy	.05
McNamara	.07	Florence	.21
Mispah Exten....	.18	G'field Consol...	.53
Monarch Pitts....	.10	G'field Merger....	.05
Montana	.22	Great Bend	.04
North Star	.15	Jumbo Exten.....	.25
Rescue	.26	Kewanas	.10
Tonopah Exten...	4.90	Red Lion	.17
Tonopah Nevada..	5.50	Silver Pick	.21
West End	.70	Spearhead	.05
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.08	Big Jim	1.15
Booth	.09	Nevada Hills	.22
C. O. D.	.02	Packard	.48
Comb. Fraction...	.03	Rochester	.07
		White Caps	.36

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	8	9¼	Granite ...	59	65
Elkton ...	10	11¼	Isabella ...	22	23
El Paso...	39	41	McKinney..	28	32
Findlay ...	3	4¼	Cresson ...	670	680
Golden C..	244	244½	Portland ..	190	200
Gold Dol..	2	3	Vindicator.	174	185
Gold Serv..	4	5¼	U G M....	17	17½

SUBWAY BONDS ALL SOLD.

Underwriters of $160,585,000 Securities Ready to Close.

The last of $160,585,000 of first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds issued by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to finance the improvement and construction program worked out with the city have been sold, and it is expected that the underwriting syndicate, which was organized four and one-half years ago to handle the issue, will shortly be dissolved.

This undertaking marked new limits in corporation financing. Prior to its inception the largest single issue of corporate securities attempted in this country was $100,000,000. The Interborough contract not only called for the provision of two-thirds as much again, but required that the money be supplied as needed over a period of five years. When the syndicate was formed, in April, 1912, financial conditions were not promising, but an international syndicate with 230 participants was assembled, the members of which will shortly be relieved of their commitments.

A selling syndicate was formed by Lee, Higginson & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., which recently took over from the original syndicate $24,438,000 of the bonds, which they offered at 98¾. At the same time they took an option on $22,229,000 of the bonds remaining, which they will now exercise. J. P. Morgan & Co. have called upon all of the participants to return any unsold bonds which they may have, so that the entire transaction may be wound up. It was said yesterday that the bonds had been very widely distributed, many of them going abroad.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Cities Service Company, regular monthly one-half of 1 per cent. on common and one-half of 1 per cent. on preferred, both payable Jan. 1 to stock of record of Dec. 15.

Cushman Sons, Inc., has declared the regular 3½ per cent. on preferred stock and an initial dividend on the common stock of 1 per cent.

Illinois Pipe Line, $12 a share, payable Dec. 19 to stock of record Nov. 20.

National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent., payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 11.

Owens Bottle Machine Company, 2 per cent. in addition to the regular quarterly 3 per cent. on common, payable Jan. 2.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company, a quarterly of 1¾ per cent. on preferred stock, payable Dec. 1, 1916, to holders of record Nov. 21.

Philadelphia Electric Company, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on its capital stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 24.

Standard Porto Rico Sugar Company, regular quarterly 2 per cent. on preferred and 5 per cent. on common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Standard Oil of Nebraska, regular semi-annual, $10 a share, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, regular quarterly $5, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Union Carbide Company, regular quarterly 2 per cent., payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Jan. 2. This dividend will apply on the last half of the 40 per cent. stock dividend which was payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Sept. 16.

United Cigar Manufacturers Company, regular quarterly $1.75 a share on preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 24.

York Manufacturing Company, $3 per share and an extra $1 per share, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 17.

STEEL RAIL PRICE ADVANCED $5 A TON

United States Corporation Announces Increase—Other Companies to Follow.

SECOND RISE SINCE APRIL

At $38 and $40 a Ton, Rails Will Be Selling Considerably Below Related Products.

The price of steel rails was advanced $5 a ton yesterday by the Steel Corporation, and it was learned that the Bethlehem, the Lackawanna, and the Cambria Steel Companies would put the same increase into effect. This upturn is the second to be made since last April, each being $5 a ton. The new level is $38 a ton for Bessemer rails and $40 for the open-hearth product.

The advance in rails was practically forecast a fortnight ago, when billets rose to $55 and $60 a ton. Both rails and angle bars at the new prices will be selling below related steel products, as structural material is going at prices ranging from $2.80 to $3 per hundred, or about $60 a ton.

The trend of prices in other directions has been sharply upward this week. Ship plates are selling at 5½ cents a pound for early delivery, compared with a normal figure under 2 cents, and wire quotations have displayed firmness. The Iron Age says:

> With demand pressing them on every side for steel products carrying 50 to 200 per cent. larger profits than rails, the kind of deliveries mills will make on rails taken for the first half of 1917 at $10 less than today's prices is already in question. The higher prices of pig iron and of steel products go, the more easily new advances are made. The ultimate effect of the new high levels on the trade of manufacturing buyers of finished steel counts for little in the pellmell rush to get the steel.
>
> The crippling of railroad service is more serious. Car shortages are now no more marked than the scarcity of motive power, and there is the certainty of worse troubles later in the year. With 10,000 cars awaiting transfer to its lines west of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad has embargoed westward shipments originating east of Pittsburgh, and iron and steel works are chief sufferers. Frequent bankings of blast furnaces because of coke car shortages are to be expected.

The Iron Trade Review says:

> Plate prices are gaining higher ground all the time. The extensive contracts for shell steel for the allied Governments for the last half of 1917, despite contrary reports, have not been distributed, but this buying is expected to be done soon. The rapid rise in pig iron has been continued, $1 being added in many districts during the week. New selling is undergoing a logical slowing down, but still is brisk. Shortage of cars is becoming an increasingly serious factor in the moving of product from the mills and furnaces.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was nervous and unsettled and during the day the market was subject to feverish price changes. Firmer cables than anticipated and an absence of confirmation of Tuesday's rumors gave the market a firm opening, and prices advanced nearly 3 cents a bushel. During the last half hour there was a quick rally with renewed buying on rumors of export demand, and prices at the close were firm, with net gains of 1¼ to 1¾c. The export business lacked definite confirmation, although some very good authorities maintain that a good business had been done on the decline. The local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $2.28; No. 2 hard, $2.05; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.12; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.13½, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.88¾	1.84¼	1.87¼	1.85¾	1.03¾
May	1.83½	1.88¾	1.92¾	1.90¼	1.06¾
July	1.61¾	1.58	1.80½	1.59¼	...

CORN.

There was a very strong market early in the day and prices advanced 2 cents a bushel over the previous close in line with a jump of 9 to 9½ cents in prices of wheat. The market became unsettled afterward and at one time sold over 3 cents down from highest of the day, but again became stronger near the close, which was 1¼ to ⅝c net higher. Export business was rather small and the cash market here acted a little easy with No. 2 yellow quoted 1.16 cost, interest and freight. New York tenday shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	97⅞	94⅛	96¾	95⅝	60¼
May	98¼	95¾	97¼	96¼	63¾
July	96⅝	95½	96¼	95⅝	....

OATS.

The market for oats opened about unchanged and at one time sold off ⅛@⅜c under the previous night, due to a smaller cash demand, light export inquiry, and fair receipts at the West. There was subsequent strength, however, with other markets, which carried prices about a cent over the previous night, with the close unsettled at ⅛c net advance. Cash oats were steady here, as follows: Standard, 62@62¼c; No. 2 white, 62½@63c; No. 3 white, 61½@62c; No. 4 white, 60½c; fancy clipped white, 66@67¼c ordinary clipped white, 64@63½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	58¾	57	57¾	57¾	38¼
May	62¾	60¾	61¼	61¼	39¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was comparatively heavy early in the day under scattered selling, owing to liberal receipts of live hogs at Western points and the early decline in corn. Later in the day, most of the loss was regained when the grain markets rallied and there were rumors of further demand from the Belgian Relief Commission. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 50,000, estimated for Thursday, 15,000; Kansas City received 17,000, and Omaha 12,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	16.35	16.20	16.27	16.30	9.10
May	16.35	16.20	16.27	16.32	9.27
Ribs—					
January	14.52	14.40	14.47	14.50	9.12
May	14.60	14.52	14.60	14.62	9.37
Pork—					
January	27.35	27.10	27.22	27.30	16.87
May	27.25	27.05	27.17	27.25	...

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was nervous and reactionary during a good part of the day, with some indications of selling by refining interests as well as liquidation on the part of outside operators. Late in the day a firmer tone prevailed, with a better demand which was prompted by the strength in cotton, as well as the firmer tone to lard and an advance in linseed. Closing prices were 13 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 36,400 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			12.85	12.65
November	12.95	12.84	12.85@12.87	12.72
December	12.61	12.50	12.70@12.75	12.63
January	12.74	12.50	12.72@12.74	12.61
February	12.56	12.56	12.74@13.78	12.62
March	12.85	12.59	12.84@12.85	12.72
April	...	...	12.85@12.95	12.78
May	12.80	12.69	12.88@12.90	12.79
June	...	...	12.85@13.00	12.80

COFFEE.

After a comparatively steady early session the coffee market turned easier under reports of free offerings from Brazil and moderate trade selling. May contracts declined from 8.45 to 8.39 and the general list closed at a net loss of 1 to 6 points. Sales were reported of 54,000 bags, including exchanges from December to later deliveries. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	...	...	8.26@8.04	8.08

INDUSTRY UNITES FOR GOOD OF ALL

15,000 Employers Combine in Giant Band for Mutual Aid.

WANTS PUBLIC SUPPORT

Twelve Great Organizations with Wide Improvement of Conditions.

Wide Improvement of Conditions.

Organization embracing 15,000 employers united in New York yesterday through an organization, to be known as the National Industrial Conference Board, in a movement to improve industrial conditions in this country. The organization was announced at the twentieth annual convention of the National Founders' Association, held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The general aims of the board, as described to the convention by Magnus W. Alexander, its manager, who is assistant to the President of the General Electric Company, include a clearing house of economic information, a forum for constructive discussion, and machinery for co-operative action on matters that vitally affect the industrial development of the United States.

"The Conference Board will be a clearing house of information," said Mr. Alexander. "Its purpose will be to analyze and present the essential elements of the situation, suggest methods and inspire united and intelligent action. Industry in this country must have the sympathetic support of the public. It must have the co-operation of the Government and it must act intelligently and definitely on its own account. The life of the nation is bound up in its industries and a broad patriotic purpose on the part of manufacturers and employers of labor will bring about increased prosperity and greater prestige for the country itself.

"There have been times when the public and the manufacturing industries have misunderstood each other; when the manufacturer assumed an antagonism on the part of the public which did not exist, and when the public took the position that the manufacturer was indifferent to the public welfare and solicitous only for his own prosperity. Such a situation should never have developed and would not have developed except for the lack of information of each party of the purpose and intent of the other.

"It is part of the work of this Conference Board to promote a clear understanding between the employer of labor—the manufacturer—on the one side and the public on the other. During the last few years there have been occasions when there was either open or concealed antagonism between manufacturers and the Government, and this also was due to a lack of understanding, to a lack of publicity, and either the suppression of facts or the failure to present them properly.

"No Government in the world deliberately utilizes its legislative machinery to hurt the industries of the country. No Government fails to legislate when thoroughly understands all the circumstances in the case will support legislation which hampers or cripples industry and indirectly hampers and cripples the prosperity of the country."

The National Conference Board, it was stated, would seek to influence legislation only by the presentation of facts and arguments carefully studied and of a character leaving no doubt as to their accuracy. An important feature of the policy to be followed will be the education and training of apprentices, while attention, it was announced, would be given to the "Americanization" of workingmen, in the belief that the factory should be the training school not only for industrial efficiency but also for citizenship in all that the term implies.

In conclusion Mr. Alexander said that the National Conference Board purposed, first, to educate its own members to a more thorough appreciation of the industrial situation, to assist in presenting to labor all the facts in the case, to show the investor how his money is being utilized, what its earning power is and should be, and to demonstrate to the public that through the co-operation of the various industrial associations and an impartial study of the facts a greater prosperity can be brought about.

The twelve industrial organizations forming the Conference Board comprise 15,000 employers, who furnish industrial employment to about 1,000,000 workers in the United States. Frederick P. Fish of Fish, Richardson, Herrick & Neave, bankers of Boston, is Chairman of the National Conference Board. The membership of the board as announced yesterday included the National Founders' Association, National Metal Trades Association, National Council for Industrial Defense, National Association of Manufacturers, National Erectors' Association, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Silk Association of America, United Typothetae and Franklin Clubs of America, American Paper and Pulp Association, and the Rubber Club of America. Nearly 500 members of the National Founders' Association were present yesterday morning when William H. Barr, President of the organization, called the meeting to order and read his annual report.

Reports of other officers showed that the European war was taxing the plants of the members of the association to the utmost, plants being run to capacity, with prices at the highest point in the history of the foundry business.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, had as his subject "The Banker's Relation to Industry." Mr. Vanderlip said that the National Industrial Conference Board had come into existence in response to public sentiment, which, he said, demanded and needed fullness and accuracy of information affecting its vital interests. Two hundred members of the association attended the annual dinner held last night in the north ballroom of the Astor. President Barr acted as Toastmaster. The convention will be concluded today with the presentation of resolutions and the election of officers.

FOREIGN TRADE DISCUSSED.

Banking and Tariff and After War Problems Themes at Club Dinner.

Problems of extending trade to other nations, and the commercial difficulties to be looked for at the conclusion of the war in Europe, were discussed at the regular monthly dinner and meeting of the Foreign Commerce Club at the St. Denis Hotel last night. C. F. Tuttle, manager of Tuttle & Bailey, manufacturers of radiators in Brooklyn, and F. C. Harding, sub-agent of The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd., were the speakers. Mr. Tuttle said the warring nations might be prevented by wise legislation from flooding American markets after peace was declared, but that laws made in Washington could hardly close other foreign markets to English, German, and French products. "If American business men, therefore, to make preparations for the future by preparing for competition in other lands."

Mr. Harding explained some of the banking difficulties encountered when business men entered foreign fields, and he gave those present advice as to ways in which they could acquaint themselves with the field in South America and protect themselves in extending credit.

More than 100 members of the club, many of them identified with shipping interests in the city, attended the dinner.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22401. Notice is given that BENJAMIN HALLMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 18th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS.—Will pay cash for F. & H. or Botany, all colors. Farragut 2042.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at silk and cloth suits; also coats. 36 West 20th, ninth floor.

CONTRACTORS on Spring samples, taffeta and crepe de chine. Call 10 and 4, 31-33 East 27th St. Samuel Prussack.

CORDUROY, drab, wanted for cash. O. K. Knee Pants Co., 32 Greene St.

COTTON GOODS.—Pay cash for anything, to close out. Manease, 54 Eldridge.

DRESSES.—Big jobber looking at Spring line dresses, 45 up orders; place on the right merchandise. 158 West 29th, 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Waist manufacturer is placing orders on dresses for Spring; call with samples. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses; will place orders. 6th floor, 12 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Looking at good Spring styles; orders placed immediately. 6 West 32d, 19th floor.

DRESSES.—We are looking at silk and serge dresses for Spring. Third floor, 129 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses for the Spring. 118 West 29th, 10th floor.

KERSEY.—Will buy black or brown kersey, 14 to 20 ounces; cash. M. Frank, Sons & Co., 702 Broadway.

PEAU DE OYGNES at price; mail sample, with price and quantity. J 159 Times.

POPLINS.—P. P. L., short. Elegant Skirt Co., 358 Canal.

SERGES.—Will buy for cash 7,614, 7,301 Amoskeag, shades 783, 793, 235, U. S. Navy. Phone Spring 1858.

SILKS.—Will buy seconds and tender silks and velvets. 7934 Spring.

SUITS.—The Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn.—Mr. Lloyd open for jobs of ladies' suits of the better kind. Call Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. Ben F. Levis, 72 Madison Av., Resident Buyer.

TRUNK.—About 50-inch Innovation trunk, suitable cloaks and suits. Stuyvesant 1081.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER TRIMMING, Chase's; 3 and 1¼-inch strips for sale; price $6 per yard. Greeley 4382.

BOLIVIA, Meyers & Jolesch, $2.50; American Woolen Co. cheviot, 0361, all colors, $1.40. M. S. 3623.

BROADCLOTH, all colors, F. and H. and botany, including Burgundy and plum; also navy velour. Greeley 5213.

BROADCLOTH.—White; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

CHINCHILLA, Raritan gray, No. 143, $1.10, less 5%. Wernstein & Klipstein, 139 Spring. Spring 1986.

CLOTH.—40 pieces corduroy, rose, copen, sand, green, white, at low price; 70 pieces A. G. Hide's engadine cloth at 1½ cents; 5 pieces satin, pomoire E. Leo F. Sturm, 45 West 35th.

CLOTHS.—All kinds for cloak and suit trade. Kurlan & Bernstein, 63 West 36th.

RARITAN, 1235, $1.70. Farragut 8331.

COATS.—1,000 more left of the wonderful $10 plush coats, 43 inches long, trimmed with nutria and collar, cuffs, and bottom; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Job of 300 cloth and pile fabrics; this season's styles; to close out at a sacrifice. Harry Greenberg Co., Inc., 45 and 47 West 27th St. Madison Square 6147.

COATS.—Smashing values, $8.75; fur-trimmed plush coats; stunning models; Peerless and exquimette plushes; under-cut prices; job to close. Myers, 135 West 26th.

COATS. — 750 infants' and children's coats; immediate delivery; pile fabric, velours, mixtures. J. & E. Silverman Co., 1,239 Broadway.

COATS.—Wool velours, broadcloths, plushes, $7 to $15; on the rack for immediate delivery. Hirsch & Hirsch, 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—5,000 plush, velour, bolivia, mixtures, and wool plushes for immediate delivery. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Big values in better grade broadcloth and plush coats, fur-trimmed; low prices. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—To close out, 1,000 infants', intermediate children's, 300 ladies' mixtures, at $4. 38 West 21st, 11th floor.

COATS.—Infants' and children's, all materials, to close out, cheap. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 61 East 11th St.

COATS.—Plush coats of better grade; immediate delivery; good values. R. Simon & Co., 22 West 26th St.

COATS.—Plush, cloth and pile fabric coats for immediate delivery. Slafkes & Teskar, 7 West 18th St.

COATS.—2,000, for immediate delivery, plushes and wool velours. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Velours and Bolivias, fur trimmed, to close out, $8 net. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS.—Plushes, beaver, and muffin trimmed, $13-$25. Joe Koroestoes, 36 West 20th.

COATS, Suits, stylish, wool velour, fur-trimmed, $8.75. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

BOAS, plumes, fans; closing out cheap. Ginzberg, 722 Broadway. Phone Spring 9062.

COATS of every description; immediate delivery. Liebman & Hurwitz, 13½ W. 21st.

COATS.—300 coats to close out; all latest models. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS, silk, plush; preference to resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk, plush; special prices; resident buyers. Hutner, 69 East 11th St.

COATS at reduced prices for immediate delivery. Bernstein Co., 118 West 27th.

COATS.—We sell esquimette plush coats only, very cheap. Hutner, 69 East 11th St.

COATS.—If you need plush coats, why not esquimette. Hutner, 69 East 11th St.

COATS.—The kind you want; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Infants' and children's; immediate delivery; cheap. 6-8 West 18th St.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $9. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Ladies' plush coats to close out. Ulin Brothers, 53 East 11th.

COATS.—1,000 cloth coats to close out. Neumann, 11 West 20th.

COATS and suits to close out cheap. Kaplan & Alper, Inc., 51 West 24th, 10th floor.

CORDUROYS.—Boyd's. No. 3,100, narrow wale, green and brown, or will exchange for wine color. Superior Waist Company, 129 West 27th.

COTTON GABARDINES.—32-inch, all colors, 16½c net cash. Rosenberg. Spring 6106.

DRESSES.—Children's, 2 to 6 and 6 to 14, made of corduroy, all wool serge, cotton serge, gingham, &c.; also samples, at a reasonable offer. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Afternoon and evening dresses in silks, Georgettes, chiffon velvets; immediate delivery; dandy merchandise — dandy profits. See Ginsberg Bros.; 5 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—500 silk and evening dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. Phone Chelsea 1313.

DRESSES.—Job 100 silk and serge dresses to close out. H. Wolfenson, 38 East 20th.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge-silk dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Large variety of dresses at a low price. Holtzman, 26 West 17th.

DRESSES.—200 velveteens to close out at a price. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Juilliard & Co. 4,408 and 54,221; all colors; immediate delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square.

FURS.—Red fox sets, $8.50 and $11.50; also job of red and gray fox scarfs, $3.50. D. Berger, 10 East 9th.

FUR TRIMMINGS, Chase's; immediate delivery. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

HOSIERY. — Large quantity, in various grades, to close out. Gold Hosiery Co., 450 Broadway.

KNIT CLOTH. — Heather mixture, brown, green, Oxford, and other shades, 10½ to 13½ ounces, close out $1.52½ net. Phone Greeley 4042.

LACES.—General stock of laces, embroideries, nets, and Venice laces to be closed out by waist house retiring from business. Blumenthal Bros., 129 West 27th.

LEGGINETTS, Children's.—At the right price; all shades; immediate deliveries. B. E. Mfg. Co., 444 Broadway. Phone 1747 Spring.

LYMANSVILLE 813 line, 2-camel brown at $1.70. Cohen Bros. & Greenky, 14 West 17th.

MACHINES of all kinds, suitable for waists and dresses. Box 25, 352 6th Av.

MIXTURES.—Lot of mixtures to close out; sibelines, navy, and black; 54 inches to close out at 75c. net; also Fithian's corduroy, navy and brown, to close out at 36c. th. Greeley 4379.

MOTORS. — Discontinuing manufacturing; have two 3 H. P. General Electric motors nearly new for sale. Riverdale Mfg., 20 East 20th St.

OVERALLS, Khaki Clothing, Gloves, Jewelry. Koffler, 366 Broadway. Franklin 659.

PIECE GOODS.—Cotton, suitable for waists or dresses. A. R. Weist, 245 7th Av.

PLUSHES and Matelassés for immediate delivery. A. Berger, 27 West 24th. Fax. 9128.

PLUSHES.—Ruschea, No. 50; will sell fifty pieces. Mr. George, Farragut 9811.

PLUSH COATS, good selling styles; immediate delivery. Leibman Hurwitz, 133 W. 21.

PLUSH.—Twenty pieces of seal plush at $3.10 net cash. Gramercy 2650.

PLUSH MUFFS in varied assortments; also other pile fabrics. Frankel, 58 West 24th.

PLUSH.—1-B, $3 a yard; also Stursberg, Schell cheviot. Greeley 2236-22 7.

PLUSHES for sale; Esquimette-plush, $3.85. Telephone Farragut 8630.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

RADIUM ALLOVER.—Submit Radium Allover and silk nets to close. Fanny Waist Co., 153 W. 23d.

SERGES.—Have 10 cases, all colors, 4,002 Amoskeag all-wool serge at 55c.; also 50-inch at 73½c.; 36-inch navy cotton serge at 14½c. United Mills, 134 West 26th.

SERGE.—U. S., No. 235, close out; 25 pieces black and navy, $1.23½ net, cash; also F. and H. Columbia, Farragut 2504.

SERGES.—Amoskeag, 6,301, wine, brown, gray, 32½c net cash. Rosenberg. Spring 6106.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery at low prices. Hoffman Garment Co., 40 West 28th.

SKIRTS.—About 600, ranging from $3.50 to $10; assorted sizes; sports effects and staples; good selection for the right buyer. Phone Farragut 9042 for appointment. Itzkowitz Brothers, 245 7th Av., corner 24th St.

SKIRTS.—All wool poplin, good styles, $2; mixture skirts, $1.25. Philip Maser, 7 and 9 East 30th St.

SNAP FASTENERS, white and black, bulk carded, large quantities, at manufacturer's price. H. Straus, 320 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black, all sizes, any quantity. I. Grossmann, Inc., 320 5th Av.

SUITS.—Have 200 fur-trimmed suits to close out cheap. A. Zimmerman, 55 East 11th St.

SUITS, fur trimmed, to close out; latest styles. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

SUITS.—50 fur trimmed; broadcloth, velour, and poplin. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

SUITS.—Last lot of 40, $5. Rubin & Ulms Bros., 50 West 17th.

VELOUR. — Spursberg - Schell 4823 velour, black and blue. Greeley 2187.

VELVETEENS for sale cheap; navy, green, brown. Phone Chelsea 1896.

VELVETEENS.—All shades; 22 and 29 inches. Phone Chelsea 5541.

WAISTS.—A quantity of crepe de chine, georgette, from $27 up, to close out. 15 West 20th, 6th floor.

WAISTS.—400 dozen $9 cotton waists to close out. L. & R. Waist, 245 7th Av.

WOOL VELOUR. — Holmes 118 green and brown for sale or exchange for Burgundy or navy. Telephone Farragut 2347.

WOOL PLUSH Mantua, all colors; 1-inch beaver; cheap for cash. J 155 Times.

YARN.—Lot 9164, about 12,000 pounds of 8s two ply, light Oxford sweater or hosiery yarn, on cones; also worsted sweater yarns, two ply, skeins, light Oxford, cardinal, maroon, brown, and black, for spot shipment, at a little less than market prices. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St., phone Franklin 1358; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

Help and Situations Wanted.

EXECUTIVE and his assistant, associated with manufacturing concern selling notion, hardware, drug, premium, export trades; experienced in advertising, including sales campaigns, locally and traveling. L 342 Times Downtown.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Have you any business needing attention there? Am sailing soon; references. B 272 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@3½ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...3¾@3½ " " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Better Inquiry for Overcoats.

During the last couple of days the clothiers report a better sale of overcoats, and the touch of real Wintry weather yesterday brought considerable activity into this branch of the business. With nothing to worry over concerning the proper styles, the retailers are buying whatever they can find around the market. Prices have been advanced in many instances, especially in cases where the manufacturers have to make further purchases of material to supply the overcoats that are needed. Opinion in the market is agreed that a continuation of cold whether will enable the trade to clean up in a short time what small surplus stocks they have.

Improvement in Fur Trade.

The New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation makes the following report on conditions in the fur trade: Since our September sale quite some improvement has taken place in the demand for various articles, chiefly red fox, cross fox, silver fox, marten, opossum, raccoon, skunk, and muskrat, with the result that the surplus stocks of these skins have been considerably reduced. The recent European demand has also consumed a fair proportion of supplies at comparatively higher prices, but it is generally believed that the prices were obtainable only for goods for immediate consumption, and are therefore probably not a fair criterion of market prospects. The general prospects, however, are regarded as bright.

Quinine Prices Go Higher.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that the advance of 5 cents an ounce in quinine sulphate, in 100-ounce tins, was the feature of the last week in this market. Only slightly less interesting, it says, were the declines in salicylic acid and salicylates announced by manufacturers, who, it is said, have determined to squeeze the second hands or speculative dealers out of the market. Wood alcohol is higher, while second hands have advanced the price of vanillin because of smaller stocks. Importers are asking 25 cents more a pound for Venice true turpentine, and soda benzoate and potassium carbonate show fair gains. Some botanical drugs were higher, as were a number of medicinal gums.

Leather Business Is Good.

Notwithstanding the sharply increased prices demanded for it, and that leather-covered furniture appears not to be as popular as it was, upholstery leather has taken a spurt in the last few weeks that has been pleasing to handlers of this class of goods. The really big consumers of this merchandise, however, have been the automobile manufacturers, who have been using up leather at a tremendous rate ever since "war bride" profits began to make themselves felt in the luxury-selling world. Paradoxically enough, however, an excellent business has also been done by certain factors in the leather line with the saddlery trade. Sellers are complaining that it is harder to get stock from the tanneries than it is to get the prices for it that the tanners' advances make necessary.

Heavy Gray Goods Sell Best.

Heavy goods were the star performers in this market yesterday, buyers of gray cloths apparently having abandoned printcloths for the time being so far as large trading is concerned. Big sales of drills were put through at top prices for deliveries ranging through the first half of 1917, while the same was true of heavy sheetings for December-February shipments. Sateens were well taken by converters of specialties for the clothing trade, and twills also moved. Printcloth trading was confined for the most part to odd lots that were wanted for delivery during the next ninety days. Closing prices, which were very firm, follow:

39-inch, 80-90s..	10½c	38½-inch, 64-60s..	8½c
39-inch, 72-76s..	9½c	38½-inch, 64-56s..	7½c
39-inch, 68-72s..	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s..	7½c
39-inch, 56-44s..	6½c	38½-inch, 60-48s..	7c
38½-inch, 64-64s..	8¼	27-inch, 64-60s..	5½c

*Asked.

Dutiable Silk Imports Gain.

Figures compiled by the Silk Association of America, covering the four weeks ended Oct. 27, show that imports of dutiable silk goods at this port in the time specified gained nicely over those of the corresponding period a year ago. The respective totals were $2,311,206 and $1,822,331, of which fabrics woven in the piece contributed, respectively, $991,891 and $751,965. The sharpest increase of all was shown by receipts of spun silk yarns, while the greatest falling off was in imports of artificial or imitation silk yarns. Waste pieces, ribbons, and velvets only other items of any consequence to show much of a decline, while important gains were made by velvets, handkerchiefs and mufflers, ready-made clothing, laces, &c. Free raw materials showed a drop for the period in question, raw silk being entered to the value of $545,804, compared with $959,568 last October.

To Help in Appraisements.

It was announced yesterday that Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo had requested Assistant Attorney General Hanson, in charge of the Government's tariff litigation, to send a representative to attend the annual conference of customs officials to be held beginning next Monday at the Custom House. Mr. Hanson designated John J. Mulvaney for this duty, to be present at the meetings. This will be the first time a representative of the Department of Justice has participated in the conference. Mr. McAdoo was said to hold that closer co-operation between the appraising officers and the legal department of the Government would do away with much useless litigation. It was understood at Mr. Hanson's office yesterday that instructions would be given the customs officers not to make appraisements in difficult cases without first consulting with the Department of Justice.

Fall Knit Goods Prices Up.

Several lines of knit goods for Fall, 1917, were opened in this market yesterday, including both fleeced and ribbed goods. Sharp advances were shown over the corresponding prices of a year ago. In some instances the increases were nearer 60 per cent. than 50, which was the case with certain goods opened a week or ten days ago. One well known line of up-State fleeced goods was opened at $5.50 to $6 a dozen for men's shirts and drawers, these being from a year ago were priced at $3.50 to $4 a dozen. Fleeced union suits made by the same mills brought $10 to $10.50 a dozen, compared with $6.50 to $7 last year. A competing line was priced at figures considerably above 1916 opening levels. Liberal advances were also shown in a line of New York State ribbed goods for men, in which eleven-pound shirts and drawers were priced at $5.25 a dozen, and sixteen-pound union suits at $9.75. It was said to be strongly probable that these prices would be increased today/by 25 cents a dozen.

TRADING IN WOOL HELD UP.

Dealers Were Preparing for a Boom After the Election.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The wool market has been quiet for the last week because there is less wool to be disposed of, and also because of election week. Only 8,000,000 pounds of wool were sold, compared with 15,000,000 for the previous week.

"The chief influence of the election on the wool market was that of 'holding it up' temporarily. Many in the market were all ready for a big boom. Some houses did a good business at advanced prices, selling freely on all wools. A cable from Melbourne, Australia, says that the embargo on merino wool has been removed to take effect Nov. 20. It is understood that the latest report that a new supply is available will not tend to lower prices at all.

"In the woolen goods market there has been less activity during the week, although in certain fabrics relatively large sales have taken place. The last demand for staple fabrics for the light-weight season is based largely upon the prospect that such fabrics will be desirable, but the increased demand for fancies can only indicate that the market has gone upon a higher level. It is predicted that the demand for high quality fabrics will be relatively larger in the near future than it has been up to the present time.

"The cotton goods market has remained very steady during the week, and, while there were buyers who expected a reaction in quotations, none occurred, and if anything, it is probable that increases will be noted. The cotton goods market is very strong, in fact much stronger than would have been expected with the price increases which have occurred."

Oppose Attorney Fees to Executor.

A proceeding to recover attorney's fees for services rendered for eleven years to the estate of Augustin Daly by his brother, the late Judge Joseph F. Daly, has been filed in the Surrogate's Court.

It is admitted in the papers filed in the case that Judge Daly rescued his brother's estate from insolvency, and the objections to the payment of the fees which have been made by representatives of the estate of Ada Rehan, the actress, and Mary D. Daly, widow of the theatrical man, are based on the contention that Judge Daly was not entitled to fees as executor and also as attorney.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Metals, Textiles, and Chemicals Among Things Considered.

Morrison & Risman, Buffalo, who on Tuesday last before the Board of General Appraisers in a claim for free entry for boiler plates and ends, were before the customs tribunal again yesterday with the claim that the Collector erred in his return on two shipments of structural iron and steel frames. The contention was that the merchandise was properly exempt from duty under the scrap iron and steel paragraph. Judge Fischer, however, pointed out that, inasmuch as the protests were filed more than thirty days after the dates of reliquidation, they would have to be dismissed.

The board continued the work of clearing the files of protests arising under the Tariff act of 1909 relating to the classification of silk hair nets. The question at issue between the Government and the importers had to do with whether the merchandise had been made on the Scthrough or Lever machine. The importers were Mills, Duflot & Co., M. J. Corbett & Co., Silverberg Import Company, and S. Stern.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company proved to the satisfaction of the board that salts of antimony were of the kind held recently to be dutiable at 15 per cent. as "chemical and medicinal compounds, mixtures, and salts." The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 25 per cent. as "antimony oxide, salts, and compounds of."

Judge McClelland, sitting as a reappraisement official, approved heavy advances made by the local Appraiser on toilet articles shipped by Ph. Lafosse, Paris. Merchandise described on the invoice as "creme tinctouate" and entered as having a value of 27 francs per dozen, together with a discount of 10 per cent., was reappraised by the General Appraiser at 60 francs per dozen, while the discount was cut to 5 per cent. The same exporter shipped here goods marked "Fiorecia assorties," the entered value being 2 francs per box net. These goods were reappraised at 80 francs per dozen boxes, with a discount of 5 per cent.

The board cleared the files of, and overruled, the following protests as submitted without evidence: Bauer & Black, Chicago; Bensiger Brothers, J. J. Gavin & Co., Goldenberg Brothers & Co., Haas Brothers, A. H. Ringk & Co., J. A. Henckels, Porter Brothers & Co., A. Steinhardt & Brother, Levor & Igelsheimer, A. & H. Veith, Cattaraugus Cutlery Company, B. Altman & Co., the American Express Company, Oxford University Press, William A. Brown & Co., the Bagues Freres Company, and E. A. Caesar & Co.

PROWLER SET OFF ALARM.

Dazed Man Broke Into Alexander Home Next To Vanderbilt Mansion.

Charles B. Alexander, a lawyer, and his family, were aroused early this morning by the ringing of an automatic burglar alarm in their home, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, which adjoins the dwelling of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Almost at the same moment there was a crash of glass in the basement.

Mr. Alexander ran to the telephone and notified Police Headquarters, and the reserves of the East Fifty-first Street Station and detectives from the Second Branch Detective Bureau were hurried to the house.

Meantime Patrolman Horner discovered the broken window on the east side of the house, facing the grounds of Mrs. Vanderbilt. With his revolver ready in his hand Horner entered the room and in the dim light reflected from a Fifth Avenue arc light he saw a man wandering about, apparently bewildered.

Horner ordered him to throw up his hands and the intruder obeyed. When the lights were switched on the policeman questioned the man, and then hustled him to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station. Apparently the man had disturbed nothing in the house.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

H. YURDITZKY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hyman and Clara Yurditzky, doing business as H. Yurditzky, family liquor store, 188 Madison St., by Interboro Brewing Company, $200; Harry Hirschfeld, $80, and Hirschfeld & Beck, $178. It was alleged that they had allowed judgments for $1,875 to be taken against them and a City Marshal had levied executions and advertised a sale.

WM. FLAMM.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Wm. Flamm, trading as the New England Wholesale Millinery Co., Yonkers and Mount Vernon, by Louis Turner, $182; David Schpero, $384, and Harry H. Robinson $25. It is alleged that he made an assignment to Harry Aarons. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $500.

HAROLD R. GLADDING, Mount Vernon, a department manager, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,114 contracted at Boston and Melrose Highlands, Mass., and no assets.

CLIFFORD LE P. TOSTEVIN, contractor, 214 West 92d St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $18,501 and nominal assets $9,053. Among the creditors are Lawrence Rukeeper, $3,243; Rose H. Tostevin, $1,600, and John F. Kane Company, $1,392.

MAXINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judge L. Hand has confirmed a composition of Green & Goldberger, trading as the Maxine Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of muslin underwear, 79 Wooster Street, with creditors at 37 1-3 cents on the dollar cash.

ISRAEL WADOFSKY.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Nov. 4 by Israel Wadofsky, dealer in hair goods, 132 Norfolk Street, for a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash.

LOUIS BERNHEIM, wholesale jeweler, 49 Maiden Lane, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $53,870 and assets of $17,327, consisting of stock, $7,000; safe and fixtures, $56; accounts, $10,246, of which $4,779 are good, and cash in bank, $220.

INTERBOY LUMBER COMPANY.—Philip and Hyman Cohen, trading as the Intercity Lumber Company, 25 Great Jones Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $9,503 and assets of $2,461.

PATRICK J. SULLIVAN, grocer, 581 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,965 and assets of $1,314.

LOUIS USCATU, dealer in women's and children's furnishing goods, 105 Lenox Avenue, has made an assignment to Meyer Sindel.

BALLIN & GREENBERG.—Sam Ballin and Nathan Greenberg, trading as Ballin & Greenberg, and also as the Harlem Bargain Store, jobbers in women and dress goods, 209 East 102d Street, have made an assignment to Barney Meyers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Joseph P. Junk, a saloon keeper at 7,508 Stony Island Avenue, Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities, $18,296; assets none.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Airmor Co.—American Surety Co. of New York.....$555.54
Anderson, Frederick G.—P. Thelle.....122.90
Brennan, George H.—K. M. Kaye.....153.35
Bech, John P.—H. Salirn.....111.41
Bay Ridge Theatre Corp.—National Printing and Engraving Co.....459.08
Beaver, John, receiver—M. Girassey.....696.41
Broadway Flushing Home Corp.—Richmond Radiator Co.....303.62
Brinkworth, Joseph—B. Becker.....340.44
Berk, Joseph L. and Leon G.—New Diamond Import Co.....871.68
Carroll, Daniel J.—M. Epstein et al.....594.68
Cristani, Giovanni—S. Echelman.....355.30
Coffyn, Frank T.—Charles & Co.....122.44
Dupre, Jeanette—I. Wiener.....484.22
Dassati, Emil—M. Murray.....110.75
Eisenstark, Rose and Solomon—W. T. Harding.....144.52
Feldman, William E.—S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.....100.59
Fessenden, Ezra H. and Edw. G.—Rogers Peet Co.....325.00
Fetzer, Joseph—Laha Bitters Co.....104.82
Goehey, Martin L.—Gibson Distilling Co.150.77
Grossman, Bernard—I. Weinberger.....122.40
Gerson-Davies Co.—Courtwright Co. and George Gerzog—C. Hamburger.....18,248.15
Hugo, Adolph—Lasher & Lathrop, Inc.377.17
Horwitz, Julius A.—Chat & Phenix National Bank of City of New York..115.31
Hoehn, Yetta—Henry Lederer.....162.48
Harninsink, Joseph, and Jake Farber—People, &c.....300.00
Ingressia, Gaetano—S. Echelman.....226.17
Jefferson Concrete Co., Inc.—Joseph Tito & Co., Inc.....398.52
Krajner, Gertrude—Lawyers Mortgage Co.....1,312.40
Kaufman, Otto, and Charles Meirowitz—German Exchange Bank.....1,029.13
Lowenthal, S. A.—H. Lowenthal.....214.91
Lyons, Julius J.—Brooklyn Union Gas Co.....164.41
Lawson, William—Alfred Rich & Co...476.02
Lask, Martin—B. Loewy.....4,305.60
Leibach, Frederick E., Jr.—Somors Corp.....463.06
Lowenstein, Benjamin—Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., costs.....113.55
Lowere, Summit Development Co., Inc., and Francis S. Male—J. D. Barnes & Co.....
Lindegaard, Wm. K.—J. W. Allen.....1,137.96
Same—L. N. Smith.....230.98
Leyin, Harry—P. Simpson.....635.79
McRae, Tailer, Inc.—City Real Estate Improvement Corp.....169.58
Mutual Profit Realty Co.—M. L. Slay-ton.....3,994.33
Mace, Elisabeth—Chas. F. Noyes Co....145.92
Martinelli & Co.—L. Piacentini.....1,048.47
Same—Same.....726.47
Same—Same.....1,053.47
Same—F. Piacentini.....1,048.47
Same—Same.....1,038.47
Same—Same.....549.47
Same—Same.....1,048.47
Morton, Fred W.—People, &c.....200.00
Meagher, Joseph P.—Casualty Co. of N. Y.....3,883.89
Mitchell, Garrett V.—Hartman, Goldsmith & Co., Inc.....127.41
Metal Shelter Co., Inc.—J. S. Mulroney.....1,078.87
Mastronardi, Charles—J. Goldman.....118.66
Messinger, Jacob—M. Epstein et al.....229.91
M. Holding Co., Inc.—Policy Un-derwriting Co., Inc.....1,753.23
Princess Restaurant, Inc.—R. Kaufmann.....141.26
Pettit, Anna V.—W. H. Valiquette.....683.90
Potter, James R.—F. P. De Leo.....658.16
Phillips Produce Co., Inc.—J. W. Hutchinson.....416.02
Same—Oscar Frommel & Bro.....458.05
Same—Phillips & Sons, Inc.....225.43
Plehi, Christian F.—Laura S. Plehi, et al.....
Van Knickerbocker Stable Co.....236.86
Raab, Jacob—S. Seid.....207.90
Rosenblatt, Max—Policy Underwriting Co., Inc.....1,702.97
Reed, Warren C.—V. Palimano.....125.98
Strauss, Jerome A., and David E. Singer—T. M. Griffins.....186.85
Schneider, George J.—Fritz Handrich & Sons.....290.73
Schmidt, Leonard—N. Y. Railways Co...107.88
Schmidt, Margaret—Same, costs.....110.88
Staab, Fred H.—Sonn Bros. Co.....1,124.15
Stoltz, Joseph, and Henry Greenberg—Goldstein Scrap Iron and Steel Co., Inc.180.25
Steinfeld, Harry N.—C. H. Smith.....342.41
Schwartz, Sandor—J. Vanslet.....1,474.80
Scala, Angelo—N. Y. Sporting Goods Co.269.40
Smith, Ida M.—A. T. Smith.....444.20
Therry, Mary C.—W. M. Dean et al.....102.48
Volz, Sam—S. Book.....143.40
Warner Chemical Co., Inc. — Ward & Gow.....10,317.72
William H. Henderson, Jr., Inc.—Fentzlaff Engineering Co., Inc.....858.04
Wennipe, Estate—B. Altman & Co.....620.96
Walton, Frank R.—J. E. Bowman...20,831.26
Zeitlin, Jacob and Rebecca—L. Heller..327.80
Ziroll, Donato—A. Dell Anno.....226.91
Goehnour, Sable & Co.—City of N. Y.....106.50

In Bronx County.

Altieri, Rose—Cosmopolitan Bank.....$289.26
Chadwick Realty Co.—Metropolitan.....799.91
Cahill, William — Central Cigar Mfg. Co.....935.85
Earley, Cornelius J., and Rose

AUCTION AT MILLS & GIBB'S.

Claims of Creditors Dissatisfied with Reorganization Plan Are Sold.

For the purpose of clearing the way for the reorganization plan proposed by the majority of the creditors of the white goods concern of Mills & Gibb a public sale was held at noon yesterday at the offices of the concern, 286 Fourth Avenue. The bids offered were for the claims of the creditors dissatisfied with the reorganization plan providing for a cash payment of 30 per cent. and four-year notes for the remaining 70 per cent. There were only a few of these claims.

The bid was made on behalf of the receivers for a settlement of the claims on the basis of 61 per cent., and other bids ranged as high as 62 2-3 per cent. On next Friday the bids will be submitted to the Federal District Court for confirmation. The Court may reject any of the bids or all of them. It is believed, however, that the bid of 61 per cent. will be confirmed, and then be turned over to the reorganized company.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—Forty-three corporations, with aggregate capitalization of $1,877,000, were chartered today. They include:

Miller Securities Corporation, mortgages, stocks, bonds, merchandise, mercantile, commercial, $1,000,000; A. L. Rose, W. H. Berg, R. E. Miller, Hotel Bretton Hall.

Harperley Holding Corporation, realty, management, development generally, $100,000; F. L. Ackerman, A. and H. W. Wilkinson, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.

Arnold Drexel & Co., inc., accounting, legal and commercial, $50,000; C. S. Lapsher, C. H. Salsbury, J. J. Greene, 50 East 42d st.

Triangle Motors Service Corporation, motor trucks, autos, accessories, taxicabs, garages, $50,000; W. J. Goedel, A. W. and A. Engelhart, 1,872 Broadway.

The Gloversville Abrading Co., Inc., machines for tanning, dressing, or abrading leather or textile fabrics, $50,000; J. Hamner, C. F. Felix, J. Moses, Gloversville.

David Dows & Co., inc., realty, bonds, stocks, grain, provisions, cash, 60 Beaver st.

H. Schwerner, inc., hair ornaments, decorations, $5,000; R. and H. Schwerner, J. Lerman, 290 East 8th St.

Julius Herbecker & Sons, inc., hardware, surgical appliances, instruments, tools, apparatus, $5,000; W. F. Trojer, E. N. and W. J. Berbecker, 212 Abingdon Road, Richmond Hill.

Authorization: Manufacturers' Agents Co., Inc., Richmond, Va., commission, brokerage selling agents, crude petroleum, mining, sugar, molasses, motion pictures, carry on business in South American republics, $1,000,000; representative, Walker W. Vick, 66 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital increase: Standard Light, Heat and Power Co., New York, $60,000 to $150,000.

Voluntary dissolution: The Lipo Manufacturing Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 15.—Charters filed: Alaska Development Co., coal land and with investments of all kinds, $500,000; Arthur Sives, Rolland A. Davidson, New York; Thomas D. Smith, Portland, Ore.

20 in 1 Mfg. Co., manufacture, sell, and deal in medicinal chemicals, minerals of all kinds, $300,000; Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

Okla.-Kan. Oil Co., acquire oil and gas lands and to develop the same; J. Ed nund Stevens, C. Everett Moore, George Mc Max well, local, Dover, Del., incorporators.

Consumers Cultivating Corp., acquire lands for the development of agricultural pursuits, $500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman F. Coffin, Clement M. Enger, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15.—Charters filed: Underwood Realty Co., Newark, real estate and securities, $100,000; Charles F. Underwood, Frederick Vanuyn, Newark; E. Rogers Underwood, Brooklyn.

Aetne Silk Co., Paterson, manufacture and deal in silk, wool, and other textile fabrics, $10,000; Simon Pansy, Solomon Friedman, Abraham Pansy, Abraham Pansy, Newark.

Monument Auto Co., Inc., Trenton, deal in automobiles and accessories, $2,000; Henry A. Friedman, Marton M. Mandel, Harry Harris, New York.

Stonewater Electric Stove Co. of Dover, N. J., manufacture electric stoves and heating devices, $50,000; Arthur O. Christensen, John L. Sullivan, Dover; William Taylor, Plainfield.

Motor Steam Generator Co., Atlantic City, manufacture devices for internal combustion engines, $1,100; Charles W. Evans, Robert J. Eccles, Atlantic City; Albert C. Abbott, Mays Landing.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.

Toolan ⟨N Y & Q El Lt & Power Co.
Tresham, an infant ⟨B H RR.
Hollander ⟨Frank.
Marshonet ⟨Meyer.
Nosner ⟨B H RR.
Kuhn, an infant ⟨Hohenstein.

Remainder of calendar passed until Nov. 17, 1916. Cases will be added to the ready section in the order in which they appear on the calendar of Nov. 13, 1916.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1253.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Kelly, J.—Equity calendar for Monday, Nov. 20, at 10 A. M.

P S C (1st Dist)—Rich. B T Supply Co ⟨Ernst, L. & R.
Motarbartola ⟨Notarbartola.
Keeper ⟨Repley.
Bailey ⟨Boehm & 14.

The following cases, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Wire ⟨Drake.
Gaffney et al. ⟨N Y & East Rity Co ⟨Hoff ⟨Hoff.
Marino et al. ⟨White ⟨CNY.
Westcott ⟨Mayne & Corn Exch Bank.
Williams, S D & W ⟨Consumers C & I.
Diassiro ⟨Caputo.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by HENRY BRADY, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, November 29th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 9, 3rd floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., 4 packages lace, 1 cameo, 12 pieces wool underwear, 1 piece bleached cotton cloth, 1 piece cloth, 482 cigarettes, and 50 cigars.

The goods will be on exhibition Tuesday, November 28, 1916, at Room 10, 3rd floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y.

Dated New York, November 10, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—109—Eagle Glass and Mfg. Co., appellant, v. Thomas W. Rowe, individually, &c., et al.—Passed, to be heard with No. 48, on motion of counsel for appellant.

110—C. Lie, master of the Norwegian steamship Selja, &c., petitioner, v. San Francisco and Portland Steamship Co., claimant, &c.—Passed.

114—The Manufacturers' Light and Heat Co. et al., appellants, v. L. Ott et al., Public Service Commission of the State of West Virginia.—Passed.

112—J. L. Harnage et al., plaintiffs, v. A. M. Martin et al.—Passed.

113—W. Briggs, plaintiff, v. the State of Kansas.—Submitted.

115—J. C. Baker, individually and as administratrix, &c., plaintiff, v. Baker, Eccles & Co. et al.—Passed.

106—G. W. Stewart, plaintiff, v. C. H. Ramsey.—Argued for plaintiff and submitted for defendant.

107—Great Northern Ry Co., plaintiff, v. Capital Trust Co., as administrator, &c.—Submitted.

108—Union Pacific R. R. Co., appellant, v. the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Weld, State of Colorado, et al.—Argued.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Calendar for Nov. 16: Nos. 111, 116, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, and 126.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 423, P. O. Bldg.

F Gretsch Mfg Co ⟨Schoening.
Dry Point Gardiner.
New England SS Co ⟨R Q Packard Co.
U S C N Y C & H R R.
F W Jarvis Co ⟨Sun Emeline.
Dempsey ⟨Atl Gulf & Pac.
Outlook Envelope ⟨Gen'l Paper Goods.
Ambrosius ⟨Ambrosius.
Bromberg ⟨Arnson.
Re Berthoud.
Holbrook ⟨Sperling.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Courtroom 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12 floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity and Admiralty calendar.

Palmer ⟨Doull-Miller Co.
Metal Arts & Crafts ⟨Hud Brass Works.
Johnson & J'nson ⟨Nat Aseptic Laboratories.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 237, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Ro Am Elec Products, Inc ⟨Taylor.
U S ⟨Guggenheim Exploration Co.
Harris ⟨Erie RR.
Amis ⟨Lehigh Val RR.
Smith ⟨Penn RR.
Weissman ⟨Penn RR.
Shilpec ⟨Erie RR.
Underhill ⟨Guide Service Co.
U S ⟨Mullen.
U S ⟨Chase Nat Bank.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar at 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building.

Case on—NY Stockyds ⟨NYC IS et al.
Spearin ⟨Leh Val RR, Barge 77.
Auditore Stevedoring Co ⟨SS Maleas.
Shewan & Sons ⟨Olympia.
Healy ⟨Morah.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Naturalizations, 9:30 A. M.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, Scott, Smith, Page, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Abo ⟨Cauldwell-Wingate Co.
Heiman ⟨M H Powers.
Cazzani ⟨Tl Guar & T.
Guatotiafam Sugar ⟨Beck.
Egan ⟨CNY.
Hummel ⟨Akron Bldg.
Laska ⟨Harris.
Torrance ⟨Simplex Automobile.
Cohen ⟨Shapiro.
Weid ⟨Am Dock.
Brinkman ⟨Cram.
Kraus ⟨Halpern.
Lanza ⟨Southern Pac.
Rohenberg ⟨Greenthal.
Nixon ⟨N Y Rys.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—Litigated motions.

Royal Card & Paper Co ⟨Demaras Bros.
Brush ⟨Ashman.
Grant ⟨Mirror Films.
Barry ⟨Siegel.
Born ⟨Sein ⟨Harte.
Logie ⟨Levlin.
Miller ⟨Miller.
Sokoloff ⟨Rosenberg.
Jobin ⟨Lawrence.
Phillips ⟨Victoria Oil.
Herrmann ⟨C NY.
Re Sterling Motor Truck Co.
Stern ⟨Cohan.
Farmer ⟨Keller-Farmer.
Wolf ⟨Int R T.
Lanier ⟨Locomobile Co of America.
Re Sullivan.
Victorio Bldg & Cont Co ⟨O'Connor.
Connolly ⟨N Y Rys.
Traynor ⟨same (2.)
Buchanan ⟨Butler.
Wall ⟨Michael.
Rothschild ⟨Y C T Rys.
Porley ⟨Coach Co.
Stern ⟨Pechter.
Lee ⟨42 St Ry.
Pfeffer ⟨Goldberg (2.)
Daniel Reality Corp.
Adserycha ⟨Holbrook.
Longlonetti ⟨C N Y.
Lahey ⟨Int R T.
Purhanes ⟨C N Y.
Spatz ⟨Dwyer.
Corlett ⟨Ballou.
Perger ⟨N Y Rys.
Brevea ⟨Lacquer Co.
Stuart ⟨Birdsall.
Chayet ⟨Ruppert.
Kirschenbaum ⟨Weitzner.
Egan ⟨U S R Co.
Kaplan ⟨Ebling Co. (2.)
Christie ⟨Kellwood Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Mando ⟨Ochs.
McEneaney ⟨same.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

Tirrell ⟨City Herald.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.

Beren ⟨Rodgers & H.
Herts ⟨same.
United Ice Cream Co ⟨same.

PART VIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Healy ⟨N Y City Socy of M E C.

PART IX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.

Pompian Co ⟨Nicolle Olive Oil Co.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Streuter ⟨Int R T.

PART XII.—Shearn, J.—At 10 A. M.

Feinstein ⟨C I & B RR ⟨Sheiman ⟨CNY.

PART XIII.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Herzog ⟨Salomon.
Nat Surety ⟨Rockwood.
Public Bank ⟨Fox.
Clear.

Zucker ⟨Rosenberg.
Fraser ⟨Fraser.
Robinson ⟨Gilsey.
Hudson ⟨Chopak.
Lattin ⟨R T Pub Co.
Phillips ⟨L I RR.
Cunningham ⟨Perry.
McNames ⟨Andrews.
Silverman ⟨Bookman (2.)
Mazursky ⟨Nass RR.
Finkelstein ⟨CNY.
Schulsinger ⟨Westcott.
McCharity ⟨Martin.
Collom ⟨Val Co.
Curran ⟨Cudlipp.
Int Trust Co ⟨Gow.
Goldstein ⟨Whitridge.
Lefkowitz ⟨Aarons.
Kaminetsky ⟨Santini.
Meeg ⟨Union Club.
De Kleinwachter ⟨P RR.
Nesanovics ⟨L V Co.
Emerald ⟨Matt Co.
Pomerants ⟨Schlesinger
Wright ⟨Levy.
McKay ⟨same.
Quinn ⟨Cappell.
Case on.

PART XV.—No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.

Atlanta Rty Const ⟨Ill Bacon ⟨Modern Pen. Surety.
Bacon ⟨Chapman.

PART XVII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.

McKigney ⟨Illinois Surety Co.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
F. Marion Crawford.
Wills for probate:
Philip Goldman.
Mary McManus.
F. Billinghelmer.
William Laing.
Loujsa A. Brooks.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Samuel Frost.
Contested wills:
Lost will of Annie Hausenbach, also known as Annie Rauschenbusch.
Dora Schwartz.
George W. Aron.
Estates of:
Henry Spondre.
Elmer E. Overpeck.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, C. J.—Litigated motions.

Schlechter ⟨Reed.
Klein ⟨Davenport.
Aeolian Co ⟨Vesey.
Roth ⟨Brownsfield.
Wolbarst ⟨Ultz.
Epstein ⟨Ashkoff.
Zohler ⟨Mann.
Lubarsky ⟨G & G Waist, &c, Co.
Rosenheck ⟨Bakers & Consumers, &c, Co.
Smolinsky ⟨Lorbergraum.
Silverman ⟨Lazarus.
Mendelsohn ⟨Swetnick.
Sandy ⟨Goodman.
Harris ⟨Landay Bros.
Greenberg ⟨Held.
Re London Assur Cor.
Morse ⟨Rinehart.
Driver ⟨De Brigard.
Jarrett ⟨Am Bonding Co.
Perrott ⟨Birdseye.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Inq.—Wood ⟨Hophar & Co.
Hartman ⟨N Y Rys.
Pfeffer ⟨Bagdonausky.
Budich ⟨Debreskal.
Sternberg ⟨Steinmer.
Greenberg ⟨Foundry.
Rubenstein ⟨Tancer.
Henauer ⟨Mackey.
Schwartz ⟨Chayes.
Mangiovitz ⟨Hitchcock, Cabot & Rollins.
Sullivan ⟨Bk for Savgs
Michnic ⟨Fitzpatrick.
Cohen ⟨Chianese.
Buckley ⟨P Doelger Brew Co.
McBride ⟨O'Connell.
Greenahons ⟨Winkelman.
Garelik ⟨Seelig.
Spartaro ⟨Woolworth Co.
Grossman ⟨Appel (2.)
Glaser ⟨Thompson.
Hanker ⟨Bauman.
Mann ⟨Not Surety Co.
Frank ⟨Cohen.
Wolfstain ⟨Scherer.
Bestritsky ⟨Heckinger (2.)

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Roffman ⟨Lustgarten.
Forman ⟨Keating.
Salzman ⟨Feldman.
Lutzer ⟨Schwartz.
Turkel ⟨N Y Rys.
Rattigliare ⟨same.
Powers ⟨same.
Bausimonte ⟨same.
Makue ⟨Majestic Hotel Co.
Brady ⟨Firtman.
Raber ⟨Sullivan.
Stelnberg ⟨Beller.
Samson ⟨Rogers & Hagerty.
Kempner ⟨Kantor.
Crane ⟨Fischel.
Krause ⟨J Schulman & Son. (2.)
Spooner ⟨Brokaw.
Thrall ⟨Smith.
Gillis ⟨Corn Prod Ref Co.
Goldman ⟨Wallach. (3.)
Ze ⟨Pinsky ⟨N Y Rys.
Levitan ⟨Schantz.
Hurwitz ⟨Union Ry.
Lindsburg ⟨Whitridge.
Cohen ⟨Pis.
Nizvitchkey ⟨Goldman.
Singer ⟨Lese.
Renninson ⟨Berliant.
Skalka ⟨Dinerstein.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Muliqueen ⟨Kramer.
A M Ryan Forging Co ⟨Mayo.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10. A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Abrams ⟨Sheftman.
Wilhelm ⟨McKeever.
Bah Trucking Co ⟨Trainer Const Co.
Jakob ⟨Werba.
Baughan ⟨B H RR.
Newman ⟨same.
Smith ⟨CNY.
Reinhardt ⟨same.
McCauley ⟨B H RR.
Wells ⟨Ager & Co.
Fallman ⟨Lubits.
Bremen ⟨same.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Gobel ⟨Schwefelberg—John L. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Germania Life Ins Co ⟨93d St Co (action 2)—Joseph P Morrissey, Jr.
Re Zeller—Winter Russell. Dworsky ⟨Kaufman Realty Co—Abraham Oberstein. Germania Life Ins Co ⟨163 W 93d St Co (action 1)—G Stanley Shirk.
Nassau-Beekman Inv Co ⟨Pritchep.
Goltz ⟨Schreiber.
Kridel ⟨Barnett.
Krabo ⟨Ernst.
Case on.

Duffy ⟨same.
Meismer ⟨Hoch (2.)
Brown ⟨N Y C & H R RR.
Knapp ⟨West St RR.
Rice ⟨Union Ry (2.)
Ross ⟨Levine.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Williams ⟨City of New Rochelle.
De Maria ⟨N Y C RR.
McCormick ⟨Yonkers RR.
Hunter ⟨Mills.
Romard ⟨Cahill.
Hilke ⟨Maxwell Briscoe Co.
Marroney ⟨Bd Educat, Mt Vernon.
Dunn ⟨N Y C & H R RR.
Cosgrove ⟨L I El Rys.
Jobionsky ⟨same.
J Cairns ⟨N Y & L I Trac Co.
P Cairns ⟨same.
Konigswald ⟨Scharff, (2.)
Howell ⟨Howell.
Bakat ⟨Ashanbrandt.
Rudolph ⟨Rudolph.
Matheson ⟨Mentz.
Wilson ⟨Guenth.
Robinson Amuse Co ⟨Brighton Beach Cas.
People ⟨Bates.
Van Tuyl ⟨Scharman.
Moffat ⟨Jarvis.
Turkus ⟨Turkus.
Smolensky ⟨Shildkrats.
Eger ⟨Wells F Exp Co.
Dowd ⟨Semple.
Berwin ⟨Sommerfield.
Byrne ⟨Byrnes.
Stengele ⟨Taylor.
Mitchell ⟨Kaiser.
Cooper ⟨Cooper.
Heep ⟨Naughan.
Shepard ⟨Rotthiisberger.
Barker ⟨Barker.
Fitzgerald ⟨Gould.
Levy ⟨Lisson.
Nigro ⟨B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Monde ⟨same.
Panser ⟨C I & B RR.
Bauer ⟨N Y Consol RR.
Barron ⟨same.
Altobello ⟨Nas El RR.
Lorden ⟨same.
Bender ⟨same.
Ballinsky ⟨same.
Benedicks ⟨same.
Phillips ⟨same.
Kass ⟨same.
Schoenwetter ⟨same.
Mackenzie ⟨Mackenzie.
Mahony ⟨Buckley, &c, Co.
Major ⟨Major.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—J Culbert Palmer ⟨Antonia Spina—Richard J O'Keiffe.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Solomon Heller ⟨Abraham F Brook—Solomon Heller.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—People, &c ⟨Michele Lisanti—W B Roulston.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Lackowitz ⟨Emerald Const Co.
Forestier ⟨Kennedy (2)
Tone ⟨Jackson.
Abrams ⟨Southold Savings Bank.
Myers ⟨Myers.
Taylor ⟨O J Guds Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mullan, J.

Miller ⟨Stuva (2.)
Sussman ⟨Market & Harlem Auto Truck.
Levington ⟨Robitzek.
Galiana ⟨Galiana.
Kelly ⟨Bergold.
Blumenthal ⟨Brown.
Curry ⟨Cen Union Gas.
Doherty ⟨Terry & Tench Co.
Bersin ⟨Polonsky.
Cottingham ⟨Int R T.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM.—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Seaman ⟨De Voe—Isaac Franklin Russell.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Thomas, A. P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Venner ⟨N Y C & H RR
Adams ⟨Gen Baking.
Springfield Cemetery ⟨Harmon.
Martin ⟨Bklyn Un Gas
Oxman ⟨Nassau RR.
Delamater ⟨same.
Morris ⟨Nassau RR.
Malinowski ⟨Kindt Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelby, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re East 98th St.
Re Fairview Av.
Re Grandview Av.
Crown Lands Corp S'l ⟨McKeon, (2.)
Baskt ⟨Askenbrandt.
Re 4th of Republic Av. (Pannel et al.)
Re McKee.
Neuhaus ⟨Steel Erect.
Ackerman ⟨Ackerman.
Re 60th St. (Veloz.)
Castel ⟨Di Malo.
Zengel ⟨Gondek.
Weinberg ⟨Weinberg.
Sammis ⟨Geyer.
McCabe ⟨N Y Rys.
Cosgrove ⟨L I El Rys.
Jobionsky ⟨same.
J Cairns ⟨N Y & L I Trac Co.
P Cairns ⟨same.
Konigswald ⟨Scharff, (2.)
Howell ⟨Howell.
Bakat ⟨Ashanbrandt.
Rudolph ⟨Rudolph.
Matheson ⟨Mentz.
Wilson ⟨Guenth.
Robinson Amuse Co ⟨Brighton Beach Cas.
People ⟨Bates.
Van Tuyl ⟨Scharman.
Grossman ⟨Appel (2.)
Glaser ⟨Thompson.
Hanker ⟨Bauman.
Mann ⟨Not Surety Co.
Frank ⟨Cohen.
Wolfstain ⟨Scherer.
Bestritsky ⟨Heckinger (2.)

The following causes will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Kraube ⟨J Schulman & Son. (2.)
Spooner ⟨Brokaw.
Thrall ⟨Smith.
Gillis ⟨Corn Prod Ref Co.
Goldman ⟨Wallach. (3.)
Ze ⟨Pinsky ⟨N Y Rys.
Levitan ⟨Schantz.
Hurwitz ⟨Union Ry.
Lindsburg ⟨Whitridge.
Cohen ⟨Pis.
Nizvitchkey ⟨Goldman.
Singer ⟨Lese.
Renninson ⟨Berliant.
Skalka ⟨Dinerstein.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Muliqueen ⟨Kramer.
A M Ryan Forging Co ⟨Mayo.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10. A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Abrams ⟨Sheftman.
Martin ⟨Bklyn Un Gas
Oxman ⟨Nassau RR.
Delamater ⟨same.
Morris ⟨Nassau RR.
Malinowski ⟨Kindt Co.
Baughan ⟨B H RR.
Newman ⟨same.
Smith ⟨CNY.
Reinhardt ⟨same.
McCauley ⟨B H RR.
Wells ⟨Ager & Co.
Fallman ⟨Lubits.
Bremen ⟨same.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Gobel ⟨Schwefelberg—John L. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Germania Life Ins Co ⟨93d St Co (action 2)—Joseph P Morrissey, Jr.
Re Zeller—Winter Russell. Dworsky ⟨Kaufman Realty Co—Abraham Oberstein. Germania Life Ins Co ⟨163 W 93d St Co (action 1)—G Stanley Shirk.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—J Culbert Palmer ⟨Antonia Spina—Richard J O'Keiffe.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Solomon Heller ⟨Abraham F Brook—Solomon Heller.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—People, &c ⟨Michele Lisanti—W B Roulston.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against DAVID STEINWALD et al, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 8th day of October, 1916, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at 23% Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

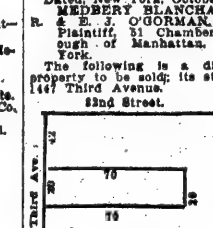
BEGINNING at a point on the easterly line of Third Avenue distant forty-two feet in a southerly direction from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-second Street; and running thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-second Street seventy feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue twenty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Eighty-second Street seventy feet to the easterly line of Third Avenue; and thence northerly along the easterly line of Third Avenue twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, October 21, 1916.

MEDBERY BLANCHARD, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1447 Third Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Fifteen Thousand Eight Hundred and three and 58-100 Dollars ($15,803.58), with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1916, together with the costs and allowance amounting to Three Hundred and Thirty-one and 80-100 Dollars ($331.80), with interest from October 9th, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Six Hundred and One and 50-100 Dollars ($601.50) and interest.

Dated, New York, October 31st, 1916.

MEDBERY BLANCHARD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, Plaintiff, against DAVID STEINWALD et al, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 8th day of October, 1916, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at 23% Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

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Dated, New York, October 21, 1916.

MEDBERY BLANCHARD, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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Dated, New York, October 31st, 1916.

MEDBERY BLANCHARD, Referee.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Park Avenue Apartment in $750,000 Trade—Haymarket at Auction for $720,000—Tearing Down Birthplace of Colonel Roosevelt—Active Buying in the Bronx.

Park Avenue furnished an important apartment house deal yesterday and the activity in the market was further supplemented by several good transactions in the Bronx.

The Park Avenue deal involved the sale of the nine-story Hanover apartment house on the northeast corner of Eighty-third Street, 76.11 on Park Avenue by 100.8 on the street. It was sold by the Merida Realty Corporation, H. Seymour Elsman, Treasurer. The buyer was the Bloaben Corporation, of which Alfred Lockwood Brown is President and John N. Blair, Treasurer. The property was held at $800,000. It is assessed at $875,000.

The buyer gave in payment the seven-story Quincy apartment house at 1,629 to 1,633 Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of 141st Street, plot 99.11 by 35, and a five-story flat at 502 and 504 West 177th Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, plot 42.0 by 99.11. Three parcels in the Newtown section of Brooklyn were also involved in the trade.

Plaintiff Buys Old Haymarket for $720,000.

Most important of the auction offerings yesterday was the building long famous as the Haymarket at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, extending through to Broadway. The property was sold at foreclosure in an action by the mortgage holder, the Havens Relief Fund Society, against the 1,227 Broadway Company, Klein & Jackson, who purchased the property in 1911. The representative of the society bought the plot on a bid of $720,000. The judgments, with back taxes, &c., aggregate about $735,000. The property covers the block front on the south side of Thirtieth Street, with 67.6 on Sixth Avenue and 15.2 on Broadway, adjoining Daly's Theatre. Joseph P. Day was the auctioneer.

Buys West Side Residence.

The five-story residence at 302 West Ninety-third Street, plot 24 by 52, adjoining the southwest corner of West End Avenue, has been purchased by H. & L. Goldstein from the Revenue Realty Corporation. The buyers own the adjoining house at 304, fronting 20 feet, which is occupied by B. Goldstein, and will be occupied by Mr. Goldstein. The recent purchase gives them a 40-foot frontage. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

Deal on West Forty-sixth Street.

Louis Lederer sold to Frederick Brown, operator, 404 West Forty-sixth Street, a six-story building on a lot 25 by 100, held at $42,000. In part payment the buyer gave 639 Columbus Avenue, a five-story flat on a plot 56 by 110. A. M. Mauss was the broker.

Lawyers Mortgage Company Sells Six Parcels to Investors.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company closed contracts yesterday for the sale of six properties in Manhattan and the Bronx recently taken over in foreclosure proceedings. The properties are 174 Waverley Place, a three-story house, 21.5 by 85.6; 1,229 and 1,231 Avenue A, six-story tenement, 40 by 100; 59 Cannon Street, a four-story tenement and store, 25 by 100; 155-157 West 143d Street, a five-story flat, 37.6 by 99.11; 978 Union Avenue, a five-story flat, 40 by 173.9, and 1,445 and 1,449 Bryant Avenue, two-three-story houses, each 20 by 100. The buyers are investors.

Broadway Corner Transfer.

The transfer was recorded yesterday from Charles Lane to Robert W. and Henry W. de Forest of 679 and 681 Broadway, two small buildings on the southwest corner of Third Street, 50 by 100, adjoining the Broadway Central Hotel. The latter, being on the corner plot, was transferred subject to a $122,500 mortgage, and the former subject to $66,000.

Loft to Replace House in Which Theodore Roosevelt Was Born.

The work of tearing down the birthplace of Theodore Roosevelt, at 28 East Twentieth Street, was begun yesterday by Albert A. Volk & Co., house wreckers. The building is an old-fashioned three-story and basement structure, on a lot 25 by 92. The Roosevelt family have not owned the property for years. A small loft building will be erected on the site.

Alter Plant Residence for Stores.

Plans were filed for altering the former Morton F. Plant residence at the southeast corner of

AUCTION SALE TO SETTLE ESTATE.

We Will Offer at Public
Sale the Premises Known as No. 15 North Broadway, White Plains,
to Settle the Estate of John Newland, Deceased.

The property consists of a plot fronting on North Broadway, of 73½ feet, and is 305 feet in depth, on which there is an improved frame dwelling, with slate roof, containing fifteen rooms, billiard room and three bath rooms, sleeping porch, steam heat, gas and electric light, parquet floors, oak trim; garage for three cars, with complete chauffeur's quarters.

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $15,000 at 5½% held by the Westchester and Bronx Title Company Terms, 10% at the time and place of sale, the balance in cash above the present mortgage in thirty days, at which time the deed will be delivered.

The sale will be held on the premises
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, AT 3:30 P. M.

The location on North Broadway at this point is superb. The grand old trees and the city park make it one of the most attractive locations in White Plains and yet within only a few minutes' walk from the station, stores, churches and schools.

The house will be open for inspection daily.

For further particulars and descriptive booklet apply to the auctioneers.

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, Inc.,
Depot Plaza. Tel. 2676 2677. White Plains, N. Y.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.

15 Minutes from Herald Sq.

Via Penn. L. I. Electric Express Service.

Modern English Dwelling

Corner plot, tapestry brick first story, stucco second story, slate roof. Living rooms, dining room, library, porch, kitchen and pantry, 4 bedrooms and 2 baths; third floor has one maid's room and bath.

Many other new Houses now ready for occupancy, from $9,000 to $22,500. We offer also Villa Plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms. For sale at a reasonable price and on convenient terms. Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marlbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R.: WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 10:24, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 12:30, 12:52 (1:15 Saturday only), 1:26, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:39, 5:00, 5:15, 5:33 P. M., etc. SUNDAYS—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 11:16, 11:40 A. M.; 1:08, 1:56, 2:15, 3:05, 4:17, 4:51, 5:25 P. M., etc. Returning at frequent intervals.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

To-Day

at 12 o'Clock Noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., New York City.

Liquidation Sale

AUCTION SALE OF

Private Dwellings
Tenements
Vacant Property

Theme for particulars, or, better still, come to the sale.

Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer

ESTATE OF ELLEN C. ARMOUR.

AUCTION SALE

TO DISCHARGE LEGACIES.

Tuesday, Nov. 28th, 1916,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

N. W. COR. 128TH ST. AND 3RD AV.
(2364-2372 Third Ave.)

Size of plot, 99.11 on Third Av., by 110, with one-story building, 99.11x85, containing four stores, all rented. This property is assessed at $86,000 for 1917, and will be offered at the upset price of $53,500, the amount of the legacies and expenses payable therefrom.

DAVID ORR, Esq., Atty., 40 Wall St., N. Y.

Send for Leaflet. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day
Auct'r.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HANDSOME HOME

Fine new 7-room home; steam heat, electric light; on large plot, within few minutes' walk of beautiful bathing beach; 30 minutes from New York; 54 trains daily. Will make terms to suit.
F. RICHMOND, 51 Chambers St.

WANT TO SELL YOUR LOTS?

If you have a contract for purchase of lots or deed, and wish to exchange for house or property near city, call at once; will allow full value. C. & C. Exchange, 47 West 34th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO
MORTGAGES
25 PINE STREET

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE

with garage, for sale price away below any house ever sold at Westchester's ideal villa colony, COLONIAL HEIGHTS; 30 minutes from Grand Central, short walk to train; two baths, open fireplace; one or two rooms can be added in attic if desired; every improvement, including sewers and gas; unsurpassed view; plot 75x111; little cash required. Particulars A. REINER, Room 1,118 Tribune Bldg.

Fireproof House—Sell or Rent

One of the most attractive country homes in Westchester; 12 large rooms, besides reception and billiard hall; three baths, three-car concealed, heated garage; over acre of ground, facing Bronx River Parkway; high elevation; no mosquitos or malaria; every improvement, including sewers and gas; near depot; 30 minutes from Grand Central; photo and particulars. GEORGE H. MILLS, Tribune Building. Phone 4500—Beekman.

New House—Georgian Colonial

Rent or sell at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem electric division; all improvements, including sewers; high elevation, walking distance of depot; plot 100x100; nine large rooms, tastefully decorated; sleeping porches and open fireplaces; photo and description upon request. H. E. WILSON, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

Specialists In
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

SHORE ACRES

ON THE SOUND
At Mamaroneck, Westchester County. Building Plot, 75x150, $1,950; will finance building operation.
MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill—3498.

AT SCARSDALE

Fieldstone dwelling, 5 family bedrooms, 5 baths, 2-car garage, 3 acres of ground, beautifully landscaped; exceptionally high elevation, near schools, trolley, and station.
FOX REALTY COMPANY
51 EAST 42D ST.

J. WILLET HALL & CO.—Notice of renewal of limited partnership by J. Willet Hall & Co.

The undersigned have this day subscribed, acknowledged and filed a certificate of renewal of limited partnership in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the substance of which is as follows:

The name of the firm is J. Willet Hall & Co. The principal place of business is in the County of New York. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of brokerage, buying and selling on commission stocks, bonds, investment securities, and such other business as may be properly incidental thereto. The general partner is J. Willet Hall, residing at Great Neck, Nassau County, New York. The special partner is Charles E. Curtis, whose residence is New Haven, Connecticut, temporarily residing at No. 1109 Columbia Street, South Pasadena, California. Both of said partners are of full age. The amount of capital which the special partner contributed is $15,000. The said partnership began on the 17th day of November, 1916, and ends on the 16th day of November, 1917.

Dated November 13, 1916.
J. WILLET HALL,
CHARLES E. CURTIS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 291 cases of tomatoes. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 4, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated November 13, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AUCTION SALE

WE WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC AUCTION SALE TO SETTLE THE ESTATE OF JOHN NEWLAND,

deceased, a private dwelling of 15 rooms, billiard room, sleeping porch and three baths,

Situated on North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.

This Sale Will Be Held on the Premises on Saturday, November 18th, at 3:30 P. M.

Send for descriptive booklet, terms and full details.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc.
AUCTIONEERS,
18 East 41st St., New York City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOME

10 rooms, 2 baths, large open fireplace; comb. inclosed porch; gas, elect. and sewerage; large shaded plot; abundance of shrubbery; wonderful view of Long Island Sound; 30 minutes' walk to restricted bathing beach; clubhouse, pier, and station. Only 27 minutes out; greatest bargain of the year; easy terms can be arranged. B Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK.

A desirable home of Italian Architecture with all modern improvements. Grounds well laid out. Price $16,000; easy payments. For further particulars address Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck Station, L. I. Telephone 65M—Great Neck.

$17.50 PER MONTH

Buys my artistic bungalow; 5 rooms, bath, all modern improvements; full cellar, heat, running water, gas, elect.; large plot, near station. Oyster Bay division; must be sold at once, small first payment. Great Bargain. Box 177 Times Downtown.

Will You Buy a Real Bargain

at once? Swell 6-room house, all latest improvements, open fireplace, first-class neighborhood, 43 minutes out, sacrifice for $3,200, take $200 cash and $20 monthly from good party; investigate. Owner, Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Lofts for Manufacturing

Six Lofts (about 11,500 net sq. ft. each) with light on four sides; to be rented together or separately. Possession before February 1st, 1917.

Susquehanna Building
18-22 W. 18th St.—23-37 W. 17th St.

5 elevators; high ceilings; unusual shipping facilities

Locon H. Slawson Company
Managing Agent
171 Madison Avenue, Tel. Murray Hill 3330

15-19 E. 26th St.
10-14 E. 27th St.

Facing Madison Square

FOR RENT

5th, 6th and 7th floors, about 17,000 sq. ft. each, in this new, high-class, fireproof, sprinkled building. First-class tenants only desired. Satisfactory financial rating and references indispensable.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.

Phone 2600 John. 21 William St.

New Silk District
148-150 Madison Ave.,
S. W. Cor. 32d St.

Remsen Building
(Nearing Completion)
Lofts for showrooms only.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

STORE—Light, Fireproof, 72x90 LOFTS

Steam heat, elevators, good light. 50x90 and 50x150.
EAST 28D STREET, NEAR 2D AV.

PRINTING—MANUFACTURING

E. W. BLISS BLDGS., 312 E. 23D. ST.

LOFTS 50x100

Corner N. W. BLEECKER and WOOSTER STS.

Modern Fireproof Building
Freight and Passenger Elevators; Sprinkler System and all Improvements; High Ceiling and Unusual Light; Lofts to lease from February 1st at $1800 per annum. Apply to Supt. on premises or your own broker.

LINCOLN SQUARE ARCADE.

Offices, studios; toplights; floors all sizes suitable for light housekeeping, $15 up; elevator service at all times; L and subway at door. G. W. Martin, 1,947 Broadway.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET.
New subway station, 18th St. and 7th Av., modern lofts, 150% sprinkler system; fine light; rent reasonable.
Apply Superintendent, or Heyel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732 Worth. Or your own broker.

English All Year Home

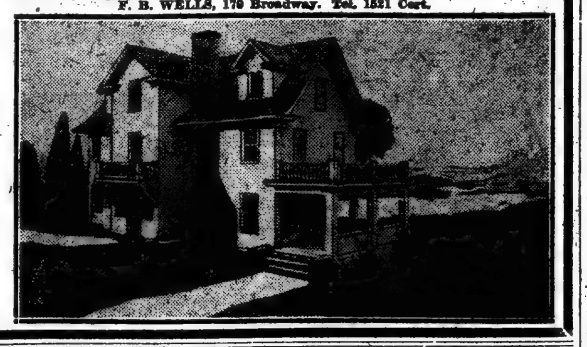
Commanding Superb View of Lakes.
10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS. BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, 100 by 200 FEET.
View and Location Unparalleled Near New York City.

Rare Value. $8,500, Easy Terms.

$5,000 May Remain on Mortgage if Desired.
Convenient Commutation Express Service.

One of those rare homes combining every city convenience and country advantage that could be desired. Has beautiful living room with open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen on first floor. Four large master bed chambers, two tiled baths on second floor. Three bedrooms and bath on third floor. There is separate entrance porch, huge veranda and sleeping porch. Select social centre, cultured people. Convenient to country club, golf, lakes. All winter sports—ice boating, skating, tobogganing. Highest, healthiest location near N. Y. City. Send for actual photograph.

F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway. Tel. 1521 Cort.



LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

EAST RIVER WATERFRONT

Nine acres directly opposite 110th Street, Manhattan; one block from the new East River Park. Near Ditmars Avenue Station on dual subway system, which will be in operation within ninety days. Only 12 minutes by express trains from Grand Central subway station. High land. Fine view. Ideal location for an institution, a moving picture studio, or a large building operation. Can sell now at a very low price. Will double in value within one year. Best acreage proposition ever offered on East River. Brokers protected.
WILLIAM D. BLOODGOOD & COMPANY
Incorporated.
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

$55 Huntington Lots

FULL SIZE, FINE CLEARED OR WOODED; GOOD SECTION OF TOWN; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD TO HARBOR AND STATION; SUITABLE FOR HOME, SMALL FARMING OR INVESTMENT. FREE WARRANTY DEED.

Only $5 Down & $2 Monthly

WILL GIVE FREE TICKETS TO INVESTIGATE. B. SEYMAN, 105 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.

SMALL FARM

House, 6 rooms, needs repairs; chicken houses, etc; excellent soil, high elevation; greatest poultry country; big markets nearby; town of 7,000; plenty of work, bank, stores, schools; hour out; only $100 cash necessary; pay off balance $12 per month; wonderful chance to buy cheap and start poultry business with small capital. Call or write for free railroad pass. B. Thomas, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Commuting Farm Bargain.

100 acres, North Shore, 48 miles out; long highway frontage, two roads; half cleared; high, views; orchard; farm buildings; excellent section; $35 acre; terms.
HARVEY B. NEWING,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

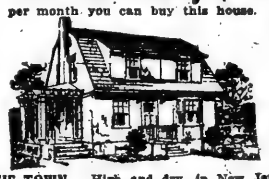
FORCED TO SELL

Modern home, 7 rooms, bath; 30 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $150 cash needed at once; balance same as rent. Hughes, Box 172 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

If You Earn Only $150

per month you can buy this house.



THE TOWN:—High and dry, in New Jersey, 14 miles out; built around golf grounds, 18 holes; near large lake; a colony of New York business men, neither rich nor poor.

THE HOUSE:—A sunny, Dutch Colonial cottage full of character and individuality; 6 rooms; every modern convenience.

THE TERMS:—Your own; what you are counts more than what you have.

OWNER, P. O. BOX 416, New York City.

IDEAL HOME

Price $5,500. Including Garage.

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell. House has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large plazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation; schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences—sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner for his own occupancy. Full particulars,

F. W. WAGGONER,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

MONTCLAIR New Residence, Plot 225 Feet deep, $18,000

Centre hall, large living room, extra large dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor, parquet floors throughout, large open fireplaces; exterior tapestry brick, tiled roof; every convenience.
J. W. PLANSON, 170 Midland Av., Montclair.

STIRLING TOWERS

Ready for Occupancy

FINEST LOCATION ON HEIGHTS — ON PLAZA LAFAYETTE

181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

2-3-4-5-6 ROOMS

SERVICE AND PASSENGER ELEVATORS.

Every modern appliance and device that lends to the convenience and comfort of its occupants has been installed. Building is designed that both the front and rear Apartments have unexcelled view of prettiest section of Hudson and Palisades. Low rents to desirable tenants. Renting Agents on premises, or

MAIN OFFICE, Broadway, corner 87th Street. **Kempe & Company** UPTOWN BRANCH, 456 Ft. Wash. Av. S. E. corner 180th St.

SCHUYLER 5610

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

900 Riverside Drive

COR. 161ST ST.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $70 to $95

655 West 160th St.

4 Large Rooms $42
Inquire at 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4657 Audubon.

THE LORING APARTMENTS,
adjoining New York University, just completed; unusually high class house.

BEAUTIFUL 4-ROOM APTS.

2,226 LORING PLACE,
between 182d St. and Hall of Fame Terrace.
Take University Av. cars from 181st St. Broadway subway station to 183d St., walk two blocks west.
LORING CONSTRUCTION CO.,
507 West 113th St. 'Phone Morningside—8240.

The Chepstow

315 West 101st Street,
NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,000.
TO SUBLET
ALL OUTSIDE SUNNY ROOMS.
Apply on premises, or
NASSOIT & LANNING,
BROADWAY, CORNER 89TH ST.

The HILLCREST

Modern Elevator Apts.
8 Large, sunny rooms & 3 baths,
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
430 WEST 116TH ST.

Terrace Court,

202 Riverside Drive.
One 9-room apartment, including two maids' rooms and three baths. Apply on premises, or to
J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72d St. Phone: Columbus 3957

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS

44 East 34th St., at Madison Ave.
Two unusually large rooms, bath, $1200, $1400
Two studios with light, $720, $1000
Magnificent mantels, fireplaces, high ceilings
Ames, 26 West 31st, or Premises.

5 ROOMS AND BATH.

New and desirable house.
Outside rooms and attractive outlook.
464 WEST 152D STREET.
W. D. MORGAN, Agt., 3,573 Bway. (147th.)

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

8 ROOMS, CORNER, $60.

400 WEST 152D ST.,
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147)

SAVE SUNDAY PICTURES.

Binder to preserve the famous rotogravure and half-tone sections of Sunday's New York Times sent by mail on receipt of $1.75. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Strathmore House

Riverside Drive
At 113th Street
SOUTHEAST CORNER

9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,500
12 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,500

Large, sunny rooms with best light and air and splendid view of river. Near Subway Station.

DECORATIONS TO SUIT.

Apply to Owner on Premises
Telephone Morningside 488.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE,

$57.50 to $77.50.
Furnished, $20 extra
WOOLSEY
141 East 44th St.
Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.
Renting Agent on Premises.
Apartments can be seen evenings.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

BRONX.

JUST COMPLETED
MOORADA APTS.,
UNIVERSITY AV.,
Corner 190th Street,
One Block North of Fordham Road.
Near N. Y. Central University Hts. Sta.
One block from St. James & Devoe Parks.

4-5-6 Rooms,
$32 to $53

H. A. DOUGLAS & CO.
Agent on Premises.
187th Street and Grand Concourse.
Garage accommodation nearby, $6 per Mo.

JUST COMPLETED

Ideally located high-class house
1367 PLYMTON AVE.
near 170th St., Bronx, half block from 167th St. crosstown cars, and a few minutes' walk from 181st St. Bridge.

3-4 ROOMS

Tiled bath; electricity, telephone, beautiful fixtures, large rooms and closets, country surroundings: Rents $24 to $32

Berlin Renting Agency, on premises, or Cor. 162d St. and Broadway.

BEDFORD PARK
MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
3 minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St.
3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
4-5-6 Rooms, $27-$34-$42

BROOKLYN.

NEW APARTMENTS—Just Completed
1085-1087 Union St.

1 block south of Eastern Parkway.
5 and 6 Rooms. Modern, up to date in every respect. $43 to $46.
Decorations to suit. High-class residential section. Take Franklin Av. Express to Sterling Pl. or Nostrand Av. cars to corner. Owner on premises. Tel. Prospect 8158. Office Williamsburg 8776.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Purchase money mortgages of $20,000 can be bought at big discount, subject to a first mortgage of $70,000, covering a large improved parcel of land in Brooklyn; near subway; property cost $200,000; quick action. G 116 Times.

$6,000 first mortgage on Harlem property, assessed at $9,000; will pay 5% to cover; immediate. Wm. D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City. Tel. 1605 Astoria.

$7,500 Mortgage wanted; valuable William Street leasehold; worth $25,000; A-1 bond. Boernis Leerburger, 320 Broadway.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 5½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

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LEWIS H. PRESTON, (INC.)
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Send for our selected list o fdesirable places to live.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
6 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1122
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4881.

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Palatial Home, 35 Minutes from Wall St.—Twelve-room hollow tile-stucco residence; aristocratic neighborhood, wonderfully romantic spot; private park; magnificent view; garage; tennis court; with or without sixroom furnishings; Chinese rugs; Waito-Mignon, period furniture, billiard table, &c. Inspection invited. Mrs. H. A. V., 351 Howard Av., (Serpentine Road, Grymes Hill,) P. O. Stapleton, S. I. Tel. Tompkinsville 2417.

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Investment $14,000 cash.
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Lorillard Place, lot 50x100; block from 183d St. station, 3d Av. Molony, 311 West 4th St.

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Handsome home of 6 rooms and bath, water, gas, electric light, heat, and every modern improvement; spacious veranda; nice large plot; near trolley, station, and school; easy terms and no reasonable offer refused from good party wanting to make this a permanent home. Home, box 141 Times Downtown.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 89 Richmond Hill

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS at KATONAH, BEDFORD, MT. KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished RENTALS along Harlem Railroad.
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Depot Plaza. Tel. 1516 W. P.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9660 Madison Square.

SCARSDALE.
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GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY,
18 East Forty-first Street,
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80 acres, level, fertile, productive soil, 40 miles New York, 1¼ miles to station, 5 acres woodland, 9-room house, 2 barns, one 40x60, shade trees, fine orchard, $265 per acre, owner will divide. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St., N. Y.

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FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

New factory, 44x84, with boiler room 16x34; heavy construction; well lighted; two story, with elevator. Also new laundry, 34x80; fully equipped; two story. Petersburgh Building Co, Petersburgh, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers at about 50% of former prices choice home sites at MORSEMERE (GRAYMOOR), LENONIA, ROSEFIELD, and TEANECK, New Jersey. Also a number of two-family workingmen's homes at Hudson Heights, New Jersey. These prices are recognized as unparalleled bargains by those who have inspected the properties. All within a five-cent-fare zone. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. For further information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

Montclair.—Charming Colonial Gem, 9 rooms, 2 baths, large sun parlor, sleeping porch, big living room, tiled kitchen; ivory finish; decorations to suit; delightful surroundings; big shade trees; price $10,500; easy terms. Frank Hughes Taylor Co.

A cheap farm in beautiful Saddle River Valley; 30 acres, good house; farmer's cottage; barn, fruit, ice house, hennery, acre lake; long frontage State road; offered at foreclosure price; photos. Stevens & Teter, Ridgewood, N. J.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J.
Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; just what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

"HOW TO KNOW THE FARM TO BUY."
This booklet, containing valuable pointers on what to look out for when buying a farm, will be mailed free to you on request.
E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

List your property with us. We will advertise it for you, and we will pay 2% of the expense. No charge unless we sell it for you. Call here and arrange for us to proceed at once. New York Realty Exchange, 1,947 Broadway, near 66th St. Phone Columbus 9434.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT. ALL OUR APARTMENTS ARE FULLY RENTED. WHY NOT CONSULT US?
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Av. Bryant 7623.

SLIGHTLY USED CARS.

The Automobile Exchange, published daily in The New York Times, gives details of [illegible] used cars by well-known owners. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

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New Jersey

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Gulf storm has crossed the Florida Peninsula and Wednesday night its centre was off the Georgia Coast, and moving rapidly northeastward. Rains have fallen within the last twenty-four hours in the South Atlantic States and light local snows in the Middle Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley and the region of the Great Lakes. In all other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

Temperature has fallen decidedly throughout the Middle and South Atlantic States, and temperatures now are considerably below the seasonal average in practically all parts of the country.

Freezing temperatures occurred Wednesday morning in the Gulf States. Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday in practically all districts east of the Mississippi River.

Temperatures considerably below the seasonal average will continue over the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Cape Hatteras to Boston.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong north, probably of gale force off the Coast, overcast weather, and probably rain or snow; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh and strong northwest gales, rain, followed by clearing; South Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest gales, clearing weather.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly overcast Thursday, Friday, fair, not much change in temperature.

Southern New England—Overcast Thursday, probably snow flurries. Friday, fair, not much change in temperature.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday, not much change in temperature.

Western New York—Fair Thursday and Friday, rising temperature Friday.

Northern New England—Overcast Thursday. Friday, fair, not much change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	49	32	4 P. M.	48	40
6 A. M.	50	34	8 P. M.	44	39
9 A. M.	48	35	9 P. M.	38	39
12 M.	50	32	11 P. M.	37	34

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 44; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees at 6 P. M.; minimum, 31 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 64 per cent. at 8 A. M., 77 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.10 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.04 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

	Loss.
6:10—938 E. 113 St.; not given	Slight
6:05—173 Elizabeth St.; not given	Slight
6:00—910 E. 5 St.; Meyer & Decker Coal Co	Slight
9:50—5 E. 117 St.; Nathan Welsberg	Slight
9:53—89 Suffolk St.; Reba Boskin	Slight
11:15—4,615 Park Av.; not given	Slight
11:35—52 Columbia St.; Ida Rosen	Slight

P. M.

12:30—452 E. 146 St.; N. Walsman	Slight
12:30—25 Norfolk St.; P. S. 75	Slight
1:30—1,334 Clinton Av.; Israel Liparan	Slight
1:35—90 Henry St.; A. Salzertine	Slight
2:15—1,020 Amsterdam Av.; S. Berlin	Slight
2:30—1,820 Mt. Hope Av.; H. Price	Slight
2:45—3 Batavia St.; Chas. O'Connor	$100
3:40—135 W. 16 St.; Mustgarten Co	Slight
4:25—446 E. 164 St.; Chas. Blackman	$100
4:30—111 West End Av.; Standard Concrete Steel Co	Slight
4:50—259 Monroe St.; Mile Sacknoff	Slight
4:50—402 W. 38 St.; Mrs. A. Greenwood	Slight
5:00—1,563 3 Av.; W. Drey & Co	Slight
7:10—Pier 51 N. R.; (barge Cedar (Cliff) Johnson Bros	Slight
8:45—1,074 Leland St.; Louis Schmidt	Slight
9:15—219 E. 59 St.; (still alarm.); Harry Leuden	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Resignations of National Guard officers accepted: Capt. H. C. Gawler, Sig. Corps, Massachusetts; 1st Lt. R. W. Mumford, Sig. Corps, Michigan; 1st Lt. G. J. O'Flynn, 69th Inf., New York; 2d Lt. C. E. Cade, 2d Inf., Texas, and 2d Lt. S. A. Kysor, 5th Inf., Georgia; also 1st Lt. C. A. Dukes, M. R. C.

2d Lt. H. A. Stuart, Q. M. C., will proceed to Calexico, Cal., and report about Nov. 15 to Col. J. B. McDonald, Inspector General, for duty in connection with an investigation in the case of 2d Lt. H. G. Foster, Q. M. C., then to his station.

Major E. D. Bricker, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed two visits to Harrisburg, Penn., on business pertaining to operations of Ord. Dept., then to his station.

Col. J. S. Rogers, Inf., is relieved from treatment at Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, and will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston for duty.

Capt. R. McC. Beck, Jr., cavalry, having been commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel in the 5th Inf., Georgia N. G., will join that organization upon his relief from present duty.

2d Lt. D. G. Reichart, 1st Cav., now at Ft. Douglas, Ariz., will join his regiment.

Ft. Washington, Md., is designated as the headquarters of the Coast Defenses of the Potomac instead of Ft. Hunt, Va.

1st Lts. M. F. Scanlon, Inf., and R. B. Barnitz, Cav., aviation students, are relieved from duty at Sig. Corps Aviation School, San Diego, and will proceed to San Francisco and sail for the Philippines Dec. 5 for duty with the 1st Co., 2d Aero Squadron, Sig. Corps.

Promotions of Infantry Arm officers and assignments: From Maj. J. A. Hull, Col.—J. B. Bennett, 11th, assigned to 17th. From Capts. to Majors: R. E. Ingram, 11th, to 11th; R. C. Davis, 30th, to 30th; J. F. Janda, 1st, to 25th; A. C. Read, 9th, to 9th. From 1st Lt. to Capt.—S. Lewis, 19th Inf.; B. C. Buck, 27th, to 8th; J. Baxter, 28th, to 28th; R. James, 3d to 3d; L. R. Fredendall, 2d, to 2d; R. P. Lemly, 13th, to 13th; A. E. Brown, 8th, to 8th; J. M. Lockett, 23d, to 24th; E. Robinson, 25th, to 25th; C. L. Eastman, 20th, to 20th; J. C. Drain, 9th; A. W. Chilton, 24th; W. E. Morrison, 7th; D. J. MacLachlan, 10th, to 29th; C. H. Rice, 1st, to 1st; I. J. Palmer, 30th, to 30th; M. G. Faris, 24th, to 25th; A. W. Miller, detached Ord. Dept.; W. J. McCaughey, 13th, to 13th; E. R. Householder, 25th, to 22d; J. G. Taylor, 27th, to 31st; E. Santschi, Jr., unassigned; W. A. Ganoe, 25th and E. F. Rice, 1st, to 2d.

Leaves: Captain J. J. Grace, C. A. C., 1 month and 15 days; Col. C. L. Phillips, C. A. C., 2 months; Col. E. P. Andrus, retired, 3 days; Maj. H. P. Wilbur, C. A. C., 7 days' extension. Orders of Nov. 10 relating to Capt. A. K. Lyman, Corps of Engrs., amended to read: Capt. A. K. B. Lyman, Corps of Engrs., is granted 2 months' leave on arrival in United States. Orders of Nov. 9 amended to read: 1st Lt. J. L. Knowlton, Q. M. C., 1 month's leave on arrival in United States.

Navy.

Commander G. L. P. Stone, from command of the Georgia, Nov. 23, to Commandant Pensacola (Fla.) Naval Sta., Dec. 4.

Lts. R. V. Lowe, the Maine, to Asiatic Sta., via Feb. transport, and F. C. Starr, the Oklahoma, to the Maine as Engineer Officer.

P. A. Surgs. R. B. Henry, to Naval Training Sta., Norfolk, Va.; W. N. McDonell, the Pennsylvania, to the Montana, and M. Donelson, Receiving Ship at Norfolk, to the Pennsylvania.

Chief Gunner T. B. Watson, to the Wisconsin.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Eagle, at Guantanamo; Machias, at Pilot Town; New York and Utah, at Southern Drill Ground, and the Oklahoma, at Hampton Roads.

Sailed: Jupiter, Boston for Newport; Maumee, New York Yard for Provincetown; Neptune, Guantanamo for Puerto Plata; Texas, Hampton Roads to sea, and Vicksburg, Seattle for Puget Sound.

The movement of the Yankton from La Paz to Acapulco, published yesterday, was in error. It was the Yorktown, and not the Yankton, that sailed.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Nov. 16, on their own applications: Patrol. J. H. Parker, 22 to 28, bicycle duty; P. Finnegan, 28 to 18, assignmt. to bicycle duty discontd.; P. Coggins, 85 to 65, assignmt. to bicycle duty discontd.; J. M. Ranlon, 65 to 85, bicycle duty.

Temporary assignments: Surgeon E. V. Hubbard, 11 Surg. Dist., in charge of 10th Surg. Dist. in addition to his own, 2 days, 12 P. M., Nov. 17; Capt. T. V. Underhill, 20, to command 4 I. D., 4 days, 12:01 A. M., Nov. 16.

Patrol. for 8 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 16: J. Berger, 27th to 12 I. D., as chauffeur; J. Shepherd, 15th, and J. T. McCarthy, 36th, to C. O Squad.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Insp. J. Daly, 4 I. D., 4 days, 12:01 A. M., Nov. 16, to be deducted from vacation; Surgeon D. D. Jennings, 10 S. D., 2 days, 12 P. M., Nov. 17, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. M. T. McKeon, 14, 1 day, 4 P. M., Nov. 13; T. O'Sullivan, 14, 1 day, 12 P. M., Nov. 20; E. S. Brubaker, 15, 3 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 21; T. E. Marseilus, 25, 1 day, 4 A. M., Nov. 20; T. J. Shine, 32, 3 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 18.

Suspended Without Pay. — Patrol. J. Moriarty, 147.

Dismissed.—Patrol. A. C. Peach, 133, (Intoxication and violation of the rules.)

Death.—Patrol. W. T. Thompson, (Act. Det. Serg., second gr.,) D. B., at 8:45 A. M., Nov. 14.

Fire Department.

The following companies will report at Company School, 157-159 East 67th St. at times and date specified: Nov. 20, at 10 A. M., Eng. 28; at 1 P. M., Eng. 278. Nov. 21, at 10 A. M., Eng. 52; at 1 P. M., Eng. 54. Nov. 22, at 10 A. M., Eng. 1; at 1 P. M., Hose 6. Nov. 23, at 10 A. M., Eng. 16; at 1 P. M., Eng. 246. Nov. 24, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 3; at 1 P. M., H. & L. 14. Nov. 25, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 33; at 1 P. M., H. & L. 147.

Fireman 1st gr. T. McVeety, Eng. 16, has been designated as an Acting Lieut., to take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 16.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, to the Office Chief of Department, 9 A. M., Nov. 16, Eng. of Str. John Morrissey, Eng. 224.

Special Leave.—First gr. J. J. Robertson, Eng. 229, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 15.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Parents' Association of P. S. 10, Manhattan, 117th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, will hold a meeting at 8 P. M., today. The program will include a class in reading, an old-fashioned spelling match, and addresses by Dr. S. L. Ansbacher of the Health Board on "The Work of the Board of Health in the Schools," and by President Gerald C. Griffin of the Federated Parents' Association on "The Federated Parents' Association and its Work. We Want a Boys' High School in Washington Heights."

The evening recreation centre at P. S. 96, Brooklyn, has been transferred to P. S. 156, not having been successful at the first-named location.

The evening recreation centre at P. S. 96, Manhattan, will be closed on Wednesday evenings.

Messrs. Flexner, Atkinson, Gilpatric, Marshall and Greene have been appointed as a special committee to consider the relations between the Bureau of Reference and Research and the statistical division of the City Superintendent's office.

At the luncheon of the New York Latin Club in the Hunter gymnasium, Professor Whicher of Hunter College, President of the club, announced a plan for raising $25,000 to encourage the study of the classics. Part of this sum will be used to complete the fund for the Greek scholarship given annually to the graduate of a New York City high school or private school who has attained the highest rank in the two Regents examinations in Greek; the greater part of the sum will establish a fellowship for study in Rome and Athens to be awarded annually to a teacher of the classics in the New York City high schools. The money is to be raised through the purchase of fifty shares amounting to $500 each. Professor Whicher has subscribed to the first share; Mr. John Jay Chapman to the second, and the members of the teaching staff in the classical department of Hunter College to the third.

Fifty-four Hunter freshmen have joined the New York Centre of the Drama League of America in order to use the material supplied by the League in connection with their English work.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received for civil service examiner (mechanical engineering) until 4 P. M. on Nov. 27. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; technical, 2; duties, 2; oral, 2. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Candidates must be at least 25 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. There will be one vacancy in the Municipal Civil Service Commission at $2,700 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 29 an examination for examiner of accounts, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Division of Valuation and in the Division of Carriers' Accounts, Interstate Commerce Commission. As a result of this examination two general grades of eligibles will be established, the salaries in the first grade ranging from $2,220 to $3,000 a year, with necessary expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties, and in the second grade from $1,380 to $2,100 a year and such expenses. Appointments will be principally for duty in the field, but some appointments may be made for duty in Washington, D. C. Applicants will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, training, experience, and fitness. It must be shown that each applicant is a person of good moral character and temperate habits, active, intelligent and discreet, of good speech and manner, qualified to address and confer with railroad and other officials as occasion may require. It is desired to secure eligibles of large experience, with special qualifications for work in connection with the valuation of common carriers and in the Division of Carriers' Accounts. Applicants must not have reached their forty-eighth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—Female.

EXECUTIVE, woman over 30, to train for position requiring tact and ability; previous business experience not essential; must furnish good reference; salary, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

FILE CLERK.—Girl, 17 or 18 years of age, as file clerk in office of wholesale hardware firm; high school attendant or graduate preferred; previous experience unnecessary; salary $5 per week to start; hours, 8 to 5:30. Address L 335 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK, &c.—Young lady as filing clerk and office assistant; good opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. J 161 Times.

FUR SALEWOMEN
required by
LORD & TAYLOR.
Apply between 9 and 11 A. M.,
Superintendent's Office,
7th floor.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Girl for general housework in apartment; must be good cook, neat and reliable; wages $30. Apply Mrs. J. Mally, 104 West 57th.

HANDKERCHIEF
SALESWOMEN.

Must be experienced and accustomed to high-class trade. Apply before 11 A. M., superintendent's office, eight floor, James McCreery & Co., 35th St. entrance.

MILLINERS.—High-class milliners wanted; yearly position for the right party. Goodman Sisters, 1,325 St. Nicholas Av.

RESIDENT TEACHER for 5th and 6th grade boys' boarding school; $50 and home. Y 167 Times.

SALESLADIES.—$1.50 as extra on Saturdays. Call Weisbecker, 263-270 West 125th.

SECRETARY.—Private secretary wanted, experienced, with executive ability, for a busy man; must be a stenographer, thoroughly understanding bookkeeping, and understanding fire insurance business preferred; must be willing to do hard work and come well recommended. P. O. Box 38, New Brunswick, N. J.

SKIRT FINISHERS.

HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
10-12 W. 57TH ST.

REQUIRE SEVERAL COMPETENT SKIRT FINISHERS. COME PREPARED FOR WORK.

STATIONERY
ENGRAVING
SALESWOMEN.

James McCreery & Co. require the services of a number of thoroughly experienced saleswomen to take stationery engraving orders. Apply superintendent's office, eighth floor, 35th St. entrance.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education, wanted for patent attorney's office; salary about $12 a week to start. Apply, giving particulars and experience, L 350 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamentals, principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

WAIST FINISHERS.

HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
10-12 W. 57TH ST.

REQUIRE SEVERAL COMPETENT WAIST FINISHERS. COME PREPARED FOR WORK.

WAITRESS for first-class hotel apartment house. Call 424 West 119th, Apartment 8.

YOUNG LADIES wanted by publishing house to do clerical work and filing; salary to commence $6 per week. Apply Mr. O'Neil, 2d floor, 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam St., New York.

YOUNG LADY to teach bookkeeping, typewriting, stenography; evenings; state lowest salary. School, 1,666 Bathgate Av.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 8 Hoekman St., Cortlandt 4249. (Branch Office,) Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway. Bryant 8424.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, $18, (unusual opportunity;) stenographer-correspondent, $15, (college woman;) stenographers, typists, cashiers, clerks. Mighill, Agency, Flatiron Bldg.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER, must know insurance, be able to explain policies of all kinds, know rates, risks, &c., for position of responsibility in insurance broker's office; $25; excellent opportunity.

BOOKKEEPER.—Handle double entry, take trial balance, monthly statements, &c.; $15.

TYPISTS.—Rapid, accurate operator for high-grade permanent positions; salaries from $9-$12.

Several good stenographic positions for girls with good education and some experience; salaries $10-$15.

Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

RAPID TYPISTS; KNOW SWITCHBOARDS.
STENOGRAPHERS, $7-$10-$12.
REFINED AMERICAN EDUCATED
TYPISTS; STENCIL CUTTERS.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 258 B'WAY.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators, numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau and 39 East 42d, Room 16.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 557 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

$10
This week only. Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

A BUILDING
SUPERINTENDENT
FOR ALTERATION WORK
wanted at once; (small houses in Brooklyn;) permanent position; tremendous future for man of mental and physical strength; don't apply unless you are a master hand in the handling of men, an expert in the purchase of all kinds of building material, thoroughly experienced in making alterations, and understand plans; good salary and unusual opportunity for man of tireless energy and initiative; in short, a man of brain and brawn; give references and full experience in first letter or no consideration will be given. Address Strictly Confidential, L 357 Times Downtown.

A MIDDLE-AGED white man wanted to run elevator in Madison Av. apartment house; easy hours, steady work; give references. Address Box 3 275 Times Downtown.

BOND AND SECURITY SALESMAN able to successfully handle Al securities; state experience; apply by letter; liberal commission. Salesmen, Box J 158 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.
24 to 30 years of age; must be quick and accurate and capable of interviewing callers; salary $20 to start; telephone for appointment. Bryant 960. M. E. Nolan.

BOOKKEEPER, (assistant,) 19, for manufacturing corporation in Brooklyn; state references, salary, and religion. L 354 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Brokerage house wants bookkeeper who has Wall St. experience. L 378 Times Downtown.

BOY.—An opportunity is afforded a bright boy with high school education, living at home with parents, to enter employ of large fire insurance company, where application and ability receive recognition. Address P. O. Box 2,129.

BOY wanted in office of large mercantile company; answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Address T. J. J., P. O. Box 187, Madison Square Station.

BOYS.—Wanted, by large financial institution, three office boys; high school graduates preferred; salary to start $25 per month; excellent chance for advancement. G 94 Times.

BOY Wanted.—Large manufacturing company downtown wants bright, energetic office boy about 16 years of age; state references, experience, and salary expected. L 365 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in a large downtown fire insurance office; boy 15 or 16 years of age; answers should state age, experience, if any, and salary expected. Insurance, L 377 Times Downtown.

BOY under 16 to do errands and make himself useful in a 5th Av. jewelry shop; salary $6 per week; excellent chance for advancement. H 169 Times.

BOYS as messengers; bring proof of age and references; good wages, free uniforms, and excellent opportunities for advancement. Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., 253 Broadway.

BOY in wholesale brass concern; good chance for advancement; salary to start $5. S 274 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 16 to 18 years of age, for general stock work in silk ribbon house. Address G 115 Times.

BOY wanted for office in jobbing house; good opportunity. P. O. Box 1,384.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.—Assistant superintendent wanted for 14-story apartment house; salary $15; state experience. H 84 Times.

CASHIER, 30-40 years old, in general office of manufacturing company; knowledge of accounting necessary and ability to typewrite checks desirable; highest credentials absolutely essential. Reply in full to B. O. Box 89, Grand Central Station, New York, stating age, experience, and salary desired.

CHAUFFEUR.—Exceptional opportunity for young man over 18 years, having chauffeur's license, desiring to secure permanent employment, with rapid advancement, starting salary $10, with quarterly increases based upon good record. Apply 1 P. M. to 5 P. M., The Electric Garage, 624 and Central Park West.

CHAUFFEUR FOR FURNITURE DELIVERY TRUCK; GOOD STEADY MAN WITH REFERENCES. T. KELLY CO., 104-106 WEST 17TH ST.

CHINA PACKER.
STEADY EMPLOYMENT.
ADDRESS H 74 TIMES.

COLLEGE MAN to teach bookkeeping, typewriting, stenography evenings; write stating lowest salary. School, 1,666 Bathgate Av.

CORRESPONDENT.—One of the largest wholesale houses in the United States has an opening for a first-class correspondent; a young man who can write a first-class letter, who is not afraid of work can obtain permanent position with advancement; give age, experience in detail, references, and salary to begin. Ability, 152 Times Downtown.

DENTISTS.—Two operators; one laboratory man; big salary. Dr. A. J. Wildanger, Flint, Mich.

DESIGNER wanted on popular-price silk and wash waists; must have experience with large, up-to-date houses. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 33d.

DRAFTSMEN.—Want able designers for sheet metal forming dies and light fixture work; only men of more than average ability and with experience that will stand investigation need apply. Layman & Co., 1,790 Broadway, New York.

DRIVER ON FURNITURE DELIVERY WAGON; GOOD STEADY MAN; MUST FURNISH REFERENCES. T. KELLY CO., 104-106 WEST 17TH ST.

EXECUTIVE.—A factory at New Haven, Conn., employing approximately 1,000 hands, has an excellent, permanent opportunity, at high wages, for an experienced automatic screw machine executive; must be expert on Brown & Sharpe and Acme automatics. Address immediately, W. McM., Y 232 Times Annex.

FINISHER and POLISHER.—Must be competent man; good wages. Apply Hotel Hargrave, 109 West 71st, St.

HAIR CUTTER.—First-class hair cutter; must come well recommended; steady position. A. Mursten, 23 East 8th St.

HELPERS ON FURNITURE DELIVERY WAGON; REFERENCES. T. KELLY CO., 104-106 WEST 17TH ST.

LINEMAN WANTED.—First-class electric light lineman; steady work, good wages. Apply Wm. Foster, 1,208 North 31st St., Phila., Penn.

MANAGER.—Clothing salesman competent to manage out-of-town credit store; experience in credit business not essential. Levy & Nathan, 104 5th Av.

MESSENGER and Office Boy wanted, with good education, at least 15 years of age, and of good health; good opportunity for advancement with old-established house of manufacturing chemists; $6 per week paid at beginning. Address General P. O. Box 883.

PLUMBERS.—On high-class jobbing work; union men, having experience on good class work, will be given steady employment; must be thoroughly competent. Milton Schnaier & Co., 343-349 Columbus Av., (76th-77th.)

OFFICE BOY wanted, about 16; answer own handwriting, giving age, salary expected and references. Address Export, L 345 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Must be bright and have had good schooling. S 271 Times Downtown.

OFFICE STATIONERY MAN.

Large corporation requires immediately capable man to maintain stock of office stationery, read proofs of forms, &c.; must have knowledge of paper values; moderate salary to start; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address Stationery, J 164 Times.

PORTERS.
STEADY EMPLOYMENT.
H 75 TIMES.

SALESMAN WANTED
to work on leads only, selling the Sears-Roebuck edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica; quick promotion to executive positions for those who make good; commission and drawing account. Sixth floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN WANTED
at once, by manufacturing corporation doing $5,000,000 worth of business per year, for new department. Requirements, salesmanship, good moral character, good references, good appearance; first contract, drawing account, commissions, expenses. Immediate advancement. Address C. H. B., 100 Times Annex.

SALESMEN
EXPERIENCED IN HOUSEFURNISHING LINES; GOOD OPENINGS FOR RIGHT MEN; SALARY, ADDRESS, WITH REFERENCES AND EXPERIENCE H 73 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Able, aggressive man, convincing talker, age 25-30; advertising or real estate experience desirable but not essential; call all week after 10 A. M.; liberal commissions. Mr. Mann, Suite 1,514, 220 5th Av., New York City.

SALESMAN (stock) wanted; big oil company; big earnings; advertised by bankers and heavy oil operators; 8,000 acres; stock listed and very active; sells on sight; fresh leads; commission. Telephone Mr. Sprake, Bryant 4068.

SALESMEN.—Highest class; can earn large income presenting special proposition direct to automobile owners; attractive commission arrangement; only men with very best references considered. Mutual Tire and Rubber Co., 9 East 40th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman with large retail connections and resident buyers to handle a high-class line of middy blouses; commission basis; correspondence confidential. Y 309 Times Annex.

SALESMAN. — Attention! Gas appliance salesman; salary and commission. Call Thursday and Friday mornings between 9 and 10. Ask for Mr. Dickson, 1,615 Webster Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN.—Experienced electric bulb man; good chance for one with a following; salary and commission. Jules Electric Co., manufacturers and jobbers, 209 West 48th St.

SALESMEN.—Several, temporary, to demonstrate toys in local department stores; salary and commission. Address Y 316 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 3 Stone Street.

SALESMAN.—A young man to solicit personal trade for a high-grade custom tailor; good commission. J 146 Times.

SALESMAN. — Embroideries; experienced waist and dress trade; commission. Box Ton, 368 East 155th St.

SECRETARY.
Young man wanted, college education preferred, as private secretary to active head of corporation; knowledge of stenography not necessary; large salary to right person and excellent chance of advancement; give full details. L 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent young man for work in bank; splendid prospects. S 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Address, furnishing references and salary desired, S 270 Times Downtown.

TEACHER of Isaac Pitman stenography; must have experience; very good salary; call from 9-10 A. M. Manhattan School, 115 East Houston St.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY CO.
APPLY AT
217 EAST 65TH STREET.
ELECTRIC CHANNEL RAILMEN; IRON TRACK WORKERS; 2 ACETYLENE BURNERS.

TOOL DESIGNER.—Thoroughly experienced in designing jigs, fixtures, and cutting tools; must be reliable and quick worker; permanent position for the right man; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. Tools, P. O. Box V., Plainfield, N. J.

TRAVELING AUDITOR.—With a large industrial corporation; essential that applicants shall have experience with large machine shop operations and factory cost accounting, as well as usual experience respecting auditing of local offices, timekeepers' and cashiers' accounts; state full experience, references, and salary expected. Y 318 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN. — ADVERTISING AGENCY (NEW YORK CITY) DESIRES YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF CHECKING DEPARTMENT; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE AND BE A WORKER; GIVE REFERENCES, AGE, AND FULL PARTICULARS. ADDRESS J 166 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18 years of age, in office of wholesale hardware firm; to learn the hardware business, for which thorough training is necessary; high school graduate or attendant preferred; fixed line of promotion, starting on mailing desk at $5 per week, with advance in pay and position in three months, and again in six months. Address L 356 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, between 17 and 19 years, to learn the plumbing trade; salary $8 to $9; must be strong, willing to work, and come well recommended; steady work in high-class shop, where trade will be taught properly. Milton Schnaier & Co., 343-349 Columbus Av., bet. 76th-77th.

YOUNG MAN wanted; stenographer, bookkeeper; must be proficient in both; one with experience in printing business preferred; state salary, with references, in own hand. Queen City Printing Co., Charlotte, N. C.

YOUNG MAN, with export experience, preferably with knowledge of steel, fully conversant in handling correspondence, speaking Spanish and French, although this not compulsory. S 272 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted to make himself generally useful in stationery business. Address, stating reference and salary expected, L. B., 226 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

TIMEKEEPERS, MANUFACTURING.
LEDGER CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS.
RAPID TYPISTS; TRAFFIC MAN.
SPANISH TRANSLATOR; COST MEN.
EXPORT SHIPPING CLERK.
STENOGRAPHERS.
ENGLISH, ALSO SPANISH.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 258 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$18; D. E. bookkeeper, (brokerage experience,) $25; boys, $6-$7. Haslitt Mercantile Agency, 7 East 42d St.

BOOKKEEPERS, bond brokerage experience essential, $30-$35. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad St.

BOYS, CLERKS, 14 to 19 years, broker's office, $7-$8. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau, or 39 East 42d, Room 16.

Instruction.

MEN, LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY, the high-paying professional trade; Mechanical Dentists are in great demand; individual instruction; no book study; short course; free booklet "BHW" gives details. Dentists Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo-engraving, motion-picture photography; earn $35 to $100 weekly; day, evening; easy terms. New York Institute of Photography, 23 W. 23d.

LEARN TO Be a CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ARTISTIC GOWNS, furs, coats, wraps, remodeling; $2.50 daily; reference. Phone 6189 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, at present employed, wishes to change on account of long hours; can give references. J. D., care W. McIver, 250 West 10th St.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, experience controlling accounts, pay roll, bill clerk, typist, office details; thorough, reliable; references; $20. G 117 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, thoroughly competent; 4 years' experience; typist; $12. G 116 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, [illegible]; salary $15. H

STENOGRAPHER.—Very high [illegible]; highest references; refined home of [illegible] partment br house; [illegible] answer willing [illegible] efficient, absolutely [illegible] Times.

[illegible]; country preferred Times Harlem.

[illegible] woman to [illegible] about 30th St.

[illegible] furrier, remodels, [illegible] the latest [illegible]

[illegible] KEEPER, years' experience, cost [illegible] salary $15-$20; [illegible] 25, H 181 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENT; WIDE BUSINESS EXPERIENCE; GENTILE; 27; SALARY $35-$50. G 66 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,308. Telephone Cortlandt 7938.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANTS EXPERT.—Install simple and complete systems, straighten tangled books, prepare financial statements, show costs, expenses, profits, &c.; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, periodical audits, investigations; financial statements; reliable personal service; terms reasonable. Kramer, 277 Broadway. Telephone Worth 17.

ADVERTISING WRITER.
Trained writer of style and "class," with proved record of accomplishment, seeks opening; wide experience as salesman, reporter, and advertising writer on big national accounts; has 3 biggest house organ successes recent years to credit; now in wrong niche. H 163 Times.

AMERICAN, 32, of secretarial, sales, and office management experience, wishes position of responsibility requiring high-grade correspondent; $200 month. F 147 Times.

BARKEEPER.—Experienced; married; excellent references; responsible parties. H 86 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (27,) SEVEN YEARS' THOROUGH EXPERIENCE WITH MODERN METHODS; COMPETENT TAKE FULL CHARGE; EXCELLENT EDUCATION; REFERENCES; MODERATE SALARY. B 265 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER.—Seven years' experience, thorough knowledge of accounting, desires to connect with a progressive concern; salary less important than opportunity to advance. L 348 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 28; excellent ability; executive correspondent; ten years' experience; thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy; salary, $25 weekly. G 91 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, thoroughly conversant with corporation accounting and trial balances; also correspondence; young, steady; position, with prospects, desired. H 79 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced office man, young, from out of town, wants position here; hard worker; reliable; references. G 113 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (25;) college education; seven years' private and public accounting experience; thorough training; take charge. L 247 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
Credit man, (28,) thoroughly competent, efficient, show results in figures; take full charge; references. B. R., 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, (29,) thorough accountant, office manager, alert credit man, tactful correspondent, seeks responsible position. L 347 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—23; married; thorough office man; purchasing, receiving, shipping; competent every office detail. Address L 363 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 32, desires position; thirteen years' experience; competent; $20. L 374 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, 8 years' experience, double entry, desires position; references. L 351 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, office manager; eight years manufacturing lines; references. G 46 Times.

[illegible]KEEPER, years' experience, cost [illegible] salary $15-$20; [illegible] 25, H 181 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced office man, wants position where advancement is assured; have had experience in sales department of jobbing house. L 352 Times

$1,400,000 PLEDGED FOR JEWISH CHARITY

Federation for Philanthropy Expects to Complete $2,000,000 Fund Early in December.

APPEAL TO SMALL GIVERS

Chairman Felix M. Warburg Hopes to Have 30,000 Subscribers and Put Plan Into Operation Jan. 1.

All but $600,000 of the $2,000,000 for the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, which represents the first movement in this city to procure the funds for a group of philanthropic institutions exclusively by annual subscriptions, has been raised. This report was made last night to a meeting of prominent Jewish business men at the home of Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the federation, at 1,109 Fifth Avenue. The subscriptions range from $100,000 to $10. The donations have come from not quite 4,000 persons; 30,000 are to be heard from, and the prospect is that the campaign will be a complete success. The aim is to round out the $2,000,000 by the first week in December, in order that sufficient time will be left to put the federation into operation by Jan. 1. To accomplish this it has been decided to hold a Federation Week at the beginning of December, when everybody in the campaign will work at top speed.

Mr. Warburg, speaking of the progress of the movement and its purposes, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"The work is progressing most satisfactorily. The main difficulty is to get enough workers to see the people we have on our lists.

"Nearly every one we have seen has increased his subscription largely, and all we need now is quiet, continued, honest work by enthusiastic volunteers. We are grateful to a number of ladies for afternoon meetings and to the trade chairmen who are canvassing the different trades in a thorough, business-like manner. We are also grateful that some of the ladies have started to gain the support of men and women of small salaries. It is from these that the real large support of the federation must come. If we have over 1,250,000 Jews living in New York one can see the field to cultivate is large and that if it is properly tilled the harvest should be satisfactory.

"The time has come for people to give for charity outright, instead of expecting an equivalent from some performance or the pleasures from a ball or like entertainment. Ethically charity is only money given away for a laudable purpose, and any expectation of a countervalue is against the true spirit of charity. In addition, there is the tremendous waste in such entertainments, very often yielding not more than 10 per cent. of the gross receipts to the beneficiary.

"The federation includes nearly all important Jewish philanthropic institutions, with the exception of the religious schools. For the time being they were left out, as we did not care to make the fund too complicated. They may be taken up later.

"The federation can only live if everybody to whom its appeal is directed takes an interest in it, and it does not become the fad of a few. Not until the ten thousands and hundred thousands take an interest in it can the federation accomplish its true work. It is that for which we are fighting. Speaking broadly, therefore, we are not satisfied with the support we have. We would like to see people come forward voluntarily instead of being begged to come in."

Every day there are many meeting to forward the movement, and these will increase in number as the campaign reaches its height. Mr. Warburg and other speakers discussed the federation yesterday at the annual meeting of the Beth-El Sisterhood at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street.

PLAN BRANDEIS MEMORIAL.

Charitable Fund Collected in Honor of Supreme Court Justice.

Many of the friends of Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, who have been associated with him in the management of Jewish charities, are planning to make him a substantial financial present on the afternoon of Nov. 26, in commemoration of his sixtieth birthday. Unless there is a change in the program the presentation will take place at 44 East Twenty-third Street, where the "Louis D. Brandeis Testimonial Committee" has established headquarters. The officers of the committee are Nathan Straus, President; Eugene Meyer, Jr., of the brokerage firm of Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co., Treasurer; Jacob de Haas, Honorary Secretary, and Adolph Hubbard, Assistant Secretary. The Vice Presidents are Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Rabbi Martin A. Meyer, Joseph Barondess, Dr. Max Heller, Judge Julian W. Mack, Professor Richard Gottheil, Rabbi Mayer Berlin, Mrs. Joseph Fels, and Louis E. Kirstein.

Just how large the sum to be presented to Justice Brandeis will grow nobody can conjecture. Amounts are coming in ranging from $1 up. In all probability the sum will be not less than $25,000 and it may reach $50,000. It is believed that Justice Brandeis will donate it to some charity, or perhaps direct that it be divided among a number of the charities in which he was actively interested prior to his appointment to the Supreme Court. None of those interested in the fund would discuss it yesterday. The matter was kept secret because it was desired to keep Justice Brandeis in the dark until after it became certain that he would be in this city and at the disposal of the committee on a specified day.

Word came to the committee yesterday that the Justice would be here on Nov. 26. This information was gained without letting him know why his presence was needed. At first it was thought that he would be here on Monday, the anniversary of his birth, but as this could not be arranged, the date for the presentation was set forward and the work continued.

GIVE UP WILSON TRADEMARK

Hint of Drastic Measures from White House Gets Prompt Action.

The firm of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., dealers in dry goods, at 43 Worth Street, received a letter from the White House yesterday requesting them to cease using a pen and ink portrait of President Wilson as a trade mark, and intimating that unless the request was heeded drastic measures would be resorted to. Inquiry at the offices of the firm yesterday resulted in the statement that the request would be complied with.

In 1912 it occurred to the firm that the name "Wilson" on some good grade of goods might be serviceable in an advertising way.

Before any liberties were taken with the name the idea was submitted to William F. McCombs, who replied that there could be no objection. Thereupon it was decided to use the portrait as a trade mark. Since then customers of the firm, in sending in orders, would designate this grade, as for instance, "One thousand yards of Wilson." It was expressly explained yesterday that the firm only sought to add to the President's success and happiness. The portrait and the name will be eliminated, but for the present at least the flag will remain.

WILL NOT TAKE AKED BACK.

San Francisco Church Rejects Plea of Ford Peace Leader.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The Rev. Charles F. Aked, who resigned the pastorate of the First Congregational Church here to accept an appointment on the Ford Peace Commission, will not be invited to resume charge of his former flock, although, the congregation was informed tonight, he was willing to do so at a lower salary than he was receiving at the time he resigned.

Tonight's decision was by vote of the congregation.

Mrs. Emerson Resigns at 80.

Mrs. William Emerson's resignation as First Director of the Women's Prison Association was announced yesterday. She had held the position since 1893. Mrs. Emerson has passed her eightieth year. She will be succeeded by Miss Rachael Hopper Powell, a great granddaughter of one of the founders of the association.

LABOR REFORMS PRAISED.

Dr. Lindsay Says Improved Conditions Will Be Upheld by Courts.

Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Professor of Social Legislation at Columbia University, said yesterday in his third lecture of the Kennedy course on legislative remedies in social work, that labor reform legislation of recent years in this country had proved so popular that its final sanction by the courts was assured. He added that as a result of the efforts of such organizations as the American Federation of Labor, the National Consumers' League, and the American Association for Labor Legislation, legislation for workmen's compensation, standards for the shorter working day, the prohibition of night work by women, the minimum wage, and like measures had taken strong root in the industrial States.

"Their defense on grounds of public health and social welfare," he said, "has already assured their sanction by courts on constitutional grounds, although the United States Supreme Court has still to pass upon the shorter working day and the minimum wage."

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

American Locomotive Company Certificate No. A-19002 for ten shares of the preferred stock in the name of Lewis A. Clough. All persons are hereby notified to show cause why a new certificate should not forthwith be issued in lieu of the certificate above described. J. O. HOBBY, Jr., Treasurer.

LOST—In subway train, between Fulton St. and 116th St. and Lenox Av., package of checks drawn on the Colonial Bank of New York; of no value to any one except makers. Suitable reward paid upon return of said checks to the Colonial Bank, 81st St. and Columbus Av.

LOST.—In parcel post mail, insured, from New York Oct. 23 to Taunton, Mass., bar pin and 2 rings; reward of $100 will be paid and no questions asked. Davenport, care Keebe, 217 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST.—Near Times Square, square gold locket, initialed and inscribed "The Man Who Came Back." Reward for return to Paget, 25 West 45th St.

LOST.—Near Aeolian Hall, crystal pin, set in platinum, diamonds, and sapphires; $50 reward. Theodore B. Starr, Inc., 5th Av. and 41th St.

LOST.—Tuesday, Gimbel's store, black silk umbrella, smoked ivory handle, silver top, engraved "F. L. M."; reward. Yeomans, 250 West 50th St.

LOST.—Diamond pin, Monday, Nov. 13, between Park and 7th Avs., 125th St.; big reward. Parra, 203 East 101st St.

LOST.—Diamond marquise ring; suitable reward. Return to Mrs. W. H. Neilson, 50 West 50th St.

LOST.—At or near Cort Theatre, diamond bar pin; reward if returned to 255 West 84th, Apt. 6A.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked; lost, Monday afternoon, Nov. 13, diamond studded horse pin, between Ritz-Carlton Hotel, 59 or at Horse Show, in taxicab or on 5th Av., between 57th and 46th Sts. Return to Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

Found.

FOUND.—Tuesday, Nov. 14, camera, Central Park. If 81 Times.

Lost and Found, Cars and Dogs

LOST—Near New Rochelle, Sept. 23, large black spaniel; $50 reward will be paid for his return to John G. Agar, New Rochelle Tel. 37 New Rochelle.

LOST.—Scotch collie, male, yellow, white front legs, white hind feet, white collar; reward. 320 West 23d St. Schuyler 4040.

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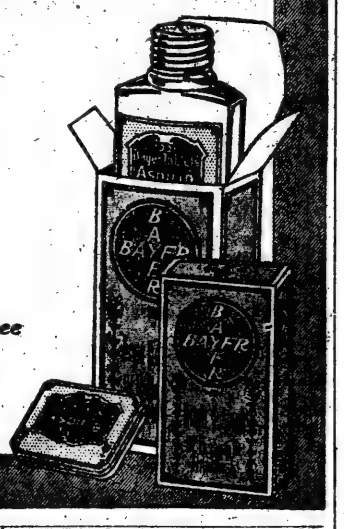
Get Only Actual Aspirin

The sole makers of genuine Aspirin mark every package and every tablet with

"The Bayer Cross" (BAYER) "Your Guarantee of Purity".

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.



Not every broad-toed shoe is an Educator. It must be branded on the sole THUS.

The Frightful Cost of "Fashionable" Feet

CORNS, bunions, callouses, fallen arches, ingrown nails—these are part of the price you must pay for pointed, bone-bending "fashionable" shoes.

Don't pay this frightful cost any longer. Get into good-looking, broad-toed Educators, built by scientists to "let the feet grow as they should." Then Nature will relieve you of your foot troubles.

Made for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN

Put the whole family into Educators today—save your children a life-time of foot trials.

Made only by Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High Street, Boston.

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EDUCATOR SHOE

Retailers can be supplied at wholesale from stock on our floor.
Rice & Hutchins New York Co., New York.

Look for Educator for Women

$25 of Real Worth in Made to Measure Clothes

There are several hundred suitings and overcoatings to select from, imported and domestic fabrics, a great range of weaves and colors from sombre staples to startling effects—anyone may be suited.

Every garment is made to fit and satisfy the man who makes the purchase. There are no ifs, ands, or buts—it must satisfy him.

Great efficiency and a very large business enable us to offer better values than are usually obtainable.

Arnheim

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BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
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Here's the big idea

FOR winter motoring; an overcoat that's roomy enough to go on over everything. Made of deep, soft woolens—the best of imported and American weaves; big and warm, but not cumbersome. It's the king of outdoor coats.

Our dealer will show you other ulsters, great-coats, traveling and motoring coats; beautiful colorings; individual patterns; bold, vigorous designing.

We use none but all-wool fabrics.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

You'll find here all sorts of big, roomy, comfortable overcoats with the Hart Schaffner & Marx label in them; all with the smartness of style and excellence of all-wool materials that you expect in these clothes.

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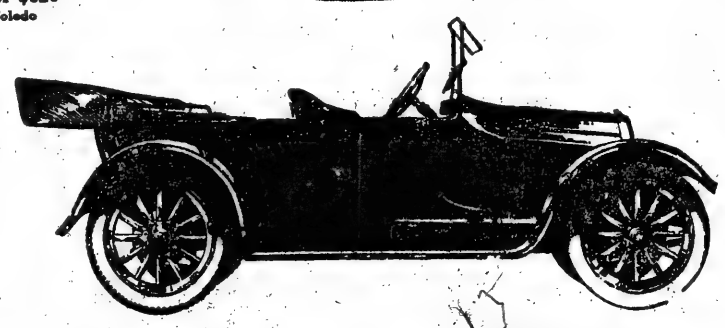
Horsepower



Speedy and Easy Riding

There's little comfort in most low priced cars. You can't use their speeds. They jostle you—they ride roughly—they don't hold the road.

The $635 Overland is different. It is not only the speediest of low priced cars—

But you can use the full speed of its powerful motor when you need it.

It has long 42-inch, easy riding, shock absorbing cantilever rear springs. In addition the 75 B Overland is a longer car—104-inch wheelbase. And it has 4-inch tires.

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Telephone—Columbus 1070
Yonkers, N. Y.
57 South Broadway.
Telephone, Yonkers 294.
Service Station: 71 South Broadway.
Telephone, Yonkers 294.

Newark, N. J.
35-37 [illegible]
Telephone, Mulberry [illegible]
Service Station: [illegible]
Telephone, Bergen [illegible]

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat warmer today; tomorrow fair; fresh southwest winds
For full weather report see Page 13.

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REPUBLICANS PLAN NEW GERRYMANDER

Rearrangement of the Congressional Districts Likely to be Passed by Next Legislature.

MAY AMEND ELECTION LAW

Talk of Repealing Direct Primaries Act and Returning to Nominations by Convention.

NEED WHITMAN'S CONSENT

Senator Brown and Speaker Sweet Will Probably Be Re-elected—The Legislative Program.

The Republican trump card at the next session of the Legislature will be a gerrymander of the Congressional districts. With a Republican Governor re-elected and a two-thirds Republican majority in both Senate and Assembly, the Republican leaders feel that they will be strong enough to accomplish it.

It was also said yesterday that in all probability the Republican leaders in the Legislature would take steps to insure radical amendments to the election law. These may include the repeal of the direct primaries law and the return to the convention as the agency for making nominations, provided Governor Whitman can be induced to give his consent.

The present Congressional districts were mapped out in 1911. At that time John A. Dix, a Democrat, was Governor, and the Democrats controlled both branches of the Legislature. No complaint against the 1911 Congressional reapportionment has been heard, except among Republicans, but there has been plenty of complaint there.

The Republican leaders in the Legislature tried to have the present lawmaking body map out new Congress districts, although Congressional reapportionments are not supposed to be made except in the year following a Federal census. This plan stranded on the objections advanced by some of the Republican Congressmen from up-State, who were satisfied with their own districts, and were averse to a change.

Senator Brown's Plan.

Senate Leader Elon R. Brown was sponsor for the plan, which was being considered by the Republican leaders in the Legislature last Spring. A bill had already been drafted when he reached the conclusion that the Republican up-State Congressmen ought to be consulted before anything was done. Senator Brown called in Congressman Charles M. Hamilton, Republican whip in the House of Representatives, who called a meeting of the Republican delegation from this State to the House of Representatives. He found the Congressmen averse to a new reapportionment and the project was dropped by Senator Brown.

The argument advanced at that time by Senator Brown was that four Democratic districts might be made safely Republican by slight changes in the district lines. These districts, if carried by the Republicans in the present election, would have turned a narrow Republican majority in the House into a safe one. The argument has been used to advantage by the Republican leaders in the Legislature in inducing the Republican bosses up-State to approve the plan for a new gerrymander.

There are three Congress districts up-State which the Republicans do not like at all.

One is the Twenty-eighth, which is composed of the safely Republican Albany County and nine Democratic wards in Troy which, in years with a Democratic drift, may tip the balance against the Republicans.

Another is the Thirtieth, which is composed of Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton, and Hamilton Counties. In that district ex-Mayor Lunn of Schenectady, a Socialist, was elected to Congress this year.

Another is the Twenty-fourth, which besides a portion of Republican Westchester takes in a slice of the Bronx big enough and Democratic enough to make it safe for any strong Democrat nominated. It has been represented in the House by a Democrat since 1912, but this year a Republican was chosen.

The Twenty-third, where Congressman William S. Bennet was defeated this year by a Democrat, is another district the Republican leaders would like to see changed. This district is on the upper west side, but takes in a part of the Bronx.

In any reapportionment of Congress districts which may be made at the coming session of the Legislature it is safe to say that there will be a radical departure from the plan followed by the Democrats. They drew straight lines across Manhattan Island from river to river in establishing their boundaries, thus throwing portions of the water front on both the North River and the East River which are strongly Democratic with portions of the residential districts in the centre of Manhattan which in Republican apportionments have been segregated to make safe Republican districts.

New Legislative Map.

As a result of the annulment by the Court of Appeals of the Senate and Assembly reapportionment made at the last session of the Legislature, the Republican Legislature of next year will be called upon to make a new Senate and Assembly district map. Inasmuch as the Legislature will be even more strongly Republican at next year's session than it is at present, nothing will have been lost by the action of the Court of Appeals and the consequent delay, from a Republican point of view.

As a corollary to the Assembly apportionment, the Legislature also must make provision for the laying out of new Aldermanic districts in this city. These in a general way follow Assembly district lines. The Legislature itself draws the boundary lines of Senate districts, but only prescribes the number of Assembly districts within each county. The Boards of Supervisors in counties and City of the Aldermen in groups representing counties that enter into the make-up of the city—create the Assembly districts.

As a general rule Congressional reapportionments are not made except in years following a Federal census. According to the legislative leaders, however, there is nothing either in the Constitution or the laws of this State to prevent a reapportionment of Congressional districts in any other year when it may be deemed necessary or desirable. The number of Congressional districts, based on population, however, may be changed only after a Federal census.

It is understood that Senator Elon R. Brown will be re-elected Temporary President of the Senate and that Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly will be re-elected without opposition.

Urges French Householders to Use Less Light and Heat

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Louis Malvy, Minister of the Interior, has instructed the Prefects of every department in France to appeal for co-operation of the people with Mayors of the communes to reduce as far as possible the lighting of their homes and business establishments.

Bills posted throughout Paris and signed by the officials invite every householder to restrict both heating and lighting. The poster concludes: "It is hoped that these demands will be manfully accepted in view of the need of seconding the efforts of our soldiers in the trenches. It is the duty of the people in the rear to add to the force of the armies. The whole of France must fight."

BLACKLISTED, SUES TEUTON FOR $50,000

Importer Says He Was Used as a Tool to Smuggle Rubber to Germany.

HID CONTRABAND IN COFFEE

British Officers Discovered It and Mainetty's Business Was Ruined, He Asserts.

Leon P. Mainetty, an importer of dried fruits, who is of Italian descent, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover $50,000 damages from George Philip Neider, a German export merchant of 29 Broadway, because, he charges, Neider induced him to ship what he believed was 250 bags of coffee to Norway last March. The bags contained only a small amount of coffee and a large amount of rubber, which was contraband.

The British boarding officers found the rubber in the coffee sacks and Mainetty was placed on the British "blacklist." He charges that Neider willfully deceived him and asks the damages for the loss of his business, and also wants $170 already spent by him in an unsuccessful effort to have his name removed from the blacklist.

In his complaint, filed by Breed, Abbott & Morgan, Mainetty says that his chief business has been between the United States and France, Spain, and Italy, and that prior to the "wrongful act" of the defendant he conducted business almost entirely by cable to the three foreign countries mentioned. The complaint sets forth facts concerning the present war and the alignment of the various countries involved, and asserts that Norway is a neutral country, and that contraband of war being shipped from various countries to aid the armed forces of Germany has usually been sent to Norway.

The complaint adds that rubber is useful for war and that the British Government treated all shipments of rubber found on steamers bound for Norway as contraband, and not only seized the rubber, but placed the shippers on the blacklist as persons "trading with the enemy." The result of such action by the British Government was to deny the shippers the use of the cables, and such action by Great Britain was followed by similar action by France.

Mainetty alleges that last February Neider represented that he had 250 bags of coffee, shipped here from Guatemala, which he wished sent to Christiania, Norway, and said that the Norwegian-America Line refused to accept a shipment from him because he bore a German name. He asked the plaintiff to sign the export declaration and Mainetty did so.

He alleges that the defendant's representations were false and that Neider knew that the alleged coffee shipments consisted largely of rubber. The consignment was shipped on the steamer Lygenfjord of the Norwegian-America Line on March 16 last, and was discovered and seized by British boarding officers.

Mainetty says he has been unable to collect money due him in France, Spain, and Italy, and cannot keep in touch with the dried fruit market, which fluctuates constantly. He has done no business since he was blacklisted, he says, although for four years before that time he made $5,000 a year.

MARCH PAST WHITE HOUSE.

President Reviews Parade of 10,000 in Honor of His Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Voteless Washington tonight gave itself over to celebrating the re-election of Woodrow Wilson as President. For the time being that large part of the capital's residents which had shown an unfriendly feeling toward the Federal Administration buried the hatchet and exhibited a cordial spirit toward the jubilant Democrats who participated in the parade.

The route was along Pennsylvania Avenue from the Peace Monument, adjacent to the Capitol, to a short distance beyond the White House. The President reviewed the procession of 10,000 persons from a stand in front of the mansion. With him were Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, the members of the Cabinet and their families, and Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

In the parade, headed by an old soldier dressed as Uncle Sam, were several floats, several hundred autos, and delegation after delegation of marchers. Leading those on foot was Secretary Tumulty. A group of suffragists carried a banner bearing the words "We Did It."

Massed by thousands along the avenue, the people of Washington gathered to witness the pageant and showed enthusiasm over various political organizations making up the parade. The night was damp and cold, but the crowds shivered and shouted until the last man and the last torch had gone by. The entire line of the parade was illuminated with red and white lights.

Be Sure You Get Deerfoot —the Genuine Deerfoot Farm Sausage. Insist, and you get the best.—Advt.

RECALLS 6,000 MEN FROM THE BORDER

Washington's Action Taken as Foreshadowing Withdrawal of Pershing's Forces.

THE SEVENTH IS INCLUDED

Places of Returning Guardsmen Not to be Filled—Order Issued on Funston's Advice.

HELD UP BY CABRERA

Commission Finds Him Hostile to Border Control Plan Favored by His Colleagues.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16. — Action which is interpreted in Washington as meaning that the United States Government is preparing to consent to the withdrawal of the Pershing expedition from Mexican soil on condition that a satisfactory border patrol is established was taken by the War Department today, when it ordered 6,000 National Guardsmen to return to their respective States to be mustered out of the Federal service. The units ordered home are the Seventh Regiment of New York, the First South Carolina, Third Indiana, Third Wisconsin, and Third Minnesota Regiments.

These are the first National Guardsmen ordered home whose stations on the border are not to be filled by other guardsmen. There are no longer any National Guardsmen, covered by President Wilson's call for troops, in State camps available for border service. All who answered the call have either been service on the border and been returned home for muster out or are now serving on the border. The fact that the Government is now willing to withdraw 6,000 trained guardsmen, knowing that their places cannot be filled by other units, is accepted as meaning that regulars will be withdrawn from Mexico to take the places of guardsmen on the border.

The only explantion from the War Department regarding its action was contained in this announcement:

"In continuation of the policy announced some time ago by the War Department to gradually withdraw the National Guard regiments from the border as conditions permit and in accordance with the recommendations of General Funston, the following regiments have been ordered home: First South Carolina, Seventh New York, Third Indiana, Third Wisconsin, and Third Minnesota."

General Felix Agnus of Baltimore called today at the War Department to urge Secretary Baker to recall the Fifth Maryland Regiment from El Paso, where it is now stationed, to Baltimore for honorable discharge from the service. When General Agnus arrived at the War Department he was cordially received by Acting Secretary Schofield, who explained that Secretary Baker was out of town. To Mr. Schofield General Agnus stated that the Fifth Regiment was composed almost exclusively of young business men of Baltimore who had responded to their country's call at no small sacrifice of their personal interests.

CABRERA HALTS AGREEMENT.

Said to Insist on an Admission That Pershing Acted Illegally.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 16.—The members of the American-Mexican Joint Commission were less optimistic today over the probability of a settlement before the end of the week. All the members were extremely reticent regarding recent developments, but it was gathered that the return of Luis Cabrera to the meetings was responsible for the apparent deadlock in the negotiations. Efforts to bring him around to a mood which will make the discovery of some neutral ground possible have proved unavailing so far.

The work of the commission for the next few days will be devoted almost entirely to an effort to convince Mr. Cabrera that he cannot hope to induce the American Commissioners to accept proposals which were discarded as impossible early in the meetings of the commission. The American members feel confident that they will be able to accomplish this and are said to count on the support of Mr. Bonillas and Mr. Pani of the Mexican section.

The questions on which Mr. Cabrera and the other Commissioners, both American and Mexican, are at variance are said to be vital to the future relations between the two countries, and it is contention is understood to strike directly at the right of the United States to resort to force of arms in an effort to protect the lives and property of its nationals. He has insisted frequently that the sending of the expeditionary column into Mexico was in violation of the sovereignty of Mexico and of international law, and it is now reported that he practically demands that this be admitted by the American members of the commission.

Reciprocity between the two countries is another point on which Mr. Cabrera has insisted, according to reports here. He is said to be unwilling to grant that the attitude of the United States toward Mexico in present conditions should differ in any respect from that assumed toward a country in which civil and political order and security exist. The American Commissioners are said to take the stand that abnormal conditions exist in Mexico, and that for that reason they must be dealt with in an unusual manner.

A new situation has arisen in the last few days, involving the question whether Mexico, as represented by the de facto Carranza Government, can frame and sign a treaty with the United States which would be likely to receive the approval of the United States Senate. It has been suggested that a protocol signed by General Carranza and President Wilson would amount to nothing more than a gentlemen's agreement and would not be binding, except morally, on the Mexican people in view of the fact there is no authority in Mexico today duly empowered by the nation to bind its citizens to any international policy. It is likely that this will have to be settled before final action is taken by the commission.

VILLISTAS KILL GERMANS.

Hoemuller and Family Slain Because He Exhibited Bandits' Ears.

EL PASO, Nov. 16.—Theodore Hoemuller, a merchant of Parral, and his wife and baby were killed by Villa

Continued on Page 5.

Whole Available German Population To Be Organized for War Work

BERLIN, Nov. 16, (via London).—The Bundesrat discussed today the Government bill for organizing a so-called "home army"—that is, enlistment in the Government service of such persons as are unemployed or are doing work which can easily be dispensed with during the war. The plan contemplates the utilization of the entire available population for the purpose of fighting the war to a successful issue, without disturbing the work in any necessary industry.

It is contemplated, in the first instance, to ask for volunteers for the home army and not to resort to compulsory steps at present, although this may be done later in the case of persons who are unable to show that they are engaged in some useful occupation. In order to obtain a trustworthy basis for the home army the Government has ordered a census of the entire home population of Dec. 1, with occupations. From the lists the organizers of the new industrial army will be able to select persons available as workers.

It is understood that the Imperial Chancellor today made representations to the Bundesrat in accordance with suggestions contained in a letter from Field Marshal von Hindenburg to the Chancellor, appealing to him to take measures to guarantee that laborers employed in the war industries have sufficient rations of fat to maintain their health and strength. Field Marshal von Hindenburg expressed the fear that the farmers did not yet realize how necessary it was to keep the workmen supplied with fat, but the agrarian organ, while supporting the Field Marshal's appeal, doubts whether the farmers will be able to do more than they are already doing.

N.Y.SHIPBUILDING CO. SOLD FOR $15,000,000

Big Shipping Concerns Make Plans to Meet Rapidly Growing Demand for Tonnage.

FIVE YEARS' WORK IN SIGHT

American Yards and Vessels Now Compete with Britain in Price and Carrying Rates.

One of the most important transactions so far handled by the American International Corporation has been completed with the purchase of all of the properties of the New York Shipbuilding Company. Associated with the American International in the deal are the International Mercantile Marine Company, which is expected to build several new vessels for the American Line at the plant; the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which is owned jointly by the American International and W. R. Grace & Co., and W. R. Grace & Co. The American International has the largest interest.

The New York Shipbuilding Company is seventeen years old, and owns a large quoeurn plant at Camden, N. J., with 111 acres of land and 4,200 feet of waterfront on the Delaware River. The company has $5,000,000 of stock outstanding, but the purchase involves $15,000,000, it was said yesterday by Charles A. Stone, President of the American International. The company will be liquidated and a new one formed, and it is expected that part of the new stock will be offered for public subscription.

The former principal owners of the New York Shipbuilding Company were A. W. Mellon of Pittsburgh, Henry C. Frick, and Henry Walters, head of the Atlantic Coast Line and Louisville & Nashville. S. M. Knox, now President of the company, will be elected President of the new company, and the present organization will be kept intact.

George J. Baldwin, Senior Vice President of the American International and President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, explained yesterday the reasons which had led to the purchase. He said that in the first place it was in line with the policy of the corporation to do all in its power to develop American industries and encourage foreign commerce and in the second it promised to be a very profitable undertaking. The company has contracts which will fill the present capacity of the yards through 1917, and improvements and extensions are planned which will materially increase the capacity of the yards. Mr. Baldwin said that there was in view of the work that American yards could handle in the next five years.

It was said that conditions which brought about the decline in the shipbuilding industry in the United States, which led the world in the days of the wooden vessels, have now changed to such a degree that there is reason to expect the United States to regain its supremacy. American builders have already built vessels on the great lakes which are carrying cargoes at lower ton-mile cost than any other vessels in the world, and the war has destroyed Great Britain's advantage over competitors.

The fact was emphasized yesterday that Norway has spent $50,000,000 in this country recently for ships, and that Japan has paid $90 a ton here for steel plates to be carried over the Continent and across the Pacific, in order to build vessels at home. Advances in manufacturing methods have largely overcome Great Britain's great advantage in low-priced labor, so that at the present time many articles, such as typewriters, sewing machines, automobiles, and locomotives, can be made cheaper here than abroad. With steel at hand, more modern yards, and better engineering, it is asserted that ships can be built here as cheaply as on the Clyde or Tyne.

Mr. Baldwin explained that there was a great scarcity of ships, due to the destruction of many vessels and the diversion of others for transports, and that it is estimated that by Jan. 1 there would be a shortage of 5,000,000 tons. Great Britain has recently enacted a law which will prevent ships built in her yards from being transferred to foreign flags for three years after the war, and other nations have taken similar action.

The New York Shipbuilding plant has a present capacity of 100,000 tons per annum. During the past ten years the company has turned out such vessels as the armored cruiser Washington, the battleships Kansas, New Hampshire, Michigan, Arkansas and Oklahoma, eight destroyers and a number of battleships for foreign Governments. The battleship Utah is now under construction in the yard.

In order to assist in meeting the requirements of the Government's construction program, a certain amount of Government work, if offered, will probably be taken by the new company, although the demands for the renewals of the fleets of the companies purchasing the yards, together with private business now on hand and in contemplation, will, it is estimated, use the entire capacity of the yards and proposed extensions for the next five years.

The New York Shipbuilding Company's plant appealed to the American International Corporation, it was said, because of its location, its new and efficient equipment, and its general adaptability to large scale production. The decision was made only after a thorough consideration had been given to the more important plants along the Atlantic seaboard. Recently a 7,000-ton dead-weight freighter was built in this plant and the trial run made in the remarkable time of fourteen knots.

The cost of tonnage has risen in England until it is about the same as here. Buyers who get bids from both English and American yards find the English prices just as high as ours, whereas in the past they used to average perhaps a third lower.

As the New York Shipbuilding Company has a large frontage, there is ample room for enlarging the plant. The proposed immediate extension contemplates the building of two shipways

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BACK UP RAILROADS IN 8-HOUR DAY FIGHT

More Than 600 Manufacturing Corporations Join in Commending Suits to Test Law.

DENOUNCE UNIONS' ATTITUDE

President of Founders Points to Spectacle of Congress Truckling to the Labor Vote.

The National Founders' Association, representing more than 600 of the leading manufacturing corporations of the country, voted yesterday in session here to put "the entire power and influence" of the organization behind the railroads in their fight to prevent the enforcement of the Adamson eight-hour law. It was said that the resolutions would be followed by similar resolutions to be adopted soon by other great industrial organizations in various parts of the country, all of which are included in the newly organized National Industrial Conference Board, which came into existence at Wednesday's session of the Founders' Association.

This is the resolution:

Whereas, a serious question of grave national importance has arisen relative to the conflict between the Constitution of the United States and the so-called Adamson law, which law seeks to compel railway systems of the country to raise the wages of certain of their employes under the pretense of compelling an eight-hour work day, and

Whereas, the railway systems of the country have indicated their opposition to the enactment and operation of that law, claiming said law to be in violation of rights guaranteed all citizens by the Constitution of the United States, and

Whereas, further, the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the right to test through the courts of the land any act designed to deprive him of life or liberty or property without due process of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, the National Founders' Association, manufacturers and shippers of products in the various States of the United States, declare that this right to have their cause determined by judicial proceedings should be secured to the railway systems of the country and that this association approve of their attitude in the maintenance of that right.

In his annual address President Barr devoted much attention to labor conditions. The recent election, he said, had proved that there was no such thing as a "labor vote." He called attention to the defeat of Senator Kern in Indiana, "a noted friend of organized labor," of Chairman Lewis of the House Committee on Labor, who was defeated for Senator in Maryland, of Congressman Tavenner, and Congressman McGillicuddy of Maine.

Politicians, Mr. Barr said, had "petted organized labor until now it regards itself as the privileged class in this country." Labor lobbyists, he added, are found in large numbers in the halls of Congress, while "a single representative of business interests is still branded and considered as an insidious" offender.

"Despite the fact that the impotency of organized labor has been shown in the recent election, the fact which the business man must bear in mind most clearly," said Mr. Barr, "is that the party which has been continued in power in the United States for the next four years has, during the last three and a half years, submitted to the dictates of organized labor, but that party must now awake to the fact that in its bartering with organized labor it was receiving nothing in exchange."

Referring specifically to the railway eight-hour law, Mr. Barr said:

"We have seen the aggressiveness of unscrupulous labor and we have also seen weakness and vacillation in legislative councils; we have seen subserviency, timidity and time serving in the Federal Congress. We have seen labor leaders dictate to the highest officials of the land, and we have seen them direct Congress to pass a bill before a certain specified hour. We have seen Congress pass the bill, and we have seen Senators and Representatives warn their colleagues that not the slightest change must be made in the text submitted to them.

"This is a humiliating spectacle, and I am sure that its full significance is recognized by all of you. It is significant for the country generally, because it shows that Congress is amenable to pressure from an organization which claims a certain specified number of votes which it attempts to deliver.

"What are the rights of the manufacturer and the business man? He is supposed to have some property rights, some personal rights, the right to do business, the right to earn a fair profit, the right to employ labor according to its value, and the right to conduct himself with all the privileges of an American citizen. Possibly you will say that he has these rights, but a right which is not enforceable exists in theory only.

"We have seen business men go to Washington to present their side of a case involving serious conditions for them. We have seen them snubbed and their protests summarily rejected.

"We have seen union organizers go to Washington and make infamous demands on the Government, and we have seen these men received both in the White House and in the Capitol as privileged persons entitled to all that a paternal Government could grant them."

MAY RUSH TEST CASE IN 8-HOUR FIGHT

Washington Predicts an Effort to Get a Speedy Supreme Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—A discussion of the railroad situation and particularly the Adamson eight-hour law from the standpoint of the country's business interests, will begin here to-

Continued on Page 3.

DEUTSCHLAND OFF ON HOME VOYAGE

Submarine Leaves Her Pier at New London Soon After Midnight and Puts to Sea.

U. S. CRUISER OUTSIDE

The Columbia Seen Flashing Her Searchlights in Path of the U-Boat.

CRANK PLOTTER FOILED

Deutschland's Guards Catch Stranger Boarding Her with a Bag of Powder.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Friday, Nov. 17.—The German submarine freighter Deutschland left here at 1:29 o'clock this morning on her second homeward voyage to Bremen.

Convoyed by two Scott tugs, she slipped quietly out of her dock at the State pier, backed down the Thames River, swung quickly around and put on all her surface speed toward the open sea.

Tidal conditions were good, and the submarine made rapid progress. At times her decks were awash. At 2 o'clock she was nearly at the entrance of the harbor.

A newspaper launch followed the Deutschland out to sea, nearly ten miles, and then returned here about 3 o'clock. When last seen, the underseas trader was headed for Montauk Point, and was making better than ten knots an hour. The tugs were on either side of her.

Paul G. Thwing of the Eastern Forwarding Company, the submarine freighter's American agent, witnessed the departure with a few friends from the closely guarded slip at the State pier.

Two big searchlights from the North German Lloyd steamer Willehad swept the river as the giant submersible got away. They picked out only a few scattered press boats along the otherwise deserted stream.

No official from the German Embassy was here to witness the Deutschland's sailing, although it had been rumored one would be. The big shipment of gold which it had been asserted the Deutschland would carry back with her did not arrive.

The Deutschland's going surprised watchers, because Captain Koenig, in civilian attire, had been idling about town during the early part of last night. It had been expected that the submarine would leave New London at daylight in order to get outside territorial waters after dark, when the chances of intercepting her would be infinitely small, but Captain Koenig evidently decided to take advantage of the full flood tide to help him through the race.

Shortly before 12 o'clock last night activity at the Deutschland's pier gave the first indication that she was about to put to sea. The great steel net that guarded the entrance to the pocket was pulled up on the pier. A dozen sailors from the Willehad joined the force of guards, and all persons were warned to keep away from the wharf. A plank was hurled at one man who ventured too close to the warehouses. Water was squirted upon other venturesome persons who did not move when ordered.

The action of the United States cruiser Columbia, which anchored off Eastern Point late yesterday, excited considerable comment. Her searchlights played over the waters of the lower harbor incessantly during the night. In some circles the theory was advanced that the Columbia's mission was to see that the neutrality laws were observed.

Town Asleep When She Started.

The second departure from American waters of the pioneer undersea freighter was in marked contrast to her first going from Baltimore last August, when there was wild excitement as she slipped away from her pier and when a swarm of press boats raced after her down Chesapeake Bay.

New London, fast asleep, was quite unaware of the leaving of her unusual visitor. Even dwellers along the water front slept on in ignorance of her departure. It is believed here that if the submarine accomplishes the first twenty hours of her journey in safety she will be secure from molestation on this side of the Atlantic. The strict censorship maintained under American neutrality regulations has made it impossible to learn whether a hostile fleet awaits her off Block Island, but there is excellent reason to believe there are allied cruisers on watch there.

The ease with which the submarine slipped out of the Virginia Capes on her first homeward-bound voyage, however, inclines those most familiar with the enterprise to believe that, barring accidents, no cruiser will succeed in heading her off.

Captain Koenig's declaration that a war submarine had left German waters a few days after his own departure and that it was expected off this coast at any time was vividly recalled as he put to sea early this morning. The belief is growing here that Captain Koenig was awaiting news of the convoy on this side before sailing. Just why he should want her to be in the vicinity was uncertain, unless he believed that the presence of such a boat would help insure his own safety. In quarters hostile to Germany it was thought that the Deutschland might intend acting as supply boat for war submarines, but here has been no actual evidence that such was her real mission, nor were there any submarine activities on this side of the Atlantic following her first trip over last July.

Whatever may be the connection between the Deutschland and boats like the U-53, which startled this country a few weeks ago when it ravaged merchant shipping off Nantucket light vessel, the idea here is that the going of the freighter will herald the prompt appearance of another war submarine, and such will be awaited with great anxiety.

While the manifest of the Deutschland's cargo has not yet been made public, it is estimated that its approximate value is more than $2,000,000. The cargo consists largely of crude

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COUNT TERAUCHI HAILS THE TIMES BY RADIO

Japanese Prime Minister Calls Wireless Communication "A Fortunate Occasion."

Count Terauchi, Prime Minister of Japan, sent a wireless message of greeting on behalf of the Japanese Government to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday in commemoration of the inauguration on Wednesday of commercial wireless service between the United States and that nation. The message was sent in reply to a wireless telegram sent to him the previous day. His reply was:

Tokio, Nov. 15.
The Japanese Government to THE NEW YORK TIMES, New York:
Greetings heartily returned on the fortunate occasion of the establishment of wireless communication between America and Japan. TERAUCHI.

Edward J. Nally, President of the Marconi Telegraph-Cable Company, said that the service was working smoothly and was already demonstrating its commercial utility.

The report from the transmitting station at Bolinas Ridge, near San Francisco, where the trans-Pacific messages start for Japan by way of Honolulu, showed that 1,600 words were sent to Japan within the first hour.

TOKIO, Nov. 16.—Wireless greetings were sent to President Wilson today by the largest gathering of Americans which has ever assembled in Tokio. The meeting was held to celebrate the opening of the wireless commercial service between Japan and the United States and the messages sent to the President expressed the desirability of co-operation between the two nations for the promotion of commerce and the tightening of the bonds of friendship.

In reply to a message of congratulation from Aimaro Sato, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, United States Ambassador George W. Guthrie replied with an expression of hope that the latest triumph of science would draw the two nations into closer bonds.

12 COUNTIES WILL END COUNT IN CALIFORNIA

No Material Change in Wilson's Plurality—Hughes's Lead in Minnesota Now 425.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 16.—O. K. Cushing, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, declared today that the official count of votes in California for Presidential Electors would show no material change.

"There is not a chance on earth that Wilson's lead will be affected," he said.

All but twelve of the fifty-eight counties in the State have finished the official count. No material change has been reported in the Wilson plurality.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 16.—Charles E. Hughes's lead in Minnesota stood tonight at 425. With 57 counties recorded at the State House and unofficial records used from the remaining 29, the total Wilson vote was 178,613, and Hughes, 179,238. Hennepin and Ramsey Counties (Minneapolis and St. Paul) showed only slight changes.

Latest returns on United States Senator were: Daniel W. Lawler, Democrat, 111,126; Frank B. Kellogg, Republican, 173,109; W. D. Calderwood, Prohibitionist. 65,854.

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 16.—President Wilson today increased his lead in New Mexico 138 votes, according to changes in tabulations made by the receipt of official polls from Chavez, Roosevelt, and Union Counties, including returns from six precincts which had not previously reported. Only fourteen precincts of the State's 638 now have not been heard from. They are about evenly divided between Republican and Democratic counties. The vote now stands: Wilson, 32,077; Hughes, 29,900, a Wilson plurality of 2,177.

For Governor, 526 precincts give De Baca, Democrat, 30,952, and Bursum, Republican, 29,790. For Senator, 586 precincts give Jones, Democrat, 32,615, and Hubbell, Republican, 28,971. For Congressman, 548 precincts give Walton, Democrat, 28,715, and Hernandes, Republican, 26,934.

TAKES AWAY PASSPORT OF AMERICAN WRITER

Ambassador Page Summons D. T. Curtin, Who Went to Germany as Secret Northcliffe Agent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—D. Thomas Curtin, a newspaper man of Boston, now with the Northcliffe papers here, was deprived today of his American passport by Ambassador Page.

Curtin is accused of violating his passport in going to Germany in November, 1915, ostensibly as a representative of American magazines, but chiefly as a representative of the Northcliffe papers.

In the latter capacity he obtained information which he has used in a series of articles published here. In one of his articles Curtin stated that what Northcliffe wanted was, among other things, "to obtain as much military and naval information as possible."

The American Ambassador summoned Curtin and demanded his passport, which Curtin was obliged to give up.

The Ambassador takes the position that the passport was obtained on false representation to the State Department when Curtin, ir order to get it, said that the purpose of his trip was to write articles for America, while he actually acted as an investigator for the Northcliffe press.

Curtin intends to remain in London several months, so he said tonight, writing articles and giving lectures. His only comment on the taking away of his passport was that it expired some time ago anyway, and he did write articles for American magazines besides the Northcliffe newspapers.

Curtin is the twelfth American to have his passport taken away in London since the war began. The others, all of whom were deported, were Jack Johnson, Tod Sloan, Jack C. Mason, accused of gambling; Charles Miller, Llewellyn Griffiths, Frank Quinn, and five Sinn Fein sympathizers, who were turned back in September from Liverpool.

PINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS Now open. Inquire Seaboard Air Line, 1,184 B'way. —Advt.

FALL OF MONASTIR EXPECTED; ALLIES 4 MILES FROM CITY

Bulgar-German Army Flanked Out of Whole Line of Formidable Frontier Defenses.

FRENCH NOW OCCUPY KENALI

Several Other Villages on Monastir Plain and on Cerna Heights Also Taken,

WITH 500 MORE PRISONERS

British Resume Offensive on the Struma Front and Capture Village East of Lake Tahinos.

LONDON, Nov. 16—The flanking movements, executed by the Serbians, aided by French infantry and artillery, who fought their way through the mountains east of the Monastir plain, and of the Franco-Russo-Italian army working up west of the railroad to Monastir have been brilliantly successful. The entire line of formidable frontier defenses centred on Kenali had to be abandoned by the Bulgar-German troops, who lost heavily in the process, including 500 men taken prisoner.

They have retreated across the Vire River west of the railroad and across the Bistritza River to the east of the line, so that the Franco-Russo-Italian force at last accounts was only about four miles from the city to the south, and still pressing on, while the Serbians in the mountains east of the swamps which defend the plain along the Cerna River were pushing rapidly on to swing round upon Monastir from the northeast.

Meanwhile the British on the Struma front had resumed the offensive parallel with the Seres Railroad, and captured the village of Karakaska, east of Lake Tahinos.

Following is the Serbian official report of the operations received today from Saloniki:

We continued to pursue the enemy yesterday on the left bank of the Cerna River. Supported by our troops the enemy made a strong stand on the line of Ivan Yarashok, which had long since been fortified. After determined fighting we succeeded in breaking seriously into this line at several points. The villages of Chegel, Baldemal, Negochani, [Negotin] and Yarashok Monastery have been wrested from the enemy.

On the right bank of the Cerna the enemy has been compelled to abandon his principal line of organized defense and retire in the direction of Monastir. The Bulgarians have been driven from the villages of Bukri, Gora-Vegi, Sredno-Jegri, and Don-Jegri, as well as from the town of Kenali. We have taken 500 Bulgarians and Germans prisoner, and captured several machine guns and other war material.

The French official version reads: On the Struma front British forces have captured, after a brilliant engagement, the village of Karakaska, on the eastern side of Lake Tahinos. The Bulgarians are withdrawing on the left bank of the brook of Nihor.

On the Cerna front, in spite of rain and snow, our offensive has continued victoriously in the bend of the river. Here the fighting was of extreme severity. The violent counter-attacks of the Germano-Bulgarian troops, delivered during the night of Nov. 14-15, did not succeed at any point in penetrating our advance, and they resulted in very heavy losses for the enemy. Four hundred German prisoners are now in our hands.

Franco-Serbian troops, continuing their success to the north of Tepavtsi, have made progress in the direction of Yarashok.

To the west of the Cerna the enemy, under the influence of our artillery fire and the energetic pressure exerted upon them by our infantry, abandoned last night their principal position. This they had been fortifying for a period of two months.

Franco-Russian forces, pursuing the enemy in the plain to the north of Kenali, have reached the right bank of the River Viro, six kilometers (4 miles, to the south of Monastir. We have occupied the villages of Jabyani, Porodin and Velushina (near the Viro, south of Monastir).

Telegraphing from the headquarters of the French army at Saloniki under date of Nov. 15 the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"Yesterday the French, Russian, and Italian forces operating to the west of the River Cerna attacked the enemy's lines during a rainstorm. Despite strenuous opposition the French captured the whole system of defense around Kenali, which also fell into French hands.

"Fighting at some places was very desperate, the men being up to their necks in water and mud.

"During the night the enemy counter-attacked, recovering a portion of the trenches, but early this morning he abandoned the whole of his front line, retiring upon the Bistritza River."

BERLIN, Nov. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The retirement of German-Bulgarian troops in Macedonia to new positions prepared for them in the Cerna region is announced today by the War Office in the following bulletin:

Macedonian front: Prepared new positions in the River Cerna sector were occupied. On the Struma River there were skirmishes of patrols.

SOFIA, Nov. 16, (via London.)—The retreat of the Germano-Bulgarian forces in the Cerna bend under the assault of the Serbians is admitted in the official statement issued by the War Office today. According to the statement the Bulgarians have fallen back on a line four to six miles west of Ivan, the last town west of the Cerna reported captured by the Serbians. The text of the statement follows:

All day our position in the Monastir Plain was subjected to a violent enemy artillery fire, especially east of the railway. Vigorous enemy attacks failed before the obstinate resistance of our troops, and the enemy, who penetrated our lines at some points, was annihilated. We counted over 400 dead in front of our battalions.

In the Cerna bend heavy bombar-

took place and the Bulgarian and German troops withdrew to positions north of Tepavtsi and Chegel.

IMPORTANCE OF MONASTIR.

Will Be Base for Winter Operations, General aMurice Hints.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Major Gen. R. B. Maurice, director of British operations, referred in an interview today to the new Franco-Serbian victory on the Cerna front as highly important and possibly foreshadowing a German-Bulgarian retirement from Monastir, which from its moral effect would be calculated materially to modify the conditions under which the war in the Balkans could be prosecuted during the Winter.

With reference to the Rumanian situation, wintry conditions would probably prevail in a short time, he said, and Germany, if she was to obtain any great success in that theatre, would have to get it quickly.

In this connection a remark was made by the Rumanian Minister to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that eight or ten days from now would witness a very much changed situation along the Rumanian fronts.

General Maurice in his interview expressed high satisfaction with the results of the operations along the Ancre. Considering the character of the ground after the heavy rains and the quality of the German defences, which were part of their original main line entrenchments, perfected by nearly two years of labor and experience, he thought the extent of the victory was a signal demonstration of the progress made by the British Army as a military machine.

General Maurice suggested that the German expectations that the war along the western front had already settled down to the relatively quiescent conditions of Winter warfare had been rudely shattered.

SEES IN THE BALKANS SHORT CUT TO VICTORY

M. Cruppi Says Vigorous Co-operation of Saloniki Army with Russians in Rumania Is Vital.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Jean Cruppi, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking at a meeting today presided over by Professor Paul Painlevé, Minister of Public Instruction, outlined the importance of the intervention of Rumania on the side of the Allies in the war. As a result of Rumania's participation, the allied armies are now at Orsova, from which point, he said, they would be able to advance toward Budapest. It is only sixty miles from Kalafat to Nish, through which passes the railway connecting the Central Powers with the East.

He pointed out also that it is only 180 miles from the advanced positions on the Saloniki front to the Danube, and that the Russo-Rumanian armies have a natural path through Dobrudja toward Sofia and Constantinople. Dorna Watra, in Moldavia, where the Entente Allies have been fighting successfully, overlooks the plains of Hungary.

These considerations, he urged, were sufficient to show the importance of the Rumanian front in the plans of the Entente.

"But," continued M. Cruppi, "if in default of action vigorous, immediate and concerted, Rumania becomes enfeebled; if the thrust of the Central Powers coming from the north or west succeeds; if von Falkenhayn and von Mackensen join their armies in the direction of Dobrudja, then we will see, instead of a definitive encircling of the Central Powers, the doors of the Orient opened widely to the enemy, and the left flank of the Russians, previously covered by the neutrality of Rumania, will be directly threatened. That is the truth. It must be looked in the face. The Germans know that, and they prove it by the immensity of their effort."

VENIZELOS COMPLAINS OF ROYALIST INTRIGUES

Says They Interfere With Natural Movement—Olympus Used for Night Signaling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Professor Burrows of London University, Chairman of the Anglo-Hellenic League, has received a cablegram from M. Venizelos citing a number of instances of Royalist interference with the national movement, stating that pro-Germans in Athens are increasingly using flash-lights on Mount Olympus for the purposes of night signaling, and concluding: "The most skeptical ought now to be convinced that we are face to face with the systemic and determined execution of a vast plot against the national movement."

Professor Burrows, commenting in The Evening Standard on M. Venizelos's telegram, writes:

"We need no longer count the British Government among the skeptics. We have their assurance that they are alive to the aggressions of the Athens Government and are considering with our allies what further steps it is necessary to take for the protection of M. Venizelos and his friends.

"The situation is certainly one that calls for prompt consideration. The theory of the Entente is apparently that the King's writ is to run in those parts of Greece in which a majority of the population supports the Athens Government, but that the Government of National Defense will be recognized as de facto wherever it rests on the declared will of the people.

"Even where a majority is clearly on one side or the other such a theory will be hard to carry out. Take Piraeus, for instance, the busy and populous port of Athens: Is the fleet to support its citizens if they refuse to send on to the Athens Government the customs dues, which are one of the few remaining sources of revenues it possesses?

"If the Entente have come to an agreement with the Athens Government that new Greece is to be assigned to Venizelos, this agreement is being flagrantly violated. Kolendro, where the municipal authorities have been terrorized by armed bands, is some ten miles north of Katerina and only twenty-five miles from Salonika itself. Libanovo, where the same is happening, is still further north and is indeed only five or six miles from the railway that runs from Saloniki to Monastir. It is thus within easy striking distance of our main line of communications with our left wing. Is it conceivable that we should allow all this country to be filched from our friends under our very eyes?

"Venizelos is loyally accepting the decisions of the Allies, but he is a man of force and energy. He is not going to allow the Entente to be lulled to sleep by false promises from Athens."

Several questions betraying dissatisfaction with England's attitude in regard to King Constantine were again put in the Commons today.

LONDON PAPER REDUCES SIZE

Daily News Cuts Its Issue to Six Pages—Others May Follow Suit.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 17.—In order to assist the Government's efforts toward a maximum economy in the use of shipping, The London Daily News announces that it will cut down the size of its issues to six pages, although this will entail a serious monetary loss through having to refuse advertising. It is expected that other papers will follow the suit of The Daily News.

FRENCH RECOVER LOST SOMME GROUND

Expel the Germans from Pressoire and Win Back Contested Portion of Saillisel.

FIGHTING IS DESPERATE

Twelve Times the Germans Hurl Themselves on French Lines in Effort to Break Through.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Desperate fighting continues on the Somme, but the advantage has shifted from the Germans to the French in the last twenty-four hours, according to the official bulletins issued in Paris today.

North of the river, Foch's troops, after losing part of the village of Saillisel, last night in fierce hand-to-hand engagements made a counterassault there today and won back all the lost ground, it is stated.

To the south of the Somme the French forces pressed a strong attack in Pressoire, where the Germans won a foothold yesterday, and finally, after severe encounters, expelled the foe from the village.

Both the official French communication and unofficial dispatches indicate that the German drive against the Pressoire-Ablaincourt lines was of the most desperate character. According to advices reaching Paris the Teuton object was to break through the French lines over an extent of 2½ miles. The attacking forces, it is added, consisted of a division and a half in the morning and a division and a half in the afternoon, the whole strength being directed against the two villages. The divisions were formed of select regiments, chiefly Prussians, of whom some were of the Guard, and Hanoverians.

Six successive waves swept down upon the villages between 7:30 o'clock and 10:45 in the morning, and before the afternoon had ended Pressoire had been attacked twelve times. It is reported that in the course of these attempts some of the regiments engaged lost 60 per cent. of their effectives.

The night report of the French War Office says:

On the Somme front some enemy detachments, which had succeeded in taking foot in a group of houses northeast of the village of Saillisel, were driven out by a spirited counter-attack.

The artillery struggle continued violent in the region of Ablaincourt.

Everywhere else the day was calm.

On Nov. 15 one of our air pilots brought down an enemy machine near Chaulnes.

The day report of the French War Office reads:

North of the Somme the enemy did not renew his attempts against our front.

South of the Somme we made an attack during the night against the eastern portion of Pressoire, which had been occupied by the enemy. Here the French troops resisted with admirable energy, and, thanks to this tenacity, coupled with the determination of our troops, we drove the Germans from the village. At the end of a ferocious fight, under a bombardment of extreme violence, Pressoire is now entirely in our possession, and our gains of Nov. 7 have been in all respects maintained.

According to recent information, the enemy, who brought forward to take part in this attack forces belonging to three different divisions, suffered very heavy losses as a result of the serious check we put upon him.

To the west of Rheims a surprise attack on the part of the enemy upon one of our trenches, following a preparatory artillery fire, resulted in failure under our curtain of fire.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The British official statement from the front in France, issued tonight, reads:

This afternoon the enemy bombarded our new front north of the Ancre, especially in the vicinity of Beaucourt. Several explosions were caused by our artillery fire. During the past twenty-four hours we have taken six officers and 297 men of other ranks prisoners.

South of the Ancre there was considerable hostile shelling of our front between Le Sars and Pueudecourt.

Our artillery bombarded the enemy lines in the Souchez and Armentières areas.

Yesterday our airplanes carried out several successful bombing raids. One hostile machine was driven down damaged.

The day report of the British War Office is as follows:

During the night there was considerable enemy shelling of our battle front north and south of the Ancre.

Otherwise there is nothing to report.

Berlin Tells of British Attacks.

BERLIN, Nov. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Attacks by British troops on the German lines along the road from Mailly to Serre, and also to the southeast of Beaumont, north of the River Ancre, were beaten off by the Germans in hand-grenade fighting, the War Office announced today. Strong British forces attacked Grandcourt, it is stated, but the assault broke down under the German fire.

South of the Somme the eastern section of Saillisel was taken from the French, and French trenches on the northern edge of St. Pierre Vaast Wood were captured, together with more than 300 prisoners and 5 machine guns.

The bulletin reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Separate British attacks on the road of Mailly-Serre, further to the east and to the southeast of Beaumont, failed in a hand-grenade combat. Stronger attacks against Grandcourt broke down under our fire.

In hard house-to-house fighting we wrested from the French the eastern part of Saillisel.

In the evening Hanoverian Fusilier Regiment No. 73 stormed the tenaciously defended French trenches on the north edge of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. Eight officers and 324 men and 5 machine guns were brought in.

In the fighting yesterday in the sector of Ablaincourt-Pressoire the line was unchanged.

Thirty-nine Belgians were victims of a hostile air attack on Ostend.

As a reprisal against the bombing of peaceful Lorraine villages, Nancy, in the course of the last few days, has been shelled and bombed.

FIND HUGE CAVES DUG BY GERMANS

One on the Ancre Front Is 200 Yards Square—Evidently Intended for a Long Stay.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE SOMME, Nov. 15, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—I referred in Tuesday's message to the defeat to which even the Germans could not shut their eyes. Proof that their eyes are wide open with apprehension of the fact comes in the German wireless communication, admitting the British gains of ground and their own "important losses."

Each hour enhances the importance of those losses. In mere material they are gigantic, and it will be days before the first account of the booty can be issued. In more serious matters than material they are even more striking. Six thousand odd prisoners are already in cages and hospitals, and word has come up of many more still to come. One corps alone made over 4,000 prisoners.

They come in on all hands. An officer with sixteen men was moving upon the battlefield north of the Ancre and came across the ruins of a trench in which 400 Germans with its officers, including the battalion commander, were pocketed. He summoned them to surrender and they crawled obediently forth, but when the battalion commander saw how small was the party of captures, pride stung him to attempt resistance, and he began to shout orders to his men.

They were 400 to 16 and the British officer understood German. His revolver spoke and down went the German commander, shot through the head. The rest fell in obediently and were marched back, 400 of them by sixteen British soldiers.

The 62d Infantry and the 144th and 35th Regiments practically ceased to exist. Their positions were in the Beaumont-Hamel sector. Those who remained alive after the first attack are prisoners. Some of them have been asked why they surrendered so liberally. Their answer is a reasonable one. First, they say, comes the barrage against which no man can do anything. Only those are lucky who are not shattered by the stamp of the shells as the moving wall of the barrage rips up to be parapet, treads it under and drifts on.

No sooner has it passed than (before the trench can be pulled back into shape or the men can take hold of themselves again) the British Infantry is on them and the grenades come smashing down among them and men with bayonets tumble in on their heads, shouting and slaughtering.

There is nothing a sane German can do but raise his hands and shout for quarter, and nothing the most heroic one can do but die where he stands.

Hard Fighters Still.

That is what the men of these regiments say, but it is fair to note that though the morale of the German Army is much deteriorated, it is patchy and still good enough in spots. The British are by no means fighting a force made up wholly of "kameraden." On the contrary, there are yet regiments with all the old Prussian military tradition flourishing strongly, bitter fighters and fine physical specimens.

I find that in my dispatch of yesterday I did injustice to the 700 men who were taken out of the ravine. It was not they who waited wistfully for somebody to come and make prisoners of them. On the contrary, they worked, while they had yet time to put the ravine in position for defense, and were only taken after the British bombers had smashed the fight out of them with grenades.

The growing total of prisoners includes a very large number of officers, including several battalion commanders and a Captain of Uhlans. Upon the person of one of these was discovered an order, of day of Oct. 13, issued by the commander of the Second Life Guards, Reserve Division. It is in itself an admission of the state of affairs. Its whole purpose is to restore courage and energy to the jaded and depressed troops. It notes their dejected condition and directs them peremptorily to change it at once. So far from being dejected, they are "to proceed with this difficult battle with an unshakable belief in the final victory we desire and will see that it continues so that the British and French armies upon the Somme may be utterly consumed in this hell which they are themselves creating."

A later paragraph abjures the commanders of battalions and batteries to conserve their ammunition upon "those quiet days when there was no attack by the enemy."

Today presumably is such a day, and the order is obeyed in that the guns which are shelling the new British front lines on the south of the Ancre are crumpling in slow rhythm, as solemn and deliberate as the ticking of a church clock. Where the British guns are answering them there is nothing deliberate or measured, but a brisk searching cannonade, the thundertone of which speaks more eloquently than words of the British superiority in guns and shells.

Beaucourt-sur-Ancre proves to be entirely destroyed. It was a small place at best of times, one of those villages of this region which is built from stone quarried upon the spot. That village stands in the edge of a quarry. West of it, upon a road that runs to Beaumont-Hamel, the British are still clearing the country, and prisoners have also been gathered in here from the great Munich trench.

Exploration is proceeding at Beaumont-Hamel of an underground town of dugouts and already two "caves" which were previously known to exist have been entered and examined. The nature and size of them are a measure of the confidence of the Germans that they would be able to hold their positions on the Somme.

The men must have labored like ants to hack out and build up these vast subterranean refuges with their recesses, timbering and flooring. One of them is fully 200 yards square, and another is about 100 yards by 150. There are many lesser ones besides old cellar caves, for which Beaumont-Hamel had a local celebrity, which Germans took in hand, made shellproof and suitable to the needs of the troops.

Yesterday, while upon both banks of the Ancre the cleaning up and gathering in of prisoners were proceeding, there was a small affair to the east of the Butte de Warlencourt at that point where the rising ground looks westward to the Butte. It was from this vantage point that the machine guns swept the British attack in the last fight for the Butte.

The British barrage went over while it was yet dark, and by breakfast time they had taken several hundred yards of the great gird trench and fetched out some eighty prisoners.

There was against the British a regiment which possibly includes the best and worst troops in the German army battalions, who fight like tigers still, and some of the stuff which was cut up at Verdun and never recovered itself.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the region of Monastir, the events which had been foreshadowed by the actions of Wednesday, began to happen yesterday. The Serbs with the assistance of the French, Russians, and Italians are in the midst of one of the most brilliant moves of the war. Matters have not yet gone far enough to say that this move is a success, but the preliminary steps have given promise of a most successful issue.

Yesterday the general plan of the campaign was outlined in this column. The whole thing narrows down to a flanking movement on a large scale, which has for its object the control of the entire Monastir plain and the capture of the Macedonian city. A glance at the map of the Monastir region shows the situation clearly. Several points merit particular attention. Note first, the course of the Cerna River, which as it comes southward from the mountain country of the north, has broad patches of marsh on its western bank. This marsh patch begins at a point just north of Monastir, where it is very narrow. South of Monastir it broadens out until it scatters over the entire plain, when it again narrows and finally disappears. Again, note the relations between the hill country with its high peaks east of the Cerna and the dominating character of these hills, how they sweep over the marsh land and the greater part of the plain.

Note also the direction the Serbian advance is taking, and the extent to which it has stretched out to the north. Iven is almost directly east of Monastir, Yarashok is just a little south. Let us see what has already been accomplished and what the present situation reveals as the probabilities of the very near future. Wednesday's report showed the Serbians near Tepavtsi and at Iven. The next step was, of course, an advance to Negotin. This the Serbs took and placed behind their lines. North of Tepavtsi, a narrow valley bites its way toward the monastery just south of the village of Yarashok, which valley is hemmed in by high, steep hills, and is penetrated by a small tributary of the Cerna. The Serbs advanced up this valley, fighting part of the time in the stream bed which has been swelled by the heavy rains, and scaling the heights on both sides, drove the Bulgarians, already badly shaken by their defeat of the previous day, from the monastery hill, stretching their line across the hill tops to Iven.

The forces which took Negotin immediately commanded the rear of the Bulgarian Army, which was on a line through Kenali. The Bulgarians were thus forced to retreat almost without striking a blow in defense of their strongly fortified position. It was this position which Sofia announced was impregnable. Perhaps it was. It might very well be that if the Serbians had attempted a frontal attack they would have been defeated. But an impregnable position can frequently be turned and if this happens, all of its defenses are useless. Taking of Negotin decided the fate of these defenses and they were abandoned.

But the moment the Bulgarians began their retreat, the forces of the Allies who were facing them in the plain began to apply pressure. The result was that the Bulgarians had time to halt in other defensive positions, but were compelled to retreat behind the next obstacle. This was not found until the Viro River was crossed and placed between the Bulgarians and their pursuers. With themselves on the north bank, and the Allies on the south bank the Bulgarians made a stand. But this stand is but temporary. On the hills to the northeast the Serbs are still pushing forward. While the force which is at Negotin is pushing up the Cerna Valley, the troops near Yarashok are still moving forward. Their task is now easy compared with what they have had to do. There are no more mountain peaks to take. All of the high points are in their possession and now the going is down hill.

The rapidity of the Bulgarian retreat across the mountains indicates that their resistance has been broken and that their retreat is precipitate. Should this be the case, the Serbians will push on until their position east of and close to Cerna is well behind the Bulgarian position behind the screen of the Viro. Then this position will also have to be evacuated. Behind the Viro there is but one more defensive screen before Monastir is reached. This is the Bistritza River, a small stream which runs into the centre of the marsh area. This also is practically flanked now. Its mouth is due east of the monastery at Yarashok, and a slight advance from the south will enable the Serbians to take it also in the rear. Ribartsi, a town one mile north of the mouth of the Bistritza, is but about four miles from the present Serbian line. At the present rate of progress the Serbs will be in it in two days. Then the entire plain of Monastir must pass into Serbian hands, and the great fight for the Macedonian capital itself will be on.

It is worth noting, too, why the east bank of the Cerna was selected as the section from which to make this offensive rather than the west bank. The answer is found in the shape of the plain with respect to Monastir. As we go up the railroad from Florina to Monastir, the mountains on the western side of the road draw closer and closer, while on the east side they recede from the road. Near Monastir itself the road runs at the very foot of the mountains on the west, while it is some miles to the eastern foothills. By striking from the east, the Serbs undoubtedly had a harder time at the beginning than if they had come from the other direction, but once the hills for ten miles on the eastern bank of the Cerna came into their possession the rest of the game was relatively an easy matter.

The way things are going now, the indications are that it is not the intention of the Serbs to fight for Monastir at all. The idea seems to be to keep the main fighting on the east side of the Cerna valley and thus to flank out the Bulgarians from any position they may take. The same thing can apply to Monastir. Its defenses can be flanked readily from the hills, and the main line of communications, in fact the only line of communications of the Bulgarians, brought under the fire of the Serbian artillery. This line is the road from Monastir to Prilep. The Bulgarians cannot permit this road to be cut behind them. With every threat against it they must retreat behind the threatened point. They will not even dare to fight for it. Delay might mean disaster since if it should be cut, there is no retreat possible and the entire Bulgarian army would be endangered.

If, therefore, the Serbs can fight their way north, keeping on the east side of the valley, they will accomplish just the same thing as if they fought on the plains before Monastir and were successful. The only difference will be that the loss of life will be smaller. The fall of Monastir will undoubtedly play havoc with the morale of the Bulgarian Army. An appeal for help will surely go up to Berlin, and Germany will again be forced to play the rôle of rescuer just as it did in the case of Austria in June. The effect on the other fronts will be felt immediately.

OPPOSES DRAFTING JEWS

But American Jewish Chronicle Urges Those of Poland to Volunteer.

The proclamation of Polish independence by the representatives of the Central Powers in Warsaw and Lublin and the subsequent call for military service which is soon to be sent throughout the new kingdom, according to The American Jewish Chronicle, has stirred a number of influential Jews on the east side of New York to start a movement against the drafting of Polish Jews into the Polish Army.

"The Yiddish dailies," says an editorial in The Chronicle, "rightly consider the proclamation of Polish independence a great event in the history of our time. On the other hand, they fear that this proclamation may involve the lives of thousands of Polish Jews when they are called upon to defend the borders of the newly reconstructed State."

The new movement on the east side, in which Sholom Asch is a prominent figure, intends, according to the editorial, to spread propaganda against the drafting of Polish Jews into the Polish Army, on the ground that more than enough Jewish blood has already been shed in the war, and that Polish Jewry has suffered more through the war than any other group of humanity. Furthermore, it is asserted that the drafting of Jews of military age will increase the economic misery of Poland, and that the number of Jewish widows and orphans will be swelled by thousands.

The editorial, however, urges all Polish Jews who consider Poland the home of their future to respond willingly to the call to arms which will go out to all citizens alike, and urges that "any other policy must lead to their ruin and to immediate catastrophe."

FAVORS FOOD REGULATION.

Commons Indorses the Plan to Prevent Shortage.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The House of Commons without division today carried the resolution introduced yesterday by William A. S. Hewins, Unionist member for Hereford, prior to the statement on the question of food supply by Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade. The resolution follows:

"In the opinion of the House it is the duty of the Government to adopt further methods of organization to increase and conserve the national food supply and to diminish the risk of shortage and serious increase of prices in the event of the war being prolonged."

King George Congratulates Haig.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—King George today telegraphed congratulations to General Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander in France, upon the "great success" of the last few days, reflecting credit on all ranks. General Haig replied with a message of thanks.

Colonies' Gifts to France.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Gaston Doumerge, Minister of the Colonies, announced at a Cabinet meeting today that the Colony of Indo-China had presented to France 7,500,000 francs for the purchase of grain, and that Madagascar had placed at the disposal of the Government 1,000,000 francs for artillery.

Britain Bars Jewelry Imports.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The King today signed a proclamation prohibiting the importation of jewelry and all gold and silver manufactures except watches and watchcases.

LOST.

See advertisements on page 15.—Advt.

MACKENSEN AGAIN FORCED TO RETREAT

Petrograd Reports That His Army Is Burning Dobrudja Villages as It Falls Back.

TEUTONS IN NORTH ADVANCE

Press Rumanians Further Back in Jiul and Alt Valleys South of Vulcan and Red Tower Passes.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Under heavy pressure from the reinforced Austro-German armies invading from Southern Transylvania the Rumanians continue to fall back in the valleys of the Alt and the Jiul. North of Campulung, however, the enemy invading through Predeal Pass was repulsed and suffered heavy losses, according to Bucharest and Petrograd official advices. Intense cold with snow is reported in the mountains.

In Dobrudja, where torrential rains have set in, the Russian War Office announces that Field Marshal von Mackensen's army is again in retreat and burning villages as it falls back.

Another aerial attack on Bucharest was made on Tuesday morning by eight German airplanes, Reuter's Bucharest correspondent reports. Twenty-five bombs were dropped, killing four civilians and wounding twenty.

The text of the Rumanian official statement issued today says:

On the Western Moldavian frontier the enemy attacked without success at several points. We took eighty prisoners and captured two machine guns.

On the Northern frontier, from La Muntelu to the Prahova Valley, inclusive, there have been unimportant actions and artillery bombardments.

In the region of Dragasiavele the enemy attacked violently. He was repulsed with heavy losses.

In the valley of the Alt violent engagements took place on the left bank. Our troops were withdrawn towards Areful and Radacinesti. On the right bank we have maintained our position.

In the region of the Jiul we also retired in the direction of Capacioasa, southeast of Targujiu, and of Sarbesti, south of Targujiu.

On the Cerna there have been patrol actions and feeble artillery bombardments.

Conditions along the Danube are unchanged.

Subjoined is the Russian War Office communication:

Transylvania.—In the region north of Tolesh, (south of Dorna Watra,) the enemy took the offensive, but was repulsed by our rifle and machine gun fire. After a stubborn battle our troops captured from the enemy a fortified height southeast of Tolesh, and took prisoner one officer and 100 men and captured three machine guns.

In the region of Campulung fierce fighting is continuing. The enemy, who is supporting his attacks by bombardments with a great number of heavy guns, is suffering enormous losses, and all enemy attacks up to the present have been beaten back. The Rumanians are holding their position.

In the valleys of the rivers Alt and Jiul obstinate fighting has taken place.

Dobrudja.—We have made further progress southward. The retreating enemy is continung to set Rumanian villages on fire.

BERLIN, Nov. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Russian troops in strong force attacked the Austro-German lines east of the Putna Valley, on the western Moldavian border, the War Office announced today in its statement on the campaign against Rumania. The attacks were fruitless. The Rumanians also attacked in the Oitus Pass region, but here also failed of success. They are offering stubborn resistance to the Austro-German advance along the pass roads into Wallachia. The invading forces, however, made progress in the Rothenthurm and Szurduk regions, and captured yesterday more than 1,200 prisoners. The text of the statement follows:

Transylvania East Front: To the east of the Putna Valley strong Russian attacks failed.

North of Lulta Austro-Hungarian detachments made a reconnoitring raid against Mount Alunis.

Near Sosmezoe in the Oitus Pass region, Rumanian attacks were without success.

The activity north of Campulung increased. Along the roads leading southward through Rothenthurm and Szurduk Passes the Rumanians tenaciously defended their own territory. We made progress yesterday and captured five officers and more than 1,200 soldiers.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: In Dobrudja there were minor engagements of advanced detachments.

The Rumanian report of the occupation of Bonasolo (Bnasio,) is an invention.

At several places along the river Danube there were artillery duels.

AMMUNITION STEAMER BLOWS UP; 150 KILLED

650 Others Injured and Much Damage Is Done by Explosion in Archangel.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Stockholm newspaper Afton Tidningen says that some days ago an explosion occured on board the Russian ammunition steamer Baron Breceni at the Russian seaport of Archangel, causing the death of 150 persons and the wounding of 650 others, according to a dispatch from the Swedish capital to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Baron Breceni and another steamer, the dispatch adds, were destroyed. Several buildings near the harbor and two barracks were set on fire and burned down.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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FIFTH AVENUE
BUILDING

Service in this building is under the daily direction of the owners, who have developed among the employees a genuine pride in the personality of this "business hotel." Service is the feature which has made this the foremost office building in the uptown wholesale district. For details

Telephone Gramercy 3100

ADVERTISEMENT.

LINER ANDANIA ENDS A THRILLING VOYAGE

Cunarder 23 Days in Coming From London — Passengers Saw Battle in the Channel.

The fifty passengers who landed yesterday morning from the Cunarder Andania, after a twenty-three days' voyage from London, which was full of thrills and storms, were unanimous in their opinion that the war had knocked the monotony out of ocean travel.

Leaving London on Oct. 24, the Andania was delayed for twenty-four hours in the Thames estuary while mine sweepers cleared the channel, and then she proceeded to the Downs, where she was anchored off Deal for four days by order of the Admiralty. The officers of the ship said this delay was caused by the report that several German submarines had left Kiel under orders to renew the attacks upon merchant vessels without warning.

During the night of Oct. 28 the officers and crew of the Andania, who were on deck with a few of the passengers, saw the flashes of guns from the cruisers, destroyers and patrol boats which were being attacked by the German raiding squadron about fourteen miles away.

The passengers said the sight in the Downs was a most animated one on every side. There were over 200 vessels of all sizes there. Torpedo boat destroyers, patrol boats and light cruisers steamed through the long lane of anchored steamships and sailing vessels.

On Oct. 29 Captain Meisom received orders from the Admiralty to proceed on his voyage to New York, the channel being clear of submarines and mines. The Andania weighed anchor and on account of the delay in the Downs the Captain decided to call at Plymouth to take on more coal. She finally sailed for New York on Nov. 2, and was further delayed by a hurricane in mid-Atlantic, which blew at a velocity of 100 miles an hour.

The passengers said yesterday they did not know that any action had been fought in the English Channel until the Andania arrived in Plymouth Harbor on Oct. 30, when they were told that the British had lost eight trawlers, two destroyers and one transport. It was said that the Germans had lost one light cruiser and two destroyers.

RIDICULE BLACKLIST NOTE.

Germans Regard Viscount Grey's Communication as Impudent.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—Referring to Viscount Grey's answer to the American protest on the blacklist, the Lokal-Anzeiger says:

"What Viscount Grey argues in justification of the English economical war are empty phrases that can deceive no one but those who want to be deceived. According to his statement, the English aim not at neutrals, but at all those who, by commerce with the Entente's enemies, contribute to the supply of the people of the Central Powers. Our U-boats aim only at vessels carrying contraband, but Viscount Grey's words leave no doubt that he wishes to suppress all free intercourse among the European States from which the Central Powers might possibly derive some benefit.

"Viscount Grey recounts a number of names of neutral ships sunk by U-boats, but forgets to state that these ships were either hired by Great Britain or were carrying contraband goods to England, France or Saloniki. But he shows not the slightest inclination to defer to the wishes of the United States.

"It will be interesting to hear what the re-elected President's answer to this impudent English presumption will be."

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 16.—The Cologne Gazette, commenting on the British reply to the American note regarding blacklists, says:

"Everything remains as before. England is mistress of the sea and whoever wants to carry on commerce can do so only with her permission and under her supervision. Is not this navalism a thousand times more complete and more oppressive than anything German militarism—which really does not exist—is supposed to have done?"

DEUTSCHLAND OFF ON HOME VOYAGE

Continued from Page 1.

rubber, nickle, zinc, and silver bars. She also carries several sacks of mail from the German Embassy at Washington. Some of the mail was said to be for the Kaiser.

An apparent attempt to damage or destroy the submarine freighter Deutschland was made while she lay at her pier here Wednesday. So anxious were those aboard her to conceal the happening that not an inkling of it got out until yesterday afternoon. The occurrence already has been denied by Captain Paul Koenig of the vessel, and will be emphatically discounted by the American agents of the undersea freight line as soon as it appears in print. Nevertheless, excellent authority has furnished this detailed account:

Late in the afternoon a man garbed as a workingman gained access to the pier and entered the warehouse of the Deutschland's slip. The guards allowed him to go that far since messengers had been arriving all day bearing purchases of the officers and the crew.

A telephone bell rang just as the man appeared. The guard turned to answer it and the man hurried through the warehouse and started along the gangplank leading to the submarine. Lieutenant Frank W. Krapohl observed that the man was carrying a small bundle. The ever watchful officer challenged the intruder, who gave a confused explanation of his presence. Several members of the crew surrounded him and seized the package. Gingerly it was unwrapped. The contents proved to be black powder. There was no fuse or detonating cap.

The man was closely questioned, but after a council among the officers, it was decided not to hand him over to the police because of fear that others might be led to make similar attempts if they learned how nearly this one had succeeded. So the man, under heavy guard, was led off the pier and propelled none too gently away from the neighborhood. The gunpowder was retained on board.

Even those aboard the submarine do not believe that the man was an agent of the Allies. Rather they think he was some crank, for they are convinced any accredited secret agent, had he been rash enough to make such an attempt, would have entered the warehouse armed with something more potent than a bag of gunpowder. The watch on all strangers about the pier is now even more vigilant than heretofore.

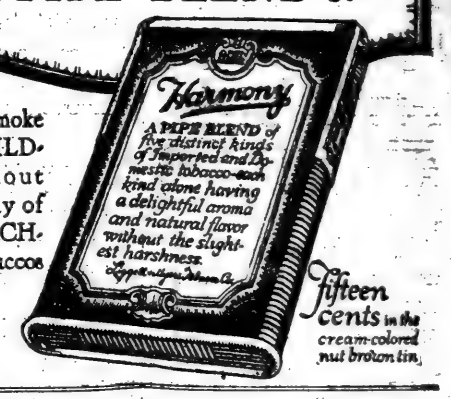
The gunpowder could scarcely have harmed the cargo of crude rubber, crude tin, and nickel, but had it been exploded below decks it might have deranged some of the delicate machinery that propels the boat and operates its diving apparatus.

When Captain Koenig was asked last night about the incident he laughed and said: "A man came on board with a bag of bread. That was all."

Captain Koenig discussed with THE TIMES correspondent last night his trip down Chesapeake Bay and out the Virginia Capes on his last voyage. He spoke of observing the little launch on which THE TIMES men followed the submarine until she submerged just off Cape Henry, and he said that although he was glad to see another press boat stop, some miles back, he felt safe when he neared the Capes, and was glad to see the one survivor of the race down the bay, waiting to bid him good-bye. Turning suddenly serious, he referred to the fishing boats which had flashed their searchlights upon him and then out to sea, and asked why there had been no printed protest of their presence. He insisted they were not scouts there to advise him that the passage out to sea was open, but that they were agents of the Allies, stationed there to signal to cruisers that he was coming out.

The American Relief Committee for the German Widows and Orphans of the war have arranged to obtain twenty tons of the iron ballast which the Deutschland brought here to convert it into medals to be sold as souvenirs. The proceeds will be contributed to the German relief fund.

HARMONY
A PIPE BLEND



The first pipe smoke to produce MILDNESS without sacrificing any of the natural RICHNESS of its tobaccos

Fifteen cents in the cream-colored nut brown tin.

BELGIUM'S APPEAL TO US MADE PUBLIC

It Asked Our "Active Intervention" to Stop Deportations of Workmen.

GERMAN WAR TAX CITED

Bissing's "Encouragement of Industry" Viewed in the Light of $8,000,000 Monthly Fines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Belgian Legation tonight made public the text of the communication delivered on behalf of its Government to the United States Government asking for the active intervention of the latter with the German Government in an effort to prevent the deportation of Belgians into Germany for forced labor. The communication, in which the Belgian Government protested against the action of the German Government and in which it appealed to the United States to present the case to Germany, took the form of the following note from M. Havenith, the Belgian Minister, to Secretary Lansing:

The German Governor General in Belgium is forcing thousands of Belgian workmen who are unemployed or without work, to go to Germany, to work in the quarries, in manufacturing concrete, and in limekilns, under the pretext that they are a charge upon public charity.

The Belgian Government protests energetically against this coercive measure, which is contrary to the law of nations and the laws of humanity.

The Government of the King asks the active intervention of the Government of the United States to obtain the cessation of this deportation of Belgian workmen into Germany, and to obtain the liberation of those who have already been deported.

The Germans claim that these workmen are not employed in war industries. It should be remarked, however, that they are employed in industries directly connected with the war, and that the Belgian labor releases a great number of German workmen who are sent to the front. Thus these Belgian workmen are compelled practically to fight against their own country.

After receiving this protest Secretary Lansing sent a cablegram to Joseph C. Grew, the American Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, instructing him to bring its contents to the attention of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, for consideration. This was done unofficially and informally on the basis of the Belgian Government's request, as was explained by Secretary Lansing yesterday.

M. Havenith, in making public tonight the text of the note he had delivered to Secretary Lansing, also made this statement:

"The Belgian Minister calls attention to the fact that the unemployment of Belgian workmen is due entirely to the action of the German Government, which has requisitioned all the supplies of raw materials and destroyed the industrial plants by removing the machinery. The German Government has absolutely paralyzed all business in Belgium; furthermore, the German Government, which claims to try to encourage Belgian industry, has imposed a war tax of 40,000 francs ($8,000) a month, (about twenty times the normal amount of Belgian taxation,) for the last two years upon a country which is without business and which Germany herself has impoverished by war and devastation.

"At the beginning of the war the German Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg, acknowledged that Germany was doing a great wrong in invading Belgium; but, in spite of this confession of guilt, Germany is every day adding to her crimes against this innocent and small country."

HAIL OUR BELGIAN NOTE AS A VIRTUAL PROTEST

French and English Papers Praise It as a Service to Humanity.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Secretary Lansing's action in directing the American Charge d'Affaires at Berlin to discuss with the German Chancellor the question of the deportation of Belgians by Germany is regarded here as of prime importance. The newspapers discuss it appreciatively.

The Temps, alluding to the incident, says that President Wilson is resolutely determined to hold to his principles, undeterred by Mexican complications, adding that he "intervenes without fear of contingencies."

The Midi sees in the instructions of Secretary Lansing the beginning of a revolt of neutral nations against what it calls "the barbarous and illegal measures of the Central Powers."

"Mr. Wilson," says the Midi, "conscious that he is the head of the largest neutral nation, which is renowned in the world for its wide humanitarian feelings, has taken an initiative which may possibly awaken all the sleeping consciences of other peoples still indifferent."

La Liberté and other newspapers comment in a similar vein.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Commenting on the announcement from Washington that instructions have been sent to Joseph C. Grew, American Charge at Berlin, to take up with the German Government the matter of the deportation of Belgian civilians into Germany, The Manchester Guardian says the plain man will think this amounts to a protest, adding:

"If, therefore, such a message is conveyed to the German Chancellor, we welcome it, not because any change in the German policy is likely to follow, but because it is at any rate a declaration that the latest German offenses concern not only the powers at war, but America also, and by inference

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Perfectly harmless Pleasant to take

Acts Like Magic

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SULTAN FELICITATES CHAMBER ON VICTORIES

Speech From the Throne Eulogizes Soldiers on All Fronts.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 16, (via London.)—A Constantinople dispatch says the Sultan opened Parliament yesterday in the presence of the Cabinet and the German Ambassador with a speech from the throne, in which he referred to the Turkish victories at the Dardanelles and eulogized the achievements of Turkish troops in all theatres of war. The Sultan said that after the abolition of the capitulations, granting extraterritorial rights to foreigners, Turkey had begun negotiations with Germany in regard to an agreement to regulate their legal relations on the basis of European laws and the principle of reciprocity. He hoped the agreement would soon be ratified.

Turkey had also given notice, the Sultan continued, of the termination of the Paris and Berlin agreements, which became useless in view of the constant violation of their stipulations.

Turkey's relations with her allies were developing, the Sultan added. He reiterated his statement of last year concerning a common policy in the prosecution of the war on all fronts in order to obtain peace and develop the capabilities of the country.

Hadji Adil Bey was appointed President of the Chamber and Hussein Djahid and Ahmed Ghazi Pasha Vice Presidents

BERLIN, Nov. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A Constantinople dispatch says that in the speech from the throne the Sultan dwelt on the achievements of the Turkish troops at the Dardanelles, at Kut-el-Amara, and in Persia, saying: "One of our aims in the war is to obtain good conditions for the free evolution of Persia." Turkish soldiers, he continued, had freed Kermanshah and Hamadan from the Russians and were approaching Teheran.

"Our troops fighting in Yemen, (Southwestern Arabia,) far from the fatherland," the Sultan continued, "have driven the British Army to the district of Aden. Troops fighting in Tripoli under command of Turkish officers have inflicted defeats on the enemy."

The ruler eulogized Achmet Pasha, Chief of the Senussi tribesmen, (who have been fighting the British in Western Egypt,) and referred to the entrance into the war of Rumania, whose plans, he said, had been defeated by the resistance of the armies of the Central Powers. In Galicia and Dobrudja Turkish soldiers were fighting bravely side by side with the most courageous and best organized armies of the world. He continued:

"Our political relations with our allies, based on mutual faith and sincerity, are being strengthened. As I told you in a speech last year, we shall continue the war on all fronts, giving mutual assistance, until there has been obtained peace which guarantees development of the particular aptitudes and natural qualities of our countries."

"We maintain friendly relations with neutrals."

REDMOND ADHERENT WINS.

Chosen for Parliament in First Election Since the Uprising.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—D. O'Leary, Irish Nationalist and an adherent of John Redmond, has been elected a member of the House of Commons from the West Division of Cork County in succession to James P. Gilhooly, who died on Oct. 16 last. O'Leary had a plurality of 117 votes over the number cast for his chief opponent, Frank Healy, a member of the O'Brien party.

PSEUDO-CARLSTROM FLIES HIGH ON FAME

Eats, Drinks, Makes Merry, Goes to Hospitals, and Borrows Money Posing as Aviator.

WELCOMED TO GOOD HOTEL

Resemblance to Times Picture of Flier Close Enough to Deceive Man Who Had Seen Carlstrom.

Within the last five days a man who has represented himself as Victor Carlstrom, the aviator who recently flew from Chicago to New York for THE NEW YORK TIMES, has imposed upon New York City to the extent of several hundred dollars' worth of hotel bills, hospital bills, taxicab fares, loans, liquors, and general expenses.

The impostor evidently bears a considerable personal resemblance to Carlstrom, and is intimately acquainted with his routine and with the affairs of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, by which the aviator is employed. His operations in New York, which began last Saturday with his arrival at the Hotel Manhattan and have been traced by THE TIMES until he was put out of Flower Hospital late yesterday afternoon, were characterized by a remarkable fertility of invention.

Carlstrom himself does not drink or smoke, but the pseudo-Carlstrom obtained large quantities of whisky and cigarettes from various admirers.

Those who are known to have been victimized by the impostor are the Manhattan Hotel, St. Luke's and Flower Hospitals, at least three doctors, and an official of the American Aircraft Company. It all began on Saturday morning, when a stocky man wearing a rather shabby suit and a chauffeur's cap, and carrying an old wicker suitcase, appeared at the Manhattan and told the clerk he was Victor Carlstrom, the aviator. He got a room—a good one—and at once began to send rapid-fire orders for drinks. Those who saw him said he seemed to be slightly intoxicated when he arrived. Descriptions given by persons who saw him there are roughly similar to Carlstrom's appearance, except that the impostor had a very black hair—Carlstrom's is of a medium tint—and a hotel clerk who had seen the pseudo-Carlstrom saw moving pictures of the real Carlstrom at the finish of THE TIMES flight that evening and thought him the same man.

Shortly after arriving at the Manhattan the near-Carlstrom called Dr. Murphy, Superintendent of Gouverneur Hospital, who knows the real Carlstrom, but has not seen him for two or three years. Over the telephone the impostor said he had been hurt in a fall at Buffalo, where he was trying out an aeroplane, and asked for the address of a surgeon who could diagnose the case. Dr. Murphy gave him the address, but the impostor then turned that over to the house physician of the Manhattan and told him that he had severe pains in the side from an injury received when his aeroplane fell into Lake Erie.

The house physician called in an attendant surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital, who likewise was unable to find anything wrong. But the patient insisted that he was in great pain, and as the physicians wanted to give the best possible care to the noted aviator, the surgeon put him into a taxicab and took him to St. Luke's. "Carlstrom" happened to have left his pocketbook at the hotel, so the doctor paid the taxi fare from Forty-second Street to 113th.

On the way up the doctor, who was much interested in the aviator, learned from him many details about "Carlstrom's" life. The patient said he was born in Hot Springs, Ark., (Victor Carlstrom is really a native of Sweden,) and produced a nickel badge bearing the words "Curtiss Aeroplane Company," and the number "1904," which he said was a mark of identification.

At the hospital the pseudo-aviator got a private room, the best available, and demanded a nurse. Soon after arriving he called up the city editor of a downtown morning paper and was told that he "Carlstrom" had just won the Curtiss Marine Trophy for the longest distance covered in a ten-hour flight.

On Sunday "Carlstrom" received half a dozen callers, none of whom has been identified yet. He mingled with other patients, showing them his picture in the rotogravure section of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the resemblance was so close that nobody suspected him. There was in the hospital a man who had met the real Carlstrom two or three years before, and while he said after the imposture was discovered that he thought the aviator was of a lighter complexion, he admitted that he would have been willing to lend money on the likeness.

Meanwhile, THE TIMES had learned from the Curtiss Aeroplane Company that the real Carlstrom was still in Buffalo. On Monday the hospital authorities became suspicious, telegraphed to the Curtiss Company, and received the same information. When this telegram was shown to the pseudo-Carlstrom he said that he understood that; that he had had a quarrel with Clarence W. Webster of the Curtiss Company, and that this telegram was a piece of spite-work. But the hospital authorities, suspicious already because nothing but intoxication seemed to be the matter with the patient, and that he had no funds, eventually asked him to leave, which he did on Tuesday afternoon. St. Luke's Hospital is out $55 for a private room and nurse for three days.

On leaving the hospital the pseudo-Carlstrom went back to the Manhattan Hotel, where the story of his St. Luke's experiences was not yet known, and explained that he had spent all his ready cash for his hospital bill, but that he would send a check to cover his hotel bill the next day. On the strength of this he recovered his wicker suitcase and got away, leaving the hotel the worse by three days' room rent and a bar bill so considerable that further credit there had been refused.

Meanwhile the impostor had again used the telephone with good effect. He called up an official of the American Aircraft Company at 1,655 Broadway—a man who knew the real Carlstrom and had had a talk with him just after the finish of his Chicago-New York flight on Nov. 2. The "phony" Carlstrom had two or three conversations with this man from St. Luke's, but did not see him. At 6:30 he called up again, said that he had become disgusted with the way the St. Luke's authorities had treated him, and wanted the American Aircraft man to recommend a physician. The official mentioned his own doctor, living in Twenty-ninth Street, who had never seen Carslstrom.

To this doctor, at whose office he called, the near-aviator said that he thought he had a floating kidney. The doctor couldn't find anything wrong, but was impressed by the story of the great aviator's fall into Lake Erie. The American Aircraft man had agreed to put his indorsement on any medical or hospital expenses that were necessary, so the doctor took "Carlstrom" to Flower Hospital on Tuesday night.

There he demanded, and got, one of the best private rooms, two nurses, and an X-ray examination for possible broken bones. He had left St. Luke's, he told the authorities at Flower, because reporters bothered him too much; so at Flower he would see no visitors at all, no matter whom they might be.

The American Aircraft man called him up that night and asked if there was anything else he could do. There was. "Carlstrom" had a pocket full of Curtiss checks, but was rather short of cash. So his friend sent him $25 by messenger in a taxi; all of which made the incidental expense quite considerable. The next day he telephoned again and the pseudo-Carlstrom asked him to send in a bottle of Scotch whisky.

This sounded rather suspicious, but the whisky was sent, and it was not till 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, when an employe of the American Aircraft Company came into the office and observed that he had just met Victor Carlstrom in Broadway that the false Carlstrom's benefactor saw that something was wrong.

The next day—yesterday—the Flower officials conferred with their patient. An X-ray photograph had failed to disclose anything wrong with him, and he had sobered up in his five days in two hospitals. They asked him if he could pay his bill, and he said he had only $5 in his pockets. He turned that over to the hospital, promised to send a check for the rest, and went on his way, with the wicker suit case, the chauffeur's cap, the rest of the American Aircraft man's $25, and the identification tag with the name of the Curtiss Company.

To one of his many doctors who recommended that he telephone THE TIMES the play-boy remarked that THE TIMES had not treated him right, and that he would have nothing more to do with the paper. His movements have not been traced since 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but presumably he is in some other hospital getting himself X-rayed for liver complaint.

PREDICTS OVERSEA AIRCRAFT

Henry Woodhouse Says the Motor Has Finally Outstripped the Man.

Victor Carlstrom's flight from Chicago to New York in the aeroplane, "The New York Times," in addition to breaking the American record for cross-country nonstop flight when he flew 452 miles before stopping, and the American speed record for cross-country flight, when he made the 315 miles from Hammondsport to Governors Island at a speed of 234 miles an hour, established the fact that the motor has at last outstripped the man, according to Henry Woodhouse of the Aero Club of America, who addressed the Rotary Club at its luncheon yesterday in the Hotel McAlpin.

"Heretofore the aviator has always outclassed the aeroplane," he said. "Under the new conditions we may expect great developments. Aeroplanes equipped with several motors, carrying between fifteen and thirty people, are available today, and a trans-Atlantic line of giant flying boats is now possible in every way."

MAYOR PRAISES CITY AT COMMERCE DINNER

Assures Its Members That Cost of Running Affairs Has Been Cut.

TELLS OF BUDGET DECREASE

Predicts One of the New Long Piers Will Be Ready Before the End of Next Year.

The Chamber of Commerce celebrated its one hundred and forty-eighth anniversary yesterday and its annual dinner was held last evening in the Waldorf-Astoria in celebration of the day. There were 500 members and their guests about the tables, and from the tiers of boxes about the galleries many of the wives and relatives of the members looked down upon the floor. The decorations were entirely of American flags and more than a hundred were draped about the walls and festooned fro mthe galleries.

Seated on either side of Eugenius H. Outerbridge, President of the chamber and the Toastmaster, were Mayor Mitchel, former Senator Elihu Root, Mitchell D. Follansbee, President of the Chicago Bar Association; Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Thomas A. Edison, Controller of Currency John Skelton Williams, the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, A. Barton Hepburn, Major Halstead Dorey, Commander F. B. Upham, Lieut. Commander Byron A. Long, Percy Peixotto, President of the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris, and Robert Newton Lynch, Vice President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Both Mr. Outerbridge and the Mayor touched upon the difference between capital and labor. The Mayor's speech was a call to the chamber to help the city administration in obtaining results for the best welfare of the city. In this connection he analyzed the 1917 budget, and predicted:

"I can say tonight that this administration will close its term with an aggregate for the budgets of the departments under the jurisdiction of the Mayor less than they were when this administration took office." The Mayor said that the adjustment of relations between capital and labor was one which must be solved if this nation was to achieve its destiny and go forward to better and higher things.

"Our relations abroad," he continued, "have been submitted to the judgment of the American people, and that judgment has been recorded. But in the campaign just closed one question was neither framed nor submitted to the judgment of the American people. It is, in my opinion, the most important of all questions. It is the problem of preparing the people to be capable of defending themselves and their heritage against all comers and under all conditions."

That question, he said, must also be settled and settled right. When the question arose, the Mayor said that he had gone far afield, and he then took up the subject of the budget. He read figures and gave reasons for increases. In discussing the physical problems the Administration is struggling with Mayor Mitchel said that New York was the greatest port in the world. He told what had been done by the Dock Department in improving port facilities. He said that work was going forward on the construction of the new long piers in the vicinity of Fortieth Street and the first of them would be ready before the end of 1917.

The city has done, he said, subject to the working out of a few details that remain, what seems to him to be a satisfactory settlement with the New York Central Railroad relative to removing its tracks from the west side of the city. He announced that the city has retained counsel to represent it in Washington when the New York Port Terminals case comes up there.

"We believe," he said, "that a differential against the city will be a blow at the whole future of the city, its growth, its commerce, its prosperity, and its greatness."

In his speech Mr. Outerbridge said that no greater service could be rendered at this time than to find some system by which industrial disputes may be avoided or adjusted before they reach a crisis, which dislocates industry and injures the public welfare. Mr. Follansbee, Henry Justin Allen, owner and editor of The Wichita (Kan.) Beacon, and the Rev. Mr. Boynton, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Church, Brooklyn, also spoke.

HEARING HELD ON BUDGET.

Aldermen Get Objections to Two $10,000 School Positions.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen held a hearing yesterday in the City Hall on the budget for 1917, totaling $211,115,016.82, as received from the Board of Estimate. The committee may suggest reductions, but cannot increase any of its items. The board has twenty days in which to consider the budget, and it then goes to the Mayor, who may sign or veto it in whole or in part.

Dr. William H. Allen, Director of the Institute for Public Service, appeared before the committee and objected to an item of $10,000 in the budget for the continuation of Professor William Wirt as an expert in the so-called Gary system that is being inaugurated in the public schools. He suggested that Professor Wirt was not the only expert on such matters. Dr. Allen also objected to the creation of a $10,000-a-year school executive manager. This is the position in connection with which Leo Arnstein has been mentioned.

PREDICT FALL OF TAMMANY.

Republicans Feel the City Is No Longer Tiger's Gibraltar.

Members of the New York County Republican Committee at a meeting in Bryant Hall last night declared that the recent election had proved that New York County was no longer Democratic, but was now debatable ground. The results of the local election were cited to prove that Tammany Hall no longer had a grasp of the local political machinery.

Charles E. Heydt of the Seventeenth Assembly District was unanimously chosen to succeed Alexander Brough as Vice Chairman of the organization. Moses McKee was designated to succeed himself as Commissioner of Election.

County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig said that while the election from a national standpoint may have been disappointing, the local Republicans had cause to be proud. Never before, he said, had the Republicans been able to boast of four Congressmen, nine Assemblymen, two Senators, a Supreme Court Judge, and probably a Judge of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Koenig said that Tammany was weaker today than it had ever been before, and that within a few years New York City would be a Republican city.

Congressman William S. Bennet also said that New York had ceased to be the Gibraltar of Tammany Hall, and that the Republicans must immediately prepare to fight the fallacies of socialism.

RECALL 6,000 MILITIA, SEVENTH INCLUDED

Continued from Page 1.

bandits when Villa occupied Parral, according to a report received here by a Parral mining company. Hoemuller is said to have been a German subject.

As the story was told to representatives of the mining company by a Chinese refugee from Parral, Hoemuller's execution was ordered because he had permitted a display of eighteen pairs of ears cut from Carranza soldiers, together with a letter containing insulting epithets addressed to Villa, to be placed in the window of his store in Parral. The ears, said to have been those of soldiers of the Parral garrison captured by Villa, were placed on display in the Hoemuller store by General Herrera, the refugee said.

WHITMAN REVIEWS TROOPS.

8,000 New Yorkers Win Commendation from Him at McAllen.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Nov. 16.—After watching 8,000 soldiers of the New York division pass in the best review yet given in the border camp, Governor Whitman said:

"It was a magnificent military spectacle, and I wish that every citizen of New York could have seen the exhibition of spirit and patriotism of these men who are making great sacrifices in doing their duty for their State and nation."

In visiting the outposts on the river patrol, in passing through the camps of the regiments and even in the base hospital I found the spirit of the men soldierly and in keeping with the military traditions of our State Guard."

It is expected that the Governor and Mrs. Whitman will arrive in Albany on Monday or Tuesday. Tomorrow they will visit the 2,000,000-acre King ranch at Kinsville.

AFTERNOON TEA AND DANCING

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THE FAR EAST GARDENS

Miss Prussing will also direct the Supper Dance in

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THE VANDERBILT HOTEL

Thirty-fourth Street East, at Park Avenue

N.Y. SHIPBUILDING CO. SOLD FOR $15,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

150 feet wide by 1,000 feet long. These ways will give an additional capacity of at least 50 per cent. In the plant as it now stands but little change in machinery and equipment is necessary, as that now in use is practically all of the latest and most efficient type.

AMERICA'S CHANCE TO LEAD IN SHIPPING

Stevenson Taylor Tells Naval Architects of Greatest Shipbuilding Boom.

The United States is today in the midst of a shipbuilding boom, greater by far than any in its history. This statement was made yesterday by Stevenson Taylor, President of the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, addressing the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the society, the membership of which includes practically every important shipbuilder, naval architect, marine engineer, and naval constructing officer in the United States.

This year's meeting of the society, which is the largest attended in its history, is being held in the auditorium of the Engineering Societies Building in West Thirty-ninth Street. Mr. Taylor's was the principal speech of the day and was delivered at the opening of the first session.

Mr. Taylor cited statistics which showed that in the five years immediately preceding the outbreak of the war in Europe there was launched in the principal shipyards of the world 2,740,000 tons of ships and that of this total Great Britain launched 60 per cent., Germany 12 per cent., the United States 9¼ per cent., France 4½ per cent., and all other countries 14 per cent.

"The destruction of some and the interning of the remaining merchant vessels of the Teutonic allies," Mr. Taylor continued, "the commandeering of others by both sides, and the great destruction of merchant vessels of all nations, including neutrals, amounting now to 5,000,000 tons, have so reduced the number of available ocean ships that in order to transport the immense purchases of Europe and to furnish other ocean transportation there has arisen a demand never before seen for old as well as new ships, for anything, indeed, that could be used for oceanic service.

"We are today, in our own country, in the midst of a shipbuilding boom unequaled in its history. It is to be remembered that command or freedom of the seas, depending on the point of view, is one of the very important causes of the war abroad, and that, whatever may happen on land, at least Great Britain, Germany, France, and Japan have the intention of being prepared, the first to hold and better if possible its present superior position and the others to increase the value of theirs, while the United States must now, if ever, regain its once formidable place on the seas of the world. There must naturally from these conditions come a great competition which will enlist all of the skill and efficiency of every nation having a merchant marine."

The normal tonnage of the world in the present year Mr. Taylor estimated at about 50,000,000, of which, he added, 15,000,000 tons had been destroyed, 12,000,000 tons commandeered by the nations at war, and 4,400,000 tons interned in neutral countries, leaving available for the present regular international merchant marine service about 28,600,000 tons, or a little more than 57 per cent. of what the tonnage would be if conditions were normal. At the end of 1918, should peace be restored by that time, Mr. Taylor estimated that the minimum merchant tonnage which will be needed will be approximately 55,000,000 tons, and to meet this demand he estimated that there will be available about 48,000,000, which means a shortage of 6,500,000 tons.

"From this it will be seen," added Mr. Taylor, "that high freights and high prices will continue and shipyards will be busy for some years to come, and it behooves all concerned, the Government, owners, builders, and shippers, to see that we obtain our share."

In concluding his address Mr. Taylor devoted all of his remarks to the future of American shipbuilding.

"Make from the statistics here given you own analysis. Mine is to the effect that there is before us a prosperous period of at least five years in which we can improve our facilities and methods so much that there will be no question of our shipyard efficiency and ability to meet competition; provided that our Government and Shipping Board really reason together face to face with our shipowners, shipbuilders and shippers, and determine to adopt the best policy to advance that most necessary and beneficial feature of our industries, an American merchant marine. Let there be no more periods when our grain and produce cannot be delivered for want of American ships, or times when any foreign Government shall say what non-contraband can or cannot be shipped from our own ports.

"These facts are enough to fire your enthusiasm, but if you have listened with fair attention you have noted that there has been no indulgence in heroics. I trust, however, that you will have observed an underlying note of absolute faith in the future position and prosperity of our country, which must also carry with it the prosperity of those who build, own, operate and use our ships.

"I see no chance of failure in the future. We need men, but they will come from the warring nations, tired of their systems of government and rejoicing to become American citizens. Men, too, will be raised to find their opportunity in the steadily alive shipyards of the future.

"Our nation will again be a great maritime nation, holding its own among the other great nations of the earth."

Others who read papers or spoke at yesterday's sessions of the society were Rear Admiral R. T. Hall, U. S. N.; Naval Constructor R. A. Furer, U. S. N., who told how the submarine F-4 was raised from Honolulu Harbor; John F. Wentworth, Naval Constructor H. D. Richardson, U. S. N.; Naval Constructor F. G. Coburn, U. S. N.; E. A. Stevens, Jr., W. Gatewood, and Naval Constructor William McEntee, U. S. N.

The annual meeting will end with a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight. One of the speakers will be Bernard N. Baker, who has been mentioned as President Wilson's probable selection for head of the United States Shipping Board.

MISS LIPSCOMB BETROTHED.

San Antonio Girl to Wed Rayford W. Alley, New York Lawyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby W. Lipscomb of San Antonio, Texas, announced yesterday the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Lipscomb, to Rayford W. Alley of New York, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rayford Alley of Muskogee, Okla.

Miss Lipscomb made her début three years ago in San Antonio, and has spent the last two Winters in New York. She is noted for her beauty.

The wedding will take place in San Antonio during Christmas week.

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Close-Fitting Overcoats tailored by Stein-Bloch, belted or beltless, cloth or velvet collar, flap or vertical pockets, narrow or sweeping-skirted, lined or unlined, strikingly smart style—$20 to $75.

Loose-Swinging Overcoats tailored by Stein-Bloch, boxy or semi-boxy, full-fold skirts or straight, with wind-cuffs or without, strikingly smart style—$20 to $75.

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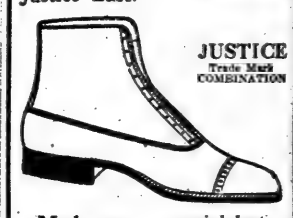
"NONE SO GOOD"

The closest approach to the ideal combination of comfort and style in a shoe, is found in the Hurley Combination Justice Last.



Made over a special last—has C forepart, B instep, and A heel. Grips the foot firmly, cannot slip at the heel. Corset fitting at instep. Absolute comfort in forepart.

The rich dark Cordovan shades of Hurley Shoes are the result of using the best leather obtainable.

The "Justice" can also be had in gun metal, velour calf, or "Hurleyized" patent leather.

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BACK UP RAILROADS IN 8-HOUR DAY FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

morrow at a special meeting of the National Council of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Several hundred representatives of commercial organizations are expected and many well-known speakers are on the program.

The meeting was called for the purpose of having business interests affiliated with the Chamber express their views just before the Joint Congressional Committee appointed to investigate railroad questions meets here next week. In addition to the Adamson law, questions of strike prevention and wage fixing for common carrier employes, by the Interstate Commerce Commission, will be taken up.

Attorneys of the Department of Justice today continued working on details of the Government defense to railroad suits attacking the constitutionality of the Adamson act.

It is probable that an effort will be made to take one of the suits to the Supreme Court as quickly as possible, so that a final determination that will be binding upon all lower Federal tribunals may be had near Jan. 1, when the law, unless enjoined, becomes operative. So far as the department is informed the first suits set for hearing are those of the Santa Fé and the Union Pacific Railroads at Kansas City on Nov. 23. Unless some reason develops for a request for a postponement of these cases, they will be the first heard and any effort to expedite a Supreme Court hearing would be based upon the lower court decisions in them.

The Joint Congressional Committee announced today that on its first hearing day, Monday, it will devote its attention to State railway commissioners. These commissioners have been in session here for several days, and sentiment has been strong in favor of appearing before the joint committee to fight action by Congress tending to deprive them of their power over interstate carriers. They oppose any increase in the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission. After the railway commissioners will come railway Presidents, bankers, economists, and representatives of such labor and industrial organizations as wish to be heard.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce tomorrow a plan for preventing the interruption of the operation of public utilities by strikes will be presented by Henry R. Towne of New York. The plan was said tonight to have the indorsement of the Merchants' Association of New York. It provides in substance for the enforcement of the contractual relations between public utilities and employes.

Dr. Charles R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, Victor S. Clarke of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, and John H. Fahey of Boston, a former President of the Chamber, also will make speeches on railroad problems.

Officials of the organization predicted tonight that the question of conjurrent jurisdiction over railroads by State commissions and the Interstate Commerce Commission would be taken up and plans suggested for a single controlling commission.

BROTHERHOODS TO APPEAL.

Executives Will Address Federation and May Obtain Indorsement.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor today received telegrams from the heads of the four railroad brotherhoods saying they expected to address the Federation convention on Monday or Tuesday on the eight-hour law. The belief seemed to be general among the Federation delegates today that the convention would take action to co-operate with the brotherhoods in insisting on the enforcement of the law.

While President Gompers would not commit himself as advocating a strike by the railroad men if the law was not made effective, he asked the reporters why there should not be a strike if the law was not enforced.

Vice Presidents Duncan and O'Connell expressed themselves as in favor of the railroad men waiting a reasonable length of time for the United States Supreme Court to take up the case, in the event that an injunction was issued.

A supplementary report on international labor relations was submitted today to the Federation convention by the Executive Council, whose members received authority to continue their efforts in behalf of an international labor conference after the war.

Among the suggestions contained in the report of means to make effective the purpose of the League for Peace, was one that the nations that band together for peace should make use of both economic and military forces against a signatory nation which might go to war, or engage in hostilities against another member of the league without having submitted its grievance in the proper way provided by the agreement.

President Gompers was notified today that President Wilson would receive the delegates at the White House at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. About 400 delegates plan to go.

The convention today adopted a resolution instructing the Federation officers to deputize an organizer to proceed to the Canal Zone to investigate conditions affecting employes there. It is asserted that the employes, as a whole, have received no general increase in wages since the work began on the canal.

PRESS FOR INJUNCTIONS.

Railroads Serve Papers on Marshall —Erie's Big Problem.

Counsel for the New York Central and the Erie Railroads yesterday formally served on Federal District Attorney Marshall the papers seeking a temporary injunction against the operation of the eight-hour law. If the temporary injunctions desired are granted, they will prevent the law from going into effect.

The labor leaders are divided on the question of whether or not last Summer's strike vote is still effective. Some of the brotherhood officials scout all rumors of a new strike, and say that they will abide by the decisions of the courts under any conditions, provided the present wage schedules are maintained while the cases are pending. George H. Sines, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, was one of the officials who expressed this opinion yesterday.

Mr. Marshall said yesterday that he thought it probable that Attorney General Gregory and representatives of the railroads would agree to try just one of the hundreds of suits being entered by the railroads, and to accept it as a test case. If all the cases were alike, he said, it would be necessary to have only one such test case; otherwise, to have enough to represent all of the classes of cases brought by the different roads.

The attorneys for the railroads would have to agree to accept the verdicts in these tests cases for their own railroads, however, it was pointed out, and it was said that acceptance of the plan was optional with them. If the Adamson law were suspended until the cases had been settled, through temporary injunctions or otherwise, it was said yesterday, the whole matter might drag along for months or even years.

Mr. Marshall received a telegram yesterday from Attorney General Gregory asking him to forward at once all the papers served on him in the cases, and informing him that the Government's papers in the New York and other suits filed by the railroads would be prepared in Washington.

Mr. Marshall said the cases could be rushed through to the Supreme Court directly from the District Courts, without having to go through any intermediary courts, under Section 238 of the Judicial Code, which provides that where the constitutionality of a law is in question a case may be appealed direct from the district to the Supreme Court. In discussing the probability that some case would be selected as a test case he referred to the income tax suits, when a large number of trust companies agreed on representative test cases to expedite matters.

George F. Brownell, General Solicitor for the Erie, said yesterday that it was necessary for the company to file suits in every district in which it operated to prevent itself from being penalized under the Adamson law, and that unless some special provision were made to protect the roads while the cases were being tried the Erie would have to file suits in every State through which it passes. It has been estimated that unless some such special arrangement is made the railroads of the country will file in all about 5,000 suits in their fight against the eight-hour law.

It was said yesterday that the eight-hour commission, of which General Goethals is a member, which will have its headquarters in this city, will not come here for a week or more.

D. & H. Files 8-Hour Law Suit.

UTICA, Nov. 16.—The Delaware & Hudson Railroad Co. this afternoon asked the court to pass on the validity of the Adamson eight-hour law, in a bill in equity filed here. A permanent injunction is asked to prevent the Federal officers in the district and the representatives of the union from prosecuting the company under the law.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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The whole family from child to grandparent can safeguard the health of teeth and mouth by using SANITOL night and morning.

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My "Shapelee" Sack, $25, single or double-breasted, will fit you as you have never been fitted before, because I will personally oversee the measuring and try-on.

Ready-To-Wear-Away Overcoats $20 to $45

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18 Years On This Corner

Saks Clothes, both

Suits and Overcoats

at $20

are tailored UP not tailored DOWN

¶ It's harder to get satisfaction at $20 than it is at $40—not only $20 harder, but RELATIVELY HARDER. The reason is, that most $20 clothes are the result of cheapening processes and are intended "to bring" $20 rather than to earn it.

¶ Saks $20 Suits and Overcoats are the result of a consistent effort to put into them all the value we can, and still stay in business. We make them ourselves and put the middleman's profit into the fabrics and the making. And the same organization which makes our higher-priced $20 to $50 productions, also makes yours at $20, elevating the standard where the average tendency is DOWN!

¶ THE BRIGADIER ULSTERETTE—knee length model, half belted, pleated and slash pocketed.

¶ FLY FRONT AND LOOSE BACK EFFECTS, a little more dressy, but no let-up in Style!

¶ SUITS—close-cut radicals, and straight front conservatives, that are full of personality and "pep."

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THE perfect ideal for those desiring the utmost of tone and architectural beauty in a piano of small size.

In mahogany, $700

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Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.

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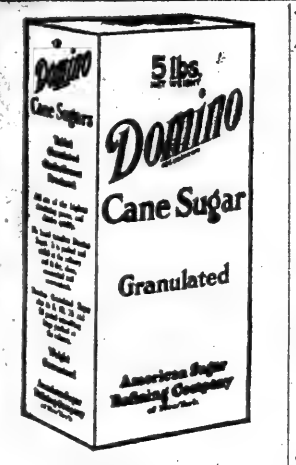

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Perhaps you are one of those people who think all sugars are alike. Just try a carton of Domino Granulated cane sugar. You've never seen the equal of this clean, fine grained sugar. It's all cane, refinery packed, untouched by hands.

Sweeten it with Domino
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners

VOTE FOR BOND ISSUE TO HELP THE FORESTS

Majorities Here Outweigh Up-State Opposition—Convention Proposal Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—The vote of New York and adjoining counties carried the proposition in the election for the issue of $10,000,000 in bonds for the purchase of additional land for the State forest preserve and for the Palisades Interstate Park. This is shown in figures received by George D. Pratt, the Conservation Commissioner. Nine of the southern counties gave majorities aggregating 276,354 for the proposition, while fourteen up-State counties from which returns have been received gave 87,332 majority against. Onondaga favored the proposition by 3,023 votes.

The deciding figures received today included these majorities for the proposition: New York, 147,861; Kings, 33,356; Queens, 18,963; Rockland, 1,230; Westchester, 15,096, and Orange, 3,270. Of the counties which voted against the proposition Albany leads with 5,706, Jefferson is next with 4,693, and Wayne third with 4,297. Fulton and Hamilton Counties, which are in the Adirondacks, had a majority of 909 against the proposition.

From meagre returns it is believed that the proposition for a State Constitutional Convention is defeated. Albany County is recorded 9,005 and Monroe County 10,947 majorities against.

"MANON LESCAUT" IS SUNG.

Mme. Alda and Caruso in Puccini Work—Conductor Papi's Debut.

The third performance of the Metropolitan Opera season last night brought forth Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" with Mme. Alda and Messrs. Caruso, Scotti and de Segurola in the principal rôles, and Gennaro Papi making his début as conductor here. With the exception of Mr. Caruso, these singers were making their first appearances of the season and it was the first Italian opera of the opening week, so that it was natural there should have been an atmosphere of enthusiasm over the evening, and that it should have taken on intensity as the excellence of the performance manifested itself.

"Manon Lescaut" is Puccini's first important opera, and it is full of a freshness and spontaneity that constitute a charm in itself. The performance was a splendid one, and Caruso, of course, was its hero. Singing in Italian instead of French, and with music which, no matter in what other respect it may differ, has certainly more vitality and passion in it than "Les Pêcheurs de Perles," the great tenor was even more impressive than on the opening night.

Mme. Alda's Manon is familiar, for, though she has not invariably sung the rôle at the Metropolitan when the opera was given there, she has done it fairly frequently. Though she succeeds in some phases of the rôle, she is not so successful in others. Mr. Scotti, entering upon his eighteenth year at the Opera House, is still able by his artistry to make the rôle of the brother stand out as a fine piece of work. The vocal opportunities of the rôle are not great, but it must be well acted. Mr. de Segurola did well as Geronte.

While credit for the performance is being distributed, Gennaro Papi, the new conductor, should not be forgotten. Mr. Papi has been an assistant conductor with the company for several seasons, and though he has directed its performances outside New York, has never done so here before. Now he appears as a full-fledged conductor. There can be no attitude toward his work, as he made it known last night, like "very good for a young man." As a matter of fact, he put into the performance, and especially the orchestral part, more vitality, more judicious nuance, and more finish than some conductors introduced here during recent years at various places as men of experience. If Mr. Papi does as well on succeeding appearances his work will be worthy of respectful attention.

MRS. BOISSEVAIN BETTER.

A Sixth Blood Transfusion Is Made to Suffragist.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 16.—Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, New York suffragist, who has been confined to a hospital here since Oct. 14 last with anemia, was reported slightly improved tonight, following the sixth blood transfusion, which was made late today. Nurses stated that the latest effort to strengthen her acted as a stimulant, but added she is in a serious condition.

Mrs. John Elmer Milholland, her mother; Eugene Boissevain, her husband, and Miss Vida Milholland, her sister, remained at her bedside today and tonight.

ADVERTISEMENT

Is Your Stomach a "Mollycoddle"?

Do you have to pamper your digestion, living on a tedious diet, avoiding a lot of delicious, ordinarily wholesome foods that *simply will not agree with you?* And every time you yield to temptation are you in distress until you have dosed yourself with digestives that weaken your stomach still further?

Try sipping with your meals a glass or two of Man-a-cea—that clear, good, refreshing mineral water that aids digestion and helps to relieve stomach and intestinal disturbances by *natural* means. Not a laxative. Sold by all druggists and by Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., and other first-class grocers, under the proprietors' money-back guarantee.—Advt.

LAYS HUGHES DEFEAT AT JOHNSON'S DOOR

Nominee Persistently Neglected by Governor's Machine, San Francisco Argonaut Says.

HOSTILITY ALMOST CANDID

Johnson Finally Did Speak for Hughes, but Only When It Was Too Late—Evidence of Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 16.—The Argonaut today says editorially:

Returns from the election in California give Mr. Wilson 3,000 more votes than were received by Mr. Hughes. In the same election Governor Johnson, Republican candidate for the United States Senate, received 250,000 more votes than his Democratic opponent. These contrasting figures present a spectacle inescapably suggestive. It becomes a matter of sinister import when taken in connection with the fact that the official authority and administration of the Republican campaign were in the hands of Governor Johnson and his immediate associates.

The question on 10,000 tongues here and elsewhere is: How comes it that the head of the party ticket is thus defeated in California, while another candidate on the same ticket is elected by figures so stupendous?

Is it surprising that the mere statement of these facts constitutes in the popular mind an indictment of the good faith and integrity of Governor Johnson and his agents, in full control of the Republican Party organization, and of the conduct of the late campaign?

Explanation calls for a brief retrospect. Governor Johnson in May last sought to control the Republican delegation of California to the Chicago convention. In this purpose he was opposed by the regular Republicans of the State. For the first time in several years there was presented a clean-cut issue between the Republican factions in California. A Johnson ticket was put in the field, likewise a regular Republican ticket. The regular ticket was elected by a majority of something better than 30,000 votes. At Chicago the California delegation participated actively in the proceedings which resulted in the nomination of Mr. Hughes, and subsequently Mr. William H. Crocker, a member of that delegation, was named as the member of the Republican National Committee representing California.

Concurrently with the Republican convention at Chicago there was held in the same city a national convention of the Progressive Party. Governor Johnson was a delegate to that convention, and a very prominent participant in its activities. He was among the small minority who held out to the last for independent Progressive nominations, and after the nomination of Mr. Hughes had been made he was among those bitterly and openly resentful of the declination of Mr. Roosevelt to be the Progressive candidate. At Chicago Governor Johnson's references to Mr. Hughes and his candidacy were open, frequent, contemptuous.

Johnson's Advice to Progressives.

Governor Johnson returned to California, and on July 8, at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, launched his candidacy for the United States Senate. In an address to his followers embodying his declaration of candidacy he said, among others things, (we quote from The San Francisco Examiner's report of the Johnson meeting of Sunday, July 9):

"As I have stated publicly, I make my personal choice for Mr. Hughes for reasons to me ample and sufficient. I do not seek to control the course of any other individual who has been in the Progressive Party in the past. Each for himself acting as he sees the right and as he sees the issue, and as he measures the candidates, shall decide. When the decision shall have been made all those who expect to support the Republican ticket should do so collectively, and those who intend to support the Democratic nominee should do so collectively. This is necessary not only for the protection of the individuals, which, after all, is of minor importance, but, what is of greater consequence, it is essential for the protection and preservation of what progressivism has done in the last five years in the State of California. Organize, therefore, ye who go into the Republican Party as Progressive Republicans, and ye who go into the Democratic Party as Progressive Democrats."

Opposing Governor Johnson as a candidate in the primaries for the Republican nomination was Mr. Willis Booth of Los Angeles, who was openly supported by the regular faction, Mr. Crocker among them.

In the meantime Mr. Chester Rowell, the closest of Governor Johnson's personal and political friends, had been appointed by Mr. Wilcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, a member of the National Campaign Committee. It is obvious that this selection was made to indicate the absolute impartiality of the Republican National Committee with regard to the Republican factional differences in California, to the end that both factions might be fairly represented in national Republican affairs.

Appearance of Mr. Hughes.

The contest between Governor Johnson and Mr. Booth was waged with intense activity and some bitterness. Each side, having at once cause for hope and reasons for apprehension, sought to make the most of any and every possible advantage. Ten days prior to the primary election, namely, Aug. 18, Mr. Hughes appeared in California in the course of his first campaign tour. On the part of the managers of both Governor Johnson and Mr. Booth there was a natural wish to turn this visit to personal and factional account. Mr. Rowell met Mr. Hughes at Portland, Ore., prior to his coming to California, and spent a full day with him, and accompanied him on his trip into California. What information or interpretation of the situation was given to Mr. Hughes by Mr. Rowell has never been reported. But presumably Mr. Hughes was fully instructed as to the situation in California from the Johnsonian standpoint.

At this point Mr. Crocker took the ground that the visit of Mr. Hughes to California should be devoted exclusively to the Presidential contest. He advised and insisted that, in view of the feeling between the factions, it would best serve the national cause if neither Senatorial candidate participated actively in the occasions incident to his visit. The design was the natural and proper one of avoiding a situation which might embarrass the Presidential candidate, who held the proper view that with local differences he was "not concerned."

Thus it was assured that the three-day visit of Mr. Hughes in California should be devoted to the national cause. Ten days later, Aug. 29, occurred the primary election, at which over 325,000 votes were cast, and which had developed into a close fight. Mr. Johnson won the nomination, receiving a little less than 55 per cent. of the total vote cast for the two candidates. As a result of this primary election the Johnson faction came into complete control of the official organization of the Republican Party of California. Then was selected a new State Central Committee, with Chester Rowell as Chairman and Raymond Benjamin, who had been a candidate on the Johnson ticket, as delegate to the Chicago National Convention in the preceding May, as Vice Chairman. Thus the whole machinery was in the hands of Johnson and Rowell and their friends. From Aug. 29 the campaign, national and State, was absolutely controlled and directed by Governor Johnson and Chester Rowell.

Olive Branch from Crocker.

In the course of his primary campaign Governor Johnson, employing his usual vigorous methods of attack, had again and again personally assailed Mr. Crocker. Yet when the primary election was over Mr. Crocker announced his support of Mr. Johnson as the party nominee. Upon the occasion of the formation of the Business Men's Hughes League at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, Mr. Crocker presided, taking occasion to plead for party unity, illustrating his own feeling by a cordial and flattering introduction of the new official head of the party in California, Chester Rowell. Upon this occasion Mr. Crocker said:

"Past personal differences in California must be forgotten. We must unite to elect the candidates of our party. Vote the ticket from top to bottom."

The Presidential campaign which followed, as conducted by Mr. Johnson and his official organization of the party, was practically a personal one. Its slogan was, "Make it unanimous for Johnson?" Now, in an interview given on Nov. 11 by Mr. Johnson, he admits that his election was never in doubt and says: "My own contest was ended with the primary of Aug. 29." Yet the whole State was plastered with Johnson lithographs and Johnson literature, while a casual visitor to California might never have discovered by any outward sign that a contest was being carried on in behalf of a Republican candidate for the Presidency. No positive and vigorous campaign was made on the part of the official committee for Mr. Hughes in California. campaign Mr. Johnson spoke in open It is said that in the last week of the advocacy of Mr. Hughes. So he did, when it was too late and when he knew it was too late. He applied the remedy when he knew that his sword had struck home.

We repeat that no campaign worthy of the name was made for Mr. Hughes. The Johnson press and the Johnson machine more and more openly, as the day of election approached, espoused the cause of Wilson. Johnson's addresses were for Johnson, and until nearly the close of the campaign he either ignored Mr. Hughes or damned him with faint praise.

Partisanship and Patriotism.

A single instance will suffice: About four or five days before election, Governor Johnson addressed successively three large meetings in the cities of Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley. While he spoke for Hughes, he said nothing in opposition to Wilson or his policies. In each of these speeches, after saying a word for Hughes, he added: "I do not speak in hostility to any man or set of men. There will never be a time in my personal life when my partisanship will override my patriotism."

Fine and enthusiastic words these—pregnant with loyalty to the head of his ticket! But, worse than this, everywhere Governor Johnson went he left the impression in the minds of his followers that he privately detested Mr. Hughes. It was only after Governor Johnson had left a town that the reports would begin to come in that "Hughes was not so strong as he had been."

It was in the three cities and counties where Johnson's and Rowell's strength was greatest that Mr. Hughes received the deepest wounds: in San Francisco, where Governor Johnson lives; in Sacramento, the capital and seat of the Johnson machine; in Fresno, where Mr. Rowell and his paper have their homes. And it was in Los Angeles, in his organ, The Express, that Mr. Johnson carried words of cheer to the Democrats by telling them that after his tour of the State he considered it extremely doubtful if Mr. Hughes could carry it.

It was indeed doubtful. Governor Johnson had made it so. The Republican registration in San Francisco was 105,467, the Democratic registration 38,161; yet Mr. Hughes loses San Francisco by 15,000 and Mr. Johnson carries it by 75,000. The Republican registration in Sacramento was 20,128, the Democratic registration 7,861; yet Mr. Hughes loses Sacramento County by 4,000 and Mr. Johnson carries it by 8,000. The Republican registration in Fresno was 15,515, the Democratic registration 11,365; yet Mr. Hughes loses Fresno County by nearly 3,000 and Mr. Johnson carries it by 6,000.

Governor Johnson asserts that he was not responsible for the vote in San Francisco and Sacramento because in the former place Mr. Kahn, Republican, was re-elected to Congress, and in the latter place Mr. Curry, Republican, was re-elected to Congress, but Governor Johnson fails to add that he did not either openly or secretly oppose either Mr. Kahn or Mr. Curry.

"Colossal Impudence."

Can there be doubt in any mind that if Governor Johnson, following his habit in organizing and conducting his own campaigns, had called into conference the district leaders of his machine and had urged them to bring the rank and file into support of Mr. Hughes, the thing would have been done? No request was made.

The apology which Governor Johnson and Mr. Rowell now present in explanation of the discrepancy between the Hughes vote and the Johnson vote is found in the plea that Mr. Hughes's failure to hunt up and pay his compliments to Governor Johnson was resented by approximately 250,000 electors of California. Will any sane man accept this suggestion? As an indictment of the electorate of California, has anything more colossal in impudence ever been offered to a credulous public?

There is a lawyer's phrase that "the record is the best evidence." In this instance the record testifies with a surpassing eloquence. We submit the case upon this record and ask reasonable men to render the verdict.

MISS RANKIN BANS CAMERAS.

Woman Congressman-Elect Doesn't Want to be Classed as a Freak.

MISSOULA, Mon., Nov. 16.—No more pictures are to be taken by moving-picture men or press photographers of Miss Jeanette Rankin, the first woman to be elected to the United States Congress, according to her decision today.

"I positively refuse to allow myself to be photographed and will not leave the house while there is a camera man on the premises," said Miss Rankin. The block in which she lives is patroled by camera men.

Republican leaders of the State, it is said, warned Miss Rankin that the publicity she was receiving might class her as a freak. It was at this suggestion the decision was made not to have any photographs taken for newspapers or moving pictures.

ADVANCES IN WAGES FOR MANY WORKERS

Firms in Different Parts of the Country Announce Increase for Their Employes.

RISE DUE TO PROSPERITY

Some Firms Declare Another Reason Is the High Cost of Living—Westinghouse Men Profit.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16.—The salaries of between 3,000 and 4,000 office men and other salaried employes of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company were advanced about 12 per cent. here today through the extension of the bonus system from the shops, where it has been in force for a long time. By the terms of the extension every employe will receive a bonus amounting to 8 per cent. of his salary each month, providing the total excusable time absent and late during that period does not exceed six hours, incurred on not more than three occasions. An additional 4 per cent. will be given every month to employes who have not lost any time through absence or tardiness.

The system is made effective from Nov. 1, bringing a total of approximately 18,000 employes, official, clerical, and mechanical, under the plan. It was said that other corporations were watching the innovation with a view to extending it to their plants, for, while there have been many wage increases to men employed by the day, there have been very few for men who are paid by the month.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 16.—One hundred and fifty employes of the Kieckhefer Box Company were made happy today with a present from their employers in the form of a savings bank account equal to 5 per cent. of their total salaries for the last twelve months. All employes who had been with the company twelve months received the gift. All accounts bear interest from Oct. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 16.—The Hartman Trunk Company, employing about 600 men, today announced it had granted a 10 per cent increase in wages of its employes, beginning Nov. 1. The announcement declared that the high cost of living and increased earnings had brought about the higher rates.

"We are adopting present rates right now and the cost of living has increased materially. We thought it was no more than right that we should increase the wages of our men," declared Henry Hartmann, head of the concern, tonight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company announced today a 5 per cent. increase in the salaries of its employes who receive less than $200 a month, effective for the current month's pay checks.

Increased earnings by the company, coupled with the increased cost of living, was given as the reason for the advance in pay.

END EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

Resolution to Give Proportionate Lay Representation Defeated.

The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, which has been held this week in the Synod House at Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street, came to an end yesterday. The final day saw the defeat of the resolution which would give proportionate lay representation to the parishes, thus increasing the number of delegates of the larger parishes at the expense of the small country churches, and legislation for the removal of pastors under certain conditions.

At present each parish may have up to three lay delegates in the convention, but only one vote, with the exception of Trinity, which has four. This was the result of a compromise passed in 1859, prior to which time, according to statements made yesterday, Trinity dominated the diocese. And the defeat of any attempt to change the present system was due largely to a plea by Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity.

The question of giving the bishop summary power to dismiss rectors brought out a long debate. The canon as passed allowed the bishop to remove a pastor on request of the vestry in case of incurable mental or physical disability and, in cases of disagreement, provided for a trial by a jury of four clergymen and three laymen, upon whose judgment the bishop, with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee, could render judgment as he should deem just.

George Zabriskie was chosen chancellor of the diocese, and will act as legal adviser of the bishop. A committee consisting of the Rev. Drs. Ernest M. Stires, William T. Manning, and Karl Reiland, and George Zabriskie and William H. Truesdale, was appointed to assist in the relief of the Assyrians.

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Winter Suits and Coats

For Misses, Juniors and Girls

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits
Of wool velour, broadcloth, Callot checks, velveteen or corduroy, trimmed with mole, seal, nutria or skunk opossum fur. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **39.50**

Misses' Wool Velour Coats
Pleated Russian belted model, in Burgundy, green, navy or brown; band on collar and bottom of coat of mole coney fur; silk lined, interlined. 14 to 20 yrs. *Special* **29.50**

Misses' Wool Velour Suits
Dressy tailored model, without fur trimming; in gold, mahogany, mohawk, green, brown, tan or plum; convertible crushed collar. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **45.00**

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats
Of Bolivia cloth in gold, green, Burgundy, brown, navy or black; collar and cuffs of mole coney fur, patch pockets; silk lined, interlined. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **39.50**

Girls' Fur Trimmed Coats
Of zibeline or wool velour in navy, green or brown; belted model, roll collar, edged with skunk opossum fur, body and sleeves lined. 6 to 16 years. *Special* **15.75**

Girls' Fur Trimmed Coats
Double breasted model of velveteen or corduroy in green, brown or black, trimmed with natural or skunk raccoon fur; lined and interlined. 6 to 14 yrs. *Special* **18.50**

At Reduced Prices To-Day

Misses' Winter Suits

Of wool velour, broadcloth or velveteen, also checks, trimmed with moleskin, Hudson seal, beaver, natural or skunk raccoon or silver coney fur, also tailored suits without fur. 14 to 20 years.

Reduced to **25.00**

Much Below Their Former Prices

Special Offerings To-Day

Dresses for Misses and Girls

Misses' Afternoon Dresses
In Copen., rose, beige, navy or black satin; draped bodice ties into sash, Georgette sleeves, large sailor collar of white hemstitched Georgette. 14 to 20 yrs. *Special* **19.75**

Girls' Navy Serge Dresses
Russian belted model embroidered in Copen. or red silk, trimmed with black silk braid; collar and cuffs of plaid silk, white embroidery vestee, pleated skirt. 12 to 16 yrs. *Special* **9.75**

Misses' Velveteen Dresses
In navy, Burgundy, brown or black; bodice draped in front extends into sash at back; satin collar edged with nutria fur; shirred top skirt. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

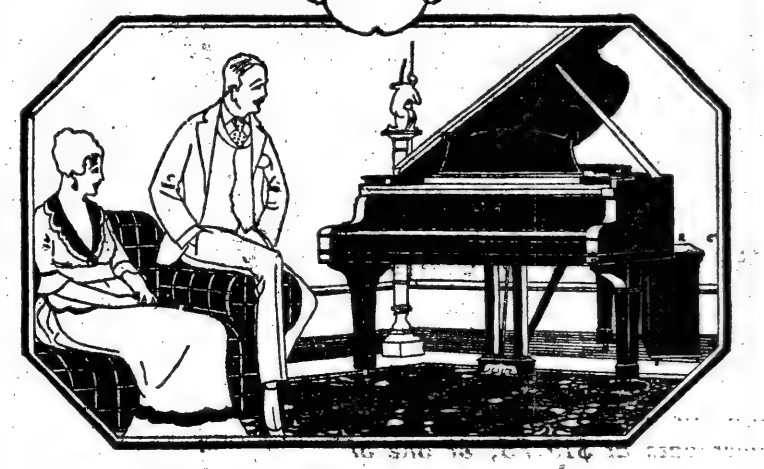
Girls' Party Frocks
of pink, blue or white taffeta silk, large net fichu and sleeves edged with pleated net ruffles, taffeta skirt inset with bands of net and pleated net ruffle. 10 to 16 yrs. *Special* **13.75**

Misses' Evening Gowns

A diversified selection of new evening Fashions for the Miss, 14 to 20 years; debutante and dance frocks of silk net mounted over gold or silver cloth; of satin, taffeta or rich brocades.

18.50 *to* 125.00

WURLITZER



7 REASONS WHY THE APOLLO IS THE BEST

1—**The Only Player Piano** with the human touch, the correct method of playing—"Down on the keys."

2—**The Only Player Piano** with the Metronome Motor, which runs and rewinds the music roll without pedalling and produces perfect time, —the only perfect motor.

3—**The Only Player Piano** with the Dynaline, an infallible guide for the correct interpretation of music, insuring perfect dynamics.

4—**The Only Player Piano** with two sets of pneumatics, thereby enabling the melody to be accented properly—it being possible to accent any number of notes in a chord and subdue the rest while striking at the same time. This is only possible with the Solo Apollo.

5—**The Only Player Piano** with a lever which enables the performer to omit the melody at will, playing only the accompaniment.

6—**The Only Player Piano** with the graduating lever, enabling the performer to shade the accompaniment to any desired degree.

7—**The Only Player Piano** which can play both Solo and 88 note music rolls.

You must buy the Apollo to get the best results, as it is the only instrument possessing the above special features.

The ART APOLLO plays Electrically also,—prices from $625.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.

113-119 West 40th St., Just Off Sixth Ave.
Write for Booklet. **New York City.**

P. S. BOARD ACCEPTS EDISON REDUCTIONS

Further Hearings Into Rates for Electric Service Are Postponed Until Jan. 1.

CHARGE 8 CENTS TILL THEN

Then 7 1-2 Cents a Kilowatt Hour Is Promised, with Further Cut Later.

The offer of the New York Edison Company to reduce its rate for the first half of 1917 from 8 cents a kilowatt hour to 7½ cents, and thereafter to 7 cents, was accepted yesterday afternoon by the Public Service Commission. The demand of the Electrical League of Greater New York that the commission should proceed at once to appraise the company's property was presented, and was supplemented by a similar demand by the League of Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City, but no action was taken by the commission. It was explained that, the commission having agreed to take advantage of the offer for a lower rate for electric current, the matter of an appraisal should go over.

Frank R. Greene, counsel for the Electical League, presented the demand for an appraisal and said that no matter how low the price for current was set by the company, no one could be sure that it was not excessive until it was learned how much the company's property was worth. He was of the opinion that facts and figures gathered, partly during the legislative investigation in 1905 and partly by the league, bore out the latter's contention that the company's valuation of $132,000,000 consisted in part of $58,000,000 of "water."

Mr. Greene aroused the commission by the statement that the offer of the company to reduce its rate, and the complaisance of the commission, savored of blackmail. He suggested that much of the obscurity that surrounded the rate question would be cleared away if the company would admit that it had agreed to reduce the price of current because the present rate of 8 cents had been grossly excessive.

Benjamin C. Marsh, representing the Municipal Ownership League, said that an investigation of the Edison Company in 1915 developed that a 6-cent maximum rate would yield 7 per cent. on an investment of $60,000,000, which he thought was about all the company's property was worth, and 9 per cent. on more than $45,000,000. He also thought that an appraisal of the property should be made.

At the conclusion of the hearing Chairman Straus announced that hearings into the rate question would be postponed until Jan. 2. Then, if the promised reduction was made by the company, there would be another adjournment until July 1, when the second reduction must be made, he said.

To Discuss Birth Control.

The Social Welfare Committee of the Women's City Club of New York has arranged for a meeting of the club at 8 o'clock this evening in the dining hall of the Park Avenue Hotel. The subject of birth control is to be considered. The speakers listed include Dr. Ira S. Wile, Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School Hospital, Dr. James J. Walsh, and John S. Sumner, the Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

EXAMINE HILLIS ACCOUNTING

"Cannot Remember," Is Ferguson's Frequent Reply to Pastor's Counsel.

The examination in the matter of the accounting made by Frank L. Ferguson as business manager for the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, from 1910 to 1915 was begun yesterday before Referee William D. Dickey in Brooklyn. Mr. Ferguson, who was formerly President of the Board of Trustees of Plymouth Church, appeared to answer objections raised by Dr. Hillis to the accounting, which has chiefly to do with timber land operations of the clergyman in Canada. The accounting, made a year ago, showed that Mr. Ferguson had acted as agent for Dr. Hillis in transactions aggregating more than a million dollars. Mr. Ferguson claimed that the pastor was still indebted to him for a considerable sum.

In answer to many of the questions put to him yesterday by Colonel William C. Beecher, counsel for Dr. Hillis, Mr. Ferguson said, "I cannot remember." Mr. Ferguson denied that he had been offered a salary of $2,500 a year, with expenses, in 1910 to look after the minister's timber interests, and said he received commissions for his work. Referee Dickey adjourned the examination until Dec. 7, to give Mr. Ferguson time to look up certain matters.

John Y. McKane and Cleveland.

In a review of the recent election, THE NEW YORK TIMES stated erroneously on last Nov. 9 that John Y. McKane, Democratic boss of Coney Island, "gave the Cleveland ticket a pluarity in Gravesend that exceeded by 2,000 the total number of men, women, and children in the town, which was about 5,000." The Brooklyn Eagle has called attention to the error, stating the fact to be that only 963 votes were cast in the district, which was not in excess of the registered vote.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

On Sale To-day 9.00 A.M.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th Sts.

On Sale To-day 9.00 A.M.

The Cold Wave Sends MEN Hurrying For

Winter Overcoats at $19.75

That Combine Good Looks With Warmth

If warmth were the only virtue in an overcoat, any old horse-blanket would answer the purpose.

But men nowadays insist that beauty of fabric, line and finish shall never be sacrificed to the purely utilitarian function of an outer garment.

The Better Kind of Overcoats

No matter what the price, Macy's overcoats fill every requirement of the up-to-date man.

Come in and try on one of these overcoats at $19.75; or one of our other overcoats at $14.75 to $64.50

There are Trench Coats, Chesterfields, Loose Backs, Double Breasted Box Coats, Ulsters and Ulsterettes in all the fabrics that are being worn this season. As for cut, finish and style—well, they are the product of America's foremost manufacturers.

Suits $17.50—For Men & Young Men

Regular three-button Sacks with soft rolls, semi-form fitting, also Pinch Backs, and more conservative models for men who prefer those styles. Well tailored, in cheviots, tweeds and worsteds, with linings and trimmings which will wear as long as the fabrics.

Smart Suits—Different From the Usual

Suit Styles That Appeal To Youths, $12.75

Designed by men who know the tastes of the boys of from 15 to 19 years, in either Single Breasted Sacks, Double Breasted or Pinch Back Models. Excellently tailored of blue cheviot—a fabric which appears dressy and still gives very good service.

Youths' Overcoats, in a variety of styles and weaves, **$14.75** and **$17.50.**

Macy's—Fifth Floor—Broadway

Two Days' Sale of Men's Fine Shoes

$3.69 and $4.69

Here is an opportunity to buy high grade dress or business shoes,—every pair new and fresh from the factory,—at prices which competitors cannot meet and which Macy's will probably not be able to duplicate a few weeks hence.

The Shoes at $3.69 are of Russian Calf in a rich shade of brown or mahogany (laced model); gun metal leather (button or laced); and patent leather (button or laced style).

The Shoes at $4.69 are of Russian Calf in a rich tan shade of Ko Ko, dark brown (laced); or black calf, with invisible eyelets—smart, snappy styles — right shoes for careful dressers.

The Quality of these Shoes is Beyond Question

If any shoes remain after this two days' sale, they will be marked up to their original prices on Monday. As these original prices are considerably less than the sale prices quoted by other stores, men who take advantage of Macy's two days' sale will effect a two-fold saving.

The Wise Man Will Supply His Shoe Needs for a Year or More to Come While this Sale is in Progress.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 35th Street

TIFFANY & CO.

MARQUISE AND EMERALD CUT DIAMONDS

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH and 47TH STS.

Smart Fur-Trimmed Coats for General Utility and Fall Sports Events

For the football games, motoring and other outdoor sports—a wonderful collection of smart Top Coats in soft lambs wool fabrics, velour de laine, cashmere velours, duvetyns, suede cloths, English tweeds and Scotch mists; luxuriously trimmed with Kolinsky, Beaver, Fox, Skunk, Seal, Opossum, Lapin and other Fashion Furs of the Season.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Boys' Apparel Shop

A Separate Shop on the Fifth Floor

Offer for To-Day

Boys' London Made Overcoats

English Guard or Military Box models of superior quality English coatings, plaid worsted lining.

For Large Boys *4 to 10 years* 12.50 and 14.50

For Small Boys *9 to 18 years* 19.75 and 22.50

Boys' Winter Overcoats

9 to 18 years

Belted or Gathered Back Models

Of fine Overcoatings in plain or fancy weaves in gray, brown or heather mixtures, novelty worsted linings.

12.75

Boys' Mackinaws

6 to 18 years

Norfolk model of genuine Mackinaw cloth, new plaids in gray, blue, green, maroon or brown colorings.

8.75

Small Boys' Overcoats

2 to 10 years

Of gray or blue chinchilla, brown or blue kersey; gray, blue or brown frieze, also tweeds, worsted lined.

Special 9.75

Boys' and Youths' Sweaters

Wool Sweater, in navy, oxford, maroon or brown, and green heather mixtures, shawl roll collar, 8 to 16 years. *Special* 2.95

Boys' and Youths' Pajamas

of outing flannel, in one or two piece models, in pink or blue stripes, military collar, silk frogs; 6 to 18 years. *Special* .95

"A VERITABLE MUSEUM OF TREASURES WHICH SHOULD BE VISITED BY ALL INTERESTED IN THE ARTS OF PAST CENTURIES."

At the American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

ON FREE PUBLIC VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

CONTINUING UNTIL THE MORNING OF TUESDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 21ST (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

The Famous Davanzati Palace Collection

Declared by Dr. Bode and other authorities on Art to be

"The Most Important and Complete Collection of the Art of the Italian Renaissance Ever Shown in America."

Consisting of

The Exceedingly Rare and Valuable

Ancient Paintings

Gothic and Renaissance Furniture, Extraordinary Rugs and Tapestries

Beautiful 15th, 16th & 17th Century Bronzes,

Rare Polychrome Stucco and Terra Cottas,

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Ancient Majolica, Murano Glass,

A Remarkable Collection of Ancient Iron,

and other

Art Treasures and Antiquities

formerly contained in

The Famous Davanzati Palace

FLORENCE, ITALY

Recently Brought to America by Their Owner

Professóre Commendatóre Elia Vólpi

the Recognized European Expert and Connoisseur

And in addition thereto

The Artistic Contents of Professor Volpi's Villa Pia.

This Notable Unrestricted Public Sale

[NOTE: Contrary to the general custom of the Association, it has permitted, by reason of their unique character and great value, a reserve price to be placed by Professor Volpi upon 20 items of his remarkable collection, which comprises over one thousand catalogue numbers, and such items will be identified in the catalogue by an asterisk.]

will be held at the

American Art Galleries

Madison Square South

On the afternoons of November 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27 and 28 at 2:30 o'clock

and in

The Grand Ballroom of the Plaza

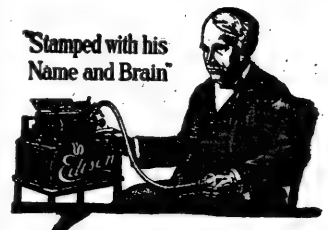
On Monday Evening, November 27th.

(Admission to the Plaza Hotel on the evening of Sale will be by ticket, which may be had free of the managers.)

DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, De Luxe Edition, by Professor Volpi and Professor Zanchi, Florence, in collaboration with Mr. Horace Townsend and Mr. Cesare A. Guglielmetti, of Rome, will be mailed on receipt of Five Dollars; ordinary edition, One Dollar.

The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers

Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.



A MILLION Letters a Day by the EDISON WAY!

That *figure* alone should make you want to know how Edison Dictation will fit in your office—as it has in thousands of others!

Your natural voice writes this shortest of shorthand—and it's *waitless* and *wasteless!*

You'll wonder at the press-the-button *simplicity* and *completeness* of using the equipment that has been perfected under the Inventor's personal direction.

Phone or write us to-day—"I will dictate a letter the EDISON WAY!"

THE GENUINE EDISON DICTATING MACHINE

Guaranteed jointly by THOMAS A. EDISON, INC., and

Seely Office Appliance Company

HENRY M. SEELY, Pres.

116 Liberty St. Tel. 3586 Rector New York

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls

Winter Coats for Boys and Girls

Warm coats for every purpose, presenting that thorough mingling of comfort and style usual in De Pinna tailored apparel.

For boys; overcoats of imported materials, following the English styles—exclusive productions of this house.

For girls; coats covering the entire range of cold weather requirements.

Warm Overcoats for Younger Boys

In fine quality chinchilla, for boys from 3 to 8, regulation blue reefers and a long military coat.

In imported Scotch and English mixtures, for boys of the same age, a variety of coats for school and all around wear.

Prices from $12 to $18.

Coats for Boys from Eight to Sixteen

A sufficiently large assortment to satisfy the desires of every boy in the city.

Cut and tailored with the distinction of men's coats—for school and dress, motor car and skating.

An unusual line of imported mixtures and plain blues and browns.

Prices $18 to $30.

Smart De Pinna Coats For Girls

De Pinna coats for girls need no introduction.

Here are all the desirable models for dress wear, trimmed with fur or plain tailored, for girls from 4 to 14.

Of broadcloths and velours—and a number of velvet coats for the younger girls.

Sturdy big coats for school or use in the motor car.

Well tailored mackinaws and reefers, ready for an outdoor Thanksgiving.

The De Pinna Special Order Department is showing the largest assortment of fabrics for coats to be made to order within the next few weeks, that it has ever been able to present.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy, including cuts, matrices or drawings of illustrations, must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to insertion; for the Sunday edition of The Times finally approved copy must be delivered not later than Friday night.

ALLIED BAZAAR FUND NEARLY DISTRIBUTED

Of $700,000 Taken In, More Than Half a Million Has Gone to Europe, Report Will Say.

THE RECEIPTS OVERSTATED

Management Embarrassed by Over-zealous Publicity Agents—Blind Fund Explained.

Members of the Executive Committee which directed the Allied Bazaar, held in Grand Central Palace in June, announced yesterday that today or tomorrow there would be issued a statement giving details of the finances of the affair. This statement, it is said, will contain an emphatic denial of reports that none of the money raised at the bazaar five months ago has been sent to Europe. It will show that $110,000 has been given to each of the three big organizations interested in the bazaar—the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the War Relief Clearing House, and the National Allied Relief Committee—and that $115,000 has been distributed to the 200 or more organizations which had booths at the fair.

It was said last night that in all more than $500,000 had been distributed for relief work from the bazaar receipts and that the cost of the bazaar was about $120,000. This accounts for most of the receipts, which were said by E. J. Williams of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, who was Chairman of the Bazaar Finance Committee, to be about $700,000.

The difference between the $1,500,000 estimate given out at the bazaar at its close and the correct figures—a little less than $700,000—was explained by Mr. Williams as having been due to over-enthusiastic statements by those interested in the bazaar, but not in position to speak with authority.

"The management of the bazaar never spoke of $1,500,000," said Mr. Williams. "I didn't correct the reports that $1,500,000 had been raised because I didn't see them in the papers at the time. We will issue an authentic statement tomorrow if we can get it ready; if not, we will issue it the day after. Every cent will be accounted for. The statement cannot be entirely complete, for we still have some assets that have not been realized on and a few bills which we haven't been able to get into shape to settle. Most of the money has been distributed. The three big organizations have got $110,000 each, and the societies which had booths at the bazaar got $115,000, which represented 50 per cent. of what was taken in at the booths."

William J. Robinson of the Patriot Film Corporation, which had a booth at the bazaar, having asked District Attorney Swann to look into the finances of the bazaar, the District Attorney issued a statement last night, in which he said:

"No evidence has been presented to this office that there has been any irregularity or illegality connected with the conduct of the financial affairs of the Allied Bazaar. This office has instituted no investigation, and, in the absence of a specific complaint, no such investigation is contemplated."

Mr. Williams said Mr. Robinson had a booth at the bazaar, at which he distributed tickets to a motion picture in which the Patriot Film Corporation was interested.

The members of the Bazaar Executive Committee are Horace E. Andrews, President of the New York Railways; Captain J. F. Lucey, President of the Lucey Manufacturing Corporation; C. A. Coffin, head of the General Electric Company; James Marwick, head of Marwick, Mitchel, Peat & Co.; George Haven Putnam, Edwin G. Merrill, President of the Union Trust Company; Samuel W. Fairchild, President of the Union League Club; Clyde A. Pratt, Executive Secretary of the War Relief Clearing House; James A. Blair, Jr., of Blair & Co.; P. M. Haight, Treasurer of the Sprague Electric Company; William W. Miller, Walbridge S. Taft, E. J. Williams, Treasurer of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and John Moffatt, Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Allied Relief Committee.

There had been some criticism of the Permanent Blind Relief Fund on the ground that none of the money collected, more than $200,000, had been sent to Europe to aid soldiers who had lost their sight in battle. It was explained yesterday by one of the Directors of the fund that it was in good shape and that the money had not been sent to Europe because the Directors had not decided exactly to what use it should be put. Some Directors believe there are facilities now in Europe for teaching trades to blind soldiers and that the money could best be applied to a system of distribution for the products of the blind workers.

SUE SHERMAN FOR BOARD.

Springfield Plaintiffs Ask Illinois Senator to Pay $10,000.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 16.—Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman was today made the defendant in a suit for $10,000 filed against him in the Sangamon Circuit Court by Louis Chafee and his sister, Miss Mamie Chafee of this city.

The plaintiffs allege that the Senator is indebted to them to the amount of $5,000 for board and lodging at their home, where he lived for several years before his second marriage, and also for attending him in an illness which was of long duration.

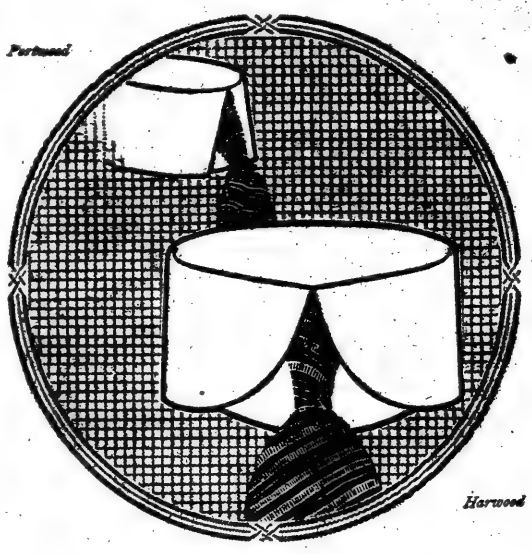
Princetonians Honor Young Perkins

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 16.—George W. Perkins, Jr., of Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., the son of George W. Perkins, the Progressive leader, was elected today President of the Senior Council of Princeton University. Perkins is also manager of the 'Varsity crew and President of the Princeton Y. M. C. A.

CELESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water

SPLITS are now on sale and can be obtained at all first-class Hotels, Bars and Restaurants.

ASK FOR
CELESTINS



Isn't it so?

Size considered, the white collar is man's most conspicuous article of attire.

Too high or too low—too close or too spread of front—it subtracts roundly from his personal appearance.

Have you given this matter the thought it deserves? Are you wearing today—now—a collar which expresses your own personality?

The best style is *your* style. And your chance of finding that style is best in the line of collars that was planned to provide it.

E&W
EARL & WILSON
FIFTEEN CENT
COLLARS

THE BEST STYLE IS *YOUR* STYLE

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Today and Tomorrow!

A Sale of 400 Men's Austrian Velour Hats at $5.95

Reduced from $8 *and* $10

¶ The fact that it is now impossible to import Velour Hats from Austria has caused retailors to increase the price of those hats now on hand. Therefore the regular prices quoted above are most conservative, hats of like quality being offered in New York today for $15.

¶ Made by two of Austria's best known hatters—J. Huckel & Sohné, and A. Peschel, and may be obtained in the following colors:

Black, Grey, and New Shades of Brown

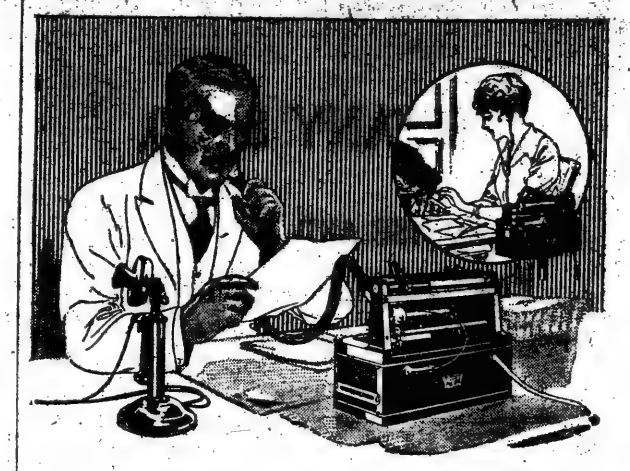
No mail orders. None C. O. D. or Credited.

"Brown" is the last word in Derbies for Men, therefore this offering of

Men's Brown Derbies at $1.95

Should prove of unusual interest.

¶ They are hats of the better kind, superior in every way to regular $1.95 headgear. The following shades of brown are represented: Onion Skin Brown, Aldine Brown, and Midnight Brown. *Main Floor.*



Compare The Dictaphone with what *you* think is modern—stenography

That's the real comparison—between the wasteful extravagance of writing letters *twice*—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter; and the efficiency, cost-economy of The Dictaphone, which means writing them *once*—on the typewriter.

The Dictaphone is as far ahead of the shorthand system as pen-and-ink was an advance over stone-carved hieroglyphics.

The Dictaphone method of handling correspondence is the *direct* method. There are no lost motions—no time wasted in getting the dictated words converted to the typewritten page. The Dictaphone eliminates the stenographer's note-book and pencil—it does away with the necessity of making your typist leave her typewriter to sit at your desk, taking shorthand dictation. And *waiting* to take it. It saves you the exasperation and annoyance of shorthand; permits you to dictate when and how and where you want to—as fast or as slow as you wish—early or late, or in between times—on holidays or after business hours.

The Dictaphone saves your time and your stenographer's time—she devotes "dictation time" to producing finished typewriting and other important work; she produces more letters, better letters—and does it without the eye-and-nerve strain of shorthand. And with all this efficiency, time- and labor-saving, you cut the cost of every letter *at least* a third.

Compare The Dictaphone with what *you* think is modern—stenography. Then you will dictate to The Dictaphone.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED
83 Chambers Street

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name
The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone

From a Letter from
Jaburg Brothers, 10-14 Leonard St.

"We are well satisfied with The Dictaphone equipment which we installed a little over two years ago. We consider The Dictaphone a very necessary and important adjunct to our business, and it has greatly added to the efficiency of our organization."

Here's The Dictaphone telephone number—Worth 3043. Let us hear from you. Or, here's the coupon. Either way—but do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail, The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street. Please send me particulars.

Name .....
Address .....
Address personally Mr. .....
Ti

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

You will pay more for TOBEY-MADE FURNITURE *but you will never regret it*

TOBEY-made

One hundred years from now Tobey Hand-made pieces of today will be the most valuable of all antiques, because they utilize all the classical ideas of the Seventeenth Century where they fit modern conditions.

The TOBEY Furniture Co.
Fifth Avenue at 53d Street

They do not shrink—their brightness lasts! For light-durability-economy-buy

Welsbach GAS MANTLES
"REFLEX" BRAND 15¢
Formerly 25¢. Upright or Inverted
All Dealers and the Gas Company

FINE WORK

Fine work is a habit with this organization, and there is a basic standard of quality in all that we do, whether we erect a plain, practical loft building for purely manufacturing purposes, or interpret the labyrinthine ornament and detail for some magnificent structure.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Unchecked in its Popularity

A Diplomat's Wife in Mexico

By EDITH O'SHAUGHNESSY

"Mrs. O'Shaughnessy's letters throw a flood of light upon the whole story. They were not written to do so, but do it the more effectively for that very reason. No American who wishes to know something of actual conditions in Mexico can neglect them." *Madison State Journal.*

"Every word is interesting, picturesquely graphic, and fair, giving a sympathetic account of the Mexican limitations in character and customs and betraying clearly the commercial jealousy and rivalry that have fomented the trouble." *—Literary Digest.*

$2.00 net.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817.

The Silk
you buy
Is only a Means
To an End.
When You buy that silk
Your mind's eye is at work
Picturing a Dress.
You are really buying Clothes,
Not silk.
That's why it's important
To remember that
Pussy Willow
Is guaranteed
To Wear Two Years—
Two Years!
Remember!
Look for the name
On the selvage—
"Pussy Willow."

MALLINSON'S
Silks de Luxe
"Pussy Willow" "Indestructible Taffy"
"Will o' the Wisp" "Chiffon Taffeta"
"The Name Stands Fast"—
Trade Mark names protected by law
At the best stores.

Resinol
would help that skin trouble!

That burning skin-trouble which keeps you scratching and digging is a source of disgust to others, as well as of torment to you. Why don't you get rid of it by using Resinol Ointment? Physicians have prescribed it for over 30 years. In most cases, it helps burning instantly and relieves eruptions promptly. It is easy and economical to use.

Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. 6-N, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON
IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. Co.
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DAVID G. NOYES WED TO MISS EVA MALI

Daughter of Consul General of Belgium Married by Dr. Slattery in Grace Church.

SISTER IS MAID OF HONOR

Ceremony Held Amid Autumn Leaves and Chrysanthemums—Reception at Mali Home.

The wedding of David Chester Noyes of this city, a son of Mrs. David W. Noyes of Boston, and Miss Eva Mali, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Mali, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Grace Church by the rector, the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery. The chancel was decorated with Autumn leaves and yellow and white chrysanthemums, and clusters of the flowers were fastened to alternate pews of the nave.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a short skirted frock of white tulle over satin, trimmed with a valance of old point lace, and point lace was draped over the corsage in a shawl fichu and lace also formed the flowing three-quarter length sleeves. The train was of point lace and satin and the Brussels point veil was arranged at the back of her head in Spanish comb effect, with a bunch of orange blossoms in front of the high point and a large spray lay across the back. Her flat arm bouquet was of star jasmine and small white orchids, and her only ornament was a solid bowknot of diamonds.

Miss Gertrude Mali was her sister's maid of honor. Her yellow soiree silk frock had its full length tunic shaped in scallops at the feet and edged with brown fur. The corsage of swathed folds, cut square in the neck, was finished with a waist-deep pointed cape collar of silk net edged with brown fur. Ter large brown tulle hat had a mushroom brim, and the tulle formed a high ruche around the gold lace crown.

The bridesmaids were in pale yellow satin with chiffon tunics short at one side, deeply pointed at the other, and edged with brown fur, the bodices were like that worn by Miss Mali. Their hats were trimmed with lines of gold cord. All wore yellow satin slippers and hose, and carried masses of small chrysanthemums, shading through browns, purples, and reddish golden tones. They were the Misses Mary Jay Schieffelin, Gladys Fries, Margaret Schroeder, Katherine Lamont, and Margaret Payne Luce, all of this city, and Helen Grayson of Cincinnati.

Mr. Noyes's brother, Gordon A. Noyes of Templeton, Mass., was his best man, and the ushers were John Taylor Johnston Mali, a brother of the bride; Sidney P. Henshaw, Allan S. Locke, Roland F. Elliman, and Douglas M. Moffat, all of New York, and Horatio Gilbert and Vassar Pierce of Boston.

Mrs. Noyes is a granddaughter of the late John Taylor Johnston, the first President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and at one time the President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Debutante Invitations Recalled.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Huidekoper Bond of 21 East Fifty-third Street have recalled the invitations for a reception, which was to have been given on Nov. 24, to introduce their daughter, Miss Mary Louise Bond, owing to the death of Daniel H. B. Davis of Rye, N. Y., an uncle of the debutante. The dance which John W. A. Davis was to give on Dec. 13, for his niece, has also been abandoned.

BAR DIXEY FROM THEATRE.

His Advertisement Leads to His Discharge from the Punch & Judy.

Henry E. Dixey received the greatest shock of his long career as an actor last night, when he went to the Punch and Judy Theatre to play his part of Long John Silver in "Treasure Island" and was refused admittance. When Mr. Dixey asked permission to go to his dressing room to get his personal belongings he was informed by the stage doorman that they had been sent to his home.

The actor later received a telegram from Charles Hopkins, proprietor of the theatre, which informed him that he had been discharged for violating a rule of the theatre that all press stories and announcements must be made through the theatre. This alleged violation of a rule referred to an announcement Mr. Dixey caused to be printed in yesterday's edition of THE TIMES apologizing to his friends who tried to purchase seats for a special entertainment announced by him for Tuesday afternoon because there was no performance. After inserting the notice Mr. Dixey told a reporter for THE TIMES that he had arranged to give an entertainment of magic on that afternoon, but applicants for seats were informed the matinée had been canceled. Mr. Dixey at once placed the matter of the alleged breach of contract in the hands of his attorneys, O'Brien, Malevinsky & Driscoll.

Before the misunderstanding over the Dixey entertainment it had been arranged that Mr. Dixey should quit the cast tomorrow night and be succeeded by Tim Murphy. Mr. Murphy played the part last night.

The explanation of Mr. Dixey's sudden discharge offered at the theatre last night was that in giving the statement to the press he had violated a rule of the company and had automatically broken his contract.

Laurette Taylor in Manners Plays.

Laurette Taylor will return to the New York stage after an absence of two years and a half on Monday night, Nov. 27, when she will begin an engagement at the Globe. Raymond Hitchcock will remain there in "Betty" another week and then go on tour. Miss Taylor will first be seen in "The Harp of Life," a new drama by her husband, J. Hartley Manners, and later will present "The Wooing of Eve" and "Happiness," also by him. Her supporting company includes Gail Kane, Lynn Fontaine, Tolliot Paget, Philip Merivale, Frank Temple Cooper, and Dion Titheradge.

CAUGHT AS BURGLAR, READ A PRAYER BOOK

Intruder Kept on Smoking Cigarette Until Police Reached Alexander Home.

WEIGHED ONLY 98 POUNDS

But He Was Taken by Three Alarms, the Butler, the Owner, and Four Policemen.

A few moments after the last guest of an after-theatre party had left the home of Charles B. Alexander at 4 West Fifty-eighth Street about 1:30 yesterday morning, Mr. Alexander was startled by the sudden sharp clang of his electric burglar alarm. Hurriedly switching on the lights, he ran downstairs, hoping to catch the intruder before he should be warned by the noise and escape.

Meanwhile, at the East Fifty-first Street Police Station Acting Lieutenant O'Connor at the desk had heard an alarm from the Alexander home, and sent four patrolmen to the scene. Frank Freed, Mr. Alexander's butler, also heard the bells from his room and rushed into the hall in the back of the house in time to collide with an undersized, emaciated man, who declared that he was a burglar and that his name was John Patrick Hayes.

Hayes, who weighs possibly 98 pounds with an overcoat on, bore in one hand a copy of an Episcopal prayer book and in the other a half-smoked cigarette. His coat pockets were filled with loose tobacco and in his trousers pockets were many packages of cigarette papers. The astonished butler afterward said that his prisoner had more of the appearance of a man who was merely seeking a quiet nook to smoke and read in than one who had just climbed a fifteen-foot fence and pushed open a back window in order to rob.

Freed, who is built like an athlete and weighs nearly 170 pounds, told Hayes the police would soon arrive.

"All right," was the only response the captive made as he seated himself, put his cigarette back into his mouth and prepared to resume his reading of the prayer book which one finger had kept open.

Mr. Alexander stood by his butler, while Hayes sat oblivious to them both and then Patrolman Horner ran into the house and carried the burglar off to Police Headquarters. In the Yorkville Police Court, Hayes admitted to Magistrate Nolan that while intoxicated he had gone to the Alexander home to steal.

As soon as he got inside, he said, he had heard "an awful racket" made by electric bells. He continued on his way downstairs when the sounds of Mr. Alexander's steps warned him to hide. Then it was that he encountered the butler.

The prayer book, Hayes explained, had been given him "in church." He seemed rather astonished that anyone should question his carrying one. To other questions, he admitted that he had been sent to prison from Boston for carrying burglar tools. Hayes was held in $3,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

CITY AIDS ATHLETICS.

Gives $17,000 for Improvements at City College.

An appropriation of $17,000 for improvements in the Lewisohn Stadium at City College and the gymnasium building has been authorized by the Board of Estimate, according to an announcement made yesterday by Dr. Thomas A. Storey, director of athletic activities.

Arrangements have been made for a portable screen to cut off the view of spectators who have not paid admission, and it is planned to construct property rooms under the towers of the stadium; also roomy cellars for the storage of bulky field apparatus. Doors are to be cut in the gymnasium building so that college athletes may travel directly from the locker rooms to the field.

A new passage from the college subway which connects all the buildings, to pass through the locker room to the natatorium, has been arranged for in the plans of Dr. Storey, as well as extensive alterations in the examining rooms.

In addition to material changes, six instructors will be added to the staff of the gymnasium department, and laborers to keep the field in condition.

JACQUES THIBAUD RETURNS.

The French Violinist Is Warmly Greeted in Aeolian Hall.

Jacques Thibaud, the French violinist, has also had his experience of war and his baptism of fire in the trenches. Fortunately his Government considers that he has "done his bit," and he is now in America, fulfilling engagements that he had expected to meet two years ago. He appeared for the first time in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, where the audience was large and ready to greet him eagerly. Mr. Thibaud last played here three years ago, when, after playing once in New York, his projected season was suddenly broken short by his return to France.

His first visit to America ten years before was remembered as that of a talented young musician endowed with poetic and gracious qualities and with executive skill. In the interval his repute in Europe had been greatly enhanced and he had grown to a position of prominence.

When he was at his best in his concert yesterday Mr. Thibaud showed the qualities of a truly fine artist in many ways. He did not reach his highest level, however, till he reached Ernest Chausson's "Poème," for violin and orchestra, played with a piano transcription of the orchestral part; a pity, for the work depends much upon the orchestral color for its true effect. He treated this with an especial sympathy and with a certain fervor, rising even to passion, that raised the music to its highest power of poetic eloquence. This he expressed in a tone of great fullness and beauty, of a searching and poignant quality, a wide range of shading. And in it his intonation was considerably more certain than it was in the earlier numbers on the program.

Mr. Thibaud began with a concerto in A major by Saint Saëns that seemed to offer some mystification. A note on the program said that it was "played in its original form at the request of the composer." There were three movements, an allegro and an andante enchained together and a "rondo capriccioso." The "rondo capriccioso" is the piece that has been a favorite of violinists for the last forty years, and never supposed nor stated in the printed copies to be connected with or detached from a concerto; a piece set down in the biographies as an independent composition, and published as such some years later than the concerto, op. 20, which appeared with the two enchained movements only. Has the composer changed his mind of forty years ago and desired to restore the rondo to a position from which he ousted it, on its publication?

The performance of this newly restored concerto was not all that might have been expected from Mr. Thibaud in respect of purity of intonation and technical finish; but there was evident a style of repose and amplitude of expression, of finish and elegance in many respects, and of somewhat greater brilliancy than he showed at his last appearance here. His playing is of high seriousness and sincerity, without affectation or a wish for display. There were better qualities in his performance of Beethoven's Romance in F than in that of Bach's prelude and fuge in G minor for violin unaccompanied, in which there were lapses of intonation, some scratchiness of tone, and even some disregard of the composer's text. Nevertheless, Mr. Thibaud's high artistic qualities were certified by the best playing that he did; and it may be hoped that he will "find himself" with greater certainty in subsequent performances.

PLAYS STRAUSS'S 'MACBETH'

The Philharmonic Gives an Effective Performance of Tone Poem.

The Philharmonic Society, at its concert in Carnegie Hall last night, brought forward Richard Strauss's tone poem, "Macbeth," for the first time at its concerts. It is not, however, in any other sense a novelty, for it is one of the composer's earliest works in this form and has been played here by other orchestras. The other numbers on the program were Schubert's Symphony in C, Debussy's "L'Apres-midi d'un faune" and Reger's "Variations and Fugue for Orchestra on a Theme by Mozart."

Strauss's tone poem presents the composer in his simpler aspects. There is very little that strikes the ear as unusual except now and then in the harmony, and these cases are unusual progressions as well as the dissonances that were later to become famous. There is a good deal of majestic and imposing writing in "Macbeth," as well as passages, especially toward the end, that are not particularly interesting. Mr. Stransky and his orchestra gave the work a careful and effective performance.

Vernon Stiles, Tenor, Sings.

Vernon Stiles, an American tenor who has appeared in opera abroad, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. He sang a group of Italian and English songs, nine songs of Schumann's cycle, "Dichterliebe"; Liszt's setting of the Twenty-third Psalm, with harp and organ accompaniment; songs of Moussorgsky, Kramer, and Herresthoff, and Lisz, Lehmann's "Ah, Moon of My Delight." Mr. Stiles has a voice of considerable power, which often has good quality. It is sometimes marred by throaty quality and uncertainty of pitch. His style is somewhat overdrawn for the concert stage. He indulges in too sharp contrasts of expression and emphasis. One of the principal numbers of the program, Liszt's Twenty-third Psalm, was sung with the assistance of Charles Schuetze, harpist, and Bruno Huhn at the organ, and went very well. Richard Epstein played the other accompaniments.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 17, 1916.

TESTING THE ADAMSON ACT.

The railroad brotherhoods will not declare a strike because the railroad companies have appealed to the courts for an interpretation of the Adamson act, nor is Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS on safe ground when he declares that the act will be enforced, "injunctions or no injunctions." The Constitution says that "the judicial power shall "extend to all cases in law and equity, "arising under this Constitution, the "laws of the United States, and "treaties made or which shall be made "under their authority"; and it extends "to controversies to which the United States shall be a party." No right exercised under the Constitution is more vital to the security of the citizen and to the peace and welfare of the country than that of orderly appeal to the courts for the settlement of disputed questions. If we once admit that that right may be denied and withheld under threat and duress, then every guarantee of the Constitution becomes worthless.

The chief railroad systems of the country, in bringing suit to contest the enforcement of the act, set up good and sufficient causes of action. They declare that the act, being really a measure not to limit the hours of labor, but to raise wages, takes the property of the railroads without due process of law; that it imposes excessive fines and cruel punishments, also in violation of the Constitution; that it is not a regulation of commerce between the States and therefore is not within the authority of Congress; and that it is impossible to determine with certainty what the act means. There are really only two questions involved, as Mr. ELISHA LEE has pointed out. They are, Is the law constitutional? and second, What does it mean?

A final and judicial determination of these questions is of the utmost importance. The railroads have a right to ask that determination. Every person or corporation affected by an act of Congress is within his right in demanding that the constitutionality of the act be inquired into. To ask the court to enjoin enforcement of the act until its meaning has been interpreted, its constitutionality affirmed, is the usual procedure. The brotherhoods have no right to complain of the action of the railroads in beginning these suits, unless they mean that they complain of the organization of our Government, of its institutions, of the Constitution, and the whole political fabric which the people have created. They cannot mean that, for then they would have all the people against them.

It is so probable that we can accept it as a certainty that they mean nothing at all, that these threats are made without any sense of responsibility, or any intent to make them good. Among the 400,000 members of the brotherhoods the very great majority must be sober-minded and law-abiding men. They will await the decision of the court peacefully, as all good citizens await the trial of causes in which they are interested. It is for their interest that the constitutionality of the law should be determined, that its meaning should be made clear. Certainly they do not want to create the impression that they seek advantage under an unconstitutional and obscure statute.

GERMANY'S CRUISER WARFARE.

In the wireless message from Berlin to yesterday's TIMES our correspondent quoted Under Secretary ZIMMERMANN thus:

> Our cruiser warfare with submarines is being conducted in strict compliance with the German prize regulations, which correspond to the international rules laid down and agreed to in the Declaration of London, and this despite the fact that England has refused to be bound by the London Declaration. Germany, accordingly, will continue to exercise her perfect good right to take these defensive measures.

In weighing the Secretary's words it is necessary to remember that the German prize courts administer German law, whereas the British prize courts administer international law. Within a few months a British prize court has decided adversely to the official view, which accordingly was modified favorably to neutrals. There is no such German case known. On the contrary, the German policy was shown to be prejudicial to neutrals by the decision of our courts in the Appam case.

The German Government and courts consider that the inability of submarines to save lives or cargo gives them privileges which the world considers inconsistent with humanity or law. Submarines sink merchantmen because they cannot take them into port. They put crews into small boats in the open sea because the submarines cannot accommodate them. German cruisers would not do so, yet German officials regard submarine warfare as "cruiser" warfare, and seek to justify it by the Declaration of London, which the world has not accepted as law. The approval of German prize courts may salve the German conscience, but they will not control the views of the courts of other nations which take other and more generally approved views of how war should be conducted at sea.

Since May thirty-three ships have been sunk without warning, and with the loss of 140 lives. It is idle for HERR ZIMMERMANN to urge that England should be blamed for the acts done by Germans in retaliation for the alleged unlawful acts of England. The unlawfulness of the blockade would be no excuse for unlawful sinkings by cruiser warfare. When "armed" merchantmen are sunk without visit, search, or even notice, their defensive gun is no extenuation of the act of the submarine, which could not have known of its existence. Neutrals should view as leniently as they can the acts of belligerents done in desperation and self-defense. Neutrals are not called upon to extenuate unlawful acts done under the excuse of protecting neutral interests.

WOLCOTT OF DELAWARE.

In Delaware, long famous for its great political families, the Bayards and Saulsburys, domestic dissensions within the du Pont dynasty have brought about the election of JOSIAH OLIVER WOLCOTT as a Senator in Congress to succeed HENRY A. DU PONT. WOLCOTT, too, is a historical political name. OLIVER WOLCOTT of Connecticut was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, his son OLIVER was Secretary of the Treasury from 1795 to 1800, ROGER was Governor of Massachusetts, EDWARD OLIVER a Senator from Colorado, and so on. JOSIAH OLIVER is a farmer's son, who "worked his way" during his last two years at the Connecticut Wesleyan University. He is Attorney General of Delaware, a $2,000 a year post. When he was nominated for Senator, Judge GRAY wouldn't be a candidate, and JOSIAH took the prize from a number of competitors, conquering caucuses and even causing a small "bolt." The Republicans charged him with "the atrocious crime of being a young man." He is 39, nine years below the constitutional limit. A hundred years ago he wouldn't have been thought young. Either he or PETER GOELET GERRY of Rhode Island will be the leading juvenile of the Senate of the Sixty-fifth Congress. They were born in the same year. The month or day must decide which of them has the more monumental hump of age.

Except his forgivable youth, no charge has been made against Mr. WOLCOTT. He says that he will follow MR. WILSON enthusiastically if he "continues to conduct the affairs of "the Government as he has during the "last four years." He is an anti-suffragist. He believes in a great navy and in compulsory military training. He is for "hands off" in Mexico. A young man of excellent pith and promise.

BUILDING THE NAVY.

In the work of preparation to put this great nation in a fit condition to defend itself, nothing seems more important to the common mind than the quick building of the warships which have been authorized by Congress, and for which great sums of money have been appropriated. Technically, the public knows little about building warships, but the common idea is that the task ought to be finished in three years, if it is undertaken with a will, that the money appropriated should be ample to pay for the material and labor required to construct the largest and best ships the world has ever known. To build the ships without loss of time seems the first and most important thing to be done. Probably the strategical organization of a navy is actually more important, but if we cannot have that attended to under the new law our condition is hopeless, and the people are naturally optimistic in regard to the strategical ability of their constituted naval authorities.

The building of the ships, however, seems to be beset with difficulties. For some of them, the scout cruisers, the bids received are not within the allowance of Congress. For the others, including the superdreadnoughts, destroyers, and submarines, the appropriations are sufficient, but the various bidders ask for more time or for no restrictions as to time. They have been in doubt as to the possibility of getting the steel quickly, but Secretary DANIELS has made investigations which should remove all doubt on this point. They have hesitated to promise the completion of the electrical driving machinery required for the new battleships, but the companies which build such machinery have assured the Secretary that they will make their deliveries on time.

There is, in fact, an appreciable improvement in the situation since the unsatisfactory character of the bids was first announced. The people who feel so strongly our need of preparedness will not be satisfied until work has been started on every ship authorized for 1917, and they are assured that the Government's work will be advanced without needless delays. That the facilities of the shipyards of this country are ample for the speedy construction of all the vessels our navy needs is an assured fact. But the Secretary of the Navy is confronted with a difficult and singularly delicate task in making the private shipbuilders view the situation as he and most of his countrymen view it.

There is reason to believe that he will overcome the difficulty. He has had nearly four years of experience in his arduous post, he has been subjected to more hostile criticism than any other American Cabinet Minister within the memory of men now living, some of it justified, much of it dictated by purely political hostility. He has learned much. Probably he understands more about the present need of the navy than any one of his civilian critics, and he has lately shown a disposition to expedite the upbuilding of our sea defenses. He has gone into the controversy with the shipbuilders in the right spirit. The Government cannot undertake to do for itself more than a small part of the shipbuilding which is now required. The private builders must be brought to terms, or the country will be the sufferer. Secretary DANIELS has prevailed upon Congress, and overcome much opposition in so doing, to provide for an adequate increase of both ships and men. To put those provisions in effect is another task of prodigious difficulty. Mr. DANIELS has now the greatest opportunity of his career. The Secretary of the Navy who carries out the program of 1916 will be renowned in American history. There will be three more years of naval extension and many more difficulties to overcome. The country will be alert to applaud every forward step the Secretary takes; political hostility will be powerless to impede his progress. The ships are needed, the plans are ready, the money has been provided, and the work must be accomplished.

A SOUTH DAKOTA "REFORM."

The amended Richards primary election law for political parties was submitted to the voters of South Dakota on Nov. 7 under the initiative provision of the State Constitution. According to a Sioux Falls dispatch, it "was adopted by a safe majority." This is the third popular approval of a measure the purpose of which its author, the Hon. RICHARD OLSEN RICHARDS of Huron, tells us

> is to furnish a practical method for organization of equity, through political parties, by encouraging issues within the party to promote public welfare and to eliminate the official spoils system. The direct vote on the paramount issue will determine the selection of the party platform as well as leadership on merit of issue proposed. Each primary proposal by a candidate for Governor or President must represent one well defined public policy. The issues are joined by legal public joint debates between opposing candidates for chief executives. Thus the Government is brought right down to the people. And the party primary election is made an open educational, initiatory organization process in fulfillment of popular-representative government.

Mr. RICHARDS's plan for "bringing "the Government right down to the "people" divides the parties into majority and minority factions, each of which has to furnish a full list of candidates at the biennial primaries. Provision is also made for independent candidates. County "proposed men" from each faction of each party come together in January of each election year and propose party candidates and platforms. Their labors go to the voters on the primary ballot.

It is a long and elaborate law for uplifting politics by the bootstraps. The solemn simplicity, the delightful charm, of some of its provisions are most striking in its own language. The very title of Article Five, "Defining Evolution of Paramount "Issue," is alluring. To identify "the paramount issue," the words "shall "mean one well-defined and definite "principle for a public policy that "shall be first filed with the Secretary of State by an independent "candidate proposal for President or "Governor." The paramount issue must be reduced to a motto of not more than eight words. Of the numerous delicious processes of evoluting paramountcy this may serve as a specimen:

> Priority of filing party proposals, with the Secretary of State, for the primary shall govern the use of any well-defined and definite principle for a paramount issue, as provided herein, as a reward of merit for initiative in devising measures for public welfare, except that the State minority proposal committee may adopt the paramount issue proposed and filed by any independent candidate for President or Governor by proposing such independent candidate as the minority candidate, in the same primary, for the nomination for the office for which such independent candidate filed; whereupon such candidate shall cease to be an independent candidate and shall in all things be deemed to be the candidate of the minority committee proposal of his party, and the Secretary of State shall so certify his candidacy and his paramount issue for the minority primary ballot "motto" to the County Auditors.

What would happen to a candidate in South Dakota who, like Mr. HUGHES, found it mighty hard and a labor of time to run down a paramount issue? He would select his national paramount issue, or "motto," from the principles put forth by the majority proposal committee if he were proposed by it; and while that committee wouldn't be obliged to adopt the independent paramount issue or candidate, it might do so after the minority committee had had first choice. Priority of paramountcy is a reward of merit.

A "publicity pamphlet" sent to the electors of the State is to instruct them as to the paramount issues. To give them "more specific information" there shall be "at least one Presidential and twelve Gubernatorial public "joint debates between the candidates "for President and the candidates for "Governor" between the first Monday in January and the fourth Tuesday in March of each general election year. The name of the recreant candidate who refuses a written challenge to a word duel is thereby taken off the ballot. No punishment seems to be provided for candidates who, after the manner of their kind, "point with pride," "view with alarm," and sedulously avoid giving any "more specific information."

The "Postmaster primary" is also provided. "All candidates and signers "upon petitions of candidates for mu"nicipal indorsement for Postmaster "shall be limited to enrolled party "electors of the national party Ad"ministration in power." Whether Washington will obey respectfully the municipal party voice or not, the selection of Postmasters for their politics seems a queer way of "eliminating the official spoils system."

But this glimpse at the South Dakota primary election law is only for present purposes of curiosity and wonder. Criticism ill befits the citizens of States that have not yet seen the blinding light of the new "popular-representative Government."

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

It is expected that the President will soon appoint the members of the new Tariff Commission. If it be true, as reported, that Professor TAUSSIG of Harvard has declined to be its Chairman, this is to be regretted. The offer of the place to him was evidence of the President's purpose to make a commission that would command respect throughout the country. We are confident that the Commissioners, not more than three of whom are to be of one and the same political party, will be selected with great care. Among them there should be students of the principles and history of tariff taxation, and others familiar with the practical operation of tariff laws. While the chief duty of the Commission, as shown by the statute, will be to gather information in a wide field, rather than to suggest legislation, yet its reports, and especially those which may be made in response to requests from the President or the committees of Congress, will have the force of recommendations.

Undoubtedly it will begin its work without delay. Probably there will be found no facts to support a demand for general revision of our tariff so long as the war shall continue, although changes in a few items may be required. This country is interested now in exports rather than in imports. But there should be preparation for what will take place after the war. Conditions at that time cannot be foreseen with certainty. Industrial recovery in the exhausted nations will be slow. The Allies will strive to promote it by protective legislation and agreements. Probably wages and the cost of production will be high, and there may be heavy internal taxes on finished goods. Revenue from duties on imports may be sought. It is now predicted that Great Britain will resort to protective tariff rates, but that is doubtful. In the legislation and international agreements there may be discrimination and preferences to which our country might reasonably object. While the Commission will not find it necessary to suggest the erection of new tariff barriers against a "flood" of imports, it will be busily engaged in a thorough inquiry as to the character and effect of European tariff legislation and compacts after the declaration of peace. It may suggest the new commercial treaties which will be needed, and possibly the adoption of maximum and minimum rates in a revision of our tariff laws. There is much that it can and will do before the end of the war, but its most important work will be taken up afterward.

WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?

Will the Republicans never conclude the inquest? It wasn't this or that Republican committeeman or campaign blunder that lost them California and Ohio. It wasn't woman suffrage that beat them in Washington and Utah and Idaho and Montana and so forth. WOODROW WILSON is the culprit all over the map. Why not admit it and stop scolding?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Outlined Needs and Remedies.

What GEORGE W. PERKINS had to say in his letter to Governor WHITMAN on the need of a more intelligent system for getting to the ultimate consumers of the country the products of its farms and gardens was excellently said. Moreover, he did not exaggerate either the inefficiency of the present methods or the almost intolerable hardships imposed upon the class he mentioned by prices for food, the present height of which is far more due to those methods than to crop shortages or the European war.

As a matter of fact, food distribution, as now conducted, can hardly be called a system at all; it is simply an uncontrolled, undirected growth, a haphazard, empiric meeting of requirements as they have arisen from ill-understood needs and conditions, and the wonder is, not that distribution is so expensive, but that it costs as little as it does, and that it comes even as near as it does to supplying the demands of the helpless urban multitudes. There are enormous losses of money at each end of the line, for the farmer is as much of a victim as the consumer, and all along the way there are enormous wastes. Nowhere is there any definite responsibility, and such training as is possessed by a great majority of those engaged in the business of distribution is rather in the making of all possible profit for themselves than in doing the work expeditiously and economically.

We have, as Mr. PERKINS noted, only too many boards and commissions to regulate, or attempt to regulate, this, that, or the other detail of the process, but the co-ordination and consolidation of these official bodies into one instrument for attaining the essential end are yet to be attempted. Europe, till recently about as badly provisioned as ourselves, has been forced by the desperate exigency of war to bring order out of confusion and to make the best practicable use of its available supplies. There is no need for us to wait for that ultimate compulsion, and it is to meet with the energy and the executive ability of Mr. PERKINS that the country can look most hopefully for the solution of the great problem.

That he is so deeply interested in it is therefore a cause for satisfaction, but the satisfaction would be more cordial if he could have abstained, in presenting the situation as he saw it, from betraying his wholly irrelevant political resentments—his failure to appreciate that Mr. WILSON is now the President and President-elect of the United States, not the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Utilizing "Space" to Advantage.

That somebody among the managers of the New York Telephone Company thoroughly understands the art of advertising has been shown many times in the past, for almost invariably announcements to the public, as made in behalf of this organization, have been such as to command attention both by their interest and value. That is to utilize "space" to a double advantage—to that of the advertiser and to that of the reader of the advertisement, and it may be stated, just incidentally, that it is precisely the kind of advertising which newspapers like best to see in their columns, for it is the kind best calculated to spread wide the—to them—precious conviction that "it pays to advertise."

It was not, however, to emphasize a journalistic preference that these remarks were begun, but to note what good advice was given in the latest of this telephone company's advertisements. In an emergency, it told all users of telephones—and that means almost everybody, these days—it is not necessary to hunt through the big book for the number by which policemen or firemen or an ambulance can be summoned. It is enough to inform "Central" of the nature of what has happened or feared, and then, if she is also told exactly where assistance or protection is required, she will do with promptness all the rest.

That is an excellent thing to know and to store away in mind for use when the time of need arrives. It indicates, too, on the part of the telephone company, an inclination, or rather a determination, not to let "system," or the desire always to have its instruments manipulated in the regular and appointed manner, stand in the way of meeting irregular and unappointed, but real and important, emergencies. This is not as often as it might be the attitude of great corporations; it illustrates the higher expediency, the wiser sense of self-interest, which great corporations, to the serious detriment of their repute with the public, in the past have failed not infrequently to manifest.

Brevity the Worst of His Faults.

Full approval, of course, cannot be given to one VILY PELICH, a native of Galicia, who recently "took out first papers" here, and now announces that he has changed his mind about becoming a citizen of the United States. The reason given by him for his renunciation of a privilege he had eagerly sought is that when he went to a recruiting office his application for enlistment in the army was rejected on the ground that he cannot meet the military requirement as to height. It seems that VILY is only 5 feet 3, and the Sergeant wouldn't have him.

There's no denying that such a rebuff for such a cause would explain, and in some degree justify, the transmutation or sublimation of humiliation into resentment which is a phenomenon often noted by the modern psychologists as common to all masculine and most feminine minds. But the resentment should not be carried too far or be too long maintained. A good many of us who have been here longer than VILY couldn't be soldiers if we would. To those of us in that category who in case of need would be soldiers if we could the knowledge that we, too, would be rejected just as VILY was is more or less painful, but we keep still about it and console ourselves with the thought that carrying a rifle is not the only national service to be rendered.

There seemingly are, however, several of us who could be soldiers and wouldn't, and that fact provides a contrast that makes the young Galician, in spite of his foolish refusal to complete the naturalization so well begun, an object of deserved admiration. His particular form of unwisdom has a certain charm. He may be too short for a soldier, but he is taller than any of the pacifists, and that's something. It is even much.

Lansing After Wilson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer has read with interest your editorial article, "Nobody but Wilson?" You ask, "Where is the man fit to wear Mr. Wilson's mantle?" and, forsooth, he is looming large on the horizon right now. If all goes well I will make a long shot and name Robert Lansing as the next President of the United States. FRANK A. DAVIS.

Glen Ridge, N. J., Nov. 15, 1916.

An Old Fence on Broadway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can nothing be done about the disgraceful condition of 1236 Broadway, at the corner of Broadway? For three years it has been an eyesore, and recently the board fence remnants projected into the sidewalk so that pedestrians were forced to take to the road. Small boys are allowed to make bonfires in the adjoining vacant lot, and it is a wonder the old fence has not burned.

E. L. CLARK.

New York, Nov. 15, 1916.

Plattsburg Pay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a member of the first Plattsburg camp I protest emphatically against the sentiment of "Plattsburger," who asserts that refunding Summer camp expenses will lower the tone. E. E. GARRISON.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 13, 1916.

ART NOTES.

Some Notable Objects in the Volpi Collections.

Great in numbers and rich in charm, the Volpi collections, now on view at the American Art Galleries, reveal to the uninitiated the particular nature of the lure of Italy for the collector. Wherever you turn there is something to speak to you of the mellow shadows of old Florentine buildings, with their deep-toned old woodwork, their warm leathers, their recess and grandeur and ancientries. The two collections come from the Davanzati Palace and the Villa Pia in Florence, where Ella Volpi, a dealer and collector on a vast scale, had gathered many treasures in addition to those belonging to the furnishings of the palace.

Inspired by the same spirit that has moved Italy as a whole to safeguard and restore in very recent years the monuments of her glorious period, Signor Volpi not long ago undertook the rehabilitation of the Davanzati Palace. Built some time in the fourteenth century, upon the site of a little group of buildings sheltering the different branches of the Davizzi family in the previous century, this place became the property of Bernado Davanzati in 1576, one of the most illustrious citizens of Florence in his time. Until recently the magnificent façade invited to an interior in which, according to a writer in Les Arts, all the profanations possible had taken place to disguise and destroy the original beauty. After Signor Volpi became the owner he set to work, with antiquarian zeal and the taste of a connoisseur, to recreate the original aspect. The war, of course, changed all conditions of life in Italy, and now, while the palace itself is to go to the Italian Government to be used as a museum, its contents are brought here for sale, together with the contents of the Villa Pia.

The sale, beginning Nov. 21, will occupy eight afternoons at the American Art Galleries, and one evening dedicated to the pictures, at the Plaza Hotel. Clearly it would be impossible to mention even the most important objects in a group of more than a thousand examples with specific comment, and the only course open to the itinerant commentator is to follow his predilections and pause now and then at some especially salient object. The first afternoon's sale is given to the few ivories, the sixteenth century bronzes, the sculptures in stucco, terra cotta and wood, a small number of marble sculptures and the majolicas. Among the attributions certain to attract the attention of experts is that of the little "Greek Bronze Statuette of Sappho," which Professor Bendinelli gives to "the golden period of Greek art, the close of the Fourth century, B. C." The figure is that of a seated women, head bent forward in an attitude of meditation, hair parted in the middle and covering the ears, the right arm stretched forward and the hand, which originally rested on a musical instrument, as is shown by holes in the drapery, beat down. The left arm clasps a roll of parchment. The figure was cast in one piece except for the arms.

Any well preserved work of the period to which this is assigned is highly to be valued, and the delicate charm of the figure will make friends for it with experts and general public alike.

A bronze incense burner by the Paduan Il Riccio, has an adventitious interest from having been intended for the Morgan collection of bronzes.

The terra cottas include in their richly colored ranks a fifteenth century madonna of Faenza ware, compact in mass, naïve in expression, and strong in character. The child in its mother's arms is so held as to avoid the slightest interruption to the flowing outline of the madonna's figure enveloped in a mantle and the sturdy winged angels supporting the wooden base of the statue combine with it in an admirable composition. It is an example of the fine restraint and trained sense of form common to the Italian modelers of that time.

The primitive majolica of Orvieto plays a conspicuous part in this section of the exhibition. The rich, low colors and restricted shapes of this early ware have captured the favor of collectors who rank it above the later majolica not only on account of its rarity, but for its aesthetic character.

The second afternoon's sale takes in the textiles and part of the furniture, which ranges from the "mirrors of the soul" with tempera paintings of saints, designed as gifts to young maidens under the protection of the particular saint depicted, walnut salt boxes and other details of a household equipment, to the splendid cabinets and coffers painted and designed by artists of the rank of Sodoma and Pintoricchio. In addition to pieces of exceptionally beautiful form and ornamentation are a number that have associative interest, a chair that belonged to Andrea del Sarto, a centre table designed by Vasari, and so on. There should be food for thought for the modern craftsman in the beauty of the pestle and mortar, the hatrack, the breadbox and other kitchen utensils that sing their little song of how Italy loved to spend her knowledge and taste on every humblest corner of the house.

Among the tapestries is one, early Flemish, that was woven to commemorate the marriage of one of the Altieri family and is known in Italy as "the Altieri Tapestry." It formed one of the chief glories of the Davanzati Palace. There are also rugs and glass and armor, musical instruments, and wrought iron, all things, indeed, that constituted the furnishings of a Renaissance home. If this very remarkable collection has good luck in the market the sale will be one of the sensations of the season. The principal examples of painting and sculpture will be considered in a later article.

THE NEW HELOTS.

(An imaginary scene in a slave-market.)

Slavery! It's slavery for you, O Flemish men. . . .
So, let your master-drivers bring you
from the prison-pen.
How much—how much? Who bids—who
bids for Flemish men and boys?
(Oh, hush those clamoring wives, those
mothers with their wailful noise!)

This string of men from Ghent—this
lot from Alost—say how much!
This ten from Mons—this twenty from
Nivelles—what price for such?
And are they able-bodied all—necks
fitted to the yoke?
None overfed or soft—a fatal thing in
slave-bred folk!

And are they trained to silent ways?
A pest on tongues that wag!
It vexes one to hear the rant about "a
trampled flag!"
(Oh, hush that muttering priest—such
malediction calls he down!
One would not think that he would dare
the master-driver's frown.)

* * *

It's slavery for Flemish men. . . .
Yet not for sale are they;
But those who took and made them
slaves have use for them, you say?
They're crowding them in trucks and
cars—they're sending them away,
To labor for the master-man—to fight
for him some day?

Slavery! It's slavery for Flemish boys
and men. . . .
An ancient tale there was (how History
repeats again!):
So, likewise, they of Sparta did—enslayed a conquered folk;
They used the Helot's toil . . . at
last, the Helot's heart they broke.

EDITH M. THOMAS.

NO MORE OLD MEN.

Shakespeare's Ages Are Past, Ex-Senator Depew Says.

Chauncey M. Depew told the members of the New York Academy of Medicine last night that thanks to their good work Shakespeare's "Seven Ages" were things of the past, and old people weren't old any more. He said grandfather, who used to snuggle up to the fire and talk gossip with elder brethren, played gold tunes days, and that grandmother had doffed her cap and shawl. He said making speeches had helped to keep him young.

"We have no old men or women now," he said. "Shakespeare's 'Seven Ages of Men' no longer exist. Happily for the problem of growing old, progress, invention, and discovery have done quite as much for humanity as for the art and industries. My memory goes back very clearly for more than seventy years. The old men and old women, who were then in evidence everywhere, no longer exist. There are older men and women than there were then, in age, but they are not as old. Then and for the fragmentorial time preceding, with approaching old age women wore caps, which emphasized their antiquity, and worsted shawls, which advertised their poverty in blood, while men retired from their life work and sat around the fire at home or gossiped in groups of elder brothers on the counter and mail bags of the country store.

"Mr. Depew then quoted King David: 'The days of our years are threescore and ten' and observed:

"There is no sentence in Sacred Writ which has been quoted as often or upon which so much emphasis has been laid. It has been accepted as a semi-divine declaration of the limit of life and the utter valuelessness of an extension beyond three score and ten. I believe that millions have died because of absorbing interest in this expression of King David. You gentlemen of the profession know well that many persons die because of being obsessed in their own mind that the event will occur at a specified time.

"There were three very remarkable men in the Senate while I was a member—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, Morgan of Alabama, and Pettus of Alabama. They were all approaching 80. Their intellectual vigor, their grasp of the questions of the hour, their vigor and alertness in debate, made them easily the leaders of the Senate. I came to the conclusion that their healthful longevity was due entirely to unflagging zeal in their work."

Mr. Depew said that the greatest mistake an old man could make was to retire from his life work to spend his last years in ease.

Mr. Depew then told of the days when men found relaxation in trotting horses, then the automobile, and now golf. After a man can no longer swing his golf club Mr. Depew said the best thing for him to do is to take a private interest in public life and help to drive the rascals out of politics. He said this was a large field.

"One veteran is worth a company of recruits," he said.

INVITES SHAW TO LECTURE.

Drama League Urges British Dramatist to Come for a Tour.

The Drama League of America is at the head of a movement to invite George Bernard Shaw to come to this country to deliver a series of lectures. The league has formulated an invitation which has been signed by men and women prominent in various spheres of activity inviting the dramatist to come to the United States. The letter bears the signatures of Lee W. Hagrin, President of the league; Laura W. Day, its Secretary, and Augustus Thomas, William Dean Howells, James G. Hunneker, Nicholas Murray Butler, Arthur Hadley, William Lyon Phelps, Jean Bach Kennedy, Edith Wynne Matthison, Max Eastman, Winthrop Ames, Otto H. Kahn, Daniel Frohman, William Faversham, and Walter Prichard Eaton.

"It seems to us especially fitting," runs the invitation, "that you should come to us at this time, because in a world at war the United States is perhaps the only country where representatives of all the nationalities can, and will, unite in doing honor to the thinker and artist whose work tends to bind the nations together instead of driving them apart.

"We, therefore, representing the authors and playwrights of America, the actor managers who have produced your plays in this country, the audiences who have applauded your words, and all those who have at heart the best interests of literature and the drama in America, desire to assure you of a welcome in the event of your coming to the United States."

The letter was sent in conjunction with a journey to London. George H. Brennan, William Faversham's manager, will embark on next Saturday. Mr. Brennan will represent a syndicate which will make the author an offer to induce him to come to deliver a few lectures before he leaves England. From information at hand it is said Mr. Shaw will probably accept the offer. One reason given is that he is said to be keenly sensitive to the hostility manifested in him in England on account of his criticism of the British Government and his outspoken views on the war.

TIGHTEN PASSPORT RULE.

British Now Require Travelers to Call in Person at Consulate.

Under a new ruling of the British Foreign Office in London all passengers traveling from New York to any port in Great Britain must call at the British Consulate General in the South Ferry Building to have their passports vised. This applies both to aliens and British subjects, and includes all passports issued in London or Canada, as well as passports, emergency certificates, or letters of identification issued in the United States.

The agents of the Atlantic steamship lines have been requested to see that no tickets are issued to passengers for British ports until they have presented their documents for visé in person at the Consulate General.

The staff of the Consulate General was taxed to its utmost yesterday by a crowd of more than 200 persons who intend to leave tomorrow on the American liner St. Paul, and the clerks expect it will be worse today, as they will have the Cunarder Andania's passengers swarming in to get their passports vised. Many of these passengers obtained passports at Ottawa, and will not know they have to go to the Consulate General in New York until they arrive here.

The object of the new ruling requiring identification is to prevent spies or enemies of the Allies getting into England under a false passport.

WILLCOX IN LOW'S PLACE.

Chosen as Chairman of Tuskegee's Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute held a special meeting yesterday at the office of Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, to elect a Chairman to succeed Seth Low. The Board unanimously selected William H. Willcox, President of the Board of Education of New York City, who has for ten years been a member of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute.

The Trustees also appropriated funds for a sewerage system and disposal plant, for an addition to the water supply system, for the installation of an artificial ice plant, for the erection of four teachers' cottages, and for improvements to the house which is being remodeled for the use of Dr. R. R. Moton, the new principal. The money for all these improvements is provided from a special improvement fund of $250,000, presented by a friend of the school, as a part of the Booker T. Washington Memorial Fund.

All Surety Companies in Association

At the annual meeting of the Surety Underwriters' Association of the City of New York, held yesterday at the Railroad Club, 30 Church Street, the London and Lancaster Company and the New Amsterdam Casualty Company were elected to membership, and the association now includes in its membership every one of the twenty companies doing surety business in this city. President Alonzo Gore Oakley was re-elected, and these officers were elected for the ensuing year: Vice President—Edward C. Lunt; Secretary and Treasurer—L. S. Moore; Executive Committee—Joseph A. Flynn, Fred C. Williams, Wilmot M. Smith, Paul Rutherford, and William H. Causey.

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COLONEL DENOUNCES 'CUBIST PATRIOTISM'

Roosevelt Addresses American Academy on "Nationalism in Art and Literature."

PAYS TRIBUTE TO FRANCE

Says American National Life Will Be Warped Unless It Develops a Literature of Its Own.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt made an address on "Nationalism in Art and Literature" at the joint session of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and of the National Institute of Arts at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday morning.

To support his argument that a national literature, to be worth anything, had to be based on a vigorous national life and a courageous national soul and had to avoid imitation of the literature of other countries, he became so encyclopedic in drawing his illustrations from the ancient, modern, and current literature of many races as to test severely even the erudite and distinguished audience which faced him.

Colonel Roosevelt, finding that he had a sympathetic audience, was in his best form when he departed from his set speech to take flings at anything that happened to cross the path of his address—the narrow scholasticism of modern university education, the ambition of some persons to be cosmopolites, or the eclectic school. His tributes to French valor were received with great applause. Once or twice, when he employed falsetto notes to pipe forth a quality of scorn which words could only lamely express, his fellow academicians became almost as riotous as a "Teddy" audience at Cooper Union. The stenographic report of one passage is as follows:

"Proudly Willing to Fight."

"There is no more hopeless creature from the standpoint of humanity than the individual who calls himself a cosmopolitan, [laughter and applause,] who spreads himself out over the whole world, [laughter,] with the result that he spreads himself out so thin [laughter] that he comes through in large spots. [Laughter and applause.]"

Colonel Roosevelt called Walt Whitman "a warped though a rugged genius." He delivered a rather revolutionary verdict on Latin literature, which he considered of little value in itself. He denounced what he called "the cubist school in patriotism," which considered that it discharged its national duty by doing nothing but giving utterance to fantastic sentiments. The only phrase in his address which carried back before Tuesday a week ago was

POLISH NOVELIST, SIENKIEWICZ, DIES

Author of "Quo Vadis" Expires in Switzerland in Midst of His War Relief Work.

IN POLISH COLONY HERE

"With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," and "Pan Michael" Among His Noted Historical Romances.

Henryk Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis," died suddenly on Wednesday at the Grand Hotel du Lac, in Vevey, Switzerland. Word of his death was received yesterday in a cablegram from Lausanne to the Polish Victims' Relief Fund, at 33 West Forty-second Street, of which he was one of the Presidents and which was founded by Ignace Jan Paderewski, the pianist.

Only a few weeks ago Henryk Sienkiewicz paused in his labors of helping those Poles who had suffered by the war to predict a new and bright era for his beloved Poland. He died just when some believe that the dawn of that era is approaching. Sienkiewicz will, perhaps, be best known in America as the author of "Quo Vadis," a dramatic story of the persecution of the Christians in Nero's time, a book that attained a sale of more than a million and a half copies in America. His other books that added to his fame were the trilogy of Polish novels, "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," and "Pan Michael." He received the Nobel prize of $45,000 in 1905 for distinguished literary work.

His Family Distinguished.

Henryk Sienkiewicz was born at Wola Okrzejska, Government of Siedloe, in Lithuania, in 1845. He came of a distinguished family, one of the representatives being Charles Sienkiewicz, the Polish historian. Henryk Sienkiewicz was educated at the Realgymnasium at Warsaw, and, after his graduation, he studied philosophy at the university at that city. He made his literary début in 1872 with a humorous sketch, "Nobody Is a Prophet in His Own Country." He first came into notice in his own country, however, through the publication in the Polish Gazette of Warsaw of his "charcoal sketches." These included "The Old Servant," "The Will of the People," and "Hania."

In 1876 he came to the United States, and, with thirty other Poles, founded a colony in California for the establishment of a Polish commonwealth here. Helena Modjeska and her husband, the Count Bozenea, aided in founding the colony, which was abandoned in 1878.

His novels are said to be the greatest ever written dealing with the struggles of Poland. His characters are sometimes untrue to history, but Sienkiewicz had, like Dumas, the power of surrounding his characters with a halo of romanticism that made his works the most enjoyable of historical novels.

"Quo Vadis" His Famous Work.

"Quo Vadis," published in 1895, brought its author greater fame than all his other works. He wrote it shortly after giving to the world "Without Dogma," a psychological novel of modern thought and a social study of contemporary life in Poland, "Children of the Soil." Though neither of these two books became popular, it was in "Quo Vadis" that Sienkiewicz struck the real chord of popular fancy.

His next great book after "Quo Vadis" was "The Knights of the Cross," a two-volume romance of Poland and Germany that pictured how the growth of Christianity was retarded by crimes committed in the name of the Church. This appeared in 1899. In "On the Field of Glory," Sienkiewicz returned to the period in Polish history when King Sobieski reigned, just before the Turkish invasion. Two of his most recent books were "The Desert and Wilderness" and "Whirlpools." He wrote many other shorter stories.

Sienkiewicz was married three times. His last wife was the Countess Babska.

BRIDE OF JOHN T. ADAMS.

Miss Helen Dunham Haynes Married at Her Parents' Home.

The marriage of John Trevor Adams, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Avon Franklin Adams of 375 Park Avenue, and Miss Helen Dunham Haynes, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Oliphant Haynes, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 11 West Ninety-fourth Street. The ceremony was performed in the drawing room under a canopy of palms and flowers before a prie dieu, by the Rev. Dr. William W. Bellinger of St. Agnes's Chapel. An aisle was formed by flower girls holding ribbons through which the bridal party approached the temporary altar.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a silver brocaded white satin gown with a court train of silver cloth; her tulle veil depended from a tiara, bandeau of rose point lace. She carried white orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Elise Stanton Haynes was her sister's maid of honor. Her peach-colored taffeta frock was trimmed in lavender satin and silver lace. Her flowers were sunrise roses.

The ribbon girls were the Misses Nathalie Williams of Rochester, a cousin of the bride; Katherine Adams, sister of the bridegroom; Nan Chadwick, Dorothy Dart, and Elinor Andrews. There were no ushers, but Douglas Farwell Woolley was the best man. A large reception followed the ceremony.

On their return from their honeymoon in the South Mr. and Mrs. Adams will live in Fort Washington Avenue.

MISS THOMPSON A BRIDE.

Weds Grandin T. Vought, Jr., in St. Agnes Chapel—The Attendants.

Miss Vivian Vanderhoef Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thompson of 89 West 88th Street, and Grandin T. Vought, Jr., were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Agnes Chapel, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Bellinger officiating.

Mrs. C. Donald Thompson, a sister-in-law of the bride, was matron of honor and the bridesmaids were the Misses Mildred Havens, Eloise Cook, Margarita Schuyler Ver Planck, Ida B. Vought, Dorothy Fenn, and Adele Clogan.

James T. Vought was best man for his brother. The ushers included C. Donald Thompson, Lieutenant Frank S. Craven, U. S. N., Jesse E. Waid, James Bryson, Samuel Warren, and Dick Van Ingen.

Mr. Vought is a graduate of Harvard, class of '11, and is with the law firm of White & Case.

Miss Conklin Weds E. B. Libbey.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Townsend Conklin and Edward Bailey Libbey of 131 Riverside Drive took place last evening at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Orin Clinton Frost, 156 West Eighty-sixth Street. The Rev. Arthur H. Judge of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church performed the ceremony.

On account of mourning in the bride's family only the relatives were present. The bride was attended by Mrs. Hugh T. Porter. G. Arnold Dimond was best man.

After a motor trip through the South Mr. and Mrs. Libbey will live at 200 West Eighty-sixth Street.

LUIS MUNOZ RIVERA DEAD.

Porto Rican Commissioner to United States Dies at San Juan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Nov. 16.—Luis Munoz Rivera, resident Commissioner in Washington from Porto Rico, died here yesterday after an operation. He had been ill since September when he returned from Washington, where he had strongly advocated legislation giving Porto Ricans American citizenship and a larger degree of home rule.

Señor Rivera was born in Barranquitas, Porto Rico, and was in his fifty-eighth year. In early life he engaged in literary work, and at the age of 20 founded La Democracia, a daily newspaper, in Ponce. In this paper he fought the Spanish régime and advocated local autonomy for Porto Rico. At the time of his death, Señor Rivera published his paper in this city. He had been active in the political life of Porto Rica for many years.

Dr. Carl Buttner.

Dr. Carl Buttner, known as the first surgeon in this country to stretch the sciatic nerve in relieving sciatica, died yesterday at his home in Orange, N. J., in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Germany and received his medical education there, coming to this country in 1872. Dr. Buttner soon after became a member of the staff of the Orange Memorial Hospital, where he performed the operation for which he became known eighteen times without failure. In 1879 he was elected City Physician in Orange and was one of the organizers of the first Board of Health there.

John S. George, Retired Banker.

John S. George, a retired member of the old firm of Flower & Co., bankers, and a nephew of former Governor Roswell P. Flower, died suddenly yesterday in an office at 30 East Forty-second Street, in his seventy-second year. He made his home at the Vanderbilt Hotel.

Mr. George served during the civil war as a Lieutenant of the Second New York Cavalry. He was for many years a resident of Milwaukee, Wis., where he was once an Alderman and was connected for many years with the Northwestern Railway there.

Paul Winters Morris, Sculptor.

Paul Winters Morris, a sculptor here for many years, died yesterday at his home, 34 Gramercy Park, after a short illness. He was active in his profession and was a member of the Salmagundi and National Arts Clubs and the Architectural League. His funeral will take place in Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN G. LACHENAUER, a veteran of the civil war and formerly a jeweler here, died yesterday at his home in Mount Vernon, in his ninety-fourth year.

THOMAS J. DALY, a retired ice dealer, died yesterday in the Flushing Hospital, in Flushing, L. I., in his fortieth year.

Mrs. JULIA C. PARKER, widow of Thomas F. B. Parker, and formerly a resident of this city, died yesterday at her home in New Brunswick, N. J., in her eighty-second year.

JULES JULLIAN, a retired merchant of New Brunswick, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his sixty-first year.

Mrs. WELCH ANDRUS, a resident of the Oranges for the last twenty-five years, died suddenly yesterday at the home of her son, William J. Andrus, in South Orange, N. J., in her ninety-first year.

JACOB TRESTER, a retired shoe merchant, died yesterday at his home in Belvidere, N. J., in his eighty-eighth year.

WILLIAM LANTERMAN, owner of a large truck farm near Swartswood Lake, N. J., died yesterday morning at the home of his son, Ernest Lanterman, in Newton, N. J.

PERCY C. MAGNUS, a former President of the Georgia Society of New York and a dealer in essential oils and perfumery supplies, died yesterday at his home, 378 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, in his fifty-sixth year.

Mrs. HARRIET DE LA POTTERIE, wife of Frank L. De La Potterie, proprietor of an express business in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 156 St. Mark's Avenue, aged 52 years. She was a daughter of the late Henry and Harriet Clinton Williams and was a descendant on her mother's side of De Witt Clinton, seventh Governor of New York.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CAGE, wife of Frederick Cage, steward of the Wool Club in Manhattan for twenty-eight years, died in the Flushing Hospital on Tuesday. Mrs. Cage had lived in Flushing for twenty-five years.

Mrs. CAROLINE ADLER, 80 years old, widow of Jacob Adler, died at her home, 1,114 Avenue F, Flatbush, leaving two sons and three daughters.

GEORGE HELLYER, associated with his father in the building business in Greenpoint, died on Wednesday at his home, 86 Franklin Street. He was 20 years old and belonged to Greenpoint Lodge, No. 408, F. and A. M.

JOHN FRANCIS DALY, 52 years old, died on Tuesday at his home, 676 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow, three daughters, and three sons.

WILLIAM J. WISCHMANN, a manufacturer of chewing gum in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 92 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-seventh year. He left a son and three daughters.

FREDERICK BAXTER DOWNING, an examiner for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Jamaica, L. I., died in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, on Wednesday. He was 64 years old and lived at 1,009 Walker Avenue, Woodhaven.

WILLIAM S. MOORE, a contractor and mason, of Oyster Bay, L. I., was found dead in bed on Wednesday at his home in Lawrence Park. Mr. Moore was once Town Superintendent of Highways. He was a member of Matinnecock Lodge, No. 806, F. and A. M.

Miss SARAH LYON, a lifelong resident of Brooklyn, and formerly a member of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, died in the Malba Sanitarium on Tuesday, aged 70 years.

JOHN CONKLIN, a druggist in Patchogue, L. I., and for fifty years a resident of that place, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, in South Brooklyn, on Wednesday. Mr. Conklin was 69 years old and left a widow, three sons, and two daughters.

RICHARD COURTER SPEIR, a retired real estate operator of Manhattan, is dead at his home, 643 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Pine Brook, N. J., and had lived in Brooklyn for nearly fifty years.

Mrs. MARY C. SCOTT, wife of David Scott, in the real estate business, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Wednesday. She was 54 years old and lived at 28½ Windsor Place, Brooklyn.

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Died.

CROSS.—Catherine, 190 Butler St., Nov. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CROWE.—Mary O'D., 18 Wyckoff St., Nov. 14.

CURLEY.—Mary, 668 Henry St., Nov. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DOLEN.—Ellen, 234 Pearl St., Nov. 14.

DOUGHERTY.—Mary L., 256 Baltic St., Nov. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DOYLE.—Bridget, 1 4th Place, Nov. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DUCOTEY.—Cornelius, Long Island College Hospital, Nov. 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DUKES.—William H., 484 7th Av., Nov. 15, aged 55.

FLATT.—Isidor, St. Mary's Hospital, Nov. 15, aged 34.

GJEMES.—Martin P., 349 Butler St., Nov. 14, aged 35. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GROVES.—Samuel J., 5,211 3d Av., Nov. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GUARDINO.—Frank, 447 Graham Av., Nov. 15. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HANNINGAN.—Agnes, 21 Stockton St., Nov. 15, aged 26.

HELLYER.—George, 55 Franklin St., Nov. 15, aged 20. Funeral service today.

HIGGINS.—Gabriel, 451 4th Av., Nov. 15. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HOWARD.—Mary, 131 Willoughby Av., Nov. 14.

JOHNSON.—Kenneth S., 806 Cortelyou Road, Nov. 14. Funeral notice later.

KIEHN.—Josephine F., 1,345 President St., Nov. 15, aged 56. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LABER.—John P., 812 Floyd St., Nov. 15, aged 38.

LARKIN.—Catherine, 501 Huntington St., Nov. 15. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LINTON.—Norman W., 58 Sterling Place, Nov. 15.

LUILLMANN.—Anna R. C., 40 Rochester Av., Nov. 15, aged 67. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

LYNAH.—James, 157 East 8th St., Nov. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McCAVENEY.—Hugh F. X., 29 Fulton St., Nov. 15, aged 67.

McGRATH.—Jeremiah, 236 8th St., Nov. 14, aged 32.

McVEY.—William, 1,329 Rogers Av., Nov. 15, aged 50. Funeral Nov. 18.

MADDEN.—William, 197 Kingsland Av., Nov. 14. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MANGIN.—Angelo, 515 49th St., Nov. 13, aged 54. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MAXWELL.—Robert E., 2,686 Cooper Av., Nov. 13. Funeral private.

MEE.—Margaret, 165 York St., Nov. 14.

MEEHAN.—Anna, 248 6th St., Nov. 15, aged 45. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MILLER.—Frank A., 11 North 6th St., Nov. 15, aged 32.

MINTON.—John C., 263 18th St., Nov. 14. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

NEWHOFF.—Anna D., 116 Monroe St., Nov. 14.

PEMBERTON.—Lulu L., 1,187 Dean St., Nov. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PERROTT.—William E., Brooklyn State Hospital, Nov. 15, aged 67.

POWER.—Andrew T., 551 56th St., Nov. 15, aged 48. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

RHODES.—George, 466 7th Av., Nov. 15, aged 70. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

ROGAN.—Marguerite A., 126 Butler St., Nov. 14. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

RYAN.—John E., 380 Carroll St., Nov. 14, aged 48. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SANDERS.—Harry, Coney Island Hospital, Nov. 15. Funeral today.

SCHALLER.—Maud, 1,085 Madison St., Nov. 16. Funeral Nov. 18.

SCHMIDT.—Frank, 308 Johnson Av., Nov. 14, aged 51.

SEAVER.—Caroline G., 89 Ocean Av., Nov. 15. Funeral today.

STEFFENSEN.—Bernhard J., 5,308 5th Av., Nov. 14, aged 67.

STEVENS.—Hiram, 448 Tompkins St., Nov. 16. Funeral service today.

THOMSON.—Frank L., 1,819 Beverley Road, Nov. 15. Funeral service today.

VINEY.—George H., 93 Rochester Av., Nov. 15, aged 44.

ZANES.—Frederick, Home for Aged, Nov. 15, aged 59.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BAILEY.—James B., 187 Sheffield St., Newark, Nov. 16. Funeral Nov. 19, 1 P. M.

BRODERICK.—Mary, 16 Perrine Av., Jersey City, Nov. 15.

BROWN.—Robert, 73 Montgomery St., Jersey City, Nov. 16.

CLEARY.—Anna J., 33 Fulton St., Jersey City, Nov. 15. Funeral tomorrow.

DENNING.—Melinda, 287 Elm St., Newark, Nov. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

DILLSANDRO.—Rocco, 146 Montgomery St., Jersey City, Nov. 15.

DOWNIE.—Catherine M., 1,229 Garden St., Hoboken, Nov. 14, aged 74.

FUREY.—Michael, 476 15th Av., Newark, Nov. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

HEGER.—Joseph, 104 Magnolia St., Newark, Nov. 15, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

JAHN.—Emma F., 62 McAdoo Av., Jersey City, Nov. 15. Funeral private.

LAPP.—Charles J., 237 North 4th St., Newark, Nov. 16, aged 51.

LEO.—Catherine F., 451 Bramhall Av., Jersey City, Nov. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McGINTY.—Charlotte, 527 Market St., Newark, Nov. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McLAUGHLIN.—Anna M., 118 Brunswick St., Newark, Nov. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McMANUS.—Charles, 813 Bergen St., Newark, Nov. 15, aged 49.

MILES.—John, 208 Armstrong Av., Jersey City, Nov. 16, aged 77. Funeral service today.

MORSE.—Calliope, 420 Newark St., Hoboken, Nov. 15, aged 18.

NAGLE.—Hugh, 485 Grove St., Jersey City, Nov. 15.

RICHARDSON.—Lamee C., 330 Hoboken St., West Hoboken, Nov. 14, aged 71.

SCANLAN.—Annie, 315 Fairmount Av., Jersey City, Nov. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

SCHLEICHER.—Elizabeth A., 123 Claremont Av., Jersey City, Nov. 16.

SEXTON.—Helen L., 401 Summit Av., West Hoboken, Nov. 14, aged 43. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

SULLANE.—Jeremiah, 301 Monmouth St., Jersey City, Nov. 15.

WEBER.—Charles J., 66 Berlin St., Newark, Nov. 16, aged 57.

WRIGHT.—Charles W., Jersey City, Nov. 15, aged 53. Funeral service today.

ZASTROW.—Otto R., Hoboken, Nov. 15, aged 48. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

BENGLER.—George, Rockville Centre, Nov. 15. Funeral tomorrow.

CRANE.—Frederick F., Richmond Hill, Nov. 15, aged 71.

DOWNING.—Frederick B., Jamaica, Nov. 15, aged 68.

FINLEY.—Celia, Woodhaven, Nov. 14, aged 18.

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Died.

FREEMAN.—Allen, Belmont Park, Nov. 13, aged 30.

GILLIGAN.—Annie M., Ridgewood, Nov. 15, aged [illegible].

HARFELT.—Samuel, Flushing, Nov. 14, aged 39.

HARTZ.—Charles H., Astoria, Nov. 15. Funeral Nov. 19, 2 P. M.

HEIN.—Della, Maspeth, Nov. 14, aged 26.

HELME.—David, 527 7th Av., Astoria, Nov. 15. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HUGHES.—Henry E., Ridgewood, Nov. 14, aged 58.

JUNGLING.—George, Ridgewood, Nov. 14, aged 39.

KELLERMAN.—Herman, 250 8th Av., Long Island City, Nov. 14, aged 72.

LAFRICAN.—Ethel, Flushing, Nov. 14, aged 1 month.

LaCONA.—Isabelle F., 570 9th Av., Astoria, Nov. 14, aged 1 month.

KRUG.—John, Woodhaven, Nov. 13, aged 71.

KUERNE.—Marie, Flushing, Nov. 15, aged 68.

MESSEL.—Chester, Jamaica, Nov. 14, aged [illegible].

MOORE.—William S., Oyster Bay, Nov. 15. Funeral private.

O'NEILL.—Helen, Flushing, Nov. 14, aged 54.

ROGOTE.—Anna, Ridgewood, Nov. 14, aged 71.

ROUSE.—Jessie E., Jamaica, Nov. 15, aged 77.

SCHROTH.—John H., Whitestone, Nov. 13, aged 1 month.

TUOZZO.—Michael, Far Rockaway, Nov. 13, aged 38.

WEISBERG.—Lena, Richmond Hill, Nov. 15, aged 41.

WELSCH.—George, Long Island City, Nov. 15, aged 75.

WESTON.—William D., Woodhaven, Nov. 14, aged 60.

WRIGHT.—Robert B., 132 Prospect St., Long Island City, Nov. 14, aged 42.

In Memoriam

BERMAN.—In memoriam. Dedication today of a male ward in the new building of the St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, established by Mr. and Mrs. Morris Berman of Cedarhurst in memory of their loving son, Edward L. Berman, born Nov. 17, 1895, died July 12, 1916.

HEIDE.—A Month's Mind Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Henry Heide, in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, at 9 A. M. on Saturday, Nov. 18. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

RUBIRA.—In memory of Eladio Rubira, who died Nov. 17, 1915.

DAWSON.—Catharine, mass, St. Rose of Lima's Church, Newark, today, 8:30 A. M.

DOWD.—James J., mass, St. Columba's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION NURSERY.—Deceased members, mass, SS. Peter and Paul Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McCONNELL.—May G., mass, St. Aloysius's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

REANEY.—Rev. W. H. I., mass, Sacred Heart Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 10 A. M.

ORCLE J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV at 53d St.

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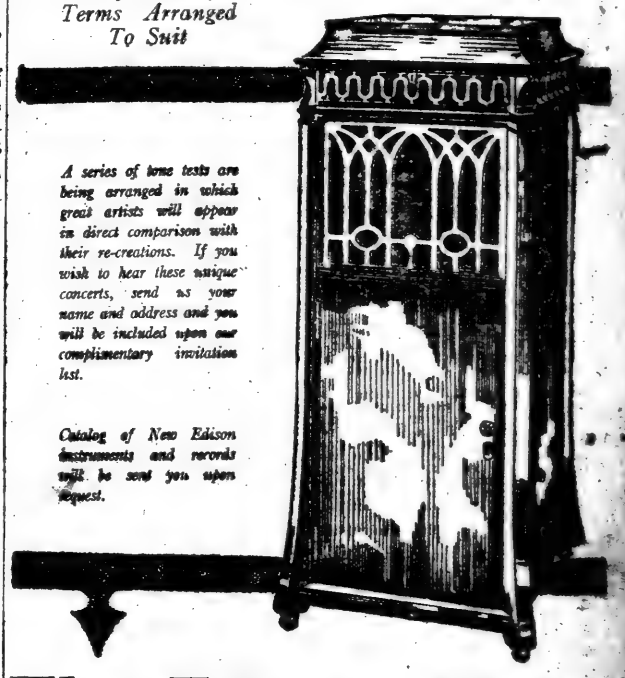

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

TILSON—BARNARD.—Margaret Barnard to Howard Tilson.

Married.

VOUGHT—THOMPSON.—On Nov. 16, 1916, at St. Agnes's Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Bellinger, Vivian Vanderhoef, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thompson, to Grandin Tracy Vought, Jr., of New York City.

WALDMAN—HIRSCH.—Mr. Adolph Hirsch announces the marriage of his sister Bella to Mr. Herman Waldman, at his home, 301 West 108th St., by Rabbi Ephraim Frisch, on Thursday, Nov. 16. No cards.

WORTHINGTON—HOLBROOK.—On Nov. 15, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, Helen, daughter of the late Harry and Helen Hanford Holbrook, to Henry Rossiter Worthington, son of C. C. Worthington.

BALDWIN—BREWSTER.—Nov. 15, Cecilia Brewster to William M. Baldwin.

GUINARD—DOYEN.—Nov. 15, Marguerite Doyen to Henry V. Guinard.

SOMERS—DEHLER.—Nov. 15, Tari Dehler to Donald McL. Somers.

Brooklyn.

BIRCHALL—WYMAN.—Nov. 11, Agnes M. Wyman to James P. Birchall.

SMITH—VOIGT.—Nov. 15, Carolyn Voigt to Henry Smith.

STREIT—TAYLOR.—Nov. 15, Mary J. Tayler to Carl Streit.

Long Island.

LESLIE—SIEGRIST.—Nov. 11, College Point, Carrie Siegrist to David Leslie.

Died.

ALSBERG.—Sidney Alsberg, aged 34, beloved brother of William Alsberg, 495 West End Av. Funeral private at convenience of the family.

ANDRUS.—At South Orange, N. J., Nov. 16, 1916, Margaret J. Andrus, in her 91st year. Funeral service at the residence of her son, William J. Andrus, 561 Hartford Road, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 2:30 P. M. Albany papers please copy.

ARMSTRONG.—James B., husband of Ella Stangen and son of Elizabeth A. and the late James B. Armstrong, on Thursday, Nov. 16, 1916. Funeral service at his late residence, Bogert St., Teaneck, West Englewood, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 18, at 5 P. M. Interment private.

CONCKLIN.—On Thursday, Nov. 16, 1916, Catherine A., daughter of the late Walter W. and Catherine C. Concklin, in the 86th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 285 Central Park West, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

CORNELL.—John, at his residence, 459 East 139th St., on Thursday, Nov. 16. Notice of funeral services hereafter.

CROOKER.—Suddenly, Wednesday, Nov. 15, Anna S., wife of Zenas Stetson Crooker. Funeral service at her late residence, 59 West 126th St., Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

DALY.—Thomas J., suddenly, Nov. 15. Funeral from his late home, Old House Landing Road, Little Neck, L. I., on Saturday at 9 A. M., thence to Sacred Heart Church, Bayside, L. I., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Mount St. Mary.

DAVIS.—At Rye, N. Y., on Nov 13, Daniel H. B. Davis, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services from his late residence, Forest Av., Saturday, Nov. 18, on the arrival of the train leaving the Grand Central Station 10:06 A. M.

DE WILDE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, Frederick De Wilde. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 734 East 176th St., on Friday, Nov. 17, at 2:30 P. M.

FOSTER.—At her home, 208 Midwood St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Hannah Elizabeth Fottengill, widow of the Rev. G. L. Foster and daughter of the Rev. Ames Fottengill. Born at Naugatuck, Conn., June 2, 1818. Services at 2 P. M. Saturday. Interment at Jackson, Mich.

HEGEMAN.—Suddenly, at White Plains, N. Y., Maria Louise, widow of Peter R. Hegeman. Funeral services at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel, Friday, Nov. 17, at 3:30 P. M.

JONES.—On Wednesday, Nov. 15, at the residence of his son, 501 West 162d St., Benjamin B. Jones, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral private. Chicago papers please copy.

KEARNEY.—Mary E., beloved sister of Mgr. John F. Kearney, at her residence, 407 East 140th St. Solemn requiem mass will be offered at St. Jerome's Church, Alexander Av. and 138th St., Bronx, on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

LENGEMANN.—At White Lake, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1916, George C., beloved husband of Alvina Lengemann, nee Julich. Funeral notice hereafter.

McLAUGHLIN.—Suddenly, on Nov. 15, 1916, Michael T. McLaughlin, beloved brother of Kathleen Neary, and Katie, native of Glangevlin, Co. Cavan, Ireland. Funeral from 326 Morris Av. at 9:30 A. M. on Saturday, Nov. 18, 1916; thence to Church of St. Angela Merici. Interment St. Raymond's.

MAGNUS.—Percy C., Nov. 16, 1916, ex-President of the Georgia Society, in his 56th year, at his late residence, 378 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Funeral notice hereafter.

MOORE.—Entered into rest Nov. 14, 1916, Marcia Parker of Carlisle, Penn., daughter of the late Jeminette and Mary Veale Parker Moore.

MORRIS.—Paul Winters, at 34 Gramercy Park, New York, Nov. 16. Funeral services at Bridgeport, Conn., Saturday afternoon, Nov. 18.

PARKER.—On Nov. 16, 1916, at her residence, 98 College Av., New Brunswick, N. J., Julia C. Taylor, widow of Thomas F. B. Parker, in her 82d year. Funeral service at her late residence on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Train leaves Pennsylvania Railroad Station (uptown) 1:24 P. M.

PETERSEN.—At East Orange, N. J., Nov. 15, 1916, Louise Fischer, widow of Frederick A. Petersen, in her 84th year. Funeral services will be held at her late home, [illegible] Nov. 18. Funeral tomorrow, [illegible]

COLLINS.—Michael T., 233 East 8th St., Nov. [illegible] Funeral tomorrow, [illegible]

ROACH.—Ellen R. Roach, sister of Katherine and Rev. John D. Roach, Wednesday evening, Nov. 15, Audubon Court, 3 and 4 St. Nicholas Place (150th and St. Nicholas Av.) Funeral at St. Catherine's Church, 183d, near Amsterdam Av., Saturday morning, Nov. 18, at 10 o'clock. Automobile cortege.

RUANE.—Suddenly, Nov. 16, 1916, John Ruane, beloved husband of Elisab

MOORE'S FAMOUS GRAYS TAKE VANDERBILT CUP FOR FOUR-IN-HANDS AT GARDEN

JUDGE MOORE WINS VANDERBILT TROPHY

Perfectly Matched Tally-Ho Team Captures Gold Memorial Cup at the Horse Show.

DRIVING IS SPECTACULAR

Enthusiasm of Large Crowd Recalls Old Days—Scepter and Radiant Win in Saddle Classes.

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

Championship Day.

11:00 A. M.—Ponies under saddle. Children to ride. Class 103.

11:25 A. M.—Judging ponies under saddle for the championship, Class 105.

11:40 A. M.—Pairs of harness horses, Class 48.

11:55 A. M.—Judging single ponies in harness for championship, Class 78.

12:10 P. M.—Docked saddle horses, Class 86.

1:00 P. M.—RECESS.

2:00 P. M.—Saddle horses, one to be ridden by a lady, the other by a gentleman. Louis Sherry Cup, (5 entries,) Class 146.

2:20 P. M.—Judging pairs of ponies in harness for the championship, Class 79.

2:35 P. M.—Harness horses, Class 47.

2:50 P. M.—Judging docked saddle horses not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, for the championship, Class 96.

3:10 P. M.—Judging docked saddle horses exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, for the championship, Class 97.

3:30 P. M.—Judging twelve ladies' qualified thoroughbred hunters. I. J. R. Mourling Prizes, Class 136.

3:55 P. M.—Horses shown to ladies' phaetons. Ladies to drive. Charles A. Baudouine Cup, Class 53.

4:15 P. M.—Teams, (four-in-hands,) Class 65.

4:35 P. M.—Judging single roadsters for the championship, Class 35.

4:55 P. M.—Pairs of harness horses shown to phaetons. Ladies to drive, Class 64.

5:10 P. M.—Judging pairs of roadsters for the championship, Class 36.

5:35 P. M.—Ladies' qualified hunters. Ladies to ride, Class 120.

6:00 P. M.—RECESS.

8:00 P. M.—Hunters. The Smithtown Hunt Cup, Class 140.

8:35 P. M.—Judging single harness horses not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches for the championship, Class 56.

9:00 P. M.—Judging single harness horses exceeding 15 hands 2 inches for the championship, Class 57.

9:15 P. M.—Judging pairs of harness horses not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches for the championship, Class 58.

9:35 P. M.—Judging pairs of harness horses exceeding 15 hands 2 inches for the championship, Class 59.

9:55 P. M.—Qualified hunters, Class 119.

10:40 P. M.—Judging hunters for the heavy, middle and lightweight championships, Class 126.

New York seems to have awakened at last to the fact that there is a pretty good sort of horse show at the Madison Square Garden. The number in attendance at all the sessions yesterday was far in excess of any which has been seen on any of the previous days of the show. The boxes were filled at both the afternoon and evening sessions. There was a finer display of gowns and something more nearly approaching a crush on the promenade than has been seen any time at the shows during the past five years.

The flavor of the horse shows of a few decades ago, when they were the essentially proper thing to attend, was there, and for the first time in at least five years it was necessary to string the old protecting lines to keep promenaders from crowding in dangerously close to the horses at the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden as the contestants for the prizes moved from their stalls to the ring.

Driving Is Spectacular

Whether it was the contest for the Alfred G. Vanderbilt Memorial Gold Cup for four-in-hands which brought them there, there is no doubt once the crowd was there that this event was the feature of the evening. Judge Moore with his team of big up-standing, perfectly matched grays which promises to become as famous as that great team of grays which the late Mr. Vanderbilt drove, won the cup, after a spectacular display of driving which aroused the crowd to an almost frantic display of enthusiasm, brought round after round of applause from boxes and arena seats and resounding cheers from the enthusiasts which lined the ring rail a half dozen or more deep.

The four competitors were the same which had appeared in the ring the day before, J. Campbell Thompson sending his team of bays, William Zeigler his grays and brown drawing The Gem, and A. W. Atkinson a cross-matched team with a bay and gray wheelers and a pair of roans as leaders, the latter the only new lot of horses. All appeared with the cock horse trotting behind the coach, which was the addition to the Wednesday afternoon show.

Howard Brown, who drove the Thompson four, had a lady on the box seat, the others contenting themselves with the musical guards, who not only played "Buy a Broom," "John Peel," and "Drink, Puppies, Drink," the recognized coaching tunes, but essayed popular songs and even rag-time on their horns. These musical efforts aroused the liveliest interest in the crowd, and the shrill strains of the late Mr. Vanderbilt's guard, who tooted from the guard's seat on the Thompson coach until the rafters of the old structure rang with their echoes, brought out demands for encores, to which he glibly and strenuously responded until the judges stopped him by ordering the teams into the centre of the ring for critical inspection.

Fownes's Four Show Speed.

Most of the driving done by the whips was plain tooling of a coach, though when the judge mounted the box of the Zeigler coach, Ernest Fownes showed him that his four at least had speed by giving the horses their heads, sending them to a gallop and spinning them around the ring at a more rapid gait than has been seen in the Garden since the days of "Fatty" Bates and Dick Britton. Fownes had the judge clinging to the box seat as he went around the turns in a fashion that sent the sawdust flying in clouds against the white woodwork of the ringside like the rataplan of a snare drummer. The performance greatly delighted the crowd, whatever the judge on the box may have thought of it, and responded with more shouts and cheers that it has seemed possible to evoke from a horse show crowd in recent years.

That crowd would have been delighted had the prize gone to this daring driver, for, even after the ribbon had been awarded to Judge Moore, they cheered Fownes to the limit as he drove around the ring for his final trip before taking his team from the ring. Campbell Thompson's team, which had won the cup from Judge Moore a year ago in the first competition, received the reserve ribbon.

A novelty in the jumping line which caught the fancy of the crowd was the competition for the Commodore Cup, presented by John McE. Bowman. Two obstacles were placed in the ring, making them graduated jumps like a flight of steps, the first two, the second three, and the last five feet in height. These the horses had to take in one flight, requiring a combination of the skill required for both the high and broad jumps. It proved a hard proposition for most of the thirty-eight competitors. A quarter of them refused the first jump, several of them sending the rails flying and knocking the supporting horses in all directions.

Only two of the entire lot managed to clear the jump without ticking any of the rails, Sir Adam Beck's Melrose, and Mrs. George Timmins's Silver Thread, and these won the cup and reserve ribbon respectively. One of the contestants, the Sunny Brook Farm's Salt Fleet, came a bad cropper at the first jump, going to his knees and unseating his rider. The latter escaped uninjured, but the horse was hurt so badly that he was led limping from the ring, his nigh hind leg useless as a means of locomotion, though not broken.

Driving Moncrieff, a very snappy chestnut of his own breeding, Judge Moore won a leg on the Waldorf-Astoria Cup, he having been beaten last year by Miss Loula Long of Kansas City with Realization. This year his only competitor was Eve, from the string of Miss Isabella Wanamaker, and the Judge had a rather easy task on getting a chance at the cup, which must be won twice by the same owner before becoming his property.

Yellow Crest Repeats Triumph.

Thoroughbreds had their day at the show yesterday, but made hardly so impressive a showing as did the hackneys on their day. The first prize for thoroughbred stallions went once more to Yellow Crest, which won the ribbon a year ago. He was nominated by Willis S. Kilmer of Binghamton, though actually the property of Miss Vauclain of Philadelphia, who purchased him at a recent sale at Durland's with the proviso that his engagement at the show should stand in Mr. Kilmer's name. Miss Vauclain purposes using him to breed high class hunters by mating him with the cold blooded trotting bred and hackney mares she has at her farm just outside Philadelphia.

Yellow Crest was so superior in his class that it took John E. Madden, proprietor of Hamburg Place in Kentucky, the largest breeding farm in this country and possibly in the world, only five minutes to dispose of the class. The second ribbon he gave to Uncas Chief, a son of Ben Strome, while Highland Chief, a son of Mortlake, got third. Highland Chief later won the first place in the class for cavalry mounts, which best explains the type of horse he is. It is impossible to get the breeders of high class thoroughbreds to enter their famous stallions in this class, as the draughty underground stables are hardly fit places to house high-class horses whose valuation is rated away up in the thousands.

Son of Yankee Leads Class.

That good thoroughbred hunter, Down East, by Yankee, which won for Charles D. Lanier of this city in the Corinthian class on Wednesday evening, won the ribbon in the class for thoroughbred, green, or qualified hunters, Miss Vira Cornell's Rockcress, a son of Nasturtium getting the second honors in a class that was wonderfully evenly matched.

Championship classes for long-tailed saddle horses under and over 15.2 hands brought together those animals which had won first and second ribbons in their class competitions. In the class for horses under 15.2 for the E. T. Stotesbury Cup, the championship award was a foregone conclusion, as Mrs. Robert E. Tod's mare Sceptre had not been beaten in any class in which she appeared, and this handsome chestnut of such unapproachable manners and such stylish action and good temper, of course, had the gaudy rosette pinned to her bridle. Harry La Montagne's thoroughbred Northman was placed in reserve. Both the horses were ridden by ladies, the former by Mrs. Tod and the latter by Miss Lida L. Fleitman.

In the larger class Radiant, which has alternately received blue ribbons and been passed over in the erratic judging of the saddle horses, won the Charles E. Coxe cup, and the variegated ribbon of the championship over Sandy McDonald, owned by A. W. Atkinson, one of the newer comers to the horse show game. The unreasonable amount of time taken to make the awards in these classes, where the outcome was so manifest, delayed the rest of the show for something like a half hour, so that the afternoon session was carried up to nearly 7 o'clock, as a result of Lady Adam Beck's extreme deliberation.

Judge Moore Has Field Day.

Judge Moore was a triple winner in the harness classes in the afternoon session. With Lord Seaton and Lady Seaton he won the tandem class, in which Miss Vauclain's team, The Whip and Moonshine, was placed second after the judges had sent the pair around the ring until they had covered a couple of miles to test steadiness and staying qualities. With Micah and Bountiful, Judge Moore plucked the prize for horses between 15.1 and 15.3. Hamilton Farm's team, Argo and Frailty, this time getting the second honors. Bountiful was then shifted to a phaeton hitch, and with Mrs. Paul Moore, wife of the judge's son, driving, the mare won the class prize. In this class Miss Vauclain's The Whip got a bad setback, as she was beaten for second place by the Hamilton Farm's Pireno, which was cleverly driven by Mrs. Walter T. Hanley of Providence. Mrs. Hanley, who is not showing her horses in the Garden this year, first attracted attention here as a rider and driver two years ago, when as Miss Rasmussen she made her New York début in the show ring driving Mr. Hanley's horses.

The awards follow:

Morning Awards.

Class 1—Thoroughbreds, stallions, three-year-olds or over, to be judged by their appearance in the ring and their ability for improving the breed of horses for general use; racing performances not to be regarded. Won by Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. s. Yellow Crest, formerly Captain John, by Yellow Tail-Playful, 17, 10 years; Thomas L. Watt's b. s. Uncas Chief, by Ben Strome-Passion Flower, 16.2, 9 years, second; Major William Mitchell's s. s. Highland Chief, by Mortland-Lucrezia, 15.2, 8 years, third; Dennis Cribbin's br. s. Glorio, by Galveston-Cledoros, 16, 11 years, fourth.

Class 41—Undocked horses over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, three years old and over, up to carrying 200 pounds, and must not carry less than this weight.—Won by Georg G. Rohlig's ch. g. Minstrel, 15.1¾, 7 years; Miss Laura Hulst Murr's b. g. Beverly, 15, 6 years, second; William E. Shadwick's ch. g. Rare One, 15, 8 years, third; Mrs. A. J. Lindsay's ch. m. Nancy Bright, 15.1½, 7 years, fourth.

Class 49—Open class for runabout horses, mares, or geldings, not under 15 and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches; horses to count 50 per cent.; runabouts and appointments, 50 per cent.; horses should have conformation, style, all-around action, pace, and good manners, and must stand without being held; cup presented by James Cox Brady.—Won by John R. Thompson's blk. m. Jack Tar, 15.1, 5 years; John L. Bushnell's b. m. Gipsy Maid, 15, 8 years, second; William Ziegler, Jr.'s b. g. Lord Delaware, 15, 8 years, third; Mrs. Joseph S. Sylvester's br. g. Exclusive, 15.1, 8 years, fourth.

Class 116.—Championship Cup, for horses suitable to become hunters; to jump two fences about 3 feet 6 inches high; open to all horses taking a first or second prize in classes 112 to 115, and all horses taking such prizes must compete for the championship or they forfeit their prize money and ribbons. Won by N. E. C. Rutter's ch. g. Erlandro, 16.1, 5 years, by Ornament-Genius; Mitchell Harrison's br. g. Brightlight, 16, 3 years, reserve.

Class 121.—Thoroughbred, green, or qualified hunters; horses entered in this class must be registered in the stud book for thoroughbreds. Won by Charles D. Lanier's ch. g. Down East, by Yankee-Lady Tarantella, 16.1½, 6 years; Miss Vira Cornell's ch. g. Rockcress, 16.1, 10 years, by Nasturtium-Hanowana; second, Hamilton Farm's ch. g. Bobby Bryan, 16.2, 8 years, by Ormincant-Concrete, third; Samuel Willets's gr. m. Peg O' My Heart, by Electioneer-Motley, 16, 5 years, fourth.

Afternoon Awards.

Class 92—Undocked horses, over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, three years old or over, up to carrying 160 pounds.—Won by Mrs. Robert E. Tod's b. m. Sceptre, 14.3½, aged; Walter S. Baker & Co.'s ch. m., Fannie Frances, 15.1½, 6 years, second; Harry La Montagne's ch. g. Northman, 15.1½, 7 years, third; C. Douglas Franks's ch. m. Sefton Girl, 15.1, 9 years, fourth.

Class 46—Open class, for pairs of horses, over 15 hands 1 inch and not exceeding 15 hands 3 inches.—Won by William H. Moore's b. g. Micah, 15.3, 5 years, and b. m. Bountiful, 15.2½, 7 years; Hamilton Farm's ch. g. Argo, 15.2½, 8 years, and ch. m. Frailty, 15.2½, 7 years, second; Buttonwood Farm's ch. m. Buttonwood Belle, 15.2½, 7 years and ch. m. Buttonwood Lass, 15.2¼, 6 years, third; A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Supreme Polonius, 15.2½, 6 years, and ch. g. Ideal, 15.2½, 6 years, fourth.

Class 95.—Undocked thoroughbred saddle horses; must be registered in the stud book. Won by Harry La Montagne's ch. g. Northman, 15.1½, 7 years, by Northern Star-Privilege; James Imbrie's ch. g. Howard Reiter, 15.3, 7 years, second, Edmund Tarbell's ch. g. Eaglet, 15.3, 8 years, by Star Shoot-Queen Regent, third; Mrs. N. J. Hess's b. g. Borgand, 15.1½, 7 years, by Borgia-Rose of Ormonde, fourth.

Class 42.—Appointment class for mares and geldings, to be shown to ladies' phaetons with rumbles, ladies to drive; horses to count 50 per cent.; phaetons, 25; harness, 15; liveries, 10. Won by William H. Moore's b. m. Bountiful, 15.2½, 7 years; Hamilton Farm's br. m. Pireno, 15, 7 years, second; Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. The Whip, 15.2½, 6 years, third; John L. Bushnell's b. g. The Governor, 15.2½, aged, fourth.

Class 99.—Championship class for undocked saddle horses, all first and second prize winners in the classes for horses over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2, must compete for the championship or their prize money and ribbons will be forfeited; cup presented by E. T. Stotesbury. Won by Mrs. Robert E. Tod's b. m. Sceptre, 14.3½, aged; Harry La Montagne's ch. g. Northman, 15.1½, 7 years, reserve.

Class 63.—Tandems, horses exceeding 15 hands 1 inch. Won by William H. Moore's b. g. Lord Seaton, 15.1½, aged; Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. The Whip, 15.2½, 6 years, and ch. m. Moonshine, 15.3½, aged, second; Hamilton Farm's ch. m. Brailty, 15.2½, 7 years, third; Buttonwood Farm's ch. m., Buttonwood Belle, 15.2½, 7 years, and ch. m. Buttonwood Lass, 15.2¼, 6 years, fourth.

Class 141.—Special prize, The Jockey Club Cup for United States trooper's mounts; horses to be not under 15.2 hands and not over 16.1 hands; over four-year-old and capable of carrying a cavalryman and undocked saddle horses and hunters already entered in the show; post entries. Won by Major William Mitchell's s. s. Highland Chief, 15.2, 8 years; Sir Adam Beck's blk. g. Gurkha, 15.2, 6 years, second; Major William Mitchell's s. g. Sir Dixon, 16.2, 11 years, third; Sunnybrook Farm's b. g. Bob Riley, 15.1½, 6 years, fourth.

Class 106—Polo mounts, ponies, up to carrying 150 pounds, to be judged for their manners, handiness, and conformation; all ponies entered in this class must be ridden by the owners or members of some polo club. Won by Comsewogue Farm's b. m. Meteor, 15, 7 years; Comsewogue Farm's b. m. Los Angeles II., 15, 8 years, second; Comsewogue Farm's b. m. Comet, 15, 8 years, third; Willard D. Straight's ch. g. Fisk, 14.3, aged, fourth.

Class 107—Heavyweight polo mounts, up to carrying 200 pounds, to be judged for their manners, handiness, and conformation; all ponies entered in this class must be ridden by the owners or members of some polo club. Won by Howard Phipp's b. g. Cobweb, 14.3; Miss Vira Cornell's gr. g. Sterling, 14.3, aged, second; Willard D. Straight's ch. g. Red Gilder, 14.3, 8 years, third; Willard D. Straight's ch. g. Red Bard, 15, 10 years, fourth.

Class 153.—For Irish hunters, the Fangh-a-Ballagh Cup, presented by J. Campbell Thompson, for the best Irish hunter; performance only to count. Won by Sunnybrook Farm's ch. g. Donnybrook, 16.1, 7 years. Mrs. Olga De N. Kluge's b. g. Irishman, 16, 6 years, second.

Class 133.—Jumping classes, pairs of hunters or jumpers in the same ownership, to be shown abreast over the jumps. Won by Sir Adam Beck's b. g. Sir Thomas, 16.1, aged, and ch. g. Milbourne, 15.3, 4 years; Sunnybrook Farm's ch. g. Eglinton, 16.1, 9 years, and b. g. Cobourg, 16.2, 9 years, second; Lieutenant Gerald E. Stanley's br. g. Lansdowne, 16.1, aged, and blk. g. Ironsides, 16.2, aged, third; Belray Stable's blk. m. Aquilla, 16, 9 years, and ch. g. Cracksman, 16.3, 5 years, fourth.

Evening Awards.

Class 101—Ponies under saddle; ponies, mares, or geldings, exceeding 13 hands 1 inch and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches, four years old or over. Won by Miss Katherine Kennedy Tod's b. m., Sapphire, 14, 7 years; Louis Lee Haggen's b. m., Anne Rose, 14.1, 5 years, second; Miss B. J. Guggenheim's br. m., Deceiver, 14.2, 6 years, third; Deichester Farm's gr. g., First Whip, 13.2, 7 years, fourth.

Class 148—The Waldorf-Astoria Challenge Cup, presented by George C. Boldt, for the best hackney or half-bred hackney, mare or gelding; 15 hands or over, bred in America; to be shown in single harness to an appropriate two or four-wheeled vehicle; all-around action, pace, conformation, manners, and soundness to be equally considered. Won by William H. Moore's b. g., Moncrieff, 15.1¾, 3 years, by imp. Marlborough, Lively Beeswing; Miss Isabella Wanamaker's ch. m., Eve, 15, 6 years, reserve.

Class 139—The Commodore Cup, presented by John McE. Bowman for hunters or jumpers over triple bars, performances only to count.—Won by Sir Adam Beck's b. g. Melrose, 16, 8 years; Mrs. George Timmins's gr. g. Silver Thread, 16.1, 5 years, second; Hamilton Farm's b. g. Kilkee, 16.1, 7 years, third; Hamilton Farm's b. g. Lord Melrose, 16.2, 6 years, fourth.

Class 34.—Roadsters and appointments, horses and best appointed road gigs, the following scale of points governing the judging: general appointment, including wagons, harness, robes, blankets, whips, style, &c., 40 per cent.—Won by E. T. Stotesbury's blk. s. Ebony King, 15.2, 8 years; W. M. V. Hoffman's ch. g. Teneriffe, 15.3, 8 years, second; E. T. Stotesbury's b. m. Trixie Briggs, 15.2, 8 years, third; L. L. Higgin's br. m. Chetah, 15.1½, 6 years, fourth.

Class 67—The Alfred G. Vanderbilt Memorial gold challenge cup, presented by Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, for best road team, four-in-hand, to be shown to a road coach; team to count 75 per cent.; coach and appointments 25 per cent.; this cup must be won three times by the same owner before it becomes his property. Won in 1915 by J. Campbell Thompson. Won by William H. Moore's team, gr. m., Lady Gray, gr. g. Lord Gray, gr. g., General, gr. g. Colonel; J. Campbell Thompson's team, Counsellor, Barrister, Brian Boru, Solicitor, second; William Zeigler, Jr.'s, team, Topsail, Mainsail, Anchor, Chief, third; A. A. Atkinson's team, Buster, Bill Go By 'Em, Rather, Cracker, fourth.

Class 68—Collection of harness horses; for best collection of three harness horses, not under 15 hands, to be shown in single harness, each collection to be the bona fide property of the exhibitor.—Won by William H. Moore's b. m. Lady Seaton, b. g. Lord Seaton, b. m. Bountiful, Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. The Whip, ch. m. Moonshine, ch. m. The Cracker, second; Hamilton Farm's br. m. Pireno, ch. g. Argo, ch. m. Frailty, third; John L. Bushnell's b. m. The Princess, b. m. Gipsy Maid, b. g. The Governor, fourth.

Class 131—Broad water jump, for army officers only; the first trial commenced at 15 feet and was widened 1 foot at a time until the contest was decided, only three trials allowed, for cup presented by Robert A. Fairbairn.—Won by U. S. Cavalry's b. g. Slats, 16.1, ridden by Lieutenant A. Z. Pendleton; Lieutenant E. T. Spencer's b. g. Turk, 15.2, 7 years, ridden by owner, second.

MANY BOX PARTIES AT SHOW.

Attendance and Display of Fashion Best of the Week.

The attendance at the Horse Show last night eclipsed all previous nights of the week. Every box was filled, and the promenade was crowded. The majority of the boxholders entertained parties of six to eight, and many more newcomers were seen.

Miss Angelica Gerry paid her first visit to the show, and was with Mrs. W. Goadby Loew in Box 24, owned by E. Victor Loew. Miss Gerry was in dark blue and ermine. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who was in dark blue and silver, with a long evening coat of black satin banded with brown fur, was with Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury in Box 46. Mrs. Stotesbury wore a costume and coat of rose red.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin were with Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne. Mr. and Mrs. Warner M. Leeds were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon in Box 64. With Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde were Mr. and Mrs. George H. Church. Miss Angelica S. Brown, who was in gray and silver and white fox furs, was with a party which included Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre and F. Burrall Hoffman, Jr. In Box 61, owned by Walter W. Stokes, were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque.

Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons was a guest of Mrs. Edward L. Burrill in Box 42. Mrs. Parsons wore a costume of dark blue satin and silver, with a high dark red velvet hat and sables.

At the afternoon session Mrs. J. Lowell Putnam and Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite were with Mrs. Stotesbury. Among others at the matinée were Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Borland, Mrs. E. Gouverneur Wellman, Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. Garrett B. Kip, Miss Betty Collamore, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haight, Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bryce Wing, Mrs. J. Lee Taller, Miss Carol Harriman, Miss Katherine Porter, and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond.

Others present last evening included Mrs. Paul Cravath, Mrs. Charles D. Lathrop, John A. McCall, Dr. Bernard Sachs, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Vingut, John M. Bowers, Louis C. Waring, Harry Black, Mrs. C. E. Gummerd, Henry D. Babcock, Charles Lanier, Thomas B. Clarke, and Richard Newton, Jr., who were in Reginald Vanderbilt's box, No. 14; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, Miss Adele Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. David Wagstaff, and Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman.

AMES GOES BEHIND TIGER 'VARSITY LINE

Substitute Quarter May Play Half Back in Yale Game—Tibbott's Toe in Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 16.—There was a last-minute shift in the personnel of the Tiger back field this afternoon in which Ames, who has been used as a substitute quarter back all season, was sent into the 'Varsity line-up as a half back. Head Coach Rush was unwilling to say whether he would be used in this position Saturday, but it is considered probable. This is the only change which has been made in the line-up and this one is not entirely definite, as the wealth of back field material in the Princeton squad makes it possible to have almost any number of combinations.

Ames has several qualifications which make him highly desirable as a member of the back field; foremost among these is the fact that he very rarely makes an error in handling punts. He is also excellent in providing interference, and a fairly consistent ground gainer. Eddy, the quarter back, who has played back all season to receive kicks, is not so adept in handling punts, as he has always played at end previous to this season.

There was a long drill today for the 'Varsity both in offensive and defensive play. The work was confined to dummy scrimmage, however, as the coaches do not wish to take any risk of having any of the first string players injured at the eleventh hour. No idea of whether the first eleven has made any improvement in offensive work could be gained from the dummy scrimmage. In the short scrimmages which have been allowed on previous days this week, however, the 'Varsity has shown flashes of brilliant form which make it seem likely that there will be improvement over the work of last Saturday. The defense is not a cause of any particular worry to the coaches, as all the first string linemen are in good condition and are playing up to standard.

Dave Tibbott was out in togs today and attempted a number of drop kicks at various distances and angles. His enforced absence from the field has evidently not impaired the accuracy of his toe to any great extent, as he had his usual success in his attempts. Although there is not much probability of his starting the game Saturday, he is likely to be able to step in and try a drop kick in case it is necessary. Funk, the substitute end, also attempted a number of place kicks.

The 'Varsity lined up as follows: Highley and Wilson, ends; McLean and McGraw, tackles; Hogg and Nourse, guards; Gennert, centre; Eddy, quarter back; Moore and Ames, half backs, and Driggs, full back.

PENN OFF FOR MICHIGAN.

Coach Folwell Predicts Victory as Students Cheer Departing Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 16.—No football team representing the University of Pennsylvania was ever accorded a more hearty send-off than the Red and Blue squad received when it departed at the Reading Terminal today for Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The terminal presented a lively scene as 2,000 students jammed the floor of the train shed and cheered. The railroad officials allowed the students the freedom of the train floor for nearly an hour.

Folwell was forced to make a speech, and he predicted victory over the Wolverines. He said: "The team is playing a better game today than at any time this year, and this send-off will have a great effect on the players, as they realize you have faith in them. Your cheers have certainly filled the team with a do-or-die determination, and in closing I will say that when the Penn team returns home it will have with it Michigan's bacon."

WOLVERINES AWAIT PENN.

Both Elevens Expected to Employ Open-Play Tactics.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 16.—Michigan will line up for the Penn contest, the last of the year, as it did for the Cornell game, with the exception that Sparks is ready to start at quarter, and will replace Zeiger. Indications point to more or less open play by both teams. Michigan has excelled in the passing game this year, and Berry will undoubtedly be the hardest worked man in Penn's back field, with his open field runs. The snow-covered gridiron may interfere with these plans if a warm day should be encountered Saturday, but otherwise line plunging will be resorted to very little.

A record attendance is expected, since 25,000 seats have already been sold. The Wolverine coaches are confident of a victory, but Penn's ability is not underestimated. Betting so far has been even.

Erasmus Hall Harriers in Van.

Erasmus Hall High School harriers were easy winners yesterday in a dual chase with representatives of Boys' High over the three-mile trail at Prospect Park. Led by McGonigel, who went three miles in 19:15, the Erasmus boys recorded the small total of 19 points, against 39 for the harriers of Boys' High.

LEGORE IN LINE-UP FOR FINAL TOUCHES

Still Shows Signs of Overtraining, but Will Face Tigers—Students Cheer Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 16.—The Yale eleven received its parting ovation today from the undergraduates who, 2,000 strong, marched to the Bowl from the Campus and cheered the 'Varsity players through their final signal practice.

The coaches adhered to the policy of giving no scrimmage to the players, and today's drill consisted merely of signal and breaking through practice. For the first time this week Harry Legore was at right half back, and Trainer Mack said tonight that Legore would be able to start Saturday's game at Tigertown. No other change in the line-up was made, and the coaches now regard the playing order which was put into effect on Monday the line-up which will face the Tigers.

The cool weather has had a bracing effect on the players, although Legore has clearly not recovered from the physical overtraining which was visible in his play last week. Vance McCormick, Captain of the '91 eleven; Foster Rockwell, Mal Scovil, Jack Gates, Phil Smith and ex-Captain Brink Thorne were among the visiting coaches.

Plans for the departure of the Yale eleven include light signal drill tomorrow, followed by an early training table lunch. The squad will go to New York on the 7 o'clock train and will spend tomorrow night at the Murray Hill Hotel, going to Princeton Saturday morning. A few of the first string players will go from Princeton to Atlantic City Saturday night to remain two days. Yale's line-up against Princeton is now fully planned by the coaches as follows:

Left end, Moseley; left tackle, Gates; left guard, Black; centre, Callahan; right guard, Fox; right tackle, Baldridge; right end, Comerford; quarter back, Smith; left half back, Neville; right half back, Legore; full back, Jacques.

CADETS PLAY WITH SNAP.

Snow Makes Field Slippery, but 'Varsity and Scrubs Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 16.—There was no relaxation in the Army camp today. Unmindful of the treacherous footing, made so by a light fall of snow last night, and the risk of more injured players, the coaches sent the 'Varsity eleven into a forty-minute tussle with the scrubs, and at the conclusion of the drill there was satisfaction with the improvement shown. The big team scored two touchdowns, using some of the new plays which will be launched on Saturday against Springfield. Speed was again the watchword, and there was no letup during the whole afternoon. Some of the gloom of the last few days was dispelled by the presence on the field of both Butler and Schlenker. Butler was in cadet uniform and hobbled about on crutches, but Schlenker was in togs and followed the play. He will probably play on Saturday. Schrader and Jones, who were withdrawn yesterday because of injuries, were both back today. House, March, Lewis, Ford, and Redfield alternated at the wings on the 'Varsity.

ARMY TICKETS SOLD OUT.

Entire Share of 15,000 for Game with Navy Distributed.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 16.—All of the Army's share of football tickets for the Army-Navy game in New York has been distributed. Lieutenant James B. Crawford, Secretary and Treasurer of the Army Athletic Council, announced tonight that not a ticket was left. The army had 15,000 seats and the demand was far greater than the supply. The itinerary of the Army eleven and the battalion of cadets who will go to New York for the battle on Nov. 25 is being arranged and will be made public in a few days.

HEALY FILLS HIS OLD POST.

Columbia Team Which Will Face Wesleyan Strongest of Year.

A week which opened with gloom will close with optimism for the Columbian gridiron squad practicing on South Field. With Captain Healy taking his regular place at left tackle yesterday for the first time since his injury ten days ago in the Stevens game, and with the new arrangement of the backfield men, coaches last night described the lineup that will go against Wesleyan tomorrow on South Field the strongest of the season.

Cochran, Monroe, and Dunn, in Columbia's rear line of offense, constitute the best trio yet tried. Cochran has been the team's consistent ground gainer and punter since the first game, and has played through every battle without an injury. Monroe is regarded as one of the hardest workers of the squad, but in every game he has been removed with injuries. The advancement of Dunn has been marked. Hal Vollmer, the swimming champion, who has been taking Healy's place, will be shifted to the right side of the line, and Raegener will go back to the second team.

MONOGRAMS $2.50
Automobiles Japanned in 7 days.
Fickling Enameling Corporation,
L. I. City. Phone Astoria 1475.
Japanning of every character in all colors.

W. AND J. PLAYERS BARRED.

Faculty Declares Three Ineligible on Eve of W. and L. Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 16.—Three Washington and Jefferson College football players were declared ineligible for 'Varsity competition this afternoon by the Faculty, just a few hours before the squad was to depart for Richmond, Va., to play Washington and Lee Saturday. The players are Fain, halfback; Nall, lineman; and Whitehill, end. They were barred because of their failure to make grades in studies.

Whitehill and Fain are members of the 'Varsity and their absence will considerably weaken the Red and Black eleven. Nall is a second lineman, weighing almost 200 pounds. Coach Sol Metzger took eighteen players on the Southern trip. With Nuss still crippled and Fain ineligible, the backfield will be composed of Gurley and Ruble on the halves; Stobbs at quarter, and McCreight at fullback.

WILL LEAN ON SHIVERICK.

Cornell Coaches to Depend on Him for All the Punting.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—More than half the student body, between 2,500 and 3,000 Cornell men and women, will go down to Philadelphia for the annual football clash between the Red team and Penn on Thanksgiving Day. They, with at least 3,500 other Cornellians from other points, will make up the largest crowd of Cornell rooters which ever attended the big game, according to an announcement made at Graduate Manager G. Ervin Kent's office today.

In the practice this afternoon the 'Varsity men got out on the Schoellkopf Stadium gridiron for the first time since the Michigan game. Workmen have been busy scraping off the heavy coat of snow which covered the field.

The full responsibility of the punting has now fallen on Shiverick, as the result of his remarkable exhibition in the Michigan game. Up to that time the Cornell quarter back had been sharing the punting duties with Left Half Back Benedict. Benedict has not been in good shape for the last two weeks, but has now returned to form, and will probably be used this Saturday against the Massachusetts Aggies.

BROWN IS AT TOP FORM.

Every Member of Squad In Shape to Face Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 16.—The Brown eleven concluded its practice for the Harvard game today, four elevens lining up for a long signal drill followed by a short dummy scrimmage in which the 'Varsity faced a team of substitutes. Every man on the squad was on the field and Trainer Huggins reported that there was not a player who was not physically able to get into Saturday's game. Coach Robinson is prepared to send the best he has against Harvard, and there is no question but that it will be the best eleven in every sense of the word that ever represented this college.

Football officials here at Brown are displeased at the criticism aimed at Harvard for the announcement that certain substitutes would be in the Harvard line-up, for as Coach Robinson said this afternoon: "It is none of Brown's business whom Harvard plays. We respect the right of the Harvard coaches to send whomever they please against us, and the Brown players at least know that they will face a real eleven. Any man who makes the Harvard football squad is a real player and well we know it. So far as the Brown Athletic Association is concerned there has been absolutely no criticism, and I am very sure that none of this talk emanates from this college."

BLACKFACE PLAYER IN HARVARD SCRUB

Burnt Cork Makes Johnson an Imitation Pollard in Practice for Brown Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 16.—Harvard's football practice this afternoon was neither very long nor very strenuous. The field was frozen and, while there was a short scrimmage between the 'Varsity line-up, which is expected to meet Brown, and the scrubs, the players were not driven hard. The eleven with Murray at quarter back and Sweetzer at right tackle as the only regulars made a much better defensive showing against the Brown attack, as exemplified by the scrubs, than they did yesterday, although even today Johnson, blacked up to resemble Brown's star half back, made some goodly gains.

The scrimmage between the substitutes and the scrubs was prefaced by a long, soft drill between the first and second 'Varsity teams. In this most of the regulars took part, but several of the regular men are very tender, and it is doubtful whether the coaches here would risk Coolidge, Wheeler, Harte, Dadmun, or Harris in the Brown game.

Robinson is still out, his leg having gone back on him again, and, unless he improves quickly, his chances even for the Yale game will not be very good. Today's back field, comprising Bond, Flower, and Burnham, the first two having begun the season as regulars, worked very well together, and the trio is well qualified to put on the Crimson's attack against Brown Saturday.

Hartley was worked at left tackle, Duncan being sent back to guard, Clark was at guard on the right wing, but it is still uncertain whether he or Snow, a regular, will begin the game on Saturday. Flower has been improving in punting this week, and Bond's drop kicking is good enough to be relied on from any range inside the 40-yard mark.

Caner, a former substitute tackle, who has been on the injured list several weeks, worked out with the substitutes today, but was not pushed. He was a regular this Fall until Sweetzer began to come along.

DARIO RESTA SHOWS A DAZZLING TURN OF SPEED IN WINNING VANDERBILT CUP RACE

RESTA SETS MARK IN AUTO CUP RACE

Wins Vanderbilt Trophy Again, Establishing a World's Road Record.

AVERAGE SPEED IS 86.98

Betters Previous Time for Trophy Event by 11 Miles an Hour in 3:22:48.4—Cooper Second.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., Nov. 16.—Dario Resta won the Vanderbilt Cup for the second successive time today; broke the Vanderbilt automobile road race record by eleven miles an hour, with an average speed of 86.98 miles an hour for the 204.055 miles; set a new world's road race record for miles covered per hour, and took the lead in the American Automobile Association's $13,500 contest for the title of champion driver of America. Resta's time was 3:22:48.4. It was a race unmarred by injury or death to contestants.

The three leaders broke the previous world's road race record made on the same course by Teddy Tezlaff in 1912 with an average of 78.72 miles an hour. This was not, however, a Vanderbilt Cup race. Ralph de Palma, who averaged 75.59 miles per hour over the Santa Monica course in 1914, held the Vanderbilt Cup speed record up to today. The three who finished next in order to Resta were: Earl Cooper, second, 3:30:40.4; William Weightman, third, 3:42 00.4; Clyde Roads, fourth, 3:54:45.4 Vail and Patterson, the only other survivors of the terrific strain on cars, were flagged while running.

Huge Crowd Sees Race.

Nineteen drivers started the long grind over the 8.401 miles triangular course at noon before an audience of thousands banked high on temporary bleachers facing the ocean on the straightaway and wove their way between two deep hedges of standing spectators that lined both sides of the course. Mechanical trouble caused most of the withdrawals, Boldon alone suffering from the dangerous turns. He skidded and was out on the thirty-first lap.

It was Resta's race soon after the start. He, Aitken, and Cooper fought for honors from the first, while William Weightman, a Virginia sportsman, little reckoned with before the race, came home third. Aitken took the lead in the first lap, with Cooper and Resta pursuing. They fought it out, with Resta steadily overcoming the handicap of his late start and pushing to the front in the fourteenth lap, with Aitken and Cooper trailing.

Resta Gains Lap by Lap.

Resta widened his lead lap after lap, and, following Aitken's withdrawal after the twentieth lap with a broken crankshaft, he maintained a steady pace. The Italian's driving was not spectacular. He never varied on his turns, taking them with the same confidence he displayed on the straightaways.

Eddie Pullen was disqualified on his thirtieth lap for taking on gasoline near the Soldiers' Home. He was in fourth place at the time of his disqualification. Boldon, who was forced out after a bad skid in the thirty-first lap, was the thirteenth man to quit.

Resta, in addition to acquiring additional laurels, added $4,000 to his receipts. Cooper received $2,000, Weightman $1,000, and Roads $500.

MOHA AND MISKE TONIGHT.

Keen Encounter Expected at Broadway S. C.—Other Bouts.

The ten-round bout between Bob Moha, the Milwaukee light-heavyweight, and Billy Miske of St. Paul, which for a time seemed lost because of Miske's refusal to box, will be held tonight at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. It will mark Moha's first appearance in the ring since his victory over Joe Cox several months ago. Although he has not engaged in any matches, he has, nevertheless, trained consistently, and is in good condition. Miske's recent victory over Battling Levinsky aroused local enthusiasts, and he has gained a large following.

Vieing with the Moha-Miske encounter, in point of interest, is the ten-round bout between Porky Flynn, the veteran Boston heavyweight, and John Lester Johnson, a colored boxer, which will be held at the Harlem Sporting Club. Other bouts scheduled for tonight are:

New Polo A. A.—Jimmy Flynn vs. Georgie Reddy; Ray Rivers vs. Joe Gibbs. Both ten-round bouts.

Hunts Point S. C.—Harry Gattle vs. Young Jack O'Brien; Jim Savage vs. Jim Conklin. Both ten-round bouts.

Lyceum A. C.—Packey Hommey vs. Eddie Smith; Johnny Clinton vs. Johnny Powers. Both ten-round bouts.

Village A. C.—Johnny Drummie vs. Joe Mooney; Joe Lynch vs. Benny McCoy. Both ten-round bouts.

Tome Eleven Improving Attack.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Nov. 16.—The Tome football team will line up on Saturday on the home grounds against the pigskin chasers of the Kennet Square High School. During the last week Coach Miller has been perfecting the forward pass, a department in which Tome has excelled every team which she has met this year. Marshall will probably start the game at quarter, with Buckley held in reserve.

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FOUR-OARED RACE GIVEN UP.

Harvard and Yale Freshman Contest to be Eliminated.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 16.—The four-oared boat race between Harvard and Yale freshman crews which in past years has been rowed the day before the annual regatta at New London, will be eliminated this June. This was decided upon at a meeting of the regatta and university officials.

Of other business transacted at the meeting, Coach Guy Nickalls of the Yale crew writes the following in today's issue of the Yale Alumni Weekly:

"Mr. Meikleham (the referee) was given autocratic power in dealing with the policing of the course, which proved such a failure last year.

"The morning races are to be rowed over the upper end of the course. This course is to be better flagged and buoyed, signals are to be given by smoke bombs immediately before and at the start of the race, and a private telephone service is to be installed at both ends and at the middle of the course to be at the referee's disposal during the day of the regatta for the clearance of the course and for the purpose of advising the public as to the proceedings."

Mr. Nickalls, who is now on his way back to England, praises the new Yale course on the Housatonic River at Derby as "the best in America." Of this year's material, as developed by the Fall racing, he says: "We can look forward to the Spring with hopes, if not with absolute confidence, of a completely victorious season."

VISION TO TRY FOR RECORD.

Taylor's Express Cruiser Keyed for New Mark on Sound.

At the regular meeting of the Long Island Sound Power Boat Association, held at the New York A. C. yesterday afternoon, the delegates rejected a proposition to manage two races scheduled for tomorrow and Sunday which have been scheduled at the instance of the Port Washington Yacht Club. Those present considered that there would be little chance of a real race as there was no likelihood that any owners would put their craft in the water to compete against T. B. Taylor's express cruiser Vision, which is anxious to make the trips over the two courses with a view to create records. The Port Washington Club has already applied to the A. P. B. A. for sanction and has made arrangements to conduct the trial.

The attempt of the Vision against time tomorrow will be on the course from Execution Light to Block Island and return, for which the record of 4:12:19, held by William H. Hand, Jr.'s, Countess, was made in the Block Island race of the New York A. C. last year. On the following day the Vision will race to Cornfield Light and return.

The association decided to accept the offer of James Gordon Bennett of a prize for a race next Summer to finish at Newport. The Delaware section of the A. P. B. A. also asked that the Long Island Association provide for a similar race for which Mr. Bennett also offers a prize and in which the Delaware boats will race from their home port to the Sound. Henry A. Jackson, the New York A. C. delegate, stated that his club would accommodate the Delaware yachtsmen by attending to the finish. The races probably will be held in the latter part of August and it will be arranged for the Delaware race to start a week before the Long Island Sound contest, so that the boats of that section may take part in the race to Newport.

MISICK WINS TWICE AT BOWIE MEETING

Busybody Easily Beats Progressive and Quien Sabe Leads Billie Baker.

BOWIE, Md., Nov. 16.—The track was in better condition today than on any previous day of the present meeting, and in consequence there were fewer reversals of form. J. D. Misick took down two of the purses, winning the third race at six and a half furlongs with his 8-year-old mare Busybody. Ward had the mount, and the mare won handily from Progressive, which was more fancied by the speculators. Ward also piloted Quien Sabe, which won the fifth race in the Misick colors from a fairly good field that included Billie Baker and Republican, the placed horses.

There was no stake on the card, but the fourth race at six and a half furlongs brought out the best field. W. J. Press's Squeeler, well handled by Robinson, landed the big share of the purse after a close race with Yankee Notions. The time, 1:21 1-5, was faster than that made in two other races at the same distance.

The summaries, with straight, place and show odds, follow:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden-two-year-olds; purse, $600; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:22.

Kentucky Boy, W. W. Loney's ch. c., 112 pounds, by Toddington-My Fair Kentucky, $8.70, $4.40, $2.80, (E. Haynes).....1
Lucius, A. Johnson's ch. c., 112, $11.40, $8.60, (S. Petroff).....2
Tyrant, H. G. Bedwell's b. c., 112, $2.30, third, (J. Butwell).....3
Glanaginty, Felucca, Burney Kurney, Bootles Baby, Hesse, and Scabreeze also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, allowances, purse, $600; seven furlongs. Time—1:28.

Alvord, W. P. Burch's b. g., 106 pounds, by Solitaire II.-Lily Golding, $9.80, $4.10, $2.80, (E. Ambrose).....1
Waukeag, W. J. Press's br. c., 112, $3.40, $2.40, (F. Robinson).....2
Kilkenny, C. E. Holland's ch. c., 106, $2.90, third, (A. Schuttinger).....3
Ed Roche, Cherry Ripe, and Joanna II. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:22.

The Busybody, J. D. Misick's b. m., 8, 112 pounds, by Meddler-Belle Hoyt, $19.50, $7, $4.60, (W. Ward).....1
Progressive, T. Francis's ch. h., 6, 104, $4.80, $3.60, (R. Ball).....2
Favour, D. S. Dryer's b. f., 3, 105, $7.80 third, (J. Hanson).....3
High Horse, Between Us, Commensia, Al Court, and King Merit also ran. Pierrot scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $600; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:21 1-5.

Squeeler, W. J. Press's br. g., 5, 124 pounds, by John P.-Loretta Phillips, $6.60, $2.60, $2.60, (F. Robinson).....1
Yankee Notions, W. J. Anderson's ch. g., 6, 122, $2.30, $2.80, (E. Haynes).....2
Lohengrin, F. Musante's ch. g., 6, 116, $2.80 third, (R. Ball).....3
Pontefract, Altamaha, Past Master, Lily Heavens, and Shrapnel also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile. Time—1:45 4-5.

Quien Sabe, J. D. Misick's b. f., 4, 114 pounds, by Golden Maxim or Fayette-Andresa, $6.40, $3.10, $2.50, (W. Ward)..1
Billie Baker, J. U. Strode's b. g., 6, 114, $4, $2.70, (J. Dominick).....2
Republican, E. Arlington's b. g., 7, 117, $2.50, third, (R. Ball).....3
Good Counsel, Sam Slick, and Ash Can also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $600; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:59.

Patty Regan, F. Harlan's ch. g., 5, 106 pounds, by Stalwart-Carrie Jones, $8.40, $4, $2.80, (B. Koppelman).....1
Blackford, W. Murray's br. g., 10, 109, $6.40, $4.80, (R. Ball).....2
Baby Sister, G. R. Bryson's br. m., 5, 105, $4.60, third, (A. Schuttinger).....3
Orperth, Abdon, Nannie McDee, Ed Bond, and Uncle Will, also ran. Batwa scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $600; one mile and one-sixteenth. Time—1:50 1-5.

Jem, E. Matheney's ch. g., 4, 111 pounds, by Ogden-Fair Catherine; $3.20, $2.60, and $2.20, (R. Ball).....1
Fairy Legend, G. Barnes's b. f., 3, 106; $3.10 and $2.40, (R. McDermott).....2
Charles Francis, W. Feuchter's b. g., 4, 110; $2.50 third, (J. Butwell).....3
Armament, Wodan, Stir Up, and Pinch also ran. Menlo Park scratched.

TODAY'S BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Kabo, 118 pounds; Chemung, 113; Pie, 111; Highway, 110; *Sargon II., 111; Rebel, 116; Gold Bond, 113; Old Drury, 110; Lady Bob, 108; *Roy Ennis, 106; Burbank, 116; Kimberley, 111; Running Shot, 110; Bright Star, 105; *Hasty Cora, 103.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; maidens; two-year-olds and upward; one mile. Ampere II., 112 pounds; Water Wings, 100; *Charmingly, 92; Billy Oliver, 112; Capital Prize, 100; Merchant, 100; *Bendiet, 95.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; handicap; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Napoleon, 108 pounds; Onwa, 105; Great Dolly, 106; Aimee I., 101; Kentucky Boy, 106; Whitney Bell, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; high weight; two-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Kewessa, 119 pounds; Barbary, 110; Wise Man, 106; Hubbub, 105; Fruit Cake, 100; Gloaming, 118; Back Bay, 106; Pesky, 106; Lorac, 105; Marse Henry, 115; Brooks, 107; Etruscan, 106; Indian Chant, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and twenty yards. Yodeler, 114 pounds; Surprising, 109; Volupas, 106; Rake Off, 103; *Young Emblem, 104; *Peaceful Star, 98; Southern Gold; 114; Sand Bar, 109; Rose Juliette, 105; *Counterpart, 109; *Mordecai, 104; Agon, 109; Hiker, 106; Hands Off, 103; *Freda Johnson, 106; *Bob Redfield, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; fillies and mares; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Juliet, 110 pounds; Edna Kenna, 104; Queen of Paradise, 109; *Margaret N., 106; Quien Sabe, 103; *Buzz Around, 105.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. King Boy, 115 pounds; *Harry Lauder, 107; Fairly, 110; *Royal Interest, 107; Sevillian, 106; *Handful, 101.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

GENERALS' HOPES ARE HIGH.

Washington and Lee Ready for Washington and Jefferson Game.

LEXINGTON, Va., Nov. 16.—The running of signals today was the last practice for Washington and Lee in preparation for the game with Washington and Jefferson. The Generals will leave here for Richmond tomorrow morning to meet the Presidents on Saturday. Head Coach Elcock has been teaching his eleven to break up the forward passes which Washington and Jefferson is expected to use, and against the scrubs, who worked in the Pennsylvanians' formations, the 'Varsity has proved able to break up nearly every play attempted, although the second-string men several times got away with nice gains on their aerial attack.

Captain Cy Young, whose punting has been a feature of the Generals' playing this season, is in fine form, and is expected to show sterling booting at Richmond. Tackles Johnson and Ignico, whose line-plunging was almost directly responsible for the eight touchdowns registered by Washington and Lee against Bucknell, are also in good condition, while Crile, the best plunging back on the eleven, who has been kept out of the last three games by an injured ankle, is expected to be in shape to enter against the Presidents.

Morris Beats Battling Levinsky.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 16.—Carl Morris of Sapulpa, Okla., won from Battling Levinsky of New York in their fifteen-round match here tonight. The men are heavyweights.

BADOUD HELPLESS, BUT GAME TO END

Referee Stops Bout with Marty Cross in Sixth to Avoid Further Bloodshed.

An exhibition of gameness seldom, if ever, surpassed in local ring competition was displayed last night by Albert Badoud, the French welterweight champion of Europe, in his bout, scheduled for ten rounds, against Marty Cross, the only member of that famous family of boxers now active, at the Empire Athletic Club in Harlem last night. The dogged courage shown by the French boxer, however, was futile, for, after several attempts had failed, the referee, George Munroe, finally managed to get the boxers separated in the sixth session, amid the tumult and roars of the surprised spectators. Joe Humphreys jumped into the ring and announced that for the sake of the boxing game Munroe had stopped the contest to save Badoud from further punishment. This announcement was greeted with a tremendous outburst of applause, which continued until the boxers had repaired to their dressing rooms.

In point of competition, it was one of the best matches witnessed in this city in many months. Badoud, although battered helpless on several occasions and floored five times before the ending came, recovered quickly from each knockdown or effective blow. He was floored twice in the opening round with right-hand blows to the jaw, but immediately bounced to his feet without taking the count. In the second round, refreshed by the one-minute rest, Badoud came back and made Cross feel the effects of his terrific body punches.

The fifth session brought the beginning of the end for the game Frenchman, for he was down twice from right-hand blows to the jaw, once being forced to take a count of nine before arising. Referee Munroe in this round tried to stop the bout when it became evident that Badoud was helpless, but the latter refused obstinately and lasted until the bell.

Shortly after the sixth round started Cross landed his right to the jaw again, and Badoud went down. When he regained his feet Cross appealed to the referee to stop the bout, but Badoud's answer was a lunge at the east sider, and it was some time after before Badoud was sent to his corner, helpless.

Irish Patsy Cline outpointed Packey Hommey in the other ten-round bout.

White and Darling Win in Sculls.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 16.—James C. White, 2d, of Boston, and Newton H. Darling of Worcester, both juniors, won the annual double sculling race of Harvard University oarsmen on the Charles River Basin today. No time was taken.

MAY BE BASEBALL STRIKE.

Players' Fraternity Incensed by Tabling of Its Requests.

The possibility of trouble between players and club owners again looms large on the baseball horizon. The action of the National Association of Professional Leagues in tabling, without comment, the request of the Players' Fraternity at New Orleans yesterday threatens to bring about a clash between the two organizations which will have far-reaching effects.

Although officers of the fraternity refuse to talk for publication it is known that there have been several recent conferences among players prominent upon the Board of Directors and that a campaign of retaliation has been mapped out which may evolve a situation akin to a strike among the leading players of the major and minor leagues. It is apparent that the disposal of the fraternity's request by the National Association was surmised in advance, and provisions made to force a reconsideration of the requests both by the big and little league magnates.

PLAN NEW BASEBALL BODY.

Board of Five Proposed to Handle Minor League Matters.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 16.—Much important business was disposed of during the day's session of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, including the controversy regarding a proposition for minor league representation in the National Baseball Commission. After extended discussion a plan was adopted providing for creation of a board of five members, to be entirely separate from the National Commission, to decide all matters on appeal from the minor leagues' organization and all matters in controversy between the major and minor leagues.

The membership of the new board would consist of the President and Secretary of the Minors' Association, one member each from the National and American Leagues, and a fifth member "who shall in no way be connected with baseball," to be elected by the four other members. The fifth, or "neutral" member, would act as Chairman.

The matter will be taken up with the National and American Leagues at their annual meeting in December.

Upon petition from the Pacific Coast League, American Association and International League, members of Class AA., the convention voted to request the National and American Leagues to eliminate that part of the drafting rules in the national agreement affecting the drafting of players by major league clubs from Class AA teams.

Louisville, Ky., was selected today for the next annual convention. There was no election of officers this year.

TENER IS ANXIOUS TO KEEP HERRMANN

Head of National League Sees No Reason for Change in Baseball Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 16.—President Tener of the National Baseball League declared today that he was opposed to any change in the personnel of the National Commission, the ruling body of major league baseball, and that he favored the retention of Garry Herrmann as Chairman.

Mr. Tener, who came over to this city from New York to attend a reception to former Governors of the State given at the Bellevue-Stratford last night, also said that the McGraw incident was closed as far as the National League was concerned, and that no action would be taken by the league as a result of McGraw's charges against the New York team and his quitting the club during the final series with Brooklyn.

"I see no reason whatever for any change in the personnel of the National Commission," said Mr. Tener, "and, furthermore, I am for Garry Herrmann as Chairman. I will be for Herrmann until somebody can pick out a better man for the post than is Garry. And I do not believe that in all the United States a better man can be found."

The rumor that Baltimore would replace Washington in the American League, thus settling the fight between the two big leagues and the stockholders of the defunct Baltimore Federal League club, was called to Mr. Tener's attention.

"I am inclined to think that Baltimore is ripe for major league ball now," he said, "for the city has grown enormously of recent years and is now a thriving metropolis with a population of over half a million and many industries, as well as being one of the largest ports on the Atlantic Coast."

Brooklyn Harriers to Race.

A cross-country run for the Brooklyn scholastic championship will be held over the Prospect Park course on Dec. 2; it was decided at a meeting of four schools held yesterday at Erasmus Hall. Team entries were assured from Erasmus Hall, Boys' High, Manual Training, and Commercial, with prospects that other squads will be named by New Utrecht and St. John's Prep.

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HORSEPOWER—32.
OILING SYSTEM—Force feed and splash.
POWER PLANT—Unit in construction.
COOLING SYSTEM—Thermo Syphon.
RADIATOR—Honeycomb. PULLMAN type.
CARBURETION—Stromberg.
IGNITION—"Dixie" waterproof high tension magneto.
TRANSMISSION—Selective sliding type, ballbearing, three speeds forward, one reverse.
CLUTCH—Multiple disc running in oil, woven wire asbestos against steel.
AXLES—Front, solid drop forged I-beam; rear, full floating.
BRAKES—10-in. internal and external.
WHEELS—Salisbury artillery, demountable rim.
TIRES—31 x 4. Non-skid all around, standard equipment.
SPRINGS—Semi-elliptic, front; full cantilever, rear.
STEERING WHEEL—17 inches.
BODY—Beautiful streamline; five passenger, standard color, Brewster Green body; hood, fenders, splash guards and windshield, black enamelled.
UPHOLSTERY—Genuine Leather.
DOORS—"U" type; concealed hinges.
FENDERS—Special PULLMAN type; crowned.
DRIVE—Lefthand centre control, emergency brake lever; forward of centre out of way.
WHEEL BASE—114 inches.
LIGHTING AND STARTING—Independent electric system.
WINDSHIELD—Clear and rain vision, ventilating, exclusive PULLMAN type, conforming to and built integral with curved cowl dash.
TOP—One man; easy folding, quick-acting, side curtains, carried in top in rear; top fastens rigidly to windshield; detachable Winter tops for five-passenger touring and two-passenger roadster.
LAMP EQUIPMENT—Gray & Davis two bulb lights and rear light.
HORN—Electric.
SPEEDOMETER—Trip and season mileage. Driven from drive shaft.
GASOLINE TANK—Carried in cowl.
GEARS—4¼ to 1.
INSTRUMENT BOARD—Instruments grouped in centre, consisting of electric light and ignition switch, speedometer, oil gauge and gasoline gauge in filler neck.
REGULAR EQUIPMENT—Windshield, one-man top, quick acting curtains, speedometer, electric horn, pump, jack, tire repair outfit and tools, tire irons and extra rim in the rear.

In order to make room for our new 1917 Models, price $855.00, now in transit from the Factory, we are offering these few New 1916 Models at an unheard of price.

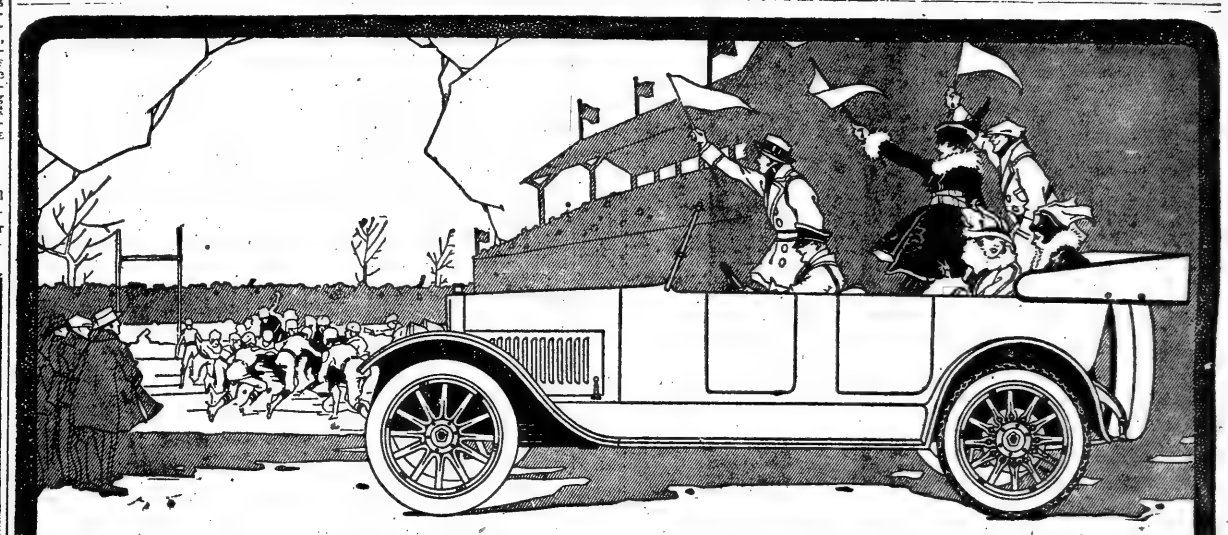
$650 — While They Last — $650

Call or telephone for demonstration.

OPEN EVENINGS

PULLMAN MOTOR CAR CO., 1892 Broadway, at 63d St., New York City.

Telephone 7855 Columbus



For 1917—The First "8" with a Magneto

STANDARD

Made by Standard Steel Car Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Speed, Endurance, Responsiveness

Here, in the 1917 "Standard Eight," you find that mighty brawn, that structural soundness and vigor which on the football field makes the All-America Star.

Here is that instantaneous responsiveness to every signal—a half-back's responsiveness duplicated in perfect machinery. Here is that speed which breaks through the closest field and tears down 'tween the goal posts. Here is that endurance which never goes groggy, the driving grit that puts forth one supreme effort after another straight through the game, no matter what the odds.

From kick-off to goal the "Standard Eight" is in the game for the sport of achievement.

Come in and see for yourself.

80 H. P.—127 inch wheel base—optional upholstery and color

Springfield Sedan $2500 — *7-Passenger Touring* $1900
Limousine $3500 — *F. O. B. Butler, Pa.* — *4-Passenger Roadster* $1850

DUFFY MOTORS CORPORATION

1895 Broadway (Corner 63d Street) — 'Phone Columbus 2565

Range of Investment Elements

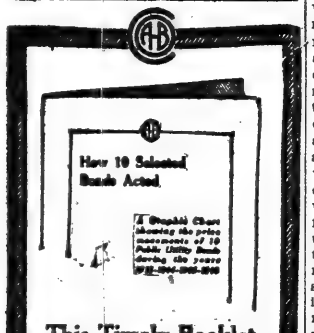
1. In variety of issues;
2. In diversity of maturities;
3. In extent of locations;
4. In breadth of markets.

Our lists offer unusual opportunities for institutional and individual investors.

Send for November Circular AG—72

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
New York



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and circulars on our two latest issues of bonds will be sent free on request for Combination T-300.

Your copies are waiting for you. Write or phone for them today.

A. H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Mortgage Bonds Providing Liberal Returns

The investor who takes the trouble to investigate securities can always discover some good mortgage bonds yielding returns that apparently are too high to be truly conservative.

We invite requests for our Letter No. 141, that describes three bonds of this kind, and explains why such well-secured obligations can be purchased at comparatively low prices.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated.
14 Wall Street, New York
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Convertible Bonds

Special Circular Describing 43 Issues

Convertible Bonds are direct obligations of issuing companies. In addition, bonds of this type are convertible into other securities, usually common stock. As set forth in our circular, this privilege frequently means substantial profits to the holders of convertible bonds.

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Investment Securities
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$150,000

Illinois Central R. R.

Refunding Mtge. 4s
Due Nov. 1, 1955

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and other States.

Interest paid without deduction of the Federal Income Tax.

Price to yield 4.40%

Remick, Hodges & Co.
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An Opportunity Unusual in
A Public Utility Preferred Issue
Send for descriptive circular A-30.

A. D. Converse & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York
Commercial Trust Bldg., Phila.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong and Very Active —Railroads Share in Improvement.

Even the railroads shared prominently in the strength which was displayed yesterday in a very active session on the Stock Exchange. Taking count of the bearish attitude which has prevailed among many professional traders of late, the size which the market attained yesterday, and the extent of the advances made in many active issues, the conclusion was clearly suggested that the public was again lending its support on a fairly large scale to Stock Exchange operations. No doubt short covering contributed, and possibly contributed importantly, to the forward movement in prices, and so, too, no doubt, did the operations of "Street pools" in various stocks; but after making allowances for these forces it would seem that a considerable volume of the buying could be attributed only to the public support.

One of the factors which had a good deal to do with the market strength was the emphasis which the news of recent days has laid upon the determination of the Allies to pursue the struggle against Germany and their own belief that the struggle is not yet near its end. The misgivings regarding the after effects of the war upon American business, which to some observers appear to be exaggerated misgivings, are readily set aside by the market when it comes to believe that the end of the war is still far off. It is a somewhat curious commentary on human affairs that the market should be buoyed up by the expectation of the prolongation of a struggle which is costing humanity so dearly, for such is the position of trade, or at all events of opinions concerning trade, that in the stock market the war is thought of as good news and peace as bad news. So yesterday when the Street had become impressed with the view that the end of the war was still far off prices were put up with the combined help of Street traders and of the public.

The industrials shared most conspicuously in the advance, but the good gains made by a number of the railroad stocks showed that less force was being exerted by the talk of a possible strike on the railroads of the country. The chances are that the public at large in determining its position toward the railroad stocks is much more concerned over the possible suspension of the eight-hour day law than over the consequences of the law's application. The latter would involve an added financial burden for the railroads, but one which in the present state of their earnings they could in nearly all cases bear without too much hardship and for which they could have good hope of obtaining an offset through further Governmental action. On the other hand, the suspension of the operation of the eight-hour day appears to a large part of the public as entailing the danger of a strike, which was averted about two months ago by the enactment of the law whose constitutionality is now in question. This is a problem which in the first instance affects the railroads, but it is one which indirectly and very importantly concerns all of the country's industries. The strength in the industrial shares yesterday suggests that the recent talk of a set-back in January is not being taken very seriously.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	6	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	"	"	"
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	
S. Francisco	5½	5	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2½	3½

Time.

60 days	3 @3½	5 months	3½@3½
90 days	3½	6 months	3½@3½
4 months	3½@3½		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days — 2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days — 3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days — 3 @3½
4 to 6 months — 3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months — 3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¾	—.01¼
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¼	4.76¾	—....
France—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	—....
Cables	5.83½	5.83½	5.83½	—....
Marks—				
Demand	69.56	69.43%	69.43%	—.12½
Cables	69.56½	69.50	69.50	—.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange at many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges at so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted at so many cents to the units of currency, in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand on Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.84½	5.83½
95.28 Berlin	69.43¾	69.50
5.1826 Switzerland	5.21	5.21
19.295 Greece	19.48	19.50
5.1826 Italy	6.71	6.70½
20.28 Austria	11.86	11.87
51.45 Russia	30.45	30.50
26.78 Scandinavia		
.... Copenhagen	27.00	27.08
.... Stockholm	26.35	26.42
.... Christiania	27.63	27.71
19.20 Spain	20.35	20.40
40.14 Holland	40.87½	40.93¾
China—		
.... Hongkong	55.00	55.12½
.... Peking	35.00	35.50
.... Shanghai	50.00	50.12½
India—		
49.44 Bombay	33.25	33.37½
49.44 Calcutta	33.25	33.37½
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.39	42.38
42.46 Rio	23.55	23.65

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $736,632,770; balance, $35,771,299; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $825,500.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 34d, off 1-16d; in New York, 71¾c, off 10c; Mexican dollars, 55¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, NOV. 16, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,979,712
Same day last year	793,035
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	186,548,062
Same period last year	155,795,218
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
67½	68	300	Acme Tea	67½	67½	67½	67½	— ½
98½	99¾	100	Acme Tea pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
73½	73¾	800	Ajax Rubber	74	74	73½	73½	— ½
13¾	14	7,300	Alaska Gold Mines	14½	14¾	13¾	13¾	— ½
8¼	8⅜	9,200	Alaska Juneau	8¼	8⅜	8	8⅛	— ⅛
81¾	82	4,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	82	82½	81⅜	81⅝	+ ⅛
89½	89½	1,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	90	90	89	89¼	— ¼
87½	88	500	Am. Agricul. Chems	87	88¼	87	88¼	+1½
102¾	103	2,400	Am. Beet Sugar	103¼	103¼	102¼	102¾	— ⅛
105	106¾	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	— ⅛
65¾	66	81,700	Am. Can	65¼	66¾	64¾	65¾	+1⅛
71½	71½	12,000	Am. Car & Fdry	69½	71¾	69½	71¾	+1⅝
52½	54	100	Am. Cotton Oil x d	53	53	53	53	+ ⅛
15⅞	16¾	900	Am. H. & Leather	16	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
70¾	71	600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	70¾	71	70	71	— ⅛
22⅞	23⅜	1,800	Am. Ice Securities	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	23	4,200	Am. Linseed	22¾	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
52¾	53	4,400	Am. Linseed pf	53¼	54½	53¼	53½	—1
23¾	24	17,700	Am. Locomotive	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
107	108	800	Am. Locomotive pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ⅛
9¼	10	400	Am. Malt	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
48¾	49	300	Am. Malt pf	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅜
115¾	119	89,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	121¾	122¾	118¾	118¾	—2⅞
116	116¾	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	+ ⅛
101	102	1,000	Am. Smelt. pf. A	101	101	101	101	
95½	96¾	2,500	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	96	96¾	90	96¾	+ ⅞
107	109	100	Am. Snuff pf. new	108	108	108	108	—2
66	66¾	1,200	Am. Steel Fdries	66¼	66⅝	66⅛	66⅝	+ ⅛
118¼	118⅝	7,400	Am. Sugar Ref	118⅝	119⅛	118	118⅝	+ ⅛
133	133½	1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	133	133½	132¾	133½	+ ⅛
223	224½	100	Am. Tobacco	223¼	225¾	223¼	223¾	—1½
53	53¾	2,900	Am. Woolen	53	53¾	52¾	53¾	+ ⅛
97	99	100	Am. Woolen pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
61½	61⅝	66,900	Am. Writing P. pf	65¾	65¾	61¾	62½	—2¾
59	60	14,900	Am. Zinc L. S	58	60¾	58	59¾	+1⅝
82	83	800	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	82¼	83	82¼	83	
101¼	101⅝	83,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	101¼	102¼	101¼	101⅝	+ ⅝
104⅞	105	5,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	104¾	105¼	104¾	104⅝	+ ⅛
100⅜	100⅝	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100½	100¾	100⅜	100⅜	
100⅜	100⅝	50	Do., odd lot	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	
124½	125	9,200	At., Gulf & W. I	126¾	127¼	124¾	125	— ⅛
71¾	72	700	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	72¾	72¾	72	72	
86¼	86⅝	10,500	Baldwin Loco	86⅝	87⅜	86⅝	86⅞	+ ⅝
86	86¼	10,500	Baltimore & Ohio	85⅞	86⅝	85⅝	86⅜	+ ⅝
74	75	800	Baltimore & O. pf	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	+ ⅛
..	..	127	Bank of Commerce	190	197	190	197	
1⅝	2	100	Batopilas Mining	2	2	2	2	
162	163	8,250	Barrett Co	161⅞	165⅞	161⅞	162½	+1⅝
645	675	300	Bethlehem Steel	649	655	649	655	+7
157	180	1,900	Bethlehem Steel pf	153	160	156	160	+10
84	84½	900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84	84	84	84	— ⅛
..	..	100	Brown Shoe	76	76	76	76	+ ⅛
100	101	100	Brown Shoe pf	101	101	101	101	
85⅞	86¼	400	Burns Brothers	86¾	86	85	85⅞	+1⅛
66¾	67	4,400	Butte & Superior	67¼	67⅝	66¾	66⅝	+ ⅛
20	22⅝	100	Butterick Co	22	22	22	22	—1
22	23	1,200	California Petrol	23	24	22¼	22¾	....
87¼	88¼	10	Canada Southern	88½	88½	88½	88½	....
171¾	172	1,300	Canadian Pacific	171	172	170¾	172	+1
112¾	113¼	54,000	Central Leather Co	108	114	107	113¼	+4⅝
116	117	100	Central Leather pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116⅝	+ ⅛
106	106	100	Chandler Motor	106	106	106	106	....
67¾	68	5,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	68¼	68¾	66¾	67¾	+1⅛
19	20¼	2,120	Chicago & Alton	18½	21¾	18½	20	+2
29	31¼	400	Chicago & Alton pf	30½	32	30½	32	+2
14½	14¾	1,800	Chi. Great Western	14	14¾	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
42	43	1,800	Chi. Gt. West. pf	41	43	41	43	+1⅜
93	93¼	2,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	92¾	94	92¾	93	+ ⅛
127	128	100	Chi. & Northwest	126½	126¾	126½	126¾	—1½
32½	33	29,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	32¾	34½	31¾	33	+ ½
28¾	28¾	94,200	Chile Copper	26	28¾	26	28⅜	+3⅛
69¾	69¾	18,000	Chino Copper	68⅝	70¼	68⅝	69¾	+1½
58	60	200	Clev., C. C. & St. L	57	57¾	57	57¾	+ ⅛
83	83¾	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	83½	83¾	83½	83½	+ ⅛
70	71½	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	71	71	71	71	+ ½
56¼	56¾	25,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	54¾	57¾	54¾	56¾	+2⅛
83¼	84	200	Col. & Southern	34½	34½	34½	34½	+1½
44	44½	4,100	Columbia Gas	45¼	45¾	44	44¼	— ⅝
137	157½	1,300	Consol. Gas, N. Y	135¾	137	135¾	137	+1½
128¾	129¾	600	Consol. Gas, Balt	129	129½	128¾	128¾	— ⅛
102	103¾	1,600	Continental Can	102¾	103¾	102¾	103¾	+1½
28¼	29¼	72,800	Corn Products Ref	27½	29¾	26¾	29¾	+1½
102¾	103	3,800	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	102	104½	102	102¾	+2½
90½	90¾	14,900	Crucible Steel	89¾	91¾	89¾	90¾	+1½
71⅝	71⅞	12,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	72¾	72¾	71¾	71⅞	— ⅝
98¾	98¾	1,000	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	99	99½	98¾	98¾	....
95	96	100	Deere & Co. pf	95	95	95	95	+ ⅝
236	240	100	Del., Lack. & West	236	236	236	236	—4
44¼	45	1,100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	45¼	46¾	45	45	+1
120	128	500	Detroit United Ry	120¾	121	120	120	+1
43¼	43¾	1,000	Distillers' Secur	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
24½	24½	300	Dom. Iron & Steel	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
80	84	300	Driggs-Seabury	86	86	85	85	—2
36⅜	36⅜	14,700	Erie	36¼	37⅝	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
51¾	51¾	1,100	Erie 1st pf	51¼	51¾	50¾	51¾	+ ⅛
42	42½	1,700	Erie 2d pf	42	42½	42	42	— ⅛
20	23½	500	Federal Min. & S	23¾	25	23¾	25	— ⅝
46	49	3,700	Federal M. & S. pf	49¾	50¼	48	48	+ ¼
42⅝	43¼	1,200	Gaston, Wms. & W	41¼	44	41½	43⅝	+1⅝
217½	221½	100	General Chemical	219	219	219	219	—6
183½	183¾	7,100	General Electric	181¾	184¼	180¼	183¾	+3
124½	125	200	General Motors pf	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	+ ¾
69¼	69¾	2,400	Genesee (N. Y.) Co	69½	69½	69½	69½	— ⅛
100	100½	1,700	Granby Consol.	100¾	101¾	100¼	100¾	+1½
118	118¾	1,000	Great Northern pf	117½	118⅝	117¾	118⅜	+2½
44½	44½	8,500	G. N. ctfs. for c. p	44½	45	44¾	44¾	+ ⅞
50¾	51	4,500	Greene-Cananea	52	52⅜	51	51	— ⅝
175	184	4,700	Gulf States Steel	165	193	165	183	+ ⅝
107	..	800	Gulf States S. 1st pf	107	108	107	108	+2
175	..	1,500	Gulf States S. 2d pf	180	199	175	189	+12
105	105½	200	Illinois Central	104	105¾	104	105¾	+1¼
70	70¼	89,200	Inspiration Copper	69¼	70¾	69¾	70¾	+1¼
17	18	8,800	Interboro Consol	18½	18½	17¾	17¾	— ⅝
75	75	200	Interboro Con. pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ⅛
25½	26	1,800	Int. Agricultural	26¼	26¼	25½	25¾	— ⅝
57¼	57¾	700	Int. Agricultural pf	57¾	57¾	56	56¾	— ⅝
117	118	800	Int. Harvester, N.J	117	117	117	117	— ⅝
47	48	53,100	Int. Mer. Mar. tr. r	47	48¼	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
119¾	120	26,000	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. r	121¼	121¾	119¾	120	— ⅛
50¼	50¾	23,500	Int. Nickel	49¾	50½	49½	50¾	....
69	70	14,400	Int. Paper	71	71½	69¾	69¾	—1½
106	106	2,000	Int. Paper pf	106	106	106	106¾	+ ⅛
..	..	200	Jewel Tea	87	88	87	88	....
25¾	26	1,400	Kansas City South	26	26¼	25	26	....
59	60	100	Kan. City South. pf	60	60	60	60	....
77¼	78¼	1,700	Kelly Spring Tire	77	77½	77	77¾	+1
57¾	57¾	98,100	Kennecott Copper	56¾	58	56¾	57¾	+1⅝
126	127½	114	Kings Co. E.L. & P	126½	126½	126½	126½	—2½
104¾	105	68,100	Lackawanna Steel	97½	105	97¼	104¾	+7½
23½	23½	300	Lake Erie & West	24½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅝
39¾	39¾	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅜
81½	82¾	3,000	Lehigh Valley	80½	82½	80¾	82¾	+1⅝
20	22	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+1½
85	86	100	Mackay Cos	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ⅛
66	66	100	Mackay Cos. pf	66	66	66	66	+ ⅞
68	70	100	Manhattan Shirt	68	68	68	68	+4⅞
77	77	4,500	Maxwell Motors	78	78	76	77	—1½
82	82½	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	82¾	82¾	82½	82½	....
50	51½	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	50¾	51	50¾	51	+ ⅛
68	68½	100	May Dept. Stores	68½	68½	68½	68½	—1
100	100½	10,400	Mexican Petroleum	110¼	111	108½	109¾	—1
46¼	46¼	81,600	Miami Copper	47	47¾	46¼	46¼	— ¾
32¼	32½	1,000	Minn. & St. L. new	31¾	32½	31¾	32¼	+ ¾
..	..	600	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	121	123	121	123	+2
7¾	7⅞	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7¾	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
18	18⅜	700	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	18	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ⅛
9	10	2,200	Missouri Pacific	10	10	9	10	+1
10	10¼	4,200	Mo. Pacific t r	9¼	10	9⅛	10	+1
26¼	26¾	700	Mo. Pacific w i	25¾	26¾	25¾	26¼	+1
97¾	98	500	Montana Power	97¾	98¾	97¾	98¾	+1⅛
116	116¾	526	Montana Power pf	117	117	117	117	....
123	124	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	123	123	123	123	+2
111	112	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	111½	111¾	111½	111½	+ ½
34¾	34¾	14,100	Nat. En. & St. Co	35¼	36	34¾	34¾	— ⅝
68¾	69	3,500	Nat. Lead Co	70	70¼	69	69¾	— ½
112½	114	200	Nat. Lead Co. pf	113	113½	113	113	— ½
6	7	100	N. Nys. of M. 2d pf	7	7	7	7	—1
29¼	29¼	16,200	Nevada Con. Cop	28¾	29¾	28¾	29¾	+ ⅞
177	178	9,900	N. Y. Air Brake	171¾	182	170	177	+5½
107¼	107⅝	11,600	N. Y. Central	106¾	108	106¼	107⅜	+ ⅞
42	43½	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	43½	43½	43¼	43½	— ⅛
79	84	100	N.Y.,C.& St.L. 1st pf	80	80	80	80	+5
14	18	500	N. Y. Dock	16	16	16	16	+ ½
40	60	300	N. Y. Dock pf	45	45	45	45	+5
115½	116	50	N. Y. Lack. & W	115½	115½	115½	115½	....
57¼	58½	900	N. Y., N. H. & H	57¾	59½	57¾	58¾	+1½
29	30¼	2,000	N. Y., Ont. & West	29	30¼	29	29¾	+ ¾
139½	140¼	6,800	Norfolk & Western	139½	142½	139¼	139¾	+ ¾
86½	87	200	Norfolk & West. pf	86½	87	86½	87	....
110	111	1,800	Northern Pacific	110¼	111¾	110¼	111	+ ½
148	150	9,700	Nova Scotia S. & C	144½	150¾	145	149	+6
83½	83½	1,500	Ohio Cities Gas	83½	83½	83	83	— ½
7¼	7½	1,500	Ontario Mining	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7½	....
..	..	1,600	Owens Bottle Mach	96	98⅞	96	96¾	+1⅜
..	..	100	Pabst Brewing pf	92	92	92	92	+9¾
25½	26	800	Pacific Mail	25¾	26	25½	26	....
98¾	99	600	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	97½	98¾	97½	98¾	....
56¾	57	4,000	Penn. R. R	57	57	56¾	56¾	....
44	44¼	9,400	Philadelphia Co. pf	44¼	45¼	44¼	44¾	+ ¼
82	84⅝	400	P. C., C. & St. L	85	84	83	84	—2
42⅜	42¾	1,800	Pitts. Coal ctfs. of d	42⅜	42⅝	42	42¼	+ ⅛
109	109¾	300	Pitts.C. pf.ctfs. of d	109	109	109	109	+2¾
79¾	81	9,425	Pressed Steel Car	79¾	81¼	79¾	81	+2¾
133¼	134¾	800	Public Service N. J	133	134	133	134	+ ¾
167	168	800	Pullman Co	166¾	168½	166¾	168	+1
2⅞	3⅜	100	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
57	57¾	19,600	Railway Steel Sp	55¾	57¾	55¼	56¾	+2
24¼	24½	24,800	Ray Con. Copper	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	— ⅛
108	108¾	81,700	Reading	107	109¾	107	108¾	+1¾
..	..	400	Reading 1st pf	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	—1½
84¾	85	74,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	83¾	87¾	84¼	86¾	+1⅞
116	116¾	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	115¾	116	115¾	116	+ ⅝
22¾	23	1,000	St. L. & S. F. w i	22¼	23	22¼	22¾	+ ½
26	27	300	St. L. Southwestern	26	26	26	26	....
79½	80	700	Saxon Motor	78¼	80	78¼	80	+2½
16¾	16¾	100	Seaboard Air Line	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
38	38½	200	Seab. Air Line pf	38	38	38	38	+ ⅞
230	231	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	230¾	230¾	230¾	230¼	....
33¾	33¾	8,700	Shattuck-Arizona	33¾	34¼	33¾	33¾	+ ⅞
90	93¾	21,600	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	90	93¾	90	91	+2
102	103½	800	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	102	103½	102	103½	+1⅝
90¼	90¾	10,800	Southern Pacific	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	+ ⅛
28½	28¾	9,500	Southern Railway	28½	27¾	28¾	27	+ ⅛
66¾	68¾	400	Southern Ry. pf	66¾	68¾	66¾	67¼	+ ⅛
105¼	105¾	200	Standard Milling	105¼	105¾	105	105	+ ⅛
126¾	127	4,000	Studebaker Co	126¾	127	125½	126¼	—1½
65	66	100	Stutz Motor	66	65	65	65	— ⅛
23¼	23¼	700	Tennessee Copper	23¼	23¾	23	23¼	....
226	229¾	4,800	Texas Co	226	230	226	228¾	+2¾
17¾	18	4,000	Texas & Pacific	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¾	+ ⅛
52	52¾	2,100	Third Avenue	52	52	52

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We urge you to come to see us, or to write us for information concerning your public utility holdings.

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Perhaps you want a *recommended investment* now; the following issues we believe to be conservative and to offer attractive yields:

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Duluth Edison Elec. Co.	
6% Preferred	7.06%
Utah Power & Light Co.	
7% Preferred	6.93%
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.	
6% Preferred	6.52%
Dayton Power & Lt. Co.	
6% Preferred	6.12%
Consumers Power Co.	
6% Preferred	6.00%

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Yielding 3.80% to 4.50%

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only these trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
85	Amer. St. & Tr.	335	331	332	333
150	A. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	68¾	68¼	68¼	69
900	Cities Service	826	820	825	827
600	Cities Serv. pf.	93	92½	92½	93
500	Com'wealth P. pf.	87	86½	86½	87
300	C'wealth P. pf.	84¾	84	84	85
255	Pac. G. & E.	65¾	64	64	64¼
1,630	Rep. Ry. & L.	55¾	54	54½	54¾
20	Rep. R. & L. pf.	79¾	79¼	79	80
125	Stand. G. & E.	16	15¾	15½	16

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power	7½	8¼
Appalachian Power pf	80	82
Adirondack Electric Power	26	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf	82	85
American Cities	12	16
American Cities pf	47½	49
American Gas Co	120	122
American Gas & Electric	153	155
American Gas & Electric pf	50	51
American Light & Traction pf	111	113
American Power & Light	75	76¼
American Power & Light pf	84½	85¾
American Public Utilities	40	44
American Public Utilities pf	72	74
American W. W. & E.	9¼	10¾
American W. W. & E., partic	24	26
American Public Utilities	40	44
American Public Utilities pf	72	74
Atlantic P. pf	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf	88	..
Carolina Power & Light	29	31
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf	72	78
Central States Electric	22	24
Central States Electric pf	80½	82½
Colorado Power	30	32
Colorado Power pf	100	102
Columbus Electric pf	80	..
Consumers' Power pf	97	98
Connecticut Power pf	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	60	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf	89½	92
Electric Properties	51	54
El Paso Electric	121	124
El Paso Electric pf	100	..
Federal Light & Traction	18	19
Electric R. & S. pf	99½	100
Empire S. & E.	90	94
Federal Light & Traction pf	85	89
Galveston-Hauston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf	90	92
Interstate Electric	89	93
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	48
Mississippi River Power	..	15
Mississippi River Power pf	35	..
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	58	61
Northern States Power	103	105
Northern States Power pf	100	101
Northern Texas Electric	49½	..
Northern Texas Electric pf	82	86
Ozark P. & W	44	48
Pacific G. & E. pf	90¼	91
Pugent Sound Traction	25	..
Puget Sound Traction pf	68	..
Pennsylvania Light Co	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	75	88
Securities Corp. general	18	28
Securities Corp. general pf	80	85
Southern California Edison	90¼	92
Southern California Edison pf	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric pf	43	43½
Tampa Electric	128	132
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	12	12½
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	51	52
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United Gas & Electric 1st pf	71	73
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	12	16
United Light & Railways	49¾	51
United Light & Railways pf	79	80
Western Power	18	19
Western Power pf	69½	71
*West. Penn. pf.	103	107

BONDS.

$	American Power & Light 6s, 1921	100	101½
	American W. W. & E. 5s	16½	17½
	Baton Rouge cons. 5s	92½	..
	Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918	99½	..
	Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97
	Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100¾	..
	Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	87	90
	Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	75	..
	Conn. Power 1st 6s	96	..
	Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	92½	95½
	Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	89¼	..
	Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942	91	94
	Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	97	99
	East Ohio Gas 1st 8s, 1939	100½	102
	Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918	99½	..
	Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	92	95
	Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	98	100
	Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90	95
	Great Lakes Power 6s, 1935	98	101
	Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90¼	91
	Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	100
	Houston Electric 1st 5s	98½	..
	Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
	Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	80	95
	Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95
	Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½	99
	Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98½	100
	Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	75	76
	Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	94	94½
	Northern States Power 6s, 1926	94½	100
	Northern States Power 5s, 1941	94¼	95½
	North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94
	Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½	98
	Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	87½	..
	Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	..
	Seattle Electric con. 5s	93½	94
	Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
	Tampa Electric 1st 5s	96	..
	U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
	W. West. Light 6s, 1925	94	98
	Western States Gas & E. 1st 5s	94¼	95¼
	West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	97½	98

*And dividend.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Exchange Committee Denies Petition for Holiday on Saturdays.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The tone of the stock market today was satisfactory, despite the meagre dealings, which were confined chiefly to industrials, leading home rails, and shipping shares at steady prices. Gilt-edged securities and diamond mines were neglected and inclined to droop, while Guayaquil bonds were strong. American securities were steady and featureless.

Money was scarcer and discount rates were steady.

The Exchange Committee refused to grant the petition of the members asking for a general Saturday holiday.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 70 centimes.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£238,000
Circulation decreased	277,000
Bullion decreased	18,510
Other securities increased	3,551,000
Other deposits increased	2,873,000
Public deposits increased	2,141,000
Notes reserve increased	217,000
Government Securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities this week is 22.54 per cent.; last week it was 23.19 per cent. Rate of discount 6 per cent.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1517	102	102¼	102	102¼
4½s	June, 1965	110½	111	110¾	111
4½s	Mar., 1963	108¾	..	109¼	110
4½s	Nov., 1957	109½	109¾	108½	109¾
4½s	May, 1957	109½	109¾	109½	109¾
4½s	Apr., 1958	104½	105	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1964	104½	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Sept., 1960	104½	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1960-1963	108¼	108¾	108¾	108¾
4s	May, 1959	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4s	Nov., 1958	101¾	101¾	101½	101¾
4s	May, 1957	101¾	101¾	101½	101¾
4s	Nov., 1955	101	101¾	101	101¾
4s	Nov., 1956	101	101¾	101	101¾
4s	Nov., 1936	101	101¼	101	101¼
3½s	Nov., 1935	93¼	..	93¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	93½	94¼	93¼	94¼
3½s	May, 1954	93¼	94¼	93¼	94¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1939	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	1918-1923	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.25	..	3.25	..
4½s	1924-1931	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1921-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.95	3.90	3.95	3.90
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May, 1919	3.90	..	3.95	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.50	..	3.50	..
3½s	1940-1953	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1939	3.85	..	3.80	..
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1919-1921	3.95	..	3.95	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.50
3s	1940-1962	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1930	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925	3.90	3.85	3.90	3.85
3s	1916-1917	3.90	..	3.90	..

CASH FOR RESERVE BANKS.

New York Institution Receives About $1,250,000 Deposits.

Country banks and banks in reserve cities paid in yesterday another installment of reserve deposits to the Federal Reserve Banks of their respective districts. The reserve requirements of banks in central reserve cities was permanently adjusted on the inauguration of the system two years ago. The final installment of the two other classes of banks will be payable Nov. 16, 1917.

The reserve deposits received yesterday by the New York Reserve Bank amounted to only about $1,250,000, although it had been figured that the payment of the installment would in the ordinary course of business amount to about $8,000,000. It was explained that the payments were smaller for the reason that many of the member banks had on deposit funds in excess of the reserve requirements and the change did not necessitate any further transfers or shipments of currency. One of the banks paid in part of its additional reserve by having some commercial paper rediscounted.

The present requirements for reserves to be carried with Reserve Banks are: Banks in reserve cities, 6 per cent. of demand deposits, plus 6-15 of 5 per cent. of their time deposits, and country banks, 5 per cent. of demand deposits, plus 5-12 of 5 per cent. of their time deposits.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100
2s, c, 1930	99½	..
3s, r, 1918	100¾	100½
3s, c, 1918	100¾	..
3s, 1908-1918	101½	102
4s, r, 1925	110	110¾
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¼	100
Pan 3s, r, 1961	102	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	102	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	140	150
Ad Rumely	15¼	16½
Do pf	33	34½
Alb & Sus.	245	..
Am Ag Ch pf	102	106
American Cities pf	47½	49
American Gas Co	120	122
American Gas & Electric	153	155
American Gas & Electric pf	50	51
American Light & Traction pf	111	113
American Power & Light	75	76¼
American Power & Light pf	84½	85¾
American Public Utilities	40	44
American Public Utilities pf	72	74
American W. W. & E.	9¼	10¾
American W. W. & E., partic	24	26
American Public Utilities	40	44
American Public Utilities pf	72	74
Atlantic P. pf	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf	88	..
Carolina Power & Light	29	31
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf	72	78
Central States Electric	22	24
Central States Electric pf	80½	82½
Colorado Power	30	32
Colorado Power pf	100	102
Columbus Electric pf	80	..
Consumers' Power pf	97	98
Connecticut Power pf	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	60	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf	89½	92
Electric Properties	51	54
El Paso Electric	121	124
El Paso Electric pf	100	..
Federal Light & Traction	18	19
Electric R. & S. pf	99½	100
Empire S. & E.	90	94
Federal Light & Traction pf	85	89
Galveston-Hauston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf	90	92
Interstate Electric	89	93
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	48
Mississippi River Power	..	15
Mississippi River Power pf	35	..
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	58	61
Northern States Power	103	105
Northern States Power pf	100	101
Northern Texas Electric	49½	..
Northern Texas Electric pf	82	86
Ozark P. & W	44	48
Pacific G. & E. pf	90¼	91
Pugent Sound Traction	25	..
Puget Sound Traction pf	68	..
Pennsylvania Light Co	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	75	88
Securities Corp. general	18	28
Securities Corp. general pf	80	85
Southern California Edison	90¼	92
Southern California Edison pf	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric pf	43	43½
Tampa Electric	128	132
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	12	12½
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	51	52
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United Gas & Electric 1st pf	71	73
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	12	16
United Light & Railways	49¾	51
United Light & Railways pf	79	80
Western Power	18	19
Western Power pf	69½	71
*West. Penn. pf	103	107

BONDS.

$	Cos. ref. 6s	104¼	104½	104½
	Cos. O.& G.6s	103¾	103¾	103¾
	Con. Gas 4½s	95	95	95
	Con. C.ref. 5s	94	94	94
	Con. C. ref.6s	104¾	104¾	104¾
	Con. Ed. 4½s	93	93	93
	Con. Ed. notes	107¼	107¾	107	107¼
	Cle. C. E. 5s	100	100	100
	Dan.T.& P.5s	93½	93¼	93¼	93½
	Elkh. F. 6s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
	Elkh. L. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
	Fair.& C.T. 5s	98½	98½	98¾	98¾
	Ga.,Car.N. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
	Ga., S.& F.5s	103	103	103
	Md. & Pa. 5s	28	28	28
	N.O.M.& C.5s	58	58	58	58
	Unl. R. & E. fdg. 5s	90	90	90	90
	Unl. Ry. & E. 1st 4s	85	85	85	85
	Unl. Ry. & E. inc. 4s	68½	68¾	68¼	68¾
	Unl. Ry. & E. notes	100	100	100	100

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,215	Adventure	5	5¼	5	5¼
875	Ahmeek	126	126¾	125¾	126
730	Allouez	75	75	75	75
750	Algomah	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
6,320	Alaska Gold	14	14¾	13¾	13¾
7,783	Amer. Zinc	58¾	60¾	58½	59¼
210	Amer. Zinc pf	94¼	95¼	92¾	92¾
1,790	Ariz. Comm'l	17¼	17¾	17	17
400	Butte Bal.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
230	Butte & Sup.	67¼	67¼	67	67
3,080	Cal. & Ariz.	90	91¾	90	91
83	Cal. & Hecla	600	600½	599	600
700	Centennial	28	28¾	28	28¼
240	Chino	69¼	70	68¾	69¾
5,130	Copper Range	76¾	77	76¼	76¾
3,465	East Butte	18	18	17¾	17¾
2,960	Daly West	3	3	3	3¼
3,250	Franklin	10¾	11¾	10½	11
730	Granby	80	101½	80	101¼
160	Greene Can.	52	53	52	53
1,395	Hancock	16¾	18¼	16¾	18¼
900	Helvetia	40	50	40	50
275	Indiana	4¼	4¼	4	4
200	Inspiration	69¼	70¾	69¾	70¾
193	Island Creek	64½	64½	64½	64½
25	Isl'd Creek pf	92	92	92	92
900	Isle Royale	34¾	37	36½	37
930	Keweenaw	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
760	Lake	15	15¾	15	15½
220	La Salle	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
1,605	Mass. Con.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
255	Mayflower	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
40	Miami	47¼	47¼	46¾	46¾
50	Michigan	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
860	Mohawk	100	100½	100	100
50	Nevada Con.	29¼	29½	29¼	29¼
650	New Arc.	7½	8	7½	7¾
500	New Idria	16	16	15¾	15¾
1,930	North Butte	24¼	24½	24	24¼
150	Niplssing	9	9	9	9
1,450	North Lake	3	3	2¾	2¾
300	Ojibway	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
80	Old Colony	3	3	3	3
1,065	Old Dom.	77	78	77	78
30	Osceola	98	98	98	98
1,980	Pond Creek	19¼	19¾	19	19
185	Quincy	99	99	99	99
10	Ray	34½	34½	34½	34½
980	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,385	Shannon	10¾	11	10¾	11
835	South Lake	6¼	6¾	5¾	6¼
30	Shattuck	34¾	34½	34¾	34½
650	St. Marys	33	33	33	33
6,420	U. S. Smelters	76¾	78¾	76¾	77½
275	U.S. Smelt. pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½
8,180	Utah Cons.	22¾	23	22¾	23
175	Utah Copper	119¾	119¾	119½	119½
5,780	Utah Metals	8	8½	8	8
2,120	Victoria	8¼	8¼	7¾	8¼
750	Un. C. Land	2¾	2¾	2	2
295	Winona	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
350	Wolverine	51¾	51½	51	51
610	Wyandot	2¼	2¼	2	2

RAILROADS.

70	Boston Elev.	78	78½	78	78¼
6	Bos. & Maine	44	44¼	44	44¼
10	Chic. Jct. & S. Y. pf	106	106	106	106
1	Conc. & Mont., Class 4	100	100	100	100
70	Mass. Elec. pf	31	31	30	30
20	North. N. H.	105	105	103½	105¾
30	New Haven	57¼	58	57¼	58
100	Rutland pf	30	30	30	30
25	West End St. R. R. pf	75	75	75	75

MISCELLANEOUS.

70	Am. Agr. Ch.	87	88¼	87	88¼
177	Am. Ag. C. pf.	102½	103	102	103
20	Am. Sugar	119	119¼	119	119½
30	Am. Sugar pf.	122¼	122½	122½	122¾
198	Am. Wool. pf.	97¾	98¼	97¾	98¼
2,320	A., G. & W. I.	123	126½	124½	126
30	A.G.& W.I. pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
23	Edison	222	223	222	222
5	McElwain pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,190	Mass. Gas	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¼
95	Mass. Gas pf.	80	81	80	81
225	Nova S. Steel.	146¾	150¾	146¾	150¾
215	New River	28	29	28	28¾
280	New River pf.	83	87	83	87
306	New Eng. Tel.	128¾	129	128¼	129
160	Nipe Bay Sur.	163	163	160¼	160½
310	Punta Alt. Sug.	54½	55	54	54
3	Reece Button	15	15	15	15
66	Swift & Co.	140¼	140¾	140	140
941	Swift & Co. rts.	13¾	13	12¾	12¾
170	Torrington	68¾	68¾	68	68½
20	Torrington pf.	82	82	82	82¼
340	United Fruit	103	103½	102¾	102¾
532	U. Shoe Mach.	57¾	57¾	57½	57½
1,450	Ventura Oil	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼

BONDS.

$8,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92½	92½	92¾	92¼
16,000	A., G. & W.I. 5s	89½	87	89½	87
2,000	Chi. J. & S. Y.	101½	101¼	101¾	101¼
11,000	Fond Creek 5s	101	101	101	101
10,000	Swift & Co. 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
14,000	U. S. Smelt. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾

Bid. Asked.

Iowa Cent. pf.	6½	7
Do pf.	9	15
Jewel Tea pf.	109	110½
K C, F S & M pf.	73	76½
Kelly Sp T pf.	96	100
K & D M.	4	6
Do pf.	40	60
Laclede G.	113½	114½
L E & W pf.	49	50
Lig't & M.	287	300
Do pf.	122¼	124
Long Isl'd.	33	35
L-W Bis 1st pf.	83	86
Do 2d pf.	50	70
Lorill'd Co.	225	236
Do pf.	118	119½
Louis & N.	132	134½
Man Beach	1¼	3½
Man Elev.	129	130
Man Shirt pf.	112	..
May Dept S pf.	106	110
Mich Cent.	133	135
M. St P & S.		
S M pf.	133	136
Do 1 1...	75	82
Mo Pac pf. w L.	56	57
M Ward pf.	114	..
Mex & Ea.	32	38
M & B pf.	61½	90
N C & St L.	136	140
Nat Bis pf.	128¼	130
Nat C & S.	82	84
Nat En pf.	100	102
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	23
N Y, C & St L. 2d pf.	62	64
Nort Se.	23¼	26½
North Am.	68	69¾
N W Tel.	53½	..
Pac Coast.	58	63
Do 1st pf	70	80
Do 2d pf.	70	80
Pac T & T.	36	38
Do pf.	97¼	100
Peo Gas. C.	110¾	112
Peoria & E	14	18
Pettib-Mul.	50	60
Do 1st pf	..	90
Pitts, C, C & St L pf.	..	95

	Bid.	Asked.
Pitts Coal.	41	50
Do pf.	100	111
Pitts, Ft W & C.	135	..
Do spec'l.	146½	..
Pitts S pf.	103	104½
Pratt & L pf.	106	109
Quicksilver pf.	4½	4¾
Ry Pri Spg pf.	100½	102
Rdg 2d pf.	45½	46¾
Reos & S.	174½	..
St L & S F pf. w i.	..	47
St L & W pf.	48	50
Sears-R pf.	126	127
S P R Sug.	220	225
Do pf.	131	..
So Ry, M & A.	10	15
Ohio ctfs.	63	75
Std Mill pf	92½	94¼
Studebaker Co pf.	111	113
T P L Tr.	150	..
Tob Pr pf.	102	106½
Tol, St L & W.	7	9
Do ctfs.	8	10
Do pf.	15	19
Do ctfs.	15	19
Twin City R T.	95	96
Do pf.	127	135
Under Typ.	100½	106
Do pf.	114¾	120
Un C Mfrs pf.	106¼	108
Un C Strs pf.	119	120
Un Drug.	79	80
Do 1st pf	53	53¼
Do 2d pf.	94	97
U S I Alco pf.	194	195
U S R & I	29	32
U S Sm pf.	50¾	51
Va-Car Ch pf.	119	119½
Wabash pf.	42	45
W Md pf.	42	46
W U & M 1st pf.	72	76
Weym-Bru.	310	..
Do pf.	118¾	124
Wheel'g (C pf.	125¾	..
Wor Pump pf A.	96	97¼
Do pf B.	56	60

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
755	Ala. Co.	61	67	64½	67
195	Ala.Co.1st pf.	90	91	90	91
276	Ala.Co. 2d pf.	63	67	63	67
300	Balt. Tube.	120	120	120	120
105	Balt. Tube pf.	106	106	106	106
45	Balt. Elec. pf.	47	47½	47	47½
1,900	Ceodan Ref.	17¾	17¾	17½	17¾
880	Con. G. & G.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Con. O.& G.pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
295	Con. Coal.	106	105½	104¾	105¾
385	Con. Power.	125	125	128½	128½
165	Com.Cr. pf.B.	26½	26½	26½	26½
1,010	David. Chem.	50	50½	49¾	50¾
20	Elkhorn Fuel.	20	20	20	20
25	Far. & M. Bk.	50	50	50	50
200

Public Utility Bonds

Columbia Gas & El. 1st & Deb. 5s
So. Carolina Light, Pow. & Ry. 5s
Southern California Edison 5s
Cons. Cities Light, Pr. & Tr. 5s
Ft. Wayne, Wab. Valley Trac. 5s
Puget Sound Tract. Lt. & Pr. 6s

Public Utility Stocks

Cities Service Common & Pfd.
Appalachian Power Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Electric Common
American Water Works & Electric
Northwestern Power Common
Federal Light & Traction

Railroad Bonds

Ann Arbor 1st 4s, 1995
Pere Marq. Ref. & Guar. 4s, 1955
Flint & Pere Mar. Cons. 6s, 1920
Current River 1ts 5s, 1927
Chi. & W. Mich. Gen. 5s, 1921
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Gen. 4s, 1991

Industrial Stocks

Atlantic Steel Common & Pfd.
Otis Steel Common & Preferred
Eastern Steel
International Salt
Regal Motor Car Preferred
Kaufmann Dep. Stores Com. & Pfd.

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20 Am. Press Assn.
100 Trenton Potteries Com.
100 Am. Typefounders Pfd.
25 Boston & Va. Transp.
100 Am. Seeding Mach Com.
25 Singer Mfg. Co.
20 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
100 Natl. Silk Dyeing Com.
100 Am. Surety Co.
100 Hopkins Allen Arms Com.

CANADIAN ISSUES

Abitibi Power & Paper Co.
Asbestos Corp. of Can.
Brompton Paper Co.
Canada Cement Co.
Canada Foundries & Forge
Canadian Genl. Elec. Co.
Canadian Locomotive Co.
Dominion Steel Corp.
Laurentide Co. Ltd.
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COTTON IS HIGHEST IN LAST 43 YEARS

Flurry Carries January to 20.50 Cents, and Close Is Strong, with Gain of 27-28 Points.

BUYING PROVES SPIRITED

The Strength of the Spot Situation Continues to be the Feature of the Market.

Cotton again reached new high levels yesterday, and not since 1873 have prices been as high as they were shortly before the close of yesterday's session. The buying was spirited, with the bulls confident, and shorts displaying more or less of a panic in an effort to cover their commitments. Purchases were made in large quantities by leaders of the bull group, as well as important trade interests. A flurry in the last fifteen minutes carried January up to 20.50. The close was strong at a net gain of 27 to 28 points.

The strength of the spot situation, which was made the subject of special mention in this column yesterday morning, was again the feature of the market. In the interior of Texas cotton is selling at 19¾ cents. An Arkansas wire stated that the big shippers and exporters were competing for spots, and paying 20 cents for anything in sight. Memphis wired that actual cotton is advancing faster than futures, and selling considerably above the official quotations. The Little Rock quotation on middling was marked up 37 points for the day. Spinners were also active buyers of contracts, and it was believed that a good deal of cotton had been taken out of the market by trade houses as a result of the fixing of prices by manufacturers.

Business throughout the textile trade is proceeding on a record scale, and goods and yarn are by no means plentiful. Some spinners are being asked to forward their output by express, thus indicating that supplies are not excessive.

A rumor was in circulation to the effect that preliminary returns to the National Ginners' Association indicate an output from the gins between Nov. 1 and Nov. 14 of 1,100,000 bales. This would be about the same as the amount ginned for the same period in the small crop year of 1909. As a matter of fact, the ginning between Oct. 18 and Nov. 1 this year was smaller than for the corresponding period in 1900. There were ginned after Nov. 14 in that year 1,960,000 bales. The rumor regarding the National Ginners stimulated considerable buying.

Secretary Hester makes the weight of bales up to Oct. 30 of this year three pounds heavier than last year. These figures do not agree with those of some of the large shippers. One Texas firm, for instance, says the Texas bales are around seven pounds lighter than last year, and the Oklahoma bales thirteen pounds lighter. An Alabama firm reports the bales in that State twenty-five pounds lighter than last year.

In spite of the fact that the market is very active and advancing prices, there does not appear to be any congestion or unwieldy long interest. The bull leaders are quite confident of a still further rise.

Market closed irregular.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	20.20	20.40	20.13	20.35@20.37	20.08@20.10
Jan.	20.35	20.50	20.19	20.41@20.43	20.13@20.17
Mar.	20.42	20.64	20.30	20.55@20.58	20.28@20.31
May	20.46	20.80	20.45	20.72@20.75	20.44@20.47
July	20.49	20.78	20.46	20.72@20.74	20.45@20.46
Oct.	18.98	19.06	18.87	19.03@19.06	18.98@19.00

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 80 points advance; middling, 20.40c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were from 13 to 26 points advance. New Orleans, 19.63c; Galveston, 20.25c; Savannah, 19.78c; Memphis, 19.75c; Augusta, 19.94c; Houston, 20.25c. New Orleans market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.65	19.84	19.57	19.77@19.78	19.45@19.50
Jan.	19.82	19.99	19.71	19.88@19.90	19.64@19.65
Mar.	20.00	20.27	19.96	20.18@20.20	19.90@19.92
May	20.24	20.48	20.17	20.38@20.40	20.10@20.12
July	20.27	20.54	20.27	20.49@20.50	20.21@20.23

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 11 points advance, at 11.91d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales. American, nil. Closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Jan.-Feb	11.77	11.86	11.76	11.86	11.65
Mar.-Apr.	11.90	11.96	11.87	11.96¼	11.76
May-June	11.99	12.05	11.97	12.06	11.87
July-Aug.	12.00	12.06	11.97	12.06	11.87½
Oct.-Nov.	12.26	12.33	12.23	12.29	11.14

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 20.50; March, 20.45; May, 20.63; July, 20.62. The market there was due to open today 4½ to 5½ points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,228	9,267	412,691	256,242
New Orleans	9,175	8,329	426,805	293,643
Mobile	16	124	16,382	22,256
Savannah	3,450	3,245	176,023	207,402
Charleston	1,644	597	70,877	92,299
Wilmington	192	1,051	35,283	46,708
Norfolk	4,581	2,237	80,512	98,686

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	2,943	2,307	135,183	179,774
Memphis	4,760	4,769	237,529	256,169
St. Louis	907	2,191	19,871	12,281
Houston	11,263	5,970	270,725	190,448

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	9,500 to 9,500	7,728	6,592
New Orleans	7,000 to 8,500	13,449	6,567

Exports yesterday were 15,031 bales; total thus far for this season, 2,105,250; total last season, 1,667,186.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky	.03
Andes	.09	Mexican	.09
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.20	Ophir	.21
Caledonia	.25	Overman	.01
Challar	.05	Potosi	.02
Confidence	.15	Sag. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.07	Sierra Nevada	.25
Exchequer	.01	Union Con.	.55
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.08	Mexican dollars	.54
Jacket	.08		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.45	D'field B. B.	.05
Jim Butler	.56	D'field Daisy	.06
McNamara	.07	Florence	.21
Midway	.21	G'field Merger	.05
Mispah Exten	.18	Great Bend	.08
Monarch Pitts	.09	Jumbo Exten	.26
Montana	.12	Kawana	.09
North Star	.15	Red Lion	.18
Rescue	.27	Silver Pick	.22
Tonopah Exten	5.00	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Nev	5.75	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.71	Big Jim	1.25
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.22
Atlanta	.06	Packard	.48
Booth	.07	Rochester	.67
C. O. D.	.02	White Caps	.35
Comb. Fraction	.03		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	8½	10	Granite	54	67
Elkton	10½	11½	Isabella	22	23
El Paso	38	40	McKinney	28	32
Cresson	675	680	Portland	192	195
Findlay	3	4½	Vindicator	192	215
Gold Dol	2	3	U G M	17¾	19
Gold Sov	4	5¼			

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½-4¾	4.35	4.20
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1916-'30	4½	4.50	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.35
Chas. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.55	4.35
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'28	4½	4.35	4.05
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½	5.00	4.90
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.80	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'28	4½-5	4.55	4.35
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.90	4.50
Illinois Central	1916-'28	4½-5	4.30	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.12
Michigan Central	1916-'30	5	4.45	4.10
Mo., Kansas & T.	1916-'23	5	5.40	4.90
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.40	4.90
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4½-5	4.85	4.45
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½-5	4.50	4.25
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'24	4½-5	4.50	4.25
Penn. General F.	1916-'23	4	4.25	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.10	4.80
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'24	5	4.80	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.90	4.80
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½-5	4.55	4.35

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

It was a generally strong market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, with the business broadly distributed. The metal shares were prominent features in the dealings. While American Smelting and Refining lost part of the ground gained the day before, under realizing sales there were a number of substantial price improvements recorded among the coppers. A number of the industrial specials also rose sharply.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Alaska Gold	14¾	14¾	14	14¼
40	Alaska Jun	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
370	Allis-Chalmers	31½	33½	31½	32½
150	Am. B. Sugar	103½	103½	103	103
5,910	Am. Can	65	66¾	64¾	66
180	Am. C. & F.	70¾	71¾	70	71¾
140	Am. H. & L.	15¾	16	15⅝	15⅝
60	Am. Ice	29	29	29	29
100	Am. Linseed	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛
1,730	Am. Locomo.	93⅝	95¾	93⅝	94¾
10,210	Am. Sm. & R.	121½	123¾	119¾	119¾
50	Am. Sugar	119½	119½	119½	119½
70	Am. Zinc	58⅜	59¼	58¼	59
14,850	Am. Copper	101½	102⅜	101¼	101⅝
1,620	Baldwin Loco.	86½	87¾	86⅜	86⅝
60	Balt. & Ohio	85⅝	86¾	85⅝	86¼
60	Brook. R. T.	84½	84¾	84¼	84¼
80	Butte & Sup.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
240	California Pet.	24½	24½	23½	23⅝
6,380	Central Leath.	107¾	113¾	107	112
40	Ches. & Ohio	67¾	68¼	67¾	68¼
100	C., M. & St. P.	92¾	93	92¾	93
1,880	C., R. I. & P.	32½	34	31½	33¾
1,710	Chile Copper	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾
400	Chino Copper	68¾	70	68¾	69¾
2,170	Col. F. & I.	54⅝	57¼	54⅝	56¾
100	Col. Gas	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
4,740	Corn Products	21¼	26¾	21	23¼
3,210	Crucible Steel	89¾	91¼	89¾	90⅞
690	Cuba C. Sug.	73	73	72	72
280	Dist. Securi	43½	43½	42	43
1,610	Erie	36⅝	37⅝	36¾	36¾
110	Gt. North. pf.	118	118	118	118
60	Gt. North. Ore	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
2,520	Inspir. Copper	69¼	70¾	69	70
4,710	Int. Mer. Mar.	47⅜	48¼	46¾	47
2,430	Int. M. M. pf.	121½	123¼	120	120
420	Int. Nickel	49¾	50½	49½	50
280	Int. Paper	70¾	71	69¾	70¾
120	Interboro Con.	17¾	18	17¾	18
80	Kan. City Co.	26	26	25¾	25¾
3,690	Ken. Copper	36¾	38	36¾	37¾
1,680	Lack Steel	97¾	105¾	97¾	105¾
450	Lehigh Valley	81	82¾	81	81½
190	Max. Motor	77¾	78¾	77	77
1,520	Mex. Petrol.	110½	116¾	109	109
1,400	Miami Copper	46¾	47¾	46½	46¾
110	Mo. Pacific	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
360	Nat. En. & St.	33¾	36	34½	34½
350	Nat. Lead	70	70¾	69	69¾
380	Nevada Cons.	28¾	29¾	28¾	29¾
920	N. Y. Central	106¾	107¾	106¾	107¾
150	N.Y., N.H. & H.	57¾	58¾	57¾	58¾
60	N. Y., O. & W.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
120	Nor. Pacific	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾
60	Pacific Mail	25½	25½	25¼	25½
340	Pres. Steel Car	79	81¼	79	81
400	Ry. Steel Spgs.	56¾	57¼	56	57
1,280	Ray Copper	34¾	35	34½	34¾
4,210	Reading	107¾	109½	107¾	108¾
4,830	Rep. I. & S.	85¾	87¾	84¾	86¾
90	Shat. Arizona	34½	34¾	33¾	33¾
160	Sloss Sh. S. & I.	90¼	92	90¼	92
100	So. Pacific	99¾	99¾	99	99¾
180	So. Railway	26½	26¾	26¾	26¾
560	Studebaker	127	127	125¾	126¼
290	Un. Bag & P.	14	14	14	14¼
4,150	Union Pacific	147¾	149	147¾	148¾
120	United Fruit	163¾	163¾	163¾	163¾
690	U. S. Ind. Al.	139¾	141¼	138	138¾
140	U. S. Rubber	60½	60¾	60¾	60¾
49,700	U. S. Steel	123¾	124¾	123¾	123¾
790	Utah Copper	119¾	120¾	119¾	119¾
80	Va. Car. Ch.	45¼	45¾	45¾	45¾
840	Westing. El.	64½	66	64½	65¼
320	Willys-Overl'd.	38⅞	39¼	38¾	38¾

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.09½	.09¾	.09¼	.09¾
530	Gypsy Queen	.07	.07	.07	.07
500	Jim Butler	.98	.98	.98	.98
600	Jumbo Ext	.28	.28	.28	.28
1,000	McNamara	.09	.09	.09	.09
500	Mizpah	.19	.19	.19	.19
200	Portland	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
1,000	Rescue Eula	.25¼	.25½	.25¼	.25⅛
200	Tonopah Ext	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1928	97	98½	5.24
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	98¾	99½	5.50
Anglo-Fr.	5	Oct. 15, '20	94½	95	6.30
Argen. Gov. Div.		Feb. 21, '17	98¾	99	4.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '17	101½	101¾	4.55
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	100¾	101¼	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100	100¼	4.85
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.30
City of Paris.	6	Oct. 15, '21	98	98¼	6.40
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¾	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100½	4.82
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99¾	100¼	5.12
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 16, '17	99¾	100¼	5.85
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99¾	6.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	101	102	5.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1921	103	104	4.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.85
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99¼	100	5.00
Govt. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98¾	99	5.38
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100¾	100¾	6.35
Do rubles	5½	Aug. 14, '29	294	296	....
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97½	99.21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100½	101½	3.80
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.70
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¼	100½	3.35
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	90½	93¾	4.25
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100¾	2.75
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101¼	2.73
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100¼	5.40
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102¾	103¾	5.40
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100¼	4.40
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102¾	4.30
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	96	96¾	4.30
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.40
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¾	102¾	4.35
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	100¼	101	4.50
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	100¼	100¾	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	103½	103½	....
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	98	....	6.12½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¼	101	2.62
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	101	101¼	4.50
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	100	100¼	4.45
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99½	100¼	4.85
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	3.83
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101¼	101¾	3.30
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100¾	101¼	5.37½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100¾	101½	5.40
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	99¾	99¾	6.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99¼	8.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.70
N.Y., N.H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100¼	100¾	4.00
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100¼	5.50
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.50
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	101¼	101¾	4.20
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¾	101¼	4.55
Penn. R. R. Co.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	90½	90¼	9.75
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100¾	2.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100½	100¾	4.10
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.63
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1915	98¾	98¾	5.97
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99½	100¾	5.87½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	5.00
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¼	101	5.45

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16	17	16	16½
Atlantic Refining	880	890	865	875
Borne-Scrymser	390	410	390	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	103	106	103	105
Chesebrough Mfg.	460	475	460	475
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	545	560	545	555
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland P. L.	115	120	115	120
Eureka Pipe Line	280	285	232	238
Galena S. Oil pf.	138	143	138	143
Galena S. Oil	200	205	200	205
Illinois Pipe Line	220	229	223	227
Indiana Pipe Line	103	107	100	105
Internat. Pet. Co.	10½	11¼	10¾	11
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	205	215	205	215
Northern P. L.	103	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	380	385	380	385
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	63	64	63	64
Pierce Oil	15	15½	15	15¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	84	86	85	87
Prairie Oil & Gas	540	550	530	535
Prairie Pipe Line	333	338	325	330
Solar Refining	390	410	390	400
Southern Pipe Line	217	222	215	220
South Penn Oil	480	490	460	470
Southwest Penn	113	118	113	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	362	367	360	365
Standard Oil of Ind.	880	900	850	860
Standard Oil of Kan.	550	580	550	560
Standard Oil of Ky.	615	635	600	620
Standard Oil of Neb.	555	565	550	560
Standard Oil of N. J.	675	685	673	673
Standard Oil of N. Y.	270	280	265	265
Standard Oil of Ohio	480	485	485	485
Swan & Finch	110	120	110	120
Union Tank	95	97	94	96
Vacuum Oil	375	385	375	385
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	195	200	195	205
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	102	100	102
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	250	260	245	255
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	620	640	620	640
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	123	125	123	125

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	44.75	....	44.75	....
Lead	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.10
Spelter	12.25	....	11.75	....
Antimony	12.75	13.25	12.75	13.25
Quicksilver	$80.00	....	$80.00	....
Aluminium	*64.00	65.00	*64.00	65.00
Iron, No. 2X fy.	25.00	25.50	24.00	25.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 30¾@31c, fourth quarter; first quarter (1917) delivery, 29@30¼c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	135	0	0	129	10	0
Copper, futures	130	10	0	125	0	0
Tin, spot	189	0	0	189	15	0
Tin, futures	190	15	0	191	2	0
Spelter	55	15	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	15	0

MORE GOLD FOR ARGENTINA.

National City and Bank of Commerce Engage $1,500,000.

The National City Bank engaged $1,000,000 gold coin at the Sub-Treasury yesterday and the National Bank of Commerce took $500,000, in addition to the $500,000 arranged for on Wednesday, all for shipment to Argentina. These shipments when completed will make $8,000,000 withdrawn for transfer to South America in the last fortnight.

The Chase National Bank withdrew from the Sub-Treasury $500,000 in coin for transfer to London. Like other shipments of comparatively small amounts made by the bank to London recently, this is supposed to be for a customer of a British bank, who has a special reason for making American gold. The Federal Reserve Bank transferred another lot of Canadian gold bars, amounting to $5,000,000, from its vaults to the Assay Office for conversion into American mint bars. The Reserve Bank still has $11,500,000 of the Canadian gold in its vaults which came in on the recent import movement for account of the Bank of England.

B. & M. PROTEST FILED.

Stockholders Charge Directors with Collusion and Breach of Duty.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—A bill of particulars setting forth fourteen specifications of alleged collusion, breach of duty, and other unlawful acts on the part of the Directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad, in regard to the receivership proceedings, now pending against the road, was filed today in the Federal Court by Asa P. French, counsel for Frank V. Streeter, and the estate of Samuel G. Lawrence, minority stockholders.

The specifications charge the Directors with breach of duty in assenting to the receivership proceedings without the previous sanction of the stockholders, and with collusion in making the alleged secret agreement with one of the railroad's creditors to force upon the stockholders, under cover of receivership, a scheme of reorganization that would be detrimental to the stockholders' interests. The recent ratification of the Directors' action by a majority of the stockholders was illegal, according to the specifications as filed.

Interborough Bonds Put on Sale.

Harris, Forbes & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. are offering $36,688,000 Interborough Rapid Transit Company first and refunding 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds at 99 and interest. These bonds represent the remainder of the total amount of $160,583,000 authorized by the Public Service Commission in connection with the contract between New York City and the Interborough for the extension of the rapid transit system.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

		Increase.
ANN ARBOR RAILROAD:		
1st week Nov.	$60,845	$993
July 1-Nov. 7	1,044,610	103,122
ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC:		
1st week Nov.	40,749	21,061
July 1-Nov. 7	1,236,610	178,689
DENVER & SALT LAKE:		
1st week Nov.	44,600	*2,500
July 1-Nov. 7	809,585	22,891
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE:		
1st week Nov.	1,241,650	159,465
July 1-Nov. 7	23,224,525	3,048,170

*Decrease.

DETROIT & MACKINAC for the year ended June 30:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Oper. revenue	$1,175,727	$1,077,317	$1,219,823
O

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

200 Aeolian Co. Pfd.
200 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com.
38 American Brass
100 Atlas Port. Cement Com. & Pfd.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
100 American Meter
200 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Pfd.
200 Bayless Pulp & Paper Com.
50 Continental Insurance
10 Eastern Steel 5s
100 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
25 Freeport Texas Co.
20 Germania Insurance
20 German American Insurance
100 General Manifold & Printing
100 Hudson Navigation (old)
100 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
15 Home Insurance
20 Hawaiian Com'l Sugar
100 International Salt
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
50 Jos. Dixon Crucible
10 Kings County Trust
25 Lord & Taylor 1st Pfd.
100 L. C. Starrett Co. Com.
100 Midland Securities
25 Middleson Alkali Com.
500 New York Shipbuilding
100 Nichols Copper
100 New York State Rys. Com.
10 N. J. Steamboat 5s
25 Old Dominion S. S.
50 Plattsburg Gas & Elec. Com.
100 Splitdorf Electric Pfd.
25 Singer Manufacturing
50 Stern Bros. Pfd.
30 Sterling Salt
50 Safety Car Heating & Lighting
100 St. Croix Paper
100 Thompson Starrett Com.
25 Yale & Towne Mfg.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 American Hawaiian S. S.
25 American Brass
50 American Exchange Bank
100 Am. Water Wks. & Elec. 1st Pfd.
100 American Piano Pfd.
25 American Hook
100 Boston & Va. Transportation
100 Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
200 Bayless Pulp & Paper Com.
10 Central Indiana 5s
30 Continental Insurance
100 Childs Rest. Com.
25 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
10 Eastern Steel 5s
50 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
50 Eastman Kodak Pfd.
50 Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil
50 Franklin Insurance
100 Federal Sugar Com.
100 Great Northern Paper
50 Hale & Kilburn Com.
10 Hudson Navigation 6s
100 Hudson Navigation (old)
100 Irving National Bank
20 International Elevating
15 Mohawk Valley
500 New York Shipbuilding
20 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
100 Pere Marquette Com.
100 Plattsburgh Gas & Elec. Com.
75 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com.
25 Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
16 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.
100 Remington Type. Com. & 2d Pfd.
50 South Penn. Oil
10 Standard Oil of Indiana
100 Splitdorf Electric Com. & Pfd.
55 Sambern Map
25 Singer Manufacturing
5 Winchester Repeating Arms
200 Woodward Iron Com.
500 White Rock Com.

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.

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Industrial Stocks

Burns Bros. Coal Com. & Pfd.
Marlin Arms Com. & Pfd.
Stern Bros. Pfd.

Public Utility Stocks

Central States Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Pfd.

Public Utility Bonds

General Gas & Elec. 5s, 1925
Northern States Pr. 5s, 1941
Sierra & San Fr. 2nd 5s, Ser. "B" 1949
Western States Gas & Elec. 5s, 1941

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Carbon Steel

(All Issues)

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NEW RUSSIAN LOAN
WILL YIELD 6 3-4%

Formal Announcement Quotes Price of $50,000,000 Five-Year Gold Bonds at 93¾.

BANKERS ADVISE SALESMEN

C. E. Mitchell, H. P. Davison, F. A. Vanderlip, Samuel McRoberts, and Others Speak at Biltmore.

Formal announcement of the offering of the $50,000,000 five-year 5½ per cent. gold bonds of the Imperial Russian Government was made last night simultaneously with the sending out of allotment letters to members of a nation-wide syndicate of bond dealers. Earlier in the day about 500 local and out-of-town bond salesmen attended a meeting in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore, where they listened to addresses by heads of the institutions which are underwriting the bond issue. The price of the bonds, made public for the first time last night, is 94¾ and interest, at which figure the securities will yield about 6¾ per cent.

C. E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company, presided at the meeting, and the speakers, besides himself, were Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Samuel McRoberts, Vice President of the bank; Grayson M. P. Murphy, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Allen B. Forbes of Harris, Forbes & Co., and Frederic W. Allen of Lee, Higginson & Co. The bankers explained the terms of the Russian loan, and directed attention to the attractive features of the bonds. Mr. Vanderlip's remarks were general in character, his main points being that this country did not need more gold, that its further importation would have the tendency of bringing about inflation, and that it was necessary to extend credits to foreign countries if we were to continue to sell goods abroad. Mr. Davison spoke along these lines, and Mr. McRoberts, who recently visited Russia, where he completed negotiations for the first loan, told of the character of the Russian people and the wonderful natural resources of the empire of the Czar.

At the close of the addresses, which were informal, the salesmen had an opportunity to ask questions, to which Mr. McRoberts and Mr. Mitchell replied. The queries were for the most part hypothetical, based upon speculative possibilities of what might happen as a result of the war. Some of the questions indicated that the bond salesmen were anxious to be posted as to what replies they should make in arguing with prospective investors regarding the virtues of the Russian bonds.

The five-year bonds are to be dated Dec. 1, and interest will be payable June 1 and Dec. 1, in gold coin, at the National City Bank. The bonds will be exempt from all present and future Russian taxes. The terms of the agreement provide that the principal is payable at maturity at the option of the holder in rubles, at the offices of the Imperial State Bank of Russia at the current commercial rate of exchange of Petrograd at sight on New York. The bonds and coupons, when due and payable, will be accepted in payment for all Russian custom house dues at the value of gold dollars at the current rates of exchange. The bonds are also eligible as security for Russian Government contracts.

The option of payment at maturity at the Imperial State Bank of Russia at the full face value of the bonds in rubles at the exchange rates then prevailing is declared to be a very valuable privilege, one possessed by no other issue of Russia's external or internal debt.

In the descriptive circular issued by the bankers it is stated that the volume of American exports to Russia have been steadily increasing, and that the essential object of the loan is to facilitate the continuation of this growing export trade. The exports for the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1916, are given as $300,362,626, compared with $169,090,931 for the entire year of 1915.

The bankers say further that the future development of Russia's resources, in accordance with a comprehensive program now contemplated, should insure to Russia, for years to come, a permanent place as a leading export nation.

The Russian loan is offered under the names of J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, Lee Higginson & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co. The price at which members of the selling syndicate will receive the bonds has not yet been made public.

ANSWERS DAWES'S PROTEST

Rock Island Counsel Says No Voting Trust is Contemplated.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Discovery by Charles G. Dawes today that the plan for reorganization of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway makes provision for a voting trust for the stocks of the new company if the Reorganization Committee sees fit to create one caused an immediate protest today from Mr. Dawes.

Mr. Dawes, a former Controller of the Currency, is President of the Central Trust Company and a Director of the Rock Island. He sent the following telegram to Seward Prosser of New York, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee:

"Page 24 of the Rock Island plan gives the committee power to create voting trust and name voting trustees under the same in case of reorganization. It surely cannot be the purpose of your committee to attempt to take away from the stockholders of the road the right to manage and control their own property. I am told that it is not the intention of the committee to provide for a voting trust, but you will agree with me, I think, that a reassurance of some kind should be given to the stockholders in connection with a matter of this importance. I am speaking for about 200,000 shares of stock, and I trust you will assure my associates and me on this point. It is due, not only to us, but to all stockholders, to make clear this point, so that they may not deposit their stock in ignorance."

Samuel Untermyer of counsel for the Joint Reorganization Committee of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, upon having his attention called yesterday to a dispatch from Chicago stating that J. Ogden Armour, Charles G. Dawes, James A. Patten, and other large stockholders of the Rock Island had telegraphed a protest against the voting feature of the plan just issued by the Prosser committee, said:

"The protest of Messrs. Dawes, Armour, Patten, and others against the constitution of the voting trust, as telegraphed from Chicago to the newspapers here, is based upon a misapprehension on their part of the terms of the plans. We are quite as much opposed to a voting trust as they are. The plan does not provide for or contemplate a voting trust. The committees could not have come together on any such basis. We insisted, on the contrary, not only on cumulative voting so as to give representation to the minority, but also went further than has ever been gone before in reorganization, by declining to allow the Board of Directors to be classified.

"The plan requires the entire membership to be elected annually by the stockholders so as to prevent interference with the effectiveness of minority representation. Under the plan each one-fifteenth of the stock can elect one of the fifteen Directors, if that is the number of Directors decided upon."

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Adams Express Company, regular quarterly $1.50, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 21.

Brooklyn Union Gas Company, regular quarterly 1¼ per cent. and 1 per cent. extra; payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 14.

Cuban-American Sugar Company, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred and 2½ per cent. on common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Gulf States Steel, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on the first preferred, payable Jan. 2, 1917, to stock of record Dec. 15, 1916.

Hocking Valley, regular semi-annual 2 per cent., payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 15.

National Lead Company, regular quarterly 1 per cent. on common, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 9.

Producers Oil Company, regular quarterly 2½ per cent., payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Reading Company, regular quarterly 1 per cent. on second preferred, payable January 11 to stock of record Dec. 19.

United States Gypsum Company, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 22.

Four Transfers on Stock Exchange.

The Stock Exchange memberships of the late Herbert A. Scheftels, the late Charles R. Swords, William Stewart Tod, and Austin M. Greer were posted for transfer yesterday to Robert W. Tilney, John J. Ahern, J. Edward Davis, and Philip Miller. Messrs. Miller and Ahern are the employes of the Stock Exchange whose promotion to full membership was announced a few days ago. The price of each seat involved was $75,000. James F. Durand and Celestia A. Durand were elected members of the board by the Committee on Admissions.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company has just issued the fourteenth annual edition of "Trust Companies of the United States." The aggregate resources of the trust companies are placed at $7,000,000,000, an increase of more than $1,300,000,000 compared with the previous year. Five years ago the total resources were $5,188,000,000, which, compared with present figures, shows an increase of 47 per cent.

The New York Stock Exchange has postponed, awaiting further action, the date of settlement of when-issued contracts for St. Louis & San Francisco prior lien, adjustment, and income bonds.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., syndicate manager, are notifying participants in the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Corporation syndicate that all the preferred shares belonging to the syndicate (not withdrawn from sale) have been sold.

M. J. Degnon, President of the Degnon Contracting Company, has been elected a director of the Seaboard National Bank.

C. & O. DIVIDEND RESUMED.

Directors Vote to Pay 2 Per Cent. on December 30.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company will resume the payment of dividends on Dec. 30, when 2 per cent. will be sent to stockholders. Directors voted yesterday to pay this amount to stockholders of record Dec. 8. It was not stated what period the dividend covered, though it was assumed in Wall Street that if business continued good the stock would be put back upon a 4 per cent. annual basis.

This is the first dividend declared by the Chesapeake & Ohio since 1914, in which year 3 per cent. was paid. The authorized stock was increased in 1916 to $135,000,000, of which $37,200,000 was set aside for conversion of the 4½s of 1910, and $50,240,000 for conversion of the 5s of 1911. The company agreed, in March of this year, to appropriate out of earnings for the three years beginning May, 1916, an aggregate sum of not less than $7,300,000 for additions and betterments, and for reduction of capital liabilities.

Directors of several other corporations took important dividend action yesterday. The Republic Iron and Steel Company will pay off on Jan. 1 the 6 per cent. dividends in arrears as well as distribute the usual quarterly disbursement of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock. This action will clear the slate of all accumulated divends for the first time in more than two years.

The Union Bag and Paper Company began dividends on its new stock with a declaration of 1¼ per cent., payable Dec. 15. Payments will be made quarterly hereafter. The management announced that old common and preferred stock must be exchanged for the new shares by Dec. 5 if the owners were to participate in the dividend. Directors of the Crucible Steel Company in Pittsburgh declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent. on account of payments in arrears on the preferred stock, reducing the accumulated payments to about 19 per cent.

The Federal Mining and Smelting Directors voted a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 15. This was an increase of ¼ of 1 per cent. over the preceding declaration. The Brooklyn Union Gas Company ordered an extra payment of 1 per cent. as well as the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable Jan. 2.

New Receiver for Power Co.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 16.—Chancellor Walker today appointed former Governor E. C. Stokes receiver for the International Power Company to succeed the late Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 1,239,031 shares of stock and $2,270,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 144,165; oils, 160,215, and mining, 934,651. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Aetna Expl..	10	10	9¾	9¾
1,800	Am. Su. Tob.	23¾	24⅞	23¾	24¾
2,500	Am. Writ. Pa.	9¾	9¾	8⅝	8⅝
400	Brit.-Am. Tob. ord. bearer..	21¾	21¾	21	21
100	‡Butler Chem.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
350	‡Car L. & P.	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
2	‡Carbon Steel.	112	117	112	117
4,000	Carwen Steel.	14¾	15¼	14¾	15
4	‡Cent. Fy. pf.	50	50	50	50
1,300	‡Chal. M. w.i.	35¼	37	35½	37
3,000	‡Char. C. of A.	8¾	8¾	8	8
500	C. I. of A. pf.	7¾	7¾	7	7
100	Chev. Motor.	170	170	170	170
800	Cor. of R. & H.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1,600	‡Cramp. Ship.	93	96	92½	93
200	‡Emer. Phono.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼
100	‡Fisher Body.	38	38	38	38
100	‡Gen. M. w.i.	155	155	155	153
1,000	‡Hart Bell C.	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
2,300	Has. & Br. Car	41⅞	42¾	41⅞	42¾
2,300	‡Imp. Car. C.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9,000	‡Jop. Ore. n.	52	54	50	54
700	Key. Tire & R.	15¼	15⅝	13¾	15¼
6,000	‡La. Tor. Bt.	11⅜	13⅜	11⅜	13⅜
4,000	‡La. Tor. 1st pf.	11¼	14	11¼	13⅝
1,000	Mar. A. v.t.c.	84	85	82	84
800	M. A. pf. v.t.c.	94	100	93	90¾
1,300	Marconi of A.	3¾	3⅝	3½	3⅝
4,700	‡Maxim. Mun.	6¾	7	6¼	6¾
300	‡Mex. Pe. Ex.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
8,000	‡Midvale St..	88⅝	90	88¾	90
100	‡Mitch. Mot.	58	58	58	58
300	‡N. Auto Cor.	40½	41	40½	40¾
30	Nat. Transit.	18½	18½	18½	18½
5,000	‡N. Y. Cn. rts.	¼	¼	¼	¼
100	N. Y. Trans.	18	18	18	18
14,800	N. Am. Pul.	14⅞	15¼	14⅝	15⅛
2,500	‡Pierce-Ar.	56	58	55⅝	58⅛
200	‡Pugh S. w.i.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
8,000	‡Rock Isl. w.i.	37¾	38½	37	38
2,000	‡Rock Il. pf. A.	80	80	77¾	80
5,000	‡Rock Il. pf. B.	68⅝	70	68⅝	69¾
200	Sea. S. & Man.	29⅞	30	29⅞	30
200	A. O. S. C., w.i.	42¼	42¼	42	42
20	A. O. Smith Co. pf. w.i.	96	96	96	96
3,500	‡Smith M. M.	5¾	6	5½	5¾
200	S. & T. T. p.	10	10	10	10
700	‡Spicer Mfg.	47½	48¾	47½	48⅝
60	Spring. B. Co.	90	93	88½	93
500	‡Stl. Alfg.	3	3	2¾	3
3,000	‡St. Jo. Lead	20½	21¼	20½	21¼
3,000	Sub. B. v.t.c.	40	40	38	39½
1,500	‡Tex. Co., rts.	25	25	24	24½
475	‡Todd Shyds.	81	82	81	81½
1,000	‡T. W. S. & M.	43	43½	42	42½
1,000	‡U. S. L. & H. C.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,000	‡U. S. S. Co.	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7¾
4,500	‡Unit. Mot.	63	64½	63	63½
6,000	‡Un. Al. S.	49¾	50	49¼	49¾
800	Unit. Pr. Sh.	1	1	1	1
600	‡V.-P.C., w.i.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9,000	W. F. C., v.t.c.	1	1	1	1
4,000	‡W.-M. A. Cp.	24¼	24¾	24¼	24½
800	‡W. M. A., pf.	75	76	74	74
500	‡Zinc C. Co.	4	4¼	4	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge
1,300	Anglo-Am. Oil	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
15	Eureka P. L.	234	234	234	+30
300	Gal.-Sig. Oil.	302	302	304	+ 2
10	Indiana P. L.	102	102	102	- 5
2	N. Y. Transit.	215	215	215	..
120	Ohio Oil Co.	382	379	379	- 3
38	Std. Oil Co. (Kansas)	550	550	550	..
15	Std. Oil Co. (Kentucky)	615	615	615	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Alberta Pet., Ltd., (a pr.)	68	68	68	68
15,000	‡Barnet Oil & Gas	3¾	4	3¼	3⅝
1,000	‡Cenden & Co. (Oil. Ref.)	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
8,000	‡Cosden Oil & Gas	13¾	14	13⅝	13⅞
5,500	‡Federal Oil..	3½	3½	3½	3½
3,400	‡Gen. R. & P.	¼	¼	¼	¼
10,000	‡Midwest O..	45	49	45	46
2,300	N. Y.-O. Oil.	1¼	1½	1¼	1⅜
22,800	‡Okla. Oil..	12	12	10¼	11¼
6,000	‡Okla. Oil pf.	1½	1½	1½	1½
5,000	Okla. P. & R.	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	11
1,000	‡Om. O. & G.	60	60	55	55
4,800	‡Sap. O. & R.	11	11⅜	10⅜	10½
2,600	Sec. O. & R.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,500	Sinclair Oil..	54	54½	53⅝	54⅛
4,130	Sou. O. & Tr.	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9
1,500	Un. West. Oil.	1½	1½	1½	1½
5,000	‡Utah P. Co., (a pros.)	60	60	58	59
18,500	Vac. O. & G., (a pros.)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7,000	‡Victoria Oil..	1½	1½	1½	1½
30,000	‡Weed E. O. & Gas pf..	97	97	97	97
1,500	‡Wyo. Pet....	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	†Ala.-Br. Col. Met., (a pr.)	½	½	½	½
9,800	‡Alaska M. C.	87	88	86	87
9,500	‡Alaska-W. C.	50	57	50	56
58,600	‡Am. Comm...	8	12	8	10
8,000	‡Aris. Chler.	49	50	43	46
3,875	‡Ariz. Copper.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	‡Atlanta. Rv.	8	8	8	8
6,750	Big Jim.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,800	Big L. Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,100	‡Blsbee Cop., (a prospect).	1¼	1⅞	1¼	1⅞
300	‡Bonita.....	11	11	11	11
8,100	Bos. & Mont.	80	80	78	80
7,000	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	18	18⅝	17⅜	17⅝
1,700	Butte Detroit.	1	1	99	99
400	Butte-N. Y..	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
350	Cactus C. M. Co., (pros.).	1½	1½	1½	1½
400	‡Calaveras C.	5¾	5¾	5½	5½
700	‡Caledonia....	53	55	52	52
1,000	‡Cal.-Tonopah Gold, (a pr.)	78	78	78	78
83,000	‡Cal. & Jer..	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
13,000	Canada Cop.	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
10,000	‡Cashboy	20	23	20	23
15,000	C. de F. Cop.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
26,000	Con. Ar. Sm.	20	21	20	21
1,200	‡Con. Neme..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	Con. N.-O....	7	7	7	7
14,000	Cr. Con. Gold.	7	7	6¾	7
36,500	D. & St. & Stl. M. & D.	13	16⅜	13	16⅜
4,600	Dun.-Ar. Cop. (a prospect)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	‡East Butte..	15	18	17¾	17¾
8,000	‡Emma Cop.	2¾	3¼	2	3¼
950	First N. Cop.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¾
5,000	‡Gold Hill ..	16	16	10	10
1,200	‡Gifield Con.	55	55	54	54
2,000	‡Gifield M....	6	6	6	6
5,500	‡G. C. Gold	14	14	13	13
5,000	‡Greenm'st'r..	4¾	5	4¾	4¾
500	‡G. F. G. M..	86	85	86	85
13,000	‡Hull Cop...	70	70	65	66
100	Hecla Mining	8	8¼	8	8¼
8,000	Howe Sound.	9	9	7	8¼
360,000	‡Indep. Lead	32	32	29	31
6,500	Inter. M. pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,500	‡Internat. M.	11	11	11	11

BONDS.

$500,000	Cerro de P. Copper 6s.	122	124	122	124
120,000	‡Mt. Pet. 6s..	88	89	85¼	88
5,000	‡N. Y. Dk. 5s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
85,000	‡Rus. Govt. 6½s. w.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
60,000	‡Sin. Oil 6s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,200,000	‡U. K. Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
600,000	‡U. K. Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼

‡Unlisted. †Sell ctfs. per sh. *Odd lot.

Note.—Wednesday $78,000 Cerro de Pasco 6s sold at 121@122; Velvet Copper, 500, 1¾@1⅞, and Tuesday 100 Mason Valley at 6⅝.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Wednesday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Int. Corp.	56	58	56	58
Amer. Drug Syn.	12	12	12	13
Atlantic Steel	105	110	105	110
Brit.-Amer. Tob., ord.	19¾	20¼	19¾	20½
Can. Nat. Gas.	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
Central Foundry	17	18	17	18
Central Foundry pf.	78	80	80	82
Curtiss Aeroplane	18	23	18	23
Cramp Shipbuilding	93	94	85	88
Enger Motor Car.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Emerson Motor	1¼	1¾	1	1¾
Fisher Body Corp. pf.	92	95	90	95
Fisk Rub. cv. 1st pf.	104	108	104	108
General Motors	153	155	153	155
General Motors pf.	93	93½	92	93½
Grant Motor Car.	8¼	8	8¼	9
Guantanamo Sugar.	70½	71½	71½	73¼
Holly Sugar	57⅛	58½	57⅛	58½
Holly Sugar pf.	99½	100¼	99¼	100½
Hutch. Sugar Plants.	28	29	28	29
Lehigh V. Coal Sales	95	96	96	98
Pugh Stores Corp.	9¾	10	9¾	10¾
Poole Eng. & Mach.	100	110	100	110
Republic Motor Truck	68	71	68	71
Springfield R. Co. pf.	135	140	135	140
Standard Motors	7	7¼	7	7½
St. L. R. M. & Fac.	30½	31½	30½	31½
Wheeling & L. Erie.	13¾	14¼	13¾	13¾
Wheeling & L. E. pf.	51	52	51	52

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	19	19¼	18½	19¼
Met. Pet.	9	10	9	10
Pierce Oil	15	15½	15	15½
Tide Water	183	185	183	185

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	84	86	85	87

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	88	88	88	88
American Brass	427	427	422	425
Atlas Powder	178	178	178	178
Atlas Powder pf.	99¼	101	99½	101
Babcock & Wilcox	129	129	128	128
Bliss (E. W.)	750	780	750	775
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy & Forg.	195	198	190	200
Canadian Explosives	380	400	380	400
Canadian Explos. pf.	109	110	109	110
Colt's Arms	900	915	900	915
Du Pont Pow. new.	297	301	296	300
Du Pont Pow. deb.	102½	104	102½	104
Hercules Powder	375	380	380	385
Hercules Powder pf.	116	119	116	119
Ingersoll-Rand Arms.	20	25	20	25
Miles-Bement-Pond	210	215	210	215
Niles-Bem't-Pond pf.	105	108	106	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.	850	900	850	900
Wm. Rpts. Arms.	1300	1800	1300	1800

DIVIDENDS.

UNION BAG & PAPER CORPORATION.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. upon the stock of this Corporation has been declared, payable on December 15th, 1916, to holders of record of the stock of this Corporation at the close of business on December 5th, 1916.

Stockholders in the old The Union Bag and Paper Company will observe that the above dividend is payable only to stockholders in the new Corporation, so that, in order to receive it, they must exchange their certificates for certificates in the new Corporation, at the office of the Empire Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York, on or before December 5th, 1916.

H. MURRAY, Secretary.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

New York, Nov. 14, 1916.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on December 30, 1916, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on December 2, 1916. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.

111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable December 30, 1916, to stockholders of record at close of business December 15, 1916.

F. L. PORTERFIELD, Treasurer.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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Pere Marquette Ref. Guar. 4s 1955
New Orleans Mobile & Chicago 5s 1960
New Orleans Great Northern 5s 1955
Sunday Creek Co. Coll. Tr. 5s 1944

$2,000,000 DIVIDEND FOR COLUMBIA TRUST

Directors Also Vote to Increase Capital Stock from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000.

DEPOSITS OVER $86,000,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits $8,267,000—Disbursements May Be Used to Buy New Shares.

Directors of the Columbia Trust Company, at their meeting yesterday, voted to increase the company's capital stock from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000, the new stock to be offered to present shareholders at par. The board also declared a special cash dividend of $2,000,000, payable out of the surplus. It is presumed that the dividend disbursements will be utilized for the purchase of the new stock.

A special meeting of the shareholders has been called for Dec. 4, when the action of the Directors will be approved. The Columbia Trust Company, with main offices at 60 Broadway, and three branches, has a surplus and undivided profits amounting to $8,267,000, according to the latest statement of condition supplied to the State Banking Department. The deposits are in excess of $86,000,000.

In connection with the increase in capital stock, it was said yesterday that the matter had first been taken up by the Executive Committee, and that before the Board of Directors had acted upon it, Willard V. King, President of the trust company, sent a notice to each stockholder to the effect that the increase was contemplated. This action was taken in order that stockholders might not part with their holdings without knowing what was about to happen. It is figured that the new stock will have a book value of $230. Inasmuch as the present market price of the old stock is $640 as against a book value of $525, it is assumed that the new issue will sell considerably above $230 a share.

The Directors of the trust company elected Harris A. Dunn and Chellis A. Austin, Vice Presidents; Langley W. Wiggin, Vice President and Secretary; F. C. Marston, Treasurer, and S. Stern, Manager of the Foreign Department. Orrin R. Judd was made Trust Officer and Willard C. Mason, Assistant Trust Officer; Walter G. Kimball, Assistant Treasurer; Charles E. Wolff, Assistant Secretary, and F. G. Herbst, Auditor.

WILL TRY TO FLY HERE.

Woman Aviator to Attempt to Break Carlstrom's Records.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—In an attempt to break the speed and no-stop records recently made by Victor Carlstrom in his Chicago-New York aeroplane flight for THE NEW YORK TIMES, Miss Ruth Law will set out at daybreak on Saturday from the United States aviation field at Ashburn on what she hopes will be a non-stop flight to New York.

J. S. Stephens, Vice-President of the Aero Club of Illinois, has been appointed by the Aero Club of America to make an official record of the time of her start from the Chicago field.

Miss Law has been in Chicago since Wednesday preparing for the flight. It was her intention to start to-morrow morning, but a defect in the machine caused a postponement. Official sanction of the trip has been given by the Aero Club of America. Miss Law says she intends first to break the present American non-stop flight records and second, to establish the practicality of women aviators in war time.

LODGING HOUSES EMPTY.

Cold Weather in Chicago Finds Few Who Are Not Employed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The municipal lodging house is empty today, although wintry weather has prevailed for nearly a week. Itinerants have failed to appear this year, it is said, on account of the great demand for labor throughout the country.

Owners of cheap lodging houses are complaining that, while ordinarily at this season their places are filled to capacity and they have to turn men away, at present, despite the cold snap, less than half of their beds are being occupied.

DONS EYESHADE AS RUSE TO ROB BANKERS' SAFE

Young Man Posing as Clerk in Sheldon Offices Tricks Guard, and Gets $1,223.

After the members and employes of the banking firm of William C. Sheldon & Co., at 71 Broadway, of which George R. Sheldon, former Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, is the senior member, had locked the doors and gone home on Tuesday evening a thief took possession of the offices, turned on the lights and worked openly there for several hours, while hundreds of persons passed in the corridors and used the elevators facing the bank doors. Then the thief robbed the safe of $1,223.

It was so unusual for the banking offices to be open at night that a watchman strode in and found an alert young man apparently busy with a pile of papers at one of the desks.

"Got to do a little rush work, to be ready for the opening of the exchange in the morning," said the man at the desk, in reply to the query of the watchman regarding his presence there. The watchman noted the man wore an eyeshade, had laid aside his coat and with his sleeves rolled up seemed to be what he represented himself to be.

It is a rule of the building to bar all persons from 8 o'clock at night until business hours the next day. Tenants during these hours are required to register in the main corridor. The thief wrote a name in the register when he departed two hours after he was found.

After opening the outer door of the safe, the thief used a heavy pair of shears to force open the cashbox. He had failed to open safe compartments, and left undisturbed a quantity of securities and bonds. On account of the eye-shade worn by the robber the watchman was unable to give a good description of the robber.

JAPAN IN PAPER TRADE.

Exporting Large Quantities of Pulp to This Country and India.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Japan has entered the industry of paper making on a scale that permits a large export of paper pulp to this country and India. Consul General Sidmore at Yokohama, in a dispatch to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, says that since the beginning of the war the industry has steadily increased and all circumstances favor its development after the cessation of hostilities. There are dense forests in Hokkaido and Karafuto where, with cheap labor, it has been possible to produce a constantly increasing output. The timber used is said to be excellent and coal and sulphur are cheap and available with a short railroad haul.

Mr. Sidmore says that Japan has the advantage of the Scandinavian countries in the production of wood pulp and her export can therefore be relied on as a steady commodity. The market in Japan is slow, and demand never very strong, so that the export field affords a desirable outlet. Prices are below those in Sweden and Norway. Japan now imports no pulp and the Japanese manufacturers are able to compete in our pulp markets or even in those of Europe with distinct advantage, so far as cost prices are concerned.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.; gentle variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer in n. and cent.; moderate n. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Fri.; Sat. fair; gentle variable winds.

Tenn., Okla., W. Tex., and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ind.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; fresh w. winds.

Ohio—Fair Fri. and Sat., except probably snow flurries near the Lakes; fresh and possibly strong s. w. and w. winds.

Mich.—Overcast Fri. and Sat.; probably snow flurries near the Lakes; fresh w. and n. w. winds.

Ark.—Fair Fri., warmer in e. Sat. fair.

E. Tex.—Fair Fri., warmer in e. and s. Sat. fair.

La.—Fair and warmer. Fri. and Sat.

Ill., Mo., Minn., Iowa, N. Dak., S. Dak., Kan., and Neb.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Wis.—Cloudy Fri. Sat. fair.

BUSINESS NOTES.

There will be a meeting today at 75 Spring Street of the blanket buyers of the Dry Goods Alliance.

Arrangements for the banquet of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 6, are in charge of the following committee: H. M. Stockton, W. G. Chave, R. T. Francis, A. Walker, and H. Ommerle.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Thirty-seven corporations chartered today had aggregate capitalization of $2,347,005. They included:

Stewart Engineering Corp., Queens, general manufacturing, marketing products, $1,000,000; Frank Pirnar, A. Mercatelli, H. E. Heistad, 758 E. 17 St., Brooklyn.

Lasker & Bernstein, Inc., sponges, chamois, 4,000 shares $100 each, 5,001 shares no par value, carry on business with $425,005; M. Lasker, N. and C. Bernstein, 101 William St.

Ford Instrument Co., Inc., mechanical electric machine devices, $250,000; H. C. Ford, J. B. Goldsbrough, J. R. Brechand, 290 Broadway.

Holbluemfeld, Inc., ladies', children's hats, $60,000; I. Bloomfield, E. Blank, S. Blumenfeld, 621 Broadway.

Taxi Securities Co., developing, promoting, financing taxi companies, $67,000; N. R. Green, G. E. Moesel, G. B. Covington, 60 Wall St.

Max Gutschneider, Inc., dyeing, dressing, manufacturing furs, skins, $75,000; H. D. Miller, H. D. Mencher, L. J. Frey, 610 West 139 St.

The Taylor Export Co., Inc., raw materials, manufactured goods, merchandising, $50,000; A. F. Gressler, C. Tompkins, J. E. Taylor, 10 Wall St.

H. Trauert & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, food products, salad oils, preserves, $50,000; R. Vagt, C. C. Schult, H. Trauert, 244 Martause St.

I. P. Frink, Inc., reflectors, chandeliers, lighting fixtures, 3,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $30,000; S. F. T. Ward, W. H. and G. F. Spencer, Montclair, N. J.

E. Behringer Sheet Metal Works, Inc., Brooklyn, sheet metal work, $50,000; F. M. and E. Behringer, 58 Jefferson St., Brooklyn.

The Plaza Restaurant Co., Inc., Brooklyn, restaurants, cafes, saloons, $50,000; D. Henschel, H. L. Horowitz, J. Newmark, 291 Broadway.

Mechanical Perfecting Corp., Yonkers, phonographs, talking machines, dictating machines, $25,000; E. Seidman, M. Jones, A. M. Nascher, 103 West 88th St.

Philipp Bros., Inc., metals, ores, chemicals, $25,000; F. S. Cole, W. C. Wilcox, T. W. Mills, 29 Broadway.

Tropical Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., tires, merchandise, $25,000; A. Soloman, A. M. Lasarowitz, W. W. Thomas, 51 Leonard St.

Our Stores, Inc., Buffalo, department stores, $25,000; T. H. Murphy, J. D. Healy, A. E. Bartlett, 316 West Ferry St., Buffalo.

De Calmo Machine Mfg. Co., Inc., machinery contrivances, $10,000; M. S. Rosenfeld, N. and M. Grossman, 866 Tiffany St., Bronx.

Springhurst Realty Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, $10,000; F. Quinlan, E. F. and J. F. Quinlan, 679 Simpson Place, Bronx.

Montrose Improvement Co., Inc., Brooklyn, contracting, building, realty, $10,000; J. C. Connell, A. T. Maurice, L. B. Gartetson, 35 Nassau St.

Fontaine, Inc., real, artificial flowers, dry goods, merchandise, department store, $10,000; O. C. Schuessler, E. B. Roseba, L. J. Kreshover, 112 West 28th St.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Carpet Cleaning Co., Inc., Buffalo, cleaning carpets, rugs, fabrics, textiles, clothing, $10,000; W. F. Gibson, A. G. Paterson, R. B. Adam, Buffalo.

Farragut Hat Co., Inc., hats, caps, $10,000; G. C. Woolf, N. Levy, A. C. Gussow, 5 Beekman St.

Anderson National Container Corp., patented articles, $10,000; H. R. Frost, C. R. Barge, F. B. Chandler, 52 Broadway.

New York Orthopaedic Institute, Inc., orthopaedic establishments, $3,000; T. L. Zimmerman, Jr., A. Johns, S. Adler, 103 W. 77 St.

Friedman Live Poultry Co., Bronx, deal in live poultry, $5,000; R. A. Finkelstein, L. Eckwith, R. Friedman, 1,039 Kelly St., Bronx.

Rynehart Rim Tool Co., Inc., Brooklyn, autos, supplies, $5,000; J. H. Jansen, L. Nissen, H. M. Rynehart, 17 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

A. Barnett, Inc., Brooklyn, footwear, $5,000; R. Kasher, K. and A. Barnett, 757 Sutter Av., Brooklyn.

Schechter & Black Waist and Dress Co., Yonkers, wearing apparel, $10,000; F. Seideman, M. Jones, A. M. Nascher, 103 W. 88 St.

Authorizations: Garfield & Proctor Coal Co., Inc., Massachusetts. Representative, W. Hayward MaCurda, 1 Broadway, Manhattan.

New York Zinc Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., $1,000,000. Representative, Thomas P. Longmore, 160 Broadway, New York.

A. Edgar Goetz, Inc., Wilmington, Del., brokerage, realty, stocks, bonds, mortgages, $50,000. Representative, A. Edgar Goetz, 55 Barclay St., New York City.

Trupakt, Inc., Richmond, Va., oysters, other foods, products, $500,000. Representative, Harold T. Hartwell, 5 Nassau St., Manhattan.

The Royal Blue Line Co., Inc., Massachusetts, commercial, pleasure auto tours in any part of world, autos, $100,000. Representative, William E. Drew, Hotel McAlpin, New York.

Capital increases: The Red Shop, Inc., New York, $5,000 to $10,750; Little Music Shops, Inc., New York, $3,500 to $25,000; Industrial Co., Inc., Syracuse, $5,000 to $25,000; Santor Kain Co., Inc., New York, $1,000 to $20,000.

Capital reduction: John F. Schmadeke, Inc., New York, $630,000 to $595,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Whitehall Plumbing Co., Manhattan; Mowbray Valley Farms Co., Schenectady; The Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in America, Manhattan; Peerless Machine and Metal Goods Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 16.—Charters filed: Seaboard Oil Corporation, Lakewood, acquire mineral rights and produce oil, gas, and mineral substances, $500,000; John W. Mangnall, Joseph R. Norris, Butler; Edwin W. Warfield, New York.

Amolin Chemical Company, Lodi, manufacture and deal in chemicals and fabrics for dress shields, $25,000; John Behrens, John H. Behrens, Hasbrouck Heights; Harry Lemmermann, Bronxville, N. Y.

Best Hold Fastener Company, Newark, manufacture fastening machines, $100,000; William B. Bechtold, Herman F. Behrendt, George H. Schumacker, Frederick Wilkis, Newark.

Comstock Silk Company, Paterson, manufacture and deal in textile fabrics, $15,000; Willard L. Comstock, Metcalf B. Hatch, Nutley; Sarah A. Day, New York.

Miller Silk Company, Paterson, manufacture and deal in silk, wool and other textiles, $25,000; Nathan Greenbaum, Paterson; Albert Miller, Rebecca Miller, Libble Miller, Brooklyn.

William R. Worth & Son, Inc., Elizabeth, manufacture and deal in lumber, leather and belting, $10,000; William R. Worth, L. H. Taylor, S. C. Worth, W. H. Hatton, Elizabeth; Alexander H. Sands, New York.

Hygrade Engineering Company, Newark, construction, $100,000; Miner P. Wetmore, Harvey W. Harper, James S. Dennis, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 16.—Charters filed: Cocoanut Products Corp., buy, sell, and deal in and with cocoanuts and all products thereof, $1,250,000; Edwin W. Warfield, Joseph L. Weed, and Frank P. Ufford, all of New York.

Carolina Oil and Mines Co., drill and bore for oils, minerals, &c., $2,500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Edner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Lithuanian Development Corp., deal in and with investments of all kinds, $1,000,000; F. H. Hansell, George H. B. Martin, S. C. Seymour, local Philadelphia parties.

General Safety Signal Co., manufacture safety signal devices of all kinds, $500,000; William A. McManus, Frederick A. Hagner, Newark, N. J.; Charles F. Burrows, East Orange.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line, each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS.—Will pay cash for F. & H. or Botany, all colors. Farragut 9042.

CHECKS.—We are open for a quantity of shepherd checks from 56 to 60 inches wide; spot cash; must be good value. Call Spring 7730.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring sampled coats; ready to place orders. 124 West 22d, seventh floor.

COATS AND SUITS for Spring; in better grade; jobber will look Saturday, 8:30 to 10:30. 41 West 21st St., Room 701.

COTTON GOODS.—Will pay cash for anything; close outs. Manesse, 54 Eldridge.

COTTON GOODS.—Pay cash for anything, to close out. Manesse, 54 Eldridge.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy quantity, for cash. Ginsberg, 132 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Big jobber looking at Spring silk dresses, 35 up orders; place on the right merchandise. 138 West 29th, 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Waist manufacturer is placing orders on dresses for Spring; call with samples. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses; will place orders. 9th floor, 12 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Looking at good Spring styles; orders placed immediately. 6 West 32d, 10th floor.

DRESSES.—We are looking at silk and serge dresses for Spring. Third floor, 129 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Looking at silk and serge dresses for the Spring. 11th floor, 130 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking Spring styles. Call afternoons. Room 1,114, 34 West 33d.

GLOVES.—Will pay spot cash for case lots, 2 clasp imported kid or lambskin gloves. Jobber, G 125 Times.

JUILLIARDS, 54,268; black and blue; price must be reasonable. S 276 Times Downtown.

PAPER wanted.—We buy old ledgers and books for paper manufacturing. M. Helfgott & Son, Inc., 528 West 30th.

PIECE GOODS.—Suitable cloaks; Fall weights wanted; large quantities preferred; spot cash. 9th floor, 54 West 21st St.

PIECE GOODS, COTTON.—Spot cash paid for cotton goods. Phone Franklin 1029.

RADIUM ALLOVER.—Submit Radium Allover and silk nets to close. Pansy Waist Co., 151 West 28d.

SATEEN wanted; jobs in black and colors. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

VELOURS.—F. & H., or Botany, all colors except blue and black, for cash. Madison Square 10276.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ADDRESSOGRAPH, with 10,000 ready-to-wear names and nameplates, with cabinets; sell cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

BEAVER TRIMMING, Chase's; 3 and 1¼-inch strips for sale; price $6 per yard. Greeley 4582.

BEAVER near fur, 3-inch and 1¼-inch strips at $4.50 per yard. Farragut 6224.

BEAVER, CHASE'S.—3 inch, 1½ and 1 inch; immediate delivery. Chelsea 7259.

BROADCLOTH.—Parker-Wilder, 551, black, blue, brown, green; $1.05 net. Chelsea 1858.

BROADCLOTH.—White; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

CASHMERES, serges, and mackinaws, cheap. C. Damast, 1 Union Square, City.

CHEVIOT.—Five pieces, Holmes and Long, 4,790-17, green plaid; will sell cheap. Y 316 Times Annex.

CHINCHILLA, Raritan gray, No. 143, $1.10, less 5%. Wernstein & Klipstein, 139 Spring. Spring 1988.

COATS.—1,000 more left of the wonderful $10 plush coats, 45 inches long, trimmed with nutria on collar, cuffs, and bottom; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Job of 300 cloth and pile fabrics; this season's styles; to close out at a sacrifice. Harry Greenberg Co., Inc., 45 and 47 West 21th St. Madison Square 6147.

COATS. — 750 infants' and children's coats; immediate delivery; pile fabric, velours, mixtures. J. & E. Silverman Co., 1,239 Broadway.

COATS.—Wool velours, broadcloths, plushes, up to $15; on the rack for immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—5,000 plush, velour, bolivia, mixtures, and wool plushes for immediate delivery. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Big values in better grade broadcloth and plush coats, fur-trimmed; low prices. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—To close out, 1,000 infants', intermediate children's, 300 ladies' mixtures, at $4. 38 West 21st, 11th floor.

COATS.—Plush coats of better grade; immediate delivery; good values. R. Simon & Co., 22 West 26th St.

COATS.—Plush, cloth and pile fabric coats for immediate delivery. Slafkes & Foskar, 7 West 15th St.

COATS.—2,000, for immediate delivery, plush and wool velours. Klar Brothers, 38 West 20th.

COATS.—Plush, for immediate delivery; very cheap. Appelbaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th St.

COATS.—Plushes, beaver, and mufflin trimmed, $13-$25. Joe Korostoss, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, plushes; closing out. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS, Suits, stylish, wool velour, fur-trimmed, $8.75. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS of every description; immediate delivery. Liebman & Hurwitz, 133 W. 21st.

COATS.—If you need plush coats, why not esquimette. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS at reduced prices for immediate delivery. Bernstein Co., 118 West 27th.

COATS.—We sell esquimette plush coats only, very cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—Infants' and children's; immediate delivery; cheap. 6-8 West 18th St.

COATS.—Ladies' plush coats to close out. Ulin Brothers, 55 East 11th.

COATS.—1,000 cloth coats to close out. Neumann, 11 West 20th.

COATS and suits to close out cheap. Kaplan & Alper, Inc., 51 West 24th, 10th floor.

DRESSES.—Afternoon and evening dresses in silks, crepes, chiffon velvets; immediate delivery; dandy merchandise — dandy profits. See Ginsberg Bros., 5 West 35th St.

DRESSES to close out; poplin and velvet suits, serge dresses; also wool velour and velveteen coats. 127 West 17th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Job to close out about 50 dresses, silks and velvets, assorted sizes, in colors. 129 West 31st, 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Job 100 silk and serge dresses to close out. H. Wolfenson, 39 East 20th.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge-silk dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—200 velveteens to close out at a price. Chauser, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job serges, silks; close out at a price. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Job 125 silk and serge. Annetta, 116 West 29th St.

FIXTURES. — Office, show room, cutting room; safe. 180 West 29th, 9th floor.

FLANNEL.—White broadcloth finish; Deering, Milliken No. 205, $1.50 yard. Phone Chelsea 608.

FUR.—400 yards beaver, 5 inches wide; 200 yards nutria, 5 inches wide; 100 dozen dyed raccoon tail trimmings; prices very reasonable. Leipzig Fur Trimming Co., 479 6th Av.

FUR Trimmings.—Skunk and jeannettes, also fur buttons to close out very cheap. Zozlow Bros., 27 7th Av.

LACES.—General stock of laces, embroideries, nets, and venice laces, to be closed out by waists house retiring from business. Blumental Brothers, 129 West 27th.

LACES.—Beautiful assortment of imported laces at sacrifice. Wollner & Wronker, 30 West 36th.

LEGGINETTS. Children's.—At the right price; all shades; immediate deliveries. E. E. Mfg. Co., 444 Broadway. Phone 1747 Spring.

MERCHANDISE of all kinds, buttons, furs, &c. H. Goldwater, 182 Avenue C.

MIXTURES.—Lot of mixtures to close out, stbelines, navy and black, 54 inches, to close out at 75c. net; also Fithian's corduroy, navy and brown, to close out at 85c. net. Greeley 4379.

MOTORS. — Discontinuing manufacturing; have two 3 H. P. General Electric motors nearly new for sale. Riverdale Mfg., 20 East 20th St.

NECKWEAR; men's; 300 doz., 50c.; holiday sellers at cost. G 126 Times.

OVERALLS, Khaki Clothing, Gloves, Jewelry. Koffler, 366 Broadway. Franklin 6 9.

PLUSHES.—All kinds of seal plushes for sale; also all colors; F. and H. broadcloths. Phone Farragut 9406.

PLUSH COATS, good selling styles; immediate delivery. Leibman Hurwitz, 133 W. 21.

PLUSH MUFFS in varied assortments; also other pile fabrics. Frankel, 56 West 24th.

PLUSH.—1-B, $3 a yard; also Stursberg, Scheil cheviot. Greeley 2236-2237.

RAIN CLOTHS.—Rubberized Double Texture, to close out, confining ourselves now to ladies' coats. L. Felsenfeld, 141 West 36th St., New York.

RED FOX SETS.—Will dispose at bargain price quantity red fox sets; also children's colored dresses. Phone Chelsea 3005.

SERGES.—Have 10 cases, all colors, 4,002 Amoskeag all-wool serge at 55c.; also 50-inch at 72½c.; 36-inch navy cotton serge at 14½c. United Mills, 134 West 26th.

SKIRTINGS.—Fancy woolen skirtings to close out; cheap. Schulman & Davis, 49 East 21st.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black, all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossmann, Inc., 320 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS, white and black, bulk carded, large quantities, at manufacturer's price. H. Straus, 320 5th Av.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

SUITS.—Have 200 fur-trimmed suits to close out cheap. A. Zimmerman, 55 East 11th St.

SUITS.—50 fur trimmed; broadcloth, velour, and poplin. B. Lasker, 122 West 28th.

VELVETEEN.—Several boxes of good quality velveteen; all shades; 37-inch twilback; for sale at a reasonable price. 24 West 25th, 9th floor. Farragut 8945.

VELVETEENS for sale cheap; navy, green, brown. Phone Chelsea 1896.

WAISTS.—A quantity of crepe de chine, georgette, from $27 up, to close out. 15 West 20th, 6th floor.

WOOL VELOUR. — Holmes 118 green and brown for sale or exchange for Burgundy or navy. Telephone Farragut 2347.

Help and Situations Wanted.

CANADIAN salesman, 10 years connection, wishes act for factories selling jobbers and retailers in Canada. "Agent," Box 1,934, Montreal.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday 3¼@3½ " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Advise Early Buying of Woolens.

Representative mill agents in the woolen trade are advising their customers to make their purchases of 1917 heavyweights just as early as possible. They admit that prices may be considered high now, but point out that any delay on the part of buyers will mean that much higher prices will have to be paid. Inquiries in the market were very numerous yesterday and, although the clothiers in the main appear to be in search of information rather than actually out to purchase, there was quite a bit of business taken for the new season.

British Want to Buy Cotton Duck.

A report along Worth Street yesterday that the British Government was in this market after 2,000,000 yards of army duck was denied by leading houses seen in relation to it. It was said, however, that an order for these goods for British destination had lately been offered from private sources, though the yardage was not disclosed. It was further said that the local market would not be in shape to handle an order for 2,000,000 yards of any kind of duck, if one were offered, for some time to come.

Color, Not Style, Main Factor.

With practically the only change in suits consisting of narrow and longer skirts, the garment manufacturers are concentrating on getting out a varied assortment of the highest colors. The representative of a leading house said yesterday that no color or type of design is considered too radical to offer women next Spring in their suits. In short, colors will be offered as the biggest inducement for buying suits next season. One manufacturer summed up the situation when he said that the suit trade has "banked" on colors for the Spring to the exclusion of style changes.

Says Sizes Should Be Unified.

According to an executive of a local dry goods store, shopping could be made simpler for many women, and less expensive for the stores, if manufacturers of children's, especially girls', garments would get together and standardize sizes. The woman shopper would be helped by not being required to take time to search out half a dozen garments in order to find one or two that are wanted, in case the child were not present, because she could then be sure that when she took a six-year-old size it would be that and not something approximating it. The stores would be benefited by not having to bring back and rehandle the garments that were taken home for fitting and rejected because of size, thus lessening the department's cost of doing business.

Shirting Flannel for the Army.

Circulars were received in the textile trade yesterday from the office of the Depot Quartermaster at Philadelphia, announcing that the army was in the market to buy 500,000 yards of olive drab shirting flannel. The weight of the cloth is to be between 8½ and 9½ ounces. The new specifications which were issued in August will apply to all bids submitted. They describe the color tests, quality of wool to be used, &c. Bids will be opened on Dec. 1.

Laces Improve in Demand.

Predictions made a short time ago, that the lace trade has the prospect of better business ahead, seem to be in the way of fulfillment. Inquiry among the manufacturers developed the fact that there has been quite an improvement in the demand and that the prospects for next Spring appear to be especially bright. Just at present buyers are favoring the metallic laces principally, and the trend has not quite switched around to wide goods. This change, over to the wider materials, however, is regarded as a near contingency. There is also some talk in the trade of heavy laces coming in.

Raw Silk Prices Again Go Up.

The Yokohama raw silk market has recovered from the slight reaction of a week ago and prices are again on the upward trend. Sales for the week there amounted to 5,700 bales, with stocks unchanged at 15,000. Canton reports active buying, with costs increased sharply by the further rise in silver exchange. The same influence, at work in Shanghai, has increased landing prices here 30 cents a pound on silks from that market. Money is scarce there, and large exchange contracts are said to be impossible. With lay-down costs on leading kinds ranging from $5 to $7 a pound, business has come to a standstill. Tussahs are active, however, at rapidly advancing prices. Milan is very strong, and continues to quote prices higher than American buyers can pay. The local market is firm, with all prices advancing steadily.

Cold Wave Hastens Fur Orders.

The cold wave that has been sweeping across the country toward New York in the last few days has been followed, and in some cases preceded, by a rush of orders to the local fur trade and by many hurry calls for quick shipment of merchandise already on order. Local and nearby buyers have also taken themselves out of the lethargy produced by the warm days that followed Election Day. Nearly all of the demands at the present time are said to be for novelties in sets and coats, staples having been stocked up early in anticipation of higher prices. Higher prices came, but staples seem not to have done very well at retail, hence the rush of buyers to cover. Business has been so heavy in some cases that were deliveries to be made as requested even the showroom samples would have to be shipped. Two things are said to show up prominently in the demand for the more medium-priced lines. They are the call for various novelty fox sets and for Hudson seal coats.

Underwear Business Booming.

Further activity on the part of wholesale buyers of underwear for the Fall, 1917, season yesterday resulted in several lines being withdrawn from sale, the raising of prices on others, and the opening of still others at figures commensurate with those that had been priced the day before. While buyers were present in large numbers, there was no repetition of the scenes that took place on the upper floors of the New York Life Building on Wednesday, when it was necessary in several cases to lock office doors to keep buyers from coming in while those on the inside were being attended to. The corridors of the floors on which the agents have their offices were said to look more like the floor of the New York Stock Exchange on a busy day than the halls of an office building. Another unusual feature of the present opening is that buyers appear to have been found who themselves think prices are going still higher.

Heavy Goods Again Lead.

Heavy gray goods continued more active in this market yesterday than printcloths. Several lots of 30-inch 3-yard drills were reported sold at 12 cents for spot delivery, while 37-inch 4.75-yard drills moved at 12¾ cents for shipment within the next ninety days. For 36-inch full-count 4.50 sheetings 8¾ cents was reported paid for January-March delivery. One of the most interesting sales of all was one in which 40-inch 2.85-yard sheetings were disposed of for immediate shipment at 13 cents. The regular market price of these goods was said yesterday to be 11½ cents. The quantity involved in the sale spoken of was not large, and the buyer was said to be an "outsider." One of the high lights in the printcloth end was the refusal in certain quarters of bids of 7¼ cents for 38½-inch 60-52s for February-March delivery. Nearby business on 60-48s in that width was told of at 7 cents, but printcloth sales for the most part were scattering. Closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*8¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7½c
39-inch, 56-44s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	*5½c

*Asked.

OIL FIGHT IMPERILS NAVY.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Sounds a Warning Against Phelan Bill.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The life of the fight to retain Government control of the California petroleum reserves, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, asserted in a paper read tonight before the annual meeting here of the American Mining Congress.

"It may be set down as a definite conclusion," Mr. Roosevelt wrote, "that the navy cannot revert to coal burning vessels without enormous loss of efficiency, and, furthermore, that the navy will not so revert."

The article is the Navy Department's opening attack in the renewal of the fight in Congress over the Phelan amendment to the Oil Land bill designed to protect the claims of California operators. Navy officials have insisted that the policy of building oil burning ships could not be carried out if the amendment prevailed, and Secretary Daniels appealed to President Wilson when action seemed imminent during the last session of Congress.

The thirty-five knew battle cruisers, scouts, and destroyers authorized by Congress could not be built. Mr. Roosevelt asserted, if coal fuel was to be employed.

WHY CIGARS HAVE GONE UP.

Reasons That Are Given for the Advance in Their Price.

Through its President, Fred Hirschhorn, of this city, the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of America has issued a statement telling why it has been necessary to advance cigar prices to the retail trade and, incidentally, to the consumer. Among other things, it is said that Germany has bought up all the surplus leaf tobacco in this market and has also been a heavy buyer in other tobacco-producing countries, this being the third year in which the Teutonic allies have planted none for their own consumption. The 1915 tobacco crop in this country is also said to be 33 1-3 per cent. below normal. This has increased leaf prices 50 to 60 per cent., with Cuban tobacco up at least a third. The increased cost of labor, the amount of labor attracted to munitions making by higher wages, and the higher costs of cigar boxes, and the lining paper, packing paper, labels, day labor, coal, wood, &c., are also cited as reasons why factory costs have increased. Normal prices for leaf tobacco are not expected for at least three years, and only then subject to the ending of the war and to normal leaf production by the tobacco-growing countries of the world.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Leather Bracelets and Fused Silica Tubes.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest, made by the A. Wittnauer Company concerning leather bracelets and watch bracelets. The Collector returned the articles under the jewelry paragraph, this calling for duty at 60 per cent. Judge Sullivan reached the conclusion that the articles were excluded from the jewelry paragraph, and fell, on account of the plated buckles, under the provision for plated metal ware. Entry at 50 per cent. was accordingly given.

Favorable action was taken by the R. U. V. Company regarding the classification of small cylinders or tubes manufactured by the Silica Syndicate, Limited, London, from quartz rock. The merchandise was described on the invoice as "apparatus of fused silica," entry being claimed at 20 per cent. as articles or wares composed wholly or in chief value of earthy or mineral substances. The Collector returned the goods at 45 per cent. as a manufacture of rock crystal. Judge Sullivan, reversing the Collector, held the fusing process removed the articles from the rock crystal class.

MILLS & GIBB RECEIVERS SUE

Charge Bank with Honoring Checks of Evans for Personal Use.

Because of payments made by the Bowery Bank on seven checks drawn by William T. Evans on the account of Mills & Gibb, of which he was President, suit was filed against the bank in the Supreme Court yesterday by Joseph B. Martindale and J. Harper Poor, receivers of Mills & Gibb, to recover $94,500. The checks were drawn for $13,500 each between 1913 and 1916, at intervals of about six months, and were signed for the corporation by Mr. Evans as Treasurer.

The complaint alleges that the checks were drawn by Mr. Evans in the payment of personal obligations, and that the bank honored them with knowledge that Mr. Evans was using the corporation's money for his own purposes.

CITY TAKES UP PARALYSIS.

Will Provide Transportation for Sufferers to and from Hospitals.

At a meeting of the Transportation Committee of the New York Committee on After-Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases it was announced yesterday that the city would take over the transporting of patients to and from hospitals and clinics. The Transportation Committee, it was said, would bend its energies toward the campaign, which will start on Monday, to raise $250,000 by Thanksgiving Day for the treatment of the victims of poliomyelitis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

To register in this column telephone Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga.—S. E. McConnell, notions, furn. goods; Albert.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; W. F. Traub, prints, ginghams; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Disteria, piece goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. S. Radcliffe, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 507 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE.—Stewart & Co.; D. F. Morgan, dress robes; 18 W. 36th.

BALTIMORE — Hutzler Bros. Co.; H. T. Dyott, upholstery goods; Breslin.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cabham, cloaks, suits; 470 Broadway.

BOSTON, Mass.—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Hunting, misses' coats; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Gilchrist Co.; S. J. Smith, silverware, jewelry; J. J. Smith, hosiery; 355 5th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, silks, dress goods; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; B. H. Norwell, silks, black dress goods; 220 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; W. Reinhard, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 31 Union

CHINA BORROWS $5,000,000 HERE

Chicago Bank Makes the Loan with Washington's Official Sanction.

SCORES ONE ON JAPAN

Which Has Striven to Control China's Finances—Sign of Middle West's Wealth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Announcement was made tonight by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister, that his Government, through him, had concluded a loan of $5,000,000 gold with the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, and that the proceeds of the loan were placed today to the credit of the Chinese Government, which was represented in the negotiations by Levi Mayer of Chicago.

The arrangement of this loan is believed in some quarters here to mark the ending the arrested development of China. For the last year or so the Chinese Government has been in straits to obtain money for the ordinary expenses of governmental administration. At one time recently China sought to arrange a loan of $5,000,000 through New York and Boston banking houses, but the negotiations fell through on account of the unwillingness of the United States Government to guarantee to the American financial concerns interested the assistance of the United States in compelling China to live up to its obligations.

The Chinese Government is anxious to obtain an additional loan of $30,000,000 to establish a new financial system, but it deferred negotiations in that connection until it could obtain $5,000,000 for its immediate administrative needs. Money is badly needed by China to pay immediate expenses, and the $5,000,000 obtained today will tide the Government at Peking over its embarrassment.

Those concerned feel that they have made a distinct gain in obtaining from Secretary Lansing a formal approval of the action of the Chicago bank in furnishing the loan to the Chinese Government. Coincidentally with the arrangement of the loan, Mr. Lansing handed to the officials of the bank the following letter:

Gentlemen:

I have read the contract between yourselves and the Republic of China with reference to a loan of $5,000,000 for a period of three years, and I have to say in reply to your oral request for a statement of the policy of this department respecting such loans that the Department of State is always gratified to see the Republic of China receive financial assistance from the citizens of the United States, and that it is the policy of the department, now as in the past, to give all proper diplomatic support and protection to the legitimate enterprises abroad of American citizens. am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ROBERT LANSING.

It was pointed out tonight that the loan had a very significant bearing on international affairs. In the first place, it means that the Chinese Government has negotiated a financial transaction with American gankers at a time when the Japanese Government is endeavoring to supervise the foreign finances of China. About a year ago, when Japan made certain demands on China, one of them was that the Chinese Government should accept a Japanese financial adviser.

Another important phase of the American loan is that it is not secured by railway or mining concessions. Such concessions have been usual whenever China has gone to foreign bankers for financial assistance. In the present state of Chinese affairs, with Russia and Japan seeking privileges suggesting their intention to prevent other Governments from participating in the exploitation of Chinese territory, the American loan marks a distinct step in the direcion of an effort on the part of American bankers to resume business operations on a large scale in China.

WILL SWELL RANKS OF LABOR.

Morrison Says Industrial Conference Board Will Unite Workingmen.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 16.—Commenting upon the announcement in New York that the National Industrial Conference Board had been formed by employers to combat labor, Frank Morrison, National Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, said tonight:

"This movement of capital will result as others have done before. When the National Association of Manufacturers was formed it resulted in more than a million workers being added to the battalions of organized labor."

Samuel Gompers, President of the federation, said:

"My answer will be made to the convention the first of next week, when the railroad brotherhood Presidents are with us. It would not be wise for me to comment on it now."

LEFT WIDOW ONLY $50,000.

Mrs. Pringle Wants More of Husband's $500,000 Estate.

The will of Alexander Young Pringle, realty operator, who died at Eatontown, N. J., on Oct. 22 last, leaving an estate of about $500,000, was filed for probate here yesterday. The will leaves only $50,000 to the widow, Mrs. Stella A. Pringle of 114 West Seventy-ninth Street, in lieu of her dower rights. Mrs. Pringle already has served notice that she will contest the will. The Pringles were married in 1900 and lived together only about two years, but were never legally separated.

The decedent left $50,000 to his housekeeper, Miss Ethel Crane of Eatontown; $10,000 to Mrs. Belle Shute, $25,000 to her daughter, and the entire residuary estate to Mrs. Hester A. Booth of the Versailles, Broadway and Ninety-first Street. Mrs. Booth is a sister of Mrs. Shute, and both were friends of the Pringle family for years.

The will was made on Oct. 15 last, a week before Mr. Pringle died, and was witnessed by Dr. Harry B. Slocum of Long Branch and Edith M. Hawkins of Eatontown. The executors, Justice Edward B. La Fetra of the City Court and Frederick G. Wollen of Roseville, N. J., state in their petition for probate that Mr. Pringle had $135,000 in personal property in this State. They did not estimate the value of his realty holdings, believed to be worth about $400,000.

$80,000 TAX ON COLE ESTATE

P. T. Barnum's Partner Left Bonds Worth $1,225,042.

A tax of $80,000 will be collected from the estate of William Washington Cole, who died in Whitestone, L. I., on March 10, 1915, leaving railroad and city bonds worth $1,225,042 and real estate worth $918,500. Mr. Cole amassed his fortune while a partner with P. T. Barnum, the circus man.

Mr. Cole leaves to his wife $550,000 and an interest in his real estate. Seventy relatives receive the rest of the estate, and as several of those to whom annuities were given have died the Court of Appeals has been called upon to decide whether heirs of these deceased relatives are entitled to the annuities.

Appraise Gould Assets for Taxes.

George J. Gould and Edwin Gould as trustees under the will of Jay Gould filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday a petition for an appraiser to determine the taxability of certain assets not appraised in the original tax proceedings affecting the estate, but which the trustees believe may be subject to a tax under the laws existing at the time of Mr. Gould's death, in 1892. The additional assets amount to about $70,000, and consist of cash and securities, but the trustees say there are debts of about $30,000 which were not passed on in the original appraisal. Surrogate Cohalan named Transfer Tax Appraiser Charles Sweeney to reopen the Gould transfer tax proceedings.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Leonard J. Obermeier of New York City and Thos. N. McCarter of Newark, N. J., were admitted to practice.

715—Motion Pictures Patents Company, petitioner, v. Universal Film Manufacturing Company et al.—Motion to advance submitted for petitioner.

150—C. Schweinler Press, plaintiff, v. the People of the State of New York.—Leave granted to file brief as amicus curiae, on or before Dec. 4 next, on motion of counsel in behalf of the National Consumers' League.

123—B. Lovato, plaintiff, v. State of New Mexico.—Submitted.

124—Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., appellant, v. the United States.—Passed.

111—Atlantic City Railroad Co., plaintiff, v. L. S. H. Parker.—Argued.

116.—F. V. Gasquet, plaintiff, v. C. F. Lapeyre et al.—Argued for plaintiff and submitted for defendants.

118—New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, plaintiff, v. M. E. Beaham.—Argued.

121—J. A. Chaloner, plaintiff, v. T. T. Sherman.—Leave granted E. F. Colladay to file additional brief. Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 17—Nos. 121, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, and 133.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 435, P. O. Bldg.

Du Pont<Gardiner. New England RR Co<R G Packard Co. U S<N Y C & H R RR File Driver No 2 P W Mavis Co<Stimpson Emeline. Dempsey<Atl Gulf & Pac.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Courtroom 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity and Admiralty calendar.

Elmer<Doull-Miller Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 327, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

U S<Guggenheim Exploration Co. Harris<Erie RR. Amata<Lehigh Val RR. Smith<Penn RR.

US<Taylor. Shelpee<Erie RR. Underhill<Guide Service Co. US<Mullan. US<Chase Nat Bank.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Penn Sugar Co<SS Soma. Berwind White<SS Sagamore. Ballard<Anderson. Berwind White<SS Marion. Palm Evans<Hellenic Hellenic<Brinkburn. Lamphear<Jamison. Chi Film Exchange<Motion Picture Pat. Distilling<Rice. Meade & Morrison<Hunt.

Lewis<Eastman. Clark<United Booking Office. Sherman<Shubert. Pollak<Transat Italiana. Sota<SS Sarnia. US<Shoninger, (2) Marden. Fed Sug Ref<Egyptian Sugar. Hewitt<Speyer. Schey<Giovanni. Pray<Sesrun Socy. Univ Transp<SS Ada. Puddack<L V R R, (2.) Re Talking Toys Corp.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building.

Discharges: Savel Woolf, Rose Diele.

Motions: Jacob Miller, S. C. Lockwood, Albert Simmons.

Joseph Brantman, Leonard B. Quinn, Bay Dredging and Contracting Co. Machine Metal Products Co., Inc.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar at 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building.

Case on—Spearin<Lehigh Val RR Barge 77. Lucas<SS Westmeath.

At 2 P. M.: Laura Moore<Hamburg-Am Line et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, Scott, Smith, Page, and Davis, JJ.—at 10 A. M.

Motions: People<Tortora. Same<Le Grand. Same<George. Assets Coll Co<Meyer, (3.) Ostilio<Leh & N RRR. Simpson<Picker. Kny-Scheerer Co<Nat Surety Co. People<Marcks. Bischoff<Yorkville Bank. Zorn<Mann. Imperato<Pohl-Abbott Con Co. Leff<Sec Bank. Wolff<Rogensky. Ormby<Hilltop Auto Station. T Davids Co<Hoffman La Roche Chem Works. Harrison<Repetti.

Levine<Lipset. Aiello<Ehret. B & O RR<Lowenstein. Goldberg<Mass B & I Co. Bruere<Coco Cola Co. Cohnfeld<Bliss. David<City Nat Gas. Brklyn Bor Gas Co<Service Com.

Non-enumerated motion at 10:30 A. M. Carton<Purdy.

Re Donlin, Robinson. Barclay<Barclay. Re Rich. Lazenby<Int Foreign Mills Corp. Barrows<Fid & C Co. Re CNY, (Court House Site.) Lindholm<Mastilion Rubber Co. Moore<T A Crane's Sons Co. (2.)

Independent Chemical Tennessee Copper. Re Holmes. Re Brenkin. Zeeman<Foreman. Hungarian Gen Credit Bank<Titus, (3.) Re App D J Marshall. Werner<515 E 29th St Co et al. Niagara Life Ins Co<Lincoln Mtg Co. Ltd. Terminal et al &c<A A Volk Co, Inc. Steinback, &c<Kanewitz. Guild<Guild.

Sheridan<King et al. Tri-Bullion Sm & Dev Co<E P Earle. Pollock<Peck & Co. Fox<O'Brien. M G Samuels & Co< Austin Fire Ins Co of Dallas, Texas, and M. Jasper. H Goldman Con Co<Waller et al. B Dollar Co<Can Car & Fdy Co, Ltd. Smith<Smith. Creighton<Whicher,(2) Siegel<Montgomery Ward & Co. Moore<Crane's Sons(3)

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—Litigated motions.

Palm Fechtehler Co< chantenler. Planten<Natl Nassau Bank. Re McGowan< Williams. Lehman<Morgenthau. CNY<Mears. Werner<Marowitz (2.) Katzman<Katzman. Marks<David Meyer Brew Co. Kaltman<Lefkowitz. Mann<Gracin. Freedman<Austin. Re Geller. Etlinger<Pines. Same<Chaloner. Schedeker<McCreary. CNY<Cyprus Brush Co. Baruch<Haruch. Hoy<Finlay. Re Worch (Heil.) Re Associated Buyers Service Co., Inc. Re McAlpin. Gildner<Ottenberg. Giordana<Stern. Flaser<Szabo. Re J B Greenhut & Co. Buchanan<Buchanan. First Nat Bk<Oman. Opdyke<Town & Country Estates. Titus<Cent Park, &c, RR. Guaranty Trust Co< Second Av RR. Gartner<Rubel. Re Underpinning & Foundation Co. St Winock<Brentwood. Same<Cunliffe-Owen. Duhoff<Barrett. Palmer<Indian Splint. Phenewits<Meurer. Gallacher<L & M Rty. Re Warner. Tobias<Gottlieb (2.) Zimman<Weiss. Hammardinger<Winston & Hueter Co. Gerbino<Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Co. Gerdon<Merchants & Mfg Co. Bowles<Bowles. Safiders<Krumholz. Re Fraenkell. Landes<Landes. Gordon<Merchants & Mfg Exchange. Baum<Paramount Picture Corp. Re John D, Inc. Lord<Lord. Goodman<Bates Bros R E Co. Saks & Co<Lesser.

Tyng<Prendergast. Re Hudson P Rose Co (Globe Av.) Re Tranter<Tranter. Re Bottenstein<Zuoca. Re same<Int Distributors Corp. Klainman<Bernstein. Dobrow<Dobrow. Smith<Smith. Tenenbiatt<Meyerson. Nudelman<Zins. Levine Bros, Inc< Streitman. Corbett<Corbett. Wallin<Sisters of Charity of St Vincent De Paul. Leavitt<Lemburn. Oravec<Phila & Reading Ry. CNY<Brainard. Meyer<Meyer. Farson<Croisic Rty. Marks<Rosenthal. Re CNY (Pier 8) (2.) Jekonsky<Hillside Coal & Iron Co. Alperin<Grand Iron Works. CNY<Pearlman. Re Schwartz, (Lewis.) Re Martin. Re Scanlan. Navarro<Navarro. Moore<N Y Rys. Re Rashman (Greenspan.) Karrigan<Nat Surety Co (2.) Seaver<Southern Surety Co. Tritschler<Tritschler. Arnow<Goldman. Cantrell<Beard. Guntzer<Healy. Greif<Greif. Fish<Tinker. Same<Laidlaw. Same<Sloan. Same<Iselin. Same<Vanderlip. Kowski<Del & Hudson Co. Zipkin<Zipkin. Frishling<Frishling. C C Fischer, Inc< Shubert (4.) Mallam<Fischer. Ozburn<Ozburn. Baker<Raab. Craigen<Berkeley. Re Marx<Manhattan Waiters Assn. CNY<J W Hughes Co. Wm Birns, Inc< Goldsmith. Bowyer<Natl Reserve Bank.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions: Sound Ref Co<Union Specialty & Trad. Rack<Rack. Blum<Blum. Mack<Mack. Lawyers Adv<Bronx Star Pub. Times S Imp<J McCreery Realty. Demurrer: CNY<Ingraham. Preferred causes: Farson<Croisic Rity. CNY<Ft Rich & Bergen Point Ferry. Dresner<Dresner. Undefended divorces: Metal, Haberman, Orlofsky, Cohn, Parmer, Schettini, Runde, Lamoreck, Reynolds, Siemo, Scheckman, Cohen, Meek, McLeod, Ladue, Riedel, Kuespert, Koerber, Heimlich, Schuetze, Surowics, Gallo, Hutchinson, Magnicarri, Sherrill, Harlan, Hibert, Schwartzman, Satin, Horgan, Von Riedl, Stovich, Felcsztyn, Goldstein, Canety, Mayer, Wliensky, Phillips, Dorsett, Lapp, Gries. Clear.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—No day calendar.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.

Public Bank<Fox. Kram<Jewish World. Rabe<L Beach Truck. Serphos<Block. Same<Strauss. Montague Mail Mach< All Pkge Groc Stores

Seaman<Comstock. Frend<London Feather Novelty Co. Nate-Earle Co<Sims Auto Conveyor Co. Clear.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.

Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.

Ing—Walker<Maloney. Inq—Mathison<Maroney. Weil<Richardson. Buchanan<Butler. Pochefsky<NY Rys. Adzerycha<Holbrook C & R Corp. Chayet<Ruppert. Egan<US Rty &c Co. Rosengarten<Ellis. Connolly<NY Rys. Traynor<same (2.) Furley<Coach Co. Longionetti<CNY. Epstein<Dryer. Fusco<Spitzer. Bergman<Borden's. Secofsky<Strauss. Ryder<NY Cent RR.

Meschist<Wright. Sweedman<Westcott. Jacobs<Chopak. Lattin<R T Sub Co. Phillips<K L R R. Cunningham<Perry. McNamee<Andrews. Silverman<Bookman (2.) Finkelstein<CNY. Schulsinger<Westcott. Curran<Cudlipp. Goldstein<Whitridge. Meeg<Union Club. Smerald<Mintretta. Pomerantz<Schlesinger Wright<Levy. Quinn<Cappell. Case on.

PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. M Pfeffer<M Goldberg & Sons. H Pfeffer<same. McEnearney<Ochs.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Stern<Pechter.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART IX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Pompian Co<Nicelle Olive Oil Co.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Shearn, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XIII.—Bissell, J.—At 10 A. M. Stuart<Birdsall.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.

Inq—Weed<Dean. Inq—Cole<Anderson. Inq—Titus<Crea. Cen Tr & Sav<Meislin Daum<Essanbee Film. Turnbull<Maynard. McMurray<Deimel, &c Reid<Adler Venner Seat. Shubert Theatrical< Wells. White<Richelieu Co. Pipe & Cont Supply< Mason & Hanger. Hardman-Peck<Muihall. Lefkowitz<Nifty Cloth. Delano, Jr<Columbia Machine Works. Frankel<Peters. Kelley<Bennett, (2.) White Tar<May. Rathbun Grant Print< Firstenberg. Griffen<CNY. Chelimer<Borman. Lord Elec<Barber Asphalt Pav. Title Guar & Trust< Tax Lien. Williams<R Griffin Co. Neagle<Neenan. M G Babcock<Goodman. Imperator Rty Co< Tull. Employers L A Corp< Steckler.

Same<Mutual Wind Cleaning &c Co. Ehrler<McCarthy. Hynes<Kabre Assets Corp. Hetson & Schafran< Von Raits. Atlantic Terra Cotta Co<Nordona. Lynch<Palmer. Little<Ware. Hirat<Sperry & Hutchinson Co. Grant<N Am Co. Henkel<Greenwich Bk Escher<Thal Const. Bryan<Griffenhagen. Guenber Eng Co<Cen Thos Lamb Co. Nat Nassau Bk<Deens Malbin<C Zingales Co Imperial Water Proof Co<Cane. Dammann<New Eng Gas Co. Feinstein<Levy. Richards<Astna Acid &c Co. Same<London & Lancashire &c Co. Hansen<McGovern. Wolf<De Vaux. Spencer<Colima Lumber Co. Rodgers<CNY. Stockum<Lambert H E Co. Case on.

PART XV.—No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Altonia Rty Const<Ill Surety. Bacon<Modern Pen. Bacon<Chapman.

PART XVII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Stumpf, &c<Mass Bon ding.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar: Anna K Sommers, &c. Thomas F O'Rourke, Louis Jackson, Meyer London, (2.) Robert J Mahoney, Dorothy C Drachner, Michael J Drummond, Helena Goldberg, David Abramowitz, Frieda M Young, Emanuel Brown, John T Brady, Carrie M Metcalf, Elizabeth Wightman, W J Wickenheiser, Herbert Wickenheiser, Stella Topczewski, Henry B Phyfe, Churchill B Phyfe, F D'Agostino, &c, Michael Bass, William Brown, Rocco Canuso, Mary A McPartland, Gaylord S Truesdell, Isidor Zipper, Stephen H Martling, George H Huber, William Collins, Abram Bernard, Max H Stern, Samuel Sachs, Bridget Clancy, Gertrude Vosseler, Walter S Fletcher, Andrew Freedman, John Doyle, Patrick Coffey, Jane Quintard, Albert G Eberhagen, Kricas P. Katsakis, Charles F Yung.

Martin Grossman, (2.) David Flam, Bridget Clancy, &c, Elizabeth Connolly, Katharina Langeloth, Wm J Blumann, &c, Roland D Onffroy, Mary C Murphy, Peter E Meilus, Richard F Handy, Anton Kroll, Fannie Simon, Rose Durkin, Kate Serrick, Michael Lannon, Frieda Reichert, &c, Ann Burbage, Joseph Herbaum, Nanny Altman, Mary E Graham, Adeline M Leggett, Jennie M F Tripp, Joseph Liebmann, (2.) Estates of: John Caulfield, (issue of fact.) Thomas Draper, same, Louis E Koster, same, Ruth G Dolese, same, Henry Truberg, same. Wills for probate: Blecker N Penny, Willett B Baker, John Wolf, Sam Well, H Stevenson Whalen, Annie B R Glenney, W Schmidt, Nathan Eisemann, Henry Jacobs, Henry Wiesner, Edward J O'Brien.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested wills: Lost will of Annie Rauenbach, also known as Annie Rauschenbusch, George W. Aren.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, C. J.—Litigated motions.

Susskind<Stomel. Gaylor<Bergman & Co. Rosenblum<Innerfield. Rosenberg<Ripa. M Brand & Sons<Volk Thurby<Wald. Ordmann<Dwyer's New Amsterdam, &c Jos Muslmer & Co<Am Shoe Repair Co. Benjamin & Asher< Thorpe. Cohen<Pokufsky. Froehlich Bros<Newman. Shyab<Jabbour. Fid & Cas Co<Strauss. Ohio Truss Co<Victor. Ruppert<O'Donnell. Manheim Ins Co< Lesser. Doherty<Knick Ice Co. Schneider<Harvey. Batt<Verlangiere. Battisto<Fusco. Dominico<same. Unterman<Weston. Carolyn Laundry<London & Lancashire, &c, Co. Lappano<Harris. Rosenfeld<I Ginsberg & Co.

Berkowitz<Frank & Lambert. White Tar Co<Olsson. Salin<Lamchick. Stern<Hopkins. Ante<Clifton Pl Rlty. J R Potter Co<McMahon. Ballack<Schor. Dudar<Boszkiewics. Hyman<Bolgue Rlty. Hancock<J Bohm & Son. Hecht<Crossroads Rlty Corp. Starrett Mfg Co< White. Alexander<McNab & Harlin Mfg Co. Richter<Globe Rye Bread Co. Lord & Taylor<Taylor. Rivat<Caraglia. Rice<Keefe. Meyerheim<Hussey. Simbel Bros<Piardon. Spiuck<NY, N H & H RR. Tilles<Hersberg. Chirin<Sukoff. Hanken<Levenson Wrecking Co. Keppler<Jacobs. Bernstone's<Groll.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Hooker<Bauman. Ruggirello<Ryall. Woolman<Capitol Grain Co. Sternberg<Fleischheimer Spatzaro<Woolworth Co. Grossman<Appel (2.) Mann<Nat Surety Co. Wolfstein<Scherer. Hart<Brandt. Tyrness<Leventhal. Nat Cash Reg Co< Mullen. Roffman<Lustgarten. Forman<Keating. Krause<J Schulman & Son. (2.)

Spooner<Brokaw. Gillis<Corn Prod Ref Co. Goldman<Wallach. (2.) Zelivinsky<NY Rys. Renninson<Berliant. Aaron<McCahill. Klugman<Schmidt. Musacchio<Amendolm. Schulman<Empire Postal Motor Co. McKeesport Tin Plate Co<Loury. Winer<Widrewitz. Sobel<Levy.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Faulkner<Lebenson. Gross<Smith. Portnoy<Gross, (2.) Letona<Maudel. Micalisio<NY Rys. Paznozzi<Bordon. Benjamin<NY Rys. Hirsch<same. Goldenberg<same. Baker<same. Lissi<McNulty. Weiss<Brown. Kovalsky<Malsch, (2.) Keller<Schneider. 140 W 69 St Corp< Benjamin.

Kepnis<Edw Waters. Donziger<Childs Co, (2.) Weinstein<Mulder. Crystal Film Co< Picture Play Film. Friedland<Hass. Caroly<Aetna Acoid &c Co. Zeman<Gartner, (2.) Stripp<Goldberg. Kern<Community Rty Am Litho Co<Gen'l Drafting Co. Feurman<Sanitary W L Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

A M Brass Forging Co<Mayo. Watterson<Alford.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Jakob<Werba. Nassau-Beekman Inv Co<Prichep. Goelz<Schreiber. Schwertfeger< Williamson. Tannenbaum<Guionnet, (2.) Pearson Co<Carroll Box &c Co.

Jacoby<Kaufman. NYC & L I Adv Co<Ratkowsky. Press of Jos D McGuire, Inc<All Am Pub Co. Globe Rub Tire Mfg Co<Auto Tire Co. Case on.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Re Van Auken Machine Co., Inc.—Richard Steel.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Claude V. Pallister<Louisa J. Black—James E. Landy; Henry R. Drowne<August Bischoff—James Carty.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Re Van Auken Machine Co., Inc.—Percy L. Klock.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Morgenstern<Briggs Bldg Co. Re Eisenberg Bldg Co. Perfect Cornice & Roofing Co<Wmsbg Hygene Ice Co. Meyer<Woolworth Co.

Moetel<Baumeister. Moretsky<Moretsky. Meyer Brewing Co< Lennon. Klersnicki<Klersnicki. Dodin<Berney Rty Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mullan, J. Cases on: Miller< Stuve, (2.)

No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM.—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—N. Y. Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men<Reubert et al.—Mathew C. Griffin. Memorial Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases<Lee et al.—Morris Frank.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Thomas, A. P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Re admr of M E Durban. Metrop Bly-Prod Co< Langevin, (2.) Selner<Selner. Re Max Altenkirch. Re last will of H Marks, deed. Re J J Graham.

McLinsky et al<Floral Park Terrace Co. Re last will of J A Maxwell, deed. Lester<Lester. Ginsburg<Woolworth. A F Dams, &c<Commerce Ins Co.

NON-ENUMERATED MOTIONS.

Re Saratoga Av. Re NY Munic Ry. Schwartz<Cohen. Miller<Lasse. Baylis<Van Nostrand. Lummis<Cropsey. Richards<Hertar. Edgar<Cook.

DAY CALENDAR.

McLinsky<Floral Park Re Newport Av. Tally<Manneschmidt. Hallyer<Prendergast. Brower<Bd of Supervs. Re Hines. Re Risenberg.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR.

Reinhardt<CNY. McCauley<B & R RR. Wells<Agar & Co. Feldman<Lubitz.

Bremen<same. Smith<CNY. Brigali<Esemko.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelby, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Press Pub Co<McGill. Ehsler<Kirsten. Re Brandon-Sylvestro Realty Co. Edison Elec Ill Co< Thatcher. Butler<Butler. Meyer<Meyer. Burch<Burch. Nisbet<Trautman. (2.) Gluck<CNY, (2.) Sheehan<same. Steinman<G Un Gas. C Bell<same. N M Bell<same. L N Bell<same. Yog<same. Teresa<Kaplon. C Quigley<B Un Gas. E Quigley<same. L Kassman<same. N Kassman<same, (2.) Block<Block. Santacroce<Gimbel Brothers. Re Union Bank, (469 Jerome St.) Perkinson<Perkinson. Allen<Allen. Thorne<Thorne. Simpson<Simpson. Renner<Piper. Hunter<Baurhyte. Re East 91st St. Emig Indust Sav B'k< Whitehouse. Brady, &c<Johnson Const Co. Lange<Lange. Rager<Brownsville House Wrecking Co. Kleindienst<Keller. Morris<Gelb. O'Connor<Meyer.

Shaughnessy<Merrit & Chapman Derrick & Wrecking Co. Re 551 Gates Av, (N Y Municipal Ry Corporation.) Peoples' Trust Co< Kern. Naughton<Giovannitti. Lebaudy<Delliere. Re West 19th St, (McCullough.) Grape<Vamphone Co. Re St'd Meter Co. Bd of Education Ref Church<Blute. Bickoff<Bickoff. Famous Tire and Rubber Co<Fuerth, (2.) CNY<Wingerath. Mayiew Co<Int Impr Co. Everart<Everart. People<Russo. Re Smith, (Prendergast.) Angel<Gondak. Major<Major. Am Press Assn< Wilhelm. Moore<Moore. Starke<Kalk. People<Wright. Re Peoples' Trust Co, (Holmes.) Hoffman<Hoffman. Levy<Zinman. Raff<Raff. Goldman<Goldman. Burnes<Burnes. Fox<Fox. Re Smith, (Jaret.) Hall<Conley Auto Maze Co.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Callaghan, J.

Central Brew<Hart. Ersinger<Ersinger. Macdonald<Macdonald Smith<Smith. Richter<Gartner. Hoppe<Meyer. Dankza<Dankza. Davis<Olena.

Hensler<Metzger. Hanna<Hanna. Krabbe<Helselman. Devins<Devins. Juergens Jewelry< Sands. Duffy Co<Boyd Rlty.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3613.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Clark, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Crane, J.

Chardavoyne<B H RR. McAuley<Jamison et al. Keller<B H RR. Gordon<Brown. Blank<Marine Basin. Reiff & Harris< B H RR. Hesketh<Adriance. Ludwig<Colonial Mantel & Refrigerator. Friedman<Vatter. Hill<B H RR. Branigan<CNY. Tolden<Pius. Drew<Transit Dev Co. Svenson<B H RR. Ostrander<CNY. Sporn<Ernst. Rep Can & Metal Co< Despres.

Cohen<Nassau RR. Lutzky<same. Draxdor<Wendell & Evans Co. Kane<CN Y Rys. Schneider<Loew Amus O'Leary<Compagnie Gen Transatlantique. Peck<B H RR. Vella<Ferguson. Hegros<Streeter et al. Morris Prod<Schaefer. Hampton<Leh Val RR Yager<Brownville House Wrecking Co. Kane<CNY et al. Hugli<Burns Express. Schlenoff<Nassau RR. Wilson<C I & B RR.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Nov. 20.

Highest number reached on regular call 6008.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Dougherty<Rappaport. Baird<Temple Improv. Reidy<Robino. Chutick<Bonielle. Wenk<Park Pl Const. Epstein<Havemeyer Const Co.

Atkins Engineering< Homecrest Building. West<Cassidy Corpn. McCloskey<Ridge Blvd Const Co. Askin<Stalnick.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

People<Osborne. Pesrick<Phila & Read Coal & Iron Co. Pederson<Un Ry (2.) Mulvey<Williamson. Washburn<Jacobs. Nowakowski<Fargo.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Re Estate of Martha E Skipper. De Maria<NY C RR. McCormick<Yonkers RR. Hunter<Mills. Powers<Brewer (2.) Einstein<Eagle Mtge & Realty Co. Myers<N Y C RR. Frederickson<Friedman. Johnson<West El RR. Blaschek<Penn RR. Dufft<City of Mount Vernon. Roberts<N Y, N H & H RR. Brooks<Pittsburgh Con Co. Russell<Reid. Ede<West Elec RR. Paluico<West El RR. Schlochis<Valley Farms Co.

Goodinowich<Yonkers RR. Ford<same. Dupries<same. Reilly<Sun Pub Co. Tutino<Pennell. Hirsch<Kneffer. Doern<Olcott. Pisco<Federal Sugar Refining Co. Chalfant<City of Yonkers. Parker<Dezell. Nickerson<Brinberg. Wunder<Hersberger. Williams<Bauman. Hynes<NY Cent RR. Auer<Teschner. Liberty Brew<Ott. Same<Kern. Same<Mason & H. Interstate Tree Treating Co<Pratt.

Highest number reached on call, 845.

PART II.—Young, J.—Special Term for Motions.

Russo<Baird. Mitchell<Mitchell. Scherr<Spinarelli. Bertman<Broome Rty. Griffen<Brown. Thompson<Thompson. Haggarty<Graban. Wallace<Wallace. Carpenter<Carpenter. Gratz<Callisen. Healy<City of New Rochelle.

Rubin<Spivack. Trush<Trustees of Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund. Hult<Price. Briganti<Church of St Lawrence O'Toole (2.) Simpson<Chase. Peeler<Manville. Pavelsky<Kaminsky. Samuels<Brown.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate: Mary Ann Carroll, Henry Rudolph, Jr. Administrators' acct: Augustus Vilonia, Christine Seuffert. Guardian's account: Julian B Kane.

Compulsory account: Edward B Brady. Order to show cause: Amelia Bauman, Anne Mary Doern, Gotthelf Guttinger. Accounting: Isabella Lockwood.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.—Naturalizations. No day calendar.

Remainder of calendar passed until Nov. 20, 1916. Cases will be added to the ready section in the order in which they appear on the calendar of Nov. 13, 1916. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1956.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises, 6:44 | Sun sets, 4:39 | Moon rises, 11:35

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Upper Manhattan $400,000 Block Front Investment—Buys Abutting Houses in Lenox Hill Centre for New Residence —Good Bronx Deals—Suburban Market Active.

A $400,000 block front deal in the upper west side and the purchase of two houses in the Lenox Hill residential section of Park Avenue for improvement with a fine residence were the features of interest in the realty market yesterday.

The west side transaction involved the sale by the Haven Construction Company, Charles Flaum, President, of the three recently completed five-story apartment houses covering the block front on the east side of Northern Avenue, between 177th and 178th Streets, in the Fort Washington home centre. The plot has a frontage of 255 feet on the avenue by 102 on 177th Street and 112.9 on 178th Street. The houses accommodate 105 families, and are fully rented. The property was acquired by the sellers a year ago from the B. Altman estate. Mr. Flaum has been identified with many important apartment operations in that part of the city.

The buyer of the property was Louis Israelson, who will hold it for investment. He owns several similar structures in the locality.

William S. Baker was the broker in the transaction, in conjunction with Henry J. Kantrowitz.

Buys Two Abutting Houses for New Residence.

An unusual purchase for improvement with a fine residence has been made by a New York buyer, who has acquired the two houses running through from street to street at 31 East Sixty-ninth Street and 40 East Seventieth Street, respectively. The former was bought from the Henry S. Wilson estate and the latter from Stephen Baker, as trustee for the estate of Emily M. Barhydt. The Sixty-ninth Street house has a frontage of 25 feet and the Seventieth Street a frontage of 21.6. The total depth is 200.5. The property is between Park and Madison Avenues, close to the new Park Avenue residences of Arthur Curtiss James and George Blumenthal, which occupy the block front on the west side of Park Avenue. The two houses just sold are assessed at $140,000, of which $117,000 is land value.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Buyer of New Greenwich Theatre Plot

J. Irving Walsh was the broker in the sale of the property at 218 and 220 West Fourth Street, being the junction of Christopher Street and the new Seventh Avenue extension. The former plot, being the immediate corner, was sold by Henry G. Wenzel, Jr., and the latter by a Jewish congregation. N. H. Lewis was the buyer of the property, and he will erect on the site a threatre for the Greenwich Village Players. It will cost about $100,000.

Waverley Place Deal.

The Duross Company sold for the Lawyers Mortgage Company 174 Waverly Place, near Christopher Street, a three-story house with store, on lot 21 by 85. The buyer is an investor.

Quick Resale on the Heights.

The Faiella Construction Company sold to the Arthur Avenue Realty and Construction Company three lots on the north side of 192d Street, 175 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, and three others on the south side of 192d Street, 100 feet west of Audubon Avenue, and resold the latter to the Audubon Building Corporation.

Resale in East Harlem.

The New York Trust Company sold to Isadore Montefiore Levy 20 East 111th Street, a five-story apartment, 26.11 by 100.11 on the southerly side of 111th Street, 218 feet east of Fifth Avenue. The premises were recently acquired by the New York Trust Company in foreclosure proceedings upon a first mortgage held by that institution.

Investors Buying Tenements.

An investor has purchased 27 West 112th Street, a five-story tenement on lot 24.6 by 109.11, located between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

Madison M. Jones sold to an investor 64 and 66 West Eighty-eighth Street, two five-story tenements, plot 40 by 100.8. This property was sold at auction last August for $43,000.

$81,500 for Nine Tenements.

Among the auction offerings yesterday sold by Joseph P. Day were nine lower east side tenements, sold in a partition action brought by Leopold Oettinger and others against Samuel Rhonheimer. They were all bought in by the Seymour Realty Company, acting for the Oettinger interests. They were: with prices: 299 East Seventh Street, $4,500; 384 East Eighth Street, $12,000; 187 Avenue D, $3,500; 435 East Ninth Street, $15,400; 375 East Tenth Street, $10,000; 386 East Eighth Street, $11,100; 368 East Eighth Street, $10,000; 644 East Thirteenth Street, $11,100; 740 East Ninth Street, $5,500.

Recent Buyers.

Mary E. A. Wendel, sister of the late John G. Wendel, is the buyer of 248 Central Park West.

Catharine Roach is the buyer of 1,908 and 1,910 Prospect Avenue.

Felice Demartini is the buyer of 177 Bleecker Street, sold recently by Louis Kresner.

Bronx Sales.

An out-of-town investor purchased from the Absar Realty Company, A. Weissman, President, the six-story apartment with stores on the northwest corner of Intervale Avenue and 165th Street, running through to Rogers Place, on a plot 104 by 53 by 133 by irregular.

The property was held at $100,000. Alexander Selkin and David Mintz negotiated the sale.

Kurz & Uren have sold for the Delco Holding Company, Inc., 971 and 973 Trinity Avenue, near 164th Street, two five-story, new law tenements, each on a lot 36.5 by 100, to an investor.

The Henry Morgenthau Company has sold to Annie Joss for investment two five-story modern new law tenements with stores situated at the northwest corner of Southern Boulevard and Barretto Street, Bronx, and known as 907 Southern Boulevard and 920 Barretto Street, the dimensions of the corner building being 50 by 105 and the dimensions of the adjoining house on the avenue being 47 by 105. In part payment, the buyer gave a plot of five lots, 125 by 100.11, situated on the north side of East 138th Street, between Cypress and Jackson Avenues.

The Preston Realty Corporation, Irving Preston, President, has purchased the plot with a small dwelling 25 by 90 on the northwest corner of Ryer Avenue and 180th Street.

Williamson & Bryan sold for Charles Richardson to a client the two three-family frame dwellings 1,058 and 1,060 Jackson Avenue, and for James Dowd a plot 50 by 91 by irregular, on West Farms Road, about seventy-five feet north of Freeman Street, to a builder.

Charles Deshler has sold for the Ensign Improvement Company the five-story apartment house at 2,361 Valentine Avenue, 50 by 100, recently sold the similar adjoining house at 2,355 Valentine Avenue.

Brooklyn.

The Meister Builders, Inc., have resold to a client a plot, 54 by 100, on Fifth Avenue, near Ninety-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

E. J. Hollahan has sold the vacant plot, 100 by 100, on Water Street, between Bridge and Jay Streets, for the Kerns estate to a client, who will improve it with a factory building. He has also sold the plot on the south side of Eighty-second Street, 90 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for Walter Schwartz, and the one-family dwelling at 77 Seventy-third Street to a buyer for occupancy.

Charles J. Obermayer of the Greater New York Savings Bank, who recently purchased the former home of the late Al Johnson, at the corner of Ninety-ninth Street and Shore Road, Fort Hamilton, has enlarged his holdings by purchasing the adjoining land, owned by the estate of Tom Johnson, ex-Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio.

Long Island.

Cocks & Willets sold to Frank C. B. Page, Vice President of the E. W. Bliss Company, a tract of twenty-five acres of the Mitchell farm located at Brookville, L. I., and adjoining his recent purchase in that section.

Shields Brothers, Inc., have sold to a client a tract of thirty-five acres at Dix Hills. The property fronts on the road to Dix Hills and the Old Country Roads. It is one of many recent sales made in the Dix Hills section recently.

Henry A. Rogers of Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., sold, for Henry M. W. Eaman, a tract of woodland in Broad Hollow Woods, Wesley Hills, L. I. The above adjoins two tracts reported sold to the same purchaser last week by the same broker.

Westchester County Sales.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have sold for H. W. Johns his country place on Landers Road, Hartsdale, Westchester County, containing fourteen acres, residence, stable, &c., to Thomas Evarts Adams of the Lancia Motors Company. The property was held at $40,000.

Herbert A. Sherman sold for Mrs. M. S. Wainwright three acres at Milton Point, Rye, N. Y., with a large frontage on the water. The buyer will improve the land with a $25,000 house, from plans by Architect S. Edson Gage.

Luigi Brue purchased from Park Hill on the Hudson, Inc., one lot on the east side of Park Hill Avenue. The purchaser was represented by S. H. & S. F. Thayer, and the seller by Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst. This is the second parcel sold by Park Hill, Inc., within the last two weeks. Thomas S. Burke of Yonkers was the broker.

Buys Stock Farm at Goshen.

The Nash farm of about 100 acres near Goshen, N. Y., has been sold by S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman of Ridgewood, N. J., in connection with A. D. Pellet Wallace of Goshen. Mrs. C. W. Fletcher was the buyer. The farm will be used for high-class horses.

Keith Leases Riverside Theatre.

The Riverside Theatre, at Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street, which has been operated by William Fox since its erection in 1911, has been leased by the B. F. Keith Enterprises. The lease is for five years, with the privilege of five years renewal.

Commercial Leases.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased to Seligman & Hoffman the easterly store at 122-126 West Twenty-sixth Street; the store at 30-32 West Thirteenth Street to Rothholz, Inc., and the store at 12 West Seventeenth Street to David Umanoff.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 48 West Fifteenth Street to Dragon Paper Manufacturing Company; the ground floor at 573-577 Eleventh Avenue to Saxon Motor Company.

Gaines, Van Nostrand & Morrison, Inc., have leased for Eugene Higgins the store, basement and first loft at 440 Pearl Street to the O. C. Brunner Warehouse Company.

Heights Property Owners Want New Subway Station.

Washington Heights property owners, headed by Robert M. Silverman, owner of the Imperator, 150th Street and Riverside Drive, and Jacob Strauss, owner of the Bermuda apartments, 610 West 150th Street, have engaged Charles S. Levy of 20 Broad Street to petition the Public Service Commission for the erection of a subway station at 150th Street and Broadway.

Brooklyn Realty Board Elects New Members.

John I. Van Iderstine and Benjamin J. Snyder have been elected members of the Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers. The annual meeting of the board will be held Nov. 21 at the Clarendon Hotel. The following candidates have been named by the Nominating Committee: President, William P. Rae; Vice President, William J. T. Lynch; Secretary, Isaac Cortelyou; Treasurer, George H. Gray; Directors, terms ending 1919, William Raymond Burling, George E. Lovett, George H. Gray, Charles D. Behrens, Frank A. Seaver.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for building a two-story addition to the four-story building of the St. Joseph Seminary and College at 24 East Fifty-second Street at an estimated cost of $11,170. J. Bradley Delehanty is the architect.

Schindler & Liebler were the brokers in the sale of the tenement at 59 Cannon Street by the Lawyers' Mortgage Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

28th St, 348 West, s s, 253.6 ft e of 9th Av, 21.5x98.9, three-story building; to Elizabeth Speeden for $11,000.

38th St, 575-541 West, n s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 100x98.9, vacant; bid in for $40,000.

38th St, 547-551 West, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 75x98.9, vacant; bid in for $30,000.

38th St, 515-517 West, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9, two-story tenement, and vacant; bid in for $17,000.

40th St, 513 and 517 West, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9, two-story dwelling and three-story stable; to John E. Derdan for $30,000.

Delancey St, 292, n s, 50 ft e of Cannon St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; M. J. Smith against Joseph Seldin et al; H. S. Cook, attorney; due, $22,106.01; taxes, &c., $576.80; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

3d Av, 1,992 and 1,994, w s, 80.10 ft n of 109th St, 80.11x95.2, two four-story tenements and stores; withdrawn.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

3d Av, 3,861 to 3,891, w s, 115.3 ft n of Wendover Av, 203.9x129.5x irregular, three and two-story buildings and theatre; withdrawn.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

Minford Pl, 1,447, w s, 251.6 ft s of 172d St, 25.9x100, four-story flat; E. M. Bussing and another, executors, against Estate Holding Corporation et al; Stitt & P., attorneys; due, $14,450.99; taxes, &c., $1,400; to the plaintiff for $15,950.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Park Av, e s, 25 ft n of 170th St, for a one-story brick garage, 79x100; William Gullery, 1,472 Washington Av, owner; M. W. Du Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av., architect; cost, $11,000.

29th St, 329-331 West, for an eight-story garage, 44x98.9; D. Levy, 33 Union Square, owner; H. Young, 32 Union Square, architect; cost $75,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 60th St, to a four and five-story clinic; Vanderbilt Clinic, premises, owner; Crow, Lewis and Wickenhoefer, 200 5th Av., architects; cost, $10,000.

Amsterdam Av, 1,820-1,838, to a three-story office building and store; P. Loth, 493 West 150th St, owner; C. H. Gillespie, 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $9,000.

52d St, 24 East, to a four-story college; St. Joseph Seminary and College, 450 Madison Av., owner; J. Bradley Delehanty, 2 West 46th St., architect; cost, $11,170.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 10.

With name and address of the purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 963, e s, 25.7 ft n of 107th St, 25x100; David Richey to Alga Berger, 536 West 175th St, h. and s., Oct. 3; attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 7 Wall St. $25

LEXINGTON AV, 1,424-1,428, n w corner of 93d St, 75.8x40, foreclosure, Oct. 26, 1910; Patrick J. Walsh, referee, to Gertrude Reed de Chezelles, Lierville, France, Nov. 14; attorneys, Parsons, C. & McI., 52 William St. $55,000

PARK AV, 981 and 983, n e corner of 83d St, 76.11x110.4x irregular; Merida Realty Co. to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, b. and s., June 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SUFFOLK ST, 15, w s, 125.5 ft n of Hester St, 25x100.2; Hy. M. Flatau to Isaac Nagel, New York City, mtg $33,500, all liens, all titles, confirmation deed, Oct. 18, 1907; attorneys, Baylis & Sanborn, 141 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Wenare Holding Co. to Katherine F. Cropper, Hotel de Russie, Rome, Italy, all liens, mtg $30,000, Nov. 9, 1910; same attorneys $1

VESEY ST, 41, n s, 23.6x90.10; Vesey St. 45, s s, 26x82; Ellen A. and Jas. J. Calleran to Lea Calleran Co., 41 Vesey St., mtg $4,000, $107,000, all liens, Nov. 14; attorneys, M. & S. Meyers, 220 Broadway $100

WEST END AV, s s, 20.11 ft n of 104th St, 20x72.6; Daniel J. O'Conor to William B. Ellison, 900 West End Av, Nov. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; City Real Estate Co. to Waters Farm Corp'n, 128 Broadway, mtg $300,000, all liens, Nov. 14; same attorneys $100

8TH AV, 2,572, e s, 24.11 ft n of 137th St, 25x80; Sylvester Peleckats et al., to Johanna and Cath. Engemann, on the premises, mtge $20,000, Oct. 30; attorney, J. H. Rosansky, 41 Park Row $1

8TH AV, 806, e s, 74.1 ft n of 25th St, 24.8x100, foreclosure, Nov. 6; William A. Hines, referee, to Charles B. Gumb, 230 West 99th St, Nov. 14; attorney, Sampson & Schanz, 25 Broad St. $8,000

9TH ST, 224 East, s s, 265.3 ft w of 2d Av, 21x75; Jno. B. Hagenbuckle to Jos. Wolkenberg, N. Y. C., quitclaim, June 22, 1907; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME property; Joshua Kantrowitz et al., to Moses A. Horowitz, 136 East 94th St, quitclaim, all liens, Nov. 9; attorney, same $100

52D ST, 306 West, n s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Louis M. Goldberg to 8th Av. and 53d St. Realty Co., 959 8th Av. all liens, Nov. 13; attorneys, Kendler & Cohen, 37 Liberty St. $1

57TH ST, 545 and 547 West, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100.5; J. Frank Connolly to Stephen H. Jackson, 151 West 121st St., mtg, $44,000, June 21; address 106 Lexington Av. $100

60TH ST, 10 East, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Emma Rosenwald to Jesse M. Ferrer, 24 East 60th St, Nov. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way. $1

88TH ST, 64 and 66 West, s s, 85 ft e of Columbus Av, 40x100.8; David J. Ryan to Bert L. Haskins, 26 Ellinor Place, Yonkers, N. Y., h. and s., c. a. g., Nov. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

88TH ST, 64 and 66 West, s s, 85 ft e of Columbus Av, 40x100.8; Madison M. Jones to David J. Ryan, 549 48th St, Brooklyn, mtg $40,000, all liens, Nov. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

98TH ST, 54 West, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 24x51.2; Revenue Realty Co. to Bernard Goldstein, 304 West 93d St, and Louis Goldstein, 645 West End Av, mtg $12,000, all liens, Nov. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Agnes H. Moore to Revenue Realty Co., N. Y. City, mtg $12,000, all liens, Nov. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

98TH ST, 141 West, s s, 127.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.8xirregular; Harvey J. Lefler to Emma Miller, 70 West 109th St, all liens, Nov. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

104TH ST, 73 e of West End Av, 20.11x22.6xirregular, subject to easement on west; Chester I. Christie to William B. Ellison, 900 West End Av, mtg $12,900, all liens, b. and s., Nov. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

118TH ST, 306 West, s s, 133.4 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.11; Rachel L. Cohen to Martin Lynch, 312 West 113th St, mtg $7,500, Nov. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

114TH ST, 549 East, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Adolph Bangser, assignee, for benefit of creditors of Marie Colucci, to Joseph Gregnoli, 348 East 114th St, all title, quitclaim, Nov. 3 ..... $100

115TH ST, 217 East, n s, 206 ft e of 3d Av, 18x100.11; Arthur D. Crane and another, executors, &c, Harriet Roylance, to Anthony, Frank, and James Paladino, 219 East 115th St, c. a. g., all liens, Nov. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

128TH ST, 229 West, n s, 295 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; Mary E. Birbeck to Gertrude T. Fay, 229 West 125th St, Nov. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

130TH ST, 208 West, n s, 140 ft w of 7th Av, 15x99.11; Minnie D. Baehr, Westwood, N. J., to Cath. Oberdorfer, 2,411 8th Av, Nov. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

135TH ST, 30 and 32 West, s s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Revenue Realty Co. to Agnes H. Moore, 235 West 75th St, mtg. $24,000, Sept. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

175TH ST, 528 West, s s, 73 ft e of Audubon Av, 18x94.8; Aug. Elmer to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, Oct. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME property; Joshua Kantrowitz et al., to Moses A. Horowitz, 136 East 94th St, quitclaim, all liens, Nov. 9; attorney, same $100

177TH ST, 502 and 504 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 42.6x99.11, mtg $29,500; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 141st St, 476 West, 99.11x35, mtg $73,000; Waterfall Farm Corp'n to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, b. and s., Nov. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

177TH ST, 502-4 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 42.6x99.11, mtg $29,500; Amsterdam Av, s e. c. 141st St, 99.11x35, mtg $73,000; Blosben Corporation to Waters Farm Corporation, 128 Broadway, b. and s., Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

179TH ST, 706-8 West, s s, 225 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 50x92.6; Corporal Realty Co to Seer Holding Corporation, 200 5th Av, mtg $42,000, all liens, Nov. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

192D ST, n s, 175 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 75x100; 192d St, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; Faiella Construction Co. to Arthur Building Corporation, 340 Northern Av. Co., 553 East 187th St, Bronx, mtg $33,500, all liens, Nov. 14; attorney, same $100

SAME PROPERTY, both sides; Arthur Avenue Realty and Construction Co. to Audubon Building Corporation, 340 Northern Av. mtg $33,500, all liens, Nov. 15; attorney, same $100

192D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; Delta Holding Corporation to Faiella Construction Corporation, 340 Northern Av, mtg $17,000, all liens, Oct. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, e s, at s s of land of St. John's College, 100x100x100x—; Tracy H. Harris to William A. McGrath, 599 West 147th St, Nov. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; William G. McGrath to Ensign Improvement Co., 391 East 149th St, Nov. 10; same attorney $100

BRONXWOOD AV, n e corner of 230th St, 55x100; Bronxwood Avenue Realty Corp. to Louis De Francesco, 4,009 Barnes Av, Nov. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

CARPENTER AV, s e corner of 226th St, 114x105, also Carpenter Av, s e corner of 227th St, 114x105; Josephine K. Dodge (executrix) to Herman vonder Heyde, 3,563 White Plains Av. Oct. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$50

CLINTON AV, w s, 220.8 ft n of 181st St, 44x118; Traf Building Co., Inc., to Benjamin F. Embigter, 600 West 113th St, mtg $37,000, Nov. 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

CAULDWELL AV, s e corner of 164th St, 200 ft to Teasdale Place x75; Henry Ruhl to Annie C. Ruhl, 650 East 164th St., June 14, 1915; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,239 3d Av. $100

FREEMAN ST, 861, n s, 30x95; Lopard Building Corp., Inc., to Benjamin Levy, 257 East 125th St, mtg $8,200, Nov. 1; attorney, Benjamin Levy, 257 East 125th St. $14,000

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, e s, 290.1 ft n of 184th St, 25x53 to Ryer Av x25x55; Winat Realty Co., Inc., to Hollands, Inc., 2,408 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Nov. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

GRANT AV, 897, w s, 50x98x52.6x110.2; Frieda Pinchbeck to Charles A. Siener, 408 East 240th St, mtg $8,500, July 12; attorneys, Meyers & Co., 51 Chambers St. $1

HALL PLACE, e s, 163.1 ft s of 167th St, runs e 51.8x e 48x s 28x w 56.8x w 52.7x n 80; Delta Holding Corporation to 1,640 University Av, Inc., 1,029 East 163d St, mtg $8,000, Nov. 9; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway ..... omitted

LOTS 128 and 129, map M. Schrenkeisen estate; James J. Fero to Irene B. Fero, his wife, 408 West 129th St, Sept. 13; attorney, Thomas F. McMahon, 1,402 Broadway. $100

LOT 34, map Daily estate; C. M. Construction Co., Inc., to Frank Gass, 2,248 Powell Av, et al, trustees, Oct. 10; attorneys, Arnold & E., 130 Westchester Square ..$1

LOTS 24 to 35, Block 57; Lots 30 to 36, Block 67; Daniel J. Boylan to John G. Tomlinson, 45 West 57th St, Oct. 9; attorney, J. R. Mackie, 15 Wall St. $1

LOT 44, map part Schieffelin estate; Vincenzo Di Nardo, 226 E. 2d St. to Vincenzo Sciarabba, 726 Cauldwell Av, Nov. 14; attorney, G. Stockwan, 51 Chambers St. $100

PLOT begins at stake in marsh, adjoining land of Francis Larkin, said stake being 15 chains 100 links from end of orchard wall on said Larkin's land, —x—; Henry Ruhl to Annie C. Ruhl, 650 East 164th St., June 15, 1915; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,239 3d Av. $100

ROSEDALE AV, e s, 184.5 ft n of Ludlow Av, runs s e 228.10 ft to w s of Commonwealth Av x s 0.8x s w 228.3 ft to Rosedale Av, x n 217.5 ft; also Noble Av, e s, 84.5 ft s to Ludlow Av, runs s e 228.3 ft to w s of Rosedale Av, x s 904.4x s w 114.1x n 92.7x w 100 ft to Noble Av, x n 378.11; William P. Corbett to Ensign Improvement Co., 391 East 149th St., Oct. 31; attorney, Nathan Waxman, 549 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Ensign Improvement Co. to William G. McGrath, 509 West 147th St, Nov. 15; attorney, Chancy H. Harris, 69 William St. $100

TINTON AV, 945, s w corner of 152 St, 100x46; David Paley to Wales Construction Co., 230 Grand St, mtg $38,000, Nov. 2; attorneys, Gruenstein & M., 230 Grand St...$100

TRINITY AV, 971-3, w s, 75x100; Delco Holding Company to Anne Joss, 6 Hillside, East Orange, N. J., Oct. 20; attorney, D. Galewski, 299 Broadway $100

VALENTINE AV, 2,361, w s, 50x100; Ensign Impt. Company to William G. McGrath, 509 West 147th St, mtg $9,500, Nov. 15; attorney, Lawyers' Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

VYSE AV, e s, 100.4 ft s of Home St, 100.7x100.8; Town Building Co., Inc., to Barnet Schwartz, 880 Fox St, and another, Nov. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

147TH ST, n s, being Lot 441, map Unionport, 100x106; Minnie Zimmerman to Lawrence Davis, 76 Green St, Newark, N. J., Oct. 31, $1,200, Oct. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

152D ST, s s, 46 ft w of Tinton Av, 24x100; David Paley to Wales Construction Co., 230 Grand St, Nov. 2; attorneys, Gruenstein & M., 230 Grand St. $1

153D ST, s s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Benjamin F. Embigter to Traf Building Co., Inc., 1,029 Lowery Place, mtg $8,000, Nov. 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

167TH ST, n s, 94.8 ft w of Prospect Av, 40x130.2x40x128.10; Lawrence Davis to Minnie Zimmerman, 76 Green St., mtg $4,000, Oct. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

251ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of Bronxwood Av, 50x100; Bronxwood Avenue Realty Corp. to Jacob Bernstein, 1,001 Home St, Nov. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of the lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 97, w s, 100.2 ft s of Delancey St, 25x88.8, Oct. 20; Hyman and George Rosenblum and another to Isaac Goldman, 17 East 96th St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $16,500; attorney, Julius H. Rosansky, 41 Park Row $8,000

DIVISION ST, 39 and 39½, s s, 25x56, Nov. 18; Abraham and Isaac Hertzberg, Tillie, wife of Joseph Mann; Eva, wife of Lewis Bartlestone, and Flora Hertzberg, widow, to Meyer Vessell, 5 years; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway $2,500

FORSYTH ST, 173-180, e s, 80x100, Nov. 15; Forsyth Street Realty Co. to Nathan Tuckman, 1,253 40th St., Brooklyn, and Harry Lang, 2,035 7th Av, N. Y. C., 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $60,000; attorney, S. N. Tuckman, 320 Broadway $5,000

MADISON AV, 1,226, s e cor of Jefferson St, 21.1x80, Nov. 11; Caroline A. Suydam to Union Trust Co. of N. Y., 80 Broadway, trustee; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,500

MADISON AV, n w corner 103d St, 22x 63x25, Nov. 15; Kate D. Brennan to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St., due and interest as per bond; address, 59 Cedar St. $5,000

SAME PROPERTY, Nov. 15; same to E. E. Birkbeck, 706 Riverside Drive, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $4,000; attorney, same. $1,500

WEST END AV, 900-902, n e corner of 104th St, 40.11x78x irregular, Nov. 15; Annie R. and Mary A. Ellison to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 1 year; attorney, Edward J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St...$80,000

1ST AV, 1,510, e s, 27.2 ft s of 79th St, 16.8x94, Nov. 15; William Connolly to Mary Devlin, 52 Monterey Av, Tompkinsville, S. I., due and interest as per bond $4,000

2D AV, 1,804, e s, 50.8 ft n of 93d St, 25x75, Nov. 14; Emil B. Johannson to Dietrich C. Heine, 253 East Kingsbridge Road, 5 years; attorneys, Title Guaranty and Trust Co. 160 Broadway $15,000

21ST ST, 326 East, s w s, 300 ft n w of 1st Av, 20x92, Nov. 6; Crescent Star Realty Co. to Pauline Hoffmann, 1,761 East 93d St, et al, executrix, &c., due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Phillips, M. & W., 31 Chambers St $12,000

44TH ST, 303 East, n s, 70 ft e of 2d Av, 20x200.10 to s s of 46th St, Nov. 14; William Glassman & Sons to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond $12,000

57TH ST, 116 East, s s, 174.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5, Nov. 10; Pasquale Trotta to Dodge & Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 1 year; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St $4,000

86TH ST, s s, 171.8 ft w of Park Av, 68.10x102.2, building loan, Nov. 10; 64 East 86th St. Corporation to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, due Sept. 1, 1921, 6%; attorney, Butcher Title and Trust Co., 1 Madison Av $275,000

88TH ST, 64-66 West, s s, 85 ft e of Columbus Av, 40x100.8, Nov. 15; David J. Ryan to Madison M. Jones, 167 East 79th St, 2 years; attorney, Ezekiel Fixman, 55 Liberty St. $3,500

89TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75 x100.8, Nov. 13; N. Y. City Society of the M. E. Church to Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the M. E. Church, 17 Arch St, Philadelphia, Penn., due and interest as per agreement; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St. $1,000

90TH St, n s, 104.11 w of Park Av, 16.8 100.8, Nov. 13; Jacob Silberman to Harris D. Colt, 575 Park Av, trustee; attorneys, Curtis, M. P. & Co., 30 Broad St....$14,000

98TH ST, 167 West, n s, 127.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs n 83x n e 15.10x s e 14.3; s s 33 to street x w 15 to beginning, Nov. 15; Emma Miller to Harvey J. Lefler, 661 West End Av, 7 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

120TH ST, 303 West, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.10, Nov. 15; Abraham Brotman, shafting, pulleys, belts, etc., together with the good-will of the business heretofore conducted by the above-named bankrupt at 138 Wooster Street and 337 West Street, Manhattan, New York City, except about 102,000 lbs. of old pipe lumber now located at 337 West Street, which are not included in this sale.

Schedules of property, compiled from inventories kept by bankrupt, will be furnished by the Trustee, but all persons submitting proposals and making bids should inspect the property and make their own estimates of quantities and quality, as the Trustee assumes no responsibility for the absolute accuracy of the aforesaid inventories.

The above-described property may be inspected on the premises from November 20, 1916, to November 27, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bids for the above-described property, assets, fixtures, and effects may be submitted to the Trustee at the office of the Referee, William H. Willis, Esq., 32 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before 10 o'clock in the forenoon of November 28, 1916, at which place the bids will be opened by him, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction on the respective premises by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 12th day of December, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at the premises 138 Wooster Street, New York City, and immediately thereafter at 337 West Street, New York City.

Dated New York, November 15, 1916.

JOHN H. DELANEY, Trustee.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.
JOHN E. JOHNSTON, 31 Nassau Street;
SAMUEL STURTZ, 198 Broadway, Attorneys for Trustee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of TALKING DOLL & NOVELTY CO., INC., Bankrupt. In the matter of TALKING TOYS CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Take notice that pursuant to the order entered herein, in the office of the Clerk of this Court, dated the 31st day of October, 1916, the assets of the above named bankrupts will be offered for sale by the Receiver on open competitive bids at the place of business of said bankrupts, No. 243 West 17th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Said assets will be sold in bulk and in lots, to be designated by the Receiver.

The said property may be inspected at the premises of the bankrupts, to wit No. 243 West 17th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. on or after the 13th day of November, 1916.

For terms of sale and a description of the property to be sold, application may be made to Messrs. Weil & Purvin, attorneys for the Receiver, at their offices, No. 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on and after November 10th, 1916.

ALFRED C. COXE, JR., Receiver.
15 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
WEIL & PURVIN, Attorneys for Receiver, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LA VOCE DELLA COLONIA E IL POPOLO ITALO-AMERICANI PUBLICATION & PRINTING COMPANY, a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New Jersey, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Friday, November 17, 1916, by order of the court, at 12 o'clock noon, at 205 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt consisting of linotype machines, duplex printing press, job presses, printing accessories, type, fixtures, and good will in trade.

EDWARD J. McCROSSIN, Receiver.
MORRIS AND SAMUEL MEYERS, attorneys for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID GREENSPAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The cold weather has moderated materially in the Great Central Valleys, the Gulf States, and the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region, and there is no indication of any marked change to colder weather in any part of the United States during the next several days.

Freezing temperatures were noted Thursday morning as far south as Northern Florida and on the Middle Gulf Coast. Snow flurries were reported within the last twenty-four hours in the region of the Great Lakes and the North Atlantic States, and rains on the Florida Peninsula. Fair weather prevailed in all other districts.

Indications are that there will be snow flurries in the lake region and fair weather elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during Friday and Saturday.

Temperature will rise Friday in the Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh southwest and west, generally fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate, becoming fresh southwest, fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northeast, fair.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York.—Fair and somewhat warmer Friday, except probably snow flurries extreme north portion; Saturday fair.

Southern New England.—Fair Friday and probably Saturday; somewhat warmer.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair and somewhat warmer Friday; Saturday fair.

Western New York.—Generally fair Friday and Saturday, except probably snow flurries near the lakes; not much change in temperature.

Northern New England.—Partly overcast Friday and Saturday; somewhat warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	35	31	4 P. M.	41	36
6 A. M.	33	29	6 P. M.	40	33
9 A. M.	38	31	9 P. M.	38	33
12 M.	42	35	11 P. M.	35	33

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 29; at 8 P. M. it was 34. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees, at 1:40 P. M.; minimum, 28 degrees, at 7 A. M. Humidity, 60 per cent. at 8 A. M., 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.17 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.23 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
12:35—319 Pearl St.; not given.....$1,000
3:45—1,315 Brook Av.; Fannie Schneiner, $200
6:00—223 E. 9 St.; Rebecca Sunnons...Slight
6:00—424 6 Av.; World Plaiting Co...Slight
8:10—Wadsworth Av. & 174 St.; Schmidt Bros.....Slight
10:30—90 Roosevelt St.; Julia Seuligol..Slight
12:45—317 E. 79 St.; Julius Hay.....Slight
P. M.
12:40—441 Grand St.; William Winderoth, Not given
1:00—385 E. 8 St.; Joseph Isaac.....Slight
1:40—339 E. 30 St.; Elizabeth Costigan, Slight
2:25—18 E. 9 St.; Felix Astell.....Slight
2:30—Soundview & Ludlow Avs.; not given .....Slight
3:15—Front 30 New St.; not given.....Slight
3:00—602 Oak Terrace; J. J. Wilson..Slight
3:15—736 7 Av.; S. Toppert.....Slight
7:05—510 W. 47th; Marion Van Wart..Slight
8:30—311 E. 107th; Frank Dizalto....Slight
8:50—125 Greenwich St.; Adam Grace & Co.....$1,000
11:35—770 St. Nicholas Av.; John Theo.Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

Dorothy Bunker, Ruth Ford, and Bernice Harrison have been elected as representatives of the Hunter Young Women's Christian Association on the Student Intercollegiate Committee. Louise Meeker has been elected by the Student Council of Hunter College to serve with Helen Hume as delegate at the convention of the Intercollegiate Association of Self-Governing Colleges to be held at Mount Holyoke today and tomorrow. Adelaide Sheehan has been elected Secretary of the Student Council, to succeed Catherine O'Hara, who resigned.

The class of 1893 of Hunter College will hold a reunion and tea in Room 156 on Saturday afternoon from 4 to 6.

A meeting of the Parents' Association of P. S. 62, the Seward Park School, Hester and Essex Streets, Manhattan, will be held at 8 P. M. on Sunday in the school auditorium.

There are more than 2,300 public school classes with registers of more than fifty pupils. The Board of Superintendents will try to reduce the number of such classes.

At a meeting of the Parents' Association of the Great Kills School this evening there will be a discussion of "The Making of Citizens."

Charles Basing of the Hewlet & Basing Studio has offered to make and submit designs for the mural decoration of the Curtis High School's assembly hall if the General Association will supply the material needed.

Miss Olivia Leventritt has been appointed to succeed Mr. Fosdick as a member of the Special Committee to investigate all matters in connection with the misconduct of William J. Casson and Francis J. O'Malley, clerks in the Board of Education's Supplies Bureau.

The resignation of William E. Doron as Inspector of heating and ventilating in the School Buildings Bureau has been accepted.

Plans have been approved for structural changes in P. S. 30 and 43, The Bronx, for the introduction of the duplicate school plan.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Assignment—Patrol, J. J. Dougherty, 31, to clerical and house duty, 4 P. M., Nov. 17.

Leaves of absence without pay—Patrol, M. Cully, 2, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 19; J. Fredericks, 2, 1 day, 4 P. M., Nov. 20; W. Rohrbach, 8, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 17; T. Schreiber, 4, 2 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 18; A. Cava, 14, 1 day, 4 P. M., Nov. 18; H. J. Young, 168, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 20.

Full pay while on sick report—Patrol, J. F. Schelder, 4, 7:10 A. M., Oct. 29, during disability; E. D. Keane, 5, 3:15 A. M., Nov. 11, during disability; D. O'Rourke, 13, 10:30 A. M., Nov. 2, to 12 P. M., Nov. 9; H. Booth, 16, 10:15 A. M., Nov. 11, during disability; J. D. O'Connor, 12:30 A. M., Nov. 5, during disability; J. W. Donaldson, 23, 3 A. M., Oct. 18, to 12 P. M., Oct. 19; A. C. Fleischer, 26, 12:40 P. M., Oct. 31, to 12 P. M., Nov. 3; J. S. Clair, 29, 1:25 P. M., Oct. 15, to noon, Oct. 26; T. Quinn, 58, 1:40 P. M., Nov. 5, during disability; J. Lynch, 74, 12:10 A. M., Nov. 9, to noon, Nov. 13; N. Blumberg, 153, 5:10 P. M., Nov. 7, during disability; G. W. Vandewater, 153, 1:15 P. M., Nov. 10, during disability; J. Parmet, 158, 6 P. M., Oct. 31, during disability; M. East, 172, 2:30 A. M., Oct. 22, to 12:01 A. M., Nov. 12; F. Deery, 174, 9:50 P. M., Sept. 24, to noon, Nov. 9; J. Gunshinan, 278, 7:55 P. M., Sept. 27, to noon, Nov. 9; J. Brady, 5, 11:25 A. M., Oct. 31, to 12 P. M., Nov. 4.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for mechanical engineer, Grade E, will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 28. Subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 3; technical, 5; applied mechanics, 2. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The duties are to perform engineering work in connection with mechanical equipments, power and heating plants, lighting, plumbing, refrigerating, and elevator systems. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 21 an examination for radio draftsman, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and at any navy yard or other naval establishment of the United States at salaries ranging from $6.04 to $6 per diem, depending upon the qualifications of the appointee. The duties require the origination and design of apparatus, switchboards, machines, and appliances used in radio communication, plans of their installation, estimating, checking plans, &c.; writing up descriptions of the apparatus indicated. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, training, experience and fitness. Applicants must have had the equivalent of a high school education and three years' experience as a draftsman, at least one year of which was upon the design of raidio apparatus and radio installations. A bachelor of science degree from a school of decognized standing will be accepted in lieu of two years of the required experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-second but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Wilson Reappoints Secretary Sweet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Edwin F. Sweet, who resigned as Assistant Secretary of Commerce, to run for Governor of Michigan and was defeated, received the recess appointment to his former position today from President Wilson.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—1st Lt. G. W. Francis, 3d F. A., New York N. G., resignation accepted.

Following officers are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps: Lieut. Col. F. E. Lacey, Jr., 32d Inf.; Capts. A. B. Coxe, 2d Cav.; D. F. Craig, 4th F. A., and H. C. Merriam, C. A. C. Col. Lacey will report to Commanding General, Hawaiian Dept., for duty as Chief of Staff of that dept.; Capt. Merriam will proceed to Honolulu for duty as Assistant to Chief of Staff of Hawaiian Dept.; Capt. Coxe will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston for duty in Southern Dept., and Capt. Craig will report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty.

Capt. F. A. Clark, C. A. C., is relieved from duty at the Univ. of Maine, effective Dec. 24.

1st Lt. H. M. Hickam, 7th Cav., is detailed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Univ. of Maine, effective Dec. 1.

Col. A. I. Lasseigne, Inf., (attached to 11th Inf.,) is detailed as Officer in Charge of Militia Affairs in Porto Rico.

Capt. J. B. Taylor, C. A. C., is detailed for service in Sig. Corps, vice Capt. G. R. Guild, Sig. Corps, relieved from detail in that corps.

Commanding Officer, Benicia Arsenal, Cal., or one of his commissioned assistants, will visit Ft. MacArthur, San Diego, Cal., on business pertaining to Ord. Dept., then to his station.

Names of the officers hereinafter specified are removed from the Detached Officers' List: Maja. R. S. Abernathy, C. A. C., and D. P. Quinlan, Judge Advocate, and Capt. J. L. McMullen, Cav.

Maj. R. W. Jones, M. C., is detailed a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Army Med. School, Washington, D. C., vice Maj. A. W. Williams, M. C., during examination of Maj. Williams only.

1st Lt. G. R. Cook, Inf., upon completion of his duties under Commanding General Central Dept., will proceed to Manila on first transport to join the 27th Inf.

Capt. O. F. Snyder, Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. A. L. Smith, G. M. C., President of an army retiring board at Washington, D. C., for examination.

Capt. S. W. Anding, Inf., to Walter Reed Hospital, D. C., for treatment.

Capt. C. J. Ferris, F. A., is relieved from temp. duty as Inspector Instructor of the National Guard.

Capt. W. H. Rucker, F. A., is relieved from further duty at Mounted Service School, Ft. Riley, Kan., and will proceed to Ft. Bliss, Tex., for duty with 8th F. A.

Leaves: Maj. E. F. Geddings, M. C., 1 month; 1st Lt. W. B. McLaurin, Cav., 10 days' extension; Maj. W. W. Lewis, 37th Inf., 1 month; Capt. N. M. Cartmell, retired, 10 days; Capt. A. L. Briggs, 3d Inf., 2 months, and Maj. S. J. Morris, M. C., 2 months.

Navy.

Lt. Commander J. S. Graham, to the Saratoga as executive officer.

Lt. F. M. Robinson, to Philadelphia Yard, Nov. 27.

Jr. Grade Lieuts. H. P. Curley, to the Ohio; W. H. O'Brien, to the Denver as navigator; H. S. Keep, to the Washington, and H. E. Welte, to Naval Hosp., Washington, D. C.

P. Surgn. M. H. Ames, the Salem, to the Maine.

Chief Machs. C. H. Markham, the Baltimore, to the Utah, and B. C. Howard, the Utah, to the Baltimore.

Gunners H. J. Hansen, the North Carolina, to the Montana, and S. C. Washington, the Kearsarge, to the Montana.

Pay Clerk H. C. Lassiter, to Norfolk Yard, Nov. 20.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Baltimore, Dubuque, San Francisco, and the Florida, at Hampton Roads; Neptune, at Puerto Plata; Neroes, at Mare Island; Oregon, at Venice; Texas, at South-ern Drill Grounds; Tucker and Wainwright, at Boston, and the Vicksburg, at Puget Sound.

Sailed — Aberenda, Olongapo for Shanghai; Buffalo, Manzanillo for Las Penas; Chattanooga, Corinto for Gulf of Fonseca; Columbia, Philadelphia for New London; Jupiter, Newport for Hampton Roads; Nero, Mare Island for Tiburon; New Orleans, San Francisco for San Diego; Oklahoma, Hampton Roads for Southern Drill Grounds, and the Sacramento, Culebra Island for San Juan, P. R.

Coast Guard.

Keeper J. Christensen, from Station 301 to Station 299.

Capts. H. H. Uberroth, the Seminole, to command the Bear, and W. V. E. Jacobs, from headquarters, to command the Itasca.

3d Lt. of Engrs. C. A. Beckley, the Mohawk, to duty as line officer on the Itasca.

Machs. W. Spice, the Wissahickon, resigned, and K. F. Svenningsen, the Seneca, to the Itasca.

Carps. J. W. Walker, the McCulloch, to the Bear, and R. Grassow, the Bear, to the McCulloch.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

MERTENS, FREDERICK W., (April 21, 1911;) total assets, $136,000; net estate, $54,-000. Mrs. Matilda M. Mertens, widow, received a dower interest amounting to $32,-840 in the realty, and one-sixth interest in the estate, her share amounting to $9,115. William F. C. Mertens, Walter M. Mertens, Frederick C. Mertens, Elsa W. C. Mertens, and Clara M. Mertens, five children, each received $9,115. Assets: 128 West 119th Street, appraised at $22,000; two vacant lots, south side of 113th Street, near 7th Avenue, $20,000; 1,294 Lexington Avenue, $80,000; 203-205 West 112th Street, $90,000; 200 West 113th Street, $200,000; 1,435-1,437 1st Avenue, $78,000; house and lot at Blue Point, L. I., $10,000. Gross value of the realty was $510,000, and against the several parcels there were mortgages totaling $350,545, and the deductions for dower amounting to $32,840, leaving the decedent's net equity in all of the realty, $126,615. The debts, principally on notes, totaled $75,378.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY wants four or six room furnished apartment, for three months, beginning January 1st. Broadway district, between 72d and 100th Sts.; two large, light bedrooms essential; at $125 to $150 a month. Box 124, Nyack, N. Y.

HAVE DESIRABLE CLIENTS LOOKING FOR HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 4 TO 12 ROOMS, 2 MONTHS OR LONGER. SEND FULL PARTICULARS TO FREEMAN ZITTEL, 1,265 B'WAY & 79TH.

WANTED—Furnished apartments, all sizes, in high-class buildings, east or west side, for clients desiring immediate and future possession. Loton H. Slawson Company, 171 Madison Av.

Will pay $150 for six or seven rooms, two baths, within walking distance 50th St. subway. J. G. B., 147 West 55th St.

RESPONSIBLE TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APTS.; SEND PARTICULARS. R. DE FLOREZ, 324 5TH AV.

CLIENTS waiting for high-class furnished apartments; choice localities. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72. Phone 848 Columbus.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS WANTED, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

93D ST., 259 WEST.—5-story American basement, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets; electric light; superior house in every particular; rent, $2,500; caretaker in house. Erickson, 1,476 Broadway. Tel. 8958 Columbus.

Out of Town.

To Let.—House, 9 rooms, 2 baths; garage; steam heat, electric light; 6 minutes to station; 50 minutes to New York; $55 a month. Room 1,204, 27 William St., New York City.

At Bronxville, New York, for rent, four months from Dec. 1, house with seven bedrooms and three baths, fully furnished. Answer, L 383 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, all conveniences; $4.00; telephone; gentleman.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Newly decorated, comfortable room for gentleman in owner's house; references.

55TH, 118 EAST. — Handsomely furnished large front room with bath; private; gentleman preferred; references.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Small, nicely furnished room to rent; bath adjacent; gentlemen only.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive large rooms; running water; near bath; music allowed; furnished, unfurnished; corner ground floor room.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, high-class house; bachelors; references.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Nice rooms, bath; gentlemen only; all conveniences; telephone. Stebbins.

51ST ST., 349 WEST.—Large sunny room with alcove; all conveniences.

57TH, 63 WEST.—Single room; bath on same floor; gentleman.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; advantages; references. 4W.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Comfortable sunny room; bath adjoining; all conveniences; gentleman; references.

61ST ST., 10 WEST—Suite of two handsomely furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment; separate entrance; all conveniences; "L."

72D, WEST.—Large room, four front windows, steam heat, elevator; moderate. Columbus 2003.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Large room, bath; reasonable; gentleman. Phone 1242 Col.

73D ST., 162 WEST.—Attractive large room; running water; also skylight; subway express.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; same floor with bath; electricity; telephone.

73D, 276 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated room, with private bath; telephone.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, furnished or unfurnished; electricity; high class; references.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Medium room; also small; hear bath; gentlemen only; private house.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room, one, two gentlemen; running water, bath, phone; $6.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large sunny room, modern and new; private house; references.

78TH, 131 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, small rooms, telephone; convenient subway, elevated.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms; reception rooms; telephone; $4.50-$16.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, first floor; southern exposure; small room.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, sunny room, well heated; continuous hot water; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; steam heat, electricity, telephone; reference.

82D, (near Riverside.)—Cheerful, newly furnished room, bath; gentleman; $8. Schuyler 3331.

8 WEST 82D.

Large room, dressing room; all conveniences.

86TH, 136 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath, electricity; suitable two; small room.

86TH ST., WEST, near Subway.—Attractive room; running water; references. 6359 Schuyler.

86TH, 206 WEST.—New bath, running water; breakfast; gentlemen. Cable.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, medium rooms, private bath, kitchenette, electricity.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; running water; private house; conveniences; references.

90D, 265 WEST.—An exceptionally beautiful suite; two very large rooms, dressing room, bath, abundance of closet rooms, electrically lighted; smaller rooms; gentlemen preferred.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Light room, all conveniences; private family; elevator apartment; subway. Schmidt.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room, overlooking Columbia College, all conveniences; permanent; gentleman. Apt. 71.

117TH, 100 WEST.—Beautiful, light, large furnished room, for one or two, with private family; bath, telephone, elevator. Elsner.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Large and small rooms; lavatory; water corner. Apt. 4F.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Well-furnished corner suite; smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 51.

124TH ST., 527 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; electricity; bath; telephone; elevator. Apt. 10G.

127TH, 40 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; elevator, telephone; $3.50; references. Jeffrey.

142D, 605 WEST.—Attractive outside room, overlooking Hudson; elevator; shower; moderate. Scott.

142D ST., 548 WEST.—American family, private house; large or small room, southern exposure. Telephone Audubon 2523.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Single; Hudson view; $6; front, $5; convenient location. Turner.

150TH, 661 WEST.—Attractive room, with private bath; facing Broadway. Apt. 3F.

A SUITE, private home, high-class apartment, 86th and West End Av.; no other roomers; bachelor or married couple, $125 month; references. Y 312 Times Annex.

BROADWAY, 2,802, (83d.)—One large, small room; running water; steam; gentlemen. Boyden.

CALL RIVERSIDE 992.

Exclusive family offers to gentlemen in own elegant private residence large front room, with bath and balcony overlooking Riverside Drive, near 103d St. subway; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (110th St. Subway.)—Elegantly furnished suite, facing Drive, $75 a month, 12th floor; private family; single room, $35 a month; private bath; gentlemen. Phone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 383.—Cheerful room; private family; gentlemen. Apt. 44.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman desires a well-furnished room in a private family; bathroom indispensable. Riverside or Broadway, between 59th and 110th Sts.; near subway station preferred; state terms. Write M. Gar, Athens Hotel, 42d St.

ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, heated by hot water, not steam, with open fireplace; no sun in the morning; must be absolutely quiet. Address Mr. Rieffel, 12 East 95th St.

GENTLEMAN wants nice furnished room by Dec. 1, near express subway stations; will pay $20 per month and remain all Winter and Spring if satisfactory; am out of town one-half the time. L 392 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board; electricity, phone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Rooms, well heated and furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private baths; table guests; references.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

68TH, 50 WEST.—Suite; particular people; private bath, steam heat, electric light; parlor dining room; also smaller room.

72D, 253 WEST.—Rooms with, without bath; excellent board; prices reasonable.

73D, 112 WEST.—ROOMS; TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large room, with and without bath; fine location; good table.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Large front room; two flights; references exchanged. Riverside 4897.

77TH, 114-152 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new, high-type furnishings, pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests, booklet.

82D, 11 WEST.—Large, sunny, second-story front room; board; electricity; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also medium room; references. Schuyler 4505.

86TH, 134 WEST.—Rooms, private baths, electricity, continuous hot water; homelike.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large, front room; finest table; parlor dining; table guests.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Exclusive accommodation for couple appreciating refined surroundings, for first table and service; accessible, quiet neighborhood; references.

91ST, 36 WEST.—Sunny rooms, adjoining bath; single room; table guests. 7270 Riverside.

102D, 249 WEST.—Large front room; superior accommodations; first-class table board.

107TH, 322 WEST. (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy, three large rooms; with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Nice outside room; excellent Vienna cooking; electricity; table board.

156TH ST., 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.) DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard. 20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. 80 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Room, Comforts. Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 879 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; superior board; $12 weekly. 7726 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Single room with running water; suitable for gentleman. Schuyler 8967.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Room, board; suitable for young people; references.

BOARD WANTED

YOUNG business woman desires comfortable, heated room and board; west side, below 80th St.; terms; references. L 389 Times Downtown.

JEWISH gentleman wants large room, board with private family; particulars. H 180 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 21ul Yonkers.

JUST what you're looking for, home cooking. White Swan Inn, 234 Main St., White Plains. Phone 2110 J.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.—We need a number of bright girls to wrap parcels. Experience is not essential. Beginners will be paid while learning. Apply with proof of age to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

A WELL-KNOWN real estate firm wants a young woman of common sense and good business experience preferably in real estate, to assist on books and do typewriting; neat handwriting and accurate figuring essential. Address, stating experience, references, etc., L 386 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

COMPLAINT TRACERS.—Accustomed to mail order or department store work. Apply Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St., station 9th Av. "L" or Hudson Tube.

COOK wanted in small family at Pelham; good home and good wages for trustworthy, reliable woman. Apply to F. Moore, 184 Park Av., City.

CORSETIERE on front-lace corset; experienced; opportunity for neat-appearing young lady in high-class ready-to-wear store. The Rose Shop, Red Bank, N. J.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — SPLENDID OPENING FOR FIRST-CLASS DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; HIGH ORDER OF INTELLIGENCE REQUIRE SECRETARIAL WORK; $15.00 START. BOX S 417 TIMES ANNEX.

FILE CLERK, by wholesale firm; good chance for advancement; state experience and salary expected. P. O. Box 2, Station A, N. Y.

FITTER, &c.—Opportunity for first-class fitter and manager to take charge small workroom; owner ill; only one fully capable need apply; give full particulars as to ability, &c. Confidential, Y 304 Times Annex.

GIRLS WANTED TO WIND LACE AND EMBROIDERY ON CARDS. CALL F. H. A. CO., 51 WEST 21ST.

HOUSEWORKER for small English family in country, near New York; house has modern conveniences; wages $8 weekly. Apply in writing, L 379 Times Downtown.

MILLINERS.—High-class milliners wanted; yearly position for the right party. Goodman Sisters, 1,235 St. Nicholas Av.

NURSE.—Wanted, a baby's nurse to care for boy 2½ years old; home in country, one hour from New York, three miles from railroad. Y 322 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, must be quick and accurate at figures and accustomed to checking purchase bills. J 169 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, young lady, by wholesale firm. F. O. Box 8, Station A, N. Y.

SECRETARY.—Private secretary wanted, experienced, with executive ability, for a busy man; must be a stenographer, thoroughly understanding bookkeeping, and understanding fire insurance business preferred; must be willing to do hard work and come well recommended. P. O. Box 33, New Brunswick, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, ALSO SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER; MUST BE GOOD TRANSCRIBER; STATE PAST EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. LACE IMPORTER, 216 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR WANTED IN OFFICE OF LARGE RESIDENT BUYER; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CLEVER YOUNG LADY WITH KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. 178 TIMES.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Young lady wanted for switchboard operator, filing and minor bookkeeping in law office. L 401 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in kindergarten, primary and grammar grades. Between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TYPIST and General Office Assistant.—Apply in own handwriting; $8 to begin with; permanent position with large publishing house. H 183 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, intelligent, for light office work. Royal Art Embroidery Co., 44 West 34th.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take English dictation; have knowledge of French; $20.

BOOKKEEPER.—Take charge double entry books; $15.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Thoroughly experienced; rapid, accurate; $15.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Several permanent positions with high-grade firm for girls with good education and some experience; $10-$12.

TYPISTS.—Downtown positions; must be rapid and accurate; $10-$12.

SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER for position in publishing house; $20.

Call between 9 and 11 A. M.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

TYPISTS, $9; stenographer and dictaphone operator, $15; bookkeeper, $12; office assistant, $7; free registration. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

HELP by month, week, or day. Shepherd Agency, 107 West 43d. Morningside 6916.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 342-344 Fifth Av., (46th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Fred. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Incorporated and Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York;
individual Instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BILL CHECKER for purchasing department, experienced in checking bills for metals, metal parts, hardware, &c.; not under 25 years; state age, education, experience, salary expected. Address Checker, Y 322 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER. — Investment banking house wants experienced bookkeeper; must be capable of handling general set of books, getting out statements, trial balances, &c.; statistical experience desirable; must be rapid and accurate; permanent position and good future for the right man; give age and complete history of past experience; all replies confidential until after personal interview. Address Mr. Samuels, P. O. Box 822, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.

24 to 30 years of age; must be quick and accurate and capable of interviewing callers; salary $20 to start; telephone for appointment. Bryant 660. M. E. Nolan.

BOYS, 16 years of age; refined, healthy, intelligent, to make themselves generally useful; $5 weekly to start; exceptional opportunities to learn the clean, well-paying professional trade of mechanical dentistry. Apply personally after 10 o'clock. Dentists' Laboratories School, 23 West 43th St.

BOY.—BRIGHT, CLEAR HANDWRITING; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO THE RIGHT PARTY; STATE PAST EXPERIENCE, IF ANY. LACE IMPORTER, 247 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, intelligent, wanted as office help and messenger; must be of neat appearance, well educated, active, and well recommended. Apply personally or by letter to 720 5th Av., side door on 56th St.

BOYS as messengers; bring proof of age and references; good wages, free uniforms, and excellent opportunities for advancement. Postal Telegraph Cable Co., 253 Broadway.

BOY wanted as messenger by a downtown banking house; neat appearing and a good penman. L 398 Times Downtown.

BOY in wholesale brass concern; good chance for advancement; salary to start $5. S 274 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Neat, willing worker; advancement. Stasny Music Co., 56 West 45th.

CASHIER, 30-40 years old, in general office of manufacturing company; knowledge of accounting necessary and ability to typewrite checks desirable; highest credentials absolutely essential. Reply in full to P. O. Box 80, Grand Central Station, New York, stating age, experience, and salary desired.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (preferably class of 1916;) good opening for energetic young man of marked initiative, to develop mail order business; preference given to one who has worked his way through college by tutoring or teaching. Address, with full particulars, including age and salary expected, Education, Times 225.

COST CLERKS.—Two cost clerks, 25-30 years old in large brass manufacturing company; must be qualified to handle production figures and distribute material and labor costs; only those who are careful, rapid, and absolutely accurate at figures need apply; salary $20-$25 weekly, dependent upon experience and ability. O. Box 90, Grand Central Station, New York, stating age and full particulars regarding experience.

ELECTRICIAN.—To act as superintendent of small building; must have own tools and be willing to do porter's work; salary $18, references necessary. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

EXECUTIVE.—A factory at New Haven, Conn., employing approximately 1,000 hands, has an excellent, permanent opportunity, at high wages, for an experienced automatic screw machine executive; must be expert on Brown & Sharpe and Acme automatics. Address immediately, W. McM., Y 322 Times Annex.

HAIR CUTTER.—First-class hair cutter; must come well recommended; steady position. A. Murston, 23 East 8th St.

IF you have successfully sold bonds or preferred stock, or if you have successfully sold any other line which has brought you a clientele of individuals, we would like to hear from you; we are investment bankers and specialise in the bonds and preferred stocks of public utilities; drawing account and commission. M 202 Times Downtown.

LINEMAN WANTED.—First-class electric light linemah; steady work, good wages. Apply Wm. Foster, 1,206 North 21st St., Phila., Penn.

MECHANIC wanted. Apply 8:30. Henry Pearl & Sons Co., 42 Murray St.

OFFICE BOY.—Must be bright and have good address. J 371 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OFFICE BOY wanted, about 16; answer own handwriting, giving age, salary expected, and references. Address Export, L 403 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted; bright, energetic boy for general office work. Excellent opportunity. Address L 397 Times Downtown.

PACKER AND PORTER MUST HAVE FAIR EDUCATION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; STATE SALARY. LACE IMPORTER, 278 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PORTER and generally useful man, (white,) able to make repairs, understanding elevator and electrical work; do cleaning and polishing; one having own tools preferred; salary $12. Bring references to A. Simotsas, 306 5th Av., near 42d St.

REPRESENTATIVES now covering Southern States, to carry in conjunction with nonconflicting lines, on strict commission basis, high-grade lines of middy blouses and house dresses. Address with full particulars, Mendess Brothers, Inc., 109-113 South St., Baltimore, Md.

REPORTER.—Must be live wire; experience desirable; hustler who can write commodity markets; salary starting, $12-$14. Room 406, 50 Pine St.

ROUTE MAN for retail market. Apply 965 6th Av., George Muller & Sons.

SALESMAN WANTED.

A corporation of many years' standing with expanding business must have AI salesman for Eastern territory; will give good possible co-operation, including drawing account, but demand good character, high-class appearance, and genuine salesmanship ability; state age, experience, references in letter. C. S., 50 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED

to work on leads only, selling the Harvard Classics, edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica; quick promotion to executive positions for those who make good; commission and drawing account. Sixth floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMEN. — Two more high-class men wanted immediately by a concern of $31,000,000 of assets; our men making from $250 to $800 per month; brokerage or renewal commissions; permanent employment, increasing income, big future. Apply, between 11 and 1 o'clock, Mr. Wadsworth, 111 Broadway.

SALESMEN wanted by the most extensively advertised $9 to $15 silk waist line in the country; all territories opened; straight commission and drawing account; only men of first-class experience and ability will be considered; state full particul

Special—
Silk and
Lisle Sox

25c

Friday and Saturday Only

A standard Wallach 35c hose—made of fine silk yarns, Lisle-lined for better wear. Guaranteed absolutely fast.

The opportunity to get a supply of this fine hosiery at 25c a pair ends Saturday.

Wallach
Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
3d Ave., cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

You will appreciate the strength of my specialty—

$2.00 SHIRTS

FOUR FOR $7.50

—if you are at all familiar with the "average run."

Frankly, I know of no other shirts at the price which offer so much—in pattern, fabric and quality of workmanship.

Wm. G. White
HIMSELF PRESIDENT
WHITE & WHITE
335 Broadway, Cor. Worth St.
25 Cortlandt St., near Church St.

MORE MONEY
WE LOAN 25% MORE
than any other loan company on Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.
Our Rate 1% Per Month
MAX BERNSTEIN
273 West 125th Street.

ASK FOR A HOLIDAY ON TUESDAY, JAN. 2

Mayor Mitchel Tells Restaurant Men to See Aldermen About It.

TO CELEBRATE ON MONDAY

Hotel Proprietors Join in Postponing New Year's Festivities for One Day.

It was practically settled yesterday, so far as the hotel and restaurant people are concerned, to celebrate the New Year on Monday night, Jan. 1, and early on the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 2. Moreover, the Aldermen may be asked to declare the latter day a holiday, so that every one will have plenty of time to celebrate—and to recover.

John Cavanagh, President of the New York Society of Restaurateurs, and Adolph Susskind, its Treasurer, called upon Mayor Mitchel yesterday and informed him that inasmuch as New Year's Eve falls upon Sunday they were willing to postpone the celebration one day. Similar action had already been taken by the hotel proprietors. The Mayor replied that he had no objection to the plan, that all he was concerned in was the observance of the law, and that he would have to see that the excise law was not violated. He said he would be willing to be liberal in the matter of allowing restaurants and cabarets to remain open until 3 A. M. on Tuesday, Jan. 3.

When they asked the Mayor about having the Aldermen declare Tuesday a holiday, he said it was entirely up to the Aldermanic Board. It was said that the Aldermen may be asked within the next few days to do this. If they agree, Broadway in the White Light district will have an opportunity to celebrate for at least a portion of four days, beginning Saturday, Dec. 30. After his conference with the restaurant men, the Mayor said:

"I have notified the hotel owners and the restaurant people that I expect a real, substantial, and actual compliance with the law on New Year's Eve, which will be Sunday night, and both of those groups have given me their assurance that they will honestly comply with the law. Of course, the police will carefully observe what happens that evening, and appropriate action will be taken in the case of those who may undertake to do anything which is not in compliance with the law.

"I have suggested to all these people that since New Year's Eve does fall on Sunday evening, which is something nobody can help, the usual celebration of New Year's Eve be postponed until Monday night. I do not know how far that plan will be adopted. As I have told them, I will co-operate in endeavoring to give the community an opportunity to hold such a celebration that night if they want it."

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, addressed another letter to the Mayor yesterday, in which he said:

"To my first letter about selling liquor on New Year's Eve, and my second letter respecting the evening before, I wish to add this in view of the action of the hotel men in deciding to hold the official New Year's Eve celebration on the evening after in the hope of securing liberal liquor selling privileges at that time. We renew our request that no special permits be granted. Whatever sentimental pleas there may be for special privileges on New Year's Eve do not apply to any purely commercial proposal to suspend on some other night the restrictions of a law already so liberal that the liquor interests have officially declared it is highly satisfactory to them.

"Certain hotels and restaurants are now regularly permitted to remain open until 2 o'clock. Assuming that there is no intention of giving special privileges to those who merely want a legalized spree, a meal with whatever embellishments personal taste may dictate can be legally ordered till that time without any suspension of the law. The allowance of two hours for service of an elaborate and unhurried meal would not run out until 4 o'clock.

"Persons solely on pleasure bent who want to continue after this hour under conditions where the ordinary restrictions are weakened, if not entirely removed, certainly are not entitled to official encouragement of their folly in the form of a special dispensation from the city government. The man who is not satisfied with this either wants a debauch or on general principles desires to break down established restrictions. In either case he is not entitled to serious consideration.

"We respectfully request that if you contemplate the issuance of any special permits, a hearing be granted to the opposition with ample time to give notice to those desiring to protest."

ADAMSON WINS LIBEL SUIT.

Jury Gives Verdict for $25,000 Against The Herald.

The jury in the Supreme Court, which with Justice Hotchkiss heard the $100,000 suit of Tilden Adamson, head of the Bureau of Contract Supplies of the Board of Estimate and brother of Fire Commissioner Adamson, against The New York Herald for libel, gave a verdict for $25,000 yesterday to the plaintiff. Justice Hotchkiss refused to set aside the verdict.

The suit was based on statements that Adamson and George L. Tirrell, head of the Bureau of Standardization, had their salaries raised in the 1915 budget by "trickery." The testimony showed that all members of the Board of Estimate knew they were voting to increase the salaries.

Justice Hotchkiss set the trial of a similar suit brought by Tirrell for next month.

$3 ROUND TRIP TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE

Sunday Nov 19th ALSO JAN. 7TH 1917

VIA THE ROYAL BLUE LINE

New Jersey Central, Reading and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads

THIS EXCURSION ALLOWS about nine hours in Washington or eleven hours in Baltimore. Washington was never more interesting.

Leave W. 23d St., 11:50 P. M.; Liberty St., 12:01 midnight Saturday night. Tickets on sale at Liberty St., W. 23d St., and Jersey City Terminals; 7 Cortlandt St., 245, 879, 1276, 1440 B'way, New York; 4 & 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

FIGHT LUNACY VERDICTS.

Chaloner and Gasquet Ask Supreme Court for Relief.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Arguments were heard today in the Supreme Court in behalf of two men, John Armstrong Chaloner of Merry Mills, Va., and Fernand V. Gasquet of New Orleans and Memphis, both of whom have been judicially declared insane in one State and sane in another.

In both cases, heard separately, the court was asked to annul the insanity findings, in efforts of the men to obtain possession of valuable property.

Attorneys for Mr. Chaloner argued that the New York sanity proceedings were void, alleging that Mr. Chaloner was "lured" to New York and incarcerated at Bloomingdale.

In Mr. Gasquet's case, his counsel contended that he was declared sane by a Tennessee jury and that its decree should annul an insanity proceeding in Louisiana, where Gasquet has property valued at $200,000.

MARLEY 2½ IN.
DEVON 2¼ IN.

ARROW COLLARS

15 cts. each, 6 for 90 cts.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., MAKERS

$25—and Real Quality!

Don't think for one minute—just because Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes look so well and wear so wonderfully—that they're high in price.

They aren't!

The truth is, you can't possibly find clothes anywhere that give you more for your money in style, in fit and in quality than our

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats

$25, for instance—a most reasonable figure these days. Yet at $25 you'll see in Wallach Stores the very smartest Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes made.

The Overcoats at $25: famous Varsity Six Hundreds; burly greatcoats for motoring: Chesterfields; new ideas in Pinch-backs; loose-fitting coats; Young Men's Ulsterettes—the last word in overcoat style.

And the Suits at $25: Varsity Fifty Five Style for young men; Belt-backs, Pinch-backs; plenty of conservative models, too; sizes to fit stout men, thin men, tall men, short men.

Just come in and see what $25 will do.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th

Third Ave., Cor. 122d } Open
246-248 West 125th } Evenings

Est. 1879 Georges "Clothing—that's all"

Two New York Stores, and Brooklyn Soon to Open.

If It's Overcoat Quality You Want

—then the production in our custom shops of every garment we sell, ends your Overcoat hunt in one of our two New York stores.

We are building a business; not simply "making sales." And from collar to hem we guarantee the style, fabric and making of

Georges Model
OVERCOATS
At $15 to $50

You must receive your own idea of satisfactory service, or there is a new coat here for your asking.

The Thousands of Georges Overcoats At $15, $18, $20 to $50

answer the need of the man who hunts Quantity and Quality.

Newest Norfolk, Pinch-Back and fitted coats for young chaps and style followers. Staple Box, Chesterfield and Ulsterette models for men of quieter tastes. Ulster and Greatcoats by the score, with either Convertible or Fur Collar.

Light and dark novelty Tweeds, plain and plaid back, Elysians, Heavyweight Velours, Meltons, Kerseys and Montagnacs, and numerous other fabrics too numerous to mention.

New Double-Breasted Georges Overcoat

Showing the newest high-waisted effect. The smartest coat shown this year.

Both Stores Open Evenings

Georges *Two New York Stores*

42 West 34th
Between Broadway and Fifth Ave.

Broadway at 36th
Marlborough Hotel Building.

Other Stores in Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, Buffalo, Detroit.

Monroe Clothes

MONROE CLOTHES are fast getting well-dressed New Yorkers out of the expensive habit of paying two prices instead of one for every suit or overcoat. There's only one price in our shops month in and month out—$15. *But you should see the values!*

Men who have been wearing $25 and $30 suits and who can afford to pay that price—prefer MONROE CLOTHES for a mighty good reason. That reason is just this:

Dollar for dollar, Monroe Clothes out value all others at the same price or anywhere near the same price. They are built to give service and they make good.

How can we afford to put quality material and workmanship into Monroe Clothes at $15?

Because—we make every garment we sell, that's one profit saved. We sell Monroe Clothes in second floor low rent, shops—that's expense saved. And low selling costs permit a low selling price. That's why you pay just $15 for Monroe Clothes and get complete satisfaction.

Come up and look at Monroe fabrics, fit and style. We're proud of each, you will be, too. There's one of our shops conveniently near you. Visit it to-day.

AMERICA'S LARGEST UPSTAIRS CLOTHIERS

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"JUST ONE FLIGHT UP"

42nd ST., Cor. B'way.—Times Square
NASSAU ST., Cor. Frankfort—City Hall
B'WAY, Cor. Fulton Street
BERGEN AVE., Cor. 149th St., Bronx
125th ST., Cor. 7th Ave.
COURT ST., Cor. Montague St., Brooklyn
NEWARK, 151 Market Street
JERSEY CITY, Newark Ave. and Bay St.

Monroe Clothes Shops Open Evenings Until 9 P. M. Saturday Until 10 P. M.

ALL MONROE CLOTHES SHOPS ON THE 2ND FLOOR

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

Smart Winter Overcoats in a Wonderful Variety

At the Two Brill Stores of Style

Hundreds of them in every smart style, fabric, design and model shown this season—and many exclusive models that are to be seen in these two Brill stores of style only.

They are brimful of snap, shapeliness and style, irreproachable in fit and finish and, prices considered, incomparable in value—in fact, superior to any we have ever had the pleasure of offering for the approval of discriminating men and young men.

Form Fitting Coats
$20 to $45
Single or double-breasted models.

Paddock Overcoats, $20 to $50
Smart double-breasted models.

Warm Ulsters, $20 to $40
With all-around or half belt.

Montagnac Coats, $55 & $60
Satin lined and velvet edged.

And Our Famous

Skipworth Coats, $40 to $60
Warm, roomy, double-breasted, belted coats of Irish Frieze or Tweeds, with wool lining, silk yoke and silk sleeve lining.

Smart Overcoats and Norfolk Suits for Boys, $7.50 to $15.00

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49th STREET
1456 BROADWAY AT 42nd STREET

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast today; Sunday fair; slight temperature changes; west winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,483. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILSON'S VERDICT TODAY TO SETTLE MEXICAN DEADLOCK

Secretary Lane Will Consult the President to Obtain His Final Orders.

CRISIS EXPECTED MONDAY

Question of Continuing Negotiations of Commission May Be Decided Then.

CABRERA STILL OBDURATE

Carranza's Chairman Reported to Insist on Points Derogatory to United States.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 17.—President Wilson will be asked to say the final word in the Mexican situation tomorrow by Secretary of the Interior Lane of the American-Mexican Joint Commission. Secretary Lane leaves for Washington tomorrow morning and will have a long conference with the President. It is expected here that he will return on Monday with full powers to bring the delicate situation which has obtained since the first part of the week to a final crisis, which will determine the action the United States is to take toward Mexico.

The Commission adjourned this afternoon without having arrived at any agreement and was in reality as far from reaching such an agreement as it was when it convened three months ago. Luis Cabrera refused to be convinced of the sincerity of the American Commissioners or their Government and insisted on proposals which were considered by the Americans to be derogatory to the honor and vital interests of the United States. Efforts on the part of his colleagues and on the part of the American section to bring him to what they considered a reasonable point of view were without avail.

It was learned today that two memoranda had been submitted to Washington and to Mexico City "some time ago," but that up to the present the Mexican Commissioners professed to be without any word from the First Chief on the questions submitted to him. This delay has evoked no explanation from the Mexican Commissioners and the Americans are beginning to tire of the situation.

Two Drafts of Protocols.

The two memoranda are rough drafts of protocols which will be signed by the Commission if agreement is arrived at. They are not alternative plans, but embody subjects which are so different that it has been thought best to take them up in separate documents, in order to facilitate action upon them and reference to them in the future. One of them refers to the plan for border control which has been evolved, while the other deals with matters which are considered as having a direct bearing on the international situation, but which are not of such vital interest and relate more to the protection of property rights than to the safety of the lives of Americans.

It was stated authoritatively tonight that no action had been taken by the Commission which would warrant the Commissioners in submitting to their Governments anything not essentially tentative. In view of the statement made early in the week that a settlement might be expected at any moment, it was considered that the Commission had gone backward rather than forward in the last two days. Such a situation is not expected to continue for any great length of time.

The American Commissioners so far have abstained from putting the situation to the Mexicans in the nature of a choice between two definite plans, but unless there is a change in Mr. Cabrera's attitude next Monday it is expected they will do so with the full authorization of the President as to what the alternatives are to be. The plans as suggested by the American Commissioners and approved by Mr. Bonillas and Mr. Pani will be submitted as one of the alternatives, and it only remains with the President to decide what the other course of action shall be.

Persons here who are in close touch with the President are authority for the statement that he will leave the matter absolutely in the hands of the Commissioners, and will give them plenary powers so far as he has a right to do so. Should such be the case, the other alternative may be expected to be drastic and final.

Cabrera's Plan Shelved.

Authoritative information tonight was that the proposals which were advanced by Mr. Cabrera on Monday as a substitute for the plan already agreed on by the American Commissioners and Mr. Bonillas and Mr. Pani had not received further consideration. The understanding here is that Mr. Cabrera has not been able to force a consideration of this because of the attitude of his colleagues and that therefore he has prevented action of the other plan pending some word from his Government.

Mr. Cabrera left for New York tonight to confer with representatives of American mining interests in Mexico regarding Carranza taxation decrees. He has stated that it was probable some changes would be made in these decrees, and it is believed that these changes will be along lines which have been outlined by the mining men as equitable.

The Mexican Commission tonight issued a copy of a telegram received from the Mexican Consul in El Paso. It stated that General Trevino, commander of the Carranza troops in the State of Chihuahua, was to take the field against Villa. This is a contradiction of reports previously printed that General Murgia was to succeed General Trevino at Chihuahua. The telegram follows:

"Chihuahua headquarters reports

Continued on Page 4.

Flies 435 Miles in Raid On Munich, Lands in Italy

PARIS, Nov. 17.—In retaliation for the bombardment of Amiens, says the War Office, a French aviator, Captain de Beauchamp, flew from the French lines to Munich today, where he threw several bombs on the railway station. On his return trip he crossed over the Alps, alighting near Venice. The distance covered in the flight was 435 miles. The feat is announced by the War Office in the following statement:

"The aviator, Captain de Beauchamp, started this morning at 8 o'clock in the direction of Munich, where he arrived at noon. He dropped several bombs on the station in retaliation for the bombing of the open city of Amiens a few days ago. Captain de Beauchamp then landed at Santa Dona di Piave, in Italy, twenty kilometers north of Venice after having crossed the Alps. The Captain thus covered a distance of 700 kilometers, (approximately 435 miles.)"

MUNICH, Nov. 17, (via Amsterdam and London.)—An official statement issued here today says:

"An enemy airman appeared over Munich at 1 o'clock this afternoon and dropped seven bombs, causing only slight material damage and no casualties. He disappeared westward."

FEAR NO RAIL STRIKE AS SUITS PILE UP

Washington Officials Predict Hasty Action by the Unions Would Cause Legislation.

HAVE NO TEST CASE PICKED

The Department of Justice Will Let Lower Courts Thrash Out the Facts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Department of Justice officials apparently do not take seriously the renewed threats of a great railroad strike as an outcome of the injunction suits which are being brought by the railroads of the country against the Adamson eight-hour law.

Officials said today that there would be no strike and that the employes knew this as well as any one. A strike while the constitutionality of the Adamson law was before the courts, they said, would so prejudice the cause of the employes that there would be little time lost in passing a law in line with President Wilson's recommendations for legislation to prevent strikes.

Whether this would be the Canadian Disputes act, or something similar, was not indicated, but it was confidently predicted that a law to fit the situation could be passed very promptly. The whole situation, it was pointed out, had been clarified by the re-election of President Wilson.

It was asserted at the Department of Justice today that the purpose was to meet the action of the railroads in all the cases brought, but as it might happen that no two cases would develop the same set of facts, the only course that could be pursued was to await the trial of cases as they came on in the courts below. The Attorney General desires to take a case to the Supreme Court that will cover all the questions in dispute and have them all passed on in one decision.

An official of the department said today that no one in the department had any idea whatever as to which of the many cases would be brought to trial first, or which might be the case to be taken to the Supreme Court. The attitude of the department, it was said, was to wait and see how events shape themselves. An appeal would be taken by the Government in the particular case which seemed best to embody all the questions at issue.

Dr. Max O. Lorenz, assistant statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been appointed Secretary of the commission which will investigate the operation of the eight-hour law. Major Gen. Goethals, the Chairman of the commission, went to New York today to arrange for a preliminary meeting there next Thursday. Rooms in the New York custom house probably will be assigned to the commission.

ADAMSON PROMISES RELIEF FOR THE ROADS

Discusses Railway Problems at Washington Conference—Says Congress Will Act Promptly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The National Council of the United States Chamber of Commerce opened a conference here today for the discussion of the railroad situation. This meeting is looked upon as extremely important in its bearing on the affairs of the railroads, as it will develop the general sentiment of business men from all parts of the country.

In addressing the council, Representative W. C. Adamson of Georgia, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and a member of the joint committee of investigation, said that Congress would act promptly in giving legislative relief and that it would not be in the direction of Government ownership.

"Government ownership would mean the subjugation of the Government to the railroads," said Mr. Adamson. "If the roads are capitalized at $25,000,000,000, bonds would be issued to buy the roads, and the only people who could take up those bonds would be the present holders of the railroad securities of the country. In the end the Government would not own the railroads, but the present owners would still own them and then we would have the most powerful oligarchy ever seen on the face of the earth."

Charles R. Van Hise, President of the

Continued on Page 5.

FIVE MEN DROWN AS DEUTSCHLAND CRASHES INTO TUG

Submarine, in Dash to Sea, Sinks Convoying Craft, with Loss of Entire Crew.

FREIGHTER BADLY DAMAGED

Forced to Return to New London for Repairs—May Be Delayed Two Weeks.

TIDE CAUSES COLLISION

Passage at Race Rock Scene of Disaster—Hinsch Saved from Sea After Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 17.—The German submersible freighter, Deutschland, an hour after leaving her pier here this morning on her second trip back to Bremerhaven, rammed and sank the tug T. A. Scott, Jr., which was convoying her out to sea, drowning five persons aboard the tug and injuring herself so badly that she had to return to this port for repairs that will delay her sailing a week or more.

Of those aboard the tug, Captain Hans F. Hinsch, of the North German Lloyd liner Neckar, who had been in charge of the practical end of the submarine enterprise, alone was saved. The others died without so much as a chance to leave their stations of duty.

The men who lost their lives in the collision were:

Captain John Gurney, William A. Caton, engineer; Edward Stone, fireman; Clarence B. Davison, cook, and Eugene Duzant, deckhand, of the tug T. A. Scott, Jr. All except Duzant lived in New London. He is believed to have made his home in Pawtucket, R. I. Gurney and Caton were married and had children. The others were single.

Blame for the accident has not been fixed as yet, but in advance of official findings the facts indicate that the submarine was running too close to the tug, that the latter was halted when she turned in the Race and met the full force of the flood tide, and the larger vessel, its momentum unchecked by the powerful adverse current, chiseled its keen cutwater through the port side of the tug's bow, slicing it in two before Captain Paul Koenig of the submarine could even realize what was happening.

Federal Inquiry On.

Steamboat inspectors of the Department of Commerce undertook late this afternoon a preliminary inquiry into the tragedy. Under the law it was conducted in secret to form the basis for a public hearing within the next few days.

Rumors which reached New York that the accident was due to the two tugs which accompanied the Deutschland, and that vessel itself not carrying proper running lights, were proved to be entirely unfounded. The three ships carried the regulation signals when reporters observed their departure early this morning, and they still showed them when the collision occurred about twelve miles from the State pier.

The findings of the investigation would be of importance in case of admiralty litigation, but the Eastern Forwarding Company, American agents of the submarine, already has notified the T. A. Scott Company, to whom the tug belonged, that all damage would be settled.

The Deutschland's unexpected departure early this morning and her even more startling return gave rise to a flock of wild rumors that kept this little seaport highly excited. Chief among these was a story that a German war submarine with a gun mounted on her deck was observed off Fisher's Island while the Deutschland was proceeding either. There was an attempt to make Commander Yates Stirling of the United States Naval Submarine Flotilla in these waters responsible for the report. Commander Stirling, however, declared tonight that his investigation had established beyond doubt that the submarine observed belonged to the United States Navy and was proceeding westward on a ninety-hour test cruise.

How the Accident Occurred.

Preceded by the tug Scott and followed, a mile or more astern, by the tug Cassie, the Deutschland was making ten knots when the trio neared Race Rock, off the end of Fisher's Island in Long Island Sound. The tug swung to port to make the passage between the rock and the island, when the full force of the flood tide brought her to a dead standstill for the few seconds it would have taken her to regain her momentum against the opposing flow of the water which runs swiftly through the narrow gut.

The Deutschland, not yet arrived at the point where she, too, would have ported her helm, slid dead ahead and an instant later she sliced straight through the bow of the tug.

Captain Hinsch stood on the deck of the tug, behind the pilot house, a megaphone in his hand and keeping a sharp lookout for intruders. Suddenly the submarine struck the tug and the latter went to the bottom in three hundred and fifty feet of water, carrying her crew of five men with her. Hinsch jumped into the water, but the others had no chance.

Oddly, the veteran Captain of liners could not swim. Again and again he sank, but each time the buoyancy of his heavy clothing brought him to the surface. There he would tread water until gravity once more pulled him below.

The Deutschland had whistled a warning and backed away. Captain Koenig and two of his crew were on deck when the crash came, but none of them was jarred enough to be thrown off his feet. The Cassie, crowding her engines to the utmost, came racing to the rescue, lowering her small boat as she reached the spot where the Deutschland was sweeping the sea with her searchlight. The sea was calm and the moon gave light enough to make small objects visible. Albert Mix, Assistant Superintendent of the Scott Company, a local wrecking concern, leaned out of the boat, while those manning it fought hard to keep it still in the sea. Mix flung a life preserver and Hinsch grabbed feebly and just managed to close his hand over it. An instant later, half drowned, he had been lifted

Continued on Page 2.

Norwegian Mail Ship Is Sunk by U-Boat But the Passengers and Crew Are Saved

CHRISTIANIA, (via London,) Nov. 17.—The Norwegian passenger and mail steamer Vega of Bergen, a vessel of 1,203 tons, was sunk yesterday by a German submarine. Sixteen passengers and the crew of thirty-two men, who put off in five boats, were saved by the motor ship Columbia and landed at Stavenger in the evening.

The registered mail on board the Vega was saved by the mail clerk. Most of the baggage of the passengers also was saved.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Lloyds shipping agency announced today that the Italian steamer San Giovanni, supposed to be a vessel of 1,200 tons, and the Greek steamers Styliani Bebis, 3,608 tons, and Ioannis, 3,828 tons, have been sunk by a German submarine.

The agency also announced that the Danish steamer Therese, of 1,332 tons, and the British steamer Trevarrack, of 2,098 tons, have also been sunk.

The Norwegian steamship Torridal has also been sunk, according to an announcement made by Lloyds. It was also reported that the British steamship F. Mattaraxso had been abandoned by her crew.

The F. Mattaraxso, of 2,823 tons, was formerly the Ennisbrook. She was 317 feet long, 46 feet beam, and 21 feet deep. The vessel was built at Sunderland in 1903, and owned by the F. Mattaraxso Steamship Company, Ltd., of London.

Available shipping records do not contain the name of the Norwegian steamship Torridal. There is, however, a Torsdal, of 3,620 tons gross. This vessel was built at Newcastle in 1894, and owned at Tonsberg, Norway.

AUSTRIA CONCERNED OVER U-BOAT WAR

Burian, on Visit to Berlin, Said to Have Discussed Possibility of a Break with Us.

HEAR OF WARNING BY WILSON

Rumor in Europe That His Patience Is Nearly Exhausted—Washington Denies Direct Message.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The visit of Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, to Berlin is stated to have been in connection with a conference with Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, regarding the relations of the two empires with the United States, according to a dispatch under a Berne date given out today by the Wireless Press.

The question under discussion, says the dispatch, was whether the submarine campaign should be continued in its present form, with the possibility of a rupture of relations with Washington, or whether it should be modified.

"During the last few days," adds the dispatch, "the German Government has received a plain verbal warning that President Wilson's patience was on the verge of exhaustion."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A flat denial of the statement from Berne that a verbal warning had been given to Germany that President Wilson's patience in connection with the renewal of U-boat warfare was on the verge of exhaustion was made tonight by an official in a position to speak with authority.

"I do not know who could have given such a warning," he said. "Certainly this Government did not give it."

For some reason a rather easier feeling exists in official circles over the situation created by the activity of German submarines. While officials do not profess to have new information it is evident that today, judged from what they said, they were not as much concerned over the prospect of a violation of the German pledges. The comment of officials may have been intended to allay agitation. It was apparent that the impression desired to be conveyed was that this Government was not doubting Germany's good faith.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The reported visit of Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg at Berlin for a full discussion of submarine warfare and its effect on the United States aroused interest here, but could not be confirmed from official dispatches.

Some officials fear that the Teutonic powers may at any moment launch a starvation campaign against England which could not fail to involve the United States.

Secretary Lansing today, however, authorized the statement that as yet "there is absolutely no truth in the reports that the department has information that definite decision has been reached to launch a ruthless German submarine campaign."

Five serious cases are now pending, the sinking of the British steamer Marina, without warning and with the loss of six American lives; the sinking of the British liner Arabia, also apparently by a torpedo and without warning; the shelling of the boats of survivors of the British steamer Rowanmore, which had fled, and the sinking of the American steamers Lanao and Columbian for carrying contraband. Investigation is being made in all cases, but has not yet been completed.

SCOUTS ZIMMERMANN'S PLEA.

British Press View of Germany's Defense of U-Boat Warfare.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Commenting on THE NEW YORK TIMES Berlin correspondent's interview with Herr Zimmermann, the German Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, which was cabled to this morning's papers, The Westminster Gazette says:

"We do not wonder that this is taken as confirming the fears of Washington that a new submarine crisis is at hand. Herr Zimmermann is impudent enough to claim that Germany is conducting cruiser warfare, waged by means of submarines acting in punctilious compliance with the rules of international law applying to a cruiser war. We should have a much better opinion of our enemy if he stopped this absurd pretense that he is playing the game according to the rules. It only adds insult to injury. It would be far better to admit the breaking of all rules and to plead that necessity knows no law. Even so, the plea would not be a convincing one, but it would at least not be hypocritical."

ARMED SHIP IS DETAINED.

Norfolk Authorities Refuse Clearance Papers to Italian Vessel.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 17.—Pending instructions from the Treasury Department, local customs officials announced today that they would refuse clearance papers to the Italian steamer Coltano, which arrived in the Roads this morning from Genoa, in ballast, for Philadelphia. The steamer has a 57-millimeter gun mounted on her poop deck. The commander claims that the gun is for defensive purposes only, and that no naval or military gunners are aboard.

In all other cases of armed merchantmen Federal officials have permitted the vessels to clear upon assurances that their arms would be used only for defensive purposes.

MALLY'S BLOUSE SHOP, 366 W. 57th St. Special Sale Blouses at $3.95, $5.95, and $10.95. Worth double.—Advt.

FIRE HURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS Now open. Seaplane Seaboard Air Line. 1,184 ft'up. —Advt.

ROB MRS. HARRIMAN OF $65,000 GEMS

Thieves Are Sought Who Took $50,000 Necklace and Other Jewels from Safe.

DETECTIVES LACK A CLUE

Fifth Avenue Home of Railroad Man's Widow Scene of Mysterious Theft.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman has employed private detectives and enlisted the confidential services of the regular police department in the hope of recovering a diamond and ruby necklace with a pendant, valued at $50,000, and a pair of pearl earrings worth $15,000, which disappeared from a safe built into the wall of her home at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street. Though Mrs. Harriman discovered her loss last week and detectives have been at work ever since, it was learned last night that not one of them has got trace of the missing jewels or has been able, even, to advance a theory that seems reasonable as to how they left the safe.

This safe is one in which Mrs. Harriman has been accustomed to keep a large variety of jewels. It is said that she has worn only a few pieces since her daughter, Mrs. Charles Carey Rumsey, was robbed of jewels worth $120,000 at Narragansett Pier, R. I., in 1913. But on the opening night of the opera she decided to wear the necklace and unlocked her safe. Other jewels were there, but the necklace and the earrings were gone.

Mrs. Harriman was puzzled and dismayed, but she said nothing to any one and went on to the opera, after having made a search about the house which convinced her that the jewels had not been mislaid. On her return from the opera she got in touch with a representative of Police Commissioner Woods and made known her loss. It is said she insisted that no suspicion attached to any of her household.

Detectives have sent to every pawnshop in the city a description of the missing gems, and it has been ascertained that none of them has been offered for pawn here.

SEES WILSON VICTORY AS LIGHT TO WORLD

English Editor Says President's Task Is to Make Force Grind Wheels of Peace.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 18.—"When Europe emerges from the present struggle the balance of the hemispheres will have been fundamentally changed in favor of the Western, and the United States will have an authority in the affairs of the world which it never had before and which, even if it had had, its historic policy would not have permitted it to exercise."

This statement is contained in a feature article in The Daily News, written by Alfred G. Gardiner, editor of the newspaper, who, in emphasizing the indebtedness of the Entente Allies to the United States in the matter of munitions, says:

"We rejoice in the election of the most sagacious statesman American politics has thrown up since Lincoln. If we had reason to be thankful that Mr. Wilson was elected in 1912, there is still more reason to be thankful that he was re-elected in 1916. It is the one indisputable gleam of light in the dark future that lies before the world.

"He cannot eliminate force, but it is in his power and the power of the American nation to make force grind the wheels of peace instead of the wheels of war. This will not be welcomed by the militarists of any country, it will be treated as a mere day dream by those who believe war an indestructible character of human society. But it will have the passionate support of the common people of all lands, and it is the only hope of democracy winning an enduring victory over despotism."

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Nation, which is an advocate of a moderate peace, describes the German Chancellor's recent speech as a "break in the clouds." The newspaper suggests that it offers the United States an opportunity to talk to Europe as follows:

"The war has not been concluded, but your statesmen are beginning to be talkative. Your ideas do not appear quite incompatible, for you all seem to want peace and wish to base it on justice and a scheme of common organization and counsel. Can I help clarify them? Can I take you a step beyond? Your representatives assert that they did not want the war; and that they have a common notion of how they wish to live together after the war. Can I help find out for you whether the security you all seek has been advanced by your various definitions of it?"

The Nation then adds:

"We could not resent such an attitude, and if, as we believe, peace should be moderate as regards the future organization of States, we should have one substantial reason for welcoming it. For it is clear that force alone cannot determine such a change in State relationship. It must be the issue of good-will."

VIENNA, Nov. 16. (via London, Nov. 17.)—News dispatches reporting that President Wilson is furthering a plan to bring about peace among the belligerents are received with keenest interest by the leading newspapers here. Editorials point out that the least that could result from President Wilson's reported action would be to show the world who is interested in the continuation of the strife, and generally manifest warm support of the proposal.

GERMANY TO DEPORT 300,000 BELGIANS; NATION IS WILD WITH GRIEF AND TERROR; ALLIES PLAN STRONG COUNTERSTROKE

Poles Must Join Kaiser's Army Even by Force Or Grant of Separate Kingdom Will Be Revoked

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Wireless Press today gave out the following, under date of Berne:

"Before the Main Committee of the Reichstag on Nov. 9 Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg stated that Germany's promise to create a new Kingdom of Poland was only conditional, being dependent on the success of the plan to raise a Polish army which would fight for Germany. If the number of Poles enlisting voluntarily should be insufficient, Germany would introduce compulsion, and if the Poles resisted or if the projected Polish army proved unsatisfactory to the General Staff, the Emperor would annul his promise to create a new kingdom.

"The Chancellor made this statement in reply to Conservatives and National Liberals, who denounced the policy of creating a Polish Kingdom."

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 17, (via London.)—The Berlin Germania announces that a Vice Regent will be appointed immediately for Poland. This dignitary will hold office until a King is formally elected.

GIVE NEW RIGHTS TO POLISH JEWS

Germans Announce Formation of a Complete Religious Organization.

TO HAVE SUPREME COUNCIL

Berlin Stipulates That Poland Shall Never Again Be Under Russian Rule.

From a Staff Correspondent.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (via Sayville.)—Baron von Burian returned to Vienna last night after conferences with Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and Foreign Minister von Jagow which are understood to have been concerned almost exclusively with the still unsettled details regarding the constitution of the new Kingdom of Poland.

Meanwhile General von Besseler, Governor General at Warsaw, has taken another highly important step along the promised lines of giving Polish Jews liberal and just treatment, which may be interpreted as official recognition of the civil equality of the Jews with the other constituents of the population of Poland.

An ordinance made public yesterday in Warsaw by von Besseler provides for the first time for the creation of an organization of the heretofore unorganized and unrecognized Jewish religious communities. The organization is to embrace the whole general Government of Warsaw. The Jewish communities are to be united into district communities, each with a governing council elected by the heads of the Jewish communities and to which the State further appoints three members. At the head of the entire organization, which is created on a purely religious basis, is the Supreme Council, composed of fourteen Jewish laymen and seven rabbis, four laymen and two rabbis being the appointment of the Government of the State and the rest elected by the district councils.

The Polish communities, the district communities, and the Supreme Council will have the rights and status of corporations, the Jewish religion thereby being full recognition in the eyes of the law in Poland as in other kurator States. Rabbis in the future will be required to have a writing and speaking knowledge of the Polish language.

Russia's protest to neutral powers against the proclamation of the independent kingdom of Poland is considered in diplomatic circles here to be a feeble and hopeless effort, not to be taken seriously, to counteract the moral effect of this action on the part of the Central Powers. Now, as before, the view taken here in official quarters is that independence is the unalterable fate accompli, and that one of Germany's principal peace conditions will be that Poland must never again be under the Russian yoke.

Benefits as Berlin Sees Them.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Under Russian rule the Jews in Poland, as in all Russia, lived almost without a religious organization," says the Overseas News Agency in describing the new order, issued by General von Beseler, organizing a Jewish religious body. "The hostility of the Russian authorities against the Jews found expression in well-known laws and in uninterrupted persecutions and oppressions of the Jewish community, as well as in the fact that a religious body to which 14 per cent. of the population of Poland belongs was deprived of all uniform organization. Only the formation of organizations of isolated parishes was allowed, and the union of parishes into a larger organization was forbidden.

"By the present order of the Governor General the members of the Jewish Church are reorganized as a religious body according to public right. Local Jewish communities in the counties, according to the new order, are united to county organizations.

"The local communities will be administered through a board elected by the citizens of the Jewish parish under majority rule. This board will have four members in addition to the rabbi. For the large local communities a special organization has been provided. They will be under the rule of an assembly of parish delegates, which will have parliamentary functions, and of an administrative council, which will have administrative functions. The election of parish delegates will be according to the proportional system, and in two sections. Each section will elect the same number of delegates. People without a school education, those who have attended a special trade or agricultural school and Jewish citizens who, on account of their knowledge of Jewish literature, have received the title of rabbi, will vote in the first section. All other classes will vote in the second section. The parish delegates also will have a part in the administrative council.

Will Have Religious Freedom.

"The formation of associations for divine service will be allowed in every

Continued on Page 3.

ENTENTE LEADERS CONFER IN PARIS

Purpose to Take Vigorous Measures to Offset Teuton Mobilizing of Belgians and Poles.

WILL BE PARTLY ECONOMIC

Conferees Send Message to Russian Premier, Applauding Protest Concerning Poland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The German mobilization of the civil populations of Belgium and Poland is likely to bring a swift reply from the Allies. From information obtained in high official circles I can affirm that the Allies' council now assembled here is discussing measures to be adopted as a counterstroke to the German effort. These will be twofold—first military and secondly economic. Premier Asquith is conferring with M. Briand on the diplomatic situation, Lloyd George and Albert Thomas are discussing the munitions question, while the chiefs of the allied armies are daily debating the military situation.

I understand that economic measures have already been outlined, and probably an identical program will be adopted by each allied Government. The allied council probably will continue its conferences for several days.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 15, (Delayed.)—Aristide Briand, the French Premier; Herbert H. Asquith, Prime Minister of Great Britain; David Lloyd George, British Secretary for War, and other representatives of the Entente Allied Governments held a conference today. Later the British officials and Paolo Sarcano, the Italian Minister of the Treasury, were the guests of President Poincaré.

At the close of the conference M. Briand and Mr. Asquith sent the following joint telegram to Boris V. Sturmer, the Russian Prime Minister:

"We have learned with the liveliest satisfaction of the declaration published Nov. 14 in the Russian press, by which the Imperial Government, taking note of the fresh violation of the law of nations and of international conventions committed by Germany and Austria-Hungary, protests against their pretension of creating a new State out of territory momentarily occupied by them and of raising an army among the population of those regions.

"We rejoice to see that, foiling the machinations of our enemies and throwing clear light on the illusory character of their promises, Russia, having since the beginning of the war given the peoples inhabitating all Polish lands assurances conformable to their secular hopes, now solemnly renews the unchangeable decision announced more than two years ago in the name of his Majesty, the Emperor, to realize their autonomy.

"We are deeply gratified by the generous initiative taken by the Government of his Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, in favor of a people to whom we are bound by ancient sympathies, and who, reuniting, will constitute a primordial element in the future stability of Europe. We are happy to associate ourselves with the views which the Imperial Government intends to realize for the benefit of the noble Polish people."

OATH FOR NEW POLISH ARMY.

Volunteers Must Swear Allegiance to Kaiser as Their Chief.

From a Staff Correspondent.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (via Sayville.)—The working out of details of the organization of the new Polish volunteer army is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. Following the settlement of questions of uniforms and the kinds of formations to be set up, as well as the higher and highest commands, which for the duration of the war will be in German hands, the nature of the "flag oath," which Polish volunteers will swear, has been determined. Polish soldiers will swear, by the Polish national colors, loyalty to "their Polish fatherland, to the German Kaiser as commander-in-chief in this war, and to the monarchs of both Central Powers as guarantors of the Polish State." This is believed to cover all contingencies, while satisfying both Polish and Austrian sensibilities.

You'll Like Deerfoot Sausage. Ordinary sausage won't do after you've tasted Deerfoot. Get the genuine.—Advt.

BELGIAN VICTIMS DEFIANT

Sing Patriotic Songs As Packed in Cattle Trucks They Go To Exile.

30,000 ALREADY TAKEN

Despairing Women Throw Themselves Before Trains and Are Removed by Force.

TOURNAI OBJECTS, IS FINED

Representatives of Neutrals Are Appealed To for Aid to End the Deportations.

Germany Acknowledges Our Representations

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Acknowledgment of the informal representations made by the United States regarding the deportation of Belgian civilians into Germany has been received by Secretary Lansing from the German Government, which indicated through the Chargé in Berlin that it will later make a detailed statement of its position.

Secretary Lansing stated today that he had not seen the communication which Mr. Havenith, the Belgian Minister, said he had delivered to the State Department, asking the active intervention of the United States to stop deportations of Belgians.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Thirty thousand Belgians already have been deported to Germany, according to information received here through official channels.

Reports from the same sources say that the Germans plan to take some 300,000, judging from the order issued in a number of cities for all males over seventeen to report for inspection.

The Municipal Council of Tournai has formally declined to accede to the German demand, the reports say, protesting that hitherto it had acquiesced in all the German orders. General Hopffer thereupon imposed a fine of 200,000 marks, it is added, for the refusal of the Council to furnish a list of male inhabitants, with a further fine of 20,000 marks daily as long as the Council refused to give the list.

A circumstantial report from the Mons district says that the entire male population over seventeen years was summoned to report at German Headquarters at 8 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 26.

The priests, professors, teachers, local officials, members of the Food Committee, and the physically defective were dismissed, but, it is added, 1,200 men, composing 20 per cent. of the eligible males, both employed and unemployed, were selected and immediately placed on cattle trucks and started for Germany. Being ignorant of the purpose of the summons the men had assembled without clothing for traveling and without food. Relatives, who hurried to the station with food and clothing, were not permitted access to the men, the reports add.

Tournai Council's Resolution.

The resolution of the Municipal Council at Tournai concerning the request by the German authorities for a list of workmen, says the Council decides to preserve its negative attitude, and adds the following:

"The City of Tournai is prepared to submit without resistance to all the exigencies authorized by the laws and customs of war. Its sincerity cannot be doubted, as it has shown perfect composure and has avoided any active hostility during the period of over two years that it has had to endure the present occupation, to billet the troops and feed them. The city has thus clearly shown that it is not animated by an undue spirit of bravado.

"But at the same time the Municipal Council could not furnish weapons against their own children, fully conscious that natural law and international law, which is derived from it, forbids them to do so.

"In his proclamation of Sept. 2, 1914, the Governor General of Belgium made this statement: 'I am not asking any one to renounce his patriotic feeling.' The city of Tournai remains confident in this statement, which must be considered as expressing the feeling of his Imperial Majesty, the German Emperor, in whose name the Governor General was speaking. Consequently, in following the call of honor and patriotism, the city remains faithful to a primary duty of which a higher German officer cannot fail to realise the nobleness.

"The members of the Municipal Council are confident that the loyalty and frankness of this attitude will help to avoid all misunderstandings between themselves and the German Army."

Reply of Military Chiefs.

The above resolution was dated Oct. 20. Under date of Oct. 23, Major Gen. Hopffer replied as follows:

"The fact that the municipality allows itself by the decision of the Town Council

all to oppose the orders of the military authorities in occupied territory constitutes an act of arrogance without precedence and is an absolute misunderstanding of the situation arising from the state of war.

"The state of affairs is clearly and simply this: The military authority commands and the municipality has to obey. If it fails to do this, it will have to support the heavy consequences which I have already pointed out in my prevous explanation.

"The commander of the army has imposed on the town for its refusal to supply the required lists a fine of 200,000 marks, which has to be paid within the next six days, and he further adds that until the required lists have been put at his disposal the sum of 20,000 marks will have to be paid for every day of delay. This will hold good until Dec. 31."

Entire Population in Terror.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 17.—The number of Belgians deported by the Germans up to date, according to information given to The Associated Press today from a reliable source, apparently is between 30,000 and 40,000, and they are being deported at the rate of about 2,000 daily.

Antwerp, it was said, has been commanded to furnish 27,000 men, which is probably not more than 10 per cent. of its able-bodied population, but the commune of Lessines has lost more than 2,000 from a total population, including women and children, of 7,000, representing virtually every able-bodied man, according officials.

The entire Belgian population, the narrator said, is terrorized because the people realize they are entirely helpless. Crowds of hysterical women and children gather at the railway and recruiting stations, and many women at Jamapes threw themselves on the rails to prevent the departure of a train of emigrants and had to be forcibly removed by German soldiers.

The men are frequently loaded into cattle cars and spend one or two days on the journey. They are strongly determined to refuse to work, believing that if they are not employed in military works they will be compelled to replace Germans and be forced to work directly or indirectly against the Belgian Army and its allies. The deported men in trains passing through Liége are declared to have been heard singing the Marseillaise and other patriotic airs.

The newspapers report a case near Valenciennes of sixty Frenchmen who, when impressed by the Germans, refused to work. They are declared to have been tied to posts for forty-eight hours, until half of them fainted from hardships and hunger.

Prominent Men Make Protests.

Many prominent Belgians are reported not to have hesitated to risk their liberty by the strongest of protests to the German authorities against the deportations. Various official bodies have drafted resolutions of protest, and the Senators and Deputies of Antwerp and Brabant Provinces have taken especially strong action in the premises and are said to be daily expecting deportation.

Neutrals in Belgium, especially the Ministers, are receiving many appeals to try and induce their Governments to intervene. The newspaper La Libre Belgique, which has maintained a wide circulation throughout Belgium for more than a year, despite the alleged efforts of the Germans to discover its authors and suppress the sheet, has published a special number containing an appeal to the neutral nations.

The Antwerp order notifies students to bring their bicycles and musicians their instruments. The authorities promise the men good wages and liberty to remit money from Germany to their families in Belgium. To all of them is offered an opportunity to sign a voluntary agreement to work. They are informed, it is stated, that if they refuse to sign they will be treated worse, but virtually all decline to do so.

Whenever the males assemble for deportations doctors examine them and the physically unfit are eliminated, together with municipal and relief organization officials. Those without regular employment are the first selected for deportation.

Skilled Workers Sought.

The principal object of the deportations, it was said, appears to be to secure skilled workers. Men regularly employed have been enrolled from several communes. A large number was taken at Jamapes from factories which were running and were self-supporting, and bank employes were impressed at Mons. The relief organization in Luxemburg Province was carrying on public works and giving employment to many men, but the works stopped a month ago and the laborers thus rendered unemployed are being deported.

Despite the statements credited to German officers that the deported men will not be employed in military work, the Belgians are declared to fear the contrary, as it has been reported that large bodies of men have been taken to Northern France and employed in cutting timbers for trenches, and that others in Northern Belgium have been forced to dig trenches.

URGES AMERICANS TO SAVE BELGIANS

Lord Robert Cecil Says Nation Is Being Wiped Out by German Deportation Measure

LONDON, Nov. 17.—In a statement today, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, uttered a vigorous protest against Germany's deportation of Belgians, and declared that the people of France and England, no less than the people of Belgium, "hope that American public opinion will show itself, not only in a few short days or weeks of protests and criticisms, but in steady pressure upon the invaders of Belgium to conduct the war against the soldiers of the Allies in the trenches and not against the helpless civilians whom they have in their power."

Lord Robert reviewed the measures taken by the Entente Allies to provide relief for the Belgians, and characterized as "a lie" what he termed Germany's attempt to justify her action by saying that England was responsible for unemployment in Belgium.

"Three times during the last year," Lord Robert continued, "we have proposed to the Germans a definite scheme whereby the exports of Belgian manufactures and even imports of raw material might be made free under the control of the Belgian Relief Commission, and that the commission might control all the funds arising out of the trade. To none of these proposals have we had a reply. The Germans have consistently refused to do anything to assist the relief commission and Belgian industry. Instead they have exacted forty million francs a month from Belgium, requisitioned every kind of machinery and raw material, seized the funds of the national bank, and restricted exports.

"They have drained Belgium dry and stripped her bare, and we know all this policy was deliberately calculated to create a maximum amount of unemployment in order that when the proper moment arrived their slave raids might begin.

"Further, the Germans justify their action on the ground that the unemployment they themselves created had become so bad as to overstrain the resources of the poor relief. This is the most impudent thing, even Germany has said since the war began. You might think the poor relief referred to came from Germany or from Belgium. As a matter of fact it comes from the Allies through the relief commission. This country alone in the last eighteen months has advanced some $50,000,000 for food and poor relief. This money goes from us freely, and without conditions, except that it shall be under neutral control.

"It is kind of the Germans to be so anxious not to overstrain our resources, but it is fair to ask what right the Germans have to make the charity of the world an excuse for enslaving those who receive it. The Belgians are going to Germany on no ordinary work. They are to be caught up and crushed in the machine, they will never return to Belgium. It is this grinding up of a nation piecemeal which is the most horrible feature of the situation.

"Lastly, it must be remembered that the Allies can and will liberate Belgian territory. Meanwhile they can and will bear the burden of keeping the Belgians from starvation. But they cannot protect the Belgians from slavery. They cannot insure that when Belgium is liberated it will be a nation and not a desert. It is only the neutrals who can do this by the exercise of their public opinion."

Lord Robert concluded with an expression of hope that the pressure of American public opinion would bring about this result.

BRITISH ADVANCE EAST OF BEAUCOURT

Strong Counterattack, However, Forces Them Back East of Warlencourt.

PRISONERS NOW TOTAL 6,190

Little Activity on the French Front —Berlin Says English Assaults Failed.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The British have pushed their lines forward to the east of Beaucourt on the northern bank of the Ancre, according to the War Office report this afternoon. The Germans continue to shell the new British positions in this sector. At the same time General Haig's troops were forced to give up part of the ground gained on Tuesday to the east of the Butte de Warlencourt.

There has been little activity on the French front along the Somme.

The British afternoon statement follows:

As a result of yesterday's operations we extended our front east from Beaucourt along the north bank of the Ancre.

During the night there was heavy hostile shelling against Beaucourt and Beaumont-Hamel.

Yesterday afternoon a strong enemy counterattack forced us to relinquish part of the ground east of Butte de Warlencourt won on Tuesday.

We carried out successful raids on enemy trenches northeast of Wulverghem, taking prisoners and inflicting considerable losses.

The official communication issued by the British War Office tonight follows:

On our new front north of the Ancre there is nothing to report, except intermittent enemy shelling, especially in the neighborhood of Beaucourt. Prisoners taken Nov. 13 have reached a total of 6,190.

Today we heavily bombarded enemy trench lines in the vicinity of Loos and Hulluch.

Yesterday much successful work was accomplished by our airplanes. Two important junctions on the enemy's lines of communication were bombed. Railways, billets and airdromes were attacked with bombs and machine-gun fire, both night and day. Enemy aircraft showed more enterprise than usual with the result that three of his machines were brought down on our side of the line and two on his side. At least five more were driven to the ground in a damaged condition. Three of our machines are missing.

The French communication issued this evening says:

Aside from a lively artillery struggle to the north of the Somme in the region of Sailliset, there is nothing to report on the whole of the front.

The French afternoon report says:

Last night passed with relative quiet along all our front.

The communiqué issued by the French War Office this afternoon also devotes considerable detail to the activity of the aviation corps. Aerial raids were carried out on Esch-sur-Alzette, in Luxemburg, and Tergnier.

Fifty-four combats in the air were fought yesterday in the region of Amiens. Lieutenant Guynemer brought down his twenty-first aeroplane, while Lieutenant Huerteaux has thirteen to his credit. The statement follows:

"French cannon have compelled two enemy airplanes to land within our lines, one the day before yesterday at a point to the south of Attichy, and the other yesterday near Roye-en-Mats. The aviators in each case were made prisoner.

"During the night several aerial bombardments were carried out, particularly upon the railroad station and factories at Esch-sur-Alzette, in Luxemburg, and upon the reserve aviation station at Tergnier. More than 1,500 kilos (3,300 pounds) of projectiles were thrown down."

Say British Attack Failed.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—British troops last evening attacked the German lines near Beaucourt, north of the Ancre Brook, the War Office announced today. This attack failed, as did a night attack to the west of Le Sars, in the Somme area, the official statement declares. On the road from Flers to Thilloy German troops drove the British westward and captured five machine guns. The text of the statement follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—On both banks of the Somme there was for a time an artillery duel of the greatest intensity. Toward the end of the day the British launched an attack near Beaucourt, extending their preliminary bombardment to the south bank of the Ancre.

The attack failed, as did an attack delivered west of Le Sars at night. The Fifth Regiment of the Grenadier Guards drove the British westward along the Flers-Thilloy road and captured five machine guns.

French advances on both sides of Sailly-Saillisel brought no advantage to the aggressors.

During the day and night the aviators on both sides were active.

WHY TEUTONS LOST ON ANCRE

Berlin Explains That Allies Were Forced to Safeguard Flanks.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Concerning the recent fighting in France, the military critic of the Overseas News Agency writes:

"The attacks on the Ancre and near Pressoire prove that the Entente has desisted definitely from the original plan to break through the German front on the Péronne-Bapaume sector. After 136 heavy and bloody days of battle, which caused over 600,000 casualties to the Anglo-French, they are not yet masters of this small sector on the Somme. Moreover, they are compelled to make secure the flanks of their advanced position, whose most salient points are near Gueudecourt and Sailly-Saillisel, and which were obtained with enormous waste of material and men after four months and a half, before considering a plan for a further advance.

"The Anglo-French were compelled to push back the German positions by sallying into their flanks in order to avoid the risk of getting into a most dangerous position in case of a German counteroffensive. The defenders employed all their art and tenacity in maintaining these advanced sectors for so long a time.

"On the Ancre the German position formed an angle. Near St. Pierre Divion it was already half encircled. In spite of the permanent pressure against the Beaumont-Beaucourt leg, situated north of the Ancre, and the Thiepval-Courcelette leg, south of the Ancre, the British had been unable to push back the defenders from this position, although the German trenches and their approaches and the German batteries had for weeks been under the flanking fire of the British batteries. The tenacious resistance finally forced the enemy to concentrate a superior force of men and artillery in order to remove it. On Nov. 12 the Serre-Beaumont sector and the vicinity of Courcelette were covered by a strong fire, which increased more and more. With a hail of shells of the heaviest calibres, the German angle position was shot to pieces by concentrated drum fire on Nov. 12 and 13. All approaches were under uninterrupted fire from grenades, as well as gas waves.

"Finally, after the gas had blown over, a mass attack was started on both sides of the Ancre. The principal thrust against the heights of Serre and the Serre-Mailly road failed after bitter hand-to-hand fighting. At least seven British divisions were engaged in this sector. The enemy obtained only local success through the advance of five divisions on the position between Beaumont and Beaucourt. After tenacious hand-to-hand fighting in pieces of trenches, grenade holes and the ruins of the razed villages of Beaucourt, Beaumont, and St. Pierre Divion, the British succeeded in conquering this position, which had been destroyed completely by the two days of drumfire. But near Grandcourt, (northeast of Courcelette,) the Germans brought the attack to a standstill."

There was no change on the Carso.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Yesterday's war news contains nothing of special interest from a military point of view. The situation in several quarters is tense, pregnant with possibilities which may materialize at any moment, but definite news has not appeared. A peculiar report has come from Berlin of fighting at Silistria. This town is in Southern Dobrudja on the Danube, and is west of the point where the river turns north. It is therefore far removed from the Cernavoda fighting. It is the wording of the German report which gives it its significance. We have seen no word, previously, indicating that there was any activity on the Danube front outside of the fighting in Dobrudja itself north of the railroad.

The German report that the fighting at Silistria was more severe than on previous days. Just what is taking place there is not evident. It is hardly likely that the Rumanians are bombarding the German positions there without some object in view. We know that Rumania has no artillery ammunition to waste. She is confronted with a situation in Transylvania, or rather, near the Transylvanian front, which is making the heaviest demands on her military resources. In Dobrudja, in pursuance of her own offense against Mackensen there is also a heavy demand for supplies. In view of this it is inconceivable that the use of material would be so scattered at a point where there is no immediate object to be gained. We may therefore assume that some move is under way.

The location of Silistria, and its relation to the Dobrudja fighting, make it seem unlikely that any attempt is under way to force a crossing of the river at this point. Of all points that Rumania could select this is furthest removed from the vital line of Mackensen's defense. This line is, of course, the railroad from Varna to Megidia, a railroad junction on the Cernavoda-Constanza road. The probabilities are that this Rumanian effort has for its purpose a diversion to conceal an effort to force a crossing at some other point or to draw troops away from the real point of crossing. If the Rumanians had in view an attack on Mackensen's line of communications the attempt to cross the river would be made nearer Cernavoda, so that there would not be such a wide stretch of country to be crossed before this line was reached.

It is certain that the idea of effecting a crossing of the river is firmly fixed in the Rumanian mind. It was tried in the early days of the Dobrudja fighting, and again but a few days ago, when a German report that such an attempt had been made gave rise to the rumor that it had actually been effected. If it can be effected it will be a death blow to Mackensen, who, as I have said before, has based his entire campaign on the theory that his flanks were perfectly safe from attack.

At the same time the Russians are known to be pouring troops into Rumania, though to what point they are being sent has not been stated. The presumption would be that they were being used on the Transylvanian front, where von Falkenhayn is meeting with a good measure of success. On the other hand, Rumania can well afford to swap queens, as it were. Western Wallachia, Orsova, and the Iron Gates are important features in Rumania's campaign. But these are purely incidental to the main business. If Rumania is to play her part offensively in co-operating with the troops in front of Saloniki, she must move down through Dobrudja, or in some other way get across the river and push down through Bulgaria.

This move has been checked by Mackensen's success, which has forced the destruction of the Cernavoda Bridge. But this bridge has not been destroyed beyond repair, if the working parties can operate from the west bank of the river. From the east bank it is almost impossible to repair it without having free access to it without the interference of artillery fire. This is, of course, impossible, as only the other day the Russians took a position on a small island or oasis but two miles from Cernavoda itself. Their artillery can therefore prevent any attempt to repair the bridge from the east. If the Russians see their way clear to exchange Western Wallachia for Dobrudja and the Cernavoda gateway they will have made a fair exchange which sooner or later is apt to redound to their benefit. This is particularly so if they can cross the river further south and cut in behind Mackensen's army, as this will be more than driving him back. It will face him with disaster.

While on the subject of Dobrudja it may be interesting to note the reason for Mackensen's defeat as far as the Rumanian success can be considered to have inflicted a defeat upon him. Several Bulgarian corps which were known to have been in Dobrudja, have been identified on the Monastir front. This is not surprising. The Serbian advance along the western escarpment of the hills which limit the plain of Monastir has been sufficient warning to the Bulgarians that their much-cherished Monastir was in serious danger. They were fighting a game which was hard to combat. Their impregnable position in the plain was left almost unscathed while the great effort was made in the mountains to the east. Once the eastern positions were taken the impregnable positions were so no longer and the danger to Monastir became apparent.

To relieve the situation there and to hold the Serbs back while there was still time, these army corps which I have mentioned were sent to the Mouastir front, arriving there a few days ago. The time of transit was long due to the paucity of communications. This is due to the fact that there is considerable lapse of time during which they were completely out of action. Their presence has certainly not been felt about Monastir as yet, but their absence has caused Mackensen not a little embarrassment. But the end is not yet. These corps are apparently not sufficient for their task. They have been in action some days, and the Serbian advance continues unchecked. If progress continues it will be necessary to send more men, in which case they will probably have to come from von Falkenhayn, as there is no other theatre from which they can be drawn.

Von Falkenhayn is still progressing with fair rapidity, and in doing so is injecting into the campaign a distinct element of danger which the Rumanians cannot afford to ignore. They are fighting desperately, but their guns are outranged and their supply of ammunition apparently not sufficient to meet their needs. No particular point of danger has yet been reached, but each day we read of a small fresh advance and the capture of men. The fighting is all in the hill country and the plains are still a long way off. When they are reached the real trouble will begin. All we can see now is the prospect for trouble.

MONASTIR ADVANCE GOES ON UNCHECKED

Franco-Serbian Forces Push Their Encircling Lines Nearer to City.

BRITISH ALSO PROGRESS

Take by Storm Village of Barakli, on Struma Front—Big-Gun Duel in Doiran Region.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Practically unchecked, the Franco-Serbian forces operating on and around the plain of Monastir continue their progress toward the city of that name, which is their immediate objective, while the British on the Struma front also continue their advance.

Appended is the Paris War Office account of the operations, issued today:

Army of the Orient: On the left bank of the Struma the British have continued to advance, and carried the village of Barakli.

In the region of Lake Doiran a violent artillery duel took place.

In the region of the Cerna River the Franco-Serbian offensive continues with full success. On the right bank of the river the Serbians have made considerable progress in the direction of Grunishte, while in the Cerna bend one of the divisions, in the course of a stubborn fight, carried a crest to the north of Iven. In this sector the enemy's counterattacks were repulsed.

Further west the Franco-Serbian forces made headway in the direction of Yaroshok and attacked the monastery hill, which they occupied after fighting which cost the enemy heavy losses.

In the region northeast of Kenali our cavalry captured Negotin.

In the course of various fights on the 15th we made on this front 400 prisoners and captured three mitrailleuses and a howitzer of 150 millimeters.

The Serbian official communication issued today says:

Yesterday there was violent fighting, which was favorable to us despite the fog and a snowstorm. All enemy attempts to recapture lost positions by counterattacks failed completely. The Bulgarians retired on the River Bistritza and Hill 1378. We have taken 300 additional prisoners.

On our left Franco-Russian troops advancing on Monastir have occupied the villages of Velushina, Porodin, and Jabyani. The prisoners the Serbians alone have captured since Nov. 10 aggregate 3,900, including 1,000 Germans. During the same period the Serbians captured eight heavy and sixteen field guns. We have captured since Sept. 14 a total of seventy-one guns.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Entente forces have made renewed attacks in strong force on the Germano-Bulgarian positions about Monastir, on the Macedonian front, the War Office announced today. These attacks, together with others launched between Malik and Presba Lakes, met with no success, the official statement asserts. The text follows:

Between Malik and Presba Lakes, on the western edge of the Monastir plain and on the heights northeast of Chegel, in the bend of the Cerna River, renewed attacks by Entente troops in strong force were repulsed.

ITALIANS IN FIERCE FIGHT.

Repel Three Night Attacks Against Salient on San Marco.

ROME, Nov. 17.—The Italian War Office today issued the following statement:

In the Trentino there was an intermittent artillery action and a movement of enemy troops in the Adige Valley.

On the Julian front the enemy's artillery was particularly active in the Plava sector. On San Marco, east of Gorizia, heavy fighting continued yesterday. Three determined attacks against the salient of Two Pines House, under the cover of darkness, were repulsed successfully. In the morning, after an intense artillery preparation, the enemy renewed his attacks, and only succeeded in taking a trench southeast of Two Pines House.

On the remainder of this part of the front the enemy was driven off decisively, with heavy loss.

There was no change on the Carso.

TO ATTEMPT FLIGHT ACROSS ATLANTIC

Norwegian and British Naval Officers Will Use a Curtiss Water Triplane

OF SCANDINAVIAN DESIGN

Machine Will Also Carry Two Pilots and a Mechanician—Trip from Newfoundland to Ireland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Lieut. Commander Kjell Nyegaard of the Norwegian Navy and Captain Hugo Sunstedt of the British Navy will make the first serious attempt since the war began to fly across the Atlantic.

Commander Nyegaard, who is a nephew of the Norwegian Minister to France and a well-known aviator, is the organizer of the undertaking, which has the semi-official backing of the Norwegian Government. Until a month ago he was a Lieutenant in the French aerial service, and has been thrice wounded during the war, the last time when he fell 2,000 meters, alighting in a tree, which saved his life. Before the war he was an attaché at the Norwegian Ministry. He is a personal friend of the Crown Prince of Montenegro, and recently received a decoration from the Montenegrin King.

His companion, Captain Sunstedt, distinguished himself on the eve of the war by a record long-distance flight of 1,500 kilometers. On July 29 he started from Paris at A. M., flying, via Bremen to Stockholm, thirteen hours on a Maurice Farman biplane.

Scandinavian aviators intend placing an order in America for a Curtiss water triplane, to be constructed after their own designs. The machine is to have a wing expansion of 131 feet, a lifting capacity of 4,000 kilos, six driving motors of 160 horse-power each, a seventh generating motor, and an eighth motor to serve for working the motor boat in case of a forced descent in mid-ocean, in which case the wings would be cut away. Although there is to be seating capacity for eight persons, only two Scandinavian pilots and a mechanician are to undertake the flight with the aviators. The rest of the passenger space will be used for gasoline storage.

The triplane is to be ready in April for a trial flight. It is intended to start the transatlantic flight from Newfoundland, landing in Ireland, and flying as much as possible by night, which is easier for the two pilots, who as naval men are used to steering by the stars. Before attempting to cross the ocean the airmen purpose undertaking a preliminary 3,000-kilometer overland flight as a formal test of the machine's power.

Commander Nyegaard will be accompanied to America by his wife, formerly Mlle. Forsane, who was a Paris fashion expert for five years and was married to the Norwegian aviator a year ago.

HITS PAGE ON CURTIN CASE.

Northcliffe Paper Says Berlin Influenced Recall of His Passport.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Evening News, a Northcliffe paper, today strives to create the impression that the American Embassy's action in regard to D. Thomas Curtin, the newspaperman whose passport was revoked, was due to German influence. Under the headings, "Raemaekers and Curtin; German Action," the News says:

"The power of the German Government over neutrals may be gathered from the fact that Tuesday last the German Ambassador in Madrid compelled the Spanish Government to close the Raemaekers exhibition after it had been open for a few hours only. With regard to Curtin, it is understood the American Government has not for the present decided to renew his expired passport. The German wireless to the United States has been busy on the subject of Curtin for more than a week. Curtin refuses to confirm or contradict the statement, saying his relations with his Government are purely an American matter."

LOST.

See advertisements on last page.—Advt.

WOOLWICH WONDERS SEEN BY HALL CAINE

Writer Says 17,000 Women and 50,000 Men Are Now Employed There.

HOW BIG GUNS ARE MADE

Female Hands Particularly Adept in Making Fuses and Filling Shells.

By HALL CAINE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—When the Imperial Chancellor opened the Reichstag the other day he tried to account for the reverses of the German Army by saying it had had to face the whole world's output of ammunition. Nothing of the kind. We are not insensible of the importance of the contribution to our equipment which has come to us from foreign countries, especially one foreign country. Nor are we ungrateful for it. But if Germany must needs ignore or minimize the gallantry of our soldiers in the field and account for its losses in terms of shells, let it know that it has not been the men of the neutral nations but the women of our own empire who have been the determining force in battering its trenches and breaking its legions.

We have always been proudly conscious of what the sons of Britain have been doing at the front. But is it not time we realized, not merely in abstract phrases or yet definite figures, but vividly, tangibly, and as by the evidence of our own eyes, what the daughters of Britain are doing at home?

To do this we must get close to the mighty army of women in our munition factories and we cannot do better than take a first sight of them at their work at Woolwich. The enemy knows Woolwich, where and what it is, therefore there can be no danger of revealing secrets. But though the vast arsenal is at our doors few of us who sleep in London under the broad shadow of its wings have any real sense of its colossal presence, its immense significance, the tremendous force it stands for. Its origin dates back to the days of other wars, but when the present war began its workers were only 14,000 in all, without a woman of their number. Now there are 17,000 women within its high walls and 50,000 men besides.

But that is not all. Notwithstanding its fierce reality Woolwich is a symbol rather than a geographical expression. To that centre on the Thames three and a half miles by two and a half, with its numberless workshops, its endless avenues, and its 120 miles of internal railway, there radiate the activities of scores of associate factories round about, so that 30,000 workers more, chiefly women, (97,000 in all,) are feeding this almost fathomless reservoir. Woolwich is a great mechanical octopus, with arms that reach over, across, and around London and the country about it.

Has the world ever witnessed a mightier example of human force? To think of the building of the Pyramids of Egypt is to fill the mind's eye with visions of innumerable armies of laborers, like trains of human ants, conveying the frantic masses of men across the desert from the quarries of the Mokattem hills to the plains of Mena. But Woolwich is a yet greater and more awesome vision than that, especially now at this very moment, although we who walk the neighboring streets of the metropolis think so little about it.

Visit to Woolwich Arsenal.

By permission of Mr. Montagu, the Minister of Munitions, and with his approval, we enter the gates of the great arsenal. The space outside is a square of irregular shape, to which many streets are converging, like rivers running to the mouth of an estuary. The rivers are always flowing. The scene reminds us of the human tide outside the gate of an Eastern city, and if less picturesque, it is more urgent. Electric cars come clanging along the busy thoroughfares, stop, discharge people who are going in at the gates, take up others who are coming out. Police at the rails stand the town police; inside wait the police of the arsenal. You are challenged, questioned, summoned to a neighboring lodge to present your credentials and register your name, a guide is assigned to you, (or perhaps the Chief Superintendent himself undertakes your direction,) and you begin on your tour of inspection.

It is difficult at first to realise where you are, so complete is the change from the world you have left without. You are walking between two lines of old guns on their gun-carriages, many of them broken, splintered, shattered, all red with rust or encrusted with hard bale mire. They are back from the front for repair, with the scars of battle on their faces, and for a moment you could well believe you are walking not in Woolwich but among the batteries on the other side of the sea.

Before going into the women's workshops you are taken to the forges of the men, for it is impossible to come to Woolwich without seeing the awful basilicas of bridled force in which the mammoth guns are created. Here is one of them, a vast place, as big as Albert Hall. A colossal Nasmyth hammer with a blow of forty tons is pounding on a thick block of white-hot steel. First, a gentle tap to make sure of position, and then a thunderous thud that makes the earth quake beneath your feet, and gives you the sickening sense in your stomach which you may have experienced at the rumbling approach of a great eruption.

A few moments later you are in another vast forge, but here there is nearly no noise and hardly any motion. A gigantic press of four thousand tons' power is drilling a hole through another enormous block of white-hot metal. The great thing seems almost as large as the façade of St. Mark's at Venice, and not unlike it in form, though stark and black. Under its open arch, without a sound, or the appearance of a hand to guide them, and with a motion that is almost ghost-like, the great anvils, with their burning freight, glide into position.

A score of stalwart men, stripped to the waist, stand round with long iron rods and pinchers. They push a thick black ring of apparently cold metal on the top of the white-hot block. One man stands under a huge clock with his hand on a lever. No one speaks. There is scarcely a sound. Presently there comes slowly down as from the keystone of the monster machine a shining column of steel. It reaches the black ring, presses down on it, descends without a pause to the white-hot block, rests on top of it for a moment, there is a thud as of something falling into a pit beneath, and then the column rises, the arch is reopened, and the ring has disappeared, having passed through the metal and dropped to the ground below. The sense of silent, irresistible, oceanic, almost motionless power has left you breathless.

In the Smelting Houses.

After another few minutes you are in the smelting houses. Here are lines of furnaces, some locked, but with gleams of imprisoned fire looking out at you from the interstices of the shutters like ferocious eyes; some open and pouring out liquid metal into molds in blue and yellow flame. Then there are huge ovens, from whose glittering depths, lit as by thousands of electric lamps, long ribbons of red-hot steel are being drawn at the ends of pincers by half-stripped men with the sweat pouring down their blackened faces.

Then smithies, where shells in their earliest processes are being shaped, under fire and hammer, from rough blocks of metal into round things with noses, and flung off from the cranes or anvils to roll away and cool. And then underground pits of fire from which sinuous tongues of many-colored flame are escaping into the air, reminding you, if you have traveled so far, of the boiling solfataras on the breast of Hecla, among which you have walked with fear, knowing that one false step might be fatal, or, perhaps, with the intoxicating fumes of sulphur in your nostrils, dropped to your knees and crawled.

But perhaps the most awesome of all sights in Woolwich is that of the big furnace house for manufacturing the steel. I think I have witnessed in various parts of the world many scenes of nature in her wrath—scenes of earthquake, eruption, tidal wave, geyser, and boiling river—but I doubt if I have ever been more awed, more moved, and in a sense more terrified, than by the spectacle here presented of the physical forces of nature chained and harnessed to the work of men. How can I, who have no mechanical science, convey a sense of it? A huge clay-colored oven, shapeless like a wart, thirty to forty feet high, topped with an open mouth like the crater of a small volcano, belching out a thick column of hungry flame, which comes with a blast and roar as from the bowels of the earth, driven up by some subterranean tempest, and scattering showers of blue stars in a ring about it. The light is so fierce that you put colored glasses before your eyes to protect them; the noise is so deafening that it drowns all human speech. And around the furnace stand the half-stark furnacemen, fifteen to twenty feet away, but within the radius of its sweltering heat, silhouetted even in the glistening light of the vast chamber against the white glare of the roaring oven.

At the first moment you lose consciousness of the actual purpose of this gigantic agent of man's will and think of it instinctively as a great sacrificial altar to some pagan deity—some far more real and terrible upleaping of heavenly or hellish fire than ever struck down to their knees in worshipful awe the terrified multitudes before the altars of Pompeii.

But you are brought back to the reality of the modern world a few minutes later when you cross to the shed in which the big guns, forged and finished, lie resting for a while before their removal to the shipyards and the front. The gigantic things are almost beautiful in their sleek and shiny blue-black coats. Eight of their kind may protrude from the decks of a great battleship like the Queen Elizabeth, and, as the round breech of one of them is swung back like the door of a safe, and you look down the shining and tapering barrel to the far-off mouth, it is easy to imagine that the gray waters of the North Sea are heaving beyond it, while the enemy ships are lying on the edge of the horizon, in their low visibility against a misty sky.

Nor is your spell broken, though the scene of your vision is changed, when you look up to the hundred-ton crane (wide as the Strand) which will soon lift these mammoth creatures into the cradles that will carry them away, and is now rolling over your head to the bell-like clangor of its swinging chains, and see above it through the darkening air (for the day is now fading) the light coming from the glass roof of the lofty iron-framed shed as from the open top of some Roman temple.

Surely this and such as this is a scene proper for man's work only—for man's muscle, man's naked and blackened body, man's brain and man's nerve alone. Every instinct of our nature revolts against the thought that woman, with the infinitely delicate organization which peculiar for their maternal functions, should under any circumstances whatever take part in the operations such scenes require, and just as we feel that our men only may do work like this so we must see at the swiftest glance that to any question of which of our men should do it there can be one answer only—the skilled and brawny men who can do it best. Once across the threshold of the places I have attempted to describe, and there can be no test for the workers but one test—capacity. Capacity to fight this mighty battle with natural forces and compel them to obey man's will, capacity to turn out the largest number and most perfect specimens of guns and shells. Man-power for the field, yes, but man-power for the forgers also. To forget that in this hour would be fatal.

Part the Women Play.

But Woolwich has a world of operations that are entirely suitable for women, and in a few minutes more we are in the midst of them. There is a new shop entirely operated by women, having been built for them since the beginning of the war. The vast place covers an area which is apparently as great as that of Trafalgar Square. Two thousand women are here, and there is room for 3,000 in all. Innumerable lathes, generally of small size, cover the cemented floor, with pulleys and wheels spinning in the air above them. It is a dense forest of machinery, pulsing and throbbing and whirring and tossing as from some unseen storm.

There is at first something so incongruous in the spectacle of women operating masses of powerful machinery (or indeed any machinery more formidable than a sewing machine) that for a moment, as you stand at the entrance, the sight is scarcely believable. But you go in and move around, and after a while the astonishing fact seems perfectly natural. Although most of the machines in this shop are small, some are large, and a few alarming. Here is a slip of a girl working one of the latter kind, a huge thing that has two large wheels like mill-wheels revolving at either side of her, and though she looks like a child in the jaws of some great, black monster, she does not seem to be the least afraid. Here is another young girl who is feeding a round disk with bits of metal that look like discolored farthings, and as her own particular Caliban eats them up it utters from its interior a hoarse grunt that hits you like a blow on the brain, yet she does not seem to hear.

But most of the work done by the women looks simple enough, and seems perfectly natural to their sex, although it has always hitherto been done by men. One woman is turning base plates for shells on a turret lathe. Another is cutting copper bands for shells from tubes. Another is pressing the copper bands into their places. Yet another is riveting brass plugs on to high explosive shell bodies. Some are drilling the holes through the six-inch shells. Others are rough-turning the shell surfaces. And yet others are gauging and parting off the bodies of the huge eight-inch high explosives. Many are making shell fuses, a task in which women have become amazingly proficient, and many more are at work at the inspection board, where, being trained to the use of one gauge only, they have developed an efficiency to which men have never attained.

All this sounds portentous in description, but at close quarters it looks astonishly simple. The machines themselves seem almost human in their automatic intelligence, and, if you show a proper respect for their impetuous organisms, they are not generally cruel. So the women get along very well with them, learning all their ways, their whims, their needs, and their limitations. It is surprising how speedily the women have wooed and won this new kind of male monster.

The vast workshop we are walking in is laid out on a simple methodical plan. The lathes are ranged in regular lines along the length of the place, with alleyways, called streets, between them. A few of the lathes seem to work almost automatically and to require little, or no attention, but before each of the other machines a woman stands to start, stop, feed, and control it. Sometimes the machine goes wrong a strap breaks or a tool wears out, and then a male mechanic, known as a setter, steps up to set it right. Sometimes it requires more than a woman's muscle to master it, and then a male laborer has to be called to pull the crank or turn the lever. In cross-streets forewomen sit at desks, or walk to and fro at the heads of their sections, and up and down the alleyways the under-forewomen, with their account books, pass from operator to operator to take tally of the work that has been done.

All Women in Overalls.

All the women wear the same uniform, a khaki-colored overall, girdled at the waist, and a cap of the shape of a bathing cap. This is in the interests of safety, lest the dress or the hair of the operator should be caught in the pulleys and belts of the machinery; but it has the further and not altogether negligible advantage, in the eyes of the male creature, of being extremely becoming. If there is any man in London who can pass through the workshops of Woolwich without thinking he has been lobbing at some thousands of the best-looking young women in the world, it is certainly not the present writer. Their hard work does not seem to be doing much harm to their health, for their eyes are bright, their cheeks are fresh, and there is hardly any evidence of fatigue among them.

The clamorous and deafening noise of the machinery, its jar and whirr and clank, which make your temples throb, sings (after their first days in the factory) like music in their ears, and they would miss it if it stopped. They work day and night, in two shifts of twelve hours each, with a break of an hour for dinner and half an hour for tea. Their pay, which is usually by the piece, is generally large, the minimum being, I think, £1 a week, and the maximum £5 or £7.

But you realize that the lure of money is not the sole or yet the chief magnet that draws women to work for the war when you leave this immense workshop for the sinister-looking sheds in which the finished shells are filled. Everybody knows that a shell is not merely a lump of dead steel, but a living reservoir of compounds which have been brought up out of the bowels of the earth and transformed into terrible explosives. Everybody knows, too, that somewhere there the womb of the shell has to be loaded with its deadly charge. Therefore, there ought not to be any question of exciting public alarm (there is no reasonable cause for it) or any fear of betraying a secret to the enemy (it is no secret) if, as evidence of the moral and physical courage of the daughters of Britain, and as an example of the bravest single thing woman does for the war, risking her life at home even as man risks his life in the field, I describe the scene of what is known as the danger zone at Woolwich.

This section of the arsenal is at some distance from the factories, and we drive to it in a motor car. The day has closed in by now, the darkness has fallen, and the moon is rising. We travel over a kind of marsh to a promontory that seems to have the river running about it. The long stretch of dark road is jealously guarded. At one moment the car stops and the face of a guard appears at the window. He asks for any matches, cigarettes, and knives we may carry about with us. After we have emptied our pockets of such combustibles our car is permitted to proceed. There is another long stretch of dark wood (between wooden sheds, probably magazines for the storage of munitions) which reminds us of the rutted ways through the log-built villages on the steppes of Russia, and then we draw up at an open door, from which the pale red of electric light is streaming.

A moment later we are in the women's cloakroom, with its many rails (all full) for coats and hats. Here we take off our superfluous clothing, for the night air is warm, and at a low footboard, which is the boundary line of the safety and danger zones, put rubber shoes over our boots lest the grit of the streets should strike fire from something within. And then, feeling as we felt when we waded in Oriental slippers into the Mosque of Omar on the site of the Temple of Solomon, we pass into a far more impressive and tremendous scene.

It is a broad encampment of small one-story wooden houses or huts separated from each other by a liberal space, and the long wide streets between, with raised causeways on either side. Down the middle of the streets are lines of hooded and darkened lamps at long and unequal intervals. But the streets here are not for traffic. Within this zone there is hardly a sound or sign of motion. The moon is shining and in the distance under its slow-growing light we see the shadowy figures of women workers in their khaki gowns and caps moving noiselessly about like nuns. We could almost imagine that out of the noise and tumult, the thud and roar of the forges behind us, with their tall chimneys showing black against the steel-gray sky, we have passed into the calm rest and silent atmosphere of some open-air convent.

The Weighers of Powder.

A Zeppelin might drop a

GERMANY IS GROGGY, PALMER ASSERTS

Teuton Army Deteriorating, but Has Lots of Fight Left, the Writer Observes.

PREDICTS ALLIED VICTORY

Correspondent, Returning Here, Expects War Will Last Three or Four Years More.

After living for seven months with the British Army on the Somme, where he was the only American war correspondent, Frederick Palmer returned here yesterday on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, firmly convinced that the Allies would win, but that the conflict would last three or four years more.

The only possibility that he could foresee for peace in the Fall of 1917 was for Russia, which is the unknown quantity in this war, to execute some grand coup next Summer that would force the Central Powers to accept whatever terms the Allies might agree to give.

The French were determined to have a peace won by French courage and efficiency in the field, Mr. Palmer said, and not a peace by the grace of Germany. They would certainly insist upon having Alsace-Lorraine returned to France. The British officers and soldiers will not listen to any person who suggests peace to them now, and are confident they can beat the enemy. Apart from any other conditions, the British intend to keep the colonies they have captured from Germany, according to the writer.

"The Rumanian campaign will play a decisive part in the duration of the war," Mr. Palmer said. "At the start the Rumanians ran away with the bait. They would not listen to the advice of the allied commanders. They wanted Transylvania and started through the passes to take it, closing their eyes to Bulgaria. Indeed, they thought they had assurances that Bulgaria would not join in; but nobody ought to have known better than they that assurances are poor collateral in the Balkans. The Germans gathered all the Turks and Bulgars possible, on the one hand, and on the other, all available Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians; and with the best Generals and every gun that they could concentrate attempted another drive such as they had made against Belgium, Serbia, and Poland.

Feared for Rumania.

"Experienced commanders on the western front, when they saw what the Rumanians were doing, were pretty pessimistic. They knew the size of the Rumanian army, its inexperience, and how it had exposed itself over a broad front before the Russians could come to its aid. After the fall of Constanza many thought that Rumania might suffer Serbia's fate as the result of her daring.

"However, once they were in retreat the Rumanians were ready to take advice, and welcomed the hundred French staff officers who are in Rumania pitting their skill and an inexperienced army against German staff skill and an experienced army. The result depends upon Russia's ability to arm her numbers and transport them and their supplies and sufficient guns and munitions. Pessimists thought that Rumania might be beaten by Oct. 15. When she was not, they thought that she surely would be all in by Nov. 15. In mid November, with Rumania still holding, the conclusion was that the German army had lost its old power of offensive. On the western front, German deterioration was evident enough, but it was not thought sufficient to interfere with an eastern campaign.

"German victory in Rumania will give her control of valuable wheat and oil fields, and her front will be little longer than at present. She is fighting for a great stake. If she is held up in her present position, she will have a much longer line to defend when Spring comes.

"All Winter the offensive on the western front will continue. Every time the weather favors, the French and the British, who have the guns and shells for it now, will turn on their murderous curtains of fire—whirlwind curtains, crossing curtains, double and treble and quadruple curtains—and the infantry will charge under cover of this canopy of death and tear off another gain of a mile or so of front, and a thousand prisoners or more. Attacks for a few hundred yards of front have gone out of fashion.

"In attacks on a big scale, losses are relatively less and the bag of prisoners bigger. Then the soldiers all like what they call a big 'show.' It counts for something. When Spring comes the French and the British will continue their drives with more men and more ammunition, and the Italians will continue theirs. If the Russians have munitions to continue all Summer with drives of the same kind, something will break somewhere on the long front of the Central Powers; or if it does not, the Allies mean to go on with the war another year or more.

Yield Trenches Without Fight.

"In their machine-gun positions in defense, the Germans have fought with desperate courage; but the British have wiped out these positions with their 'tanks,' and they don't hesitate to use two or three batteries of guns to flail a troublesome machine-gun position with shells enough to make sure that nothing can survive in the neighborhood. The significant thing is the readiness with which anywhere from a score to a hundred Germans will yield a trench without making any fight. That does not mean that the German army is not still a great army. Germany is groggy, but she has lots of fight left. Her army has staggered several times under the blows on the Somme, but the Staff has pulled it together. But, plainly, it is not the army that it was—it is poorer than a year ago—and the French army is better.

"This idea of an exhausted France puzzles me. Where did it originate? From all I can see, France has the largest trained force, fully equipped for first-line fighting, that she has had since the war began. Paris appears more nearly normal, and business is better than at any other time since the war began.

"Yes, I've been accused of being a monopolist because I was the only American correspondent with the British Army; but the British did not feel that they could have more than one American when they had only one Australian, one Canadian, and five men to represent the whole press of the British Isles. War correspondence, which was supposed to be dead, was never so much alive as today. You may go anywhere you please. The only holiday I had during the battle of the Somme was three days in London, and I flew back across the Channel to the front in an aeroplane in one hour and fifty minutes—which gave me more peace than I had anywhere else. Up above the clouds nobody could talk about the war to you. I felt a little giddy at first while mounting, but afterward it was like riding in a bus.

"My own opinion? I ought to know something about who is going to win the war, considering how much of it I have seen. I think that Germany must eventually crack under the allied pressure, and that the solar plexus blows which will decide the war will be given on the western front.

"Probably you get the best idea of conditions in Germany from talks with prisoners. There is food enough for the soldiers, but the civil population is feeling the pinch. There seems no question that the Crown Prince has lost his popularity. Hindenburg's elevation to Chief of Staff was in answer to public will and particularly that of the trenches. Still maintaining that they are patriotic Germans who will fight to the end, prisoners lay stress on the fact that the Crown Prince and all the military leaders around him and all who were in power at the beginning of the war have either been retired or are in subordinate positions. Hindenburg did not belong to that party. He is the product of the war, which has put the authors of the war out of face. He holds the loyalty of the average German soldier, where the others have lost it. The Kaiser, however, still retains his hold on German affections.

Hindenburg's Eyes on East.

"Hindenburg has set his eyes on the East. Indeed, Rumania's coming into the war made it necessary that he should. As Germany must yield Belgium and Alsace, she seeks through Turkey her outlet to new fields of expansion. In the west Hindenburg's idea was an elastic front of defense of something the same order which he maintained against the Russians so successfully. Only, of course, he expected to use much larger numbers to the mile.

"But the East is the East and the West is the West in this war, as all German prisoners agree. They say it is a cinch fighting in the East compared with Verdun and the Somme. When anybody who has seen the eastern front and thinks that he knows something about artillery concentrations visits the western front and is taken out over the shell-holes east of the Somme and sees one whirlwind curtain of fire, he gasps and admits that he knew nothing about shellfire.

Mr. Palmer said the British tanks had prevented at fewest 25,000 casualties in the Somme attacks. The machines made the "Tommies" laugh.

"It is impossible to live as I have done with the British soldiers and not to admire their courage and cheery spirits," he continued. "Watch them singing as they go into battle, many of them never to return, and come singing back again not a whit less merry. After an engagement the troops go to the back of the lines for more drill until the Commander in Chief is satisfied that they are the kind of soldiers he wants around him.

"General Skobeloff used to say that in every 100 soldiers going into battle there would be twenty funkers, and it is these funkers in the German army who run forward gladly and surrender when a trench is captured. The Germans have not been able to announce big captures of prisoners on the Somme because the British would rather die than surrender. The British man is in the fighting now going on is decreasing, while the German is steadily increasing."

Prisoners and Casualties.

Mr. Palmer said it was difficult to fix the ratio of prisoners to casualties in an action, but he thought that it was about 6 to 1, and as an illustration he believed the 6,000 prisoners taken this week would represent 36,000 casualties.

The war correspondent related an amusing feature of the war which occurred just before he left France at the beginning of November. It was quite the thing with the younger officers and the men to wear a short thin line of hair on the upper lip just under the nose. The War Office officials decided that all men in the army must either wear the ordinary mustache or go clean shaven. The consequence was that more that 3,000 shaved off their tiny mustaches in which they had taken such pride, in one day, and the effect was startling to their comrades in the trenches.

TEUTONS PUSHING INTO RUMANIA

Drive Defenders from Tirgujiulij, in Jiul Valley, South of Vulcan Pass.

PRESS NEARER CAMPULUNG

Mackensen, in Dobrudja, Reports Artillery Fighting Near Silistria Fortress on the Danube.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Austro-German armies invading Rumania through the Vulcan, Rothenthurm, and Predeal Passes in Western Transylvania continue to make slow but steady progress. It is admitted officially that they have taken Tirgujiulij, in the Jiul Valley, and the village of Liresht in the Campulung region.

Following is the Rumanian official statement issued today:

Northern and Northwestern Fronts—On the western Moldavian frontier the actions commenced yesterday have been interrupted by bad weather. We made some prisoners. On the northern front from Lumantenie to Predelus there have been minor actions.

In the Prahova Valley there have been violent actions by enemy artillery and infantry, chiefly on the left bank of the river. We repulsed these attacks and maintained our positions. In the region of Dragoslavele the enemy attacked with violence in the course of the day and night, reaching some points by the use of the bayonet, but he has been everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

In the Alt Valley the enemy again attacked violently, obliging us to retire in the direction of Teniculesti.

At Jiu (Tirgujiulij?) we have withdrawn slightly in the direction of Stafanesti. We attacked on the wings and repulsed the enemy with severe losses to him. There have been feeble artillery actions along the Cerna (north of Orsova).

Southern Front—Along the Danube there have been artillery and infantry duels. Our artillery effectively bombarded Rustchuk.

Dobrudja—There is nothing to report.

The official communication issued by the Russian War Office reads:

In Transylvania in the Tirgului Valley and in the direction of Campulung the enemy again launched a series of attacks and has taken possession of the village of Liresht, (northwest of Campulung.) Attacks in the region of Albechti were repelled. In the Alt and Jiul districts the enemy, considerably reinforced by fresh forces, is launching persistent attacks. The village of Tirgujiulij, in the valley of the River Jiul, has been evacuated by the Rumanians.

Danube Front—The situation is unchanged.

"The Rumanian retirement some kilometers south of Tirgujiulij," says a Reuter dispatch from Bucharest, "is due to the continual reinforcement of the enemy, and, above all, to the superiority of the enemy artillery. On the left bank of the Alt the enemy tried by crossing a mountain range to join hands with the forces operating on the Campolung side where the German attacks were bloodily repulsed."

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Bavarian reserve troops, in a bayonet charge, captured the summit of Rungui Mountain along the Moldavian frontier of Rumania and held it against heavy counterattacks, according to today's War Office announcement. A Rumanian position west of the Predeal road was penetrated by German and Austro-Hungarian forces. In the Rothenthurm Pass region the capture of more than 1,500 men and elsewhere the taking of 000 prisoners and twelve machine guns from the Rumanians is reported. The official announcement follows:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: In the Gergyo Valley (Northern Transylvanian section,) on the heights east of the Putna Valley, the Russians are resisting our attacks tenaciously. On the frontier east of Kezdivasarhely Bavarian Reserve Infantry Regiment No. 19, which already had given proof frequently of its valor, captured at the point of the bayonet the summit of Rungui Mounttain and maintained it against strong attacks.

West of the Predeal Road (in Rumania) German and Austro-Hungarian troops broke into the Rumanian position.

The troops under Lieut. Gen. Krafft von Dellmenfingen, advancing south of Rothenthurm Pass, brought in as a result of yesterday's fighting 10 officers and more than 1,500 men as prisoners.

On other portions of the Transylvanian front we captured more than 650 Rumanians and 12 machine guns. Troops report that the Rumanian population is taking part in the fighting.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen, (Dobrudja:) Near Silistria the artillery fighting yesterday was more spirited than on preceding days.

Dutch Women Can Be Legislators.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Dutch Lower Chamber has voted to make women eligible to membership in the States General, according to a Reuter's dispatch from The Hague. The dispatch says an article to this effect was adopted during a discussion on the revision of the constitution in the Second Chamber.

POWER TO SEIZE FOOD GIVEN BY BRITISH ORDER

New Regulations Issued Give the Board of Trade Large Authority.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Official Gazette tonight publishes an Order in Council providing new food regulations which follow those which Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons several days ago would probably be put into effect.

One important provision empowers the Board of Trade to requisition stocks of food, on such terms as the Board of Trade may direct, the amount of compensation payable in default of an agreement as to price to be determined by a single arbitrator, who must take into consideration cost of production and a reasonable profit, but without necessarily considering the market price.

The regulations give the Board of Trade very wide powers, even authorizing the board to delegate its powers with respect to any particular article of commerce to any other Government Department.

TALES OF FOOD PLENTY ROUSE BERLIN'S ENVY

Hindenburg's Suggestions to the Agricultural Population Cause Deep Impression.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The serious warning to the German people in Field Marshal von Hindenburg's letter addressed to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg has not failed to make a deep impression, and his suggestions will probably be followed with alacrity, as a word from his lips is regarded as a command. It is hardly possible to curtail still more fat rations in large cities like Berlin in order to supply laborers of industrial districts with larger quantities. No measure of that kind is planned, nor was it necessary if visitors from certain rural parts of North and South Germany are to be believed.

For many months Berliners have listened to their tales with envy and watering mouths. There are still large sections of Bavaria, for instance, where they eat their war bread as thickly buttered as in peace times, where milk and honey are flowing and fattened pigs roaming democratically, unconscious of the fact that they have been raised to the very top of even the most aristocratic bill of fare. It is true that Munich and other large Bavarian cities are not much better off than Berlin in the way of a supply of eatables, but the rural districts certainly lack nothing.

Travelers will tell you how they persuaded Bavarians to part with some of their sandarns, but some of these tales do not end in a kitchen, but at the Bavarian frontier, where fattened geese, hams and luscious butter were confiscated for the benefit of the Red Cross. Needless to remark that relators of such tales are not always rewarded by their audience with the sympathy expected. There are also rumors of rich hoardings of delicious smoked sausages in barrels in the subterranean dungeons of ancient Pommeranian and Westphalian castles, at the very mention of which Berliners burst into righteous indignation.

First if these rumors are true, for which unfortunately there is no evidence in Berlin, the happy owners of these treasures guard them more jealously than Bluebeard did the bloody chamber where his seven wives ended. Men in large towns, even be they millionaires, must be satisfied with the same scant bit of butter and foodstuffs as the poorest servant.

URGES RELIEF FOR FRENCH.

Dutchman Here to Interest Americans in Evictions by Germans.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Rotterdam on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam was Dr. M. P. Roosebloom, Assistant Secretary to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, who has come over to interest Americans in the relief work carried on in Holland for the prisoners from the invaded parts of France now being held in German prison camps.

"These unfortunate prisoners, he said, virtually have to subsist on the supplies sent to them by the people of Holland.

"The people of Holland are doing all they can," said Mr. Roosebloom, "individuals having adopted individual prisoners and sending them packages at least twice a month containing the necessities of life. We cannot care for all of these destitute prisoners, and many of the pitiful appeals we receive we have to ignore because of lack of funds."

Duma President Re-elected.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 17.—Michael Vladimirovitch Rodzianko has been re-elected President of the Duma. M. Rodzianko has presided over the Duma since 1911, being re-elected each year since that time. He is a native of Ekaterinoslav.

GIGANTIC FREE LOAN TO JEWS AFTER WAR

Dr. Magnes Proposes That Americans Rehabilitate Devastated Lands and People.

FEELS SURE OF REPAYMENT

Pledges Inherent Thrift, Business Instinct, and Honesty of Race Against Loss.

Dr. Judah L. Magnes made public in a statement issued last night an idea, the details of which have not yet been worked out even by himself, which contemplates a gigantic loan, the largest in the world's history and without interest, to the Jews of Europe that they may rehabilitate themselves and their devastated lands at the end of the European war. Dr. Magnes intends to develop this idea further before a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall on Dec. 21.

He thinks Jews here should lend the money and depend on "the inherent thrift, business instinct, and honesty of the race" to guarantee its repayment. How the loan is to be obtained Dr. Magnes "leaves to the judgment of the Jews of the United States."

Dr. Magnes went to Europe as a special Commissioner of the Joint Distribution Committee. His statement points out that the proposed loan will be entirely apart from the movement already instituted to raise in 1917 $10,000,000 for the immediate relief of war sufferers. A statement in Dr. Magnes's behalf says in part:

"The plan follows a long established and successful policy of the Jewish race, namely 'Gemiluth Chasodim,' or 'Acts of Loving Kindness.' This principle or policy originated years ago by the Jews of Russia, of Poland, and elsewhere, has its practical realization in this country in the Jewish Free Loan Societies that lend sums from $5 to $200 without interest and without security other than an indorser.

"The same plan is proposed for Europe. The Jews there, following the war, no matter what rule or government they shall finally fall under, will need practical assistance. That, with such assistance, the Jewish race will be able to make its own way Dr. Magnes has no doubt. That it will be able to return the money advanced, Dr. Magnes is equally sure, from his personal observations in the war zones. It is Dr. Magnes's contention that the principal will be paid back, and the net result will be to furnish a livelihood in hundreds of cities and towns to thousands of individuals, who otherwise would have no chance for rehabilitation.

"How much will be needed no one can tell. The security is the honor of the Jewish race, never yet dishonored, to repay when and how it may the moneys advanced to it. The inherent thrift, business instinct, and honesty of the race, are guarantee that with help sufficient to build their homes; to again establish themselves in business and to start their wrecked lives anew, no principal will be defaulted upon."

RUSSIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

Recaptured Trenches Near Lipniadoina Held Against Heavy Fire.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 17.—Concerning the operations on the Russian front, the War Office today issued the following:

In the region of the heights east of Lipniadoina, (Galicia,) the enemy by his artillery fire is hindering us from restoring our recaptured trenches.

In the wooded Carpathians the enemy took the offensive in the region southwest of Vakark and in the region of Capul Mountain. The attack was arrested by our fire. In the region of Jacobeni, west of Kimpolung, (Bukowina,) we captured several heights and took some prisoners.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Today's official report from the Russo-Galician front says:

The fighting between the (Baltic) Sea and the Carpathians yesterday was of no significance.

SENTENCE EGYPT'S SULTAN.

Turk War Tribunal Decrees That He Shall Be Put to Death.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Beirut, Syria, says that a war tribunal has passed a sentence of death on Hussein Kemal Pasha, Sultan of Egypt, on the ground that he placed under foreign rule constituent parts of the Turkish Empire.

The death sentence was confirmed, the dispatch says, by an imperial decree.

Abbas Hilmi, who was Khedive of Egypt when the war began, espoused the cause of Turkey and was dethroned in December of 1914. The British Government then proclaimed the appointment of his uncle, Hussein Kemal, as Sultan of Egypt.

Carstairs Rye

A Century Favorite

The Standard Rye of America

SAY 7 RUSSIAN SHIPS BLEW UP IN PORT

Germany's Version of the Destruction of Munition Cargoes at Archangel.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Seven ammunition steamers recently were blown up in the harbor of Archangel, according to a Russian newspaper published in Archangel, says the Overseas News Agency, which quotes the paper as saying:

"This evening Archangel was terrified by an appalling noise. It seemed that the whole port was aflame. At 6:15 P. M. seven ammunition steamers which had arrived in the morning were blown up. The explosion was so enormous that iron fragments of ships fell 700 yards away. The port for several minutes resembled a burning volcano, and pieces of glowing iron fell. All the port establishments were endangered [deleted by Russian censor]. Thus thirty-seven storehouses were razed. The damage is estimated [suppressed by censor] millions of rubles. According to the latest statements [number suppressed by censor corpses] were found.

"Seven hundred and sixty-three severely injured persons were taken to hospitals. However, the number of victims will be found to be considerably larger when the ground has been cleared. Access to the port district continues to be forbidden."

Dispatches to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Stockholm on Nov. 16 quoted a Stockholm newspaper as saying:

"The Russian ammunition steamer the Baron Brecini was blown up in the harbor of Archangel, causing the death of 150 persons and wounding 650."

MUNITION TRAIN BLOWN UP.

200 Killed or Wounded in Explosion on Manchurian Line.

TOKIO, Oct. 21, (correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Special dispatches from Changchun, Manchuria, say that 200 persons were killed or wounded by the explosion of a munition train on the Russian Railroad at Chuchiaqui station, near Tsitsihar, in Northern Manchuria. The train consisted of forty freight cars, two of which were loaded with mines which had been manufactured in Japan for the Russian Army.

The accident is believed to have been due to an overheated wheel axle which caused the ignition of one of the mines. The whole train exploded and many persons who were standing near by, including the station master, were killed. Others were burned in the fire, which consumed forty houses before it was controlled. The accident occurred on Oct. 14, but the details are believed to have been suppressed by the Russian military authorities.

DUTCH HOUSE IN UPROAR.

Charges Against Food Commissioners Force an Adjournment.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 17.—The usually calm proceedings of the Dutch Lower House were disturbed by a scene of great excitement on Thursday when Deputy Nierstrasz, in a vehement speech, asserted that various deputies belonging to the Commission for Food Control were using their position for personal profit.

The members attacked crowded around Nierstrasz crying: "Throw him out." The Socialist leader, Troelstra, climbed on a bench and hurled reproaches at the accuser. The President was finally forced to suspend the sitting.

AUSTRIA SEEKS PUBLICITY.

Press Department Established to Educate Opinion Abroad.

VIENNA, Nov. 16, (via London, Nov. 17.)—The Austro-Hungarian Government is now establishing a press department in the Foreign Office, for the purpose of educating public opinion abroad regarding conditions in the Dual Monarchy.

While the Foreign Office already has a Press Bureau for promoting publicity in Austria-Hungary, it has been felt for some time by officials that the empire was not known sufficiently abroad, thus facilitating misrepresentations.

AIR RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE.

British Aviators Shell the Docks There and at Ostend.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A successful raid was made on Ostend and Zeebrugge this morning by British naval airplanes and seaplanes, says an Admiralty announcement.

Many bombs were dropped with good results on docks and shipping, the announcement adds, and all the machines returned safely.

Reports British Threat to Danes.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—According to a Danish dispatch, the British Consul at Aarhus, Denmark, recently notified the municipality that unless it canceled the lease of canning factories that were exporting products to Germany, British supplies of coal for the city would be stopped. The Danish Foreign Minister has asked for a report on the case.

Guns Active on the Belgian Front.

HAVRE, Nov. 17, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

Considerable artillery activity is reported to the south of Nieuport, as well as at Dixmude and Boesinghe.

RAILWAY TO GET STEAMERS.

Great Northern Will Add Four to Ply to the Orient.

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 17.—C. E. Stone, Passenger and Traffic Manager of the Great Northern Railway, announced here today that four large ocean-going vessels would be added soon to the freight and passenger service on the Pacific Ocean, operating between Seattle and the Orient.

Mr. Stone is accompanying a party of twenty-eight Norwegian steamship men and capitalists to Seattle. They will sail for Yokohama, where the Norwegians will purchase the steamship Thorfried. Four ships have been ordered by the new company, which will be known as the Norwegian-American Line. The new ships will be built by Japanese in Yokohama.

DEUTSCHLAND RAMS TUG; FIVE DROWN

Continued from Page 1.

into the boat, suffering from exposure. He now lies in his home here under the care of physicians and forbidden to see anyone.

Submarine's Bow Twisted.

For nearly two hours the Cassie and the Deutschland manoeuvred about the scene, hoping that the swift current might cast up some of the bodies from the tug. Then, all hope gone, they came slowly back to New London. The stem of the Deutschland had been warped and twisted by the impact. Her plates were strained and some rivets were torn loose. It was said that there was at least one large hole in her bow above the water line, but this was denied by Paul G. L. Hilken of the Eastern Forwarding Company.

Captain Koenig, when he came ashore to attend the preliminary inquiry, seemed as though his nerves were entirely unstrung. For the second time his boat had collided with a tug. While leaving Bremen on his second trip such a collision had forced him to put back several days for repairs. This time five lives had been taken, and by all the rules of the sea, his, the following boat, must bear the burden of explaining the accident. His face was pale and his eyes were deep circled. Hilken and others interested in the enterprise shared his gloom. At the Scott Company's pier the flag was placed at half mast, and Scott and his aids were mourning the loss of the men, four of whom had devoted many years of their lives to salvaging vessels and crews in the service of the company.

The first hour after the return of the vessels was devoted to notifying the families and friends of the drowned, then the business of repairing the Deutschland was undertaken. A portable forge was rushed to the pier, carpenters were summoned, and the task that officials of the company declared would occupy a week or more was got under way.

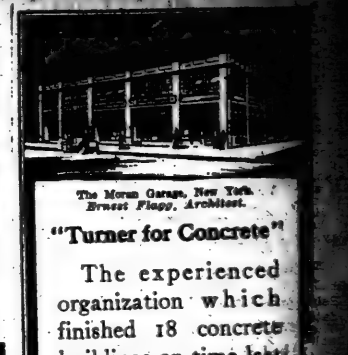
There was much speculation here tonight as to the effect the delay might have on the war submarine which Captain Koenig has declared was to be expected off this coast. There were reports during the departure early this morning that the North German Lloyd liner Willehad, which acted as mother ship to the submarine, had sent signals out in the Sound with her searchlight, and some believed these were to advise a U-boat of the coming of the Deutschland. Others thought she merely was sweeping the Thames to make sure that the immediate way for the Deutschland was clear.

TUG AND MEN INSURED.

Hartford Underwriters May Collect from Deutschland's Owners.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 17.—The T. A. Scott Company of New London, whose tug, the T. A. Scott, Jr., was sunk with the loss of five lives early today in New London harbor by the German merchant submarine Deutschland, is insured in the Travelers Insurance Company of this city against any damages for injuries or deaths of employes that may be awarded by the Connecticut Compensation Commission. The policy contains a clause permitting the insurance company to attempt to collect its losses from any party believed to be liable. Questions on which the company is awaiting information from New London are whether the collision occurred within the three-mile limit and if any new legal complication is involved.



The Moran Garage, New York.
Ernest Flagg, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

The experienced organization which finished 18 concrete buildings on time last winter—in spite of severe weather and freight embargoes—is at your service.

TURNER Construction Co

TO BE AUSTRIAN CO-REGENT.

Francis Joseph, It Is Said, Will Give His Heir Fuller Powers.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (via London.)—According to the Vossische Zeitung, an unconfirmed dispatch from Vienna says that Emperor Francis Joseph will issue on Dec. 2, the occasion of the sixty-eighth anniversary of the beginning of his reign, a proclamation making Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, heir apparent to the throne, co-regent.

Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, who is a grand-nephew of the Emperor, became heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary by the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand prior to the outbreak of the war. Archduke Charles has had command on the eastern front, especially in Galicia, and in the Italian theatre. At present he is in command of the combined German and Austro-Hungarian forces in the Carpathians and along the Transylvania frontier.

CHURCHILL WARNS ENGLAND

Predicts Universal Service and Adoption of Ration Tickets.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Colonel Winston Churchill predicted in the House of Commons yesterday that before the end of the war the Government not only would take over all British shipping, but would order universal service for both the army and the general purposes of the war, according to full reports of his speech in the food debate which appear in the papers today.

The former First Lord of the Admiralty also predicted that it would be necessary to adopt ration tickets for all essentials, and that prices would have to be fixed to secure to the poorest classes the power of buying a certain modicum of food. He said that he was quite sure national organization of agriculture was inevitable.

"We need a great organization," he concluded, "for producing munitions of life just as we do for munitions of death. Let the Government do these things while there is yet time."

A school suit lesson from father to son

When you walked proudly up to Dad in *your* first Best suit, perhaps he told you the lesson he learned from *his* first Best suit:

That the style, seams and pockets stay with a Best suit until a fellow outgrows it—

And that the Best all-wool test saves the family money.

Special for Saturday

Boys' Norfolk Suits of fancy mixture cheviots, in a variety of models. 8 to 16 years.

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Boys' Overcoats of fancy mixture coatings, satin yokes and sleeve linings. Double breasted, convertible collar models. 8 to 14 years.

Special 18.75

Full stocks here of "Spalding" Ice Skates

1.50 2.50 3.00 4.00

"You'll never pay more at Best's"

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street.

ESTABLISHED 1879

FEAR NO RAIL STRIKE AS SUITS PILE UP

Continued from Page 1.

University of Wisconsin, who acted as Chairman of the Board of Arbitration in the eastern railroad controversy of 1912, discussed the present situation. Up to this time the employes were not regulated, but the managers of railroads were. The Adamson act, he said, was jammed through without regard to the facts, and the interests of the public had been sacrificed in the manner in which a strike was averted. "If the men have grievances," said Dr. Van Hise, "the public must see to it that they find some other way to remedy injustices rather than by a general strike which will bring suffering and disaster to a nation."

Continuing, Dr. Van Hise said that the public interest was paramount and the men were placing their own selfish interests above that of the public.

"Whether the pending election had anything to do with what occurred, you are just as able to judge as I," said Dr. Van Hise. "Four hundred thousand men held up the Governmental power of the United States and brought on this intolerable situation, which made my cheek burn with shame. Now we are in the ignominous position that the same thing may be repeated indefinitely."

Representative Adamson did not undertake to reply to President Van Hise's criticism of President Wilson and Congress. Defying the efficacy of the remedy proposed in abolishing the forty-eight State Railroad Commissions, he said:

"There is no way on earth to abolish the forty-eight tribunals that the railroads talk about, so far as intrastate commerce is concerned, except by amending the Constitution of the United States. Whether the people want that or not, it is for them to say. The right of revolution always exists, and there is no other remedy. The right of amending the Constitution is the formation of basic law. The Constitution is to be amended, if local self-government, so far as transportation is concerned, is to be abolished, if everything is to be centred at Washington on the control of your business just because a few capitalists have acquired all the railroads in the country and want to change your system of government in order to accommodate their financial ideas, I want the people to say so. I do not want it done in any manner except with their full, free, open discussions and unqualified approval."

The conference was opened by a statement by A. P. Thom, General Counsel of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee. He said that the railroads wanted Federal incorporation with perfected scientific regulation. To this end the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be increased, he said, and the country should be divided into traffic regions, with a commission for each region.

"The level of revenue," said Mr. Thom, "is determined by the Government. The amount of expenses is determined by causes beyond the control of the railroads, such as wages and legislation. They have control over neither revenues nor expenses, and if they survive it will be a miracle."

A commission concerned wholly with corrective and penal measures in connection with the railroads, Mr. Thom said, could not turn from this attitude to an attitude of constructive work in behalf of the railroads. He believed that the Interstate Commerce Commission should be broadened to counteract this condition. Mr. Thom pointed out that 85 per cent. of the commerce of this country was interstate and foreign and only 15 per cent. intrastate, but that the policies of one State under present methods can inflict hardships upon the commerce of all other States.

As an example of this the "full-crew law" adopted by two States out of eight through which one railroad ran cost that railroad $1,750,000 a year. This amount prevented the use of $34,000,000 capital for more transportation facilities in the interests of the general public.

In line with Mr. Thom's statement of the lack of confidence in the railroads as expressed by investments, Harry A. Wheeler, of Chicago, first President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, pointed out that since August, 1914, business men of the United States had invested more than $2,000,000,000 in foreign securities. In this country in the last year there has been invested in industries $900,000,000, but none in the railroads.

NEW HAVEN STARTS SUIT.

Complaint Attacking the Adamson Law Is Filed in Boston.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company began a legal attack on the Adamson Eight-Hour law yesterday by filing a complaint in the United States District Court at Boston, prepared by counsel, Edward C. Buckland and Joseph C. Sweeney. The action was begun to restrain United States District Attorney Anderson of Boston and the Chairmen of the Locomotive Engineers, the Firemen and Engineers, and the Order of Railway Conductors from enforcement of any provision of the Adamson act pending final hearing.

Copies of the complaint, consisting of more than forty printed pages, which were given to the press at the New York offices of the company in the Grand Central Station, follow in some respects the general form of attack on the act made by the other roads, including the allegations that the law is unconstitutional and would seek to take the property of the road without due process of law. The bill presents in more specific statements than have been set forth in other railway suits, the alleged impracticability of operating a railway on a basis of day's work of eight hours.

After citing agreements in existence with employes affected by the act, the complaint states in part:

"That said agreements provide many different measures, standards, and rules for reckoning and affecting the compensation for the piecework performed by said employes, and that in any one agreement the various measures, standards, and rules therein used are related to each other and each constitutes in part the consideration for the others; that in all of said agreements the basis of compensation is miles run as well as hours worked; that in all of said agreements the miles run is of greater importance than the number of hours worked in determining what pay has been earned; that while in said agreements 100 miles and ten hours is described as a 'day's work,' such designation is merely arbitrary and in no way requires that the employe shall run 100 miles or work ten hours in order to entitle him to a day's pay."

The railway avers that the wages of its employes are and have been substantial, and they are now higher than they have ever been before. Referring to Section 8 of the Adamson act, the complaint continues:

"If capable of application to the schedules now in effect it would be a mere arbitrary increase of wages without reference to the question of whether existing wages are high or low, and with respect to any of its said employes gives the greatest increase to the employe who now enjoys the highest wages and the lowest increase to the employe who receives the lowest wages."

The railway offers to co-operate with the commission appointed by President Wilson to study the application of the act.

"The working of the present system of mileage and time pay by the railways of the country, taking the operation of the freight service as an example, was summed up in a statement issued yesterday at the office in the Grand Central Terminal of Chairman Elisha Lee of the railway managers, known as the National Conference Committee of the Railways. He said in part:

"Railroad freight trainmen are paid by the mile or by the hour, whichever produces the higher wages. The basic measure of a trip is 100 miles, or 10 hours, and, therefore, one hour's pay equals 10 miles' pay. The guarantee, hours on duty, is 10 miles' pay for each hour, and the guaranteed minimum pay for each day is 100 miles, no matter how few miles are run or how short the period of service.

"Overtime may occur at any time after ten hours, but only when the miles run do not equal ten times the number of hours on duty. Overtime simply provides compensation for the trainman's time when he does not make ten miles an hour.

"For example, a freight conductor with a four-cent-a-mile rate has a guarantee of at least 40 cents an hour and of at least $4 a day. If he runs 110 miles in five hours, he earns $4.40 for his miles, or an equivalent of eleven hours' pay. If he runs 150 miles in twelve hours, the mileage pay of $6 accrues to him because it is greater than the time pay of $4.80. There is no overtime."

At the office of Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Board, 61 Broadway, it was said yesterday that no request had been received from Washington for a conference on the law next week, nor had he been able to confirm the rumor that President Wilson was considering the question of calling such a conference.

FEDERATION OPPOSES CHECK TO STRIKES

Denounces Any Compulsory Investigation and Takes Stand Against President's Proposal.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—The American Federation of Labor by a unanimous vote today went on record as opposed to that provision of President Wilson's legislative program "making illegal any railroad strike or lockout prior to the investigation of the merits of the case."

The committee report which was adopted recommended that the convention "take an unequivocal position against compulsory institutions and in favor of the maintenance of institutions and opportunities for freedom."

The convention had before it that section of the Executive Council's report dealing with the railroad brotherhoods' threatened strike. Referring to the bill introduced in Congress for the purpose of preventing strikes and interruptions of transportation, modeled after the Canadian Compulsory Investigations act, the report says:

"This effort to again subject wage-earners to involuntary servitude has aroused the determined resistance of wage-earners generally. To their declarations against involuntary servitude the proponents of the legislation have replied that although a strike would be made illegal under the proposed law and strikers criminals, yet individual workers were not deprived of the right to quit work.

"It is pure sophistry that only augments the sense of injustice that wage earners may feel for industrial wrongs to allow them by law the right of individuals to quit work and to declare that they cannot agree with fellow-workers that conditions are so bad that their only hope of justice and fair dealing lies in agreeing together to quit work, that is, to refuse to perform their usual tasks—to strike."

The creation of a Federal commission to investigate all phases of the increased cost of living and recommend to Congress "measures designed to remedy this situation and to prevent its recurrence" was demanded in a resolution adopted by the convention today.

The resolution asserted that "among the chief beneficiaries of this abnormal situation are the bitterest enemies of organized labor."

JUDGE ISSUES ORDER IN 8-HOUR-LAW SUITS

Acts on Petitions of Two Roads —Directs Hearing in Injunction Proceedings.

AUBURN, Nov. 17.—Before leaving for his home in Norwich after adjourning United States Court today, Judge George W. Ray granted an order directing the Federal authorities in the northern district of New York and the officers of the trainmen's brotherhoods to show cause why an injunction should not be granted restraining the enforcement of the recently enacted Adamson law.

The order is returnable in his chambers in Norwich, N. Y., on Dec. 9. It was granted on the application of G. L. McLean of

CARUSO THREATENED IN BLACKMAIL NOTES

Letter in Italian Demands That He Bring $10,000 in Auto to Jamaica at 2 A. M.

NOT ALARMED, FRIENDS SAY

Singer Asserts He Would Have Met Men for Fun, Without Money, but for Risk to His Throat.

Enrico Caruso, the Metropolitan Opera House tenor, has not been bothered by Black Hand letter writers since the time six years ago when he turned a threatening letter over to the police and two men were arrested as a result, but now they are after him again. It became known yesterday that he had received a threatening letter about three weeks ago, and when he paid no attention to its demands, it was followed by two or three more in the same hand.

The first letter demanded that Caruso get into his automobile and ride to Jamaica, L. I., reaching there about 2 o'clock in the morning. The route was specified, and the letter said that the writers, who professed to know his car well, would stop it at some point in Jamaica. The tenor was told to have ready $10,000, which he was directed to hand out quickly and go on his way.

The letter threatened death if the directions were not followed, and was written in Italian and signed "Be Friends" in that language.

"That's too late at night. I won't go," Caruso is supposed to have said when he read the letter and found he was expected to be out at 2 o'clock in the morning, when the air is cold and damp. He is said to have told his friends that, for the sport of it, he would have kept the appointment—though without the $10,000 in his pocket—if he could have done so in the daytime, without risk to his throat.

The letter was received shortly before the recent Italian Bazaar opened. Caruso attended the bazaar several times, but always with two or three heavy-fisted friends near at hand. At that time the warning was taken more seriously than it is now.

The second letter was abusive and threatening, but proposed no second appointment. The third letter in the same vein was received only a few days ago.

Caruso has not turned the letters over to the police, but several of his friends have been working on the case quietly. Those with whom he has talked profess to believe the threats are not serious, and they say the singer is not worrying about them. From another source, however, it was learned that the week after the first letter came, Caruso did not leave his apartments at all at night.

It was in March, 1910, that Caruso was threatened the last time. A letter was sent, demanding on pain of death, that he put $15,000 on the steps of a factory building at Van Brunt and Hackett Streets, Brooklyn. Caruso sent the letters to the police and the Italian squad worked up a "plant" which resulted in the arrest of two Italians, who were charged with picking up the fake package of bills, which Caruso's valet had left in the place indicated. One of the accused men was murdered in the street in Brooklyn some time later, and the murderer was never caught.

NO VACATION FOR WILSON.

Can Take Only Week-End Trips Owing to Pressure of Work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—President Wilson has decided not to take a vacation before Congress convenes, but may go on one or more week-end trips down the Potomac River on the naval yacht Mayflower. He was urged to go to a Virginia resort for a brief stay, but reached the conclusion today that it would be impossible.

The President has almost completed the selection of members of the Tariff Commission and Shipping Board created by Congress last session, and probably will make an announcement of the personnel of both before Congress meets. He has made little progress, however, in the selection of members of the board to administer the Workingmen's Compensation act for Federal employes. One typewritten page of the annual message to Congress has been finished by the President, and he is devoting all his spare time to this work.

As soon as Congress meets Mr. Wilson will resume conferences twice a week with Washington newspaper correspondents.

SILVER DECREE IN MEXICO.

Carranza Orders That Taxes Be Paid in the Metal.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17.—In an effort to force circulation of silver now hoarded by merchants, a new decree issued by the Government provides that stamp taxes must be paid in silver. Hotels, bars, and small business concerns are allowed to pay part silver and part paper. Officials say the decree does not mean depreciation of paper, as the Government has declared its solemn obligation to protect holders of paper.

A delegation of Indians representing nineteen tribes with a membership of more than 6,000,000 has offered to support Carranza if tribal lands are restored to them.

Dr. Newton Accepts London Call.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Font Newton of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has accepted the pastorate of the City Temple, but will not arrive here before next Spring.

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Every household should have a jar of

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to help skin troubles

Minor skin troubles—bits of rash or redness—so easily develop into serious stubborn affections, that every homemaker should have Resinol Ointment on hand to check them before they get the upper hand. We recommend Resinol for this with the utmost confidence because of its harmless ingredients and its success in treating many serious skin diseases.

Resinol Ointment is an excellent healing dressing, too, for chafings, burns and stubborn little sores. *Darkens grayness a little.* Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. 7-N, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

WILSON TO SETTLE MEXICAN DEADLOCK

Continued from Page 1.

General Trevino has made statement saying, considering time for defensive measures against Villa has past and capital is well fortified to resist and repel an attack, and that by sending detachments could not obtain decisive results, he has decided to start offensive campaign under his personal command against rebels, General Gonzales Cuellar being intrusted City Chihuahua with sufficient forces three arms. Santa Rosalia will be base of operations. General Murgia will push campaign from the south."

SEVENTH HAILS RETURN HOME

Troops Doubted Reports That They Were to Leave Border.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Nov. 17.—Although the War Department announced yesterday that it had designated the Seventh New York Infantry and four regiments from other States to be withdrawn from the border service, orders for the return of the units to their home stations were not received until late today. Soldiers in the Seventh refused to believe the reports until late tonight, when the commanding officer of each company drew his men up in line and announced the orders had been received. Then the pent-up energies of five months in camp under routine training were released and the noise continued.

There was brisk betting among the soldiers, many being anxious to recoup losses sustained in the bets that they would leave the border before Election Day.

The Seventh Regiment had the reputation of being homesick, although other units have fretted almost as much under the discipline and apparently inactive work of maintaining a large border guard. Knowledge that jobs were being forfeited and contracts and business deals abrogated every day did not increase the morale of the Seventh's soldiers, who thought they were paying too large a premium for doing their patriotic duty while thousands of others with smaller financial responsibilities remained at home. Consequently, sentiment for universal service or a broad distribution of military burdens is almost unanimous.

Despite its desire to go home, the Seventh has performed its military duties and has advanced with its training programs with willingness and celerity that made divisional staff officers and regular army observers wonder how such efficiency and progress could be made when the job appeared so distasteful to the men. The regiment far surpassed all others in the battle practice range, its marching and field work won the formal praise of the commanding General, while the militia regiments of fifteen States have failed to approach the records made by the machine gun company in the machine gun school at Harlingen. For its good behavior and obedience in the camp and its cool judgment in actual work of river patrol the unit, in the opinion of all officers, has proved itself a military unit unsurpassed in discipline and general efficiency among militia organizations.

The departure of the Seventh will leave the greater part of the New York National Guard in the home State, and only 9,500 men of almost 20,000 that have had border service will remain here. Of nine New York regiments of infantry sent to the border only four will remain here, while a regiment of field artillery and a field hospital have been replaced with similar units. One ambulance, company and one battalion of engineers have also been withdrawn.

When the Seventh leaves it will be weaker by about 250 or 300 men than when it came to the border, owing to deaths, discharges for disability, dependent relatives, and other reasons. It had 1,867 officers and men while the daily report now shows 1,681 in camp. Many are away on furloughs, and Colonel Fiske is attempting to arrange extensions for those now at home to prevent an unnecessary trip of 5,000 miles.

It is believed the men will be home for Thanksgiving, although the date of leaving is not yet known. The trains will be sent over the Gulf Coast lines to New Orleans, thence over the Queen & Crescent to Chattanooga, the Southern Railway to Bristol, the Nashville & Western to Lynchburg, the Southern Railway to Washington, thence by the Pennsylvania to New York.

SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 17.—General Funston has received the official order from the War Department to send five National Guard regiments home from the border. He said today the exact time of departure of the organizations had not been fixed.

CARRANZA OFF ON LONG RIDE.

Leaves Mexico City on Horseback, Bound for Queretaro.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17.—As he threw his leg over the low Mexican saddle with the tigerskin-covered saddlebags and pistol holsters General Carranza today put his official cares behind him. No international worries or State affairs are to be considered until his arrival at the temporary capital, Queretaro.

"Let us go!" he cried, and the official family of Cabinet Secretaries scrambled for their bridle reins with the same eagerness shown by members of the staff, like a crowd of boys, reckless of where they went or how.

The party rode through San Francisco Street, which was crowded with people watching the leaving of the First Chief, while moving picture machines purred. At Atzcapotzalco a mounted escort, which will act as a bodyguard, was drawn up at attention on each side of the road. Each soldier brought his carbine smartly to salute as the First Chief without drawing rein dashed by.

With a wide, sweeping salute Carranza motioned for the escort to follow and started over the road once taken by Maximilian in the retreat which ended his dream of a French empire. The escort with rattle of sabres and bugles blowing the Presidential salute, followed close behind.

As different quarters were passed, drums beat and soldiers rushed to attention, while wondering peons clad in loose white cotton garments with fancy colored blankets stood stupidly at the roadside.

As the road straightened out clouds of dust billowed up from the front of the column, hiding from view of the escort even the scouts riding half a mile on either side of the road. In the distance two biplanes like hawks swung in still

A column numbering 1,000 men made the road safe for miles ahead. At a small station near the road the riders got a glimpse of the Presidential train which will follow slowly along the railway, keeping time with the military column.

Cut off from news except when arriving at towns large enough to boast telegraph stations, Carranza spends his time discussing the Mexican Presidential political campaign with each of his Cabinet Ministers, who ride at his side.

MURDER OF FISHER DESCRIBED

Physician Paid $2,000 to Bandits to Save Life, but in Vain.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—The State Department, in a telegram sent to Congressman L. C. Dyer today, confirmed the killing of Dr. H. C. Fisher, a former St. Louisan, at Santa Rosalia, Mexico, Nov. 2, by Villa bandits. Dr. Fisher had practiced medicine in Mexico thirty years.

Information received in private advices by William Fisher, a brother, is that the bandits demanded and received $2,000 on a promise to spare Dr. Fisher's life and afterward killed him "because he was an American."

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¶ Exquisite French pique shirts in narrow pleat effects with neat and strictly correct self designs; shirts for dinner coat wear in every kind of pleat, from small distinctive pleatings to the familiar French box pleat.

Priced from $1.50 to $7.50

¶ In silk reefers, sheer linen and silk handkerchiefs the selection also seems unlimited, and a touch of individuality is shown in an exclusive English collar, designed especially for Saks & Company.

Silk Reefers . . . $1.50 to $10
English Collars, per doz. . $2.75

Specials, Beginning today

1,000 Men's Shirts at $2.50

¶ Shirts equal in cut, fabric and finish to better-grade custom-made garments, and in colors and patterns which are new and exclusive.

¶ Made of fine imported and domestic woven cloths, in every kind of finish, including highly mercerized fabrics which look like silk, but are made to gve that service which cotton alone can give.

2,000 Imported Silk Cravats at $1.35

¶ In exclusive Saks' designs, made of imported silks that were run through the loom four times to secure their beautiful colorings. Scarfs of this character cannot be duplicated anywhere at this price.

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¶ New Fall neckwear of the better kind, in exquisite soft colorings. Made of Mogador silks, Oriental weaves, brocaded silks, repps, poplins and French Faille.

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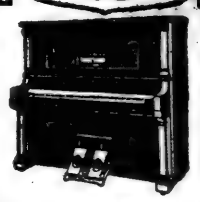

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CIVIL SERVICE.

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SALARY $2,700.

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MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

VICE SOCIETY HEAD HISSED BY WOMEN

J. S. Sumner's Views on Birth Control Opposed at the Women's City Club.

MRS. M. SANGER ASSAILED

Charge Made That Her Agents Have Commercialized Her Propaganda.

At a meeting for the public discussion of birth control, held last night under the auspices of the Women's City Club at the Park Avenue Hotel, John S. Sumner, Anthony Comstock's successor as Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, who has been active in the prosecution of various birth control propagandists, intimated that the future attitude of his society would be much affected by the stand that the New York County Medical Society would take on the question at its meeting next month.

This remark was believed by many in the audience to forecast a reversal of the society's attitude, and Dr. Ira S. Wile, the following speaker, 'made a sarcastic reference to a society, "which has to wait to learn other people's views before it forms its opinions."

Mr. Sumner had been speaking against the proposal, and said: "This does not mean that the Society for the Suppression of Vice would not be greatly influenced in its stand by conservative, sane action by a reputable body of physicians. The position which the County Medical Society will take at its December meeting will, in my individual estimation, have a very vital effect on the position which law-enforcing bodies will take as to the present law.

"The agents of the society have appeared against persons who have indiscriminately sold pamphlets in violation of the law. The society has never taken action against persons apparently sincerely advocating this movement."

Mr. Sumner later denied that his society had ever attempted to get evidence against Dr. Abraham Jacobi, who said last year that he thought somebody was trying to entrap him as a result of his speeches. Moreover, at the end of the meeting Mrs. Rose Bastor Stokes, in the general discussion, arose to deprecate the remarks of some of the advocates of birth control, who had said that they did not approve of violation of the law.

"I was one of the women who did violate the law," she said, "by giving out information. How much chance did the people have to be educated until we stirred this question up?"

Mr. Sumner was asked if he would take any action against Mrs. Stokes as a result of this statement. "How do I know that she violated the law?" he said. "I have only her word for it."

Previously Mr. Sumner had aroused a roar of indignation when he attacked the motives of Mrs. Margaret Sanger, foremost of the propagandists, who has several times been arrested.

"The opposition to this movement," he said, "comes largely on the fact that the most notorious of the people in it are in it for what they can get out of it."

Immediately all over the audience men and women rose up and shrieked, "You lie! You know you lie!"

Mrs. Robert Bruere, Chairman of the meeting, quieted the tumult with a plea for a courteous hearing, whereupon Mr. Sumner went on to say: "Some of the most notorious are pushing this propaganda to gain prominence by which to aid other propaganda. And I am not convinced that the most notorious lawbreaker is in it without an eye to profit."

There were more hisses and cries of "Shame!" But Mr. Sumner alleged that Mrs. Sanger's representatives had commercialized her propaganda.

Another remark of his that did not appeal to the audience was the observation that history showed that war, flood, and pestilence had often served as a corrective for overpopulation. "Belgium was an overpopulated country," he said, "and is it a coincidence that within the last two years Belgium has been devastated and her population scattered?" When almost everybody laughed, Mr. Sumner observed: "I want you to consider that seriously."

Dr. James J. Walsh was introduced as presenting the Catholic side of the case, but most of his argument was historical. He introduced the ancient Romans, the Maoris, the Australians, and the native American stock as instances of races dying out on account of limitation of families, and laid considerable emphasis on the psychological and neurological evils which, he said, followed the continued practice of birth control. Dr. Ira S. Wile criticised the remarks of both the speakers on the other side, and pleaded for improving the law rather than the breaking of the law.

After the speeches a resolution was proposed, "That this meeting urges that Section 1,142 of Article 168 of the Penal Law of the State of New York" (which makes birth control illegal) "be amended to permit duly licensed physicians to instruct their patients * * * with regard to proper measures for birth control.

An amendment to extend this to trained nurses was decisively defeated, and after some discussion the meeting adopted the resolution. There was, however, a considerable vote in the negative. The audience numbered several hundred, about 90 per cent. being women.

CITY'S DEBT TO UNIVERSITY.

Speakers at Educators' Dinner Discuss Urban Institutions.

Speakers at the dinner closing the three days' conference of the Association of Urban Universities, held at the Hotel McAlpin last night, joined in praising the city-located institution of learning as against those in small communities.

George McAneny, President of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York, said that institution as a university in a metropolis had justified its existence. The city, he said, was getting its due measure of return from the college, as evidenced by the kind of men graduated there.

President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University said that the best location for a college was the metropolis. The reason for this, he said, was that the metropolis stood for the world, especially New York City, which he described as being perhaps the largest Italian, Irish, and German city in the world.

Thomas W. Churchill, Former President of the Board of Education, said that caste played too prominent a part in the education of the day. "We shall have leaders," he said, "and these leaders will come from the universities, but that is the way aristocracy attempts to justify itself. There has been an awakening, and I am certain that this conference is alive to its possibilities."

Arthur Brisbane, an impromptu speaker at the dinner, said that if a university turned out only one man who really did something for humanity, the expenditure of time, money, and intellect to perpetuate the university was justified.

"The Republic," he said, "should give constantly of its very best to the school. It should first breed the school and then hope to breed the citizen."

He deplored what he charged was the inadequacy of present-day education.

Dr. Franklin H. Giddings, head of the Sociology Department at Columbia, speaking at the association's morning session, said that young men should be taught, as they were under present systems, in the philosophic relations of things rather than in operation and detail. These could come after, he said.

SEE NO REMEDY NOW FOR SUBWAY CRUSH

Service Board Says Public Must Await Opening of 7th and Lexington Av. Lines.

MORE TRAINS ARE NEEDED

But Experts Say the Service Is Now So Congested It Would Not Be Safe to Put Them On.

The Public Service Commission has announced that the crush on the subway, about which so many persons are complaining, will not be relieved until the new Seventh and Lexington Avenue lines are in operation. The board also says that the Seventh Avenue line will be in operation as far south as Thirty-third Street early in 1917, and the Lexington Avenue line will be sufficiently finished to be running late in the Fall or early in the Winter of next year.

Nobody could be found who would say precisely why the present subway system in Manhattan and the Bronx had failed comfortably to meet the demands upon it even during the nonrush hours. According to the figures of the Interborough Company, 125,000 more persons are riding every day in the subway now than during the same period last year. Every day the subway lines carry 1,250,000 passengers. Another reason given for the congestion was that since the recent strike on the surface lines persons are patronizing the subway who formerly preferred the surface lines.

D. F. Daggett, Assistant Secretary of the Public Service Commission, who is in charge of the Complaint Department, said yesterday:

"The congestion of subway traffic at the Grand Central Station has grown so great that it hampers the entire system. Two or three ten-car express trains have been taken off, and of course this makes a great difference. I believe that it is possible to crowd 200 passengers into a car, so that in taking off thirty cars 6,000 passengers a day have to be provided for in the reduced number of trains.

"Thirty-three ten-car express trains should pass the Grand Central Station every hour. We asked the Board of Estimate to make an appropriation for an additional passageway and stairways at this point, but the board declined on the ground that the stairways would only be needed until the new subway lines were in operation, and that the length of time they would be used did not seem to justify the expense. It is impossible to send trains along faster than they can pass the slowest point. The Grand Central Station is the crucial point in the subway system. It is the neck of the bottle."

The maximum capacity of the subway is based on the signal system which regulates the headway. Mr. Daggett said to put on more trains than is safe, even if it could be done, might result in accidents, because the distance between trains would be too short.

Mr. Daggett said that on Sept. 15, 1915, the subway trains carried 1,142,522 passengers, and that on Sept. 15 this year the number carried was 1,280,982, an increase of 138,460. He thought that the increase in passenger traffic in the subway over last year would average from 130,000 to 150,000 a day.

The thing the commission is trying to do now is to push the new subway lines to completion as rapidly as possible, in order that the congestion may be relieved.

SUBWAY ESCALATORS ASKED

These and New Elevator Wanted for Queens Traffic at Grand Central.

The number of passengers using the Queensboro Subway between the Queens Plaza Station, in Long Island City, and Grand Central Station, on East Forty-second Street, Manhattan, has exceeded all estimates.

At the Queens Plaza Station, which has been open less than two weeks, more than 50,000 tickets were sold in the first ten days to passengers riding to Manhattan.

The Transit Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens is now urging the Public Service Commission to install additional facilities at the Manhattan terminal for the handling of passengers who wish to transfer to the present subway system.

A committee composed of John Adikes, Chairman of the Transit Committee; George J. Ryan, E. A. MacDougall, F. R. Howe, and Walter I. Willis, Secretary of the chamber, held a conference Thursday with D. E. Turner, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, and presented a plan for the installation of escalators as well as an additional elevator for facilitating the handling of passengers to the present Grand Central Station platforms and the new Diagonal Station of the Lexington Avenue line, which will be completed next year.

HELD FOR $6,200 GEM THEFT

Elevator Runner Suspected of Robbing Mrs. J. N. Ely.

When Mrs. Joseph N. Ely, wife of a real estate operator, discovered that her apartment at 106 East Eighty-fifth Street had been robbed of $6,200 worth of jewels on Nov. 1 Detectives Unger and Meyers of the Third Branch Detective Bureau questioned all the servants in the house, and, although they learned nothing about the robbery, they arrested John Campbell, the elevator runner, charging him with having narcotics in his possession.

Campbell was discharged in Special Sessions yesterday with a suspended sentence, but Unger and Meyers were waiting outside and rearrested him, this time charging him with the burglary. Since his first arrest they had learned that Mrs. Ely's butler, returning to the house on the afternoon of Nov. 1, had seen Campbell emerging from the apartment and afterward had seen him in conversation in the public hall with a strange man, to whom the detectives now believe he gave the jewelry.

The elevator man denied he had had a hand in the theft, but he was locked up in the Third Branch. Among the pieces stolen were diamond rings worth $2,500, $1,000, and $800, and a horseshoe pin set with thirty-two diamonds.

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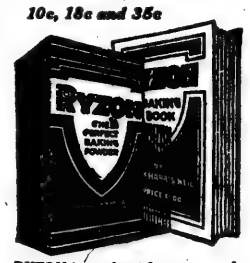

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(With apologies to Robert Davis, from whose classic work this argument is paraphrased.)

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447 MEN QUALIFY AS ARMY OFFICERS

List Issued by War Department Includes 112 Members of the Regular Forces.

1,500 TO BE APPOINTED

Other Examinations Will Soon Follow—Several New Yorkers Will Receive Commissions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The names of 447 candidates, examined last August, who have qualified for provisional appointment as Second Lieutenants in the regular army under the provisions of the new army reorganization law, were announced today by Brig. Gen. McCain, Adjutant General of the Army. The list is made up of candidates from civil life, enlisted men, Philippine Scouts and National Guardsmen.

Of those who qualified, 112 were enlisted men of the regular forces, 27 members of the National Guard, and 15 serving in the Scouts. About two-thirds of the regulars to win commissions were noncommissioned officers.

The number of Second Lieutenants obtaining these appointments is larger than that of any graduating class at West Point, making this the largest number of officers that has been added to the army in one group since the close of the civil war. There are now no Second Lieutenants in the army, all the positions of this rank having been vacated by promotions. Fifteen hundred Second Lieutenants are to be appointed to fill these vacancies.

In the August examination 800 men competed, but little more than half of them qualified. A second examination was held in October, the results of which will shortly be announced. A third examination is to be held in January. By the terms of the National Defense act there are to be 2,200 Second Lieutenants in the army, the increase to be spread over a period of five years.

Provisional commissions will be issued immediately to the new officers, who will be assigned to regiments for a year's work at actual soldiering before they can be finally accepted into the army.

The candidates found qualified for provisional appointment from civil life as second Lieutenants in the regular army were announced today as follows:

A—L. C. Allen, San Francisco; E. M. Alwood, Marion, Ala.; H. H. Anderson, 375 Park Av., New York; J. A. Anderson, Company E, 27th Inf.; D. S. Appleton, Philadelphia; T. S. Arms, Euclid, Ohio; F. J. Atwood, George School, Penn.; E. A. Allen, Washington; I. C. Avery, Auburn, N. Y.; W. D. Alexander, Washington; R. R. Allen, Palestine, Texas; C. J. Allen, Sergeant, 27th Inf.; W. F. Adams, Bellows Falls, Vt.; A. A. Adamson, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, and J. D. Austin, Troop K, 2d Cav.

B—L. E. Babcock, New Haven; J. S. Bailey, Syracuse; S. Bacon, Portland, Ore.; W. T. Bals, Rock Island, Ill.; J. W. Barker, Allston, Mass.; R. S. Barr, 3d Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; L. J. I. Barrett, 29th Inf.; O. J. Bond, Jr., Charleston, S. C.; J. T. Bosel, Arkansas City, Kan.; L. N. Bradley, Battery A, 5th F. A.; S. G. Brady, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; S. E. Brett, Corvallis, Ore.; G. E. Brower, Brooklyn, N. Y.; S. F. Bryan, Washington; W. E. Buchly, Fort Bliss, Texas, Battery A, F. A.; G. R. Buts, Allston, Mass.; E. M. Barnum, Washington; E. S. Bassett, 507 West 113th St., New York City; R. L. Beall, Washington; H. G. Borden, Fall River, Mass.; R. D. Bell, Washington; H. L. Bennett, Company A, 3d Inf., Texas N. G.; J. J. Bohn, Sergeant, Headquarters Troop, 7th Cav.; J. K. Bolton, Greenwood, S. C.; R. W. Brown, Cambridge, Mass.; G. H. Butler, Chicago; F. A. Byrne, Washington; J. C. Baker, Chicago; A. J. Becker, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. A. Burress, Richmond; L. R. Boyd, Berkeley, Cal., Sergeant, 5th Inf.; R. H. Bach, Vancouver, Wash.; H. D. Blanchard, Company A, 1st Battery Mounted Engineers; D. M. Barr, Corporal, C. A. C., 3d Company, Fort Wadsworth; J. R. Brooke, Jr., Vancouver Barracks; C. W. Bundy, Second Lieutenant, N. G., Saco, Me., and J. W. Barnett, Corporal, Company E, Engineer Corps.

C—R. C. Candee, Spokane; O. F. Carlson, Spokane; G. Del Carrington, San Diego; C. B. Carter, Albany, N. Y.; B. E. Carter, Texarkana, Ark.; C. E. Chaffee, El Paso, Texas; T. M. Chambliss, N. Emporia, Va.; W. C. Chase, Providence; A. D. Chipman, Company K, 23d Inf., Michigan N. G.; G. S. Clarke, Bourne, Ore.; J. R. Clement, Rutland, Vt.; B. H. Coiner, Tacoma; D. M. Cole, Hartford; W. E. Comfort, Company H, 3d Inf., N. G., D. C.; S. V. Constant, West Lafayette, Ind.; H. S. Cook, Battery F, 1st F. A., Missouri N. G.; L. H. Cook, Chelsea, Mass.; J. C. Cook, Waukesha, Wis.; J. R. Copeland, Memphis; G. B. F. Cornish, Charleston, S. C.; E. H. Catcher, Company E, 35th Inf., Michigan N. G.; D. W. Craig, Peabody, Mass.; W. W. Craveas, C. A. C., 2d Company, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; R. L. Creed, Rutland, Vt.; H. I. T. Creswell, San Francisco; J. S. Cromelin, Princeton, N. J.; C. M. Crooks, Company A, 1st Inf., F. L. Cullita, Jr., Eldon, Ark.; C. W. Catchin, Company H, 2d Inf., Ft. Shafter; C. L. Clifford, 2d Lt., Philippines Scouts; G. R. Carl, 9th Recruit Company, G. S. L., Ft. Logan, Col.; B. G. Chew, Washington; R. L. Christian, 2d Lt., Philippine Constabulary; J. D. Conner, Washington; W. H. Crem, 2d Lt., Philippine Constabulary.

D—C. M. Daly, New London, Conn.; J. N. Dalton, Washington; R. W. Daniels, Niagara Falls; G. D. Davidson, Marchantville, N. J.; C. A. Davis, Corp., 10th Recruit Company, G. S. L.; E. C. W. Davis, Battery F, 3d F. A.; E. G. De Coon, Serg., Battery D, 5th F. A.; E. S. Dollarhide, Port Deposit, Md.; C. L. Dennis, Chief Gunner, 1st Company, C. A. C., Ft. Ward, Washington; J. C. Dewhurst, Seattle, Wash.; C. W. De Witt, Brewer, Me.; A. W. Dillard, 1,383 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; V. B. Dixon, Phoebus, Va.; T. A. Doyns, Washington; E. J. Dodge, Company M, 14th Inf.; F. C. Dose, Company C, 1st Inf., Iowa City, Iowa; R. H. Evans, Evanston, Ill.; P. M. Ellis, Manila, and I. H. Engleman, first-class private, 4th Recruit Company, G. S. L.

F—T. F. Farrell, Balboa Heights, C. Z.; S. B. Fahey, Guthrie, Okla.; L. L. Febiger, Company G, 14th Inf.; H. C. Fallows, Laconia, N. H.; M. J. Fibich, Sergeant Company I, 3d Inf.; F. Reid-Fielding, Baltimore; D. E. Finkbiner, Company B, 1st Regiment; J. R. Finley, Conshohocken, Penn.; M. R. Fisher, Sergeant, 1st Company, C. A. C., Fort Monroe; N. E. Fiske, Berkeley, Cal.; H. B. Flounders, 1st Sergeant Troop C, 13th Cav.; F. C. Foley, Fort Leavenworth; H. K. Foster, New Rochelle, N. Y.; L. S. Frantz, Amsterdam, N. Y.; F. G. French, Toledo; F. B. Furber, Washington, and W. F. Freehoff, Sergeant 56th Company, C. A. C.

G—J. C. Garrett, Sergeant Major 7th Cav.; O. L. Gates, Lexington, Mo.; L. T. Gayle, Jr., Portsmouth, Va.; L. S. Gerow, Petersburg, Va.; M. Goodman, Laurinburg, N. C.; T. J. Griffin, Sergeant Med. Corps; R. D. Gile, Colorado Springs; F. G. Gill, Lexington, Va.; G. M. Gillet, Jr., Baltimore; J. E. Gilfillan, Watseka, Ill.; A. H. Goddard, 3d Inf., District of Columbia N. G.; H. McH. Gregory, Company A, Sig. Corps, Colorado N. G.; M. Greene, 2d Lieut. 1st Inf., Illinois N. G.; R. W. Grow, Minneapolis; O. L. Gruhn, Delafield, Wis.

H—O. L. Haines, Ft. Monroe, Va.; W. T. Haldeman, Washington; A. L. Hamblen, Gorham, Me.; F. F. Hall, Washington; F. L. Hearer, 2d Lt., Philippine Scouts; J. D. Howe, Delaplane, Va.; J. B. Harper, Corp. Company L, 8th Inf.; F. M. Hatfield, 2d Lt., Philippine Constab.; D. B. Hinman, Breckenridge, Col.; O. J. Hoffman, Troop A, D. C. Cav., Ft. Sam Houston; S. A. Hamilton, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. R. Hamel, Sergeant, 3d Co., C. A. C., Ft. Monroe; T. T. Handy, Emory, Va.; J. C. Hardley, Washington; D. F. Hardy, San Rafael, Cal.; A. S. Harrington, Watertown, Mass.; J. L. Hatcher, Winchester, Va.; P. Hathaway, Sergeant, Company H, 21st Inf.; L. R. Mathaway, Nashua, N. H.; F. A. Hause, Marsh, Penn.; H. K. Havlicek, Berea, Ohio; H. Hawkinson, Syracuse; A. D. Hayden, Norfolk; R. T. Heard, 2d Lt., Battery B, 1st F. A., Texas N. G.; G. J. F. Heron, Philadelphia; G. M. Herringshaw, Washington; H. Harvey, Berkeley, Cal.; C. J. Herzer, Sergeant, C. A. School Detachment, Ft. Monroe; O. A. Hess, Illion, N. Y.; M. C. Heyser, Sergeant, Company G, 23d Inf.; J. H. Hills, West Point, N. Y.; M. Hill, 1st Sergeant, Company M, 18th Inf.; O. I. Holman, Sergeant, Troop F, 5th Cav.; H. R. Holes, Jr., Newport News, Va.; E. J. Houghland, Sergeant, Q. M. C., Southern Department; G. L. Holmes, 2d Lt., Philippine Scouts; J. H. oimes, Jr., Charleston, S. C.; E. G. Howe, Dorchester, Mass.; C. R. Huebner, Regimental Supply Sergeant, 18th Inf.; C. T. Huff, Corps Company E, 3d Engrs.; J. H. Humbert, Washington; H. J. C. Humphrey, Corpe, Q. M. C.; W. H. Humphreys, Crezet, Va.; F. W. Huntington, Corps, 6th Co., C. A. C., Ft. Monroe; W. M. Husson, Palatka, Fla., and J. C. Hutson, Augusta, Ga.

I—C. L. Irwin, Laramie, Wye.

J—J. S. Jadwin, Sergeant Troop C, 13th Cav.; L. V. Jefferis, Wilmington, Del.; J. M. Jenkins, Ashtabula, Ohio; C. F. Jobson, 2d Co., C. A. C., Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.; S. P. Joselyn, Jr., Burlington, Vt.; L. C. B. Jones, Berkeley, Cal.; W. J. Jones, Annapolis; C. W. Jones, Whiteland, Ind.; R. O. Jones, Baltimore; K. S. Jones, Norfolk; J. D. Joanidy, Sergeant 25th Recruit Co., G. S. L., and L. E. Johnson, 2d Lt. Philippine Constabulary.

K—H. P. Kayser, Sergeant Co. A, 22d Inf.; W. H. Kasten, Mount Prospect, Ill.; J. P. Kays, Corp. 11th Cav., Troop I; F. K. Kelly, Baltimore; D. F. Kerr, 2,822 Avenue K, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. F. Kingman, New Bedford, Mass.; B. B. Kinloch, Charleston, S. C.; E. F. Koenig, Spokane, Wash.; S. L. Kiser, 2d Lt. Philippine Scouts; A. J. Kirst, Sergeant Troop F, 15th Cav.; G. L. Kraft, Washington.

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Y—R. McN. Yo-ell, Norton, Va., and E. Yeager, 2d Lt. Philippine Scouts.

MUNITIONS BOARD NAMED.

Col. Kernan Heads Committee to Study Cost of Production.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A board of army officers and civilians under Chairmanship of Colonel Francis J. Kernan of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, was appointed today by Secretary Baker, to make a study of Government manufacture of arms, munitions, and equipment, as authorized in the recent National Defense act. A report must be made to Congress by Jan. 1 next.

Other members of the board are Lieut. Col. Charles P. Summerall, Field Artillery; Major Lawson M. Fuller, retired; Benedict Crowell of Cleveland, and R. Goodwyn Rhett of Charleston, S. C.

A comparative study of costs of manufacture in arsenals and private plants will be made by the board, and estimates will be submitted of the cost of erecting Government plants able to meet all requirements.

COLGATE REFUSES OFFICE.

Has Not Time to be Adjutant General of New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 17.—Colonel Austen Colgate, to whom was offered the Adjutant Generalship to succeed Wilbur F. Sadler, who died recently, has declined. Governor Fielder said today that Colonel Colgate had written him a personal letter that he did not wish to make public, but it is understood that Colonel Colgate found it impossible to devote the necessary time to the office.

Governor Fielder said he had no one else in mind for the place, and would consult Governor-elect Edge before naming any one.

PRESIDENT ASKS ALL TO AID WAR SUFFERERS

Makes Charity for Stricken Nations the Text of His Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—President Wilson today formally by proclamation designated Thursday, Nov. 30, as Thanksgiving Day. The President's proclamation follows:

It has long been the custom of our people to turn in the fruitful Autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving, to Almighty God for His many blessings, and mercies to us, and the nation.

The year that has elapsed since we last observed our day of Thanksgiving has been rich in blessings to us, as a people, but the whole face of the world has been darkened by war. In the midst of our peace and happiness, our thoughts dwell with painful disquiet upon the struggles and sufferings of the nations at war, and of the peoples upon whom war has brought disaster without choice or possibility of escape on their part. We cannot think of our own happiness without thinking of their pitiful distress.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Thursday, the 30th of November, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and urge and advise the people to resort to their several places of worship on that day to render thanks to Almighty God for the blessings of peace and unbroken prosperity, which He has bestowed upon our beloved country in such unstinted measure.

And I also urge and suggest our duty, in this, our day of peace and abundance, to think in deep sympathy of the stricken peoples of the world upon whom the curse and terror of war has so pitilessly fallen and to contribute out of our abundant means to the relief of their sufferings.

Our people could in no better way show their real attitude toward the present struggle of the nations than by contributing out of their private purses to the relief of the suffering which war has brought in its train.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1916, and of the independence of the United States, the 141st.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

By the President,
Robert Lansing, Secretary of State

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Governor Whitman's proclamation designating Nov. 30 as Thanksgiving Day was made public at the Executive Chamber tonight. It follows:

Goodness and wisdom are the attributes of God, and kindness and liberality of a happy and contented people who are ever mindful of Him who controls their every thought and action, who depend upon Him for guidance, and praise Him for the blessings which they enjoy.

It is fitting that the people of this State should give thanks to Him from whom cometh "every good and every perfect gift."

I, Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim Thursday, the 30th day of November, as Thanksgiving Day.

As has been our time honored custom, let us on that day unite in praise of Almighty God. May our people, blest with plenty themselves, remember on that day those who are less fortunate in their communities, extending to them care and generous attention.

MRS. A. J. DREXEL WINS.

British Court Grants Injunction Stopping Husband's Suit.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel's application for an injunction in the British courts to prevent her husband from serving papers on her in an action in the French courts was granted today in the Chancery Court here. The decision was given after Mrs. Drexel's counsel had announced that Mr. Drexel had intimated he did not intend to defend the action. The Judge in granting the injunction remarked that he could not stop the proceedings in the French courts, but that "if Mr. Drexel comes within reach of these courts he will spend his time in prison."

A London court awarded to Mrs. Drexel a yearly allowance of $50,000 last June under a separation agreement executed between Mr. and Mrs. Drexel in 1913. Late in October Mrs. Drexel sued for an injunction to prevent her husband from serving papers upon her in an action in the French courts to obtain money which the British courts had awarded to her.

$238,474,910 IN EXPORTS.

October Also Shows $156,593,275 Imports—Both Gains.

Exports from this port in October amounted to $238,474,910, according to a report given out yesterday at the Custom House by Collector Dudley Field Malone. This was an increase of $61,627,844 over the exports of October, 1915. Imports were valued at $81,881,644, an increase of $12,314,706 over October one year ago. The excess of exports over imports was $156,593,275.

Duties collected last month totaled $8,793,351, compared with $6,582,177 in October, 1915.

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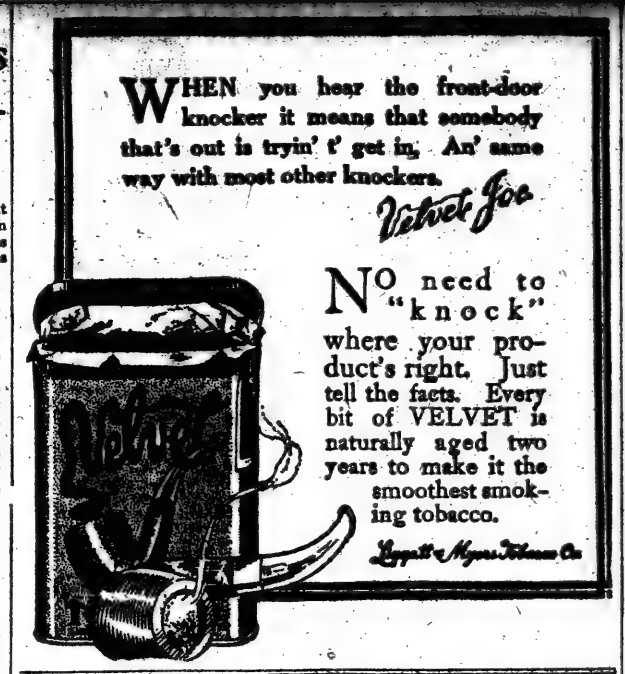

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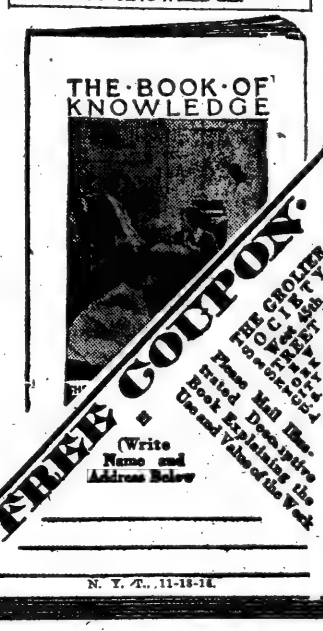

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SOBER, SORRY, ASHAMED

Turns Out to be an Aero Machinist Who Hurt His Side and Took a Few Days and Drinks to Cure It.

Lawrence McGone's hour in the sun is over. The identity of the man who for six days posed in various New York hotels and hospitals as Victor Carlstrom, the aviator, was discovered yesterday morning, and late in the afternoon he left the city, broke and disconsolate, his last words an expression of determination to get a job and pay back the men and the institutions who had given him money or accommodations during his masquerade, and who refused to prosecute him when it ended.

The mysterious pseudo-Carlstrom, who knew so much about the aviator and about the affairs of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, was only last week a machinist in the Curtiss plant at Buffalo. Before that he had been a soldier, a sailor, a newspaper man, he had worked at the Government aviation station in San Diego, he knew many of the leading aviators of the country. But he was only a machinist. He had had plentiful opportunity to see the notoriety, the fame, the praise, the money that came to successful aviators of the Curtiss staff. And he could not help envying the men who got riches and fame, and who seemed to be in nowise different from himself except that they knew how to fly. So when he got a few days off, with a full pocket, he decided to personate Carlstrom, whom he knew.

Last week, according to McGone's story, he hurt his side in a fall in the Curtiss factory, and decided to take a few days to recover. The Curtiss officials offered to give him medical attention, but he had some money saved and preferred to get it for himself. And he had been nervous, too, for some time back, so he thought that a few days' idleness would do him good.

So on Friday of last week he quit work. That night, he admits, he drank a good deal; and the next day found him in New York telling the management of the Hotel Manhattan that he was Victor Carlstrom, the aviator. "I didn't know what I was doing," he told a TIMES reporter yesterday. "That is, I didn't at first. But they all treated me fine; everybody seemed to be anxious to do anything they could to help me out. I never asked anybody for any money; such loans as I got were offered without my request. I had $175 of my own when I left Buffalo, but it all went.

"I was in St. Luke's Hospital when I came to and realized what I had done, and there was never a man more ashamed of himself. But I'd gone so far then and I'd got into connection with so many people that I didn't see any way out; I thought I might as well go on with it. By that time my nerves were pretty well gone, too. I didn't know what I was doing; and the thing I hate worst about it, now that I can take a look at what I did, is getting Carlstrom in wrong."

The story of McGone's career in the Hotel Manhattan, St. Luke's Hospital, and Flower Hospital, and of the favors which he received from an official of an aircraft company who never saw him, but talked to him over the telephone under the impression that he was Carlstrom, was told in yesterday's TIMES. That story took the chronicle up to 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, at which hour the man who would be an aviator, even for a few days, left Flower Hospital and disappeared.

Later on that evening he appeared in a fraternal club and asked for the name of a reliable doctor. He was sent eventually to a doctor in West 106th Street, who looked him over, found that he was suffering from nervous weakness, and learned, as other doctors had learned, of the injury to his side. This doctor sent him to Miss Alston's House for Private Patients, at 36 West Sixty-first Street, where he was registered as Victor Carlstrom, the aviator, and where, as at the other hospitals, he ordered a private room and two nurses. He was still there yesterday morning when Miss G. M. W. Ryan, the Superintendent, read the story of the pseudo-Carlstrom in THE TIMES. She notified THE TIMES and then told the patient he must indicate ability to pay for his room if he wanted to stay longer.

McGone had three dollars; the hospital took that in partial payment for his bill, and he went out into the street with only a quarter left of the several hundred dollars which had passed through his hands in the few days of his trance. The managers of the institutions where he had obtained luxurious accommodations, and the man who had advanced money to him under the impression that he was aiding Victor Carlstrom, said they wanted to take no action against him; and later in the afternoon, with a little more money lent him by a chance acquaintance, he left town, as he asserted, to get another start.

"I didn't know what I was doing," he declared again and again. "It was just that I saw that Carlstrom and these other guys were getting away with everything, and I wanted—well, I always did want to be an aviator; a real one, not a phony one. So when I went off my head I guess that was the first thing that popped into my mind. I'm going to try to get a job and square myself with the people that I imposed on; and after that I'm going to try to get on as machinist at some aviation school and see what I can pick up. Some day I'm going to be a regular aviator."

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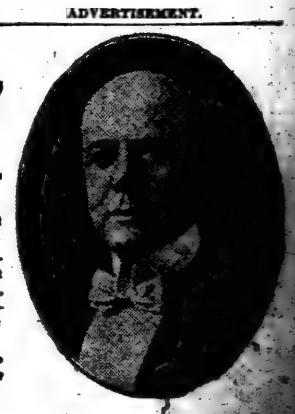

FAVORS 16-INCH GUNS FOR OUR WARSHIPS

Naval Constructor Gatewood Tells Marine Experts We Need Heavy Batteries.

THEIR USE BEST IN BATTLE

1800-Ton Submarines Big Enough, Says Rodgers, Terming Them "Weapons of Weak."

Naval Constructor R. D. Gatewood, U. S. N., who was a member of Admiral Fletcher's executive staff during the Vera Cruz operations, and who is one of the acknowledged construction and ordnance experts of the service, in a paper read before the final session of the annual meeting of the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers yesterday, asserted that the 16-inch naval gun was the best weapon with which to arm the superdreadnoughts of the United States Navy.

At the same meeting Captain William L. Rodgers, U. S. N., read a paper on submarines, in the course of which he indorsed the policy of the Navy Department which favors the construction of submarines of about 500 tons displacement as "the proper and logical vessel for the coast defense arm of the navy."

The meeting at which these papers were read was one of the largest attended in the history of the society, and among those attending were many of the best known naval architects, ship builders, naval constructors, and marine engineers in the country.

Constructor Gatewood's paper was entitled, "Military and Technical Considerations of Battleship Design." The whole history of warship design, he said, had been a long series of steps in increased displacement and armament.

"Under modern conditions," said Constructor Gatewood, "the gun is the principal weapon of the battleship and concentration of superior gunfire at the decisive point at the critical time is always the key to victory.

"As long as the gun continues to be the major weapon, the main function of the battleship will be to provide the best possible platform on which to bring it into action. Our guns should possess greater power and destructive effect than those of our most probable enemy, and, since they are now no larger, we must allow for even greater calibres than we have heretofore used. While it is true that in penetrative effect the fourteen-inch gun at probable battle ranges can pierce any armor that it is practicable to mount in a ship, still, if we accept the principle of maximum destructive effect, we are led almost inevitably to a sixteen-inch calibre. Such a gun is well within the limits of the present state of the ordnance art.

Financial Burden on Other Powers.

"There is a further reason why we, of all nations, should adopt the larger calibre. Such a gun materially increases displacement and cost. When the present war is over we shall be the richest of nations, and therefore best able to afford the outlay incident to the adoption of the larger gun. Politically, therefore, this may be highly advisable, because of the depressing financial effect on possible enemies similar to that occasioned by the construction of the dreadnought class by England."

He added that since the ultimate purpose of war was "the disruption and destruction of the organized forces of the enemy," the purpose of the United States battleship fleet was "neither the defense of our coast, the blockade of the enemy's fleet in his ports, the capture of seacoast forts, nor even the command of the sea.'

"Its mission," he continued—"and it is its sole mission—is battle, the complete and relentless destruction of the enemy's battle fleet. Superiority can be obtained most certainly, and at a much less cost per gun, by concentration of fighting power in large units."

Captain Rodgers, discussing the submarine activities in the present war in Europe, referred to Germany's failure to wrest the control of the sea, by the use of submarines, from Great Britain and her allies. In its essential nature he described the submarine as "the defensive weapon of the weak." So far as is known submarines, he said, had accomplished little or nothing during the present war when acting in company with the main battle fleets of the belligerents.

"The evidence of the present war as to submarines may be summarized by saying that on both sides they have obtained a degree of success in defense," said Captain Rodgers, "to the extent of forbidding the approach of the main fleets of both sides to hostile coasts."

Of the submarine as an American weapon, Captain Rodgers asserted:

"The geographic situation of the United States, with a very extended coastline, much of which is remote from possible enemies and borders great oceans, is very different from that of the present combatants, who are separated by comparatively narrow waters and confront each other at relatively short ranges. As we have seen, the submarine is essentially a defensive arm. It finds least opportunity when it meets its enemy in the open sea with full freedom for manoeuvre. On the contrary, the submarine is favored when its enemy approaches a hostile shore, where his freedom of manoeuvre is hampered by the proximity of the coast and his advantage of speed is thereby partially counterbalanced.

Lake Says Germans Used His Ideas.

"Therefore it does not seem desirable that our navy should attempt to establish a defensive cordon of submarines far from our coasts in midocean. For a line held there will be long; its distance from shore will require much time to arrive at and return from station, necessitating excessive numbers of ships. The enemy has no objective in midocean and will not wait there. If he is attacked in that neighborhood by submarines he has the advantage of full opportunity to manoeuvre freely at high speed.

"On the other hand, our submarines will gain on every one of the above-mentioned points if they are used for local coast defense and do not go far off shore—say not more than a day's run. They may well expect to maintain a strip of coastal waters fairly free from the enemy and available for coast navigation, as do the English at the present time. Thus the size and type of coast-defense submarines of about 500 tons now favored by our Navy Department seems the proper and logical one for American use."

Simon Lake, the submarine builder, told how the Germans had seized on his ideas for a seagoing submersible cruiser of the U-53 type. He also said that the submarine, in his belief, would bring about peace within the next year, and that "no nation can any longer claim to be mistress of the seas."

Mr. Lake said that he had no inside information, but it was his opinion that the appearance off Newport of the U-53 was an object lesson, and that six submersibles of that type could effectively shut off all commerce operating near our waters from Europe.

Other interesting papers read yesterday were Captain A. P. Niblack's "On the Need of Naval Stations and Bases;" Elmer A. Sperry's "On the Gyroscope," and papers on various subjects by Robert F. Mazia, Professor H. C. Sadler, Professor E. M. Bragg, W. L. R. Emmet, and H. P. Frear.

RARE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Six Lots Bring $13,645 at Sotheby's Sale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The sale of the library of Major R. W. Barclay of Bury Hill, Dorking, was concluded today at Sotheby's, with a total of $20,565 for the lots sold. Six lots were disposed of today for a total of $13,645.

Lot No. 98, consisting of Horae B. V. M., (Heures de l'Usage de Chartres, avec le Calendrier,) printed on vellum, was bought by Leighton, who paid $555.

Lot No. 157, The History of the Valorous and Wittie Knight-Errant of the Mancha, translated from the Spanish, was sold to Leiter for $1,000.

Lot 217, the Apocalypsis S. Joannis Apostoli, Block-Book of the Fifteenth Century, on forty-eight blocks, impressed on one side only, went to Quaritch for $4,750.

Lot No. 218, Birds of America, by Audubon, was sold to Stevens for $290.

Lot No. 231, William Caxton's Cato, translated into English by Mayster Benet Burgh, late Archedeken of Colchester, was bought by Sabin for $4,050.

Lot No. 272, de Divinis Institutionibus adversus gentes el alia Opera, by Lactantius, was sold to Quaritch for $3,000.

OUR LITERARY TASTE SEVERELY CENSURED

National Institute of Arts and Letters Told That American Fiction Is Amateurish.

GIBES AT "LADY NOVELIST"

W. C. Brownell, Critic, Finds the Public Without Standards for Judging Authors' Work.

The American public's literary taste and some of the writers who have been indorsed by the general public were castigated by authors and critics who spoke at yesterday's session of the National Institute of Arts and Letters at the Ritz-Carlton. William Crary Brownell, the critic, spoke on "Standards," and was caustic about American taste. He did not mention individuals except to illustrate the public's alleged failure to hold good standards.

"I know of no English short-story writer of her rank who gives me the positive delight that Edna Ferber does—or did. But why should we play all the time? Why should we bracket O. Henry's immensely clever 'expanded anecdotes,' as Mrs. Gerould calls them, with the incisive cameos carved out of the very substance of life taken seriously, however limitedly, by a consummate artist like Maupassant?

No Standards of Culture.

"Such fixed stars of our fiction as Henry James and Mr. Howells are perfectly comparable with their European contemporaries, but I am speaking of the present day—not of the day before yesterday.

"And how are we to have a standard of culture, of solidity, of intellectual seriousness, in fine, as exacting as that to which a Scandinavian novelist, for instance, is held—a standard to which such rather solitary writers as Mrs. Wharton in prose and Mrs. Dargan in poetry, having the requisite talent and equipment, instinctively conform—if our public is so given over to the elation of emotion as to frown impatiently on any standard of severity, or, owing to its dread of conventionality, to any standard whatever?

"We are constantly assisting at the bath of beauty in the company of lady novelists to whom the process must seem less sensational than to us."

Writers who did not take good care never to go over the heads of the public were apt to be discarded as "highbrows" and he continued, a "terrible little learning is enough to incur the damnatory title of highbrow."

Too Clever in These Days.

"Every one is clever nowadays," he continued. "We are perhaps suffering from a surfeit of cleverness, since, being merely clever, it is impossible to be clever enough. Our cleverness is apt to stop short of imagination and rest contentedly in invention, forgetful of Shelley's reminder that the Muses are the daughters of Memory. Columbus himself invented nothing, but the children of his discovery have imperfectly shared the ruling passion to which they owe their existence. New discoveries in life are hardly to be expected of those who take its portrayal so lightly as to neglect its existing maps and charts.

"And this is why our current fiction seems so experimental, so speculative, so amateurish in its portrayal of life, why it seems so immature, in one word, compared, grade for grade, with that of Europe. The contrast is as sensible in a page as in a volume in any confrontation of the two."

Jesse Lynch Williams submitted but did not read a paper on "American Solemnity" because of the lateness of the hour. In it he said:

"The best of our American satire—you may imagine how I hesitate to admit this below here and now—is to be found in the columns of our vulgar newspapers, adjacent to articles dealing with the common history of the day, mingling with advertisements of breakfast food."

William Roscoe Thayer, author of the "Life of John Hay," spoke. Will H. Low read a paper, and Richard Burton read a poem.

Edwin Howland Blashfield, President of the institute, presided, and presented the institute's medal to John Burroughs, as announced on Thursday night. The members of the institute and the American Academy of Arts and Letters were guests of the Hispanic Society in the afternoon.

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Speaking of "The Evidence in the Case," Lord Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth," in his speech proposing James M. Beck's health at the great dinner given in his honor in London on July 5th said:

"For the clearness of its statements and the cogency of its legal arguments it has not been surpassed, if indeed it has been equalled, by any writer since the war began."

"The Evidence in the Case," *Price $1.00. By mail $1.10.*

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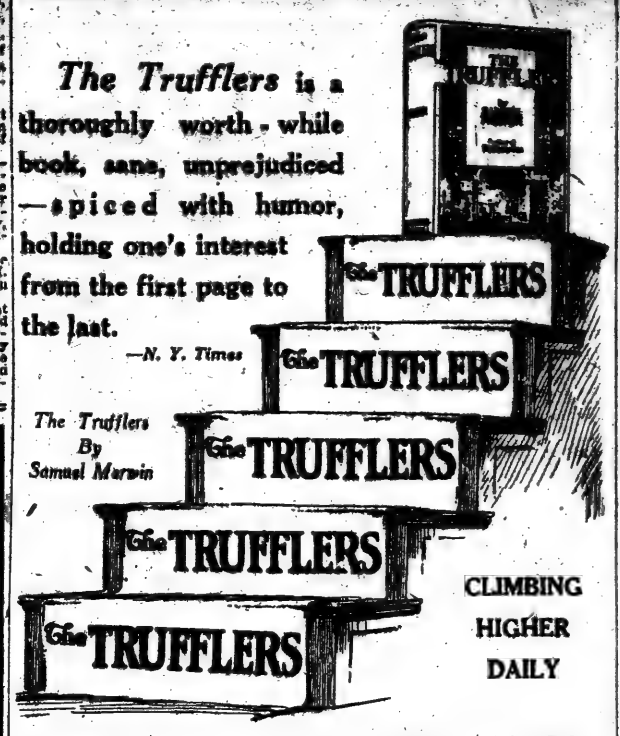

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ALLIED BAZAAR GAVE $477,476 FOR RELIEF

Report by Finance Committee Shows That Expenses of the Fete Were $171,199.

$52,390 IN ASSETS ON HAND

This Includes $7,899 in Cash and Articles Bought to be Resold, Worth $45,000—Rent $40,000.

Edward J. Williams, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Allied Bazaar held at the Grand Central Palace in June last, issued last night the first statement of the finances of the fête. The statement shows total receipts of $701,065.82, expenses of $171,199.19, distributed for war relief, $477,475.56, and a balance of $7,390.75 on hand. In the assets are included articles not yet disposed of, valued at $45,000, and in the expenses are included expenditures of about $75,000 for articles which were bought to be resold.

The statement of the bazaar profits comes as a disappointment to those interested who had been led to believe that $1,500,000 had been realized, that being the estimate made public by the publicity agents at the close of the fête. If the $75,000 expended for goods to be resold is counted as an expense, the statement shows a total expense of about 24 per cent.; if the $75,000 is not counted, the expenses amount to about 14 per cent.

Aside from the cost of articles bought to be resold, the highest single expense, according to an analysis made by Mr. Williams, was the rent of Grand Central Palace. The International Exposition Company, agent for the building, received between $38,000 and $40,000. Mr. Williams said, for the use of the place for twenty-one days. This included the cost of the booths and other arrangements for the fête, which were furnished by the Exposition Company. The ordinary rental of the Grand Central Palace is $1,000 a day for the main floor, but the bazaar used most of two other floors, in addition to having the booths provided.

Percentage of Receipts for Rent.

The Exposition Company received, it was said, 10 per cent. of the first $100,000 taken in, and a sliding scale of percentages for the rest of the receipts. Mr. Williams thought this arrangement was what had given rise to the report that the "promoters" had got a "take-off" of 10 per cent. on the bazaar's receipts. He said he hoped the official explanation would assure every one interested that there had been no "promoters" connected with the bazaar, unless it was the Exposition Company, and that what that concern had done was satisfactory to those who had the bazaar in charge. He added that a large item of expense had been the rental of several hundred cash registers and ticket machines. Another item of expense was for cashiers, who had to be hired.

In connection with the expense, it is recalled that the official program said on its fourth page: "for every dollar taken at the bazaar goes practically intact to some war relief charity." Further on on the same page it was said: "It is probable that a charity affair of this bigness has never been heretofore conducted with such a small deduction from the receipts for operating expenses."

The statement shows that each of the three large bodies interested in the bazaar—the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the National Allied Relief Commission, and the War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies—received $115,000 for distribution in relief work. Thirty-six other organizations received varying amounts, representing, it was said, 50 per cent. of the receipts at the booths which were conducted by those societies. The largest of the contributions here ($14,188.51, to the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, and $39,175.66 to the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund. This included an item of $14,258.49 set down as "purchases and expenses."

The $45,000 in unsold articles consists mostly of paintings, which the bazaar management expects to sell in the near future.

The statement issued by Mr. Williams follows:

THE ALLIED BAZAAR.

Statement, Nov. 17, 1916.

Receipts.

Gross cash proceeds	$636,065.58
Estimated value paintings and other articles on hand unsold	45,000.00
	$701,065.58
Unpaid bills, including duty on articles imported, $1,300.	

Disbursements.

Cost of articles purchased for resale and expenses	$171,199.19
Distributed to participating societies, $477,475.56, as follows:	
American Ambulance Hospital in Paris	14,188.51
American Ambulance Hospital in Russia	1,472.94
American Artists' Committee of One Hundred	1,125.63
American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief	2,057.97
American Committee for Training Maimed Soldiers	471.15
American Fund for French Wounded	4,711.51
American Ouvroir Fund	469.77
American Women's War Relief Fund	1,028.00
Australian War Relief Fund	3,838.42
Belgian Refugees' Knitting Industry	251.06
Booth of the Nine Allies	19,880.78
British - American War Relief Fund	2,347.18
B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, including purchases and expenses, $14,258.49	39,175.66
Comite pour les Gens Decletres Francais	1,081.04
Commission for Relief in Belgium	115,000.00
French Cookery Fund	227.67
French Heroes' Fund	822.00
French Wounded Emergency Fund	1,161.10
International Reconstruction League	3,322.95
Lady Ross Fund	1,144.06
Lafayette Fund	240.25
Le Layonnais	1,344.93
Le Paquet du Soldat	2,073.72
Les Amis de l'Alsace-Lorraine	5,674.94
Mass. Booth of the Allied Bazaar	1,064.56
Musical Instrument Fund	84.99
National Allied Relief Committee	115,000.00
North Carolina Relief for Commission in Belgium	949.79
Orphelinat des Armees	1,307.57
Secours National	1,196.61
Serbian Relief Fund	1,189.94
Surgical Dressings Committee	5,974.18
Syrian Mount Lebanon Society	330.54
165th Battalion, C. E. F.	718.89
Vacation War Relief Committee	3,490.19
Ventiare des Blessees	945.15
Villiers Fund	1,123.80
War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies	115,000.00
Wounded Allies Relief Committee	3,658.89
Cash on deposit	$4,204.34
Check in hand	1,186.41
	7,390.75
Estimated value paintings and other articles on hand unsold	45,000.00
	$701,065.52

(Signed) E. J. WILLIAMS,
Chairman Finance Committee, Allied Bazaar.

The statement answers the report that there has been none of the bazaar money sent to Europe. It shows that more than $477,000 has been appropriated to that use, and that there is only about $7,000 in the hands of the Finance Committee, exclusive of the unsold articles.

$730,197 IN TEUTON-WAR AID.

Management of Bazaar Held Last March Issues Financial Report.

A complete statement of the receipts and expenses, also a disposition of the funds raised by the bazaar held for the benefit of war sufferers of the Central Powers at Madison Square Garden from March 11 to March 23, last, has just been issued by the bazaar management. It shows total receipts of $730,-484.81, consisting of cash donations, booth sales, admission fees, restaurant and bar, concerts, theatrical performances, coatroom privileges, programs, and interest on deposits. The total expenses are shown to have been $58,491.79, for rent at Madison Square Garden and Theatre, decorations, lighting, booths, platforms, printed matter, postage, insurance, fire patrol, watchmen, &c. The net returns from the enterprise are stated as $730,197.02.

This sum, according to the statement, was disposed of as follows by June 30 last: To Germany, $400,195; to Austria-Hungary, $218,280; to Turkey, $13,750; to Bulgaria, $36,575, leaving a balance of $2,607.02 still in hand.

The statement was signed by J. P. Meyer, Treasurer, and Charles Froeb, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

MOSS FOR DRESSING WOUNDS

Brilliant-Hued Carpet of Scotch Mountains Put to Merciful Use.

All Americans and other tourists who have visited Scotland and the north of England have waxed enthusiastic over the beautiful coloring of the moors and mountains which present to the eye a riot of tints—pink, crimson, yellow, green and russet. This is furnished by sphagnum moss with which, literally, the countryside is carpeted, for it is as luxuriously soft to the feet as it is a delight to the vision.

From an appeal issued by the Aberdeen Sphagnum Moss Joint Committee it appears that this moss is being furnished in great quantities for surgical dressings by this organization to the hospitals in Britain, France, Macedonia, Egypt, Italy, Mesopotamia and elsewhere. A department for sublimating these dressings has been established and the committee is considering a plan to compress the moss by machinery into flat sheets, in which form it is light and portable and eminently suitable for dressing stations, field ambulances, &c., and for transport overseas to distant hospitals where surgical dressings are sorely needed.

Contributions to aid and extend this work should be sent to Mrs. Percy Bate, Aberdeen Sphagnum Moss Store, Robert Gordon's Technical College, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Winners at the Italian Bazaar.

Winners of the various competitions at the recent Italian Bazaar at the Grand Central Palace were announced at the Italian Club, 117 West Forty-eighth Street, last evening. Two automobiles were among the things awarded. One went to Mrs. E. Lewis, 160 Claremont Avenue, and Nicolo Tocco of 7 McDougal Alley took the other car. A gold watch was drawn by Mrs. Agrosti, 1,339 Seventy-third Street, Brooklyn; Sister Maria Virginia of 10 Charlton Street won a cushion; a phonograph went to Louis Masson, 127 East Seventy-fourth Street, and a divan cushion and cover to Blanch Martin, 258 West Forty-ninth Street.

The Rev. Dr. Grivetti, the Rev. Di Pietro, V. Ciocia, Signor Silipigni, and Pasquale Nardi were on the committee in charge.

Paris Sale for War Relief.

The American Girls' Aid, which distributes clothing and funds through the War Relief Clearing House for the Allies, has just received from Paris lingeries and blouses in the latest models and a large assortment of French dolls. These are to be on sale next Friday afternoon, from 2 until 7 o'clock, at the Biltmore, under the auspices of the Aid and the Captain Robert Nichols Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

COLONEL MAY VISIT SAMOA.

Considering February Trip with Wife—To Fijis, Too, Perhaps.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 17.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt learned with displeasure today that some one had divulged his plan to visit Samoa in the South Seas next February, and tonight he asserted that he wasn't even sure of going. If he does go, and the prospects are that he will, Mrs. Roosevelt will accompany him, and the journey will include none of the strenuous activities that marked his wanderings in Uganda and up the River of Doubt.

"The trip is planned simply as a rest trip for myself and Mrs. Roosevelt," said the Colonel this evening. "It is to be entirely private, and we shall go, if we go, direct to Samoa and shall return after a short stay there."

Colonel Roosevelt insisted that the trip would include no social activities either going or coming. He selected Samoa because it is highly spoken of by physicians as above the average in climate. There are numerous extinct volcanoes to be explored. The Colonel may visit the Fiji Islands also, which are only a few hundred miles from Samoa and on which there are health springs. In Samoa there are hills of considerable height and a lot of wilderness which might be expected to attract one of the Colonel's proclivities.

His first exploring trip into unknown lands was in 1909, when he went into the jungle of East Africa, emerging a year later with many specimens of animal life and much zoological information. In 1913 he went once more at the head of an exploring expedition which entered the Brazilian wilderness and explored a tributary of the Madeira River for 600 miles. It was on this trip that the Colonel discovered the now famous River of Doubt.

MRS. BRITTON ASKS DIVORCE

Owner of St. Louis Ball Team Files Second Suit for Decree.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Mrs. Helene Robinson Britton, owner of the St. Louis National League baseball team, brought suit here today to divorce Schuyler P. Britton, President of the club.

Mrs. Britton asks for the custody of the children. Her petition states they were married in 1910, and that they separated on Nov. 13, 1916.

She sued Britton for a divorce in Cleveland in 1911, but they had a reconciliation about the time she became owner of the ball club through inheritance.

Bernhard to Aid Ambulance Corps.

Sarah Bernhardt is to appear at the performance to be given Friday afternoon, Dec. 8, at the Strand Theatre for the benefit of the American Ambulance Corps in France. The entertainment is being arranged by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Fannie Cottenet and Miss Elisabeth Marbury and to their invitation to Mme. Bernhardt the Consul General of France and other distinguished Frenchmen added their requests.

Motion pictures of the young men of the corps at their work will be shown.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Scapegoats," a new drama by Carlyle Moore, author of "Stop Thief," was acted for the first time last night in Norwalk, Conn. Edmund Breon played the principal role and others in the cast were Lillian Kemble, Carleton Macy, Isabelle Howe, Henry Duggan, Hugh Cameron, Blanche Shirley, James Crane, and Robert Fraser.

The performance of "Flora Bella" at the Casino Monday night will be for the benefit of the American National School of Music.

Maud Allan, who appeared here in dance recitals several weeks ago, has signed a contract to enter vaudeville. She and her company, including her orchestra, will begin a five weeks' engagement at the Palace Monday, Nov. 27.

Governor Charles S. Whitman has been sent a letter signed by more than 100 stage children asking him to open the bazaar to be given by the Stage Children's Fund at the Metropolitan Opera House, Nov. 24 and 25.

Helen Rawson has been added to the cast of "Such Is Life," and Beth Lydy to the cast of "Her Soldier Boy," two of the forthcoming Shubert productions.

Frank Keenan, who recently returned from two years spent in the West acting for the movies, will take part in the testimonial performance to F. F. Mackay at the New Amsterdam next Friday afternoon.

A theatre party in honor of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, Premier of Canada, was given last night at the Hippodrome. The party occupied three proscenium boxes. At the end of the second act Sir Robert was taken back stage to see the stage set for the ice ballet.

A miniature replica of the German submarine Deutschland was introduced in the submarine scene at the Century last night. It was intended to have the boat on hand for the opening performance, but after the manner of submarines it found the journey from the Urban studios near Boston a difficult one.

Daly's Theatre, which has been buffeted about between various forms of amusement recently, will try burlesque again beginning Monday. Ben F. Kahn, who runs the Union Square, has taken over the historic playhouse.

'ROSENKAVALIER' BRILLIANTLY GIVEN

Edith Mason as Sophie the Only Change in Strauss Opera Cast of Last Season.

HER PERFORMANCE CHARMS

Mme. Hempel Excels as the Princess—Mme. Ober the Cavalier —Mr. Bodansky Conducts.

DER ROSENKAVALIER, opera, by Richard Strauss. At the Metropolitan Opera House, Tuesday evening.

The Princess Werdenberg	Frieda Hempel
Baron Ochs	Otto Goritz
Octavian	Margarete Ober
Von Faninal	Hermann Weil
Sophie	Edith Mason
Marianne	Vera Curtis
Valzacchi	Albert Reiss
Annina	Marie Mattfeld
Commissary of Police	Carl Schlegel
Conductor	Artur Bodansky

Strauss's opera "Der Rosenkavalier," brought thus early into the season at the Metropolitan Opera House—it was given last evening there—seems to show vitality. It is entering now upon its fourth season here. To be sure, those not in the secret of the management can never be sure how much continued performances of Strauss's operas indicate vitality by pleasing the public and how much they mean conditions imposed by contract with the composer and his representatives, who are both astute and severe in their requirements. But "Der Rosenkavalier" has elements that make for the great enjoyment of the listeners, as well as others that make for disgust and weariness. It is in its best portions the best of the composer's recent works.

Emotions are mingled in listening to "Der Rosenkavalier." There are passages in it of great beauty, passages of feeling and emotion, of teeming life, of delicate and subtle evocation of mood. There are long and wearisome passages of rude and elementary horseplay; matter no better than much that has been long discarded from theatres of the second class, and that would not be tolerated in them. The ostensibly comic scenes in the opera are, for the most part, tiresome to the cultivated audiences that listen in the Metropolitan Opera House.

The first act is the finest of the three in texture, musical as well as dramatic, with its spirit of dramatic emotion at the beginning shifting to one of comedy with the coming of Baron Ochs, and again to one of pensive reflection in the Princess's rather mournful monologue, one of the most poetical passages of the opera. There is nothing in it, however, more original, more brilliant, than the entrance of the Rosenkavalier at the beginning of the second act, bearing the silver rose. Then depression sets in with the extravagant doings of the boorish suitor; and depression extends well through the last act, until the lyrical passage that brings this work to its close. Strauss shows, as he has shown before and since, his lack of a sense of proportion in the piling up of an orchestral uproar that might be an announcement of Armageddon.

Judicious pruning by Mr. Bodansky has mitigated something of this and his conception of the tempos has given the performance something more of expeditious movement than it had at first. The performance last evening had most of the excellences that have previously been admired in it. It still remains a brilliant conquest of many difficulties and complications on the stage and in the orchestra. The cast is the same as that which was heard in it last season; and with the exception of Miss Mason, who is the third singer put into the part of Sophie, shows the same principal singers who took part in the opening performance two years ago. This part of Sophie is a killing one in the demands it makes upon a soprano voice of the lightness and timbre suitable for its expression, and the disastrous results upon the delicate organ of Miss Anna Case, who was the first representative of Sophie in this performance, will be well remembered. Miss Mason is the most successful of the representatives of the part, and she realizes much that can be made of it, in a charmingly demure impersonation.

Mme. Hempel gives a truly distinguished performance of the Princess; beautifully sung, for she is in her finest voice last evening, and beautifully representing the emotions of the aging voluptuary, whose charms are slipping away from her. The fire and dash and comic spirit of Mme. Ober are wholly suggestive of the character of the ardent Rosenkavalier, though they sometimes have unfavorable effects on her singing, and Mr. Goritz's Baron Ochs is conceived and carried out on the lines of broad comedy that are required. Mr. Bodansky conducted with fire, and obtained a performance effective and finished.

GERMANS GIVE NEW PLAYS.

'Theodore & Co.' at Bandbox; 'Der Liebe Augustin' at Irving Place.

The Irving Place and the Bandbox Theatres, under the management of Rudolf Christians and Hans Bartsch, are both offering new bills. At the latter playhouse "Theodore & Co.," a farce by Erich Mets, was produced last night, and the preceding night Leo Fall's operetta, "Der Liebe Augustin," was presented at the Irving Place.

"Theodore & Co." is a lively farce that tells the story of a clever young scamp who involves his uncle in some embarrassing situations and makes the affair profitable to himself and his equally conscienceless accomplices. It has something of the flavor of antebellum French farce, and if it is amusing in some of the complications it builds up it is likewise unmoral. The principal rôles are played by Annie Rub-Foerster, Aranka Eben, Christian Rub, Wilhelm Muellhan, John Feistel, and Karl Ziegold.

"Der Liebe Augustin" was sung three years ago at the Casino by a company that included May De Sousa, as the prima dona, and De Wolf Hopper, George MacFarlane, and Arthur Cunningham, that reliable Gilbert and Sullivan trio, which at that time had temporarily exhausted the operettas of those masters and were looking for other worlds to conquer. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the version presented at the Casino under the title of "Lieber Augustin" was a thoroughly Americanized one, prepared by Edgar Smith.

Mr. Christians's players give a spirited performance of the operetta. Particularly excellent is Heinz Lingen, a young comedian, who made his first appearance in this country early in the season in "Wie einst im Mai." Hedwig Jensen is that rare combination—a clever actor, graceful dancer, and fair singer. His impersonation of the eccentric young Prince Nicola is an excellent bit of character acting. Hanns Unterkircher, Magda Sheday, Kate Herold, and Ernst Robert are among the other principals. Mr. Fall's score is rich in melody and is excellently played by the house orchestra conducted by Victor Wagner.

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ADELAIDE FISCHER SINGS.

A Recital of Old and Modern Music —Isolde Menges Plays.

Recitals were given yesterday by Adelaide Fischer, soprano, in Aeolian Hall in the afternoon and by Isolde Menges, violinist, in the same hall in the evening. These were in addition to the repeated program of the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie and Yvette Guilbert's matinée.

Miss Fischer made her début here two seasons ago with favorable results and in yesterday's recital she displayed the qualities which were formerly in evidence, although it seemed she lacked a little of the vocal freshness she then possessed. Her program comprised some old music and some modern songs in French, Robert Kahn's "Seven Songs with Trio Accompaniment," and a group of songs in English by MacDowell, Brückler, Turner-Sutter, and Keller. Kahn's songs, which were given with the assistance of Alexander Bloch, violinist; James Liebling, 'cellist, and Alexander Rihm, the accompanist of the afternoon, were very agreeable specimens of fluent and unforced composing. The instrumental accompaniment did not seem to add a great deal, except possibly in "In der Mondnacht," where it contributed an atmospheric suggestion. Mr. Rihm's accompaniments were excellent.

In the evening Isolde Menges gave her second violin recital in Aeolian Hall. She had formerly been heard with orchestra in two compositions in the larger form. Her playing last night, to piano accompaniment and with a program of wider diversity, was found to be better, to bring out more strongly the confidences in her playing that were then to be noticed along with her many good points. Her first number, Brahms's sonata in D minor, was not particularly well played. The violinist did not go very far below the surface, nor did she put much variety of expression into her playing. Besides the sonata she played some older music in various arrangements. Bach's Chaconne for violin alone, Saint-Saëns's "Havanaise," and Brahms's Hungarian Dances in B minor and E minor in the arrangements of Joachim. Richard Epstein, as usual, made the accompaniments significant.

LEAGUE AIDS DRAMA YEAR.

Will Give a Performance of Excerpts from American Plays.

The Drama League yesterday announced the plans for the performance of excerpts from American plays to be given next month as a part of its observance of the coming year as American Drama Year. The performance will be staged under the direction of Arthur Hopkins and the settings will be designed by Robert Edmond Jones, who designed the settings for Nijinsky's production of "Til Eulenspiegel" and Mr. Hopkins's current production of "Good Gracious Annabelle" at the Republic. These two are being assisted by William Seymour, and the three have tendered their services.

The entertainment will consist of three acts and two interludes. The first act will include scenes from Royall Tyler's "The Contrast," William Dunlap's "Andre," and Mrs. Mowatt's "Fashion." The second act will include scenes from Frank Mayo's "Davy Crockett," Charles Hoyt's "A Texas Steer," and Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah." A scene from James Herne's "Shore Acres" and Clyde Fitch's "The Girl with the Green Eyes" will make up the third act, bringing the drama to the modern period. The committee has restricted the plays to those by American authors no longer living.

The interludes will present famous characters from other American plays, impersonated whenever possible by actors connected by birth or association with the authors of the characters or the players who created them.

France Out of Longacre Theatre.

H. H. Frazee, who recently purchased the Boston American League baseball team with Hugh Ward, has sold his interest in the Longacre Theatre to G. M. Anderson, L. Lawrence Weber, and F. Ray Comstock. Mr. Anderson has held an interest in the theatre since last August. Mr. Frazee will retire temporarily from the play-producing field in order to devote his time to his ball club. At the end of the next baseball season he expects to produce some more plays. The change in the ownership of the Longacre will not affect William Collier's engagement there in "Nothing But the Truth."

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EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

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SO LONG LETTY
with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD

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Pop. Prices.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 18, 1916.

AMERICAN SHIPPING PROSPECTS.

The purchase of a $15,000,000 shipbuilding concern is not a large matter as business affairs go nowadays. Its significance is increased by the fact that the names of the buyers are a guarantee that there will be no difficulties of a financial or technical nature in the way of using to the full extent whatever opportunities the future affords. It is difficult to appraise those opportunities in terms of moderation. The conditions now are like those which gave this country the primacy of wooden shipbuilding. It had the materials, the men, and the skill to take the leadership while Europe was preoccupied with the Napoleonic wars. American ships and sailors were the world's standard until the trade was lost under conditions similar to those by which it was gained. Our civil war gave the old country opportunity to regain what it had lost by the development of the iron ship. Not until within a few years has our iron trade been sufficiently developed to compete with foreign shipbuilders, but recently our abilities have been inferior to none. Nevertheless, it would have been a hard struggle to storm the trenches defended by ampler capital than ours, and by equal ability and experience. Now another war gives the same opportunity to us that we gave to our foreign competitors. In regaining control of our commerce we are merely taking our own. If we are taking advantage of the disabilities of our competitors, we are doing so only in our turn. We were good losers, not whimpering over an immense and apparently an irreparable loss. We opened the continent and abandoned the seas, perhaps losing nothing on balance through the exchange. Other nations have no such resource as was available to us, and will not easily abandon what they have so long enjoyed. Only for a short time will the ripe fruit drop into our hands. Very soon we must climb high to pick what we want in common with others.

Just now some competent observers commit themselves to greater optimism than those immediately connected with the enterprise, who say that their capacity production is contracted for through 1917. According to Marine Engineering, there are now under construction in American yards 1,500,000 tons of shipping. In sight are the demands of our navy, involving an expenditure of several hundred millions. According to STEVENSON TAYLOR, President of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the loss of shipping in the war is five million tons. That is twice the construction in the world's leading shipyards for the five years before the war, to which the United States contributed less than 10 per cent. In estimating the volume of construction from which the United States can take its share, it is further to be considered that shipping is used under present conditions without regard to deterioration. The waste above normal, and any growth of world trade, must be added to the total. Shipping is something which cannot be extemporized. It takes time to create additional facilities of construction, and more time to build ships. The question of capacity construction should include some estimate of the prolongation of the war, with the effect of increasing the loss of ships and of reducing the man power of the shipyards.

It is difficult to believe that the world can provide itself with its previous supply of shipping within ten years after the war ends. It is not possible to say what the share of the United States will be or may be. What is sure is that we can build ocean shipping as well as we can lake shipping. In that we have developed types of vessel and methods of construction which have supplied us with what we wanted on better terms than could have been met by foreign builders, even if they could have got within the fence which excluded them.

Confining remark to the sure ground of the figures of the Department of Commerce for the nine months ended with September, it appears that the value of commerce carried overseas in American bottoms has increased in that time 76 per cent., to $451,257,000. The increase under foreign flags was 39 per cent. Both increases are in values, not in tons. Accordingly, it is not to be denied that on the same standard of measurement for both classes of shipping the United States is gaining against the world. Those difficult to satisfy will regret that the gain is not larger, considering the advantages of sailing under our neutral flag. There is no discount on the profits earned by the American ships, for their earnings are not subject to the war tax collected from their competitors. The Wall Street Journal calculates that the deduction of the war tax reduces the earnings of the foreign shipping under the management of the International Mercantile Marine to equivalence with the American shipping, although the total earnings of the foreign portion are double the American earnings, and the American tonnage is only 30 per cent. of the foreign portion. That indicates concretely what a subsidy war is paying to the world's marine. Nothing that any Government can do could equal it. And hardly anything that Government could do would dim the prospect. But of need for Government help there is not a trace.

POLITICAL CARTOGRAPHY.

The Republicans have never been satisfied with the reapportionment of the Congress districts of the State made by the Democrats in 1911. They look at the map of these districts with envious eyes. How easy, by bending the lines a little here and there, to make three or four districts now Democratic surely Republican. In the last session there was much talk about it, but the New York Representatives were cold to the project. The squeak whereby the next House will be Republican seems to have swollen the politico-topographical zeal of the Republican brethren. They want a new map, a new reapportionment. Their pencils are out. If Republican districts are so regrettably scarce, why not make, say, four additional ones in this State? Why wait for the next Federal census? They need them before 1921. This is not a matter of enumeration, but of dexterous distribution of Democrats and Republicans.

All right. If reapportionment of New York Congress districts is to follow a general election instead of a Federal census, the Democrats will be resigned. It is not an admirable game, but two can play at it. It was a Democrat, then called a Republican, Governor ELBRIDGE GERRY of Massachusetts, who, just a hundred years before the New York reapportionment of 1911, signed, apparently against his convictions, a redistricting bill, and thereby maddened the Federalists, who in revenge enriched the language with a new verb.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY.

Will the Republicans in the next session of the New York Legislature have the courage and the common sense to repeal the direct primaries law and restore the State convention? Such a purpose is attributed to the Republican leaders in the Legislature. If they carry it out, they will have reconciled to the Republican victory at the State general election even the majority of Democrats. The direct primary springs from a false theory of government. It discards representative government for the fiction of immediate popular government. It springs also from a false theory of political human nature. It assumes that the way to check or prevent boss control, to select and elect the best men for office, to make parties responsive to the will of the majority of their members and attentive to the public interest, is to make a change in the mechanics of the process. Set up the direct primary, abolish the State convention; then, with the magic aid of the interminable Australian ballot, all's well in the political world. By act of Legislature the political ideas and ideals of the voters have been elevated and purified. By wiping out a system with which they were familiar and contented you have wiped out what was or seemed evil to the generous reformers, to the believers in the millennium by jumps.

The best friends the direct primary has, apart from the political perfectionists, are the bosses and old hands. It suits them. Only from a surprising deference to the people, who are generally sick of this pretense of securing their "rule," can party chiefs be inclined to give up a device so useful to them. Who has a more cynical appreciation of the value to him in his business of the Senatorial primary than the Hon. BOIES PENROSE? In this State the blind hostility of the Republican bosslets to Governor HUGHES led them to oppose his guileless beginnings of the direct primary. What is not wanted by the bosslets ought to be wanted by the plain people. That was the argument. The folly of the professionals lent an artificial strength to the movement for a change. The professionals soon accommodated themselves to it. The new process was more hidden from the public eye, more capable of manipulation and cabal than the old. Nominations were arranged as before. The primary ratified them. The professionals usually beat the amateurs. The men who wouldn't turn out for a caucus wouldn't turn out for a primary. The politicians had it their own way. Their will was registered just the same by the expensive paraphernalia of reform. A "conference," a meeting of the party directors, took the place of the State convention.

In the latter, which can't be restored too soon, what was done was done in the light of day. No matter what "slates" were "fixed" in hotel or committee rooms by the masters of the show, there was always the opportunity for a fight on the floor. It was a responsible system. The party voters were represented by delegates. If they were not fairly represented, it was their own fault. Too many of them had kept away from the caucuses, as they keep away from the primaries. No caucus can be "packed" if a majority of the voters in the unit affected do their duty. No statute can quicken their sense of duty.

In a State convention men of similar political opinions, devoted to certain policies and candidates, meet, get acquainted, combine. Under the direct primary this open and State-wide co-operation is impossible, difficult, or ineffective. There is isolation, uncertainty. The masters know what is being done. They have arranged it. All over the State they can work in concert. Organization, unity, unity of group if they be divided, are theirs. Their opponents are fighting an essentially invisible enemy. In a State convention their delegates would meet the enemy eye to eye. Beaten or successful, majority or minority, the representatives of the party voters, the voters, the whole State sees what is going on. The old plan was open and responsible. The new is irresponsible and underhand.

When the voters are strongly interested, when their dander is up, they smash "slates," defeat candidates, have their will at the polls. From TILDEN to HUGHES, to go no further, the evidence of that power is in every memory. They can't be made to take any additional interest by statute. The direct primary has helped make the expression of their will more difficult.

All over the direct primary map of the United States you hear much the same complaint. Leaving out of consideration absurdities of law which in some States let Democrats, Socialists, and what not choose Republican candidates, and vice versa, there is a general admission that inferior candidates win in the primaries who would have small chance in a State convention, and that only rich men need apply for office. The primary campaign and the election campaign require a fat purse.

It will be a white-stone day for this State and every other State that has been submitted to the costly new-fangled humbug when the direct primary is abolished and the State convention is revived.

PROCRASTINATION.

For eleven weeks the Mexican Commission has been deliberating at New London and Atlantic City and has solved no problem. The American Commissioners, men of uncommon ability, who would have carried the parleys to a satisfactory end if that had been possible, must be almost discouraged. They have diligently prepared themselves to take up the whole question of the relations of Mexico with the United States, a question which must be settled one way or another before long, but although the Mexican members have listened politely no agreement has been reached on any branch of the subject. Lately it has been reported that Mr. CABRERA has been the only irreconcilable among the Mexican Commissioners, but by ostentatiously refusing to accede to agreements seemingly favored by his associates he may be only carrying out his appointed task.

After eleven weeks the Mexicans are agreed only on one point, that the American troops must be withdrawn from Mexico. It is said also that they demand official acknowledgment by the United States Government that the entrance of our troops was illegal. Before the sessions of the commission began we pointed out that no negotiations looking toward the removal of our troops were necessary. It was obvious then, as it is now, that when CARRANZA shows himself able and willing to protect life and property in Northern Mexico the troops would be withdrawn; that deliberations were not needed, as only prompt and effective action was required. In the interval the conditions in Northern Mexico have grown worse rather than better, but CARRANZA and his advisers are seemingly as obstinate as ever.

Is it because our Government, with all its patience and good intent, has not yet made the meaning of the situation clear to the men of the Mexican de facto Government? They proclaim their intention to settle all their own affairs without advice or help from us, they demand the withdrawal of the military force which alone has prevented the overthrow of CARRANZA in the last three months. France and Great Britain have both complained to our State Department of Mexican outrages. Those countries and others look to us to restore order in Mexico and compel the payment, now long deferred, of just foreign claims. Order must be restored and claims must be paid. Mr. CARRANZA pretends to think that we have no responsibilities in regard to Mexico, that we have no right to advise or lend assistance. He pretends to think that, but, of course, if he did not know better he would not have sent delegates to the conferences at Niagara Falls in 1914, and there would have been no international commission in the present crisis. He knows perfectly well just how great our responsibility to the world is, but he seems incapable of realising how sloppily his own self-assertion and his procrastination are endangering his own very slender hold on his country.

CHARLES FROHMAN.

The recently published biography of CHARLES FROHMAN by ISAAC F. MARCOSSON and DANIEL FROHMAN serves at least one good purpose. It reveals again the enormous pecuniary uncertainties of theatrical management. Methods have changed, the business of conducting theatres has been put on an entirely new basis, since the days of SIMPSON and MARSHALL and BURTON, but the results are generally just as disastrous for all but the bravest spirits, and sometimes for them. CHARLES FROHMAN, while he was still a small boy, made up his mind to be a theatrical manager, and he was never shaken from his purpose. He had everything about the calling to learn, and he was compelled to learn it in a hard school, but he bettered his instructions, of course, for as a theatrical organizer he was unique. He made the manager's calling one that could not be understood in his day except by studying the methods of CHARLES FROHMAN. The essential fact set forth in this not very illuminative story of his busy life is that he needed all his extraordinary courage, all his firm belief in himself, all his imagination, all his cheerfulness, to withstand the trials and build upon the wrecks of countless hopes a firm fabric of achievement.

The world does not know how near to actual fortune any theatrical manager may be who dies actually in harness. History shows that most of them have died in poverty after enforced retirement. Mr. FROHMAN was at the height of his fame when he perished, he was the foremost impresario of London and New York, his name was written large in Paris, he controlled various generally profitable theatres, he was assuredly solvent, he was cut off in an hour of triumph. But he would never have reached that exalted position if he had been afflicted with the ordinary human being's capacity for discouragement. He was for a term of years a veritable Mark Tapley of theatricals. The one hundred dollars he borrowed from CALLENDER, the minstrel man, to advertise PEPPER'S ghost show was soon lost. He managed at the age of 18 the John Dillon comedy company, and paid many a railway fare from the proceeds of pawning LOUISE DILLON'S sealskin coat, which was "hocked" and redeemed accordingly as business was fair or the reverse. There was a single one-hundred-dollar bill kept to "flash" in the face of hotel clerks and ticket agents, which gave the enterprise a certain air of solvency that was entirely misleading. "Ahead" of HAVERLY'S Mastodon Minstrels, he got his salary until the company was stranded, and while he managed No. 2 companies for the Madison Square Theatre in the era of "Hazel Kirke" he seemed for a time to be on the top wave, but HAVERLY got him back for $125 weekly and a modest allowance for hotel bills. He had no capital when he produced "The Stranglers of Paris," and he transformed the old Aquarium at Thirty-fifth Street into a theatre for that purpose on credit. The production left him poorer. He lost also on "The Pulse of New York," but his spirits were not dashed. Even "Caprice," which made the early fame of MINNIE MADDERN FISKE, made no money for CHARLES FROHMAN. He took the Wallack plays with a competent company all over the country on the strength of $5,000 borrowed from a man who believed in him, and he paid it back, together with enormous arrears of salaries, and notes amounting to $42,000, years later. He settled down in a reasonably profitable booking business in 1885, but he could not help dabbling in management, so he increased the volume of his debts by $5,000 with "The Golden Giant" and $10,000 with "A Wall Street Bandit." Even GILLETTE'S "Held by the Enemy," profitable for so many others, caused a loss to CHARLES FROHMAN.

But "Shenandoah" changed the current, and he had hard enough work to get the play, after it had failed in Boston, to induce its author, BRONSON HOWARD, to make needful changes, to borrow the money from various sources to pay the preliminary expenses. With this well-remembered triumph he paid all his debts and stood firmly on his feet, though he had preserved a steady gait and a cheerful demeanor through all his vicissitudes. The remainder of his career had its downs as well as its ups. If "Men and Women" and "The Lost Paradise" made money for him, there were the losses on "Gloriana" and "Thermidor" to be reckoned in the account. "Jane," however, a farce much like a thousand other farces, was veritably a gold mine. With the days of the Empire Theatre, the Theatrical Syndicate, and the huge enterprises of his later life we need have nothing to do. He had become probably the most famous impresario in the world. But he had no magic wand. He had to endure public indifference to plays as worthy as others which were eagerly supported, and the record of his life is a record of triumph over obstacles few men could overcome. His energy and zeal put in another business would have made him a billionaire.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

One Court Without an Appeal.

Few men could proclaim with a closer approach to sincerity the possibility of health and happiness in old age than can, and as a matter of fact did, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, this week, in an address that in its temperate and friendly fashion confirmed and illustrated his contention. Yet in his remarks, as in those on the same subject by an even more eminent orator and statesman of days long past, the attentive ear recognizes the tone of him who somewhat laboriously is making the philosophic best of a bad matter.

Neither Senator DEPEW'S praises of senescence nor those of CICERO ever convinced anybody that the sort of calmness and safety sometimes given as recompense or consolation for losing the excitements and dangers of adventurous youth is a cause of real contentment. After all that can be said for old age has been said, instinct insists that it is not enough, and that to grow old, or rather to be old, is the greatest and worst of all misfortunes. For every other there is hope of cure; for that one none. And it does not really change the situation at all that new customs and advancing science have postponed the more lugubrious consequences of old age for some years—and for some people—beyond the time when their arrival not so long ago was thought to be inevitable.

It was over that postponement that Senator DEPEW rejoiced, and even exulted, but a reprieve is not a pardon, and a suspension of sentence, especially when it is known that the ultimate infliction is certain, constitutes only a lengthening of apprehension. Always the day comes when one realises that youth is over, and when one views the young with envy, merely because they are young. Their troubles are all before them, but—well, to be troubled is better than to have no emotions, no sensations, and no hopes. That envy begins, for men, somewhere around 40 or 45; to women it probably comes sooner.

Senator DEPEW'S speech, for all its cheerfulness, was no more than a plea in mitigation and avoidance—an assertion that old age is or can be made more or less easily tolerable. That's something, but it isn't much, unless the statement is made with great speed and thought is promptly turned in other directions.

Concealment Has Its Consequences.

If it be true, as Field Marshal von HINDENBURG has just stated in a letter to Chancellor VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG, that the farmers of Germany do not yet realize, and must be made to realize, the responsibilities that rest upon them, the reasons for it can be found, perhaps, in the difference between the accounts that came yesterday from Berlin and from London of what had happened in the vicinity of Monastir. The one merely announced the occupation by the Teutonic troops of some previously prepared trenches; the other told in detail of a considerable advance made by the Allies—a victory that implied, of course, a defeat for the other side.

The Germans, indeed, are not alone in minimizing reverses or saying nothing about them, but, though the following of that policy doubtless has its advantages at times, it also has unpleasant results, as every one of the contestants in the great war has had more than one opportunity to discover.

That conditions as regards the food supply are worse in Germany than in the countries of her enemies is more than probable; but, by her preparations to adopt what is in effect the German system for conserving her supplies, England is confessing the existence of a scarcity that threatens to become serious, and the state of affairs in France cannot be much better.

In the same dispatch that told of the Field Marshal's appeal, it was suggested that the German farmers were already doing all they could to feed those whose work was more directly concerned with the conduct of the war. If they are not, there was something wrong with the stories we have heard about the German people as a whole and their eagerness to make all efforts and every sacrifice for the sake of what used to be called victory and now is called national defense. If there are any Germans who do not yet appreciate the full meaning of war, they are strangely unlike the rest of Europeans. Even over here the cost of living gives most of us a decidedly clear idea of at least one of war's consequences.

New Year's Eve Immovable.

Possibly, enough people in this city are eagerly desirous of an excuse for a notably exhilarated night to make practicable the carrying out of the plan now proposed for celebrating New Year's Eve a whole day after the significant twelve has struck. That possibility, however, will not seem at all like a probability to anybody except the hotel and restaurant proprietors, for whom, of course, one night is as good as another for the spending of much money in their establishments.

To others, or at any rate to some others, New Year's Eve is a particularly immovable anniversary, and the idea of celebrating it on any night except the right one involves so much of obvious absurdity and artificiality as to make it unworthy of serious consideration.

Royal birthdays are observed at convenient seasons, and there are other anniversaries that can be trifled with safely, but New Year's is a different matter—one celebrates it, Day or Eve, or one doesn't.

As regards the plea for a misplaced New Year's Day in order that the celebrators of a misplaced New Year's Eve may rest up—or sober up—after their gay activities, that is almost too amusing. In a year, too, when so many States "went dry"!

From the Countess of Essex.

Bourdon House, Berkeley Square,
London, Oct. 28, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sept. 26 you published a statement about my stepson, the present Earl of Essex, which read: "He used to be in the army, but as the result of an affair about a year ago he no longer holds the King's commission." In justice to him, I beg you will state in your paper that he was obliged to resign his commission in the Tenth Hussars some five years ago owing to heart trouble, and that since that time he has been enrolled as an officer in the Hertfordshire Yeomanry. At the beginning of the war, not being able to pass for active service, he received a commission in the Remount Depot in Lancashire, where he is now serving and doing what he can to help his country at this critical period.

ADELA, COUNTESS OF ESSEX.

For Orphanage Farms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not place the orphanages of New York in smaller towns and villages nearby? Or, if that be not legal or feasible, perhaps a better idea would be to take up the abandoned farms of your State and thereon place those young people, so that fresh air and the best of food will give them some special advantages to offset conditions over which they have no control. I do not mean to scatter the orphanages all over the State where inspection would be difficult, but to group them all within a few square miles.

J. W. HAMILTON.
St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 11, 1916.

ART NOTES.

Maud Earl's Pictures of Dogs and Dogs' Relations.

At the Scott & Fowles Galleries Maud Earl, an animal painter well known in England, is holding an exhibition of her pictures of dogs. These are portraits of canine personalities of pedigree and distinction, but in remembering the social importance of her sitters, Miss Earl has not failed to remember also their simple caninity. Nothing could be more doglike and admirable than the expression of Mrs. Payne Whitney's Sealyham terrier, Garlie, eying with courageous discretion a beetle ambling along the ground just under his nose. "To attack or not to attack?" is the question bristling in every hair of his shaggy coat. And his beautiful face informs us that if it were a case of some mighty ruffian threatening one's master there would be no such indecision as may be permitted in the case of beetles.

Then there are the French Bulls, pink of ear, condescended to by the most superb parrot known to modern art. And there are Pekingese watching with interest not untinged by alarm a Mandarin duck waddling among lovely water weeds. There are Chows from the famous kennels of a former Lord Mayor of London, the only dogs in the exhibition who show their importance a trifle caddishly. And there is the competent pointer belonging to Colonel Duvals of Islip. All are capital studies of the frank dog spirit, knowing little how to evade interrogation, yet hopelessly misunderstood and sentimentalized in the art of the past.

In addition, Miss Earl has made delightful decorations. Her dogs are incidents in compositions based on the space arrangements of Oriental screens and scrolls. She uses freely gold and silver backgrounds and introduces tree and flower forms with breadth and knowledge. The walls of the exhibition room have been discreetly hung with some neutral fabric and a wooden mantelpiece has been placed at one end in order properly to enframe the picture of Colonel Duvals's pointer. This agreeable setting answers a double purpose, bringing out the merit of the paintings and suggesting suitable placing for them in the homes of their owners. The restriction of the group to a comparatively few examples also is in refreshing contrast to the usual straining toward multiplicity. The exhibition lasts two weeks.

The Raemaekers Exhibition.

No one should miss seeing the originals of the Raemaekers cartoons now on view at the White, Allom & Co. Galleries for the benefit of the French Red Cross. Even in those reproductions for which the most truthful process has been employed something of the energy of the handling has evaporated. Lines that were full and swift, tighten; graduations that were rich and tender, weaken; the touch of the crayon on the paper is a pianola touch.

Moreover, the arrangement of the exhibit is of a kind to give great value to the exhibition. They move chronologically from the first beautiful drawing of a woman crouching under the scourge, entitled "Christendom After Twenty Centuries," to the latest comments on the U-boats. The history of the war is printed in letters of fire by these deeply emotional drawings, which convey intensified feeling as time passes and the plots thicken.

Much of the inspiration takes a religious form. The figure of the Christ enters many of the compositions, especially in the earlier series. The figure of death also is a favorite, and nothing could exceed the primitive fervor with which the artist makes use of the time-worn symbol of the skeleton. A particularly impressive drawing is that in which it appears drunk with joy and singing a lusty "Spring song" to a terrified maiden. Elsewhere it is shown swollen to portly proportions, with the caption, "It's fattening work," and again in a hideous guise as a garlanded woman receiving a sinister bouquet from Bernhardi.

A few of the conceptions are wholly compassionate and tender, "The Children of Belgium," "Is It You, Mother?" are examples. In the main, however, satire and the plain statement of horrors predominate.

It is interesting to note that the aesthetic quality of the work becomes less conspicuous and the ideas gain in force as the artist proceeds toward the present moment. Compositions of such linear power as the recent drawing of "Liberty Crushing Militarism" are infrequent, and there is nothing in the later work so fine in tone as the massed grays against a flushed sky in "The Children of Belgium," or so clear and eloquent of artistic feeling as "Peace Reigns at Dinant," with its harmony of gray and blue and white and the snapping touches of red and green. The mind of this great cartoonist is too full of emotion perfectly to control its expression in his rapid notation of events and the ideas to which they give rise. But his pencil is never too careless to be poignant, and the best of his work will form a record of the mighty war of which no cartoonist who follows him can afford to be ignorant.

America's Suppressed Feelings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this morning appeared an editorial article entitled "We Have Ceased to Thrill." In it you intimate that because the atrocities committed by Germany since the beginning of this atrocious war have been so many our indignation and rage at the deportation of Belgian workers find no expression.

May I say that I think you are vastly mistaken? If you will talk to any intelligent citizen who reads the papers, you will find the old resentment against Germany flaming out with greater heat than ever. But what is the use of giving expression to it? All public efforts to give expression to it have been silenced by Government and press alike—by the Government for reasons of "neutrality," and by the press for the reason, if it be a reason, that the expression of antagonism to the methods of Germany is regarded as evidence of anglomania. To be consistently anti-German seems to be taken as the equivalent of being pro-English, which it very often is not. Even now, when the papers say we have an opportunity for joint formal protest to the German Government in behalf of the oppressed Belgians, the news is given out that our Attache in Berlin is instructed to make informal representations to the German Chancellor.

This is supposed to be "the land of the free and the home of the brave," but we have been neither brave nor free in failing to espouse the cause of the wronged and oppressed since August, 1914. If we had been either brave or truly free, we should have protested the invasion of Belgium, long since settled the Lusitania outrage and the submarine question, and have notified the Central Powers unmistakably that, until such time as they behaved like civilized nations, no free and brave people could with self-respect meet them as equals. A very prominent citizen of this Republic not very long ago suggested social ostracism as the proper treatment for disloyal citizens. The same treatment—ostracism—should be meted out to disloyal nations. Until we make Germany and her allies understand that America loathes what they are doing, we shall not be true . . . the spirit of our country. A. M. A.

New York, Nov. 12, 1916.

PLATTSBURG PAY.

Danger of Government Money Changing the Spirit of the Camp?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Plattsburger," in his letter to THE TIMES, objects to the refund of necessary camp expenses on the ground that it will attract to the Plattsburg military camp "an inferior class of men intent on spending a free vacation at Government expense with an inclination to slack in their work."

While I am in sympathy with the writer of this letter in his desire to keep this work on a high plane, I must believe that his opinions are misplaced. He seems to lose sight of the fact that whoever stands the camp expense, whether the individual recruit or the Government, in either case the spirit at Plattsburg, well defined at its birth and consistent in its growth, remains the same. If last Summer such slackers as there were were soon eliminated, as the writer admits, the same result will take place next Summer and in subsequent Summers, in spite of the fact that expenses are paid by the Government.

From my own experience in the wet, happy, and strenuous June camp in Company C, under the command of Lieutenant O. O. Ellis, I can imagine the delightful position of a man coming to Plattsburg, Government financed, with "neither the spirit nor the inclination to get all he can out of the work." God forbid that he be assigned to my fine company or be placed in the hands of my good Lieutenant.

The truth of the matter is that, far from being an "error," the payment by the Government of necessary camp expenses is the very essence of policy and good judgment. Slackers eliminated in both cases and in short order, it leaves those only who are serious and in earnest as to the Plattsburg idea. It gives those of small means an equal chance with those of more comfortable circumstances to show by act their desire for real preparedness, and brings together from various phases and fortunes of life all who are agreed that preparedness insures for peace as well as it acts as an insurance in case of war.

Let "Plattsburger" not worry! The men whose idea of Plattsburg is a free vacation at Government expense, with a soft snap thrown in, are necessarily inferior and are at once eliminated.

JOSEPH W. GREENE, Jr.
Summit, N. J., Nov. 10, 1916.

A Woman in Congress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Representatives just elected to Congress may have to decide on the question of the eligibility of Miss Rankin, elected from Montana, to a seat in the House. The simple question may be: Is a woman eligible to a seat in the lower house of Congress? The answer should be "No."

Article I., Section 2, Paragraph 2, of the Constitution of the United States says: "No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen." The latter part of the clause quoted shows plainly that the makers of the Constitution, where they used "person," meant a man and not a woman, for it says "he"; that is, the "person" "elected" shall be an inhabitant of the State, &c. The paragraph and its clauses must be construed altogether and also in the light of history. The Constitution and history alike are against a woman serving in the lower house of Congress. JOHN ALLISON.
Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1916.

Experts and the Gary Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's TIMES appears a statement that I objected at yesterday's budget hearing before the Aldermen "to the continuation of Mr. Wirt as an expert in the so-called Gary System," and that I suggested that Mr. Wirt was not the only expert on such matters. Will you permit a qualification? My objection was not to the employment of Mr. Wirt, but to continuing a method of employment which prevents either Mr. Wirt or New York City from securing a thorough test of the Gary plan. Without in any way questioning Mr. Wirt's experiness, I urged conditions of employment which would no longer permit responsibility for a $10,000,000 experiment to be shifted about as in the game of battledore and shuttlecock from Board of Education to Board of Estimate, Mr. Wirt, superintendents, school committees, and Board of Estimate Committee.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN.
New York, Nov. 17, 1916.

THE THREE POETS.

He could not bear to write the commonplace,
Being born within the radiance of gold,
And so, stern tales of poverty he told—
Grim stories wherein one could trace
The tragic fate of half the human race.
But, lacking knowledge of experience,
He could not feel the pangs of misery
When souls are dwarfed, nor could he fairly sense
The joy that clings to thrift's frugality—
To humble needs and things of homely grace.
Yet sang he on—of sorrow, pain and woe,
And much akin, of which he did not know.
So were his songs ignored with honest scorn,
And one more Muse felt slighted and forlorn!

Another, who was stultified from birth
By direst want, spread forth a daring wing
To seek strange fields, wherein his pen might sing
The things denied him on this sullen earth,
Yet to his mind possessed of greatest worth.
He sang of riches, luxury and ease,
The joy of travel, culture, art and power.
And, culling beauty from both lands and seas,
Brought buds of poesy to fullest flower.
Alas! His lines turned gravity to mirth
And spleen to humor, with their shallowness!
For naught he knew of power's swift duress,
Or those crass attributes of yellow gold
That make blood frigid and the bosom cold.

The third wove thoughts which in his nature grew
Through long inuring to his poem's scenes.
He saw no visions other than one sees
Through inspiration, when the present view
Leads deftly onward to a vista new.
His were the words of feeling! He had known
Each pain he wrote of, felt each sentiment
As it had come, developed, thrilled, and grown
To join its influence to his will's intent.
So was his Muse provided with the means
Of touching hearts and gripping intellects.
Sure of his ground, his work showed no defects,
And, ringing true, each stanza found a friend
Who read and pondered—praising at the end.

LURANA SHELDON.

MR. PERKINS UNSCHOOLED.

Expects to Go Right On Criticising the President.

New York, Nov. 17, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read in your issue of this morning your comment on my letter to Governor Whitman, urging the importance of market departments as a means of reducing the high cost of living.

I am glad you feel that I am on the right track in this respect. I only wish more people would become thoroughly aroused on this all-important question. There seems to be a feeling that because we are not at war with Europe our Government has no particular and immediate responsibility in this matter. We seem to be calmly ignoring the fact that approximately forty millions of men were suddenly taken out of constructive work for the world, and are now occupied in destructive work; that these men are not producing anything, but destroying everything, including human life; that they are consuming food not to create strength for constructive work, but to create strength for destructive work. No one but an imbecile could for a moment think that this sort of thing can go on anywhere and not affect the whole world. We have got to pay our part of this bill, and we are paying part of it right now in the high cost of living. That our Government has not yet awakened to the need for immediate and constructive action in this all-important matter is a crying shame, and if the Federal Government will not do it, then we have got to take it up locally and do the best we can.

In the closing paragraph of your comment you say it is to be regretted that I saw fit to criticise what President Wilson said on this subject in his speech before the National Grange Convention at Washington a couple of days ago. You say that I do not seem to appreciate that Mr. Wilson is now President and President-elect of the United States, and not the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. For the life of me I cannot see what this has to do with it. All that I said about Mr. Wilson before election I said from a deep conviction. The fact that he has been re-elected does not affect the truth of my statements, and I haven't a word to take back. I have always believed that one's respect for the highest office in the gift of the people should not blind him to the mistakes of any man who may be filling that office. It is one thing to respect the office, and quite another to respect the man. The President, like any other man, should be judged solely by his actions, and every citizen should have the right to criticise as long as he adheres strictly to the truth.

If Mr. Wilson has been re-elected, as now appears to be the case, it was by a fluke. He campaigned for re-election with deliberate misrepresentation. He sought to mislead and deceive the people, and to a certain extent he "got away with it." The party he represented tried in 1896 to debase our dollar, and this year it tried to do still worse, viz., debase our citizenship. If any one thinks that I, as one citizen of this country, am going to let up in my opposition to that sort of thing, he is mistaken.

I believe that their respect for the office of President should not have prevented the members of the National Grange from making some protest, either at the time or later, when President Wilson practically laid the blame for the high cost of living on the farmers on the ground that they should raise larger crops; for surely those men know, even if President Wilson does not, that the crops of thousands of farmers are today rotting on the ground for want of some intelligent, co-operative method of bringing producer and consumer together; that the high cost of living is not because we do not raise enough food, but largely because of the lack of proper co-operation in getting what we do raise to the consumer. I do not say that these men should not have given respectful attention to President Wilson's views, however mistaken; but I do say that by their silence afterward they practically indorsed what he said, and thereby helped to give the people of this country an erroneous impression as to where the real trouble for the high cost of living lies.

This country has not only got to pay its share of the frightful European war now being conducted, but it has got to pay, and pay dearly, for its share in the Administration of Woodrow Wilson and his Democratic colleagues. For us to settle back in snug complaisance simply because there has been an election is the very worst thing that could happen to this country. This is no time for congratulations. It is a time for serious, sober thought on the part of every one who cares a rap for his country, its honor, and its future.

GEORGE W. PERKINS.

Hughes Fiasco in California.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting that THE TIMES is interested in the recent Hughes campaign fiasco in California, I will add my testimony to the charge that Mr. Hughes was knifed by the so-called Progressive Republicans of this State in an effort to further Governor Johnson's aspirations for the Presidential nomination of the Republican Party four years hence. It was asserted boldly and openly by Johnson supporters before the election that Mr. Wilson's victory would pave the way for Governor Johnson in 1920, whereas Mr. Hughes's election would block it.

As near as I could find out from the published reports of Governor Johnson's speeches, he did no campaigning for Mr. Hughes until a few days before election, and then his efforts were feeble in comparison to those put forth in his own behalf. On the other hand, Hughes campaign orators who visited this city were eloquent on behalf of the Governor.

I am a Republican and a warm admirer of Mr. Hughes. I supported Governor Johnson twice for Governor and once for Vice President. I have no personal enmity for him and do not wish to do him an injustice; but it would be a strain on my credulity to believe that he was sincere in his efforts to aid the cause of Mr. Hughes. In this campaign I feel that he has shown his hand plainly as a crafty and cold-blooded politician.

E. B. JULIAN.
Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 11, 1916.

Plea for Early Christmas Shopping.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Do your Christmas shopping early" is a slogan for which we hope there will soon be no need. But this year there still is need, and we are again asking the help from newspapers and magazines that they have always given in the past.

Heretofore you have been kind enough to give space in your paper at the beginning of the holiday season to articles or cartoons bringing home to the shopping public their power to increase or lighten the burden of shop and factory workers according to their choice of shopping late or early. By means of this educational campaign carried on by you and other public-spirited editors much has already been accomplished. The hideous amount of overwork which not only prevents many workers from having a merry Christmas, but often permanently breaks down their health, has been lightened, and in many places done away with altogether. But Christmas still finds thousands of workers worn out in body and spirit through the thoughtlessness of a procrastinating public.

HANNAH ADDERLEY.
New York, Nov. 14, 1916.

$250,000 GIFT TO BUY AMERICAN PICTURES

Henry W. Ranger, Landscape Artist, Leaves Fund to National Academy of Design.

OLDER PAINTERS FAVORED

Two-thirds of Income Will Be Expended for Works of Men 45 Years of Age or Older.

A fund of about $250,000, comprising the entire estate of Henry W. Ranger, noted landscape painter, who died on Nov. 7 last, is left in Mr. Ranger's will to the National Academy of Design, the entire income to be used for the purchase of paintings by American artists. Mr. Ranger directed that at least two-thirds of the purchases are to be the works of artists 45 years of age and older.

In stipulating the purpose for which the income from the fund is to be used Mr. Ranger said:

"The principal of the entire estate, after the payment of debts and funeral expenses, shall be kept invested and the income spent by the council of the academy in the purchase of paintings by North American artists; at least two-thirds of the income to be spent in the purchase of works by artists who are 45 years of age and over, it remaining optional with the council to spend the remaining one-third, or any part thereof, in the purchase of works by younger artists."

Mr. Ranger directs that the paintings thus purchased be presented by the National Academy to various art institutions of America, or to libraries, or other institutions with art galleries.

Mr. Ranger imposes the condition that the National Gallery at Washington, D. C., which is under the supervision of the Smithsonian Institution, shall have the option to acquire any paintings purchased out of the fund for its collection. Such option must be exercised within the five-year period beginning ten years after the artist's death and ending fifteen years after his death. If the National Gallery does not exercise the right within the time specified, the picture is to remain the property of the institution then possessing it.

Mr. Ranger named as the executors William Macbeth, art dealer, and Charles Henry Phelps, an attorney. The estate consists entirely of personal property. Had the decedent's wife, Mrs. Helen Endora Ranger, survived him, she would have received the income from the estate for life, and on her death the principal would have gone to the National Academy. The decedent did not mention in the will his sister, Edith F. Ranger.

Mr. Ranger's interest in the National Gallery has covered many years, and to that fact is due the provision that the National Gallery may reclaim within the five-year period any picture bought from the fund for any other gallery. It was largely through his suggestions that William T. Evans made his gift of paintings to the National Gallery.

MRS. BOISSEVAIN VERY LOW.

Rallied by Sixth Blood Transfusion, She Suffers a Reaction.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 17.—Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, the young suffragist, was reported today by her physicians to be in an extremely critical condition. They said probably no more blood tranfusions would be made, as apparently they did her no good.

Mrs. Boissevain seemed to have been stimulated early last night by the sixth transfusion of blood to her system, but later suffered a reaction.

Turkeys Scarce in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 17.—Turkeys in Newport, Middletown, and Portsmouth, which heretofore were numerous at this season, are so scarce the supply will not meet Newport demands. Some of the farmers are looking to turkey farms in New York to help fill the demand.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt has obtained Rhode Island turkeys needed for her annual Thanksgiving dinner for news and messenger boys, which will be served in Masonic Hall with Mrs. Vanderbilt present.

Miss Doelger to Wed Karl Bissell.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Doelger, Jr., of 266 West End Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Phoebe Doelger, to Karl Bissell, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Bissell of 46 West Fifty-fifth Street. Miss Doelger made her début several seasons ago. Mr. Bissell is a graduate of Columbia, class of '13. The wedding will take place in April.

A Son in George A. Field's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Albert Field of 21 Fort Washington Avenue, this city, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, George A. Field, Jr. Mrs. Field was formerly Miss Marjorie Comstock Mattocks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mattocks of 202 Riverside Drive and Allenhurst, N. J.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—H. B. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bassett, B. A. Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blakey, R. H. Boyd, Mrs. C. Collins, W. J. Bullock, Maurice Dale, Thomas Daws, W. S. Field, M. L. Finch, Mrs. W. P. Fisk, Mrs. H. M. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Flynn, M. E. Fox, Frank Goodchild, Miss Alice Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Houlder, Miss Clare Janes, Mr. and Mrs. John Kennedy, Colonel William Lassiter, U. S. A.; Countess of Limerick, Mrs. W. J. Luke, Mrs. C. B. Mostyn, Livingston Phelps, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Petrograd; Mrs. Phelps, W. W. Rycroft, Dr. D. C. Trott, and Captain J. M. Wilson.

CHICAGO (Bordeaux)—Mrs. D. L. Bourgal, Mrs. A. Boegarts, Mrs. V. Baisse, Professor Benedict Cartes, Miss Olga W. Degen, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Dupont, P. Drouet, M. Ellsworth, F. J. Goldsall, Miss Lillian Goldsall, Miss D. Garrard, Mrs. Marie Ledec, Count and Countess Pecorini-Manzoni, Thomas J. McHugh, C. B. Penrose, Miss D. Rice, Donald E. Stone, the Rev. and Mrs. Hezekiah M. Washburn, Frank T. Ward.

KRISTIANIAFJORD (Bergen)—Count Carl Arnfeldt, J. L. Caldwell, United States Minister to Persia, Mrs. Caldwell, J. H. Doran, Stewart Wall W. Martinson, Mrs. Martinson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Smith McAllister, Miss Lily Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Quarles, G. Randers, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Sommerville, Louis Simmel, Mrs. M. Peterson, B. F. McDonald, R. A. Myrin, Captain Severus Jacobsen, H. G. Hunter, Gustave Lindberg, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rasmussen.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Rotterdam via Falmouth on the Nieuw Amsterdam were:

Mrs. Emma G. Armstrong, B. H. Barnett, Mrs. H. M. Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bishop, J. B. Body, Miss Florence L. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. N. Burlage, Mrs. W. A. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. John Carberry, D. Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Carr, L. W. Chance, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Chew, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crockewit, Mrs. Julia Culp, Mrs. Henry Van Dyke, Miss Elaine Van Dyke, Miss Katrina Van Dyke, Miss F. E. Featherstone, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Fisher, Mrs. Simeon Ford, Miss Louise M. Joslin, S. Listoe, United States Consul General at Rotterdam; W. C. Lusk, Mr. and Mrs. John H. McFadden, Dr. and Mrs. N. S. Mercer, Dr. Edward L. Moore, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Frederick Palmer, C. J. Prescott, Commander P. Symington, United States Naval Attache at London; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. L. Taylor, Miss E. M. Taylor, E. W. Walker, Dr. and Mrs. John F. Spearman, and the Rev. Henry R. Sargent.

WANTS A BIG DIRIGIBLE.

Navy Has Plans Ready and Will Ask for Bids.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Secretary Daniels said today that plans had been completed for the construction of a Zeppelin type of dirigible airship for the navy, and that his intention was to soon call for bids. In the preparation of the plans the department has taken advantage of information received from our Naval Attachés abroad as well as information obtained as a result of the destruction of German Zeppelins that have fallen in England and Scandinavian countries.

Parts of destroyed Zeppelins which have been sent to Washington by our Naval Attachés have been examined in the effort to perfect the plans for the first real dirigible to be constructed for the navy. The chief difficulty confronting the department is its inability to discover any American firm that is as yet qualified to build a large dirigible of the Zeppelin type. One navy officer said today that plants of this sort in this country, so far as the department was aware, appeared to exist only on paper.

The Navy Department has been conferring with various concerns with a view to encouraging them to submit proposals and to develop their plants so as to undertake the construction of the dirigible that has been designed by the navy. Congress has appropriated $500,000, which may be used by the department in payment for the construction of such a dirigible

SHIPBUILDING BOOMS.

A Total of 1,479,000 Tons of Vessels Now Under Construction Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The building of ships for the United States merchant marine steadily increases with each month.

Eugene Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation, in a statement issued today, says that there are now under construction in American shipyards 1,479,946 tons of vessels for our coastwise and foreign trade. There are also 314 ships under contract to be launched by the end of June, next year, 960,899 tons, and 103 more to be launched by the end of June, 1918, with tonnage to the amount of 519,047.

In October there were finished in this country seventeen steel ships of 52,481 tons, while new contracts were made for seventeen more with a tonnage of 77,877.

FEARS GOLD WILL RUIN US.

Methodist Bishop Sees Danger in the Present Prosperity.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Bishop C. B. Mitchell of Minneapolis, addressing tonight's meeting of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said that the American people of today "are in danger of gaining all the gold in the world and losing their own souls." He added that there was a great field in America for missionary work. Bishop H. C. Stuntz of Omaha, and R. C. Diffenderfer of New York, also addressed the meeting.

"There are 200,000 foreigners in Chicago who have no connection with any Christian church," Bishop Mitchell said, "and there are Sunday schools in this country where the children are not taught the teachings of Jesus, but receive instruction in Voltaire instead."

Mr. Diffenderfer criticised Americans for their lack of cosmopolitanism. "Get away from the idea that you are superior to the foreigners," he said. "Get among the new arrivals; learn their language, and try to accustom yourself to their moods, likes, and dislikes. That is the only way you can save them."

RABBI SOLOMON ISN'T DEAD

And He Wishes His Friends Would Stop Sending Flowers to His Home.

The Rev. Dr. Kalman Solomon, Rabbi of the Congregation Ahawach Scholem Beth Aaron at 98 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, and living at 126 Vernon Avenue, in that Borough, is not dead, and wishes to inform his friends of the fact.

Five weeks ago he went to a hospital, from which he was discharged two weeks ago. He did not return to his pastoral duties at once, and some one started the rumor that he had died. Bad news travelled fast, and before long letters of condolence began to arrive at his home, accompanied by floral pieces. Between twenty-five and thirty letters have been received at his home daily since his death was reported.

Cottage Plan for Orphanage.

At a meeting of Directors of the Hebrew National Orphan House yesterday the question of removing the institution to quarters in the upper part of the city and out of the congested neighborhood where it is now situated, at 67 Seventh Street, was brought up by Leo Lerner, President of the institution. The introduction of the cottage system was decided upon and the first donation came from Mr. and Mrs. Morris Berman of Cedarhurst. Other similar donations were made by Max Blanck, I. Harris, H. Rosen, Max Mandel, and Max Tischler.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Simson of 29 East Ninety-third Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louise R. Simson, to Nathaniel I. Kalmus. No date has been set for the wedding.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Ruth MacHugh of 62 South Parsons Avenue, Flushing, L. I., and Harry Adams of this city. Mr. Adams is a New York representative of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The wedding will take place soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Duffy announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rose Marie Duffy, to Donald Allerton Gaston MacKinlay, son of Mrs. MacKinlay Smith.

Southern—Martin.

Announcement was made yesterday by Mrs. Alexander A. Martin of West New Brighton, S. I., of the marriage of her daughter, Miss Marie Josephine Martin, to Stanley E. Southern of Canterbury, England. The ceremony took place at 5 o'clock on Thursday in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, the Rev. William Casserly officiating. Miss Ethel Tyndale, a cousin of the bride, was her only attendant, and Reginald Southern was his brother's best man. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Southern will live in this city.

Davie—Gibbons.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Gibbons of 249 West 132d Street have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Rosemary Claire Gibbons, to William B. Davie, which took place on Tuesday in San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. Davie is a young lawyer of San Francisco, where the couple will reside. He is the son of Theodore Davie, one-time Premier of British Columbia and also Chief Justice of that province.

Tourists for Cuba and Bermuda.

Among those booked to leave today for Havana on the Ward Line steamship Mexico for Havana are:

W. G. Bischoff, Miguel de Sena, W. J. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Goldman, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Slack, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Gano, Charles Beck, F. R. Johnston, Leon Gaynet, C. F. Pittscher, and J. M. Mazorra.

BERMUDIAN, (Bermuda)—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Aldridge, Mrs. E. Astwood, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Arthur, Henry D. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cable, T. Stuart Cowin, Miss Marion Clarke, Richard Darrell, C. F. Daly, John A. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Moore, and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Mitchell.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday from Panama and Kingston on the steamship Santa Maria were.

D. Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence A. Coleman, Miss Mabel France, William Jamieson, William Johnston, Thomas Kemp, B. J. Ferguson, A. J. Deer, James D. Edward, John C. Gibson, R. E. Glover, Charles W. Downey, John T. Ord, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Whitaker, Miss Terence Young.

G.D.SMITH PAYS $2,160 FOR A 'VANITY FAIR'

Double the Previous Record Price Received at Sale of Matthews Books.

TOTAL OF $9,500 REALIZED

Lord Bacon's Copy of "Vitae Philosophorum" Goes to Frederick W. Morris for $660.

Rare books, letters and manuscripts, including many items from the library of the late William Matthews, the noted American writer, realized a total of $9,500 at a sale in the Walpole Galleries yesterday. George D. Smith paid $2,160 for Catalogue No. 278, a first edition of W. M. Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," complete in the original twenty parts in nineteen as issued, with the sketches by Thackeray, London, 1847-1848. Daniel R. Kennedy was the auctioneer.

This is twice the previous record price for this work. It is believed to be the first copy ever offered for sale in this country. Each part has the original wrappers in the first state, and in perfect condition, and at page 78 is inserted a proof on China paper of the cut on that page. This copy has four pages of advertisements, apparently not known in any other copy. The plates are also all the original issues in their first states as executed by Thackeray.

Other items, with catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders, were as follows:

No. 7—John J. Audubon's "Birds of America." New York, 1840-44, first octavo edition in the original binding; Gabriel Wells.....$400

No. 8—"Vitae Philosophorum," thick 16mo., Leyden, 1566. Lord Bacon's copy, with his autograph, "Francis Bacon's Booke," written on the top of the title page, many passages of philosophical interest indicated by marks in the margin, probably by Bacon himself; Frederick W. Morris.....660

No. 32—"A Book of Rhymes," by Charlotte Bronte, sold by nobody and printed by herself, &c., Haworth, Dec. 17, 1829 anno domino, (sic.,) in the original miniature autograph manuscript, each poem being also signed, 15 pages, 24mo., in the brown paper covers she sewed and lettered herself, at the age of 13, one of the earliest complete manuscripts in existence of Charlotte Bronte; bought on order.....420

No. 33—"The Keep of the Bridge," original autograph miniature manuscript of Charlotte Bronte, 1 page, 24mo., signed with initials and dated July 13, 1829, with two original drawings by her for the manuscript; Frederick W. Morris..155

No. 90—"A History of New York," by Diedrich Knickerbocker, printed by the Groller Club, and in binding by William Matthews; one of two copies bound by him for the Grolier Club for exhibition purposes, the other copy being now in a private library; bought on order..225

No. 271—The original autograph manuscript of Algernon C. Swinburne's poem, "The Eve of Revolution," the poem as first written, poet's corrections and alterations; 14 folio pages containing 432 lines; bought on order..215

There were in the sale twenty autograph letters signed by James Whitcomb Riley and written to his lifetime friend and fellow-poet, Dr. J. N. Matthews. The letters relate to drafts of poems, &c., including "When She Comes Home," "Afterwhiles," and "A Western Singer." They brought a total of $1,005, going to James F. Doske, Walter M. Hill of Chicago, and other Riley admirers.

ASSAILS OUR EMBASSY.

Physician Charges Neglect of Germans Interned in England.

Charges that the American Embassy in London is neglecting the interests of the interned Germans in England who are supposed to be more or less under the protection of the United States, because America has taken over the interests of Germany in Great Britain, are made by Dr. J. P. sum Busch in an article in a recent issue of the Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift. Describing the hardships which he says the Teutons in the internment camps are compelled to undergo, "Dr. Busch, who was head of the surgical department of the German Hospital in London, says:

"Unfortunately, the Germans receive but very little protection and aid from the American Embassy in London. Of course, once in a great while a representative of the Embassy comes to the camp, but he has a deaf ear for all complaints, finds everything all right and steadily refuses to transmit the prisoners' complaints to the German Government without having them censored by the British Ministry of War. This, too, ought to be changed."

Dr. Busch returned to Germany some time ago from a detention camp, after having been permitted to remain at his post in the London Hospital for a year and nine months after the war began.

ATTACK RECEIVERS' SALE.

Lumber Company Stockholders Threaten Appeal to Courts.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 17.—Against the protest of counsel, who said they represented a majority of the stockholders, the American Lumber Company, an $8,000,000 corporation, was sold at a receivers' sale here today to Otis & Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, managers for the bondholders, for $445,000. A protest to the sale was entered on the ground that the stockholders, if time were given, might be able to arrange a sale of the property for $800,000.

A. F. Freeman, an attorney of Ann Arbor, Mich., and J. G. Thurber, acting as secretary for a committee of stockholders, represented the protesting stockholders. Colonel R. W. Dobson, counsel for the Detroit Trust Company of Detroit, Mich., Trustees for the bondholders, urged an immediate sale.

Mr. Freeman asked for an adjournment of sixty days. The stockholders he represented, he said, hoped in that time to close negotiations with a prospective purchaser, who would pay $900,000 for the property and take over the entire outstanding issue of bonds. Following the sale Mr. Freeman announced that the case would be fought in the Federal courts.

Dutchess Club Elects Officers.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Dutchess Club of New York was held last night at the Hotel Astor. After a discussion of plans for the coming year the following officers were elected: President, Franklin D. Roosevelt; First Vice President, Justice Walter J. Cox; Second Vice President, Henry D. Ketchum; Third Vice President, Vincent Astor; Fourth Vice President, Colonel William F. Adams; Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman; Secretary, William S. Cross; Treasurer, Albert P. Caywood; Registrar, Paul M. Cooley; Historian, Frank B. Town; Regent at Large, Horatio N. Bain.

Screen Club Ball at Hotel Astor.

The ball of the Screen Club will be held tonight in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Billy Quirk, President of the club, and Norma Talmadge will lead the grand march, which will be in charge of Oscar A. Lund. King Baggot and Frank Carroll are Chairmen of the committees in charge of the ball. The Screen Club recently took possession of its new clubhouse at 117 West Forty-fifth Street, and it will be open to screen actresses Saturday afternoon and all day Sunday.

Republicans Spent $372,351 in Ohio

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 17.—A statement of the exposes of the Republican campaign in Ohio, filed with the Secretary of State today by the Executive Committee, shows that $372,351 was disbursed in the interests of State and national candidates.

JOHN B. RILEY DEAD.

State Superintendent of Prisons, Who Was Removed by Whitman.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 17.—John B. Riley, who was removed from office as State Superintendent of Prisons by Governor Whitman last January, died at his home here today, after a lingering illness, in his sixty-fifth year. His bitter controversy with Thomas Mott Osborne at the time Mr. Osborne was Warden of Sing Sing Prison was followed by Acting Warden George W. Kirchwey complaining to the Governor that he was interfering with the Mutual Welfare League self-government plan, in operation at the prison, by ordering the transfer of certain convicts from Sing Sing to other institutions. After hearing the complaint, Governor Whitman ordered Mr. Riley removed.

Mr. Riley was long prominent in this place, and from 1875 to 1878 was School Commissioner of Clinton County. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar, and was at various times connected with a law firm here. Under President Cleveland's first Administration, he was Superintendent of Indian Schools, from which he resigned in 1889 to become Chief Examiner of the New York State Civil Service Commission. In 1893, Mr. Riley was appointed United States Consul General in Ottawa and remained there until 1897. Governor Sulzer appointed him Superintendent of Prisons in March, 1913.

He was for many years President of the Board of Managers of the State Normal School here and was formerly a member of the Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Catholic Summer School of America, at Cliff Haven. Mr. Riley drafted the charter of this place and was its first Corporation Counsel.

Lawton T. Hemans.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 17.—Lawton T. Hemans of Mason, Chairman of the State Railroad Commission, died at a local sanitarium today. He was 52 years old. Mr. Hemans was for years a prominent figure in Michigan politics. He held many offices, and twice was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor.

He was born in Collamer, N. Y., and came to Michigan when a young man. Mr. Hemans was graduated from the Law School of the University of Michigan, and was admitted to the Bar in 1888. He was the author of "History of Michigan" and "The Life and Times of Stephen T. Mason, the Boy Governor of Michigan."

The Rev. William H. Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The Rev. William H. Williams died today at his home in Lyons, aged 91 years. Fifty years ago he was assistant rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, New York. He was born in New York, and received his education at Burlington College, New Jersey, and General Theological Seminary, New York. He was made a Deacon in Trinity Church, New York, by Bishop Whittingham and ordained priest by Bishop De Lancy. In 1867 he came to Lyons, where he was rector of Grace Church for fifteen years, retiring in 1883.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH VAN WYCK MACCAFFIL, widow of James Maccaffil, a tobacco merchant of Manhattan, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,523 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 80 years. She was a daughter of Theodorous and Maria Van Nostrand Van Wyck, and was a descendant of the Van Wyck family that settled in Oyster Bay, L. I., 260 years ago.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE F. FREY KIEHN, wife of Henry F. W. Kiehn, for many years in the hotel business at Rockaway Beach, is dead at her home, 1,345 President Street, Brooklyn, in her fifty-ninth year.

Mrs. MARY AMELIA SWITZER, 67 years old, widow of Frederick D. Switzer, a wholesale provision merchant, died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Morrow, 899 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. LULU L. PEMBERTON, for several years a practitioner of osteopathy in Brooklyn and wife of Dr. Stanley D. Pemberton, died on Thursday, and her funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at her late residence, 17 Dean Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Pemberton was a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy and besides practicing her profession was active in the work of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, the Jackson Street Italian Guild, the Ladies' Benevolent Society and the Missionary Society of her church.

Mrs. LOUISA A. PETERSEN, widow of Frederick A. Petersen and for fifty years a resident of East Orange, N. J., died at her home there on Wednesday in her eighty-fourth year. She was born in Germany and formerly lived in Brooklyn. She is survived by two daughters and a son, Alexander P. Petersen, Mayor of Garden Plain, Kansas.

JOHN P. M. THORNTON, 74 years old, a civil war veteran and for twenty-five years attached to the General Post Office in Washington Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday in the Kings County Hospital from injuries he received three weeks ago, when he was struck by a trolley car in Brooklyn. He lived at 85 Morton Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Thornton served throughout the civil war in the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers and when mustered out of service he held the rank of Sergeant Major. He left a widow, a son and a daughter.

Mrs. HANNAH ELIZABETH PETTINGILL FOSTER, widow of the Rev. G. L. Foster, a Presbyterian minister, who organized several churches at Jackson, Mich., died on Thursday at her home, 208 Midwood Street, Brooklyn, in her ninety-first year. Mrs. Foster was born in Nantucket, Mass., and was a daughter of the Rev. Amos Pettingill. Mrs. Foster is survived by a son and four daughters.

Mrs. MAUD S. SLIEDNER SCHALLER, wife of David Schaller, a manufacturer of baby carriages, died on Thursday after an operation in the Ridgewood Sanitarium. She was 39 years old and lived at 1,085 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN J. O'NEILL, employed in the office of Receiver of Taxes in the New York Finance Department, died on Thursday at his home, 24 Garden Place, Brooklyn.

JOSEPH L. ROLLINGER, for more than fifty years in the employ of the Litchfield family in Brooklyn as a gardener, died on Thursday at the home of his daughter, 322 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, in his ninety-third year.

GEORGE S. COLEMAN, 74 years old, former Chief of the Worcester Fire Department, in which he served in various capacities for fifty years until he was pensioned four years ago, died in Worcester, Mass., yesterday.

DANIEL H. B. DAVIS, formerly an importer and exporter here, died on Wednesday at his home in Rye, N. Y., in his eighty-second year. He was born here and was an uncle of Mrs. Alfred H. Bond of 31 East Sixtieth Street.

Mrs. KATHERINE M. T. MATTICE, wife of the Rev. Richard B. Mattice, pastor of the Throgs Neck Presbyterian Church, died on Thursday at her home, 1,400 Fort Schuyler Road, the Bronx, leaving also a son.

Mrs. HANNAH SCHLOSS, widow of William J. Schloss, formerly in the braid business here, died on Wednesday at her home in the Felix-Portland Hotel, leaving three sons and two daughters.

HENRY HEINZ, formerly for many years proprietor of an oyster and chop house in Avenue A near Fifth Street, who retired after his wife, two daughters, and son were lost in the Slocum disaster, died in Bellevue Hospital, in his seventy-seventh year.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM LAWRENCE TENNEY, pastor of the Lee Congregational Church and formerly assistant to the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, died yesterday in Pittsfield, Mass., from injuries suffered in an automobile accident.

PETER LEYENDECKER, a retired Chicago brewer, died suddenly at midnight on Thursday at his home on the Mount Tom Road in New Rochelle, in his seventy-ninth year. He was born in Germany and came to this country thirty-five years ago. Mr. Leyendecker was the father of Joseph C. and Frank X. Leyendecker, artists.

WALTER H. LAWRENCE, an employe of the Tide Water Oil Company in Bayonne, N. J., died on Thursday night at his home in Scotch Plains, N. J., in his forty-sixth year.

PHILIP SMITH, for many years a contracting mason of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Bloomfield, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year.

Mrs. MARY JANE DONNELLY, wife of Peter J. Donnelly and a resident of Bloomfield, N. J., for many years, died yesterday at her home there in her fifty-fifth year.

Mrs. CAROLINE RAIDEMAN, wife of John R. Rademan, a retired merchant of this city, died suddenly yesterday in her home in East Orange, N. J., in her eighty-first year.

Mrs. MARY B. RAND, wife of Charles F. Rand, President of the Essex County Country Club and a former President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, died yesterday at her home in West Orange, leaving also four children.

FLOYD DICKINSON, formerly steward of the Sussex County Almshouse, died on Thursday at his home in Newton, N. J., in his forty-third year.

Mrs. PHEBE AUGUSTA STREAT, mother of Mrs. Walter A. Klipp, whose husband is a lawyer in Rutherford, N. J., died yesterday at her home there, in her seventy-seventh year.

Miss MARY ELIZABETH KEARNEY, sister of Mgr. John F. Kearney of old St. Patrick's Cathedral, died on Wednesday at her home, 407 East 140th Street, in her eighty-first year.

JOHN R. McDONALD, aged 73, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home in Plainfield, N. J.

TO SHOW CHICAGOANS HOW TO LIVE CHEAPLY

Health Commissioner Plans a "Diet Squad" to Prove That 40 Cents a Day Can Feed One.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—John Dill Robertson, Health Commissioner, who has started a high cost of living investigation with a view to showing Chicagoans how to live on 40 cents a day, is planning a "diet squad" to prove his contention that 40 cents a day is sufficient for good and wholesome food. It is expected the plan will be adopted at a meeting of officials tomorrow.

Dr. Robertson purposes selecting twelve persons from his department, who shall be fed for two weeks on a diet recommended by him. Weight and general conditions of the subjects are to be taken before the dieting begins and after it is ended. The diet squad will be composed of six men and six women. A room at the Health Department will be utilized, and food and a cook will be provided by the department.

"There is no reason why people shouldn't live on 40 cents a day, and I propose demonstrating the fact," the doctor said. "I once fed my family of eight for five days on $3.81. Clubs are feeding their members for $4.35 and $4.50 a week. I recommend New England boiled dinners and mush and milk to cut down the cost of living."

FOOD INQUIRY IS DELAYED.

Trade Commission Wishes to Determine Scope of Its Authority.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Federal Trade Commission today deferred consideration of a cost of living investigation, pending a report from its counsel as to the scope of its authority. Chairman Hurley on his return today from a Western trip, called the attorneys of the commission into consultation and instructed them to study the commission's exact powers in such matters preparatory to a meeting soon to take up the question.

The Trade Commissioners realize that any such inquiry might develop into a greater task than the funds now at their disposal would warrant. Its investigators are already at work delving into the paper and coal industries, and there is much other business awaiting action.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 18.—A resolution addressed to President Wilson asking a Federal investigation of high food prices and suggesting an embargo to prevent shipments of foodstuffs to foreign countries was adopted unanimously by delegates to a special convention of the Illinois Division, United Mine Workers of America, meeting here today.

BAKERS ACCUSED BY RIVALS.

New York Company Charged with Fixing Discriminatory Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 17.—Charging the Ward Baking Company of New York with violation of the anti-monopoly law, which makes it a misdemeanor to fix discriminatory prices, Robert Kolb, head of the Trenton branch of the Kolb Baking Company of Philadelphia, appeared before Grand Jury Foreman Mercer County today to apply for the indictment of the New York concern.

Mr. Kolb alleges that the Ward Company has been selling a thirty-ounce loaf of bread in Trenton for 10 cents, while in Newark the same price is charged by the company for a loaf weighing about twenty ounces. The Kolb Company contends that the Ward Company is selling bread in Trenton at an actual loss and that it is engaged in ruinous competition with local bakers. Prosecutor Devlin gave assurance that the complaint would be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury if it should be substantiated.

HIGHER WAGES IN BALTIMORE

Municipal Laborers and City Carmen Get Increase in Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—To meet the increased cost of living, the United Railways Company, owning and operating all the street and suburban electric lines, increased the wages of the thousands of motormen, conductors, and other operating employes on a graduated scale.

The City Government also increased the wages of all laborers, street cleaners, &c., 50 cents a day. This increase is causing the Board of Estimate to do considerable paring of other municipal expenses to keep the tax rate down to $2 on the hundred.

POLL ON FOOD EMBARGO.

Master Baker to Circulate Petitions and Adjust Prices on Result.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 17.—Members of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Master Bakers decided at a meeting here today to take a poll of public sentiment on the question of an American food embargo. Jay Burns, former President of the association, left for Chicago late today, to arrange with the Secretary to secure petitions through all local organizations of the association asking the Government to establish an embargo.

Members of the committee state that the members of the association have nothing to gain personally by the embargo, but expect to secure the expression of the consumers, in the interest of service, and in case the poll indicates a public desire for an embargo, the association will campaign to secure it. If the expression opposes the embargo, the bakers say, they will adjust their prices to meet the increasing price in wheat.

Another advance in the price of bread will be necessary, it was predicted by members of the committee, before Jan. 1.

DR. FRANK ANGELL DIVORCED

His Wife Gets a Decree on the Charge of Desertion.

PALO ALTO, Cal., Nov. 17.—Dr. Frank Angell, professor of psychology at Stanford University, who recently returned from service in Europe on the Belgian Relief Commission, and his wife have been divorced, it was learned here today.

Mrs. Angell was Louise Lee Bayard, daughter of the late Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador to England from 1893 to 1897, and Secretary of State in the first Cleveland Administration.

Mrs. Angell obtained the divorce Tuesday in the Superior Court at San José on the ground of desertion. They were married in Wilmington, Del., in 1891.

Hon. James S. Duff Drops Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 17.—Hon. James S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, dropped dead this afternoon at the house of a friend in Alliston, Ontario, having suffered from an ailment of the heart for some time. He was born at Cookstown, Ontario, June 20, 1856, and continued to run his farm at that place after his appointment as Minister in 1908. One of his sons, a married man, who enlisted in the Canadian forces as a private soldier in order to get to the front quickly, was recently killed in action. Another son is a Lieutenant. Mrs. Duff survives him.

William Thomson.

William Thomson, father of William A. Thomson, Director of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and a retired merchant of Lancaster, Penn., died on Thursday at his home, 2 West Ninety-fourth Street, in his eighty-second year. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and when a young man spent seventeen years in the Far East with his brother, John Thomson, the explorer. In addition to William A. Thomson, he is survived by another son and three daughters.

JOHN J. ENNEKING DIES.

Veteran American Landscape Painter Succumbs in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—John J. Enneking, the noted landscape painter, died at his home in the Hyde Park district today from pneumonia.

He was born in Minster, Ohio, and was in his seventy-eighth year. After serving through the civil war, during which he was wounded several times, Mr. Enneking came here to live. Under Professor Richardson he began to draw on stone, but was forced to give up his art work owing to trouble with his eyes. His eyes improved, and in 1872 Mr. Enneking went abroad and studied in the art centres of Europe.

In 1878 he went to Paris and enrolled in the school of Maitre Bonnat, where he studied with Daubigny, and later studied at The Hague. He settled in Boston, where he worked until his death.

Mr. Enneking received four gold and four silver medals at the exhibition of the Charitable Mechanics' Association.

James Donnelly Dies on a Train.

James Donnelly, manager of the Herald Square Hotel, died suddenly last night on a train of the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad while on his way to his home, 506 South Broadway, Yonkers. He was in his forty-seventh year, and formerly for seventeen years was an assistant manager of the Waldorf-Astoria. His wife and two daughters survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

NATHAN—UNTERBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Israel Unterberg will be at home Sunday afternoon, Nov. 19, from 3 until 6, in honor of the engagement of their daughter, Mabel, to Mr. Edgar J. Nathan, Jr. No cards.

Married.

BALDWIN — BREWSTER.—On Nov. 15, 1916, by the Rev. Maurice Fitzgerald, Cecilia, daughter of Mrs. Walter Shaw Brewster, to William Henry Baldwin, 3d, son of Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Jr., at 189 Joralemon St., Brooklyn.

LIBBEY—CONKLIN.—On Nov. 16, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Orin Clinton Frost, 156 West 86th St., by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Ruth Townsend Conklin to Edward Bailey Libbey.

HOSKO—HERMANN.—Nov. 12, Bertha Hermann to William Hosko.

KOVEN—KEIZER.—Nov. 12, Saartje Keizer to Isaac Koven.

RIPIN — STEINBACH. — Nov. 12, Evelyn Steinbach to Henry Ripin.

SAFIRE—ALTERESKO.—Nov. 14, Beatrice R. Alteresko to Harry Safire.

WEINBERG—MICHAELS.—Nov. 14, Cora Michaels to Louis Weinberg.

Brooklyn.

BAKER—POST.—Nov. 16, Sylvia Post to Clarence P. Baker.

GIBSON—COSBY.—Nov. 16, Wilmoth R. Cosby to Corwin Gibson.

PANZER—GREENSWORD.—Nov. 12, Catherine Greensword

PRINCETON AND YALE FIT FOR MIGHTY STRUGGLE ON THE GRIDIRON

BULLDOG AND TIGER WILL BATTLE TODAY

Enthusiasm Over Annual Yale-Princeton Fray Greatest in Many Years.

CRIMSON TO FACE BROWN

Harvard Bent on Preventing Defeat —Penn in Wolverines' Lair and Colgate Will Meet Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Nov. 17.—Lights are aglow in nearly all the windows of the dormitories tonight, and groups of students and returning graduates wander to and fro between the different halls, furnishing a scene of more animation than the old campus has seen in years. It is a lively night for Princeton, for the sons of Nassau are flocking here in droves, imbibed with the great hope that when Princeton meets Yale in the Palmer Memorial Stadium tomorrow, the Tigers are due to turn the tables and win from the Elis.

The greatest crowd which has ever visited Princeton's new arena will see the game, as all the tickets, numbering about 41,000, were gone tonight. The speculators have some and they will bring fancy prices before the game begins. The Pennsylvania Road will run specials from New York and Philadelphia every few minutes tomorrow morning. It is calculated that 10,000 automobiles will be parked around in Princeton's vacant lots. One thing is certain tonight—there is more real enthusiasm over this game than there has been in many a year.

Princeton wound up the practice season this afternoon with a signal drill, and the 'Varsity went through its plays smoothly and with encouraging snap and vim. Coach Speedy Rush is still in doubt about how the eleven will line up at the first kickoff. The backfield has the coaches worried. The bugaboo which looms up to frighten them is the possibility of fumbles. To insure the team against fumbling Harry Legore's punts, it is almost certain that Ames will go in at half back, for he can catch punts better than Eddy, although the Tigers cannot afford to leave Eddy on the sidelines because of his ability to romp through the open field and run his plays off quicker than Ames. Driggs will be at full back and Moore or Thomas will be the other half back.

Tibbott's Loss a Blow.

When the entire student body went to the stadium this afternoon and cheered the team, there were many expressions of regret that Dave Tibbott, Princeton's best drop kicker, who still limps so badly cannot play as a regular. This is a big handicap to the Tigers. The only doubtful position in Princeton's sturdy line is right tackle, McGraw and Latrobe are the two who are fighting for the place. Both are good players.

Looking back over last year's game, when a Yale team inspired to superhuman efforts through the coaching of the late Tom Shevlin downed the favored Tigers, Princeton men fear that intangible thing called "Yale spirit." Yale all season has been the threes of hard luck. The hospital has been worked overtime, and some of the best men have been lost, especially Bingham and Sheldon. In no two succeeding games has Coach Tad Jones been able to present the same line-up. Captain Black and Legore are the only seasoned men on the squad. All the others are more or less green in big time experience.

But Princeton supporters know well that it is from these hard-luck teams from New Haven they have the most to fear. Often before has a Yale eleven, over which Princeton has been a decided favorite, risen to great strength and crushed the Tiger in his lair. Then, also, Princeton teams which have not looked so strong have come to the front against Yale and accomplished great things. Princeton, furthermore, fears "Yale luck." It is traditional in the long series between the two institutions that Yale rises to great heights against the Tigers. There have been stories that Yale is overtrained. But Princeton has been beaten in the past by Yale teams which were said to have been overtrained. Princeton for that reason is willing to bet even money, but they will give no odds on this game.

Tigers Look the Better.

Princeton looks like a better team. It is made up of established, seasoned players. Rush has developed a great defensive line, and it seems pretty certain that Yale will find few holes in it. What Princeton has lacked in her games this season is a decisive "punch" when the enemy's goal line is within her reach. While Yale is making no boasts, there is a feeling among the Yale folks that the Blue may outgame the Tigers with her aggressiveness. But Princeton seems to be keyed up to that pitch where it will refuse to be outgamed. The Tigers believe that their technical superiority over Yale will count in the end, in spite of the bitter up-hill fight which the Elis are sure to make.

Skillman, the Princeton prophet, threw a big scare through the campus tonight when he predicted that the Tigers would win. Skillman is the kind of a prophet whose readings in the stars go by opposites. He never picks the winner. The team he usually picks to win is defeated. Last week he predicted a victory for Harvard and see what happened to Princeton. Skillman also said that Mr. Hughes would defeat Princeton's former President, Mr. Wilson, and see what happened there. So when he says that Princeton will win, Princeton undergraduates are not as cheerful as they might be.

There is great confidence in Captain Hogg's eleven nevertheless. It is ready to fight to the last ditch. Ten of the eleven men who will start the game are playing their last game of football for Princeton. They can be depended upon to make a good account of themselves. Five years Princeton has waited for this chance and they are going to make the most of it.

Yale Line Is Heavier.

Princeton has a lighter but a better line than Yale has shown. The Eli rushline will average about 193 pounds, while Princeton's forwards average 177 pounds. Yale's backfield will be lighter than the Tiger backs. Yale's backfield men average only 165 pounds, while the Tigers average 174 pounds. The Blue depends on the aggressiveness of her backfield talent to make up for the difference in weight. Yale has an advantage in quarter backs, for Travis Smith has been at his place all season and has shown himself to be not only a good field general but the Blue has many plays developed around his ground gaining ability.

While Tibbott is in no condition to stand the gruelling shock of a scrimmage, it was said here tonight that if Princeton worked up within reach of a field goal the crippled star would be sent in to make the trial. He has been practicing kicks during the past week and has shown flashes of his old form, although it was a hard effort.

Princeton is better off than Yale in wing material, and Highley and Wilson have shown far more ability than the Yale pair, Comerford and Moseley. Much will depend on how the ends get down under the long kicks of both Driggs and Legore. Yale will undoubtedly have to use the forward pass often, and Princeton has a good defense against this play. While the Blue probably uses the pass to better effect than the Tigers, they cannot break it up as well as the Princeton defense.

Yale is taking a big chance in sending in many green men for today's contest. The team chosen has played together less than a week, while Legore is said to be far from the best physical condition. The team selected by Jones tonight has the heaviest rush line and lightest back field of any Yale team in years. Two of the Eli's heaviest backfield men, Jim Braden and Rex Hutchinson, will not go into the first line-up, but both will get into the fray before it is many minutes old. Braden has developed into a dangerous drop kicker, and Princeton has reason to fear him.

Yale's squad stayed in New York last night and will get here early this morning. They will be accompanied by the largest gathering of Yale rooters that ever left New Haven. They expect that Yale will take a mighty brace just as they did in the Princeton game last year, but Princeton enthusiasts figure that this brace will be met by the indomitable spirit of a fighting Princeton eleven. No one doubts but that it will be a smashing, thrilling game.

The dubious attitude of the coaches make a prediction of the correct line-up an impossibility, but the teams will probably face each other as follows:

Princeton.	Position.	Yale.
Highley	L. E.	Moseley
McLean	L. T.	Gates
Nourse	L. G.	Black
Gennert	C.	Callahan
Hogg	R. G.	Fox
McGraw or Latrobe	R. T.	Baldrige
Wilson	R. E.	Comerford
Eddy	Q. B.	T. Smith
Ames or Brown	L. H. B.	Neville
Moore	R. H. B.	Legore
Driggs	F. B.	Jacques

CRUCIAL FRAYS ELSEWHERE.

Evenly Matched Traditional Rivals to Meet in Many Places.

While the Yale-Princeton game at Princeton commands most of the attention this afternoon, the day also marks a momentous occasion for many of the Eastern and Western teams. That period of the football season has arrived when the elevens show forth in their true worth. The Brown-Harvard, Pennsylvania-Michigan, Syracuse-Colgate, and Amherst-Williams games hold much interest for followers of these institutions, while the Fordham-Holy Cross contest at Worcester has much local interest.

Another game of importance is the Exeter-Andover game among preparatory schools. In the Middle West, the two unbeaten elevens of the Western Conference, Northwestern and Ohio State, have big jobs on their hands against Purdue and Case. Although out of the race for the Big Nine title, the Minnesota-Wisconsin game promises to be one of the hardest fought of the season.

The unbeaten Brown eleven is exercising strong hopes of defeating Harvard at Cambridge today and thus placing themselves in line for Eastern gridiron honors. Brown has one of the best teams that has ever represented the Providence University. The eleven has an offense which is both powerful and deceptive and one of the gridiron finds of the season in the dusky half back, Pollard. Harvard is going start the game with many second string men in the line-up, but the Cambridge coaches have developed a second team which is almost on a par with the first team. Flower and Bond are backs who are almost the equals of Horween and Thatcher.

Harvard does not want to have its record blotted by a defeat and there is a confidence at Cambridge that Harvard will win, even with her substitutes, just as she did last season, after Brown had beaten Yale. The Yale players are the authority that Brown is not as strong as Colgate and they make light of the Brown victory. Harvard, it is certain, however, will have to play the best kind of football to beat this eleven, coached by Robinson. Haughton will undoubtedly hold enough of his first string men in reserve to stave off a possible defeat.

Pennsylvania is expected to show her greatest strength of the season against Michigan at Ann Arbor. Folwell has infused instilled the Quaker eleven with more fighting spirit than they have shown in the last few seasons and, judging from Michigan's showing against Cornell, Penn has a good chance of winning. Yost's line this season is not up to the standard of his back field and the line smashing ability of Maulbetsch has not shown so prominently as in former years. Penn relies on her aggressive back field to carry her to victory.

The Syracuse-Colgate game should be one of the closest struggles of the season, for both institutions are represented by powerful scoring machines. Colgate has been more consistent than Hollenback's eleven of giants, although the team has been pointing toward this contest and should show more than in the previous games.

Neither the Army nor Navy has much to fear. The West Pointers play Springfield and may have a little trouble, as the Y. M. C. A. lads showed unusual strength when they defeated Tufts last week. Villanova, not especially strong this season, will oppose the Navy.

Pittsburgh faces Carnegie Tech and Glenn Warner's powerful eleven is not expected to experience much trouble. There is no doubt now that Pittsburgh will go through the season with a great record and will rank with the best the season has produced, East or West. Dartmouth plays West Virginia and will probably have no trouble in disposing of the Southerners. The Exeter-Andover game is the blue ribbon event of the preparatory school season, and although Exeter has been victorious for the last three seasons, the Andover eleven this year is much stronger, while Exeter has experienced defeat. The game should be a closer contest, at any rate. The Yale and Harvard Freshmen have their annual game at New Haven.

Purdue has a chance today to upset the Western championship situation. Purdue plays Northwestern, the team which, with Ohio State, has not yet been defeated. Case plays the Ohio team, but on the form these elevens have shown in previous games, both should win by safe margins. Florida and Indiana clash in an intersectional game. The weather will play an important part in this game, as the Florida team will be handicapped if snow happens to fall. Minnesota is regarded the favorite over Wisconsin, while Illinois has shown up stronger than Chicago.

Only one game is scheduled for New York. Columbia will play Wesleyan. Fordham and Holy Cross are old rivals and the Bronx team, with its strong make-up, is looking for a decisive victory at Worcester.

SNOW LIKELY AT CORNELL.

Ithacans Have No Fear of Mass. Aggies, but Expect Low Score.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Cornell will close the home football season tomorrow by playing the Massachusetts Agricultural Collegians. The Ithacans anticipate no great difficulty with the New Englanders, but snow flurries almost every day this week have made the gridiron slippery and soft, and the coaches do not expect the score to be a large one. Snow is predicted for tomorrow and for the first time in years Ithacans may see a football battle in a snowstorm.

The Aggies arrived today and ran through signals on Schoellkopf Field for half an hour. They appeared fairly heavy. Cornell's players did not don togs at all, but they listened to the usual blackboard talk and discussion from Dr. Sharpe. The 'Varsity team that played against Michigan is slated to get into the lineup tomorrow, but the coaches plan to make a number of substitutions in order to give the promising men a good chance under fire.

Dinner for F. W. Rubien Tonight.

More than 100 men identified with amateur athletics will attend the dinner in honor of Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union tonight at the Hotel Majestic. Delegates from many parts of the country here to attend the annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union, will be present. Among those at the speakers' table will be Justice Bartow S. Weeks, toastmaster; Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, President of the New York Athletic Club; A. G. Mills, one of the founders of the Amateur Athletic Union; J. Wendell, one of the American representatives on the International Olympic Committee; Gustavus T. Kirby, Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney, General George W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League, and Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle of the Bronx.

STRONG SUB TEAM WILL FACE BROWN

Haughton Thinks Harvard Lineup Chosen for Today's Game Is a Formidable One.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 17.—Another big crowd will gather in the Harvard Stadium tomorrow when the Brown team, which ran riot at New Haven last week, will invade Cambridge confident of victory. The substitute team which the Harvard coaches have been drilling all the week has developed sufficient offensive and defensive strength to satisfy Percy Haughton that it will be able to play perhaps a harder game against Brown than would the regulars, several of whom are still getting back into shape after their sharp play against Princeton. However, while a substitute team will start, Murray and Sweetser being the only first string men, half a dozen of the other regulars will be held ready on the side lines to help out in a pinch. The head coach will take only a few men to Princeton to see the Yale game there.

Haughton and his coaches have a lot of respect for Brown and have kept in close touch with the development of the Providence team. It is felt that Harvard's late season attack, intrusted to men like Bond, Flower, and Burnham, all of whom are true Varsity backs, will gain a lot of ground, and that the Crimson's careful defensive drill against Brown's plays will stop the attack which Yale's defense failed to hold a week ago.

With Bond for drop-kicking and Flower for the punting, Harvard expects to make the most of what has been a very successful approach game all the Fall. Bond is dangerous anywhere inside the 45-yard line and is considered a more dependable drop-kicker than Horween.

There is considerable uncertainty regarding the strength of Harvard's left wing for tomorrow's game, as Hartley has not made a great impression at tackle and Duncan, one of last year's heavy substitutes, has not played any hard football to speak of since his return from the border. There is much more confidence felt in the strength of the back field defense against open play than in the line defense. Harvard is not going to place all its eggs in the substitute basket for, as said above, only a few of the regulars will be away and there will be plenty of 'Varsity strength on the side lines.

The game will decide whether Taylor or Harris will start at centre in the Yale game. Taylor's weight is wanted badly, but he has not played centre enough of the time this Fall for the coaches to get a final line on him.

The probable line-up of the two teams is as follows:

Harvard.	Position.	Brown.
Phinney	L. E.	Marshall
Sweetser	L. T.	Devitalis
Clark	L. G.	Wade
Taylor	C.	Sprague
Duncan	R. G.	Farnham
Hartley	R. T.	Williams
Brewer	R. E.	Weeks
Murray	Q. B.	Purdy
Flower	L. H. B.	Pollard
Bond	R. H. B.	Pollard
Burnham	F. B.	Hillhouse

SECOND TEAMS IN A TIE.

Harvard and Brown Understudies Play Scoreless Game.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 17.—Harvard and Brown second teams battled to a scoreless tie on Soldiers Field today. In the third period a forward pass by Johnson to West across the Brown goal line looked like a Harvard touchdown, but referee Pischen ruled that the ball grazed the goal post before it was caught behind the line, and that the play was a touchback.

The line-up:

Harvard 2d, (0.)	Position.	Brown 2d, (0.)
Campbell	L. E.	Shea
Williams	L. T.	Sikowsky
Zach	L. G.	Bitting
Leighton	C.	Berriman
Pennock	R. G.	Gladue
Akin	R. T.	Lathrop
Brown	R. E.	Samson
West	Q. B.	M. J. Shea
Platt	L. H. B.	Williams
Crosscup	R. H. B.	Shippert
Johnson	F. B.	Chase

Substitutions: Harvard—Roquemore for Brown, Woods for Campbell, Davis for Williams, Mackie for Akin, Seaver for Roquemore, Ellison for West, Elmer Crosscup for Hoffman for Platt. Brown—Shaw for Williams.

Referee—Mr. Pischon, Dartmouth. Umpire—Mr. Bankhart, Dartmouth. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

COLUMBIA CUBS TROUNCED.

Wesleyan Freshmen Show Scoring Machine Volept Schumacher.

Wesleyan freshmen battled on the South Field gridiron yesterday afternoon as a prologue to the Wesleyan-Columbia game of this afternoon and trounced the Morningside cubs by 28 to 0. Against Tex Schumacher, right half back and captain of the Connecticut aggregation, the Columbia yearlings were powerless. Schumacher scored all four touchdowns, booted the two goals between the cross bars, and was the general all-around mainstay of the team.

All of the Wesleyan eleven that will meet Columbia's team today viewed the game and took the outcome of the freshman game as an omen for the 'Varsity battle of this afternoon. The Wesleyan system includes an abundance of the aerial game to supplement straight football.

The line-up:

Wesleyan, '20, (26.)	Pos.	Columbia, '20, (0.)
Gillespie	L. E.	Ashley
Moore	L. T.	Hostetter
Seeley	L. G.	Miller.
Berlew	C.	Johnson
K. Dixon	R. G.	Barker
Anderson	R. T.	W. K. Thomson
Bradley	R. E.	Weinstein
Belcher	Q. B.	Brady
Abbott	L. H. B.	Scott
Schumacher	R. H. B.	Eccles
Meyers	F. B.	Healy

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Wesleyan, 1920	20	0	0	8	—28
Columbia, 1920	0	0	0	0	—0

Wesleyan scoring: Touchdowns—Schumacher, 4. Goals from touchdowns—Schumacher, 2. Substitutions—Wesleyan, 1920: Davis for Belcher, K. Dixon for Meyers, Small for Gillespie, Stackhouse for Seeley, Boots for Berlew; Columbia, 1920: Lash for Thomson, Felder for Lish, Jones for Ashley, Ashley for Scott, Grossman for Barker, A. K. Thomson for Johnson, Kirkland for Grossman, L. W. Thompson for A. K. Thomson, Scott for Ashley, Ashley for Scott.

Referee—W. N. Howard, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Umpire—Dr. S. B. Newton, Williams. Linesman—Ed. Thorp, De La Salle. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes each.

H. S. OF COMMERCE IN TIE.

Local Eleven Holds East Orange Team 7 to 7 in Fast Game.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 17.—Playing their best football of the season, the High School of Commerce eleven of New York today held the fast East Orange High School team to a 7 to 7 tie on the local gridiron. After being scored upon shortly after the opening of the first period, the Commerce players took the offensive, and in the third quarter tallied the points which gave them the tie.

The line-up:

Commerce, (7.)	Pos.	East Orange, (7.)
Gold	L. E.	R. Holt
Sapperstein	L. T.	Calloway
Faults	L. G.	Paxton
Flood	C.	Aschenbach
Levin	R. G.	Retzel
Johnstone	R. T.	Gabriel
Collins	R. E.	Goedecke
Cooper	Q. B.	W. Holt
Mayer	L. H. B.	Coe
Chevalier	R. H. B.	Alexander
Mulligan	F. B.	Mangan

Touchdowns—Gabriel, Cooper. Goals from touchdowns—W. Holt, Cooper. Substitutes—Lipman for Mayer, Reiff for Mulligan, Denny for Mangan, Miller for Coe, Barker for Alexander, Faulkes for Retzel, Murray for Faulkes, Winner for W. Holt. Referee—Mr. Garrison, Wesleyan. Umpire—Mr. Fields, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Linesman—Mr. Hesckie, East Orange. Time of quarters—Twelve minutes.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY

East and South.

Princeton vs. Yale at Princeton.
Harvard vs. Brown at Cambridge.
Cornell vs. Massachusetts Aggies at Ithaca.
Dartmouth vs. West Virginia University at Hanover.
Army vs. Springfield at West Point.
Navy vs. Villanova at Annapolis.
University of Pittsburgh vs. Carnegie Tech at Pittsburgh.
Syracuse vs. Colgate at Syracuse.
Lehigh vs. Franklin and Marshall at South Bethlehem.
Washington and Lee vs. Washington and Jefferson at Richmond.
Amherst vs. Williams at Amherst.
Columbia vs. Wesleyan at South Field.
Fordham vs. Holy Cross at Worcester.
New York University vs. Maryland State at Ohio Field.
Georgetown vs. North Carolina Aggies at Washington.
Swarthmore vs. Dickinson at Swarthmore.
Tufts vs. Bowdoin at Medford.
Johns Hopkins vs. Haverford at Baltimore.
Bucknell vs. Gettysburg at Harrisburg.
Catholic University vs. Muhlenberg at Washington.
Connecticut Aggies vs. Norwich at Storrs.
Delaware vs. Gallaudet at Newark.
Robert vs. St. Bonaventure's at Geneva.
Louisiana State vs. Mississippi at Baton Rouge.
New Hampshire State vs. Rhode Island State at Durham.
Phillips Exeter vs. Andover at Andover.
Rensselaer Poly vs. Stevens at Troy.
St. John's vs. Western Maryland at Annapolis.
Tulane vs. University of Alabama at New Orleans.
Union vs. Hamilton at Schenectady.
University of Georgia vs. Georgia Tech at Athens.
University of Kentucky vs. Mississippi Aggies at Lexington.
University of Rochester vs. Allegheny at Rochester.
University of the South vs. University of Tennessee at Chattanooga.
University of Vermont vs. Middlebury at Burlington.
University of Virginia vs. Virginia Military Institute at Charlottesville.
Ursinus vs. Pennsylvania Military College at Collegeville.
Westminster vs. University of Buffalo at North Wilmington.
Alabama Poly vs. Vanderbilt.

West.

University of Michigan vs. University of Pennsylvania at Ann Arbor.
Michigan Aggies vs. Notre Dame at East Lansing.
Northwestern vs. Purdue at Evanston.
University of Illinois vs. University of Chicago at Urbana.
University of Minnesota vs. University of Wisconsin at Minneapolis.
Case vs. Ohio State at Cleveland.
Indiana vs. Florida at Bloomington.
Marquette vs. Beloit at Milwaukee.
Oberlin vs. Mount Union at Oberlin.
University of California vs. University of Washington at Berkeley.
University of Iowa vs. Iowa State at Ames.
University of Kansas vs. University of Nebraska at Lawrence.
University of Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia.

School Games.

De Witt Clinton High School vs. Morris High School at Polo Grounds.
New Utrecht High School vs. Bushwick High School at West End Oval.
Boys' High School vs. Erasmus Hall High School at Washington Park.
Brooklyn Prep vs. Fordham Prep at Fordham Field.
Manual Training High School vs. St. Paul's School at Garden City.

PRESIDENT TO SEE GAME.

Executive to be One of Record Crowd at Army-Navy Contest.

President Woodrow Wilson will attend the Army-Navy game at the Polo Grounds next Saturday, Nov. 25. Boxes have been reserved on both sides of the gridiron for the President and his party. He will witness the first half of the game from the Army side and the second half from the Navy side. The President's reservations are in the upper tier of the grand stand. Secretary of the Navy Daniels will have a box on the Navy side and Secretary of War Baker will sit on the Army side.

All attendance records at the Polo Grounds will be shattered on that day, for between 44,000 and 45,000 tickets have been disposed of. None of the ticket speculators have any tickets yet, but they say they will be able to fill orders next week. They predict that on account of the great demand the pasteboards will bring large prices.

The Army and Navy people have received more tickets than ever before and both branches of the service will be represented in large numbers. Washington will be practically deserted on that day, as nearly all the Government officials, diplomats, and their families will see the two football teams battle. Annapolis will send a larger gathering of midshipmen than ever before, and the whole cadet corps from West Point will be there to whoop it up for the Army team.

ARMY ELEVEN CRIPPLED.

Several 'Varsity Men Will Be Unable to Face Springfield Y. M. C. A.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The Army eleven will play its last home contest of the season tomorrow against Springfield Y. M. C. A. College on the Plains. The soldiers are not in especially good physical condition, with several of their best men out because of injuries. Butler will be missed in the line, his place at tackle going to Schlenker, an aggressive but inexperienced player. The coaches plan to start the 'Varsity men at the kickoff, but many of the reserve lads are to be used during the contest.

The Springfield players displayed plenty of fire and dash to their work this afternoon. The party of twenty-eight strong arrived at noon, and took a light drill on the Army's gridiron later in the day. Gayle, star with the forward pass, will not line up with his team tomorrow. At the conclusion of Springfield's drill today, the Army men were sent into a brief signal practice, which was not altogether satisfactory to the coaches.

MIDDIES ARE OPTIMISTIC.

Navy Today Faces Villanova, Which Army Beat, 69 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 17.—Villanova, which opposes the Navy lads here in the final home game, was defeated by the Army team, 69 to 7. Although the midshipman hardly expect to equal this score, they do expect to win by a substantial margin. The backfield positions for which so keep a battle has been waged will be as follows: Quarter, Wholchel; halves, Perry and Ingram; full back, Roberts. Butler may take Perry's place in the Army game. Practice this afternoon was light and was held behind closed gates.

CELEBRATION AT WILLIAMS.

Football Paraphernalia Hurled Into Fire as Practice Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 17.—In a steady fall of snow, the Williams football team had its final practice of the year on Weston Field this afternoon. It consisted only of a short drill in the handling of the punts and a fast signal practice, lasting altogether little more than an hour. The team left here immediately after the workout for Amherst, where it will play the annual game on Pratt Field tomorrow afternoon.

As soon as the practice was over the college body congregated on the field to give the squad a sendoff. After snake dancing around the gridiron they gathered about a large bonfire and cheered the team collectively and individually. According to the custom each member of the team threw some article of his football paraphernalia into the fire to signify the end of the gruelling work.

LAFAYETTE FEEBLE BEFORE PENN STATE

Captain Clark Leads Blue and White to 40-0 Triumph with Powerful Offensive.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Nov. 17.—Before a crowd of 10,000 Pennsylvania Day guests Penn State won an easy football game from Lafayette here today by 40 to 0. The Easton eleven did not have an opportunity to cross State's line at any time. The ball was never advanced inside the Blue and White's 25-yard line, and State did not exert itself to hold the visitors to three first downs.

In six plays after the opening kick-off Ewing tallied State's first touchdown. He circled right end, protected by splendid interference, and ran ten yards to the goal line. Hess, Clark and Robb slipped through tackles and hit the centre for long gains that resulted directly in Ewing's score.

The Penn State line was stanch all the time. No gain of more than six yards was pushed through the forwards and little advancement was made on end runs. Either Parrish or Krushank broke through and spilled Lafayette's plays before they were under way. Higgins and Jones stopped many runners when they reached the scrimmage line.

State's secondary defense had an easy afternoon until Lafayette opened a forward passing attack in the second half that looked dangerous. It was only the alertness of Hess, Captain Clark and Robb that prevented Diamond and Lahr getting away with long runs.

Lafayette's three first downs were all made on forward passes from a kick formation. Captain Clark's team tried to gain ground with passes four times. Three were grounded or blocked, the other from Ewing to Higgins gaining twenty yards and putting the ball in easy position for Hess to slip past left tackle for a touchdown.

The success of Penn State's running attack, which was handled admirably by Ewing, brought little need to try the hazardous passes. The interference formed swiftly and powerfully as that Robb and Ewing were able to turn the Lafayette ends, without much trouble. Parrish and O'Donnell opened great holes in Lafayette's line. Hess and Clark went through these openings for long gains. Hess filled Beck's place at right half back and State did not suffer through the substitution. Through infractions of the rules State suffered penalties aggregating eighty yards. Lafayette was penalized only fifteen yards.

The lineup:

Penn State, (40.)	Position.	Lafayette, (0.)
Jones	L. E.	Hutchinson
Krushank	L. T.	Mummert
Parrish	L. G.	Guitck
Conover	C.	Gullaly
O'Donnell	R. G.	Ernest
Carmichile	R. T.	Bell
Higgins	R. E.	Woodruff
Ewing	Q. B.	Taylor
Robb	L. H. B.	O'Connell
Hess	R. H. B.	Diamond
Clark	F. B.	Martin

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Penn State	7	13	7	13	—40
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	—0

Touchdowns—Ewing, Robb, Pond, Hess, (2.) Goals from touchdowns—Conover, (4.) Substitutions—Penn State, Grove for Clark, Cubbage for Parrish, Thorpe for Ewing, Swane for Jones, R. Clarke for Thorpe, Pond for Robb, Edgerton for Pond; Lafayette, Ritter for Ernest, Harris for Ritter, Seeley for Martin, Brandes for Diamond, Overton for Gullily, Thaxter for Woodruff, Culden for Seeley, Bears for Muramert, Lininger for Taylor, Lehr for Brandes, Pardee for Thaxter.

Referee—Mr. Tagvert, Rochester. Umpire—Mr. McCarty, Carnanlown. Linesman—Mr. Sennis, Pennsylvania. Field judge—Mr. Catas, Colby. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes each.

HARD GAME FOR COLUMBIA.

Metcalf Expects His New Back Field to Surprise Wesleyan.

Wesleyan will be Columbia's seventh football opponent of the season for this afternoon's battle on South Field, and will present in the line-up many of the veterans of the 1915 team, including Harmon and Deetjen in the back field. Today's game will be watched with interest to discover whether Columbia's poor season this Fall has been because of an inferior team or not. Of the six opponents this season only Stevens was on the 1915 schedule, and the outcome two weeks ago was a scoreless tie. Last year Columbia ended the season with Wesleyan on South Field and triumphed over the Nutmeg Staters to the tune of 18 to 0.

Head Coach Metcalf at Morningside barred the gates even more closely at the final drilling yesterday, and excluded newspaper men for the first time this Fall. He is insistent that Columbia, despite the reverses of the year, will attack Wesleyan with the strongest back field yet tried. Cochran, Monroe, and Dunn are the trio who will carry Columbia's pigskin into foreign territory, and Donnell, heretofore a substitute, will succeed at Dunn's regular berth at right end.

Captain Healy is back in the game after two weeks' absence, and Hal Vollmer, the swimming champion, has succeeded to right tackle because of Wilber's retirement for the season. Brown, the veteran centre, will play his regular position.

The teams will start the game with the following line-ups:

Columbia.	Position.	Wesleyan.
Kennedy	L. E.	Rowell
Healy	L. T.	Wolley
Donaldson	L. G.	Freideveaux
Brown	C.	Johnson
Cleveland	R. G.	Talbot
Volimer	R. T.	Brown
Dunn	R. E.	Peck
McCabe	Q. B.	Webb
Monroe	L. H. B.	Harmon
Dunn	R. H. B.	Perkins
Cochran	F. B.	Wilbur or Richmond

Referee—F. W. Lanhring, Chicago. Umpire—A. M. Farrier, Dartmouth. Linesman—John C. Hennessy, Brown. Field Judge—James A. Hatch, Williams. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

FORDHAM IS CONFIDENT.

Injured Men Return and Squad Departs Hopefully for Holy Cross.

Twenty-two Fordham players, five coaches, and three hundred alumni departed for Worcester yesterday, where the Bronx eleven will meet its old rival, Holy Cross. A delegation of students will follow this morning. With every one of its regulars in shape except O'Connell, who has been succeeded by Dempsey, the local players were sure they would repeat last year's victory.

The final work yesterday morning was limited to a blackboard talk. Gargan gave a final demonstration of the new open plays which will constitute the main attack today and instructed the backs in interference, which has been the only noticeable defect in the Fordham team so far. Holy Cross has had much more experience than the local team this season, having played Princeton, Rutgers, and the Army.

N. Y. U. TEAM IN CONDITION.

Eustis Ends Preparation for Maryland State with Long Drill.

The New York University football team yesterday completed its preparation for today's game with Maryland State in a long signal drill. Coach Dick Eustis gave close attention to the work of the 'Varsity, and the scrubs were under the direction of Assistant Coach Elmer Eustis. Howard and Ted Cann practiced drop kicking, and later punting and placement kicking. The day's work was concluded with a detailed blackboard talk.

Trainer May has the entire first string in good condition, but, in preparation for the Columbia game next week, Coach Eustis will keep Weinheimer, left half back; Ted Cann, also a half back; Brin, the centre, and Egan, the right end, out of today's game.

MICHIGAN AND PENN READY.

Participants in Intersectional Game Have Light Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 17.—Michigan and Pennsylvania, contenders in the big intersectional battle of the morrow, contented themselves with light practice today. The final Wolverine practice of the year was mere signal work, with kicking and forward passing and a polishing of the formations to be used against the Quakers.

Folwell's men indulged in light exercise at the Detroit Country Club. They will remain in Detroit until nearly noon tomorrow, coming to the scene of action just before the game. Coaches and players of both teams seem confident as regards the final outcome. Folwell stated in Detroit this afternoon that he expected his men to get the long end of the count, while Yost announced that his men were ready and fit for their best battle of the season.

The U. of M. Athletic Association expects the largest crowd that ever gathered at Ferry Field to witness the final work of Captain Maulbetsch on a college gridiron. Over 26,000 tickets have been disposed of, and officials think the last rush will overflow the ends of the field, as every seat has been sold for a week.

Yost tonight confirmed his statement made earlier in the week that Sparks would be seen at quarter and Raymond at right half. Sparks and Dunne will probably divide the punting, although the coach has made no statement to that effect. The advantage of having Sparks occupy the booter's position, at least part of the time, is readily seen, as the pivot can rush the leather, pass, or kick from the same formation.

Folwell is still uncertain as to the men who will start for the Quakers. His line is expected to be the same as that which faced Dartmouth last week. Berry will probably start at full back, which means that Light will move to half, with Derr and Bell in the remaining back-field positions. Jimmy Bryan's injuries are likely to prevent him from starting at quarter back.

Three thousand students surged upon Ferry Field this afternoon to cheer the team in its final practice.

The probable line-up for the game is as follows:

Michigan.	Position.	Penn.
Dunne	L. E.	Urquhart
Wieman	L. T.	Mathews, (Capt.)
Gracey	L. G.	Henning
Vieman	C.	Wray
Reher	R. G.	Workman
Weeks	R. T.	Little
Peach	R. E.	Miller
Sparks	Q. B.	Bell
Maulbetsch, (Capt.)	L. H. B.	Light
Raymond	R. H. B.	Derr
Smith	F. B.	Berry

Referee—J. C. Holderness, Lehigh. Umpire—Anthony Haines, Yale. Field Judge—W. R. Okeson, Lehigh. Head Linesman—James Cooney, Princeton.

HAMILTON TO MEET UNION.

Today's Fray is Most Important of Season for Both Teams.

CLINTON, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The Hamilton College eleven, primed for the fray by a week of the hardest practice, will meet its time-honored rival, Union, tomorrow afternoon at Schenectady in the last and most important game of the season for both teams. Last year these rivals fought to a 0 to 0 tie.

Although handicapped by the presence of snow upon the gridiron Pete Reynolds, coach of the local team, has driven his charges hard in the last days of practice. His difficulties have been increased by the fact that the eleven is badly crippled by injuries. Only four men who played on the team which beat Columbia at the opening of the season are physically able to play now. The entire college is planning to accompany the team to Schenectady.

UNION READY FOR FRAY.

Roseknans Expected to be Big Factor Against Hamilton Today.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The Union squad had its final practice today for the most important game of the season, with Hamilton tomorrow. Captain Roseknans's drop kicking is expected to be an important factor in the game. The entire team is showing great form, especially Goff, Roof, and Wittner, and in case of need a capable string of subs is available.

RAIN HALTS LEHIGH'S WORK.

Few Veterans Will Play Against Franklin and Marshall Today.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 17.—While Coach Tom Keady was scouting at the Penn State-Lafayette game today, Assistant Coaches Goyne and Strauss were laboring with the Lehigh 'Varsity. The practice was short because a rain came up and sent the players scurrying to cover. During the practice, however, which was devoted to signals, followed by drop kick and placement formation work, the men who will most likely start tomorrow's game against Franklin and Marshall were tried out, as the outlook tonight is for a wet field. It has been decided not to take any chances with several of the veterans and they will be on the side lines tomorrow. Therefore, the probable line-up will be: Robinson, centre; Becker, Grault, or Johnson, guards; Good and McCarty, tackles; Quist and Gulich, or Fraim and Young, ends; Herrington, quarter back; Tomlinson and MacIsaacs, half backs; and Hurley, full back.

Eastern District High is Victor.

In a Whitney P. S. A. C. sub-target rifle match yesterday, Eastern District High School defeated the High School of Commerce team by the close count of 2260 to 2237 hits. The scoring was as follows:

Eastern District H. S.—Winkleman, 33; Drut, 32; Bredsky, 31; Sailer, 30

PRINCESS SHEILA BEATS LADY SEATON—HORSE SHOW ENDS

CHAMPIONSHIP DAY ENDS HORSE SHOW

Judge Moore's Lady Seaton Beaten by Miss Vauclain's Princess Sheila.

MISS BECK WINS IN JUMP

Twelve-Year-Old Girl Takes Smithtown Cup with Sir Thomas, and Also Reserve with Melrose.

It was a glorious passing away of the thirty-first annual Horse Show. All of yesterday's sessions of the affair were liberally attended, that at night, which ended the event, largely so. Again the promenade took on the appearance of gayety, which was at one time so characteristic of the shows, with most of the men and women in evening dress. Boxes were well filled and all but two sections of the arena seats were crowded. For the management, Mr. McClay, Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that the attendance as a whole was more than 50 per cent. in excess of that of a year ago, while the patronage of the last two days had encouraged the men who are financing the show to believe that New Yorkers are now well convinced that horse shows are not a thing of the past, but that this whilom premier social and sporting event will again rank as such in 1917, and reward the men who have dipped deeply into their bank accounts for several years to keep it alive.

Championship Day brought an unusual number of out-of-town horsemen to the Garden to see the best that a week's weeding out processes have developed. They saw and approved what they saw. The automobile has not yet driven into outer darkness the serviceable type of horse for the park and country use. That he has persisted and improved was the verdict around the ring where the real critics stand and comment and draw conclusions.

Saddle Type Improved.

The recent efforts to better the types of saddlers and hunters by the infusion of thoroughbred blood has made an impress which was strikingly notable when the champions were in process of being determined in those classes. The scrawny, rack-like animal of the parks and fields has given way to an animal stocky, sturdy, full of life, and of blood-like conformation most encouraging to lovers of the horse. There never have been shown in the history of the local shows such clean-limbed, level-headed, and well-rounded types of the saddle and hunting horse as those which last night made their final bid for show honors. The same thing applies to the harness horse, for the homebred ones have been able to hold their own against the importations, thanks to the energy and devotion of a few of the breeders who have not only kept the type alive but improved on it. That seems to be the lesson of the show now closed in the opinion of the critics who watched the thirty-first annual show close.

Easily the sensation of the evening was the defeat of Judge Moore's oft-time champion harness mare, Lady Seaton, in the contest for the championship for horses not exceeding 15.2, by Miss Vauclain's showy little mare, Princess Sheila. While it is true that Lady Seaton never showed to poorer advantage, it is equally so that Princess Sheila never showed to better. The little mare was steadiness itself and like clockwork in the steady one-two-three-four movement of her dainty hoofs over the tan bark track. For a full half hour the judges kept the pair at their work and during all that time Sheila stood the strain and kept her feet, and Miss Vauclain also refused to get rattled. Lady Seaton skipped, hopped, and broke repeatedly and there was little that was rhythmical in her action through the gruelling trial. Judge Moore could not make her keep her feet steadily for much more than a single turn of the track, try hard as he did, with every trick of the skilled reinsman. He coaxed, clucked and talked to her, meantime holding his lines rigid, while Miss Vauclain was able, with loosely held reins, to keep Princess Sheila steadily at her business of outstepping the four-time National Horse Show champion. There were repeated cheers of encouragement for the plucky little woman who was making the hardest fight of her career, culminating in a shout of approval when the ribbon was pinned to Princess Sheila's bridle denoting that a new ring champion had come into being, and a long-time queen had been dethroned.

Moore Scores Reversal.

Immediately after Judge Moore was in part assuaged for his disappointment by winning the championship for horses over 15.2 with his handsome mare, Bountiful, which won from a class of seven high steppers, Miss Vauclain this time having to be content with the reserve ribbon for her $10,000 beauty, The Whip, which is showy enough to catch any crowd, but lacked the steadiness and substance of Bountiful.

Both the championships for harness pairs went to Judge Moore, that for horses under 15.2 with Lord Seaton and Lady Seaton—the latter going in splendid form hitched double—and that for the larger class with the veteran Robin Hood and his mate, Marcel, both of which were in fine fettle. In the first named class the Judge also won the reserve with Whitewall Ariel and Raeburn, driven by his stable manager, George Chipchase. In the class for horses over 15.2 the reserve went to the Hamilton Farm's pair, Argo and Frailty.

Little Miss Marian Beck, daughter of Sir Adam Beck, won double honors in the opening event of the evening session, a jumping contest for the Smithtown Hunt Cup. This compelled the competitors to take eight jumps—double the number usually required—the horses to be ridden by members of some recognised hunt club. Of the twenty-four hunters entered for the cup, eighteen essayed the trials, all with a fair degree of success. Miss Beck rode both Sir Thomas and Melrose of her father's string without making a fault. To her great gratification and that of the crowd as well, she not only won the cup with Sir Thomas, but the reserve ribbon with Melrose, the latter the horse she habitually rides to hounds. The little rider is only 12 years old, and has been riding across country since she was 9 years old, so that she is perfectly at home on the back of a hunting horse.

Sapphire the Champion Pony.

Contests for the several championships began in the early morning with the award for ponies under saddle, which brought together the winners and second horses in five classes which had been passed on during the week. This followed immediately the awards in a class for these miniature horses, in which Miss Katherine Kennedy Tod's handsome little bay mare Sapphire won the blue, and Louis Lee Haggin's bay mare Anne Rose was placed second. This had been a duplication of the awards in another class judged on Thursday. That same decision stood when the judging for the championship came and Sapphire got the cup and Anne Rose the reserve ribbon. They plainly outclassed in both appearance and action the smaller ponies of the Welsh and Shetland types in competition against them.

Tissington Amity was in fine form when the class for ponies in single harness for the championship was called, and stepped about the ring in such faultless style that there was no criticism following the award of the cup to this smart little pony of the Willisbrook Farm string, even though Hamilton Flame was in good form also, and showed well, though not up to the showing he made when the two met in their class competition, when Flame probably showed better than ever before in his life.

In the award in the competition for pairs of ponies in harness, early in the afternoon session, Charles R. Hamilton of Philadelphia got the championship with his snappy little stepper, Bantam King, hitched with Fire Spark, the pair going evenly and steadily, as Bantam King, which has been a very erratic chap under all previous owners, was on his good behavior and as good-natured as a plow horse. The Brady pair, Irvington Bouncer and Irvington Wildfire, got the reserve, as Tissington Amity and her mate were not eligible for the championship. This ended the championship contests for the bantams of the show.

Hartford's Saddle Horses Win.

Both championships for docked saddle horses were won by John A. Hartford of this city, that for horses under 15 hands going to Will Scarlet, and that for the larger class to Gossip, one of the most famous of the docked horses of past shows and winner of a number of ribbons and championships. Gossip is admittedly a superb saddle mare when she is in good form, but yesterday she was either sore or actually lame, apparently sore in front and behind, and the placing her over The Knut caused a lot of adverse criticism by those close observers who hug the rail at the ringside when the championships are decided. Both awards were in agreement with those made in the classes in which the animals had all met previously, so that the judges were at least consistent. In the class for the smaller horses, George A. Anderson's MacGregor was placed in reserve to Will Scarlet. Mrs. Lilian Alford rode the winner in this class and Miss Marjorie Hobbs the reserve animal.

E. T. Stotesbury won both of the championships for roadsters, in the class for single horses, with Ebony King, and in the class for pairs with Ruby and Lasca. Both of these have been through the several classes of the show, both for roadsters and trotters, without having been beaten, a fact peculiarly gratifying to their owner, who, though he has kept his horses on the show ring circuit all the season has had no chance to see them win until the Garden show. Mr. Stotesbury is one of the very few men who have taken to the public showing of their horses who has consistently stuck to the typical American horse, the trotter, in his show ventures. All three of his winners are standard bred with track records of better than 2:20, and look and act as if they could still do their turn over the mile tracks of the Grand Circuit should their owner care to take that end of the trotting horse sport as a venture.

Another Blue for Judge Moore.

The Judge Moore-Miss Vauclain battle for the blues in the heavy harness horse classes was continued as hotly as ever yesterday, beginning in the morning with a battle in the class of horses over 15.3 hands, the giants of their type. In this class the Judge showed the ring veteran Robin Hood hitched with Marcel, against Miss Vauclain's showy but smaller and flashier pair, The Monarch and Moonshine. As usual, the judges gave both ample opportunity to put their pairs through their paces for a considerable time, the drivers evidently enjoying the contest as much as did the spectators, cheering them vociferously as they drove about the inclosure at top speed. At the close of the contest Judge Moore's pair received the blue and once more the Philadelphia horsewoman had to be content with the red.

Later in the day Miss Vauclain had a bit of revenge in the class for horses shown to ladies' phaetons, when, driving The Whip, she captured the trophy very easily, while Judge Moore's entry, Malden, driven by Mrs. Paul Moore, was not even placed, the second honors in this event going to the James C. Brady entry, Frailty, very nicely driven by Mrs. Walter Hanley of Providence.

Just after this competition there was one for pairs of horses also driven to phaetons in which Mrs. Paul Moore reversed the decision by winning with Judge Moore's Whitewall Ariel and Raeburn against the Brady pair, Pireno and Fairy Tread, the latter also driven by Mrs. Hanley.

The novelty of the day's show came in the afternoon with a competition for pairs of saddle horses, one ridden by a lady and the other by a gentleman. This was for the Louis Sherry cup and brought five pairs into the ring for what proved to be a rather long tryout, as all the teams acted about equally well, moving in unison about the ring as if they were used to being driven in double harness. After considerable deliberation the judges finally gave the cup to the A. W. Atkinson pair, Sparkling Moselle and Sandy McDonald, ridden by Miss Edith Beavor-Webb and John Goodwin respectively, placing Walter Baker's pair, Fannie Francis and Martha Hastings, ridden by Mrs. L. VanWyck and Walter Baker, in reserve.

Down East Gets Muurling Trophy.

The popularity of the thoroughbred as a hunter as well as a racehorse was amply illustrated when one of the best classes of the day faced the judges in the event for the I. J. R. Muurling cups, in which ladies only were to ride. The points were equally divided between conformation and performance. The first prize went to the offspring of that great sire of jumpers, Yankee, when Down East, a 6-year-old gelding, cleverly ridden by little Miss Ivy Maddison, received the blue. The winner gave a perfect performance over the four-foot fences and met with all the requirements of the judges as to conformation. The red ribbon went to Blenheim Farm's Algoma, which handled the jumps nicely, but was not up to the judge's standard in general appearance.

With Lord and Lady Seaton as leaders, Judge Moore added another first to his already large collection of prizes, in the event for fours, driven to a park drag or brake. The old international champions were on edge, but as steady as a rock, and gave a fine workmanship exhibition. The wheelers were Robin Hood, a former national champion, on the near side, while Burgomaster filled the off-side berth. The owner was on the box and handled the ribbons in masterly style. The team was more tractable than the regular coaching grays owned by Mr. Moore and he was able to show them off to better advantage. The second ribbon went to Hamilton Farm, which was represented by a useful quartet of light road horses, serviceable for park work. They were handled by John Tierney. Jack Goodman was on the box in charge of the Atkinson four, which took third prize. John A. Hartford's Will Scarlet, which subsequently won the championship in this division, was first in the class for horses over 14.2 hands and not exceeding 15.2, up to carrying 160 pounds, of the undocked variety. George A. Anderson's MacGregor, which met with considerable success on the Summer circuit shows, was awarded the red, with Mrs. Josephine Reynolds's Supreme coming in third.

The awards follow:

Morning Awards.

Class 103.—Ponies under saddle, children's ponies, mares, or geldings, over 12 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches; to be ridden by boys and girls, amateurs, under 16 years of age, the sons or daughters of gentlemen who are not in any way professionally interested in the purchase or sale of horses.—Won by Miss K. K. Tod's b. m. Sapphire, 14, 7 years; L. L. Haggin's b. m. Anne Rose, 14.1, 5 years, second; Miss E. J. Guggenheim's br. m. Deceiver, 14.2, 6 years, third; Delchester Farm's gr. g. First Whip, 13.2, 7 years, fourth.

Class 105.—Champion Cup, for ponies under saddle.—Won by Miss K. K. Tod's b. m. Sapphire, 14, 7 years; Louise Lee Haggin's b. m. Anne Rose, 14.1, 5 years, reserve.

Class 48.—Open classes; for pairs of horses over 15 hands 3 inches. Won by William H. Moore's b. g. Robinhood, 16¼, aged, and b. g., Marcel, 16, 6 years; Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. g., The Monarch, 15.3½, 3 years and ch. m., Moonshine, 15.3½, aged, second.

Class 78.—Champion Cup, single, ponies in harness. Won by Willisbrook Farm's b. m., Tissington Amity, 13.3, 9 years; Hamilton Farm's b. g., Hamilton Flame, 13.3, 9 years, reserve.

Class 36.—Docked saddle horses, over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, three years old or over, up to carrying 160 pounds. Won by J. A. Hartford's ch. g., Will Scarlet, 15.1½, aged; G. A. Anderson's ch. g., MacGregor, 15.1¾, 8 years, second; Mrs. D. Guggenheim's br. m., The Flirt, 15.1, 8 years, third; Mrs. Josephine Reynolds's ch. g., Supreme, 15.1¾, 7 years, fourth.

Afternoon Awards.

Class 146.—For two saddle horses not under 14 hands 3 inches, the property of the same owner; one to be driven by a lady, the other by a gentleman; for cup presented by Louis Sherry.—Won by A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Sparkling Moselle, 15.2¼, 6 years, and ch. g. Sandy McDonald, 14.3, 7 years; Walter S. Baker & Co.'s ch. m. Fannie Francis, 15.1½, 6 years, and ch. m. Martha Hastings, 15.3, 6 years, second; John McE. Bowman's b. m. Bees Wing, 15.1¾, 7 years, and ch. m. Sun Dance, 16.1, 7 years, third; Oscar Hauter's b. m. Lady Grieves, 15, 7 years, and b. g. The Virginian, 15, 8 years, fourth.

CLASS 79.—Ponies in harness; pairs, for Champion Cup.—Won by Charles R. Hamilton's b. g. Fire Spark, 13.2, 8 years, and b. g. Bantam King, 13.3, 6 years; Halcyon Farm's b. g. Irvington Bouncer, 13.3½, 6 years, and b. g. Irvington Wildfire, 13½, 8 years, reserve.

Class 47.—Open classes for saddle horses over 15 hands 3 inches. Won by Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. Moonshine, 15.3½, aged; William Ziegler, Jr.'s, b. g. The Pilot, 15.3½, 8 years, second.

Class 96.—Champion Cups; for docked saddle horses, first prize represented by Rufus L. Patterson. Won by John A. Hartford's ch. g. Will Scarlet, 15.3½, aged; George A. Anderson's ch. g. MacGregor, 15.1¾, 8 years, reserve.

Class 97.—Champion cup for saddle horses exceeding 15 hands 2 inches. Won by John A. Hartford's b. m. Gossip, 15.3½, 6 years; ch. g. The Knut, 15.3, 6 years, reserve.

Class 138.—For ladies' qualified thoroughbred hunters; to be ridden by ladies over fences 4 feet high; conformation to count 50 per cent., performance 50 per cent.; horses must be registered in the Thoroughbred stud book.—Won by Charles D. Lanier's ch. g. Down East, 16.1½, 6 years, by Yankee—Lady Tarantella. Blenheim Farm's b. g. Algoma, 16, 12 years, by Atheling-Galiana, second; Hamilton Farm's ch. g. Bobby Bryan, 16.2, 8 years, third; P. A. Clark's ch. m. Flying Machine, 16, aged, by Parasol-Tarantella, fourth.

Class 58.—Appointment class for mares and geldings to be shown to ladies' phaetons with rumbles, ladies to drive; horses to count 50 per cent., phaetons, 25; harness 15; liveries, 10.—Won by Miss Constance Vauclain's ch. m. The Whip, 15.2¾, 6 years; Hamilton Farm's ch. m. Frailty, 15.2¾, 7 years, second; John L. Bushnell's b. g. The Governor, 15.2½, aged, third; Buttonwood Farm's ch. m. Buttonwood Lass, 15.2½, 6 years, fourth.

Class 68.—Four-in-hands; teams exceeding 15 hands; conformation, style, manners, and all-round action to be considered; to be shown before coaches, drags, or body-brakes.—Won by William H. Moore's team, b. m. Lady Seaton, 15.1¾, aged; Lord Seaton, 15.1½, 7 years; b. g. Robin Hood, 15, aged, and b. g. Burgomaster, 15, aged; Hamilton Farm's team, second; A. W. Atkinson's team, third.

Class 35.—Roadsters and appointments; champion prize, single horses.—Won by Edward T. Stotesbury's bl. s. Ebony King, 15.2, 8 years; Louis Lee Higgins's br. m. Chetah, 15.1¼, 6 years, reserve.

Class 54.—Appointment classes for pairs of mares or geldings, to be shown to ladies' phaetons with rumbles, ladies to drive; horses to count 50 per cent., phaetons 25, harness 15, liveries 10.—Won by William H. Moore's b. m. Whitewall Ariel, 14.3¾, aged, and ch. m. Lady Maud, 15, 4 years, fourth.

Class 86.—Roadsters and appointments; champion prize, pairs.—Won by E. T. Stotesbury's b. m. Ruby

D., L. & W. MAY LOSE A ROAD IT ABSORBED

Court Calls Lease of Syracuse Railroad Unfair to Its Minority Stockholders.

PARENT ROAD THE GAINER

Subsidiary That Had Paid 28 Per Cent. Dividends Put on a 12 Per Cent. Basis.

If a decision just handed down by Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court is not reversed, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. will have to give up a little railroad which it absorbed in 1911. The little road is the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York, which has been plying between the two first named cities since it was organized in October, 1850. The road is only 81 miles long, but the territory it traverses is one of the most prosperous in the State.

It had been paying for many years around 25 per cent. dividends on its capitalization of $2,500,000, except in 1912, when it paid 37½ per cent. On Sept. 30, 1912, it had no liabilities, but it did have an appropriated surplus of $196,420 and an unappropriated surplus of $2,865,898 in excess of its capital stock. Nine years before it had paid off its funded debt of $1,996,000.

Prior to Aug. 19, 1907, the Lackawanna Company owned 19,389 shares of this stock, and the Public Service Commission of the Second District gave it permission to gather in all of the rest of the 25,000 shares if it could. The road could get hold of only 21,301 of the shares, but that was enough to elect officers of the Lackawanna's selection and to insure a directorate of the Lackawanna's choosing. William H. Truesdale was its President, Edward E. Loomis, Vice-President, Arthur D. Chambers, Secretary and Treasurer, and G. E. Hustis, Auditor. The list of its directors reminded one strongly of the Directorate of the Lackawanna Company.

Leased Line to Itself.

On Dec. 6, 1911, the Board of Directors met and ratified a lease of the little railway to the Lackawanna Company, or, as it was explained in court, the Lackawanna leased the line to itself. One of the provisions was that the rate of interest paid to the stockholders of the small road would be 12 per cent., to be paid quarterly, beginning Feb. 1, 1913. The hundred-odd stockholders who had retained their stock wanted to know why they should accept less than one-half of the dividends the road was earning. Those of the stockholders of the road who also held stock in the Delaware & Lackawanna were contented on the presumption that if they didn't get all of the fat dividends one way they would another. But there was a minority that was not satisfied.

The Westchester Fire Insurance Company, owner of 500 shares of the little road, retained Frank M. Tichenor, George H. Taylor, Jr., of the firm of Appell & Taylor, and Benjamin Paskus of Rose & Paskus to fight the lease. Suit was begun for an annulment of the lease and for an accounting.

In his opinion Justice Giegerich pointed out that practically every provision of the lease, which turned the little road over to the big one, was in favor of the latter. The little road would have to stand alone if misfortune overtook it, and the big road, if it ever wearied of the little one, could turn it out into the cold, so to speak, and have nothing more to do with it.

"It is manifest," said the court, "that the lease provides forever an easy and certain avenue of escape for the Lackawanna company if its contract shall become burdensome to it."

Way to Get Rid of the Road.

All the Lackawanna company would have to do if it ever wanted to get rid of the little road, it was pointed out, would be to spend money for "additional improvements or extensions." These expenditures would fall upon the little road, because the lease did not make the big company responsible for them. Picturing the situation from another viewpoint the court said:

"If the new expenditures prove profitable and if the rental value of the enlarged property proves to be greater than the 12 per cent. interest on the stock plus the interest on the bonds, then the Lackawanna company can, and, of course, will, continue to make both payments and continue to enjoy the profits of the contract, and there is no way in which the Syracuse company can regain its liberty, however great the profits become."

"The case presented," continued the court, "seems so plainly to be one where all the risk of loss is thrown upon the lessor and all chance of gain given to the lessee, that the intervention of the court is required in the interest of the minority stockholders. The lease seems so glaringly unfair to the Syracuse company that the action of the many minority stockholders who voted in its favor is inexplicable unless on the ground that their interest in the Lackawanna company was greater proportionately than the Syracuse company or that they gave no thought at all to the proposed contract or in blind confidence gave their proxies for the stockholders' meeting to persons whose chief interest lay with the Lackawanna company."

Mr. Taylor said that one of the important points covered by the court was in deciding that majority stockholders were in a sense the trustees of the whole property and in a measure the guardians of the interests of the minority stockholders. Any action taken by the majority to the detriment of the minority was therefore in the nature of a breach of trust.

DINNER TO PROMOTE PEACE.

Premier Borden Among Those Who Will Speak at Hotel Astor Feast.

Announcement was made last night that projects for maintaining peace in the world would be discussed by prominent men, including Premier Borden of Canada at a dinner to be given at the Hotel Astor next Friday. Among those on the committee which has the feast in charge are Frank A. Vanderlip, General Leonard Wood, Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission; W. H. Truesdale, Isaac N. Seligman, Jacob H. Schiff, Alfred H. Smith, Charles H. Sabin, Alton B. Parker, Eugenius H. Outerbridge, William Church Osborn, Eben E. Olcott, William Fellowes Morgan, Herman A. Metz, Darwin P. Kingsley, Herbert S. Houston, John Hays Hammond, R. Fulton Cutting, Henry Clews, and Robert Bacon.

In view of the recent indorsement of such a plan by Viscount Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain; by Premier Briand of France, Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg of Germany, and other statesmen of the belligerent nations, the opinions expressed at the Hotel Astor dinner are expected to contribute materially to the solution of the world's greatest problem.

RAILROADS OFFER PLAN TO STOP CAR SHORTAGE

Propose That Committee Should Work With Commerce Board and Enforce or Modify Rules.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17.—Plans for relieving the present country-wide car shortage through the agency of a committee of railroad representatives sitting in Washington, were presented to Commissioner C. C. McChord of the Interstate Commerce Commission this afternoon by a committee appointed by the American Railway Association.

Commissioner McChord gave his tentative approval to the plan, which will be put before the Interstate Commerce Commission at once. The investigation in this city into the methods of exchange and return of freight cars by railroads will probably be closed on Tuesday night. Commissioner McChord will then, it is understood, leave for Washington to meet the committee of railroad representatives.

This committee, which has received practically plenary power from the American Railway Association to enforce or to modify the existing car service rules, will remain in Washington, it is said, as long as the Interstate Commerce Commission feels there is any occasion for its presence.

The committee is made up of five members, representing the railroads of New England, the South, the East, the West, and the Pacific Coast. The members are E. J. Pearson, Vice President of the New York, New Haven, & Hartford; C. M. Sheaffer, General Superintendent of Transportation of the Pennsylvania; E. H. Coapman, Vice President of the Southern; W. L. Park, Vice President of the Illinois Central; W. A. Worthington, Vice President of the Southern Pacific, and George Hodges, Chairman and Secretary of the Car Service Commission of the American Railway Association.

One member of the Interstate Commerce Commission will, it is understood, act with this committee as long as it is sitting, and will pass upon all the measures that may be proposed for providing relief for any particular section where an acute shortage of any class of equipment develops.

Commissioner McChord, at the opening of today's hearing, ordered subpoenas issued for the executive officers of lines which had been notified to send representatives here and failed to comply. On several occasions since the opening of the hearings questions have arisen concerning the status of the car supply on various railroads which could not be answered because those lines were not represented. Later Commissioner McChord was informed by telegraph by various railroads that representatives would arrive tomorrow.

A representative of an Eastern Kentucky coal mining company appeared this morning to answer charges made by counsel for the Louisville & Nashville that his concern had refused to load cars furnished for the specific purpose of enabling the mine to fill a contract with a public utility company. His concern, he said, had not refused to load the cars and to consign them on contract, but had refused to consign the entire supply to one customer.

C. H. Markham, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, Chairman of the special committee sent here by the American Railway Association, in a statement issued tonight discussed the car shortage problem. He said in part:

"Both shippers and railroads must be prepared to sacrifice some present advantage for the sake of the common good. The Federal and State commissions should approve the applications of the railroads for increased demurrage charges and for other rules that will make for increased car efficiency. It is only by getting the greatest possible amount of work out of each freight car in the country that we can hope for any immediate relief from this present most serious situation."

LESLIE ESTATE TO SUFFRAGE

Court Finds Publisher's Widow Was Not of Negro Descent.

By the unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, the cause of woman suffrage becomes entitled to the $1,500,000 residuary estate disposed of in the will of Mrs. Frank Leslie, widow of the publisher, and known as the Baroness de Bazus. The court upheld the decree of Surrogate Fowler admitting the will to probate, and refusing to entertain proceedings brought by the grandchildren of Frank Leslie to establish their right to the bulk of the estate on the ground that Mrs. Leslie's antecedents were such that she could not make a valid will.

The opinion of the Appellate Division, written by Justice Scott, not only fails to sustain the contention of the Leslie grandchildren that they should have been made parties to the probate proceedings, but removes the stigma thrown around Mrs. Leslie's birth by affidavits filed in behalf of the grandchildren. In his opinion Justice Scott said:

"It is conceded that the decedent, who appears to have been born in 1836 or 1837, was the daughter of Charles Follin, who was born in 1779 and died in 1859. The petitioner (Arthur Leslie) alleges that the decedent was illegitimate, and was the daughter of a negro slave. He seems to have selected this particular mother for her because it would not wholly answer his purpose to claim merely that she was illegitimate, for in that case she might have relatives on her mother's side who would inherit from her. Hence the attribution to her of a slave mother, who would have no heritable blood. Of the assertion that the decedent's mother was a negro slave, we can find no competent proof in the papers before us.

"There is an affidavit by a person not of the decedent's family on either side that the affiant's mother told her that the decedent was the illegitimate daughter of Charles Follin by a negro slave. This statement, even if true, which seems doubtful, has no probative value because neither the affiant nor her mother is or was of the family of the decedent. We, therefore, are forced to regard petitioner's allegation that Mrs. Leslie was the daughter of a negro slave demonstrably disproved.

"The evidence is overwhelming that she was the daughter of Charles Follin and one Susan Danforth, who for some he lived for many years and recognized as his wife. It is true that no record of their marriage is produced, or is apparently extant, but this is unimportant in view of the mass of evidence that she was recognized as his wife, and Mrs. Leslie was recognized as his and her daughter, not only by Charles Follin himself but by his mother and other members of his family. If she was the daughter of Susan Danforth, it is immaterial whether she was legitimate or not, for she left at least one relative on her mother's side who was represented on the probate of the will."

Mrs. Leslie's will was admitted to probate in December, 1914. Because of the nature of the charges made concerning Mrs. Leslie's birth, Surrogate Fowler heard the testimony in secret, and the allegations were not disclosed until he filed his opinion refusing to permit the Leslie grandchildren to be made parties to the proceedings.

Mrs. Leslie left a total estate of about $1,500,000, and it is believed that the sum turned over eventually to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, named to administer the income for the cause of suffrage, will amount to nearly $1,500,000.

ARMY SANTA CLAUS LETTER.

Gen. Pershing Tells Red Cross What Men Want for Christmas.

The American Red Cross sent a telegram a few days ago to Major Gen. John J. Pershing, U. S. A., commanding the American forces in Mexico, asking him to suggest the articles which the regulars under his command would most appreciate as Christmas gifts from the Red Cross. Yesterday this reply was received from General Pershing:

Many thanks for kind offer to contribute Christmas boxes to troops of this command. Men now well supplied with necessaries but think pipes, tobacco, cigarette papers, cigarettes, match boxes, pocket knives, small cans of jam, stick candies, writing materials, novels, and handkerchiefs would be acceptable.

Persons desiring to contribute to the Christmas boxes that will go to the soldiers should communicate, for further information, with the Red Cross New York office, 120 East Twenty-second Street.

SCIENTISTS DISCUSS NEW POLAR FINDS

Leden, Who Reports Gold in Far North, Conferred with Dr. Wissler.

RACES DISSIMILAR THERE

Indians and Eskimos in "No Man's Land" of Stefansson Not from Same Origin.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson's report of the discovery of a new land by the Canadian arctic expedition, and the assertion of the Swedish explorer Christian Leden that he had found oil wells and gold deposits in "No Man's Land" in his explorations under the auspices of the Geological Survey of Canada, which were published in THE TIMES, interested officials of the American Museum of Natural History. Dr. Clark Wissler of the Department of Anthropology of the Museum said it was probable that gold existed there, because of the history of previous mineral discoveries, particularly copper, in large quantities.

"If further investigation confirms the existence of gold in any practical quantity it is safe to say that this will be the only metal which may be brought to civilization with any degree of profit," said Dr. Wissler. "The cost of getting out any of the copper deposits discovered would be prohibitive."

Before departing on this trip Leden, who has entered the Canadian wilds five times, had a conference with Dr. Wissler concerning his latest expedition, although the Museum is not directly concerned with this venture. It was on the return of Leden in 1912, when he brought the first intimation of the fate of Major S. A. Andree, who sought to reach the north pole by balloon. From the Eskimos Leden learned that Major Andree and his companion had probably perished years before.

According to Dr. Wissler little more has been known of the great territory on the west side of the Hudson Bay country than was first brought to the attention of scientists by Alexander MacKenzie in 1793 and by Samuel Hearne the year following. In later years Edward Thompson added to this information slightly.

Virgin Territory Abounds.

"It is a country larger than the New England States, where a white man had never been, with the exception of the three ancient explorers mentioned," said Dr. Wissler. "Therefore both Stefansson and Leden have covered practically virgin territory.

"Today the country is not even mapped with any degree of accuracy. At least one river is known which is not marked on the map. It is a barren, treeless country, with no game except the carabou, musk ox, wolves and some birds. The Eskimos live on water fowl and seals and live near the water, but in Summer hunt the caribou for its skin for clothing. It is in these hunting expeditions that they sometimes come in contact with the Indians in the interior, between whom there appears to be enmity."

Dr. Wissler does not agree with Leden in his conclusion that racial similarity is to be found in the Eskimos and Indians, as shown by the folklore, music, and in less degree by language, myths and poetry.

"That the Indian and the Eskimos have a common ancestry, as Leden claims, cannot be accepted on this basis of similarity in outward characteristics," said Dr. Wissler. "Widely people can readily borrow music from another without connection by blood or ancestry. Over in Alaska, for instance, are obviously-mixed groups of Indians and Eskimos, but in the country west of Hudson Bay all studies of the peoples have shown no grounds for belief of their origin in a common ancestry.

Why Copper Ore is Valueless.

"The copper deposits in the 'No Man's Land' are many and valuable, but there is no practical or profitable means of getting the copper out. But if Leden succeeds in locating the gold, which Eskimos brought to his attention, it is indeed a most valuable discovery, as this metal may be carried to some point where it can be shipped.

"Our knowledge of the Eskimos of the country is complete. They are ingenious in a crude way. From the pure copper they shape and beat the material into various useful articles. But we know that they do not fashion crude weapons from this material, and certainly would not use golden bullets, as Leden apparently has been told they do. Most of the Eskimos have the latest heavy calibre rifles for hunting.

"The geological nature of some sections of the country, especially the 'tar sands districts,' would bear out Leden's conclusions of natural oil wells, and it is also probable that coal abounds in close proximity."

ROY W. HOWARD ARRAIGNED.

Charged with Manslaughter as the Result of Automobile Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 17.—Roy W. Howard of Larchmont, N. Y., head of the United Press Association of New York, was arraigned here this afternoon on a charge of manslaughter as the result of an automobile accident which caused the death of Frederick Reynolds on Boston Post Road here last Sunday afternoon. Judge James S. Mead reserved decision in the case after hearing the testimony.

This morning Coroner J. J. Phelan of Bridgeport conducted an inquest in the court room here, following a similar inquest held by Coroner W. H. Livingston in Portchester, N. Y., yesterday afternoon. Coroner Livingston has exonerated Mr. Howard from all blame, and Coroner Phelan will render his decision tomorrow.

Mrs. Elizabeth Howard Zuber and Frank Zuber, mother and stepfather of Mr. Howard, who were married at their son's home in Larchmont on Nov. 10 last, and who were in Mr. Howard's automobile at the time of the accident, were among the witnesses today.

Papers in an action for $10,000 damages, brought by Mrs. Reynolds, were served upon Mr. and Mrs. Howard by Sheriff Allen this morning when they entered the court house. Mr. Howard's touring car was attached, but later in the day it was released upon the furnishing of a $1,500 bond.

WAR FUND FOR THE BLIND.

$250,000 Collected, but None Yet Disbursed, Statement Says.

The Permanent Blind Relief War Fund management issued a statement last night explaining why none of the money it has raised has been sent to Europe. It was pointed out that the purposes of the fund were such that it had been deemed wise to keep the fund intact for the present.

"True, we have collected up to the present time approximately a quarter of a million dollars," the statement said, "and the entire amount is still intact in various banking institutions in different cities—the expenses of the fund being paid by the Executive Committee.

"The B. F. B. Blind Fund differs from the other war relief organizations. It does not aim at temporary relief, but at permanent reconstructive work which will enable the blinded young soldiers to be self-supporting for the rest of their lives.

"Our object is to put our fund on such a solid foundation that it will serve to maintain our institutions, workshops, and exchanges, and so guarantee the permanent maintenance of the blind workers. That is why we have deemed it wise to keep this fund intact, so that it will be a permanent monument to America's generosity long after the war is over."

JUDGE DENOUNCES SLAVERS.

Long Terms and Heavy Fines for Kirsch, Botwin, and Kugelman.

Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions characterized as "vipers," "serpents," and "wreckers of women's souls" Samuel Kirsch, Yushe Botwin, and Gustave Kugelman, confessed white slavers, whom he sentenced yesterday to long terms in prison. Botwin asserted that Assistant District Attorney Smith had "framed him up," and Judge Rosalsky replied:

"If he did, he did the community a great service."

Kirsch was sentenced to from ten and a half to twenty years in prison, with a fine of $5,000. Botwin was sentenced to from five and a half to ten and a half years of imprisonment and a fine of $1,000, and Kugelman got from two and a half to five and a half years in prison, with a fine of $1,000. Judge Rosalsky ruled that the prisoners should serve a day for each dollar if the fines were not paid.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Richard Warren Barrett of New York City was admitted to practice.

125—C. L. Williams, as receiver, &c., appellant, vs. J. P. Cobb.—Submitted.

121—John Armstrong Chaloner, plaintiff, v. T. T. Sherman.—Argument continued for defendant and concluded for plaintiff.

Adjourned until Monday.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Waltemade< Pragnell et al.—Ralph H. Link. Kountze <Notlaw Realty Corporation et al.—Bertram L. Kraus, Brandeis<Kemp Jones Realty Co.—J. Clifford McChristie.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—John J. Lynch<Harry P. Knight et al.—Walter L. McLaughlin.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—DECISIONS.

William M. Flaitman, suing, &c., respt., v. Charles H. Werner et al., impleaded, &c., appts.—Order so far as appealed from reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, to the extent stated in opinion. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Joseph S. Lesser, respt., v. International Trust Co., et al., appts.—Order reversed and verdict reinstated, with costs to appellant. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

John S. Melcher, respt., v. The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corp., Ltd., appt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and the complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Max Schwartz, respt., v. Santiago P. Cahill, as receiver, &c., appt.—Determination of Appellate Term reversed, with costs, judgment of City Court reversed, with costs, and judgment directed dismissing the complaint on the merits, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

The People, &c., respt., v. Tony Bruno, appt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted. Opinion by Smith, J., (Clarke, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Joseph De Smet, respt., v. Julian B. Nilles, appt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs.—Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

William Sedina, respt., v. John Beaver, as receiver, &c., appt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulate to reduce verdict to the sum of $7,500, in which event the judgment as so reduced and the order appealed from are affirmed, without costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting.) Time for reversal and new trial.) Settle order on notice.

Blanche L. Lightfoot, appt., v. Matthew A. Kane et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Adolph Boskowitz, respt., v. Continental Insurance Co., appt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Louis B. Lieberman et al., respts., v. Graf Realty Holding Co., Inc., appt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Vito Chieca and Louis Chieca, appts.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Frank Gioell, an infant, &c., respt., v. Swift & Co., Inc., appt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Lucca Gallo, appt.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Our Own Wilson & Sons, applt., v. John R. Burton et al., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Arnold E. Peterson, respt., v. Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co., appt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Harry H. Kutner, respt., v. same., appt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John Douglas, respt., v. A. L. Mordecai & Son, appt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Frank Leslie, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to each respondent appearing and filing a brief herein. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Hannah B. Elger, respt., v. John H. B. Boyle et al., appts., impld., with Lincoln P. Boyle et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, against appellant John H. B. Boyle individually. No opinion. Order filed.

Elizabeth B. Colt, applt., v. A. T. Demarest & Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Lena Wolf as admx., &c., respt., v. New York Railways Co., impld., &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Elizabeth Valentine, applt., v. John Williams, Inc., et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Garret Kelly, respt., v. Francis Dykes et al., appts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant, to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Michael O'Connell, respt., v. Jacob & Youngs, Inc., appt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Eva J. Blatter as admx., &c., respt., v. New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., appt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Augusta Doctor et al., respts., v. Augustus S. Hughes et al., appts.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed in favor of defendants dismissing complaint upon the merits, with costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by Scott and Page, JJ. (Page, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Emma G. Badgley, applt., v. Central Consumers' Wine & Liquor Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Maria Acampora, as admx., &c., respt., v. T. J. McLaughlin & Sons, appt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Cuba Distilling Co., respt., v. Samuel M. Rice, applt., impld. with Distilling Co. of America et al., respts.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Same v. Same.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

William A. Ulman, applt., v. Medora T. Hudson, (otherwise known as Medora Hudson Betts,) respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, and the warrant reinstated. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

All-Package Grocery Stores Co., Inc., applt., v Hugh McAtamney, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Roskam-Scott Company, applt., v. Flora L. Thomas, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for temporary injunction granted. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Re John T. Little, an attorney.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re J. Sidney Bernstein, an attorney.—Proceeding dismissed. Settle order on notice.

Re George V. Smith, an attorney.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Walter Carpenter v. J. L. Prescott Co.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Nathan I. Berger v. Nat. Architects Bronze Co. et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. —Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part XIII.—Blessell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Special preferred undefended divorces, Mayer, Metal, Schwartzman.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Will for probate, John O'Meara.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Lathers< McDonald—Medbury Blanchard.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Phillips, J.—Sarah A. Brush<Anna M. Ashman—Wm. A. Daly.

McFADDEN BUYS PAINTINGS.

Cotton Operator Brings a $300,000 Collection from Europe.

John H. McFadden, the cotton operator of Philadelphia and Liverpool, returned yesterday on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam from England, bringing with him a collection of paintings he had purchased in Europe estimated to be worth $300,000. The principal pictures are a Romney, a Constable, and a Gainsborough, which were bought by Mr. McFadden at the sale of the Joseph collection in London, a few weeks ago.

Another passenger was Mrs. Henry van Dyke, wife of the United States Minister to The Hague, who was accompanied by her daughters, Elaine and Katrina. She said that she had come over to visit relatives and would remain here for several months.

Commander P. Symington, U. S. Naval Attaché at the Embassy in London, also arrived. He is on leave of absence. Mrs. R. St. Farnam, who was decorated by the King of Serbia for her Red Cross work among the Serbian troops, was another passenger.

The Nieuw Amsterdam came round the north of Scotland, but omitted the call at Kirkwall this voyage as the British Admiralty has arranged to have the Dutch liners examined at Falmouth instead.

SUE FORMER FILM TRUST.

Damages Amounting to $18,252,822 Sought by Seven Firms.

Seven suits were begun in the Federal District Court yesterday against what was known as the moving picture trust until it was dissolved by the courts. The plaintiffs are suing under the Sherman act, and seek triple damages, amounting in the aggregate to $18,252,822.

The firms bringing the suits, who are represented by Cockran & Manton, are the Colorado Film Exchange, the Standard Film Exchange, George Melies, Inc., of Illinois, the Chicago Film Exchange, and others. The defendants are the Motion Picture Patents Company, the General Film Company, the Biograph Company, Thomas A. Edison, Inc., the Essanay Film Manufacturing Company, and all the other concerns formerly identified with the alleged trust, their officers and Directors. The plaintiffs allege that because of the illegal combination they were unable to compete in the open market, and their business was damaged to one-third of the amount of the damages sought.

Incorporate Women's Law Club.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan signed an order yesterday approving the incorporation of the Women's Law Club. The organizers of the club are Lillian S. Griffin, Sophia B. White, Mayme L. Todge Openhym, H. Patrice Dessar, Cora Wells Trow, Adelma H. Burd, Jessie Ashley, May Wood, and Katherine A. Harter.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Assos, at Gibraltar, Nov. 14.
SS Robert M. Thompson, at Barry, Nov. 14.
SS Bantu, at Talcahuano, Nov. 16.
SS Michigan, at London, Nov. 16.

Sailed.

SS Bankdale, from Marseilles, Nov. 16.

Passed.

SS Tito Speri, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

By Marconi Wireless.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, NOV. 17.

SS Finland, New York to Liverpool, was signaled. Time and distance not given. Due 18th, am. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y.

SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, 1,135 miles S. at noon 16th.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, 128 miles N. of Havana at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, 116 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Morma, New Orleans to New York, 145 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, 145 miles W. N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Paso, Galveston to New York, 140 miles W. N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, 335 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, 20 miles N. of St. John's at 7 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, 275 miles E. of Galveston at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, 151 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul .....Nov. 18

Norway, Sweden, Mountain, Russian-land, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.—Kristianiafjord .....Nov. 18

France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Chicago....Nov. 18

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Andania....Nov. 18

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sonoma....Nov. 22

Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City,) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia .....Nov. 28

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 18, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 18, SS Chicago.

Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—No mailing at present.

Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Nov. 20, SS Cretic.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 23, SS Heilig Lav.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 18, SS Kristianiafjord.

South and Central America Mails.

Leeward and Windward Islands and Guiana, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad, via Barbados, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.—Korona....Nov. 18

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Tenadores....Nov. 18

Pacific Mails.

The mails from the steamers Sonoma and Hawaii are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 18.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Oct. 14; Shanghai, Oct. 17; Yokohama, Oct. 23—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ecuador, were despatched East on Nov. 15, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Nov. 19.

Post Office News Item.

Postmaster Morgan announces that an auction sale of unclaimed articles which have accumulated at the New York Post Office will be held in Room 125, Main Lobby, of the New Post Office Building, Thirty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1916, at 10 A. M.

The articles will be open for inspection in Room 125 on Saturday, Nov. 18, and Monday, Nov. 20, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by HENRY BRADY, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, November 29th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, 3rd floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., 4 packages lace, 1 cameo, 12 pieces wool underwear, 1 piece bleached cotton cloth, 1 piece cloth, 462 cigarettes, and 50 cigars.

The goods will be on exhibition Tuesday, November 28, 1916.

Dated New York, November 10, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:45|Sun sets..4:38|Moon rises..12:09

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:26	1:51	7:35	8:05
Governors Island	2:13	2:05	8:26	9:01
Hell Gate	4:19	4:11	10:17	10:42

Arrived—Friday, Nov. 17.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Falmouth, Nov. 8.
SS Regina d'Italia, St. Michael's, Nov. 8.
SS Cedric, Liverpool, Nov. 8.
SS Pacific, Rio Janeiro, Oct. 27.
SS America, Gibraltar, Nov. 2.
SS Guiana, St. Michael's, Nov. 11.
SS Chinese Prince, Boston, Nov. 15.
SS Hamilius, Boston, Nov. 3.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Nov. 12.
SS Paris, Manzanillo, Nov. 4.
SS Verona, Gibraltar, Nov. 3.
SS Zulia, Mayaguez, Nov. 11.
SS Comal, Galveston, Nov. 11.
SS Santa Marta, Kingston, Nov. 11.
SS Venator, Jamaica, Nov. 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Carmania	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Snowdon	Cardiff	Oct. 26
Pennerval	Havre	Oct. 23
Volodia	London	Nov. 1
Florizel	Halifax	Nov. 15
St. George	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Otterstad	Havre	Nov. 3
Runswijk	Rotterdam	Nov. 1
Mardeinorte	Barcelona	Oct. 31

DUE TOMORROW.

*New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
Morro Castle	Havana	Nov. 16
Arcaty	Santos	Oct. 30
Guyana	Havre	Nov. 3

DUE MONDAY.

Dominic	Para	Nov. 7
*Dante Alighieri	Fayal	Nov. 12
Minnehaha	London	Nov. 8
Helen	Matanzas	Nov. 14
Coamo	San Juan	Nov. 15
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 17

DUE TUESDAY.

Camoens	Santos	Oct. 26
†Stockholm	Gothenburg	Nov. 8
Irvington Court	Havre	Nov. 4
Havana	Havana	Nov. 13
Matapan	Port Limon	Nov. 12

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Sama	Jamaica	Nov. 17
Acre	Pernambuco	Nov. 7
Munamar	Antilla	Nov. 17
Advance	Colon	Nov. 15

DUE THURSDAY.

Rio de Janeiro	Santos	Nov. 9
Pannonia	London	Nov. 11
Almirante	Jamaica	Nov. 13
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Nov. 20
Unkai Maru

FRENCH CITIES GET $60,000,000 HERE

Bordeaux, Lyon, and Marseilles Borrow Money to Help Alleviate Suffering.

GOVERNMENT TO BACK LOAN

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Close Credit, Which Is for Three Years and Expected to Yield 6½%.

A second French municipal loan, similar in many respects to the $50,000,000 City of Paris loan brought out at the end of September by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., was closed yesterday afternoon by the same bankers. It calls for $60,000,000, to be equally divided among the cities of Bordeaux, Lyon and Marseilles, and the proceeds, as in the case of the Paris financing, will be used for the alleviation of suffering and provision for other municipal needs. The bankers made this statement regarding it:

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announce that they have closed negotiations with the Cities of Bordeaux, Lyon, and Marseilles for $20,000,000 three-year 6 per cent. bonds of each one of these three cities.

The purpose of the loans is to provide for expenditures for the alleviation of suffering caused by the war and for other municipal purposes.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable at the option of the holder either in United States gold coin in New York or in francs at the fixed rate of 5.60 per dollar, and there is therefore the possibility of a very substantial profit in exchange, inasmuch as the normal rate of exchange before the war was about 5.18 francs per dollar.

The Government of the French Republic is to undertake to furnish, if necessary, to the three cities gold to the amount needed to enable the payment of the principal and interest of the loan in New York.

The rate of exchange at which the bonds are payable if the holder decides to take francs is made lower than in the Paris loan, 5.60 per dollar, as against 5.50 in the earlier loan, by reason of the shorter maturity. The Paris loan was made for five years, and it is considered that there is a better chance of francs returning to parity by that time.

The offering price of the new loan is expected to be in the neighborhood of 98, returning a yield of about 6½ per cent. to the investor. The Paris bonds were sold at 98¾, netting 6.30 per cent., and it was said that the price on the new issue would be a little better. Invitations to bond houses to join in the underwriting went out last night. In view of the success of the earlier offering it is expected that the new bonds will find a ready market.

The new loan will materially relieve the exchange situation by transferring close $60,000,000 to France. Unlike the other loans the proceeds will all be spent abroad. It will relieve the French Government by reducing by $60,000,000 the amount of money which would otherwise have been raised at home.

It was pointed out that the funded indebtedness of the three cities is much lower than for most cities. Marseilles, the foremost seaport of France, has a population of 550,000, and debt of only $23,000,000. Lyon, next to Paris the leading trade centre of France, has a population of 523,000 and debt of $18,000,000. Bordeaux, one of the three leading seaports, has a population of 261,000, and a debt of $9,000,000.

CHEMICAL DIVIDEND 20%.

Company Votes Extra Disbursement Besides Raising Regular Rate.

The General Chemical Company declared yesterday extra dividends amounting to 20 per cent. on the common stock and at the same time raised the regular disbursement from 6 to 8 per cent. a year. The ordinary dividend declared was 2 per cent. for the quarter, compared with 1½ per cent. paid quarterly from 1910 to date.

The stockholders have the privilege of taking the extra distribution in cash or in stock at par. In announcing the big disbursement the directors divided it into an "extra" of 5 per cent. and a "special" dividend of 15 per cent., but it will be counted as plain 20 per cent. if it is applied to the taking up of stock. The ordinary dividend is payable on March 1 and the extras on Feb. 1, 1917.

The company, which has made important strides forward in the chemical field in the last ten years, has made a number of distributions of stock to the holders of common shares. In March, 1910, 10 per cent. in stock was distributed; 5 per cent. in February, 1912, and 5 per cent. again a year later. Five per cent. extra in cash was paid in February, 1914 and 1915. Last February 15 per cent. in cash was disbursed in extra dividends. The company has $15,207,300 common stock outstanding.

The usual preferred stock dividend of 1½ per cent. was ordered yesterday, payable Jan. 2, 1917. The management announced that if graded bonus had been granted employes of from 5 to 17½ per cent. of their earnings, regulated by the length of service. The bonus covered the period from Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, this year.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
2d week Nov..	$284,607	$253,311	$31,296
July 1-Nov. 14	5,448,563	4,702,878	745,675

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

2d week Nov..	557,500	513,100	44,400
July 1-Nov. 10	10,586,649	10,259,949	326,700

Miscellaneous.

UTAH SECURITIES CO. for October and twelve months—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$510,247	$432,601	$77,646
Net after taxes	295,882	237,687	57,995
12 mos.' gross	5,450,233	4,703,796	746,437
Net after taxes	3,014,518	2,427,445	587,073

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'29	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.55	4.30
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1916-'22	4½	4.25	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.85	4.50
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.30	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.12
Michigan Central	1916-'30	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kansas & T.	1916-'23	5	5.30	4.90
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.30	4.90
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4½@5	4.65	4.50
N. Y. Central Lines	1916-'24	4½@5	4.45	4.25
New. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Penn. General F.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'23	5	5.10	4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	5	4.60	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.30	4.20
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.30

FINANCIAL NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the American International Corporation on Dec. 6 the stockholders will vote on a by-law amendment to change the date of the annual meeting from the first Wednesday in December to the first Wednesday in April.

Drexel & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co., syndicate members, have sold the $10,000,000 issue of City of Philadelphia 4 per cent. bonds recently awarded to them.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey on Jan. 9, 1917, stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 19, 1916, will be entitled to vote.

The New York Stock Exchange has admitted to dealings Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore temporary five-year 5 per cent. convertible notes, due 1921.

The New York Curb Market Association has listed 30,000 common shares and 15,000 first preferred shares, both of the par value of $100, of the Manhattan Electrical Supply Company.

Baruch Brothers have issued a booklet on foreign Government and municipal bonds.

ALLOT HALF OF RUSSIAN LOAN

Syndicate Has Option on Remaining $25,000,000 at Later Date.

Banks and investment houses participating in the syndicate which is offering the $50,000,000 five-year 5½ per cent. Russian Government loan will receive the bonds at 91¾. The price to the public, as previously announced, is 94¾ and interest, to yield about 6¾ per cent.

In the letters sent out by the syndicate managers alloting participations in the syndicate, banks and bond dealers are informed that a selling commission of ½ per cent. will be allowed to them and that a commission of ¼ per cent. will be allowed to banks and brokers who are not members of the underwriting syndicate. The commissions paid will come out of the three point margin between the syndicate and the public prices.

The syndicate letter, which is signed by J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, Lee, Higginson & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co., states that the participation allotted applies to one-half of the $50,000,000 loan, and that the syndicate has the option of underwriting the remaining $25,000,000 at a later date. The syndicate will close on Dec. 15.

LONDON MARKET IS STRONG.

American Issues Dearer in Sympathy with New York.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Money rates were tighter today. Discounts steady.

The stock market maintains general strength, with another good turnover in specialties. Shipping, Copper, Iron and Steel shares were the firmest. Oils were weaker, while Argentine rails ruled flat. Investment stocks were generally neglected.

American issues were a shade more active, and dearer in sympathy with New York. The United States Steel shares were the feature.

Ex-Gov. Foss Sells Machine Co.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The sale of the Becker Milling Machine Company of this city by ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss to the Manufacturers' Company, of which Robert W. Herrick is President, was announced today. The price is understood to have been $2,000,000. It is said that the Becker company will be operated in conjunction with other enterprises controlled by what is known as the Herrick group and including the Reed-Prentice and Wyman and Gordon Companies of Worcester.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—Thirty-nine corporations, with aggregate capitalisation of $2,458,500, were chartered today. They include:

Union Truck and Equipment Co., Inc., motor vehicles, component parts, 5,000 shares $100 each, 60,000 shares no par value; carry on business with $500,000; W. F. Cahill, S. Smith, S. Woodward, 137 W. 12 St.

Atlas Service, Inc., taxicab, auto, garage, 3,500 shares $100 each, 11,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $405,000; A. M. Vandervort, T. S. Buckingham, G. F. Jebbett, 265 W. 122 St.

The Monarch Knitting Co., Ltd., Buffalo, sweater coats, knitted goods, $500,000; J. M. Decker, H. L. Hank, H. L. Mitchell, 59 Argyle Park, Buffalo.

Jamaica Bay Terminals Corporation, Jamestown, realty, building materials, merchandise, $350,000; H. Bradley, E. S. Lindsey, L. H. Freeman, Warren, Pa.

Lakewood Farm Inn, Inc., hotels, restaurants, cafes, $200,000; H. W. and H. F. Bassett, W. H. Peters, Roscoe.

Shippers Navigation Co., Inc., Syracuse, transportation, trade, commerce, navigation, $257,500; W. W. Nicholson, A. J. Littlejohn, T. H. Mather, 211 Comstock Av., Syracuse.

Shearston-Lewell Manufacturing Co., Inc., Lockport, ladies' aprons, house dresses, children's cotton suits, $80,000; E. H. Ferree, H. W. Lowell, C. E. Shearston, 41 South St., Lockport.

George Strong Harral Co., Inc., Brooklyn, soaps, disinfectants, chemicals, $15,000; L. F. Skiver, A. Miller, G. S. Harral, 132 Havemeyer St.

The Peekskill Granite Co., Inc., quarrying, construction, building materials, $50,000; J. A. and F. A. Gregory, S. J. Rosenfeld, 1 West 103d St.

Jonas Finger, Inc., children's, women's dresses, $20,000; S. J. and J. Finger, 103 West 112th St.

The Prospect Building Corp., Brooklyn, contracting, construction, realty, agency, brokerage, $10,000; D. Sirotta, M. Kessler, J. Tabatchnick, 530 Lincoln Av., Brooklyn.

Abe Del Monte & Co., Inc., ladies' headgear, $10,000; A. Rubinow, A. Del Monte, 575 West 172d St.

Metropolitan Social Bureau, Inc., services in connection with shopping, books, theatres, hotels, wearing apparel, games, $10,000; M. A. Fischer, W. V. Pennock, Jr., N. P. Cullom, 138 East 38th St.

Rex Mineral Water Co., Inc., soda, mineral, aerated waters, $10,000; F. P. Knowlton, F. W. and C. H. Scharff, 434 East 52d St., Manhattan.

Wisser Box Board Co., Inc., cardboard, accessories, $40,000; J. Redfield, W. R. and C. P. Wisser, 466 Bradford St., Brooklyn.

Berger Metal Manufacturing Co., Inc., gas, electric fixtures, glass, glassware, $20,000; I. Berger, N. Landsman, N. I. Berger, 40 St. Simon, 75 Landsman, N. I. Berger, 40 St. Nicholas Terrace.

King and Malcolm Company, Inc., sponges, heavy chemicals, chamois, pumice stone, $20,000; A. M. and J. King, M. Malcolm, 6,830 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn.

Standard Securities Corporation, stocks, bonds, agency, $15,000; H. W. Seeley, F. P. Stockbridge, E. J. White, Ridgewood, N. Y.

The Menke Syndicate, Inc., publishing, news reporting, printing, $10,000; M. C. P. Clinch, F. J. Markey, B. G. Menke, 3,675 Broadway, New York.

New Era Homes Corporation, Queens, agent, auditing, accounting, $10,000; B. Hicks, M. F. Carney, J. L. Roesel, 582 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Radler Hat Mfg. Co., Inc., ladies' children's hats, $10,000; S. and F. Leopold, E. Radler, 190 Green St.

Flotation Oil and Chemical Company, Inc., brokerage, commercial, oil, chemicals, wood, tar products, $10,000; E. D. York, C. H. Kinney, C. A. Lunn, 2 Rector St.

Redwood Realty Corporation, realty, merchandise, personal property, $5,000; A. K. Pennington, J. E. Webster, F. J. Byrne, 839 Lefferts Av., Richmond Hill.

Russian-American Warehouse and Shipping Company, Inc., storage, wharfage, warehousing, forwarding, $5,000; H. Barker, R. Stiles, G. S. Brengle, 62 Cedar St.

Schaefer Auto Repair Co., Inc., repairing, renting, autos, accessories, $5,000; H. E. Jones, H. and R. Schaefer, 148 West 55th St.

Elsa Land Corporation, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; A. C. Kahn, L. A. Tansor, W. H. Liebmann, 283 Broadway.

J. & S. Abramson, Inc., butter, cheese, dairy products, $5,000; R. Abramson, J. Kissen, A. Klopnis, 297 Wallabout.

The Fair Collar Shops, Inc., men's furnishings, $5,000; S. Sculnick, M. Bernstein, W. P. Schram, 239 Fourth Av.

Russian Road Engineering and Machinery Company, Ltd., engineering, founders, smiths, metallurgists, 100 shares, no par value, begin business with $500; S. C. Taylor, Jr., C. Robinson, M. Gourland, 120 Broadway.

Authorizations—Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Steamship Corporation, Dover, Del., $5,000,000; representative, John B. Austin, Jr., 120 Broadway, New York. Sand Mixing Machine Company, Inc., Greenfield Ohio, mixing machines, $1,000; representative, V. E. Minch, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York. American Radio and Research Corporation, Wilmington, Del., $45,000; representative, Frederick M. Sammis, Park Row Buildings, New York. Bolder Coal Company, Inc., Massachusetts, $250,000; representative, Francis L. White, 1 Broadway, New York. Manhattan Electrical Supply Company, Inc., Boston, Mass., $5,000,000; representative, Edgar Whitmore, 17 Park Place, Manhattan.

Capital increases: Davis-Bournonville Co., New York, $170,000 to $370,000; Joseph J. Rosenmeyer Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $25,000; Lords Court Restaurant Co., Inc., New York, $30,000 to $40,000; Albany Garage Co., Albany, $200,000 to $500,000.

Capital reduction: John Englis & Son, Inc., New York, $1,000,000 to $850,000.

Merger: Steel Equipment Corp'n and Fireproof Furniture & Construction Co., Manhattan.

Voluntary dissolutions: Manhattan Electrical Supply Co., New York. United Truck & Equipment Co., Inc., Manhattan; Silverberg & Levin Co., Inc., Manhattan; Number 567 Realty Corp'n, Brooklyn; 1,327 Broadway Corp'n, Manhattan; Sixteen West Forty-sixth St. Co., New York; Maxwell Mfg. Co., Utica; McDonough Art Galleries, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 17.—Charters filed:

General Synthetic Company, Newark, manufacture and deal in all kinds of chemicals, $100,000; Rupert G. Gates, East Orange; Joseph E. Cohn, Michael Silver, Newark.

Simplex Instrument Company, Newark, manufacture hydrometers, battery meters, thermometers, &c., $125,000; Edward W. Mcdonough, Orange; Frederick Beck, Rose G. Higgins, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 17.—Charters filed:

New York Texas Oil Co., search for oil and distribute oil and natural gas, $500,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

Mack Copper Co., acquire mineral lands and to develop the same, $500,000; F. R. Hansell, George H. B. Martin, S. C. Seymour, local Philadelphia incorporators.

Marco and Gulf Coast Co., do a general contracting business, $750,000; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

BRITISH GOLD STORE IN CANADIAN CAPITAL

Several Millions of Dollars Are Ready to be Shipped Here in Emergency.

NOT A THREAT AGAINST U. S.

Gold Can Be Sent Over Border if England Is Unable to Meet Obligations Through Loans or Sales.

It was learned yesterday upon unimpeachable authority that the British Government has now on hand at Ottawa several hundred millions of dollars in gold, which can be delivered in New York within 24 hours if the need for it arises.

What the exact amount of the gold holdings is bankers would not state, although they have been provided with the exact figures. At Ottawa the gold counts as part of the reserve of the Bank of England. How it reached there is a mystery, though it is supposed that it was brought to Canada by battleships.

It was said that the gold was not transferred to the Canadian capital as a threat of what the United States might expect if foreign loans did not provide funds here as needed to pay the Allies' war bills, but as a necessary business precaution. At any moment that Great Britain finds herself unable to meet her obligations at New York through receipts from loans or sales of American securities the deficiency will be made up by gold shipments from Canada.

The $300,000,000 provided here recently through the sale of United Kingdom 5½ per cent. notes is expected to suffice for payments into December, but at the rate at which supplies are going forward they will not last to the end of the year. To keep up the supply of funds the sale to banking institutions of British Exchequer 4½ per cent. notes will shortly be begun.

The first offering of these notes, new to American finance, may be ready at the close of next week, but is more likely to come in the first week in December. The initial issue will not be large, as financial operations for the Allies go, but it will be followed before long by other issues until the total reaches very substantial figures.

It was explained yesterday that it is the hope, both of bankers here and of the British Treasury authorities, that the Exchequer bills may become part of a continuing transaction. They will be issued for different maturities, ranging from 30 days up to six months, and as one issue is paid off it is expected that the proceeds will be reinvested in another. However, there will be on hand at all times enough gold at Ottawa, or cash in New York, to take up all of the obligations, so that they may be retired as they fall due if money is provided through long term bonds.

Leading financiers of the United States are seriously disturbed at the prospect of a resumption of the gold import movement. They say that it is proving difficult now to prevent inflation, and that the receipt of a few hundred millions more each dollar available for the creation of several dollars in additional credit, might lead to grave consequences when the war ends and Europe begins to call back gold. For this reason economists are urging the purchase of foreign securities which will serve as a bulwark when peace is restored.

Railroad Club Elects Officers.

At the annual meeting of the New York Railroad Club last night in the Engineering Society Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, these officers were elected: President, James Milliken, Superintendent of Motive Power for the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad; First Vice President, Sidney Chambers, Superintendent of Motive Power Central Railroad of New Jersey; Second Vice President, C. L. Bardo, General Manager of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; Third Vice President, Miles Bronson, Manager of the Grand Central Terminal; Treasurer, R. M. Dixon, President of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company, and Secretary, Harry D. Vought of 95 Liberty Street.

Admits Auto Insurance Fraud.

Frederick G. Strobel, General Manager of the Moon Auto Sales Company of Brooklyn, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Wadhams in the Court of General Sessions to a charge of filing a fraudulent claim for $1,101 damages on an automobile with the Globe Indemnity Company of 45 William Street. According to Assistant District Attorney Royal E. Weller, who has been conducting an investigation into the activities of several insurance adjusters employed by the Globe company, Strobel was implicated in the confessions of Robert Caswell, William R. Ramey, and Frank McGinley, who had already pleaded guilty to frauds.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

General Chemical Company, quarterly 2 per cent. on common stock and an extra 5 per cent. and a special dividend of 15 per cent. in cash, and the regular quarterly 2 per cent. on the preferred, carried. Common stockholders in lieu of the cash dividend have the privilege of subscribing to a new issue of common stock up to 20 per cent. of their holdings. The quarterly dividend on the common is payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 21, 1917. The extra and special dividends on the common are payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Dec. 30, 1916. The preferred dividend is payable Jan. 2, 1917, to stock of record Dec. 18, 1916.

Calumet & Hecla, quarterly, $25 per share, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 2.

General Electric Company, regular quarterly 2 per cent., payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 16.

Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, regular quarterly $3 and an extra 50 cents, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Sept. 29.

United Light and Railways, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on the first preferred and 1 per cent. on common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record.

St. Joseph Lead Company, regular quarterly 25 cents a share and $1 a share from amortization reserve, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record.

Crucible Steel Company, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred and in addition 1¾ per cent. on account of deferred dividends, payable Dec. 21 to stock of record Dec. 7.

Standard Oil Company of Ohio, quarterly of $3 and an extra $1, both payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Independent Brewing Company, quarterly 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, 25 cents a share on the common stock. Preferred is payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 22 and common payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 6.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	44.75	....	44.75	....
Lead	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.10
Spelter	12.75	....	12.25	....
Antimony	12.75	13.25	12.75	13.25
Quicksilver	$80.00	....	$80.00	....
Aluminium	*64.00	65.00	*64.00	65.00
Iron, No. 2X fy.	25.00	25.50	25.00	25.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 30¾@31c. fourth quarter; first quarter (1917) delivery, 29@30¼c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	125	0	0
Copper, futures	125	0	0	120	10	0
Tin, spot	198	15	0	189	0	0
Tin, futures	190	2	0	190	15	0
Spelter	37	10	0	36	15	0
Lead	36	10	0	35	10	0

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CLOAKS AND SUITS (ladies') will be looked at by prominent jobber, commencing Monday. 32 W. 35th, 8th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all day Saturday. 22 W. 26th, 1st floor.

DRESSES.—Big jobber looking at Spring silk dresses, $5 up orders; place on the right merchandise. 158 West 29th, 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Waist manufacturer is placing orders on dresses for Spring; call with samples. Undersselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d.

GLOVES.—Will pay spot cash for case lots, 2 clasp imported kid or lambskin gloves. Jobber, G 125 Times.

PAPER wanted.—We buy old ledgers and books for paper manufacturing. M. Heifgott & Son, Inc., 538 West 30th.

PIECE GOODS, COTTON.—Spot cash paid for cotton goods. Phone Franklin 1026.

PLUSH.—Wanted, 100 pieces Salt's Esquimette plush; net cash. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

SUITS AND COATS, Spring; cash; jobber looking all week. Room 1,911, 15 East 26th.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER TRIMMING, Chase's; 3 and 1¼-inch strips for sale; price $6 per yard. Greeley 4582.

BROADCLOTH.—Parker-Wilder, 551, black, blue, brown, green; $1.05 net. Chelsea 1858.

BROADCLOTH.—White; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 8th Av.

CHINCHILLA, Raritan gray, No. 143, $1.10, less 5%. Wernstein & Kilpatrin, 139 Spring. Spring 1986.

CLOTH.—Lymansville 313-2, all colors, $1.55 per yard; Style 306, all colors, $1.45. Farragut 9728.

COATS.—1,000 more left of the wonderful $10 plush coats, 45 inches long, trimmed with nutria on collar, cuffs, and bottom; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—5,000 plush, velour, bolivia, mixtures, and wool plushes for immediate delivery. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—2,000, for immediate delivery, plushes and wool velours. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Plushes, beaver, and mufflin trimmed, $13-$23. Joe Korostoss, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—We sell and deliver Esquimette plush coats today. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

COATS.—Ladies' plush coats to close out. Ulin Brothers, 55 East 11th.

DRESSES.—Job 100 silk and serge dresses to close out. H. Wolfenson, 39 East 20th.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge-silk dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

FUR.—400 yards beaver, 5 inches wide; 200 yards nutria, 5 inches wide; 100 dozen dyed raccoon tail trimmings; prices very reasonable. Leipzig Fur Trimming Co., 479 6th Av.

LEGGINETTS, Children's.—At the right price; all shades; immediate deliveries. B. E. Mfg. Co., 444 Broadway. Phone 1747 Spring.

PLUSH.—1-B, $3 a yard; also Stursberg Schell cheviot. Greeley 2236-2237.

PLUSHES of all qualities for sale. Telephone Rose, Gramercy 5578.

SATEEN.—Gold color mercerised, 36 inches, immediate delivery; 1c. per yd. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 17-19-21 West 3d St.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. L. Grossmann, Inc., 320 5th Av.

VELOUR.—Sturfberg Schell No. 4,323, at a price. Merit Co., 22 W. 27th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Thursday, 3¼@3¾ " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Big Advances on Heavyweights.

From what piece goods buyers now in the market pricing goods for next Fall have discovered, the clothing trade may expect to pay anywhere from 30 to 40 per cent. more for the yardage they will need. They are willing to admit that values are true and not fictitious, but this, they say, does not help them in meeting the problem of keeping down costs in their own manufacturing. What the trade has been fighting right along, according to one manufacture, is restricted consumption that must result when the public is forced to pay so much more for its clothing.

Buying Yarn for 1919.

The statement was made, at the New York office of a well-known English piece goods concern, that yarn is now being bought on the other side for goods to be made in 1919. The representative of the firm said that prices are advancing so rapidly, and such difficulty has been experienced in getting adequate supplies of wool and yarns, that the purchase of materials for so far in the future was necessary. He gave an instance of the shortage of merchandise where a mill in this country could furnish only 365 pieces of one fabric although 1,000 pieces were urgently needed for shipment to customers.

Helps Keep Down the Cost.

A virtue which one dress goods man finds in the vogue that has been started for loose weave goods is that fabrics of this description cost less to make. The yarn required, however, is of the better sort. The garment manufacturers, he said, have never appeared so willing as now to pay high prices for what they need. Before the season had advanced, he said, he had discovered that the high prices asked by the garment manufacturers may be restricting the demand. Many of the popular weaves of the moment, he added, are selling at prices that were formerly paid by only the best better grade houses. If the cloths were more finely woven, he stated, they would be considerably above the present range of values.

Collective Dress Goods Buying.

Progress is being made on the plan proposed for the cost and suit manufacturers that they form an association for the collective purchasing of dress fabrics. A meeting will be held shortly of some fifty manufacturers to go into the matter thoroughly. Several well-informed men in the industry do not think the proposition can be worked with so large a group of manufacturers for the principal reason that no one mill could supply their requirements. The opinion was ventured by a leading manufacturer that if the number of those in the group was to be around ten or twelve, collective buying might be instituted to advantage.

Summer Suits Will Be Expensive.

There will be nothing to cast up at the man who appears dressed in a mohair, or mohair and cotton mixture, suit next Summer. He will run no risk of being called "cheap." With the advances that have come in other woolen lines, the price of tropical suitings, mohairs and all the various constructions used in the manufacture of Summer clothing has also increased to a large extent. The volume of business taken on such fabrics has been record-breaking this year, and re-orders being received now are heavy. "It is quite possible that before next Summer," said a mill agent for these fabrics, "a mohair and cotton suit that was sold last Summer for anywhere from $6.50 to $10 may be doubled in price by the retailer. Men, in other words, will be wearing Summer suits that cost them $18 and $20."

Shoe Sales Are Increasing.

The further advances that have taken place in the hide market in the last several weeks, with a resultant rise in leather, have stimulated the demand for Spring footwear to a point which makes it look as if there is going to be some trouble to deliver. The shortage and high cost of kidskin is also adding to the worries of the producers and wholesalers, this material being in high favor with women for the comfort it gives and the novel and dainty effects that can be worked out of it. Current business has been marked by more duplication of Fall shoe orders, especially on men's goods, since the temperature has taken a more seasonable turn. The first good snowstorm is expected to give the trade with stocks of rubber overshoes, which are sub-normal in very many cases, with this merchandise hard to get from the manufacturers.

Consumers Are Philosophical.

Wholesalers of cotton bed coverings who have been wondering what would happen when it became necessary for the retailers to pass on the present increased cost of these goods to the consumers can find comfort in the assertion of one of the leading sellers that women are taking the advances very philosophically. In other words, they have been so filled with reports of higher prices on almost everything as a result of the war that they pay what is asked with little comment, so long as they are assured they are getting the usual quality for their money. The wholesaler in question told of one retailer who rather fearfully advanced a certain sheet from 76 cents to $1, only to have his customers accept the rise with very little complaint. He backed up his assertion that the goods had sold freely by re-ordering heavily on them.

Says White Sales Will Be Hurt.

Sheets and pillow cases are going to be pretty scarce in the offerings of certain retailers when the January white sale season rolls around. The paucity of supplies of these goods in wholesale hands is one of the present features of the cotton goods trade, and it is said by men who know that there will by no means be enough to go around. The wise retailers are already ordering their goods shipped in order to make sure of getting them in time, but there is said to be the usual number of sluggards who want the mills to hold their goods for them until they get their holiday trade out of the way. It is predicted that along about Dec. 30 there will be great wailing and gnashing of teath among these merchants, all to no purpose.

Fur Sets Have Survived.

While it is said in certain quarters of the fur trade that there has been a pretty good business done this season in separate muffs, principally in novelty shapes and effects, it is also asserted that the voluminous fur collars that are seen on many of the cloth coats for women have not cut into the sales of fur sets to any appreciable degree. This was feared earlier in the season, before the demand for novelties began to take very definite shape, but the failure of the fur coat collar to displace fur neckpieces has been one of the year's pleasant surprises, from all accounts. One explanation of the situation is that women who can afford it are buying separate muffs to match the collars on their coats and, for a change off, are buying complete sets of a different kind of fur to wear with suits. Then, again, not all of the cloth coats have fur collars.

Gray Goods Prices Stiffen.

Prices continued to stiffen in the local gray goods market yesterday as a result of the firm tone to cotton and a little better demand for cloths. Spot printcloths are growing scarcer every day, and on practically all constructions it is now necessary to pay more for prompt deliveries than for contracts. December-January business was done yesterday on 39-inch 68-72s and 39¾-inch 64-60s in a fair way at 8 and 8 cents, respectively, with an eighth more asked for spots. Immediate delivery bids of 7 cents for 38½-inch 60-48s did not find much favor with sellers, who wanted 7⅛ cents for their holdings. For similar shipments of 60-52s, 7⅛ cents was demanded. Most of the staple print cloths were traded in yesterday, but for the greater part the sales were featureless. Coarse goods moved well, among this business being sales of 48 square, four-yard sheetings at 9¼ cents for December-January delivery. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-90s	10½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-48s	7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¼c	37-inch, 64-60s	5½c

*Asked.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Decisions in Reappraisement Proceedings.

Judge McClelland, sitting as a reappraisement official of the Board of General Appraisers, yesterday affirmed the action of the New York customs authorities in requiring higher duties to be paid on importations of galalith rods of different kinds shipped here by Brinoid, Ltd., of Streud, England. Rods described on the invoice as "16 to 20 m/m" entered at 1 shilling 7¼ pence, were advanced to 2 shillings 1.08 pence per pound. The foregoing goods were in several colors. So-called reds, 21 to 26 m/m, entered at 1 shilling 7½ pence, were held properly dutiable at 2 shillings 1.64 pence per pound. Other rods were advanced in about the same proportion.

The same General Appraiser had before him a dispute between the Government and Buffalo importers relating to the Canadian market value of solder dross. The product was shipped to this country by Richards Brothers, Toronto. It was entered as having a value in the Toronto market of 4 cents per pound. This did not satisfy the customs men, who held that the dross had been entered below the price prevailing at the date of shipment. Advances were made which also included penalties. The importers then appealed for a review, and submitted testimony which the General Appraiser regarded as proving that the entered price was correct and should be taken for dutiable purposes.

A decision by Judge Howell showed that the board was not disposed to consider style shade cards as of "no commercial value" within the meaning of that term as used in the Tariff act. The cards were shipped to New York firm by Gustave Rothschild, Lyons, and entered at the Custom House as of no commercial value. The silk samples, however, contained in the cards led the Appraiser of the Port to report that they should be taxed at 60 francs each. The appeal for reappraisement followed, but Judge Howell refused to reverse the local Appraiser.

Board 3 decided that the appraising officials at New York were correct in raising values on importations of sardines exported to wholesalers here by La Bretagne of Lisbon. The Portuguese market for sardines was shown to be rising.

DRY GOODS SALES GROW.

Heavy Road Orders Received and Large Number of Buyers in Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Wholesale dry goods distribution for the current week has been running well ahead of the corresponding period of a year ago. The volume of road orders for immediate delivery has been in response to the more seasonable weather, while road sales for future delivery have been much in excess of the week in 1915.

"Buyers have attended the market in larger numbers. Collections are in excess of the same week last year. The market on domestic cotton goods is firm and advancing."

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

The phenomenon of demand outstripping supply at the highest prices of modern times continues apparent in many lines. Competitive bidding and increasing costs of production steadily accentuate the strength of the leading commodities, and still further advances are foreshadowed by the eagerness of buyers to obtain urgently needed materials and products. As was to be expected, a certain hesitancy has developed in some quarters as a result of the extreme levels current, yet it becomes more evident that reluctance to sell is a greater influence in limiting new business than the rapidly rising prices.

The maintenance of remarkably active business in all parts of the country is clearly indicated by the continued heavy volume of bank exchanges, the total of which this week at the principal clearing house centres in the United States amounted to no less than $6,286,960,152, an increase over the $4,400,486,180 of the same week last year of 42.1 per cent. and of 115.5 per cent. over the corresponding week

Gulf States Steel

has no bonded indebtedness on any of its properties.

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November Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our November General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials Rise Sharply in Big Trading—The Speculative Position.

Increased public participation in the stock market found its natural reflection yesterday in still higher prices for the stocks favored by traders. They included a large number of issues, but the stocks which were most conspicuous were those of metal producing and metal manufacturing companies. Here and there a railroad stock succeeded in making a substantial gain, but these issues as a whole lagged far behind the more favored sections of the list. Not all of the bearishness among professional traders which had contributed to the irregularity which the market had displayed before it assumed its present forward swing had disappeared, but what was left of it was important against the operations of many other traders and of the public at large on the buying side.

What seems to be universally agreed is that whatever may happen after the war American business will remain very active during the war, and there are few who are now predicting an early termination of the struggle. There are better reasons for being optimistic regarding the long future of American industry and American trade than that the war in Europe is going to last for a long time to come, but the belief that the war is to last is the reason which is uppermost in the minds of many of the traders who are now contributing to the very great activity which the market on the Stock Exchange is showing.

Advances such as were recorded in a number of issues yesterday led the more cautious to comment that the market was going rather fast and in fact too fast, and yet even where this comment was heard it was pointed out as often as not that along with the heavy speculative buying was going a large amount of investment buying, high grade stocks and bonds being taken in a manner which indicates clearly a very large amount of capital available for outright purchase of securities. Moreover, great as has been the speculation in stocks it has not yet put any strain on the money market. That, no doubt, is partly for the reason that brokers have been offered so much business that they are able without hardship to themselves to insist upon safer speculation than that which they often helped to promote in the past. People have more money to use as margin and the capital of Stock Exchange houses has been increased by recent profits. These factors help to explain the ease with which the market goes forward and its ability to go forward without bringing about sufficient firmness in the money market to put a barrier in the way of continued speculative activity.

The paying of back dividends and the declaration of extra payments, of which there have been a number of instances within the last few days, supply tangible evidence of the industrial prosperity upon which in the final analysis the movement in the industrial stocks is based. Were earnings not large it would be much simpler to stamp the speculation in stocks as a dangerous and extravagant undertaking. In the best of industrial periods it is unwise for buyers to move stocks too rapidly, but there can be no doubt of the satisfaction which those who look to intrinsic value rather than to any day's market price find in the volume which American business has obtained and the profits which it is yielding.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.8		May, 1926	97	98½	4.20
Am. For. Sec.6		Aug., 1919	98¾	98¾	5.50
Anglo-Fr. ...5		Oct. 15,'20	94½	95	6.80
Argen. Gov.Div.		Feb.21,'17	99¾	99	4.00
Argen. Gov..6		May 15,'17	101½	101½	4.85
Argen. ..6		May 15,'20	100½	101½	5.70
City of Mont..5		May, 1918	100¼	100¾	4.95
City of Mont..5		Dec., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.80
City of Paris.6		Oct. 15,'21	98	98½	6.40
City of Q'bec.5		Apr., 1920	99½	100¾	4.90
Prov. of Que.5		Apr., 1920	99½	100¾	4.93
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.00
Dom. of Can.5		Apr. 1, '21	99¾	100¼	5.12
Italian Gov..6		Oct. 15,'17	99½	100¼	5.88
Norweg. Gov.6		Oct. 15,'17	101	102	3.90
Norweg. Gov.8		Feb., 1923	108	107	4.75
Prov. of Man.5		Feb., 1920	99	99¾	5.18
Prov. of Ont.5		Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99¼	100	5.00
Govt. of N. F.5		July, 1919	98½	99	5.38
Russian Govt.6½		July, 1919	100%	100%	6.35
Do rubles..6½		Aug.14,'26	294	296	
Prov. of Sask.5		May, 1921	97½	98.21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.5		May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1920	99¼	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100¾	3.85	
Am. T. & T..4	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.75	
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb., 1918	100⅝	100⅝	3.85	
Am. Thread..4	Jan., 1919	99½	99¾	4.25	
Anacon. Cop.5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅝	2.75	
A., T. & S. F.6	June, 1917	100¼	100⅝	2.75	
A.V.R.L & P.6	July 1, '19	99	100½	6.06	
Atl. & Pac. T.6	June, 1921	102⅜	102¾	5.46	
B'klyn R. T..5	Sep., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.40	
C. Fr. R. & L..6	May, 1918	102	102¾	4.50	
C. G. S. & L..6	July, 1921	99	99½	6.20	
C. & W. Ind.5	Sep., 1917	100¾	100⅞	4.40	
Cuba-Am.Sug.6	Apr., 1918	102¼	102¾	4.35	
Can. North...5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00	
Can. North....6	July 10,'17	100¼	101	4.50	
Can. North....6	July 10,'18	100¼	100¾	5.45	
Can. Pac. Ry.6	Mar. 2,'24	103¾	103¾	5.30	
Driggs-Seaby..6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00	
Driggs-Seaby..6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00	
Driggs-Seaby..6	Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00	
Erie P. & C..5	Mar., 1917	99½	100	5.12½	
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917	100⅛	101	3.62	
Gen. Rubber..5	Nov., 1918	101¼	101¾	4.35	
G. T. of Can.5	Nov., 1917	100	100¼	4.45	
G. T. of Can.5	Aug., 1919	98½	100¼	4.85	
Hocking Val..6	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	3.83	
Inter. Harv...5	Feb. 15'18	101¾	101¾	3.50	
L. Gas & El..	Apr., 1918	100¾	101¼	5.87½	
Mich. Ry.....6	June, 1919	100¾	101¼	5.44	
Mo. Pacific..6	June, 1918	99½	99¾	6.55	
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1917	99¾	100¼	5.00	
Morgan & W.5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.70	
N.Y.,N.H.&H.4½	May, 1917	100¼	100¼	4.00	
N. E. Nav...6	May, 1917	100	100¼	5.50	
Otis Elevator.5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.53	
Penn. Co.....4½	June 5,'21	101¼	101⅜	4.20	
P. S. C. N. J.5	Mar., 1919	100⅝	101¼	4.58	
Rem. A., Un.					
Met. C. Co.5	Feb. 1, '19	99¾	99½	8.75	
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	2.75	
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.15	
W'house Elec. & Mfg. Co...5	Oct., 1917	100⅜	101¼	3.65	
Wm.R.Arms..5	Mar., 1915	98½	98½	5.97	
W. V. T. & E.6	June, 1917	99½	100⅜	5.87½	
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	5.02	
Win. E. Ry..6	Jan.15,'18	100¼	101	5.43	

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	102	102¼	102	102¼
4½s	June, 1965	110¾	111	110¾	111
4½s	Mar., 1963	109½	110	109½	110
4½s	Nov., 1957	109¾	110	109½	109¾
4½s	Mar., 1957	109½	110	109½	109¾
4½s	Apr., 1966	104¾	105	104¾	105
4½s	Mar., 1964	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Sept., 1960	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1960-1966	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
4s	May, 1959	101¾	102	101¾	101¾
4s	Nov., 1958	101¾	102	101¾	101¾
4s	May, 1957	101¾	102	101¾	101¾
4s	Nov., 1956	101	101¼	101	101¼
4s	Nov., 1956	101	101¼	101	101¼
3½s	Nov., 1955	98¼		98¼	98¼
3½s	Nov., 1954	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼
3½s	May, 1954	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

1½s	1924-1930	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
1½s	1918-1923	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
1½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
1½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
1½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
1½s	1924-1941	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
1½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
1½s	Apr., 1920	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
1½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
1s	May, 1919	3.95	..	3.95	..
1s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
1s	May, 1917	3.50	..	3.50	..
1½s	1940-1953	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
1½s	1930-1939	3.95	..	3.95	..
1½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
1½s	1919-1921	3.95	..	3.95	..
1½s	1917-1918	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.50
1s	1940-1953	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
1s	1926-1930	4.00	..	4.00	..
1s	1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
1s	1916-1917	3.80	..	3.80	..

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, NOV. 17, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	2,056,020
Same day last year	588,642.
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	188,604,622
Same period last year	156,383,860
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
67½	68¼	300	Acme Tea	67½	67¾	67½	67½	+ ¼
145	151	400	Adams Express	149¾	150	149¾	149¾	+3¾
15⅝	16	100	Advance Rumely	15¾	15½	15½	15½	— ½
74	74½	1,300	Ajax Rubber	74	74½	74	74⅜	+ ⅜
13¼	13⅝	2,600	Alaska Gold Mines	13½	13¾	13	13⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	8	1,200	Alaska Juneau	8	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	
32¼	32⅝	10,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	32⅝	33½	32¼	32½	+ ⅜
90	91	6,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	89⅞	90¼	89½	90¼	+ ¼
88	89½	1,000	Am. Agricul. Chem	88	89	87½	89	+ ½
102¾	103	8,100	Am. Beet Sugar	103	103¾	102½	103¼	+ ¼
200	206	800	Am. B. S. & F. pf	199¼	205	199	205	+0½
65¾	66	30,800	Am. Can	67	67⅝	65¾	65⅝	— ⅛
73½	73⅝	31,100	Am. Car & Fdry	71⅞	74⅜	71⅞	73¼	+2
52½	53½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	53	53	53	53	
16	16½	600	Am. H. & Leather	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
71½	72	1,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	71¼	73	71½	72	+1
28½	28⅝	600	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	
22⅞	23	3,500	Am. Linseed	23	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
53	54¼	2,000	Am. Linseed pf	53¾	55¾	53½	53¾	— ½
94½	95	9,300	Am. Locomotive	94¾	95¾	94½	94½	+ ½
107	108	800	Am. Locomotive pf	107¼	106	107¼	106	+ ¼
48	49	100	Am. Malt pf	45¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ½
119¾	120	58,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	120	121	118¾	119¾	+1¼
116	116½	500	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	116¾	116¾	116¼	116½	+ ¼
101	102	800	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	101¾	101¾	101¼	101½	+ ¼
96¾	96¾	870	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	96¾	96¾	96	96	— ½
65⅞	66	6,900	Am. Steel F'dries	66¼	66¾	65¾	65½	+2¾
117¾	118¾	5,700	Am. Sugar Ref	119	119	117¾	117⅝	— ⅛
120	122	250	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	122¾	122¾	122¼	122¼	+2½
132⅝	133	700	Am. Tel. & Tel	133¼	133¼	133	133	— ⅛
221	225	300	Am. Tobacco	223	223	221¼	221½	—2½
108½	110	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	109	109	109	109	+ ½
53⅞	54¼	7,400	Am. Woolen	53¾	54½	53¾	54	+ ¼
96	99	300	Am. Woolen pf	99	99	98	98¾	+1½
63¾	64	14,600	Am. Writing P. pf	63¾	64¼	62	64	+1¼
61	61½	9,600	Am. Zinc L. & S	60¾	61¾	59½	61¼	+2⅜
82¼	82¾	700	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	83¼	83¾	82¼	82½	— ⅞
102⅞	103	99,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	102	103½	101¾	103	+1⅝
68	69	300	Associated Oil	68	68¼	68	68¼	+1
104½	105	1,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	104¾	106	104¾	104¾	— ¼
100⅝	100¾	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	
12	12¼	400	At., Berm. & At	12	12	12	12	— ¼
124¾	124¾	5,300	At., Gulf & W. I	125¼	126	123¼	124	—1
72	72¼	700	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	72	72¼	72	72¼	+ ¼
87½	88	16,200	Baldwin Loco	86¾	89	86¾	87¾	+ ⅞
85⅞	86	2,300	Baltimore & Ohio	86¼	86¾	85¾	86	— ⅞
75	75¼	100	Baltimore & O. pf	75¼	75¾	75¼	75¼	
		60	Bank of Commerce	194	200	194	200	
1¾	2	200	Batopilas Mining	2	2	2	2	
164½	165	1,500	Barrett Co	164	165	164	165	+2¼
656	675	1,510	Bethlehem Steel	655	680	655	680	+25
168	170	2,700	Bethlehem Steel pf	175	186	163	168	+8
83	84	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅛	84½	83½	83½	— ½
86	86¾	300	Burns Brothers	86	86¼	85½	86¼	+ ¼
68¼	68⅝	8,700	Butte & Superior	68¼	69	67¾	68½	+1⅞
20	22	100	Butterick Co	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
23⅝	24	1,300	California Petrol	23½	24	23	24	+1¼
52	52¼	300	California Prt. pf		51	52¼	52¼	+1½
171¾	172	109	Canadian Pacific	172	172	172	172	
87	90	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	89	89	89	89	
115¼	115½	62,700	Central Leather Co	115	118¼	114¾	115¼	+2
116	117	200	Central Leather pf	116¾	116¾	116½	116½	
105¼	106¼	200	Chandler Motor	106	106	106	106	
67¾	67¾	7,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	68	68¼	67¼	67¾	+ ⅛
18	19¼	200	Chicago & Alton	19¾	19¾	18¼	18¼	—1½
14	14¼	800	Chi. Great Western	14¾	14¾	14	14¼	+ ⅛
42¼	43	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	42¼	43	42¼	43	
93	93¼	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93¼	93¼	93	93	
127½	128	400	Chi. & Northwest	127¾	128¾	127¾	128¾	+1⅞
53¼	53¾	13,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	53¼	53⅞	53¼	53½	+ ¼
32⅜	32½	115,500	Chile Copper	30	32¾	30	32½	+1½
71½	72	19,600	Chino Copper	70	72	70	72	+2⅛
71¾	72¾	200	Cluett, Peabody Co	71¼	72	71½	72	
58½	59	28,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	57¾	60¾	57¾	59	+2½
44½	44¾	3,550	Columbia Gas	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ⅛
48½	50	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	49	49	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
61	65	2,500	Continental Insur	58½	61½	58½	61	+4½
136⅞	136⅞	200	Consol. Gas, N. Y	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	+ ⅛
128	128¼	400	Consol. Gas, Balt	129¾	129¾	128¼	128¼	
101	105	8,400	Continental Can	103½	103⅝	102¾	102¾	
23½	23½	39,500	Corn Products Ref	24	24	23	23½	
104⅝	105	4,900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	103	104¾	102¾	104⅝	+2½
91¼	91⅝	34,000	Crucible Steel	90¾	93¾	90¾	91⅞	+ ½
124	124¼	200	Crucible Steel pf	123½	123½	123¼	123¼	+2½
71¾	72	12,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	72¾	72¾	71¼	71⅝	
98¼	98¾	1,500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	98	98¾	98	98⅜	— ⅜
148	150	100	Detroit Edison Co	149	149	149	149	+ ¾
42⅜	43	1,200	Distillers' Secur	43	43¼	42⅝	43	— ¼
24½	24¾	1,200	Dome Mines	24½	24½	24¼	24½	
78	83	700	Driggs-Seabury	80	80	69	70	—15
37¼	37¼	10,300	Erie	36¾	37¾	36¾	37⅜	+ ⅝
51½	52¼	500	Erie 1st pf	52	52	51¾	52	+ ⅜
42½	43	600	Erie 2d pf	42¼	42½	42¼	42½	+ ¼
22¼	25	200	Federal Min. & S	23¼	24¾	23¼	24⅝	— ⅛
48¼	50	1,750	Federal M. & S. pf	48¾	49¾	48¾	49¾	+1½
44½	45	2,200	Gaston, Wms. & W	44¾	45	44¼	44¾	+ ¼
320	327½		General Chemical	321¾	321¾	321½	321½	+2½
182¼	182¾	8,600	General Electric	184¾	185¾	182	182½	—1
70¼	70¾	6,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	69¾	70¾	69¾	70¼	+1
107½	108	10,700	Granby Consol	101¾	109	101½	107⅝	+7¼
118	118¼	1,500	Great Northern pf	118¾	118¾	117¾	118¾	— ⅛
45⅛	45¾	35,800	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	44¾	46¼	44½	45½	+ ¼
54	54¼	8,500	Greene-Cananea	51	54¼	51	54¼	+3¼
170	173	3,350	Gulf States Steel	183¼	183	175	175	—8
105¾	106	400	Gulf States S. 1st pf	107	108¼	107	107	—1
170	178	300	Gulf States S. 2d pf	185	185	180	180	
104¾	105	1,800	Illinois Central	105	106¼	105	105	— ⅝
72	72¼	63,700	Inspiration Copper	70¼	72¾	70¼	72	+1⅞
18¼	18⅝	600	Interboro Consol	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
75	77	1,600	Interboro Con. pf	75	75	74⅞	75	+ ⅛
24½	25	600	Int. Agricultural	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
117½	118	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ¼
48	48¼	31,000	Int. Mer. Mar. tr r.	48	48¼	47¾	48	+1¼
119¾	120	16,800	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	121	121½	119¾	119¾	— ⅛
48¾	49	12,500	Int. Nickel x d	48¾	49¼	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
68¾	68¾	10,100	Int. Paper	70¼	70¾	68¾	68¾	—1¼
105	106¾	900	Int. Paper pf	105¾	105¾	104¾	105½	— ⅝
109¼	110¼	1,200	Jewel Tea pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	
25½	26	1,200	Kansas City South	26¼	26¼	25¾	26	
77¾	78	3,300	Kelly Spring Tire	77¾	78	77¾	78	+ ½
60¾	60¾	190,800	Kennecott Copper	58¼	61¾	58¼	60¾	+3½
106¾	107	30,200	Lackawanna Steel	106¾	107	103¾	106¾	—1¼
40	40¼	2,900	Lee Rubber & Tire	39¼	41	39¼	40	+ ⅛
82½	83	2,200	Lehigh Valley	82½	83	82½	83	+ ⅜
84	84		Long Island	84	84	84	84	+ ¼
22	22	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	22	22	22	22	+1½
119¼	119¼	1,100	Lorll., (P.,) Co. pf	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	+ ⅝
66	66	350	Mackay Cos. pf	66	66	66	66	— ⅝
76	77	3,400	Maxwell Motors	76	77	75½	76¾	— ⅝
82¼	82½	1,200	Max. Motors 1st pf	82¼	82½	82	82	— ⅛
51	51	800	Max. Motors 2d pf	51	51	50	50	—1
68	68	300	May Dept. Stores	68	68	67¼	67¼	—1
110¼	112¾	26,200	Mexican Petroleum	110¼	112¾	109¾	111¾	+ ⅞
46¼	47¼	15,500	Miami Copper	46¼	47¼	46¼	47	+ ⅞
31¾	32	1,100	Minn. & St. L. new	31¾	31½	30¾	31½	+ ⅝
122	122½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122	122	122	122	—1
7⅝	7¾	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
18	18	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	18	18	18	18	— ½
10	10¼	800	Missouri Pacific	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
10¼	10¾	1,500	Mo. Pacific t r	10¼	10¾	10	10¾	+ ¼
26¾	27	800	M. Pacific pf. w i	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	
58	58	57	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	58	58	57	57	+ ⅛
98¾	99	400	Montana Power	98¾	99	98¾	99	+ ¼
			National City Bank	540	540	540	540	
35¼	35¾	4,500	Nat. En. & St. Co	35¼	35¾	33¾	34½	
69¾	69¾	500	Nat. Lead Co	69¾	69¾	69	69¾	+ ½
114	114	40	Nat. Lead Co. pf	114	114	114	114	
29¾	30	19,900	Nevada Con. Cop	29¾	30¾	29¼	30¾	+1⅛
179¾	180	8,800	N. Y. Air Brake	179¾	180	177¾	177¾	+ ½
107	107¼	5,400	N. Y. Central	107	107¼	106¾	107	— ⅛
43	43¼	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	43	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
17¾	17¾	400	N. Y. Dock	17¾	17¾	17	17	+1
45	47	500	N. Y. Dock pf	45	47	45	47	+2
116	116	20	N. Y., Lack. & W	116	116	116	116	
58	58¼	1,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	58	58¼	57¾	58	— ⅛
30¾	31¼	5,800	N. Y., Ont. & West	30¾	31¼	30¾	31	+1½
141¾	141¾	1,500	Norfolk & Western	141¾	141¾	140	140	+ ¾
86½	86¾	200	Norfolk & West. pf	86½	86¾	86¼	86¼	+ ⅛
111¾	111¾		Northern Pacific	111¾	111¾	111	111¾	+ ⅝
155	156	2,700	Nova Scotia S. & C	155	156	151	151	+2
83	84	5,000	Ohio Cities Gas	83	84	83	84	+1
7¾	7¾	5,000	Ontario Mining	7¾	7¾	7	7¼	— ½
97	97	400	Owens Bottle Mach	97	97	96¾	97	+ ¼
26¼	26¾	5,700	Pacific Mail	26¼	27¼	26¼	26¾	+ ½
37½	38	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	37½	37½	37½	37½	+1½
99	99	400	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	99	99	99	99¾	+ ¼
56¾	57	2,000	Penn. R. R	56¾	57	56¾	56¾	+ ¼
43	43¾	2,600	Philadelphia Co	44¾	44¾	43	43¾	— ⅛
85	85	1,200	P., C., C. & St. L	84¾	86¾	84¾	85	+1
		100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	95	95	95	95	
42¾	44¼	18,700	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	42¾	44¼	42¾	44¼	+ ¼
110	110	2,500	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	109¼	110	109¼	109¾	+ ¼
105	105	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
84	87	17,300	Pressed Steel Car	84	87	84	86	+3
134¼	134¼	100	Public Service N. J	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼	+ ¼
163	167½	100	Pullman Co	163	168	163	166	
58	58	10,700	Railway Steel Sp	58	58¾	57¾	57¾	+1
34½	35¼	54,100	Ray Con. Copper	34½	36¾	34¾	35½	+1½
106¾	106¾	8,400	Reading	106¾	109¼	106¾	107¾	— ¼
44¼	44¾	100	Reading 1st pf	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	+1½
46¼	46¾	100	Reading 2d pf	46¼	46

NEW CHINESE LOAN WILL PAY NEARLY 7%

$5,000,000 Obligation Will Be Secured by Tax Receipts on Wine and Tobacco.

OFFERED TO PUBLIC AT 97½

Bankers Here Feel No Animosity Against Chicago Financiers Entering Field Independently.

Arthur Reynolds, Vice President of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, who on Thursday signed in Washington a contract for a $5,000,000 loan to China, arrived in this city yesterday and conferred with local bankers in reference to the flotation of the Chinese securities. He was joined by George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank and Trust Company, and John J. Abbott, Vice President of the trust company.

Later in the day, the announcement was made that the loan is for a period of three years, that the notes of the Republic of China would bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent., and that the obligation was secured by tax receipts from wine and tobacco. A public offering will be made Wednesday. The price decided upon is 97½, at which figure the yield will be 6.9 per cent.

Letters allotting participations in the syndicate will be sent out today. The syndicate price of the bonds has not been disclosed.

In the distribution of the bonds the Chicago institution will be associated with Chandler & Co., Inc., of New York and Philadelphia, the bankers who sold a $10,000,000 issue of German government Treasury notes in this country.

New York bankers were greatly interested in the latest development in foreign financing, as evidenced by the entrance of a Chicago bank into the field independently of their associates here. The group of local bankers who have figured in the negotiations for the Six-Power loan said that they did not feel any animosity toward their Western friends, and that, in fact, were glad that China succeeded in getting funds. It was pointed out that the amount involved was relatively small, and that China would need considerably more money to finance her requirements.

The reason why New York bankers have not made any arrangements for financing China are: First, the group interested in the Six-Power loan felt that they could not undertake any financing until the expiration of their agreement with the foreign bankers. Secondly, because the assurance of protection from the State Department was lacking in the sense that what was offered did not come up to the ideas of the bankers, and thirdly, because with the flotation of other foreign loans at this time it was felt that China should defer her borrowings.

Speaking of the position of Chicago, Mr. Reynolds said: "The resources of the Middle West have been increasing so rapidly within the last few years, and business has been centralized in the city of Chicago to such an extent, that we have felt that the time has arrived when financial institutions of our city should take a more active part in the field of international financial operations."

Mr. Reynolds added that his bank had not participated in any foreign loans except those that have had security behind them.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com- modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	4	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	Call.		Renewal.
High.	Low.	Last.	Rate.
2½	2¼	2½	2½

90 days	3 @3½
5 months	3½@3½
4 months	3¼@3½
6 months	3½@3½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2½@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

60 to 90 days	3 @3½
4 to 6 months	3¼@3½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75⅝	$4.75½	+ .00½
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	....
Francs—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	....
Cables	5.83½	5.83½	5.83½	....
Marks—				
Demand	69.37½	69.37½	69.37½	....
Cables	69.43⅝	69.43⅝	69.43⅝	— .00⅛

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency, in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75½	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.4½	5.4½
95.28 Berlin	69.37½	69.43⅝
5.1826 Switzerland	5.20	5.19
19.295 Greece	19.43	19.58
5.1826 Italy	6.71½	6.70½
20.26 Austria	11.86	11.87
51.45 Russia	30.80	30.85
26.73 Scandinavia		
.... Copenhagen	26.98	27.06
.... Stockholm	28.35	28.42
.... Christiania	27.60	27.68
19.20 Spain	20.40	20.45
40.14 Holland	*40.87½	*40.93¾
China—		
.... Hongkong	54.75	54.87½
.... Peking	34.50	34.62½
.... Shanghai	79.50	79.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25
South America—		
43.44 Buenos Aires	43.27	43.37
42.46 Rio	23.49	23.56

*Minus ¼.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $674,068,676, balance, $26,653,789; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $174,500. Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $5,069,483.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 34d, in New York, 71¾c; Mexican dollars, 55@58c.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100	Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¼	100
2s, c, 1930	99½				
2s, r, 1918	100¾	101¼	Pan 2s, r, 1961	102	..
2s, c, 1918	100¾	..			
3s, 1946	101¼	102	Pan 2s, c, 1961	102	..
4s, r, 1925	110	110¾			
4s, c, 1925	110¾	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¼	100			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea 1st pf	96½	98½
Ad Rumely pf	31	35
Alb & Sus	245	..
Am Ag Ch pf	102	104
Am B N	42½	45½
Do pf	50½	52½
Am B Sug pf	99½	101
Am B S & F pf	100	106
Am C pf	113	115
Am C & F pf	116¾	117
Am Coal	35½	..
Am Cot Oil pf	98	101
Am Exp	134	138
Am Malt	8½	10
Am Snuff	140	145
Am T & C	62½	66
Ann Arbor	30	65
Do pf	4	15
Assets R	4	8
Asso D G	23	28
Do 1st pf	70	75
Do 2d pf	45	80
Atl C L	131	134½
Bald L pf	107	108½
Barrett Co pf	117½	120
Beech Cr	44½	..
B Un G	130	133
Brown Sh	97	100
Do pf	99	101
Bruns T	8	8½
B, R & P	97	99
Do pf	110	..
Burns Bros pf	103	109½
Bush Ter	108	110
Can So	57½	58½
C R I & P pf	29	30
C, N J	290	300
C & A Tel	144	150
Chi & Alt	18	19½
Do pf	28	32
C, M & St P pf	125½	126½
Col & So	53	60
Do 1st pf	60	61
Do 2d pf	45	50
C G C M	23½	..
Cont C pf	113	113½
Crex Carp	48	65
C-Am Sug	200	230
Do pf	108	111
D & Co pf	95	98
Del & H	152	155
D, L & W	235	240
D & R G	18½	..
Do pf	45	49
Det U Ry	120	150½
Dia Match	..	135
D, S S & A pf	4½	7
Do pf	10	18
Elec S B	70	71
Erie & P	63½	..
Gen C pf	115½	116½
Gen Mot	510	575
Do pf	124½	125
G'drich (B F) Co pf	113½	114
G & S T	112¾	..
Harb-W	106	..
Do pf	105	..
Heime (G W) Co	185	205
Do pf	117½	124
Homestake	153	157
Int Agri pf	54	56½
I H N J pf	120	125
Int H Cor	79	80¼
Do pf	111¾	..
Int N pf	106½	108½
Iowa Cent	9¾	10
Do pf	9	15
Jewel T	86	88
K C, Ft S & M pf	73	76½
Kan C So pf	60	80
Kelly S T pf	96	100
K & D M	4	8
Do pf	..	60
K'w Co	81	..
L & P	126	127½
Lacl Gas	112	114
L E & W	23	23½
Do pf	49½	52
Ligg & M	287	300
Do pf	122½	124
L-W B 1st pf	85	86
Do 2d pf	60	70
Lorill'd Co	235	238
Do pf	110	121
Louis & N	132	133
M'kay Cos	85	85½
Man B'ch	1¾	3½
Man Elev	129	132
Man Shirt	64½	70
Do pf	112	..
M Dep Sts	4	8
Do pf	106	110
Mex P pf	96	99
Mich Cent	133	135
M & St L	6½	8
Do pf	21¾	..
M, St P & S M pf	133¾	134
Do 1	75	85
Mon P pf	117	118½
Mon W pf	104	..
Mor & Es	82	89
M & B pf	61½	90
N, C & St L	133	140
Nat Bis	122	123¾
Do pf	125½	130
N C & S	82½	84
Do pf, ex div	108	114
Nat Pr pf	100	102
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	23	26
Do 2d pf	6	8
N Y, C & St L 1st	93	..
Do 1st pf	79	83
Do 2d pf	62	64
Norf So	25	26½
North Am	74½	75
N W Tel	52½	60
Pabst B pf	91	..
Pac Coast	58	67
Do 1st pf	70	80
Do 2d pf	70	80
Pac T & T pf	97	100
Pac G, C	110¾	112
Peo & E	14	15
Pett-Mull	..	30
Do 1st pf	..	24
Pitts Coal	44	50
Do pf	106	115
P, Ft W & C	155	..
Do spec	168½	..
Pr St Car pf	106¾	110
Quicksilver	2½	3½
Do pf	3	4½
Ry Sti Spr pf	108½	102
Rens & S	174½	..
Rutl'd pf	28	30
St L & S 1st pf	96	97
St L & W pf	48½	54
Seab A L pf cfts	35	40
Sears-R pf	126	127
So P R pf	130	135
So R, M & O cfts	65	75
St'd M pf	93½	94½
T P L Tr	152	..
Tob P pf	102	106½
T St L & W pf	7	9
Do cfts	7	10
Do pf cts	15½	18
T C I	95	95½
Do pf	123	135
Und T pf	114¾	120
Un Cig M	46	49
Un Cig Sts pf	112½	120
Un Drug	78	79½
Do 2d pf	94	97
United Gas & Elec	152	155
U S Expr, ex div	21	24
U S Ind A pf	104	105
U S S & P pf	75	75½
Imp	27	30
Va R & P pf	39	49
W F Exp	135	137
W B & M 1st pf	73	76
Weym-Bru pf	115¾	124
Willys-O pf	98¾	100¼
W'w'th (F W) pf	125¾	..
Wor Pump pf	57	60

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 1,090,651 shares of stock and $948,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 126,826; oils, 136,500, and mining, 827,805. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Astna Exp	9¾	10	9¾	10
300	‡Am. Drug S	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
1,180	Am. Int. Cor. ($50 paid)	58	59	58	59
1,400	A.Sumatra T	24½	25	24½	24½
2,400	‡Am. Wr. Pa	5¾	6	5¾	5¾
20	Atl. St. pf	96	96	96	96
300	Br.-Am. Tob., ord. b	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
200	‡Butler Chm	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	‡Bus. Jackson	70	70	69	69
3,000	Carwen St	15	15¾	15	15¾
200	‡Cent. Fdy	18	18¾	18	18¾
100	‡Cent. Fd. pf	32	32	32	32
500	Char. Ir.of	8¾	8¾	8	8
600	CurtisA., v.t.c	25	30	25	29
150	‡Eastern St	121	129	121	129
300	‡Elec. Gun	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
440	Emer. Phono	12	12¾	12	12¾
2,800	‡Fall Motors	9¼	11	9¼	11
100	Hartm'n Corp	72	72	72	72
2,100	‡Hart Kel	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
5,700	Hask.& B.Car	42¾	43¾	42¾	43¾
350	Holly Sugar	59	59¾	*58¾	59
400	Holly Sug. pf	100	100¼	*99¾	100¼
100	Int. Arms Fuse	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
3,400	‡Joplin Ore Spelter (new)	52	52	48	51
300	Kath. Br'ze pf	10	10	9¾	9¾
3,000	‡Lake T. Boat	13¾	14¾	13¾	13¾
1,000	‡Lake T. Boat 1st pf	14	14¼	14	14¼
500	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs	64	64	63	64
100	M'lin Arms pf, v. t. ctfs	100	100	100	100
800	Marc	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3¾
1,000	‡Maxim Muni	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
200	‡Mex.Pet.Exp	19½	19½	19½	19½
15,000	‡Midv'le Steel	70	73¼	70	72¾
100	‡Mitchel Mot	60	60	60	60
1,000	‡Nat Aero Cp	40¼	41¼	40¼	41¼
1,000	‡N. Y. C. rcts	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	N. Y. Transp	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
25,000	N.A.Pulp & P	15½	15¾	15¼	15⅝
23	Pa. Seab. St	60	60	60	60
1,000	‡Pierce-Arrow	55¾	56	55¾	55¾
2,500	‡R. Isl., w. i	35	39¼	35	38⅝
1,300	‡R. I., pf. (A)	88	88½	87½	88
5,000	‡R. I., pf. (B)	68½	71	68½	70½
200	Seab. Steel & Manu	31	31	31	31
250	A.O.Smith Cp	42¼	42½	*42	42½
250	A O. Smith Corp., pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
3,800	‡Smith Mo. T	5¾	6	5¾	6
300	‡Spicer Mfg	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
110	Springfield Body Co	94	94	93	93
200	‡Stand. Mot	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,800	‡St. Jos. Lead	21	22	21	21¾
4,500	Sub. Bt. v. t. ctfs	39½	42	39¾	42
2,500	‡Tex. Co. rts	24	26½	24	25¼
420	‡Todd Ship	51	52¾	51	52
200	‡Tr.-W. St	43	43	43	43
3,100	U. S. S'ship	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,500	‡United Mot	63¾	63¾	63	63
10,000	‡Un. Al. St	49¾	50¼	49¾	50
1,000	United Zinc	5¾	6¾	5¾	5¾
375	‡W. Ph. Co.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,000	‡Wright-Martin Aircraft	24½	24½	23¾	23¾
1,400	‡Wright-Martin Air. pf	75	80	75	75

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
150	Atlantic Ref	875	875	875	+45
170	Illinois P. L	220	217	217	+ 0
40	Ohio Oil Co	334	330	331	+ 2
100	Prairie P. L	343	340	343	+15
800	Standard Oil (Cal)	390	385	390	+15

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡A. Pet., Ltd. (a prospect)	68	68	68	68
5,800	‡Bar. O. & G.	4	4	3¾	3¾
800	‡Cos. & Co. Oil Ref.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
3,000	‡Cos. O. & G.	15¾	14½	13¾	14
2,500	‡Federal Oil	3¾	4	3⅞	3⅞
1,000	‡Gen. R. & P	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	‡Houston Oil	19	19½	19	19½
1,400	‡Inter. Pet	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼
6,000	Met. Pet	9	9	9	11¾
5,000	††Midwest O	43	46	45	45
1,700	‡N. Y.-O. Oil	1½	1½	1	1
980	‡Oil & Explor	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
13,800	‡Okla. Oil	11½	*11¾	10	11
3,500	‡Okla. Oil pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,000	Okla. P. & R	11	11	11	11¼
200	‡Omar O.&G	60	60	55	55
1,400	‡Sapulpa Oil & Ref	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅝
4,400	Sequoyah Oil & Ref	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
2,500	‡Sinclair Oil	54¼	55¼	54¼	55¼
3,600	‡S. O. & Tr	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼
500	‡United W.O	1	1¼	1	1
12,000	‡Utah Pet. Co., (a pro.)	62	62	59	60
10,400	Vacuum Gas &O., (a pr.)	1½	1¾	1½	1½
3,500	‡Victoria O.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
30,000	‡West End O. & G. pf	75	75	75	75
5,000	‡Wyom'g Pet.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	‡Ala.-Br. Col. Met., (a pr.)	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
12,800	‡Alaska M. C	88	90	88	90
5,000	††Alaska-W	56	60	56	60
30,000	‡Am. Comm	9¼	10	8½	8½
9,200	‡Aris. Chlor	45	51	45	47
3,700	‡Aris. Copper	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	††Atlanta	9	9	8½	8½
12,000	Big Jim	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
6,500	Big L.Cop.Co	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
9,100	‡Blsbee Cop. (a prospect)	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	1¾
500	††Booth	10	10	10	10
3,000	Bos. & Mont	79	88	79	82
5,000	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs	17½	18⅜	17	17⅜
2,800	Butte Detroit	98	1	98	98
600	Butte-K	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
1,200	Cactus C. M., (prospect)	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
5,300	‡Caledonia	54	57	52	55
1,500	‡Cal.-Tr. G., (a prospect)	73	73	73	73
48,700	‡C. & Jerome	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
1,800	Canada Cop	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,000	‡Cashboy	6½	6½	6½	6½
10,000	C. de P. Cop	44½	46	44½	45½
32,700	Con. Ariz. S	2⅞	2¼	2¼	2⅜
1,800	‡Cons.-Hona	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,700	Con. Nev.-U	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
40,000	Creseon C. G	7	7¾	7	7¾
3,000	Darwin L. & S. M. & D	16¾	16¾	15	15
2,900	Dund.-Ariz. C. (a pros.)	2½	2½	2½	2½
3,500	‡Emma Cop	2	2¼	2	2¼
2,800	First Nat. C	4½	5	4½	5
2,700	‡Gold'd Con	85	85	84	84
1,000	††Gold'd Mt	6	6	6	6
4,500	††G. Can. G	14	14	13	13
25,000	Greenm. Min	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
5,500	‡Grizzly Flats Gold Min	90	90	85	90
250	Hecla Min	8½	8½	8½	8½
10,000	Howe Sound	9¼	9¼	8½	9¼
100,000	‡Ind. Lead	21	22	19	20
8,000	Insp. N. Cop	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	‡Iron Blos	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,000	Jerome Verde, (a pros.)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
900	‡Jerome V. Ext., (a pros.)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
3,700	‡Jumbo Ext	25	28	25	28
2,000	††Kewanaa	10	10	10	10
4,200	Long B.M.C., (a pros.)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,600	Louisiana Con	90	90	91	93
20,000	Magma Cop	59	63¾	59	63¼
3,780	Marysv'le Gold Min. Co	1¼	1¾	1¼	1⅝
7,000	Mason Valley	7	8	7	7¾
500	Mason Val. w. i	63	63	60	63
22,000	Miami Cons., (a pros.)	58	60	51	57
900	‡Mojave Tung	2¾	3	2¾	3
1,000	‡Mon. Gold M	55	55	52	52
500	Monitor Silver	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
35,000	‡Monster Chief	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,500	††Mother Lode	37	37¼	37	37½
18,000	††Newray M	1½	1½	1½	1½
400	N. U. Bing'm	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	N.Y. & Rosario M	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
700	Nipis'g Mines	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
3,000	‡N.Butte Dev	¼	¼	¼	¼
3,000	‡Ohio Copper	¼	¼	¼	¼
3,800	‡Ohio Copper New	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
14,000	††Old Emma Leasing	53	53	50	52
2,900	††Oro	3	3	3	3
700	‡Pines J'nnie	77	77	77	77
5,000	‡Pitts.-Jerome Cop. (a pros.)	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
6,200	†Progress Min. & Milling	⅝	1½	⅝	⅝
12,000	‡Ray Herc.M	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
32,000	††Rex C. Min	70	77	67	68
3,900	Rex Con. & Min	65	70	65	70
700	‡Sacr.Val.Cop	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,200	‡Santa R. Dev	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2,125	‡Sect'n Thirty	14½	15	14	15
5,700	Silver King of Arizona	85	90	85	90
1,250	‡Sil. King Con. of Utah	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼
3,700	‡Silver Pick	23	24	22	24
1,800	St'd Silv.-Ld	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
7,900	‡Success M	41	44	41	44
2,400	‡Sup. & Bos'n	8¼	8¼	8	8¼
18,400	‡Superst'n M., (a prospect)	44	44	41	43
1,000	‡Tenn. C. rts	2⅜	2½	2⅜	3
21,700	‡Tn. C. Gold pf	90	92	88	90
2,600	Ton. Exten	5	5¼	5	5
600	Un. Eastern	4½	4½	4½	4½
70,800	‡U. M. Arts	55	60	55	60
3,000	‡U. S. C. M	11	11	11	11
2,500	‡Un. Y. Ext	30¼	30½	30	30
1,000	U. G. M. Co	4¾	5	4¾	4¾
1,250	‡W. E. Con	72	75	72	74
3,100	‡W. C. M. Co	36	37	36	37
450	‡W. K. C. pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,100	‡White C. M	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
4,500	‡Yer. M. C., (a prospect)	29	30	28	29
800	‡Yusc'n Con	½	½	½	½

BONDS.

$150,000	Cerro de Pasco Con. 6s	123½	125	123½	124¾
120,000	‡Int. Pet. 6s	96½	102	96½	102
153,000	‡M i d v alve Steel 5s	*93¼	98¾	93¼	98¾
5,000	‡Russ. Govt. 6s, w	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
110,000	‡Sinclair Oil 7s	101	102	101	101½
10,000	‡Sulsberger & Sons 5s	102¼	102½	102¼	102¾
200,000	‡U.K.Gt.B.& Ir.1 yr.5½s	98¾	98½	98¾	98½
200,000	‡U.K.Gt.B.& Ir.3 yr.6½s	99¼	99⅛	99¼	99⅛

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Thursday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Amer. Tob. ord.	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼
Can. Nat Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Chevrolet Motor	175	178	175	179
Engr Motor Car	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Emerson Motor	1	1¼	1	1¼
Fisher Body	37	39	37	39
Fisher Body Corp. pf	93	95	93	95
Fisk Rub. cv. 1st pf	104	106	104	106
General Motors	153	155	151	155
Grant Motor Car	8¼	9	8¼	9
Guantanamo Sugar	76½	78¼	76½	78½
Hutch. Sugar Plants	28	29	28	29
Imp Carbon Chas	½	¾	½	½
Intercont. Rubber	15	16	15	15⅝
Lehigh V. Coal Sales	93	98	93	98
Manhattan Transit	⅝	¾	⅝	⅝
Pugh Stores Corp	9	10	9¼	10
Poole Eng. & Mach	100	112	100	110
Republic Motor Truck	68	71	68	71
Spicer Mfg. pf	101½	102¼	101	102
Springfield B. Co. pf	135	140	135	140
St. L., R. M. & Fac	30½	31½	30½	31½
U. S. Light & Heat	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
United Profit Shar	1	1¼	1	1¼
Wheeling & L. Erie	13½	13¾	13¼	13½

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

ROCKING COAL COMPANY.

1st Mtge. 6% 20-Yr. S-F Gold Bonds Issued under indenture dated July 1, 1912, between ROCKING COAL COMPANY, THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO. and EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the above mentioned indenture and supplemental indenture dated January 28th, 1913, bonds now outstanding, bearing the following distinctive numbers, have been drawn by lot by the undersigned, as Trustee under said indenture, for redemption on January 1st, 1917, out of the moneys in the sinking fund, to wit: 19, 20, 64, 90, 99, 106, 112, 180, 183, 185, and 210.

Said bonds so drawn for redemption will be paid on and after January 2d, 1917, at the 120 Broadway Office of the undersigned Trustee, N. Y. City, upon presentation and surrender of said bonds with all coupons then unmatured, at 105% of their par value. Interest on said bonds will cease on January 1st, 1917.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By BOYD G. CURTS, Trust Officer.
Dated N. Y. City, November 1, 1916.

INDIANAPOLIS WATER COMPANY

General Mortgage 5% Bonds, due July 1st, 1946.

The New York Trust Company, formerly New York Security & Trust Company, as Trustee, pursuant to the provisions of the General Mortgage of Indianapolis Water Company, dated July 1st, 1896, hereby gives notice that it will receive at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, New York, up to 3:00 P. M., November 29, 1916, sealed tenders for the sale on January 2, 1917, of not more than $10,000 Bonds of the issue described at a price not exceeding par flat. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY.
Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 15, 1916.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due October 1st, 1937.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds, the total offer not to consume more than the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York at 12 o'clock noon on November 29, 1916. The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By GEO. W. DAVISON, Vice President.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of December, 1916, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $35,295.87. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1916.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY,
61 Broadway, New York.

A quarterly dividend of twenty-five cents per share on the outstanding capital stock of the St. Joseph Lead Company was this day declared payable December 20, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 9, 1916. The transfer books of the company will close at twelve o'clock noon on December 9, 1916, and reopen December 21, 1916.

LEONIDAS H. BESSON, Secretary.
Dated, November 17, 1916.

Distribution from Reserve for Amortization.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the St. Joseph Lead Company, held on November 17, 1916, a distribution from the Reserve for Amortization of one dollar a share on the outstanding capital stock of the company was declared payable December 20, 1916, to all stockholders of record at the close of business December 9, 1916.

LEONIDAS H. BESSON, Secretary.
Dated, November 17, 1916.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.
2 Rector Street, New York,
November 10, 1916.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of the United States Express Company, notice is hereby given that a third and partial distribution of the assets of this Company, amounting to $5 per share, will be made November 29th, 1916, to the shareholders of record as of the 18th day of November, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer Books of the Company will close at 12 o'clock noon, November 18th, and reopen December 1st, 1916.

R. H. MORGAN, Jr., Treasurer.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.,
10 East 102d Street,
New York, November 1st, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of twenty-five cents per share on the capital stock of the company, payable December 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 15, 1916.

Transfer books will not close.

GEORGE L. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 53.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held November 16th, 1916, the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock, and an extra dividend of 4% on the Preferred Stock, on account of deferred dividends, were declared payable January 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record December 16th, 1916. Books remain open.

RICHARD JONES, JR., Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, O., October 4, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, the 4th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and authorizing the following matters: (1) The purchase by and conveyance to the company of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Saline Valley Railway Company, and of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Evansville, Mt. Carmel & Northern Railway Company (of Indiana), and (2) such other matters and things as may be incident to or necessary or appropriate to be done in connection with such transactions.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FIFTH AVENUE & 26TH STREET COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for the FIFTH AVENUE & 26TH STREET COMPANY not having been held on the day designated in the By-Laws, and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a special meeting, a meeting of the members of said Company for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of said Company, No. 230 Fifth Avenue, Room No. 1,101, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of December, 1916, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated New York, November 16, 1916.
RACHEL KAHN,
Stockholder of said Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Board of Managers, Life Members, and Annual Members that, pursuant to the By-Laws of the Association, the Annual Meeting of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will be held in the Trustees' Room, United Charities Building, 105 East 22nd Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, on November 22nd, 1916, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the coming year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. A meeting of the Board of Managers for the election of officers and other routine business will be held immediately after the Annual Meeting.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF OLDWOOD & CO., INC.:

SIRS: PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on the 18th day of December, 1916, at 1 o'clock P. M., a meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Office of the corporation, No. 30-34 West 26th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated New York, November 9th, 1916.
Yours, &c.,
A. LOUIS GINSBURG, Sec.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of Defore & Company, Inc., a corporation of New York, will be held on the 15th day of December A. D. 1916, at 11:00 o'clock A. M. at 120 Broadway, New York City, New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved.

T. C. WYNNE,
J. H. McMAHON,
H. F. BLACK,
Directors of Defore & Company, Inc.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SHIRTING FLANNEL.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11:00 o'clock A. M., December 6, 1916, for furnishing 500,000 yards Olive Drab Shirting Flannel. Further information upon application.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE co-partnership heretofore existing between ISAAC SHTEIR and SAMUEL B. WINTRAUB, under the firm name of STANDARD GARMENT CO., at No. 229 Ashford Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, and at No. 1,270 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The said business will hereafter be conducted by Mr. ISAAC SHTEIR on his own account.

Dated New York, November 16th, 1916.

COTTON BREAK SHARP ON TAKING OF PROFIT

New High Levels Reached, but Could Not Be Maintained Until the Close.

MAY OPTION HITS 21 CENTS

Quick Recovery After Drop of 40 Points, with Net Loss for the Day of from 7 to 11.

Although new high levels were reached in cotton yesterday, the gain was not maintained up to the close. In fact, the market encountered considerable selling and a sharp break occurred at one time through profit taking. The May option reached the new high water mark of 21 cents, and the rest of the list worked up about 20 to 25 points over Thursday's closing. One or two bull operators, however, thought it time to take down profits, and this brought about a break of about 40 points. There was a quick recovery before the close, however, and final prices were only 7 to 11 points net lower.

The demand for actual cotton continues to be the outstanding feature of the market. Even the bulls have been surprised by the manner in which all offerings in the South are being snapped up. A wire from Alabama yesterday said: "Demand continues at highest basis of the season, 20 cents being offered by buyers at many places without bringing out much cotton. Holders are indifferent. Last thousand bales shipped by us averaged in weight 450 pounds against 512 pounds last year." Atlanta, Ga., wired: "With spots cleaned up nearly all over the belt and prices 50 to 100 points above a tenderable basis on New York contracts, we will ship to do for the enormous quantities of cotton required to fill December, January, and later shipments?"

Returns to the National Ginners' Association were considered very bullish. They indicated a ginning of only 9,590,000 bales of cotton up to Nov. 14, or only 978,000 bales from Nov. 1 to Nov. 14. Liverpool was a heavy buyer in the local market yesterday and continued to take cotton out of the market up to the hour the English market closed. Liverpool stock of American cotton is now 449,000 bales, against 686,000 bales last year.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the amount of cotton brought into sight for the week was 530,968 bales, compared with 447,538 last year. The total for the season is 6,061,000 bales, compared with 5,257,000 bales last year.

Market closed irregular.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	20.60	20.60	20.10	20.24@20.26	20.35@20.37
Jan.	20.62	20.62	20.07	20.22@20.24	20.32@20.34
Mar.	20.64	20.82	20.25	20.48@20.49	20.55@20.58
May.	20.84	21.00	20.39	20.61@20.65	20.72@20.73
July.	20.82	21.00	20.40	20.63@20.65	20.72@20.74

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 20 points decline; middling at 20.20c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady, unchanged to 25 points advance; New Orleans, 19.82c; Galveston, 20.25c; Savannah, 20¼c; Memphis, 20c; Augusta, 20.06c; Houston, 20.25. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.97	20.01	19.50	19.68@19.69	19.77@19.78
Jan.	20.10	20.13	19.63	19.81@19.82	19.88@19.90
Mar.	20.34	20.40	19.93	20.06@20.09	20.18@20.20
May.	20.45	20.60	20.18	20.29@20.31	20.38@20.40
July.	20.60	20.71	20.36	20.41@20.43	20.49@20.50

The Liverpool market opened strong. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 17 points higher, at 12.08d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales. Closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Jan.-Feb	11.91	11.91	11.13	11.86	11.98
Mar.-Apr	12.02	12.24	12.02	12.23½	11.98½
May-June	12.09	12.33	12.10	12.33	12.06
July-Aug	12.10	12.32	12.11	12.32	12.06

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 20.62c; March, 20.78c; May, 12.96c; July, 12.05c. The market there was due to open today 15 to 17½ points down.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	9,960	6,582	400,185	254,072
New Orleans	7,867	6,567	428,556	298,889
Mobile	174	188	10,474	20,273
Savannah	5,470	5,516	179,840	202,053
Charleston	2,009	1,809	71,196	71,196
Wilmington	120	1,334	35,403	48,048
Norfolk	2,101	3,816	80,613	96,550

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	2,206	2,128	130,108	181,603
Memphis	5,475	6,179	240,415	257,789
St. Louis	1,921	17,724	20,461	13,273
Houston	9,065	12,421	270,372	192,631

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	12,000 to 13,000	15,109	8,753
New Orleans	6,000 to 8,000	6,509	3,935

Exports yesterday were 12,724 bales. Total thus far this season 2,117,974 bales. Total last season, 1,672,399 bales.

$104,200,000 in Postal Banks.

Deposits in postal savings banks continue to show heavy gains. The increase for October was $4,700,000, or twice that for October, 1915. In the four months since July 1 the deposits have increased more than $17,000,000, almost as much as for the entire year ended June 30, 1916. On Oct. 31 there were 650,000 postal savings depositors who had $104,200,000 to their credit. Thirteen offices have now more than $1,000,000 each on deposit.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was feverish and lower, closing near the bottom, with net losses of 1¼@2¼c. There was heavy pressure in the December option, and it was the general impression that the trade at large was nervous over efforts to facilitate deliveries. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $2.17½; No. 2 hard, $2.00½; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $2.10; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $2.09½, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.85	1.82¾	1.82¾	1.85¾	1.04¾	
May	1.90¾	1.88¼	1.88¼	1.91¼	1.06¾	
July	1.59¾	1.57¾	1.58	1.59¾		

CORN.

The corn market declined from an early advance and closed weak, with net losses of 1¼c to 1½c. The Argentine crop news was again very bullish, but prices there were lower, and longs sold quite freely in sympathy with wheat. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.14¾, ten days' shipment, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
December	95¾	94¼	94¼	95¾	62¾	
May	97¾	96¼	96¼	97¾	66¼	
July	97¾	96¼	96¼	97¾		

OATS.

The oats market was firm early, but later eased off with wheat and corn, despite export sales of about 1½ million bushels, and closed ⅝@⅞c net lower. The local cash market was barely steady; standard quoted at 62½@63c; No. 2 white, 62@62½c; No. 3 white, 62@62¼c; No. 4 white, 61½@62c; fancy clipped white, 66½@68c; ordinary clipped white, 64½@66c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Dec.	58¼	57¾	57¾	57¾	38¼	
May	62¾	61¼	61¼	61¼	41¾	

PROVISIONS.

Prices in the provision market were firm during the first part of the day, with scattered buying prompted by an advance in the price of live hogs and on further reports of export demand from the Belgian Relief Commission. The decline in grain, however, caused some active selling and prices eased off late and closed only about steady. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 27,000, estimated for Saturday 21,000; Kansas City received 6,000, and Omaha 8,900.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Lard—						
Jan.	16.40	16.15	16.17	16.32	9.20	
May	16.40	16.17	16.20	16.32	9.40	
Ribs—						
Jan.	14.60	14.45	14.45	14.45	9.20	
May	14.72	14.57	14.60	14.57	9.40	
Pork—						
Jan.	27.60	27.27	27.35	27.35	16.87	
May	27.42	27.17	27.25	27.35	16.85	

COFFEE.

The coffee market was comparatively quiet yesterday and after opening at an advance of 2 to 8 points showed little further change in prices. Scattered realizing appeared to be absorbed by a little investment buying, while trade interests were not active either way, and the close was 4 to 7 points net higher. Sales were reported of 22,500 bags. The local spot market was unchanged on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November			8.09@8.11	8.05
December	8.15	8.10	8.12@8.13	8.08
January			8.15@8.19	8.14
February			8.23@8.24	8.20
March	8.36	8.33	8.33@8.35	8.28
April	8.43	8.43	8.38@8.40	8.34
May	8.48	8.45	8.44@8.46	8.39
June			8.50@8.51	8.45
July	8.60	8.56	8.55@8.57	8.51
August			8.60@8.62	8.55
September			8.65@8.67	8.60
October	8.75	8.75	8.72@8.74	8.66

SUGAR.

The dullness in spot sugar caused short selling and trade liquidation in the market for sugar futures, and after opening at a decline of 6 to 7 points prices eased off further, the close being about at the low point of the day, with net declines of 2 to 11 points. Total sales were 12,000 tons.

Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November		5.40	5.38	5.35@5.40	5.40	5.37
December		5.50	5.42	5.41@5.47	5.46	5.43
January		4.50	4.46	4.45@4.47	4.53	4.53
February		4.23	4.19	4.19@4.20	4.24	4.28
March		4.20	4.15	4.13@4.14	4.24	4.24
April				4.17@4.18	4.27	4.27
May		4.28	4.24	4.21@4.23	4.33	4.33
June				4.22@4.27	4.36	4.36
July				4.29@4.31	4.40	4.40
August				4.33@4.35	4.44	4.44
September				4.37@4.40	4.50	4.50
October				4.41@4.43	4.52	4.52

The market for refined sugar was unchanged at 7.50 for fine granulated and trading was very quiet, with only light withdrawals on old contract. Raw sugar was quiet but steady with no new business reported. Refiners appeared to be out of the market for the week end at least, and offerings of Cuba at 5¾c. cost and freight, were not taken. The dullness in refined sugar was responsible for the lack of buying interest in raw sugar. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.40c; molasses, 5.53c, and cost and freight, 5¾c.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Operations in the cottonseed oil market were only moderately active, total sales amounting to 33,900 barrels, while price changes were uneven, closing 1 point lower to 3 points net higher.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			12.50@	12.50
November			12.75@12.80	12.55
December	12.66	12.63	12.63@12.67	12.64
January	12.71	12.68	12.64@12.66	12.64
February			12.64@12.70	12.64
March	12.85	12.68	12.69@12.70	12.70
April	12.78	12.78	12.73@12.74	12.70
May	12.87	12.74	12.75@12.76	12.73
June			12.77@12.80	12.75

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Forecast:

Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., N. and S. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; not much change in temperature.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate winds.

Mich.—Overcast Sat. and Sun.; moderate w. winds.

La., Ark., N. Dak., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ill., Mo., and Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.

Wis., Minn., Iowa, and Neb.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. fair.

S. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun., warmer in e. Sat.

STATE REVENUE INCREASES.

Controller Reports Receipts of $28,557,906 for Last Four Months.

The report of the State Controller for four months of the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1916, shows an increase in receipts, compared with the same period of last year, of $1,471,208, and an excess of receipts over expenditures of $8,869,280.

The chief increases in revenue were shown in the direct tax, $918,268; the inheritance tax, $1,200,780, and organization of corporations, $703,864. The receipts from the tax on stock transfers showed a decrease of $684,002, and the tax on mortgages a decrease of $428,998. The figures for the four months follow:

	1916.	1915.
Direct taxes	$962,779.40	$45,510.43
Excise	11,992,397.58	12,101,679.94
Corporations	6,663,855.12	5,959,990.98
Organization of corporations	274,819.70	185,490.10
Inheritance	4,561,439.79	3,361,650.37
Stock transfers	1,628,538.84	2,312,541.36
Secured debt	588,644.62	745,484.38
Mortgages	811,456.06	1,240,354.32
Motor vehicles	*214,203.63	305,356.00
Other revenue	955,572.95	1,050,420.40
Total	$28,577,907.69	$27,106,704.51

*Includes motorcycles.

Receipts and expenditures, by months, from the first of the year were:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
January	$4,179,317.22	$2,576,006.74
February	7,875,433.61	6,347,992.73
March	4,479,884.24	3,662,173.43
April	12,880,679.72	10,631,647.82
May	9,221,548.31	10,915,493.90
June	4,930,638.30	7,267,027.37
July	1,271,015.33	2,843,226.80
August	4,388,285.36	2,923,778.79
September	4,844,128.19	3,418,405.30
October	18,074,478.81	10,983,216.02

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky	.03
Andeh	.09	Mexican	.09
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.21
Caledonia	.23	Overman	.03
Confidence	.15	Potosi	.03
Con. Virginia	.08	Seg. Belcher	.02
Exchequer	.03	Sierra Nevada	.26
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.34
Hale & Norcross	.06	Utah	.04
Jacket	.03	Mexican dollars	.54
Justice	.04		

TONOPAH.		D'field B. B.	.05
Belmont	4.52½	D'field Daisy	.06
Jim Butler	.95	Florence	.24
McNamara	.07	G'field Consol.	.53
Midway	.21	G'field Merger.	.05
Mispah Exten.	.18	Great Bend	.06
Monarch Pitts.	.03	Jumbo Exten.	.26
Montana	.21	Kewanas	.09
North Star	.15	Red Lion	.18
Rescue	.23	Silver Pick	.22
Tonopah Exten.	4.97½	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Nevada	5.80	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.72	Big Jim	1.27¼
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.22
Atlanta	.06	Packard	.48
Booth	.07	Rochester	.34
C. C. D.	.02	White Caps	.36
Comb. Fraction	.05		

COLORADO SPRINGS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	8¾	10	Granite	65	66
Elkton	11¾	12	Isabella	22¾	23
El Paso	40	50	McKinney	32	32
Cresson	707	712	Portland	194	195
Findlay		4½	U. G. M.	18	20
Gold Dol.	2	3	Vindicator	190	195
Gold Sov.	4	6½			

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,864 packages. A higher and excited market for all grades of table butter, both fresh and held. Prices advanced from 1@1½c and the limited quantity of stock available was picked up quickly at the higher rates. The medium qualities are sharing in the improvement and there is a very strong feeling throughout. Renovated advanced ½c, and ladies and packing stock have moved up about ½c. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 41½@42c; extras, (92 score,) 41c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38½@40½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 36@38c; thirds, 34½@35½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 42½@43c; extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 39@41c; seconds, 36½@38½c. Creamery, held, higher than extras, 39@39½c; extras, 38@38½c; firsts, 36½@37½c; seconds, 35@36c; seconds, 34@34½c; Dairy, tubs, finest, 40c; good to prime, 37½@39½c; common to fair, 32½@37c. renovated, extras, 34½@35c; firsts, 33½@34c; lower grades, 32@33c; imitation creamery, firsts, 33½@34c; ladies, June make, firsts, 33c; current make, firsts, 33c; seconds, 32½@32¾c; lower grades, packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32c; No. 2, 31@31½c; lower grades, 29½@30½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,971 cases. Arrivals continue light. The proportion of high quality is rather small and the market continues in sellers' favor. There is a fairly liberal offering of the medium and ordinary qualities of fresh gathered, for which trade is slack at very irregular prices, these coming in competition with storage stock. There is further large speculative trading in refrigerator eggs, and the market is higher and excited. Nearby white eggs in comparatively light supply; very few are of uniformly new-laid quality. Some offerings have been of less mixed with small eggs. The demand for average offerings is light and values extremely irregular; really fancy goods are so scarce that values are largely nominal. Fresh gathered, extra, 46@46½c; extra firsts, 43@45c; firsts, 40@42c; seconds, 36@39c; thirds and poorer, 32@35c. Refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 38½@37c; firsts, 35½@36c; seconds, 34½@35c; lower grades, 29@33c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 65@72c; ordinary to good, 42@64c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 45@65c. Nearby pullets eggs, white, 45@55c. Western and State, mixed colored, 42@55c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 48@57c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 39@48c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Forecast:

Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., N. and S. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; not much change in temperature.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate winds.

Mich.—Overcast Sat. and Sun.; moderate w. winds.

La., Ark., N. Dak., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ill., Mo., and Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.

Wis., Minn., Iowa, and Neb.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. fair.

S. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun., warmer in e. Sat.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Banking Firm of Andrews & Co. Buys Twelve-Story Pine Street Building Held at $1,000,000—Referee Appointed to Sell American Tract Society Building.

An important deal in the financial section of lower New York furnished the active feature in the realty market yesterday. The property sold was the twelve-story building at 27 and 29 Pine Street, built several years ago by the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who occupied the lower floors until their removal to their present building at William and Pine Streets.

The building covers a plot 50 by 94.8, and has been purchased by the banking firm of Andrews & Co. of this city and Chicago. They will occupy the ground floor and basement, which are thoroughly equipped for banking facilities, including burglar proof vaults. The property was sold by the 27 Pine Street Company, C. C. Marshall, President, who acquired it from the Kuhn, Loeb firm a few years ago. The banking firm then placed a value upon it of $1,827,400, of which $827,000 represented land value. The present sellers, it was said by the brokers, were understood to have held the property at $1,000,000. Last year the assessed value was $675,000, of which $455,000 was on the land.

The property abuts the Assay Office and the Gallatin National Bank on Wall Street, and is separated by the building of the Lancashire Insurance Company from the Sub-Treasury Building.

The Charles F. Noyes Company acted as brokers in the transaction. Within twenty-four hours after the purchase the new owners received an offer of a substantial profit, but declined to sell. Negotiations are pending for leasing several floors to other banking interests.

Plaintiffs Buy Evans Realty at Foreclosure.

The chief feature in the auction room yesterday was the sale of the twelve-story loft structure at the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, which was purchased last February by William T. Evans, head of the firm of Mills & Gibb, now in receivers' hands.

The property, covering a plot 115.10 by 93.8, was sold by Joseph P. Day in a foreclosure action by Robert L. Morrell and others to satisfy a second mortgage with taxes of over $789,000. There is a first mortgage of $600,000. The property was bought in by the plaintiffs for $782,000.

Buys $90,000 Dwelling.

E. W. Harris of the law firm of Harris & Tracy, purchased from Irving Raymond, President of the A. A. Vantine Company, his residence, 13 East Sixty-third Street. The property, which was held at $90,000, consists of a four-story and basement modern dwelling, on a lot 20.6 by 100. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

Heller & Sussman in conjunction with Alexander Selkin, sold for the Absar Realty Company the five-story apartment house facing the Concourse, forms a link running through to Bryant Avenue, on a plot 157 by 117, irregular, to M. Kendal. In part payment the Absar Realty Company took the block front on the north side of 174th Street, running through from Anthony to Carter Avenues. The Absar Realty Company will improve the plot with two five-story apartments.

The Henry Morgenthau Company has sold for cash to an investor 919 and 923 Kelly Street, two five-story apartments in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx, each on lot 45 by 101. M. M. Stransky was the broker in the transaction.

To Sell American Tract Society Building.

Justice Cohalan in the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Francis A. Stanton as referee to sell the property situated on the southeast corner of Nassau and Spruce Streets, in a suit brought by the New York Life Insurance Company against the American Tract Society and others to foreclose a mortgage for $1,250,000 made August 1, 1895.

The total amount due, including cost and disbursements, amounts to $1,402,-975. The property fronts 100.6 feet on Nassau Street and 94.10 feet on Spruce Street. George W. Hubbell is the attorney for the plaintiff.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Associates sold 1,113 Fifty-first Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues to Joseph A. Hamilton, a two-story and cellar semi-detached brick dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100.

The McMurray-Klinck Realty Company sold the three-story brick business and apartment building located on the east side of Flatbush Avenue 42 feet south of Clarendon Road in the course of construction on a plot 22 feet frontage on Flatbush Avenue and a depth of 100 feet for the L. & A. S. Building Corporation to a client for occupancy.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold to an investor for the Peerless Land Company, 481 Hancock Street, a three-story and basement dwelling.

As a site for three-story detached dwellings, Roth & Morgan, Inc., purchased, through Horace S. Ely & Co., thirty lots on the north and south sides of Seventy-seventh Street, west of Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. This completes the sale of all the lots on Seventy-seventh Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Avenues.

Long Island.

William B. Codling sold to John Shields a tract of ten acres of land adjoining the L. I. R. R. at Kings Park. Theodore S. Hall was the broker in the transaction.

Westchester County.

O. F. Forsberg has purchased from John G. Hass his residence on Edgecliffe Terrace, Park Hill. The house, which is a replica of a Swiss chalet, was built several years ago by the American Real Estate Company. George Howe negotiated the sale.

J. B. Thill sold for Arthur Stewart his residence and three acres of ground on Cooper Road, Scarsdale, to George H. Mayo of the United States Rubber Company.

New Jersey.

Walter C. Parker, ex-Mayor of Bradley Beach, New Jersey, has leased, through John D. Miner, with option of purchase, the Russell T. Elwell farm at Sea Girt, New Jersey.

Recent Buyers.

Gertrude T. Fay is the buyer of the private dwelling, 229 West 128th Street.

Bert L. Haskins is the buyer of 64 and 66 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Jose M. Ferrer is the buyer of the dwelling 10 East Sixty-sixth Street.

Benjamin Levy is the buyer of 801 Freeman Street.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

The Durosa Company has placed the following loans: $18,000 at 5 per cent. on a taxpayer, southwest corner 195th Street and Webster Avenue, for Christina Young; $25,000 at 6 per cent. on a residence at 50 Pocantico Street, Tarrytown, N. Y.; $8,500 at 5 per cent. five years on the three-story residence, 218 East Sixty-second Street, and $17,000 at 5 per cent. five years on the five-story flat, 182 West Fifteenth Street. M. Morgenthau Jr. Company has placed a first mortgage loan of $20,000 for five years at 5 per cent. on premises 226 West Fourth Street; a five-story apartment house on lot 26.6 by 101.5, for Benjamin J. Falk.

Commercial Leases.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Nathan Ottinger the store at 33 Columbus Avenue to George W. Newcombe.

William H. Whiting & Co. leased for Excelsior Estates Company, S. H. Stone, President, the basement and store floors of 131-137 Centre Street, northwest corner of White Street, 90 by 90, to the Troy Machinery Company for a period of ten years at a gross rental of about $75,000.

Heil & Stern have leased in building, 508 Broadway, the store and basement to Weiss & Goldstein; also 547 Broadway, the store and basement to Scheilenberg & Hewitt.

M. and H. Hess, Inc., have leased for Charles and Fred Hirschhorn the entire second floor in the McConnell Building at 13-21 East Twenty-second Street, containing about 15,000 square feet for a term of years, to Grandcoming McLeish & Co., Ltd., a corporation of Great Britain, having its principal office at Belfast, Ireland, with a New York office at 8 and 10 White Street, where they have been for the last twenty years. This is the second large British linen and handkerchief concern that has established headquarters in this section within the last few days, the other being Henry Matier & Co., Ltd., who leased the store, basement, and second floor in the building at 45 and 47 East Twentieth Street, through the same brokers.

Ruland & Whiting Company leased, for Michael Hallanan, the store and

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—There has been a general moderation in the cold weather in the East and South and in the Northwest, and there are no indications at this time of any general change to colder weather in the United States, although there were frosts Friday morning in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, except the Florida peninsula.

Light snow flurries have fallen within the last twenty-four hours in the region of the Great Lakes, New York, and New England, and the weather has become unsettled on the North Pacific Coast, toward which region a storm is moving in from the Pacific Ocean.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair without material change in temperature Saturday and Sunday in all sections east of the Mississippi River.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, variable, becoming west, overcast weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate west, fair; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, variable, fair.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Overcast Saturday. Sunday fair; not much change in temperature.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Western New York—Partly overcast Saturday and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Northern New England—Overcast Saturday, probably preceded by snow flurries in Maine; Sunday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	35	34	4 P. M.	44	46
6 A. M.	33	34	6 P. M.	40	43
9 A. M.	37	39	8 P. M.	37	39
12 M.	43	41	11 P. M.	35	39

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 39; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 43.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 41. Maximum temperature, 46 degrees, at 4 P. M.; minimum, 33 degrees at 2:00 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.19 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.99 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. — Loss.
12:10—681 W. 155 St.; Y. M. C. A. ..... Slight
12:20—136 3 Av.; Star Moving Pictures Co. ..... Slight
1:30—2,044;7 Av.; Morris Moskowitz ..... Slight
3:25—332 Monroe St.; Isaac Grossberg ..... Slight
5:20—308 W. 145 St.; Dan Stieb ..... Slight
7:50—West B'way & Murray St.; subway excavation ..... Slight
9:05—71 E. 116 St.; Singer Sewing Machine Co. ..... Slight
11:10—250 Eldridge St.; Pasquale Ballontoni ..... Slight
11:10—1,129 Fox St.; Fred Levine ..... Slight
P. M.
1:25—414 E. 42 St.; Sarah Fitzsimmons ..$25
1:40—134 E. 64; O. P. Metcalf ..... None
4:45—949 Morris Av.; Sam Gordon ..... Slight
6:00—154 St. & McComb's Pl.; Morton Contracting Co. ..... Slight
6:00—801 E. 94 St.; John Kapp ..... Slight
6:40—1,715 Madison Av.; Joseph Frisman ..... Slight
7:00—126-128 Connon St.; Sam Landsmen $50
7:00—665 Dawson St.; William Ford $10
8:00—3 W. 118 St.; Jacob Stern ..... Slight
9:00—415 W. 46 St.; Marco Schwartz ..Slight
9:10—25 Beaver St.; not given ..... Slight
7:50—508-510 Cherry St.; Kaufman Co. and others ..... Not given
11:00—209 Madison Av.; Jake Lenor ..Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A board to consist of Col. F. J. Kernan, 28th Inf.; Lt. Col. C. P. Summerall, F. A.; Maj. L. C. Fuller, retired, and Mr. Crowell, Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. R. C. Rhett, Charleston, S. C., is appointed to meet in this city to investigate and report upon the feasibility, desirability, and practicability of the Government manufacturing arms, ammunition and equipment.

Resignation of 1st Lt. R. D. Dumont, 23d Inf., New York N. G., accepted.

Capt. E. B. Gregory, 27 Inf., is detailed for service in Quartermaster Corps, effective Dec. 5, Vice Capt. J. L. De Witt, Q. M. C., relieved. Capt. De Witt is relieved from duty in Militia Bureau and assigned to 20th Inf.

1st Lts. C. W. Howard, F. A., and J. T. McNarney, 21st Inf., are announced as on duty requiring them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights.

Resignation of Capt. W. S. Collins, 7th Inf., New York N. G., accepted.

1st Lt. F. G. Dillman, C. A. C., to Walter Reed Hospital, for examination for detail in Aviation Section of Sig. Corps, then to his station.

Orders of Oct. 11 relating to 1st Lt. I. T. Wyche, Inf., revoked.

Orders of Oct. 13 relating to following 1st Lts. are revoked: Inf., C. W. Russell, M. Harmon, 17th; D. J. Johnson, and H. C. Davidson; Cav., W. A. Robertson and M. K. Kirby.

Capt. W. E. Gunster, 15th Inf., is detailed for service in Q. M. C., vice Capt. T. S. Moorman, Q. M. C., relieved from detail in that corps.

Capt. T. S. Moorman, Q. M. C., will proceed to Ft. McDowell, Cal., as a witness before a general court-martial there, then to his station.

2d Lt. M. R. Baer, Philippine Scouts, recently appointed with rank from Oct. 24, to San Francisco and sail about Jan. 5 for Manila for duty in Philippine Dept.

Leave: Capt. W. R. Nichols, C. A. C., two months.

Navy.

Rear Admiral C. F. Pond, Commander Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet, to Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Capt. H. S. Knapp, General Board, to Commander Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lt. A. K. Atkins, Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa, to home and wait orders.

Jr. Grade Lts. J. A. Crutchfield, the Raleigh, to the Montana; G. C. Hitchcock, the Neptune to the Montana, and S. E. Robinson, the Oregon to the Montana.

Ens. J. M. Boak, the Kansas to the Montana; A. G. Hatch, the Pittsburgh to the Montana; B. H. Page, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., to the Montana; R. H. Grayson, the New York to the Montana; M. C. Miller, the Nebraska to the Montana; F. G. Percival, the Sacramento to the Montana, and D. D. Dupre, to the Montana.

P. A. Surgeons F. E. Porter, the San Francisco, to Washington, D. C., and wait orders, and G. C. Rhoades, Norfolk Navy Hospital, to the San Francisco.

Chief Gunners H. Kessler to the Vermont and E. T. Austin to the New Hampshire.

Marine Corps.

Capts. C. H. Lyman, from headquarters to Division Marine Office, 5th Div., Atlantic Fleet and Aid on Staff of Div. Commander; D. W. Sibley, the Wyoming, to Div. Marine Office, 7th Div., Atlantic Fleet, and Aid on Staff of Div. Commander, and H. H. Kipp, the Arkansas, to the New York Barracks.

1st Lts. M. R. Thacher, the New York, to Port Royal Barracks; R. E. Messersmith, the Pennsylvania, to Norfolk Barracks; H. Schmidt, the Oklahoma, to New York Barracks, and H. W. Stone, Artillery Battalion, Santo Domingo, to resume duties at Annapolis, Md., Barracks.

2d Lts. A. de Carre, 1st Brig., Haiti, and Philadelphia Barracks, to the New York; H. P. Larson, 5th Reg. Santo Domingo and San Diego Barracks, to the Pennsylvania; S. L. Howard, 1st Brigade, Haiti and Philadelphia Barracks, to the Wyoming; E. T. Lloyd, 4th Regt. Santo Domingo, to the Oklahoma.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—At Lynnhaven Roads: Arizona, Connecticut, Oklahoma, and the Pennsylvania; Columbia and D-1 at New London, and the Sacramento at San Juan, P. R.

Sailed—Eagle, Guantanamo for Port de Paix; Machias, Pilot Town for Guantanamo, and the Wyoming, Lynnhaven Roads for Southern Drill Grounds.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for statistician, Grade 1a, the subjects and weights are: Duties, 5; mathematics, 2; experience, 3. The duties are to tabulate figures in financial reports and to perform statistical work requiring a knowledge of approved statistical methods and formulas and the exercise of independent judgment. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on the closing day for the receipt of applications.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 21 an examination for Italian cutwork and bobbin lacemaker, for women only, to fill a vacancy at $600 to $720 a year in the Indian Service at the Cherokee School, North Carolina. The appointee will be required to teach Indian women and children Italian cutwork and bobbin or pillow lacemaking, as it is proposed to make the Cherokee School a centre of Italian outwork and pillow lacemaking. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on samples, physical ability, and training and experience. Applicants must be proficient in making Italian cutwork, as well as bobbin or pillow lace. They must have reached their twentieth, but not their fiftieth, birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy, including cuts, matrices or drawings of illustrations, must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to insertion; for the Sunday edition of The Times finally approved copy must be delivered before Friday night.—Advt.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments, 4 P. M., Nov. 18—Patrol. A. H. Flohr, 13 to 17; J. Kraemer, 17 to 13, to Bridge duty.

Temporary Assignments—Mounted Lieut. G. S. Wood, Traf. Div., Sub-div. A., to C. O. Squad, in charge Div. of Transport., Bur. of Rep. and Supplies, 6 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 20. Sergts. W. F. Shea, 18, to Train. School, 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 20; J. R. Hawthorne, 45, to Signal Monitor duty, 90 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 18. Patrol. F. Harmse, 63, and B. P. Wilder, 146, to 4 I. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 18.

To Train. School from commands indicated, 10 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 20, (to report at 68th Street Precinct Station House:) J. Driscoll, 17; T. F. Lillie, 31; M. J. Nilon, 43; J. D. Brennan, 278; J. B. Coleman, Bur. Tel.; C. D. Stein way, 17; S. T. Cunningham, 42; C. W. Carbery, 74; J. P. Fitzgerald, 163; T. Duffy, Bur. Tel. Leaves of absence, with full pay: Mounted Lieut. J. A. Park, C. O. Squad, in charge of the Div. of Transport., 6 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 20, to be deducted from vacation, without pay; Sergt. J. J. Dennin, 69, 1 day, 4 P. M., Nov. 18; Patrol. H. P. Allen, 152, 1 day, 4 P. M., Nov. 29.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. S. Rabau, 157, 8:25 A. M., Sept. 13, to 12 midnight, Sept. 18.

Fire Department.

John C. Herbert has been appointed as an Inspector of Fire Prevention in the Bureau of Fire Prevention, factory inspection work, for a probationary period of three months, at the rate of $1,140 a year, to take effect 9 A. M., Nov. 21.

The following will report to Firem. 1st gr. W. H. Breuer, at the Central Opera House, at 10 A. M., Monday, Nov. 20, and will be excused until 8 A. M., Tuesday, Nov. 21: J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hotherall, Eng. 31; H. Bornhak, Eng. 33; J. J. Asevedo, Eng. 66; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 60; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 63; W. Klein, No. 1, Eng. 72; W. Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; W. Holland, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; H. G. Stein, Eng. 94; R. Lipschutz, Eng. 21; F. Erzenziger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; F. M. Munn, Eng. 250; C. A. Spangenberg, Eng. 254; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 26; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 34; T. T. McGrath, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 112; C. Schroun, H. & L. 117; E. Olsen, H. & L. 124; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; F. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Special leave: Chief of Batt. O. McKernan, 9 Batt., 12 hours, 10 A. M., Nov. 18. Firm. 1st gr. T. F. Nolan, H. & L. 109, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 18. Firem. 1st gr. W. Sanberg, H. & L. 146, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 21. Firem. 1st gr. P. Reilly, Hose 9, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Nov. 18. Firem. 1st gr. D. A. Donovan, Eng. 156, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Nov. 18.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HEARING TO CONFIRM SALE OF PROPERTIES OF MILLS & GIBB WILL BE HELD AT COURTROOM NO. 1 U. S. DISTRICT COURT, WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY, ON NOVEMBER 24, 1916, AT 10:30 A. M., PURSUANT TO TERMS OF FOLLOWING ORDER.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—HENRY W. CHAPMAN, Complainant, against MILLS & GIBB, Defendant.—In Equity.—13,262.

A decree having been made by this Court, dated October 6, 1916, directing the Receivers to offer for sale on November 15, 1916, the properties of Mills & Gibb, referred to therein, and bids having been received pursuant thereto, and the Receivers, Joseph B. Martindale and J. Harper Poor, having thereby filed with this Court a report upon the bids so received and the proceedings in connection therewith, dated November 16, 1916, it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed:

I. The hearing set for November 17, 1916, by Paragraph V. (a) of the decree of October 6th, 1916, to consider the acceptance or rejection of said bids, is hereby adjourned to November 24th, 1916, to be held on that date at Court Room No. 1 of this Court, in the Woolworth Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

II. A copy of the said report of the Receivers (omitting the exhibits attached thereto) and filed therewith, and a copy of this order, shall be mailed, postage prepaid, on or before November 17, 1916, by or under the direction of the Receivers to the defendant and all of its creditors, debenture holders, and stockholders appearing upon the books as such, and addressed to them at their addresses appearing upon the books of the defendant company. A copy of this order shall likewise be published in The New York Times and Daily Trade Record, newspapers of general circulation published in the City and County, and State of New York, once on or before November 21, 1916. At said hearing to be held on November 24th, 1916, and after hearing all parties concerned or interested, the Court will consider the report of sales made by the Receivers and will make such decrees accepting or rejecting bids, ordering the sale of said properties, or otherwise providing for the sale of the assets described in the decree of October 6th, 1916, as this Court may seem proper and equitable, and will make any such further orders or decrees in respect to the estate of the defendant or the administration of its affairs or the disposition of its assets as to the Court may seem proper and equitable. Service of this order and the report of the said Receivers, dated November 16, 1916, in the manner herein ordered, shall constitute due, timely, sufficient, and complete service of notice to the defendant and all of its creditors, debenture holders, stockholders, and other parties in interest, and all other requirements as to the service of notice of the decree of October 6th, 1916, and of the sale thereunder, excepting with respect to the publication of the advertisement of sale directed in said decree of October 6th, 1916, are hereby dispensed with.

III. On the said hearing to be held as aforesaid let all parties and persons aforesaid show cause why the sale of said properties as aforesaid should not be confirmed, and why the Court should not make such decree or order in the premises as to it may seem proper and equitable, and why all of the provisions of this order should not be confirmed.

Dated November 16, 1916.

JULIUS M. MAYER, U. S. D. J.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—ALBERT FRANCIS HAGAR, as successor trustee under the deeds of CATHERINE ANN HEDGES, deceased, Plaintiff, against JULIUS KAZEMIER, et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 8th day of November, 1916, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Henry Brady, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

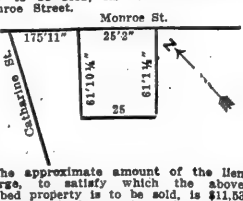
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, aforesaid commonly known and designated as No. 12 Monroe Street and Bounded and Described as follows, viz:—BEGINNING at a point in the Southerly side of Monroe Street and distant about One hundred and seventy-five feet and eleven inches (175 ft. 11 in.) from the Southeasterly corner of Monroe Street and Catharine Street and running thence Southerly and parallel with the said Southerly side of Catharine Street about sixty-one feet ten and one-quarter inches (61 ft. 10¼ in.); thence Easterly and parallel with the Southerly side of Monroe Street about twenty-five feet (25 ft.); thence Northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the Easterly side of Catharine Street about sixty-one feet and one and one-half inches (61 ft. 1½ in.) to the said Southerly side of Monroe Street and thence Westerly along the said Southerly side of Monroe Street about twenty-five feet and two inches (25 ft. 2 in.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several directions and dimensions more or less.

Dated, New York, November 13th, 1916.

EDWARD A. McSHANE, Referee.

GEORGE W. STUDY,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
60 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 12 Monroe Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $11,531.36 with interest thereon from the 1st day of November, 1916, together with costs and allowance amounting to $335.84 with interest from November 8th, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $501.82 and interest.

Dated, New York, November 13th, 1916.

EDWARD A. McSHANE, Referee.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 291 cases of tomatoes. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 4, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated November 13, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

EDUCATION NOTES.

There will be a conference on the junior high school at the general meeting of the High School Teachers' Association this morning at 10:30 in the Washington Irving High School. Dr. George Wheeler of Philadelphia will deliver an address on the pedagogical phase of the junior high school, and Associate City Superintendent Edward L. Fisher will speak on the administrative phase. The following discussion will be opened by Principal Denbigh of the Morris High School and S. McKee Smith, Chairman of the Committee of the Teachers' Council in the Junior High School.

President Sidney E. Mezes of the City College will speak on "The City and Its College" in Cooper Union at 3 P. M. today.

A leave of absence without pay for three months has been granted to Herman E. Strangfeld, a clerk in the Supplies Bureau of the Board of Education, for restoration of health.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to appropriate $1,931.10, proceeds from the sale of products of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, to the Special Trade School Fund.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

GUSTHAL, BETTY, (March 19;) net estate, $160,071. Max Hischhorn, nephew, and Blanka Lehmann, niece, received $68,535 each; Hermann Cohn, not related, $15,000; Johanna Hirschhorn, sister, $5,000, and Mrs. Helene Mayhauch, not related, $5,000. Assets: 344 E. 110th St., appraised at $5,500; 75 E. 115th St., appraised at $14,000; northeast corner of Rider Av. and 138th St., the Bronx, appraised at $11,000; equity $7,575 in plot on north side of Dean St., near Schenectady Av., Brooklyn, appraised at $10,100, vacant lots known as Silver Lake Park, near White Plains, $5,040; mortgages, $99,353; stocks and bonds, $16,750; cash in possession of attorney, $4,224; claims due, $4,907. The decedent had other assets, consisting of cash and stocks in banks in Germany. None of these assets has come into the possession of the executor. It is indicated in the report that the assets in Germany will probably be administered by an executor appointed by the German courts.

REAL ESTATE.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser & Auctioneer.
156 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Eight-room brick house, fireproof garage, $7,000. Builders, 238th and Sedgwick Av.

Lorillard Place, lot 50x100; block from 183d St. station, 3d Av. Melony, 311 West 4th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome home of 6 rooms and bath, water, gas, electric light, heat, and every modern improvement; spacious veranda; nice large plot; near trolley, station, and school; easy terms and no reasonable offer refused from good party wishing to make this a permanent home. Home, box 141 Times Downtown.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6026 Murray Hill. 80 Richmond Hill

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS at KATONAH, BEDFORD, N. Y., KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished RENTALS along Harlem Railroad.

REED, CLARK & LEE, Inc.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Depot Plaza. Tel. 1516 W. P.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$10 a month buys fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for party to make nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information, write Farm, box 139 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, stores and churches, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers at about 50% of former prices choice home sites at MORSEMERE GRANTWOOD, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD, and TEANECK, New Jersey. Also a number of two-family Workingmen's homes at Hudson Heights, New Jersey. These prices are recognised as unparalleled bargains by those who have inspected the properties. Within a five-cent-fare zone. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. For further information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

A cheap farm in beautiful Saddle River Valley; 30 acres, good house; farmer's cottage; barn, fruit, ice house, hennery, acre lake; long frontage State road; offered at foreclosure price; photos. Stevens & Teter, Ridgewood, N. J.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 12 rooms; 4 baths; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH,) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Out of Town.

Garage for sale in a suburban city close to New York City; great opportunity for a live man; other business reasons for selling. C., Room 307, 405 Lexington Av., New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

"PHOTOGRAPHERS."
ON BROADWAY.
A wonderful loft for your purpose.
Permanent north light; rent right.
M. M. Hayward & Co., 100th St. and B'way.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Low rent to manufacturer. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

$75 and $90 Stores.—The best location, dry goods, cloaks and suits, or any business; steam heat, electric light; near elevated and subway. 733-737 Tremont Av. See Janitor.

Rear part of store; space 24x26 feet; separate entrance; all conveniences. Max Schaumer, 38 Union Square East.

Store, northwest corner of 85th St. and Columbus Av. Telephone 4774 Schuyler.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.
Bronx.

8-ROOM detached private house; electric light; hardwood floors; garage; 66 Mt. Hope Place, between 176th and 177th Sts., near Grand Concourse and Boulevard; reasonable.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST.—Nicely furnished apartment; part, entire; elevator, electricity, telephone; references.

54TH, 125 EAST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, comprising entire third floor. For terms, &c., apply to janitor.

81ST, 75 EAST, (Northwest Corner Park Av.) —An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 90 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix-Portland.)—Two rooms and bath; extremely reasonable; American and European plan; Spanish cuisine.

81ST, 153 WEST.—Nicely furnished 5-room apartment, in modern house. Hoadley.

90TH ST., 67 WEST. (Riverside 886.)—Sublet bachelor apartment, private house floor; unusual; private entrance; well furnished; Winter or longer.

118TH, 423 WEST. — Two-room apartment with kitchen; conveniences; reasonable. Apt. 43.

137TH ST., 611 WEST, Apt. 54.—Housekeeping suite of three or four rooms; newly and completely furnished; linen; silver.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished. R. De Flores, 884 5th Av. Phone 6981 Madison.

FOR season or year—3 to 10 rooms, furnished; $75 to $600 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

RIVERSIDE, 420, (Corner of 114th.)—Modern fireproof building; has exquisitely furnished corner apartment; nine rooms, three baths; twelfth floor; overlooking Hudson; library, music, drawing room, and dining room connecting with French doors; ideal for entertaining; cut glass, silver, linen; $380 month; Winter lease or longer; immediate possession. Private phone, 672 Morningside.

Unfurnished—East side.

1, 2 ROOMS AND BATH.
ELEVATOR AND FULL CLUB SERVICE.
414-416 MADISON AV., at 48th St.
RENTS, $720-$1,080.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., on premises.

Corner apartment, 5th Av.; 2 rooms, bath. Phone Murray Hill 3800, Extension 124.

Unfurnished—West Side.

176TH ST., WEST, (Corner Audubon Av.)—Fine 6-room apartment; elevator. See Supt., 220 Audubon Av.

177TH, WEST, (Southwest Corner Audubon Av.)—Fine six-room apartments; elevator; reasonable. See Supt., 228 Audubon Av.

180TH ST., 660 WEST; 180TH ST., 661 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Very high-class elevator apartment house, spacious rooms with every newest improvement; 4 rooms $40; 5 rooms $42. Inquire superintendent.

180TH, 719 WEST.—4 large, light rooms; elevator apartment; modern improvements; $38.

GREENWICH ST., 786.—7 sunny, homelike rooms, bath, range; rent reasonable; owner.

THE HUNTINGTON,
234-238 West 21st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

THREE YEARS' LEASE, Riverside, near 100th; five light rooms; river view; also maid's room; $1,200. H 80 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Exchange.

11TH AV., 4,614, Brooklyn.—To let, upper floor 5-family house, 6 rooms and bath; with owner; 16 minutes from Municipal Building. 4396 J. Sunset.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY wants four or six room furnished apartment, for three months, beginning January 1st. Broadway district, between 72d and 100th Sts.; two large, light bedrooms essential; at $125 to $150 a month. Box 134, Nyack, N. Y.

WANTED—Furnished apartments, all sizes, in high-class buildings, east or west side, for clients desiring immediate and future possession. Loton H. Slawson Company, 171 Madison Av.

Wanted furnished apartment, about 7 rooms, as soon as possible, until about Feb. 1 or 15th; desirable section of Manhattan. J 188 Times.

RESPONSIBLE TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APTS.; SEND PARTICULARS. R. DE FLOREZ, 324 5TH AV.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity; all conveniences; $4; telephone; gentleman.

48D, 18 EAST.—Cheerful, comfortable room with, without bath; gentlemen only; references.

55TH, 118 EAST. — Handsomely furnished large front room with bath; private; gentleman preferred; references.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Small, nicely furnished room to rent; bath adjacent; gentlemen only.

80TH, 155 EAST.—Scrupulously clean large room; heat; bath; quiet, refined house.

West Side.

11TH, 124 WEST.—Small front room to let; reasonable rent; quiet house.

23D, 455 WEST.—Private house, floor of three decorated rooms; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

40TH, 66 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; high-class house; bachelors; references.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Nice rooms, bath; gentlemen only; all conveniences; telephone. Stebbins.

51ST ST., 349 WEST.—Large sunny room with alcove; all conveniences.

52D, 21 WEST.—Room with private bath; gentleman only; references.

55TH, 68 WEST.—Single room; bath on same floor; gentleman.

57TH, 328 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; one large front room, suitable two or three gentlemen; also dining room, kitchen, and bedroom; all conveniences, 8th floor.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; advantages; references. 4W.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; bath adjoining; all conveniences; gentleman; references.

61ST ST., 10 WEST—Suite of two handsomely furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment; separate entrance; all conveniences; "L."

71ST, 243 WEST.—Attractive room, bath; exclusive private family; gentleman; references exchanged.

71ST ST., (237 West End Av.)—Large, sunny alcove room, adjoining bath, in private residence.

72D, 121 WEST.—Medium rooms; southern exposure; running water; also parlor floor.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Large room, bath; reasonable; gentleman. Phone 1242 Col.

73D, 255 WEST. — Beautifully furnished rooms; twin beds; private bath; near Broadway.

73D ST., 162 WEST.—Attractive large room; running water; also skylight; subway express.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated room, with private bath; telephone.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor; flight up; private bath; single, double rooms; ideal location; with, without meals; private service.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished single, double rooms; private baths; telephone; reasonable.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Medium room; also small; near bath; gentlemen only; private house.

74TH, 256 WEST.—Well-furnished room, with bath; private family; references required.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; southern exposure; continuous hot water; $9, $10.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room, one, two gentlemen; running water, bath, phone; $8.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Suite with private bath; continuous hot water; single room; electricity.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large room, suitable as music room; small rooms; southern exposure.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Delightful, warm, sunny, large, front room, bathroom, floor; electricity.

77TH, 106 WEST.—Two comfortable rooms, bath, with private New England Christian family.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive large room, double beds; suitable two gentlemen; references.

77TH, 113 WEST.—Newly furnished, sunny room in private home; select location.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; reasonable; references; gentleman.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms; reception rooms; telephone; $4.50-$10.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, first floor; southern exposure; small room.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one medium room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; steam heat, electricity, telephone; reference.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Convenient "L," subway; newly furnished, medium rooms; electricity; $5.50-$6.

82D, (overlooking Park.)—Two attractively furnished rooms, bath. Telephone Johnson, 948 Madison.

82D, (near Riverside.)—Cheerful, newly furnished room, bath; gentleman; $8. Schuyler 3331.

8 WEST 82D.

Large room, dressing room; all conveniences.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly decorated large room, refined surroundings; board, if desired.

84TH 268 WEST, (near West End.)—Outside rooms; electricity, lavatories; gentlemen; breakfast. Haskins.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath, electricity; suitable two; small room.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Small, nicely furnished rooms, also suitable for light housekeeping; reasonable.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, medium rooms, private bath, kitchenette, electricity.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive room, $3.50. Telephone Riverside 7792. Davis.

88TH, 244 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished small room; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Large room, $6; electricity, bath, telephone; private family.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; running water; private house; conveniences; references.

91ST, 208 WEST.—Four rooms in newly furnished apartment; complete for housekeeping; near subway; telephone. Lehmann.

94TH ST., (phone Riverside 5739.)—Exceptional room; newly furnished and decorated; electric lights, running water; board; private family.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Light room, all conveniences; private family; elevator apartment; subway. Schmidt.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; large, well-furnished, warm room; bath; gentlemen.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Unusual Winter opportunity; large room or suite, adjoining bath; gentleman or couple. Apartment 9.

104TH, 58 WEST.—Connecting rooms; use of piano; all conveniences; reasonable. Wheeler.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room, overlooking Columbia College, all conveniences; permanent; gentleman. Apt. 71.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Pleasant front room. Call evenings, 15 Claremont, Apt 1.

117TH, 100 WEST.—Beautiful, light, large furnished room, for one or two, with private family; bath, telephone, elevator. Elsner.

118TH, 401 WEST.—For men, comfortably furnished, south room, overlooking park; two closets; running water; double, $8; single, $7. Apt. 2; Lawrence.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette; front south; opposite Columbia. Apt. 49.

120TH ST., 134 WEST.—Sunny, comfortable room, suitable one or two; private family.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Well-furnished corner suite; smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 51.

122D, 137 WEST.—Single room; private house; heated; hot, cold water; subway.

122D, 520 WEST.—Comfortable room, steam heat, telephone, elevator. Apt. 6. F. W.

124TH, 505 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, suitable one, two gentlemen; elevator; phone; electricity; moderate. Apt. 2B. Wiggins.

126TH, 530 WEST.—Light, comfortable, adjoining bath; elevator; private family. Apt. 64.

129TH, 566 WEST, Apt. 20.—Gentleman's room; bath; large; fully furnished; everything modern.

142D, 605 WEST.—Attractive outside room, overlooking Hudson; elevator; shower; moderate. Scott.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Single; Hudson view; $5; front, $6; convenient location. Turner.

180TH, 661 WEST.—Attractive room, with private bath; facing Broadway. Apt. 3F.

Bachelor apartment; beautiful rooms; steam heat; electric light; private bath. G 74 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

BROADWAY, 1,458, (121st.)—Exceptional room in refined home; elevator, &c.; references. Apt. 41.

BROADWAY, 4,260, (181st.)—Exceptional room; private; modern; gentleman. St. Nichol

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor, will preach morning at 11 o'clock, evening at 8. Bible School, 9:45 A. M. Baptist Young People's Union, 7 P. M. Monday at 8 P. M., Prayer and Praise Service. Thursday at 8 P. M., Mid-Week Bible Study. Class led by the pastor. Topic, "Prophecy of Daniel."
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
During erection of our new building, 924 Gold Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 59th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Ave.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"Clay in the Potter's Hands."
8—General Funston's Rule against Baptists.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the COVENANT 327 West 23d Street.
Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor, Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
Dr. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way, 104th St. Rev. H. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor, preaches, 11—"The World's Hope in the Church's Triumph." 8—"A Great Stone Rolled Away."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by DR. EATON, 30 East 31st St. Subject: "The Man at the Fork of the Roads." Last Sunday 136 men present. This Sunday we want 200.
11 A. M.—"Something to Talk About."
8 P. M.—"Why Give Up the Fight?"
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AVENUE, NEAR 127TH STREET.
REV. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D.D.
10 A. M.—SIDNEY L. GULICK, JR.
11 A. M.—"A CONFESSION OF FAITH."
8 P. M.—"ALL GROWTH FROM WITHIN." Series—"LAWS OF GROWTH."

PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street.
11 A. M.—"THE NEW THEOLOGIANS DENY THE FULL INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE, AND BY SO DOING TAKE AWAY THE CHRIST OF THE BIBLE." (Sixth in series on "THE TREASON OF MODERN THEOLOGY.")
8 P. M.—"THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST THE BLESSED HOPE OF THE CHURCH. IS IT POSSIBLE WE MAY MEET THE CHRISTIAN DEAD ANY MOMENT AND RECOGNIZE THEM?"
Friday Night, November 24, 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman will speak on "THE TABERNACLE AND PRIESTHOOD," illustrated by chart and model.

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Thorns in the Flesh."
8 P. M.—"Is It Ever Right to Do Wrong?"

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., REV. JULIAN SMITH, Pastor.
Sunday school, 10 A. M. Church service, 11. The pastor will preach. Subject: "Love and Pain."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.—Pastor, Dr. Jefferson, preaches 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11 and 8.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH 142 W. 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman at 11 A. M.; 8 P. M.—Musical chorus and orchestra.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker: Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Life." Dr. Murray gives Bible interpretations Wednesday evenings at 8:15, Hotel Marie Antoinette.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
Speaker, DR. FELIX ADLER, at 11 A. M. Subject, "A Way of Living With Incompatible and Hostile Persons." The second of a series of five addresses on "The Spiritual Outlook on Life."

JEWISH.

"BETH-EL TEMPLE."
Fifth Ave. at 76th St.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
Saturday Morning (Sermon), 10:30.
Sunday Morning at 11,
"THE DEMOCRACY OF THE BIBLE."

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45. DR. WISE WILL PREACH ON "THE CRIME OF PRISONS."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL.
Fifth Ave. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. ENELOW on "The Broadening Influence of Religion."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., DR. SILVERMAN on "The Maintenance of Individuality."
Monday, 11 A. M., DR. ENELOW on "The Sacred and Profane Lyric of the Bible."
Daily noon service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, Lenox Av., at 120th St.—Dr. M. H. Harris, Nov. 18.—"Hesitation and Its Consequences." Nov. 24.—"Future of the Jew."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH Broadway & 93d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT, WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th Street and Central Park West.
Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Worth M. Tippy, D.D.
8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Ralph W. Sockman. Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer," by the Choir
10 A. M.—Bible Classes, for Men and Women.
6-8 P. M.—Friendship Hour, Epworth League.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.—Rev. C. C. Marshall, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. "Driven's Door and Boom"—Pictures. Miss White Trumpet Quartette.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PARK AVE. CHURCH, corner 86th St. 10 A. M.—I. FRANKLIN RUSSELL, "THE PRESENT CRISIS."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. Millard L. Robinson, Ph. D.
8 P. M.—Dr. Goodell, "God's Prophets."

UNION, 48th St., West of Broadway.
REV. T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor.
11—"Example of Christ." 8—Service for Actors. FREDERICK WARDE, world renowned Shakespearean actor. Special music.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D.D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW THOUGHT.

HOME OF TRUTH.
147 West 23d Street.
Sunday, 11 A. M. Healing meetings, Friday, 8 P. M. Reading room open daily.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE meets at Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St., Tuesday, Nov. 21, 8 P. M. Miss Grace Wilson, Secretary International New Thought Alliance, will be present. Dr. T. D. Crothers, President Medico-Legal Society, will speak on "Froward Philosophy." Mr. Streeton of Brooklyn, Baritone Soloist. All welcome.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE is speaking Sundays, 8 P. M., Hotel Marie Antoinette, 66th St., Broadway. Subject, tomorrow, "The Miracle of Loving." Aldo Rasi, violinist. All are welcome.

MRS. ANNA W. MILLS, Aeolian Hall, Room 1017, 11 A. M.—General subject: "The Science of Being—and of Existence—Practical talks on subjects vital to the Daily Life and to Spiritual Advancement. All welcome.

MRS. MARY CHAPIN, the Biltmore.
Sunday Service 11:15 A. M.
Subject: "What Are We Here For?" Arthur Beecyer, concert baritone, will sing. Class Monday, 3 o'clock, 512 5th Av.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC., Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway, 77th St.
Sunday, 4 P. M., Free Lecture. In response to many demands to hear more about the late Judge Troward of England and India as man, teacher, philosopher, Mrs. Behrend, (his only living personal pupil,) has consented to give another talk about her teacher: "What First Turned His Thought to Metaphysical Research; His Method of Working; His Best Hours for Work; His method of Teaching." This school, only one founded in America with approval of Judge Troward, acknowledged master-thinker in New Thought and Mental Science. Free classes daily, 11, except Saturday and Sunday. The Belnord, entrance Broadway, 86th and 87th Sts., Apt. 1,110. All welcome.

SECOND CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND. GENEALOGICAL HALL, 226 West 58th St. MRS. CLARA BARSTOW, (of Cincinnati,) will speak at 11:15. Silent Meeting 10:45.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE.
Sunday Meeting, 130 West 71st St., 11 A. M. Subject: "The Signs of the Times."
Speaker: Walter Newell Weston.
Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d.
Mrs. VAN MARTER, Speaker.
11 and 8.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MEETING, Nov. 19, 4:30 P. M., Empire Hotel, Broadway at 63d St. Subject: "How to Realize New Thought."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. HUGH BLACK at 4:30 P. M.
Special music, each service, by full choir of three quartettes and orchestra. Solo quartette: Mme. Fassett-Sterling, soprano; Mme. Mulford-Hunt, alto; Delos Beckerg tenor; Andrea Sarto, baritone; Harry M. Gilbert, organist; assisted by Hans Letz, violinist; Karl Kirksmith, 'cellist; Mildred Dilling, harpist.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for Assembly's Board of Missions for Freedmen.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11—Ohio Society in attendance.
Dr. Work preaches morning and evening.

FORT WASHINGTON, 174th St., at Broadway.
Rev. D. HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D., Pastor.
11 A. M., Rev. A. F. McGarrah. "Is the Church Efficient?" 8:15 P. M., Rev. S. Needleman, "The Jew and His Religion."

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8.
122d Street & Mt. Morris Park West.
Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Vesper Service, 4:30. Preacher: Rev. ROBERT DAVIS.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Pastor, Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET.
DR. DUFFIELD PREACHES 11, 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "Conversion." 8 P. M., "Reverence." Wed., 8 P. M., "Great Chapters"—Deut. VIII.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN, Central Park West and 96th St.—ROBERT WATSON, Minister, preaches at 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St., Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH.
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway.
DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4 o'clock.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend WALTER RUSSELL BOWIE, D. D., Rector St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Richmond, Va. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Broadway at 120th Street.
Public Lectures on "THE CHURCH AND THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION," by the Rev. HARRY FREDERICK WARD, A. M., Professor of Social Service in Boston University. Thursday, Nov. 23, "Some New Standards." Friday, Nov. 24, "The Power of the Pulpit," at 5 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 10th St. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. T. Guthrie Speers, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam & 105th
Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin preaches 11. "The Dragoman and the Sun-Cited Woman." 8, Jhno Sconberger, lumber-jack, sky-pilot. Address, thrills, humor, pathos.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. }
Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.)
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Warren L. Rogers.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (Choral, except Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. Dw. Clancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer & Sermon (Rector)..11 A. M.
Evensong, (W. J. D. Thomas).... 4 P. M.
Strangers Welcome.

ALL SAINTS' P. E. CHURCH, 7th Av. bet. 16th St., Brooklyn.
Services at 8, 11, and 4.
4 P. M., a devotional hour, fully choral, with several anthems sung unaccompanied.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.
Services: 9:45, 11, and 8.
Preacher: The Rector.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St.—Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. 8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11, 8.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. and Isham St., (208th.) Rev. C. A. WOODWARD.
Sunday School, 9:45; Morning Prayer, 11.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.) 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, Dr. Grant.
4 P. M.—Music, Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Sermon, Dr. Grant.
8 P. M.—Public Forum, Mr. Isaac Russell, "What's Doing on the Border."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, East 80th St., Near Madison Av.
Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
7:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 10 A. M., Morning Prayer; 11 A. M., Holy Communion. Sermon by Rector.
Prelude ..... "Meditation" ..... Bordin
Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Communion Service in C..... Tours
Anthem. "The Lord Is My Shepherd". Smart
Postlude..... "Salve Regina" ..... Matyr

4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.
Prelude..... "Pauis Angelicus" ..... Franck
Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Violin Solo..... "Prayer ..... Schumann
Contralto Solo..... "O Love Divine" ..... Scott
Trio..... "Andantino" ..... Saint-Saens
Violin, 'Cello, Organ.
Anthem..... "O Joyful Life!" ..... B. Tours
Postlude..... "Meditation" ..... Durand

(Great Religions of the World.)
8 P. M., EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. Joseph D. C. Wilson. Congregational Singing.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St.
Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
Services: 8 A. M., 11, (Rector;) 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Wm. Pringle.

8:00 P.M.—THURSDAY—ORGAN RECITAL.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon by Rector. 4—Evening Prayer, sermon by Rev. Thomas R. Bridges, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector COMMUNIONS, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock (Choir) 10:30, MOIR'S MASS and SERMON (Rector) 4 o'clock, CHORAL EVENSONG (Procession)

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion..... 8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer (Rector)..... 11:00 A. M.
Organ and Harp Recital..... 7:30 P. M.
Evensong (Mr. Burgess)..... 8:00 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 47 East 27e. Services d'divine le dimanche a 10:30.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector. 8; 11 (Rector); 8 (Rev. Howard R. Weir).

ST. ANDREW'S, Corner Fifth Av. and 127th St.
Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR.
Preaches on "GOD'S CAMP" at 11 A. M. MR. FRANCIS B. RIGGS, M. A., Noted Educator of Boys, of Lakeville, Conn., on "THE BOY IN THE COUNTRY" at 8 P. M. Parents of small means and large families especially invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Morning prayer.
4 P. M.—Evening Evensong.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 10th St., East of 3d Av.
ALL SEATS FREE.
Reverend KARL REILAND, Rector.
Sunday Services, 8, 11, 8.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. and 87th St. Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.
Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays: Mass at 7. Holy Days and Fridays, 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Dr. Empringham.)

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services 8, 9:30, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, 10th St. and 2d Av.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
11 A. M., Service, with Sermon by the Rector, "The Democratic Realization of the Imperial Vision of the Church." 8 P. M., Symbolic Worship and Meditation and meeting on Emmanuel Lines.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 60th, near Broadway. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D.D., Rector. Services 8, 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4 P. M.—Bishop Kinsolving of Brazil.
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

The Annual Meeting of the Church Mission of Help will be held at the Parish Room of Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., New York, on Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, at 3:30 o'clock.
The Meeting will be addressed by the Rev. William T. Manning, D. D., President; Mrs. L. Frederic Pearse, Secretary, and Miss Alice C. Smith, probation officer of the Night Court for Women, whose subject will be, "Co-operation of the Night Court with Social Agencies."

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services:
7, 8, and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.
Weekday Services:
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway.
Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and 149 St., nr. Amst. Ave.
DR. PAUL S. LEINBACH, at 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON MAHAN, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Compliments of the Enemy."
8 P. M.—"Left-Handed Slingers."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Ave. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject: "An Appeal to the Heroic." Quartette accompanied by Violin and Harp.
Church School 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
At 4:30 P. M., Recital Service in "The Vale in the Valley." Selections from the works of Charles Gounod, including "By Babylon's Wave," will be rendered by the Choir.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St.
Rev. FORD C. OTTMAN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
10 A. M., Men's Bible Class.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avenues, Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, (Spiritual Science,) 20 West 91st St.
ROSE LEVERE, LL. B., Leader.
Sundays, 11 A. M., 8 P. M., and 8 P. M., Meetings for Worship, Healing, Psychic Demonstrations.

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 W. 125th.—Helen Temple Brigham, morning, evening. Evg.: The Question of Spirit Return.

THEOSOPHY.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Prayer: Its Occult Meaning." Dr. F. Milton Willis.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St.—Public Lec. Sunday eve., 8:15, "Kant's Lecture on Psychology." E. Herrmann.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Avenue and 20th Street.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Minister, will preach. Subject: "THE MESSAGE OF RELIGION TO MODERN YOUTH." First of a series of five on THE MESSAGE OF RELIGION TO THE MODERN WORLD. Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. at 34th St. 11 A. M., Dedication of Hackley Window. Mr. HOLMES, "Savonarola: A Study in Spiritual Leadership." 8:15 P. M., Charles Ferguson, "Reform By Conspiracy of Masters of Material."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Services at 11.
"ENDORSEMENTS OF EXISTENCE."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "A Message from the East: What Tagore Has to Teach Us."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 555 West 182d St., between St. Nicholas and Audubon Avs.
FRANK HERBERT BILLINGTON, Minister.
Service 8 P. M., "A DEVELOPING DEMON vs. A DANCING DERVISH."

Y. M. C. A.

DOCTOR FRANK CRANE,
West Side Y.M.C.A., 57th St. & 8 Av., 4 P. M.

OTHER SERVICES.

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE.
Subject Sunday night at 8 o'clock, "Second Coming of Christ—Is It Near?" Large Hall, 1,409 St. Nicholas Av., between 180th and 181st St. Questions answered. Seats free.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. —10:30 A. M., preaching by the pastor. 8 P. M., Mrs. A. F. Steele of the Steele Home, Chattanooga.

McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION.
Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sunday, 3.
Drunkards especially invited.
316 Water St., via all L lines to Franklin Sq.

RESCUE SOCIETY,
Old Chinese Theatre, 5-7 Doyers St.—Splendid Gospel Service Nightly, 10 P. M. T. J. Noonan, Superintendent.

"WHAT IS THE SOUL? DOES IT SURVIVE THE DEATH OF THE BODY?" is the subject of an unusually interesting lecture by Prof. C. T. Everson, New York's Foremost Bible Lecturer, Sun., 8 P. M., Casino Theatre, 39th and Broadway. Twelve hundred persons were present last Sunday night. Free.

8TH AVE. MISSION, 290 8th Av. Seventeenth Anniversary. All week at 8. Stirring Addresses. Good Singing, Testimonies. Everybody Welcome.
S. WRAY, Supt.

VEDANTA SOCIETY—236 C. P. W. Swami Bodhananda, "From Cradle to Coffin," 8 P.M.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, ORANGE STREET. —Morning Subject: "Martin Luther: Four Hundredth Anniversary." Evening: "What Is the Matter with Our Education?"

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY for ETHICAL CULTURE, Academy of Music, 11 A. M., Dr. Henry Neumann, "New Aims for American Culture."

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of South Oxford Street.
Services at 10:30 and 7:45.
Morning.—Holy Communion.
Evening.—"Tarrying for One Another." The choir will sing selections from the compositions of Cesar Franck.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 8 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.

6 P. M. Daily

Advertisements, including cuts, matrices, or drawings of illustrations, for The New York Times daily edition must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. on the day before insertion.

HUGHES GOING AWAY; NO WORD TO WILSON

Nominee Will Rest in Lakewood and Let Congratulations Await Official Count.

WILLCOX TO RECREATE, TOO

Republican Leaders Piqued at Delay in Admitting Defeat—No News from Close States.

The prospects last night were that Charles E. Hughes would leave today for Lakewood, N. J., for several weeks' rest, without congratulating President Wilson on his re-election. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, if the weather is favorable, will motor down to Lakewood this afternoon; otherwise they will go by train. They will stay at the Laurel-in-the-Pines. Chairman William R. Willcox and Mrs. Willcox will join Mr. and Mrs. Hughes there. Mr. Willcox expects to take two weeks' rest before he resumes his law practice.

The failure of Mr. Hughes to congratulate Mr. Wilson caused comment even among Republicans. On Thursday of last week George W. Perkins and Frank H. Hitchcock wired Chairman Willcox to counsel Mr. Hughes to send the customary congratulations. These leaders felt that it would reflect upon Mr. Hughes longer to withhold the message.

Mr. Hughes has, however, refused all such pleas. According to his friends, Mr. Hughes is actuated by the same considerations that made him refrain from making any statement claiming the victory on election night when everything was going his way and the newspapers actually announced that he had won. As one friend of Mr. Hughes put it: "It is the judicial temperament asserting itself."

Nobody seems to know just what Mr. Hughes intends to do after official counts establish beyond doubt that President Wilson has been re-elected. The general impression, however, seems to be that Mr. Hughes will send a letter to the President explaining that he has withheld his felicitations, not in any spirit of grudging him his triumph, but out of desire not to do anything inconsistent with the policy of waiting for the official returns before conceding or claiming anything, which the leaders of his party had decided upon.

It was said yesterday by persons close to Mr. Hughes that he has recovered from the shock of defeat. He spent most of yesterday at the Astor catching up with correspondence, and the only political caller was Chairman Willcox. Two or three old friends of Mr. Hughes dropped in and chatted with him for a while.

Chairman Willcox was at the headquarters of the committee a short time yesterday. Before leaving he said no word had been received during the day from California regarding the official canvass. It is not expected that the result will be announced until next week.

"All you have learned of the official result in California will President Wilson's re-election be conceded?" Chairman Willcox was asked.

"I cannot speak for Mr. Hughes," he said. "As for me, I am not prepared to say. The result in some other States was exceedingly close."

It is very apparent that Chairman Willcox and everybody else at Republican Headquarters have given up hope of the California canvass giving advantage to Mr. Hughes. As for New Hampshire, North Dakota, and New Mexico, other close States, the policy of the Republican leaders, as promulgated by Chairman Willcox some time ago, is to be wait for the official canvass before any step is taken looking to a recount of the ballots through action in the courts. Chairman Willcox has explained on several occasions that the National Committee would leave it to the local organizations in close States to take the initiative in any recount that may be applied for.

McCORMICK DINES WRITERS.

Democratic Chairman and Newspaper Men Felicitate.

Vance C. McCormick, the Democratic Chairman, gave a dinner last night at the Yale Club to the newspaper men with whom he had come into contact during the campaign in New York. At the table were representatives from every newspaper and press association in New York.

The Chairman, explaining the campaign, declared that he went into the fight only after much thought, because he believed it to be a contest between democracy and plutocracy. He pointed out that the Republicans, in his opinion, had not waged a weak campaign, but had lacked issues and had as their leader a man who had not been tried as had President Wilson.

In behalf of the newspaper men, W. Axel Warn of THE NEW YORK TIMES presided, and called upon Frank Perley of The World, E. S. Luther of The Telegraph, George Morris of The Telegram, L. V. Carri of The Associated Press, Charles E. Hambidge of THE TIMES, and several others to tell the Chairman how much they appreciated his aid in the campaign.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY, OCT. 28, LARGE, OLD-FASHIONED PEARL, GOLD BROOCH, HOTEL PILTMORE, LONGACRE THEATRE, OR TAXI; FAMILY HEIRLOOM, MATCHING SET; LIBERAL REWARD. J., 20 GRAMERCY PARK.

LOST—Nov. 16, 6 P. M., coming from Horse Show, square gold meshbag, set with two sapphires, containing small gold purse and gold pencil; reward. Return to Hipp Diddisheim & Brother, 54 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Friday, between 82 Washington Place and 58 W. 58th, possibly on 6th Av. elevated, heavy gold-mounted fob with agate seal; suitable reward. Arthur Farwell, 82 Washington Place.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Diamond rings and earrings, in chamois bag; liberal reward offered, no questions asked, Y 329 Times Annex.

LOST—November 16th, gold pin, blue enameled, initials "St. V. H.," between Broadway-72d, 52d-Lexington; "Mary Boland" on reverse side; reward. 601 Lexington Av.

LOST.—Lady's small platinum watch on black and white ribbon, near 5th Av. and 35th St., Friday noon; reward. E. G. Draper, 17 Battery Place.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, Nov. 17, Lexington Av., 63d to 79th; liberal reward. Room 605, 500 5th Av.

LOST—Sable fur neckpiece, Belasco Theatre, Thursday afternoon; liberal reward. W. B. Hannah, 157 Duane St. Tel. Worth 25.

LOST—Friday afternoon, about 69th and B'way, gold and greenstone jade wrist watch bracelet; finder rewarded. 342 W. 71st.

LOST—Nov. 16, gold and black onyx drop earring, with four pearls; suitable reward offered. Telephone Rector 8166.

LOST—A small amethyst shirt stud. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to Mr. H. H. Walker, Times Annex.

LOST.—Bracelet; contained diamond; charm one side; better description letter. S. M., J 182 Times.

LOST.—Diamond marquise ring; suitable reward. Return to Mrs. W. H. Neilson, 36 West 59th St.

LOST—Mole collar, West 134th or Broadway; reward. Phillips, 420 Riverside Drive.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Airedale dog, collar marked "W. O. Gay, 187 Beacon St., Boston." "Return to owner, 40 East 60th. Suitable reward.

The "In-B-Tween" An Ideal Cigar
IN-B-TWEEN CONFERENCES for the BANKER
" COURT SESSIONS for the LAWYER
" VISITS for the DOCTOR
" APPOINTMENTS for MERCHANT
" CALLS for the SALESMAN
" DRIVES for the GOLFER
GUARANTEED LONG HAVANA FILLER. Hand rubbed.
IN-B-TWEEN
"The finest little Cigar in the world."
Box of 12—50c
" " 25—$1.00
" " 50—$2.00
AT ALL LEADING CLUBS AND HIGH CLASS CIGAR COUNTERS EVERYWHERE.
KRAUS & CO., MAKERS, BALTIMORE, M

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday and Monday; slight temperature changes; west winds.
Full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,484. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1916.—98 PAGES, In Eight Parts. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WILSON HOLDS NIGHT SESSION ON MEXICAN CASE

Hears Lane's Report on Complications Developed in Joint Commission's Deliberations.

WITHDRAWAL THE TOPIC

Both Governments Concerned to Arrange Conditions Acceptable to Their People.

ALIENS KILLED AT PARRAL

Refugee Reports That 35, Including Americans, Chinese, and Germans, Were Slain by Villistas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The tense condition in the relations of Mexico and the United States due to the presence of American troops on Mexican soil and the refusal of this Government to withdraw them until guarantees are furnished that there will be no recurrence of the raids on American border towns by Mexican bandits, was the subject of a long conference at the White House tonight following the return to Washington of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, Chairman of the American section of the Joint International Commission which has been in session at New London and Atlantic City.

Those who participated in the conference were President Wilson, Secretary Lane, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. From the composition of the conference it was apparent that both the diplomatic and the military situations confronting the United States in its dealings with Mexico were to receive consideration.

Mr. Lane came to Washington this afternoon from Atlantic City to consult the President in regard to the very awkward situation that has arisen in the International commission. As the confidential information that he had to communicate touched both the diplomatic and the military situations it was regarded as essential that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War should be present. The conference took place in the President's study in the White House and lasted until a late hour—much later than such conferences usually last.

On the result of tonight's conference may depend whether the United States will withdraw its armed forces from Mexico and relieve the National Guard organizations stationed on the American side of the border. Two tentative agreements have been drawn by the joint commission at Atlantic City, one relating to the military aspects of the situation and the other to the less important diplomatic phases.

The proposals contained have been practically accepted by all three American Commissioners, with the virtual sanction of their Government. Two of the Mexican Commissioners have also assented to the plans of settlement, but the Chairman of the Mexican Commission, Luis Cabrera, has declined to give his approval, and is said to have complicated the situation by submitting new conditions that are regarded by the American Commissioners as hardly worthy of consideration in the certainty of their rejection by the Washington Government.

Another complication is attributed to the failure of the Carranza Government to let its Commissioners know whether or not the plans proposed are acceptable to it.

What both Governments are seeking, as the matter is understood here, is the withdrawal of the American forces from Mexican territory. This Government is willing to recall the Pershing expedition, it is said, if the Carranza Government will furnish assurances for the preservation of order along the Mexican side of the border and in the Mexican territory adjacent thereto.

It is the desire of Washington, according to report, that the Mexican and United States Governments shall enter into an arrangement by which there will be a joint border patrol that will enable the American soldiers in Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico to assist the Mexican patrol contingents whenever necessity arises. This Government wants guarantees for the protection of the lives and property of foreigners. There is considerable doubt here that the Carranza Government will be able to furnish the guarantees desired. It has been pointed out to the Mexican Commissioners at Atlantic City from time to time that the recurrence of Villista operations in Northern Mexico indicated that the de facto authorities were not masters of the situation in that part of Mexican territory near the international boundary.

Until these conditions came before President Wilson and his three Cabinet officers at the long conference at the White House tonight, it was understood that Mr. Lane came to Washington in the expectation that he would return to Atlantic City with the last word from President Wilson. The Mexican Government and Commissioners Cabrera do not show a more complacent disposition the Mexican situation will again assume an acute phase.

The Carranza Government is represented as having grown restless over the continued presence of the Pershing expedition on Mexican soil, and if the Atlantic City conference should end in failure there would be no assurance of the withdrawal of the United States soldiers within any definite period.

Reports have been current in Washington that the United States was preparing to withdraw its forces from Mexico and the National Guard organizations from border patrol duty. Color to these reports was given this week by the announcement of the War Department that it had ordered National Guard regiments from the border to their home States, and that no troops would be sent to take their places. As a matter of fact, there are no National Guard commands available for border duty. It was learned today, however, that the withdrawal of these troops was due to the feeling on the part of the Administration that they had served long enough, and that the order for their return at a time when no other forces were available to relieve them was no indication that there would be a general withdrawal of the National Guard It was explained that the guard or-

Continued on Page 5.

Russians Bring Down Zeppelin and Capture Its Crew of 16

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18, (via London.)—Russian troops near Sarny, southeast of Pinsk, have brought down a large Zeppelin airship. The crew of sixteen were captured.

With the crew were taken two machine guns, three other guns, and 600 pounds of bombs.

BANKS WIN SUIT AGAINST GOLD SHIP

National City and Guaranty Trust Entitled to Damages for Cecilie's Abandoned Voyage.

LOWER COURT REVERSED

Appellate Judges Rule That Imminence of War Did Not Justify Turning the Ship Back.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—In a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals today the National City Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company, both of New York, are held to be entitled to recover damages from the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, resulting from the abandonment of the voyage of the steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, known as the "gold ship," the day before war was declared in Europe.

The bank had $3,105,972 in gold on board the steamship and the trust company had $4,942,936, all consigned to their representatives in Paris and London. The bank seeks $148,828 damages and the trust company sues for $1,040,487.

Judge Hale in the District Court found that neither was entitled to damages, but the Court of Appeals reverses that finding. The cases will go back to the District Court for trial to determine the amount of damages that each should get.

Liability hinged on the question of whether there was any restraint exercised by foreign Governments. Judges Dodge and Bingham held that as there was no declaration of war at the time the voyage was abandoned there was no restraint. Judge Putnam, in a dissenting opinion, holds that while no actual declaration of war had been made, the international situation had reached such a stage that it amounted to restraint and, therefore, he held that the Captain of the steamship was justified in abandoning the voyage and turning back to the United States.

Passengers Not Damaged.

The court agreed that neither Charles W. Rantoul, Jr., of New York nor Maurice Hanssens of Brussels was entitled to recover damages. They were passengers on the steamship and claimed damages because they were unable to complete the voyage.

The majority decision is written by Judge Dodge. The court says that on July 31, 1914, when the Captain abandoned the voyage, there was no danger that an actual state of war would arise, the existence of which would make Plymouth and Cherbourg, ports of destination, hostile.

The court says there was just as much danger that a war would arise when the bills of lading were issued four days before July 29 as there was after the voyage had begun. Also, that the danger then present was in the minds of both parties to the contracts.

The ship was capable of being used as a vessel of war by the German Government and liable to be taken and used by it as such if it within its actual control, in fact, the court holds, which made her more liable than an ordinary German merchant vessel to arrest or capture by either England or France as soon as they apprehended a state of war should exist. Yet the owner of the vessel, the court says, with the above situation in view, undertook delivery of the specie at Plymouth and Cherbourg under contracts which reserved to it no right to abandon or vary the voyage should those ports become unsafe, but which made it, according to principles long settled and universally understood, insure the delivery as agreed unless "arrest or restraint" should prevent.

It appears that the specie might at the time have been shipped on British or French vessels from New York for those above ports and the ports would not have become hostile in the event of war; also that it was shipped on the German vessel in order to take advantage of her greater speed. The court says it finds nothing in the circumstances tending to warrant a construction of the exception under consideration in the ship owner's favor.

Took Risk Deliberately.

Whether the danger of war would increase or diminish during the five or six days necessary to get the specie delivered, says the court, neither party can be said to have known, but the owner deliberately took the risk that the danger might increase and cannot therefore be permitted to abandon the attempt to deliver without paying such damages as were thereby sustained.

"So far, therefore," the court declares, "from proving actual and immediate danger of war simultaneously involving actual and immediate danger of capture or detention on July 31, when the ship turned back, the evidence shows that this specie could probably have been delivered as agreed before any actual war began or any immediate danger of capture or detention arose.

"The carriers' abandonment of the voyage deprived the shippers of the specie of all chance of having it so delivered. Thereby the carrier took the risk that the actual course of events might fail, as it did, to show actual and immediate danger threatening the ship, either at the time or before she could have made delivery."

Judge Bingham holds that the order of the directors of the company commanding the Captain to turn back, as war had broken out, amounted to fraud. He says the information the Directors gave to the Captain was false, as war had not broken out.

The ship is now in Boston harbor. She is worth $4,500,000. It is expected the case will go to the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal by the owners of the steamship.

James M. Beck, who argued the gold ship case for the National City Bank, said last night:

"The chief public interest in the decision lies in the fact that on July 31, when Germany sent her ultimatum to Russia to demobilize, the German Admiralty instructed German steamship companies to call in their ships from all parts of the world, and the North German Lloyd called in its ships by wireless from wherever they were. Among these was the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which was carrying gold to Europe for the Guaranty Trust Company and the National City Bank, and which returned to the United States. The court holds that as no declaration of war had been issued at that time, the steamship companies in thus recalling their ships violated their contracts of carriage with those who intrusted shipments to them."

PINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS
Now open. Inquire Seaboard Air Line, 1184 B'way.—Advt.

TALK OF PARLEY AT WHITE HOUSE ON 8-HOUR DAY

Reported That the Brotherhood Heads, Now in Washington, Will Consult President.

MOVEMENT FOR REFERENDUM

Chamber of Commerce to Ask Business Men How to Avert Nation-Wide Strikes.

WILSON TO THE FEDERATION

Tells Visiting Labor Delegates He Has Tried to Get Rid of Class Division.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Heads of the four railroad brotherhoods are to be in Washington tomorrow. While the ostensible object of their coming is to appear before the joint Congressional commission charged with a searching investigation of the transportation situation, which will begin its sessions on Monday, it is reported that they may discuss with President Wilson the failure of the Conference Committee of railway executives and the representatives of the brotherhoods to reach an agreement on the demand of the brotherhoods for a permanent eight-hour day.

At the White House it was said that no request for an interview with President Wilson had come from the Brotherhoods or any railway executive. It was said there also that President Wilson had not been in communication with the railroads or the Brotherhoods and that no invitation had been extended to either side to call on the President.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said that he had invited the heads of the Brotherhoods to address the convention of the Federation in Baltimore, and had been informed by them that they would communicate with him tomorrow as to when they would be able to go to Baltimore. Mr. Gompers did not know of any other purpose of the Brotherhood heads in visiting Washington than to be present at the initial meeting of the Congressional Commission.

President Wilson will have a conference next week with Chairman Adamson of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the author of the Adamson eight-hour railway law, who is a member of the joint Congressional committee, but nothing has been made known as to the purpose. It is supposed that the President desires to consult Representative Adamson about the remaining features of the program of railroad legislation which the President proposed to Congress in the closing days of the late session. The President laid before the two houses a rather comprehensive plan to prevent the then threatened strike of railway trainmen and to furnish assurance that there would be no recurrence of the danger of a complete tie-up of the transportation systems of the country. Most of the President's recommendations were not contained in the bill which ultimately became law—the Adamson bill.

Will Renew His Program.

The President is understood to be preparing to renew to Congress when it assembles in December the recommendations which were ignored in the Adamson bill. These were the enlargement of the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission, authority to that commission to consider whether freight rates should be increased to meet the additional expenditures caused to railroads by the eight-hour day, a statute for compulsory investigation of industrial disputes, no strike or lock-out to be permitted while the investigation was in progress, and a statute conferring power on the President to take control of rolling stock of railroads in cases of military necessity, and to draft officials and railroad employes into the military service of the United States. The American Federation of Labor has just gone on record as against compulsory investigation, and it is expected that there will be a big battle in Congress if the President endeavors to push through the remaining features of his program.

The National Council of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States today adopted resolutions requesting the United States Chamber of Commerce to ascertain the sentiment of the business interests of the country, through a referendum, as to means of preventing a recurrence of the danger that threatened the transportation system of the country last Summer through the threat of the railroad brotherhoods to cause a general strike of railway trainmen. The resolutions provide that the referendum shall call for information as to legislation "to prevent interruption of transportation service pending the settlement of disputes between employers and employes of transportation lines and to avoid any recurrence of the situation created by the recently threatened railway strike, which situation the President of the United States declared in a statement, made public Aug. 18, 1916, 'must never be allowed to arise again.'"

The resolutions also call for information as to legislation "to make certain that the transportation facilities of the country may be stabilized, improved, and extended to meet and keep pace with the needs of commerce and the entire public." The National Council adjourned this afternoon.

Delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor came to Washington this afternoon, many accompanied by their wives, to be received by President Wilson and to congratulate him on his re-election. There were 401 persons, men and women, in the party. The reception took place in the East Room of the White House. When President Wilson entered he was cheered by the delegates. President Gompers made an address complimentary to the President. In part Mr. Gompers said:

"We hope that your next four years in the White House will be filled with the meat of achievement for the good of humanity."

The President's Address.

In reply the President said:

"Mr. Gompers, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I need not say that coming to me as you do on such an errand, I am very deeply gratified and very greatly cheered. It would be impossible for me off hand to say just what thoughts are stirred in me by what Mr. Gompers has said to me as your spokesman, but perhaps the simplest thing I can say is, after all, the meat of the whole matter. What I have tried to do is to get rid of

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Maximilian Harden Hails the President as Looming Above All Other Men of Today

BERLIN, Nov. 17, (Delayed.)—Maximilian Harden, writing in Die Zukunft, eulogizes President Wilson as a "man of high moral and spiritual rank—a man of whom we would be proud if we had him," adding: "Much that is foolish, and unfortunately shameless has been said about Mr. Wilson, and his election is hailed as one no German may belittle."

Harden, who quotes liberally from President Wilson's books to show from them his high character and ideals, says regarding the President's efforts in the direction of peace:

"This man, so falsely regarded, so foolishly defamed, looms up as no other who is visible today."

Harden urges the public to burn ninety-nine one-hundredths of the "literature filled with rotten ignorance and defaming a clean, talented man, who already is experienced in governing and is striving with a strong heart and an earnest will for the maintenance of a worthy peace," and then says:

"Not a word maker or a threatener, he has been chosen by the people of the United States for these hours of crisis on earth."

The Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung, one of the most pronounced Chauvinist newspapers in Germany, ridicules President Wilson's reported peace proposals as a "general conference under the auspices of Great Britain and the United States for cheating Germany of all the fruits of this unheard of war." The paper adds:

"Even the most simple German must begin to see what we have to expect from a peace negotiated by England's pirate business manager beyond the ocean."

The Hamburger Nachrichten, which is only a shade less Chauvinistic than the Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung, writes in a similar strain. It says:

"President Wilson already has done so much for Great Britain that only one thing remains, namely, to secure such a peace as England needs, robs Germany of all the fruits of her victories and leaves her impotent and placed under a guardianship."

The newspaper further insinuates that President Wilson was elected at the present moment because of an "increasing grain famine in England, which must lead to her inevitable defeat if Germany draws the fight to a conclusion and remembers her own resources." The article concludes:

"Our destiny lies in our own hands. The most simple minded man cannot wish to lay it in the hands of a man who while in Washington is attending to England's business."

MISS KELLER DENIES THAT SHE WILL WED

Mystery in License Sought for Blind Author and Secretary, Peter Fagan.

HE SAILS SOUTH ALONE

Says He Doesn't, and Never Did, Intend to Marry His Employer —Her Teacher's Flat Denial.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Denials from everybody concerned, with the important exception of City Registrar Edward W. McGlinchy, followed the announcement in a morning newspaper today that Miss Helen Keller, the famous deaf, dumb, and blind author, was engaged to be married to a former Boston newspaper man, Peter Fagan, who has been her secretary for several months.

Passage for both is said to have been engaged by the Savannah Line steamer sailing today, but Mr. Fagan sailed unaccompanied. Tampa is his destination. Miss Keller, he said, had changed her plans because of the public announcement and would go to the Adirondacks on Monday with Mrs. John A. Macy, her companion and former teacher.

Mr. Fagan, who is a Socialist, is 29 years old, while Miss Keller is 36. Before sailing he supplemented his denial of his intention to marry Miss Keller by asserting that he was engaged to another girl, but he refused to give her name, saying: "Enough people have been dragged into this affair already."

"Do you intend to marry Miss Keller?" he was asked. "No."

"Have you ever intended to marry her?" "No."

"Does Miss Keller intend to marry any one?" "No, she has never had any intention of marrying any one. The story is absolutely untrue. It's the kind of story that seems to hang together and grows each time it is told."

"Do you deny that you applied at City Hall, Boston, for a marriage license?" "Yes, I deny it. I have not been at Boston City Hall since I was there as a reporter, and that is a year ago."

Despite the denials of Miss Keller, Mr. Fagan and Mrs. Macy, a close friend of the trio told a reporter today that Mr. Fagan expected to marry Miss Keller. "Fagan told me all his troubles," said this friend. "He told me that denials were necessary in order to sooth Mrs. Macy's feelings. Fagan told me he was going to marry Miss Keller, and I know that he consulted a lawyer about the marriage laws in the Southern States, through which they were to travel."

Register McGlenen says that ten days ago Mr. Fagan, or some one impersonating him, applied for a marriage license at the City Hall for Miss Keller and himself.

"Fagan came to my office in City Hall," said Mr. McGlenen. "He wanted to know if I could keep the matter quiet, and I replied, 'Absolutely no.' I said that in a case where a person of national prominence was involved it would not be safe. I felt it was a very serious matter he was undertaking."

Some talk followed regarding an application to a court so that the five-day waiting period would be waived, in which case a marriage license could be obtained at once; but Mr. Fagan was told that the application to the court would make the matter public, thus defeating the end he sought.

The application for the license is believed to have been made out jointly by Miss Keller and Mr. Fagan. One part of the document was filled in with a peculiar print-like writing, resembling that of a blind person. Mr. Fagan's name was signed to the paper.

The following statement was issued today by Mrs. Macy:

"The story that my pupil of twenty-seven years is to marry her secretary or any one else is an abominable falsehood. I have been with Miss Keller almost continuously since I first saw her in her home, at Tuscumbia, Ala., twenty-seven years ago, and during her recent illness and mine she has been scarcely out of my sight.

"Besides this, her mother has been with Miss Keller ever since last June. If she had any affection deeper than friendship for her secretary or any one else we would have known of it.

"The story printed this morning is absolutely untrue. It originated no one knows where.

"Miss Keller and Mr. Fagan both deny the story in every particular, and Mrs. Keller and I know no foundation for the story."

Reports published early in the week that Miss Keller was seriously ill are declared to have been without foundation.

AUGUSTA—AIKEN—ASHEVILLE.
Charming resorts and golf links located on SOUTHERN RAILWAY. "Augusta Special" leaves New York daily 1:40 P. M. Through sleeping and dining car service. Write for booklet. Where to Spend the Winter. W. H. Taylor, N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

RACING AUTO LEAPS TRACK; FOUR KILLED

Driver, Spectator, Camera Man, and Woman Employe Victims in Los Angeles Accident.

GOING 100 MILES AN HOUR

Car Crashes Through Refreshment Stand and Hits Tree— Many Records Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

SANTA MONICA RACE COURSE, Nov. 18.—Four persons were killed and several others were seriously injured this afternoon when Lewis Jackson's Marmon car leaped from San Vincente Boulevard and collided with a tree.

The Dead.

Lewis Jackson, driver of the Marmon.
Harold Edgerton, a spectator.
Mrs. Leana Juratch, who operated a refreshment stand, killed instantly.
S. L. Jenkins, camera man for the Keystone Company; instantly killed.

The Injured.

John Chianda, Jackson's mechanician; serious condition.
J. S. Hannigan, Los Angeles, spectator; not seriously hurt.
Miss Georgia McCall, Santa Monica; left arm and right leg broken.

Another camera man for the Keystone Company was reported hurt, and several other persons were slightly injured.

Jackson's lifelong ambition had been fulfilled—that of sitting at the wheel of a speedy racing machine in a big race. He had ridden as mechanician for many of the big drivers at races in the East, had even been spilled out of an overturned car at Indianapolis, but this was his first big chance at the wheel of a racer.

The accident occurred when Jackson was in his thirteenth lap, and was driving down the San Vincente stretch in an attempt to make up time which he had lost two laps before, when, missing the Ocean Avenue turn, he jumped the curbing onto the street car tracks and broke a wheel.

Hurtling down the narrow boulevard at a speed estimated at 110 miles an hour, Jackson's car failed to hold on the slight turn at Seventh Street and charged straight into the curbing when the left front wheel collapsed.

The car careened along the curbing, shearing off two trees, cutting through a lemonade stand, and hurling its woman proprietor a hundred feet to her death, plunging blindly into the tripod of Cameraman L. D. Jenkins, and finally winding itself with a deafening crash around a big pepper tree.

Here the frame cracked in two in the centre, and the forward end of the car with the motor and radiator was hurled further on down the street, the radiator striking Harold Edgerton, who died an hour later, and J. S. Hannigan, who was only slightly injured.

Jackson, the driver, was pinned by the frame against the tree, and his body was cut practically in two by the impact. John Chianda, the mechanician, was thrown clear when the car hit the third tree, and was only slightly injured. He was able to walk to the hospital tent unassisted.

Aitken dropped out in the first lap with his car disabled, but substituted for Wilcox in the latter's car in the twenty-first lap.

Wilcox was declared the official winner, and the new speed record of 85.55 miles an hour will stand in Wilcox's name. Aitken's time, credited to Wilcox, was 4:14:41. The length of the race was 403.548 miles.

The winners of the first, second and third places all averaged better than the former grand prize record of 77.22 made two years ago on the same course by Eddie Pullen.

Those finishing after Aitken, their times and average speeds, were:

Cooper, second, 4:48:59. Average, 83.72.
Patterson, third, 5:09:38. Average, 78.13.
Roads, fourth. Time not announced.
Rickenbacher, driving for Weightman, who withdrew, and Cody were flagged while running.

BRITISH DEFEAT 6,000 AFGHAN TRIBESMEN

Aided by Aeroplanes, They Drive Mohmands from the Field, Killing 100.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A battle has occurred on the frontier of India, in which a British force was engaged with 6,000 tribesmen, the War Office announced today. The tribesmen were defeated and withdrew, with a loss of 100 dead.

The engagement occurred near the boundary between India and Afghanistan. The English took the offensive. The force attacked was made up of Mohmand tribesmen.

The British employed aeroplanes, which had never before been used in military operations on the Indian frontier. Only one man was killed on the British side, the statement says.

TO THE CITIES AND RESORTS SOUTH
SOUTHERN RAILWAY offers the best service. 6 through trains daily from New York. Dining and sleeping car service. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

FRENCH AIRMAN TELLS OF FLIGHT TO BOMB ESSEN

Hopes and Fears and Dangers of 500-Mile Trip Vividly Set Down in His Logbook.

SAILS IN JOY OVER KRUPP'S

Engages in Two Fights on the Way and Is the Constant Target of German Guns.

COMPANION GOES ASTRAY

Finally He Lands in France Amid Peasants' Plaudits and Finds His Comrade Is Safe.

By LIEUT. PIERRE DAUCOURT.
Aviator with the French Army.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Lieutenant Daucourt, one of the two French aviators who dropped bombs on the Krupp works at Essen, has written the following account of his experience under the title, "How I Bombed Essen":

Indeed it was very simple as you will see by these extracts from my logbook, where I consigned some of my impressions during my journey.

I would remind you first that two French aeroplanes, one piloted by Captain de Beauchamps, the other by me, effected the raid or preparations and the way our planes were fitted cannot be described here, being, I am afraid, considered as a military secret, but it might interest you to know that the machines were of British design.

Although the distance to be covered was pretty nearly 500 miles, it was not to frighten me. I had had extensive training for seven years, and have always been a specialist for long distance flying, as witness my participation in the Circuit de Paris, 500 miles; La Coup Pommery of 1912, 540 miles; the Paris-Berlin race in 1913, 600 miles, and my great journey, Paris, Vienna, Budapest, Bucharest, Varna, Constantinople, Konia, Adana, and finally Syria, over 3,000 miles.

You can understand that after journeys of that length the idea of going to some Essen seemed to me very feasible. Of course there were Huns' plans, but as you will see, that did not prevent us doing what we wanted.

Now, here are my notes, which are brief but complete. Taking them was nearly my only distraction during the seven hours that my flight lasted.

Off Side by Side.

11 A. M.—My friend Beauchamps has just gone and I followed two minutes later; 1,000 yards up, 2,000, 3,000, we keep on getting higher and higher. The weather is clear with just a few clouds over 5,000. The air is distinctly cold. We continue going round and round meeting every few seconds some friendly planes which either go toward the Boches' lines or return from there. At last we reach a proper height, get nearer each other, exchange a few signals, when flying side by side at fifty yards from one another, and we go straight over the lines toward Germany.

At first orientation is easy. There is a yellowish zone without any vegetation where the earth has been ploughed by millions of shells, burying the living and throwing out the dead. Broken lines run here and there. They are various trenches or ways of communication. All this district is marked by thousands upon thousands of craters, which come out with uncanny clearness. The opaque fog of smoke shows there must be an artillery fight in progress, but I don't hear anything. My engine, going beautifully, makes a devil of a row.

12 M.—1 P. M.—Full over the Boches' lines.

We are seen and the anti-aircraft guns start a curtain fire, a little forward, but too high, while puffs of the 17 make a line of smoke which I have got to cross. Soon the shots become more and more numerous. Three hundred shots, at least, must have been fired in a few minutes' time.

After a time we get right into the smoke of the bursting shells and I can hear pieces of steel whistle near, very near. Oh! A Boche gunner rectifies his range, but he is too low now. So I go higher still and I pass.

Now there are shots on my left which burst with black smoke—105-calibre shells, and getting more serious.

The shots get nearer. I point toward the left slightly and all of a sudden I go 90 degrees to the left and drop straight toward the ground for 300 feet. The game is finished and the gunners are done. Out of spite, they shoot all over the place, and shells burst now at the back of me. It looks as if I was going to get out of trouble without much difficulty now.

Leaves Hostile Airmen Behind.

Where is my friend? I cannot see him. Has he been brought down? Has he changed his line? A little under me I can see a big yellow plane with black crosses. It's a Boche. Another one follows very near. The distance between us is about 600 feet, but they are much slower than I am.

Clac! clac! clac! it is there. The Boche is opening fire. The short bursts of his machine gun keep repeating. The brute does not shoot badly.

Shall I engage him in a fight? It is really very tempting. But no, Essen is my only target, and I have no right to compromise my pressing engagement and the success of our raid. I open my engine right out and soon lose my aggressors.

Here is the Moselle. Just under me is Thionville and on the left is Luxemburg. Sixty miles are covered already. We are going fast.

Far, very far down, the earth disappears under thickly wooded forests. Trees are everywhere, with the narrow ribbon of the river winding among them between two high banks.

At 1 I fly over Treves I just distinguish on my left the outline of another plane. It is getting nearer and nearer. The sun prevents me seeing it clearly, although I seem to recognise the silhouette of my companion's machine. I doubt it is he.

I can now see his blue, white, and red cockade and all of a sudden I feel very happy. One is so very lonely up there.

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FINEHURST SLEEPER DAILY
2:34 P. M. train com. Nov. 20. Booklets, information, Seaboard, office, 1,184 B'way.—Advt.

Germany Publishes Notes with U.S. Over U-Boat War

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18.—Captain Persius, the German naval critic, says in the Berlin Tageblatt that the German Government has published a White Book containing copies of the correspondence between Berlin and Washington on the question of submarine warfare.

Captain Persius describes the controversy as "a hard fight for the right," and expresses the hope that a similar correspondence will not occur again.

GREW STUDIES CASE OF BELGIAN EXILES

Has Already Discussed It with High Officials — To See Chancellor Soon.

LACK OF SYSTEM BLAMED

Berlin Criticism of Bissing Confined to Details of Carrying Out His Plan.

BERLIN, Thursday, Nov. 16, (via London, Nov. 18.)—Deportations of workmen from Belgium have been made the subject of careful study by Joseph C. Grew, Charge d'Affaires of the American Embassy here, from the time the first report of the intention of the German administration to apply compulsion to unwilling workers in the occupied districts were received.

Mr. Grew has been collecting information on the subject from various sources, and recently has taken occasion to discuss the matter informally and unofficially with the higher German officials, to get material in shape for a conference which he hopes soon to have with Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg.

The subject is an extremely delicate one diplomatically, and it requires adept handling, since not the United States, but Spain is intrusted formally with the protection of Belgian interests. But the prominent part taken by the United States in the question of Belgian relief will, it is believed, as in the questions affecting Poland, lead the German Government to show an understanding of the interests the American Government is displaying in this question.

The chief criticism of the German plan seems to lie not against the general idea of providing work, even compulsorily, for idle hands, but with certain aspects of the enforcement of the general scheme, notably the apparently unsystematic manner of selecting and assembling the men for transfer to Germany, disregarding, in some instances, the question whether they are already employed in Belgium or do not belong to the labor classes.

Mr. Grew will probably see the Imperial Chancellor in the course of the next few days.

The German Government according to authoritative statements, will not hesitate to give the Washington Government the desired information regarding the Belgian workmen. The German Foreign Office understands that the American step was evoked by various reports circulating abroad regarding German action in Belgium, and a desire to have authentic information regarding the measures to be taken in case such action should threaten to interfere with the execution of Belgian relief work and the collection of funds for that purpose in the United States.

ALLIED PROTEST ON POLAND.

Entente Declares Teutons Violate Principles of Civilization.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The Italian, British, and French Governments resolved at the recent conference in Paris to instruct their representatives in neutral capitals to protest against the Austro-German declaration concerning Poland. The protest, which is mainly based on the principle that military occupation in time of war does not imply the transfer of sovereignty and consequently does not enable the occupying nation to dispose of any rights or territory, concludes:

"In disposing illegally of territories occupied by their troops, the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria have not only done an act null and void, but once again have shown contempt for the fundamental principles in which repose the constitution and existence of society of civilized nations."

PARIS SUBURB ADOPTS SUGAR CARD SYSTEM

To Protect Needy Residents Against Outsiders—Metropolis Improves Its Deliveries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The Paris suburb of Neuilly is the first community in France to adopt a system of sugar cards. Owing to the recent scarcity of sugar—or the apparent scarcity, for it appears that lack of transport facilities rather than a dearth of stocks is to blame for the difficulty in obtaining this commodity—the advisability of issuing sugar cards has been under consideration by the Government. Meanwhile Neuilly has taken the initiative in distributing cards because neighboring localities make descents on the big groceries whenever it is known that new stocks of sugar have arrived, and the consequence is that the inhabitants of Neuilly fare badly. The cards now issued simply serve as proofs that the buyer is a bona fide inhabitant of Neuilly and register the amount sold so that no one may buy too frequently or too much at a time.

It is doubtful whether the system will be extended to Paris itself, as a new method of distribution by automobile, adopted yesterday, seems likely to avert a sugar crisis.

Meanwhile, the question of a possible mobilization of the civil population, to stimulate war industries, is giving rise to lively debates in the press and elsewhere. Several leading papers, among them the Temps, are opposed to such drastic measures, unless their absolute necessity is proved. The idea of an economic commission for regulating food supplies and other necessities is unanimously welcomed as a timely measure, whereas the suggestion of "levies en masse," such as is announced in Germany, rouses very mixed feelings, but finds strong champions in Georges Clemenceau and Gustave Herve, who hold Germany's example up for imitation.

MALLY'S BLOUSE SHOP, 101 W. 57th St. Special Sale Blouses at $2.95, $3.95, and $5.95. Worth double.—Advt.

ALLIES CLOSING IN ON MONASTIR; GAIN ON STRUMA

French Reach Village Five Miles South of Stronghold—Serbs Storm a High Peak.

BRITISH TAKE TWO TOWNS

Repulse Strong Bulgarian Attack in Eastern Macedonia South of Demir-Hissar.

RUMANIANS WIN GROUND

Force Teutons to Retreat in the Campulung Region, Capturing 300 Prisoners.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—French troops are continuing their advance toward Monastir, although impeded considerably by floods, according to the official report issued today by the War Office. Advance detachments of General Sarrail's forces have reached the outskirts of the village of Kanena, (about five miles south of Monastir.)

The Serbs, meanwhile, are making good progress in the bend of the Cerna River, where they have taken by assault Hill 1,212, northeast of Ivan. At this point the Serbian line is directly east of Monastir.

British troops are engaged in heavy fighting on the Struma front, where they have captured the village of Barakli. They also retook the villages of Prosenik and Kumli, from which the Bulgarians had forced them to retire. These positions are now being consolidated.

The French report from the Macedonian front follows:

On the left bank of the River Struma British troops repulsed a violent counterattack delivered by Bulgarians upon Barakli.

East of the River Serna Serbian forces have captured enemy trenches for a depth of 90 yards.

In the bend of the river the fighting is going on to our advantage. Hill 1,212 to the northwest of Ivan, has been taken by assault by Serbian troops in spite of the resistance of the Germano-Bulgarian forces, which suffered sanguinary losses in the delivery of several fruitless counterattacks.

On the plain of Monastir, in spite of floods which had to a considerable degree interfered with their movements, our troops have made progress in the direction of Monastir and have reached the outskirts of Kanena.

Today's official statement issued from Serbian Army Headquarters at Saloniki reads:

At 2 o'clock Friday afternoon our valiant troops carried Hill 1,212 after a brilliant assault. The enemy was defeated completely and fled northward in disorder, leaving behind all his equipment, a large number of machine guns and rifles, an enormous quantity of ammunition, and other war material. At one place we captured fifty cases of hand grenades.

The British War Office, in a statement issued yesterday, says:

After an artillery bombardment on the Struma front British troops attacked and captured Barakli. The enemy was driven again from the villages of Prosenik and Kumli. The position is now being consolidated, counterattacks by the enemy being stopped successfully by artillery fire.

We captured thirty-one prisoners and one machine gun, besides inflicting heavy losses.

Position Retaken, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Attacks of Entente forces on the plains south of Monastir, on the Macedonian front, were defeated yesterday with heavy losses, it is announced officially. A height position, near Chegel, captured by the Serbians on Nov. 15, was retaken by German troops. The statement follows:

French attacks in the plain south of Monastir and against the front of Pomerinian Infantry Regiment 42 on the snow-covered heights in the Cerna bend were sanguinarily repulsed. Each day there is violent fighting for the heights northeast of Chegel.

One of the summits had been captured on Nov. 16 by the Serbians With the chief commander, Infantry General Petth ven Leoow, in the centre of the fight, at the head of the German Rifles, the lost position was recaptured by storm. His Majesty the Emperor has distinguished the chief and the troops by appointing the General chief of the Rifle Battalion.

RUMANIANS TURN; DRIVE BACK TEUTONS

Strong Counterattack Near Campulung Wins Ground for King Ferdinand's Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Rumanians delivered a strong attack yesterday in the region of Dragoslavele, north of Campulung, forcing back the Germans for a considerable distance and capturing 300 prisoners. Berlin's version of this attack is that it was unsuccessful and cost the Rumanians heavy losses.

Further to the west, in the valleys of the Alt and the Jiul, Bucharest admits that the Rumanians have again fallen back in the face of heavy pressure.

The situation on the western Transylvanian front appears to be unchanged, while in the Dobrudja, where both Bucharest and Berlin say there is nothing new, Petrograd reports continued advance by the Russian advanced detachments.

The announcement from Bucharest follows:

On the western Moldavian front, so far as the Valley of the Prahova is inclusive, there is nothing new.

In the region of Dragoslavele our troops attacked and succeeded in repulsing the enemy in the centre and on our left wing, thereby making considerable progress. We captured 300 prisoners.

In the Alt and Jiul Valleys fighting continues violently. We pushed a little ground in the direction of the

Cerna, (southern Transylvania,) but the movement was unimportant.

On the southern front there has been an exchange of shots along the Danube.

There is nothing new in Dobrudja.

The Russian official report says:

On the Transylvania front persistent enemy attacks continue in the Alt and Jiul Valleys.

On the Danube front (Dobrudja) our advanced posts are continuing to make progress to the south.

Say Rumanian Attack Failed.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—Efforts of the Rumanians to hurl back the German troops in Rumania, northwest of Campulung, were defeated yesterday, the War Office announces, with heavy losses to the attackers. The Germans and Austrians made further gains in the Alt and Jiul Valleys. The announcement follows:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: In the snow-covered Carpathians and as far as the mountain pass roads south of Kronstadt there was no change in the situation. The Rumanians made attacks in unsuccessful efforts to push back the centre of the German front northeast of Campulung. The Rumanian losses were heavy.

In the wooded mountains on both sides of the valleys of the Rivers Alt and Jiul the attack of German and Austro-Hungarian troops progresses. We again took prisoners.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen, (Dobrudja:) On the left wing of the German - Bulgarian - Turkish army in Dobrudja yesterday there were artillery duels.

VIENNA, Nov. 18, (via London.)—Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters today issued the following statement:

Front of Archduke Charles: On both sides of the Jiul Valley the German and Austro-Hungarian troops are advancing, despite the most violent enemy resistance. East of the Alt River we also have gained ground. Northeast of Campulung fierce enemy counte attacks failed.

Eastern Transylvania Front: Owing to the snow, there was less fighting activity.

RUMANIAN ATTACKS FUTILE.

Germans Say Falkenhayn's Advance Forces Retreats Everywhere.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The effects of General von Falkenhayn's unrelenting pressure upon the outlets from the Predeal, Torsburger, and Rothenthurn passes are now making themselves felt in neighboring sectors, namely, in the Northern Rumanian and Wallachian Carpathians," writes the military critic of the Overseas News Agency.

"After the failure of their offensive in the Predeal area, the Rumanians were compelled to confine themselves to the defensive, but the demands of even this form of warfare are now almost too much to be supplied by the forces at their command.

"Rumanian lines are being continuously thrown back in the centre, near Predeal and Campulung and south of Rothenthurm Pass. They are endeavoring to offset this menace by attacks in nearby sectors of the front.

"At the beginning the attacks for this purpose were launched to the west of the principal passes and in the vicinity of the hard-pressed centre, as in the Boosa Valley, to the east of the centre, and in the Jiul Valley, to the west. In the former valley local conditions caused the fighting to be confined to guerrilla warfare, while in the Jiul Valley the Germans, who at the beginning confined themselves to the defensive, have since Nov. 10 been on the offensive, their advance having been crowned on Nov. 14 by the capture of the village of Buzesti, in the hill regions.

"Under the extension of the German pressure, the Rumanian offensive continued to fall away toward the flanks. This is seen in the result of the recently reported engagements near Orsova, on Nov. 11-12-13, during which the troops of Archduke Charles Francis made 1,600 prisoners; as well as in the extremely costly attacks of the Russians in the Oltuz Valley on Nov. 13-14, which were only made in consequence of the pressure against the principal passes.

"Indirectly connected with this are the engagements near Folv-Krasnoiesna on the Narayuvka in Galicia, where the Russians attempted in vain to keep the forces of the Central Powers tied up in an effort to relieve Rumania.

"The armies of Generals Brussiloff and Lyalievy in consequence of the exhaustion of their human material and their lack of ammunition and war machinery, which is every day becoming more apparent, are no longer capable of any action on a large scale."

SEES DECISION IN RUMANI/..

Berlin Thinks War Will Be Settled There, Not in the West.

BERLIN, Friday, Nov. 17, (via London, Nov. 18.)—The war theatre in the Southwest—Transylvania and Rumania—is to be the scene of the decision in this war, not the Russian front, nor Verdun, nor even the Somme, according to the belief expressed by well-informed military authorities here. They note that progress is being made steadily in that fighting area, although slowly because of the difficulties of the mountain warfare and the conquest of the numerous passes leading to the Rumanian plain, where even a vastly superior force has trouble in swiftly following up each advantage gained.

The supreme importance of this relatively little known war theatre was emphasized to The Associated Press correspondent by one of these military authorities in conjunction with his explanation of what was characterized as the utterly illogical importance of the recent allied gains in the Ancre sector of the Somme front, by which the Germans lost Beaumont-Hamel, St. Pierre Divion and Beaucourt.

Although the Rumanian front, according to the Germans' assertion, is to be the decisive point of the war, they abstain entirely from even the vaguest propinecy regarding the time when the plains will be reached and a decision can be forced. Even the operations of the Dobrudja armies, they say, are still "deeply veiled in mystery."

BERLIN'S CHARGES DENIED.

Bucharest Says Civilians Are Not Taking Part in the Fighting.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 18, (via London.)—Denial that the Rumanian population is taking part in the fighting is contained in a semi-official announcement made public here today. The statement says:

"A recent German official statement asserts that the Rumanian civil population is participating in the hostilities. We offer the most energetic and formal contradiction of this assertion. The civil population nowhere has participated in the fighting.

"The evident purpose of this German statement is to justify the measures they intend to carry out in Rumania as they did in Serbia and Belgium. Those, whose airplanes are assassinating women and children in Bucharest, need not go to the trouble of inventing such pretexts."

The German official statement, issued in Berlin on Friday, said in relation to the fighting in Rumania:

"Troops report that the Rumanian population is taking part in the fighting."

SNOW HAMPERS ITALIANS

But Advances Are Made in the Carso Region.

ROME, Nov. 18, (via London.)—Italian troops have made advances at some points on the Carso and east of Vertoibissa Austrian attacks were driven back, says the statement from the War Office today. A heavy snowfall and cold weather are hampering operations in the mountain districts. The statement reads:

On the Carso the artillery was active and our line was advanced at some points. In the region east of Vertoibissa yesterday the enemy attacked our positions southeast of San Pietro and Gorizia in force, but was driven back in disorder under the hail from our artillery and machine guns, leaving many dead. Some prisoners fell into our hands.

On the remainder of the front operations were hindered by heavy snowfalls. Some of the highest points in the mountains report temperatures of 30 degrees below zero, centigrade.

BRITISH GAIN GRIP ON GRANDCOURT

Germans' Southern Ancre Positions Are Made Untenable as a Result of New British Gains.

258 PRISONERS ARE TAKEN

Germans Attack French Lines at Biaches in Vain—Air Fighting Renewed Along the Front.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—By persistent effort, and despite the stormy weather, the British troops on the Ancre have continued the last twenty-four hours to make progress, and today they reached the outskirts of Grandcourt. More than 250 German prisoners were taken during these operations.

Last night in this same region Haig's forces made advances northeast of Beaumont-Hamel and north of Beaucourt. German artillery fire has been very severe, being directed mainly at Beaumont-Hamel and Hebuterne.

The French line at Biaches, south of the Somme, was the object of a very severe assault by the Germans last night, according to the afternoon bulletin from Paris, but the attack was repulsed.

Air warfare has been renewed recently on the western front. The British and French reports today tell of numerous encounters Thursday and Friday, in which, it is said, thirteen German machines were brought down.

The night report of the British War Office says:

Today, despite stormy weather, we advanced our front north and south of the Ancre. Ground was gained chiefly on the south bank of the river, where we reached the outskirts of Grandcourt. In these operations of today 258 prisoners are reported as having passed through the collecting stations.

Yesterday there was much fighting in the air. In one protracted combat between five of our machines and eight of the enemy's, one hostile machine was destroyed and the rest were dispersed. In other encounters seven hostile machines were driven down damaged. Three of our machines are missing.

The day report of the British War Office reads:

We advanced our position northeast of Beaumont-Hamel and pushed out further north of Beaucourt. Beaumont-Hamel and Hebuterne were heavily shelled by the enemy.

During the night we successfully raided an enemy redoubt north of Ypres, taking twenty prisoners and one machine gun.

The night bulletin of the Paris War Office reads:

South of the Somme an attempt by the Germans against our trenches east of Berny was repulsed by our barrier fire and grenades.

An intermittent cannonade occurred on the rest of the front.

Aviation.—On the night of Nov. 16-17, one of our aerial squadrons dropped 157 shells on an enemy aviation field at Golancourt (Oise) and Grisolles (Aisne).

Twenty-two airplanes of the British maritime aviation service set out Nov. 17 at daybreak to bombard the electricity plants and naval workshops at Ostend. They dropped 180 bombs, many of which reached their objectives. Another bombardment was carried out by seaplanes on the Mole at Zeebrugge. All of the machines returned.

The French War Office gave out this bulletin today:

South of the River Somme a strong detachment of the enemy which was endeavoring to reach one of our trenches in the sector of Biaches has been easily repulsed with hand grenades.

Everywhere else the night passed quietly. Bad weather interfered with operations generally along the front.

During the day of Nov. 16 a French airplane, having on board Second Lieutenant Loste as pilot and Sergeant Vitalis at the machine gun, brought down on the Somme front a German airplane. This is the fifth enemy machine vanquished up to the present time by these aviators.

During the day of Nov. 17 a total of six German airplanes were brought down by French pilots. One machine fell in flames near Hallu. Another was destroyed by Adjutant Tarascon, making the total number of this man's air victories eight. This machine fell near Manancourt. Two other German airplanes were brought down to the north of Fouquescourt, to the southwest of Voumieres. A spirited engagement preceded this success. The fifth machine suffered a broken wing and crashed to the earth in the region of Marvaux. The sixth airplane of the enemy, attacked by one of our machines, fell in flames in the region of Ville-en-Haye.

Say British Attacks Failed.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, (By Wireless to Sayville).—British troops made another attempt today to break through the German lines on both banks of the Ancre River, says the War Office in an announcement given out this evening. The attack was preceded by enormous artillery activity, but failed, it is said. Fighting is still in progress at Grandcourt.

The day report said that French troops made a strong attack last evening near Sailly-Saillisel, but were repulsed. The bulletin reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: The British artillery directed its efforts mainly against our positions on both banks of the river Ancre.

After artillery preparation the French in the evening launched a strong attack against Sailly-Saillisel and the lines adjoining to the south. The attack broke down under our fire.

Army Group of German Crown Prince: On the front north of Verdun and in isolated sectors in the Vosges Mountains artillery activity was temporarily revived.

REACH GRANDCOURT IN STORM.

Snow Falling as British Drive On with Canadians.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Nov. 18, via London, Nov. 19, 3:10 A. M.—British and Canadian troops won a battle in a snowstorm this morning. Advancing on both side of the river in easterly and northerly directions, they took about 500 prisoners and established a new line on both sides and at the edge of the village of Grandcourt, for the possession of which severe fighting continued throughout the day.

The attacks from the south were made before daybreak, while a stiff wind sent flurries of snow into the faces of the British soldiers as they pushed down the slope toward the marshes along the Ancre. It was the first snow of the season, following two days and nights of intense dry cold, which hardened the swamp of No Man's Land after nearly three months of constant rainfall, thus giving the attacking infantry a fine foothold on the frozen ground.

They advanced nearly a quarter of a mile on a three-mile front to the German position south of the villages of Grandcourt, Petit Miraumont, and Pys and occupied the trench without great resistance, except south of Grandcourt, where the marshes and machine guns holding the Saillisel pocket checked the British.

Elsewhere the German trench was virtually destroyed by the preparatory bombardment, the surviving Germans, including seaons, normally surrendering to their officers, who met the attack, and they came over the ruined parapet.

Scores of British bombers advanced on the next German line, which is the last on the south side of the Ancre, seized the position, and returned to the French previously captured, which by now has been consolidated.

Infantry detachments, working up the river bank from the western end of Grandcourt, got a footing in the ruins and craters and took the lower end of the main street, paralleling the Ancre, in which the Germans hold the remainder.

On the north side of the Ancre the advance was made from the eastern end of Beaucourt. Capturing Holland Wood, one patrol pushed forward to the Hansa trench, a part of the original German second line, and the end of which at the river bank the British now hold.

Today's successes give the British command of ruined villages, fortified farms and other strong German points in the Ancre Valley. In the opinion of a staff officer the German positions south of the Ancre are virtually untenable as they are unable to bring up supplies and reinforcements while the only available road is under bombardment.

A captured German order announces to the garrison in the Ancre trenches the impossibility of delivering the mails. It says:

"Owing to the British fire we cannot even bring up the barest necessities."

The Germans are working hard in improving the original second line in front of Pusieu and Miraumont, apparently expecting further British attacks, which, owing to their loss of Beaumont-Hamel, may force a sudden abandonment of the other portions of the first line.

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BRITISH WON SERRE BUT LOST IT AGAIN

German Story of Ancre Battle of Monday Says 200 British Batteries Were Engaged.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The notable concentration of British artillery prior to the attack along the Ancre on Monday is held in an Overseas News Agency Review of the fighting given out today to indicate an attempt on the largest scale to break through the German lines.

"More than 200 batteries showered the flanked German trenches with steel," says the review. "In and about Hebuterne, further to the west, and also to the south of that village the British had concentrated cannon of all calibres, which were placed in dextrously constructed nests. More artillery was placed in masses east and southeast of Colincamps and between Englebelmer and Mesnil, and likewise near Posières and Courcelette.

"Several hours of continuous, methodical, and destructive fire with shells from guns of the largest calibre and with gas grenades failed to shake the German infantry in the sector south of Grandcourt or that between Hebuterne and the road from Serre to Mailly. At these points the German first-line positions were nearly everywhere maintained. It was only in the thrust at the centre that the British succeeded in crossing the first line of the Germans, because of their extensive blasting operations, which had destroyed the greater part of Beaumont and its defensive installations.

"The British, after the hardest sort of fighting, also succeeded in capturing Beaucourt, but their attempts to advance further failed in the face of the tenacious German defense of their position. The most important object of the attacks, the heights of Serre, could not be taken. The village of Serre itself was temporarily occupied by the British, but was recaptured by the Germans in a counterattack.

"The British thrusts were carried out by three complete army corps, in the rear of which two additional divisions were kept in reserve for strategic expansion of the operation on breaking through. In an army order found by the Germans, the Beaucourd Farm was mentioned as one of the objects of the attack. This proves that the enemy planned to carry his attacks to the depth of six and one-half kilometers, (four miles,) while in reality the extreme point reached, the tip of the salient triangle, up to the key position barrier, was not more than two kilometers, (one and a quarter miles.)

"The ground gained remains under threat as long as the British are unable to capture the heights of Serre and Grandecourt. Again and again they moved to the attack against these points, which sufficiently proves the importance they attach to them.

"The local success obtained by the British in the angle of the Ancre, only at the heaviest cost, does not influence in the least the general situation on the Somme front."

BRITISH OPERATIONS WIDEN.

Heavy Firing Northwest of Lille Noted on the German Side.

GERMAN WESTERN HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 15, (via Berlin, Nov. 16, via London, Nov. 18, 5:45 P. M.)—The front of the attack yesterday extended still further north, the British making preparations as if to assault from that direction.

The Gommecourt salient is the "farthest west" of the entire German front in France. Clouds of gas were launched against this inconvenient salient, which, after withstanding the British attacks in the beginning of July, had since been left in comparative peace, and a heavy artillery bombardment was directed against it, but it did not come to an actual infantry assault. Attacks further south and east along the Somme, however, made the fighting yesterday a general engagement of the first rank in the Somme offensive.

The day was also noteworthy for a violent bombardment from guns of the heaviest calibre against the German front at Frelinghien, a few miles northwest of Lille, and it appeared as though something important was in preparation in that sector.

DEUTSCHLAND HELD BY DAMAGE SUITS

Owners of Sunken Tug and Heirs of Victims File Actions Against Submarine.

CLAIMS TOTAL $162,000

$150,000 Demanded for Death of Three of Tug's Crew—Sailing May Be Long Delayed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 18.—The time when the German submarine freighter Deutschland may resume her tragically interrupted effort to return to Germany became extremely uncertain today because of damage suits, actual and contemplated, and consequent efforts on the part of claimants to hold the vessel in American waters as security for possible judgments.

The pioneer transatlantic undersea commerce boat is tonight in the custody of a United States Marshal as the result of a libel action brought against her for $12,000 by the T. A. Scott Company, whose tug, the T. A. Scott, Jr., she sank early yesterday morning, with the loss of five lives, when she tried to slip out to sea. The amount named is the value of the lost tug.

The Eastern Forwarding Company, American agents of the submarine enterprise, intend on Monday to file a bond for the amount named in order to release the boat. As soon as they do so Sheriff J. H. Tubbs of New London will take possession of the craft, serving upon her agents and Captain three writs of attachment for $50,000 each, sued out in the State court here today on behalf of the heirs of three of those who lost their lives when the tug sunk.

The plaintiffs in the suits were Mrs. John Gurney, widow of the tug Captain; Mrs. William A. Caton, widow of the engineer, and John and Etta Day, father and mother of Clarence B. Davison, the cook.

These suits, brought by Hull, McGuire & Hull, New London attorneys, allege that the Deutschland, through negligence in running down the tug which was conveying her out to the three-mile limit, was responsible for the deaths of the three men. The suits were forecast this morning when Alfred H. Gurney, a relative of the tug's Captain, came here to consult with the Captain's widow.

The attorneys for the three claimants announced tonight that they could consent to vacating the attachments if bonds in equal amounts were filed. It was believed almost certain, however, that the heirs of the victims would go through similar legal procedure, necessitating a third bond and more delay.

Under New York Statute.

The damage suits were filed under a recently enacted statute which permits the bringing of suits in any amount when the injury occurs in New York waters, since the statutes of that State do not limit such claims, while those of Connecticut fix their maximum at $10,000.

John J. Nagle and H. H. Mitchell, attorneys for the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, also came to New London to protect the interests of their client.

The Scott Company's liability for its employes under the Workmen's Compensation act was underwritten by the Travelers Company. The lawyers refused to say what steps they would take.

Despite these legal complications, it is well known that those interested in the Deutschland are extremely eager to see her on her way, and that they will not stint expense to release her from every legal obstacle. It is believed here that a bond in nearly any amount will be furnished by the company in order to secure claimants for any possible judgments that may result from the sea tragedy.

The libel action actually filed was brought in the United States Court in Hartford. The Scott Company furnished a bond of $250 to guarantee the expense of the suit and Timothy E. Hawley, Deputy United States Marshal, came to New London and served the papers on Captain Paul Koenig.

The petition charges that the Deutschland, which had been holding a parallel course on the port side with the tug, suddenly sheered to starboard and struck the tug, causing her to fill and sink. Further faults alleged are that the Deutschland did not have proper lookouts; that she did not carry proper lights; that she did not have a competent officer on deck in charge of the vessel; that she did not have a competent man at the wheel; that, being an overtaking vessel approaching more than two points abaft the beam, she did not keep out of the way of the tug; that she did not give proper consideration to the force and action of the current in the Race, and that she allowed her bow to swing suddenly to starboard.

It was pointed out that probably the only material witnesses to the accident besides Captain Hans F. Hinsch, Shore Superintendent of the Eastern Forwarding Company, who was saved, were Germans, unless it should be shown later that members of the tug Cassie, which was astern of the submarine, were able to see what occurred. It was suggested, too, that the keeper of the Race Rock Light might have seen the accident.

The damage to the Deutschland appears to be more serious than officers of the company at first believed. Removal of some of her forward plates disclosed that many rivets had been sheared off inside. There remove every one that could not be straightened or that did not prove perfectly tight. How long this would take no one would estimate, but Paul Hilken said with much emphasis that the submarine could not sail for at least a week. There are those who believe that the work may be completed in less time. There seemed, however, little possibility, from what could be learned, that she could depart, even if there were no legal obstacles, before Tuesday or Wednesday. A diver today found her uninjured below the water line.

The inquiry into the accident undertaken by the steamboat inspectors of the Department of Commerce yesterday was postponed today until next Wednesday, when Captain Hinsch will be the principal witness. The inspectors then will report to the department and the incident probably will be closed so far as this Government is concerned. Captain Hinsch, despite his close fight with death in the icy water, was able to be out today. However, his reticence still abided with him, and Henry Hilken, President of the Eastern Forwarding Company, suavely explained for him that he was "not in condition to talk."

Captain Koenig, too, maintained the silence that has characterized him since he returned to New London. Those close to him say that he is deeply grieved over the tragedy, even though he has not thought fit to make any public expression of his feelings.

It has developed that the Deutschland has in her cargo a large quantity of "iron alloy," the exact nature of which can not be learned. She did not carry any such material back to Germany on her first trip. Having cleared before she made her first unlucky start, the submarine may depart this port now without any custom house formalities unless she alters her cargo.

21 GERMAN MACHINES TOLL OF AMERICANS

Volunteer Fliers Have Brought Down Seven Times as Many Men as They Have Lost.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE SOMME FRONT, Nov. 3, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The little squad of American volunteer aviators with the French army has brought down twenty-one German machines since its formation into a fighting unit in May of this year, according to official figures. When the squad was organized there were fifteen members. Three of these, Sergeants Norman Prince and Kiffen Rockwell and Corporal Victor E. Chapman, have since been killed in aerial combats. The official figures respecting the victories won by the American fliers refers only to machines, the destruction of which was observed by flying comrades of the victorious airmen or by observers in the French line.

When The Associated Press correspondent visited the camp of the American aviators today the French commander of the squad, Captain Georges Thenault, had just landed from a flight along the Somme front, during which he had brought down a German machine. Five of the American airmen were seated in their machines waiting for the word to start on a two-hour patrol of the fighting line. They were under charge of their most famous colleague, Adjutant Raoul Lufbery, who has achieved the distinction of becoming a French "ace"—a destroyer of five German machines. (Since the receipt of this dispatch Adjutant Lufbery has been credited with the destruction of a sixth German airplane.) Two of these two-hour trips are made daily by the Americans. As the correspondent watched the airplanes flew off at half-minute intervals, and within ten minutes had risen to an altitude of approximately 10,000 feet. They soared and circled over the French lines ready to give battle to any German flier who might attempt an attack on the French observation aeroplanes or kite balloons. The Americans are fighters, purely, and take no part in technical observation work or dispatch carrying.

Between fights the squad is housed very comfortably in large huts, where each man has a small bedroom. Their comfort is looked after by soldier servants. In one of these huts lives a six months' old lion cub, the mascot of the squad. He is named "Verdun," in commemoration of the fact that the fliers obtained him when they were on duty near the famous fortress. Verdun has an understudy in the form of a big wolfhound and the two are inseparable companions.

The present members of the squad are: Lieutenant William Thaw, Adjutants Didier Masson and Raoul Lufbery, Sergeants Charles Johnson, Lawrence Rumsey, Dudley Hill, Saveika, Robert Rockwell, James Macdonnell, and Corporals Soubiran, Haviland and Frederick Prince. The French officers are Captain Thenault and Lieutenant de Laage. Sergeant Saveika served fourteen months in the Foreign Legion before joining the aviation corps.

U-BOAT CAUSED DISASTER.

Berlin Hears Ammunition Steamer in Archangel Was Torpedoed.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, (via Sayville.)—According to private reports received from Stockholm, says the Overseas News Agency today, the steamer Baron Brede was torpedoed in the harbor of Archangel by a submarine. It was on this steamer, the news agency adds, that the recent Archangel explosion, in which several hundred persons were reported killed and wounded, originated, according to official Russian reports.

These reports, the agency says, give the number of dead as 150, with 650 wounded, and declare that the explosion was probably due to German agents.

The Stockholm advices give the number of dead as 530, among whom were eleven Russian and five British officers.

RUSSIA OWES 15 BILLION.

Debt Has Increased Over 10 Billion Since 1914, Says F. M. Halsey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The estimated total debt of Russia as of August this year was $14,800,000,000, an increase since the beginning of the war of $10,268,000,000. This is a per capita debt of $82 for Russia's 180,000,000 people, whose annual per capita tax is $6.00. These figures are given by Frederic M. Halsey, special agent of the United States department of Commerce, who has prepared an extensive statement in regard to Russia's credit and issues of bonds for the use of American investors who desire to buy war securities.

The statement fills nine and a half pages of the daily issue of "Commerce Reports" published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It describes every security sold on the Russian market, including Government, railroad, and municipal bonds, and gives their present price and what they pay as an investment. The average yield on the war bonds is 6 per cent., and some run as high as 9 per cent.

Mr. Halsey says the Government bonds and many of the railroad issues are guaranteed by the Government and are free from income and other taxes. He estimates that only one-fourth of the expenditures since the beginning of the war have been funded into bonds, the greater part being in the form of advances to the Bank of Russia by Great Britain and France or of Imperial notes and Treasury bills. In general the per capita debt of Russia does not form apparently so heavy a burden as that of the people of France and England, where it is many times larger, the earning power per capita in those countries is greater than in Russia, and the annual interest burden is probably twenty times as much as in Russia.

BATTLES IN CARPATHIANS.

Russians Forced Back, but Regain Positions After Hard Fighting.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.—Attacks by Austro-German forces on Russian positions in the Carpathians gained temporary success, but subsequently the Russians drove back their opponents, according to today's War Office report. The text follows:

Firing is proceeding along the front. Our scouts are making reconnoissances.

In the wooded Carpathians, in the region north of Shiben, the enemy is conducting attacks. At places he pressed back small Russian detachments. However, the enemy was beaten back by a counter attack and we regained our positions. Owing to a prevailing snowstorm the roadways are in bad condition.

On the Caucasian front attempts of the enemy to advance toward the region of Sultanabad were arrested by our fire.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Only minor operations on the Russian front are reported by the War Office today. The statement reads:

Front of Prince Leopold—On the Stara and on the Stokhod the hostile artillery was more active than on recent days. Near Vituneis, northwest of Lutsk, a German patrol enterprise was entirely successful.

THREE MORE SHIPS SUNK.

Swedish, Portuguese, and Danish Vessels Destroyed in War Zone.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Lloyd's Shipping Agency announced today that the Swedish steamer Tuva of 2,296 tons gross, had been sunk.

The Portuguese sailing vessel Emilia and the Danish bark Fenja also have been sunk.

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FRENCH AIRMAN TELLS OF FLIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

very, very high. Now we fly together with only a few thousand yards between us.

On the ground the towns pass quickly one after another. Everywhere are works with smoking chimneys and trains heavily laden. I try to judge their length and the nature of what they carry. I note also their direction and the time they pass a certain given point, which can be identified, but it is difficult work. A screen of smoke passes sometimes between the earth and me and it is impossible to identify some places.

Across the Rhine.

A little later I change my direction and go straight north, leaving Coblenz on my left. Far in front of me I can see the small gray ribbon of the Rhine. It looks beautiful from up here.

Somehow my confidence increases. Every minute insures that everything will go well. I cross over to the right bank of the river. Many long convoys of barges go up toward Coblenz. If only I did not have the consignment of bombs to deliver, I would go down to gun them. It is funny how strong these temptations are.

Here is Bonn. My friend and co-raider is still on my right. My engine keeps on turning merrily and I marvel at the ease with which I have covered these first 200 kilometers. A quick calculation shows me that we are going at the rate of about 130 miles an hour. It is a good speed.

The weather is cold up here. My thermometer shows 16 degrees below zero. To try and get warm I move my arms and legs as much as I can in that cramped space. A few drops of peppermint, which I drink, warm my inside and cool my mouth.

Underneath is the Rhine, and still more boats. Now we pass a town which seems enormous. It is Cologne. What a splendid target it would make, but there are women, children, and old people, and as I am a soldier and not a pirate I must only aim at destroying the military power of the enemy.

It seems that somehow our passage was expected. I can see some aeroplanes leaving the ground. You are just a bit too late, my dear colleagues.

Now I point straight toward Düsseldorf, but all this district disappears under a thick smoke from the extraordinary agglomeration of works! Here are Solingen, Elberfeld, Barmen, the black country criss-crossed by innumerable railway lines and with hundreds of high chimneys like guns pointing to the sky. Down there a tremendous amount of arms of all sorts, guns, munitions, &c., all to be directed against us, are produced with tremendous activity.

Essen at Last.

I am getting nearer the end of my journey. My heart beats quicker, and I pray fervently that my engine may bear me without failing, at least till I have done my work. But through my helmet I can hear its regular working in the tempest of its explosions.

Over there on the left I can just see Duisburg, and this river, which comes and flows into the Rhine—it is the Ruhr.

Underneath the smoke, which comes out of a forest of high chimneys, is denser and denser. Essen at last!

I am over what has been considered as the heart of Germany, over the town which stands as the symbol of brutal force.

Where now are the Krupp works? There at the west of the town. How large they are! The shops and buildings, between which trains are running, seem innumerable. Attempts to disguise it are, indeed, foolish. It is the most perfect target one can imagine.

Now, I suppose I am going to be "strafed." I look here and there for bursting shells. Nothing; they aim too low. However, several violent waves of air, the cause of which I do not understand, disturb for a moment my bombing preparations.

Two o'clock—the centre of the works passes. I drop my torpedoes in rapid succession. My friend, who is over me and a little on the left, drops his also.

I guess more than I can exactly see, as I am so very high, that underneath in the works the people suffer from a sort of madness. There are rushes of people, soon hidden by the clouds of smoke, which rise from many points.

Nearly at the centre it seems that there is a formidable explosion, followed by intense fire. What joy to have attained one's aim!

Krupp's has been bombed in full daylight in spite of its anti-aircraft guns and its planes.

I suppose that now the Boches must be mad with fury, and will try to chase us. Never mind; my mission has been fulfilled. I will fight the enemy planes if they come.

I should like to signal something to my friend, Captain de Beauchamps. I try to get near him, but he seems to go quicker than I do. All of a sudden, while I have been looking backward, he disappears, and I can see nothing in front of me but a mountain of clouds.

I go down, then up again. Nothing—it is impossible to find him. I do hope fervently that he has not had a breakdown or has not been wounded.

Here I am again over Düsseldorf, but not going so fast as incoming. The wind, which has veered, hampers my quick verification of my oil and petrol tanks. All is well. I can keep up for another six hours.

The clouds get denser and denser. There is at some moments a thick mist, which veils completely the ground. My only guide is now the compass—south-southwest. A little later the sun, which is barely in front, half blinds me. The journey in getting extremely tiring. I try to shade my eyes with my hand, but the cold paralyzes my fingers as soon as they are outside the zone of protection of my wind shield.

Fights Three Airmen.

I have been up for over four hours. Where am I now? What is my speed? It is impossible to know anything. The time seems long—long.

As I'm browsing, there is some explosion, a thunder louder than the noise of my engine. I turn right round so that the Boche gunner loses the range, but as I turn I see, 1,500 feet or 2,000 feet under me, three Boche planes which are giving chase. Their machines are as fast as mine, but as soon as they try to go up they lose ground.

I slacken for a few seconds, and, going straight toward the most forward of them, I serve him at about 150 yards with three bursts of my machine gun. Unnerved, he prefers not to engage in fight, and flies toward the left.

But the others are attacking me from the back. It is time to go. Has I wounded my opponent? I don't think so, as he seems to be flying straight again, but very much lower. Soon the others are only black spots.

The chase has lasted over thirty minutes, and I have got a real stiff neck, so often did I turn round. Now I have been up six hours. Time drags dreadfully. My eyes hurt and I suffer from the cold.

Evidently I am over Belgium now, but where? I must know. I come down. The engine is stopped. How sweet is that silence after six hours of tempest!

Four thousand feet! It is low enough. The country is very broken, all hill and woods. I cannot recognize anything. Now I can see trenches and fortified works, but everything is very quiet. I cannot have arrived yet, still I cannot be very far from the front, as when I stop my engine I can hear plainly the rumbling of guns.

I think I'll get back to the clouds; it is decidedly safer.

Six-thirty—I cannot stand it any more, I am coming down. Seven thousand feet—5,000 feet—1,000 feet—I cannot hear guns any more, but what are these bivouacs. Am I in France?

I keep on for another quarter of an hour, going south, and finally alight in an immense field, far from a village. If I am on territory invaded by the Germans, I'll fly away under their noses. I am at the end of the field, ready to start again in case of alarm. I have kept my engine turning slowly.

After five minutes of waiting some people come running toward me—peasants. I shout to them at the top of my voice, "Where am I!"

"At Champaubert," they tell me.

What joy is mine! I am in France back after having succeeded in what seemed to men an impossible enterprise.

My notes finish here. There is anyhow little to add. I jumped from my machine, but my legs were so numbed that for some time they would not support me. However, after a few minutes I felt quite well again and was cheered to the echo by villagers, who had arrived in large numbers.

I left again to report to my chiefs and heard that my friend had arrived quite safely and landed about sixty miles from me. My happiness was then complete.

And now, Mr. Krupp, to the pleasure of seeing you again soon,

Attack Was Made Sept. 24.

The attack on Essen, which is here described by Lieutenant Daucourt, took place on Sept. 24. A report issued by the French War Office the next day gave the following account of the exploit:

"Captain de Beauchamps and Lieutenant Daucourt, each piloting a machine, started at 4 o'clock Sunday morning (Sept. 24) from their aerodrome and dropped twelve bombs on Essen, Westphalia. They returned safely to their starting point after a flight of 500 miles."

A few days later an unofficial report was sent out from Berlin and distributed by an Amsterdam news agency, denying that the alleged bombardment of the Krupp centre had taken place.

Lieutenant Daucourt is one of the pioneer French aviators. He was born at Proyes and is 38 years old. He made a number of important flights in the early days when aeroplanes were still regarded as a curiosity and aviators as men who were daring death each time they flew. By his flight from Villacoublay to Valenciennes in October, 1912, he won the Pommery Cup contest. His ambitious attempt to fly from Paris to Cairo in 1913 won him fame. A storm in the Taurus Mountains in Asia Minor wrecked his machine and prevented him from finishing his flight.

Henry Woodhouse of the Aero Club of America said last night that Lieutenant Daucourt had distinguished himself in many military exploits during the war.

Captain de Beauchamps, who participated in the Essen flight, was the hero of a new exploit on Friday, when he flew across Bavaria, dropping bombs on Munich, and landed in Italy, 435 miles from his starting point, which was probably behind the French lines in the Vosges.

LOST.
See advertisement on page 10.—Advt.

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Tulip Bulbs, assorted colors, 15c per dozen—75c per 100.
Tulip Bulbs, Named Varieties, 20c per dozen—$1.00 per 100.
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From the Collection of
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Other Very Important Sales

French Books
From the Library of
Henry E. Huntington

SAYS BRITAIN FIGHTS FOR A WORLD PEACE

Premier Borden Tells of Canada's Inflexible Resolve to Aid in the Grim Task.

WILL HAVE NO MERE TRUCE

Asserts at Lawyers' Club Luncheon in His Honor That English Navy Guards Human Liberty.

Sir Robert Laird Borden, Premier of Canada, discussed the influence of the European war on Canada at a luncheon in his honor yesterday at the Lawyers' Club of this city. He declared that Canada's will at this moment was as inflexible as on the first day of the war and said the British Empire was fighting for an abiding peace, and would not be content with a "truce."

It was to become an honorary member of the Lawyers' Club for life that Sir Robert came to New York yesterday morning, on the Montreal Special. He was accompanied by Sir Alexander Lacoste, former Chief Justice of Canada, and A. W. Atwater, President of the Bar Association of Montreal, who also spoke at the luncheon.

Sir Robert deviated from the prepared copy of his speech to pay a tribute to the spirit which Canadian women have shown during the war and to speak of the part that Canada has played in raising funds for the European war victims.

"Canada has about one-thirteenth of your population," he said, "and economists inform me that we have about one-thirtieth as much wealth as has your country, but Canada has contributed voluntarily to relief funds thus far more than $40,000,000."

Sea Power and Its Uses.

The Canadian Premier said one of the great lessons of the war was that, while sea power could not of itself be the instrument of world domination, it had been proved to be the most powerful instrument by which world domination could be effectively resisted.

Canada and the United States were similar in a great many ways, the Canadian Premier said, adding that the ideals of democracy were alike on both sides of the boundary line.

"It is true that there are tariffs," he said, "but during the past decade we manifested our neighborly spirit by purchasing your products to the extent of $3,000,000,000. I should also add that we paid for them," he said, and the audience laughed at this and his next remark—"and as a final proof of our friendship we have recently borrowed from you $125,000,000 of the sum thus paid."

Turning to the serious problems of the war itself the Premier said:

"The life of every people is in some measure bound up with the life of all others. The moderns through their command of the forces of nature, their discoveries in physics, and their development of the mechanical arts, have created means of transportation and communication which bring all the nations of the earth into more or less intimate touch and association. Henceforth no nation, and, indeed, no continent can hope to play the rôle of hermit. The Australians at Gallipoli and the Canadians at Ypres were as truly fighting for their liberties and, in our belief, for the liberties of the world—as if they had held the battle line within the territories of their respective dominions.

The Community of National Life.

"Thus the nations have been brought so closely together that there is a certain community of national life throughout the world. Just as the citizen who fails to realize his duty of service to the State has not attained the highest conception of citizenship, so the nation which does not realize and fulfill its duty of service to the world has not reached the highest conception of national life.

"As international relations become more intimate and more complex there is the greater need that public right shall be more accurately and authoritatively defined, and that as between the nations it shall be enforced by sanctions corresponding to those which within the State put down, by the power of the national organization, every violation of laws established for its orderly government. Let us at once admit that there has been no substantial progress toward a world-wide organization through which the voice of a powerful nation, spurning all international injustice and acting in despite of public right, may be effectually restrained and punished.

"As the establishment and enforcement of laws within an organized civilized community depend in the final analysis upon the will of the people and upon public opinion within that community, so the enforcement of public rights through organization of the nations prepared in advance must also depend upon the public opinion of the world. Upon the advance and development of that opinion must rest the hopes of those who look for a world tribunal backed when necessary by a world-wide force for the restraint of an outlaw nation. Many voices admonish us that all this is idealistic and visionary, that the standards, conceptions, and purposes of our present civilization forbid the realization of any such ideal, that there must be the death of this era and the birth of a new before humanity shall attain to so much self-mastery. All conjecture is idle, but to me it is as certain as my own existence that modern civilization will ultimately disintegrate and perish if it fails to achieve this ideal. In the work of humanity through all the ages, can we point to anything permanent that is not founded on idealism? Let him who aspires to this or any 'great far-off divine event,' be of good cheer. The world shall yet say many times to the idealist, 'Galilean, thou hast conquered.'

Canada's Tremendous Burdens.

"Nations determined to uphold ideals of public right and to resist attempts at militarist domination may be concerned to co-operate in like manner for the preservation of peace until they can erect and maintain a tribunal whose decrees in international differences shall be respected and enforced by the organized power of civilization.

"To us involved in the most terrible struggle that humanity has ever known—a struggle in which we have taken part of our own free will and because we realize the world-compelling consideration which its issues involve—the events of the past two years have brought both a lesson and an inspiration. Immersed in the purely peaceful problems of material progress and development we were suddenly awakened by a call which brought to us an overmastering conviction that there was something infinitely greater than the work in which we had been so absorbed. That conviction penetrated the very soul of the nation and with it came an inspiration which has enabled the Canadian people not only willingly but gladly to undertake responsibilities, to accept burdens, and to accomplish tasks which two years ago would have been regarded as impossible and even inconceivable.

"Many hundred thousand men will return after this war to their homes in the Oversea Dominions of the British Commonwealth. They will have thronged upon the stage of the world's theatre of action and taken a mighty part in settling world issues and determining the future destiny of civilization and humanity. Upon our Atlantic and Pacific shores, by our inland waterways, in the northern hinterlands of Ontario and Quebec, on our vast Western plains and still further west within the shadow of majestic mountain ranges, these men will take up anew the task of developing and upbuilding our country.

A Vision of the Future.

"They will take up that work with a consciousness that Canada has played a worthy part in the fateful struggle which she entered at the call of duty, and for the cause of freedom. Theirs will be an imperishable recollection of comradeship with men of the motherland and of all parts of the King's dominions; theirs, also, a wider vision and deeper insight from service in a high cause. Hardly less profound will be the influence of the war upon all our people. They have learned that self-sacrifice in a just cause is at once a duty and a blessing; and this lesson has both inspired and ennobled the men and women of Canada. It was indeed worth a great sacrifice to know that beneath that eagerness for wealth and apparent absorption in material development there still burned the flame of that spirit upon which which alone a nation's permanence can be founded. One must move among our people to realize their overmastering conviction that the justice and greatness of our cause overpower all other considerations and to comprehend the intensity of the spirit which permeates and quickens every Canadian community.

"The overseas men will have learned another lesson and they will have learned it so thoroughly that it never can be forgotten. That lesson is two-fold; first, that the liberty, the security and the very existence of our empire are dependent upon the safety of the ocean pathways whether in peace or war; next, that while sea power cannot of itself be the instrument of world domination it is nevertheless the most powerful instrument by which world domination can be effectually resisted. Three hundred years ago it forever crushed arrogant pretensions then put forward to control Western trade routes and to exclude therefrom the free nations of the world. Little more than a century ago it maintained freedom against world domination by a single military system. Today it remains the shield of the same freedom, and it will so continue.' This burden of so tremendous a responsibility must not rest upon Britain alone, but upon the greater commonwealth which comprises all the King's dominions.

The British Spirit of Democracy.

"One peculiar trait of the British nation is its faculty of self-criticism during time of stress. This criticism, these internal disagreements, this occasional political unrest, however, do not indicate any real lack of unity or determination. They are characteristic of the race, they are inseparable from the experience of a people who conduct government in the open under democratic institutions. They are but the mists which hover about, and perhaps for a moment obscure the granite summit of the nation's purpose. Across that purpose there lies no pathway to an inconclusive peace. We fight for abiding peace, not for a truce.

"I have some just claim to know the spirit of my countrymen, and I most solemnly affirm that among us there was absolutely no thought of aggression or attack on any nation. In this the spirit of our Dominion exemplified that of the whole empire. We in Canada were entirely masters of our own destiny; but just as in the Motherland when the hour struck there was no wavering and no waiting, so in Canada the decision was never for a moment in doubt. Our resolve is as fixed and unshaken today as at the first, and whatever loss or sacrifice we may still have to bear we will not waver or falter. Nearly two years ago the First Canadian Division, composed of untried men gathered hurriedly from the ordinary avocations of life throughout our country, were put to the supreme test at Ypres. Men never faced more terrible odds or more horrible methods of warfare. They lost heavily, but their ground was held; the day was saved and the path to Calais was not opened. It was suggested that on the anniversary of that day flags should fly at half-mast throughout our Dominion in memory of our glorious dead. But we held that memory worthy of a truer honor. On that revered anniversary, never to be forgotten by Canadians, our flag flew at masthead from ocean to ocean in solemn but proud remembrance of those who had fallen and in testimony of the unconquerable spirit which shall animate the Canadian nation to the end."

Sir Alexander Lacoste Speaks.

Sir Alexander Lacoste spoke as a representative of the French Canadians. He said he did not have a drop of Anglo-Saxon blood in his veins, but that the French Canadians were as loyal to Great Britain as any persons in Canada. Sir Alexander said his grandson was fighting in the trenches and that his son-in-law was also serving with the British army.

"No one can say that the French Canadians are not doing their duty," he added.

Sir Alexander said he could not see a great deal of difference between the British and the American Constitutions and that, in both countries, it was the people who decided the destiny of the nation.

"We call you our American cousins, but after what this war has taught us of your sentiments and your ideals, which are the same as ours, we might begin calling you our American brothers."

Mr. Atwater spoke briefly, and said the honor the Lawyers' Club had conferred on the Premier—it was said that no such American organization had ever before tendered an honorary life membership to a Canadian official—would be appreciated throughout Canada and would tighten the bond between the two countries. From the sentiments he had heard expressed here, he said, he was convinced "that the American heart beats with us and that America stands for the principles for which we stand."

Controller Prendergast made an address of welcome to the Canadian officials in which he said that Canada was a democracy in the broadest sense of the word. He said he honored the Canadian Premier for the fight Canadians were making for the realization of democratic ideals throughout the world, and that, while some officials had to maintain the neutral attitude, he himself made no pretense to neutrality.

The Premier expects to spend several days in New York. He will be a guest of honor at a meeting of the Canadian Club tomorrow night. At this meeting ex-President Taft, who sent a note of regret that he was unable to attend yesterday's luncheon, is to be the principal speaker. Notwithstanding their differences of opinion on the subject of reciprocity, Mr. Taft and the Premier have been good friends for a number of years.

Sir Robert declined to speak yesterday, after the luncheon, regarding the resignation of Sir Sam Hughes, who was the Canadian Minister of Militia, or of plans to provide for Canadian soldiers after their return from the war.

Among those who heard the Premier's address at the Lawyers' Club were some of the most distinguished lawyers and business men of the city. A number of prominent women also were in the galleries, among the women guests being Lady Borden and Lady Lacoste.

General Wood Praises Canada.

Major Gen. Wood said at a dinner at the Plaza Hotel to Sir Robert Borden and Sir Alexandre Lacoste last night that Canada's performance of her duty in the present war had been superb.

"Without discussing the causes of the war," he said, "we can admire the spirit of Canada, and we can take unto ourselves, if we are not entirely dead, an inspiration and a lesson from the free and splendid performance of her duty by Canada."

Senator-elect William M. Calder was applauded when he urged that the United States should take the lead at the close of the war toward the formation of a democracy of nations, or, at least, a democracy of the English-speaking nations, to preserve the peace of the world.

Sir Robert Borden said Canada was grateful for the sympathy and appreciation she had received from the United States during the war.

CAUSED BOELKE'S DEATH.

Edward McKay, British Athlete, Forced German Airships to Collide.

LONDON, Ontario, Nov. 18.—Edward McKay, prominent locally as an athlete before he joined the British flying corps in France, was responsible for the death of Captain Boelke, the noted German aviator, according to a letter received here today from the British front.

McKay and another aviator, the communication said, routed a squadron of twelve German aeroplanes, and by clever manoeuvring caused the last two of them to collide, and one of them, which fell to the ground, carried Captain Boelke.

LISTS 22 VIOLATIONS OF GERMAN PLEDGE

British Admiralty Gives Roll of English Ships Which It Says Were Sunk Without Warning.

TOTAL LIVES LOST, 131

107 Other British Vessels Sunk and Crews and Passengers Imperiled Since Promise Was Made.

The British Admiralty has compiled a list of twenty-two British merchant ships which, it officially states, have been torpedoed without warning of any kind, since the German pledge to adhere to the rules of cruiser warfare was made to President Wilson on May 5 last.

A second Admiralty table made public here yesterday, gives the names of 107 ships, all of British registry, sunk by German submarines in the same period which, it is stated, were sunk and "the lives of the crews and passengers imperiled through their being forced to take to the sea in open boats, while their ships were a target for the enemy's guns."

The first list gives the names of ships sunk without warning and the number of persons who in each case lost their lives. The total is 131. The period covered is from May 5 to Oct. 21, inclusive. The list is as follows:

Vessel.	Tonnage.	Date.	Miles from Land.
Cymric (4 lives lost.)	13,370	May 8	140
Golconda (19 lives lost.)	5,874	June 3	..
Moeris (3 lives lost.)	3,409	June 26	44
Calypso (30 lives lost.)	2,376	.....	..
Euphorbia (11 lives lost.)	3,537	July 16	46
Aaro (3 lives lost.)	2,603	Aug. 1	North Sea.
Swift Wings (2 lives lost.)	4,465	Sep. 1	18
Butetown	3,789	Sep. 8	60
Llangorse	3,841	Sep. 8	48
Inverbervie	3,841	Sep. 14	20
(46 lives lost.)			
Italiano	2,663	Sep. 14	112
Dewa (3 lives lost.)	3,802	Sep. 17	46
Lord Tredegar (4 lives lost.)	3,856	Sep. 17	51
Kennett (30 lives lost.)	1,679	Sep. 22	Gulf of Finland
Secondo	3,912	Sep. 27	40
Huntsfall	4,331	Oct. 2	12
Franconia (12 lives lost.)	18,150	Oct. 4	195
Elax	3,980	Oct. 10	70
Crosshill (4 lives lost.)	5,002	Oct. 11	60
Sebek	4,601	Oct. 16	..
Penylan	3,676	Oct. 19	..
Marina	5,294	.....	..

Crews Escaping Under Fire.

The second list enumerating British ships sunk whose passengers and crew had to take to the lifeboats under fire of the enemy's guns is as follows.

Vessel.	Tonnage.	Date.	Miles from Land.
Galgate	2,356	May 6	170
Southgarth	2,474	May 29	60
Trunkby	2,635	May 27	40
Lady Ninian	4,297	May 28	106
(1 life lost.)			
Baron Vernon	1,779	May 29	56
Elmgrove	3,018	May 29	96
Dalegarth	2,265	May 30	12
Julia Park	2,900	May 30	..
Baron Tweedmouth	5,907	May 30	23
Dewsland	1,993	June 1	25
Salimonpool	4,905	June 1	50
Sardinia	1,119	June 15	36
Gafsa	3,922	June 16	80
Rona	1,812	June 18	212
Beachy	4,718	June 17	80
Canford Chine	2,398	June 24	5
Windermere (12 lives lost.)	2,202	June 27	55
Teano	1,907	June 29	28
Silverton	2,982	June 18	..
Antigua	2,576	June 13	20
Eccleasia	3,711	July 14	..
Sylvie	1,302	July 15	..
Wilton Hall	3,387	July 16	..
Virginia (2 lives lost.)	4,279	July 16	40
Rosemoor	4,803	July 17	80
Llongwen (14 lives lost.)	4,683	July 18	80
Yzer (1 life lost.)	3,538	July 20	56
Grangemoor	3,198	July 20	75
Karma	3,710	July 20	68
Wolf	2,443	July 21	70
Olive	3,578	July 22	..
Knutsford	3,842	July 13	80
Badminton	3,847	July 23	68
Eskimo	3,326	July 26	..
			Norwegian waters
Britannic	3,467	July 30	20
Etheldrytha	3,064	July 30	..
			Off Greece
Heighington	2,500	Aug. 1	40
Marg. Sutton	197	Aug. 2	35
G. C. Gradwell	156	Aug. 2	20
"S. D." Barge	131	Aug. 2	18
Sphene	740	Aug. 2	26
Fortuna	131	Aug. 3	20
Favonian	3,049	Aug. 4	24
Tottenham	3,106	Aug. 4	33
Saintordham	921	Aug. 4	..
Spiral	1,342	Aug. 4	40
Mt. Coniston	3,018	Aug. 5	..
Trident	3,129	Aug. 7	34
Newburn	3,554	Aug. 7	33
Imperial	3,518	Aug. 8	..
Antonio	2,973	Aug. 10	88
San Barnardo	3,803	Aug. 10	17
Duart	3,108	Aug. 31	60
Swedish Prince (1 life lost.)	3,712	Aug. 17	..
Baron Farborough	1,784	Sep. 1	27
Strathallan	4,404	Sep. 2	20
Tresborough	308	Sep. 3	..
Netta	370	Sep. 3	35
Lariston	3,675	Sep. 4	90
City of Ghent	199	Sep. 5	20
Strathnay	4,428	Sep. 6	..
Torridge	5,036	Sep. 6	50
Tagus	937	Sep. 6	35
Heathdene	3,541	Sep. 7	40
Lexie	3,778	Sep. 10	42
Charterhouse	3,021	Sep. 23	28
Dresden	807	Sep. 23	41
Pearl	633	Sep. 23	42
Bronwen	4,250	Sep. 24	25
St. Gothard	2,783	Sep. 12	24
Thelma	1,002	Sep. 26	24
Stathe	2,623	Sep. 25	30
Newby	2,168	Sep. 29	53
Reedam	3,218	Sep. 28	76
Thurso	1,264	Sep. 27	90
Hainis	1,752	Sep. 27	45
Pearl	144	Sep. 30	16
Wm. George	151	Sep. 30	10
J. Y. Short	2,193	Oct. 3	80
Isle of Hastings	1,575	Oct.	Off Ushant
Strathdene	4,321	Oct. 8	Off Nantucket
West Point	3,847	Oct. 10	Off Nantucket
Stephano	3,449	Oct. 10	Off Nantucket
Astoria	4,202	Oct. 8	120
Gardepee	1,633	Oct. 10	70
Ethel Duncan	2,510	Oct. 18	40
Cabotia (32 lives lost.)	4,309	Oct. 20	120
Cliburn	440	Oct. 20	30
Marchioness	558	Oct. 20	40
The Duke	376	Oct. 20	40
Elton	2,461	Oct. 20	..
Cluden	3,196	.....	..
W. Harkness	1,185	.....	..
Midland	4,247	Oct. 20	60
Grit	147	Oct. 21	25
Barbara	3,740	.....	..
Sidmouth	4,045	.....	..
Rowanmore	10,320	Oct. 26	125
Mombasa	3,689	.....	..
Lotusmere	2,911	.....	..
Iolo	3,903	Oct. 11	155
Welsh Prince	4,854	.....	..
Princess May	104	Oct. 21	25
Cock o' the Walk	111	Oct. 21	80
Twig	126	.....	..
Cola	2,494	.....	..
Rio Pisahy	3,551	.....	..

A statement made public with these lists says:

"From the fact that the Cymric, of the White Star line, was sunk without warning three days after Count von Bernstorff delivered his country's note to the White House, it may be gathered that Berlin has no steady intention of sticking to the letter of the note, exacted by the President of the United States at a time when severance of diplomatic relations between Germany and America appeared imminent. Four lives were lost on the Cymric.

"About 140 lives have been lost in the sinking of more than twenty British ships without warning by German submarines. Shots and even torpedoes were fired when men and women were making for the boats. One of the last vessels to be sunk without warning by the Germans was the Marina, off the coast of Ireland—a tribute to German frightfulness which still is fresh in the minds of the world.

"Since the time of the delivery of the famous German promise to the White House, more than 100 British ships have been sent to the bottom of the seas by German submarines, and in these cases a peremptory warning of a few minutes has been given to those aboard the vessels. Men and women have been set adrift on the high seas in boats with the result that many were drowned. Others have been killed by the shots which followed so speedily upon the warning solid shot across the vessel's bows. It also is noted that cases have been frequent where the crews of vessels were picked up in an exhausted condition.

Four Lost on the Cymric.

"In the case of the Cymric, the first flagrant instance of Germany's frightfulness following her promise to the United States, four men were killed when the torpedo from the U-boat struck the ship, which then was 140 miles from land. She had 212 persons aboard, and left New York City on April 29. The attack on her occurred on May 8.

"The Canford Chine, which was sunk off the coast of Spain, was given but little time before the German commander of the U-boat sent shots at the vessel. Her crew were tossed about in small boats for more than twelve hours. Eleven men and the master were lost from the Windermere, another victim of a German submarine on June 27, when she went to the bottom off Fort Mahon. The chief officer and eleven men got into one boat and the Captain and eleven others into the second boat. The Captain's craft is supposed to have capsized in the bad weather.

"One of the steamship Calypso's boats was found on the shores of Norway. That is all that is known of her, except that the German Government announced that they had sunk the Calyx, the former name of the Calypso. Thirty perished on this vessel, which undoubtedly received no warning from the U-boat. She left London July 7 and was last seen passing Hull.

"The Kennett was sunk without warning in the Gulf of Finland, and the Captain and his crew of thirty Russians all perished. The Virginia, owned by Edward Grey & Co., of Liverpool, was attacked by a submarine off Cape Matapan. Many shots followed right on the perfunctory warning and nine of the crew were wounded, while in taking to the boats, the Chief Officer and another man were drowned. Three boats with twenty-five of the crew got away safely, leaving one water-logged boat for the remaining twenty-five and the Captain. While the Master and Chief Officer were lowering a wounded native into a boat the submarine discharged a torpedo, which glanced off the ship and headed back toward the German craft. It exploded sixty yards away. The Captain of the Virginia was twice sucked down with his vessel after the German had fired a second torpedo. He came up and was saved.

Many Other Tragedies.

"In going through the lists of vessels which fell victims to the German submarines one comes across the case of the Huntsfall, in which twelve of the crew were killed. The survivors took to the sea in their boats when 195 miles off Malta, and after many hours they finally were rescued by the Dover Castle.

"The Euphorbia of the Stag line of North Shields was sent to the bottom without so much as a preliminary solid shot and eleven lives were lost. Both the starboard lifeboats were smashed by the explosion, but there were two rafts on the vessel. The survivors got away from the ship in the two port boats and the rafts. Six men were blown to pieces in the stokehold. After towing one lifeboat for six hours, the Captain went in his boat to Algiers for assistance. This happened on July 16.

"The Swift Wings of N. Hallet & Co. met her fate eighteen miles east of Cape Bengut, Algiers. She had no warning from the U-boat, and two men were killed. On Sept. 8 the Llangorse also was torpedoed without warning, and the Chief Officer perished. Nine days afterward the Lord Tredegar, which left New York Aug. 24, unwarned, was torpedoed off Malta and four men lost their lives. As in other cases lifeboats were destroyed and damaged by the explosion.

"On more than one steamship that was torpedoed the submarine Captain did not give the men a chance to get to their boats, but gave the order to fire three or four minutes after the warning shot. As in the case of the West Point sunk by the U-53, the commander was in the chart room, hardly having had time to give the order to abandon the ship when the second shot burst right through that structure.

"The crew of that vessel while getting into boats had a hard time, because of the shell fire from the submarine while trying to get away from their vessel.

"The Stephano, with many American passengers aboard, is another instance in which the lives of not only the crew but women were imperiled, and many undoubtedly would have perished had it not been for the timely aid of the American destroyers."

GOLDSALL TO REJOIN COLORS

Aviator Sails on the Chicago After Aiding Crippled Soldiers.

Frank J. Goldsall, who served fifteen months in the aviation corps of the French Army, sailed yesterday on the French liner Chicago for Bordeaux to rejoin the colors. During his visit to his home Mr. Goldsall donated $10,000 to the Crippled French Soldiers Fund. He received a floral offering representing the Chicago in the dining saloon, by his friends just before sailing. He was accompanied by his sister, Miss Lillian Goldsall, who will do relief work in France.

Another passenger was Count Pecorini-Manzone, Consul in Rome for the Chinese Republic. The Count was Italian Consul in Peking at the time of the formation of the republic, and the Chinese officials asked the Italian Government if they could obtain his service and the request was acceded to.

Among the 350 passengers who sailed on the American liner St. Paul at noon for Liverpool was the Countess of Limerick, who has been on a visit to relatives in Albany, and Livingstone Phelps, Secretary of the United States Embassy at London.

The Norwegian-American liner Kristianiafjord left for Bergen with a big crowd of passengers, many of whom were bound for Russia and Persia.

WORLD WHEAT SHORTAGE.

International Agriculture Institute Calls for Rigid Economy.

ROME, Nov. 18.—Rigid economy throughout the world in the consumption of food, in view of the deficient crops and the extraordinary requirements of the European armies, is urged by the International Institute of Agriculture, which has made the most extensive report it has issued since the war began. The Institute says all nations are confronted with a grave situation.

It is estimated that at least 2,300,000,000 bushels of wheat will be consumed in the year ending July 31, 1917, and that at the end of this period the world's surplus supplies of wheat will have decreased 46,000,000 bushels. The report says it is only on account of the fact that last year's harvests were abundant, leaving a balance of 350,000,000 bushels, that there is available sufficient wheat for the year ending with next July.

The world's surplus of five cereals—wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn—is placed at 533,000,000 bushels. This includes the unexportable Russian stocks and also the stocks of Rumania and Bulgaria. The surplus of oats is placed at 186,800,000 bushels. A general scarcity of fodder is expected. The total Russian stocks of wheat now stored which, if military conditions permitted, would be available for export at the next harvest are estimated at 300,000,000 bushels.

FARRAGUTS'S GIFT GROWS.

Chapel Founded by Admiral is to be a Separate Parish.

Fifty years ago Admiral Farragut donated the prize money he was awarded by the United States Government for several captures of Confederate war craft by his vessel, to Zion Episcopal Church in Dobbs Ferry, to be used in erecting and organizing a chapel in Hastings-on-Hudson. So great has been the growth of this little chapel that a proposition to establish a separate parish received the approval during the week of the New York Diocesan Convention.

The new parish will be the outgrowth of the development of Zion Chapel. As an offshoot of Zion Church of Dobbs Ferry the chapel has done important work and the time has come when it is considered strong enough in every way to assume a separate existence.

The vicar of the chapel is the Rev. Frederick W. Goodman. Admiral Farragut was a resident of Hastings before [illegible] the Civil War.

SEE HOPE FOR JEWS IN NEW POLAND

But New York Co-Religionists Want More Details of Germany's Plans.

BELGIAN WOES STIR WISE

Rabbi Hints That Pledges to the East Must Be Judged by Deeds in the West.

Jewish leaders in this city were greatly interested yesterday in the dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from its Berlin correspondent describing the promise of freedom in religion and in civil life to the Jews of Poland, and telling of the enthusiasm with which Polish Jews had received this news. While it aroused hopes that, no matter whether the Allies or the Central Powers were victorious, the end of the persecution and discrimination against Jews in Poland would come with the announcement of peace, most of the prominent Jews seen yesterday were anxious to know more in detail about the intentions of Germany before making an estimate of the value of the measures for the benefit of their Polish co-religionists.

Jacob H. Schiff and Louis Marshall were unwilling to discuss the action taken so far by Germany, because they believed that any comment would be premature.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, was asked whether much weight was to be attached to the announcement respecting the promised new order of things in the Polish Kingdom.

"The matter is indeed very important," he said, "if true. If the Jewish status in Russia has long been intolerable, it has been most intolerable in the Polish provinces of Russia, where to the Russian ill-will there has been added an intensely anti-Jewish fanaticism on the part of the Polish people. The Polish boycott of the Jews constituted for some years prior to the war one of the darkest pages in the annals of Jewish history.

"Whatever may be the ultimate disposition of the Polish Kingdom, whether it is to be, as it ought to be, entirely free and independent, or whether it remain semi-independent under Russian or Teutonic sovereignty, we know that this war will have been fought in vain unless the infamous treatment of the Jews as a people in Poland be immediately and completely remedied.

"The neutral peoples of the world, including the American, will, I suspect, attach little weight to rescripts with regard to Polish independence or Jewish religious autonomy in Poland as long as the news of Polish liberation and Jewish equality of religious status is accompanied by the tidings of an outrage inflicted by the German Government under one pretext or another upon the Belgian people. No rights or favors on the eastern frontier of the German Empire can make good the unutterable wrongs which Germany, if the press reports be correct, is preparing anew to inflict upon the defenseless people of Belgium."

Dr. Wise was asked what he thought of the plan announced in a statement by Dr. Magnes with regard to the possibility of a large loan from American Jews to the suffering Jews of the belligerent lands.

"It is very fortunate, indeed," Dr. Wise answered, "that the plan looking to this loan, first propounded nearly two years ago by Dr. Levin, member of the first Russian Duma, should be supported and urged over again at this time by Dr. Magnes, coming, as he does, straight from the scenes of Jewish misery in Europe. It is just such an immense undertaking as this that can be dealt with in an adequate and statesmanlike fashion by no less a body than the Jewish congress soon to be assembled. No less a body could move effectively toward an end so difficult of attainment. But the Jewish congress, if it rises to the level of its unique opportunity, if it be moved by the spirit of unity instead of being dominated by the passion for factionalism, may hope to move the Jewish people successfully to cope with this undertaking, first urged by Dr. Levin and so earnestly advocated by Dr. Magnes."

Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi of Temple Beth-El, said it was difficult at this distance to form a judgment of the details of the proposed measures relating to the organization of the Jewish communities and to the recognition of Jewish rights. He said:

"I hail, naturally, with great satisfaction any step taken toward the recognition of the Jewish religion and toward giving it protection under the law. I would say, in general, that there could be no such thing as a free State on any other basis. As to the practical manner of carrying it into effect, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent says that the Jews in Poland have received the announcement by the German Government with joy and enthusiasm as a great measure of freedom of opportunity. They are the ones who are really concerned, and, if it pleases them, it will be a matter of great satisfaction to us in this country.

"There could, of course, be no such thing as a free Poland without Jewish freedom in Poland. The Jews were there for centuries before they came under the rule of Russia. There is no such thing now as a free State in which freedom is denied to a part of the population. No matter what happens to Poland at the end of the war, it cannot be regarded as free unless provision is made for the free citizenship of Jews."

Abraham Cahan, editor of The Jewish Daily Forward, said that a careful reading of the dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES had convinced him and a number of other Jews with whom he had discussed the matter that Germany intended to give many desirable liberties to the Jews in Poland.

"The plans of Germany are not set forth completely in the dispatch, and there is a good deal left indefinite," said Mr. Cahan, "but reading between the lines, the announcement is very encouraging. Of course, the future of the Jews in Poland will depend on a number of unknown quantities. The news causes at once a number of question marks, but we hope to have the answers in the near future."

ANOTHER JEWISH LOAN PLAN.

Interest-Bearing Project Considered for War's Victims.

The plan for a great national loan for the Jews of Europe after the war has long been discussed by prominent Jews in this country. Dr. S. M. Melamed, editor of The American Jewish Chronicle, announced yesterday a plan different from the scheme proposed by Rabbi Judah L. Magnes, and one which, he said, had been considered for some months by Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, Dr. Schmarja Levin, the spiritual guide of American Zionism, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

This plan, unlike the Magnes plan, contemplates a great national loan to Jews of the countries devastated by the war, at a rate of interest. The advocates of this plan think it would create a sense of self-interest and responsibility that would be an uplift in the work of reconstruction in Russia and Poland.

"There are in the Jewish world at least a hundred communities that are in a position to take part in this loan, each with a contribution of $200,000. This would reach the sum of $20,000,000. In addition there are at least a hundred communities and organizations which can raise $100,000 each. This would yield $10,000,000," said Dr. Levin.

The plan, Dr. Melamed said, was to raise the necessary fund for the proposed loan through the Jewish communities and organizations in this country. He figured that these owned property amounting to between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000, and that through Jewish banking interests amounts could be realized on this property.

"Our loan cannot be obtained in the name of the united Jewish race, simply because we lack the representative body which might step out in the name of the Jewish people and be recognized as such from the international point of view," said Dr. Levin. "We have sufficient territorial national organizations in the various countries which possess accumulated wealth, and are, therefore, deserving of a certain credit. All these organizations must create a legitimate representation, which will be recognized in the individual countries and which will have all the rights of a legislative body. The legitimate representative bodies of the various countries will more easily find a way of co-ordinating their activities.

"There are other organizations that can get credit for smaller sums. Each can do its share in raising the great amount needed. I merely outline the plan. Experts will have to work out the full details. It is easy to get a record of our wealthy communities and organizations that can get credit on the basis of statistical facts. The sum of 150,000,000 francs must not appear big to us. With this sum only a beginning can be made for radical relief work commensurate with the national catastrophe.

"From this amount there must, first of all, be created easy credit for the hundreds of thousands of men who were formerly well-to-do and are now paupers. From the interest of the amount the Jewish masses must be assisted in their economic and cultured need. The future united Jewish organization of America must appoint a commission of capable Jewish-thinking and Jewish-feeling men of action, whose duty it will be to work out an all-embracing plan for the realization of this suggestion, and also for an administrative method which shall be satisfactory to the Jewish world.

"We are convinced also that among our present philanthropists, there are a great number of noble thought and feeling, who entertain for their brethern something better and more worthy than mere pity. These will be glad to help and work for the carrying out of the plan. The weak masses, however, are always more powerful than the strongest individual when these masses are organized. Let the individual do what he can for the individual and the group for the group. We must create a national loan."

Justice Brandeis has felt that the sums of money being sent to Europe by the relief organizations of this country were inadequate to do more than sustain the needy Jewish war victims from day to day, and that a great loan would be necessary to rehabilitate the countries.

He has expressed to Dr. Levin his willingness to assist in the work of raising the loan.

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CAR SERVICE STILL IMPAIRED BY STRIKE

Statistics Show That Surface Traffic Is Below Normal and Accidents Numerous.

UNION STILL HAS HOPES

Appeal to Mayor Mitchel May Bring Results—Fitzgerald Says Only 300 Deserted.

To the stranger newly arrived in the city there may be little evidence of the effects of the recent street car strike, but to those who travel frequently on the surface lines and whose business it is to know all about the operation of the city's transit lines there is still much evidence that troubles due to the strike are by no means ended. They find the answer to "What has become of the strike?" in the increase in discomforts of traveling, the delays in street car operation, the number of accidents recorded, the discourtesy of some of the men on the cars, and the overcrowding in the subway and on the elevated lines.

Figures on car operation, as gathered by the Public Service Commission, show that there is some foundation for the assertion of the officers of the carmen's union that the service on surface lines involved in the strike is only 60 per cent. normal.

Conditions are improving gradually, but there seems to be a shortage in the labor market, so far as competent motormen are concerned. William B. Fitzgerald, leader of the union in charge of the strike, in explaining this condition said yesterday that there were so many channels of employment open at present that the companies were having difficulty in getting strikebreakers.

"Were these ordinary times," Mr. Fitzgerald said, "the companies would no doubt find men willing enough to take the places of the men on strike, but these are not ordinary times. The companies can get some men, it is true, but these are not competent, and during the process of trying to make bad material good the public must suffer. Of course, these men will be sifted out when the readjustment is made, but until then the railroads will be operated by incompetent men.

Accidents More Numerous.

The effects of the strike are to be seen in the police records of street accidents, but the department statisticians say that figures cannot adequately tell the story. This is because, while some accidents may show a decrease, it must be borne in mind that fewer cars are now running and that the opportunities for accident have been lessened in proportion. The police also say that in the matter of street accidents the strike has had a widespread effect. For instance, during the days when many of the Traffic Squad were impressed for strike duty automobiles "ran wild." Because of this an unestimated number of accidents is the indirect result of the strike.

Accident statistics for October are not yet available. Comparative figures of the Public Service Commission for September of last year show in that month 7,233 accidents involving street cars, as against 8,440 in September of this year. Here again the number of cars operated must be considered, and the statistics said that in September of this year the accidents were more numerous if one considered the mileage. In September, 1915, 2,661 persons were injured and 7 killed in connection with the street railways, and in September of this year 2,305 persons were injured and 14 killed. Comparing the two months, the number of car collision accidents increased in the whole city from 60 to 171, and the number of collisions of cars with other vehicles went from 1,153 to 1,282. The number of those injured boarding cars, however, decreased from 506 to 346, and the number of those alighting from 824 to 585.

Those interested in "Safety First" are of the opinion that the October figures will show a decided increase in accidents, and, more fairly than any others, show the effects of the strike on personal safety. It is probable that the collision accidents will show a 25 per cent increase, and the number of persons injured and killed will be correspondingly increased.

What Police Figures Show.

This is the Police Department table of accidents involving street cars throughout the city for the three months available:

	July. Killed.	July. Inj.	August. Killed.	August. Inj.	September. Killed.	September. Inj.
Pedest'n struck by cars.....	7	117	8	117	8	110
Collision of st't cars with:						
St. cars...		24		32		32
Motor vehicles ...		42		64	2	87
Horse-dr'n vehicles.		58	2	81		74
Other vehicles...		2		1		1
Falls from cars	2	253	2	287	4	173

The most marked increase shown by the table is in the number of persons injured in collisions of street cars with other vehicles. The next table furnished by the Police Department shows the July, August, and September street car accidents in Manhattan and the Bronx. In this table the increase in collision accidents is shown.

None of the tables, it is pointed out, gives any idea of the number of persons who have been injured in altercations or by missiles thrown either by strikers or their sympathizers. The records show, however, that these have diminished since the first weeks of the strike.

IN MANHATTAN.

	July. Killed.	July. Inj.	August. Killed.	August. Inj.	September. Killed.	September. Inj.
Pedest'n struck by cars.....	3	61	1	70	2	58
Collision of st't cars with:						
St. cars...		12		9		30
Motor vehicles...		16		24		42
Horse-dr'n vehicles.		13		33		65
Other vehicles ...		1		1		
Falls from cars		121	1	143	1	71

IN THE BRONX.

Pedest'n struck by cars....	1	9		4	2	13
Collision of st't cars with:						
St. cars ...		8		18		63
Motor vehicles ...		8		5	2	17
Horse-dr'n vehicles. .		5		11		16
Other vehicles ...		9				
Falls from cars	1	28	1	19		19

Motormen Are Blamed.

Authorities agree that novice motormen are responsible for most of the accidents. Because of the unskilled motormen, it takes longer now to make a run from end to end. The union estimate adds fifty minutes to the time it now takes to make a long run. An employe of the New York Railways Company placed the increased time at twenty minutes in "some cases."

There seems to be one explanation for the time lapses—that so many men are now being broken in as motormen. On a recent ride in a Third Avenue car, on which a new motorman was being instructed by an experienced man, it took perhaps fifteen minutes longer than the normal time to make the run from Forty-second Street to Eighty-ninth Street. The man on the front of the car was painfully new and unusually careful. He persisted in going at a slow pace, though the instructor-motorman told him frequently to go faster.

Accidents or the stopping of a car for any cause mean congestion, and to those who have used the cars since the men went on strike these delays seem frequent. Figures compiled by the Public Service Commission show that as late as Nov. 11 operations by the New York Railways Company were only about 85 per cent. normal, and by the Second Avenue line about 67 per cent. normal.

Figures as to the number of cars run could not be obtained at the Public Service Commission's office. This table shows the percentage of cars in operation on Oct. 28, Nov. 4, and Nov. 11:

	Sat., Oct. 28. A.M.	P.M.	Sat., Nov. 4. A.M.	P.M.	Sat., Nov. 11. A.M.	P.M.
Bronx 79	N.	70	95	N.	93	96	N.	97
Queens 79	N.	79	75	N.	75	76	N.	79
Manhattan—								
N. Y. Rys.69	70	61	69	71	60	65	70	69
Third Av...50	67	46	58	72	54	61	71	53
Second Av.67	61	91	67	91	77	85	93	89
P. ... 46	77	72	67	77	72	67	77	75

N.—Normal.

Subway and elevated lines operations are reported normal.

The financial loss due to the strike has been great, for not only are there suits for damages to settle, loss of patronage, and increased operating expenses, but there is also the wear and tear on rolling stock and equipment. The effects of the strike are reflected in the earnings statement of the New York Railways Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for September and October. The former company in September carried 11,010,800 passengers, a decrease of 12,525,015, which is a decrease of more than 50 per cent. from the number carried in September, 1915. The passenger revenues were $538,248, a decrease of $608,065. In October the number of passengers carried was 15,417,844, a decrease of 9,064,044. The October revenues were $733,661, a decrease of $439,835.

More Ride on Subway and "L."

Figures of the subway and elevated lines show an increase in the number carried and give a reason for the complaint that these lines are overcrowded. In September the subway carried 20,376,029, an increase of more than 4,000,000 passengers; the elevated 28,450,000, an increase of 5,148,000. In October the subway carried 36,160,000, an increase of 4,280,000; the elevated 32,411,000, an increase of 5,775,000. The revenue correspondingly increased.

The same reason that has made it hard to get experienced men for the cars has made it possible, Mr. Fitzgerald says, for about 5,000 of the men who went out on strike to find temporary employment in other lines. He declared his faith yesterday in the ultimate success of the strike and denied the report that many of the men who left work at the call of their union were endeavoring to get back on the cars. Of all the men who went out, and this includes Westchester and Queens, he said, not 300 had deserted the union.

The present hope of the men is that the strike will be settled through the efforts of Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission. A union delegation recently called on the Mayor to ask him to see President Shonts of the Interborough and New York Railways Companies with a view of ending the strike by arbitration. At that time the Mayor told the delegation that he would seek an interview with Mr. Shonts after the Presidential election. The union men are looking to him to keep that promise.

WON'T FIGHT MISS RANKIN

And Defeated Opponent Wouldn't Accept Her Seat in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 18.—Harry B. Mitchell, managing editor of The Great Falls Tribune and Democratic candidate for Congress, who was defeated by Miss Jeanette Rankin of Missoula, will make no effort to contest the election of Miss Rankin, and if such proceedings are instituted he will have nothing to do with them; further, if they should be successful he would refuse to profit by them.

Mr. Mitchell made this public announcement in reply to reports that an attempt would be made to prevent Miss Rankin from taking her seat in Congress on the ground that the seating of a woman would be in violation of an article of the Constitution which refers to a member of Congress as "he." Mitchell said that the talk of a contest seemed to be merely idle street gossip, adding:

"While I do not pretend to be able to pass upon technicalities that might be raised, I can see no reason why Miss Rankin should not be seated, and I desire to say most emphatically that I would have nothing to do with any effort to prevent her doing so and would absolutely refuse to be a beneficiary from it if such result were possible. On the face of the returns Miss Rankin has been elected to Congress, and I hope to see her take her seat and render good service to the people of Montana."

There is no inclination by the State authorities to withhold Miss Rankin's credentials, and, if the House of Representatives makes any effort to block Miss Rankin's right to her seat, it is evident that Congress will have the entire State of Montana against it. Miss Rankin is at her home in Missoula and is kept busy dodging moving picture men and newspaper photographers.

GROUT WINS APPEAL; VERDICT IS SET ASIDE

Appellate Division Finds Trial Held in Wrong Court and That There Were Many Errors.

THE INDICTMENT IS UPHELD

Refusal of Change of Venue Sustained—Ex-Controller Must Again Face a Jury.

The conviction of former City Controller Edward M. Grout on a charge of perjury in having sworn to an alleged false report of the financial condition of the Union Bank while he was its President was reversed yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn and a new trial ordered in the Supreme Court. The Court does not attack the indictment, but holds that the case should have been tried in the Supreme Court instead of the County Court, and that there were many errors in the case prejudicial to the defendant, which made the trial unfair.

The order of Supreme Court Justice Benedict remitting the indictment to the County Court is reversed. An order denying the defendant's motion to dismiss the indictment and another denying Mr. Grout's application for a change of venue are both affirmed.

The appeal was heard by Justices Thomas, Rich, Mills, and Putnam. While concurring in the decision that the conviction be reversed, Justice Thomas dissented from the opinion that evidence having to do with the "due date" which was written by Grout opposite the bills payable item in the bank report should have been excluded.

Justice Rich concurred in the decision for a reversal of conviction and a retrial, but expressed the view that the request of Mr. Grout to have the trial in some county other than Kings, where the case had caused much bitterness of feeling, should have been granted.

Justice Mills, writing the opinion that the conviction should be reversed, said the District Attorney had received too wide a latitude in the cross-examination on collateral matters. This tended to impair the credibility of the defendant as a witness.

"I am convinced," said Justice Mills, "that the errors in the case were so numerous, important, and, to the defendant, so prejudicial, and that they so dominated the entire trial that the defendant did not have the fair trial which the Constitution and the laws guarantee to any indicted person."

The decision sustaining the indictment is against the contention of Mr. Grout that he should not have been tried on it for perjury because, while the charge was based on the report as filed with the State Banking Department, the indictment described a copy of the report sent to newspapers for publication.

District Attorney Lewis, who as a County Judge, sat in the trial of Mr. Grout, said yesterday that he would not decide whether to take the case to the Court of Appeals until he had given the opinions of the Justices of the Appellate Division careful study.

"I cannot say at this time," said Mr. Lewis, "just how much room we have for appeal. When I have gone over the opinions I shall consult with my first assistant, Hersey Egginton, as to the question of appeal. He has had entire charge of the case for the reason that I was the judge who presided at the trial."

Mr. Grout was found guilty of perjury in the Kings County Court on July 28, 1915, after a trial which lasted nine weeks. The verdict of the jury, which was found after fifty-two hours of deliberation, was based on a report of the Union Bank, sworn to by Mr. Grout as the President of the institution, and filed with the State Banking Department. It was alleged that this report was not a true statement of the financial condition of the bank. Mr. Grout was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison by County Judge Harry E. Lewis for not less than one year nor more than two years. Execution of sentence was stayed by a certificate of reasonable doubt as to the legality of the conviction granted by Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder. Grout was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 and last Winter he filed an appeal with the Appellate Division.

HUGHES'S CAMPAIGN ADVISERS CRITICISED

Organ of the Protective Tariff League Says Their Methods Caused His Defeat.

NEGLECTED MAIN ISSUE

American Economist Ascribes Loss of Several States to Silence on Free Trade.

A number of articles and editorials in this week's issue of The American Economist, the weekly publication of the American Protective Tariff League, are devoted to explanations of "Why the Fight Was Lost." One article under that title asserts that Mr. Hughes's defeat was due to the fact that the tariff issue was belittled by his campaign managers. A brief editorial under the heading, "Lack of Prudence," insists that there was too much harsh criticism of Woodrow Wilson as President and too little condemnation of Woodrow Wilson as the head and boss of the "Free-Trade Party." Another article takes former Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon, who was head of the Republican Publicity Association, bitterly to task for having talked of "reciprocity" in connection with the campaign, and calls his propaganda "tank nonsense which considered from the standpoint of sane sound, and consistent protectionism."

"If Charles E. Hughes and his campaign managers had waged their whole campaign upon the protective tariff issue," according to the article on "Why the Fight Was Lost," there would have been no doubt of the result of the election. In the States where the protective tariff issue was made plain, the party historically committed to protection won a decisive victory. In such States as Massachusetts, where even Senator Lodge dwelt more extensively upon foreign issues, the republican majority was cut down.

"Mr. Hughes, it is known, was guided by the thought that some of the Western States, as shown by the actions of their representatives in Congress, have been lukewarm to the tariff. In Western States, therefore, he refrained from fighting boldly for protection.

"In Ohio Mr. Hughes made his chief arguments on the foreign policy and on the wage increase of the brotherhoods. It happened that five of the Republican representatives from that State had voted for the wage increase law. Yet Mr. Hughes made that his chief issue and his chief basis of attack against the present Administration. What was the result? The five representatives had enough influence to call a meeting of the State Central Committee and pass about the issuance of a statement that the wage-increase law was not an issue. The protection issue was permitted to be obscured by the campaign managers. When Senator Weeks of Massachusetts and Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania took hold of the campaign in the last few weeks they realized this weakness and tried to remedy it. Their work was effective in the East, but it is clear now that it was too late in the West.

"Senator Sherman of Illinois urged that the issue be confined to protection versus free trade in that State. His advice was that all other issues be subordinated. His advice was followed in the State campaign, and it was his personal influence which had most to do with the large protection majority in that State.

"Even the women of Illinois received tariff literature which demonstrated how the industries of this country would suffer without protection following the close of the European war. It was a complete offset to the 'He kept us out of war' arguments.

"'What will happen after the European war ends?' should have been the principal question put to voters in the West. It was lack of protective tariff arguments along this line that permitted the opponents of protection to carry many States hitherto protectionist. Instead of making protection the issue in the West the opponents of protection were permitted to make 'he kept us out of war' the issue. The people would have taken it for granted that Mr. Hughes would have done likewise if the campaign had not been permitted to run along the lines of foreign affairs."

HUGHES GOES TO LAKEWOOD

Willcox Follows and Both Will Enjoy a Two Weeks' Rest.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes left for Lakewood, N. J., at 12.50 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Republican nominee for President expects to spend two weeks resting and playing golf at the New Jersey resort.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee and Mrs. Willcox followed on a later train. Chairman Willcox will stay at Lakewood for the next two weeks, but expects to come to the city every day, or else to remain in close communication with the headquarters of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Hughes declined to make any statement regarding the outcome of the election. He has not sent a telegram to President Wilson congratulating him on his re-election.

CALDER SPENT $1,589.

Senator-Elect Files His Account with Secretary of State.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—The personal election statement of United States Senator-elect William A. Calder, filed with the Secretary of State today, recorded no receipts, and contributions of postage, clerk hire and advertising.

The statement of Almet F. Jenks, unsuccessful candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, showed no receipts and no expenditures.

CAN TAKE ELEVATED EXTENSIONS DOWN

Interborough's Injunction Suit Against City to Save Extra Station Denied.

NO FACES $100,000 RENTAL

Justice Decides That Passageways to Department Stores Are Unnecessary and Unauthorized.

Supreme Court Justice Gavegan yesterday dismissed the injunction suit brought by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to prevent the removal, on order of the Board of Estimate, of the extensions of the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad platforms at Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third and Thirty-third Streets and the bridges connecting the north and south bound stations at Lenox and Cortlandt Streets.

The decision of Justice Gavegan, if sustained by the higher courts, would mean the payment to the city of a rental of about $100,000 should the Interborough people want to preserve the structures which the Court holds were built without proper authority. The suit was brought by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company against the city, Borough President McAneny of Manhattan, and other members of the Board of Estimate as the result of action taken in 1912. Borough President McAneny started an investigation by the Franchise Bureau of the Board of Estimate, resulting in a report to the board that the elevated railroad platform extensions to various buildings on the Sixth Avenue line, consisting chiefly of department stores, were unauthorized, and that the city was entitled to collect a rental for the maintenance of these structures.

The evidence on the trial before Justice Gavegan showed that the extensions in question have either been erected by the owners of the office buildings or the proprietors of the department stores with which they connect or were paid for by the property owners after the structures were built, so that if the decision of Justice Gavegan is upheld it is expected that the Interborough will demand that the rental be paid by the owners of the property benefited. The testimony also showed that the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad agreed to pay the city a rental of $1,000 a year for each subway entrance on Manhattan Island.

Justice Gavegan in his opinion recognizes the right of the companies originally owning the Sixth Avenue franchise to build under those charters.

When the elevated railroad was completed in 1879 it contained full and complete stations at the streets mentioned in the injunction suit, but since that time additions have been made which the city contended were without authority. The Interborough contended that while no express power may have been given under the Rapid Transit act for the construction of the bridges and platform extensions complained of, the structures are legal as incidental to the franchise to operate the road because they are necessary to the proper use thereof by the public. In his opinion Justice Gavegan said:

"A careful examination of the testimony convinces me that, while the structures complained of may be useful and convenient, more especially for the owners, occupants, and patrons of the adjacent stores and buildings which they connect with the railroad, they cannot be said to be necessary for the accommodation of the public at large. A great number of people undoubtedly use them advantageously and thereby relieves to some extent the congestion at the various stations, but they could nevertheless reasonably and safely use the railway stairways without unduly impeding the ordinary traffic.

Justice Gavegan says that the statutes and regulations referred to also affect the Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad structure at Greenwich and Rector Streets and for the same reasons finds these structures unauthorized and illegal, except as to certain portions which have been approved and as to which the city raises no question.

Illustrated Xmas Catalogue
Of Useful Gifts and Winter Fashions
For Women, Misses, Girls, Infants, Men and Boys—Mailed Free Out-of-Town.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets
PHONE 6900—GREELEY

Showing New Winter Models

Women's Suit Shop
Richly Fur Trimmed or Tailored Models Without Fur Trimming

Wool Velour Suits 29.50 to 195.00
Broadcloth Suits 29.50 to 175.00
Bolivia Cloth Suits 59.50 to 175.00
Velvet Suits 39.50 to 195.00

Entirely New Models
Wool Velour Suits
Large Collar of Natural Raccoon or Nutria
Semi-belted, tight fitting and flare models in all the new winter shades, warmly interlined.
Special 45.00

Entirely New Models
Chiffon Broadcloth Suits
Shawl Collar of Muskrat or Skunk Opossum
New flare or tight fitting models, in all the new winter colorings, warmly interlined.
Special 59.50

Women's Gown Shop
An extensive assortment of Gowns and Dresses for all occasions

Serge or Jersey Dresses 18.50 to 69.50
Satin or Georgette Gowns 29.50 to 145.00
Velvet Afternoon Gowns 29.50 to 195.00
Evening Gowns 29.50 to 295.00

Special Sal Monday
***Hudson Seal Trimmed Gowns**—For Women*
Copies of Doeuillet and Lanvin models of crepe meteor and embroidered chiffon, in handsome afternoon colorings, trimmed with wide bandings of Hudson Seal Fur. *Much below their former prices* 49.50

Women's Coat Shop
Showing the semi-fitted straight line—latest change in Fashion

Wool Velour Coats 29.50 to 245.00
Bolivia Vicuna Coats 39.50 to 195.00
Silk Velour or Plush Coats 29.50 to 195.00
Evening Coats and Wraps 39.50 to 395.00

Showing a New Model
Bolivia Vicuna Coat
"Jenny" Model with French Seal Fur Collar
Empire flare back and straight front, with set in yoke sleeves, are the features of this coat, shown in high shades.
Special 59.50

Showing a New Model
Bolivia Vicuna Coat
"Georgette" Model with Hudson Seal Collar
New stitched box pleated belted model, deep stitched self cuffs, buttons tinted to match, in new winter shades.
Special 79.50

Franklin Simon & Co. *will show Monday*
***Separate Velveteen Skirts**—For Women and Misses.*
Of superior quality velveteen, in black, navy, green or brown; shaped panel front fastened on both sides with jet buttons, shirred back, detachable belt. *Special* 9.75

Entirely New Styles
Women's Evening Slippers
Of imported brocaded silver cloth.
Of imported cloth of silver or gold.
Of imported tinted cloth of silver.
Of cloth of silver with brocaded back.
Hand turned soles, Louis XV. heels.
7.50

Entirely New Styles
Women's Laced Shoes
Of brown kidskin with fawn buckskin tops.
Of mahogany color calf with fawn cloth tops.
Of black Russia calf with gray cloth tops.
Of tan Russia calf with ivory kidskin tops.
High arch last, light soles, Spanish heels.
8.50

Franklin Simon & Co. *will hold a Sale Monday*
***Satin Charmeuse Boudoir Gowns**—For Women.*
A new winter boudoir gown, lined throughout with wool albatross, made of satin charmeuse in pink, maize, peach, rose or orchid, large shawl collar and cuffs hand embroidered *Special* 14.50

Franklin Simon & Co. direct attention to their *Illustrated Advertisement* of
Misses' Winter Coats
in *To-day's Rotogravure Section* of *"The Times."*

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Women's Evening Wraps

EXCEPTIONALLY beautiful wraps for the opera, the theatre, the dance or reception, made of soft chiffon velvet, panne velvet, Callot satin, tapestry brocade or chiffon plush.

59.50 to 295.00

Every "Fashion Success" of Paris
Is reproduced in these loose voluminous wraps, slightly longer than the early fall models; wraps with dolman, cape or flaring bell sleeves, Paquin collars that extend from shoulder to shoulder or drape close to the neck.

Every Favored Evening Shade
Running the entire gamut of colorings from sapphire blue, peacock blue, French rose, geranium red, orchid, fuchsia, magenta, lettuce green, grass green or mole color to white or black.

Every Fashionable Fur
Enrich these wraps, with large draped collar, muff cuffs, bands or border of natural or taupe wolf, Scotch mole, kolinsky, Hudson seal (dyed muskrat), kolinsky opossum or the fashionable Lapin fur.

The linings also give an air of elegance, as they are of soft silks in peacock colorings, of plain or brocaded satin in self or contrasting colors, also lustrous silks with Chinese, Japanese or Indian designs in characteristic colorings.

HIGGINS WINS SUIT AGAINST ROTHSCHILD

Wealthy Club Member Gets Back $30,000 Expended While Using Baron's Yacht.

DISPUTE OUTCOME OF WAR

French Captain Balks at Moving Vessel, and Crew Have to Return to Native Land.

One of the things that has come out of the big war is an interesting bit of litigation between Eugene Higgins, the wealthy clubman, and Baron Henri de Rothschild. In Paris, on May 12, 1914, Mr. Higgins chartered the yacht Eros, owned by the Baron. The term of rental was to extend from July 20, 1914, to Feb. 20, 1915. The rental was to be $7,140 a month. The Eros flew the French flag, and was to be delivered to Mr. Higgins at Marseilles.

All of the details had been carefully worked out. Mr. Higgins was to pay all of the running expenses, harbor dues, pilotage, &c., and was to feed the captain, stewards, and cooks. The Baron was to maintain the yacht and to provide all of the employes. He was also to provide food and clothes for a crew of about thirty-nine. Among the provisions of the agreement was one placing the Master, Julien H. Evrard, in full control of the yacht and the sole judge of the safety of the ports stopped at and of the waters navigated. But Mr. Higgins was to receive the same attentions otherwise as if he were the owner of the craft. One important provision ran:

Should any dispute arise concerning this agreement same shall be referred to the arbitration of an arbiter mutually chosen, or each party may appoint an arbiter, and these two arbiters shall have liberty to appoint a referee, whose decision shall be final and binding upon both sides.

The Eros arrived at this port on July 27, 1914. During the voyage from Marseilles there had been some trouble with the boilers that had resulted in the exhaustion of the fresh water supply. The necessary repairs were made, but when steam was gotten up the boilers again gave trouble, but the vessel was deemed good enough for short voyages, where additional supplies of fresh water could be readily obtained.

On July 28 Austria declared war on Serbia. This was quickly followed by the German invasion of Luxemburg. When France got into the war on Aug. 3 Captain Evrard cabled to Baron de Rothschild:

Telegraph instructions in case of conflict. Consul says men of the reserve probably obliged to go back. Yacht should then be laid up or return to France. Charterer asks information.

Mr. Higgins wanted to know what could be done with the yacht in the event of her crew's return to France. The Baron cabled to Captain Evrard to place the yacht in the hands of his agent, Watson, and to take instructions from the Consul concerning the members of the crew subject to mobilization. Mr. Higgins said he wanted to go to Newport in the yacht, and Captain Evrard consented to take her there, but he refused to go outside of the three-mile limit.

It was found that twenty-two of the crew were subect to the call to war. There was some discussion as to row the men to replace the twenty-two could be procured. Mr. Higgins agreed to pay the cost of their wages, and an agreement was made along this line. The twenty-two were let go, but before matters went very far orders came from the French Consul to the Captain that men of the second reserve must be held in readiness to respond to a call. Later this order was suspended and not renewed.

Mr. Higgins then insisted that the yacht go to Newport, but Captain Evrard hung back, saying: "I cannot move the vessel without more definite instructions from Baron de Rothschild.

The Baron denied that he had broken the contract, and sent word to Mr. Watson that as long as the yacht was not requisitioned Mr. Higgins could on his own responsibility engage in this city a French crew recognized by the French Consul. The Baron then said:

The yacht must in no case leave the interior of the United States before the end of the war. If Higgins accepts, I will bear the additional expenses of the crew. If Higgins refuses, can you take care of the yacht until it may be possible to send a French crew to bring it back?

Mr. Higgins decided that the stipulation as to a French crew was impossible of fulfilment and so cabled the Baron. The yacht was turned over to Mr. Watson and Mr. Higgins chartered the yacht Cassandra.

The suit of Mr. Higgins for the recovery of the money paid was tried in the Federal District Court in Brooklyn, with Judge Veeder presiding. It was explained at the trial that under a French law enacted about 1792 all of the officers of a French vessel must be French, and that at least three-quarters of the crew must be French. This old law is still in force except in the South Seas, where Frenchmen fall under the heat.

It was argued that no French sailors are subject to a call to war when in allen waters, and must be free of such a call until after their return to a French port. Mr. Higgins demanded the return of all the money he had paid, which amounted to something like $30,000. He thought he had been unfairly treated, because he had been on the Eros for not more than an hour during all the time she was supposed to be subject to his orders.

The court found that the measure of the libellant's damage was the extra expense of the Cassandra in place of the Eros for the remainder of the charter period, together with the incidental expenses involved in the transfer from one to the other. The court also found that this involved the readjustment of the charter hire of the Eros, and that the libellant was chargeable only with the charter hire to Aug. 5, 1914, at the prescribed charter rate per month. Selden Bacon of the law firm of Duer, Strong & Whitehead appeared for Mr. Higgins.

GERMAN DYE FOR U.S. NOTES

Consignment Passed by British Said to be for the Treasury.

Dyestuff circles in this city were interested yesterday in a report that the Holland-America steamship Nieuw Amsterdam, which arrived here on Friday from Rotterdam, brought over colors for the use of the United States Government having a value of $1,000,000.

According to the report, the consignment included 50 packages of lakes and earth colors, 60 packages of Prussian blue, and 30 packages of Chinese blue. J. P. Zuurmond, head of the freight department of the Holland-America Line, said last night that the Nieuw Amsterdam brought over a consignment of dyestuffs for Herman A. Metz, President of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, 122 Hudson Street. He said he had no knowledge that the colors were for the Government. Mr. Metz was not found last night.

It has been known that the State Department has been carrying on negotiations with the British authorities for many months in an attempt to get permission for the safe passage of German colors urgently needed for making stamps and paper currency. Plausibility was lent to the theory that the colors were sent to Mr. Metz as consignee for the Government in view of the fact that Great Britain is no longer granting permits to private interests for the shipment of German dyestuffs.

$25,000 for Synagogue Sisterhood.

The Sisterhood of the New Synagogue announced last night that the three-day bazaar which closed yesterday on the Hotel Astor roof brought in $10,000 in cash donations and pledges for $15,000. The Young Folks' League, affiliated with the sisterhood, will hold a dinner on Washington's Birthday and later a clambake at Far Rockaway.

TALK OF PARLEY ON 8-HOUR DAY

Continued from Page 1.

any class division in this country, not only, but of any class consciousness and feeling. The worst thing that could happen to America would be that she should be divided into groups and camps in which there were men and women who thought that they were at odds with one another, that the spirit of America was not expressed except in them, and that possibilities of antagonism were the only things that we had to look forward to.

"As Mr. Gompers said, achievement is a comparatively small matter, but the spirit in which things are done is of the essence of the whole thing, and what I am striving for, and what I hope you are striving for, is to blot out all the lines of division in America, and create a unity of spirit and of purpose founded upon this, the consciousness that we are all men and women of the same sort, and that if we do not understand each other we are not true Americans. If we cannot enter into each other's thoughts, if we cannot comprehend each other's interests, if we cannot serve each other's essential welfare, then we have not yet qualified as representatives of the American spirit.

"Nothing alarms America so much as rifts, divisions, the drifting apart of elements among her people, and the thing we ought all to strive for is to close up every rift; and the only way to do it, so far as I can see, is to establish justice, not only, but justice with a heart in it, justice with a pulse in it, justice with sympathy in it. Justice can be cold and forbidding, or can be warm and welcome, and the latter is the only kind of justice that Americans ought to desire. I do not believe I am deceiving myself when I say that I think this spirit is growing in America. I pray God it may continue to grow, and all I have to say is to exhort every one whom my voice reaches here or elsewhere to come into this common movement of humanity."

After his speech President Wilson shook hands with his visitors. "Mother" Jones, the strike leader, who was in the party, held fast to the President's hand when she reached him.

"I want you to be good to my boys," she said, and the President answered smilingly: "I'm always good to them."

"Mother" Jones made some remark to the effect that she wanted the President to be good to the boys in the penitentiary, but she did not explain what was meant.

H. P. DAVISON CALLS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Talks of Financial Affairs in Europe and Denies Secret Fight on 8-Hour Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Henry P. Davison of New York, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., had an interview lasting half an hour with President Wilson at the White House early this evening. The appointment was made at the request of Mr. Davison.

No statement was forthcoming from the White House regarding the interview, and Mr. Davison declined to discuss the subject. To questions as to whether he had discussed a prospective loan to Mexico, the financing of the Chinese Government, or the condition of affairs in Europe, Mr. Davison said that he had nothing to say.

From one source in a position to be informed of such matters a hint was obtained that the object of Mr. Davison's visit to the White House was to tell the President about conditions in Europe, and particularly financial conditions. Mr. Davison returned to this country recently, and has been represented as telling New York bankers that they would be wise to let money go to Europe.

J. P. Morgan saw King George in London this week, and at first there was a disposition to connect Mr. Davison's call on President Wilson with Mr. Morgan's conference with the King, but nothing became known tonight that in any way tended to confirm this.

It is supposed that Mr. Davison took advantage of the opportunity to assure President Wilson that there was no foundation for reports that J. P. Morgan, or the firm of which he is the head, is behind an alleged secret organization to undertake a warfare against the effort to obtain a permanent eight-hour day for railway trainmen.

URGES SALARY INCREASE.

A. F. L. Wants Government Employes Raised $200 a Year.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 18.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor today adopted a resolution instructing its President and Executive Council to endeavor to have Congress enact a law granting to all Government employes in the classified civil service a horizontal increase of salaries of at least $200 a year.

The resolution declared that "it is now almost impossible for a classified civil service employe to support himself and family on the wages paid by the United States."

SEEK AID FOR SICK CHILDREN

Society of New York Hospital Details Needs of Institution.

Three thousand three hundred and sixty-three children and 1,802 women have been cared for at the Campbell Convalescent Cottages for Children at White Plains since this institution was established eight years ago by the Society of the New York Hospital, according to a report issued by the society yesterday. With each year a country branch for the care of convalescent patients grows, and this one especially devoted to children needs larger pecuniary resources, the report says.

original donors were the Misses Catherine and Maria L. Campbell, but since then it has been necessary for the support of the cottages to draw on the society's general fund, which needs all its income to meet the growing demands of its two New York hospitals, the New York Hospital and the House of Relief. It is this situation that emphasizes the need of the cottages of an adequate endowment fund.

A most pressing want at this time is a larger playroom. The estimated cost of this, including additional play quarters for the very small children also, is $3,000. Last year it was necessary to spend $5,494 for enlargements and alterations, and the cost of maintenance was $31,738. The daily cost for caring for each child was $1.39.

Selection and admission of children to the cottages are in charge of the Social Service Department of the New York Hospital. The applications are many.

TO DISCUSS LABOR DISPUTES

Academy of Political Science to Meet at Columbia This Week.

Labor disputes and public service corporations will be discussed by many eminent speakers and students of the problems at the annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science on Nov. 22 and 23 at Columbia.

William Lea Chambers will preside at the first session, and the general topic will be "Governmental Mediation and Arbitration." At the second session on Wednesday evening Professor Lindsay will preside, and the discussion will be on "Trade Unions and Compulsory Arbitration." At the third session on Thursday afternoon Professor E. R. A. Seligman will preside, and the topic will be "Trade Unions and Mediation and Conciliation." At the fourth session, Thursday evening, at a dinner at the Hotel Astor, the topic will be "Recent Aspects of Labor Disputes Affecting Public Service Corporations." Oscar S. Straus will preside.

Oldest Iron Ship Wrecked.

News from New Zealand was received yesterday by shippers in this city that the oldest iron steamship in the world, the Stormbird, had gone ashore on the rocks at Wanganui and broken in two. The Stormbird was built in 1854 at Glasgow and had been employed in Australian and New Zealand waters for more than sixty-two years.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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We want an experienced man who in addition to present sales can sell a larger volume with our backing.

Our concern is in New York City, established for many years, and is one of the largest in the United States, with complete facilities. We want a man who can make himself worth $5,000 per year and more. If you are that man, write us confidentially giving all the information that you would like to know were you in our position.

Address M 344 Times Downtown.

NIGHT SESSION ON MEXICAN CASE

Continued from Page 1.

ganizations had become so efficient on the border that a smaller number was now required for patrol duty. The withdrawal of the five regiments had no other significance, it was said.

When he left the conference at 11:30 P. M. Secretary Lane said that he was "well satisfied," with the situation and would return tomorrow to Atlantic City, where the conference with Mexican delegates would be resumed Monday. Asked whether there was any prospect of a settlement being reached there he replied: "We are good settlers."

The Secretary refused to discuss details either of tonight's conference or the commission's sessions at Atlantic City. Both Secretary Lansing and Secretary Baker referred all questions to Mr. Lane. No statement was made at the White House.

35 ALIENS KILLED IN PARRAL.

Refugee Says Villistas Slew Americans, Germans, French, and Chinese

EL PASO, Nov. 18.—From a Chinese refugee from Parral, Government agents here today received a report that all of hte foreigners remaining in Parral, exclusive of the five known to have left the town and thought to have arrived at Culiacan, Sinaloa, had been killed by the Villa bandits.

The Chinaman said that among the thirty-five killed were the American, German, Chinese, French, and Arab residents of the mining camp.

The Government representatives have received practically the same report from another Chinese refugee who arrived in Juarez Thursday night. These reports agree that Villa and his bandits, after occupying the mining town, ordered the foreigners killed, looted the stores, arrested many of the natives, and held them for ransom and committed other depredations.

Of the foreigners believed to have been in Parral when Villa entered, American Mining Company officials here say there were at least five and probably six Americans. These were Jacob Meyer, W. E. Palmer, William Scott (who was at first erroneously reported to be a son of General Hugh L. Scott;) Henry Schafer, R. P. Cowell, and Dr. Thomas Flannagan. The officials of the Alvadaro Mining Company think it is possible that Flannagan made the trip to Culiacan with the party in charge of Leslie Webb, previously referred to.

BERLIN, Friday, Nov. 17, (via London, Nov. 18.)—With reference to reports from the United States of the murder of Edgar Koch, said to be German Consul at Parral, Mexico, it is stated here that there is no German Consul of that name in Parral or elsewhere in Mexico.

CABRERA SEES MINING MEN.

Comes Here to Confer on New Carranza Decree.

Luis Cabrera, head of the Mexican section of the American-Mexican Commission now in session at Atlantic City, conferred at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday with representatives of some of the largest American owners of mine properties in Mexico. Among those in conference with Mr. Cabrera were representatives of the Guggenheim and the Phelps-Dodge interests. The purpose of the conference was to discuss the various mine taxation decrees issued by General Carranza, the enforcement of which are opposed by many of the leading mine-owning interests. It was rumored that some changes in these decrees, which will make them more acceptable to the mine owners, may be made in the near future. This report, however, lacked verification.

"The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns"

Hagedorn's

BROADWAY, Cor. 81st St.

Special Sale

DRESSES

Exceptional Bargains

Clever Serge Dresses, Formerly $39.75 — 22.50

Afternoon Dresses, Formerly $55.00 — 35.00

Individual Afternoon & Dinner Gowns, Formerly up to $125.00 — 69.50 - 79.50

Evening Gowns, Formerly $55.00 — 35.00

Evening Gowns, Formerly $145.00 — 105.00

Smart Tailored Velveteen Gowns, Formerly $29.75 — 16.75

No C. O. D.'s — No Exchanges

Bonwit Teller & Co. direct attention to their advertisement of Useful Christmas Gifts in the Pictorial Section of today's N. Y. Times.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

The Gift Unusual

Feminine needs and vanities that carry with them the appeal of the beautiful, the true sentiment which attaches to Christmas gift-giving.

SPORTS APPAREL

SPECIALIZED DEPT.—THIRD FLOOR

Exceptional Values—MONDAY ONLY

Golf & Skating SUITS

24.00

Pleated back, belted and large patch pocket models. Made of wool jersey, velour checks and meltons. Plain or fur trimmed.

Plain & Fur Trimmed Sport Suits

32.50

A number are adaptations of the smartest French and English models. Of wool jersey, velour and imported novelty checks. Trimmed with raccoon, beaver and Hudson seal.

Clearance Sale

MILLINERY

Paris Hats & Replicas

15.00 30.00 45.00

Formerly 25.00 to 65.00

Original Paris model hats by the leading modistes—only one of a kind.

10.00 15.00 25.00

Formerly 18.00 to 45.00

Exact reproductions of Paris hats made in the Bonwit Teller & Co. workrooms—exclusively of French materials.

Lingerie for the Trousseau

Undergarments that are different—individualized and marked apart from the usual.

Exquisite tissues traced in broidered motifs that may have been inspired by the Niello plates of Tommaso Finiguerra or Martin Schoengauer.

Stitchery so deft as to bring to mind the engravings made after Raphael's sketches.

Rare laces with an Old World sentiment that suggests the fine lines of a Whistler etching.

Lingerie "sans garniture" in the most simple tailor effects.

SPECIAL—MONDAY ONLY

Crepe de Chine Negligees

Much Below Regular Prices

7.75 10.75

Fitted or slightly draped models with collars and cuffs of Georgette crepe and Valenciennes lace.

Odd Underbodices

Much Below the Regular Price

1.50

Crepe de Chine, satin and chiffon combined with laces of excellent quality.

Extraordinary Special Values

ARRANGED FOR MONDAY IN

Women's Suits, Gowns, Coats, Wraps

Women's Tailleur & Fur Trimmed Suits

29.50 39.50 45.00

Included are suits of the most fashionable types—distinctively Bonwit Teller & Co. Developed in the fashionable colorings of broadcloth, velour cloth and gabardine. Strictly tailored and lavishly fur-trimmed models.

Women's Afternoon & Evening Gowns

Much Below the Regular Prices

24.00 34.00

Included are afternoon frocks in tailleur and dressy types of satin, Georgette crepe and satin, serge and satin and Georgette crepe and serge.

Also evening gowns of taffeta, novelty silks, nets and lace trimmed effects.

Women's Plain & Fur Trimmed Coats

29.50 45.00 85.00

In all the varying types of the season's smartest silhouettes. Made from velour, Bolivia and velveteen with and without accentuations of luxurious furs.

Women's Evening WRAPS

115.00 195.00 245.00

Of gold and silver cloths and brocades on vari-colored metal grounds, chiffon and Paradis velvets sumptuously combined with magnificent furs.

Copyright, Nov., 1916, Bonwit Teller & Co.

FUR COATS *of Fashion and Quality*

At Especially Moderate Prices

Hudson Seal Coats — 95.00
Forty inches long, full flare model, made of dyed muskrat pelts.

Hudson Seal Coats — 125.00
Full flare model, 45 inches long, sailor collar, deep cuffs, made of selected dyed muskrat pelts.

Bordered Hudson Seal Coats — 135.00
45 inches long, full flare model of dyed muskrat—six-inch dyed skunk border and cape collar.

Hudson Seal Coats — 165.00
Ripple, full flare and slightly fitted models of choice dyed muskrat pelts—45 inches long.

Bordered Mole Coats — 275.00
Flare model, slightly fitted to waist, 45 inches long. Made from selected Scotch mole pelts. Taupe wolf border, collars and cuffs.

Misses' Tailleur SUITS

25.00 35.00 45.00

Made of broadcloth, wool velour and gabardine, plain tailored or accentuated with bandings of Hudson seal or moleskin. Others have full fur collars. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' DAYTIME *Coats* 35.00

Included are sumptuous, fur-trimmed models of broadcloth and velour; with large collars of Hudson seal and raccoon or rich fur bandings. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' ONE-PIECE *Frocks* 22.50

Modes distinctively "jeune fille," with all the cachet of Paris in their long silhouettes. Featured are serge, wool Jersey and satin frocks in fashionable color tones, with contrasting satin collars, fur trimmings and touches of embroidery. Sizes 14 to 18.

EVENING SLIPPERS

A most diversified collection of exquisite evening slippers and cothurnes developed in vari-colored satin, silver and gold cloths, gold and silver brocades and metallic brocades. Designed on lines of exquisite grace and elegance—*6.00 to 12.50.*

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Women's Walking Boots

6.50

Laced walking boots of tan Russia calf and black vici kid, made in accord with highest standards of custom bootmaking.

SPECIAL VALUES MONDAY

Women's Pure Silk Hosiery — .95
Black, white and favored shades for street and evening wear. Medium weight all silk, lisle lined garter tops and soles.

Women's Novelty Silk Hosiery — 1.35
Included are many unusual effects emphasizing new two-tone plaids and stripes.

Women's Novelty Silk Hosiery — 1.95
Paris clox and openwork insteps, of superior quality, in black or white.

Duplex Chamoisette Gloves — 1.00
Two-clasp gloves in white, natural pongee, champagne and sand.

Women's White Kid Gloves — 1.50
Two-clasp kid gloves, overseamed sewed, with three row black embroidered backs.

Slip-on Kid Gauntlets — 2.50
Pearl and biscuit shades of washable kid, P. X. M. sewed, strapped wrist.

Women's Glove Silk Vests — 1.95
Embroidered, tailor finish, regular shoulder and bodice satin ribbon strap; also plain elastic top opera vest. In flesh and white.

Swiss Rib Union Suits — .85
Swiss rib suits of Winter weight cotton, ankle or knee length.

BAKER DEFINES DUTY OF GENERAL STAFF

Secretary of War Holds That the Chief Shall Act as His Military Adviser.

POWER NOT ADMINISTRATIVE

Heads of Bureaus to Transmit All Orders to Their Subordinates and Report to the Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, has made public an opinion prepared by him in accordance with instructions contained in the National Defense act of June 3, 1916, determining the status of the General Staff Corps of the army and retaining the services and functions of that staff as formerly.

In this opinion the Secretary of War has decided that the policy of the War Department will remain as heretofore; that the "Chief of Staff," speaking in the name of the Secretary of War, "will co-ordinate and supervise the various bureaus, offices and departments; he will advise the Secretary of War; he will inform himself in as great detail as in his judgment seems necessary to qualify him adequately to advise the Secretary of War."

This means that the General Staff will be retained and used as a General Staff Corps as formerly, and that there will not be a return to the former bureau system which it replaced when it was established thirteen years ago during the administration of Elihu Root as Secretary of War. The only changes to be made in the General Staff Corps will be those specifically directed by the National Defense act, and these embrace certain redistributions of functions, the most notable of which is the abolition of the mobile army division and coast artillery division, the latter being a bureau of the War Department, and the business of the former being committed to the office of the Adjutant General.

Section 5 of the Defense act called for an opinion from Secretary Baker as to its effect on the transaction of the business of the War Department and the relations to exist in the future between the Chief of the General Staff and the heads of the various bureaus of the War Department.

Secretary Baker quotes from Secretary Root's reports of 1903 in explanation of the theory of control of the army by a General Staff Corps, and then makes this important comment on the formation of the General Staff Corps in that year:

"The act of Feb. 14, 1903, is universally regarded as the most important piece of army legislation adopted in recent years. It was recognized at the time as a thorough-going and radical change in the theory of army control. Not unnaturally this act received very earnest consideration in Congress prior to its passage. The hearings on it were extensive, and Secretary Root, one of the foremost lawyers of the country, and one of the great Secretaries of War of modern times, in his appearances before committees illustrated and reiterated the purpose and meaning of the measure advocated by him. I have examined those hearings with some care, and I find that, without exception, witnesses and members of both House and Senate understood the purpose of the act to be as gathered from the previous quotations from the annual reports of Mr. Root as Secretary of War.

"In short, I think nothing can be clearer from the written opinions of the Secretary of War, whose suggestions are responsible for the creation of the General Staff and from the hearings before the committees of Congress and the debates in the Congress upon the passage of the General Staff bill, than that it was intended to supply to the Secretary of War a lawfully authorized military adviser to whom all other heads of departments and bureaus should report, and through whom the Secretary of War should be constantly kept advised and informed; that it should be the duty of this officer, aided by the General Staff corps created by the act, so to advise himself of all operations of the military departments and bureaus of the War Department as to inform the judgment of the Secretary upon any question submitted for his decision, and by correlating, co-ordinating, and supervising the judgments of the various heads of bureaus and sub-departments to be able to prevent a civilian Secretary of War from inadvertent error, due either to a lack of familiarity with military matters or to the vast pressure of business of many and divers characters which tho far absorb the time of the Secretary of War to permit him, personally, to undertake the detailed study necessary in each case.

"If this act means anything, it means that in large and general terms the Chief of Staff thereby authorized has supervision of the corps, bureaus, and departments therein enumerated, and the large and generous terms employed indicate the plain intention of Congress to empower the Chief of Staff to stand in the relation of military aid and adviser to the Secretary of War, and acting in his name, so to direct the activities of the heads of the bureaus and sub-departments as to co-ordinate and harmonize their activities.

"At the outset it would seem obvious that no such glancing blow as this could have been intended as an implied repeal of the whole fundamental theory of the reorganization act wherein the General Staff was created. It is fair to assume that Congress did not intend to inaugurate a race for power among bureau chiefs, or to erect the bureaus of the War Department into a system of co-ordinated impediments to one another. It must not be forgotten that the army is a whole—divided, for the purposes of administration, into many parts—but each action by any of the parts must be consistent with the healthy action of the whole.

"Referring to the word 'administrative' in the law, Secretary Baker says:

"As a matter of fact, the word 'administrative' is one of extremely doubtful import. Legally it perhaps means, when applied to duties, such duties as involve no exercise of discretion. That is to say, if an officer is directed by statute to pay a dollar a day to each of ten persons, no discretion is involved in his payments—his duty is administrative. If such an officer is authorized to pay a dollar a day to so many of a group of ten persons as shall have lived up to a certain standard of performance in duties assigned them day by day, then the discretion of determining the merit of applicants for the pay is non-administrative, because a discretionary duty. I doubt very much, however, whether this word was used in any such technical sense. The rule of construction in such cases is that unless there is something in the context to determine that a technical meaning is attached to a term it will be assumed to be used in the plain, ordinary and popular meaning of the word. Now, the plain, ordinary and popular meaning of this term in this context obviously is that the Chief of the General Staff and the members of the General Staff corps shall not administer the offices of the bureau chiefs. That is to say that the Chief of the General Staff shall give no order to a subordinate of the Chief of Ordnance or the Adjutant General, for that would be the administration of that department, and such administration must proceed from the head of the department."

Miss Kittredge Makes Her Debut.

Mrs. George Watson Kittredge gave a tea yesterday afternoon at her residence, 412 North Broadway, Yonkers, to introduce her daughter, Miss Mary Henrietta Kittredge. Miss Kittredge was graduated from St. Timothy's School at Catonsville, Md. Those receiving with the debutante were the Misses Anne Brown Orr of Larchmont; Emma Appel of Lancaster, Penn.; Myra Taft of Providence, R. I.; Hope Johnson of Spuyten Duyvil, Edwarde Grendall, Gladys Scotland, and Katharine, and Josephine Stoughton of Yonkers and Helen Clapperton Kerr of New York.

Mrs. Boissevain Slightly Better.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 18.—Slight improvement was reported today in the condition of Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain of New York, who is in a hospital here suffering from anaemia.

MINNESOTA CARRIED BY HUGHES BY 396

Result of Complete Official Canvass Announced — California Count Shows Little Change.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 18.—Democratic leaders in Minnesota were inclined tonight to accept without contest the verdict of Secretary of State Schmahl, announced today, that Charles E. Hughes officially is the winner of Minnesota's twelve electoral votes. Statements made by the leaders tonight were that a contest in the State is improbable, unless the Republicans insist on a recount in California. Hughes's plurality, as officially announced at the capitol in St. Paul today, was 396. The totals were: Wilson, 179,157; Hughes, 179,553.

Frank B. Kellogg, Republican, made a runaway race for United States Senator. He carried all but four counties. Dan W. Lawler, the Democratic candidate, won those four, but fell behind W. S. Calderwood, the Prohibition candidate, in twenty-six others. Kellogg won nearly as many votes as both rivals, and his plurality was 67,826.

Official figures show a plurality of 6,526 for Schall, Progressive, for Congress, in the Tenth District. Allan W. Benson, the Socialist candidate for President, received 30,117 votes in the State, and J. Frank Hanly, Prohibitionist, 7,793.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Guy H. Beaulieu, editor of The Tomahawk, a newspaper devoted to the interests of the Indians, who is in Washington on business, said today that Indian citizens in Minnesota voted for President Wilson because Mrs. Wilson was of Indian descent. On the Chippewa reservations there are between 3,500 and 4,000 Indian citizens, and these were strong for the President on account of his wife. "Many of the Indian citizens are Republicans," said Mr. Beaulieu.

Representative Doremus, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, was notified today that the Buncombe County North Carolina Canvassing Board had certified the election of Zebulon Weaver, Democrat, over J. J. Britt, Republican, in the Tenth Congressional District by a majority of 10 votes. Although a court proceeding is pending, Representative Doremus has placed Weaver in the list of Democrats elected. With this change the Congressional list now stands: Republicans, 216; Democrats, 213; six others. Representative Doremus is hoping for changes in the remaining close districts, and asserts that the actual line-up will not be known definitely for many weeks.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 18.—Twenty-five counties out of fifty-eight in California had yet to file their election returns with the Secretary of State today before an official announcement of the result could be forthcoming. Several of the most populous counties have completed their recounts, but have not yet reported to the State capital. With 425 of the 684 San Francisco precincts counted, the deviation from the original count showed a gain of 74 for Hughes.

The work here, according to the statutes, must be completed by Nov. 27. The count will take place only during the day, plans announced yesterday to work also during the night having been abandoned because of a lack of sufficient experts to handle the returns. No important discrepancies have been discovered in the counties thus far completed, and President Wilson's unofficial majority over Hughes is approximately 3,200 votes.

Advices from Los Angeles today stated that 1,214 of the 1,215 precincts had been recounted, and that the Republican electors had received a net gain of 121 votes. The canvass probably will be completed Monday.

MEZES DEFENDS COLLEGE.

Cites Benefits of City's Institution —Deplores Move to Abolish It.

President Sidney E. Mezes of the City College, in a lecture last night at Cooper Union on "The Higher Education and Democracy," indirectly challenged those persons who have urged abolishing the City College to produce figures showing that any other similar educational institution was operated at less cost to the taxpayer. Dr. Mezes compared the cost of the City College with eighteen other tax-supported colleges and universities throughout the country which most resemble New York's municipal university in purpose and spirit.

"Only four similar institutions are operated at a lower cost per inhabitant than the City College," said Dr. Mezes. "But the average of the eighteen other institutions cited is forty-eight cents per inhabitant, whereas with the City College and Hunter's Point College combined the cost per inhabitant is only twenty-three cents annually.

"Even were it not possible to show that the City College is a more economically conducted educational institution than these eighteen other State institutions, who should say that the value of its work should be estimated merely in dollars and cents?

"There are 10,500 persons receiving instruction at the City College—2,000 student in the day classes, 1,500 pupils in the preparatory department, 3,000 students in the night school and 4,000 public school teachers taking the extension course. And the value of this instruction means a great deal to the general benefit and practical welfare of the city in trained leadership."

HOTEL MEN TO MEET HERE.

New Devices to Lighten Hostelry Work Will Be on Exhibition.

Hotel men from every part of the United States will be gathered in New York this week, and during their visit many important questions relative to hotel life will be discussed at their national congress and convention, which will be held in conjunction with the National Hotel Men's Exposition, which opens Tuesday at the Grand Central Palace.

The exposition was originally planned in connection with the annual meetings of the New York State Hotel Association and the Hotel Association of New York City, but in order to bring the hotel interests under one roof the national congress, which was scheduled for Chicago, will be held in New York, and will be one of the features of the week's entertainment.

Nearly 10,000 hotel men will attend the exposition and convention, and the delegates and representatives will bring an equal number of their families, making a total of 20,000.

Many novel inventions will be placed on exhibition for the first time. These will include gas appliances for broiling, dish-washing machines, grinding machines for chipped edges of glassware, and several other new devices.

Miss Kalt to Wed H. I. Treadway.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Kalt of 124 East Sixty-fourth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marguerite J. Kalt, to Henry Ives Treadway, a son of Allen T. Treadway and Mrs. Treadway of Stockbridge, Mass., and Washington, D. C. Mrs. Kalt will give a dinner at Sherry's and a theatre party on Thanksgiving evening for Miss Kalt and Miss Geraldine Condit Hall, the debutante daughter of Mrs. Edward Hall. After the play the party will attend the dance that Mrs. Hall is giving for her daughter at Sherry's.

CITY BREVITIES.

The seventy-five alumni and former students of the Harvard Business School in the vicinity of New York City will dine Thursday evening at the Garrett, 90 West Street. Plans for a permanent local association will be discussed.

Professor Ernest P. Horrwitz will lecture on "Indo-European Folklore" at Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 21, at 4:15. Professor Horrwitz was formerly lecturer at Trinity College, Dublin University, and at Queen's College, London.

The National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness will hold its annual meeting Friday at 4:30 o'clock at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street. Joseph H. Choate and Surgeon John McMullen, United States Public Health Service, will speak. William Fellows Morgan, President, will preside.

A bronze tablet in memory of Dr. Abraham Mayer will be dedicated at Lebanon Hospital, Cauldwell and Westchester Avenues, at 3:30 o'clock today.

PELLAGRA IS FOUND TO BE INFECTIOUS

Thompson-McFadden Commission Takes Issue with the Public Health Service.

NOT DEPENDENT UPON DIET

Best Way to Combat the Disease Is with Efficient Sewerage Systems.

Up to yesterday one had the assurance of the United States Public Health Service that pellagra was caused by improper diet; today one has the assurance of the Thompson-McFadden Commission of the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, that what one eats has little or nothing to do with one's contracting pellagra.

The Public Health Service reported that pellagra was not infectious; the Thompson-McFadden Commission reports it is infectious.

The Public Health Service reported that hygienic and sanitary environment really had nothing to do with the disease; the Thompson-McFadden Commission reports that the best way to combat the disease is to have perfect sanitary environment.

The investigation for the Public Health Service was made by Surgeon Joseph Goldberger and Assistant Surgeon C. H. Waring in Mississippi, as a result of which, on Sept. 7 last, they issued a report, which said:

"The conclusion is drawn that pellagra may be prevented by an appropriate diet without any alteration in the environment, hygienic or sanitary."

The investigation for the Thompson-McFadden Commission was made by Dr. J. F. Siler of the Medical Corps of the Army; Dr. P. E. Garrison, Passed Assistant Surgeon of the Navy, and Dr. W. J. MacNeal, Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology at the Post-Graduate Medical School. Their investigation has been conducted for the last four years at Spartanburg, N. Ca. and in their report, made public yesterday, they differ with the Health Service experts by saying:

"Pellagra is infectious, is not caused by an unbalanced or inadequate diet, and that the most effective means of combating it is by installing efficient sewage disposal systems in the communities where it is prevalent."

The Thompson-McFadden Commission was established in 1912 through the donation of $15,000 by Colonel R. M. Thompson of New York and John H. McFadden of Philadelphia. The commission was formed by the appointment of a physician representing the Army Medical Service, one representing the Naval Medical Service, and a man from the Post-Graduate. A depot was established in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, in June of 1912 and the work started.

The statement issued in behalf of the commission yesterday said:

"The importance of the commission's discoveries can better be appreciated when it is recognized that more than 100,000 persons in this country are known to be suffering from the disease. There probably are as many more victims, as several of the States in which it is prevalent are not in the Federal registration area and the extent of the disease there can only be approximated.

"The facts disclosed by a searching inquiry and long-continued observation in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, where scores of persons have died from pellagra, prove conclusively that, contrary to the belief prevailing in the North, the disease is infectious.

"It spreads through lack of proper sewerage facilities, and, in the opinion of the investigators, cannot be contracted by persons merely because they do not have a proper diet.

"The greatest immediate value that society will derive from the findings of the Post-Graduate Hospital Commission is that the disease can be controlled.

"To prove this theory three years' work in Spartan Mills, an industrial district in the City of Spartanburg, has just been completed. An efficient sewerage system was built. Thorough records of all cases were kept. That community, consisting of 2,000 persons, was regarded as one of the worst pellagra foci in South Carolina. Scores of persons there, until recently, were newly attacked by this disease each year. The result of sewering the community is that, although numerous old cases still were present this year, no one living within the sewered district contracted the disease in the last twelve months, with a single exception.

"The only new victim was a woman on the extreme edge of the community, just across the street from a house with surface drainage, in which a chronic pellagra sufferer lived. From the worst type of pellagra focus the district has been changed to a community in which the disease no longer spreads.

"The commission has not discovered the cause of pellagra, but asserts that until scientific research reveals what produces the disease, which caused more deaths in South Carolina in the first half of 1915 than any other malady, the most advisable course to take is to sewer towns where it prevails and thus save the health and lives of many persons who otherwise might contract it.

"Early in its investigation," the statement says, "the commission decided that the use of maize as a food could not be regarded as the essential cause of pellagra, nor could any particular element of the diet logically be designated as the cause. This conclusion upset the belief that persons subsisting chiefly on maize contracted the disease as a result of the preponderance of that food in their diet, a theory which has been popular in Italy, and to which the American public has clung tenaciously.

"The commission found pellagra more prevalent among the poor and ill-nourished, but nevertheless encountered typical cases among the well-to-do, and even among the apparently well-nourished.

"It inaugurated a hygienic-dietic treatment of many patients. The sufferers were brought to the Post-Graduate Hospital, where they were treated by rest, careful nursing, and a proper diet. The results of this regime proved excellent. The patients simply got well. There was no medication. The treatment was similar to that given tuberculosis patients.

"Our studies have proved that pellagra is infectious. Most of the new cases arose in the immediate vicinity of a preexisting pellagra sufferer. For the first time the significance of these facts in respect to the way in which pellagra spreads has been pointed out."

The statement says that the commission was instrumental in obtaining Congressional action to support the independent work of the Public Health Service in its pellagra work. The three members of the commission were assisted in their work by Drs. A. H. Jennings, W. V. King, V. C. Myers, W. S. Fite, and O. S. Hillman.

The reports of the investigations of the Public Health Service in which was made the famous experiment with twelve Mississippi convicts who gained freedom by submitting to six months' dieting by Dr. Goldberger, as a result of which six contracted pellagra. They were fed a diet which was lacking in proteines and superabundant in carbohydrates, and as a result of the experiment it was announced by the Public Health service as early as last April that the cause of pellagra was to be found in an unbalanced diet lacking in animal proteines and fresh legumes, such as was found in many parts of the South, where much maize was eaten.

Pellagra has long been one of the most puzzling diseases ever studied by medical investigators. For more than two centuries it has ravaged Southern Europe, particularly Italy, where it has been so prevalent that it was often called "Italian leprosy."

If first manifests itself in lassitude and intestinal disorders, then affects the skin, so that it becomes thickened and pigmented. The tongue and mouth later are attacked, swallowing becomes difficult, and as a result the patient is usually delirious. Melancholia generally follows, with suicidal tendencies. Several of the Mississippi convict patients tried to end their lives.

Suffragist Teachers Serve Ostrich.

The teachers' section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, which promised its guests an old-fashioned New England Thanksgiving dinner at the Hotel Majestic last evening, gave them a big surprise. The pièce de resistance was bigger than any turkey that ever grew in a New England barn yard—it was a ninety-pound ostrich which masqueraded as the genuine Thanksgiving bird. There were 500 guests at the dinner, which was given in the grand ball room of the hotel. Among the speakers of the evening were Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Thomas W. Churchill, William G. Willcox, Dr. A. E. Winship, and Arthur Brisbane.

The Blouse Ideal

Lovely, smart-looking, well-fitting, moderately priced — the blouse ideal.

Such colors and combinations—it's a labor of love to make a selection!

To blend tastefully with the dressy suit is a captivating Russian blouse of Shadow lace over flesh chiffon. A soft ripple graces the skirt. As illustrated $2.98.

Others at $4.98 and $8.50 will delight lacey blouse-seekers.

There is an array of holiday and everyday blouses prettily different from the usual kind from which to choose.

Bloomingdale's

59th to 60th Sts. Lex. to 3d Av.

INDIA WILL BE FREE, TAGORE, POET, SAYS

Sees in Nationalism and Colonial Systems Impediments to World's Progress.

HOPES THE ALLIES WILL WIN

Arriving in New York, Declares His Mission Is to Bring Ideals of the East to the West.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Bengalese poet and Nobel prize winner, arrived in this city last night after a cross-country lecture tour starting at Seattle, where he landed.

"I feel certain," he said at his temporary home, 535 Park Avenue, "that the time is coming when India will be self-governing. My idea, though, is different from that of most educated people, in that violent methods will not be necessary. We have our own inheritance from the past, the spirit and wisdom necessary, and if these are united we will be able to contribute our share to humanity.

"My ambition is to bring the ideals of the East before the people of the West. We of India cannot achieve anything by imitating the West, which is hampered by all kinds of difficulties. We hope to be able to show the world that we have something to give, not merely to receive.

"The educated people of India have sympathy with the Allies, yet in rural districts we find those who marvel at the military ability of the Germans," he said.

"This makes us not so sure that the mass of the people is with the Government. In my travels I found those, too, who were not at all friendly to the British Government, but, after all, this is but a speculation. There is trouble in store for India if the Germans win. I can't quite see then how the people wish to see Great Britain lose.

"America has the figure of youth, and all that is best in Western civilization will eventually find lodgment here. The other nations of the West will have to accept this, because it will be evident that the hand of America is cleaner. One of my objections to the advancement of this thought is that there are laws (to be passed?) trying to shut out students from various parts of the world, including India. It should be considered a great thing to be able to distribute your education, but to bar the doors will certainly react on your civilization.

"India belongs to no nation of the world," he said, "though we have come into close touch with other nations. We are a witness. The war, to my mind, is the outcome of overgrown materialism, of an ideal based on self-interest and not based on harmony. There are differences between capital and labor because both are working in the interest of their own selves—peace is but temporary and other clashes are bound to come. The self-interest of nations is the same. A new readjustment of things is necessary, a new age, when the idea of nationalism will be discarded, when colonies, the storm centres of the world, will be discarded. I think the war has proved this quite conclusively.

"There are many people who have not been able to form themselves into a nation. These people or their land is made the storm centre by a spirit of greed and acquisition. India looks for change. I hope it will come, and it is about this, among other things, that I have come to talk to the people of this country."

Sir Rabindranath said he had the greatest admiration for Walt Whitman, whom he thought one of the greatest poets of the world, and the one who best combined the ideals of the East and the West.

MISS PORTER SPED TO WED.

Her Marriage to F. A. Clapper Hastened by "Bé Game."

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 18.—"Be game and come down to Baltimore and marry me" was the telegram Frank A. Clapper of New York sent Miss Marguerite Porter of 547 Riverside Drive, New York, Friday afternoon. Miss Porter was game, for she not only sent a telegram saying that she would marry Mr. Clapper, but arrived this afternoon at 4:45 and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. F. Venables of the Episcopal Mount Calvary Church.

The wedding was to have taken place at the Little Church Around the Corner, in New York, next Tuesday. Mr. Clapper, who is with the publishing house of Rand, McNally & Co. of New York and Chicago, is attending the convention of Superintendents and Supervisors of Schools here. The idea of a large church wedding was not pleasing to him, so after thinking the matter over he sent the telegram.

The bride is a graduate of Vassar and about twenty years younger than the bridegroom.

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Have Arranged Important Sales of

The New Apparel for Mid-Season

Presenting Values of a Very Unusual Character

Distinguished Evening Apparel

Evening Capes

39.50

Gracefully draped model of velvet plush with large collar of white mouflon; colors are rose, Copenhagen, plum, maize, gold.

Dance Frock or Semi-Evening Gowns

24.50

Of silver lace and tulle with underskirt and bodice of silver or gold cloth.

Silk Chiffon Velvet Capes

49.50

In all evening shades and high colors, with large fur collar and cuffs; richly lined and interlined. Colors are black, white, rose, Copenhagen, gold, plum, Burgundy.

Silver or Gold Embroidered Evening Gowns Satin with Gold or Silver Cloth

39.50

Elaborately ornamented with exquisite silver embroidery; bodice of draped net over gold or silver cloth; also underskirt to match; the colors are peach, black, maize, orchid, silver grey, plum, pink, Ciel blue and white.

Evening Wraps

Silk or Chiffon Velvet

69.50

Handsomely fur trimmed; may be had in pastel and light evening shades; included in this lot are a number of rich wraps of brocaded velvet

Dinner Gowns

69.50

Of satin or chiffon velvet in all the delicate evening shades, hand embroidered in gold and silver; ornamented with rows of triangular pieces in self goods; edged with gold thread.

High Cost Suits Greatly Reduced

Fur Trimmed & Strictly Tailored Suits

Former Prices to 69.50

25.00 - and 39.50

Selected from regular stock, fur trimmed and strictly tailored models; velour, Duvetyne, Velveteen, and Broadcloth, in Burgundy, plum, brown, green, navy and black; trimmed with Scotch mole, Hudson seal, skunk, opossum and seal or mole dyed French coney.

Fashionable Daytime Coats *Specially Priced*

Velour & Broadcloth Coats

Handsomely Fur Trimmed

18.50

Handsomely fur trimmed, fitted flare and belted full length Coats, of Velour or Broadcloth; half or full lined; Velour Coats in all the wanted colors, broadcloth coats in black only.

Tailored Coats

Without Fur Trimming

34.50

To be worn with separate furs; developed in velour or broadcloth, in colors of gold, plum, Burgundy, green, brown, navy and black, in the latest fitted flare effect; linings of plain or fancy silk and warm interlining.

Will Close Out Monday

85 High Cost Coats

Selected from Regular Stock

Former Prices to $69.50

Silk chiffon velvet, bolivia, wool velour, broadcloth, duvetyn in velour, richly fur trimmed. One, two or three of a kind. *Reduced to* **39.50**

PARK & TILFORD

ESTABLISHED 1840

In advance of Thanksgiving, we offer the following delicacies for the season

FINE COFFEES

PARK & TILFORD BEST
Very strong and aromatic, in the demi-tasse this is an ideal, superior after dinner Coffee.
lb.
Former price .45 Special price .36

SOENDA COFFEE
A special blend of our own from the imperial quality of oldest plantation coffees. The delight of Epicures.
lb.
Former price .52 Special price .40

CHOICEST TEAS

FORMOSA OOLONG
Tea of Rose fragrance and the flavor of nectar, put up in an original 1 lb. Caddy just as imported from the famous Tea Gardens of Formosa.
lb.
Former Price 1.50 Special Price 1.25
Compare it with any Tea at double price.

CHINA, INDIA & CEYLON
This is a wonderfully fine blend; very fragrant and full-bodied with a flavor unsurpassed by the higher priced so-called "Russian" Teas.
lb.
Former price 1.25 Special price 1.00

FRUIT CAKE
By Bromm of Richmond
The most delicious fruit cake ever made. Rich with finest fruits and the choicest nuts, baked in Old Virginia, in absolutely Home Made style for Park & Tilford.
2 lb. size..1.50 4 lb. size..3.00
6 lb. size.....4.50

CRACKERS
Johnson's Educator Wafers
Crisp and appetising, made from Entire Wheat Flour, are very nutritious, and buttered as eaten, make everything else taste better and tempt everyone to eat. For, two weeks the regular 45c. tin will be.....37

IMPORTED CHEESE
Extra Selected
Choice grades are now scarce elsewhere.
Edam in foil.....2.05
Swiss (Gruyere) per lb.....65
Roquefort, per lb.....72

Huntley and Palmers Biscuits
English brand of International reputation for fine, delicious baking.

	tin	doz.
Alberts, special tins	.80	9.25
Breakfast, No. 1 tins	.25	2.90
Dinner, No. 1 tins	.31	3.70
Oaten, No. 1 tins	.50	5.75
Sugar Wafers, tins	.44	5.20

MACARONI—French
Spaghetti, Vermicelli and Alphabets all freshly arrived from France... 1 lb. pkgs. .17, each doz. 2.00

CAKES LE PHARAON
With a sip of wine or at dessert these dainty Parisian Cakes are both appealing and à la mode, box.....30

FLOUR

Pillsbury, barrels	9.75
24½ lb. bags	1.25
Pastry Flour, barrels	9.65
24½ lb. bags	1.25

Consumers limit 1 bbl. Dealers not supplied

MOLASSES—None Better
New Orleans, per gallon.....65
Porto Rico, per gallon.....60

PLUM PUDDINGS

	Former Price	Special Price
Richardson & Robbins		
1 lb. cans	.23	.19
½ lb. cans	.43	.41
3 lb. cans	.60	.55
4 lb. cans	.75	.70
Ann Hathaway's in bowls, tied with ribbon and holly, a very rich choice pudding.		
No. 1¼ size bowls		1.25
No. 2 size bowls		2.00
No. 3 size bowls		3.00
No. 5 size bowls		5.00

MINCE MEAT

	Former Price	Special Price
Richardson & Robbins 1 lb. 14 oz. jars	.48	.41
Heins, 2 lb jars (plain)	.48	.41
Oneida Community quart jars	.55	.48
Gordon & Dilworth, quart jars	.68	.60
Miss North's qt. jars	1.00	.90
Miss Martin's quarts	1.10	1.00

RAISINS
Nonpareil Clusters of the finest eating, largest Malaga raisins imported this season. 3 Crown size. each
1 lb. boxes.....52
2 lb. boxes.....1.00
Cartons of about 5½ lbs. 2.25
Boxes, 7 Crowns, 5½ lbs. 1.85
Seedless, Ideal, package.....15
California, seeded.....15
Spanish Raisins, seeded.....24

CURRANTS—In Cartons
Highest grade packed in Greece .27

CANDIED PEEL—Glacé
Citron, Lemon, Orange, lb. .20
Angelique.....45

NUTS
Mixed nuts, selected for quality and size..... lb. .25
Brazil.....24
P.S. Almonds.....28
Walnuts, Cal. Jumbo .28
Filberts.....22
Pecans, extra large .55
Jordan Almonds, 3 crown.....63
Pecans, cracked.....23

GINGER Tins 1 lb. ½ lb. ¾ lb.
Crystalized.....60 .35 .20
Glacé Stem.....75 .40
Pots ½ pint ¾ pint
Canton Preserved 1.10 .65 .28
Canton Stem.....1.50 .80 .42

SALTED NUTS

	Jars, 8½ oz.	7 oz.	½ lb. boxes
Almonds	.25	.50	.50
Pecans	.25	.50	.50
Assorted	.25	.50	.50

Florida Guava Jelly
Jars 1 lb. ½ lb. Inds.
Park & Tilford .35 .21 .13

NUT MEATS
Walnuts in ½ lb. boxes.....45
Pecans in ½ lb. boxes.....48

Bar-le-Duc Preserves

	Doz.	Jar
Red Currants	.22	2.50
White Currants	.22	2.50

FINE WINES, WHISKIES AND LIQUEURS

These are exceptional offerings, it will repay you at prices quoted to stock your wine cellar for the winter.

CHAMPAGNES

	doz.	bot.
Clicquot, Yellow Label, Dry	39.75	3.40
Ruinart Vin Brut	36.50	3.15
Vintage 1906	42.50	3.65
Pol Roger, Brut 1906	41.50	3.60
Krug, Brut Private Cuvee	38.50	3.30

Case 24 ½-Bots. $2.00 per case additional.

SHERRY WINES

Pemartin Very Dry 1839 type	42.00	3.75
Madrisa Sherry	19.00	1.65
Amontillado Sherry	16.00	1.45
Oloroso Sherry	14.00	1.25
Garvey Sherry	11.00	1.00
Old Topaz Sherry	8.50	.75
California Superior Old 1 Gallon Glass jugs		1.50
California Sherry 1 Gallon Glass jar		1.00

PORT WINES

	doz.	bot.
Royal Buckingham	29.00	2.50
Don Leon	20.00	1.65
Sandeman's old	15.75	1.40
Cockburn's	13.50	1.20
Plain Port	8.50	.75
California Superior Old 1 Gallon Glass jug		1.75
California Port 1 Gallon Glass jug		1.25

IMPORTED CLARETS

	doz.	bot.
P. & T. St. Laurent	5.75	.50
Calvet, St. Julien	10.75	1.00
B. & G. Pontet-Canet	12.25	1.10
B. & G. Chat Rausan 1887	19.50	1.75
B. & G. Chat Mouton Rothschild	26.00	2.35
C. & F. Grand Vin Chat Larose	23.50	2.15

Case Half Bottles $1.00 additional.

Imported White Wines

P. & T. Haut Sauterne	7.50	.70
Calvet, Barsac	12.00	1.10
B. & G. Haut Sauterne	16.00	1.40
B. & G. Chat Yquem	27.00	2.35

Case Half Bottles $1.00 additional.

MADEIRA WINES

Bual Madeira	34.00	3.00
Malmsey Madeira	29.00	2.50
Victoria Madeira	22.00	2.00
Leacock Madeira	16.00	1.45

CIDER

	doz.	bot.
Wood's Sparkling Champagne Cider	4.25	.40
Park's Golden Russet	3.25	.30
Duffy's Apple Juice	2.75	.25
Mott's Russet Cider	2.75	.25

SCOTCH WHISKIES

	doz.	bottle
McDougal Finest Reserve	25.00	2.25
McDougal Silver Label	13.75	1.25
Haig & Haig 5 ★	20.50	1.80
Haig & Haig 3 ★	17.00	1.50
William Williams Strathdon	17.50	1.50
McCullum Perfection	18.00	1.60
Sanderson Mountain Dew	17.50	1.50
Usher's Green Stripe	16.00	1.35

AMERICAN WHISKIES

	doz.	bottle
Imperial Straight Bourbon, P. & T., over 26 years in wood	35.00	3.50
P. & T. Private Stock Bourbon	16.00	1.50
P. & T. Special Bourbon	14.00	1.25
Extra Quality Rye 17 years in wood	35.00	3.50
P. & T. Private Stock Rye	16.00	1.50
P. & T. Special Rye	14.00	1.25
Old Cumberland Rye	11.00	1.00
Green River, Fives	10.00	.90

GINS

	doz.	bot.
P. & T. Dry Gin	8.25	.70
P. & T. Old Tom Gin	8.25	.70
Gordon's Dry Gin	10.00	.90
Bols V. O. Geneva Gin —Jugs	14.00	1.25

BRANDIES

	doz.	bot.
P. & T. Hennessy 1800 Type Very Old	70.00	6.00
P. & T. Hennessy 1877 Type	23.00	2.00
Martell Brandy 3 ★	19.50	1.75
Hennessy 3 ★	19.50	1.75
Otard Brandy 3 ★	18.50	1.70

LIQUEURS

BOLS HOLLAND LIQUEURS
Apricot, Anisette, Creme de Menthe (Green & White) Creme de Cocoa, Maraschino, Orange Curacao.... 20.00 1.75

NUYENS & CO.
Apricot, Anisette, Creme de Menthe (Green & White) Curacao, (Red & White) Maraschino 13.00 1.25

CORDIALS—Fine Champagne

Cointreau, Imperial Majestic Large	30.00	2.75
Small	16.50	1.60
Cointreau, Triple Sec	19.50	1.75

VERMOUTH

Italian, Martini & Rossi	8.00	.70
French, Nugue Richard (Bottled by Nuyens & Co.)	8.00	.70

All special prices in this advertisement will be in force for two weeks

OUR STORES:

Fifth Avenue & 26th Street
Madison Avenue and 58th Street
Madison Avenue and 76th Street
Broadway and 41st Street
Broadway and 87th Street
Broadway and 101st Street
Broadway and 112th Street
Broadway and 146th Street
Columbus Avenue and 72nd Street
Lenox Avenue and 126th Street

Frequent Deliveries
are made every day by each store throughout its neighborhood. By Auto and Wagon we cover the City's Suburbs, and deliver on Long Island, Staten Island, Jersey City and Vicinity.
Within 50 miles express charges are prepaid on $5.00 assorted orders.
Within 100 miles on $10.00 assorted orders.
Write for catalog and address. out-of-town orders to our
EXECUTIVE OFFICES, WHOLESALE WAREHOUSES, 526 WEST 42d STREET

NAVAL WEDDING IN OLD ST. MARK'S

Lieut. R. P. Myers Marries Miss Marion O. Chapin in Dutch Edifice in the Bouwerie.

CANDLE-LIGHT CEREMONY

Bridegroom, His Best Man, and Ushers in Uniform—Reception at Home of Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Chapin.

The wedding of Lieutenant Richard Pegram Myers, United States Navy, and attached to the Winslow, and Miss Marion Osgood Chapin, a daughter of Dr. Frank Woodruff Chapin and Mrs. Chapin of Wilton, Conn., and this city, was solemnized at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the old Dutch Church known as St. Mark's in the Bouwerie, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. William N. Guthrie, assisted by the Rev. George S. Pine of Providence, R. I. The rather unusual ceremony of blessing the ring was added to the customary marriage service.

The quaint old church was lighted only in the chancel by rows of candles running at the base of the chancel walls, four tall candles standing like sentinels at the corners and two tall candles and a low row of them on the altar. Boxwood trees inclosed the chancel like a garden hedge, and there were white chrysanthemums on the altar.

It was a naval ceremony with the bridegroom, best man and ushers all gorgeous in gold and blue uniforms.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a frock of brocaded crêpe de chine draped in straight folds, caught together on the shoulders with pearls over tulle and chiffon. The extremely long tulle veil had over it a shorter one of point lace that fell from a Russian headdress of point lace. She carried white roses, and was attended by her sister, Miss Eleanor Virginia Randolph Chapin, in a short, low-necked frock of mauve satin, with silver cloth sleeves and a wreath of silver rosebuds in her hair. She carried a sheaf of small shaded pink and red chrysanthemums.

Lieutenant Richard Bernard, U. S. N., of the Boston Navy Yard, was the best man, and the ushers were Lieutenant Norman Scott of the Jacob Jones, Lieutenant Jenetha Garnett of the Tacoma, Lieutenant F. C. McCord of the Ericsson, and Lieutenant Q. M. Read of the K-2. A small wedding reception was held at the city home of the bride's parents, 20 Waverley Place.

Mrs. Myers's father is the medical director of the Home Life Insurance Company. Lieutenant Myers has a reputation as an athlete. He won the championships in boxing in all weights and was a member of the football team and also one of the "crew" at Annapolis.

TO BE S. P. PLATT'S BRIDE.

Miss Penelope Sears's Betrothal Told by Her Parents at a Dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hamblen Sears of 113 East Sixty-second Street and The Other House, Oyster Bay, L. I., announced last evening the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Penelope Sears, to Sherman Phelps Platt, a son of Henry Barstow Platt.

Miss Sears, who made her début three years ago at a tea at the Colony Club and a dance at Sherry's, was graduated from St. Timothy's School at Catonsville, Md., and is an officer of the Junior League. She is a niece of Mrs. William B Lawrence of Boston and of the Misses Louise and Rebecca Caldwell. Her father is the President of the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. Platt is a Corporal in Squadron A, and recently returned from the Mexican border. He is a grandson of the late Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York and a grandnephew of the late William Walter Phelps, once Ambassador to Germany. His mother, who was Miss Grace Lee Phelps of Wilkes-Barre, Penn, died several years ago. His sister, Miss Charlotte Platt, made her début last Winter. His brother, Collier Platt, is a schoolboy. No date has been set for the wedding.

The engagement was announced to the intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Sears at a dinner, followed by dancing, which they gave at the Colony Club to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding, which took place in old St. Thomas's Church. The guests were seated at two tables, Miss Platt having at her table the Misses Charlotte Platt, Dorothy Howard, Coline Ingersoll, Eleanor Kirlin and Sherman Phelps Platt, James M. Beck, Jr., Ralph Kirlin, William H. Meeker and Nicholas Danforth. The other guests included Mr. and Mrs. John Chanler Moore, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Lawrence of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Meeker, Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Blair, the Misses Louise and Rebecca Caldwell, John B. Dennis, Rutgers Jewett and Dr. Henry A. Griffin.

A few additional guests came in later for the dancing, and among them were Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jennings, Dr. Walter B. James, and Mrs. James, Mr. and Mrs. Reeve Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cumnock and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cumnock.

Huffman-Patterson Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Evelyn Van Tuyl Huffman, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Frank T. Huffman of Dayton, Ohio, to Frederick Beck Patterson, also of Dayton, has been announced.

Mr. Patterson is the only son of John H. Patterson, President of the National Cash Register Company.

The wedding is to be celebrated on Jan. 3 at Dayton.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stephenson of 854 West End Avenue, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Linda E. Stephenson, to C. Tyson Edgar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edgar of Essex Fells, N. J. Mr. Edgar is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and is practising law at Wausau, Wis. Recently the engagement of Miss Stephenson's brother, F. Kenneth Stephenson, to Miss Lucie G. Elkin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elkin of this city, was announced.

Mrs. Sarah Poindexter Hayward announces the engagement of her daughter, Mrs. Hugh Graham Miller, to Robert K. Smith of this city. Mr. Smith is Vice President of the P. Lorillard Company, and is a member of the Metropolitan and Sleepy Hollow Clubs.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Hilborn of 545 West End Avenue, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Wanda Hilborn, to Julius Asherman of this city. The marriage is to take place on Thanksgiving Day at the home of the bride's parents.

Mrs. Mary Emmet Guild of 820 Park Avenue, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Virginia Marie Guild, to Herman E. Willer of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Gillitte of Minneapolis, Minn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Delphine Gillitte, to Jesse Gilbert Burton, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Burton of Mount Vernon, N. Y. The wedding will take place early in January and the couple will reside in New Orleans.

Mrs. Alexis M. Leon of New York and Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth Francois Léon, to Charles A. Baudouine. Miss Leon's father was the late Dr. Léon, a prominent physician of this city. Mr. Baudouine is a member of the Larchmont Yacht and the New York Athletic Clubs.

Dr. Charles Alexander Clinton and Mrs. Clinton of 5 East 128th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Clinton, to Laurence Earl Bienheim, also of New York. Miss Clinton is a great-great-grandniece of De Witt Clinton. The wedding will take place early next Summer.

A SCHUMANN RECITAL.

John Powell Plays Three of the Composer's Earlier Works.

John Powell devoted his second pianoforte recital last evening in Aeolian Hall to Schumann, playing three of the most highly characteristic compositions of his early period: The "Faschingsschwank aus Wien," the "Davidsbündlertänze," and the "Carnaval." This is Schumann in his most subjective, most wayward, most romantic moods; the Schumann that delighted in the imaginative doings of Florestan, Eusebius, and the rest of the Davidsbündler and that fed on the poetical conceptions of Jean Paul Richter. The later Schumann was a little ashamed of this youthful and naïf ardor. The delicious little observations written over a few of the Davidsbündler dances—those in the parentheses on Mr. Powell's program, which he did well so to print—Schumann afterward erased in the second edition of the work, as he did the initials of Florestan and Eusebius with which he signed them, and Florestan and Eusebius themselves departed forever from his life.

But while they lived they gave his work its intensest originality and most personal touch. The Schumann of his period is something apart and by himself, deriving directly from no predecessor. And of his music we are tempted to think that the "Davidsbündlertänze" have the most quintessential quality. Mr. Powell played them with an exquisite sympathy and poetical feeling. So, it seemed, Schumann himself felt them and would have had them played. Such a performance is the work of an artist and not of a virtuoso or other handicraftsman. Mr. Powell is to be congratulated not only for being able, but also on daring to do it. The "Faschingsschwank" is better known, and the "Carnaval" sometimes only too well known. Mr. Powell played the former with bracing spirit, grace, and tenderness; and also, it must be admitted, went sometimes a little beyond the negligible limit of false notes.

MISS PENCHEON A BRIDE.

Weds Harold T. Hartwell in Scarsdale—The Attendants.

The wedding of Harold Talbot Hartwell, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Hartwell of Danbury, Conn., and Miss Kate Dobridge Pencheon, a daughter of John H. Pencheon of Westfield, N. J., was celebrated yesterday in the Church of St. James the Less, in Scarsdale, N. Y. The Rev. J. B. Skene of Norwalk, Conn., and the Rev. W. O. Jarvis, rector of the church, were the officiating clergymen.

Miss Pencheon walked with her uncle, Frank B. Nairne, who gave her in marriage. Her robe was white satin and Brussels lace with tulle. She was attended by Mrs. Frank B. Nairne as matron of honor, in lavender satin and tulle, and by Miss Lillian P. Pencheon as maid of honor, the other attendants being the Misses Frances Russell and Helen Wilson of Westfield, N. J., and Mrs. W. E. Barton of Stamford, Conn. The maid of honor was in pink and the bridesmaids in pink and lavender. All wore tulle and cloth of silver hats and carried chrysanthemums.

Presby Colburn of Sharon, Mass., was the best man, and the ushers, classmates of the bridegroom at Yale, were Martin Griffing, Oriando Brown, Lawrence Proctor, and Walter Uffington, all of New York. The wedding reception was held at the Scarsdale Country Club.

Mr. Hartwell was graduated from Yale in 1911 and from the Harvard Law School several years later, and is practicing law in New York.

MUSIC FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

First of the Season's Concerts Heard by a Large Audience.

The series of symphony concerts for young people so successfully carried on for years by Dr. Frank Damrosch and later by Walter Damrosch, with the orchestra of the New York Symphony Society, was begun for this season yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The audience was large, and there were numerous children in it. The music chosen for the program by Mr. Damrosch was appropriate and pleasing, especially Haydn's symphony in D, with the hunting call, and Mozart's concerto in D for violin, played by Albert Spalding.

But it might be thought that the world is so full of orchestral music as to make it unnecessary to take Mottl's orchestration of Liszt's pianoforte "Légende," picturing "St. Francis Preaching to the birds," partly because of the poverty of its musical ideas, which are subordinated to the desire to represent actual sounds outside of music; and partly because of the doubtful propriety of impressing on children what they are only too ready to believe, that music must tell a story, be something, do something, or represent something that is not music. The forest music from "Siegfried" is so much more able to stand upon its own purely musical beauty that it need not be put into the same category.

League to Observe Drama Day.

The Professional Woman's League will observe Drama Day tomorrow at 2:30 P. M. in its clubrooms at 1,999 Broadway. Mrs. Owen Kildare will be Chairman, and the following program will be given: Mrs. Jeness Miller will speak on "Dramatic Expression"; Peter Newton, editor of The Kink Pot, will appear as "The Magic Bookworm"; Miss Rosa Pringle will give three selections on the piano; Miss Janet Merrill, soprano, will sing two selections, and Mrs. A. M. McDermott will talk on "Experience in Alaska." Following the program will be a bazaar tea at 4 o'clock, and Mrs. Susanne Westford, President of the league, will make a short address.

Patronesses for New Dance Series.

Among the patronesses for a new series of subscription dances to be held at Delmonico's on Friday evening, Nov. 24, Dec. 22 and Jan. 23, are Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, Mrs. Richmond Mayo-Smith, Mrs. Winchester Fitch, Mrs. Charles Austin Bryan, Mrs. Charles E. Danforth, Mrs. Henry S. Fleming, Mrs. Lincoln R. Peabody, Mrs. Frederick E. Haight, Mrs. William J. Merwin, Mrs. James H. Hickey and Mrs. William K. Mittenbors.

Miss Kellerman Talks to Teachers.

Annette Kellermann addressed an audience of 1,800 high school teachers of Greater New York yesterday at the Lyric Theatre in conjunction with a special showing of her picture, "A Daughter of the Gods." Miss Kellermann advocated physical culture for children to make them healthy, with plenty of open-air exercises and diversions. She also told the teachers no girl should be allowed to wear low shoes until she was 16 years old if she would have straight legs.

Tourists for South America.

Among those who sailed for Panama and South American ports yesterday on the United States Fruit steamship Tenadores were:

J. M. Allman, Miss E. E. Auchose, Mrs. H. D. Atwood, Thomas Browne, J. A. Daley, M. K. Campbell, W. J. Eyre, F. J. Flynn, Adrian Grief, P. D. Huston, A. Lobes, Mr. and Mrs. D. Greenglass, James Reed, Miss S. Upham.

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TERMINAL MARKETS TO SOLVE FOOD COST

G. W. Perkins's Plan Approved as One Way to Reduce High Prices.

NEED QUICKER DELIVERIES

Motor Service Between Farm and Cities Proposed as Part Solution of the Problem.

Two important things are necessary for New York City, in order to make any reasonable impression upon the high cost of living, said Herbert W. Collingwood, editor of The Rural New Yorker, yesterday. One is the establishment of a real terminal market where foodstuffs may be purchased in any quantity from the half-peck to the carload, and the other is a system of motor truck routes from the farming centres within a radius of 100 miles of New York.

"I agree thoroughly with George W. Perkins, Chairman of Mayor Mitchel's Food Supply Commission, who, in his letter last week to Governor Whitman, said that the fundamental difficulty in our food problem is due to the lack of any comprehensive Federal or State market system," said Mr. Collingwood. "Terminal markets have been discussed for so long a time that with many persons their interest has been worn out, but, all the same, the subject is one of the most important toward a solution of the high cost of living.

"The motor truck service from the farm to the city, however, will come first, and while it will not solve the whole problem, it offers the greatest opportunity toward supplying the immediate needs of the city's population with a large part of their provisions at a moderate price. The problem comes right down to the question of transportation. Mr. Perkins seems to think that we have failed to raise enough food for our own consumption. Many crops have been lighter, but I believe we have enough food in the country to give everyone sufficient to eat. Food values do not depend so much upon a greater or lesser production as upon distribution. If you can reduce the cost of transportation and eliminate those detrimental market conditions always prevalent to some extent in any great city of shifting prices due to the shortage or quantity of goods at the local market, the consumer will pay less for his food and the farmer will get a larger proportionate share for his produce than is usually the case."

Mr. Collingwood was asked if he thought that as a result of the higher prices that farmers were getting for their produce, especially for wheat and potatoes, a larger acreage would be planted for next year's crops.

"Undoubtedly it will be in some instances," said Mr. Collingwood, "but it must be remembered that the conditions of today are abnormal. Wheat is high because the crop is short, and Europe is ready to pay a good price for it. The potato crop is also less than the average, but despite the fact that few are being exported, the price today is double that of a year ago. As a rule I believe the farmer is better off financially than he has been for several years. The Maine farmers are getting twice as much for their potatoes as ever before. Last year they were glad to get $2 to $2.50 a barrel. Nothing like it has ever been known in the potato market before in this country. As long as the farmer feels that he can get more he will raise more, but if those farmers who are getting big prices now think it is always to continue, they will be doomed to disappointment after the close of the European war. Before then the farms abroad will be under full cultivation, and food exports will drop."

Lamberts Ask "Why Delay Choosing Christmas Jewelry?"

Early selection of Christmas Jewelry, Rings, Pendants, Bracelets, Brooches, Chains and Watches at Lamberts should be the next thing on your program. Reckon up your engagements between now and Christmas, allow for bad weather and delays of one sort or another and you will see that **little time is left for shopping.**

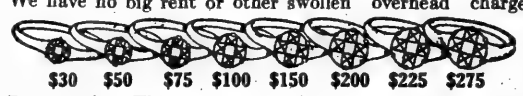
While **a thorough prompt explanation to everybody is the iron-clad rule at Lamberts,** it is plain that when the store is not crowded the rule is more easily observed.

Choose at leisure now. Somewhere among our stocks of Diamond, Platinum and Solid Gold Jewelry, Diamond Platinum and Solid Gold Rings, Watches from the Waltham and other great American factories and from Swiss factories, Clocks in a hundred styles, including Ansonia Alarm Clocks, excellently designed Sterling Silver and Silver-plated ware.

Somewhere, here, we say, are the gifts you want. **The price of every one is moderate,** as the plain figures on the tags inform you. For we are large manufacturers. We import Diamonds and other foreign products **direct. We buy nothing from middlemen.** We keep an inexpensive shop and pay a low rent.

Shining Values in Diamond Engagement Rings

No expert knowledge is called for that you may understand Diamond Prices at Lamberts. We have no big rent or other swollen "overhead" charges to meet. Before the latest rise in Diamonds **we made big purchases** and the cutters were glad to make the best prices for spot cash. **We directly import Diamonds.** They are mounted in our own factory. Finally, we are so well known as Diamond merchants, so favorably known and we sell so many that we can afford a small profit. There you have the whole matter in a paragraph.



$30 $50 $75 $100 $150 $200 $225 $275

$40 $90 $160 $400 $250 $125 $65

Wedding Rings

14-karat, $3.50 up
18-karat, $4.00 up
22-karat, $5.25 up

Buy the Wedding Ring at Lamberts and then be sure that the ring is seamless and that its lustre will not be dimmed by time and wear. We will gladly engrave it without charge. Specially made machinery and clever handwork unite to make the "L. B." Seamless Solid Gold Wedding Rings as nearly perfect as any goldsmith's work can be.

14-karat, $5.50 up
18-karat, $6.75 up
22-karat, $8.75 up

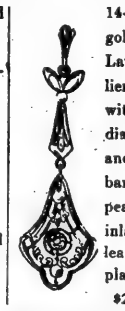
14-karat, $4.40 up
18-karat, $5.50 up
22-karat, $7.00 up

14-karat, $6.60 up
18-karat, $8.10 up
22-karat, $10.50 up

How About a Lavalliere?

17 fine diamonds, mounted in hand made platinum Lavalliere of graceful and flexible design. Very effective. Price includes chain. $135.00

Solid 14-karat gold Lavalliere, 1 fine diamond, 1 real amethyst and 9 real pearls, $18.00.



14-karat gold Lavalliere, set with fine diamond and 8 baroque pearls, inlaid leaves of platinum, $20.00.

A very modern and exquisite Lavalliere, hand wrought of solid platinum, set with 27 carefully selected diamonds, $215.00. Price includes chain.

Brilliant examples of styles and values in Lambert Lavallieres. Fresh designs from the Lambert factory, in solid gold, $2.75 up; with full cut diamond, our own direct importation, $9.50 up. Platinum and Diamond Lavallieres, $33 up.

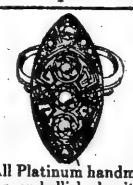
Solid Gold Neck Chains, $2.00 up
Platinum Neck Chains, $7.25 up

Bring us any old jewelry you would like us to remodel for Christmas or Wedding gifts, and let us show you how much could be done with it at small expense. We repair jewelry quickly at reasonable charges in our own factory on the premises.

All platinum handmade mounting. Securely and attractively set with 27 fine white diamonds. $280.00

Fine Diamonds directly imported (no middleman) together with a hand-made platinum mounting, produce this effect in the Lambert Christmas Brooch, and rings illustrated, as well as in numerous others which we have in stock.

51 fine directly imported Diamonds, securely and elaborately set in handmade all Platinum Brooch of attractive design. Brooch has safety catch. $475.00



All Platinum handmade Ring embellished with 3 large and 10 smaller fine diamonds, the new dome effect so extremely popular. $285.00

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Father of the family, remembering how much pleasure you got out of your first watch, will you not give the same enjoyment to son or daughter? The experience we have gained in forty years is at your service in picking out a Waltham or other high grade watch from assortments from the best known factories in America. We have for many years been official inspectors of railroad men's watches, upon the accuracy of which life or death may depend.

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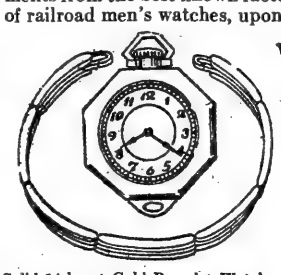
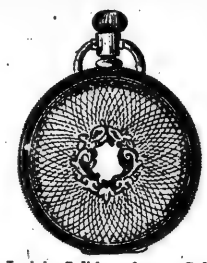
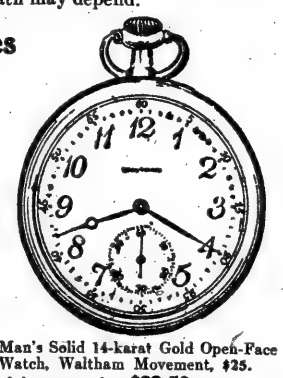


Solid 14-karat Gold Bracelet Watch with extension bracelet (steel springs) and guaranteed 15 jeweled Swiss movement, $26.00; in a gold-filled case, $17.00. This watch is detachable and can be worn on pin or chain.



Lady's Solid 14-karat Gold Engine Turned Hunting Case, Waltham movement, $16.50.



Man's Solid 14-karat Gold Open-Face Watch, Waltham Movement, $25.

Men's Solid 14-karat Gold Watches, with guaranteed Waltham works, **$22.50** up; gold-filled case, **$10.00** up; sterling silver case, **$9.50** up.

Lady's Solid 14-karat Gold Waltham Watches, **$16.00** up; gold-filled Waltham Watch, **$10.00** up; sterling silver case, **$9.00** up.

Solid 14-karat Gold Bracelet Watch—bracelet of extension links (steel springs), guaranteed Waltham movement, **$28.00** up.

Solid 14-karat Gold Bracelet Watch—bracelet of extension links (steel springs), Swiss movements, **$22.50** up; gold-filled, **$12.00** up; sterling silver, **$10.00** up.

These Swiss Watch Bracelets are hard to get because the number that are imported cannot nearly supply the demand. Order in time.

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Handsome Fur Coats, of Caracul, luxurious full flaring models, with collars contrasting furs, trimmed with Fox and Lynx. According to Model. **275.00** to **400.00**

High Cost Fur Coats, of Hudson Seal (dyed Muskrat) richly trimmed with Skunk, Fox or Sable. According to Model. **110.00** to **450.00**

Fashionable Coats of Bradley Cloth or Velours, some plain, others beautifully trimmed with Hudson Seal (selected dyed Muskrat). According to materials. **42.50** to **79.50**

Handsome Evening Frock, cloth of silver, showing the new straight line flounce and metal lace, corsage of silver cloth and lace, with hand made satin flowers. *Copy of a Foreign Model.* **145.00**

Stunning Evening Gown, opalescent beaded, dress of net and metal over lace; deep crush girdle of silver ribbon, metal lace, half sleeves. *Copy of a Lanvin Model.* **195.00**

Handsome Fur Trimmed Velour Suits, trimmed with Hudson Seal (selected dyed Muskrat) and moleskin. Lined throughout. New Models. According to material. **55.00** to **97.50**

For Misses—3rd Floor

14 to 17 years inclusive

Misses' Fashionable Fur Trimmed Coats, of Wool Velour in the season's favored colorings. Sizes 14 to 17 years. **35.00**

Misses' Fur Trimmed Dressy Tailored Suits, of Wool Velour or Jersey cloth, unusual models. Sizes 14, 16, 17 years. **35.00**

Misses' Wool Jersey Dresses, clever models, in bright and dark colorings, suitable for all sport, street or indoor wear. Sizes 14, 16, 17. **25.00**

Misses' Evening or Dance Frocks, of soft shimmering Satin in light pastel colorings. Sizes 14, 16, 17. **28.50**

New Paris Lingerie

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is arriving every week, expressing the latest ideas for the woman of fashion. Materials and workmanship will please the most exacting.

French Boudoir Sacques, models of silk, **16.50, 22.50 to 45.00**

French Gowns, 1.95, 2.95 to 65.00

French Combinations, 1.95, 2.95 to 37.50

French Corset Cover Underbodices, 1.95, 2.95 to 22.50

French Chemises, 1.15, 1.95 to 35.00

French Petticoats, 2.25, 2.95 to 45.00

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Sewing Sets. Envelope Bags.
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Every article daintily packed for Xmas.

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Buy before the crush comes,
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Buy your presents now!
Whether they're for surly
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Coats in Largest-in-the-City Assortments
197 Different Styles from 5.50 to 83.00

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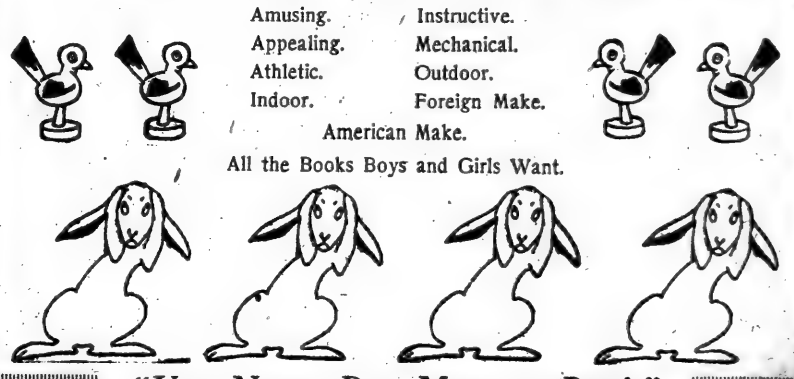

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AIRSHIP SQUAD FLIES TO A FOOTBALL GAME

12 Aeroplanes from Mineola Descend at Princeton and Aviators See Yale Game.

EVOLUTIONS OVER STADIUM

Great Throng of Collegians Cheers Airmen as They Dip, Spiral, and Loop the Loop.

Led by "Hobey" Baker, the former Princeton football star, a squadron of twelve aeroplanes yesterday flew from the Government aviation at Mineola, L. I., to Princeton, and landed there in time for their pilots and observers to see the Yale-Princeton game. It was the first time that so many machines had flown cross-country here, and their flight in battle formation was watched by thousands.

All the machines arrived before the game, although two of them had minor troubles and were forced to land and make repairs before going on. On their arrival at Princeton several of the pilots flew over Palmer Stadium and entertained the thousands waiting for the kickoff by performing evolutions in the air. They dipped, spiraled, and looped-the-loop, and each daring manoeuvre brought the crowd to their feet and evoked prolonged cheers.

The squadron was composed of aviators from both Governors Island and Mineola, and their flight combined the pleasure of the outing with the military tests required for cross-country work.

The flight was unofficially known as "the Football Special," and the first machine to take the air was a new one driven by Captain Reynal C. Bolling. He was followed shortly after by Captain Ralph L. Taylor of the Signal Corps. Then at one-minute intervals the other eight machines took the air. These were piloted by First Lieut. W. G. Kilner, who was in command of the squadron; Sergeant D. R. Noyes, Lieutenant James E. Miller, Sergeant W. P. Willets, Lieutenant Alexander B. Thaw, A. S. Adams, Sergeant J. H. Stevenson, and H. B. Blakely.

As soon as the first few machines reached an altitude of about 1,000 feet, they circled about waiting for the others. In a short time all were flying in line and started for Princeton.

In the meantime, "Hobey" Baker with Cord Meyer of Yale as passenger, and Philip A. Carroll stood by their machines at Governors Island. Observers with powerful field glasses watched the sky over Brooklyn and the minute they reported the first of the squadron, the motors on the Governors Island machines were started. A few moments later, both Baker and Carroll rose and as the squadron hung over the bay, dropped in behind. This made a total of twelve machines, the largest number ever seen on one flight in this country.

The machines that had troubles and were forced to land were those piloted by Blakely and Thaw. Blakely was flying a L. W. F. biplane, with Private Reynolds of the United States Aviation Section as observer. He became separated from the squadron and lost his bearings. Before he realized where he was he found that he was approaching Atlantic City. He landed at Keyport, and, after fifteen minutes' rest, during which he inspected his machine, he again took to the air and arrived at Princeton shortly after noon. In addition to his observer, he carried the prescribed useful load, and was in the air for three hours and twenty minutes.

Lieutenant Thaw, whose brother, Lieutenant William Thaw is flying with the American aviators in France, was forced by engine trouble to descend near Flushing. He volplaned to earth safely and telephoned for a repair crew, which arrived from Mineola in an automobile. The repairs were speedily made and he resumed the flight and drove straight to Princeton.

"Hobey" Baker, who recently received his preliminary certificate as a Government aviator, was the first to land at Princeton, thereby earning the distinction of being the first American to reach a football game by air route. All the aviators wore the regulation leather coats and flying suits and attracted much attention as they climbed to their seats in the grand stand. According to the announcement before the flight, the squadron will return to Mineola today, if the weather permits.

FORESEES A CITY MANAGER.

Waite of Dayton, Ohio, Tells How the Nonpartisan Plan Benefits.

A prediction that within a few years this city would adopt the city manager plan of government was made yesterday by Richard S. Childs, a prime mover in the Short Ballot movement, in introducing Henry M. Waite, City Manager of Dayton, Ohio, as the speaker at the second Saturday afternoon luncheon of the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street. Mr. Waite, who took over the direction of the affairs of Dayton on Jan. 1, 1914—after General George Goethals had refused the post—outlined yesterday to about fifty members what he had done to earn his $12,500 yearly salary. Mr. Waite, the dean of city managers, was referred to as "logically, New York's first manager."

"Out in Dayton we run our municipal affairs this way," said Mr. Waite. "First, the people elect a council or commission of five members, whose duty it is to look about through the country and locate a man who might capably direct the city's affairs. When one such is found the commission questions him about his experience and so forth in much the same way a business man does when he hires a clerk. If the applicant measures up to the standard he is hired, and he in turn selects the heads of the five departments of finance, law, service, safety, and welfare.

"In selecting the heads of departments ability and experience and not politics count. Personally I don't know of what political persuasion my department heads are. In this way we are able to get many men who otherwise would not think of running for office, under the old conditions. For example, the head of the welfare department is a clergyman, thoroughly capable to study out the park and recreation needs of our population.

"Take our Finance Department as an example of the efficiency obtainable under the new plan of government. We have our finances so systematized that I—or any other citizen—can tell at a moment down to a cent just how any of the sub-divisions of our budget stand.

"Under our plan it is possible to broaden and stimulate the community spirit. Some time ago there was formed the Civic League, composed entirely of women, to co-operate with the city to keep the city clean and to work out methods of recreation for our school children and young people. Every year, and sometimes oftener, the city conducts a marbles and kite-flying competition, and there is great rivalry among the boys to win the title of champion.

"We have a system of record that places in parallel columns the work of every city employe, so that we can tell at a moment just where the dead wood is. Under this scheme we managed last year to make the heretofore unprofitable Water Department yield a net gain of $50,000. In three years we have saved $10 per annum to each taxpayer by a new system of garbage disposal, involving the erection and operation of a reduction plant. We also run an asphalt plant to furnish the material for the repair of our streets.

"We have no red-tape system of supply requisitioning. A year back a city purchasing agent was employed at $5,000 yearly. A profit of $35,000 was realized this year.

"In the matter of prison reform, we have begun at the Workhouse. We have worked this out so that now all the men not incapacitated by age or illness are working—not for the city, but for themselves. Every Saturday night so much of their earnings go to them and the balance goes either to their families or to settling small debts. By this method many of the men are now out of debt for the first time in their lives. Some are investing in savings and loans associations recommended by the city."

HALT WORK AT CATHEDRAL.

Cash Is Needed to Finish Nave of St. John the Divine.

Bishop David H. Greer announced last night that owing to the temporary depletion of the building fund, work had been suspended for a time on the nave of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

"It has been our custom," said Bishop Greer, "not to attempt to do more than we had money for. When we had money we went on with the building and when our funds were exhausted we waited until we collected more. This, therefore, is only a temporary suspension, such as we have experienced in the past."

Bishop Greer explained again his desire and the desire of the trustees to complete the Cathedral without a cent of debt. Only half of the money collected, he said, had been used in putting up the building and nave, the other going into the endowment fund, so that when the great structure should be completed there would be money with which to keep it going.

There was $125,000 on hand last May when Bishop Greer turned the first spadeful of earth for the foundation of the nave. A great deal of the excavation has been finished, but the operations have been costly. Bishop Greer is confident, however, that the Episcopalians who have already given and others who are anxious to see the enterprise brought to a successful issue will quickly contribute enough to resume operations.

About $8,000,000 already has been spent on the site and the buildings already erected in the Cathedral close. The Bishop's residence, the deanery, the deaconesses' house, the choir school, and the seven Chapels of the Tongues were all gifts of individuals as memorials.

WEEK'S EXPORTS $49,465,440

Shipments from New York Show Increase of $4,566,413.

Exports from New York in the week ended yesterday amounted to $49,465,440, according to the Custom House statement issued by Collector Dudley Field Malone. This was a gain over shipments in the week before when war munitions and other exports had a value of $44,829,027. In the week before that the outward movement amounted to $60,832,338.

Exports in the corresponding week in 1915 totaled $50,948,070, and in 1914 their value was set down at $24,189,270. Total shipments from New York to date for the calendar year now amount to $2,522,898,817, compared with $1,383,446,282 in the same period last year, and $773,097,312 in 1914.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

Dr. Felix Adler will address the Society for Ethical Culture this morning at its meeting house at 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, on "The Way of Living with Incompatible and Hostile Persons."

M. J. O'Brien, historiographer of the American Irish Historical Society, will deliver a lecture before St. Enda's Branch of the Gaelic League this evening in Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth Street.

The Little Forum conducted by the Meinhard Neighborhood House, Park Avenue and 101st Street, will hold a discussion this evening on "Has the Settlement Movement Failed?"

The President and Directors of the Hannah Lavenburg Home will hold a reception today at 319 East Seventeenth Street.

"All the World's a Stage" will be the topic of the sermon by the Rev. C. Basil Young this evening at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Forty-eighth Street, west of Broadway. The Actors' Church Alliance has been invited to attend.

Eugene Wood, the recent Socialist candidate for State Treasurer, will talk on "Socialism, the Only Friend of Religion," this evening at Public School 84, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Civic Forum.

Commissioner Fetherston of the Street-Cleaning Department will address the Forum of the Young Men's Hebrew Association at 4 o'clock this afternoon at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street on the problems of his department.

The Rev. Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, who has spent many years in Japan and is Secretary of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches, will speak at 10 o'clock this morning at Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue, near 126th Street.

The first annual meeting of the Henry Ward Beecher Association of Talladega College will be held at 7:30 o'clock this evening in the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn.

A reception and ball will be held this evening by the Zionist Council of New York at the Central Opera House, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street.

Everett P. Wheeler will talk on "Arbitration and Strikes" at the eighth of a series of Bronx Open Forum lectures at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Mount Morris High School Auditorium.

The Daughters of Indiana in New York will hold a business meeting and entertainment at the Hotel Astor tomorrow afternoon.

There will be a benefit performance of "Turn to the Right" for the Woman's Auxiliary Board of Polyclinic Hospital at the Gaiety Theatre tomorrow evening.

A benefit bazaar will be conducted at 7 West Thirty-seventh Street from Nov. 20 to 25 by college women representing nine colleges, who are trying to raise $10,000 for the Rivington Street Settlement.

A special meeting of the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle will be held tomorrow afternoon in Arthur Williams's office, at 124 East Fifteenth Street, to plan a publicity campaign.

The Women's National Wilson-Marshall League will hold a drawing room meeting Tuesday evening at the home of its Chairman, M. Cecelia Gaffney, at Riverside Drive and Eighty-sixth Street.

The annual meeting of the New York Probation and Protective Association will be held Tuesday afternoon in the lecture hall of the Russell Sage Foundation building, 130 East Twenty-second Street. Chief City Magistrate William McAdoo and Dr. Katharine B. Davis will speak.

Rol Cooper Megrue, Winchell Smith, Cosmo Hamilton, Richard Walton Tully, and other dramatists will discuss "The Problem of the Dramatist—Putting It Over" at a dinner of the Twilight Club Tuesday evening at the McAlpin.

The corner stone of the new Home of the Blind, at Grand Concourse and 193d Street, will be laid by Bishop Burch at noon Tuesday.

The Surgical Dressings Committee, 681 Fifth Avenue, which ships finished surgical dressings to four distributing bureaus in France, England, and Italy, will have the formal opening of its workroom Tuesday morning.

Meetings to aid the campaign for the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropies will be held Tuesday afternoon at the homes of Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, and Mrs. William B. Einstein.

The Academy of Political Sciences will hold a discussion of "Labor Disputes and Public Service Corporations" on Wednesday and Thursday.

The Lotos Club will entertain Booth Tarkington, the novelist and playwright, on Wednesday.

The Second Annual Silk Convention will open at the Elks' Clubhouse in Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday.

The Society for the Aid of Mental Defectives will hold a dinner on Wednesday at the Ritz-Carlton in honor of Dr. Max G. Schlapp, founder and director of the Clearing House for Mental Defectives in the Post-Graduate Hospital.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. McMahon will speak on "Catholics in Public Life, Their Responsibilities and Their Failures," on Wednesday before the Catholic Library Association at a meeting to be held at Delmonico's.

The Women's Guild of St. Luke's Church, Convent Avenue and 141st Street, will hold a benefit bazaar in the church on Wednesday and Thursday afternoon and evening, and on Friday if either day be rainy.

A bazaar will be held at the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th Street, on Thursday and Friday afternoon and evening for the benefit of the Washington Heights Day Nursery.

The District Nursing Committee of Brooklyn will hold its annual bazaar Friday afternoon and evening at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, to raise funds to put more nurses into the field.

The New York section of the Association of Teachers of Mathematics will hold a public discussion on "The Contributions of Mathematics in the Development of Thought" on Friday evening at Hunter College.

The National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness will hold its annual meeting at 4:30 P. M. Friday at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street. Joseph H. Choate, an officer of the committee, is expected to speak. William Fellowes Morgan will preside.

Daughters of the Revolution, State of New York, will hold a luncheon on Saturday at the McAlpin to commemorate the one hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the evacuation of New York City by the British.

YOUTH AND HIS WIFE HELD IN BANK THEFT

Detectives Trap Pair and Say They Are Involved in Daring Robberies.

TRACED BY THEIR TRUNKS

Unusual Tricks Were Used by "Edward Thatcher" to Get Employment and Then Cash.

Word was received here yesterday of the arrest in a hotel in Miami, Fla., late Friday night, of Edward Thatcher, 22 years old, who has led detectives a chase from coast to coast, and whom they describe as perhaps the most resourceful bank robber of the last decade. His wife, to whom he has been married a little more than a year, was arrested with him, and will be taken back to Boston with him, as she is under indictment on a grand larceny charge there with her husband.

Since his nineteenth birthday, before which the detectives have no trace of the young man, Thatcher is said to have committed two robberies which netted him $36,000, and to have failed in another which, the detectives say, would have netted him $130,000 if his blackjack had not broken.

With his arrest came the explanation of an advertisement which has been appearing in THE NEW YORK TIMES and other newspapers during the last week, headed, "Warning to Brokers," and urging all dealers in bonds to be on the lookout for $15,000 worth of Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway twenty-five-year debenture gold 4 per cent. bonds. These were stolen from the National Shawmut Bank in Boston on Oct. 27, with another $5,000 worth of the bonds, which were later sold to a broker in Baltimore, and $1,000 in cash. The missing bonds, Pinkerton detectives reported yesterday, were found on the young man's person when he was arrested.

Young Thatcher, the detectives say, executed novel ideas in bank robbery. He procured positions in banks and then awaited the first opportunity for a robbery. It was in getting the positions that he showed originality. He would rent half a dozen rooms in a city where he wanted a position, it was reported, and give a different name at each. Then he would write out references for himself under each assumed name, and when the bank officials wrote to the signers of the recommendations he would answer with flowing praise of the young man recommended.

The part of his career which the detectives have been able to trace thus far had its beginning in San Francisco, when, under the name of "Warren Fairchild," and then only 19 years old, he obtained employment with Axell & Jaske, wholesale jewelers at 160 Geary Street. That was on April 7, 1915. The boy had excellent letters of recommendation from clergymen and from schools which proved later not to exist. Two days after he went to work he was sent to a local retail jewelry store with $15,000 worth of gems. The next day the detectives were looking for the jewelry and "Fairchild," but it was not until he had left Los Angeles that it was learned he had gone there from San Francisco. In Los Angeles he was married to Miss Charlotte Moore, several years older than he.

It was July 19 of this year when the detectives again heard of the young man who they had been unable to trace in the meantime.

"He had got a position as a clerk in the Tenth National Bank of Philadelphia and had brought excellent references to the authors of which the bank wrote immediately," the Manager of the New York Pinkerton office said yesterday. Satisfactory replies were received from the supposed authors of the references and Thatcher got the job, giving his name as Henry Selver. His neat appearance always helped him get employment. He is about five feet eight inches in height, slender, weighing only 120 pounds, has light blonde hair which he combs straight back, and dresses immaculately.

In July 19 he made several mistakes in his work so that he had to remain at the bank after hours to correct them. William A. Murphy, the receiving teller, also remained, and the only other man in the building was William Casmar, the 72-year-old night watchman. Thatcher went to the basement where the lockers were kept, pretended to lose a half dollar under the lockers and got Casmar to stoop over to look for it. Then he whacked the watchman on the head with a blackjack. Unfortunately for Thatcher, the blackjack was not of good quality and broke, the lead weight falling out on the floor and making it useless. He had no weapon with which to dispose of the only man left between him and the $130,000 that was in the still open vault. Casmar was not knocked unconscious by the first blow, and started after Thatcher, and so he ran through the front door and escaped.

"When investigation was made to find out why so many persons had recommended him so highly it was found that he had rented for a week a room at each address given and had himself sent in the replies to the bank's inquiries about the recommendations."

While in Philadelphia, it was reported, young Thatcher lived at 1,253 North Fifteenth Street. Less than a week later, on July 5, he procured employment in the Federal Trust Company in Boston, but remained there only two weeks. On Aug. 16 he got a position as messenger in the National Shawmut Bank under the name of "Edward Therek," again using the self-written recommendation scheme, and replying to the prompt inquiries made by the bank regarding his personal character. On Oct. 27, when he vanished, a wallet containing the $20,000 in bonds and $1,000 in cash, together with some unnegotiable checks, went with him.

The detectives found a taxicab driver who had taken Thatcher and his wife to meet the Bay State Express for New York. They also found in some refuse which his wife had thrown away a ring box from a Washington jeweler who, when communicated with, said that Thatcher had bought $616 worth of jewelry from him under the name "Thaker." In Boston pawnshops the detectives found that a woman answering Mrs. Thatcher's description had pawned considerable of this jewelry, but had redeemed it after the date of the Shawmut robbery. Every piece of baggage that went out on the Bay State the day Thatcher met the train with his wife was traced. Owners of all the baggage that the checks accounted for were found with the exception of one piece of baggage, which went to Washington. Thatcher, the taxi driver said, had one piece of baggage. On Oct. 31 J. S. Wilson, Jr., & Co., bankers and brokers of Baltimore, were asked by a strange woman to dispose of $5,000 worth of Lake Shore & Michigan Southern bonds. The warnings had not yet been sent out. As references she gave the Central Savings Bank and the Fidelity Deposit Company of Baltimore. The brokers called up these institutions and were told that "Mrs. Margaret Dumond," as she had given her name, had an account at the former and a safe box at the latter institution. So the brokers bought the bonds the next day, Nov. 1. Later investigation revealed that "Mrs. Dumond" had opened the bank account in Baltimore only a few hours before she went to the broker, depositing $100, and had rented the safe box for a year for $5 at the same time. She withdrew $95 from the $100 account immediately after selling the bonds, and when the safe box was opened it was empty.

The investigation in Washington showed that Thatcher was keeping close to his quarters in an apartment the pair had rented at Fourteenth and Clifton Streets, Northwest, during this time. He bought an expensive motor car, however, which he traded in for another more expensive one three days later, and on Nov. 5 the pair vanished in the new automobile. Detectives found a taxicab driver in Washington who told them of having taken two trunks to a storage warehouse for the Thatchers. At the warehouse they found the trunks.

Last Wednesday a telgram was received at the storage warehouse ordering the trunks be sent to "Ted Thatcher" at Miami. It was from Brunswick, Ga., and led the detectives to believe that the pair were motoring to Florida. The trunks were sent, accompanied by a Pinkerton man, and the arrest Friday night was the outcome. In the trunks were found a quantity of gorgeous apparel which they had bought during their brief stay in Washington.

NO FOOD INQUIRY BY TRADE COMMISSION

Announces That the Department of Justice Is Already Investigating the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Federal Trade Commission announced today that it will not undertake an investigation of the high prices of necessaries of life because it largely would be a duplication of the work of the Department of Justice under the Sherman Anti-trust law. The commission made this announcement:

"The Federal Trade Commission has received numerous suggestions that it make a general investigation concerning high prices of the necessaries of life. It recognizes the far-reaching effects of these prices on the standard of living in the United States, and it believes every effort should be made to prevent the exploitation of consumers.

"Insofar as these high prices may be due to the existence of unlawful combinations among dealers, such a situation would be in the purview of the Sherman Anti-trust act. The Department of Justice, which is primarily charged with the enforcement of that statute, has already instituted a searching investigation throughout the country by means of United States attorneys, and in view of this fact a similar investigation by this commission would be an unnecessary duplication of work. Moreover, at the direction of Congress, the commission is now investigating other matters that tax its force to the utmost, and with its limited appropriation it could not undertake additional work at this time.

"In view of the facts the commission does not deem it advisable at present to undertake an investigation into high prices in general."

The Federal District Attorneys meantime are working under general instructions to thoroughly examine witnesses and documents in all cases where there appears ground for suspicion of combination of agreements or other concerted action with a view to advancing prices of food and other articles handled in interstate trade.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Federal agents today seized the books of two large cold storage warehouse companies, for use in the investigation into the high cost of living. The records were taken to the office of the United States District Attorney, and will be given to the Federal Grand Jury, which meets next Monday.

PAWNS SKIRTS TO BUY FOOD.

Child Takes Garments of Ill Mother to Broker—He Is Arrested.

Agents Lowenthal and Gudenrath of the Bronx Children's Society noticed a girl of 15 years carry a bundle into a pawnshop at 2,629 Third Avenue, the Bronx, and following her they heard the girl say to the proprietor:

"Please, mister, give me a dollar for these; because I want to buy medicine for mamma and my little brother." The pawnbroker finally handed the girl 60 cents and a pledge ticket on two skirts, which she said her mother had told her to pawn. The agents arrested the proprietor of the place, Goodman Edelstein, who said he lived at 640 Riverside Drive, on the charge of accepting a pledge from a minor. Edelstein was released yesterday in $100 bail in the Morrisania Court.

The girl, Louise Hall, led the agents to the home of her parents, 332 East 151st Street, the Bronx, on Friday evening, shortly after the arrest of Edelstein. In an apartment on the second floor they found Mrs. Hall and one of her children ill in bed, with three other children in the dark and unheated rooms. There was no money for lights, or heat, or food, said Mrs. Hall, and the family had but little food.

Gudenrath had to put a quarter in the gas meter before he could inspect the rooms and talk with the mother of the children. Mrs. Hall admitted she had sent her daughter to pawn the skirts to buy medicine for the sick child and for herself. She said illness in the family had made it impossible for her husband, who earned $12 a week, to provide for her own and the children's needs.

SWANN CALLS COAL MEN.

District Attorney Wants to Know Why Fuel Has Gone Up.

District Attorney Swann yesterday instructed Assistant District Attorney Markewich to subpoena a score of the large coal dealers in New York to appear before him and explain the reasons for the recent rise in the price of coal.

"I think," Mr. Swann said yesterday, "that the principal thing at present is to ascertain, if possible, just what is behind this increase in the price of coal. It may be that we shall not be able to indict any one for it is difficult to find out what is in a man's mind and equally as difficult to obtain evidence of a conspiracy to advance prices without a 'squeal' from within. We intend to go to the bottom of this matter and I confidently expect that before we finish the price of this commodity will be restored to normal."

Mr. Markewich has already examined several dealers and a representative of the mine owners from whom he learned that there were two reasons assigned for the increase. They said that the chief cause was the fact that local dealers were compelled to bid at the mines against the munition manufacturers, who they said were using vast quantities of coal. A secondary reason given to Mr. Markewich was that local dealers were bound by many long-term contracts made prior to the present increase. The loss of profit which resulted they admitted was made up from the general public.

Police Commissioner Woods forwarded yesterday to the Federal and State authorities, including District Attorney Swann, the result of an investigation into the coal situation which he conducted through the department on Nov. 8, 9, and 10. The report shows that on those days the consumers throughout Greater New York were paying from $7.75 a ton to $13 a ton, while those who purchased by the pail were paying $20 a ton.

THE FLORIZEL SAFE IN PORT.

Captain of Red Cross Liner Astonished by Report of Her Sinking.

Instead of resting at the bottom of the ocean, as reported by telegraph from St. John's, N. F., late on Friday night, the Red Cross Line steamship Florizel arrived here yesterday morning with thirty-five passengers and 32,000,000 salt red herrings in her hold.

When the vessel had been made fast at Pier 32, foot of Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, Captain W. J. Martin said he was very much surprised to hear that the Florizel had been in collision, according to the telegram from St. John's, with a pier in Belle Isle, Conception Bay, last Thursday and had then drifted away and disappeared.

He said the Florizel never went near Conception Bay on her voyages between Newfoundland and New York, and did not carry iron ore, as was stated in the dispatch.

"The storm when we left St. John's on Nov. 12 was the worst the island had experienced for forty years," Captain Martin said. "The wind blew so hard that the seas washed over the rocks at the entrance to the harbor, which are over one hundred feet high. It was a remarkable sight. We had a stormy passage to Halifax and a rough passage from that port to New York."

KAHN VOICES PLEA FOR HIGHER CULTURE

In 'Art and the People'-He Says Time Is at Hand When We Must Work for Ideals.

PUBLIC THE REAL GAINER

Education and Science Have Best Most Favored, Financier Writes In Booklet.

The Shakespeare Tercentenary Committee of New York will publish for general distribution tomorrow a little book entitled "Art and the People," the author of which is Otto H. Kahn of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and one of the best-known patrons of art in this country. The book is a plea on the part of Mr. Kahn for fostering the art life of the United States, an effort which he describes as "a humanitarian effort eminently worth making."

"The day of the industrial pioneer," Mr. Kahn says in his book, "is over, (though vast commercial development, vast beyond all imagination, still lies before us,) and with it has gone—if it ever existed—the day of the almighty dollar.

"The day of the pioneer of culture and idealism has come, and the power of the idea is, and has always been, even in America's most materialistic days, far mightier than that of the dollar.

"Wealth is only in part a matter of dollars and cents. The visitor who pays twenty-five cents for a seat at a popular concert, if he brings with him love and enthusiasm for art, will be far richer that evening than the man or woman from Fifth Avenue if he or she sits yawning in a box at the Metropolitan Opera House.

"A great stirring and moving is going on in the land. The old order changeth, giving place to new. Call it the 'new freedom' or 'my policies,' or what you will, the people at large are astir groping, seeking for a condition of things which shall be better and happier, which shall give them a greater share, not only of the comforts and material rewards, but of the joys and the recreations, the beauties, and the inspirations of life.

"It is very far from being appreciated as yet by our wealthy men that art can be as educational as universities, that it has elements which, to a great part of our population, can make it as nourishing as soup kitchens, as healing as hospitals, as stimulating as any medicinal tonic.

"For educational and scientific purposes a vast deal has been done. The generosity displayed by many of our wealthy men in this respect is the envy and admiration of the world.

"But to the immensely large and immensely important field of art relatively little attention has been given thus far. Yet the opportunity is boundless and the need very great for men who will put some of their wealth, of their time and ability in the service of this cause; who, conscious of the importance and the far-reaching influence of art, will help along in movements aiming for their purpose the improvement of art and of art standards and the procuring of more and better opportunities in the field of art, both to the public and to American artists.

"Maecenases are needed for the dramatic stage, the operatic stage, the concert stage; for conservatories, and art academies; for the encouragement and support of American writers, painters, sculptors, decorators, &c.; in fact, for all those things which in Europe have been done and are being done by princes, Governments, and communities.

"Here is a vast opportunity for cultural and helpful work. To strive toward fostering the art life of the country, toward counteracting harmful materialism, toward relieving the monotony and strain of the people's every-day life by helping to awaken in them or to foster the love and the understanding of that which is beautiful and inspiring, and aversion and contempt for that which is vulgar, cheap, and degrading, is, I think, a humanitarian effort eminently worth making, and offering, moreover, every prospect of not being attempted in vain."

WILL HONOR SIMON WOLF.

Dinner at Hotel Savoy to Mark His Eightieth Birthday.

Prominent Jews from all over the country will attend a dinner to be held on Nov. 23 in the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, in honor of the eightieth birthday of Simon Wolf of Washington, D. C., and as a tribute to his half-century of service in behalf of his co-religionists. Mr. Wolf has had personal friendship with every President from Abraham Lincoln to Woodrow Wilson.

Among the nationally-known men who are making the arrangements for the event are: Judge Adolph Kraus of Chicago, President of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith; J. Walter Freiburg, President of the American Hebrew Congregations; Dr. David Philipson of Cincinnati, Joseph Ullman of New Haven, Victor Rosewater of Omaha, Henry Morgenthau, Justice Irving Lehman, Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, Leopold Plaut, Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, and Jacob Furth of St. Louis.

COURSES FOR BUSINESS MEN

Columbia University Plans Invasion of Downtown District.

Columbia University will invade the downtown district of this city with two important courses to begin this month. Professor James C. Egbert, director of the School of Business and the Extension Teaching Department of Columbia University, announced yesterday that rooms had been rented in the building at 203 Broadway for use by the university in offering business courses in the downtown section. The courses will be held from 5 to 6:40 o'clock in the afternoon.

One of the courses which will be offered is on railway traffic and rates to be given by Professor Thurman W. Van Metre and will consist of fifteen lectures on Monday afternoons. The lectures and class discussion will deal with the following topics: Railway transportation rates, principles of freight classification, the three great classifications of the United States, the publication and filing of tariffs, local, interline and agency tariffs, rates in Eastern territory, rates in Southern territory, rates in the West and Southwest, transcontinental rates, freight shipping papers, car service and demurrage, regulation of State railroad rates, regulation of Federal railroad rates.

This course is designed to meet the everyday needs of traffic men employed either by railroad companies or by industrial establishments, which receive or send out products by rail. The primary objects of the course are to give a thorough analysis of the practical features of rate making, to describe the various rate structures of the United States and to discuss the functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of State commissions with respect to rates.

The other course will be one on insurance by Professor S. S. Huebner, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania and now professor in the Columbia School of Business. This course will be moved down from the Woolworth Building, where it was offered last year.

BIGGER N. Y. U. ENROLLMENT

School of Commerce Leads, with Total of 2,971 Students.

To date New York University has an enrollment of 6,557, excluding the extramural division and the Summer school. This represents a gain of 703 over the figures of last year. According to Registrar Milton E. Loomis the Summer school students number 1,043, while those of the extramural division, which conducts classes at various points about the city, number 1,125.

Completed figures give to the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance 2,971 students, an increase of 260 over last year. With the addition of the new students in February the enrollment is expected to reach 3,000.

Registration in the College of Arts and Pure Science shows an increase of twenty-three students, the total now being 402. The School of Applied Science has a total of 295, which includes an increase of twenty-five. The Medical College exceeds last year's mark by thirty-nine, with an enrollment of 548, while the Veterinary College shows a gain of six, and a total of thirty-two. The Washington Square College has 436 students enrolled, but this number is a decrease of twenty-four from last year's figures.

The students who will matriculate in February are expected to number 400, which will raise the grand total of the whole university enrollment well over 3,000.

Styles for the Stout

Why should Stout Women pay a penalty for made-to-measure apparel, when at

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they can immediately be fitted from stock? Our specialty is the production of apparel for stout or over-size figures. Distinctive designing creates those lines which, while conforming strictly to the prevailing vogue, give the figure the appearance of length which is so effective in diminishing lines and the graceful appearance of the undiscriminated customary figure.

—Unusual Values—

SUITS and COATS Smartly Tailored Models, in the most fashionable materials and colors, some fur trimmed,

24.50 34.50 39.75 up

Dresses 16.50 to 125.00 Waists 1.50 to 28.00

Skirts 6.50 to 16.50 Negligees and Brassieres

Ready for immediate wear, in sizes 39 to 58.

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46 years of constant improvement

Centemeri Gloves may be old in reputation, but they're always new in idea.

Just received via the steamship "Espagne," a new pique suede glove with self Paris Point and two-toned embroidered backs. Made with two large pearl clasps and comes in the new shade o spat grey.

Priced 2.00

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beautified, and their value enhanced by selecting individual pearls from our large collection.

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COATS

The large assembly of exquisite coats has been greatly enhanced by over sixty distinctly new and classy models, comprising the most recent fashion developments in

Modish Coats for Women and Misses,

which in perfect harmony possess that rare quality of combining Dress Utility and Alluring price.

Very Special Tomorrow

Velour de Laine Coat
Deep collar and deep cuffs of natural Raccoon, Peau de Cygne lined throughout. $29.75

Velour de Laine Coat
Elaborately trimmed with genuine Alaska Sable. In Gold, Burgundy, Green, Brown, Taupe. $29.75

Bolivia Cloth Coat
In the novel shades of Eminence, Mustard, Rose, Gold, Chartreuse. $29.75

Velour & Broadcloth Coat
Deep Cape Collar, trimmed with French Seal, smart Mousquetaire Cuffs. $35.00

Suede Velour Coat
Stunning semi-fitted model. Luxurious Cape Collar and cuffs of perfectly matched natural Raccoon. $45.00

Silk Velour Coat
Superb model, richly fur trimmed. Large Dominican Cape Collar. $50.00

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CLEAR AS A BELL

THIS instrument will astonish and delight you with its wonderful beauty. Highest score for tone quality (awarded Gold Medal of Honor) at Panama Pacific Exposition. Hear the Sonora *this week!*

Ten superb models, $45, $60, $75, $100, $150, $175, $190, $225, $350, $1,000.

The only machine sold without making terms the leading inducement. Cash discount allowed.

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SELECT NAVY YARDS FOR SHIPBUILDING

$6,000,000 Appropriated Will Be Utilized at Norfolk, Philadelphia, and Bremerton.

PRIVATE FIRMS GET WORK

Awards for 14 Destroyers Are Announced, but Navy May Have to Help Out in 1918 Program.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Navy Department officials are preparing to use at the Philadelphia, Norfolk and Bremerton Yards the $6,000,00 provided by Congress for the equipment of navy Yards for ship construction. While there will be no final decision as to the number of building slips to be installed until all contracts for the 1917 building program have been awarded, it was learned to day that the three yards on which the fund will be expended had been definitely selected. It is equally certain that the Philadelphia Yard will get the bulk of the appropriation.

Awards for fourteen destroyers were announced to day, but the contracts for four battleships and two destroyers still are pending in the Department, in addition to the four scout cruisers and twenty-nine submarines, for which bids have been received. Bids for the four battle cruisers will be opened Dec. 8, and when all of these have been placed, a decision will be made as to the number of slips to be built at each of the three designated yards.

Officials now believe the entire building program for next year will be placed with private builders. Eight of the destroyers awarded today will be built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company and six by the Union Iron Works, at San Francisco. William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia, were the next lowest bidders, and will get the remaining two, if they agree to the form of contract insisted upon by the Department. Otherwise the vessels will be built in Government yards.

With the prospect that Congress will authorize three additional battleships and one more battle cruiser before March 4, however, department officials believe the navy yards may have to help out with construction work on the 1918 program. Private yards may be able to take the vessels by taxing their facilities to the utmost, but pressing commercial work is expected to make it advisable for the department to undertake some of its own building. In addition to the capital ships, Secretary Daniels, it is understood, will recommend the construction of fifteen submarines, ten destroyers, and several auxiliaries in the 1918 program, making up one-half of the remainder of the three-year program already authorized.

Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Committee returned to Washington today, and after conferences with White House and navy officials, announced that his committee would begin hearings Monday in preparation for framing the navy bill for the coming session. He said the department's estimates for the bill would approximate $375,000,000.

The Chic Shop

For Monday—One-Day

SALE of MODEL GOWNS

No Two Alike

Formerly $70 and up

at 42.50

Also Smart

Afternoon Frocks

Reduced to 22.50

Mme. Helene

353 Fifth Ave., Room 303.

Entrance on 34th St., Opp. Altman's.

Fields

17 West 45th

Deux temps Gowns

Especially Designed for Afternoon and Evening Wear

Medium and Light Shades, $45.00 Up

Antique Furniture Exchange

1 East 40th St., near 5th Ave.

Largest and most attractive Antique Shop in town. Not alone because of the charming exhibits of the "Old Master" Cabinetmakers, but also the remarkably low prices at which they are offered. Highboys, Desks, Folding Top Card Tables, Four Post and Napoleon Beds, Twin and Double sizes; Sideboards, Dining Tables, China Cabinets, Library Tables, Bookcases, Dressers, Davenports, Divans, Chairs, etc., at about half actual value.

Don't allow anything to prevent you from seeing and convincing yourself.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.

JEWELERS & IMPORTERS,

38 West 34th St.

Our stock is replenished with all that is new in Diamonds mounted in Platinum and Gold. Ladies, Bracelet Watches in choice varieties, French Mantel and Traveling Clocks, Silver Table and Toilet Articles of all the BEST, such as we have sold for the last 00 years. Suitable for Holiday Gifts.

N. B.—Our prices, always the most reasonable, are still further reduced, as we allow a special discount of 10% on all sales since we moved to the 1st floor over our former store.

Mahogany Tea Wagons, $18.95

The newest and most modern convenience for both country home and city apartment; 27 inches long and 30 inches high; mounted on 4 rubber-tired wheels. Luggage Dept.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street Telephone 2626 Greeley

Wavy Hair Switches, $5.00

Carefully selected, fine, soft wavy hair switches, made on three separate mountings; short stems; all shades except gray. Textures to match your hair. Expert attendants to assist in selection.

Beginning Monday—An Extraordinary Special Sale of

2,000 Pairs Women's High-Cut Shoes at $6.95

BOOTS of this character have advanced so much in price since the placing of our order that the maker would have much preferred our "cancellation" to the receipt of our check. And when shoes look better to a manufacturer than money, they must be far from the ordinary.

Every shoe in the sale is made over a most fashionable last. Great skill is reflected in their perfect lines and finish. The leathers and the combinations are the most beautiful shown this season. Not one pair could be duplicated in New York today for nearly as low a price as $6.95.

$6.95

The Leathers and Combinations:

Patent Coltskin with light-gray Nu-Buck tops.
Patent Coltskin with white washable kidskin tops.
Black Glace Kidskin with white washable Kidskin tops.
Black Glace Kidskin with dark-gray Nu-Buck tops.
Dark Brown Kidskin with White Washable Kidskin Tops.
All Black Glace Kidskin.
All made with high arch, welted soles and leather Louis XV. heels.
Sizes 2 to 8, widths AA to D.

$6.95

Second Floor, 33rd St. Side.

Monday and Tuesday

Sale of New B. & J. Brassieres and Bandeaus at 95c

This important event is the result of a special purchase. Models for both street and evening wear are included, the brassieres being made of pink mercerized silk with ribbon shoulder straps, and of Crepe de Chine with silk lace top. Bandeaus are of pink mesh, trimmed with silk ribbon in self color, and edged with lace. May be had to fasten in front or back. All sizes from 34 to 44.

Also—A Special

Display of Binner Corsets

In all the new models and materials, for women and misses, at prices ranging from

$5 to $18

Tomorrow—An Extraordinary Special Sale of

400 Women's Fashionable Winter Suits

Regular stock suits greatly reduced and a remarkable special purchase of suits, sold to us at a big concession in price

Velvet $36

Velour $27

At $23

Regular Stock Prices $29.50 and $35

Medium and three-quarter length coat suits, fashioned of Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Gabardine, Wool Jersey, and Twill Back Velveteen. Cut on the very newest lines, handsomely lined with silk and interlined. In all the newest shades. Sizes 34 to 44.

Copies of the most exclusive models shown in the better Fifth Ave. shops at much higher prices are included. Their lines are as charming as those of their originals, the principal difference being in the price, not in the suits.

At $27

Regular Stock Prices $35 and $39.50

Handsome straight line, belted and tailored models, made of Broadcloth, Poiret Twills, Gabardine, Wool Jersey, and Twill Back Velveteens, copies of the most attractive models received from leading Paris Shops. Some fur-trimmed, with notch or convertible collars, others strictly tailored. In all the most wanted colors, and sizes 34 to 44.

At $36

Regular Stock Prices $45 to $50

Almost every model of importance is shown, displaying straight line, belted and new directoire coats with full collars and cuffs of fur, and some with fur-bandings at bottom of coat. Made of superior grade Velveteen, Chiffon Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Gabardine, Wool Jersey, and Diagonal Velour. In all the new colors, and sizes to 50½.

Women's Fashionable Coats and Wraps

At very modest prices tomorrow

In scores of styles and in the most desired fabrics and trimmings at prices which are the lowest in New York for garments of the highest character in design and fabric.

Women's New Bolivia Cloth Coats Monday Only at $32.50

A value without a parallel in New York City, and one which we cannot hope to duplicate. Smart ⅞ length coats, in belted or ripple effects, showing new collars and pockets. Lined throughout with Peau de Cygne and warmly interlined.

Colors: Green, Plum, Brown, Rubber Grey, Santiago, Mole, Burgundy and Field Mouse

Women's Fur-trimmed Coats at $29.50

In the latest ripple and belted models, single or double breasted. For street, dress or travel wear. Made of imported mixtures with large convertible collar of Natural Raccoon; Bolivar Cloth, Whipcord or Broadcloth, with beautiful collars of Near Seal, Natural, Skunk-Opossum or Butifur. Lined throughout with peau de cygne and interlined. All colors.

Coats of Waterproof Tweeds, $12.75

In very attractive models. Yoke and sleeves lined. To be had in grey or tan tones. A most remarkable value.

Women's Street Coats at $16.50

Copies of much higher priced models. Made of Bolivar Cloth or Wool Velour, displaying collars trimmed with "Butifur" or Beaver Plush. Half-lined with satin and interlined.

Handsome Winter Coats at $25

Reproductions of exclusive imported models. Fashioned of Bolivar Cloth or fine quality Wool Velour. Lined with peau de cygne and interlined. Colors: Brown, Navy, Burgundy, Taupe or Wisteria. Sizes 34 to 44.

Coats of Arcadian Lamb, $45

Smart, loose ripple models, with large collar and deep cuffs of skunk-opossum. Lined throughout with Skinner's satin. Sizes 34 to 44. An offering of more than usual importance.

Coats of Salt's Sealette or Esquimette Plush, $45

Beautiful ripple models, displaying large collar and border of skunk-opossum. Lined throughout with Skinner's satin. One of the best offerings for tomorrow.

Women's New Winter Skirts

at remarkable prices Monday

At $4.75—Very attractive models in fine Serge, Poplin or Broadcloth. Navy and Black. Waistbands to 36.

At $6.75—Dress and Sport Skirts of Wool Plaid, Stripes, Wool Poplins and Serge. All colors and waistbands to 36.

New Modes in Winter Furs for Women

EARLY purchases enable us to offer tomorrow a remarkable assortment of fine fur coats, sets and muffs at prices much below those now prevailing. Only the latest models are offered, including:

A New Skating Set of Blended Squirrel at $59.50

Hudson Seal Coats, in very attractive 45-inch model. One of the latest designs shown. $69.50

Hudson Seal Coat, in new flare model, lined with exquisite fancy silk linings..... $97.50

Hudson Seal Coat, copy of a high-priced imported model, with collar and cuffs of choice quality skunk.. $125.00

Hudson Seal Coat, with collar, cuffs and border of skunk, showing large flare from shoulders $160.00

Hudson Seal Coat, 50 inches long, with large cape collar and gauntlet cuffs. Ideal for either motoring or street wear..... $185.00

Hudson Seal Coat, 45 inches long, with collar, cuffs and deep border of skunk..... $250.00

Taupe Fox Sets, Animal Scarf and Ball Muff, with head and tails..... $37.50

Choice Fox Sets, in Red, Taupe, Kamchatka Blue, Poiret and Imitation Natural Black $75.00

Kolinsky Stoles, made of 18 selected skins. $87.50

Kolinsky Muffs, in new ball shape..... $29.50

Beaver Muffs, in canteen or ball effect. Very attractive $27.50

(Furs listed as Hudson Seal are Dyed Muskrat.)

Monday—A Very Special

Sale of Fashionable Dresses for Women

at Remarkable Price Concessions

SAMPLE garments from one of New York's foremost dressmakers; and dainty frocks from our regular stock reduced because the size and color ranges are broken.

Smart Serge Dresses at $10.95

Regular stock prices $18.50 and $20

Fashioned of all-serge or serge and satin combined, trimmed with braid or embroidery. Colors: Navy, Brown, Black. Sizes in the lot, 34 to 44.

Satin, Charmeuse or Taffeta Dresses at $12.75

Regular stock prices $20 and $25. Tailored frocks, in some of the season's most exclusive models, trimmed with hand embroidery or wool embroidery.

Charming Afternoon Dresses, $14.50

Regular stock prices $25 and $29.50. Made of Georgette Crepe and satin combined, in fancy afternoon models.

Women's Smart Dresses, $18.50

Regular stock prices $29.50 and $35. Only one of a kind. The majority are from regular stock, but a few sample garments from a leading dressmaker are also included.

Chiffon Evening Dresses, $18.50

Regular stock prices $29.50 and $35. Copies of most expensive imported creations, fashioned of chiffon over metallic cloth lining. In combinations of Green and Pink, Orchid and Blue.

$3.95 $4.95 $3.95 $4.95

Sale of Georgette Crepe Blouses at $3.95 and $4.95

AN event in which is offered most authentic reproductions of high priced imported creations, in the materials, colors and trimmings of the hour. At these prices such blouses are rare. In fact, they are the best values in Georgette Crepe that it has been our privilege to present.

At $3.95—there are beautifully embroidered blouses, with insets of fine lace; exquisite tucked models; novelty blouses in dainty colored stripe effects, and new plain tailored models, all beautifully made and finished. Two models illustrated.

At $4.95—the selection includes hand-embroidered blouses; smart bead trimmed models; embroidered blouses with touches of delicate colors and French knots; and finely tucked blouses, embroidered, hemstitched or finished with picot edge. Two models illustrated.

Women's Pompadour Taffeta Petticoats at $3.98

An offering so important that you cannot afford to fail to look them over. Deep flounce finished with tucked ruffles. A most inclusive range of colors to select from.

Also—Silk Jersey Petticoats, $3.98

Made of exceptional quality silk Jersey with deep circular flounce, trimmed with pleated ruffles. A most remarkable offering.

CATERER TO SOCIETY IS NOW A BANKRUPT

Carl Berger Blames War for His Loss of Patronage at Newport.

COUNT OWES HIM $15,000

It Cost That to Finance Him Until He Could Wed Wealthy Widow, but He Couldn't.

Carl Berger, famous caterer and one time on friendly terms with many Hungarian nobles, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal District Court yesterday through his attorney, Jerome C. Lewis. His liabilities were placed at $20,232 and his assets at $19,464.45.

For some time prior to July, 1908, Mr. Berger was the manager of the Hotel Gotham. Then he opened a big establishment at Newport, R. I., and another one at Great Neck, L. I. He lost both of them within the last two years. His present establishment is at 25 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Among the listed claims is one for $15,000 against Count Alexander Hadik de Futack of Hungary, which dates back to 1904. Then the Count appeared here and was introduced to Mr. Berger, the latter said, by the late Theodore Havemeyer. It was understood that, while the Count was without much money, his family was politically important in Budapest, and that if his plans did not miscarry he would wed one of two wealthy American widows to whom he had shown attention.

The Count leased a fine house in West Thirty-sixth Street and gave elaborate entertainments. Mr. Berger did the catering. His bills ran up to $10,000, and he loaned the Count, he said, $5,000 in cash. The Count did not marry either of the widows. They married elsewhere, and he went back to Budapest. Mr. Berger was hurt at the ingratitude of the Count and sought by various means to get the money due him.

He even asked Count Szechenyi, who was about to return to Hungary, to ask Andre, brother of the debtor, and the richest man in Hungary, to pay the debt. But Mr. Berger said yesterday that it never was paid and, so he put it down among his "bills receivable."

Among the other persons who owe Mr. Berger money, according to the list, are Prince Lubeke of Warsaw, whose bill of $1,200 dates back to 1896; Mrs. Charles DeLl Oelrichs, $17.50; Richard Peters of the Knickerbocker Club, $192; Richard Freiherr, late military attaché of the German Embassy, $2,700; Ensign K. L. Forde of the battleship North Carolina, $50, and Lawrence and R. R. Waterbury, $28 and $55.45, respectively, and Herbert Harriman, $50.

Among Mr. Berger's creditors are Mrs. William Astor Chanler for rent of a house at Great Neck, $500; Rudolph Kempe of the Ritz-Carlton for services, $84, and Lawrence T. Durant, who has a suit for $3,500 pending in the Supreme Court for alleged breach of contract. Mr. Durant claims that Mr. Berger hired him as a dancing instructor at the latter's Newport establishment and later broke the agreement.

Mr. Berger listed among his assets a claim for $1,000 against the Sheriff at Newport for alleged illegal seizure of goods. Mrs. Honore M. Berger is a secured creditor for $5,000.

Mr. Berger said that he had orders aggregating thousands of dollars for the Newport season of 1914, and that he had gone to great expense making preparations. Then came the war, and Mr. Berger thought that many persons in society took their trade elsewhere in order to show their dislike of the Germans. Most of his orders, he said, were canceled, and that men and women whom he had known for thirty years deprived him of their patronage.

WILL BEQUEATHS $1,000,000.

Braender, Auto Tiremaker, Makes Wife and Sons Heirs.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The will of Philip Braender, manufacturer of automobile tires in Manhattan, with a factory at Passaic, N. J., who died at his home in White Plains on Nov. 4, was filed with Surrogate Sawyer at White Plains today. It disposed of an estate estimated to be worth nearly $1,000,000.

In addition to the household furniture, automobiles, horses, and carriages, the widow, Mrs. Lizzie Braender, gets a life interest in seven-twentieths of the estate, and the balance is divided between five sons, Frederick L., Walter P., Harry, Peter, and Edward Braender.

A clause revoked the legacy of any one who contested the will.

The executors are authorized, if they think it advisable, to incorporate a stock company; and, in case a corporation should be formed, the executors are authorized to transfer to such stock company the entire residuary estate, to be held in trust for the heirs.

Superior
THE PERFECT UNION SUIT
Service Store

The store that displays this sign is as interested in fitting you *correctly* in

Superior
THE PERFECT UNION SUIT

as the good merchant tailor is in fitting you in an expensive suit of clothes. This time say "Superior" and get real underwear comfort.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect
COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL.
Try It and Be Convinced!

PARCEL POST
BY PARCEL POST OR EXPRESS.
Fresh Country Eggs, 35c. dozen; per case (30 dozen,) f. o. b. Greensboro, N. C.; cash with order. J. W. Wiley, Box 542, Greensboro, N. C.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY 34th Street

Extraordinary Seasonable Offerings

THANKSGIVING SALE
Offering Unusual Values
"McCREERY LINENS"

Linen Damask Table Cloths.....each 2.25, 3.00 and 3.75
Napkins to match.....dozen 2.75
Heavy Irish Linen Damask Table Cloths.....each 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00
Napkins to match.....dozen 3.75
Round Scalloped Damask Table Cloths.....each 3.95, 4.75 and 5.75
Hemstitched Linen Damask Sets, consisting of Cloth and 12 Napkins. 10.00, 12.50 and 14.50
Pure Linen Napkins, with hand embroidered corners.....dozen 3.75
Pure Linen Hemstitched Sheets.....pair 7.50, 9.50 and 12.00
Pure Linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases.....pair 1.50, 2.00 and 2.50
Hemstitched Huck Towels.....dozen 3.00, 4.50 and 6.00
Hemmed Huck Towels.....dozen 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00
Turkish Bath Towels.....dozen 2.40, 3.00 and 6.00

Madeira Hand-Scalloped and Hand-Embroidered Linens

Luncheon Sets consisting of one 24-inch Centerpiece, six 10-inch and six 6-inch Doylies.....Set 2.90 and 3.75
Napkins.....dozen 4.75 and 5.75
Guest Towels..each 85c, 1.25, 1.50
Cocktail Napkins. doz. 2.95 and 1.90
Tray Cloths.....each 25c and 30c

Hemmed Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets:	54x90	63x99	72x99	81x99	90x99	90x108
	60c	75c	85c	95c	1.00	1.10 each
Pillow Cases:	42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36		
	18c	20c	22c	25c each		

BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES & BEDSPREADS
Remarkable Values

Blankets:

White Wool Blankets with Pink or Blue Borders.....pair 4.50, 5.00, 6.00 and 8.50
Plain colored Wool Blankets,—Pink, Blue or Old Rose, with White reverse ...each 9.75
Comfortables with figured Silkoline covers; cotton filled.....1.65
Comfortables,—figured Silkoline covers, plain borders; cotton filled.....3.00
Comfortables,—figured Nainsook covers, plain borders; wool filled.....5.85

Bedspreads:

Crocheted Bedspreads, hemmed.....each 1.45 and 1.85
Satin-finish Marseilles Bedspreads, hemmed.....Single size 2.75 and 3.25 Full size 3.00 and 3.75
Satin-finish Marseilles Bedspreads, scalloped.....Single size 2.95 and 3.50 Full size 3.50 and 4.00

CURTAINS & DRAPERY FABRICS
Excellent Values

A large assortment of choice Drapery Fabrics in designs and color effects to meet every requirement, moderately priced.

Reversible Armure Portieres,—extra quality; select colorings. pair 12.50
Reversible Damask Portieres in two-tone effect. pair 17.50
Cordova Velour Portieres,—plain velvet back; various combinations. pair 22.75
Armures, especially adaptable for window and door draperies. yard 1.35, 1.75 and 2.50
Pile Fabrics,—effective, decorative
Plain Velvets,—superior quality. yd. 2.25
Figured Velvets in solid colors, yd. 2.50
Striped Velvets in unusual effects, yd. 3.00 and 5.25
Damasks in period and conventional styles. yd. 3.50, 4.25 and 5.00

McCreery "MASTER-MADE" Furniture
Special Offerings

Adam Model Mahogany Dining Room Suite

Ten-piece Suite, as illustrated, consisting of Buffet, China Cabinet, Side and Extension Tables, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. regularly 450.00 **350.00**

Ten-piece Elizabethan Model Dining Room Suites in Jacobean Oak finish. regularly 450.00, 325.00
Ten-piece Adam Model Mahogany Dining Room Suites.... regularly 480.00, 375.00
Ten-piece William and Mary Model Mahogany Suites.. 475.00 regularly 575.00
Ten-piece Chinese Chippendale Model Mahogany Dining Room Suites. regularly 750.00, 595.00
Ten-piece Queen Anne Model Mahogany Suites.....450.00 regularly 525.00
Ten-piece Queen Anne Model Mahogany Suites.....675.00 regularly 950.00

CUT GLASS WARE

Cut Glass Electric Lamps, size 9x15 inches. Special 5.00
Cut Glass Water Sets—jug and six glasses....5.00
Cut Glass Almond Compotes, selected blanks..1.25
Crystal Stemware for the Thanksgiving Table, in 16 full lines, moderately priced.

ONEIDA COMMUNITY PAR PLATE
Below Regular Prices

Vernon and Bridal Wreath designs; each piece backed by a 10-year guarantee.

Teaspoons.....doz. 1.20.....regularly 1.50
Tablespoons.....doz. 2.40.....regularly 3.00
Dessert Spoons and Forks.....regularly 2.70 doz. 2.20
Butter Spreads.....doz. 2.90.....regularly 3.50
Soup and Bouillon Spoons with round bowls.... doz. 2.90 regularly 3.40
Cake or Salad Forks.....regularly 3.80 doz. 3.45
Medium or Dessert Knives.....regularly 3.50 doz. 3.20
Medium Forks.....doz. 2.40.....regularly 3.00

COMMENCING MONDAY
The Annual November Sale
ORIENTAL RUGS
Priced Extraordinarily Low

Hundreds of choice Oriental Rugs of guaranteed quality, in the most desirable weaves and color effects, are offered in this remarkable ANNUAL SALE at prices that, by comparison, will be found decidedly low.

No more advantageous opportunity is afforded during the entire year to secure high grade Oriental Rugs, for personal or gift purposes, at very material savings.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO

A Group of Extra Fine Kirmanshah Carpets That Arrived Too Late for the Regular Season and Therefore Are Marked at Very Special Prices to Effect Their Quick Disposal.

Persian Mahal Rugs

10.10 x 6.7 ft.....95.00
10.8 x 6.11 ft.....115.00
11.9 x 9 ft.....125.00
10.2 x 8.5 ft.....135.00
12.8 x 8.2 ft.....137.00
12 x 8.10 ft.....145.00
12.9 x 9.6 ft.....175.00
13.3 x 8.9 ft.....137.00
13 x 10 ft.....145.00
14.6 x 10.11 ft.....195.00
15.2 x 10.4 ft.....245.00

Royal Kirmanshah Rugs

9.3 x 8 ft.....195.00
9.1 x 5.8 ft.....167.00
9.2 x 6.1 ft.....185.00
10.11 x 8.7 ft.....195.00
11 x 8.10 ft.....245.00
12 x 8.11 ft.....250.00
11.2 x 8.8 ft.....187.00
12.8 x 8.6 ft.....275.00
12.9 x 8.10 ft.....375.00
14.2 x 9.6 ft.....350.00
14.7 x 9.11 ft.....695.00

Lelihan Rugs

10.10 x 8.2 ft.....157.00
10.2 x 8.5 ft.....145.00
12.6 x 9.2 ft.....345.00
12.2 x 8.9 ft.....195.00
12.1 x 9.6 ft.....175.00
13.1 x 10.7 ft.....275.00
13.7 x 10.9 ft.....225.00
14.6 x 10.4 ft.....425.00
15.2 x 12 ft.....325.00
15.5 x 10.2 ft.....195.00

Genuine Chinese Rugs

6.11 x 4.9 ft.....75.00
6.9 x 4.10 ft.....175.00
9.8 x 6.6 ft.....190.00
10.2 x 8 ft.....275.00
10 x 8 ft.....245.00
12 x 9 ft.....195.00
12 x 9 ft.....225.00
12 x 9 ft.....310.00
13 x 10 ft.....265.00
16 x 12 ft.....695.00

Extra Large Size Rugs

An extraordinary collection ranging from 18x12.2 feet to 25.3x15.5 feet at **475.00 to 1,350.00**

Fine Persian Mosul Rugs

35.00

About 200 Rugs of exceptional quality and lustre, in a great variety of designs. Average size 3.6 x 6 feet.

Antique Cabistan Rugs

42.50

150 pieces, including a number of genuine Antique Rugs. Mostly in sizes about 3.6 x 4.6 feet.

Thanksgiving Sale
ELECTRIC LAMPS AND DINNER SERVICES
Much Below Regular Prices

1. Floor Lamp of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold; fluted column; 22-inch silk Empire shade, with 4-inch silk fringe and wide gold braid 12.50

2. Solid Mahogany Table Lamp with fancy silk shade, silk lined; 3-inch silk fringe; 20 inches high. 3.95

3. Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamp, 10-inch fancy silk shade. 1.95

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, fluted column, 24-inch flat Empire shade. 25.00

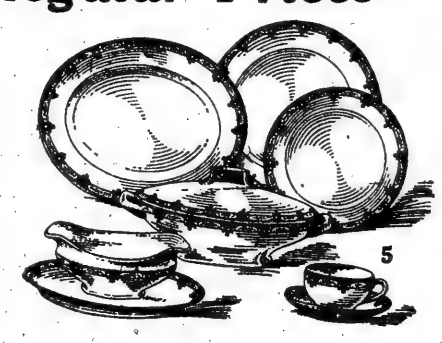
4. American Porcelain Set with coin gold band, laurel leaf tracing and coin gold handles; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. 29.50

American Porcelain Sets with conventional border and gold edge; 101 pieces. 12.00

American Porcelain Sets with choice conventional border decorations and solid coin gold handles; 101 pieces. 25.00

Limoges China Sets,—floral border decorations; solid coin gold handles; 101 pieces. 35.00

Exceptionally beautiful assortment of English China Service Plates, very reasonably priced.



5. Limoges China Set,—conventional border with floral relief and coin gold handles; 101 pieces. 40.00

American Porcelain Sets with conventional border decoration, gold tracings and lines; 101 pieces. 15.00

Royal Nippon Sets with hand-painted border pattern in delicate colors; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. 30.00

Bavarian China Sets,—White and gold design; coin gold band and handles; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. 70.00

6. Boudoir Lamp of Solid Mahogany or Carved Wood in gold finish; fancy silk shade in any color. 3.75

7. Table Lamp of Solid Mahogany, with 18-inch flat Empire shade, silk lined; 4-inch silk fringe. 10.00

8. Floor Lamp of Solid Mahogany, heavily hand-carved, in Burnished Gold or Antique Ivory Enamel finish; 22-inch Empire shade; silk fringe. 17.50

Solid Mahogany Table Lamps,—fancy shape; two lights; 18-inch silk shade; silk fringe. 7.50

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

Special Sales Offering Remarkable Values

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

For complete assortments, quality and value

The Finest Silks the World Produces

Entirely new patterns in Silks now in vogue in the leading fashion centres, for Bridal, Reception, Opera, Stage, Street and Sport wear.

Also the largest variety and best values in America in plain and novelty

Chiffon Velvets — *Dress Satins*
Georgette Crepes — *Silk Taffetas*

Specials

5,000 yards Double Width Black Chiffon Velvet
yard **2.85**

Imported Double Width Black Dress Satin
yard **1.75**

WOOL DRESS GOODS

Special Values

2,000 yards of All Wool Velour Suiting,—Burgundy, Plum, Taupe, Brown, Green, Navy Blue or Black. 54 inches wide. Special, yard **2.25**

All Wool French Serge and Gabardine in a wide range of new Fall colors. Special, yard **1.35**

Black Broadcloth, brilliant finish, sponged and shrunk. 54 inches wide. Special, yard **2.50**

COTTON DRESS FABRICS

Colored and white washable lingerie and dress fabrics and linens at special prices.

Imported Batiste,—sheer, soft quality for waists and underwear, in all the leading colors. 44 inches wide. Special, yard **38c**

Imported Ginghams,—a full line of smart patterns for children's dresses. Special, yard **25c**

Imported French Crepe with border embroidered in dainty floral effects. 44 inches wide. Special, yard **95c**

White Nainsook,—soft, sheer quality. 12 yards in a piece. Special, piece **1.95**

LININGS & FLANNELS

At Special Prices

Lining Satins,—brocaded or plain; cotton back; strong, durable quality, in all the most desirable colors for coat, lace spread and scarf linings. 36 inches wide.
Brocaded.....yard **95c** | Plain.....yard **69c**

Eiderdown,—superior quality, in all the leading colors, for children's coats, bath robes, kimonos, sport coats, scarfs and out-door sleeping robes. 36 inches wide.
Double-faced.....yard **95c** | Single-faced.....yard **59c**

White Outing Flannel,—soft quality. 10 yards in a piece. Special, piece **1.65**

NEW METAL LACES

A special purchase of Imported Metal Laces in richly embroidered Lame effects on Silk Tulle, suitable for making and trimming dresses and fancy articles; also fashionable flouncing widths for evening gowns.

Remarkable Values

Gold and Silver Laces embroidered on Silk Tulle.....
regularly 85c to 4.95, yd **50c to 3.75**
Metal Laces in Gold, Silver and Bronze.....yd. **75c to 3.50**
regularly 1.25 to 5.50
Colored Novelty and Metal Combinations...yd. **35c to 2.75**
regularly 75c to 5.95
Fancy Net and Chantilly Laces.....yd. **25c to 2.25**
regularly 50c to 3.95

Special Offering

850 WOMEN'S SWEATERS

4.95

Women's Worsted Sweaters in plain or Shetland weaves, Angora finished; plain or belted models; also slip-on styles in Shetland weaves, in a large assortment of colors.

NO. C. O. D.'S NO APPROVALS NO CREDITS

WOMEN'S HOUSE GOWNS

Now showing a beautiful collection of Boudoir Gowns, Lounging Robes and House Gowns, at very attractive prices.

Special

Boudoir Slip-ons of Crepe de Chine, trimmed with wool fringe. **9.75**

Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—two-piece model, trimmed with lace; coatee of lace. **9.75**

Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—fitted model with elastic belt line; waist embroidered. **6.50**

Corduroy Robes in attractive styles and colors...**5.95** and **7.50**

Blanket Robes in desirable patterns and materials.....
2.50 and **2.95**

HAND-EMBROIDERED NECKWEAR

85c 1.25 1.65 1.95

Decidedly unusual values are offered in this large special purchase of Hand-Embroidered Neckwear, comprising practically every new and desirable shape and design to be worn with Winter frocks.

1. Vestee of Net.....85c
2. Guimpe of Net.....1.25
3. Collar of Georgette Crepe.....1.65
4. Collar of Georgette Crepe.....1.25
5. Collar of Georgette Crepe.....1.25
6. Dress Set of Net.....1.65
7. Collar of Georgette Crepe.....1.25
8. Collar of Net.....85c
9. Guimpe of Net.....1.95
10. Vestee of Georgette Crepe.....1.65
11. Vestee of Georgette Crepe.....1.65
12. Vestee of Net.....1.95
13. Collar of Net.....1.65
14. Collar of Georgette Crepe.....1.95
15. Guimpe of Georgette Crepe.....1.95

Annual November Sale

FINE FUR COATS, MUFFS AND SCARFS

Hudson Seal Coat,—as illustrated, full sweep model with Skunk collar and cuffs; 45 inches long. **185.00**

Hudson Seal Coats,—full flare model, with border, deep collar and cuffs of Skunk; 45 inches long. **275.00**

Coats of Natural Muskrat,—a very smart model, with Hudson Seal collar, cuffs and trimmed pocket. **75.00**

Persian Lamb Coats of lustrous pelts, with Skunk or self collar; 40 inches long. **165.00**

Leopard Skin Coats with Skunk collar and cuffs. **165.00**

Silver Pointed Fox Muffs.....47.50
Silver Pointed Fox Scarfs.....47.50
Skunk Muffs.....27.50
Skunk Scarfs.....27.50
Hudson Seal Muffs.....18.50
Hudson Seal Scarfs.....14.50
Black Fox Muffs.....27.50
Black Fox Scarfs.....27.50
Taupe Wolf Muffs.....22.50
Taupe Wolf Scarfs.....22.50
Natural Raccoon Muffs.....15.00
Natural Raccoon Scarfs.....14.50

An Unusually Attractive Assortment of fine

Fur Trimmings

At Moderate Prices.

Special Reductions

WOMEN'S SUITS & DRESSES

To effect an immediate disposal of discontinued lines, broken lots and odd garments, the following extremely low prices have been placed on a limited number of Suits and Dresses.

50 Tailored and fancy Suits.....formerly 19.75 to 27.50) **16.75**
75 Dresses for various occasions.....formerly up to 29.75)
65 Plain and Fur-trimmed Suits.....formerly 32.50 to 42.50) **27.75**
75 Afternoon and Evening Dresses.....formerly up to 50.00)
75 Fancy Suits.....formerly 45.00 to 55.00) **39.50**
Afternoon and Evening Dresses.....formerly up to 55.00)
75 Fancy Suits of Velveteen or Velour.....formerly 55.00 to 75.00) **47.50**
Afternoon and Evening Dresses.....formerly up to 65.00)
Also 150 Suits in sizes from 40 to 48..... **21.75**

QUALITY MAIDS' UNIFORMS

Specially Priced for This Week

2.50

No. 891—A neat low-neck model of Black Cotton Pongee with White round collar. *Special* **2.50**

No. 365—High-neck model with neat White turnover on collar. *Special* **2.50**

Maids' Dresses of Chambray or Gingham,—high neck and long sleeves or low neck and short sleeves. Size 34 to 44. **1.50 to 2.50**

Maids' Afternoon Dresses of Black or Gray Cotton Alpaca. Size 34 to 42. **2.50 to 4.50**

Maids' Dresses of Percale in neat patterns. Size 34 to 44..... **1.00 to 2.25**

Nurses' Uniforms of White Linene, Oxford Cloth, Pique or Poplin. Size 34 to 42. **2.25 to 4.00**

MILLINERY SHOWROOM

Decided Reductions on Practically the Entire

Fall Stock of Trimmed Hats

8.00 15.00 25.00

reduced from 16.50 and 45.00

A large assortment of very desirable models in the smart styles of the season, including large and small shapes, with the newest trimmings, in Black and colors.

New Fur and Fur-trimmed Hats

The Millinery Showroom is now exhibiting the latest models in Hats of Mole or Seal, or combined with Velvet, featuring a particularly effective Continental shape faced with Mole or Seal. These Fur and Fur-trimmed Hats are made in our own workrooms, and therefore are exclusive.
Prices range from **24.50** upward

WOMEN'S COATS & EVENING WRAPS

Specially Priced

A wonderful variety of beautiful Evening Wraps and Cloaks in all the new colorings and materials, many luxuriously trimmed with fine furs.

Evening Wraps of Chiffon Velvet, trimmed with fur, attractively lined. **69.50, 98.00** and **125.00**

Smart Street Coats of attractive soft fabrics, fur trimmed and prettily lined.
39.50, 45.00 to **65.00**

Travel Coats,—mannish models tailored of Imported Mixed Tweeds; fur trimmed. **25.00** and **29.50**

WOMEN'S SILK BLOUSES

Exceptional Values

Tailored Blouses of White Men's-wear Crepe, made with two-in-one collar. **2.95**

Dressy Blouses of Flesh-colored Georgette Crepe combined with Silk Radium Lace. **4.95**

Georgette Crepe Blouses,—very attractive model with flat collar, cuffs and bands of Washable Satin. White or Flesh color. **5.75**

Crepe de Chine Blouses,—neat and effective model with dainty flat collar and turn-back cuffs eyelet embroidered; finished with Dresden buttons. White, Corn or Flesh color. **7.75**

Georgette Crepe Blouses with fine tucking, Filet Lace insertions, hand-embroidered eyelets and dots. White or Flesh color. **14.50**

MISSES' & GIRLS' APPAREL

Remarkably Low Priced

Misses' Suits,—fifteen exclusive models, made of Broadcloth, Wool Velour or Velveteen, handsomely fur trimmed. Size 14 to 18 years.
29.50 **39.50** **49.50**

Misses' Afternoon Dresses,—twenty-five smart and dressy models, made of Taffeta, Meteor, Charmeuse or Velveteen, developed in the most desirable Fall shades. Size 14 to 18 years.
22.50 **26.50** **29.50**

Misses' Coats,—thirty stylish models in Wool Velour, Broadcloth or Bolivia Cloth; handsome fur trimmings or collars; plain or fancy silk lining. Size 14 to 18 years.
26.50 **35.00** **39.50**

Misses' Serge Dresses,—eighteen practical models in Navy Blue Serge; plain, beaded or embroidered effects. Size 14 to 18 years.
14.75 **18.50** **26.50**

Juniors' Suits,—twelve models in Gabardine, Broadcloth or Wool Velour; plain or fur-trimmed; peau de cygne lined, warmly interlined. Size 14 to 18 years.
19.50 **24.50**

Intermediate Girls' Dresses,—practical models for college or dress wear; made of Serge, Taffeta or Velveteen. Size 12 to 16 years.
9.75 **14.75** **18.50**

Girls' Coats in various models, made of Cheviot, Chinchilla, Broadcloth, Novelty Mixtures, Zibeline or Velveteen. Size 6 to 14 years.
8.50 **12.75** **18.50**

Girls' Wool Dresses,—exceptional assortment of the season's most approved models embodying the newest style effects. Made of Serge, Taffeta or Velveteen. Size 6 to 14 years.
4.95 **8.95** **14.75**

Clearance Sale

Misses' Suits,—a large assortment of the season's smart models taken from regular stock; made of Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Gabardine or Velour Checks; plain or fur trimmed.
18.50 and **26.50**
regularly 25.00 to 35.00

CLOTHING LEADS ALL CITY'S INDUSTRIES

Merchants' Association Lists Manufacturers Who Have Output of $532,000,000.

OTHER LINES IMPORTANT

Printing and Publishing Takes Second Place—Only a Few Decreases Noted.

The manufacture of clothing is by far the greatest industry in New York, from the standpoint of output and from the standpoint of wages paid. The annual production, worth $532,000,000, is one-fourth of the total production of all the industries of the city. This is shown by statistics of the principal industries of New York, issued yesterday by the Merchants' Association. The compilation is based upon the census figures of 1914, during part of which production was not at a high rate.

The compilation shows that there are 585,279 workers in the city, in 29,621 manufacturing establishments, earning in wages $357,498,000 a year, converting every year raw materials worth $1,229,135,000 into finished products which are worth $2,292,852,000. Ten years before the manufactured output of New York was worth $1,526,523,000.

The manufacture of women's clothing alone is big enough to head the list of industries. In 3,723 factories, 104,834 persons were employed, receiving annually in wages $62,831,000. These factories used raw materials costing $180,778,000, and the products were worth $359,813,000. In the ten years from 1904 to 1914 the value of women's clothing made in New York increased from $168,000,000 to almost $360,000,000. In the same period the value of men's clothing produced in the city increased from $150,000,000 to only $192,000,000 approximately. The census figures showed that in making men's clothing there were 56,853 persons working in 2,220 factories, using raw materials worth $95,144,000, and turning out a product worth $192,112,000.

Next to the clothing business, the printing and publishing business of New York is the greatest in point of output. In 3,185 establishments, there were working 48,348 persons, receiving in wages $38,633,000 a year, using raw materials worth $56,186,000 and turning out a product worth $215,571,000.

Next in rank stood the slaughtering and meat packing business, in which 4,341 persons are engaged in 200 establishments, receiving in wages $3,521,000 a year, using raw materials worth $37,437,000, and with a product valued at $120,107,000.

In 1,913 foundries and machine shops 28,031 persons were working, earning $21,145,000 a year, using raw materials worth $28,963,000, and turning out products valued at $77,896,000.

There were found in the city 2,491 bakeries, employing 10,870 persons, who earned $13,840,000 a year. Raw materials worth $42,550,000 were made into bread and cake worth $80,056,000.

There were liquors and beers made in New York worth $36,512,000 annually in 93 establishments, employing 6,238 persons, earning $5,948,000 a year. The raw material used in a year cost $15,887,000.

Millinery and lace goods worth $70,800,000 were found to be made every year out of raw materials worth $26,610,000 in 4,236 places by 24,946 persons.

The output of patent medicines and druggists' preparations made in 500 factories was placed at $30,150,000. The materials cost $12,790,000. In this industry 4,107 persons were engaged earning $2,139,000 annually.

There were found 1,688 places where tobacco products worth $75,403,000 were manufactured by 23,608 persons earning $11,104,000 a year.

The output of the manufacture of artificial flowers and feathers and plumes was placed at a value of $16,348,000 a year, made from raw materials costing $8,119,000, by 7,658 persons in 359 establishments. The value of automobiles and accessories manufactured in 1914 was placed at $9,484,000. Ten million dollars' worth of bags are made in a year in New York and $1,161,000 worth of baskets. Boots and shoes worth $28,162,000 were listed as the annual output of New York. They were made in 205 factories by 10,496 persons.

Cigars being sold at wholesale for $1,517,000 were made in the city in 1914, paper and fancy boxes worth $853,000. The value of all brass, bronze, and copper products was given as $10,990,000, and brick, tile and pottery outputs were worth $1,360,000. Brushes worth $2,668,000 and buttons worth $1,610,000 were made in the year. The value of cars manufactured, including those for construction and steam railroad repairing, was $3,143,000 in eleven establishments. Electric railroad work was done to the value of $8,491,000 in ten establishments.

City to Aid Paralysi Victims

The Transportation Committee of the After-Care Committee received word yesterday that the city would take over the task of transporting the thousands of poliomyelitis victims to and from their homes and hospitals and clinics. The committee had already assembled conveyances, districted the city, and established an efficient service. The committee appealed for funds, which met with generous response from TIMES readers, members of the committee and others who were touched by the tragedy of the children threatened with paralysis. The ambulances purchased by the committee will be turned over to the city.

CONFERENCE BOARD AS AID TO INDUSTRY

Its Members Say It Was Not Formed to Assist Railroads in the Eight-Hour Fight.

WILL WATCH LEGISLATION

Believe Manufacturers Should Unite to Solve Labor Problems After the War.

The National Industrial Conference Board, heralded in some quarters as a great organization to defeat the railroad eight-hour law, was not formed for that purpose, according to some of its members, who said yesterday it was an association of business interests for the purpose of dealing with the aggressions of organized labor, solving the labor problems to come after the war and protecting and aiding manufacturers generally.

It was pointed out that its organization was started a year ago, before the eight-hour question was an issue, and it was stated by a railroad official yesterday that the railways have no part in it. There was no enthusiasm around railroads offices over the reports that the Conference Board was going to fight the eight-hour day, or over the fact that those reports had gained circulation just as the railroads were placing their case before the courts. It was asserted there has been no official statement to the effect that the Conference Board was primarily an anti-eight-hour organization.

The board, its managers plan, will represent $8,000,000,000 of capital and 15,000 capitalists, employing 6,000,000 workers. It would like to see a nullification of the political power of the American Federation of Labor and of other labor organizations, and a growth of great influence for itself, according to those who know most about it. For the last twelve months it has been in the process of organization, which led to the announcement of its formation at the Astor Hotel last Wednesday. On the authority of one of its leading members, a man of national reputation, its object is: "To look after legislative matters and to help industry in other ways; of a protective nature, generally defensive, offensive if necessary."

Magnus W. Alexander of the General Electric Company, who conducted the formation of the board, called it "a co-operative body composed of representatives of national industrial associations, organized to provide a clearing house of information, a forum for constructive discussion, and machinery for co-operation on matters of vitally affect the industrial development of the country."

The membership of the Conference Board is to consist of two members for every national association of industrial interests.

In practically every one of the industries represented by the newly organized associations now included in the membership of the Board there have been industrial disputes in the past two years. It is one of the hopes of the members that legislation can be enacted, or other steps taken, to protect employers after the war, when they believe it will be in many cases necessary to lower wages of today.

RAILROADS WANT TEST CASE.

Executives Anxious for a Decision of the Adamson Law Before Jan. 1.

Scores of prominent railroad officials will leave New York today for Washington to attend the opening of the inquiry by the Newlands Joint Congressional Committee tomorrow.

Transportation officials were greatly interested last night in the statement in Washington yesterday by Senator Underwood of Alabama, a member of the Newlands committee, that the committee should take up at once the study of the wage problem and that something should be done about it quickly.

Senator Underwood, who is one of the Senate Democratic leaders, believes that some Federal body should have the power to fix wages and hours for railroad workers, and railway men saw in his statement a possibility that the Newlands committee might take up the eight-hour problem at once and recommend to Congress in December some legislation that would protect the country and the roads against a national strike in January if the courts granted injunctions against the Adamson eight-hour law. President Wilson has committed himself to the principle of some sort of compulsory investigation, in the duration of which either strikes or lockouts would be prohibited. This is bitterly opposed by organized labor. Were Congress to pass such a law in December, the unions would be forbidden by law to strike until their case has been investigated.

It was said at the offices of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee yesterday that the railroads would be willing to wave all technical objections to the Supreme Court's jurisdiction in the test cases of the eight-hour law, and to argue the case on its merits, provided that railroads outside of the Southeastern district, which the test cases will affect, be protected from prosecution for not enforcing the law if the courts should decide in favor of the roads. It was insisted that the railroads would agree to do anything that would facilitate a decision which is expected to be rendered in the data set for the Adamson eight-hour law to go into effect.

MAYOR IS LOST ON CAMPUS.

Although a Graduate, Mr. Mitchel Misses His Bearings at Columbia.

Mayor Mitchel, a graduate of Columbia University, was lost on its campus for twenty minutes last night, while a large audience waited for him at the Horace Mann School, where he was due to speak before the University Institute of Arts and Sciences on "Democracy and Education." When he finally did appear Mr. Mitchel explained that his failure to find his way about the grounds was due to the failure of one of the university to tell him where the Institute meeting was to be held.

The Mayor said that one of the ways to develop democracy through education was to appoint specialists to head of civic departments. He illustrated this by reciting the achievements in the present administration of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, and by telling what was being done to develop the school system in the efforts to furnish all children with full time instruction and state. He touched on the attacks that had been made upon him and the Commissioner of Charities and asserted that he knew no reason to repent to Congress in December some legislation that would protect the country and the roads against a national strike in January if the courts granted injunctions against the Adamson eight-hour law. President Wilson has committed himself to the principle of some sort of compulsory investigation, in the duration of which either strikes or lockouts would be prohibited. This is bitterly opposed by organized labor. Were Congress to pass such a law in December, the unions would be forbidden by law to strike until their case has been investigated.

It was said at the offices of the

Secretary Wilson's Brother Killed.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Nov. 14.—Joseph Wilson, aged 55, a brother of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, was killed today while placing blasts in a mine at St. Michael, four miles from here. A big rock fell on him. He died instantly. Secretary Wilson was at once notified of the accident.

BAZAAR TO AID SETTLEMENT

Women Pledge Themselves to Raise $10,000 for Philanthropy.

Well-known women have pledged themselves to raise $10,000 for the Rivington Street Settlement, and the opening week being College Settlement week, a benefit bazaar will be held at 25 West Thirty-seventh street on the ground floor loaned by Lesley Palmer. It will be open daily from 11 until 6 o'clock and different colleges will have different days. Monday will be Wellesley day; Tuesday, Smith; Wednesday, Vassar; Thursday, Mount Holyoke and Bryn Mawr; Friday, Wells and Radcliffe, and Saturday will be for Barnard and Elmira.

Among the women who have pledged their aid in raising the $10,000, and which Miss Elizabeth Soeder of Smith College, the executive chairman of the bazaar, has set as the lowest amount to be raised, are: Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes, Mrs. Thomas J. Pointer, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. Alan H. Hooker, Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard; Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Mrs. James Loeb, Lathrop, Mrs. George McAneny, and Mrs. Shepard A. Morgan.

Bazaar for Day Nursery.

For the benefit of the Day Nursery the Federation of Brand Jewish Charities gave a Rose bazaar yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin, which was followed by a ball in the evening. Some of those interested in the affair were Mrs. Douglas Matheson, Mrs. R. Greenwald, Mrs. I. Gartenlaub, Mrs. J. Greenthal, Mrs. I. O. De Pass, Mrs. S. Cohn, Mrs. S. Crown, Mrs. Samuel Weisel, Mrs. B. Gans, N. Fox, and Mrs. Elan Mayer.

Baptists Raise $216,000.

The New York City Mission Baptist Society has raised for the Judson Memorial Fund $200,000, leaving $90,000 to complete the $290,000 endowment fund for which contributions were sought.

Hickson Inc

PRESENT

FURS

Choice and rare pelts made up in their own workrooms under most efficient supervision in the incomparable style for which the house is famous.

Coats Paletots
Capes Wraps
Scarfs Muffs
and
Richly Trimmed Fur Apparel.

Our close affiliation with the fur markets of the world and our desire to establish our supremacy as fourreures insure the best values to be had in America.

Selections may be made now and held for Christmas delivery.

Fifth Avenue at Fifty-Second Street

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Important Announcement!

There Will Be Marked Advances in Prices December 1st, on

WHITTALL ANGLO-PERSIAN RUGS

The Finest Rugs Made in America

We offer until this date, selections from our entire stock, together with a large shipment of the season's latest novelties, just received, including a complete range of sizes.

Extra Large Rugs, Hall Rugs and Mats.

Sale Continues Until Wednesday, November 29th

Small Rugs

22 x 36	$5.25
27 x 54	$7.75
36 x 36	$7.25
36 x 63	$12.75

Hall Rugs

2.3 x 9.0	$15.50
2.3 x 12.0	$20.50
2.3 x 15.0	$26.00
3.0 x 9.0	$21.75
3.0 x 12.0	$29.00

Room Sizes

4.6 x 7.6	$26.00
6.0 x 9.0	$46.75
8.3 x 10.6	$68.50
9.0 x 12.0	$75.00

Extra Sizes

3.0 x 15.0	$36.25
9.0 x 15.0	$103.00
10.6 x 10.6	$90.00
10.6 x 12.0	$103.00
10.6 x 13.6	$117.00
11.3 x 15.0	$130.00

Fifth Floor.

THANKSGIVING LINENS

At Special Price Reductions

Table Cloths

Size	Former Prices	Sale Prices
2 x 2 yards	$3.75 to $5.35	$2.95 to $4.75
2 x 2½ yards	$4.35 to $6.88	$3.75 to $5.75
2 x 3 yards	$5.35 to $8.25	$4.50 to $6.75

Napkins

Former prices $3.75 to $8.50 a dozen
$2.95 to $6.50

Odd Table Cloths

Extra large sizes for Dinner and Banquet Service.
Former prices $10.00 to $18.00.
$5.00 to $9.00

Odd Dinner Napkins

Extra quality and size.
Former price $12.50 a dozen $9.65

Hand Woven Italian Huck Towels

Extraordinary value at $1.50 each

Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Linens

Luncheon Sets. Regularly $5.50 ..... $3.65
Luncheon Sets. Regularly $7.50 ..... $5.00

Second Floor.

SALE OF BED FURNISHINGS

At Very Attractive Prices

Fine White Blankets

Single bed size. A pair ... $5.50 and $7.85
Full bed size. A pair ..... $6.50 and $9.75
Extra large size. A pair .. $8.50 and $12.00

Comfortables

A limited quantity of plain Jap silk, wool filled $10.00
Fancy silkoline, plain satin inserting, cotton filled $2.95

Bed Spreads

Satin finish ..... $2.50, $3.25 and $3.95

Satin Finish Bed Sets

Single bed size .. $5.35—Full bed size ... $6.45

Sixth Floor.

Hemstitched Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets

Size.	Regularly	Now
63x108	$1.38	$1.18
72x108	$1.48	$1.28
81x108	$1.58	$1.38
90x108	$1.68	$1.48

Pillow Cases

Size.	Regularly.	Now
42x38½	37c	30c
45x38½	40c	32c
50x38½	44c	35c

Special Lot Envelope Day Cases

Size.	Regularly.	Now.
24x32	$1.18	98c

Second Floor.

CHICKERING WAREROOMS
SEVENTH FLOOR
Lord & Taylor Store

A Piano Will Bring *Music* to Your Home

CHARLES DARWIN said, "If I had my life to live again, I would make it a rule to listen often to good music. The loss of this taste is a loss of happiness, and it may be injurious to the intellect and the moral character by enfeebling the emotional part of our nature."

The language of music is the language of inspiration, of impulse, of sympathy.

In music one finds a means of expressing the finest flights of imagination, the veriest depths of emotion.

THERE should be a fine piano in every home. The piano is the most adaptable, the most acceptable medium of home musical expression. Pianos in different forms and at varying costs have been created, that every home might have music.

The first of fine pianos in America was the

Chickering

which has steadily, steadfastly maintained the artistic ideals of its illustrious founder and is today rightfully regarded by musical people as the artistic standard.

Including the many different and exceedingly beautiful styles of the Chickering, we have more than

35 Different Piano Styles

for you to choose from—in Upright, Grand and Player Pianos and Ampico Reproducing Pianos. This comprehensive choice covers pianos and players at all reasonable prices, in all accepted finishes and sizes.

Upright Piano Prices begin at $195
Player Piano Prices begin at $370
Grand Piano Prices begin at $465
Ampico Reproducing Pianos at $750 up

Convenient terms of payment if desired and liberal allowances on pianos in exchange.

Every piano and player piano on sale at the Chickering Warerooms bears the Chickering Guarantee of satisfaction. If you are intending to purchase a piano now or later, we respectfully ask that you call and inspect our splendid lines, assuring you that you will not obligate yourself in any way by so doing.

CHICKERING WAREROOMS
SEVENTH FLOOR
Lord & Taylor Store
38TH STREET FIFTH AVENUE 39TH STREET

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE

Specially soft
FURS
that drape like velvet

WRAPS
of Ermine e Chinchilla
Wolf e Broadtail

COATS
of Broadtail e Baby Lamb
Seal, Mole e Kolinsky

FIXTURES FROM THE FACTORY

ECLIPSE LIGHT COMPANY
583-587 Broadway, N.Y. near Houston St.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Suggestions for Christmas and Bridal Gifts

Real Lace Handkerchiefs

Saving ⅓ and More

Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs—Formerly $8.50 to $60.00 each.....**$5.00** to **$40.00**

Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs—Formerly $8.50 to $25.00 each.....**$5.00** to **$17.50**

Ground Floor.

LOUNGING ROBES

At Remarkably Little Prices

Luxurious Winter Negligees, fashioned of wide-wale Corduroys, supple Waterfall fabrics and soft warm Eiderdowns and Blanketings.

Corduroy Robes

Wide-wale corduroy, lined throughout with soft, white "Secco silk;" a flaring model with large collar and turn-back cuffs.....**$3.95**

Corduroy Robes

Wide-wale corduroy in kimono model, belted; deep round collar and wide cuffs. Lined throughout with white Japanese silk.....**$5.95**

Corduroy Robes

Wide-wale corduroy of very soft finish; white silk lined. Flaring model, belted at sides; wide revers and collar are corded, **$7.95**

"Waterfall" Robes

Exquisitely supple chenille velvet fabric, in a model lined with white India silk; wide sash girdle; round collar.....**$21.50**

Blanket Robes

Soft, rich colored plaid blanketing in collarless model, satin bound at neck, sleeves and pocket; cord girdle.....**$3.95**

Eiderdown Robes

Flaring kimono sleeved model with satin bound neck and wide sleeves; very heavy quality, **$5.95**

Second Floor.

SILK PETTICOATS

Pretty Styles A-Plenty

And priced with such economy that every woman will be interested. Ruffled in fashions new and fetching, these models have elastic fitted tops and are cut on the very latest lines.

Silk Jersey and Taffeta Petticoats

The Jersey Skirts in fashionable colors and black have shirred flounces of the material. The Taffeta Skirts in plain and changeable have tucked flounces with pleated ruffle.....**$3.95**

Taffeta Silk Petticoats

Plain and changeable taffeta of excellent quality in deep shirred flounce, tiny pleatings, alternating with tucks.....**$4.95**

Roman Striped Taffeta Petticoats

Green, blue or brown striped silk in gay color effects, the model with scalloped ruffle and two rows of pleating. Also plain and changeable Taffeta, the deep flounce, with three scalloped ruffles, pleating edges.....**$5.95**

Changeable Taffeta Petticoats

An extremely smart model with knee deep flounce, made of two full shirred ruffles, edged with pleating.....**$6.95**

Second Floor.

CORSETS

Lord & Taylor Special Make

Fashionable models, dainty enough to please the most fastidious woman and so low priced that they are economies indeed.

Pink and White Coutil Corsets

A lightly boned model, low at bust and giving freedom over the hips. Sizes 20 to 28. Formerly $2.50.....**$1.65**

Novelty Corsets

Pink and white fancy striped coutil with elastic inserts. Sizes 22 to 30 inches. Formerly $6.00.....**$3.95**

Second Floor.

BLOUSES—REDUCED

Imported and American Made Models

A collection that represents the season's most signal achievements, and includes the most strikingly original productions of the Blouse designer's art. Only one of a style, each individual, each charming; fashioned of fine Laces, Georgette Crepes and shimmering Taffeta silks, adorned with metallic or silk embroideries, laces or fur.

$15.00 to **$48.50**

Formerly $28.50 to $85.00

At Special Prices

Georgette Crepe Blouses

(Illustrated at the left)

In flesh or bisque, a strikingly effective model, the round cape collar, deep cuffs and wing jabot, Valenciennes lace trimmed.....**$8.75**

Embroidered Costume Blouses

(Illustrated at the right)

In navy, brown or Burgundy, with deep collar, revers and vestee of bisque,—smart Blouses with bright silk and gay bead embroideries.....**$8.75**

Lace and Net Blouses

An elaborate silk novelty lace Blouse over flesh color chiffon with satin trimmed camisole. The embroidered net Blouse is as pretty as it is practical.....**$6.95**

Third Floor

Ground Floor Specials

Novelty Lace Blouses

Two dainty models—one of silk, novelty lace and Chiffon Cloth combined; the other of net, fine shadow and gold embroidered lace.....**$3.95**

Annual November Sale

SELECTED FURS

Pelts selected with the utmost care, manufactured under our direct supervision, have been assembled for this Annual Event. The collection expresses the decrees of Fashion, for 1916-17, in Furs of the finest quality.

The unprecedented demand, with Furs a dominant note in the season's vogue, and the shortage of supply, have resulted in advance after advance in cost of Fine Fur production.

Far-sighted provision for just such a condition, through orders placed long in advance, has enabled us to adhere to our usual moderate prices, irrespective of recent increases.

Hudson Seal Coats (dyed Muskrat)

A 40 inch length model with skunk collar, **$125.00** and **$145.00**

A 40 inch length model with self collar, brocade silk lined, **$98.50** and **$110.00**

A 45 inch length, loose fitting flare skirt model with skunk collar and cuffs, **$165.00** and **$195.00**

A 45 inch length model with collar, cuffs and border of skunk, **$225.00** and **$265.00**

Persian Lamb Coats

A 40 inch length model...**$155.00** and **$195.00**

Natural Muskrat Coats

Suitable for sport or auto wear, **$69.50** and **$87.50**

Natural Muskrat Coats

With collar and cuffs, trimmed with natural raccoon or dyed muskrat, **$87.50** and **$98.50**

Model Coats

Broadtail, Seal, Caracul, Mole, Leopard and Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) at special prices.

Fur Scarfs and Muffs

Natural Raccoon

Scarfs...**$12.50** and **$16.50**
Muffs...**$12.50** and **$17.50**

Dyed Black Fox

Scarfs...**$17.50** and **$26.50**
Muffs...**$22.50** and **$29.50**

Natural Skunk

Scarfs...**$14.50** and **$24.50**
Muffs...**$22.50** and **$29.50**

Hudson Seal (dyed Muskrat)

Scarfs...**$11.50** and **$17.50**
Muffs...**$13.50** and **$18.50**

Taupe Fox

Animal Scarfs.....**$27.50**
Animal Muffs.....**$32.50**

An opportune time to select Christmas Gifts. Furs purchased at this sale will be held for later delivery if desired.

Silver Pointed Fox

Scarfs.....**$57.50**
Muffs.....**$59.50**

Scotch Mole

Scarfs.....**$32.50**
Muffs.....**$39.50**

Black Lynx

Scarfs...**$27.50** and **$39.50**
Muffs...**$29.50** and **$42.50**

Red Fox

Animal Scarfs, **$21.50** and **$28.50**
Animal Muffs, **$22.50** and **$29.50**

Natural Beaver

Scarfs.....**$18.50**
Muffs.....**$23.50**

Third Floor.

UNPRECEDENTED SALE OF LACES

At 25 to 50% Less Than Yesterday's Prices

$26,570 Worth To Be Sold for $17,500

A Saving of $9,070

The Assortment includes fashionable and desirable Imported Laces suitable for almost every purpose for which Laces are used today.

Lengths Run From One Yard to Whole Pieces.

White, Cream and Ecru Laces

Venise Laces

Insertions and Bands
Widths 4 to 10 inches
48c, 95c and **$1.95**
Formerly 95c to $4.95 a yard

Lace All-overs

Baby Irish and Venise—white and cream; width 18 in.
$1.00
Formerly $2.48 to $3.50 yard

Novelty Flouncings

Embroidered net Laces in cream and ecru. Widths 18 to 36 inches.
95c to **$1.95**
Formerly $1.95 and $3.50 yd.

Fine Lace Flouncings

Exquisite Alencon, Margot, Chantilly and embroidered net laces; widths 18 and 27 inches.
95c to **$3.95**
Formerly $1.95 to $5.25

The Real Laces

Reductions are so radical, values so remarkable that every woman who knows and loves Real Laces will look upon their purchase as an investment. Included are

Point Venise	Round Point	Point Applique
Duchess	Milan	Flemish
Limerick	Carrickmacross	Irish Crochet

Point Venise Edges and Bands
6 to 9 inches wide
$7.95, $9.95, $12.95, $15.00
Formerly $18.00, $23.00, $28.50, $30.00 a yard

Point Venise Insertions
Widths 2 to 3 inches
$2.95 and **$3.95**
Former prices $5.00 and $6.50 a yard

Duchess and Point Laces Bands, Edges and Flouncings
Widths 4 inches to 18 inches
$2.95 to **$14.95**
Formerly $5.00, $10.00, $12.00, $18.00 to $30.00

Flemish Laces
Wide Widths
$7.95, $9.95, $14.95, $19.95
Formerly $10.50 to $30 yd.

Limerick Flouncings
Width 34 inches
$14.95
Formerly $30.00 a yard

Colored Flouncings

Fine cream net with delicately embroidered designs in pink or blue; widths 18 to 36 inches.
65c to **75c**
Formerly $1.25 and $1.50 yd.

The Black Laces

The vogue of black for Evening Gowns lends to the interest of these fashionable black laces.

Chantilly Flouncings
Embroidered Net Flouncings
Venise Edges and Bands
All-over Venise
Real Pt. Boheme

All at reductions even more radical than those quoted on the white Laces.

Black Margot Lace Flouncings

Widths 10, 18 and 36 inches
50c, 95c, $1.95
Formerly 95c to $4.50 a yard

The Remarkable Prices at which these Laces are offered should be of especial interest to Dressmakers and Manufacturers.

Ground Floor.

Attention! Boys and Girls

The Toys Are Ready

Ready with everything for the little folks' Christmas! Imported toys, including Funny Animals, Mechanical Novelties, Character and Pretty Dolls; also American made Toys in complete assortment.

Prices are decidedly moderate.

Fourth Floor.

November Reduction Sale

WOMEN'S SUITS

$25.00, $32.50, $39.50, $50.00 and $60.00

Formerly $30.00 to $75.00

Never so early in the season have price revisions been so radical, nor have equally excellent values been offered. The collection representing the smartest, latest models, taken from regular stock, comprises 200 Suits in the fabrics, fashions and furs most in favor. Velveteen Suits, as well as Suits of the finer woolens are especially featured.

Skirts at Clearance Prices

$5.00, $6.50, $7.50 and $9.50

Formerly $6.95 to $14.50

Three hundred tailored and dressy Skirts in the smartest models and materials of the season. An excellent variety of styles at these prices.

FUR COLLARED COATS

$19.50

One of the best values offered this season. Flaring model, made of soft, light weight coatings in Balsam green, Burgundy, navy or black, warmly interlined and half lined with satin. The collar is of fashionable fur.

Fur Collared Coats

$39.50 and **$45.00**

Velour Cloth and Vicuna Velour Coats in extremely modish styles, beautifully silk lined and interlined. Collars of natural raccoon, French seal (dyed coney) or Moline.

A Collection of Finer Coats

$60.00, $65.00, $75.00 to $115.00

Decidedly handsome garments, fashioned of fine Velour Cloths, Bolivia Cloths and Cut Velour Cloths, with huge collars of natural raccoon, Hudson seal (dyed muskrat), taupe wolf, and Australian opossum; richly lined with novelty or plain silks.

Evening Wraps—Reduced

$65.00, $75.00, $85.00, $100.00, $115.00 to $295.00

Copies of imported models, the creations of Bernard, Drecoll, Poiret, Lanvin, Bernard, Georgette, Alba and others. In chiffon velvets, plushes, and silk velours, luxuriously fur trimmed.

Third Floor.

EVENING FROCKS

Featuring Three New Models

$49.50

Silver Embroidered Satin

in a model with very full skirt, falling in points at the sides. Silver lace and net make the charming bodice.

Lustrous French Satin

in a model with full pleated skirt, its panels caught with silver insertion. The bodice top and sleeves are of sheer net and silver lace.

These models in Orchid, Maize, Peach, Pink, Turquoise and White.

Silk Chiffon Velvet

in black, turquoise and rose, this copy of a Jenny model is marvelously effective. The deep bodice is of silver lace and silk net; has angel sleeve silver tasseled; the skirt of velvet is puffed at the foot over a band of silver lace.

Third Floor.

FOOTWEAR FASHIONS

Typical Lord & Taylor Values

Featured at prices unusually attractive are Winter's smartest High Boots and the daintiest of Dancing Slippers. Style, quality and finishing details are beyond criticism.

Extra High Tan Laced Boots

$6.50

Regularly sold for $8.00

In the dark mahogany shades of Russia Calf, so fashionable, extremely well modeled Boots with plain toes and Louis XVI. heels.

High-cut Black Boots

Dress or Walking Boots in Patent Leather or black Russia Calf; light welted soles; Cuban or Louis XVI heels **$5.50**

Beaded Dancing Slippers

Graceful Opera last with high Louis XVI. heels. In dull kid, bronze kid or black satin, very effectively hand embroidered.....**$7.50**

Second Floor.

WOMEN'S SILK HOSE

In Scores of New Shades

$1.00, $1.50 and $2.00

Onyx Hosiery with all the style, shapeliness and serviceable qualities that invariably characterize this famous and favored make.

The assortment, now at its best, includes the various grades and weights in practically every street and evening shade now in vogue. A collection notably complete and comprehensive.

Ground Floor.

CHINA LOAN TO YIELD 6.9.

Backed by Pledge of Tobacco and Wine Taxes.

Dr. Albert A. Snowden, formerly manager of the Foreign Trade Commission of the National Association of Manufacturers, issued a statement yesterday through the Far Eastern Bureau in regard to the $5,000,000 loan to the Republic of China which the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago has arranged to float in the United States. The notes, which mature in three years and bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent., will be offered to the public on Wednesday at 97½, at which figure they will yield 6.9 per cent. The notes are secured by the pledge of taxes collected from tobacco and wines. Chandler & Co., Inc., of New York and Philadelphia are associated with the Chicago bank in the distribution of the notes.

The fundamental soundness of a Chinese loan, says Dr. Snowden, is not to be reckoned merely on the moral support that is obtainable from our State Department, but should be gauged by the resources and financial responsibility of the Chinese nation. "No appraisal of the Chinese ability to pay," he declares, "would be complete without reference to the Chinese code of commercial honor, which is maintained indisputably, at the highest standard of any country in the world. The Chinaman's word is as good as anybody's bond."

HOUSEMAIDS TO BE EXEMPT.

Germany Not to Call Them Into the Industrial Army.

BERLIN, Friday, Nov. 17, (Delayed.)—To the great relief of countless households it was announced today that there was no intention to call upon female servants for the proposed new industrial home army. A report has gone the rounds that only families which numbered at least ten would in future be allowed to keep a servant, under the new order.

The denial states that household personnel, especially female, is not to be affected.

A Splendid Profession for Young Women

Telephone operating is fascinating, dignified work. It is healthful and congenial and commands good pay.

Young women between the ages of sixteen and twenty-three can enter this profession

If you would like to become a telephone operator, call at 58 West Houston Street, Manhattan, or at 81 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Salaries paid while learning

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

SOROSIS SHOES

Perfect-Fitting Shoes

Sorosis not only identifies the smartest and most serviceable Shoes, but guarantees choicest leathers properly seasoned and free from all harmful chemicals.

An extensive assortment of Boots and Slippers, including many charming Novelties, ranging in price from

5.00 to 12.00

Exceptional Value

1,200 pairs of Women's Sorosis Boots in Patent Leather, Glace Kidskin or Bronze Kidskin; broken size ranges.

Special 4.25

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

ESTABLISHED 1856

W. H. HALL FURS

DEPENDABLE GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES

Specials in

Women's Fur Coats

HUDSON SEAL COATS,	125.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS,	145.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS, Skunk collar	160.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS, Skunk trimmed	200.00
MOLESKIN COATS,	300.00
CARACUL COATS, Skunk trimmed	150.00

Smart Fur Sets

SKUNK COLLARS,	20.00	SKUNK MUFFS,	25.00
HUDSON SEAL COLLARS,	25.00	HUDSON SEAL MUFFS,	16.00
MOLE STOLES,	50.00	MOLE MUFFS,	25.00
KOLINSKY COLLARS,	35.00	KOLINSKY MUFFS,	45.00
FISHER SCARFS,	60.00	FISHER MUFFS,	60.00
POIRET FOX SCARFS,	40.00	POIRET FOX MUFFS,	45.00

W. H. HALL, Telephone 2707 Greeley.

18 WEST 38TH ST. Formerly 6th Ave. and 22d St.

FIFTH AVENUE
34th Street, 35th Street
New York
Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE
34th Street, 35th Street
New York
Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

The early selection of Holiday Gifts is strongly recommended

Indoor Gowns & Negligees

are assembled in the House Gown Department in a fascinating array of new designs, including many of recent importation.

All the most desired materials are represented, among them being chiffon velvet, waterfall, satin and crepe de Chine.

For more intimate usage, in bedroom or boudoir, there are Lounging Robes of matelasse and warmly-quilted Japanese silk.

(Third Floor)

Brocade Evening Slippers

in exclusive designs, presenting many beautiful combinations of gold or silver with the fashionable evening colors, are a charming and prominent feature of the display in

The Women's Shoe Department (Second Floor)

Practical Suggestions

Gold Lorgnette	$12.50	Silver Coffee Set	$35.00	Mahogany Clock	18.75
Men's Pearl Studs, per set	3.00	Silver Cream and Sugar Set	12.00	Mahogany Dinner Gong	8.00
Men's Silk Lounging Robe	22.00	Silver Tea Ball	2.25	Enameled Thermometer Carafe	9.00
Gold Watch Bracelet	31.50	Opera Glasses	17.00	Men's Silk House Coat	30.00
Silver Watch Bracelet	13.75	Opera Bag	3.00	Woman's Silk Sweater	25.50
Toilet Set of tortoiseshell-finish celluloid (10 pieces)	16.50	Mahogany Cellarette	46.00	Desk Set of black glass (5 pieces)	35.00
Spanish Comb of rhinestones	15.00	Martha Washington Sewing Table (mahogany)	12.00	Boudoir Lamp, with silk shade	16.00
Seed Pearl Necklace	19.50	Slumber Throw	6.50	Circular Shirred Silk Pillow	5.00
Silver Toilet Set (3 pieces)	10.75	Madeira Luncheon Set (13 pieces, hand-embroidered)	4.00	Mahogany Humidor	5.00
Jacqueminot Rose Extract (Coty)	3.00	Lace-trimmed Handkerchief	11.00	Men's Malacca Walking Stick	5.00
Albatross Negligee, silk-lined	9.65	Triplicate Mirror	8.00	Mahogany Footstool, covered with blocked velour	6.00
Mercedes Stole	18.00	Men's Silk Umbrella	5.00	Fireside Cat Basket	7.50
Meleagrin Muff (round)	21.00	Gold-mounted Fob	4.15	Mail Clock (8-day)	125.00
Art Bronze Book-ends	5.00	Japanese Screen (embr'dered)	8.75	Men's Traveling Bag of black walrus	18.00
Small Oriental Rug	28.00	Silver Photo Frame	6.50	Women's Suit Case (black walrus-grain seal)	33.00
Plush Motor Robe (imported)	45.00				

The silver articles quoted are sterling; the gold are 14-karat.

Women's Tailor-made Suits

are shown in many exclusive styles, including

THE NEW COAT SUITS

The prices are moderate, considering the quality of materials and workmanship.

Women's Ready-to-wear Dep't (Third Floor)

Imported Scarfs of Shetland Wool

in striped or plain effects, with vari-colored borders, are among the novelties shown in the Department for Women's and Misses' Sweaters.

Also imported Wool Sweaters, in a new model featuring a buckled belt.

(Third Floor)

ADVANTAGEOUS SALES OF DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE

A Number of French Model Gowns

FROM LEADING PARIS COUTURIERS

including Paquin, Doeuillet, Callot, Bulloz and Doucet, have been marked at

Extraordinary Price Reductions

Department for Imported and Special Costumes (Third Floor)

A Reduction Sale of French and Philippine Lingerie

will offer, for Monday, excellent values in several styles, all hand-embroidered and all desirable, incomplete ranges of sizes being alone responsible for the price revisions.

Included will be

Envelope Chemises	$1.90 & 2.65
Regulation Chemises	1.85 & 2.20
Night Robes	2.90, 3.75 & 4.50
Petticoats	1.90 & 2.85
Drawers	1.85
Combination Garments	2.95

An Extraordinary Offering of Reversible Velour Portieres

for Monday and Tuesday

will comprise Portieres of highly mercerized, exceptional quality velour, in all the wanted colors (including blue, brown, green, rose, gray and mulberry) and combinations; made with French open-edge, length eight feet,

Special price $21.50 per pair

These Portieres were all made in workrooms in the establishment, and ordinarily would be sold at a much higher price.

(Upholstery Department, Fourth Floor)

Several Thousand Yards of Fine Dress Velvets

in black and colors, will be placed on sale to-morrow, arranged in various useful lengths,

at great reductions from usual prices

(This Sale will take place at special counters)

Wool Dress Fabrics

in Suit, Dress, Coat and Skirt Lengths,

at decided price reductions

will constitute a special Monday offering of seasonable interest. Exceptional values will be obtainable in Broadcloths, Wool Velours and Tweed Suitings, all in the smart color effects for Autumn and Winter.

A Sale of Table Linens

for Monday and Tuesday

will present a pre-Thanksgiving opportunity for unusually economical buying.

Linen Damask Table Cloths
each . . . $3.20, 3.50 & 4.50

Linen Damask Napkins
per dozen . . $2.75, 3.75 & 4.25

Madeira Tea Napkins
hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered,
per dozen . . . . $6.00 & 6.75

Fine Hand-crocheted Luncheon Sets
consisting of 25 pieces (24-inch centerpiece, twelve 10-inch plate doylies and twelve 6-inch tumbler doylies) . per set $7.50

(Fourth Floor)

A Sale of Blankets and Other Bed Furnishings

commencing to-morrow (Monday) will offer decidedly attractive values in the following selection:

White Blankets
per pair . $5.00, 6.00, 7.00 to 9.50

White Blankets (very special)
cut and bound separately, per pair $6.50

Fancy Cotton Blanket Throws
in block design and honeycomb weave; a limited variety of colors; very special value,
each $2.35

Wool-filled Comfortables
covered with plain-colored, dotted mull,
each $6.50

Crochet Bedspreads
each . . . . . $1.10 & 1.25

Satin-finish Bedspreads (size 2¼x2¾ yards)
Hemmed . . . . . each $2.90
Scalloped . . . . . each 3.25

Satin-finish Bedspreads (size 2x2¾ yards)
Scalloped . . . . . each $2.50

Satin-finish Bedspreads, with embroidered scalloped edges:
Size 2x2¾ yards . . . each $3.25
Size 2½x2¾ yards . . . each 3.95

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

(with plain hems)

Sheets . . . each 85c. to $1.35
Pillow Cases . . . each 24c. to 30c.

(Fourth Floor)

CONFESS TO $30,000 THEFTS

Story Told by Two Prisoners Results in Eleven Arrests.

Captain Tunney of the Bomb Squad picked out two men in the lineup at Police Headquarters yesterday on suspicion of being concerned in one of the recent bomb explosions. The two prisoners denied this accusation, but they confessed, says Captain Tunney, to having been implicated with a gang of loft and store roobers, which included three women, whose thefts were estimated to amount to $30,000. Tunney says he got from the prisoners a list of twenty-four places that had been robbed. Acting on the information in the confession, Tunney, Sergeant Zarnitz, and Lieutenant Busby of the Bomb squad arrested eleven men yesterday afternoon, but the three women were not caught.

Miss Florence Lipschultz, 17 years old, caused the arrest of the two prisoners, whom she suspected of attempting to rob her home at 395 First Avenue on Friday. The prisoners described themselves as Tony Shonda, 18 years old, of 232 East 107th Street, and Harry Passoni, 24, of 226 East Twenty-ninth Street. They denied being concerned in any bomb activities at any time, but Shonda said he knew who had committed the $4,000 robbery at Brill Brothers' store in Cortlandt Street, on Aug. 17.

Shonda then gave the names and descriptions of the members of the alleged gang of thieves, and offered to aid the police in their capture. He told of the robbery of Jacobs Brothers, at 2,008 Third Avenue, who lost $3,000, and the theft of $1,500 at 210 West Forty-second Street.

Tunney and his men, taking Shonda and Passoni with them, went to East Twenty-ninth Street and arrested the eleven men as they were entering or departing from a public resort there early yesterday morning. The alleged members of the gang were pointed out to the detectives by Shonda and Passoni, who were kept concealed.

Five of the suspects were discharged for lack of evidence by Magistrate Handy in the Jefferson Market Court. Each of the others was held in $2,500 bail on suspicion of burglary, for examination tomorrow. Magistrate Nolan held Shonda and Passoni in similar bail and charges in the Yorkville Court.

Shoots Through Passenger Train.

OYSTER BAY, Nov. 18.—Mrs. Joseph Bristow is suffering from shock caused by a shot fired through a window near her head in a Long Island train passing Greenvile last night. The bullet shattered the window and crashed out through a window on the opposite side of the car. Although showered with glass, Mrs. Bristow was unhurt. No motive is known for the attack.

Style Pamphlet on Request.

Holiday Furs

OUR collection of Models, both foreign and our own exclusive designs, is at its best; and we call special attention to our superb assortment of Silver Foxes, as well as Cross and Natural Blue—Fox being, perhaps, the most favored single item among all the fashionable Furs.

It is appropriate to remember that the annual rush of Holiday shopping will soon be here, and that it is to every one's advantage to place orders and make selections before the last overcrowded weeks.

A. Jaeckel & Co.
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue
Telephone, Greeley—2044. Between 35th and 36th Sts.

MAKER TO WEARER
19 W. 38th St. Few doors west of Lord & Taylor's. Upstairs.
Florestelle
19 W. 38th St. Few doors west of Lord & Taylor's. Upstairs.

Closing Out Sale
Factory Surplus

Presenting a most unusual opportunity to

SAVE ⅓ TO ½

and in some cases a great deal more on high grade apparel

Dresses $5.00 to $29.00
Coats $12.50 to $35.00
Suits $18.50 to $38.00

Price comparison is impossible, as the variation of values is too great. No C. O. D.'s. No Exchanges. All Sales Final
FLORESTELLE COSTUME CO.
19 West 38th St., Upstairs. Take Elevator
Open Till 8 P. M. During Sale.

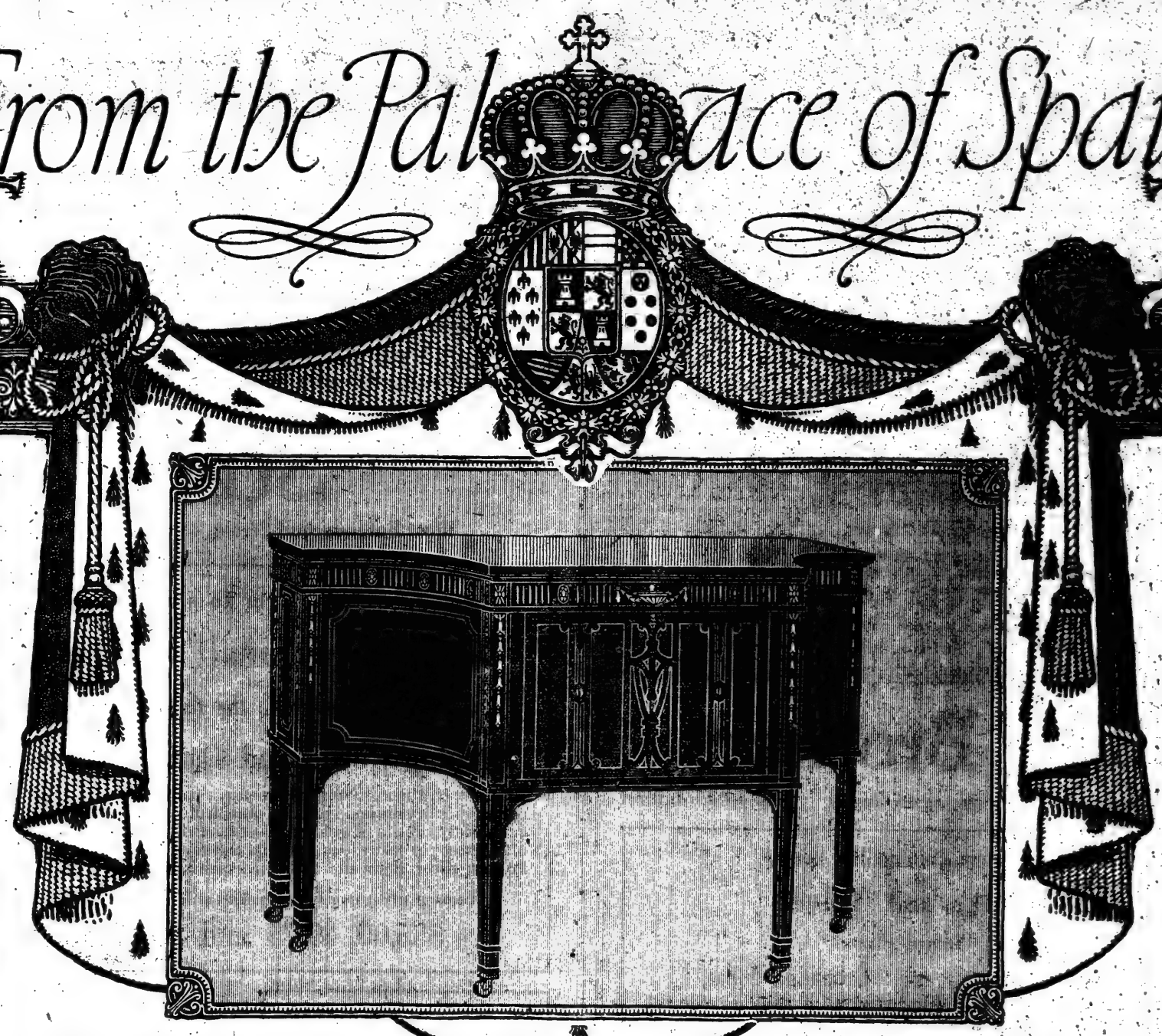
Odd Lot Silk Dresses $5 Value to $30

Avedon & Co.
448 FIFTH AVE. { BOTH STORES } B'WAY. COR. 110TH ST.

Bolivia Coat $49.50

SPECIAL VALUES
BOLIVIA COATS
VELOUR COATS
FITTED COATS
$18.50 to $65.00

Avedon's Blouse Shop
34TH ST. COR MADISON AVE
Blouses Exclusively



THE AEOLIAN-VOCALION IS PRESENTED BEFORE THEIR MAJESTIES *THE KING & QUEEN OF SPAIN*

THE high respect paid the Vocalion by the most exalted personages everywhere—the almost immediate recognition accorded it in Europe where musical standards are notably severe—substantiates that this wonderful phonograph is a new and remarkable musical instrument.

The Vocalion triumph at the Palace of Spain is one of utmost significance. And the quotations given below from the modestly phrased report by M. Dubois, the Aeolian representative, relate the details of this occasion in a simple, straightforward style. Mr. Dubois' paragraphs constitute, in themselves, a brief human interest document, establishing a new and greater musical importance for the phonograph:

"I am very glad to be able to inform you that I was admitted on Saturday last to exhibit the Vocalion before Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Spain. The Queen Mother was also present.

"The impression made by our instrument was most flattering. The King, especially, who was standing with me near the instrument, was most interested, asking for the smallest details of each operation, and expressing his admiration with enthusiastic words and gestures. He tried the effects of the Graduola and understood immediately how interesting this device is, which gives—as he said to himself—an increased interest to the phonograph; which, until now, always played the same piece in the same way.

"After the King, the Queen Mother wished to play a record. Whilst manipulating the Graduola she accompanied the record by voice—this shows how keen was her appreciation of the Vocalion.

"When the Queen and Queen Mother had gone, I remained alone with the King, when I had with His Majesty the most charming talk. After I had given him all the details about the Vocalion, he was kind enough to speak to me of my family, which remained in Belgium, and he gave to me the most comforting words.

"Then shaking hands with me he said the following, which I reproduce quite truthfully—

"'I thank you very much for having shown me the Vocalion, which is a splendid instrument. Please give my best thanks to The Aeolian Company for their kind attention. The Vocalion is a wonderful instrument that really interests me much. Please say so to The Aeolian Company.'"

[TRANSLATION OF THE ROYAL LETTER]

April 26, 1916

Monsieur:

It gives me pleasure to announce to you that Their Majesties, the King and Queen, my August Sovereigns, have been really enchanted by the audition of The Aeolian Company's new phonograph, the VOCALION, which you exhibited at the Palace.

Their Majesties have been so agreeably surprised with the perfection of this instrument, that they have commissioned me to acquaint you with this fact, and at the same time to express their appreciation for the magnificent model which the Aeolian Company prepared for them.

It is with genuine satisfaction that I carry out these instructions, taking advantage of the occasion to renew to you, Monsieur, the expression of my most distinguished consideration.

(*Signed*) MARQUES DE TORRECILLA.

Monsieur H. Dubois,
Representative of The Aeolian Company.

Aeolian prestige, Aeolian ideals, and above all, the Aeolian faculty for harmonizing true artistic endeavor with modern organized production methods, are writing a greater phonograph history—have already created a permanent niche for the Vocalion in the artistic world of music.

Invitation

As a matter of information you must hear this remarkable phonograph which, through distinctive musical quality and unquestionable superiority among instruments of its type, has won immediate recognition in Europe as well as America.

Informal demonstrations at each hour of the day enable you to inform yourself regarding the Vocalion without inconvenience or obligation. First demonstration at 11 A.M.

Remember that Vocalion prices are moderate—conventional styles without Graduola, $35 to $75—with Graduola, $100 to $350. Art styles to $2000. Liberal terms. Equitable allowances on other phonographs taken in exchange.

Buy Columbia Records at Aeolian Hall

Makers of the Aeolian-Vocalion and famous Pianola

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
NEW YORK 29 WEST 42ND ST. AEOLIAN HALL BROOKLYN 11 FLATBUSH AV.

Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World

PUBLIC MAY KNOW GERMAN DYE DATA

Senate Likely to Get Resolution Asking for All Information Contained in Census.

REDFIELD SAID TO BE READY

With Election Over, the Secretary Is Believed to be Willing to Heed Request of Congress.

German dyestuffs secrets eliminated by Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield from the census prepared by Dr. Thomas H. Norton, according to present plans, will in their entirety be placed at the disposal of the American dyestuff manufacturers and the users of dyes in this country. Although domestic color and allied interests protested vigorously in September when Secretary Redfield ordered essential features of the elaborate census suppressed as the result of representations by importers handling German dyes, the head of the Department of Commerce was obdurate, and gave instructions that the data relative to quantities and prices of the German goods should be dropped from the census.

Prior to election both domestic color manufacturing and consuming interests sought to bring about a modification of the Secretary's attitude, but without effect. Meanwhile Senators and Representatives in Congress were flooded with protests from their constituents demanding that preference be given the American industries as against the demand of the importing and German manufacturing interests for the suppression of the data contained in Dr. Norton's compilation, which was the first of its kind ever completed.

Many of the protests against the suppression of the data deemed vital to the success of the American color industry were sent to Senators Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and William Hughes of New Jersey. At the height of the agitation for the publication of the full report, Senator Lodge, who as well as Senator Hughes, are members of the Senate Finance Committee, sent a letter to Secretary Redfield saying that he was constantly receiving requests from textile manufacturers and others regarding the suppression of parts of the census, and that all the writers urged the widest publicity in the matter. Senator Lodge expressed the belief that the large users of dyestuffs should have all the information available on the situation, particularly at this time. Secretary Redfield, however, declined at the time to reverse his order for the suppression of the information, thereby upholding the stand taken by the handlers and distributors of German dyes in the United States.

Senator Hughes, whose home is in Paterson, the centre in this country of the silk manufacturing industry, and who as a member of the Finance Committee assisted in pushing through the Senate the amendment to the tariff law incorporating higher duties on dyestuffs, said yesterday to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES that he saw no reason why the data suppressed at the demand of the importing interests should not be made public.

"A resolution," said the Senator, "will undoubtedly be introduced into the Senate calling for the publication of all the information in the hands of the Secretary bearing upon the dyestuff census. There seems no reason why the manufacturing interests should not have this data. I do not think that the importing interests require special consideration when the upbuilding and conservation of American industries are concerned. I shall take up the matter when Congress convenes next month."

A copy of the unabridged dyestuff census was brought to New York at the time of the Exposition of Chemical Industries, held in the Grand Central Palace in September but was withdrawn from public inspection a day or two later by order of Secretary Redfield, after he had received the protests of the representatives of the German manufacturers. Domestic manufacturers started in to study the information in the census, but were unable to complete their inspection owing to Mr. Redfield's order for the withdrawal of the census.

DINNER FOR DYE EXPERTS.

Drs. Takamine and Hirsch, Who Will Aid Japan, Guests at Waldorf.

A farewell dinner to Dr. Jokichi Takamine and Dr. Alean Hirsch, who will sail on Nov. 30 for Japan, where they will assist the Japanese Government and private interests in building up a national dyestuffs industry, was given last night at the Waldorf-Astoria by Joseph P. Devine, head of the dyestuffs machinery firm of that name of Buffalo.

About forty of the leading chemists of the United States attended the dinner. Thomas A. Edison, who had been invited, was unable to be present. The speeches following the dinner emphasized the fact that the Japanese Government and the Japanese Dyestuffs Manufacturing Company, the latter subsidized by the Imperial Government, had in starting the color industry made a careful search for available talent and mechanical appliances.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government's dyestuff expert, told of the progress being made in building up an independent American color industry, and said the Japanese would have to face many of the problems met with by manufacturers in this country.

Dr. Takamine, who has had a distinguished career in Japan, Europe and this country, came to the United States in 1890, and has been associated here with many large chemical projects. He has been decorated by the Emperor of Japan and received recognition from many universities.

FATAL AUTO CRASH A PUZZLE

Driver Denies Two Dead and One Injured Man Were in Car at All.

One man was killed and two others injured in an automobile accident in Central Avenue, Yonkers, last night. One of the injured men insisted there had been but one man in the car with him, and that neither the dead man nor the other injured man was his companion.

The police found a seven-passenger automobile in the ditch about half way between Yonkers Avenue and McLean Avenue, in Central Avenue, with two injured men lying near it and a third man standing by the car. This man said he was Henry Green of 267 West Twenty-third Street, a chauffeur. One of the injured men was taken to St. John's Hospital, where he died a few moments after his arrival. In his pocket was a card bearing the name and address of Albert J. Howell of 44 Willow Street. There is a Willow Street in Yonkers, but no No. 44. There is a Willow Avenue in the Bronx. The other seriously injured man was taken to St. Joseph' Hospital, where it was found he had a fractured skull. The police said that before he became unconscious he said his name was Michael Collins.

Green, who had cuts about the head, insisted that he knew nothing about how the other two men had been hurt. He said he had been driving along Central Avenue with "Will Davis" when he saw the bodies of the two men in the street.

The number of the automobile was 32,169-New York. That license number is in the name of Willard U. Taylor, who lives at the Hotel Seymour. At the office it was said last night that Mr. Taylor is in Florida. It was learned his chauffeur's name is Green.

MUSIC OF TWO COMPOSERS.

Harold Bauer's Recital of Schumann and Chopin.

Harold Bauer's second pianoforte recital of the season, given yesterday in Aeolian Hall, was a benefit performance for the Bethany Day Nursery. The audience was large. The program was devoted to Schumann and Chopin, whom Mr. Bauer understands and sympathizes with. He played Schumann's G minor sonata, Chopin's four ballades in one group, Schumann's Fantasie in C, and a nocturne, étude, and Scherzo of Chopin.

There is enough that is contrasting and complementary in the works of these two men to make such a program highly enjoyable. There might be question whether it was well to put the four ballades together so. They have something more than a name in common; they have a burden of "once upon a time," and this, continued, gives too much. There might, also, be question as to the advisability of printing in the program the titles that Schumann once thought of giving to the three movements of the Fantasie: "Ruins," "Triumphal Arch and Crown of Stars," and "Poem." This is only one of several sets of titles that he proposed to give these movements, and as he ended with what seems the proper determination to give them none, it would seem better to respect his final decision, and, if anything is printed, to print the verses from Schlegel that he prefixed to the published copy of the music.

These questions posed, there was nothing further but to admire and enjoy Mr. Bauer's engrossing and inspiring playing of the music, and especially his passionate and vehement interpretation of the sonata, with the delicate reserve of the slow movement, and the splendidly imaginative and at times dramatic interpretation of the ballades.

Jersey Congress Recount Goes On.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 18.—Robert Garson, Republican, elected by eleven votes to Congress in the Third New Jersey District, obtained today a writ of certiorari from Supreme Court Justice Kalisch in the recount proceedings begun by Thomas J. Scully, the present Congressman. Justice Kalisch, however, refused an injunction holding up the recount, which is scheduled to start on Monday morning.

Judgment is Required

in executing the many requirements of City Departments in connection with buildings nowadays. An owner can obtain the benefit of the experience our organization has had in the management of real estate.

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589 Fifth Avenue
Between 47th and 48th Sts.
Will Offer
Entire Collection of Coats
Including Original Models and Copies
Consisting of
Fur Evening Motor and Street Coats
at Greatly Reduced Prices
For Week Commencing Monday, Nov. 20th

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street — *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* — *West 43rd Street*

Exceptional Values Prepared for Monday,

Dress Silks and Velvets

On the Second Floor:

Colored Chiffon Velvets,
Imported, 39 and 40 ins.; in a large variety of the latest Autumn shades; formerly $6.50 yd,
at $3.95

Black Chiffon Velvet,
Imported, 40 inches wide; soft finish; very fine quality; formerly $6.00 a yard,
at $3.50

English Corduroy,
Imported, 27 inches; narrow, hollow cut and wide wales, in Fall shades; formerly $1.75 and 2.00 a yard,
at $1.45

Tinsel Brocades,
Imported, 31 to 40 ins. wide; on satin, taffeta and chiffon grounds, with silver and gold figures; formerly $12.50 to 19.50 yd,
$6.95 and 9.50

Brocaded Silks,
Imported, 36 to 40 inches wide; self and two-tone effects; formerly $2.25 to 4.50 yd,
at $1.89

Chiffon Taffetas,
40 ins. wide; in evening and street shades, also white and black; formerly $3.00 a yard,
at $1.95

Crepe Georgette,
40 inches wide; in light and dark shades, also white and black; formerly $2.00 a yard,
at $1.48

Crepe de Chine,
40 inches wide; in a large selection of evening and street shades, also white, flesh and black; formerly $1.75 yd,
at $1.28

An Unusual Offering of Seasonable Laces

Consisting of Bandings, Edgings and Flouncings, Metal on Silk Net, embroidered in gold, silver and steel,

At Very Decided Reductions, Monday

Metal Flouncings
Embroidered, on all the leading shades of Silk Net,
Heretofore 95c to $6.00 a yard
68c, $1.65, 1.98 to 4.95

Real Point de Binche,
Point de Lille, Point de Flanders and Point de Milan Flanders,
Heretofore 95c to $25.00 a yard
65c, $1.25, 2.10 to 18.95

Dress Fabrics and Coatings

A Remarkable Sale Monday on the Second Floor, at Much Below Prevailing Prices

Chiffon Broadcloths
50 and 54 inches, satin finish, light weight, sponged and shrunk, in a large assortment of Fall colors,
at $1.68

All Wool Suitings
50 & 54 ins.; cheviots in plain colors and mixtures, novelty stripes and checks, and mixed gabardines,
at $1.85

Velour de Laine
54 inches; plain and diagonal weaves; also novelty checks in this season's fashionable colors and black,
at $2.25

Imported Coatings
54 ins. wide, including English tweeds in heather mixtures and invisible plaids in green and blue effects,
at $2.90

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street — *(Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues)* — **West Forty-third Street**

For To-morrow, Monday, A Sale of a Special Offering of

Misses' and Small Women's Evening Gowns and Wraps

At the following very uncommon price inducements:

Evening Gowns and Dance Frocks

Exquisite creations, in satin charmeuse, changeable satins, black paillettes, silk tulle and brocades, ornamented with silver or gold embroidery; waists of gold or silver thread, also combinations of iridescent or colored sequins, gold and silver laces, ribbons and flowers; silver cloth and satin underskirt; in evening shades,

Some of which would sell regularly as high as $85.00,

$35.00, 49.75 and 59.00

Evening Coats and Wraps

Late copies of imported designs, full flare models, fashioned in chiffon velvets, large collars and cuffs of luxurious furs; also velour plush in evening shades, with Australian opossum collar and mouflon collar and cuffs; handsomely lined with figured Pussy Willow and plain colors in pastel shades,

Some of which would sell regularly as high as $115.00,

$26.00, 39.00 and 65.00

Blankets and Comfortables

A TIMELY OFFERING MONDAY.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR:

White Wool Blankets,
Double Bed Size, with pink and blue borders,
$3.85 and 6.50 pr.

Fancy Wool Blankets,
Double Bed Size, pure wool, in new attractive designs and colorings,
$8.50 and 10.75

Lambs' Wool Comfortables
Double Bed Size, with attractive coverings,
at $4.50 and 6.25

Muslin Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases, at very moderate prices.

IN order to effect an immediate clearance, the entire Fall importations of Original

Paris Model Gowns and Tailored Suits

will be offered Monday,

At One-Half Their Former Prices.

The collection will comprise the latest and most desirable creations of

Callot, Premet, Paquin, Drecoll, Lanvin, Georgette, Doeuillet, Jenny, Bernard and Bulloz.

Women's Petticoats

A SPECIAL PURCHASE
ON THE MAIN FLOOR:

Milanese Jersey Petticoats attractively made with double plaited flounce, in all the favored colorings,
Special $3.75

Also Smart Petticoats,
of Taffeta, Messaline, Jersey Tops, All Jersey, Satin, Radium, in newest models and shades,
$4.95 to 6.50

Very Special on Second Floor:

New Chiffon Petticoats,
Made exclusively for Stern Brothers in Paisley, Chiffon and Striped effects, also two-toned colorings, with soiree and satin tops,
$10.50 and 14.75

Very Large Reductions in Women's Suits

Provide these very decided price inducements, Monday:

Women's High Class Suits, at $18.50, 23.75, 29.50 and 39.50

That were formerly sold from $29.50 to 55.00

These are from our regular stock and some of the very newest Winter fashion notes in style, materials and colorings are included; many trimmed with the most favored furs, featuring modes appropriate for street, dress and sport occasions.

Superior Quality Household Linens

An Important Pre-Thanksgiving Offering of the most desirable grades of Fine Satin Damask Table Cloths and Napkins,

TO-MORROW, MONDAY, AT EMPHATIC PRICE CONCESSIONS.

Linen Satin Damask Table Cloths in handsome floral and conventional circular designs,

72x72 ins., $4.25	72x108 ins., $6.50	90x90 ins., $7.25
72x90 ins., $5.38	81x81 ins., $5.75	90x108 ins., $8.75

Napkins to match, dozen $4.95 & 5.90

Heavy Irish Satin Damask Table Linen, 70 ins. wide, yd $1.25
Irish Satin Damask Napkins, large dinner size, ... doz. $4.95
Damask Luncheon and Dinner Cloths, 66x86 ins.; hemst'd, $4.95

Damask Linen Tea Napkins, hemstitched, ... doz. $3.00
Damask Linen Tea and Luncheon Napkins, hemstitched; size 17 by 17 inches; choice designs ..... doz. $3.85
Satin Damask Table Cloths, round scalloped; in three very choice patterns, ... each. $3.75
Madeira Tea Napkins, hand-scalloped; hand-embroidered, doz. $4.75
Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces, consisting of six finger bowl doyleys, six plate doyleys and one centerpiece, ... at $2.95

MRS. CLAPP'S WILL UPHELD.

Surrogate Says Eccentricities Do Not Invalidate Testament.

The fact that a will makes different provisions for different members of a family, and especially if the provisions favor those having the closest relationship to the testatrix, is proof that the latter had testamentary capacity, even if her general conduct was peculiar. This was the substance of an opinion rendered by Surrogate Fowler in the matter of the application of Leonore Charlotte Edelstein for the vacation of a decree admitting to probate the will of her grandmother, Eliza F. W. Clapp.

The mother of the petitioner, who was a daughter of Mrs. Clapp, died first. Mrs. Clapp's death occurred on Oct. 22, 1915. She was 76 years old when she died. Her will gave to each of her two sons $42,702 and to her surviving daughter, Florence, $37,661. To the petitioner the will gave $22,380. In his opinion, Surrogate Fowler referred to the division of the property by the will, and then said:

This would seem to indicate that, notwithstanding the testatrix's advanced age, her eccentricities and peculiarities, she provided for the persons who were the natural objects of her bounty, and comprehended the scope and bearing of the provisions of the will. This is sufficient to constitute testamentary capacity.

The affidavits of servants and acquaintances to the effect that the testatrix was eccentric, restless, and difficult to manage, and that she insisted upon dressing and acting as she desired irrespective of the wishes of others are not proof that she lacked testamentary capacity at the time she executed her will. The affidavits of the physicians who attended her for some years prior to her death do not contain any allegation to the effect that the testatrix at the time she executed her will did not fully understand what she was doing or that she lacked mental capacity to know who were the objects of her bounty or what was the nature or condition of her property.

The application to vacate the probate of the will was denied.

EXERCISES AT BLIND HOME.

Under the auspices of the Trustees and women Managers of the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, the cornerstone of the new "Home for the Blind," now building at the Grand Concourse at 103d Street, will be laid on Tuesday, Nov. 21, at noon. Bishop Burch will officiate, and Mayor Mitchel, Fire Commissioner Adamson, and Borough President Matthewson of the Bronx have been invited to make addresses. Luncheon will be served.

The new building will be a three-story fireproof structure so constructed that a fourth story may be added when increased accommodations are needed. The building will be of colonial design, with walls of rough red brick with white stone trimmings. The Trustees are William Foulke, Henry J. Cammann, Henry C. Swords, Charles C. Bull, Howland Pell, Frederic De P. Foster, B. Ogden Chisolm, Lyman Rhoades, Townsend Morgan, Charles P. Howland, Lewis Spenser Morris, F. Ashton De Peyster, Frederick S. De Rham, Lucius Wilmerding, and Stephen C. Clark.

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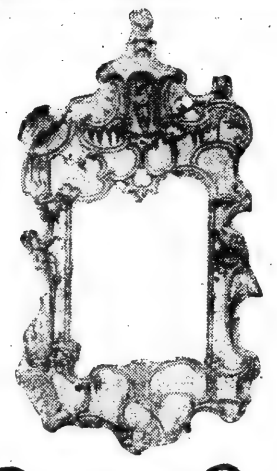

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ONLY 42 days remain to take advantage of our Special Sale, in which all Antiques, Objects d'Art and Reproductions in High Grade Period Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture, Tapestries, Paintings, Venetian Glass, Sculptures and Exclusive Novelties at

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AN unequalled opportunity is afforded to procure selections of unusual and appropriate Holiday Gifts:—Lamps, Tea Tables, Gate Leg and Drop-Leaf Tables, Book-Blocks, Nest Tables, Jardinieres, Mirrors and Torchieres.

THESE GOODS MUST POSITIVELY BE DISPOSED OF BEFORE DECEMBER 31, 1916

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25 W. 38th St. **Lane Bryant** 25 W. 38th St.

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COATS and SUITS

For Every Figure

At Remarkable Savings

An exceptional variety, replete with the latest styles in quality fabrics, evolved in our own workrooms for women of fashion

Women's and Misses' *16 Yr. to 42 Bust*

Extra Size and Hard-to-Fit Figures *37½ to 56 Bust*

If you have any trouble in getting fitted with ready-to-wear FASHIONABLE clothes, a visit to Lane Bryant will prove a revelation.

We offer every item of dress ready-to-wear that will ACTUALLY FIT AND BECOME ALL TYPES OF FIGURES UP TO 56 BUST MEASURE.

The reason that we succeed where others fail is BECAUSE WE HAVE SPECIALIZED AND EXPERIMENTED FOR YEARS IN OUR OWN WORKROOMS on the exceptional figure.

We have also at all times a complete assortment of fashionable,

Alterno n Frocks
Satin Charmeuse, crepe meteor, Georgette taffeta or chiffon velvet, beaded and hand embroidered—12.95, 19.85, 27.75, 34.50 to 135.50.

Evening Toilettes
of satin, net, chiffon velvet, brocades and spangled net in effective styles and vivid or somber colorings—47.50, 74.50, 115.50 to 275.00.

Motor Coats
Vigoreaux, mixtures, chinchilla and plain velours; half lined, full lined and interlined. Some trimmed with fur.
12.50 19.75 29.50 to 87.50

Smart Walking Coats
Cheviots, zibeline, vigoreaux, wool velours, broadcloths—velveteen and velvet models; mostly fur trimmed.
22.50 37.50 49.75 to 137.00

Handsome Wraps
Chiffon velvet, silk velour and velour plush—in purple, burgundy or black—with skunk, kolinsky squirrel or marabout.
139.75 147.50 to 275.00

Warm Winter Suits
Mixture, gabardine, broadcloth, wool velours, cheviot models with and without fur trimming.
15.00 22.75 37.50 to 49.50

Suits for Dress Wear
Soft wool velour, glove cloth, broadcloth, velvet and other elegant fabrics with handsome braiding or fine furs—
37.50 44.75 54.75 to 215.00
Prices vary according to materials and size.

A full line of Worsted Dresses, Separate Skirts and Blouses for Country Wear.

Arnold Constable & Co.

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59 Successive Years Specialists in Carpets, Upholstery, Dry Goods

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All Grades at Lowest Possible Prices

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Exclusive Fashions in Our Salon des Robes

WOMEN'S TAILOR SUITS.	29.50 to 175.00	MISSES' SMART TAILOR SUITS.	22.50 to 175.00
WOMEN'S AFTERNOON COATS.	29.50 to 395.00	MISSES' DAYTIME COATS.	16.50 to 115.00
WOMEN'S AFTERNOON DRESSES.	24.50 to 325.00	MISSES' AFTERNOON DRESSES.	14.50 to 125.00
WOMEN'S EVENING DRESSES.	29.50 to 185.00	MISSES' EVENING DRESSES.	18.50 to 165.00
WOMEN'S EVENING WRAPS.	37.50 to 285.00	MISSES' EVENING WRAPS.	27.50 to 250.00

Monday and Tuesday Specials in

Women's Smart Daytime Apparel

In all regular sizes

No. 72. 34.50

No. 72 *(as illustrated).* **Afternoon Frocks of Satin** in a very new dressy model, handsomely embroidered in Oriental colorings at belt and end of sash. Black, navy, green, tan, Joffre and grey. *Value $42.50* — **34.50**

Afternoon Coats of Wool Velour in three handsome new models, with large fur collars; full satin lined and interlined; may be had in the season's best colors, Specially priced, — **48.00**

Tailor Suits of fine Broadcloth, copy of a high cost model, with handsome fur collar; may be had in black, navy, brown and green. *Value $42.50* — **34.50**

Tailor Suits of Wool Velour in two decidedly smart styles, adapted from Paris models, with the newest fur collars. *Value $58.00* — **48.00**

Monday and Tuesday Specials in

Misses' Coats, Dresses and Wraps

Sizes 14 to 20 years and small women

No. 97. 42.50

No. 97 *(as illustrated).* **Street and Afternoon Coats** of Bolivia, also of Vicuna Bolivia, in full ripple model, with large adjustable collar; heavily interlined and full satin lined; may be had in all the fashionable shades. Specially priced, — **42.50**

Afternoon Dresses of Georgette and Satin combined; the skirt is the newest model with satin bands, and the bodice in surplice effect, smartly hand embroidered in various colors. Specially priced, — **34.50**

Serge Dresses in various attractive models, trimmed with embroidery in wool or tinsel; may be had in all the fashionable shades for street or general practical wear. Specially priced, — **16.50**

Chiffon Velvet Evening Wraps with high collar of Fur and cuffs to match; warmly interlined and handsomely lined throughout; in all the leading shades. Specially priced, — **69.50**

Blouses

Presenting new and smart styles for every occasion, quite under regular values.

No. 75. $5.00

No. 75 *(as illustrated)* Dainty dressy models of Bisque net, lined with chiffon and trimmed with lace; also net model trimmed with narrow insertion.

Lace Blouses, chiffon lined and trimmed with fancy Silk in cashmere colorings. *Value $6.00* Sale price — **5.00**

Costume Blouses of Crepe Chiffon with vestee of lace; satin pipings and embroidery to match; also of Georgette crepe in suit shades embroidered with beads and silk. *Value $15.00* Sale price — **13.75**

Chiffon and Georgette Crepe in tucked and embroidered models in suit shades;

Silk Blouses in Tailleur models; also White Silk in sport styles. *Value $8.50* Sale price — **7.50**

Millinery

A variety of Felt, Velour and Angora Sport Hats Reduced to **6.00 and 10.00**

Also Our Entire Stock of Trimmed Millinery and French Model Hats

Greatly Reduced

The Luxurious and Fashionable in

Furs of the Finest Quality

$425.00

We are now exhibiting a rarely beautiful collection of the richest Fur Apparel obtainable for Day and Evening, including Opera Wraps and Coats of Kolinsky, Moleskin, Hudson Seal and other fashionable Pelts, in exclusive designs—featuring very smart combinations with Ermine, Fox, Sable, Skunk, Australian Opossum and Beaver.

Priced below the standard values of the day

MOLESKIN COATS, plain.	*Value $455.00*	425.00
MOLESKIN COATS, trimmed with Kolinsky.	*Value $710.00*	675.00
CARACUL COATS.	*Value $825.00*	785.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS.	*Value $425.00*	395.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS.	*Value $320.00*	295.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS.	*Value $180.00*	165.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS, skunk trimmed.	*Value $165.00*	150.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS, medium length.	*Value $135.00*	120.00

Fur Sets and Separate Pieces

NATURAL BLUE FOX SETS, extra large animal scarf and round muff.	*Value $500.00*	450.00
HUDSON BAY SABLE STOLE.	*Value $525.00*	480.00
HUDSON BAY SABLE MUFF.	*Value $190.00*	168.00
SILVER FOX SETS, animal scarf and round muff.	*Value $1450.00*	1350.00
POINTED FOX SETS.	*Value $110.00 to $165.00*	95.00 to 145.00
SKUNK SCARFS.	*Value $45.00 to $165.00*	38.50 to 145.00
SKUNK MUFFS.	*Value $35.00 to $50.00*	29.50 to 42.50

Men's Fur and Fur Lined Coats

at Attractive Reductions

Chauffeur's Fur Coats of China Dogskin. *Value $42.00 to $50.00* — **35.00 to 43.00**

Men's Fur-lined Coats of high grade cloth, lined with muskrat, Hudson seal, mink and Jap mink; collars of various fashionable furs. *Value $65.00 to $225.00* — **55.00 to 195.00**

Boudoir Apparel

Charming new Winter Models in Crepe de Chine; also Warm Blanket Robes for House or Bath at very special prices.

No. 43 $13.75

No. 43 *(as illustrated)* **Japanese Hand Embroidered Crepe de Chine Robes**—full wide models with sash; silk lined and interlined; in pink, blue, lavender, rose, Copen and navy; very elaborately hand embroidered in contrasting colors. *Value $16.00* Sale price — **13.75**

Wool Blanket Robes in two models, trimmed with satin and silk girdle. Specially priced — **5.50**

Embroidered Crepe de Chine Negligees with accordion pleated skirt; elastic and ornament at waist. *Value $10.75* — **9.75**

Evening Slippers

Our new Fall stock includes a full assortment of all the latest shades for evening wear, also fancy beaded effects with straps and plain slippers with high or low heels.

25,000 Yards Most Fashionable

Dress Silks, Satins and Brocades

Including Rich Fabrics embroidered in gold or silver for Opera Wraps and Evening Apparel

at 15 to 33⅓% Reductions

Imported Black Dress Satin, pure dye, soft finish and exceptionally rich in effect; 36 inches wide. *Regular $2.50 quality.* Sale price — **1.85**

Satin Reno, 40 inch, the smartest satin fabric of the season; in 75 new shades for street and evening wear. Sale price — **2.50**

Black Satin Charmeuse, 40 inch; bright satin face, pebble crepe back; pure dye; much in demand this season. *Value $3.00 yard.* Sale price — **1.95**

Gros de Londres, 36 inch; in plain and glace effects in street and evening shades. *$2.25 quality.* Sale price — **1.85**

Brocade and Plaid Silks and Satins in designs and colorings suitable for dresses and coat linings; 36 inch. *Value $3.00 yard* Sale price — **2.25**

Rich Metal Brocades, Silks and Satins for gowns, wraps and coats—exclusive novelties from Lyons, France. *Regularly $6.50 to $15.00 yd.* Sale price — **5.50 to 12.75**

Wool Velour and Smart Coatings

2,000 Yards Velour de Laine

Plain Velour de Laine, 54 inches wide, of superior quality for suits and coats; may be had in black, navy, brown and green. *Regularly $2.75 yard* Sale Price — **1.95**

5,000 Yards Fashionable Coatings

58 inches wide. Comprising a new shipment just received, together with our regular large and varied stock of mixtures, checks and plaids in tweed and zibeline effects in all the newest colorings. *Value $3.00 and $3.50 yard* Sale Price — **1.95**

Advance Holiday Showing of

Fine Linen Handkerchiefs

Purchased before the advance in price, and offering, while the limited stock lasts, remarkable values

Men's Initial. Novelty initials on pure linen in two designs. Specially priced, box of six, — **3.00**

Men's Hemstitched. Extra quality Irish linen. ¼ and ½ inch hem. Sale price, per dozen, — **2.50**

Women's Initials on sheer linen with cord edge, letter in openwork circle. *Regularly $2.25* Box of six, — **1.50**

NOTE.—*Embroidery orders should be placed as early as possible to avoid disappointment for pre-Holiday Delivery.*

Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs, very dainty, unusual designs hand embroidered on pure linen. Each, — **.25 and .50**

Children's Handkerchiefs of Japanese Silk, with attractive picture designs. Specially priced, box of three, — **.45**

Children's Handkerchiefs, embroidered figures on shamrock lawn. Specially priced, box of three, — **.25 and .35**

Women's Gloves and Hosiery

1,500 Pairs Colored Silk Hose

An unusually handsome Stocking of Pure Thread Silk in a great variety of fashionable colors to match gowns, shoes and sweaters. At the special price, — **1.50 Pair**

2,500 Pairs Glace Gloves

A very high class, perfect fitting one-clasp Glace Glove in all the fashionable shades for Fall and Winter. Very special value at — **1.50 Pair**

FIND NEW PUZZLE IN HARRIMAN THEFT

Gems Put in Case by Their Owner Last March, Place of Robbery Is Undetermined.

WERE INSURED FOR $50,000

Underwriters Try to Solve Question of When or Where They Disappeared.

It was learned yesterday that detectives working to solve the mystery of the missing gems, valued at $65,000, lost or stolen from the home of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, widow of the millionaire railroad man, were not seeking so much the recovery of the jewels at present as to attempt to determine first when and where the robbery or loss occurred.

According to the detectives, who were reluctant to talk of the case because Mrs. Harriman desired that no publicity be given to it, the Pinkerton Agency, which was employed by the insurance companies on Tuesday, has been unable to find out whether the case in which the jewels had lain was emptied of its contents in the Harriman home, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, or at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, where Mrs. Harriman has a vault.

Stolen from Mrs. Harriman's home, Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the insurance companies would, under their policies, pay her $50,000; but there was a clause which read that the loss would not be covered if the jewels were stolen at the bank or from the safe deposit vault.

A detailed description of the missing gems was sent broadcast to jewelry dealers and to the police, while detectives who were assigned to the case by Police Commissioner Woods questioned several persons at Police Headquarters.

Large Gems Listed by Police.

Here is the description of the jewelry which was sent to the principal cities of the country:

Two oval-shaped rubies.

One oval-shaped diamond, estimated at 8½ to 10 karats. Each is set in platinum, and they are attached to a chain one-fourth to one-half inch long between each pendant, each chain containing five or six small diamonds.

The value of the pendants was set at $64,000, and of the diamond and platinum chain at $1,000.

Mrs. Harriman, who is known to her friends as not caring much for jewelry, told agents of the Hartford Fire, Accident & Indemnity Co., the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Co., the Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, and the National Surety Company that she had not seen the pendant since late last March. When she returned from a dinner then, she related, she placed the pendant in a leather case on her dresser and left it there until morning, when, without opening it, she placed the case in a wall safe.

When she was about to move to Arden, the country estate of the Harriman family, the case, which had been reposing in a black leather hand-bag, still unopened, was taken to the vault at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company. There it remained until a few weeks ago, when it was transferred to the wall safe again in the Harriman home.

Maiden Lane Discusses Case.

On Monday night, the opening night of the opera, Mrs. Harriman went to the little safe and found the black bag and leather case, but the jewels were missing. The insurance companies were notified on Tuesday, and, though she had not wanted the police to be brought into the affair, a clause in the policy would have absolved the company from paying the policy if efforts on the part of the police were not made.

Mrs. Harriman telephoned to Police Commissioner Woods on Wednesday and told him of her loss, but asked that no publicity be given the case. On Thursday, however, the story of the missing jewels was a topic of discussion in Maiden Lane. Police Commissioner Woods assigned special detectives to the case, and Secretary Van Wirt of the Stolen Property Bureau, with Detective Sergeant Griffith of the First Branch, were sent to the office of the Harriman estate, but a report on the missing gems, with no details or description, was all they were able to obtain there.

The Police Commissioner would not discuss the case yesterday. Mrs. Harriman's husband made her many presents of jewelry during his life, and these are said to be the only ones she has.

Wendel Estate Reappraised.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Transfer Tax Appraiser William C. Clark stated today that the reappraisal of a part of the estate of the late John G. Wendel of Manhattan had been completed and that the report would be filed with Surrogate Sawyer next week. Property worth $1,525,000 was ordered reappraised by the Surrogate, as it covered deeds of trust which Mr. Wendel's father had given to his son, and which he had transferred to his sisters previous to his death.

"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. FOR MOTOR CLOTHES

OVERCOATS FOR MEN

In a wonderful assortment, in fact the biggest and best that these busy stores have ever displayed, included, is every desirable style, fabric and model shown this season.

All Specially Selected and Priced for Our 29th Anniversary Celebration

AT $15.00

A variety that is practically unlimited: Scotch mixtures, heather mixtures, plaid-back gray meltons, black kerseys, neat gray, brown, tan and dark green mixtures. And as for models, they are here almost without end. Ulsters, Ulsterettes, double-breasted Overcoats, Scotch Balmaroons, Box Coats, Belted Coats, Form-Fitting Coats, Chesterfield models and lightweight blacks and Oxfords, well made and extremely serviceable.

Overcoats at $20

Wonderfully smart, thoroughly tailored and finely finished; most of them with satin yoke and satin sleeve linings. Fitted coats, loose coats, ulsters, ulsterettes, belted coats, plain coats, single-breasted and double-breasted coats; heavy coats and medium weight; all in a splendid variety of fabrics and designs, and remarkable value at $20.00.

Suits Specially Priced

At $15.00

Browns, Dublin greens, gunmetal grays, two-tone worsteds, blue, gray, brown and green flannels, blue serges, pencil and pin stripes, overplaids, checks, two-tone grays and browns, fancy cassimeres, silk mixtures and worsteds.

At $20.00

Smart, snappy models for young men and neat, conservative, dignified designs and models for men of more moderate taste and temperament, many of them silk lined, all of them wonderfully good value at $20.00.

Brill Brothers

2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn — 44 East 14th Street — 791 Broad Street, Newark
47 Cortlandt Street — 279 Broadway — 1192 Main St., Bridgeport
125th Street, Corner 3d Avenue—Open Evenings.

"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. FOR MOTOR CLOTHES

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"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. FOR MOTOR CLOTHES

"A Notable Public Sale"

"A VERITABLE MUSEUM OF TREASURES WHICH SHOULD BE VISITED BY ALL INTERESTED IN THE ARTS OF PAST CENTURIES."

At the American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

ON FREE PUBLIC VIEW TOMORROW (MON.)

9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M., AND ON TUESDAY 9 A. M. UNTIL NOON

To Be Sold

At the American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York

On the afternoons of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of This Week and on November 27 and 28 at 2:30 o'clock

and in

The Grand Ballroom of the Plaza

Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street.

Monday Evening of Next Week, Nov. 27th, at 8:30

(Admission to the Plaza Hotel on the evening of Sale will be by ticket, which may be had free of the managers.)

The Famous Davanzati Palace Collection

FLORENCE, ITALY

Declared by Dr. Bode and other authorities on Art to be

"The Most Important and Complete Collection of the Art of the Italian Renaissance Ever Shown in America."

Recently Brought to America by Their Owner

Professóre Commendatóre Elia Vólpi

the Recognized European Expert and Connoisseur

And in addition thereto

The Artistic Contents of Professor Volpi's Villa Pia.

DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, De Luxe Edition, will be mailed on receipt of Five Dollars; ordinary edition, One Dollar.

The sale will be conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

Brill Brothers

Shop for Women

Broadway at 49th St.

Offers

Simple Tailored Suit Models

In checks, mixtures, broadcloths, English velours and velvets,

$29.50 to $79.50

Tailored and Shopping Frocks

Of serge, wool Jersey, broadcloth, meteor or satin,

$16.50 to $49.50

Top Coats and Motor Wraps

Tailored on unique and distinctive lines of Bolivia, wool velour, velvet and mixture,

$18.50 to $100.00

Unusually Smart Sports Apparel

Modes after French and English designers—suits of wool Jersey and Angora cloth—Norfolk effects in tweeds and velvet.

BROADWAY AT 49TH ST.

Greater New York Dress Co.

Now at 379 FIFTH AVE., Near 35th Street. Opp. Best's.

In the Heart of the Shopping District

This is our new location. In this, our new location, we pledge you greater savings than ever before. Our upstairs, low-cost shop shows the finest garments, and you pay only

One Profit——The Manufacturer's

COATS Broadcloth, Velours, Mixtures, Kitten's Ear and Chinchilla — $18.50 — *Actual Value $27.50*

COATS Bolivia, Columbia Broadcloth trimmed with Raccoon, Seal and Coney. — $27.50 — *Actual Value $45*

Come and see our large assortment of Evening Dresses.

All our Suits will be sold at $16.50.

Plays All Records

both the Celebrated Pathe and Every American Record Made

Introducing Models From $70 to $175

The BRUNSWICK

All Phonographs in One

The famous Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. has perfected a final-type phonograph, which embodies the best features of the best phonographs made. This truly artistic music-maker is now on exhibition at our store.

We will enjoy demonstrating, to music lovers, this combination of perfections which, in addition, possesses individual refinements found in no other phonograph.

The Brunswick plays all records — both the celebrated Pathe, which introduces you to the musical celebrities and compositions of Europe, and every American record made.

Your choice of selection is unlimited.

A "Vox Humana" tone regulator—a perfection of the Brunswick—governs musical production through the "throat" of the machine. You can play your favorite records as you want them played.

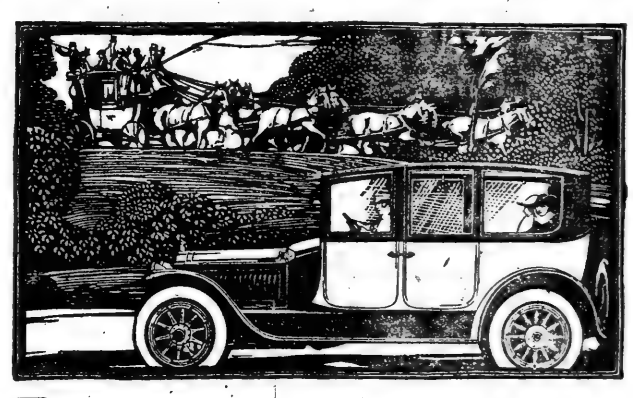
Equipment includes two sound boxes—one for Pathe records, one for other makes—sapphire ball, jewel point and steel needles; 12-inch turn table, automatic stop. Prices from $70 to $175.

We invite every music lover to come and hear the Brunswick at our store, where daily concerts are given. Learn for yourself how at last science has scored a musical triumph.

BIG OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEALERS

This is but the announcement of a national campaign which is popularizing the Brunswick Phonograph and Pathe Records everywhere. Our plan offers progressive dealers unusual advantages. The possibilities are conspicuous and appealing. People will not be able to resist the quality and prices of the Brunswick Phonograph. Our facilities are enormous. They have been years in developing. We expect, and can meet, a tremendous demand. Write us for our dealer proposition both on the Brunswick and Pathe Records.

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.
29-35 West 32nd Street, New York.



Turn-out—*tour-out*—confident that you are "in correct form"—and have power to meet every road emergency

To the gentleman of yesterday every detail of his equipment was a matter of painstaking interest—when he drove his coach and four—or his coach and twelve.

The mode and appointments of the vehicle—the "cut" and trim of the harness—the number and size of the horses—even the weight and length of the whip—all had to be *just right.*

He was out before the world, and the world, he knew, was ready to accept him at his own valuation.

This instinct for perfection, during the entire motor epoch, the Packard has satisfied.

Style—comfort—safety—stamina—it achieves more than ever, now.

And the mighty Twin-six motor assures the heavier enclosed cars ample power for every emergency in city traffic or on country roads.

Ask the man who owns one

Packard Motor Car Co. of New York
Broadway and Sixty-first. Branches at Brooklyn, Hartford, Newark, Paterson, Springfield and White Plains

Packard TWIN-6

TAILLESS-CAT JOKE MADE HIM A FUGITIVE

Liverpool Merchant Flees to America to Escape Wrath of Those He Hoaxed.

WAITS FOR STORM TO PASS

Mr. Wiggins's Chance Remark Resulted in Town Being Overwhelmed with Meowing Cats.

An order for 2,000 Manx cats, given in a moment of levity after a good luncheon, was the cause of Wilberforce Wiggins, a merchant of Liverpool, having to leave business and his family to cross the ocean and seek refuge in the United States until the storm he had raised blows over.

In telling the story of his troubles to a TIMES reporter yesterday at the Hotel Wolcott, Mr. Wiggins, who is a sad-looking man with pale blue eyes, said that he had a slight reputation for being a funny man at the Exchange in Liverpool among the marchants, and never dreamed that his order for the 2,000 tailless cats would be taken seriously.

Three weeks ago he was invited to lunch at the Adelphia Hotel in Liverpool by some of his business friends and arrived late. As an excuse to the company Mr. Wiggins explained that his tardiness was due to the receipt of a cablegram from the Indian Government, ordering 1,000 Manx cats to be sent out by the next vessel sailing for Calcutta. The price offered was £5, ($25,) per cat and each animal was to be delivered in a healthy condition. In view of this clause in the order Mr. Wiggins told his friends that he would have to send out 2,000 cats so that the required number should reach Calcutta in proper condition.

The merchants took great interest in the cable and asked him if he knew why the Indian Government should demand so many cats without tails, Mr. Wiggins replied that from what he had heard the Viceroy intended to present each of the native Princes with ten Manx cats and give twenty to the Begum of Bhopal for her contributions to the war relief funds.

Some of the most famous fakirs in India had stated recently that the best way to rid the country of the thousands of poisonous vipers was to hunt them with tailless cats. The ordinary type of cat had been tried, but had proved a failure on account of the vipers nipping their tails, which caused the cats to writhe with anguish and climb the tallest mango trees. They never came down again, it was said, and their ghosts haunted the forests.

Mr. Wiggins went on to say that after he had explained the reason why the Manx variety of cat was required, his friends rose from the table one after another and said they had friends over in the Isle of Man and might as well pick up a little loose change if the Government was going to pay five pounds a head for cats.

When he went out into the hall the head waiter came up and said: "Pardon me, Mr. Wiggins, but would you mind telling me what ship you are going to send those 2,000 cats to Calcutta on, as I have a nephew in Douglas, Isle of Man, who is a bright lad, and I have telegraphed him to buy up all the Manx cats that he can lay his hands on."

The unhappy joker said he was about to explain the truth of the matter to the head waiter when he looked around and saw that the cashier, head porter, three waiters and two of the maids were all busy writing telegrams to their relatives on the island to ship them as many cats as they could. It was too much, and he went for a two hours' walk to think it over.

When Mr. Wiggins arrived at his home he saw a crowd outside and feared the worst. His surmise was correct. He saw five telegraph messengers going in and six coming out. To his horror, he found that every member of his family had been telegraphing wildly to friends on the Isle of Man for cats. The wives of the merchants, who were at the luncheon, had telephoned to Mrs. Wiggins about the extraordinary order from the Indian Government.

Before midnight thirty messages had arrived collect asking Mrs. Wiggins to send 500 baskets to Douglas by the next day's boat to put the cats in.

Crowds of ragged boys arrived at his house, bringing cats which had been shorn of their tails at some time in their careers, and demanding 5 pounds each for the animals as genuine Manx cats.

By that time there were 1,200 cats on the Liverpool landing stage, and the pier dues and cost of food amounted to nearly 100 pounds, Mr. Wiggins said. In addition, the Board of Health had taken the matter in hand and was considering whether he should be fined 2 shillings for every cat or be imprisoned for twelve months in the city jail at Bootle.

Mr. Wiggins said that, to add to his troubles, when his rich aunt went to the pier to try and find her lost Smiler, with the large number of persons who had accompanied her from Douglas on the steamboat, the baskets were capsized and the lids came open. Hundreds of tailless cats escaped into the docks, where they have lived like pirates ever since. Smiler was among the number of Manx cats that got away, and was last seen in company with a dissolute one-eyed black tomcat named Smithers, eating a dinner left unguarded for a moment by a longshoreman.

Mr. Wiggins said that he does not know when he will go back to Liverpool. He may remain in New York a few days if there are no cats about, as he cannot gaze on one without bursting into tears.

"PRINCE IGOR" AND "AIDA."

Russian Opera at Matinee—Throng at First "Popular Price" Night.

The operas given yesterday at the Metropolitan Opera House were Borodine's "Prince Igor," at the matinée, and Verdi's "Aida" at night. The Russian opera, which was brought into the repertoire last season, made a perhaps somewhat unexpected entrance into the first week of the present season, probably owing to the scarcity of prima donnas and the consequent necessity of giving operas in which those who are at hand can appear. There were features in yesterday afternoon's performance, however, which made it welcome for its own sake.

The impression of many of those who heard the performance seemed to be that it had somehow been made more vital and interesting than last year. The cast was the same as the old one except that Paul Althouse replaced Luca Botta in the principal tenor rôle. Mme. Alda was again Jaroslavna, Flora Perini was Kontchakovna, Minnie Egener was the Nurse, and Raymonde Delaunois sang the melody of "A Young Girl" early in the second act. Messrs. Amato, Didur, Audisio, De Segurola, and Bada sang the male parts. The Polovtsian dances in the second act have been rearranged by Ottokar Bartik and are highly effective. A large share of the success of the performance belongs to the chorus and to Mr. Polacco, the conductor.

In the evening there was such a large audience on hand early for the first of the "popular price" performances that the authorities forbade the sale of any more admissions, while scores were still clamoring to get in.

The cast for "Aida" included Mmes. Rappold, Homer, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier, Rossi, and Audisio. Gennaro Papi conducted. The performance was a spirited one, and elicited much enthusiasm from the audience.

Broker, 73, Adopts Woman, 59.

Under the law passed a year ago permitting the adoption of persons more than 21 years of age, Surrogate Cohalan signed an order yesterday authorizing Edward D. Robinson, a well-to-do broker, 73 years old, to become the foster-father of Catherine Jordan, 59 years old. In his petition Mr. Robinson said it has been long understood that Miss Jordan would be his heir when he dies, and they have had the relationship of parent and daughter prior to this time. They will live at 52 Bradhurst Avenue.

ASSERTS MIDDLEMEN OPPRESS FARMERS

Methods of Marketing in This State Arraigned by Wicks Legislative Committee.

WHY SONS LEAVE OLD HOME

Can't Make Agriculture Pay—How Feed Dealers Operate—Committee to Continue Inquiry Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—The avarice of the middleman has made a prosperous New York farmer hard to find, and the future of the agriculture of the State is seriously threatened, according to a summary of the work of the Wicks Legislative Investigating Committee, made public today by its Chairman, Senator Charles W. Wicks of Oneida. For the last three months the committee has been investigating economic conditions in the rural sections of the State, and it will go to New York City soon to inquire into the systems of distribution of farm products.

Of the middlemen, Senator Wicks's statement says: "Acquaintance with their methods reminds one of the days of the robber barons in Europe, when every yard of cloth or pound of meat on its way to the market was assessed by each local lord whose gate it passed."

The activities of some middlemen are referred to as "possibly criminal."

"That the agricultural interests of this State have not been in a satisfactory condition for the past ten years is a sad truth to every one who has given the matter attention," the statement says. "Leaving the neighborhood of our large cities and driving over even the great trunk lines of our important highways, the traveler soon sees scattered about desolate houses and barns upon farms now practically abandoned, which twenty-five years ago housed vigorous families surrounded with farm wealth. The small country homes seem almost to have passed out of our agricultural life.

"Here and there the Slav or Southern European peasant, accustomed to life on the narrowest margin, has succeeded to the life that the native sons abandoned. Far and wide we find today the old people sticking to the farm, struggling along in a small way, while their sons and daughters have left the should-be attractive homes, seeking the ready money of the workshops.

Must Take Price Offered or None.

"The farmer had little or no voice in naming the price which he was to receive for his products. To him came the large dealers or corporations saying: 'For the present month we will give you so much for your milk, we will pay you what and how we choose.' To the consumer, likewise, the dealer in all agricultural products has said at the same time: 'You must pay us so much for your milk, your meat, your butter, eggs and cheese.'

"Between these ever-widening margins millions of dollars have rolled into the bank accounts of the middleman, millions in which the farmer and his wife, rising at dawn, working until dusk, have no part. This committee has heard the same story of enforced privation in every section of the State. It is the same in every county."

The statement expresses the opinion that two-thirds of the farmers of the State would be better off if they sold their homes, invested the proceeds and worked as laborers.

"The proof," it says, "tends to establish that not over one-third of the farmers of this great agricultural State are making any profit at all. In other words, while one-third are not breaking even, another third is just about making 15 cents per hour for man labor and nothing for farm women; the remainder whose bank accounts show slight gains are made up generally of those who have engaged least in the dairy business.

The Feed Dealers' Guild.

"The committee secured a mass of correspondence of one of the middlemen associations, the Retail Feed Dealers' Association of the State of New York, so-called. There were 300 members, more or less, with associates running into a couple of thousands. This correspondence revealed that this little association, with its little capital and little investment, had so fastened itself upon the dairy industry of the State of New York that it was attempting to and actually did dictate by most unfair and possibly criminal means where and how the dairymen of this State should buy their dairy feeds. This correspondence revealed that they were in touch with and being manipulated by larger associations of grain brokers, middlemen, and mill owners, and that they were being taught their line of action so as best to bring the entire dairy industry of the State beneath their thumbs.

"The individual dairymen were powerless against this organization. Time after time we heard the pitiful stories of some progressive dairyman endeavoring to save a few hard-earned dollars, who found the market absolutely closed to him by the manipulations of these schemers, who sought to make him buy only of those they favored and at exorbitant prices. Libel and slander were the least offensive of their methods.

"The practical solution seems to be that both the producer and the consumer shall co-operate in eliminating the unnecessary and useless middleman, retaining only the middleman who renders fair service for fair compensation.

"The committee is now about to visit New York to investigate the distribution of milk, dairy products, and poultry in that city, to ascertain, if possible, wherein the abuses lie and how they may be corrected. No whip is being held over individual or corporation. The farmer needs assistance, but in aiding the farmer the committee hopes primarily to aid the State and increase its most valuable asset—dairying."

The statement ends with an appeal to the members of the Dairymen's Association to see that their interests are protected at Albany next Winter.

Bishop Leibert's Daughter Married.

Miss Helen Margaret Leibert and Francis Oakey were married last night at 8 o'clock in the First Moravian Church, Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Morris W. Leibert, father of the bride.

PIG IRON EXPECTED TO SELL AT $50 A TON

Higher Cost of Material and Shortage of Labor and Fuel Make This Price a Possibility.

DEMAND STILL CONTINUES

Mills Are Rejecting Orders Because of Large Tonnage Which Will Remain Unfilled.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18.—Pig iron is selling now at $30 a ton. A prominent maker of pig iron in this section, when asked today where the price advance would stop, said: "It may reach $50 a ton before it begins to recede." He based his prediction on the higher cost of iron ore, coke, shortage of labor, fuel, and above all the enormous demand.

If quotations should reach $50 a ton, or anywhere near that point, they will be the result of increased consumption rather than the cost of manufacture. Iron ore and freight rates may increase the cost of production next year by about $2.50 a ton. Contracts for coke are being based around $3 a ton and less, and labor may receive an increase in wages. With all the added details of cost, pig iron selling around $30 a ton, is being made at a handsome profit.

Only about 1,000 tons have been placed at $30 for Bessemer, at valley furnace. Steelmakers have been caught short in pig iron, and in their anxiety to cover they have been handing around bids for material so freely that producers have been tempted to put up the price. Furnaces are sold up for the first half of 1917.

Producers of pig iron are alleged to have canvassed the situation of ore supply during 1917, and have come to the conclusion there will be a scarcity of bessemer ore next year. This, added to other disquieting features of the market, has created an imaginary shortage. While bessemer iron leads, it is dragging all other grades of pig iron in its wake. Basic iron is being held at $27 a ton, whereas one week ago it was quoted at $24 valleys. Inquiries among New York brokers aggregate 200,000 tons. Eastern Pennsylvania steelmakers are shy and have been heavy buyers of low phosphorus iron. The Midvale Steel Company is credited with orders for 10,000 to 12,000 tons and the Bethlehem Steel Company with 6,000 tons. Other sales during the week aggregate 20,000 tons for delivery during the second half of 1917. Low phosphorus has been ranging between $38 to $43 a ton in the East. The American Rolling Mill Company contracted for 4,000 tons of bessemer at $25, valleys. The Shenango Furnace Company has fired its No. 4 furnace at Sharpsville, Penn., after a shutdown of twenty-five days for repairs, which were made in record time. Southern iron is quoted at $19 to $20, Birmingham, for No. 2.

Mills Rejecting Orders.

About a month ago steel mills made a selection of orders as offered. Two weeks later they began a system of elimination. Today conditions have reached the stage of absolute rejection. In some instances this is governed by the oversold condition of mills. In the main, however, rejections are caused by the large tonnage which will remain unfilled at the close of the contract season, ending with 1916, and which will of necessity overlap into 1917 when the new orders should be taken care of. This overhang will reach into hundreds of thousands of tons. It will involve nearly all lines of finished and crude steel.

St. Thomas Aquinas Church Bazaar.

The annual bazaar of St. Thomas Aquinas Church, at 176th Street and Daly Avenue, West Farms, the Bronx, will open tomorrow night with an address by Justice Michael J. Scanlan of the Bronx County Municipal Court. He will be escorted from his home by 250 men of that parish, with the Drum and Bugle Corps of the church, which recently won a silver cup in the public school competition. Leading players of the Lasky and Famous Players moving picture companies will attend the bazaar, at which John Egan, the Irish tenor, and Mme. Lillian Breton of the Drury Lane Opera House, London, will sing. The bazaar, which will last for four nights, will be managed by the societies connected with the church, under the direction of the Rev. Father Denis F. Coyle, rector, and the Rev. Father Barry, his assistant.

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Du Barry

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All Coats, Suits, Furs, Gowns, Blouses

TO BE CLOSED OUT AT 1/3 TO 1/2 LESS THAN FORMER PRICES

$45 Fur Trimmed Coats	24.50
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These are only a few of the sweeping reductions offered tomorrow; every garment in the store is included.

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We have given up our 42d St. store. All merchandise is now on sale at this location.

Reductions Are Sensational

$40 Black Wolf Sets	22.50
$50 Skunk Sets.....	24.75
$35 Red Fox Sets....	19.50
$75 Hudson Dyed Seal Sets	40.00
$65 Black Fox Sets...	35.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Full flare model, collar and cuff of natural skunk. Value $250.00... $145

Every Suit in Stock
Velour, Broadcloth, Velveteen, Fur Trimmings, Skunk, Fitch, Hudson Seal, Opossum..... 19.75

100 Barrel or Ball Shaped Muffs
To match fur trimmed coats or suits..... 6.50
Value to $15.00

The prices give no idea of the value and quality; this is high grade apparel made up for our exclusive clientele; garments and furs which you can find duplicated only in other fine Fifth Ave. Shops.

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REMOVAL SALE

Monday, November 20th

A most unusual opportunity to complete your winter wardrobe while styles are at their smartest, with prices *at their lowest.*

Our positive removal early in December necessitates a complete and quick disposal of our entire stock.

All Our

Millinery — Gowns
Suits — Coats
Furs — Wraps
Blouses — Bags

will be *priced* to insure *immediate* and *complete* disposal

No stock will be transferred to the New Building

NOTE:

Store opens at 8.30 a.m. Owing to conditions and values offered, no merchandise will be sent *C. O. D.,* on *Approval,* or *Exchanged*

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The purpose of the Japan Society is to create a better understanding of Japan—to encourage more friendly relations between two neighborly peoples—to foster more pleasant and profitable trade connections by a fair and impartial presentment of actual conditions.

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S. T. HARBISON and COMPANY
Will Sell by Auction at
DURLAND'S RIDING ACADEMY
On Thursday Evening, November 23, 1916,
At 8 P. M.

25 Exceptionally High-Class Combination 25
Saddle Show Horses and Show Prospects

As fine a load of Horses as has been brought to this market in many years

SPECIAL MENTION

THE PICKETT.
Fine prospect for a show horse. Chestnut gelding, 15¾ hands high. This is the best prospect for a first-class show horse we have sent to the market this season.

BLUE BETTY.
A ladies' old-fashioned hack. Black mare, 7 years, 14¾ hands high. A beautiful small saddle horse with very fine gaits and splendid manner. City and country broken.

PLAIN SAILOR.
A fine mover. Brown gelding, 6 years old, 16¼ hands high. A big-boned, stout horse with plain blood and fine disposition. He is light on his feet, has a good way of going, and a quiet disposition. Up to 200 lbs.

TYPE SETTER.
Registered saddle horse. Good show horse for small classes. Bay gelding, 7 years old, 15¾ hands high. A model of the Kentucky bred saddle horse. He has very captivating action and can step better than a 3-minute clip. Puts up a splendid ride, is fit and ready to show. Accustomed to all sights.

RANGE FINDER.
Magnificent, big-boned green hunter; a bred bay gelding, 6 years old, 16¼ hands high. A big-boned, stout horse, weighs 1,... lbs., is up to carrying 200 lbs., and has quality, good manners, and a quiet temper.

LATONIA.
An extra fine show horse for five-gait classes. Brown mare, 5 years old, 15¾ hands high. The handsomest five-gaited saddle horse that has been sent to New York this season. She is a half-sister to the champion Miss Barrymore. She has stallion manners, magnificent gaits, and is a most showy horse. Instructed in the show ring.

REST WELL.
Fine stamp ladies' saddle horse. Bay mare, 6 years old, 15¼ hands high. A smooth turned, well made saddle horse, with straight neck, sharp withers, straight back, and correct conformation for carrying ladies' saddle. Well broken, quiet horse. Has been used by ladies.

ELLEN GREY.
Very smart light colored grey saddle horse. Mare, 6 years old, 15¼ hands high. The smartest small grey saddle horse we have owned this season. She puts up a charming ride, and is a captivating animal.

BILLIE BUCK.
A short-legged horse up to 225 lbs. Brown gelding, 8 years, 15¾ hands high. A big-boned, big-quartered, stout horse with good withers and a short back. He gives a splendid exercise at the trot. Can step fast.

Horses from Harbison's previous consignments sold at Durland's at small prices were winners on the opening day of the Show at the Garden.

That our mailing list be kept up to date, those wishing catalogues please send name and address for full particulars to

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JOHN W. BAIN, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL COMBINATION SALE
Of Several Consignments of
40 High-Class Saddle and Harness Horses 40
at
DURLAND'S RIDING ACADEMY
On Friday Evening, November 24, 1916, at 8 P. M.

The following well-known consignors will be represented:

L. M. NEWGASS COMPANY of Chicago, with 14 exceptionally good combination saddle and harness horses especially trained for this market; several of these horses drive well in pairs.

MR. W. W. LANAHAN of Baltimore, Md., with "Algoma."

THE GLEN STABLES of Waterville, N. Y., with two high-class hunters.

Property of a GENTLEMAN, Bay Gelding and Bay Mare, 15.2 hands, quiet, single and double harness and fearless of all sights.

MR. W. B. WILBUR of Manchester, Vt., with a black gelding and a chestnut gelding, the latter a good show prospect.

HOMEWOOD STUD FARM of Morristown, N. J., with three Hackneys; one a bay stallion Colt and two chestnut Fillies; all bred by Champion hackney stallions.

MR. S. L. FRANK with an Imported Irish Pony; a Black Stallion foaled in May, 1914, and entered in the Futurity and a winner in the Breeders' Class at the last Garden Show; a Bay Mare, half-sister to Mary Jinks, a notable winner in the West; a Chestnut Gelding sired by one of the best trotting stallions in the West.

This, together with many other High-Class attractions, should insure your presence.

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Opportunity for boarding fraternity, club or private house; modern dwelling; all improvements; 12 large rooms, 2 tile baths, 4 toilets, parquet floors; view of river; special concession for Winter months. Apply Zoolak Office, 73 Lexington Av.

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KINGSLAND MANSION AT ELBERON
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PLOT 150 OR 300 x 280 FEET.
6 master's bedrooms, 2 master's bathrooms. Unusually large piazzas, stable, garage, etc.
Price and particulars from Owner's Agent.
MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
25 PINE STREET

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF HAPPENINGS TAKING PLACE IN THE DOMAIN OF SPORTS

MIDDIES SMOTHER VILLANOVA, 57 TO 7

Last Game Before Army Duel Finds Navy Plentifully Supplied with Backs.

MANY SUBS IN THE LINE-UP

Gains by Opponents Made Chiefly Against Third String—Lack Forward Pass Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 18.—In winning from Villanova here this afternoon by 57 to 7 in the last of the season's games on the home grounds, the Naval Academy team played a game which was satisfactory in nearly every particular. So many of the backs showed up in gilt-edge form that the coaches will have an embarrassment of riches when they come to make the final selections. Perry punted and drop-kicked in great style, and the line held in the stalwart fashion for which Navy lines are noted. The only exception to the good work was in the frequent gains which the Villanova team made with the forward pass. Third-string substitutes composed most of the Navy team when the visitors were making their gains, but it had been thought that a defense had been devised which would make consistent gains by this means almost impossible.

The Navy team started with what had been considered the first string of backs. Whelchel was at quarter, Perry and Ingram at the halves, and Roberts at full. They gained consistently, but only two touchdowns were scored during the quarter. At the beginning of the second quarter Orr took Whelchel's place, and Davis and Martin substituted for Ingram and Roberts. Though checked slightly at the start, they soon got off at a terrific pace, and four touchdowns were scored during the period. The work of Davis was particularly good.

Perry booted a drop kick from the field during the early part of the third quarter, and Hanafee took the ball over for a touchdown at its close. During both of these quarters, Villanova gained again and again on some kind of a forward pass play, and at the opening of the final quarter, a forward pass from McGuckin to Reap and the latter's run netted sixty yards. Twice again the visitors nearly scored through plays of this character, and the Navy players appeared utterly unable to solve them.

On the whole, the showing of the Navy team today encouraged its friends greatly, and there is reasonable expectation of defeating the Army next Saturday. Conceding the superiority of Oliphant to any Navy back, it is still believed here that the average strength of the local backfield is ahead of the Army's. Ingram, Davis, Perry, Martin, Butler, and Roberts are all first-class men, and if the set selected runs true to form, some great ground gaining should be seen against the Army. As usual, the Navy line is a powerful defensive bulwark. The only thing about today's game which gives apprehension is the success Villanova had with forward pass plays. This play has been the Navy's undoing on many occasions, but it had been thought that a satisfactory defense had been devised.

The line-up:

Navy. (47.)	Position.	Villanova. (7.)
Jackson	L. E.	Dominey
Clarke	L. T.	Cowen
Heitman	L. G.	Hogan
Geodstein	C.	Lynch
Reifel	R. G.	Henry
Ward	R. T.	Hartigan
Fisher	R. E.	Ewing
Whelchel	Q. B.	Diggles
Perry	L. H. B.	McGeehan
Ingram	R. H. B.	Dougherty
Roberts	F. B.	McGuckin

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Naval Academy	13	28	9	7	–57
Villanova	0	0	0	7	– 7

Naval Academy scoring—Touchdowns: Jackson, Whelchel, Martin, Perry, Davis, Garrett, Hanafee, Orr. Goal from the field—Perry. Goals from touchdowns—Clarke, (4) Reifel, Orr. Villanova scoring—Touchdown: Reap. Goal from touchdown—McGuckin.

Substitutions—Naval Academy: Doolin for Heitman, Garrett for Jackson, Orr for Whelchel, Martin for Roberts, Dedeker for Reifel, Scaffe for Ward, Davis for Ingram, Vonheimberg for Fisher, Hanafee for Martin, Jones for Goodstein, Schildhauer for Doolin, Westphal for Perry, Buckhalter for Heitman, Holtman for Schildhauer, Schildhauer for Denfeld, Harrison for Garrett, Laubaugh for Martin, Dashiell for Westphal, Skinner for Scaffe, Bartholdi for Jones, Whelan for Orr, Butler for Dashiell, Wyatt for Vonheimberg. Villanova: Thompson for Reap, Reap for Dominey, Fleming for McGeehan, Freeman for Fleming. Referee—Mr. Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Murphy, Pennsylvania. Linesman—Mr. Crowell, Swarthmore. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

TUFTS TRAMPLES BOWDOIN.

Scores Easy Victory Over the Disabled Visiting Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

MEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 18.—Tufts found the incapacitated Bowdoin eleven an easy victim today, winning 25 to 0. Bowdoin twice was within scoring distance, once right at the start of the game, when Tufts fumbled, but Bowdoin lost the ball on downs 5 yards away from a touchdown. In the second half Peacock got loose for the longest Bowdoin gain of the day, a run of 30 yards. Bratt was the only Tufts man between him and a score, but he tackled the Bowdoin runner 2 yards from the Tufts goal, and Bowdoin's chance for a score had gone.

Tufts had little trouble in consistently gaining through the Bowdoin line, even without the services of Dinger Doane, the star line plugger, who did not get into the game till the last period. Drummey made the first touchdown after a series of line plays that carried the ball 45 yards.

In the second period Tufts was held for downs 22 yards from goal, and the period was scoreless. The first feature of the second half was a forward pass from Westcott to Olson, on which Olson ran 30 yards for a touchdown. The touchdowns were made in the last quarter on two long marches down the field, in which Doane figured. The line-up:

Tufts. (25.)	Position.	Bowdoin. (0.)
Jochim	L. E.	Holbrooke
Brown	L. T.	Rhoads
Powers	L. G.	Bradford
Pryor	C.	McNaughton
Algar	R. G.	Campbell
Haggerty	R. T.	Olson
Olson	R. E.	Drummond
Drummey	Q. B.	Phillips
Mitchel	L. H. B.	Peacock
Wescott	R. H. B.	Turner
Keefe	F. B.	Bartlett

Townchdowns—Druminey, Keefe, Doane, Jeffrey. Goal from touchdown—Morrison.

Substitutions—Tufts: Lincoln for Jochim, Spunt for Powers, Abbot for Spunt, Morrison for Abbot, Watson for Pryor, H. Brown for Algar, Beacham for Haggerty, Sanborn for Olson, Pratt for Drummey, Tyler for Mitchell, Swanson for Tyler, Jeffrey for Westcott, Doane for Keefe. Bowdoin: Kearn for McNaughton, Steward for Campbell, Foster for Drummond, Meidewtse for Phillips, Sprague for Peacock.

Umpire—A. B. Farmer, Dartmouth. Referee—Thomas Murphy, Harvard. Linesman—Mr. Moore, Maine. Time—Four fifteen-minute periods.

FIRST INDOOR POLO GAME.

Competition for De Saulles Cups at Durland's Tomorrow.

The Greater New York indoor polo season will open tomorrow evening, when the members of the Durland Polo Club will play the first game of the home tournament for the John de Saulles tournament cups.

Entered in this tournament are seven Durland teams consisting of the Triangles, winners of last years' indoor polo championship and the Leeming Cups; Tigers, Cock Robins, Spiders, Weight Carriers, Zeroes and Durland Juniors. The winners of the greatest number of games will receive the John de Saulles Cups.

FOOTBALL RECORDS

HARVARD.		YALE.
10—Colby	0	25—Carnegie Tech. 0
26—Bates	0	61—Virginia 3
3—Tufts	7	15—Lehigh 0
21—N. Carolina	0	19—Virginia Tech. 0
47—Mass. Aggies.	0	36—Wash. and Jeff. 14
4—Cornell	0	7—Colgate 6
51—Virginia	0	6—Brown 21
3—Princeton	0	10—Princeton 0
0—Brown	21	—
	178	41
184	28	

PRINCETON.		PENNSYLVANIA.
21—Holy Cross	0	3—West Virginia 0
29—N. Carolina	0	27—F. and M. 0
3—Tufts	0	0—Swarthmore 0
33—Lafayette	0	15—Penn. State 0
7—Dartmouth	3	0—Pittsburgh 20
42—Bucknell	0	19—Lafayette 0
0—Harvard	3	7—Dartmouth 21
0—Yale	10	0—Michigan 7
135	16	81 40

CORNELL.		DARTMOUTH.
26—Gettysburg	0	35—N. Hampshire 0
42—Williams	0	32—Boston College 6
10—Bucknell	0	47—Lehigh Valley 0
0—Harvard	23	62—Mass. Aggies 0
13—Carnegie Tech.	7	6—Georgetown 10
31—Michigan	20	3—Princeton 3
37—Mass. Aggies	0	15—Syracuse 10
	—	7—Pennsylvania 7
162	50	7—W. Va. Univ. 7
		—
		206 47

ARMY.		NAVY.
3—Lehigh Valley	0	0—Dickinson 0
14—Wash. and Lee	7	13—Georgetown 7
17—Holy Cross	0	14—Maryland State 7
53—Trinity	0	10—U. of Pitts. 20
63—Villanova	7	12—W. Va. Univ. 7
30—Notre Dame	10	27—Georgia 2
17—Maine	3	0—Wash. and Lee 10
17—Springfield	2	50—N. Caro. Aggies 0
	—	57—Villanova 7
220	29	—
	192	60

PITTSBURGH.		BROWN.
58—Westminster	0	13—R. I. State 0
20—Navy	19	42—Trinity 0
20—Syracuse	0	69—Amherst 0
20—Pennsylvania	0	20—Williams 0
40—Allegheny	0	21—Rutgers 3
37—W. and J.	0	40—Vermont 0
14—Carnegie Tech.	6	21—Yale 6
	—	21—Harvard 0
225	25	—
	252	9

PENN. STATE.		COLGATE.
27—Susquehanna	0	34—Susquehanna 0
55—Westminster	0	28—Maine 0
50—Bucknell	7	15—Illinois 3
38—West Va. Wes.	0	33—R. I. State 0
15—Pennsylvania	15	3—S. A. M. C. A. 14
48—Gettysburg	2	3—Yale 0
79—Geneva	0	35—Rochester 0
10—Lehigh	7	15—Syracuse 0
4—Lafayette	0	—
	190	86
348	31	

LEHIGH.		LAFAYETTE.
21—Ursinus	0	0—Fordham 0
61—Albright	0	6—Swarthmore 10
0—Yale	12	0—Ursinus 0
0—Lehigh Valley	0	0—Princeton 33
27—Catholic Univ.	7	27—Lebanon Val. 14
0—Muhlenberg	0	0—Pennsylvania 19
7—Penn State	10	32—Albright 0
27—F. and M.	7	0—Penn State 40
135	45	65 122

WASH. AND JEFF.		WILLIAMS.
37—Bethany	6	81—R. P. I. 6
53—Geneva	0	15—Union 0
21—West Va. Wes.	0	0—Cornell 42
47—Marietta	0	0—Brown 20
12—Westminster	0	0—Columbia 0
14—Yale	36	7—Wesleyan 0
0—Pittsburgh	37	0—Mass. Aggies 0
10—Wash. and Lee	0	20—Amherst 0
194	91	77 128

AMHERST.		SYRACUSE.
10—Bowdoin	12	57—All-Syracuse 0
0—Brown	69	73—Ohio Univer. 0
0—S. Y. M. C. A.	20	99—F. and M. 0
7—Wesleyan	10	0—Pittsburgh 30
14—Trinity	0	0—Michigan 14
23—Union	6	0—Dartmouth 15
0—Williams	26	42—Susquehanna 0
		0—Colgate 13
84	143	—
		233 74

RUTGERS.		TUFTS.
38—Villanova	0	7—Harvard 3
13—Wash. and Lee	13	0—Princeton 3
3—Brown	21	13—Boston College 0
14—Holy Cross	6	12—Indiana 10
0—West Va. Univ.	0	25—Bowdoin 0
	—	—
87	40	25—Bowdoin 0
		91 29

FORDHAM.		GEORGETOWN.
0—Lafayette	0	7—Navy 13
20—Maryland State	0	55—Eastern College 0
47—Susquehanna	0	10—Dartmouth 0
0—Georgetown	13	10—Albright 0
40—Holy Cross	0	0—Gallaudet 0
	—	42—West Va. Wes. 0
107	13	61—N. Car. Aggies 0
		297

N. Y. U.		COLUMBIA.
22—R. P. I.	0	7—Hamilton 14
7—Haverford	7	6—Vermont 0
0—Wesleyan	14	0—Union 3
13—Union	0	0—Williams 0
13—Bucknell	0	0—Stevens 0
0—Colby	3	0—Swarthmore 19
7—Maryland State	10	0—Wesleyan 40
62	34	13 75

WESLEYAN.		SWARTHMORE.
7—Conn. Aggies	0	10—Lafayette 6
3—R. I. State	3	6—Pennsylvania 0
19—Bowdoin	0	6—F. and M. 0
14—N. Y. U.	0	13—Ursinus 3
10—Amherst	7	14—Johns Hopkins 6
0—Williams	7	18—Columbia 0
40—Columbia	0	20—Dickinson 20
93	36	87 33

SWARTHMORE HELD TO TIE.

Undefeated Eleven Finds Unexpected Strength in Dickinson.

Special to The New York Times.

SWARTHMORE, Penn., Nov. 18.—Through the sensational work of Welch, the old Carlisle Indian player, who was sent into the game in the last five minutes of play, Dickinson was able to tie the score with Swarthmore, at 20 to 20, in one of the most spectacular games ever played in Swarthmore. The Garnet outplayed the visitors during three-quarters of the game, but the breaks went against her. The first half ended 13 to 7 in the visitors' favor, after Swope had found a hole in the centre of Swarthmore's line and had run eighty yards for the touchdown and Palm had picked a Swarthmore fumble and had run sixty yards.

Swarthmore first score came in the first quarter. After rushing the ball straight down the field for 60 yards, Cornog went through the line for the score, Ridpath kicking the goal. Swarthmore came back strong in the second half and rushed the ball to the 2-yard line, when the quarter ended, and it was quickly pushed across in the fourth period. Ridpath missed the goal that would have won the game for the Garnet. The last touchdown of the Little Quakers came soon after gaining ground on the exchange of punts, Cornog again going over for the score.

With three minutes to play, Welch was rushed into the game, and in four brilliant runs carried the ball from the 30-yard line to the goal, and tied the score when he kicked the goal himself. It was the closest the Garnet has come to being beaten all year, and the men will be primed for the biggest game next week when they meet Haverford, ancient rivals at Haverford. The line-up:

Swarthmore.	Position.	Dickinson.
Smith	L. E.	Palm
McGovern	L. T.	Young
Wilson	L. G.	Mervine
Clarke	C.	Hendrick
Ridpath	R. G.	Marland
Endicott	R. T.	Marford
Gillespie	R. E.	Ingersoll
Johnson	Q. B.	Reede
Michael	L. H. B.	Swope
Baker	R. H. B.	Welch
A. Cornog	F. B.	Myers

Touchdowns—Cornog, (3,) Swope, Palm, Welch. Goals from touchdowns—Ridpath, (2,) Reede, Welch.

Substitutions—Swarthmore: Bush for Baker, Baker for Bush, Hoot for Clarke, Dickinson: Greening for Humor, Humor for Mervine, Welch for Reede.

Referee—Mr. Moffit, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Terry, Pennsylvania. Linesman—Mr. Washburn, Brown. Time of quarters—Fourteen minutes each.

Additional Football Results.

At Berkeley, Cal.—Washington, 13; California, 3.

At Indianapolis—Butler, 13; Rose Poly, 7.

At Colorado Springs—Colorado College, 35; Denver University, 13.

At Stillwater, Okla.—Baylor, 10; Oklahoma Aggies, 7.

At Fort Collins, Col.—Colorado Aggies, 12; University of Utah, 6.

At Tulsa, Okla.—Henry Kendall College, 48; Haskell Institute, 0.

At Norman, Okla.—Kansas Aggies, 14; Oklahoma, 13.

At Port Deposit, Md.—Tome School, 53; Kennet Square High School, 27.

At Wallingford, Conn.—Choate School, 20; Kent School, 14.

At East Hampton, Mass.—Worcester Academy, 14; Hilton, 7.

At New Haven—Harvard freshmen, 21; Yale freshmen, 6.

At Ripon, Wis.—Ripon College, 13; Lawrence College, 0.

At Waukesha, Wis.—Carroll College, 25; Lake Forest, 12.

At Jacksonville, Ill.—Illinois College, 47; Shurtleff, 0.

At Bloomington, Ill.—Milligan, 18; Wesleyan, 5.

At Moscow, Idaho—University of Montana, 20; University of Idaho, 13.

At Fort Collins, Col.—Colorado Aggies, 12; University of Utah, 6.

(Other football results will be found in the Sporting Section.)

MORRIS HIGH WINS TITLE ON GRIDIRON

De Witt Clinton, However, Protests Victory by 13 to 12—Other Schoolboy Games.

Unless a protest made after the game by De Witt Clinton is upheld, the scholastic football championship of Manhattan was won yesterday by the Morris High School team, when it defeated the West Side eleven at the Polo Grounds by the score of 13 to 12. Clinton disputes the right of Morris to kick the goal, following the second touchdown, which decided the game in favor of the Bronx lads. In the dispute the Clinton team is opposed by the referee, Mr. Nixon of New York University, but is upheld by the umpire, Mr. Anderson of Columbus, who claims jurisdiction over the play which resulted in the winning point going to Morris.

In the third period, with the score 12 to 0 in favor of Clinton by virtue of two touchdowns, a long forward pass by Fogarty enabled Reisig of Morris to cross the Clinton goal near the side line. Under the rules, Morris had the right to kick out for position. The team lined up, and Fogarty kicked. One of the Clinton players dashed after the ball, and according to Umpire Anderson reached the falling oval at the same time as the Clinton player. The result was a collision and the ball dropped to the ground.

Then arose the dispute. Morris asserted that the Clinton man interfered with a fair catch, and the referee upheld them, enabling Fogarty to kick the goal for the point which made the Morris total 13. The umpire protested that under the rules he had jurisdiction over this play, but was overruled by the referee. Clinton will carry its protest before the High Schools Games Committee of the P. S. A. L.

The Catholic prep school championship of New York was decided at Fordham Field when the Fordham Prep boys, through two touchdowns by Frisch, triumphed over Brooklyn Prep by the score of 12 to 0.

Poly Prep trounced the gridiron representatives of Commercial High 14 to 0 at Washington Park.

Erasmus Hall and Boys' High battled to a 3 to 3 tie in another big Brooklyn schoolboy game. Placement kicks by McPhee for Erasmus Hall and Daniels for Boys' High were the only points scored. The following are the line-ups of important schoolboy games in the Metropolitan district:

Morris H. S. vs. De Witt Clinton H. S.

Morris.(13.)	Position.	De Witt C..(12.)
Reisig	L. E.	W. Thompson
Maher	L. T.	Gouldowsky
Mulligan	L. G.	Brodi
Hich	C.	Hoving
Bruckner	R. G.	McNulty
Carney	R. T.	De Stephano
D. Krassner	R. E.	Fitzgibbons
Ingransnia	Q. B.	F. Eisenberg
Walsh	L. H. B.	R. Eisenberg
Lembeck	R. H. B.	Spangler
Fogarty	F. B.	Jamieson

Touchdowns—Jamieson, 2; Dan Krassner, Reisig. Goal from touchdown—Fogarty.

Substitutes—Blair for Spangler, Stern for McNulty, Teare for Reisig, Rosenberger for Lembeck, Walder for Mulligan, Reisig for Rosenberger, Lief for Walsh, Rosenberger for Reisig. Referee—Mr. Nixon, N. Y. U. Umpire—Mr. Anderson, Columbia. Head linesman—Mr. Norton, C. C. N. Y. Time of periods—Twelve minutes each.

Fordham Prep vs. Brooklyn Prep.

Fordham. (12.)	Position.	Brooklyn, (0.)
Mulry	L. E.	Schadrack
Conlon	L. T.	Duffy
T. Brennan	L. G.	Langan
O'Grady	C.	Sweeney
V. Brennan	R. G.	Harden
Walsh	R. T.	Weldon
White	R. E.	Mayo
Ramin	Q. B.	Reilly
Frisch	L. H. B.	Curtin
Dorfy	R. H. B.	Curtin
Fitzpatrick	F. B.	Reilly

Touchdowns—Frisch, 2.

Substitutions—Fordham: Schoberg for McKernan for Kearns, Kearns for McKernan. Referee—Mr. Joyce, Syracuse. Umpire—Mr. Goddard, Holy Cross. Head linesman—Mr. McNally, Fordham. Time of quarters—(twelve minutes each.

Poly Prep vs. Commercial H. S.

Poly Prep, (14.)	Position.	Commerc'l, (0.)
Houlett	L. E.	Kurzman
Petherbridge	L. T.	Snyder
Gunnison	L. G.	Taylor
Young	C.	Awad
Remy	R. G.	Lord
Lea	R. T.	Meister
Raymond	R. E.	McGrath
Mallony	Q. B.	Bergolz
Macdonald	L. H. B.	Feuer
Blundell	R. H. B.	Downey
Redmond	F. B.	Shiavo

Touchdowns—Macdonald, Maiony. Goals from touchdowns—Blundell (2).

Substitutions—Shuter for Kurzman, Reidell for Downey, Downey for Reidell.

Referee—Mr. McIlroy, Cornell. Umpire—Mr. Crawford, N. Y. U. Head linesman—Mr. Darby, Syracuse. Time of periods—Twelve minutes each.

St. Paul's School vs. Manual Training H. S.

St. Paul, (13.)	Position.	Manual, (0.)
Strenge	L. E.	Doyle
MacEwan	L. T.	Carpenter
Burham	L. G.	Frost
Grimshaw	C.	Mead
Cole	R. G.	Barton
Busch	R. T.	Daisley
Vanderbilt	R. E.	Courtney
Chapman	Q. B.	Jobin
De Ferrari	L. H. B.	Clark
Dickins	R. H. B.	Blumgarden
Smith	F. B.	Berry

Touchdowns—Vanderbilt, Chapman. Goal from touchdown—De Ferrari. Substitutes—Selgus for Barton, Amendolo for Carpenter, Perkins for Doyle, Phillips for Clark. Referee—Dicker, Boys' High. Umpire—Mr. Elder, Williams. Head linesman—Mr. Smith, Vermont. Time of periods—Two ten-minute and two twelve-minute quarters.

New Utrecht H. S. vs. Bushwick H. S.

N. Utrecht,(59.)	Position.	Bushwick,(0.)
Grace	L. E.	Vesey
Kayser	L. T.	Muhlberger
Thompson	L. G.	Wallendorf
Khouri	C.	Kneil
Shevlin	R. G.	Shapiro
Washington	R. T.	Irwin
A. Irwin	R. E.	MacGreggor
Patterson	Q. B.	Sherman
Karlson	L. H. B.	Reilly
Cannabury	R. H. B.	Nastacos
Shay	F. B.	Jonas

Touchdowns—Irwin, Karlson, (6,) Sadler, Grace. Goals frob touchdown—Karlson, (5.)

Substitutes—Sadler for Irwin, Goldstein for Thompson, Coakley for Patterson, Greco for Washington, Walton for Irwin, Irwin for Nastacos. Time of quarters—Twelve minutes each.

Other School Results.

At Mohegan Lake, N. Y.—Mohegan School, 40; Holbrook School, 0.

At Cornwall, N. Y.—Kingsley School, 7; Stone School, 0.

At Simsbury, Conn.—Westminster School, 7; Taft School, 0.

At Stamford, Conn.—Stamford High School, 14; Ridgewood High School, 10.

EASY FOR GEORGIA TECH.

Sweeps University of Georgia Off Its Feet by 21 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ATHENS, Ga., Nov. 18.—Georgia Tech defeated the University of Georgia here this afternoon in their annual football match by a score of 21 to 0. Tech outplayed Georgia from the very start, but owing to costly fumbles was unable to score until the second period.

Tech's play was featured by long end runs and line bucks by Spence, Johnston Strupper and Morrison, against which the Georgia defense could do little. Tech's line proved impenetrable to Georgia's attacks, while the Georgia line failed to hold when Tech charged. The line-up:

Tech.	Position.	Georgia.
Dunwoody	L. E.	Dazendorf
Alexander	L. T.	Thrash
Carpenter	L. G.	McConnell
Lang	C.	Wingate
Phillips	R. G.	Gennany
Fincher	R. T.	Beasley
Bell	R. E.	Tate
Morrison	Q. B.	Coleman
Strapzer	L. H. B.	McLaws
Johnston	R. H. B.	Reynolds
Spence	F. B.	Neville

Touchdowns—Spence, (2,) Strupper Goals from touchdowns—Finchern, (2,) Substitutes—Tech.: Hill for Strupper, Guill for Spence. Georgia: Pew for Wingate, Coleman for Donnelly, McLaws for J. Reynolds, J. Reynolds for McLaws, Ferguson for Wingate, MacMichael for Neville, O. Reynolds for Pew, Feyst for O. Reynolds. Referee—Mr. Nichols, Chicago. Umpire—Mr. McGoffin, Michigan. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes each.

16 FORWARD PASSES WIN.

Washington and Jefferson Beats Washington and Lee, 10 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 18.—Sixteen forward passes, successfully executed for short gains, caused the defeat of Washington and Lee by Washington and Jefferson, at Broad Street Park this afternoon. The score was 10 to 6.

Neither team scored in the first quarter, and Washington and Lee took a lead in the second quarter by making six points to the Pennsylvania team's three. McCreight landed a goal from placement at the middle of the second quarter, but Washington and Jefferson had the lead only a short time, Bagley darting through centre for a touchdown in the last few minutes of the period. Washington and Jefferson's hopes were realized in the final quarter, when McCreight, on a line plunge, scored a touchdown and then kicked goal.

The tackling of Ignico and the punting of Young featured the play for Washington and Lee, while McCreight was the star for the Pennsylvanians throughout the game. The line-up:

W. and J., (10.)	Position.	W. and L., (6.)
Carroll	L. E.	Larsin
Ale	L. T.	Jonson
Wimperly	L. G.	Bryan
Shields	C.	Pierrotti
Drew	R. G.	Moore
Louck	R. T.	Bethel
Tressel	R. E.	Bethel
Stobs	Q. B.	Bagley
Gurley	L. H. B.	Young
Crawford	R. H. B.	Grile
McCreight	F. B.	Sorrels

SCORE BY PERIODS.

W. and L.	0	6	0	0–	6
W. and J.	0	3	0	7–	10

Touchdown—Bagley, McCreight. Goal from touchdown—McCreight. Field goal—McCreight.

Substitutions—W. and L., Paxton for Grile, Graham for Sorrels, Adams for Sorrels, Bethel for Graham, Cromwell for Paxton, Graham for Larkin, Kehoe for Cromwell, Bethel for Ignico, Wadsworth for Bethel; W. and J., Wickersham for Carroll, Guy for Shields, Straw for Drew.

Referee—Mr. Gillender, Penn. Umpire—Mr. Murphy, Brown. Linesman—Mr. McGrath, Boston College. Field judge—Mr. Langford, Trinity.

Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

MINNESOTA EASY WINNER.

Gophers Tear Through Wisconsin Line for Eight Touchdowns.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 18.—Minnesota, playing in the early season form that marked it as the conference champion, swamped Paul Withington's Wisconsins to the tune of 54 to 0. The Badgers never had a chance. Their offensive was helpless against Minnesota's strong defense, and on the offensive the Gophers could not be stopped. They scored eight touchdowns, seldom lost the ball on downs, but penalties and repeated fumbling kept the score from mounting higher. Had not Coach Williams put in his entire second string backfield and several substitute linemen in the last quarter Wisconsin would have been defeated at least 70 to 0.

The statistics of the game tell the story. Minnesota rushed the ball from scrimmage for 447 yards, as against thirteen for Wisconsin, and on forward passes the Gophers made 157 yards in thirteen attempts as against Wisconsin's one successful pass for seven yards. Minnesota made thirty-five first downs and the Badgers only made their yardage once. Taylor outkicked Wyman, and that was the only department at which the Badgers excelled.

The feature of the game was Baston's brilliant ninety-yard run for a touchdown when he caught the kickoff in the second half. Baston also starred at receiving several of the Gophers' passes for long gains. The Gopher line outcharged the Badgers to a man, and the sweeping Minnesota interference repeatedly put the Wisconsin ends and secondary defense out of the play.

The lineup:

Minnesota, (54.)	Position.	Wisconsin, (0.)
Baston	L. E.	Gardner
Mayer	L. T.	Carpenter
Sinclair	L. G.	Hancock
Townley	C.	Pfiser
Ecklund	R. G.	Taylor
Hauser	R. T.	Olson
Flynn	R. E.	Simpson
Long	Q. B.	Kreus
Wise	L. H. B.	Yates
Hansen	R. H. B.	Harbinson
Wyman	F. B.	Scott

Score by periods:

Minnesota	6	13	21	14–	54
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0–	0

Touchdowns—Wyman (2), Baston (2), Long (3), Hansen. Goals from touchdowns—Baston (2), Mayer (4).

Substitutions: Minnesota—H. Hansen for Townley, Haertzd for Wyman, Anderson for Wise, Carlson for Hal Hansen, Van Soest for Long, Wilson for Sinclair, Kilgsley for Haerted, Buckley for Baston. Wisconsin—Guernsey for Meyers, Barhols for Koch, Kravoley for Carpeter, Elder for Simpson, Draper for Gardner, Wenzel for Draper, McCrorey for Taylor, Flatou for Kreus.

Referee—Mr. Means, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Gardiner, Illinois. Field judge—Mr. Adams, Ohio. Linesman—Mr. Graham, Grinnell. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

STRONG FINISH BY VIRGINIA.

Two Touchdowns Scored on Cadets in Last Five Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov. 18.—In the final home game of the season Virginia disposed of Virginia Military Institute today, 20 to 7. The contest was hard fought and exciting throughout and was closer than the score would indicate, the Orange and Blue breaking a 7 to 7 tie by a remarkable drive which netted two touchdowns in the last five minutes of play. The cadets lived up to their reputation, but their lighter eleven crumpled before Virginia's flashing attack in the closing minutes. Captain Spare and Gooch were rushed into the game in the final quarter and the team took on new life. The line-up:

Virginia.	Position.	V. M. I.
White	L. E.	Goodman
McKay	L. T.	Steele
Coleman	L. G.	Hawkins
Churchman	C.	Neimo
Calvert	R. G.	Whittle
Ward	R. T.	Thomas
Hagar	R. E.	Marshall
Wagenknight	Q. B.	Gray
Kinsolving	L. H. B.	Bethel
Russell	R. H. B.	Leech
Thurman	F. B.	Hart

Touchdowns—Thurman, Sparr, J. White, Gray. Goals from touchdowns—Thurman, (2,) Berchey.

Substitutions—Virginia: Stuart for McKay, Blakey for Ward, Darvin for Hagar, C. White for Wagenknight, Gooch for Russell, Sparr for Thurman, Thurman for Calvert. V. M. I.: Root for C. Hawkins, Knapp for Whittle, S. Hawkins for Thomas, Engleby for Leech, Leech for Engleby, Engleby for Hart, Silverstein for Engleby.

Referee—Mr. Barry, Georgetown. Umpire—Mr. Goodwin, Washington and Jefferson. Linesman—Mr. McWhorter, Georgia.

Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

CRESCENT STILL IN LEAD.

Soccer Eleven Defeats Passaic F. C. in Championship Series.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 18.—With a victory over the soccer team of the Passaic Field Club by 5 goals to 3 here this afternoon the Crescent Athletic Club team of Brooklyn maintained its lead in the annual championship competition of the Field Club League. The visitors practically clinched the decision in the first half, at the end of which they led by 4—1. The lineup:

Cresc't A.C., (5.)	Position.	Passaic, (3.)
Harvey		Yates
Rae	R. B.	Patton
Thomas	L. B.	Harbinson
O'Rourke	R. H.	Scott
Maclennan	C. H.	Uprichard
Hamilton	L. H.	Holly
Titus	O. R.	Nordlorf
Waters	I. R.	O'Neil
Jackson	C.	Goldsmith
Van Sauter	I. L.	O'Neil
Philip	O. L.	Buckner

Referee—T. A. Laurie. Linesmen—J. Morrison and W. Fleming. Goals—Philip, (2,) Waters, Hamilton, Jackson, O'Neil, (2.) Times of halves—Forty-five minutes each.

Notre Dame Defeats Aggies.

EAST LANSING, Mich., Nov. 18.—Notre Dame's powerful eleven was too strong for M. A. C. today, and won a spectacular contest, 14 to 0. The visitors scored a touchdown in the first period on a trick play, and got another in the third period when Rydsworski intercepted a forward pass and ran fifty yards for the score.

WILLIAMS VICTOR IN HILL-AND-DALE RUN

Big Surprise in Defeat of Maine Team in the New England Championship Race.

BOSTON, Nov. 18. — Williams College today won the annual New England intercollegiate cross-country championship, defeating the University of Maine, last year's winner, and six other colleges. H. H. Brown of Williams was the individual leader over the five-and-a-half-mile course in Franklin Park, finishing in 28 minutes 38 2-5 seconds.

The competing colleges, with their standing by points, were: Williams, 53; Maine, 56; Dartmouth, 58; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 103; Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 126; Bates and Brown, tied at 148 each; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 193. Bowdoin and Colby, which had entered teams, did not start.

Williams's victory was unexpected. The Maine team, with most of the speed which carried it to the New England and National intercollegiate hill and dale championship titles fast year, was favorite, but the efforts of its lower rank runners fell far below the performances of the leaders. Williams and Maine each placed three men in the first ten.

Brown, the individual winner, conserved his strength well. F. P. Pretl, the Maine Captain, led over the early part of the course, with the pack at his heels. C. S. Herrick of Maine went out in front at the three-mile mark, Brown trailing him. At five miles C. D. Thompson of Dartmouth led, with Brown still in second place, and in the last half mile the latter showed the burs of speed which made him a winner. Thompson finished second.

The first ten to finish with the time of the five leaders were: H. H. Brown, Williams, 28:38 2-5; C. D. Thompson, Dartmouth, 29:04; F. P. Pretl, Maine, 29:08

PLANS UNDER WAY FOR COPPER MERGER

Indications Point to Purchase of the Utah Co. by the Kennecott Corporation.

HEAVY TRADING IN STOCKS

Rumor of Combination Rivaling the United States Steel Corporation Generally Discredited.

Plans are under way for the consummation of several mergers of large copper producing companies. Although the negotiations have not yet reached a tangible form, indications point to the purchase of the Utah Copper Company by the Kennecott Copper Corporation, which now owns a one-quarter interest in the former, and the acquisition of the Chile Copper Company by the Braden company, which in turn is owned by the Kennecott.

Reports regarding the conferences held by interests connected with these companies gave rise to rumors of other mergers, the names of three other copper companies being mentioned. In fact, one report was that plans under consideration contemplated the organization of a company larger than the Anaconda, and another rumor had it that all the copper companies would be merged into one huge combination as large, if not larger, than the United States Steel Corporation. These rumors were discredited in responsible quarters.

The reports of prospective mergers caused heavy trading in copper stocks both on the Exchange and on the Curb, where new high records were established. The high prices quoted for the metal, contracts now being placed at 32 cents and over, has for some time past made "coppers" very popular with speculators and investors.

As regards the purchase by the Kennecott Corporation of a large share of the stock of the Utah company, it is understood that before final arrangements are made the Federal Trade Commission will be requested to pass upon the plans.

The Kennecott Copper Corporation, organized in April of last year by the Morgan-Guggenheim interests as a successor of the $20,000,000 syndicate formed in 1906 to finance copper and railroad operations in Alaska, took over during the early part of this year the Braden Copper Mines Company, which owns extensive mines in Chile, and acquired a one-quarter interest in the Utah Copper Company from the Guggenheim Exploration Company. The Kennecott also controls the Alaska Steamship Company and has a large interest in the Copper River & Northwestern Railway. It owns the entire capital stock of the Beatson Copper Company. The copper production of the Kennecott is about 10,000,000 pounds per month.

Besides the four companies mentioned, yesterday's rumors had it the Cerro de Pasco, the Inspiration, and the Nevada Consolidated Copper Companies would be involved in the same or other mergers. The improbability of the plan was pointed out by reference to the fact that the Anaconda has a controlling interest in the Inspiration company, and is likely to take over the entire assets of the latter, if such action is found desirable, and under the circumstances it was not likely that the Inspiration should figure in a merger with the Kennecott. The Cerro de Pasco properties in Peru were developed by the late James B. Haggin, who was associated with J. P. Morgan in the enterprise. The Utah Copper Company owns more than one-half the capital stock of the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company.

If the Kennecott Corporation should decide to purchase more of the stock of the Utah, it is presumed that the transaction will be undertaken on a basis different from that followed last February, when $4,097,040 capital stock of the Utah was acquired from the Guggenheim Exploration for 696,756 shares of the corporation, it being optional with the Exploration Company to accept for a substantial part of the shares of the Kennecott stock from an underwriting syndicate at $50 per share of Kennecott stock purchased. In the case of the acquisition of the Braden stock, one share of Kennecott was exchanged for every three and a half shares of the Braden.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday heavy gains were made in the copper stocks. Anaconda sold up to 104⅞, a net gain of 1⅞ points for the day and a gain of 4⅝ for the week. Chile Copper, which was under 20 in July, sold up to 39¾, and closed at 38⅞, a net gain of 4 points for the day and a gain of 19¾ points for the week. Inspiration, which was 42⅜ in April, sold up to 74¼, a net gain of 1¼ points for the day and a gain of 5⅜ for the week. Kennecott, which sold around 44 in August, sold up to 63⅜, the gain for the day being 2⅝ points, and the gain for the week 8 points, and Utah, which was quoted below 80 in March, sold as high as 139, the gain for the day being 7⅛, and a gain of 10 points for the week.

On the Curb, Cerro de Pasco sold as high as 46, a gain of 1⅜ points for the day, and Magma Copper, which was quoted around 14 a few months ago, sold at 68¼, the net gain for the day being 12¼ points.

FOR SUFFERERS IN RUSSIA.

Russian Colony Here Arranges Bazaar to Relieve War Victims.

A bazaar, the proceeds of which will be applied to the relief of war sufferers in Russia, will be held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, from Dec. 4 to Dec. 9 next. The entire Russian colony in New York in co-operation with some of the best known men and women, not of Russian origin, in the city are now at work completing the details for the bazaar.

It is their aim to make the bazaar as distinctly Russian in character as is possible. Russian architecture is being followed for decorating the armory and Russian colors will be used throughout. Music will be furnished by Russian choirs and Russian orchestras, the booths and tea rooms will be presided over by ladies in Russian costume; Russian chefs will prepare food in real Russian style, to be served in a Russian restaurant, and entertainment will be furnished by famous Russian artists. There will be an elaborate display of Russian art and handicraft, which has been gathered by two specially appointed commissioners during the past few months.

The bazaar will be held under the auspices of the Russian-American Relief Association, which was organized by Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador. The patronesses are Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, Mrs. Arthur Scott Mills, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Francis Pendleton, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.; Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Orme Wilson and Mrs. William Woodward of New York, Mrs. H. Blain Beale and Mrs. Edward McLean of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Curtis Guild of Boston.

The officers of the Russian-American Relief Association include Mme. Bakhmeteff, Honorary President; Mme. Oustinoff, Honorary Vice President, wife of the Consul General; Frank A. Vanderlip, Honorary Treasurer; F. Rostzky, Honorary Secretary; Russian Consul in New York; Mrs. Charles H. Boynton, President; Mme. Mishtowt, Vice President, wife of the Naval Attaché; A. Zvornitecki, National City Bank, Treasurer, and Mrs. John Dyneley Prince, Secretary. Executive Committee: Mrs. Charles R. Crane, Miss Luisita A. Leland, Mrs. A. Garrison McClintock, Mrs. Philip G. McFadden, Viscountess de Sibour, and Princess Troubetskoy.

The Advisory Council is composed of the Russian Ambassador, George Bakhmeteff; the Most Rev. Archbishop Evdokim, Consul General Oustinoff, Frederic W. Allen of Lee, Higginson & Co., Charles H. Boynton of C. H. Boynton & Co., Charles R. Crane, Frederic R. Coudert of Coudert Brothers, Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., Hayden S. Harris, F. S. Hastings of E. C. Benedict & Co., Darwin P. Kingsley, President of New York Life Insurance Company; Samuel McRoberts of National City Bank, C. J. Medzikhovsky, Commercial Attaché of Russian Embassy; Captain Mishtowt, Naval Attaché of Russian Embassy; Colonel Nikoloeff, Military Attaché of Russian Embassy; C. Onou, Counselor of Russian Embassy; Professor John Dyneley Prince of Columbia University, Charles H. Sabin, President of Guarantee Trust Company, Willard Straight of the American International Corporation, and G. A. Wilienkin, Financial Adviser of Russian Embassy.

Sister Sarah Pennebaker.

SHAKERTOWN, Ky., Nov. 18.—Sister Sarah Pennebaker died here yesterday, leaving only three survivors of the once famous and prosperous colony of Shakers in this community. She was 79 years old.

The colony of Shakers own Shakertown and vast farming lands around it, their holdings estimated as being worth more than a million dollars. Owing to the advanced age of the three survivors, who, it is claimed, are too old and infirm to manage the large estate, efforts were recently made to have the property revert to the State.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANN DIXON, wife of Thomas Dixon, died at her home, 200 Prince street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, leaving four sons and a daughter.

Mrs. ELIZABETH A. McKEON, 77 years old, a native of England, and for nearly seventy-five years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Friday at her home, 506 Ninth street, Brooklyn. She was the widow of Joseph T. McKeon, and with him was among the original members of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Thomas Aquinas when it was founded more than thirty years ago. Mrs. McKeon is survived by two sons, Joseph F., advertising manager of The Brooklyn Daily Times, and Thomas A. McKeon. Another son was the late Rev. John A. McKeon.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BURBANK MURPHY, who died at her home in Ridgewood, N. J., on Friday, was the wife of Elmer B. Murphy, Sr., and was formerly a resident of Brooklyn, where she was born.

GRISWOLD WATROUS, 41 years old, died at his home in Sea Cliff, L. I., on Friday, leaving a widow and a son.

RICHARD T. TWEEDY, born in Cornwall, England, forty-seven years ago and a resident of Brooklyn for many years, died at his home, 1,019 Forty-seventh Street, South Brooklyn, on Thursday.

Mrs. MARY E. KENT NEWTON, a Past Matron of Floral Chapter, No. 24, Order of the Eastern Star, and a representative for Connecticut to the Grand Chapter of that order, died on Friday at her home, 411 Fifteenth Street, South Brooklyn, aged 56 years. She was born in Monticello, N. Y., and was the wife of George F. Newton.

THOMAS F. QUIRKE, for twenty-five years in the employ of the Rollins Express Company, is dead at his home, 323 Third Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MINNIE E. LARKE BRETTMAN, 57 years old, wife of Frederick J. Brettman, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn on Friday. She was born in Brooklyn and lived at 784½ Carroll Street.

LEONARD S. PARKER, a veteran of the civil war, died at Freeport, L. I., on Tuesday and was buried yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Parker was a member of Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., and of Fulton Council, R. A.

Mrs. MARTHA E. ALLEN, widow of Moses R. Allen, a civil war veteran, who was a scout under General Shields in the First Rhode Island Cavalry, died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter in Woodhaven, L. I. Grief over the death of her brother, Thomas William Crocker, a week ago is said to have hastened her end. Mrs. Allen was 77 years old and was a daughter of Elisha and Martha Crocker, both of whom were descended from families who came over on the Mayflower.

Mrs. SARAH MARIA WILKINSON died on Friday at the home of her son, 2,116 Dorchester Road, Brooklyn, in her one hundredth year. She was born in Newton, N. J., on April 18, 1817, and was a daughter of Captain John Van Ness, who fought in the War of 1812. She was the widow of Josiah B. Wilkinson and is survived by her son, Wilbur B. Wilkinson, and a daughter, Mrs. Albert L. Hopping.

Mrs. JOHN H. MITCHELL, widow of the former United States Senator from Oregon, is dead in Paris. She was the mother of the Duchess de Rochefoucauld. Her husband, who held a seat in the Senate for twenty-six years, died suddenly on Dec. 8, 1905.

JOSEPH GARVEY, a retired member of the old Long Island City police force, died on Friday in St. Joseph's Hospital.

Miss CATHERINE M. WARING, a teacher in Public School No. 1, Long Island City, died on Friday at her home in Corona, L. I.

ROBERT H. GORDON, President of the Board of Education of Roselle Park, N. J., died at his home there on Friday in his sixty-seventh year. He was born in Brooklyn and was a direct descendant of George Read of Delaware, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mrs. DAISY GORING VARIAN, wife of Henry Varian, who is a member of the executive staff of The New York World, died on Friday at her home, 14 East Nineteenth street, Flatbush, Mrs. Varian was born forty-two years ago in Michigan.

Miss EVELYN WIGHTMAN, daughter of the late John Wightman and sister of Mrs. George H. Hutchins of Norwalk, Conn., died in Pasadena, Cal., on Nov. 12.

THOMAS HENRY FURYE, a veteran of the civil war and a resident of Millburn, N. J., for forty years, died on Friday at his home there.

FREDERICK RASCH, the oldest member of the First German Presbyterian Church of Orange, N. J., died suddenly on Friday night at his home there in his ninety-fifth year.

Mrs. AMANDA LORE, widow of James R. Lore and a resident of Phillipsburg, N. J., for many years, died on Friday at her home there.

Mrs. ELIZA LLOYD HUGHES, widow of the Rev. Thomas Patrick Hughes, formerly rector of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre here, died yesterday morning in Mount Sinai Hospital in her seventy-seventh year.

Police News

Transfers and assignments: Patrol., 4 P. M., Nov. 19, E. Turro, 10th to 26th. On their own application: V. R. Raynor 156 to 172, bicycle duty; W. Patrick, 172 to 156, assignm. to bicycle duty discont. Mutual: F. W. Wolf, 274 to 283, bicycle to mounted duty; C. J. Gorman, 283 to 274, mounted to bicycle duty.

Temporary assignments: Capts., R. O'Connor, command 9 In. Dist., to command 10 In. Dist., in addition to his own, for 3 days from 8 A. M., Nov. 20; F. J. Conboy, 145, to command 8 In. Dist., 9 days, 12:01 A. M., Nov. 24. Surgeon, D. J Donovan, 5 S. Dist., in charge 6 S. Dist., in addition to his own, 20 days, noon, Nov. 19. Lieut., E. G. Mason, 278, to Bur. of Tel., designated as Act. Capt., 15 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 21. Patrol. J. Sexton, 150, to Bur. of Tel., 15 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 21.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Insps. F. A. Tierney, 8 I. D. 9 days, 12:01 A. M., Nov. 24, balance of vacation; W. F. Buettler, 10 I. D., 3 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 30, to be deducted from vacation; Surgeon M. Williams, 6 S. D., 20 days, noon, Nov. 19, vacation. Without pay: Patrol. J. F. Golden, 14, 1 day, 12 P. M., Nov. 20; M. Walker, 23, 1 day, 8 A. M., Nov. 21; J. J. E. Appel 26, 1 day, 4 P. M., Nov. 19; G. Kluter, 154, 1 day, 4 P. M., Nov. 27; E. E. Sauer, 154, 2 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 29; H. J. Sager, 158, 2 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 29.

Engaged.

DAVIDOWITZ—FRIEDMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Emil Friedman of 148 West 118th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Mr. Jack Davidowitz. Reception at Hotel Savoy, Sunday, Nov. 19, from 3 to 6 P. M. No cards.

DAVIS—OSHINSKY.—Mrs. Joseph Oshinsky of 151 West 86th St., will give a reception at the Hotel Savoy on Sunday, Nov. 26, from 4 to 7 o'clock, in honor of the engagement of her daughter, Grace, to Mr. Isaac Herman Davis. No cards.

GLICKSMAN—FERTIG.—Miss Belle Fertig, 1,399 Stebbins Av., Bronx, to Mr. J. George Glicksman of 1,528 Minford Place, Bronx.

GORDON—BECKER.—Mrs. Lina Becker of 1,138 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth Becker, to Mr. Abe Gordon of New York.

GREENWALD—SCHWABACHER.—Marion L. Schwabacher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schwabacher, Jr., of 86 Central Park West, to Martin D. Greenwald.

ROSENBLUTH—WOLFF.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Wolff of 227 Audubon Av., announce the betrothal of their daughter, Hattie, to Mr. Henry Rosenbluth of this city. Reception at home on Sunday, Dec. 10, 1916, from 3 to 6. No cards. Hartford papers please copy.

SCHWEITZER—GETZOFF.—Mrs. S. Getzoff of East Orange announces the engagement of her daughter, Mary, to Mr. Allen Schweitzer.

SABIN—BRYANT.—Elien Bryant to Raymond Sabin.

MORMON CHURCH'S HEAD APOSTLE DIES

Francis M. Lyman, Next in Line to President Smith, Expires in Salt Lake City.

GOT CONVERTS IN EUROPE

He Confessed at the Reed Smoot Hearing That He Had Had Three Wives and Twenty-two Children.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 18.—Francis M. Lyman, President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church and next in line to President Joseph F. Smith, died here today after a two days' illness from pneumonia in his seventy-seventh year.

He became widely known when he confessed that he was a polygamist at the Reed Smoot hearing of the United States Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and admitted that he had had three wives, two of whom were living. He also said that he was the father of ten sons and twelve daughters by these women. In addition, it was brought out at the hearing that Joseph F. Smith and the Apostles, in direct succession, were also living in polygamy.

Apostle Lyman was born in Goodhope, Ill., and was a direct descendant in the eighth generation from Richard Lyman of Essex, England, who came to this country in 1631 and settled at Charlestown, Mass. His father, Amasa Mason Lyman, became converted to Mormonism, and was one of the pioneer settlers in Salt Lake City. Apostle Lyman went to San Bernardino, Cal., then an outfitting point for the Latter-Day Saints, and attended school there, learning the trade of a joiner. For several years he was a freighter between this place and points in Utah, and then in 1860 was elected one of the Seventy Elders of the Mormon Church. He located in Beaver, Utah, in the same year, and was later sent to England as a missionary. In 1862 he returned to Utah with more than 800 converts, and in 1863 settled in Fillmore, Utah, where he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. Apostle Lyman was chosen Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment of Militia of the Pauvan District at the age of 25, and later was elected a member of the General Assembly of the State of Deseret. He was four times a member of the Territorial Legislature and had served as Recorder and County Clerk, Prosecuting Attorney, Superintendent of Schools, and was High Priest and High Councilor of the Millard Stake.

Apostle Lyman made a second missionary trip in 1873, and returned from Europe two years later with 1,900 converts. His last trip was made during 1901-1904, when he toured the United Kingdom, Palestine, Russia, and Africa. In 1903, during his absence, Apostle Lyman was elected President of the Council of the Twelve Apostles.

In his testimony before the Senate Committee he said that he had married his first wife in 1857, his second in 1869, and his third in 1884. He said that he had made a covenant with his wives in which he agreed never to separate from them so long as they were true to him, even though his plural marriages were contrary to the laws of this country.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BECHER.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Carl, (nee Charlotte Pfeiffer,) a daughter, Bernice Regina, Nov. 6, 1916.

ELBAUM.—Born, Nov. 18, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Elbaum of Bayonne, a daughter.

LEVY.—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Levy of 965 Whitlock Av., a baby boy, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1916.

MEYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Meyer, 47 Fort Washington Av., announce the arrival of a daughter Nov. 12, 1916.

STEINFIELD.—Mr. and Mrs. Arnold L., 21 Claremont Av., announce the birth of a daughter, Nov. 18.

TOLK.—Born to Dr. and Mrs. Victor Tolk, (nee Rose Jacobson,) a daughter Nov. 16, at the Woman's Hospital, 109 Amsterdam Av.

WOLF.—Born to Dr. and Mrs. George D. Wolf, (nee Rose Bonime,) a baby girl on Nov. 18, 1916. No cards.

Married.

BALDWIN — BREWSTER.—On Nov. 15, 1916, by the Rev. Maurice Fitzgerald, Cecilia, daughter of Mrs. Walter Shaw Brewster, to William Henry Baldwin, 3d, son of Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Jr., at 189 Joralemon St., Brooklyn.

McCREERY—PETERSEN.—At the Mount Washington Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Dyckman Pl., on Saturday, Nov. 18, 1916, by the Rev. George B. Payson, D. D., assisted by the Rev. George H. Payson, D. D., of New Brunswick, N. J., Bettye, daughter of the late Frederick Petersen of Bay City, Mich., to Sidney F. McCreery, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Crawford McCreery and grandson of the late James McCreery.

MOFFIT—BORLAND.—On Saturday, Nov. 18, at Zion Church, Wappingers Falls, N. Y., by the Rev. Gerald Cunningham, Ella Aufrere, youngest daughter of the late John Borland, Esq., to Albert Rowcliffe Moffit, M. D.

WALDMAN—HIRSCH.—Mr. Adolph Hirsch announces the marriage of his sister Bella to Mr. Herman Waldman, at his home, 301 West 108th St., by Rabbi Ephraim Frisch, on Thursday, Nov. 16. No cards.

Brooklyn.

ANDERBERG—MENNE.—Nov. 17, Bernadine Menne to Fred R. Anderberg.

BARKER—EVANS.—Nov. 15, Marion Evans to Captain Lawrence W. Barker.

BURKELY—BREEM.—Nov. 15, Frieda Brehm to Joseph Burkely.

GOODSELL—NASH.—Nov. 16, Florence Nash to Arthur E. Goodsell.

JAY—RAVENELLE.—Nov. 15, Georgia M. Ravenelle to William Jay, Jr.

RUBINGER — HENICK. — Nov. 16, Rose Henick to Max B. Rubinger.

VAN WAGNER—LAMBAIS.—Nov. 16, Fannie Lambais to Alfred Van Wagner.

Newark.

NATE—CARROLL.—Nov. 15, Laura E. Carroll to Adam F. Nate.

Died.

ANDERSEN.—At Bellevue Hospital, Nov. 17, Karl Andersen, age 73 years. Funeral from 406 Third Av., on Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 10 A. M.

BACH.—Entered into rest on Friday, Nov. 17, at her residence, 527 West 110th St., Alice Hendricks, beloved wife of the late Albert Bach. Funeral at convenience of the family.

BENHAM.—In Bridgeport, Conn., Anne Lord Benham, wife of Frank N. Benham and mother of Nell Benham, Saturday, November 18, 1916. Funeral at her residence, 296 Linden Av., Monday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M. Burial at convenience of family.

BEYER.—On Nov. 16, Anna S. Beyer, beloved daughter of the late Henry A. and Philopena Beyer, residence 1,068 Park Av. Funeral services at Lutheran Church of Epiphany, 72 East 128th St., Sunday, Nov. 19, 2:30 P. M.

BREAKELL.—At his home, Cross River, N. Y., Saturday morning, Nov. 18, 1916, James A. Breakell, M. D., in his 66th year. Funeral services from his late residence Monday afternoon, Nov. 20, at 4:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Member of the New York Academy of Medicine and the Medical Society of the County of New York. Please omit flowers.

CORNELL.—John, at his residence, 459 East 134th St., on Thursday, Nov. 16. Funeral services will be conducted in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Alexander Av., between 141st and 142d Sts., on Sunday at 2 P. M.

CUNTZ.—Frieda Frances Cuntz, beloved daughter of Hermann F. Cuntz, at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Dora Moldenhauer, 9 Avon Street, Cambridge, Mass., early Friday morning, Nov. 17, 1916, in the sixteenth year of her age. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Hudson St., between 8th and 9th Sts., Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 19, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Ridgefield Cemetery, N. J.

Deaths.

CURTIS.—On Saturday, Nov. 18, at her residence in New York City, Mary Alathea Curtis, eldest daughter of the late Chief Justice William Edward Curtis and Mary A. Curtis. Funeral services will be held at Watertown, Conn.

DANZE.—Gertrude Gates, beloved wife of Hiram B. Danziger, at her home, 516 West 150 St., on Nov. 17, in her 42d year. Funeral at the convenience of the family. Syracuse, N. Y., papers please copy.

DISBROW.—At his residence, 322 West 108th St., Benjamin Newton Disbrow, husband of Josephine Disbrow and son of the late Benjamin Newton and Sarah Haviland Disbrow. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

DONNELLY.—James J., suddenly, on Nov. 17. Funeral from Church of St. Denis Lowerre, Yonkers, Monday, Nov. 20, 10 A. M.

FARRINGTON.—After a lingering illness, on Saturday, Nov. 18, John A. Farrington. Funeral services at his late residence, 430 Macon St., Brooklyn, Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, at 8 P. M.

FAUST.—Ruth M., at her residence, 1,963 Anderson Av., Nov. 18, aged 27. Services Tuesday at 2 P. M. at Westchester M. E. Church, 2,547 Walker Av., Bronx. Interment Woodlawn.

FLEMING.—At her residence, 4 Sand St., Port Richmond, S. I., on Nov. 16, Elizabeth M., widow of the late Patrick J. Fleming. She is survived by four daughters—Mary A. Fleming, Mrs. Jane Van Dam, Mrs. Frank Cunningham, and Mrs. James Carney. Requiem mass at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 10 A. M.

GERLACH.—On Friday, Nov. 17, 1916, Emilia Gerlach in her 59th year. Funeral services from her late residence, 532 East 155th St., on Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, at 2 P. M.

GRACE.—Roderick, after a prolonged illness, at 415 East 136th St. Services at St. Jerome's Church, Bronx, Monday, 10 A. M.

HOLLOWAY.—On Nov. 17, after a brief illness, Sarah Paisley Briant, widow of Joseph Holloway, aged 80 years. Services will be held 2 P. M. Sunday, Nov. 19, at Woodycrest M. E. Church, West 163th Street, near Woodycrest Av. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

HUGHES.—On Nov. 18, 1916, after a brief illness, Eliza Lloyd Hughes, beloved widow of the late Rev. Thomas Patrick Hughes, in her 80th year. Funeral services at the residence of her son Venn Hughes, Kings Park, L. I., on Monday morning, Nov. 20.

HUGHES.—On Friday, Nov. 17, Rose Hughes, beloved sister of Catherine Hughes, native of County Armagh, Ireland. Funeral Monday, Nov. 20, from St. Joseph's Home, 209 West 15th St. Requiem mass at 9 A. M. Interment Calvary.

LEYENDECKER.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Nov. 16, 1916, Peter Leyenuecker, aged 75 years. Funeral private. Chicago papers please copy.

LINDLER.—At St. Luke's Hospital, suddenly, Nov. 18, Joel Lindler, in his 68th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOWTHER.—On Nov. 18, Sara E. Lowther, beloved wife of John R. Lowther. Funeral service at her late residence, 53 West 105th St., Monday, Nov. 20, 11:30 A. M. Interment Greenwood.

McCLURE.—On Saturday, Nov. 18, 1916, Daniel McClure. Funeral service at his late residence, 307 Lockwood St., Astoria, on Monday, Nov. 20, at 11 o'clock. Interment St. Michael's Cemetery.

McKEON.—On Nov. 17, Elizabeth A., widow of Joseph T. McKeon and mother of Joseph F., Thomas A. and the late Rev. John A. McKeon. Funeral from her late residence, 506 9th St., Brooklyn, Monday, at 10 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, 4th Av. and 9th St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered.

MEYER.—On Saturday, Nov. 18, Charles, husband of the late Reine Meyer, at the home of his son, 2,405 Grand Av., Bronx, in his 81st year. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

MOLE.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., Nov. 15, 1916, Alfred Brown Mole, aged 67 years. Funeral services Adams, Mass.

RABINOWITZ, (Robbins.)—Shmaryahy, beloved father of Mrs. Rose Haskell, Aaron, Louis, Barney R., and John Jacob Robbins, entered into rest on Friday evening, in his 63d year. Funeral Sunday, Nov. 19, at 11:30 A. M., from his late residence, 62 East 94th St. Interment Washington Cemetery.

RADEMAN.—On Nov. 17, at East Orange, N. J., Caroline Rademan, beloved wife of John Rademan, 80th year. Funeral services at Volk's Mortuary Chapel, 631 Washington St., Hoboken, at 2 P. M., Sunday, 19th inst., to which friends and relatives are invited. Interment in Flower Hill Cemetery.

RAND.—At West Orange, N. J., Nov. 17, 1916, Mary B., wife of Charles F. Rand. Funeral service will be held from the family residence in Hutton Park, West Orange, on Sunday, Nov. 19, at 3 P. M.

RUANE.—Suddenly, Nov. 16, 1916, John Ruane, beloved husband of Elizabeth Ruane. Funeral Monday, 9:15 A. M., from his late residence, 535 West 100th St.; thence to St. Catharine's Church, 153d St., near Amsterdam Av.; mass 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

SAGE.—At Beacon, N. Y., Nov. 17, William F. Sage, aged 70 years. Funeral services will be held Monday at 2 P. M. from his late residence, 1 De Windt St., Beacon N. Y.

SCHIFFER.—At Paterson, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 17, 1916, James Benjamin, infant son of Samuel and Marion Schiffer, aged 3 months, 16 days. Funeral at convenience of the family.

SLATER.—Suddenly, Nov. 17, 1916, Samuel Scott Slater, eldest son of Jane Scott and the late Samuel McLean Slater. Funeral services, 259 West 92d St., this (Sunday) afternoon, 4 o'clock.

SNEDAKER.—Helen M., mother of Will D. and Charles A. Snedaker, Saturday evening, Nov. 18. Funeral at her late home, 317 West 93d St., Monday afternoon, 3:30 o'clock. Burial at Clyde, N. Y., on Tuesday. Wayne County papers please copy.

TRIMBLE.—Nov. 17, James Trimble, aged 74 years. Funeral chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Avenue, corner 18th St., Sunday, 9 P. M.

TUCKMAN.—On Nov. 16, 1916, Dora Bigee, beloved wife of Nathan Tuckman and dearly beloved mother of Stanislaus N., Fanny Segal, and Ida Spies. Funeral from her late residence, 1,253 40th St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 19, at 11 A. M. Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

VARIAN.—Suddenly, at her residence, 14 East 19th St., Brooklyn, Daisy Goring, beloved wife of Henry Varian. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

VASSAR.—At McAllen, Texas, Nov. 13, Rufus Peirce Vassar, Co. E, 7th N. Y. Infantry. Funeral from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, Sunday 19th inst., 2 P. M. Remains are now at Chapel of the Campbell Company, Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway, where comrades who desire may assemble, not later than 1:30 P. M., and proceed to the church in a body.

VEILLER.—On Friday morning, Nov. 17, 1916, Alexis Charles Veiller. Funeral service at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

WALKER.—Katherine Kemp Childe Walker, widow of the Rev. Edward Ashley Walker, Nov. 17, 1916, at her home in New Haven, Conn. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 77 Grove St., on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

WIDMANN.—At his home, 866 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 17, 1916, Eugene Widmann, 74 years of age. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

WILKINSON.—Entered into rest, Nov. 17, Sarah M. Wilkinson, widow of Josiah B. Wilkinson, aged 99 years 7 months. Funeral services at the residence of her son, W. B. Wilkinson, 2,116 Dorchester Road, Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment Monday morning at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J. Newark papers please copy.

BURKLEIN—Karoline, 2,278 8th Av., Nov. 16, aged 68. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CARROLL—James G., 52 Barrow St., Nov. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

COTTER—Mary A., 316 East 38th St., Nov. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EBERLE—Julia, 1,109 Fulton Av., Bronx, Nov. 17, aged 36. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

GREY—Adolph, 481 St. Nicholas Av., Nov. 17, aged 78. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HOLZMAN—Joseph S., 786 East 151st St., Nov. 16, aged 21. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

KEYSER—Henry E., Nov. 16, aged 49. Funeral 620 6th Av., today, 2 P. M.

KLINGELE—Albert, West New Brighton, S. I., Nov. 17, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McKEOWN—Arthur, Nov. 17. Funeral Lexington Av. and 65th St., tomorrow.

MARTIN—Freida, Nov. 17, aged 34. Funeral 161 8th Av., today, 2 P. M.

MATTHEWS—Michael, 447 West 47th St., Nov. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:45 A. M.

NORRIS—Thomas, 170 East 78th St., Nov. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'CONNOR—John, 277 East 149th St., Nov. 17. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

PRESSER—Ida B., 676 Union Av., Bronx, Nov. 17, aged 19. Funeral today.

REINHARDT—Anne M., Nov. 17, aged 55. Funeral 139 East 43d St., tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SPELLMAN—Michael, 322 West 11th St., Nov. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TRIETZ—Herman F., Richmond, S. I., Nov. 17, aged 63. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

VALERIUS—Caroline P., 313 East 92d St., Nov. 17. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

WEIL—Leon, 710 Riverside Drive, Nov. 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WINEBURGH—Esther, 113 West 116th St., Nov. 17. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—Samuel, 838 40th St., Nov. 17, aged 58.

Deaths.

BADE.—Matthew, 12 Gillen Place, Nov. 17, aged 90.

BIEG.—Henry A., 359 Flushing Av., Nov. 18. Funeral notice later.

BRETTMAN.—Minnie, M. E. Hospital, Nov. 18, aged 57.

CARNET.—Catherine, 568 Clinton St., Nov. 16, aged 21.

CLEARY.—Joseph, 1,272 Gates Av., Nov. 17, aged 33.

CONEFREY.—Anna, 706 Myrtle Av., Nov. 16, aged 75.

COONEY.—William A., 217 Weirfield St., Nov. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

CORNBLOM.—Israel, 1,570 Fulton St., Nov. 16, aged 49.

DELAP.—Harriet E., 186 St. Marks Av., Nov. 16, aged 62.

DEMPSEY.—Catherine A., 511 Park Place, Nov 18. Funeral notice later.

DIAMOND.—Nathan, 249 Sheffield Av., Nov. 16, aged 32.

DICKIE.—Mary, 746 McDonough St., Nov. 16, aged 58.

DIEFENBACH.—John, 95 Sumpter St., Nov. 15, aged 83. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EICHHOLZ.—Herman, Greenpoint Hospital, Nov. 16, aged 39.

FRENCH.—Henry A., 290 Hamburg Av., Nov. 16, aged 41.

GRIFFITH.—John, 42 Willard Place, Nov. 18. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

HAYES.—Johannah, 260A Kingston Av., Nov. 16, aged 58.

HOLLER.—Anna P., 229 Franklin Av., Nov. 17, aged 56. Funeral private.

HORN.—Maria, 523 Herkimer St., Nov. 16, aged 66.

HOSEMAN.—Henry J., 294 Hewes St., Nov. 16. Funeral private.

HUTSON.—John P., 648 50th St., Nov. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

JACKSON.—John, 280 Kingsland Av., Nov. 17, aged 54. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

JUST.—Josefa, 97 20th St., Nov. 16, aged 10 months.

KNOWLES.—Eleanor, 564 9th St., Nov. 16, aged 90.

KRAFT.—Max, Kings County Hospital, Nov. 16, aged 64.

KUNZ.—Barbara, Brooklyn State Hospital, Nov. 16, aged 79.

LENHART.—Frederick, 346 Gates Av., Nov. 16, aged 45. Funeral today.

McINTYRE.—William A., 106 Noble St., Nov. 15. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McNAMARA.—Bernard, 411 40th St., Nov. 17, aged 67.

McNULTY.—Ann, 200 South 1st St., Nov. 17.

MARTONE.—Angelina, Holy Family Hospital, Nov. 18, aged 28.

MASON.—Margaret, 314 Manjer St., Nov. 16, aged 42.

MEEHAN.—Anna, 248 6th Av., Nov. 16, aged 48.

MESSENE.—John, Brooklyn State Hospital, Nov. 16, aged 74.

MILLER.—Frank A., 111 North 6th St., Nov. 16, aged 32.

MINAN.—Florence M., 11 Troutman St., Nov. 16.

MORONEY.—John, 146 Clermont Av., Nov. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

NEWTON.—Mary E., 411 15th St., Nov. 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'DONNELL.—James, 64 Hull St., Nov. 16, aged 60.

PAXTON.—Mary, 851 Fulton St., Nov. 15, aged 37.

PEMBERTON.—Dr. Lulu L., 1,187 Dean St., Nov. 16.

QUINN.—Harry A., 183 Rochester Av., Nov. 17.

RINN.—Margaret,

DOCTORS DIVIDED ON BIRTH CONTROL

Lively Meeting of County Medical Society Expected on Dec. 26.

THREE FACTIONS ACTIVE

One Favors Change in Penal Code, One Opposes This, and Third Is Against Whole Subject.

The intimation of John S. Sumner, Anthony Comstock's successor, that the attitude of the Society for the Prevention of Vice on the subject of birth control would be affected to a considerable extent by the stand taken on the subject by the New York County Medical Society aroused much interest yesterday in the question of what action the county society would take at its meeting on Tuesday, Dec. 26, when the question is to come up for discussion.

Officials of the society admitted yesterday that a lively session is in prospect. One important faction is heartily in favor of having the society not only go on record as favoring a plan to allow physicians to give married patients information on the subject of birth control, but they want the society to urge that the Penal law be amended. Another faction is opposed to the whole proposition, while yet another is opposed to physicians making any actual recommendations to the law making bodies regarding the Criminal Code.

Dr. F. E. Sondern, President of the New York County Medical Society, said last night that the subject had come up for discussion in the society last Spring and had been referred to the committee which constitutes the Board of Governors of the organization. This board, he said, reported adversely on it during the early Autumn, but a number of members were not content to let the matter rest there. One introduced a resolution to have Dr. Sondern appoint a committee of nine to present the arguments for both sides in a memorial not to exceed 2,000 words to be read at the December meeting, after which the society was to take action on the subject. The committee was appointed, with Dr. Abraham Jacobi as its Chairman. Dr. Jacobi is one of the best-known physicians of the city and is in favor of the plan to permit the dissemination of the information by licensed physicians.

"The object can be summed up in two lines," Dr. Jacobi said yesterday. "It is to allow every licensed physician to give advice to married people on the question of birth control."

It was pointed out that while this program is not as broad as many of the birth control champions would like, in that it restricts the persons who can give the information to licensed physicians, it would be, in the opinion of its opponents at least, a radical departure for the County Medical Society.

Dr. J. Bentley Squier, Vice President of the society, and said to be slated for election to the Presidency at its meeting on Nov. 27, explained the attitude of the different factions yesterday.

"At present any physician who gives information on this subject is liable to go to jail," he said. "At the same time, however, it must be remembered that if the Penal Code on the subject were altered, it would be possible for unprincipled persons to do a great deal of damage.

"It is my own opinion that such changes in our Penal Code should come from laymen and not from the physicians. If the laymen need this information, it should be their duty to have legislation altered to meet the need and to protect the physician from whom they get it."

Dr. Jacobi's response to Dr. Squier's suggestion that the subject was a matter for laymen was: "I suppose physicians have some rights as citizens, too, haven't they?"

Gimbels

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Continued Clearance of

WALL PAPERS

These are broken lines. All desirable Fall designs and colors being closed out at much below our regular prices.

At 3½c Per Roll

Bedroom papers, in floral stripe designs, satin stripes and satin florals; sold only with cut-out border.

At 7½c Per Roll

Heavier bedroom papers in chintz designs and colors; Colonial stripes and a few dark shadow effects.

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Designs and colors for the downstairs rooms; embossed bedroom stripes and some excellent fabrics and tapestries.

At 24c Per Roll

Embossed grass cloth effects, blended weaves, foliage and scenery, tapestries and oatmeal stripes.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-seven For Grip, Influenza

COLDS

Cracked Lips

Cold sores or fever blisters on the lips are caused by an upset stomach from taking Cold.

The swelling, the itching, the burning, the cracked lips, the ugly scab, broken when shaving or by sneezing, causing bleeding, the disfiguring redness and irritation often spreading, are controlled by Dr. Humphreys' Twenty-nine (No. 29) used in conjunction with "Seventy-seven" at the first stinging, tingling or swelling of the lips.

Price, 25c. at all Drug Stores.

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(HUMPHREYS')

For the convalescent, for the weak and the weary.—Price, $1.00, at all Drug Stores, or sent, C. O. D. parcel post.

"Humphreys" Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.

GIMBELS Annual Sale of Furs

Furriers Since 1842

Beginning Wednesday, November the twenty-second. Fur coats in all the desirable models of 1916-17. Neckwear and Muffs of all Furs and Fashions. Prices unusual.

Particulars in Tuesday's Evening Papers.

Gimbel Brothers

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Bring the children to GIMBELS to see this wonderful Joyland, with its real wireless, Ferris wheel, windmill, trains in motion—a million different novelties

Toys from the world over.

GIMBEL Initiative Opens the Christmas Season

The Gimbel

Christmas Service Bureau

Tomorrow Begins Its Helpful Work of Making the Holiday Season Pleasing and Easy to the Shopping Public.

IT IS "SERVICE" in the best sense of the term. Come to the store, write us or 'phone us, and in whatever way we can assist our co-operation is yours for the asking. Here are some of the services of the Bureau:

Postoffice—Stamps, Parcel Post, Money Orders, Weighing Packages.

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Special Shopping Service

Transfers settled	Time Tables for all Railroads
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Sightseeing tickets	Silence room
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Interpreters for Those Who Do Not Speak English

In the Following Languages:

Spanish	*Hindustani*	*Norwegian*	*Finnish*
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German	*Danish*	*Armenian*	*Bohemian*
Latin	*Greek*	*Hebrew*	*Polish*
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Greatly Enlarged Motor Delivery Service for New York and the Suburbs.

GIMBELS—Third Floor Rear

Dancing and Evening Frocks

For Women—Anticipating the Holiday Social Whirl

$15.75, $25, $29.50

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY to select a graceful frock for the special occasion you have in mind.

At $15.75—About 8 styles fashioned of taffeta and taffeta combined with malines and silver trimming. Surely an exceptional collection at this price! All evening shades are found.

At $25—Lustrous Charmeuse combined with silver-embroidered nets and malines. Youthful models with quaintly lifted waist. Full skirts. Diminutive sleeves, or no sleeves at all with flowing scarf-ends. White, and all the lovely light shades of blue, pink, yellow, etc.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

"The Way a Woman Wears Her Coat" Depends on Individuality, Plus Style

GIMBELS Women's Coats

All Have Style!

$37.50

THE PICTURE at the right *illustrates* one of the ultra-smart Wool Velour Coats. The back is shirred at the high waist-line with the narrow strap-belt fastening across the front. Trimmed with rich black plush. Taupe, green, brown or Burgundy, **$37.50.** Same mode trimmed with Beaver, **$59.50.**

Zibeline fashions a coat with full belted back, with great collar, cuffs and pockets trimmed with buttons. Black, Burgundy, brown, green and navy blue, **$25.**

Velour Coats, handsomely trimmed with furs $49.50 to $150. Newest models. Handsomely lined. Trimmed with Ermine, Mole, Kolinsky, Beaver and Skunk Opossum.

Velour Coat, Special, very desirable model, $49.50. Semi-fitted, hip-line defined with twisted cord of silk. Deep pointed cape collar, edged with Skunk Opossum. Lined throughout with Peau de Cygne.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Opera Wraps

of Imported Materials

$115, $125, $139

A FEW OF THESE handsome Evening Coats at these very special prices. Fashioned from the rarest silks produced today, brought to us direct from France. Trimmed with Furs especially selected by our Fur Expert, and comprising some of the most fashionable Furs of the season.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

SILKS—*the Wanted Silks of the Season.*

THE WOMAN of today uses silks for almost every garment in her wardrobe. From the Boudoir Gown to the most formal Evening Gown, and from the smart Dress Coat to its lovely lining.

Georgette Crepe—Very Special—$1.25 yd.

The silk that is having a distinct "vogue." A full line of all the new colors, the delicate evening shades and the staple street colors.

All Silk Crepe de Chine, 35 in. wide, $1.

All the most desirable colors, including an excellent supply of white and flesh.

Imported Dress Satins, 40 in. wide, $2.25

A beautiful high-finished material, fine weight and very lustrous. Many of the most desirable colors.

Imported Silk Plush, 34 to 35 in. wide, $3.95 yd.

Over 30 different shades in both light and dark colors. Very handsome material with deep velvet pile. Especially suitable for street or evening coats.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

GIMBELS IS READY with Christmas Offerings that represent the finest endeavor of this 74 year old organization, now starting its 6th Christmas in New York. Thousands of dollars in New Merchandise will arrive daily, of course, but beginning to-morrow GIMBELS is ready.

Imported!—Japanese

Silk Kimonos, $5.95

TO SEE them is to know that they are from Japan!

Fashioned of Japanese Silk and embroidered front, back and sleeves. With the conventional Japanese neck banded to the waist-line. Mikado sleeves and fringed Obi. Pink, rose, navy, Ciel blue, light blue, and Wistaria.

$5.95

Sacques for the Boudoir

Daintily fashioned of Chiffon stenciled in gold. Kimono-sacque with Japanese neck and sleeves. Lined with light-colored silk. Light blue, Shell pink, and lavender.

$1.95

Silk Petticoats, $2.95 to $16.50

Every wanted model and material in petticoats. Taffeta in suit shades for the Costume Tailleur; Silks in plaids and stripes and Pompadour effects for Afternoon; and Silks and satins flounced with laces and trimmed with ribbons and French flowers for Evening. All wanted shades and colors.

$2.95 to $16.50

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Influenced by the Paris Fashions are these Hats for Formal Wear

Gold and Silver Lace Hats, $8.75 to $12.75

"THE WOMEN of Paris are maintaining their fashion prestige—and though the formal evening dress is not so much in evidence, the cafes are gay with metal laces in frocks and HATS."

The GIMBEL-Paris Salons are exhibiting many of these lovely gold and silver lace hats, in all desirable shapes and sizes—combined with Velvet and trimmed with Fur, or Hand-made Roses or Motifs in pastel colorings. The picture is but one of the numerous models in this collection.

GIMBEL-Paris Millinery, $8.75 to $12.75

Tailored Hats—The Newest Styles

$5 and $6.75

GIMBELS—Third Floor

To Keep Apace With Paris Blouse Modes One Must Visit GIMBELS BLOUSE Shop

A—**String-colored Net Blouses,** embroidered and trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Tiny pearl buttons and loops fasten at the front. **$2.95**

B—**Jacquette-Blouse** fashioned of finest Imported White Voile. Pleated and elaborately hemstitched. Tied at waist-line with small sash. **$2.95**

Special Collection of Georgette Crepe Blouses:—Infinite variety is found in the fashioning of these beautiful Blouses. Lace-trimmed, satin-bound, richly embroidered, beaded and braided with Soutache. In street colors and light shades.

$3.95 $5 $5.95 $6.95 $8.95

GIMBELS—Third Floor

The styles are numberless, everything from the Slip-over-the-head to the mannish tailored Sports shirt.

$2.95 $3.95 $5 $2

C—**Georgette Crepe Tailleur Blouses.** Collar, cuffs and wide vest effect of Liberty Satin. Fastens with fine pearl buttons and loops. White or flesh. **$5**

D—**Frill-Blouse** of White Voile. Wide collar and cuffs with inch hem finished with hemstitching. Double front panels of Irish crochet. **$2**

Blouses in Many Lovely Nets and Laces:—Paris has indicated such a favor toward Net and Lace Blouses that they have established a renewed Vogue for themselves. Found in the GIMBEL BLOUSE SHOP, Shadow Laces, Radium Silk Laces, Plain Nets, Embroidered Nets, Silk Nets, and Novelty Laces. In all the smart shades of Coffee, String, Straw, Ivory, Butter, Sand, etc.

$3.95 $5 $5.50 $5.95 $6.95 and up

Women's Two-Toned Shoes, $8 to $10

With the Smart Military Heels

LEATHERS HAVE been seasoned, linings are soft and durable and the craftsmanship is GIMBELS—the best.

At $8 and $10—Dull calfskin, with gray buckskin top; lace model.

At $8.50—New "Ko-Ko" brown calfskin, with cloth tops in fawn color; also gunmetal, with gray buckskin tops.

At $8—Tan mahogany calfskin, with white kid tops and fawn buckskin tops; lace model.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

The Dress Goods Section

Abounds with Values Like These:

All-Wool Dress Poplins, $1.25

48 to 50 inches wide; fine and firmly woven. Burgundy, plum, taupe, Copenhagen, navy blue, green, cadet, brown and black.

Men's Wear Serge, $1.75

54-inch width in fine twill navy blue—two good dark shades.

Tricot Twill Gabardine, $1.55

50-inch width; all wool. Burgundy, plum, taupe, cadet, dark brown, dark green, navy blue and black.

Black Dress Serge, $1.25 yd.

50-inch width; all wool. Fine French twill.

Black Broadcloth, $1.95 yd.

54 inches wide; sponged and shrunk; good weight for tailored suits and coats.

Black Seal Plushes, $5.50 yd.

A fur fabric de luxe! This is a well-known quality in the height of vogue today.

All-Wool Bolivia Cloths, $5.50 yd.

In all the wanted colors.

All-Wool Coating Velours, $3.50 yd.

54 inches wide; rich, velvet finish; heavy enough to be made up without lining. Burgundy, dark brown, rubber, chartreuse, dark green and navy blue.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

VICTROLAS From $15 to $400

VICTROLA Service is Unique at GIMBELS

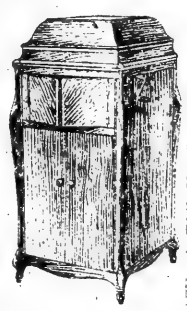
HERE there is every model in every wood finish, a complete selection of Victor records, beautiful sound-proof rooms, trained salespeople.

Six Very Popular Models

Victrola IX $50
Victor Records 5
Total $55 ($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)

Victrola X $75
Victor Records 5
Total $80 ($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)

Victrola XI $100
Victor Records 5
Total $105 ($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)



Victrola XVI, $200

Victrola XIV $150
Victor Records 7.50
Total $157.50 ($7.50 Cash, $7.50 Monthly)

Victrola XVI $200
Victor Records 10
Total $210 ($10 Cash, $10 Monthly)

Victrola XVIII $300
Victor Records 15
Total $315 ($15 Cash, $15 Monthly)

There is no interest charge, the prices being the same as though you paid cash.

GIMBELS Victrola Salon—Eighth Floor

Silk Warp Tussah Pongee

for Draperies, Frocks and Negligees

38c yard

ITS LUSTRE and sheen give it the appearance of an all-silk fabric. It washes and wears beautifully.

Flesh Pink	*Old Rose*	*Cerise*
Copenhagen	*Reseda*	*Mais*
Navy Blue	*Russian Green*	*Wistaria*
French Gray	*Pongee*	*Light Blue*
Orchid	*White*	*Yellow and Black*
Cream		

Silk Filled Crepe de Chine 38c.

36 inches wide, this nicely woven fabric comes in lovely street and evening shades.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

In the Lamp Store

Boudoir Lamps, $1.95, $3.95
Reading Lamps, $5.75 Up
Floor Lamps, $9.75, $12.75 Up

At $1.95—Boudoir Lamps; mahogany or gold-finish portable standards fitted for one electric light, surmounted with silk shades in desired colors.

At $3.95—Boudoir Lamps; solid cast brass portable standards, in several pretty floral patterns. Antique brass finish; fitted for electricity; 10-in. silk shades in desired colors.

At $5.75—Portable Reading Lamps. Solid mahogany or burnished gold portable standards, fitted for electricity; 16-in. silk shades in desired colors, with silk fringe to match. Empire shape. Lamp stands 25 inches high.

At $8.50—Portable Lamps. Solid mahogany portable standards, well polished, fitted with two pull-chain sockets for electricity; 18-in. Empire silk shade in desired colors with silk fringe. Lamp stands 28 inches high.

At $9.75—Floor Lamps. Mahogany finished standards; pretty Colonial pattern post; fitted for two lights, electric; 22-in. silk shades. Empire shape, in desired colors, with silk fringe. Lamp stands 70 inches high over all.

Other Floor Lamps $12.50 and $15.75.

GIMBELS Lamp Store—Fifth Floor

Crisp, New Aprons

for Thanksgiving

MAID, cook, nurse, hostess—one and all will don fresh new aprons on Thanksgiving. These accessories of service will be featured specially for the next three days.

Maids' Aprons

Small band aprons, 30c, 55c to $1.

Nursemaids' Aprons

Cambric aprons in gored, gathered and bib styles, 65c and 85c.

Waitress' Aprons

Short and long bretelle aprons, 25c, 55c, 85c to $1.50.

Cooks' Aprons

Colored aprons in band, bib and cover-all styles, 25c, 30c, 55c to $1.25.

Hostess' Aprons

Lace and embroidery trimmed aprons, $1, $1.50 to $2.

Maids' and Nurses' Caps, 5c to 50c. Collar and Cuff Sets, 30c and 55c.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Men's Cigarette Cases

Sterling Silver, $5.95 Each

FULL SIZE CASES in the desirable thin styles; made to hold double rows of cigarettes.

Sterling Silver Vanity Cases, $7.50

Beautiful, thin models with compartments for coins, powder, mirror and cards. Other styles $8.95 to $25.

Sterling Silver Dorine Boxes

Dainty little boxes for holding powder in cake form. Engine-turned designs. $1 to $4.

Sterling Silver Mesh Bags, $25

Distinguished looking bags with narrow 6-inch frames—stylish and very well made with soldered and double reversed mesh. Other models, $15 to $125.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Men's Winter Suits & Overcoats

Specialized at

$20, $25, $30, $35

SPEAKING of winter preparedness—wait till you see the assortment of winter suits and overcoats that we have prepared for New York men who want style with a capital "S" and who want it at a price based on efficiency that considers every high-class clothes maker in America. Infinite variety, immense stocks and prices that fit every purse. That's GIMBELS.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Dinner Services and Fine China for Thanksgiving

THE NEWEST and most desirable wares from foreign and domestic markets attractively and specially priced.

Rich Gold-Encrusted Service Plates, $37.50 Doz.

Imported and to be had only from the GIMBEL Stores. Full 10-in. plate; entire shoulder of plate acid-etched and burnished gold.

Encrusted Gold 60-Piece Glass Services, $57.50

Twelve each water goblets, saucer champagne glasses, cocktail, wine, and cordial glasses.

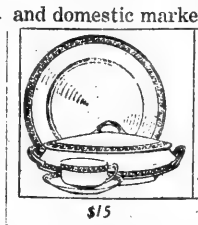
$22.50

At $22.50—107-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets; reproduced from a handsome Limoges service; coin-gold handles.

$37.50

At $37.50—107-Piece Limoges China Dinner Sets. There are several very attractive border designs. The handles are of coin gold.

At $45—108-Piece Limoges China Dinner Service; coin-gold border and handles. A GIMBEL Specialty.



$15

At $15—100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets; Greek key border in bright gold.

$29.50

At $29.50—109-Piece Dinner Set, from the Homer Laughlin factory; coin-gold handles. One of the smartest designs ever shown on our tables.

Rich CUT GLASS

At $5.75 Per Set—Water Sets, including 4-pint jug, 6 tumblers and mirror plateau complete.

At $3.95 Each—Orange Bowls; floral cutting.

At $3.95 Each—Ice Cream Trays.

At $1.95 Per Set—Sugar and Cream Sets; very special.

At $2.50—Mayonaise Sets.

PLAIN AMERICANS WON THE ELECTION

Boston, Mass., Nov. 16, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

IT is over a week since the great debate ended and the results of the election have been known. It was a period of keen interest and one of the most illuminating in our nation's history. The American people have revealed themselves, and the politicians have turned their eyes from their own interests to fasten them on those who determined the results. Human nature and American traits have proved too much for the most astute politicians and the keenest newspaper writers.

Never have the peculiarly typical traits of Americans stood out in more startling clearness than in the past election. Foremost among these traits is the cool self-control of this nation. There is nothing like it in any other land. It is the same trait which we see at the throngs at our great ball games. They go, eager for their side to win. Breathlessly they watch the contest. If they know the umpires are dealing fairly they accept their verdicts without a murmur. They accept their decisions. They provoke wonder and admiration, but they are unconscious of arousing either.

So it was in the present election. On Wednesday morning Americans were told a Republican Administration had been chosen. Individually there was grief or joy, but collectively they accepted the verdict. Wednesday afternoon and Thursday suspense followed; newspapers were besieged, the results scanned by masses in the streets, all breathless, many of them silent. They only wished to know the people's choice. Friday it was given, and again accepted coolly. The interest in the election had been intense, the vote of record size. This calmness was not indifference—it was the American philosophy at its highest point. It is a quality beyond praise, a safeguard to the nation.

Those of us who are not politicians, but students of American problems and Americans, can draw but one conclusion from the result of the election. Absorbingly interesting articles have been written on both sides following the outcome. Why Wilson should not be elected, why Hughes should be elected, had been treated by masterly writers. Yet, back of all the prophecies, all the articles, one plain fact stands forth, and must be reckoned with in coming elections.

The big States and the prominent people will not control American elections, nor will the foreign element. The votes of American people, pursuing their daily existence, are the factors to be reckoned with. They are a mass of quiet, shrewd, cool-headed individuals, not Republicans, not Democrats, not for Hughes nor yet for Wilson, but for certain aims. These aims are neither wholly to be condemned nor wholly to be admired, but they are instinctive in human nature, and especially in human nature away from foreign influences and big cities.

In the Bates-Douglas Gubernatorial contest in Massachusetts, the quiet towns in the western part of the State came to a decision of their own and astounded every one by electing Douglas. They said very little, they had thought a great deal, and their vote was overwhelmingly decisive and left the Eastern cities speechless with surprise and wonder.

Americans are called materialistic by their enemies, idealistic by their admirers. Probably both facts are true. In everyday life they wish the best within their reach, and to a great extent the wonderful growth and prosperity of America are due to this trait. The typical American does not desire or expect luxuries or wealth, although the great cities undoubtedly give that impression. The average American farmer wants to make his farm a big success. He wants the latest inventions, the labor-saving machines, and he must have money to buy them. He wants good farm buildings for his cattle. He wants a good modern house and advantages for his family. He wants a good price for his products and a big market for them. Europe, European entanglements, and European trade are merely problems. He wants now the practical demonstration that he is doing well and leaves the future to itself. He wants his district and even his State to be the best farming State in America. He is not thinking of Belgium or the U-boat controversy, but he means to vote for the man who, in his opinion, will advance these ambitions. When he is well off, why try experiments? The mill owners have the same ambitions, good markets, demand for their goods, and good prices for them. Then their mills work to the best advantage. They are keenly ambitious to pay dividends. The millhand desires high wages, steady employment, shorter hours, better houses, and more healthful surroundings; he has often a foreigner's keen desire to own his home or return with full pockets and end his days in his native land. There is nothing very reprehensible in either case, but it is not idealism. If either political party can manage its campaign and convince these voters that the best results will come from their continuance in power or coming into power, that side will secure the majority of the votes.

Americans love success and prosperity. America is a big country, and they want it to grow bigger. The Western men do not fear invasion, but they hate war for war's sake, and they see no need of fighting now, and the majority of the men in the East hate war, and also fear for their own sakes the effect of foreign invasion. All this sounds materialistic, but deals with only one part of the American nature. Deep down and unsuspected, perhaps by themselves, are an intense patriotism, pride, and a capacity for self-sacrifice which knows no bounds. If our country were invaded by a foreign foe, the mass of the people would throw aside their own ambitions and rush to her defense. They have done it once, and they would do it again, and they would not shirk the personal sacrifice. Their coolness is only a crust; the combustible material is a part of the American nature, and once aroused by a clearly felt call cannot be quenched.

England was called a nation of shopkeepers. Where are the shopkeepers now?

Americans will always be misjudged by those who view them only superficially, or who see them only in the big cities, where they are in touch with wealth and foreign influence.

The cause which wants the American vote must persuade the people it will be to their own and America's advantage for them to win, but the cause which wants America's sword will need to offer no persuasion if they feel their country's need; it will be hers for the asking.

A. B. COOLIDGE.

WURLITZER

7 REASONS WHY THE APOLLO IS THE BEST

1—**The Only Player Piano** with the human touch, the correct method of playing—"Down on the keys."

2—**The Only Player Piano** with the Metronome Motor, which runs and rewinds the music roll without pedalling and produces perfect time, —the only perfect motor.

3—**The Only Player Piano** with the Dynaline, an infallible guide for the correct interpretation of music, insuring perfect dynamics.

4—**The Only Player Piano** with two sets of pneumatics, thereby enabling the melody to be accented properly—it being possible to accent any number of notes in a chord and subdue the rest while striking at the same time. This is only possible with the Solo Apollo.

5—**The Only Player Piano** with a lever which enables the performer to omit the melody at will, playing only the accompaniment.

6—**The Only Player Piano** with the graduating lever, enabling the performer to shade the accompaniment to any desired degree.

7—**The Only Player Piano** which can play both Solo and 88 note music rolls.

You must buy the Apollo to get the best results, as it is the only instrument possessing the above special features.

The ART APOLLO plays Electrically also,—prices from $625.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.

113-119 West 40th St., Just Off Sixth Ave.

Write for Booklet. **New York City.**

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS PRIVATE SUBWAY ENTRANCE at Hoyt Street is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:
From 242d St. (B'way). 51 min. From 96th St. 25 min. From Grand Central 17 min. From Brooklyn Bridge 3 min.
From 190th St. (Bronx). 48 min. From 72d St. 22 min. From 14th St. 12 min. From Bowling Green. 5½ min.

WEATHER FORECAST: Clear and cold Monday; light winds.

The A. & S. Standard of Values

It is nothing new or revolutionary on our part—merely the continuance of a custom established here over fifty years.

But now of special interest because it makes a very important contribution to the lower-cost-of-living in these high cost days, by making two splendid and diverse attributes work powerfully together as one for your benefit:

QUALITY—
of merchandise, which goes above and beyond every other consideration.

LOW PRICE—
That is contrived by
(1) *Buying in enormous volume to keep pace with our tremendous distribution.*
(2) *Taking advantage of a cash basis of purchase, with every possible discount off.*
(3) *Doing business outside the high-rental zone, and by owning our property at low first cost.*
(4) *A very moderate scale of marking profits.*

Now the steadily rising tide of prices is constantly cutting down the margin of safety between the cost of necessities and the fixed income.

It becomes of highest importance to keep this margin—which means buying power for comforts, even luxuries—as ample as possible without resorting to lessened quality.

This The Store Accommodating helps you to do, by maintaining its high quality standards at the lowest prices possible.

Its stocks are by far the largest in its history—new, fresh, desirable goods, provided deliberately in generous quantities, bought right, at the lowest prices, and priced the same way, with the express intention of maintaining the A. & S. Standard of Values.

The assortment of these goods is so rich that it will satisfy every good taste and every pocketbook.

Avail yourself now of this safe, protective standard, to make your money bring you the utmost in value, just when you have to meet the greatest demands upon it.

Red Cross Seals for Christmas 1916

Again these little messengers of helpfulness come begging you to put them on your letters and packages, from now on until Christmas, and thus help in the fine work of fighting the White Plague. They are to be had in various convenient places in the Store, including the Theatre Ticket Bureau, subway entrance. One cent each. Buy as many as you can afford!

A Sale Extraordinary!

150 Women's Serge Dresses of Unusual Beauty at $12.98

$15 to $30 is a very modest valuation for them—based on their earlier-season prices. Many have sold right here, in our own stocks, for more. Of fine serge—mostly combined with Crepe Georgette of equal quality. With exquisite embroideries in bead clusters, in wool and gold thread, or in whole girdles of antique beads.

There Are Over Twenty Fashionable Models
Many in Navy Blue, Burgundy, Rich Green, Taupe, Black

The individual pleated styles of the season in Moyen-Age fashion; the waist-line styles with Directoire bodice; the pleated and paneled effects; the tailored and the semi dressy models with the wonderfully handled collars of crepe Georgette in high colors to match or contrast the materials—with a hundred other unique touches only found in Dresses of this grade.

They Are the Surplus Stock of One of Manhattan's Famous Creators of High Class Dresses for Women

We regret that only 150 women will be fortunate enough to share. All sizes in the collection, from 34 to 44.

Second floor, Central Building.

Great New Stocks of Wilton Rugs

New patterns are constantly arriving, on advance orders placed at old lower prices.

Added space, in our Floor Covering Section, gives more room for comfortable selection.

Home furnishers can find the greatest possible variety here and save money.

Superb Assortment of Wilton Rugs

In the 9 x 12 feet size alone we show 200 distinct patterns, including the best makes. All the other sizes, too, from little to big, beginning with

Anglo Persian, Herati and French Wilton

The finest of their kind; on which an advance of 10 per cent. is announced for December 1st.

Small or Medium	Room Sizes.	Extra Large Sizes.	Hall Runners
22x36 in., $5.25	4½x 7½ ft., $26.00	9 x15 ft., $103	2¼x 9 ft., $15.50
27x54 in., 7.75	6 x 9 ft., 46.75	10½x13½ ft., 117	2¼x12 ft., 20.75
36x36 in., 7.25	8¼x10½ ft., 68.50	11¼x15 ft., 130	2¼x15 ft., 26.00
36x63 in., 12.75	9 x12 ft., 75.00		

Royal Kashan and Ispahan Wiltons

Small and Medium Sizes.		Room Sizes.	
22 x 36 inches	$4.75	4½ x 7½ feet	$25.00
27 x 54 inches	7.50	6 x 9 feet	45.00
36 x 36 inches	5.75	8¼ x 10½ feet	65.00
36 x 63 inches	11.75	9 x 12 feet	69.50

The Lakewood, Larchmont and Trewan Wool Wiltons

Small and Medium Sizes.			Extra Large Sizes.		
22 x 36 inches	$3.25		9 x feet	$63.50	$67.50
27 x 54 inches	4.75	$5.25	10½ x feet	49.50	63.50
36 x 36 inches	4.75		10½ x 13½ feet	69.50	
36 x 63 inches	7.75	8.25	11¼ x 15 feet	77.50	85.00
Room Sizes.			Hall Runners.		
4½ x 7½ feet	$15.75		2¼ x 9 feet	$9.75	
6 x 9 feet	$28.50	$29.50	2¼ x 12 feet	12.85	
8¼ x 10½ feet	41.50	45.00	2¼ x 15 feet	15.75	
9 x 12 feet	45.00	50.00			

Third Floor, East Building.

Women's Fur Coats At Savings in Price

Savings—because of our judicious buying—and because of our meagre margin of profit; bigger savings than ever now, with these attractive prices for the following fine coats.

Hudson Seal Coats, $85
(dyed muskrat), in extremely full flaring, moderately flaring, and semi-flaring styles. 36 and 40 inches long.

Hudson Seal Coats, $110
(dyed muskrat), of excellent skins, 40 inches long, in a loose model.

Hudson Seal Coats, $450
(dyed muskrat), with extremely wide bottom sweep; tolinsky collar and cuffs.

Hudson Seal Coats, $167.50
(dyed muskrat), two charming models, 40 and 45 inches long, both with skunk collar and border.

Hudson Seal Muffs, $12.75 to $32.50
(dyed muskrat), in Barrel, Ball, Canteen or Pillow Style.

Moleskin Muffs, $22.50
in Ball Style.

Automobile Robes
Made of goat and dog skins, plush lined.
$14.75, $18.75, $22.50.

Fur Caps and Gloves
Gloves of nearseal, Hudson seal, Alaska seal, nutria or raccoon, $2.50 to $19.75. Gloves from $4.50 to $12.75.

Second Floor, Central Building.

$24.89 Silver Chain Bags, $19.50

Here is a flat saving from our REGULAR price, which in itself is 20 per cent. LOWER than elsewhere in New York for these fine Sterling Silver Bags.

The Bags are in pouch and square shapes—both desirable; of finest ring mesh, each link soldered; soft and flexible, and almost silk-like in their graceful folds. Only 54—Monday only at the special price.

Street floor, Central Building.

An Engraving Offer at $1.98

An offer that will make a practical and acceptable gift. One box of Plaza linen, 100 sheets and 100 envelopes, stamped with any two-letter monogram in gold. The die remains our property.

The same box as above, but with the paper stamped in any color except gold, silver and white, at $1.69.

Street floor, Fulton St., East Building.

Men's Waltham Watches, $6.95

Our usual price is a third higher. Just 54 of these excellent Watches; all 7-jewel Waltham movements, nickel finish; in gold-filled, open-face cases, guaranteed for 20 years.

Only one to a customer.

Street floor, Central Building.

Chiffon Satin, $1.89 Regularly $2.25 a Yard

At this special price for Monday only. An exquisite Satin, rich, lustrous finish, in a dozen new shades, also black. New Satin just from the looms. 40 inches wide.

35-Inch Colored Messaline Satin, $1.25 and $1.39 Yd.
Complete range of colors.

36-Inch A. & S. Gilt Edge Satin, $1.49 Yd.
The Satin of perfect satisfaction; wear guaranteed for six months; complete range of colors.

36-Inch All-Silk Faille Francaise, $1.98 Yd.
A splendid quality, in complete range of colors.

28-Inch Dress Corduroy 76c Yd.
Just the desired cord for skirts, suits and coats; choice street shades, including brown, navy and black; excellent quality.

Paisley Print Satin, $1.98 Yd.
Rich colorings, light and dark effects; 36 inches wide.

Stripe Shirting Silk 79c Yd.
All-silk Shirtings, white grounds, stripes of colors in great variety; absolutely fast colors.

Black Silks
35-in. black all silk Messaline, $1.00.
35-in black all silk Satin, $1.19.
35-in. black all silk Taffeta, $1.00.
$1.69 black 40-in. all silk Taffeta, $1.39 yd.
$2.25 black 40-in. all silk Taffeta, $1.79 yd.
35-in. black all silk Shantung, $1.49 yd.

Street floor, Livingston Street, West Building.

The Thanksgiving Sale of Fine China and Glassware

China from our own direct sources of supply, foreign and domestic; Cut Glass from our own factory—prices that not only ignore furious advances, but show real reductions in many cases—these are the important features of our stocks and this Sale:

Dinner Sets—Limoges and American

$31.98 Limoges China Dinner Sets, $25.00
100 pieces; in several handsome border designs; extremely rich Sets, for 12 people. Subsequent shipments will sell for $35 in our stock.

$39.75 Limoges China Dinner Sets, $29.75
In two attractive border patterns; coin gold handles and knobs. Also a very excellent value—Limoges China Dinner Sets, in a superb gold band design, 100 pieces, at $59.75.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets, $7.89
An exceedingly low price on 100-piece Sets in two pretty border designs—our regular stock.

$10.98 American Porcelain Dinner Sets, $6.89.

The Brilliant "Straus" Cut Glass

Cut in our own factory in New York; finest workmanship; beautiful designs on pure lead glass; the pieces selected from our rich stocks, and reduced in price for the Thanksgiving Sale.

$1.98 Cranberry Bowls	$1.49	$2.49 Jelly Dishes	$1.98	$3.49 Fruit Bowls	$2.98
$1.69 Celery Trays	$1.19	$2.98 Ice Cream Trays	$1.98	$3.49 Flower Vases	$2.98
$2.75 Sugar and Cream Sets	$2.25	$3.98 Compotes	$2.49	$1.45 Nut Bowls	$1.19
$3.98 Cider Jugs	$2.98	$2.49 Mayonnaise Sets	$2.25	$1.19 Bon Bon Dishes	89c

Table Glassware ⅓ Less Than Original Prices

Three attractive patterns in Pressed and Light Cut Glass, which, however, we are not continuing in stock.

Goblets	14c-19c ea.	Cordial Glasses	10c-19c ea.	Sherbert Glasses	10c-19c ea.
Saucer Champagnes	14c-19c ea.	Wine Glasses	10c-19c ea.	Tumblers	5c-14c ea.
Claret Glasses	10c-19c ea.	Sherry Glasses	10c-19c ea.	Whiskey Glasses	5c-14c ea.
		Brandy Glasses	10c-19c ea.	Finger Bowls	10c-19c ea.

Owing to the limited quantities we are compelled to allow Store Orders Only.

60c Large Tumblers, 24c Doz.
Large size; in lead blown glass; less than the wholesale price today on 1,000-barrel lots.

98c Pressed Glassware, 69c
Cranberry Bowls, Celery Trays, Compotes, Jelly Dishes, Mayonnaise Sets, Sugar and Cream Sets, in pretty designs.

Subway Floor, Central Building.

Budget of Other Monday Bargains

A Maker's Clearance of Women's Velveteen Suits at $24.75.
Second floor, Central Bldg.

Another Opportunity to Obtain the Smart All-Feather Turbans at $2.95.
Street floor, East Bldg.

A Special Purchase of Women's Superfine Coats at $20.
Second floor, Central Bldg.

Clearance of 65 Misses' Suits That Were $11.98, at $9.75.
Second floor, Central Bldg.

Sale of Flowered Petticoats of a Favorite Material, 98c.
Second floor, East Bldg.

Dainty Hair Ribbons, 6 to a Set, $2 to $3.75 a Set.
Street floor, center, East Bldg.

$7.50 to $13 Lace Window Panel Curtains, $3.89 to $6.89.
Third floor, Central Bldg.

10c Pump or Shoe Trees, at 7c.
Street floor, Livingston St., Central Bldg.

25c and 48c Windsor Ties, 15c.
Tailored Neckwear Store, First floor, Central Bldg.

69c Pure White Enameled Triple-Coated Kitchen Utensils, 49c ea.
Subway floor, East Bldg.

100 Men's $5.50 Black Vici Kid Shoes at $3.95 pr.
Third floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

300 Pairs of Women's Shoes to Sell at $3.25 pr.
Second floor, West Bldg.

$1.25 All-Silk Chiffon Cloth, 89c.
Street floor, center, Central Bldg.

J. S. Brown Shamrock Linen Napkins, 22-inch, $5.49 doz.
Street floor, Livingston St., East Bldg.

Women's Fine Ribbed Merino Combinations, $1.50.
Street floor, Fulton St., Central Bldg.

600 Men's Four-in-Hand Scarfs in Rich Weaves, 69c.
Street floor, Fulton St., East Bldg.

Fine Lot of $1 Storm Serge, 84c yd.
Street floor, West Bldg.

Pearl Necklaces, Regularly here $1.69 and $1.83, at 95c.
Street floor, Central Bldg.

$2.25 Sterling Silver Photograph Frames, $1.85.
Street floor, center, Central Bldg.

Men's Fine Winter Overcoats, $16.75.
Men's Shop, Second floor, Hoyt St.

Boys' Overcoats and Mackinaws, Unusually Low at $5.49.
Second floor, East Bldg.

Comfortables at $3.49. Last Year's Low Prices.
Subway floor, West Bldg.

Half-Silk Jacquard Tussah at 39c yd. Very Low-priced.
Subway floor, West Bldg.

FASHIONS TEND TOWARD LONGER SKIRTS AND FULL COATS

Deep Rich Shades for Street Wear—Black Taboo, Except in Velvet with Embroidery and Fur—Dark Tones of Red in Favor.

SUIT OF CLOTH TRIMMED WITH BRAID.

It is of biscuit-colored cloth with black satin vest finished at the bottom with gold braid. The coat is held together in front with gold cord. There is a fur collar on the vest.

AFTER the orgy of new French clothes and their manifold copies in this country (not always creditable copies, be it sadly said) there comes the practical revision of all that one has seen and the discrimination that shows individual judgment, also the elimination of everything that stands in the way of one's being suitably appareled for the occasions that govern each person's life.

It is an old, old story, this one of choosing expertly from the mass of things those special garments that tone in with one's activities and surroundings. On this work rests the result; here lies the chance of after happiness in one's outfit. Much is offered; few should be chosen.

The woman who buys an evening gown that is priced beyond her pocket because it is lovely and she knows of one occasion that will offer itself for its wearing, and then finds herself without the necessary change to buy a good tailor suit and two hats, is a foolish buyer.

She may not mismanage her household affairs and misapply the allowance for food, but one has a suspicion that this is the case. There is no department in the scheme of economics that women are called upon to practice which is so apt to be confusing and offers such manifold temptations to do the wrong thing as the department of dress.

In the household the family are excellent critics and guides to the expenditure of the food allowance, and the experience of most housekeepers is a common one to be rehearsed among themselves; but in the area of clothes it seems that each mind has to work out its own plan as each soul has to work out its own scheme of salvation and each set of nerves its own channel to serenity.

It is always a strong temptation to elaborate the plan of choosing the suitable outfit for any season and to abbreviate the informative side of the fashions, for every woman has deep sympathy with this initial work; she knows that in the planning of the campaign of seasonal clothes and the expert division of the dress allowance rests the difficult part of the task.

Many of us can go into the shops and buy clothes that appeal to the senses, clothes that are essentially artistic, that are the best products of the best brains, and choose admirable garments that contribute to one's claim of knowing the good from the bad; but this is not the supreme task. One must buy according to one's purse, first, and according to one's opportunities and environments, secondly.

It is almost as hopeless to persuade women of the correctness of the latter as for the camel to pass through the eye of the needle—the traditional impossibility of the Oriental imagination.

The very reason that our department shops and their host of small imitators have been able to wax wealthy through all adversities is that women refuse to buy according to their environment. "If they did," says a powerful merchant, "commerce would go back to the days when a woman made her own frocks and wore them through the decade."

True, this is what the dress reformers and the economists would have us do, to judge by their preachments, but when that day comes—as it probably never will—what will become of this vast network of commerce that has been built up on women's refusal to dress according to the position they hold in the social fabric?

Why should the girl who has to sit in an office all day, is their question, refuse herself the last fashion from France merely because she cannot parade in it on the street in the afternoon or be seen in it at the smart afternoon affairs? Doesn't she adore the fantasies of clothes and isn't she as good as the richest American that rides in her car? Why should all the new and lovely things be the heritage of the mighty when she can get a copy of them within the limits of her purse and create the envy and admiration of co-workers?

These are the questions that mark the American girl. They are not asked in Europe, Asia, and Africa. But the girl who works for $6 a week in this country may yet be the matron who heads the charity list with $10,000 in the future, just as her small, freckle - faced, kite - flying brother believes that some day he may be the President of the United States, if he turns to politics instead of money making. How, under such a nation-wide social condition, is it possible to impress the limitations of style upon the small-incomed women?

Their theory is the symbol of true democracy. The practice of it is often pitiable, because they do not take the right set of the mighty ones as their examples. They do not yet realize that the extreme fashions are not attractive at certain hours and in certain places any more than a sport suit is attractive at a dance.

The woman who does not choose to dress without a system and who, although she knows that the clothes suggested by France bear the mark of high fashion, is still well aware that they must often be modified to fit in with her special life, and keeps before her mental vision at all times the exact relation of her duties and pleasures to each other.

The woman does not live, if she is in mental and bodily health, who will not refuse to wear clothes that are out of fashion if there is any possible way to avoid them. It takes more stoicism than we are capable of to brand ourselves as failures because of the out of our apparel. There do live such indifferent women, but even the best living examples of careless, or shabby, dressing will always show a keen interest in whatever is attractive or new.

They may admit their laziness or their belief that the art of dressing is inferior to other pursuits; but the light of eternal femininity cannot be hid under a bushel. It shines through all the sturdy concealments.

Throughout the Autumn the talk was constant concerning the ousting of the coat and skirt by the frock and the top coat; and that this trick was turned in a remarkable manner there is no doubt.

The weather and the fashion went hand in hand, as amazing a fact as the long-heralded performance of the lion and the lamb, but with the advent of colder weather the thoughts turned naturally to the desire for a genuine tailored suit, the kind that Americans are known by throughout the world.

Fashion can demand the top coat and the thin frock, and the verdict has been accepted, but our climate suggests that more than one kind of street apparel can be comfortably employed, and our temperament suggests that the usage of one kind of costume during our extended Winters is too much to ask of our patience.

So we have gone in with enthusiasm for the coats and skirts which the dressmakers and shops are showing, after surfeiting us with thousands of frocks and upper coats that ragged in price and suitability throughout the entire gamut of financial and climatic conditions.

Even the woman who denies herself much in the way of clothes—and she is frequently the envy of her neighbors when the season is half advanced—feels that necessity urges the purchase of a warm suit to offset the other kind of costume.

Minus embroidery or patches of cloth or exaggerated effects of peltry, the tailored suit of the Winter appears in a dignified fashion, ready for all the multitudinous activities of the woman who lives a real life and not an artificial one.

But—here's the fly in the ointment—it is showing a distressing tendency to awkward lines. When a longer skirt than usual is topped by a three-quarter coat with fullness from the waistline, there is no hope for grace. Refuse them! That's the mandate of the woman who insists upon looking young and in being graceful.

The doctors will quickly come to the line to strengthen it if women say that the heavy suits of other days will not be tolerated in this age of walking, when one remains in one set of garments from morning until night, as is the habit of the majority. Gone are the days when women had the time or opportunity to make an elaborate toilet for the street, another for the house and still another for the afternoon. We are too busy or we pretend to be. It's an actuality and a pose.

There are tailors—and they are legion—who are more than eager to make a street suit that has a light skirt, one that is both moderate in width and short, but not too short. Their price is not diminished by the diminution of material used; don't hope for that; but their cut is better and your appearance is far better than if you had let them make it according to many of the patterns they insist upon at first.

If the jacket is short, then the skirt may be slenderly full, which is the motto of the hour; and the other way around it also true, that if the jacket is Colonial or Revolution, whichever you may wish to call it, then the skirt must be short and all fullness taken from the front wherever it is possible to do it without making one look like a picture from 1910 in a sheath skirt.

If the tailor whom you consult has a pattern of one of those new coats that are built up above the waist line by a series of skillfully arranged gussets, especially placed in the front, then you can safely rely upon it for the original touch which we all hunt as for a needle in a haystack.

Contrary to the first assertions of the early Autumn, there are high, straight fur collars still in fashion. They are not in first fashion, but as long as they are worn at all certain women will cling to them for the sake of warmth and because they dispense with the fretting worry of how to hide the neck when a low blouse is worn. For no matter what fashion has decreed, our women have not yet taken up with the high-boned collar to any extent.

The better collar, however, is the one that is high and deep at the back and covers part of the shoulders, then spreads itself down to the bust. It makes a picturesque background for the face, keeps the neck warm, and when made of peltry, as it should be unless one has handsome furs to apply separately, it gives the Winter touch which adds to the effect of a suit.

The colors are rich this Winter. Black is not looked upon with an approving eye, and it is not attractive in the fabrics which are chosen for these suits, ranging, as they do, over a severely limited area. Broadcloth, of the extremely supple weave, is insisted upon by sufficiently strong authorities to make it fashionable, but there is no appeal from the popularity of velour.

Bordeaux, with its twin sister shade, Burgundy, is sought by the exclusives, as well as by those who only want a warm shade on a cold day. Bottle green and several tones of brown, such as copper, bronze, Havana, are taken up by hundreds. There are more daring experiments with green than with the other colors, and, of course, the woman who can carry off this color is so proud of the fact that she flaunts her superiority in the face of the public whenever she can.

Whatever else is insisted upon in the new tailored suits, it does not receive the emphasis that is placed upon the clinging effect of the skirt. The woman who wears a skirt that spreads out from the hips or the feet proclaims herself a back number. Even petticoats are again discarded. The skirt lining is of soft satin instead of taffeta. That is why velour is preferred to other fabrics: it swirls into the figure instead of away from it. There is no trimming on any of the newest skirts, unless it be fanciful stitching, and the best suits show this method of adornment, which came into fashion a year ago and was quickly abandoned.

UNUSUAL HAT OF JET.

It is of jet, with a tight-fitting bandeau and a puffed crown. There is a large aigrette at the side with a large jet ornament.

VELVET SUIT WITH GOLD EMBROIDERY.

It is of blue velvet, the full coat embroidered in gold and worn over a narrow skirt. The collar and cuffs are of kolinsky.

QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

The "Electoral College."

V. T., H. E. L., A. G. B., L. B. L., J. S. P., M. F., and F. G. M.—The voters at a Presidential election vote for electors, who in turn choose the President of the United States. This method of selecting the Chief Executive was decided upon after a great deal of discussion at the time when the Constitution of the United States was drawn up. The original method was for each elector to vote for two candidates for President; the one found to have the highest number of votes was to be President, the one having the next highest number the Vice President. That article in the Constitution was amended in 1804. The term "Electoral College" was first formally used in Congressional law in 1845, although the term had been known before that. The Constitutional provision as amended in 1804 and in force now is as follows:

"The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President.

"But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States."

The procedure of the two houses, in case the returns of the election of electors from any State are disputed, is provided in the Electoral Court act, passed by the Forty-ninth Congress. The act directs that the Presidential electors shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following the election. It fixes the time when Congress shall be in session to count the ballots as the second Wednesday in February succeeding the meeting of the electors.

In each State the voter casts his ballot for the electors of whichever party he wishes to vote for; the fact that a State may, election after election through long years of the country's history, elect Democratic electors, for instance, does not mean that the Republicans, Socialists, etc., have not been represented in the popular vote.

Electoral Representation.

V. T., A. G. B., and F. G. M.—Each State in the Union is entitled to as many electors as its total number of Representatives in Congress; that is, it has as many electors as it has Representatives in the House, plus two, because each State has two Senators. This is provided in the Constitution of the United States, and there is no law whereby one elector shall "represent a given number of people" except as the number of Congressmen is fixed by apportionment. As this Congressional apportionment changes from time to time the ratio of representatives to population, so the electoral representation is not a static ratio. The present number of electors, 531, is based upon the Reapportionment act of 1911. And for the complete answer which you ask to the detailed question of "why the number is so," we must go into the history of Congressional apportionment. For a brief account we quote the "Cyclopedia of American Government":

"The first House of Representatives contained sixty-five members apportioned to the States by mere guessing at their relative population. The question arose, shall the number of Representatives be the quotient obtained by dividing the whole population of the United States by that number, or shall it be the sum of the quotients obtained by dividing the populations of the several States separately by 30,000? The second plan was finally adopted and prevailed for fifty years, no attention being paid to fractions.

"After the census of 1840 the population was divided by 70,680, the newly established ratio. To each State was apportioned as many Representatives as the number contained times in its whole population, with an additional Representative to every State having a fraction of more than one-half of the divisor. This rule was modified in 1853. The whole number of Representatives was first determined; then the whole population was divided by that number to find the ratio, the quotient being the number of Representatives for the State. The number of Representatives still lacking to make up the total agreed upon was divided among the States having the largest fractional remainders. By this method Representatives were sometimes given for remainders of less than one-half and at other times not given for remainders of more than one-half. Occasionally it happened that an increase in the size of the House by one would decrease the Representatives apportioned to some one State. A method introduced in 1910 assumed that the divisor was a continuous quantity between certain limits, changing, that is, by indefinitely small increments. The critical points at which the decimal part of the quotient for each State passes one-half can easily be determined and divisors were selected midway between each two critical points. A series of tables was thus obtained, each apportioning one more Representative than its predecessor, and each apportioning one Representative for every major fraction and none for any minor fraction."

The various Apportionment acts and the changing ratio of populat on to each Representative, with the date of the census, have been as follows: Constitution, 1789, ratio, 30,000. Census, 1790: Apportionment act, 1792; ratio, 33,000. Census, 1800; act, 1802; ratio, 33,000. Census, 1810; act, 1811; ratio, 35,000. Census, 1820; act, 1822; ratio, 40,000. Census, 1830; act, 1832; ratio, 47,700. Census, 1840; act, 1842; ratio, 70,680. Census, 1850; act, 1850; ratio, 93,423. Census, 1860; no new Apportionment act; ratio, 127,381. Census, 1870; act, 1872; ratio, 131,425. Census, 1880; act, 1882; ratio, 151,911. Census, 1890; act, 1891; ratio, 173,901. Census, 1900; act, 1901; ratio, 194,182. Census, 1910; act, 1911; ratio, 211,877.

Minority Popular Vote.

J. S. P.—Can a Presidential candidate be elected by a minority popular vote?

Yes. Benjamin Harrison, 1888, was.

"Plurality" and "Majority."

N. M. B.—What is the difference between "plurality" and "majority" in an election?

A candidate having a "plurality" has a larger number of votes than that cast for any other candidate. A candidate having a "majority" has a larger number of votes than that cast for all the other candidates put together. In our Presidential elections a popular plurality carries a State. But the choice in the Electoral College must be by majority.

Universal Suffrage.

H. C. B.—When a State confers the franchise on women does that carry with it the right to vote for President, Vice President, or Electors, Senators and Representatives of the United States? It does not seem fair to me that some women should possess the right to vote for national officers and that women of other States should not. All men, as I understand it, possess the right of franchise under like conditions, and it does not seem that woman should vote for national Executives and lawmakers until the Constitution is amended to include the women of all the States as voters. Will you kindly point to the law or provisions which govern this question?

READER.—In what States can women vote for President?

The women of twelve States of the Union have the right to vote for national officers. These States are Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The right of the electors in these twelve States is thus different from that of the other thirty-six does, of course, create an obvious inequality in vote values. But woman suffrage is not the only cause for such differences. Men do not "possess the right of franchise under like conditions" everywhere. In some States aliens can vote after making their mere declaration of intention to become citizens. In some States negroes are almost completely disfranchised. Both these questions are taken up elsewhere in these columns. And each State has its own "qualifications for voting"; which means that there are various minor differences across border lines, in length of residence, &c., and different exclusion laws exist. New Hampshire, we may also note, did not make the provision for a soldier vote this year that the other States did, so there was another difference. Registration laws also differ.

Aliens as Voters.

A. S., A. G., and J. G.—Aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States may vote without complete naturalization in Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Texas, and in Michigan if the declaration was made two years and six months prior to Nov. 8, 1894. The length of residence required in State, county, town, and precinct varies. In allowing aliens to vote, the State of Indiana requires residence in the United States of one year prior to the election.

Negro Disfranchisement.

A. T. W. and A. C.—Negroes have been practically disfranchised in the States of Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Maryland.

The chief method used in disfranchising the negro in the Southern States has been and is a high educational test as a qualification for voting, which includes the ability to "interpret" any part of the State Constitution. The so-called "grandfather clause," by which any person who voted in or before 1867 or 1868, (the details of the law differed in different States,) was entitled to a vote, was nullified by the United States Supreme Court for the States of Maryland and Oklahoma on June 21, 1915. The first Constitutional Convention disfranchising the negro was that held in Mississippi in 1890, when the educational qualification mentioned above was made part of the Constitution of the State. Previous to that time the imposition of a poll tax was for some years effective in the Southern States. The other constitutional means of disfranchising the negro, to quote Professor Charles A. Beard's "Contemporary American History," are "a small property qualification" and "the wide extension of disfranchisement for crimes by including such offenses as obtaining money under false pretenses, adultery, wife-beating, petit larceny, fraudulent breach of trust, among those which work deprivation of the suffrage."

German-American Votes.

C. G. F.—The "hyphen vote," for the influence of which on the election you ask, had as such practically none. That is, some of the German-Americans in this country voted for Hughes and some of them for Wilson, and the much-talked-of "hyphen" was influential only in a few places. In Maryland the Germans voted very largely for Wilson, giving him not only the German Democratic votes but many German Republican votes as well. In Wisconsin the German vote did not stick together, and the hyphen idea was sharply rebuked in Milwaukee. In Hoboken, which is often called a German city, the German-American vote was not swung to Hughes in spite of the propaganda which had been carried on against Wilson, and Wilson carried the city. In Missouri, instead of losing the German vote, the Democrats actually made gains. THE TIMES correspondent in St. Louis wrote: "An analysis of the vote in St. Louis, and in Missouri counties which have a large German population, shows that the so-called hyphen issue had no effect on the voting, and that the Germans followed party lines and, if anything, favored Wilson." The Thirty-second Congressional District of Pennsylvania, which is overwhelmingly German, "went Democratic" for the first time since 1902. In Illinois Hughes probably received about 30 per cent. of the German votes, but thousands of Germans, especially the farmers, voted the straight Democratic ticket, and there is nothing to indicate that the hyphen was a factor. In Cincinnati the German-Americans did vote almost solidly for Hughes, but up the State, in Ohio, the so-called "hyphen" vote ceased to exist as such, and the German votes were about equally divided on party lines. The German vote of Washington went largely to Hughes, as did that of Minnesota, Idaho, and Oregon, but it is probable only in the last named State that the hyphen as such was influential; there it apparently was. Thousands of Republican German-Americans in North Dakota supported Wilson. In Buffalo the German vote was apparently normally divided on party lines. The hyphen bogy, to sum up an answer to your question, may well be regarded as extinct.

The District of Columbia.

M. B. K.—Residents of the District of Columbia have never had the right to vote therein for national officers or on other matters of national concern, since the territory therein embraced was ceded to the United States and became the seat of the Federal Government.

Religion and the Presidency.

G. S.—The Constitution of the United States places no religious qualifications upon the Presidency.

Wilson's Telegram to O'Leary.

A. C. A.—When and how did President Wilson call the German-Americans disloyal citizens?

He didn't. After receiving a telegram from Jeremiah O'Leary, President of the American Truth Society, attacking what the writer called President Wilson's "pro-British policies," the President sent Mr. O'Leary the following reply:

"Your telegram received. I would feel deeply mortified to have you or anybody like you vote for me. Since you have access to many disloyal Americans and I have not, I will ask you to convey this message to them.

"WOODROW WILSON."

That, as you see, is a very different thing from grouping the "German-Americans" in this country together and calling them "disloyal."

The "Woman's Vote."

C. G. F.—Returns from the Western States show that the vote of the women in the States where they have been enfranchised was influential in bringing about the re-election of President Wilson. Of the twelve States where women voted only two (Oregon and Illinois) went to Hughes. In Illinois the women divided on party lines and voted about the same as the men. In Oregon it is estimated that Wilson got about 25,000 out of the 100,000 women's votes. In Wyoming, the oldest woman suffrage State, the women's votes are usually pretty evenly divided between the two parties, and it is believed that this year more women voted for Wilson than for Hughes. In Idaho and Arizona the women voted very largely for Wilson. In Washington, where Wilson has a plurality of about 15,000, at least 90,000 of the 155,000 women's votes were cast for Wilson. In California the women voted very heavily for Wilson, and it is not too much to say that the President's re-election is due very largely to them. The same is true of the women of Kansas, who have never voted for a President before, and to whose votes must be mainly attributed the fact that contrary to expectations Kansas went Democratic on the national ticket, although it re-elected a Republican Governor. Out of a total Kansas vote of about 625,000, the number of ballots cast by women was approximately 250,000. It is estimated that fully 70,000 Republican women in Kansas voted for Wilson.

The peace issue was of course influential with the women of the West, but many women voted for Wilson, especially perhaps in Washington, because of his legislative achievements. The effort to deliver "the woman's vote" to Hughes on account of his advocacy of a Federal suffrage amendment not only failed to win the women's votes to the Republican candidate, but is generally conceded to have turned them away.

A Split Electoral Vote.

A. G. B., F. G. M. C., J. S. P., C. B., and L. B. L.—The election law of New York states: "At the general election in November preceding the time fixed by the law of the United States for the choice of President and Vice President of the United States there shall be elected a general ticket as many Electors of President and Vice President as this State is entitled to, and each voter in this State shall have a right to vote for the whole number, and the several persons, to the number required to be chosen, having the highest number of votes shall be declared and be duly appointed Electors." It will be seen that the individual voter may split his vote for Electors, and that if for any reason the Elector having the highest vote on the ticket which does not carry the State has a higher vote than the Elector having the lowest vote on the ticket which does carry the State the State electorate will be split. Any Elector may also vote against his party if he wants to. There are cases where that has been done.

Nomination of Electors.

L. B. L., F. G. M. C., and V. T.—The nomination and distribution of Electors in New York State is thus provided by the election law:

"In each year when a President of the United States is to be elected candidates for the office of elector for President and Vice President of the United States shall be nominated by the State Committee of each of the parties to which this act applies, one for each Congressional District and two at large. The candidates so nominated shall be certified to the Secretary of State in the same manner as party nominations for State offices."

Ballot Counting.

L. B. L.—After the ballots are cast on Election Day, who first counts them? Is there any other count if this is not contested?

The Chairman of the Board of Inspectors personally unfolds each ballot, makes a pile face down, turns each one up, and announces the vote on the first section, completing each pile in the first section before he begins the second section. As the vote is announced each poll clerk tallies it, clearly announcing the name of the candidate for whom he tallies it. When all the sections relating to the same office or question have been canvassed the number of ballots is compared with the tally. If they do not agree a recanvass is made. After the errors have all been corrected the poll clerks indicate the last tally opposite each name, and, the tally sheets having been prepared, verified, and closed, the Inspectors and poll clerks sign the certificate at the foot of each sheet. The election law of New York, from which the above provisions are taken, adds the method to be followed in proving the tally of ballots for Presidential Electors:

"The poll clerks shall verify their figures as follows: First, they shall add together the votes counted for Electors of each party; second, they shall add together the votes counted for candidates not on the ballot; third, they shall add together the void and wholly blank ballots, and shall multiply the sum so obtained by the number of Electors to be elected; fourth, they shall add together the votes on the split ballots tallied as blank; fifth, they shall then add together the four sums so obtained. If the total of these four sums shall not entirely equal the number of ballots cast, (including void and blank ballots,) multiplied by the number of Electors to be elected, an error has occurred and a recanvass must be immediately made," as provided in the section quoted above.

Compensation of Electors.

A. G. B.—In its section on "Compensation of Electors" the State election law provides: "Every elector of this State for the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, who shall attend at any election on those officers and give his vote at the time and place appointed by law, shall be entitled to receive for his attendance at such election, the sum of fifteen dollars per day, together with ten cents per mile each way from his place of residence by the most usual travel'ed route, to the place of meeting of such electors, to be audited by the Controller upon the certificate of the Secretary of State, and paid by the Treasurer."

Preservation of Ballots.

L. B. L.—After the ballots are counted, what becomes of them?

They are replaced in the boxes from which they were taken; and these are locked, sealed, and deposited by an Inspector with the proper officer or board, where they are kept inviolate for six months unless an examination is ordered by a court or investigating committee of the Senate or Legislature. Unless such an examination is pending or the courts order their further preservation, they are destroyed after six months. These are the general provisions of the New York law.

Disposition of Ballot Counts.

L. B. L.—We quote the election law of New York in answer to your question as to the disposition of ballot counts: "Upon completing the canvass the Inspectors and poll clerks shall make and sign in ink their several returns in triplicate, and shall verify them before the respective officers authorized for that purpose, and shall sign and certify in ink each tally sheet to be certified by them. * * * In the absence of an officer authorized to take acknowledgment and proof of deeds, and for the purposes of this chapter, any election officer shall be authorized to administer the oath to any other election officer. Each of the two tally sheets shall be securely attached by the Chairman to one of the returns relating to the same office or question and shall be treated as a part thereof. * * *"

A statement of the number of votes received by each candidate, subscribed by the Board of Inspectors, is also delivered to the police in all cities or towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants, and this is kept for six months as presumptive evidence of the result of the canvas for each office.

Judicial Investigation of Ballots.

L. B. L.—The State Law of New York provides that the State Supreme Court may order investigation proceedings if any statement of the result of the canvass shall show that any of the ballots were protested; and if errors are found the court may order them to be corrected.

Electoral Messenger.

L. B. L.—Is the ballot of the State Electoral College taken by one of their number to the President of the United States Senate, or does it go through some one else?

It is sealed and put in the charge of some one whom the Electors appoint by a majority vote to take it to the President of the Senate.

Election Officers.

L. B. B.—Election officers in New York City are appointed by the Board of Elections; in other cities of this State by the Mayor.

Serbia's Losses.

K. W. H.—Is the territory of Serbia now held by the Teutonic Allies greater or less today than at the end of November, 1915?

About the same. There is not enough change one way or another to make any appreciable difference.

Alaines.

G. P.—Who holds Alaines?

The Germans.

The Somme Battle Line.

G. P.—Through what five or six towns or villages must a line be drawn to indicate the French and British advances to Nov. 9 between Péronne and Chaulnes, or near it?

It is impossible, because of the curves in the lines, to draw lines through five or six towns or villages to those where the French or British lines are or were last week. A line drawn through Ablaincourt, Pressoire, Barleux, Biaches, and Bouchavesnes would approximate the position.

Imports and Underwood Tariff.

M. M. M.—What was the value of our imports before and after the Underwood tariff went into effect?

Year ended June 30, 1913, $1,813,006,234; year ended June 30, 1914, $1,893,923,657. The next fiscal year, the first year of the war, the imports dropped to a figure only a little above that of the year ended June 30, 1912, the figures for those two years being, 1912, $1,653,294,944; 1915 $1,674,161,740. The reports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, have been the largest in value in our history. The previous record was 1914.

YORKVILLE CATHOLICS TO HAVE CELEBRATION

Golden Jubilee of Parish of St. Ignatius and St Lawrence Begins Next Sunday.

A COMMEMORATION of the coming of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus to the Parish of St. Ignatius and St. Lawrence is to begin on Sunday, Nov. 26, and continue for eight days in the church and parish buildings at Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. This is to be a golden jubilee celebration and will include an Old Home Day when many parishioners who have long been absent will return to the home church that had its humble beginnings in a ballroom at the southeast corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, sixty-five years ago.

In those days Yorkville was a straggling village running from about Eighty-second Street to Eighty-sixth Street on Third Avenue. There were several estates along the East River in that neighborhood, notably those of the Joneses, the Schermerhorns, the Livingstons, and the Gracies. East Yorkville, as this settlement was called, was the Newport of the period. There were few Catholics in the community and they were poverty-ridden and of little social importance. They all attended mass, however, either at St. John's or St. Paul's in far distant Harlem, having no house of worship of their own.

This was in the forties. As time went on and gradually the little band of Catholics grew in numbers and standing, they began to talk about having their own parish and priests, a place to worship and a school to educate their children in the faith. So a committee was formed to wait on Bishop Hughes and ask him for a priest. Bishop Hughes had no confidence in their ability to build and maintain a church, but he promised to get them a priest if they would raise a thousand dollars.

To the handful of ardent Romanists this seemed a huge sum, but in a few months the delegation again visited Bishop Hughes and gave him deeds to four lots on Eighty-fourth Street, 100 feet west of Fourth Avenue, worth at that time just $1,000. The Bishop, seeing that the workers though few were in earnest, sent a young priest, Father O'Reilly, who had just returned from Trinidad, to take charge of the proposed parish. Temporary quarters were hired from Mr. Thinnes in his ballroom on the southeast corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, at a rental of $25 a month. This was in August, 1851. In September the landlord raised the rent to $50, being of a thrifty Dutch turn of mind.

Father O'Reilly worked zealously and his labors did not improve his health, which was poor, and which the raw New York climate further impaired, and in 1852 he was stricken and died before his work was fairly begun. He had succeeded in getting his congregation out of the expensive hired hall and into a small wooden building for their services when death overtook him.

Father Quarter succeeded Father O'Reilly, and to Father Quarter really belongs the credit of founding St. Ignatius's Parish. He was just the type of man needed to raise funds, to prop up, strengthen and put new heart into the all but discouraged parishioners.

He started right out to build a brick church for the use of the parish of St. Lawrence, as the new congregation was then called. Service was held there for the first time on Christmas Day, 1853, and the dedication took place on June 11, 1854.

The Jesuits took possession on March 10, 1866, with Father Beaudevin as minister under the superiorship of Father Loyzance, rector of St. Francis Xavier, and the first important work Father Beaudevin undertook was the building of a brick school for 600 pupils. It took years to pay for the school and then, in 1874, it was decided to build another school more centrally located, so a plot of ground was purchased for it on Second Avenue near Eighty-fifth Street.

In August, 1877, Father Treanor became Superior and began to collect funds for a larger church, a more roomy parish house and an academy for boys. Father Treanor was another money-raiser and he stimulated every one with whom he came in contact to fresh endeavors. He sold the old property on Second Avenue; he superintended a huge fair which netted more than $16,000; he instituted a Church Debt Association, and increased the regular collections. But he, too, died before his ambitions for the church were anything like realized, being with his people only three years. He left no debt, and had $15,000 in bank.

The new parish house was begun that same year, 1880, under Father Fulton, and it was completed in 1882 under Father Merrick at a cost of $60,000. Then there came a rest of three years, and in 1885 the basement of the present church was started at Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. It was dedicated on June 27, 1886.

The greatest undertaking in the history of the parish was the main body of the church, which was superimposed on the basement. This took ten years more, and on Dec. 11, 1898, the building was dedicated to St. Ignatius Loyola, the co-patron of St. Lawrence O'Toole.

All together, the congregation feels in looking back over the history of its marvelous growth and ever-increasing prosperity, that it has just cause for rejoicing and giving thanks, not only for one day but for a week, and an elaborate program has been prepared which will include a solemn pontifical mass on Sunday, Nov. 26, at 11 A. M., to be celebrated by his Excellence John Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate.

Tuesday is to be Old Home Day with a high mass at 9 o'clock, a children's entertainment in the school hall at 3 o'clock, and an Old Home gathering in the evening in Regis Hall. Wednesday will be the Day of Rejoicing for the church societies and sodalities with high mass at 9 A. M., an entertainment at 3 P. M. by the Day Nursery children, and a reunion in the evening of all the church societies. The men's societies will attend mass at 9 o'clock on Thanksgiving Day, and Friday will be Jubilee Day of the League of the Sacred Heart, with high mass at 9 o'clock and an evening service. Saturday will be Children's Day, with high mass and communion at 9 o'clock, and Sunday, Dec. 3, will close the jubilee. There will be high mass at 11 o'clock and vespers with an address by Father Daniel Quinn, S. J.

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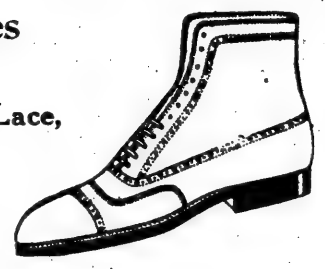

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DEBUTANTES TO SWAY THE EARLY WINTER SEASON

The Presentation of Girls to Society Begins This Week—Army and Navy Football Game On Saturday Will Attract Society From All Quarters—Weddings and Engagements Add Interest to the Season In Town—Brilliant Charitable Affairs Under Way

THE Winter season is now fairly under way, and functions of interest are scheduled for the remaining days of November. The social calendar for December is filled with affairs of promise, and dates are already being fixed for January entertainments. The hostess who announces her affairs some time in advance is always certain of a night clear of counterattractions. The clash of dates in the débutante entertainments is unavoidable this season, owing to the large number of girls who are to be presented between now and the first of the year.

A good deal was said beforehand concerning the formal opening of the opera and the Horse Show, which always sets things socially going in town. But both the première of the opera and the week of the Horse Show exceeded expectations. The opening of the opera is always brilliant, but Monday night it seemed more so than ever before. For the last two years the world war seemed to have put a damper on fashion, but this season New York society at least has risen rejuvenescent from the ashes of gloom.

It looks as if society had reached the

Miss Helen L. Dudgeon, a Debutante of the Season, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Dudgeon.

(Photos by Bachrach.)

conclusion that to be neutral does not necessarily mean being sad and sombre in dress. Besides, the metallic cloths and tissues so largely worn now have come from the very seat of war. Many of the costumes and evening coats, especially at the opera, harked back to medieval days. It was surprising how smart the arena boxes at the Garden became as the week progressed. The personnel of the boxholders was all that could be desired, and everybody, it seemed, dropped in during the week to pay homage to the horse. The fact that society came to see the horses and not to see itself is one of the most promising phases of the newly awakened interest in this annual affair.

After the horse comes football, then the automobile shows. The Army and Navy football game is to be played on Saturday at the Polo Grounds. This event will take precedence over all late out-of-door affairs, and society will begin to pour into town from all quarters before the end of the week. This will be the first chance afforded to New Yorkers to see and greet the President since his re-election, and the attendance promises to eclipse last year's.

It is about this time of the year that the universities begin to turn their attention from football to things dramatic. The 'Varsity shows are now rated as social events, and New York society always gives liberal support to the efforts of the various university productions.

The Yale University Dramatic Association is coming to town on Jan. 2, at the Waldorf-Astoria, with what is said to be its most ambitious production, a revival of "Ours," by Tom Robertson, in which the late Lester Wallack achieved one of his great successes.

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DEBUTANTE affairs will add gayety to the week. The girls who are to be presented to society this year will enjoy a perfect round of festivities, for they will practically monopolize the early Winter season. But it is a monopoly that society honors and enjoys, for the débutantes of today are the matrons of tomorrow, and society looks to them to uphold the traditions and fill the niches left vacant.

Tomorrow Mrs. John D. Barrett and Miss Helen A. Barrett, a débutante of last season, are to give a luncheon at Sherry's for Miss Beatrice Pynchon. On the day following Mrs. Raymond Lesher is giving a luncheon at Sherry's for Miss Katharine Hollister, a débutante.

Mrs. A. Huidekoper Bond of 21 East Sixtieth Street has abandoned the reception which she was to have given on Saturday for her débutante daughter, Miss Mary Louise Bond, owing to a death in the family. John W. A. Davis, who was to entertain in Miss Bond's honor on Dec. 12 with a dance at the Ritz-Carlton, has also canceled this entertainment.

Yesterday Mrs. George Watson Kittredge gave a tea at her home in Yonkers, to introduce her daughter, Miss Mary Henrietta Kittredge.

Mrs. Hermann Biggs is to formally present her daughter, Miss Katharine Biggs, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 7, at her house, 39 West Fifty-sixth Street. On Dec. 21, Dr. and Mrs. Biggs will give a dinner at the Colony Club for their daughter, to be followed by a theatre party.

Two débutante dances of interest fall on the night of Dec. 8. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie are to give a dance at their house, 2 East Ninety-first Street, on that night for Miss Margaret Carnegie, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney is to entertain with a dance for her daughter, Miss Flora Payne Whitney, at her house, 871 Fifth Avenue.

On the afternoon of Dec. 8 Mrs. Harold G. Henderson will hold a reception to introduce her nieces, the Misses Agnes E. and Rosanne Roudebush, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John Heywood Roudebush.

Mrs. William Fahnestock is to hold a dinner dance at Sherry's on Jan. 3 for her daughter, Miss Margaret Fahnestock, and her niece, Miss Helen Gordon Campbell, a daughter of Dr. Clarence Gordon Campbell and Mrs. Campbell.

Cards have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. George Marshall Allen of Morristown, N. J., for a reception for their daughter, Miss Loraine Allen, to be held at the Ritz-Carlton, on Dec. 28, which is to be followed by a dinner and dance.

Mrs. Robert William Cumming of Morristown will hold a dance for her daughters, the Misses Mary C. B. Cumming and Elizabeth A. M. Cumming, at the Washington, in Newark, N. J., on Dec. 22.

Miss Charlotte Alice Phillips is to be presented on Saturday, Dec. 9, at a reception to be given by her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips of 40 West Forty-seventh Street. In the evening Mrs. Phillips will take the receiving party and a few additional guests to the theatre, with supper and dancing afterward at the Club de Vingt.

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WHILE the débutantes are scintillating in the social limelight, the leading entertainers are preparing for an active season, which comes later on. Meantime society is settling down in town, with week-end visits to the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who have Box 34 in the parterre row at the opera for even Mondays, have arrived at their apartment in Carlton House, where they will remain for some time before returning to their house in Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt have gone to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., to remain several weeks. Mr. and Mrs. James Cox Brady have leased the residence of John H. Hanan at 1,073 Fifth Avenue, for the Winter. Mrs. Alfred E. Norris of Philadelphia will be at 570 Park Avenue during the season.

Mr. and Mrs. David Banks are at their home, 161 East Seventy-ninth Street, for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. George D. Yeomans and family of 6 Washington Square North will be at 31 East Forty-ninth Street for several months, before leaving for the South. Mrs. Elisha Dyer was at the Ritz-Carlton all week, coming from Newport for the Horse Show and the opera. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pelham Robbins have opened their house in Eightieth Street for the season.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry of 2 East Sixty-first Street has chosen Jan. 12 for the dinner dance which she is to give at her house. Mrs. Harry Bowen will be at home on the third Sunday of each month, until April, after 9 o'clock in the evening, at 27 West Sixty-seventh Street. Lady Burbridge, who has been visiting in Washington, has returned to New York. She is here for an extended stay, to rest up after her active duties with the Red Cross in England. Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, and Lady Borden, accompanied by Sir Alexander and Lady Lacoste of Montreal, are at the Plaza for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Chauncey Anderson are giving a dance at Sherry's on Friday night. On the same evening George T. Brokaw is to hold a dance at his home, 1 East Seventy-ninth Street.

On the night of Dec. 14 Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler is to entertain with a dance at Sherry's for her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. Couper Lord. Clinton D. Backus, son of Mrs. Henry C. Backus, will follow an old English custom by giving a birthday party to his classmates at Yale, in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton, on Dec. 23. He is a member of the Yale football team.

Mrs. A. Graves Ely of Morristown will entertain at auction bridge in honor of Mrs. James G. Marshall on Friday. Miss Marion Cleveland, daughter of the late President Cleveland, is to be among the bridesmaids at the marriage on Wednesday of Miss Margaret Benson and John Noel Robinson, in Passaic, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. McCollom of 134 West Fifty-eighth Street are being congratulated on the birth of a boy, their third son. Mrs. McCollom was formerly Miss Marion Ewing, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Alexander Ewing.

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WEDDINGS are adding considerable social zest to the early Winter season.

One of the interesting nuptials of the week was that of Mrs. Mary Lily Flagler, widow of Henry M. Flagler, and former Judge Robert E. Bingham of Louisville, Ky. It is probable that Mrs. Bingham will build a home on Fifth Avenue as fine as any of the splendid establishments on that thoroughfare, for she took over, two days before her marriage, the block front on the east side of Fifth Avenue from Ninety-sixth to Ninety-seventh Street. If she erects a dwelling here she will have as her neighbors Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Otto Kahn, who is erecting a fine home at Ninety-first Street, and Mr. and Mrs. Willard D. Straight.

Miss Sarah Elliott Marshall, daughter of S. Duncan Marshall of 150 East Eighty-first Street, will be married on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock to Charles Van Zandt Didrechsen in the Church of the Transfiguration. A reception for the relatives and intimate friends will follow at the home of the bride's father. Mr. Didrechsen and his bride will live at 61 West Tenth Street on returning from their bridal journey.

Harwood Gilder, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Gilder, and Miss Dorothy Jackson, daughter of Mrs. William Henry Jackson of 454 Riverside Drive, are to be married on Dec. 2 in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church at 4 o'clock. A large reception will follow at the Gotham.

On Tuesday Miss Agnes Mitchel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby Mitchel, is to be married to John Wesley Hanes, Jr., of Winston-Salem, N. C. The ceremony will be performed at 6 o'clock at the Gotham.

Miss Lucy Hanes and Miss Priscilla Mitchel are to be the bride's attendants, and there will also be four flower girls, including the three young daughters of Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Tilton and Priscilla Kennady.

Mr. Hanes is to be attended by two best men, John Castles of Morristown, N. J., and Robert Hanes. His ushers will be Ralph Hanes and MacKnight Mitchel.

Tomorrow night Miss Mitchel is to give a dinner at the Gotham, which will be followed by a theatre party.

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AMONG the charitable entertainments scheduled for the last fortnight of November the Ten Allies Costume Ball promises to be a society pageant on the large scale.

At a meeting held on Friday, Mrs. Walter Maynard, who is in charge of the sale of tickets, outlined to the committee, consisting of eighteen prominent society women, plans for selling ten thousand tickets in ten days, or one thousand tickets a day.

Among the members of the Ticket Committee are Mrs. Robert Breese, Miss Mary Canfield, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. Sidney Fish, Mrs. Jay Gould, Mrs. Charles E. Greenough, Miss Ethel Harriman, Miss Winifred Ives, Mrs. John Leishman, Miss Elsa Maxwell, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. Henry J. Whigham, and Miss Joan Whitridge.

Provision is being made for 200 boxes at prices between $100 and $500 and accommodations for many thousands. The central bureau for ticket distribution by mail order is the office of Walter F. Wanger, 140 West Forty-second Street.

Under the direction of Mrs. John Carpenter of Chicago and Miss Mary Wiborg of New York, the interior of Madison Square Garden will be transformed to represent a city in India. A most elaborate program of entertainment is being arranged, according to announcement yesterday by John Moffat.

The Entertainment Committee consists of Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness, Miss Mary Wiborg, Otto H. Kahn, Rawlins Cottenet, Miss Elsa Maxwell, Charles Dillingham, and Walter F. Wanger.

Many of the most famous artists of the world have accepted invitations to be present in the various national boxes at the ball.

The Christmas Shop of the Stony Wold Sanatorium will be held in the ballroom of the Hotel Plaza on Saturday, Dec. 16, from 11 in the morning until 7 o'clock. The young people have arranged some amusing singing and dancing numbers, and there is also to be general dancing. Luncheon and tea will be served. Among those interested are Mrs. James Newcomb, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Miss Leary, Mrs. Sylvan Beer, Miss C. Van Wyck, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Mrs. Hermann M. Biggs, and Mrs. Charles G. Kerley.

The annual entertainment in aid of the Grosvenor Neighborhood House at 41 East Fiftieth Street will take place on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Dec. 13 and 14, at the Plaza. It will be a musical comedy called "Here's to the Girl." Vinton Freedley of Philadelphia has composed the music, and the book and lyrics are by Miss Grace R. Henry and John K. Hodges.

The Misses Mimi Scott and Helen Hoadley, and Reginald Townsend and John Hodges are in the cast, and débutantes of the season are to make up the chorus.

The committee in charge of the entertainment is composed of the Misses Catherine D. Colt, Caramai Carrol, Margaret Mason, Augusta P. Dixon, and Margaret C. Overton, who is the Chairman.

Among the young women interested in the Grosvernor Neighborhood House, besides the committee, and some of its Managers, are the Misses Charlotte Grosvenor Wyeth, for whom Grosvenor House was named; Cornelia Van A. Chapin, Gladys Fries, Margaret Allen, Louise Herrick, Elizabeth Ramsen Thompson, and Eugenie Fuller, Mrs. James Lenox Banks, Jr., and Mrs. William P. Philips.

Plans are progressing for the advertisement costume ball to be given for the benefit of the Lenox Hill Settlement on Dec. 7, at the Ritz-Carlton. The guests are to appear in costumes representing popular advertisements. There will be general dancing in the large ballroom, and supper is to be served after midnight in the crystal room.

The committee in charge, who are giving up much of their time for the success of the ball, are Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Chairman; Mrs. Jewett Minturn, Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Mrs. George Draper, Mrs. Gordon Bell, Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, and Miss Carol Harriman.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, Mrs. Austen Gray, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Gerald Hollins, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Charles L. Lawrence, Mrs. Thomas S. McLane, Mrs. Seth M. Milliken, Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mrs. Francis C. Bishop, Mrs. J. E. Denis, Mrs. Murray Dodge, Mrs. Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. Rockhill Potts, Mrs. E. N. Potter, Jr., Mrs. John Pratt, Mrs. Robert D. Pruyn, Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Mrs. Julian Robbins, Mrs. C. C. Remsen, Mrs. W. B. Thompson, and Mrs. George Whitney.

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SEVERAL important engagements have just been announced. One of widespread interest was that of Miss Nancy Keen Perkins to Henry Field of Chicago, son of the late Marshall Field, Jr., and a grandson of Marshall Field. Miss Perkins is the daughter of Mrs. T. Moncure Perkins of Virginia, and a niece of Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson of New York, who introduced her to society last season. Her aunts are Mrs. William W. Astor of England, Mrs. Paul Phipps, and Mrs. Phyllis J. Brooks.

Mr. and Mrs. William Willet McAlpin of 11 East Ninetieth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Harriette Louise McAlpin, to Andrew R. Shiland, son of the late Andrew Shiland and Mrs. Shiland of New York. Miss McAlpin, who is a sister of Mrs. William F. Irwin, formerly Miss Gladys C. McAlpin, is prominent in society.

Announcement was made simultaneously on Friday in New York and San Antonio, Texas, of the engagement of Miss Ruth Lipscomb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby W. Lipscomb of San Antonio, to Rayford W. Alley of this city, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rayford Alley of Muskogee, Okla. Miss Lipscomb has many friends in New York, where she has spent the last two Winters. Mr. Alley is a lawyer, and associated with Satterlee, Canfield & Stone of Wall Street. The wedding is to take place in San Antonio during Christmas week.

The wedding of Miss Louise T. Townsend, daughter of the late Franklin Townsend and Mrs. Townsend of Philadelphia, to Charles Gilbert Plimpton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Plimpton of Boston, whose engagement was announced last week, is to take place next Spring. Miss Townsend is a niece of Mrs. Barton L. Keen of 8 East Eighty-fifth Street, and of the former Minister to Belgium, Lawrence Townsend. Mr. Plimpton is a well-known tennis player, and played in national tournaments this year and in 1915.

Miss Katherine Turck, Debutante Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Fenton B. Turck. (Photos by Campbell Studios.)

FIRST WOMAN MEMBER OF CONGRESS WELL VERSED IN POLITICS

Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana Has Had Long Experience as Campaign Worker for Woman Suffrage

By Dr. LOUIS LEVINE
Of the University of Montana.

THE Sixty-fifth Congress, whatever its record, whatever its political significance, is assured a unique place in history. It will be the Congress in which a State of the Union will have had a woman as one of its Representatives.

It is fortunate for the cause of woman that its first official spokesman in the House of Representatives will be Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana. A woman whose mother left old New Hampshire to teach school in Missoula County, in the Territory of Montana, in 1878, and whose father, born in Canada, of Scotch parents, struck out for Montana in the early part of 1869 to take up ranching, is surely a splendid representative of the pioneer American spirit. A girl who, born on a ranch, caught up with civilization, and later became assistant in economics at the University of Montana, from which she had been previously graduated, might make a heroine for an Owen Wister or a Hamlin Garland novel. A woman who gave some of her best years to charity, settlement and social work on the Pacific, as well as on the Atlantic Coast, has certainly had the opportunity to come into sympathetic touch with the common people.

Miss Rankin emphasizes the fact that it was her contact with destitute children in Seattle and Spokane, when engaged in children's home finding, which deepened her interest in woman suffrage. She felt that the sad conditions which she saw were the results of "bad laws," and she made up her mind to attack the cause in order to do away with the effects.

She entered the campaign for woman suffrage in the State of Washington. That determined her further activities. She went to New York as organizer for the Borough of Manhattan. In 1912 she worked for a number of suffrage organizations in New York State. She took an active part in the suffrage campaigns in California, Ohio, North Dakota, Delaware, Florida, and Michigan as Field Secretary for the National Suffrage Association.

Miss Rankin is tall and slender, with frank hazel eyes, sandy hair, and energetic mouth. One cannot help being impressed with her earnestness.

In the cozy parlor of the big house which her father built in the same year when the Northern Pacific laid the rails that connected Missoula with the rest of the civilized world—right opposite the door as one enters there hangs a large painting of the ranch on which Miss Rankin was born. It shows a wild spot, lost amid the passes of the Bitter Root Range. Elsewhere along the walls are pictures of famous suffrage leaders and reproductions of well-known paintings. The transition from the ranch to the university and the public forum appears easy and natural.

One must keep in mind heredity, environment, and experience in order to understand both Miss Rankin's election in a Democratic State on a Republican ticket and her probable attitude on the political and social problems of the country. It is no accident that Montana is the first State to send a woman to Congress. As one examines the election returns and considers the large majority given to President Wilson and to the Democratic ticket in general, one is inclined to conclude that the women elected Miss Rankin.

But Miss Rankin herself says: "Both the men and the women did it. The men of Montana have always given the women what they wanted. Twenty years ago, before woman suffrage was an issue in the State, a woman ran for Attorney General on the Populist ticket and came within a few votes of being elected. When I appeared at the State Republican Convention as a candidate the most remarkable and inspiring thing was the manner in which the men responded. They understood that my candidacy was a simple and logical demand, and they supported me."

This sounds more convincing when one remembers that Montana is a new State in which pioneer conditions have not wholly disappeared. In many parts of the State one may find women pioneers holding a claim to land in the same manner as men do. They come from all parts of the country. Some of them are college girls from New England, who ride or walk six miles every morning to teach school, making their living while their claim to the land grows to the value of a full title. They may be found on their claims day and night, facing the world unprotected by a man.

Their problems are the same as those of the men, their neighbors, and the men cannot help thinking of the women in the same terms in which they think of themselves. A robust Western feeling of equality is the natural result, which is in no way detrimental to the charm and value of womanhood.

One may not doubt, under such conditions, that Miss Rankin owes her election both to the men and women of the State and to her own remarkable gifts of organization.

Here was a State in which the suffrage issue, after a temporary blaze in the 80s, had practically died out by 1910. When Miss Rankin came to Helena in 1912, flushed with the victory won in Washington, she and Miss Auerback formed the first suffrage organization of Montana and divided between themselves all the honorary offices, Miss Rankin choosing the Presidency. In the three years which intervened between this and the granting of the franchise to the women of Montana Miss Rankin toured the State many times, visiting every city, village, and hamlet—making a house-to-house canvass wherever possible. With no constitution and no dues, there was no chance for constitutional quibbles and quarrels. Each county and every precinct had one or more women leaders, who shouldered the responsibility for the work and who lived up to their responsibility.

When money was necessary the women would appeal to the men, who always responded—true to the reputation of their State. The flexibility of this organization made it easy to revive it for the recent campaign after it had done service in the suffrage battle. Its thoroughness gave Miss Rankin an advantage which was clearly demonstrated by the results. Under such conditions, it is evident that party affiliation was of minor importance. Besides, no matter what Miss Rankin thought on party issues, she could not run this year on the Democratic ticket, as the other Democratic Congressman is also from Missoula.

The fact that Miss Rankin's father was a Republican and her brother, a young and promising lawyer, who managed her campaign, is a Progressive, may have had some influence. But a few moments' conversation with Miss Rankin will convince any unbiased person that she represents truly and fully but one party and one cause—the party and cause of woman. Not in the exclusive sense or in any spirit of antagonism to man, but in that broad and conciliating spirit which flows from profound sympathy with man.

"I feel a tremendous responsibility," said Miss Rankin in the course of our conversation. "As Representative of the State of Montana, I shall represent to the best of my ability the men, women, and children of my State. But in a certain sense I feel that it is my special duty to express also the point of view of woman and to make clear that the women of the country are coming to a full realization of the fact that Congress is a body which deals with their problems." Miss Rankin emphasized the fact that a new point of view has come to prevail in recent legislative work—the point of view of social welfare, of the effects of law upon our ways of thinking and feeling and upon the character of the coming generations.

The application of these general principles to the specific problems which the country may have to face in the near future is an inspiring task. It would be premature to expect Miss Rankin to give a definite answer to the many concrete questions which the acutely curious or the insensitively studious like to ask. She will have plenty of time between now and her first appearance in Congress to think many things over and to form opinions on a number of vital issues.

Our conversation drifted to the question of the war several times, and Miss Rankin pointed to her experience in New Zealand, where she spent the early part of 1916, and where she found the women vigorously supporting the war. Miss Rankin did not think this exceptional, but rather an indication of the fact that no war could continue for any considerable length of time without the support of the women.

This, of course, may be questioned by those who think that the present war is continuing despite the weariness and protests of the women. But to Miss Rankin, this is simply another illustration of the injustice of the present arrangement, which is just as injurious to man as it is humiliating to woman.

There is a great surprise in store for the members of the new Congress when they convene in Washington next year and meet their first woman colleague, "The Lady from Montana." They will have to throw overboard a lot of mental baggage which they may have valued very highly for many years. They will find in their midst not that impulsive, irrational, sentimental, capriciously thinking and obstinately feeling being which many imagine woman to be, but a strong and well-balanced personality, scientifically trained, accustomed to strict reasoning, well versed in the art of politics, inspired by high social ideals, tempered by wide experience.

Miss Jeannette Rankin.

A BELGIAN FOR PEACE WITH GOOD-WILL

By HENRI LAMBERT,
Manufacturer, of Charleroi, Belgium.

New York, Nov. 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Europe and her statesmen are faced by the following main problems:

Belgium, Poland, the Balkan States, the Bosporus, Asia Minor.

Alsace-Lorraine; the German Colonies.

"Freedom of the seas," future gradual disarmament, some method of international association and arbitration for the preservation of peace.

The future course of European economic relations.

There cannot be the least doubt that every one of these questions must be dealt with; none can be escaped, all must be solved before the war can be stayed, before battles can cease. Unless and until statesmen discover, for each and all of them, formulas of settlement acceptable to all powers concerned, the peoples of Europe will be condemned to continue inter-ruin and slaughter, even though no leader desired to pursue hostilities, aye, even though every individual in Europe longed for peace. An armistice for the convocation of a conference and discussion of peace terms will not be possible or desirable, for there are diverse obvious reasons which would prevent its lasting on all European, Asiatic, and African fronts, and the seas, (the insoluble question of blockade and armistice being thus raised,) a time sufficiently long for permitting adequate discussion not only of the whole European problem, but even of any single one of the numerous questions affecting it. These, therefore, must be discussed, their solutions must be practically agreed upon, at least in principle, before hostilities can temporarily be stopped, before a peace conference can usefully meet.

Now, when we consider the extraordinary complexity of all questions named, (that of Belgium excepted,) the apparently irreducible contradictions of the interests at stake, the impossibility of definitely settling any question separately from all others, we are faced by the query: Is there any hope that, between parties still uncompelled, there can be brought about a general settlement? The answer is: Certainly not, if the questions are approached in the old, narrow, antagonistic spirit and with the disregard of the true and common interests which have generally hitherto characterised international politics. The creation of a new spirit, as well as of an atmosphere of international good-will and good faith, is indispensable if the discussion is to have any prospect of successful result.

How can the new spirit and such an atmosphere be created?

To all peoples engaged in this war, the dilemma of victory or defeat appears as meaning nothing less than future liberty and dignity, which are more precious than life, or future coercion and degradation, which would prove worse than death. No actual and generalised desire for peace, no international good-will and good faith, are conceivable as long as to all belligerents future liberty and dignity are not assured. Now, these are no abstract conceptions; from the point of view which for all peace negotiations is the necessary one, national liberty and dignity can hardly have a meaning if deprived of their concrete international form and if not furnished with a material international basis—that security of industrial and commercial activities, that certainty of general economic opportunities, which are necessary for adequate development, prosperity, and even for the political welfare of the peoples. No powerful nation at peace will ever abstain from preparing for war, and no nation at war, before being crushed to the point of annihilation, will be willing to make peace, much less to acquiesce in means of "enforcing peace" in the future, if not provided with that security. And it will be right.

Four nations, Great Britain, Russia, the United States, and France, together rule over nearly the whole of the world's productive and promising areas. Is it possible that other nations, highly developed economically within and lacking an adequate colonial domain, should be content to see these areas become more and more monopolistic, if not practically exclusive? I do not ask this as a Belgian, nor as could a German. I ask it as a citizen of the world. "Righteousness" demands that problems and situations be considered from the standpoint of all parties concerned.

A settlement leading to a permanent world peace will remain impossible if not based on the principle of economic security and justice assured to all nations, and most probably no peace of any kind ending this war can be concluded (except at the price of very nearly the annihilation of both parties of belligerents) unless and until the belligerents make mutual offers on this basic principle.

Being incontestably the indispensable initial conditions of international good-will and good faith, economic security and justice must be established at the outset of any peace negotiations. In the order of the main European questions to be solved I have indicated "the future course of international economic relations" as the fourth and last; in actual practice it must be placed the first if the negotiations are to have any prospect of success.

This "question" then must be dealt with from a new point of view—that of the true and common interests of all nations substituted for that of national exclusions and egoistic interests; with a new conception of international life and relations—that of civilization furthered by association and co-operation of peoples substituted for that of civilization hampered by national isolation, trade restrictions, privileges, and monopolies; lastly in a new spirit—that of equity, peace, and forgiveness, instead of that of jealousy, conflict, and revenge.

Such a point of view, such a conception and such a spirit find their only possible practical expression in international free trade, necessarily commencing with "freer trade" relations between all the mother countries and with the system of the open door—or equality of general economic opportunities offered by and afforded to all nations—in all colonies, present and future, of the world. The British autonomous colonies should necessarily participate in any agreements as independent States.

Once this great international economic and moral progress is agreed upon—but then only—the other European problems can be approached and solved. They will be solved with relative and maybe with astonishing facility. For, the indispensable spirit of equity and atmosphere of good-will and good faith being created, and the new conception enlightening the whole European problem, everything becomes possible. Belgium can be rehabilitated; the way is open to the constitution of Prussian, Russian, and Austrian Poland as an independent State; national order and international peace can rapidly be re-established in the Balkans; the Bosporus can be internationalized; a fruitful decision can be arrived at as to the fate of Asia Minor; Alsace-Lorraine can be granted independence with neutrality; Germany can renounce certain of her colonies and be permitted the acquisition of others; the Germans can be made to understand what is true "freedom of the seas," and, finally, there can come about a general consent to future gradual disarmament on land and sea, as the natural result of international security, and to some necessarily accompanying method of international conciliation, arbitration, and police.

Thus only will the European settlement be complete and definitive. Thus only will it be possible to put an end to this terrible war before Europe and her civilization have broken down and before my country is transformed into an immense cemetery under immense ruins, this crime being an adequate coronation of the errors of European protectionist "statesmanship."

Never will peace without justice creating good-will be established among nations; never will justice and good-will among them exist without progressive international economic freedom.

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HOW HOTELS RELIEVE OVERCROWDING

Central Bureau Now Permanent Feature of Hotel Association of New York City---Other Hotel Problems Discussed by Expert

EXCEPTING in a few centrally located and always popular hotels there is no shortage in hotel accommodations in New York City, according to Thomas D. Green, of the Hotel Woodward, President of the City Hotel Association, for when approached on the subject he said: "That story of our hotels being so full all the time that travelers are obliged to flit about for hours in a taxi before they find a resting place for the night has been exaggerated. For a year the hotels of the city have maintained a bureau, a sort of clearing house, in the Cambridge Building, and when a hostelry is full a telephone message to this bureau brings immediate information about the nearest hotel that has rooms for a would-be guest. This has proved so successful during a year's tryout that it has been made a permanent feature of the Hotel Association of New York City.

"The central bureau has been rather busy the last year and a half, for business has been good, but for two years before that it was poor, closely following national conditions. Indeed there is no better barometer than the hotel business. As the hotel men of the city are building 6,000 rooms this Fall for their increased business, it looks as though there were prosperous times in view, partly on account of the generally flourishing state of things and partly owing to the great numbers of families that are giving up their city houses and stopping in town for the opera season, going to their country homes early in the Spring. The servant question is at the bottom of this, and the advanced prices of supplies of all kinds is a contributing factor.

"It is sometimes a problem to know just how to make a family that is accustomed to a big house and a dozen domestics feel at home, but it is worth the effort, for these more or less permanent guests are a great satisfaction to the host. Another problem is that of tracing lost articles. Travelers lose much personal property—or think they do. As a matter of fact, in about ninety-nine instances out of a hundred the things are mislaid and are found tucked away somewhere. Sometimes the owner notifies the manager of the recovery, often not.

"I remember one woman not so very long ago who complained to me that she had lost something, and she was confident that the chambermaid had it. For a time nothing could convince her of the absurdity of the charge. She had lost her false teeth, and if she hadn't found them in her laundry bag, where she had dropped them with a handkerchief picked up hurriedly from the dresser, she would always have believed the maid responsible. She explained to me later that the reason she was so anxious was because of a diamond set in one of the front teeth. I had noticed that diamond, but it hadn't occurred to me that its setting was hand-made.

"There are little things like that arising all the time as well as things of greater importance, as, for instance, the advisability of allowing the public to celebrate New Year's Eve on Sunday. The Hotel Association has decided to have the celebration on New Year's night instead. Then there is the taxi question. The taxi stand in connection with each hotel used to be a great convenience for the patrons. If a woman wanted to shop she was put into a registered car, and if she was overcharged the amount was refunded her by the hotel when her bill was paid, and the driver was held responsible. Again, if she left a parcel in the taxi—as frequently happened—the driver, knowing his car was under surveillance, would be rather careful of that parcel. And a greater advantage was that there were always cars waiting for guests, and these benefits added nothing to the regular taxi fares.

"In the old days it was a proposition requiring deep thought to seat and feed 1,000 to 1,500 diners, but modern machinery has done away with a great deal of that. There are to be exhibitions of every conceivable variety of labor-saver at the National Hotel Men's Exposition next week. This is the first gathering of the kind ever attempted, and the Hotel Association of New York City and the New York State Hotel Association are sponsors for it. At least 6,000 hotel men are expected to attend the various sessions, which are to be held in the Grand Central Palace from Tuesday until Saturday."

Mr. Green, in speaking of the approaching congress, said: "It is hoped that the exposition will be helpful and instructive, and it is thought that the exchange of ideas and views of the different men will be mutually beneficial. There will be much in the programs and booths to engage the attention of the public at large. All the newest ideas in hotel equipment from a heating apparatus to a cold storage plant will be shown. There will be machines in operation demonstrating the simplicity of the task which, to the average housekeeper, would mean hours of labor, such as washing dishes for 500 diners, or preparing vegetables, cleaning silver, or freezing desserts for the same number. All the newest wrinkles in egg timers, cake mixers, bread slicers, and temperature regulators will be displayed, with menu printers, ice cutters, in fact, hundreds of appliances of which the general public wots not.

"One feature of interest will be a complete model of the Hotel Commodore, now building. In one booth will be a linen exhibit, in another silver. We expect that it will be a most interesting place, that Grand Central Palace. The only things used in hotel that we won't show will be cooked foods. This was spoken of at first, but was later dropped from the plans as not practical. Each of the 125 booths will be occupied, and it should be an illuminating spectacle

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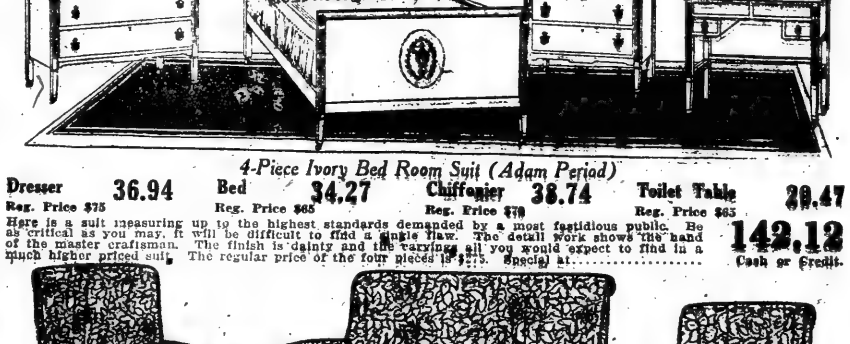

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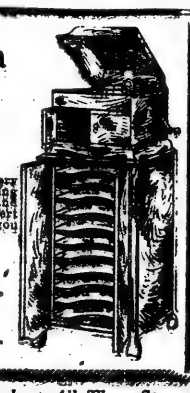

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"Oh, that's what we've *always* said—'next year' and 'next year,' year after year! I know that everything is going to be all right some day. And I am ashamed of myself for making such a scene. But if there were only something we could do *now*, to get even a little glimpse, every once in a while, of the *finer* things in the world!" Dear people, there *is* something you can do.

The Mentor Association

numbers among its members 100,000 folks just like you who know that life is very, very dull and only half lived, without occasional glimpses of foreign lands, nature, art, and the other really fine things that the world has to offer. "Next year, perhaps," many of them will actually be able to do and see all the things they want to do and see. But meanwhile they are having these things *brought to them* by "The Mentor."

"The Mentor" comes to them the first and fifteenth of every month—twenty-four times during the year. Each time a special topic is discussed with absorbing interest by a recognized authority who is also a gifted writer. And with each issue of "The Mentor" are six exquisite gravures or color pictures, reproduced on heavy paper, which, added to the illustrations throughout the text, and the text itself, leave a graphic and vivid recollection of the subject.

The Mentor discussed

and illustrated, at various times during the last several years, for instance, the following topics (note the scope of its interests and activities): Travel, Fine Art, History, Biography, Literature, Music, Domestic Art, Nature and Popular Science:

Beauty Spots in India; The Mediterranean; Switzerland; London; Romantic Ireland; China; Japan; Mexico; The Philippines; Alaska; Grand Canyon of Arizona; Shakespeare's Country; Beautiful Children in Art; Beautiful Women in Art; Etchers and Etching; Pictures We Love to Live With; Great Galleries of the World; Michelangelo; Raphael; The War of 1812; Story of the French Revolution; Story of America in Pictures; The Golden Age of Greece; Joan of Arc; Oliver Cromwell; Napoleon; Milton; Thackeray; Dickens; Shakespeare; Walter Scott; George Washington; Abraham Lincoln; American Poets of the Soil; American Pioneer Prose Writers; Famous Women Writers of England; Famous English Poets; American Novelists; Makers of American Humor; Masters of the Violin; Makers of Modern Opera; Famous Composers; Masters of Music; Old Silver; Gothic Architecture; Chinese Rugs; Architecture in American Country Homes; Furniture and Its Makers; Natural Wonders of America; American Birds of Beauty; Sporting Vacations; Game Birds of America; Game Animals of America; Favorite Trees; The Weather; Story of the American Railroad.

This is but a partial list of the subjects which "The Mentor" has been discussing, twice each month, with the members of The Mentor Association. It will give you, though, an idea of the delightful excursions they have been taking into realms where their desires would lead them. Yet it is only a part of

What Membership Means

Briefly, membership in The Mentor Association gives you these five things:

First. 24 issues of "The Mentor," bringing a beautifully printed and illustrated story every two weeks, all about one subject, written by a leading authority upon that subject—300 pages during the year.

Second. 600 beautiful illustrations, distributed during the year through the text of the 24 issues of "The Mentor."

Third. 144 gravure or color pictures, reproduced on heavy paper, all ready for framing, in deep, rich tones that bring out all the beauty of the originals. On the back of each picture is a crisp five-minute description of the subject that is portrayed.

Fourth. Answers to any question on art, travel, literature, history, nature or architecture; each answer by an authority.

Fifth. Authoritative Club Program. Any program you may want for a club, a reading circle, a literary afternoon or evening—each made for you by an expert.

How to Become a Member

The Mentor Association wants among its members only those people who love the finer things of life, and yearn for them—music, nature, art and travel; who seek for self-improvement; who realize that to be interesting to others one must absorb worth-while knowledge; who believe that education is only commenced in school and should be followed through life.

If you believe as we believe, if you desire as we desire, then we warmly invite you to our membership.

But you will want to know even more about The Mentor Association before you decide. So we make this suggestion: write your name and address on the coupon below, tear it off and mail it to us. Send no money; you will receive a copy of "The Mentor." If you like it, and want to join The Mentor Association, send $1 on receipt of a bill from us and $1 each month for but two months thereafter until a total of only $3 has been paid.

A membership in The Mentor Association is yours for but $3 a year; 12½ cents for each issue of "The Mentor."

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N. Y. T.—11-19-16

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PLAYS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

A New Play by Lord Dunsany---"Captain Kidd, Jr."---A Japanese Tragedy

THE production of a new play by Lord Dunsany is always a matter for curiosity. It is usually a cause for rejoicing and an occasion to be remembered. Something of splendor, mystery, and unearthly beauty is to be found in the best of this Irish writer's works. So it is with "The Queen's Enemies," a vivid and arresting little play presented for the first time on any stage at the Neighborhood Playhouse last Tuesday evening. It lacks the fourth dimension of his finer work, such as "The Gods of the Mountain," "The Golden Doom," and "A Night at an Inn." But it is mightily suspensive, for even Dunsany at his second best writes with uncanny theatrical skill. He is always "effective" in the theatre, and no one contributing to the English-speaking stage writes more concentrated and more potent dramatic dialogue. The opening scene of "A Night at an Inn," for example, is a marvel of craftsmanship. And this is the more unexpected factor in this dreamer's work because he has had little or no interest in—or association with—the theatre. He had to be more or less goaded into writing for it at all. Some account of how this happened you may gather from this excerpt from an unpublished letter of his:

"I owe it to Yeats," he explains, "that I wrote plays instead of going on with stories. He asked me to write him a play for the Abbey Theatre the day I first met him. I said I couldn't. Then he said why wouldn't I write a play about a picture that I had drawn of a burglar bursting into paradise, and I said because I couldn't write a play. Then he said he must get somebody else to. That roused me, as it was probably meant to, and I went thence determined not to be plagiarized and wrote 'The Glittering Gate' that afternoon, a dull little play."

It is not a dull little play at all. But it is not a great one. Better stuff of his you may see next week when Stuart Walker passes this way with his Portmanteau Theatre. In all these earlier works, incidentally, no woman has crossed Dunsany's stage. One might mingle in the crowd, here and there, and on great occasions one might be permitted to utter a piercing shriek or so, but not until "The Queen's Enemies" has a woman stepped into the foreground, and it is amusing to see that in the theatre of Dunsany the female of the species is with a vengeance more deadly (and more conscious) than the male.

"The Queen's Enemies" unfolds in ancient Egypt. The curtain rises on a stage as dark as a pocket. The first light comes from the torches carried by the lean and trembling slaves who are uneasily descending the steep stone stairway that leads down into the room of an underground temple, once sacred to Holy Nile, but long since sealed and forgotten. They light the wall sconces as they descend, and then, when they have passed the iron door that guards the inner temple, they light the glowing braziers waiting there. At last there is enough of this light for you to make out a table spread for a feast, an old stone table laden with savory viands, pomegranates, and Egyptian grapes. There are bronze flagons, heavy with wine made in Lesbos and brought up the Nile in the Queen's own ships to gladden Egypt. For the little Queen has graveled her enemies by an unheard-of thing. She has bidden them all to break bread with her. Assyrian Princes, the twin black Dukes from Ethiopia, the King of the Four Countries, and that sinister old fox, the Priest of Horus—all have been summoned to her board. For the little Queen cannot *bear* to have enemies. The very thought of it robs her of sleep at nights. Ftatateeta—or was she the handmaid of Cleopatra?—at all events, the Queen's handmaid is audibly of the opinion that one so delicate, so slender, and withal so beautiful should never have a foe. The little Queen herself is sure that if the gods could understand they never would permit it. Says the handmaid:

"I blame your enemies, Illustrious Lady, more than the gods. Why should they trouble you who are so fair and so easily hurt by their anger? It was but a little territory you took from them. How much better to lose a little territory than to be unmannerly and unkind."

"Oh, speak not of the territory," replies the little lady, nervously. "I know naught of these things. They say my Captains took it. How should I know? Oh, why will they be my enemies?"

And then they come, the enemies, huge men who tower absurdly over the little, trembling Queen. They are armed to the teeth and they bristle with distrust. But, after all, there is but one door to watch and one little grated hole in the wall. They could kill, one by one, any treachery that might come that way. So gradually they take their seats and slowly the little Queen beguiles them. She is bound they shall not leave in enmity. She disavows her overzealous Captains and to each enemy offers back the conquered territory. She pours out the Lesbian wine and weeps great childish tears at the sight of several of her guests taking the precaution to have it sampled first by their own slaves. And, indeed, she is so preposterously pretty and frail and confiding that one by one (beginning with the oldest) the men are disarmed. For, as Channing Pollock would say, she is such a little queen. And then at last the supper begins to "go well." The wine flows free and one of the black Dukes is merrily telling a monstrously funny story of how the pigmies and the cranes gave battle in Ethiopia, when the Queen slips away from the table. Another moment and she is out on the stairway and the door is barred behind her. They are locked in. There is a clatter of overturning chairs, the rattle of capsized goblets, and the scrape of swords swiftly drawn. They turn to watch the hole in the wall. Slowly its grating rises. Outside, on the stairs, the Queen is praying to the Nile.

"I have slaves for you, and Princes and a King. There has been no such sacrifice. Come down, O Nile, from the sunlight! O ancient Egyptian river! The sacrifice is ready."

Then in the blackness beyond the hole in the wall you see, for a fleeting moment, the green shimmer of welling waters, hear the rush of the cascade that tumbles into the room, and catch the hubbub of the men struggling in the torrent as, one by one, the lights hiss out and the temple is buried beneath the Nile. Then at last has the Queen no more enemies. Outside, standing on the stairway just above the level of the waters, she listens. The handmaid speaks: "Illustrious lady, the Nile has taken them all."

The Queen (with intense devotion)—That holy river.

The Handmaid—Illustrious lady, you will sleep tonight?

The Queen—Yes. I shall sleep sweetly.

And the curtain falls.

This final scene was bungled at the Neighborhood on Tuesday night, and the whole play suffered somewhat from too huddled staging. Alice Lewisohn, good angel of the playhouse, plays the Queen with skill and understanding. The occasional criticism that no duplicity was transparent in her performance is not well taken. It seems probable that Dunsany intended her to lull the suspicions not only of her enemies but of her audience. She disarms us all. She is such a *little* Queen.

Mrs. Young's Play.

THIS "Captain Kidd, Jr.," which settled down at the Cohan and Harris Monday night, is a mightily entertaining farce, the surprising work of Rida Johnson Young, who is best remembered for that excruciating play, "Brown of Harvard." There seemed evident among the first-nighters a disposition to attribute some of its ginger to the hidden hand of George Michael Cohan, but there are some gentle and charming touches open to no such suspicion. There are several fine-grained passages in "Captain Kidd, Jr.," that seem the finer for being played by Otto Kruger, who again serves notice on all and sundry that he is one of our good actors. Others help a lot in this production which extracts the last atom of fun and grace from Mrs. Young's text. Edith Taliaferro was never quite so charming before and Ernest Stallard pleases as an old Scotch bookseller. Charles Dow Clark, the perennial constable of the American stage, is funny in his somewhat zealous and unruly way, and of course Zelda Sears is amusing as a Cape Cod shrew who has a low opinion of her husband. Still, it seems immorally prodigal to take up with such a trifle the time of an actress like Zelda Sears.

"Bushido."

EVERY once in a blue moon, a playwright or a player achieves a moment of dramatic suspense so intense that the theatre grows still as death and your heart stops beating. Such a moment is the climax of "Bushido," itself the climax of the most interesting and most successful program in the history of the Washington Square Players. "Bushido" is a fragment of an unending Japanese tragedy, written nearly 200 years ago and now presented at the Comedy with some reflection of the beauty and a faint suggestion of the manner of its native stage.

"Bushido," the players' own name for this fragment, is the Japanese term for a vassal's loyalty—that exalted and pre-eminently Japanese virtue which faded out of Western life after the days of feudalism and survives now feebly—and for a brief span only—among schoolboys the world around. All this loyalty is expended here in behalf of Shusai, the little son and sole survivor of the house of Sugawara, who, after the fall of his father's fortunes, was smuggled away and sheltered incognito at a village school run by old Genzo, a vassal of Sugawara. Word of his whereabouts has at last reached the treacherous powers that be, and now, within two little hours, Genzo must sever and deliver up the lordling's head. The only chance—substitution—seems a faint hope, for no other boy in the school is colorably like the little Shusai. Then, as if the gods had sent him, there is brought to the school a new pupil who might serve this purpose. You know what is in old Genzo's mind when the child appears, and it is still there when the vengeful dignitaries arrive. But his faithful heart sinks when he sees they have brought with them Matsuo—Matsuo, the godson of Sugawara, who had gone over to his enemies. Matsuo alone, sinister and distrusted, could identify the lordling. He alone might detect the fraud. If so, old Genzo stands ready to slay him and himself die fighting so that at least Sugawara's son might have a loyal servant to follow him on his journey to the other world.

Matsuo, then, becomes the focus of the play as the schoolmaster draws his sword and goes to the playroom. There is an agonizing wait. When he returns a box is in his arms. In the box is the head of the new pupil. As it is placed before Matsuo, old Genzo stands waiting like a cat—ready to spring if even the flicker of suspicion should hint that Matsuo sees the fraud. It is a long, breathless moment in which Matsuo draws the box toward him, lifts its cover with trembling hands and gazes like a stoic under torture at its grim contents. Pain passes like a shadow across his face and is gone. He bows his head. "There is no doubt," he says, "it is Shusai."

Thus is the lordling saved, but perhaps not till afterward do you realize the significance of Matsuo's decision, unless you have discerned from the start that he is secretly loyal to his old allegiance and that the strange child had been sent there that afternoon for no other reason than that he might be slain and identified in the lordling's place. The little fellow, devout, pure in heart, and filled with the spirit of Bushido, had come willingly to the sacrifice. And perhaps it is not until the overlong and horribly weakening climax that you realize the fullness of the tragedy and, with a backward glance, appreciate the grandeur of Matsuo's moment. For the head in the box was the head of his own son.

José Ruben is admirable as Matsuo, his performance rising to the nobility of the rôle. Here is a young French actor who—as he demonstrates earlier in the evening—can play comedy felicitously and who can also sound the depths of feeling. He has played little in English, but his skill and quality as an actor were perfectly apparent to those who knew the local Théâtre Français in its early and parlous days atop the Century. The overlords of our theatre, however, are usually oblivious to manifestations of talent so remote from the centre of the world as Sixty-second Street and Central Park West. Now you may see him as the central figure of "Bushido," a cutting from the Japanese that needs still more cutting. This is the most celebrated act of a quasi-historical Japanese tragedy—an act variously known as "The Pine Tree" or "The Village School," and here turned into bare, clumsy, and unappropriate English by M. C. Marcus. The play was written by Takeda Izumo and three collaborators in the first half of the eighteenth century, and, as played long ago by the river-bed folk, it used to run from dawn to sundown, longer even than a first night at the Century. The full title is "Sugawara dehjon tenarai kagami," which, if you must know, means "Mirror of calligraphy after the Chancellor Sugawara's tradition."

ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT.

José Ruben in "Bushido," the Japanese Play in the New Bill of the Washington Square Players

Thomas A. Wise, as Falstaff—Brooklyn Majestic

Elsie Alder, the New Prima Donna in "Miss Springtime"—New Amsterdam

Margaret Illington in "Our Little Wife"—Harris

Margaret Wycherly in "The 13th Chair"—49th Street

Charlotte Greenwood in "So Long Letty"—Shubert

Cathleen Nesbit in "Such Is Life"—Princess.

Lottie—Do You Believe in Zoology?

Lola Fisher enlivens a between-scene wait in "Good Gracious Annabelle" by making a portrait of May Vokes.

THE NEW PLAYS

A NEW play will open the week and another will close it. Monday and Saturday nights will have premières; the rest is silence as far as the English-speaking stage is concerned. There will be the usual number of special entertainments given in the theatres.

THE THIRTEENTH CHAIR—*Tomorrow night at the Forty-eighth Street.*

Bayard Veiller is the author of this melodrama, which has been roaming about among the "dog" towns for several weeks getting ready for its metropolitan hearing. Mr. Veiller was the original author of "Within the Law," and while the dispute as to how much credit was due him for the draft of the play as finally presented in New York was never settled, no one ever denied that his was the honor of conceiving one of the most successful melodramas produced within a decade. His later play, "The Fight," failed to approach the standard set in his first offering.

"The Thirteenth Chair," like Mr. Veiller's other dramas, is said to smack of the sensational in theme and treatment. It is based on a story published under the same title. Margaret Wycherly, who in private life is Mrs. Veiller, will play the principal rôle, and others in the cast will be Katherine La Salle, whose last appearance was in Mr. Cohan's "Hit-the-Trail Holliday"; Harrison Hunter and George Graham.

The production is under the direction of William Harris, Sr., and William, Jr.

SUCH IS LIFE—*Saturday night at the Princess.*

This comedy by Harold Owen will bring back Sam Sothern, brother of E. H. Sothern, to the local stage. Mr. Sothern created the rôle of Sam Thornhill in "A Pair of Silk Stockings," in London and was seen in the part at the Little Theatre. Mr. Sothern possesses a goodly share of the family talent and is a clever comedian, as those who saw him in the Cyril Harcourt play can testify. Ferdinand Gottschalk, who helped Emily as much as it was mortally possible, will play one of the other rôles and Cathleen Nesbitt, recently in knickerbockers and "Hush!" will have one of the important parts. Ann Cleaver, a young English actress, will make her American début, and other rôles will be taken by Kate Serjeanston, Edward Douglas, Nancy Power, and Bradley Ward.

A book reviewer on a leading London paper, his wife with literary inclinations, and a distinguished engineer form the sides of the social triangle Mr. Owen has drawn in his play. Both men are laboring under the eternal masculine delusion that they understand women, and the author has evolved the humorous and dramatic moments of the play from the gradual realization by the principal characters of their mistake.

For more than a quarter of a century F. F. Mackay has been disbursing the moneys of the Actors' Fund to needy players. During all those years he has been one of the most faithful officers of the charity, and as a token of appreciation the other Directors of the fund have arranged a testimonial performance in his honor. The entertainment will be given Friday afternoon at the New Amsterdam.

Mr. Mackay is 84 years old, and for more than fifty years he filled every position in the theatre. He has been author, director, manager, and actor, and has played every kind of part. For many years he conducted a stock company in Philadelphia, and as a member of A. M. Palmer's Union Square company created the rôle of Pierre in "The Two Orphans."

The program will include some interesting features. Henry Miller, William H. Crane, and Ruth Chatterton will appear in a dramatic playlet entitled "Frederick Le Maitre"; Gladys Hanson and Eruce McRae will act a miniature comedy; De Wolf Hopper, who made his first appearance as an actor in one of Mr. Mackay's companies, will give a specialty, and Blanche Bates, Raymond Hitchcock, William Collier, and Elsie Janis have promised to contribute. Then there will be numbers from "Miss Springtime" and "So Long Letty."

Hedwig Reicher will give her first dramatic recital this season this evening at the Comedy. Her program will include a translation from the Yiddish of David Pinski's one-act drama, "Bathsheba"; "The Witch Song," from the German of E. von Wildenbruch, recited to music by Max Schillings, and selections from modern English and German poets.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengali poet who was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature several years ago, will make his first appearance in New York Tuesday night in Carnegie Hall. Dr. Felix Adler of the Ethical Culture Society will introduce Tagore, who will deliver an address on "The Cult of Nationalism." At the conclusion of his address he will read a few of his poems which apply to the general subject of his lecture. On Friday afternoon, at the Hudson, the poet will give readings from "The Crescent Moon," "Gitanjali," his new volume of stories, and from unpublished poems.

Mrs. Emma Garrett Boyd will give a lecture on Lord Dunsany Monday afternoon, Nov. 27, at the home of Miss Marjory Howson, 489 West End Avenue. The entertainment will be for the benefit of Auxiliary No. 10, Stony Wold Sanatorium.

WHO IS STUART WALKER?

A SMALLER stage than any of the little theatres possesses will make its appearance here next week, when Stuart Walker sets up his little Portmanteau Theatre on the larger stage of the Thirty-ninth Street for a series of special performances. The Portmanteau is not unknown here—it has been used by Mr. Walker and his players a number of times in different parts of the city—but this will be the first time it has every basked within the glare of Broadway.

Mr. Walker acquired most of the knowledge that enabled him to construct the Portmanteau and write a number of the plays that will be acted on its stage, under the tutelege of David Belasco. Before he came to New York he had dabbled in amateur theatricals in his home city of Cincinnati. During the six years he was a member of the Belasco staff Mr. Walker served in the capacities of stage director, play reader and general understudy. Sometimes he played bits in the Belasco productions and not infrequently he was called upon to go on in place of one or another of the principals.

He applied the vast fund of knowledge of the stage and theatre acquired in this thorough school to his little playhouse with the result that in spite of its diminutive nature any drama that does not require large numbers of players or spectacular settings can be acted on it. Its inventor worked out a system of lighting by which various effects can be obtained by attaching the lights to an ordinary incandescent socket. Such an arrangement was especially important because the collapsible theatre was designed to be set up in drawing rooms. The stage is also equipped with wings, a cyclorama and a collection of settings. It has a small apron and no footlights, the absence of these being a part of the Belasco creed.

The Portmanteau stage is twenty-two feet wide, eighteen feet deep and sixteen feet high. When packed for shipping it is contained in ten cases weighing 1,500 pounds. These cases become the foundation of the stage when it is set up, a process that requires between two and three hours. Only half as much time is necessary to dismantle it.

For several weeks the Portmanteau has been touring New England, and after its engagement here it will begin a journey that will take it across the Continent. The largest cities will be visited, and performances will be given at many colleges and universities. It played some scattered engagements last year, and Maximilian Elser, Jr., and Russell Janney, who have taken over the business management of the theatre, are convinced from the interest evinced then that there is a place for the peripatetic playhouse.

Mr. Walker has assembled a cast of professional players and has arranged a répertoire of fourteen plays. Three of these are by Lord Dunsany, "The Golden Doom," "The Gods of the Mountain," and "King Argimenes and the Unknown Warrior." The group also includes a dramatization of Oscar Wilde's story, "The Birthday of the Infanta," and several plays by Mr. Walker. On Thanksgiving and Saturday mornings during the engagement special programs for children will be given. None of the performances will conflict with the regular ones of "Old Lady 31," the current attraction at the Thirty-ninth Street.

AUTHOR! AUTHOR!

To the Dramatic Editor:

Your review of "Old Lady 31" says it (the play) is by Rachel Crothers and was "suggested" by a novel by Louise Forsslund. The adapter's name (or the playwright's) is in large type; the name of the author of the novel is obscured in small. Each may deserve what you give her in that way. A good play may have been written from a poor book. But what I should like to know is why, generally, that thing is done. It always is done. I mean giving the credit to the one who transfers the book to the stage. I ask without reference to "Old Lady 31." I know neither the book nor the play and can't say which is the better of the two. But a few days ago—perhaps in reading a review of "Major Pendennis"—I saw the expression "Langdon Mitchell's play, 'Becky Sharp,' based on 'Vanity Fair,' by Thackeray." Which expression, I suppose, is literally correct. A firm base for Mr. Mitchell, I should say. And the incidental mention of Thackeray is amusing to every one.

Even in translations, I have seen programs where the translator's name (the star's, also, in one case) fairly jumps at the reader and the name of the man who merely wrote the play is in very much smaller type than the name of the piano, say, that the theatre uses.

In reading a play entitled "The World and His Wife," I see in large letters "By Charles Frederick Nirdlinger," and under that, in the usual type scale, a reference to the original—José Echegaray's "El Gran Galeoto." The Spaniard, of course, was of world-wide celebrity and a big figure in literature, but I'm sure the papers have no obituary ready for Mr. Nirdlinger should he decide to join the Spaniard, if he hasn't done so already. J. J. B.

DRAMA LEAGUE PLANS.

The Drama League's plans for matinée performances of scenes from American plays which will be a feature of the league's observance of the coming year as American Drama Year are about completed. The program as now outlined will consist of three acts and two interludes illustrative of the different periods in the history of the native drama. The first act will include a scene from Royal Tyler's "The Contrast," one from William Dunlap's "André," and an act from Mrs. Mowatt's "Fashion." The last-named was the play that Edgar Allan Poe, then dramatic critic of The Broadway Journal, visited forty times to make sure that it was a good play.

The second division will illustrate the drama of pioneer America. It will begin in the frontier West with an act from Frank Murdock's "Davy Crockett," will travel to the South in Charles Hoyt's "A Texas Steer," and will end in "Shenandoah," Bronson Howard's civil war play. A scene from James A. Herne's "Shore Acres" and an act from Clyde Fitch's "The Girl with the Green Eyes" will make up the third division. The interludes will present famous characters in American plays. Prominent in the various rôles will be descendants of the men and women who created them or of the authors.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
Seven Chances	Belasco	Aug. 8
Cheating Cheaters	Eltinge	Aug. 9
Turn to the Right	Gaiety	Aug. 17
The Big Show	Hippodrome	Aug. 31
The Man Who Came Back	Playhouse	Sept. 2
The Flame	44th Street	Sept. 4
Intolerance (film)	Liberty	Sept. 5
Pierrot the Prodigal	Little	Sept. 6
Flora Bella	Casino	Sept. 11
Nothing But the Truth	Longacre	Sept. 14
Pollyanna	Hudson	Sept. 18
Miss Springtime	New Amsterdam	Sept. 25
Upstairs and Down	Cort	Sept. 25
Arms and the Girl	Fulton	Sept. 27
His Majesty Bunker Bean	Astor	Oct. 2
Backfire	Lyceum	Oct. 2
Betty	Globe	Oct. 3
Fixing Sister	Maxine Elliott	Oct. 4
The Music Master	Knickerbocker	Oct. 10
A Daughter of the Gods (film)	Lyric	Oct. 17
Treasure Island (second season)	Punch & Judy	Oct. 21
Come Out of the Kitchen	Cohan	Oct. 23
So Long Letty	Shubert	Oct. 23
Major Pendennis	Criterion	Oct. 26
The Show of Wonders	Winter Garden	Oct. 26
Old Lady 31	39th Street	Oct. 30
The Basker	Empire	Oct. 30
Good Gracious Annabelle	Republic	Oct. 31
The Century Girl	Century	Nov. 6
Getting Married	Bootl	Nov. 6
Ben Hur	Manhattan	Nov. 6
War Brides (film)	Broadway	Nov. 12
Washington Sq. Players (2d bill)	Comedy	Nov. 13
Captain Kidd, Jr.	Cohan & Harris	Nov. 13
Our Little Wife	Harris	Nov. 18

LITTLE JOURNEYS BEHIND THE SCENES

AMONG THE STARS AT THE CENTURY

A Minute Visit with the Notables in the Wings at the Biggest and Newest of the World's Music Halls.

HEARD this one Sam? A little boy, his father an acrobat, and the thing the kid remembers best about his father's performance is where he takes his bow with arms balanced and the band strikes a chord, 'Taa daa,' see? The kid has been brought up on 'taa daa' and he thinks in terms of it. The old man takes the kid to an art gallery and there they come across a picture of John the Baptist with his arms stretched out over the multitude at the Jordan. 'Taa daa,' says the boy. Good story, ain't it, Sam?"

"Yes, Frank, but I heard it."

"Why didn't you say so, Sam? Here's another. Tell me if you've heard it. Bunch of ham actors in a small town saloon. Heard it, Sam? Talking shop, each boasting. 'Lemme see,' says one ham, 'in '96 when I was with Sam Bernard—' Know this one Sam? 'Tony Pastor says to me in '76—' says another, and a third, 'Dave, I says to him, I'd like to teach you something about dialect—' Got this one, Sam? A rube has been standing listening to their talk, wanting to bust in and show 'em he knows about the show business, too. Finally he thrusts himself between them and asks, 'By the way, what ever became of Barnum and Bailey?' Ain't that a good one, Sam?"

"Umm," says Sam. "Best one I heard lately, man speaking for Wilson, Times Square. Feller in audience says, 'Can you explain to me the Adamson eight-hour law and why Wilson passed it?' The speaker thinks a minute, scratches his head, and answers, 'I don't know that I can answer that question just now, but if the gentleman will return here tomorrow night I will be speaking here again and shall be glad to answer it.' About ten minutes later the speaker says, 'I think I can answer the gentleman's question now. Is he still in the audience?' The fellow holds up his hand, and blouie, blouie, on his head from two gunmen behind. He drops, and as he hits the pavement the speaker says, 'Is there any o her gentleman in the audience who would like to ask a question?'"

"D' you like that one, Sam? Thanks, it's mine."

"Bernard! Bernard!" come stage cries. "Where's Bernard?"

The story telling is brought to a sudden end, and a moment later the gentleman of the black face is standing in the first entrance right listening to the howls of the audience as Sam Bernard's feet and syllables get hopelessly mixed. "G. O. P.," he muses as his foil retires from the forum to give Senator Sam full sway, "G. O. P.—Got Ohio, Perhaps." Howls of delight from all parties.

"He's some comedian," observes Mr. Tinney sincerely.

"Frank, where did you get those shoes?" inquires a sparkling little woman, who has been peeling around the corner of the false proscenium, and whose returning glance has caught sight of the super-shoes.

"Got 'em down South two years ago. Couldn't buy 'em in this part of the country. Don't grow here. Some shoes, huh?"

A few minutes later Elsie Janis, in masculine dress regalia, the most fetching stage Johnnie that ever floated above the boards, is putting rhythm into lyrics with the metronomical motions of her dance. The little woman in the first entrance is singing the song at the top of her voice and beating time on an open palm, though she entertains no fear that Miss Janis will lose the beat or her enthusiasm.

"Watch Elsie's chorus," she says as she ceases singing and turns to a stranger within the gate of the inner proscenium. "They are the London girls and some of them were with Elsie at the Palace in London. Aren't they fine?"

"Miss Elsie is doing the nut impersonation she did in London, isn't she? That was a great show. Why didn't they use more of it here?"

"Wasn't that a fine show, and Elsie is going back to it, too. Mr. Butt is building a theatre in Paris and Elsie is to open it in the Fall in a translation of her London revue."

"Do you ever get tired, Mrs. Janis, of coming to the theatre night after night?"

"Do I ever get tired!" she echoes, with a look in her eyes that expresses more weariness of the spirit than all of Roget's synonyms. But immediately her face brightens and she says: "It is my work and I love it, but sometimes I wish things were a little different."

"Hello, you here," exclaims Miss Janis, as she bursts in through the door, a bit out of breath but with unwilted collar. "I hope at least they won't trim this number, for there wouldn't be any reason for these clothes. Some night I expect to find myself lowered like this on a wire into the midst of the submarine scene, saying to the mermaids and fishes, 'Well, here I am. Do you like me in these? Very well, then, I will now give an imitation of Will Rogers, and maybe you'll like that.' And if the cold I've had ever since the show opened keeps on, I'll be like the impersonators in vaudeville who say, 'I will now give an imitation of George Cohan,' and then proceed without letting the audience know the imitation has begun."

"Very good tonight, Sam," says a gray-haired, youngish-looking man over on the other side of the stage, a few minutes later, slapping Mr. Bernard on the back and then disappearing, with a quick, nervous stride, as suddenly as he has come. A moment afterward Charles Dillingham re-enters the box reserved for him and Florenz Ziegfeld opposite the rounders' box.

"How does this compare with the old Weberfields days, Mr. Bernard?" asks the innocent bystander, gazing discreetly at the distant Vera Maxwell.

"Altogether a different organization," replies the evergreen comedian looking through the interstices of the solid gold Urban setting—not at Miss Maxwell, but at the solid gold audience in the solid gold auditorium. "Altogether a different organization. There we stood down at the front of the stage and played our burlesques—fairly shook hands with the audience. This place is too large for that. And then without a book you have to work harder for your laughs."

Perched on and around the grand piano in the wings are many pretty choristers in Auntie Sam costumes waiting for the finale of the revolving stage. The Tinney bagpipe is affording much amusement, and between squeaks of it and them there is talk of the comparative cost of feeding six and twelve cylinders.

"Jack Rolls is in the first row. Did you see him?" asks one Princess of another.

"No, but I seen Bob Royce," the reply comes. Both names may be found in the Social and the Stage Door Men's Registers.

Along comes Hazel Dawn, hugging her fiddle, which really should be pink and white to carry out the color scheme. Over there, in a street costume, the one she wears on the occasion of her only appearance, stands Frankie Bailey, the toast of another generation of first-row fillers. When the Weber & Fields Music Hall and its shows formed the principal topic of conversation at the general Knickerbocker breakfast table Frankie Bailey was an institution more revered than the now well-known Venus de Milo. Now haughty young things, who were in their cradles then, pass by, unseeing and unknowing, to the spotlights yawning for them, and Jack Rolls winks across the aisle to Bob Royce and both applaud loudly. Instead of a spotlight Frankie Bailey wears a skirt now, and few, even of the oldsters, recognize her when she walks across, for in the golden days her fame had a firmer foundation than the cut of a tailor suit. O tempora! If Nemesis does not nap, one of the proud young misses who rolls up to the Century stage door in her own limousine will be relegated to a "walk-on" part, with a tailor suit smothering her, in the revue of J. J. Shubert, Jr., in the last opera house Oscar Hammerstein built in 1?90 at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Broadway.

"Do you use the Green Room?" the very innocent bystander asks of a star.

"No," she replies sweetly, and then after the briefest pause: "It would be rather chilly in there, I am afraid. That is," she adds hastily, with the most disarming smile, "the room isn't heated, if you know what I mean."

Some of the Folks in "Old Lady 31"
(Vivia Ogden, May Galyer, Reginald Barlow, Reginald Barlow, Emma Dunn, and Mrs. Felix Morris)

THE LIFE STORY OF LOLA FISHER

LOLA FISHER, who has had important rôles in a number of Broadway productions within the last few years, is doing the best work of her career in the rôle of Annabelle in "Good Gracious Annabelle," the different farce at the Republic. Like many another young woman, Miss Fisher had a histrionic career forced upon her, and now that she has become an actress she has apparently decided to be as skillful a one as possible.

The thrusting came about in this way: When Miss Fisher was a schoolgirl in Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago, she sketched. She was so clever with pen and pencil (a statement that is based on the sketch on the page opposite and not on her own testimony) that she dangled the career of an artist before her eyes. Between studies for her work at Oak Park High School and the Chicago Art Institute Miss Fisher drew for some of the magazines and was fairly contented with her progress until she realized that her sister, Blanche Fisher Wright, was getting ahead faster than she was.

If her rival had been merely a friend and not a relative Miss Fisher wouldn't have minded so much, but she thought of her inferiority rankled so much that she decided to switch to some other life work. In studying French she had met a group of amateur actors and had appeared in some of their plays. She liked acting and made up her mind to become an actress.

Miss Fisher came to New York four years ago to pursue her ambition. An acquaintance who was managing a New Jersey stock company offered her the chance of substituting for the ingénue in a Bowery tough part. The ingénue, it seemed, didn't like the thought of spoiling her beauty, and, besides, she said, the part was really insanitary. Neither of these drawbacks deterred the less experienced actress. She bought her wardrobe off the pushcarts of Grand Street and acted the part altogether so realistically that she was made a regular member of the company and the next week was given a sanitary part.

She has been playing pink and white rôles largely ever since. After touring with Zelda Sears in a small rôle in "The Nest Egg" she went to the Coast and gained some experience as a member of Oliver Morosco's stock company at the Alcazar in San Francisco. Upon her return East she played with Francis Wilson during a brief engagement, and in "The Girl and the Pennant," which was also short lived. "Under Cover," in which Miss Fisher next appeared, was more fortunate, remaining at the Cort the greater part of a season.

On the strength of a single moment of emotional acting in "Our Mrs. McChesney," in which Miss Fisher appeared last season with Ethel Barrymore, Augustus Thomas chose her for the leading emotional rôle in his play "Rio Grande," and on the strength of her cheerful and lively work in the first act of that drama Arthur Hopkins picked her as an admirable Annabelle.

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

MANHATTAN will soon have as many théâtres à côte as Paris supported before the war if many more little playhouses are built. The latest addition to the list is the Greenwich Village Theatre, work on which is to be begun within a fortnight. A corporation calling themselves the Greenwich Village Players have purchased outright the valuable plot that forms a triangle at Fourth Street and Seventh Avenue and will erect thereon a theatre with a seating capacity of 500. It is strategically located, with the bus terminus, elevated and surface lines and a prospective subway within an egg's throw of its stage, while two miles up the avenue Times Square may be seen.

Helen Freeman is still struggling to gain permission to open her Nine o'Clock Theatre with a capacity reduced to seventy-five chairs, and before the season is over a playhouse made from one of the old stables in East Thirty-fourth Street is promised as a sort of American Grand Guignol. The Provincetown Players recently invaded Greenwich Village, and Douglas J. Wood is impending again at the Bandbox. Guido Bruno's Little Thimble Theatre and Butler Davenport's Bramhall should not be overlooked in an enumeration of these playhouses. Undoubtedly the Washington Square Players are largely responsible for this deluge of stages devoted to the often decidedly intimate drama.

Sari Petrass has quit the cast of "Miss Springtime," and Else Alder, another Viennese prima donna, has succeeded her. Miss Alder made her American début last season in "Around the Map." Miss Petrass objected to singing eight performances a week, it is said.

Thomas A. Wise will get as near Broadway in Silvio Hein's production of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" as the Majestic Theatre tomorrow night, when he will begin a week's engagement in Brooklyn. Mr. Wise is, of course, the Fat Knight, a rôle in which he brought so much joy to the Criterion last Spring, and Constance Collier and Isabel Irving are respectively Mistress Ford and Mistress Page. Auriol Lee plays Dame Quickly, W. Lawson Butt is the Mr. Ford of the new combination, and Gordon Burby the Mr. Page.

Sarah Bernhardt's final, ultimate, last, never-again farewell appearance in New York is announced to begin Monday night, Dec. 4, at the Empire. Originally it was intended that the engagement should be played at the Knickerbocker, but David Warfield's revival of "The Music Master" has proved so popular that his stay there has been extended indefinitely. The Bernhardt répertoire for the first week will be: Monday and Tuesday evenings and Wednesday matinée, "Cleopatra," "L'Holocauste," "La Paix chez Soi," "Du Théâtre au Champ d'Honneur"; Wednesday and Thursday evenings and Thursday matinée, "Cendres d'Opium," "Jeanne d'Arc," "La Chance du Mari," "Le Vitrail," and Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday matinée, "Hécube," "Rosalie," "Du Théâtre au Champ d'Honneur," "Camille."

The routings of Florenz Ziegfeld's "Follies" and Charles Dillingham's Hippodrome show were apparently arranged before the two managers became partners at the Century, for the two shows were rival attractions in Philadelphia week before last. It is said the "Follies" suffered as a result, and this must have been so, since the Hippodrome receipts for the week were in excess of $40,000. In Boston last week the Hippodrome show, Billy Sunday, and Sarah Bernhardt were rivals.

Two additional performances of "The Yellow Jacket" for the benefit of those who cannot attend the matinée performances will be given Saturday and Thanksgiving mornings at the Cort. In addition to the performances at the Cort the company is giving night presentations in neighboring cities. Clayton Hamilton has made the witnessing of the play a requisite in his course in contemporary dramatic literature at Columbia.

Robert Hilliard almost played the rôle in "The Man Who Came Back" created and now being acted by Henry Hull. Mr. Hilliard was attracted by the dramatic possibilities of the story when it was printed in The Saturday Evening Post and he took up the matter of acquiring the dramatic rights. It was his idea to make the character older than he was in the original story by John Fleming Wilson, so that he might play the part. Jules Eckert Goodman, who dramatized the piece, convinced Mr. Hilliard that it would be more effective to keep the character young. When the actor saw the play the other night he admitted the dramatist was right.

One of the most cherished possessions of Louis Gouget, the new Baron in "Pierrot the Prodigal," is a diamond pin presented him by the late King Edward VII. when he was the Prince of Wales. When M. Gouget played the rôle last year in London, Queen Alexandra attended three different performances of the pantomime, and on each occasion summoned the veteran pantomimist into her presence and complimented him on his art. In the twenty-six years that have followed M. Gouget's first appearance in the part, when the pantomime was first produced at the Bouffes Parisiennes, he estimates he has mimed the rôle 1,500 times.

A translation by Barrett H. Clark of Jules Lemaêtre's comedy, "Le Pardon," will be given at a special matinée performance Tuesday, Nov. 28, at the Bandbox. There are only three characters in the play and they will be acted by Olive Tell, Margaret Moreland, who in private life is Mrs. Nat Goodwin, and Douglas J. Wood, who is responsible for the performance.

George H. Brennan, William Faversham's manager, sailed yesterday for England on a mission that has as its purpose the luring of George Bernard Shaw to America. Mr. Brennan will make a proposition to the author that will include a handsome payment for a lecture tour with a guarantee deposited in advance. To encourage the dramatist to come the Drama League has sent him a round robin signed by men and women prominent in literature and the drama. Private advices from London lead the promoters of the scheme to believe that G. B. S. will accept their invitation.

Cyril Maude will depart the Empire after two more weeks and lay aside "The Basker" for the present. He will at once begin a tour in the inimitable "Grumpy" that will take him to the Pacific Coast and will not be over until next July. The audiences for "The Basker" have been increasing slowly but steadily, but of course a moderately successful play had to give way to one of the Divine Sarah's farewell engagements.

Mme. Bernhardt, by the way, was accorded an enthusiastic reception in Boston last week. After the opening performance the audience remained in the theatre applauding for twenty minutes. Four matinées were given, and the receipts at the Friday one, announced on short notice, were in excess of $2,000. William F. O'Connor, Mme. Bernhardt's manager, said yesterday that the great actress was still indefatigable and that she could wear out the other members of the company. She conducted rehearsals most of Monday, acted at night, and at 2 o'clock the next morning was still on the stage in charge of light rehearsal.

The football squads of both the Army and Navy will attend the Hippodrome performance, after the annual Army-Navy game at the Polo Grounds, Saturday night. Several playhouses have claimed the honor of entertaining the squads of the Government schools on that occasion, but the Hippodrome has received assurance that the heroes are to be taken there.

Laurette Taylor will return to the American stage after an absence of more than two and a half years a week from tomorrow night, when she will begin an engagement at the Globe, following Raymond Hitchcock, who will go on tour in "Betty." Miss Taylor will first be seen in "The Harp of Life," a comedy by her husband, J. Hartley Manners, in which she plays the rôle of a mother of a grown son. Upon her return from London last year, seeing the country overrun with Pegs who had followed in her steps, Miss Taylor announced her intention of playing a rôle as far removed as possible from that of the irrestible Irish lass. The inference is that she dares the eighteen other Pegs to follow her now.

In a letter to his American managers, Selwyn & Co., Henry Arthur Jones, the English dramatist, wrote:

"You will be pleased to hear that 'We Cannot Be As Bad As All That' is turning out a very great success in the English large towns, and has received exceedingly good notices. I am afraid I shall not get over to New York this side of Christmas. I am hard at work on my new play, and may be bringing out 'Cock o' the Walk' on this side. The good news from the front is putting us all in splendid spirits here and we are feeling the war less than ever. It is good to be in England just now."

Miss Reicher's Portrait.

From the photograph of Miss Hedwig Reicher printed in these columes last Sunday apropos of her recital tonight, the Falk copyright notice was inadvertently omitted.

IN OTHER TONGUES.

NOTRE JEUNESSE," a comedy in three acts by Alfred Capus, will be the second offering of the French Theatre tomorrow night at the Garrick. The play was originally done at the Comédie Française, where the rôle of Lucienne, which will be played here by Paulette Nolzeux, was created by Mme. Sorel. Mlle. Nolzeux, one of the new leading women of Lucein Bonheur's organization, since her début at the Théâtre de la Renaissance, has acted two seasons with Mme. Rejane at her Paris theatre and has appeared in that actress's support in France, England, and Spain. "Asile de Nuit," a one-act comedy by Max Maurey, will be given in conjunction with "Notre Jeunesse."

Leo Fall's operetta, "Der Liebe Augustin," will be the offering at the Irving Place throughout the week. "Theodore and Company," a farce first acted last week, will continue at the Bandbox. At the Yorkville Deutsches, "Die tolle Dolly," a German musical comedy, is the attraction. "On Trial" is to be seen in Yiddish at Kessler's Second Avenue Theatre.

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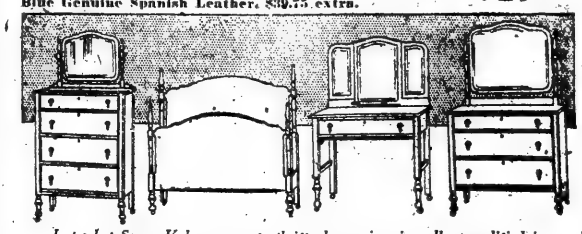

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See Spear's Columbia Graphophone Announcement on Page 8, Section 7.

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WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN.

STRAND—Marguerite Clark in "Miss George Washington."

RIALTO—Frank Keenan in "The Sin Ye Do."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—George Walsh in "The Mediator."

81ST STREET—First half, Charles Ray in "The Honorable Algy."

NEW YORK—Emily Stevens in "The Wager," with daily change of feature.

AMERICAN—First half, Mary Pickford in "Less Than the Dust."

PRINCESS, 44TH STREET, ASTOR—Today, Somme Battle pictures.

PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET.—First half, Audrey Munson in "Purity."

PROCTOR'S 58TH STREET.—First half, Carlyle Black and Ethel Clayton in "The Madness of Helen."

THE remarkable motion pictures of the early days of the Battle of the Somme, exhibited originally at the Strand and last Sunday at the Astor, will be unreeled simultaneously today at the Princess, 44th Street, and Astor Theatres. Without doubt these are the most striking views of modern warfare that have reached these shores, and more fully than any other pictures furnish some conception of the might and magnitude of the conflict.

These films illustrate how puerile are the attempts of even the most expert directors of photo dramas to suggest the grimness of battle. There is more of pathos and tragedy in the brief glimpses given of a group of British Tommies climbing up from their trench over the parapet to the attack, some of them sliding back, never to rise again, immediately they have exposed themselves, than in reels of carefully staged affairs of Griffith, Ince, or Brennon.

The Frohman Corporation has completed it movie version of Augustus Thomas's drama, "The Witching Hour," and a private exhibition will be given Wednesday morning at the Strand. C. Aubrey Smith acted the principal rôle and other parts were taken by Marie Shotwell, Jack Shegrill, and Robert Conness. The picture will be exhibited in a Broadway theatre soon, it is said.

Douglas Fairbanks has begun work on his next picture, to be called "Breeze." The film is being photographed in San Diego, where the exposition grounds have been turned over to the movie company and the militia put at the star's disposal for the staging of realistic battle scenes. A rumor comes out of the West that Mr. Fairbanks is about to join the Pickford-Chaplin ranks of fabulously paid screen stars. His present contract with the Triangle Corporation is said to bring him $2,000 a week, and rumor has it that a company may be organized to feature him exclusively, just as Mr. Chaplin and Miss Pickford head their own companies. There is no good reason why this should not be. Mr. Fairbanks is as much an artist in his own line as either of the others.

Eugene Sawyer, known in the profession as "Bungo" Sawyer, the oldest Gnome in existence, attended a recent performance of "A Daughter of the Gods" at the Lyric. With him came Glen Macdonough, playwright and son-in-law of the late Joseph Jefferson, in whose company Mr. Sawyer made his first success as a Gnome.

Sawyer is 97 years old, measures four feet five inches in his Gnome shoes, and has a beard which reaches well below the waist. He lives at present with his daughter on a farm near Darien, Conn., and passes his time telling his grandchildren, all of whom are full-grown adults, how he made old Rip drink the ghostly liquor, and how he almost split his sides laughing at the New Amsterdamer's befuddled brain.

Hearing of the Gnomes which play so important a part in the Annette Kellermann picture, Mr. Sawyer decided he wanted to see the modern descendants of his ancient race. He got into communication with Mr. Macdonough, who has kept in close touch with the members of his famous father-in-law's company, arranged to attend the performance, and came. It was the first time he had left his Connecticut farm for thirteen years.

"You've got the proper idea of a Gnome," said Mr. Sawyer. "You know I've looked up a great deal of things about the little people, and I've found what they really are. They are the spirits of the earth, like sylphs of the air, nymphs of the water, and salamanders of the fire."

In Alice Brady's next picture for the World Corporation she will impersonate a Russian dancer. Some of the events occur behind the scenes where great ballets are being rehearsed and produced, and, in order to insure complete realism, Director General William A. Brady has engaged Alexis Kosloff to direct these episodes and also appear in them. This will not be a matter of any considerable difficulty to Mr. Kosloff, inasmuch as he will have for his working staff an entire troupe of Russian dancers.

If a deal consummated last week is developed new fame will come to the movies. Camille Erlanger, composer of "Aphrodite" and other French operas which have been sung in various opera houses, has arranged with Hector Turnbull for the use of his motion picture, "The Cheat," as the basis for an opera book. Mr. Erlanger saw the picture in Paris and was so impressed that he began negotiations at once. His present plan is to compose a lyric opera around the story and call it "La Fortaiture."

Fay Bainter, the charming young actress who has won such favor in "Arms and the Girl" at the Fulton, is being pursued by the movie men, who want her to sign contracts to act for the screen. When Miss Bainter made her pronounced hit in the play her manager, William Harris, Jr., immediately placed her under a long-term contract, one of the clauses of which expressly forbade her acting for the movies. The movie company offered Mr. Harris $100,000 for his contract, a part to be paid in cash and the remainder in stage and cinema money.

Thomas H. Ince has returned to his studios at Culver City to begin preparations for photographing his next big feature. The nature of the film is not disclosed, but it is said it will combine spectacle and drama.

George M. Cohan has finally succumbed to the lure of the movies. During the last few years practically every large film company has made the author-actor-producer amazing offers for the use of his plays and for his own appearance before the camera, but he has steadfastly declined them all. Recently he has been studying pictures to determine what course to pursue, and his answer to the problem came with the announcement that he had formed a company of his own to convert his many plays into films. He will act the rôles he created in some of these screen versions and he will write some original scenarios for other pictures. There are more than a dozen comedies, most of which made large sums when they were first produced, on the Cohan list.

The offer made by the Famous Players Company of $1,000 for each of the best 100 scenarios submitted was terminated by the acceptance of the hundredth script last Monday. When the offer was made it was thought it would take at least a year to acquire enough scenarios up to the standard, but so many were submitted by dramatists, scenario writers, novelists, and short-story writers that the number was obtained in three months. The returns, Adolf Zukor, head of the film company, believes, belies the statement often made that there is a dearth of movie plots.

"We are justified in believing," said Mr. Zukor, "from the thousands of manuscripts submitted and the prominent authors who have manifested their interest in the offer that the foremost writers of the day are now giving serious thought to the screen, and that this new form of dramatic expression is considered by them to be a sufficiently important medium of expression to receive their best efforts."

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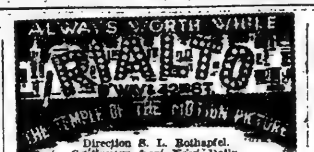
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MORNS AFTERNOONS & EVENINGS—BEGINNERS TAUGHT CORRECT WALTZ
ADM. 50c except Sun. Morns. 25c

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET.
Evgs. 8:15 Der Liebe Augustin Operetta by Leo Fall.
BANDBOX 8th Street and 3d Avenue. Every Eve. 8:15.
AMUSING FARCE. THEODORE & CO.

HARRIS THEATRE, West 42d St.
Evs. 8:25. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
SELWYN & CO. present
OUR LITTLE WIFE
AVERY HOPWOOD'S SUCCESSOR TO "Fair and Warmer"
WITH MARGARET ILLINGTON
AND A WONDERFUL CAST, Incl. Walter Jones & Lowell Sherman
Special Mat. Thanksgiving Day.

HUDSON THEA., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:20 Mts Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
Estate of HENRY B. HARRIS, Mgr.
3RD MONTH Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day.
KLAW & ERLANGER and GEORGE C. TYLER present
POLLY-ANNA
"If you liked 'Daddy Long-Legs' and 'Pollyanna' you will like 'Pollyanna' better."—Globe.
Special Matinee Friday, Dec. 1.

KNICKERBOCKER
Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp.
KLAW & ERLANGER, Lessees & Mgrs.
Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
To satisfy Public Demand Engagement Extended
SEATS 4 WEEKS AHEAD
DAVID BELASCO presents
DAVID WARFIELD
In His World-Renowned Success
The Music Master
Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

GLOBE B'WAY & 46th St. MATS. WED. & SAT.
SEATS GO ON SALE THURSDAY NEXT FOR
LAURETTE TAYLOR
IN A NEW PLAY
"THE HARP OF LIFE"
By J. HARTLEY MANNERS
(Direction Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler)
ENGAGEMENT BEGINS
MONDAY, NOV. 27

D. W. GRIFFITH'S COLOSSAL $2,000,000 SPECTACLE
LOVE'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES
INTOLERANCE
ACCOMPANIED BY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 40
AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St.
TWICE DAILY and SUNDAY

Manhattan OPERA HOUSE 34th St., W. of B'way.
Sole Management MORRIS GEST.
EVES. at 8—MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2.
SEATS NOW SELLING FOR THANKSGIVING MATINEE
Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production
BEN HUR
350 PEOPLE—20 HORSES
FIRST TIME AT THESE PRICES
25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00

NEW AMSTERDAM
THEATRE, W. 42d St. "The House Beautiful"
KLAW & ERLANGER.....MANAGERS
Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
9TH CAPACITY WEEK
MOST CAPTIVATING AND BEST REAL MUSICAL COMEDY NEW YORK HAS EVER BEEN TREATED TO
KLAW & ERLANGER'S MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION
MISS SPRINGTIME
Music by Kalman. Book by Bolton.
Extra Thanksgiving Day Mat.
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS AHEAD
After the Play See Also This Theatre
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE ROOF
(Courtesy KLAW & ERLANGER)
Friday Next, Nov. 24, at 11:30 P. M.
TESTIMONIAL ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT TENDERED TO F. F. MACKAY, Chairman Ex. Committee of the Actors' Fund
The Following Artists will positively appear: Elsie Janis, Blanche Bates, Georgia O'Ramey, William Collier, Raymond Hitchcock, John E. Hazzard, Geo. McFarlane, Ned Wayburn, Henry Miller, Wm. H. Crane & Ruth Chatterton in a One Act Play; Bruce McRae & Gladys Hanson in a One Act Comedy; Frank Keenan and Purnell McComas in a Dramatic Sketch; Doris Booth, Gus Edwards & Co., Mr. John Drew, and Mr. F. F. Mackay, and a general professional ensemble. Reception at the close.
Prices 50c to $2.50. Sale To-morrow.
Management of Daniel Frohman.

PARENTS
take your children to "TURN TO THE RIGHT!"
CHILDREN
take your parents to "TURN TO THE RIGHT!"
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Extra Mats. Thanksgiving & Fri., Dec. 1.

FULTON 46TH ST., West of B'way. MATS. WED. & SAT.
ARMS AND THE GIRL
A Cocktail of Love and Laughter
and
A HIT!

LYCEUM 45TH ST. & B'WAY. Evs. 8:20. Regular Thurs. & Sat. Mats.
LAST WEEK
BACKFIRE
MONDAY, NOV. 27
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL
With a Typical Morosco Cast.
SEATS NOW READY.

DAVID BELASCO presents
Seven Chances
ROI COOPER MEGRUE'S SPARKLING COMEDY
—4th MONTH—
BELASCO THEATRE
West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

ELTINGE THEATRE 42D ST.
EVES. AT 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30
4 MONTHS OF THRILLS AND LAUGHTER
Cheating Cheaters
THE LIVELIEST COMEDY IN TOWN
THANKSGIVING DAY MAT.

COLUMBIA B'WAY and 47th St.
"The Beauty Spot of the Gay White Way."
Entire Change of Show Every Week.
The irresistible fascination of Columbia Burlesque is convincingly manifest in the great crowds that pack the Columbia to the doors every afternoon and night.
To-day—2 Big Concerts Com. To-morrow Afternoon
SAM HOWE AND HIS NEW SHOW
All Fun, Melody, Dancing, Magnificence and Pretty Girls.
TWICE DAILY.
Moderate Prices. Smoking.
Week Nov. 27—Barney Gerard his SOME SHOW with Jessie Hall

STRAND B'WAY AT 47TH STR.
THIS WEEK
WORLD'S GREATEST MOTION PICTURE THEATRE
RIALTO ARTISTS' ORCHESTRA
STRAND CONCERT ORCHESTRA
MARGUERITE CLARK
in "MISS GEORGE WASHINGTON"
HELEN SCHOLLY
TO-DAY TOPICAL REVIEW

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS AUX ETATS-UNIS
599 5th Av. at 48th St.
Premiere Conference Officielle
John Sanford Talking Foundation.
M. JESSE ALEXANDRE
Inspecteur General des Musées Nationaux.
TODAY, NOV. 19, 3 P. M.
"LE GENIE FRANÇAIS EXPLIQUE PAR LES GRANDS MAITRES DE SON ART."

ICE SKATING
ICELAND
Open Daily 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. including Sunday morning from 10 A. M.

ON TOUR WITH BERNHARDT

To Margaret Mower, a young American actress, has fallen the good fortune of being associated with Sarah Bernhardt on her present tour. Miss Mower performs the function of the chorus of the ancient Greek drama, explaining to the audience briefly in English the plays to be acted by Mme. Bernhardt and her company. She has written for THE TIMES *some impressions of the great artiste.*

By MAGARET MOWER

MME. SARAH is so full of charm. A thousand little things come to my mind after being with her as brief a time as I have. One, her speaking to an electrician who had been with her before, in a tone of greatest camaraderie. "Ca va," she said as she was being carried into her dressing room and caught sight of him in passing. I was in her dressing room after a matinée when two Belgians were admitted. They paid her great respect as an artist and ally. She, in return, spoke of the nobility of the Belgian King and said to them: "You shall see how he will be carried under the Arc de Triomphe in state when we are victorious." She spoke also of the brunt of the war having been borne by France and Belgium. "But you are going to have your country back," she assured them.

***

Mme. Sarah has a large Airedale that arouses her greatest sympathy in the train, where he is so shut in. She holds long and charming conversations with him. He pricks up his ears and cocks his head very responsively.

***

One night after a performance of "Jeanne d'Arc" I tried to tell her how great I thought her understanding of the simplicity of the peasant girl aroused by visions, how straightforward her portrayal of the Maid's sense of justice. With the warmest of handshakes she said to me quietly: "Elle est belle, Jeanne, n'est pas?"

***

During the performance in Montreal of "Du Théâtre au Champs d'Honneur," which was written by an unknown officer at the front, I was in my dressing room instead of my accustomed seat in the wings, because of our midnight departure. The door was open, and my attention was arrested from packing by the appealing cry of the soldier on the battlefield below. From that moment I stood spellbound, listening to that vibrant, pulsating voice two floors below me. I felt the joy, the fear, the pathos of the soldier, and although I could not distinguish the words, I pictured easily every action merely from the nuances that Bernhardt's voice droned. I listened to the three distinct climaxes she made, and trembled at their heights; the abandon, the passion, the cry of a lifetime, of a country, of a patriot and artist were all in the verses of "Porte drapeau mon Camarade."

***

Glimpses of Mme. Bernhardt at certain moments during the tour flash across my memory. Always it is the radiance of her smile that is so compelling. I remember arriving at one station. She seemed to be especially bouyant. In her big leopard-skin coat, charming gay colored hat and with bouquet of violets she looked fresh and courageous as it anticipating greatly the sojourn in this city particularly.

***

The door of The Bernhardt's compartment had been shut very tight all day on the train, and I was told Madame was learning Shylock. From my own feelings I thought Shylock must be having a pretty rough trip. The train lurched more violently than previously. Some member of the company railed against the amateur engineer. Then suddenly the door of the compartment flew open and stridently a voice rang out: "Cochon!" It was the Divine One.

***

There is a ceremony before each performance behind the curtain. The assembled company generally feels from afar that Madame is coming, and the word is passed around. The Queen of the Theatre is carried in in her chair by two servants. She takes her place, smiles or frowns as the mood happens to be upon her, and is ready for each member of the company to say good evening to her and to kiss her hand. Part of the ceremony seems to be to jump on the stage manager and electrician, who seem unable to arrange the lights and properties twice alike.

***

I attended some rehearsals which Bernhardt was directing and in which she was also acting. The way she drew upon the imagination of the people she worked with and painted vividly a picture for them in order to obtain the thought or emotion from them, reminded me very much of the way Granville Barker got results from his actors. The ability of the genius seems to be to draw out of people latent and undiscovered expression. The mistake made by many directors is that of trying to hammer in or lay on.

***

I feel so strongly that Sarah Bernhardt should be proclaimed and reverenced as one of the greatest personalities of an age. As an artist, she has stood at the top and been so recognized for years by the world. Among artists she is still the queen of the theatre. But beyond this I think the world should be made to stop a moment and consider that here is a marvel—a woman of 72 epitomizing eternal youth with the understanding and sympathy of three generations, and she forgets none of the stages of those three-score years and ten. Admirals, have poets and artists eulogized her voice and her art; could some one be found worthy to write of her spirit?

"Snow White."

Marguérite Clark is to be seen shortly in a screen version of the Grimm fairy tale, "Snow White," in which she appeared several years ago at the Little Theatre. The Famous Players Company has made arrangements with Winthrop Ames for the use of the original costumes, and the director of the Little Theatre has consented to assist in the production of the photoplay. Christmas Day has been announced as the date for the release of the film.

TAGORE
Sir RABINDRANATH TAGORE makes his first N. Y. Appearance
CARNEGIE HALL,
TUES. EVE., NOV. 21
Tickets, $2 to 50c, at Box Office.
Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau.
Subject: The Cult of
NATIONALISM

(Second Lecture) NEXT WED. AT 8:15.
At WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL
Dr. FREDERIC C. HOWE
(Subject): "ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM."
Tickets 25c. Rand School, 140 East 19th St.

BANDBOX THEA. TUES. AFTERNOON, NOV. 28, at 2:45. Seats $2, now selling. DOUGLAS J. WOOD in "THE PARDON" by JULES LE MAITRE.

"HELLO I'VE BEEN LOOKING FOR YOU"

THE SEASONS REAL SENSATIONAL SONG HIT - ONE OF ONE HUNDRED AND ONE SURPRISING DELIGHTS OF THE
HIPPODROME
MANAGEMENT CHARLES DILLINGHAM
DAILY MATINEE
TEN MUSICAL COMEDIES IN ONE
100 NOVELTIES-1000 PEOPLE
MINSTRELSY - COMEDY CIRCUS MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
THE NEW ICE BALLET
THE GREAT PAVLOWA AND 500
THE BIG SHOW
THE BIGGEST SHOW UNDER THE SUN — AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
STAGED BY R. H. BURNSIDE
SEATS NOW TO NEW YEARS - 5 Box OFFICES

THE MOTION PICTURE TRADE
Is invited to the initial performance of
AUGUSTUS THOMAS'
most famous and intense drama
"The Witching Hour"
at the
STRAND THEATRE
with full orchestra
Wednesday, Nov. 22d
at 10 a. m.
In its screen portrayal, produced by
The FROHMAN AMUSEMENT CORPORATION
presenting a cast of famed actors, with
C. AUBREY SMITH
and including MARIE SHOTWELL
JACK SHERRILL ROBERT CONNESS
Predicted to be the greatest dramatic screen achievement ever produced
This special showing is presented for
STATE RIGHTS BUYERS DISTRIBUTORS
PRODUCERS EXHIBITORS
AND THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION
Invitations are being mailed, but your card will admit you
The FROHMAN AMUSEMENT CORPORATION
WILLIAM L. SHERRILL, President
18 East 41st Street New York City

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. AND LEE SHUBERT, INC.

B'WAY & 50th St. Phone 2330 Circle Evenings at 8 — Winter Garden — MATINEES TUES., THURS. AND SAT. AT 2
THE FIRST AND ONLY CONTINENTAL MUSIC HALL IN NEW YORK
SHOW OF WONDERS
"A Wonder of a Show Is This 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald.
THE GREATEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT ON EARTH!
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-NIGHT SUNDAY CONCERT
A BIG BILL OF WINTER GARDEN AND OTHER STARS

SHUBERT THEA., 44th W. of B'y. Phone 8439 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING.
BIGGEST MUSIC AND FUN HIT IN NEW YORK
OLIVER MOROSCO PRESENTS THE MUSICAL FARCE - SUCCESS -
SO LONG LETTY
BOOK BY OLIVER MOROSCO AND ELMER HARRIS. MUSIC BY EARL CARROLL
WITH CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
A TYPICAL MOROSCO CAST & BIG CHORUS
SEATS 8 WEEKS AHEAD

WILLIAM A. BRADY'S 48TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30.
Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.
TOMORROW NIGHT
WILLIAM HARRIS, SR. and JR. present
THE 13TH CHAIR
A MYSTERY MELODRAMA
By BAYARD VEILLER,
Author of "WITHIN THE LAW."

F. RAY COMSTOCK'S PRINCESS 39th St. near B'way.
Tel. 578 Greeley. Evs. 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat.
OPENING SAT. NIGHT NOV. 25.
SEATS ON SALE NOW.
The MESSRS. SHUBERT Announce Mr.
SAM SOTHERN
In a New Comedy,
SUCH IS LIFE
By HAROLD OWEN.
In the Company:
Cathleen Nesbitt, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Ann Cleaver, Kate Sergeantson, Nancy Power, Edward Douglas.
Staged by Mr. Sothern and Mr. Gottschalk.
Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th St., west of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:15.
SPECIAL THANKSGIVING MATINEE NOV. 30.
The Season's Scintillating Success!
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presents GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S Masterpiece
GETTING MARRIED
With a Genuine All-Star Cast, including
HENRIETTA CROSMAN
CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG
"'Getting Married' is a play to be visited again and again by the unmarried, the married, the divorced and the re-married."
—Eve. Telegram.

CORT HAS THE HIT
WEST 48TH ST. PHONE BRYANT 46
EVES. 8:20 MATS. WED. (POP.) & SAT. AT 2:20
UP STAIRS AND DOWN
BY FREDERIC D. FANNY HATTON
The Brightest and Smartest Comedy on any Stage Anywhere. The ONE Substantial Success of the Season
AND OH! THAT BABY VAMPIRE!
SEATS NOW SELLING EIGHT WEEKS IN ADVANCE INCLUDING SPECIAL THANKSGIVING, XMAS & NEW YEARS MATS.

44 HST. THEATRE
THE FLAME
RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S SPECTACULAR PLAY ABOUT MEXICO
LAST WEEK
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Monday, Nov. 27—LINA ABARBANELL in FLORA BELLA moves here from the Casino

The Times says:
"See it before all else in the theatres of New York."
PIERROT THE PRODIGAL
Evenings at 8:45. LITTLE THEATRE W. 44th St. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
"A joyous fantasy with music installed at New York's most exquisite theatre."
Special Matinee Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 30

The One Big Drama of the Year!
Another reason why
"The Man Who Came Back"
4th Month — Seats 6 months ahead
William A. Brady produced this play by Jules Eckert Goodman.
is selling out every night.
Playhouse 48th St. E. of B'way. Bryant 2628. Mats. Wed. Sat. Thanksg'v'g, Xmas & New Years
The very remarkable cast is headed by Mary Nash.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Seats Thurs.
MONDAY, NOV. 27
ANNA HELD
And Her 60 Held Girls, in
FOLLOW ME
Newest Musical Production.
COSTUMES THAT WILL SET THE FASHION FOR 1917,
AND GIRLS WHO WILL SET THE TOWN TALKING.
Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

Cort Theatre
SPECIAL MATINEES
Nov. 20, 21, 23, 24 and 27 at 2:30 P. M. and
Two morning performances at 10:30 Sat., Nov. 25, and Thursday, Nov. 30.
Mr. and Mrs. Coburn Present
The Yellow Jacket
By George C. Hazelton and Benrimo.
NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS SAY OF THESE MATINEES
"The Yellow Jacket' has come back to town. May it be here this time for many moons."—N. Y. Times.
"Don't be fooled. You like the play because it is beautiful and not because it is curious."—N. Y. Tribune
"It is a jaded theatregoer who does not find 'The Yellow Jacket' delightfully refreshing."—N. Y. Sun.
"By all odds 'The Yellow Jacket' is the best play to be seen in New York today."—Evening Sun.
"It is a play that must forever reflect credit upon the American Stage."
—Evening World.

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS
Bushido & 3 oth. plays
COMEDY
Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S
9th, nr. B'way. Phone 1476—Bryant.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
Wednesday Matinee, Best Seats, $1.50.
BY ACTUAL COUNT
57,028
PEOPLE HAVE SEEN
WM. HODGE
IN HIS NEW PLAY AND GREAT SUCCESS
"Fixing Sister"
A COMEDY DRAMA OF NEW YORK LIFE IN FOUR ACTS.
Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

Senator O'Gorman
Never laughed so heartily in all his life as when witnessing
EMMA DUNN
in
"OLD LADY 31"
By RACHEL CROTHERS
NOW PLAYING AT THE 39th ST. THEATRE
Nightly at 8:25 and Wed. & Sat., 2:25.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING
Seats 3 Weeks in Advance.

LONGACRE THEATRE 48TH ST. & B'WAY
H. H. FRAZEE Presents
WM. COLLIER
IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES AND THATS
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
11th WEEK Evgs. at 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
EXTRA MATINEES
THANKSGIVING DAY NOV. 30
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY FEB. 22
POP. PRICE MAT. EVERY WED.

CASINO B'way and 39th Phone 3846 Greeley Evenings 8:15.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mat. $1.50
JOHN CORT Presents
3rd Month LINA ABARBANELL
IN THE BEST CASINO SHOW IN YEARS
FLORA BELLA
GREAT CAST INCLUDING
LAWRENCE GROSSMITH and CHARLES PURCELL.
EXTRA MAT. THANKSGIVING
Goes to 44th St. Theatre Monday, Nov. 2.

PARK THEATRE, COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 58TH STREET.
PHONE COLUMBUS 9590. EVENINGS AT 8.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS & THANKSGIVING.
ABORN GRAND OPERA COMPANY
CAST OF FAVORITES, including:
LOIS EWELL
EDITH HELENA
LILLIAN EUBANK
MARGUERITE VON TRESE
MARIE LOUISE BIGGERS
SALVATORE GIORDANO
GIUSEPPE AGOSTINI
FAUSTO CASTELLANO
LOUIS D'ANGELO
MORTON ADKINS
GEORGE SHIELDS
IGNACIO DEL CASTILLO, Conductor.
CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA SELECTED FROM CENTURY OPERA COMPANY. ENSEMBLE OF 100.
Indefinite Season Beginning TOMORROW
Monday Night and All Week:
"The Jewels of the Madonna"
Week of Nov. 27.....AIDA
Dec. 4.....MADAME BUTTERFLY
Dec. 11.....LOHENGRIN
500 GOOD ORCHESTRA SEATS AT $1.00 SELLING FOR ALL PERFORMANCES OF FIRST FOUR WEEKS.
Plenty of Others at 25c, 50c, 75c.

STANDARD BROADWAY & 90TH ST. PHONE RIVERSIDE 42
EVENINGS 25c TO $1.00
TUES. & THURS. MATS. 25c 50c SAT. MAT. 25c 50c 75c
WEEK BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT at 8:20
A. H. WOODS Presents
THE DOLLY SISTERS IN HIS BRIDAL NIGHT
A DELIGHTFUL COMEDY with DANCING
DIRECT FROM REPUBLIC THEA.—N.Y.
TODAY—1:30 to 11 P.M. LOEW'S GREATER VAUDEVILLE
WEEK NOV. 27—"RICH MAN, POOR MAN"

Theatre Francais des Etats-Unis New Garrick 35 St. & B'way
TEL. 6234 GREELEY
NOTRE JEUNESSE
By ALFRED CAPUS.
MATS. THURS. & SAT. at 2:30. EVE. 8:20.
Special Mat Friday at 3 P. M.—LA FRANCAISE PUNCH & JUDY SHOW for Children, Tues., Thurs. & Sat. at 10:30 A. M.

BORN OF SUNLIGHT AND THE SEA
WILLIAM FOX Presents
A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
THE PICTURE BEAUTIFUL
with ANNETTE KELLERMANN
SUPERB MUSICAL SCORE BY ROBERT HOOD BOWERS

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MAT. TODAY AT — 3.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 2.30
TONIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT AT 8.30
You are invited to view the Free Exhibit of Paintings in the Lobby of the ... Most Remarkable Art Collection in the city

TO-DAY AT THREE SHUBERT THEATRES
ASTOR 45TH & B'WAY — 44TH STREET 44TH NEAR B'WAY — PRINCESS 39TH ST. AT B'WAY
2 P. M. AND CONTINUOUSLY TILL 7 P. M. AT 8.30 P. M. RESERVED SEATS
OFFICIAL WAR PICTURES SHOWING IN ITS ENTIRETY FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
KITCHENER'S GREAT ARMY IN THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME
POPULAR PRICES — POPULAR PRICES

Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Sat. and Holidays.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET
EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75, $1, $1.50 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00 EXCEPT SAT., SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. | Beginning Mon. Mat., Nov. 20.
With the Best Material of her career and the most resplendent costumes and in perfect voice and vigorous health comes
AMERICA'S FAVORITE SINGING COMEDIENNE,
NORA BAYES
In a repertoire of new topical songs done in her own exquisitely finished manner that completely captivates every theatre crowd.
DONALD GAINARD at the piano.
A Distinguished Engagement—Great Poetic Play and Great Star.
May Tully Presents for the First Time in Vaudeville,
OLIVE WYNDHAM
in "The Sweetmeat Game," a poetic play of San Francisco's Chinatown by Ruth Comfort Mitchell, the celebrated poetess. Superb stage settings—exciting story told—strong supporting Company.
ADDED ATTRACTION
RUBY NORTON & SAMMY LEE
IN THEIR NEW SONG PRODUCTIONS.
BERT MELROSE The Famous International Clown. | LEO BEERS Vaudeville's Distinctive Entertainer.
EXTRA FEATURE,
EDUARDO & ELISA CANSINO
DANCERS TO HIS MAJESTY ALFONSO XIII. and ROYAL COURT OF SPAIN.
FOUR DANUBES | AUSTRALIAN CREIGHTONS
EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION,
JIMMY HUSSEY & AL LEE
In "THE FOX HUNTERS."
COMING NEXT WEEK THE HIGHEST SALARIED DANCER ON THE STAGE MAUD ALLAN World's Greatest Creative Dancer, Assisted by a Company of Superb Artists and Her Own Orchestra.

ELMENDORF TO-NIGHT AT 8:30
Also To-morrow (Mon.) Mat. 2:45
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St.
CHILDREN and Flowers from Many Lands
"A subject of absorbing interest to children and grown-ups alike."
See the children of other lands, how they play and what they wear.
See the flowers of the world. Watch them grow, break out in bloom and die, as if by magic in wonderful motion pictures.
COME AND BRING THE CHILDREN.
PRICES Sunday Night, 50c to $1.50. Monday Matinee 25c to $1.00.
Box Office Open To-day, Sunday.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Montauk Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25, 35, 50, 75c, $1. Wed. Mat. 25, 35, 50c
Original Cort Theatre Production of the Funniest Farce in a Decade.
THE BLUE ENVELOPE
With Carrie Reynolds & Edward Garrie.
Nov. POTASH & 27. PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY
Dec. 4—Mrs. Fiske in Erstwhile Susan.
Dec. 11—Arms and The Girl.

SELZNICK PICTURES
SECOND TREMENDOUS WEEK
OF THE PICTURE THAT ARISES TO GREATER HEIGHTS EVEN THAN "THE BIRTH OF A NATION" NY HERALD
GO AT ONCE AND SEE
HERBERT BRENON'S GIGANTIC PRESENTATION OF
NAZIMOVA IN "WAR BRIDES"
BY MARION CRAIG WENTWORTH
BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL PROGRAM
BY ROBERT HOOD BOWERS
BROADWAY THEATRE 41ST ST.
Direction of STANLEY V. MASTBAUM.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY (INCLUDING SUNDAY),
400 ORCHESTRA SEATS AT $1.00
500 BALCONY " " 50c
500 2ND BALCONY " " 25c

B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM MATINEE DAILY
Concerts Sunday, 2:15 & 8:15—Week of Nov. 20
The International Star of Song
GRACE LA RUE
Exquisite Repertoire of Songs and Gowns.
Genius of Character Portrayal
MR. ALEXANDER CARR
& Co., in "AN APRIL SHOWER"
By Edwin Allan Wolf and Alexander Carr
HALE & PATERSON | RAE ELEANOR BALL
A Versatile Sextette | Princess of the Violin.
SMITH & AUSTIN | TOMEY & NORMAN | BAKO SEXTETTE
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NEWS AND NOTES OF THE MUSIC WORLD

A "War" of Dilettanti in Paris in the Eighteenth Century Over Operas.

SOPHIE BRASLAU, SOLOIST WITH N.Y. SYMPHONY ON FRIDAY.

MME SEMBRICH WHO WILL BE HEARD AT CARNEGIE HALL ON TUESDAY

LOIS EWELL IN "THE JEWELS OF THE MADONNA."

It seems to be pretty certain that the performance of Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris," to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House next Saturday afternoon, will really be the first one in America. "Iphigenia" is not the kind of opera that appeals to the taste of San Francisco or New Orleans, or to the public in Philadelphia, that Gustav Hinrichs provided with so many new operas twenty or twenty-five years ago. Those enterprising cities may therefore be supposed to have left a clean page for the Metropolitan to inscribe "first time in America" upon the record.

Like most of Gluck's other great operas of his last period, when he became a reformer, "Iphigenia in Tauris" is based upon a classical subject. There was nothing new in that, for classical subjects were then, and had been since the beginning of opera, the favorites of libretto writers and operatic composers. It was exceptional, indeed, that Gluck turned to the Orient as interpreted by Tasso, for the subject of "Armides" that came next before "Iphigenia in Taurus." "Orfeo," "Paride et Elena," "Alceste," and "Iphigenia in Aulis" are all on classical subjects. The Greeks and Romans were the most familiar occupants of the operatic stage.

A chapter of musical and social history, interesting, entertaining, and of a certain importance, practically comes to an end with the record of the production of "Iphigenia in Tauris" in Paris in 1779. It was Gluck's last great opera and is called his best and finest. Like the other operas of his last period, it was produced in a period of literary turmoil and combat in Paris. They were all among the debated subjects in the "war" that raged among the intellectuals and dilettanti of the capital in the last part of the eighteenth century, and that caused the spilling of a vast amount of ink upon paper which has remained to us in the printed page, and a still vaster amount of vocal controversy and chatter, the extent of which can now only be surmised.

The combat between the Gluckists and Piccinists recalls the names of the more or less brilliant, witty, amusing, and always voluble writers of the period: the Abbé Arnaud, Suard du Roullet, who wrote the libretto of "Iphigenia"; La Harpe, Ginguené, Marmontel, the Encyclopedists, d'Alembert, Diderot, Grimm, Jean Jacques Rousseau. Even the most exalted personages: the Queen—a Viennese and naturally on the side of Gluck—and the King himself, deigned to interest themselves in the matter; and in recognition of the Queen's favor, Gluck dedicated the score of "Iphigenia" to her. The literary men wrote open letters to each other and to the newspapers, and pamphlets innumerable. Gluck wrote elaborate answers to his assailants. Epigrams were circulated; any opportunity to apply an epigram to anything in those days was eagerly welcomed. Musical knowledge was not a necessary qualification for engaging in the fray; it was chiefly a literary diversion. They fought over the relative merits of French and Italian music in French and Italian styles; they discussed simplicity; the "imitation of nature," which was supposed to be the criterion of music's excellence; the absolute dependence of music on poetry. The particular application of these principles, supposed to be fundamental and accepted, was the subject of the dispute. Any one, says Ernest Newman, who had a little wit to spare, employed it in penning comic and serio-comic letters. "Writing to the papers" is a habit that has its roots in the distant past.

"Iphigenia in Tauris" was, however, the last moment in this amusing and exciting tempest in a teapot that raged in Paris over Gluck's reforms and the question as to whether Gluck or Piccini was the better composer. The fight had something pretty artificial about it. Piccini was imported from Italy to do the fighting for the Italian party—for they could only write pamphlets. He had a high reputation in his native land, which was the reason why he was sent for. He was rather a mild little man and something of an invalid; and he did not want to fight. Being an Italian composer, he was supposed to stand for Italian music and Italian methods of writing opera, against which Gluck was tilting in a very practical way by writing operas on reformed principles. But Piccini never made great headway in Paris or gained much success; and he finally found that the only way he could hope to was to adopt some of Gluck's methods himself, and apparently had no objections whatever on principle in doing so.

It is rather amusing to see such energetic fighting over a matter in which there was not, after all, much disagreement; at least between the protagonists. Gluck and Piccini are said to have met personally only once, in a manager's office, when their bearing toward each other is on record as being perfectly amicable.

"Iphigenia in Tauris" was one of Gluck's greatest successes, from a practical point of view. It made a deep impression at the time. Between 1779 and 1829 the opera had 408 representations in Paris—more than any of Gluck's other operas. In later years "Orfeo" gained a greater popularity.

Piccini also wrote an "Iphigenia in Tauris." As Piccini's music has vanished entirely from among living realities, only those who are willing to go into libraries and read his scores are able to tell exactly what the merits of the controversy were and just what were the elements of weakness that led to Gluck's victory. It may be doubted whether the musical public of today, if it should hear a performance of an opera by each of the two composers, would be able to make any but the vaguest distinctions between them. Both would have a strong eighteenth century flavor; but details of differences in music that seem very obvious and outstanding to contemporaries are apt to grow dimmer and more uncertain with the passage of time and the rise of a new fashion to which they are strange. What there was to rouse to furious controversy probably would be only faintly evident.

This, however, is conjecture. What is fact is that Gluck's last great opera has had vitality enough to live 137 years, as his "Orfeo" has lived 154. It will be presented with certain editorial revisions made by Richard Strauss to fit it better for the modern stage. Hope will be general that they are not such as will obtrude themselves.

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The National Institute of Arts and Letters and the National Academy, which held their annual joint session here last week, both make a practice of recognizing music as one of the arts to which they are devoted. This is entirely as it should be, but it is not entirely as it has been in the past relations of the other arts with music. Music is, and always has been, too apt to be left out of consideration by literary men, and even by painters and sculptors and other practitioners of what is called art, to the exclusion of musical art. It has too often been considered to be something apart, outside of fellowship with the other arts, not related to the culture which they stand for and having no claim to making a contribution to it. The attitude of literary men has been in the past too often one of ignoring music as something rather trivial and ornamental; something beyond their ken and not at all necessary to them. The poet was the "singer"; the musician an officious interloper.

The literary man, for instance, would undertake to study Robert Burns as a poet, quite calmly ignoring the fact that he wrote his lyrics always and invariably for music; that he would never compose a verse unless he were thoroughly acquainted with the music to which it was to be sung; and that he himself flatly declared that some of his songs were often mere rhymes to express airs. Burns was an apostle of music, of the folk song of his native land. His biographers and critics in ignoring or omitting his musical perception and his treatment of music have left half of his activity out of account. Or the literary men study the Elizabethan poets without recognizing that many of them, too, wrote for music, often their own music, and that they regarded the music of as much importance as the verse, and an indispensable adjunct to it. Hence they miss a large part of what they are studying and misrepresent it.

But the Institute and the Academy, it may be hoped, mean to change all that. They have established a much higher standard of intelligence in recognizing the fellowship of all the arts, including music. They have done this not only by establishing in each a Department of Music, co-ordinate with the others, and electing to membership musicians of distinction; to the Department of Literature certain men have also been elected whose writings are wholly or chiefly about music. The gold medal of the Institute is annually awarded to a citizen of the United States "for distinguished services to arts and letters in the creation of original work." There are nine subjects altogether, for one of which a medal is awarded each year, in rotation, and one of these subjects is music.

Another important way in which the Institute and Academy lay stress upon their recognition of music is by making a concert of their members' compositions part of the proceedings of each annual meeting. These concerts are provided by the best forces available. Last week the Kneisel Quartet played George W. Chadwick's string quartet in D minor No. 5; Arthur Foote's Theme and variations for string quartet, Op. 32, and Henry K. Hadley's pianoforte quintet, Op. 50—all serious and important compositions, valuable contributions to American art. Last year in Boston another chamber concert was given. Two years ago at the New York meeting the New York Symphony Orchestra played a program of music by members of the Institute and Academy, and three years ago, when the meeting was held in Chicago, the Chicago Orchestra did the same.

It is thereby seen that in the scheme of activities of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the National Academy music receives at least as much consideration as any of the other arts. It is a generous recognition, and says much for the large and liberal views with which those organizations were established.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK

THE coming week will again see an activity in the concert halls fully up to that which has set a new record for the present season. In addition it will mark the inauguration of a new series of ten concerts in Carnegie Hall by the Symphony Society of New York, which thus augments the number of concerts it was accustomed to give in the smaller Aeolian Hall. A list of the concerts and recitals of the week follow:

For the concert of the Symphony Society of New York in Aeolian Hall this afternoon Walter Damrosch has chosen a program comprising Haydn's Symphony in D, ("with the hunting call"; Beethoven's Concerto in D for violin and orchestra, with Albert Spalding playing the solo part; Liszt's "St. Francis Preaching to the Birds," and "The Sounds of the Forest," from Act II. of "Siegfried." Sophie Braslau will be the soloist for the concerts of the society on next Friday and Sunday afternoons. She will be heard in an aria from Bruch's "Achilles" and a group of songs by Moussorgsky. Two new works, played for the first time, will also figure on the program. They are Edward Elgar's "Sospiri," adagio for strings, harps, and organ, and Sinigaglia's "Etude Caprice for Strings." Rabaud's Symphony in E minor, No. 2, also will be played for the first time at the society's concerts, and the other number will be Gretry's "L'epreuve villageoise" overture.

At the first pair of the Symphony Society's Carnegie Hall series, which will be given on Thursday afternoon and Saturday evening, Alma Gluck will be the soloist. She will sing a Cavatina from Glinka's "Russian and Ludmilla" and will sing Roxane's aria from Walter Damrosch's opera, "Cyrano," the Intermezzo from which will also be played. The other orchestral numbers consist of Brahms's Symphony in C minor, No. 1, the March from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le coq d'or," and a "symphonic fragment" from Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe."

Fritz Kreisler will give a recital in Carnegie Hall this afternoon. His program will be as follows: Suite in E minor and Chaconne for violin alone, Bach; Fantasy in C, Op 131, Schumann; Melody in D minor, Gluck; Scherzo in B flat, Dittersdorf; "La Chasse," Cartier; Larghetto in B flat, Weber; "Moment Musicale," Schubert; Rondo in G, Mozart, and Paganini's Caprices in B flat, B minor and A minor. Carl Lamson will assist at the piano.

David Hochstein, violinist, will give a recital this afternoon at the Comedy Theatre. He will play Bach's Suite in E minor, Mendelssohn's Concerto and two groups of pieces by Tschaikowsky, Sgambati, Paganini, Zsolt and Fernandez-Arbos. Walter Golde will assist at the piano.

The second concert of the Society of the Friends of Music will take place at the Ritz-Carlton this afternoon. The program will be devoted entirely to Brahms. Carl Friedberg will play a group of the composer's piano compositions, and will accompany four singers in his "Zigeunerlieder" and seven vocal quartets. The singers will be Ethel Alwes, Gerda von Waetzen, Paul Draper, and Reinhold de Warlich.

Yvette Guilbert's program at Maxine Elliott's Theatre this evening will be devoted to "Five Centuries of Song," under which she groups material from the times of the Crusades to the present day. She will be assisted by Emily Gresser, violinist; by Gustave Ferrari at the piano, and by a chorus.

At the Harris Theatre this evening the Tollefsen Trio will provide the instrumental numbers for the program in the series of Chamber Music concerts being given there. The singers will be Mary Ball, soprano; Merced de Pina, contralto, and Roger de Bruyn, tenor.

Louis Cornell, a young pianist who has been heard here before, will give a recital in Aeolian Hall tomorrow afternoon. Among his numbers will be Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 90, and Liszt's in B minor. There will be other numbers by Dohnanyi, Ganz, Glinka-Balakirew, and d'Albert.

Carol Robinson, pianist, will make her first appearance in New York in a recital at the Comedy Theatre tomorrow afternoon. She will play Cesar Franck's prelude, Chorale and Fugue, Schumann's Sonata, Op. 22, and pieces by Chopin, MacDowell, Bortkiewicz, Liszt and Balakirew.

Cecile M. Behrens, pianist, and the Saslavsky String Quartet will give a concert tomorrow evening in Aeolian Hall. The program comprises Mozart's Quartet in D, No. 21 (Kochel 575;) Melartin's Sonata in A, Op. 10, for violin and piano; and Vitesiav Novak's Quintet in A Minor, Op. 12, for piano and strings.

Percy Hemus will give one of his programs of song by American composers at Carnegie Hall tomorrow evening. His numbers will include songs that are well known and others that will receive their first presentation on the occasion. Gladys Craven will assist at the piano.

Marcella Sembrich will be heard in a song recital at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday afternoon after an absence. Her program opens with a group of songs in German and Italian by Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Salvator Rosa and Paisiello; then come six songs by Schumann; the next group comprises songs in French by Chausson, Debussy, Bruneau and Victor Staub; and the recital concludes with songs in Polish and English by Stojowski, Rachmaninoff, Edward Horsman, Frank La Forge and Rubin Goldmark. Frank La Forge will assist at the piano.

George Copeland, pianist, will be assisted by Elizabeth Gordon at his recital at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon in the playing of Debussy's "En blanc et noir" for two pianos, which is announced for a first hearing on this occasion. Other numbers of the pianist will be Beethoven's Sonata "Appassionata" and numbers by Bach, Chopin, Debussy, Stantchinsky, Granados and Jongen.

David and Clara Mannes will give their first sonata recital of the season at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening. The program consists of Grieg's Sonata in G, Op. 13; Vitali's Ciaconna in G minor, for violin and organ, with John Cushing assisting; John Powell's Sonata Virginianesque, in E, Op. 7; and Brahms's Sonata in D minor, Op. 108.

Margaret Matzenauer of the Metropolitan Opera Company will give her first song recital here at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday afternoon. She will sing a group of songs by Sgambati, four songs in German and a like number in French, and songs in English by Frank La Forge and Cyril Scott. Umberto Martucci will assist at the piano.

Gulomar Novaes, a young Brazilian pianist who made her début here last season, will be heard in a recital at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon. She will play Cesar Franck's Prelude, Chorale, and Fugue and Chopin's Sonata, Op. 35, besides other compositions of Chopin and Glück, Stojowski, I. Philipp, and Saint-Saëns.

Francis Rogers will be heard in a program of songs at the Comedy Theatre on Wednesday afternoon, assisted by Isidore Luckstone at the piano. He will sing some older music, Schumann's "Dichterliebe" song-cycle, and a group of songs in English, including two Scotch melodies.

Emma Roberts, a young American contralto, will be heard for the first time here on Thursday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. She will sing a program in Italian, German, French, and English.

Roderick White, a young American violinist who has not been heard here lately, will give a recital on Thursday evening in Aeolian Hall. Among his numbers will be Bach's Sarabande and Double arranged by Schubert and Paganini's Concerto in D in Wilhelmj's adaptation, besides some arrangements by himself from Handel, Rubinstein, and Wieniawski.

The Philharmonic Society will devote its program of Friday afternoon to the Romanticists. The numbers will be Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony, Volkmann's "Richard III." Overture, and Schumann's "Julius Caesar" Overture, with Weber's "Freischütz" Overture. Willem Willeke, 'cellist, of the Kneisel Quartet, will be the assisting artist.

Charles W. Clark, baritone, will give, at Aeolian Hall, on Friday evening, the program which a cold compelled him to postpone after he had started on Nov. 3. His program is devoted to American composers. Many of the songs he will sing are in manuscript and have not yet been sung publicly.

Ernest Schelling will give his first piano recital of the season at Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon. He will play Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 111, and several preludes and fugues from Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord," as an opening group. Compositions of Granados receive an important position on the program, which also includes numbers by Debussy, Ravel, Emile Blanchet, Chopin, and Liszt.

Leo Ornstein, pianist, will be heard for the first time here this season in a recital on Saturday afternoon at Aeolian Hall. Among his numbers will be Ludwig Schytte's Sonata, Op. 53, and Harold Bauer's arrangement of Franck's Prelude, Fugue, and Variations. There are three groups of smaller numbers, including of the pianist's own works only "Impressions of the Thames" and "A la Chinoise."

Charles Cooper, pianist, will be heard in recital at Aeolian Hall on Saturday evening. He will play Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 31, No. 3, and Chopin's in B flat minor. There will be an intermezzo, ballad, and rhapsodie by Brahms and three "Poetical Images" by Dvorak.

The Sinsheimer Quartet will give the first concert of its season at Rumford Hall on Saturday evening. The program will comprise Mozart's Quartet in D, Frank Bridge's "Novelletten," played from manuscript, for the first time in public, and Schumann's Quintet for piano and strings, with the assistance of Robert Lortat, pianist.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

The Metropolitan Opera Company will give a performance of "La Bohème" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Saturday evening, sung by Mmes. Alda and Mason and Messrs. Botta, Scotti, De Segurola, Tegani, Malatesta, and Audisio. Mr. Papi will conduct.

Abraham Haitovitch, a young Russian violinist, who is blind, will give a recital this afternoon at the Academy of Music, with the assistance of Jacob S. Lasdon at the piano.

A recital of Bruno Huhn's songs, with the composer at the piano, will be given tomorrow evening before the Laurier Club at the Château du Parc. The artists to appear will be Edith Chapman Goold, soprano; Mable Ritch, contralto; John Barnes Wells, tenor, and Francis Rogers, baritone.

The Philharmonic Society will give the first of its Sunday afternoon series at the Academy of Music this afternoon. Josef Hofmann, playing Rubinstein's Concerto in D minor, will be the soloist, and the orchestral numbers will be Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 5 and the Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser."

Harold V. Milligan will give a free organ recital at 3:30 this afternoon at the Boys' High School, Marcy and Putnam Avenues, assisted by the Triangle Trio.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

The Tonkuenstler Society will give a concert on Wednesday evening at the Waldorf. Among the unfamiliar works to be performed will be a Sonata-Fantaisie, "Finlandia," for 'cello and piano by Gustav O. Hornberger and a Quartet, No. 2, for strings by Victor Kolar.

Rudolph Gans, pianist, will give a recital on Saturday evening at the MacDowell Club assisted by Elsa Alves, soprano, at which he will play some of his own works, MacDowell's "Sonata Eroica," and a group of pieces by MacDowell, McFayden, Griffes and Häubiel. Miss Alves will sing two groups of songs by Mr. Gans.

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS

November.

19—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
19—Society of the Friends of Music, afternoon, Ritz-Carlton Hotel.
19—Fritz Kreisler, violin recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
19—David Hochstein, violin recital, afternoon, Comedy Theatre.
19—Yvette Guilbert, recital, evening, Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
19—Chamber Music Concert, evening, Harris Theatre.
20—Louis Cornell, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
20—Carol Robinson, piano recital, afternoon, Comedy Theatre.
20—Cecile Behrens and the Saslavsky String Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
20—Percy Hemus, song recital, evening, Carnegie Hall.
21—Marcella Sembrich, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
21—George Copeland, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
21—David and Clara Mannes, sonata recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
22—Gulomar Novaes, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
22—Francis Rogers, song recital, afternoon, Comedy Theatre.
22—Margaret Matzenauer, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
23—Emma Roberts, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
23—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
23—Roderick White, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
24—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
24—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
24—Yvette Guilbert, afternoon, Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
24—Charles W. Clark, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
25—Leo Ornstein, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
25—Ernest Schelling, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
25—Symphony Society of New York, evening, Carnegie Hall.
25—Charles Cooper, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
25—Sinsheimer Quartet, evening, Rumford Hall.
26—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
26—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
26—Muriel Symonds, song recital, afternoon, Comedy Theatre.
26—Yvette Guilbert, recital, evening, Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
26—Arthur Hartmann, violin recital, evening, Comedy Theatre.
26—Chamber Music Concert, evening, Harris Theatre.
26—Vladimir Dubinsky, 'cellist, and Irma Gratz, soprano, recital, evening, Princess Theatre.

AT THE METROPOLITAN.

Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris" will be sung for the first time at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday afternoon, constituting the second novelty of the present season. The opera will be sung in German, in the version made by Richard Strauss. The cast includes Mmes. Kurt, Rappold, Sundelius, Eversman and Sparkes, and Messrs. Sembach, Weil, Leonhardt, and Braun. Mr. Bodanzky will conduct. The story of the opera will be found in another section of today's paper.

Other operas of the week will be:

"Die Zauberflöte," tomorrow evening, with Mmes. Hempel, Kurt, Mason, Curtis, Le Fontenay, Eversman, Sparkes, Howard, and Braslau, and Messrs. Ursus, Goritz, Braun, Reiss, Ruysdael, Bloch, Schlegel, and Bayer. Mr. Bodanzky will conduct.

"Les Pêcheurs de Perles," on Wednesday evening, with Mme. Hempel and Messrs. Caruso, De Luca, and Rothier. Miss Galli and Mr. Bonfiglio will lead the corps de ballet. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

"Il Trovatore" on Thursday evening with Mmes. Rappold, Ober and Mattfeld and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Rothier, Reschiglian and Audisio. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

"Samson et Dalila" on Friday evening with Mme. Homer and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Rothier Schlegel, Reschiglian, Audisio and Bloch. Mr. Polacco will conduct. Miss Rosina Galli will lead the corps de ballet.

At tonight's opera concert, the first of the season, Mischa Elman, violinist, will play Goldmark's Concerto in A minor and several numbers by Wagner and Wieniawski. Sophie Braslau will sing an aria from "Rienzi" and "O, mio Fernando" from "La Favorita." Mr. Middleton will be another soloist. The orchestra under the direction of Richard Hageman will play Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys" Overture, Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Preludes," and Tschaikowsky's waltz from the ballet, "Thornrose."

The usual Thanksgiving Day "Parsifal" matinée will be given on Thursday, Nov. 30.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

At his free organ recital in City College this afternoon, at 4 o'clock Samuel A. Baldwin will play the Allegro Moderato, from "Unfinished Symphony," Schubert; prelude to "La Damoiselle Elue," Debussy; toccata (Dorian,) Bach; "Spring Song," Macfarlane; "In Summer," Stebbins; scherzo in D minor, Bossi; "The Swan," Saint-Saëns, and sonata, the 94th Psalm, Reubke. On Wednesday, at the same hour, he will play the prelude in E minor, Bach; largo, Handel; second sonata, Bossi; "Le Petit Berger," and Menuet, Debussy; toccata, Op. 11, No. 7, Foote; andante cantabile in B flat, Tschaikowsky, and fugue on choral from "The Prophet," Liszt.

Under the auspices of the Board of Education and the American Guild of Organists free organ recitals will be given at 3:30 this afternoon by Walter Gale at Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and Sixteenth Street, and by Wensel A. Raboch at Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road.

OPERA SEASON BY ABORNS.

The Aborn Grand Opera Company will begin an indefinite engagement tomorrow night at the Park Theatre with a performance of Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna," last heard here during the two seasons of the Century Opera Company, in which it was given twenty-five performances. This opera will hold the stage all week at the Park, with the matinées.

Lois Ewell and Edith Helena will appear at alternate performances in the prima donna rôle of Maliella. The tenor rôle of Gennaro will be interpreted in turn by Salvatore Giordano and Giuseppe Agostini, while Louis d'Angelo and Morton Adkins will divide the performances in the baritone part, Rafaelo, and the mezzo-soprano part, Carmela, will be sung alternately by Lillian Eubank and Marie Louise Biggers. Those who will appear at all eight performances include Louis Derman as Totonno; John Goldman as Rocco, Joseph Interante as Biaso, and Grace Baum as Concetta. The opera is staged by Karl Schroeder, and all performances will be conducted by Ignacio del Castillo, formerly conductor of the National Grand Opera Company in Mexico City.

During the first few weeks of the company's season each opera will be given for an entire week, including six nights, with matinées on Wednesday, Saturday, and holidays. Next week will be occupied with "Aida," the third week with "Madam Butterfly," and the fourth with "Lohengrin."

PLANS OF THE MUSICIANS.

A series of three concerts of old music by Sam Franko and a selected orchestra is announced to be given in Aeolian Hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 20; Friday evening, Feb. 16, and Sunday afternoon, March 11.

The Y. M. H. A. Orchestra, newly organized, with Herbert Dittler as its conductor, has begun rehearsals for the season. Men and boys wishing to take advantage of this opportunity to acquire orchestra routine may do so by applying at the Y. M. H. A., corner Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street, on Sunday afternoon at 2:45 o'clock.

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Special Announcement
As practically the entire house has been sold for both the Sunday and Friday series at Aeolian Hall, the Management takes pleasure in announcing
Five Thursday Afternoons
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at Carnegie Hall
OPENING CONCERTS NOV. 23D AT 3 AND NOV. 25TH AT 8:15.
MME. **ALMA GLUCK** Soloist
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SYMPHONY IN C MINOR, BRAHMS.
Single concert tickets, 25 cents to $1.50, at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and Room 1202, Aeolian Building. Telephone 471 Bryant. George Engles, Mgr.

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Afternoon at 3. Piano Recital by LOUIS **CORNELL** Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Nov. 21, at 3. Piano Recital by GEORGE **COPELAND** Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Nov. 22, at 3. The Brilliant Brazilian Pianiste **GUIOMAR NOVAES** Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 27, at 3. **GABRILOWITSCH** Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Nov. 29, at 3. SONATA RECITAL by EDDY **BROWN** Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Assisted by L. T. GRUENBERG Pianiste. Baldwin Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Nov. 28, at 8:15. **FLONZALEY** QUARTET. Management Loudon Charlton.
50c to $2.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Telephones Bryant—10031-10032.
Mon., at 8:15. **Magic Flute.** Kurt, Hempel, Mason; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Schlegel, Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed., at 8:15. **Pearl Fishers.** Hempel; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs., at 8. **Trovatore.** Rappold, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Fri., at 8. **Samson et Dalila.** Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat., at 2. (First time.) **Iphigenia.** Kurt Rappold; Sembach, Weil, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat., at 8:15. **Brooklyn Academy of Music. La Boheme.** Alda, Mason; Botta, Scotti. Cond., Papi.
Thanksgiving Day Mat. Thurs., Nov 30, at 1. **PARSIFAL**
To-Night at 8:30 (50c. to $1.50). Orchestra Concert. Conductor, **Hageman**
MISCHA Elman Russian Violinist, SOPHIE BRASLAU, ARTHUR MIDDLETON
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

"TWO HOURS OF EXQUISITE ART."
Grand Ball Room, Ritz Carlton, generously donated,
November 23, Evening,
under the patronage Prince and Princess Napoleon, Countess Kingston, Gov. and Mrs. Whitman, Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, Justice and Mrs. Appleton, Miss Mattie Sheridan, Lady Duff Gordon, Miss Grace Strachan, Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, (for full list see program,) for the French and Belgian Adolescents.
Artists: Madam Eymael, Madame Blanche Arral, Monsieur de Valli, Mlle. de Bassini, Miss Astrid Yden, Mr. d'Agaroff, Miss Fleming Noyes, Ruth Helen Davis, Mme. Quintero, Mlle. Collette, Rev. J. J. Billingsley, Miss E. Symon, Mrs. Lydia Locke, "Wee Dancer" May Morrissey, etc. Miss Ruth Garland at the piano.
TICKETS $5.00, $3.00 and $2.00, at the Ritz Carlton, Le Salon, 27 W. 61 St., and Tyson's.

PHILHARMONIC
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor
Fri. Aft., Nov. 24, at 2:30, Carnegie Hall.
SOLOIST WILLEM **WILLEKE**
Schumann, Overture, "Julius Caesar"; Mendelssohn, "Italian" Symphony; Volkmann, Overture, "Richard III."; Klughardt, Violoncello Concerto with Orchestra; Weber, Overture, "Der Freischutz."
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

HARRIS THEATRE, To-Night, at 8:15. Sanders' Sunday Elite Musicales
The Tollefsen Trio—Roger de Bruyn
Mary Ball—Merced de Pina
Tickets 1.50 to 50c at Box Of., Bryant 31. Sun. Ev., Nov. 26, Mr. Sanders will present The Kneisel Quartet with Mme. Carrie Bridewell and Leopold Godowsky. Prices of seats as above. Advance reservations with checks mailed to Mr. Sanders, 1437 Aeolian Hall.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 9, at 2:30.
VIOLIN RECITAL.—MISCHA
ELMAN
TICKETS AT BOX OFFICE or WOLFSOHN BUREAU, 1 W. 34 ST. STEINWAY PIANO.

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, 49TH ST., EAST OF B'WAY.
Commencing Nov. 27. Every Afternoon at 3:30 (Fridays and Saturdays excepted). Saturday mornings, 10:30; Sundays, 3:30 and 8:30.
THE MISSES FULLER
DOROTHY ROSALIND CYNTHIA
In English, Irish, Scottish Folk Songs, with Miss CONSTANCE BINNEY in English Folk Dances
Prices $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00. Seats Tomorrow.

Cort Theatre, Tues. Aft., Nov. 28, at 3.
TRIO DE LUTECE
Barrere, flute; Salzedo, Harp; Kefer, 'Cello.
EMMA ROBERTS
Seats on sale at Box Office, 50c. to $2.00.
Direction CATHARINE A. BAMMAN.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 23, at 3. Tickets $1 to $2. Boxes $12, at Box Office. Musicians' Concert Mgt. Mason & Hamlin Piano. Song Recital **Emma Roberts**

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Nov. 25, at 3. PIANO RECITAL LEO **ORNSTEIN** MGT. M. H. HANSON. KNABE PIANO.
AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., Dec. 1, at 3. **George Harris Jr.** SONG RECITAL. Tickets at Box Office. Musicians' Concert Mgt., Inc. Steinway Piano.

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COMEDY THEA., Sunday Eve., Nov. 26.
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., Nov. 23, at 8:15. 50c to $2, Boxes $15. Violin Recital by RODERICK **WHITE** Knabe Piano.
Tickets, Florence L. Pease, 1 W. 34, & Aeolian Hall.

Comedy Theatre, Wed. Aft., Nov. 22, at 3. SONG RECITAL Francis **Rogers**
Tickets at Box Of. Mgt. Music Leag. of Am.

Carnegie Hall, To-m'w (Mon.) Eve. at 8:30. 4th Annual American Program PERCY **HEMUS** 25 cts. to $1.

COMEDY THEATRE, This Afternoon at 3. Violin Recital—David **Hochstein**
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Music League of Am.

Comedy Thea., To-morrow (Mon.) Aft., at 3. Piano Recital **Carol Robinson** Tickets 50c to $2. Mgt. Annie Friedberg.

Comedy Theatre, Tues. Aft., Nov. 28, at 3. Song Recital EDNA **MAMPEL**
Tickets at Box Of. Mgt. Music Leag. of Am.

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OPERA TICKETS—Choice seats for MISCHA ELMAN for Tonight Concert, all parts of house, and CARUSO, All Operas. A. CONSOLI, 133 W. 40th St., 1 door East of Bway. Subscriptions be'g rec'd.

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Saslavsky String Quartet
Carnegie Hall, Wed. Aft., Nov. 22, at 2:30 Song Recital—Mme. **MATZENAUER** (Chickering Piano.)
Aeolian Hall, Fri. Evg., Nov. 24, at 8:15 Song Recital **Charles W Clark** ALL AMERICAN PROGRAM.
Aeolian Hall, Tues Aft., Nov. 28, at 3. SONG RECITAL—GEORGE **HAMLIN**
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 30, at 3. Piano Recital (Knabe Piano) Germaine **Schnitzer**
Carnegie Hall, Fri. Evg., Dec. 1, at 8:15 Piano Recital (Steinway) Chopin Programme. **LEGINSKA**
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This Afternoon at 3 Aeolian Hall
SOLOIST **SPALDING**
Haydn, Beethoven, Liszt, Wagner.
Fri. Aft., Nov. 24. Sun. Aft., Nov. 26
SOLOIST SOPHIE **BRASLAU**
Rabaud, Bruch, Elgar, Sinigaglia, Moussorgsky, Rachmaninoff, Gretry.
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.
CARNEGIE HALL.
Thurs. Aft., Nov. 23. Sat. Eve., Nov. 25
Soloist ALMA **GLUCK**
Seats, 25c to $1.50, at Box Office, Carnegie Hall and Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg.

CARNEGIE HALL, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 8:15.
ORATORIO
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. Founded 1873
Louis Koemmenich, Conductor
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An unusual assortment taken from the Regular Stock in every desirable material, featuring all the wanted shades, in fur-trimmed models or plain tailored suits.

35.00 and 39.75 Women's Suits reduced to **25.00**

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Women's Smart Mixtures, in brown, gray, green and tan, in belted and semi-belted models, have been specially priced for this sale at — **15.00**

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Nov. 20th to 25th

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The best Shops all over the country will show

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UNDERWEAR

THIS week, from *Monday* to *Saturday*, November 20th to 25th, is your opportunity to see, at your favorite store, the most attractive variety of the finest Underwear made for women and children. Go and see it during this special display week whether you wish to purchase or not. Special courtesy in *merely showing* you these garments is part of the big national event in this Underwear Week. Look at your favorite store.

Quality, fit, comfort, warmth, beauty and real value for your money are the things you want, and it is on these points that the American standard in underwear has been set by "*Mérode*" and "*Harvard Mills*" garments. But you pay no more than for unknown kinds.

Every garment is cut individually by hand, cut accurately to fit perfectly; shrunk so that you may depend on that fit indefinitely; finished daintily by hand; made with a patent flatlock seam; made in every desired weight and every needed size in all garments.

Children's Garments and Union Suits are two specialties of which we are particularly proud. Every woman readily appreciates the reasons. New styles have been designed for the women who wear the pretty fashions of today, yet want to be cozily warm and properly protected from cold.

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RAIN, sleet and snow lurk at the horizon. *Any* morning as you drive downtown in your motor car, your wheels may flounder along a pavement slippery with mud and slush.

Treacherous steering for a nervous driver, not *sure* of what is *under* him.

But don't banish the good old car to the garage loft *yet*. Consider that the difference between *safe* and *hazardous* motoring is not *cars* but *tires*.

And turn to those tires of triple treaded safety—Goodrich Black Safety Tread Tires.

Note the design of the tread—five straight fingers and the cross-tie. Its simple, common sense argument tells in a look how it grips through mud or slush.

Rain or shine, it puts fair weather under your car.

Don't deny yourself the joy of summer motoring because it is winter. Make your car an all-the-year car by equipping it with—

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Size	Safety Tread Prices	Size	Safety Tread Prices
30x3	$10.40	34x4	$22.40
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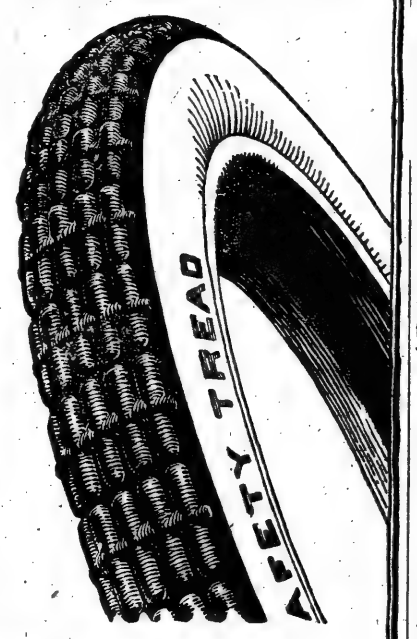
33x4	22.00	37x5	37.35



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And soften and soothe your skin while used for every-day toilet uses. On retiring *smear* the face gently with Cuticura Ointment. Let it remain on five minutes. Then wash off with Cuticura Soap and *hot* water, using plenty of Soap and continue bathing with Soap for a few minutes. Rinse with tepid water. Repeat on rising. Then watch your skin and complexion improve. It's really wonderful in most cases and yet it's no trouble, little expense and always a pleasure because so fragrant and refreshing. Samples free by return mail for the asking. Address post-card: "Cuticura," Dept. 5M, Boston. Your druggist sells Cuticura.

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CHINA AND CRYSTAL

Suggestions for the Thanksgiving and Holiday Season

FROM time beyond the memory of most people, the cheerful custom has prevailed of permitting the Table to share in the gala attire of the Holiday Season.

As this custom has grown until it has become a cherished tradition, so has the helpfulness of HIGGINS & SEITER to those seeking correct Table Appointments and unusual Gifts of China and Crystal.

At no previous time in the thirty years' history of this establishment have its stocks been so varied and rich in character as at present.

Dinner Services

English and French China

In the China Section are shown the latest designs of the world's most renowned potteries, in Dinner Services, Individual Breakfast, Tea and Demi-tasse Services and Plates. The novelty of some of the decorations expresses a new vogue which is very charming. All of the patterns are exclusive to HIGGINS & SEITER.

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The extensive collection of Crystal provides for every requirement. Complete Table Services, of any desired composition, in new designs of rare distinction. Beautiful Rock Crystal, comprising complete Services, Oyster Plates, Place Plates, Decanters, Vases and other individual pieces.

Appropriate gift suggestions abound in the display of Sterling Silver-mounted Crystal. These wares represent the highest standard of excellence, many of the articles being specially designed and unobtainable elsewhere.

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LAUDS RULE OF BELGIUM.

Germans Strictly Observe Articles of War, Prof. Liszt Declares.

Coincident with the renewal of charges, in the allied and neutral press, that the German authorities in the occupied districts of France and Belgium are continually violating the rules of international law by their forcible removal of thousands of the civilians in that territory, in some cases to Germany, to compel them to work in factories and on the land, comes Professor Franz von Liszt of the University of Berlin with a long article in the Frankfurter Zeitung headed, "How Germany Builds Up International Law in War."

Professor Liszt, who is a member of the Reichstag and the author of many works on international law and kindred subjects, tells those who maintain that this war is bringing about the collapse of all international rights that they have only to visit the enemy territory occupied by Germany and there to investigate the spirit animating the German Administration. They will see international law held in the highest esteem; they will see the civil and military authorities observing with meticulous care every provision of the Articles of War.

Professor Liszt was recently in Brussels to attend a legal conference, and never in his long experience, he declares, has he seen international law so high in repute or so dominating the public conduct of an administration. After a lengthy panegyric on the lofty spirit animating the German administrators in Belgium, Professor Liszt, as quoted in The London Daily Chronicle, goes on to say:

"German military power in the occupied territory has two souls within its breast. In the first place, the administration is German, representative of the German Imperium, and therefore, in the first place, responsible for the military interests of Germany. This responsibility must be enforced in all directions, and even when necessary it must be enforced ruthlessly against the inhabitants of Belgium. But it is also at the same time the power of the Belgian State, even though exercised by the occupying army. It has been the German aim to create new institutions whose influence will reach beyond the period of occupation."

Admitting that this is a very difficult task, the Professor declares that the German object has been to preserve as much as possible the interests of the Belgian people by establishing a just administration. But the difficulty of constructing a system which unites all these objects is immense. In all their efforts, however, the German Administration, according to the writer, has never been arbitrary, and has always been inspired by the spirit of justice. Professor Liszt says he is convinced that a time will come when the German work in Belgium will be appreciated, and when its quiet unselfishness will receive the gratitude of the world.

One Language for Newspapers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to see a law requiring all American newspapers to be in English. Think of the effect this would have on immigrants, and especially on the children of immigrants! It would aid homogeneity, loyalty, education, liberty—American ideals.

W. A. MURRILL,
Assistant Director New York Botanical Garden.
New York, Nov. 17, 1916.

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It does not shrink or swell.
It stands like a rock, regardless of dampness or heat.

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ANDERSON "ELECTRIC" AUTO DE LUXE PLAYERPIANO $750

The De Luxe Electric is entirely self-playing—and actually comprises four instruments in one.

PATHE PATHEPHONE-phonograph from $15 to $225

A cash payment, as suits your convenience, will place any instrument in your home. The balance in monthly payments. *Free delivery within 100 miles.*

Not a Dissatisfied Customer in 40 Years.

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And Extra Handsome, A Sale $2.95 and $3.95, Were $4 and $5

SEVERAL hundred Silk Petticoats smart new models and in the smart new colors, a maker's surplus stocks to dispose of at savings of over a dollar on each.

At $2.95, Petticoats of Taffeta, new flare models, some with scalloped edge and with narrow plaitings on the scallops. Other models with full tailored flounces and deep hem.

At $3.95, Taffeta Petticoats, regular and extra width; a large assortment of new styles and desirable colors.

Second Floor.

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$13.50 to $35 Instead of $22.50 to $50

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20x30 Paintings, Usually $45, for $30
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14x24 Paintings, Usually $40, for $25
18x40 and 22x36 Paintings, Usually $80, for $35

Third Floor.

Sale of Fashionable Silks

THE MOST DESIRABLE SILKS of the season are included in this important event. Silks for every purpose—for afternoon or evening gowns, dance or reception frocks, for blouses and underwear, at the lowest prices for Loeser's standard qualities.

40-In. Colored Georgian Crepe, $1.50
An abundance of street and evening shades, excellent quality.

35-In. All-Silk Faille Taffeta, $1.39
All-Silk Faille Taffeta, or Gros de Londres, in a big assortment of dainty shades for dance frocks, as well as darker shades for afternoon costumes.

36-In. Colored Satins and Taffetas, $1.25
For evening and street use, including all the popular shades. Excellent quality.

40-In. Colored Satin Charmeuse, $2
This is a $2.50 value, and because of its great popularity is a very important offering. Full assortment of colors.

Novelty Silks That Will Please—Reasonable Prices

Persian Faille Silks, a yard wide, at $1.50, are recent arrivals. They include bizarre color schemes in the style of ancient Indian shawls, and are splendid for combination with plain colors for linings, over drapery and blouses.

Other Novelty Silks in more than 100 styles and color schemes, $1 to $2 a yard.

$1.25 Black Satin Messaline, $1
Good American made black Satin Messaline, 36 inches wide, $1.25 value, $1 a yard. None C. O. D.

$2 Black Costume Satin, $1.59
Beautiful quality of black Costume Satin Duchesse, soft, lustrous and strong. Warranted to wear. 36 inches wide.

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Frederick Loeser & Co.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Luxurious Pile Fabric Coats
Low Priced

Plush : Silk Velour : Fur Fabrics : : For Women and Misses

JACK FROST'S ICY FINGERS have tempered the atmosphere to real snappy November weather, and has put the warm Coat foremost in every woman's mind.

Very timely is this sale of handsome Coats, made of the smartest fashionable pile fabrics, in style accurately reproducing costly fur Coats, made like a Fur Coat in every detail of design, lining, finish.

Four Seal Plush Models Pictured
Two at $25, Two at $29.50

At $25, models 46 and 48 inches long, lined with high quality Belding and Skinner satin, belted and flare styles, crush convertible storm collars, crochet buttons.

At $29.50, Coats of spot-proof plush and Salt's Esquimette plush, full lined with Skinner satin, with outside pockets, roll top and flat set, full crush convertible collars. One model has 124-inch sweep, 48-inch length.

125 Winter Suits for Women and Misses, $10, Saving $7.50 to $9

A clear out of styles that we shall not re-order, of the balances of former sales, the lot augumented by a few samples.

They are made of wool poplins, gabardines and a few other good fabrics. Mostly navy and black. A few fur trimmed, others with velvet collars.

Sizes 16 and 18 for Misses and to 44.

Very special values and none sent C. O. D., none reserved for mail orders, none credited or exchanged.

Second Floor, Fulton Street.

Men's Shirts, Nightwear and Neckwear

Holiday Stocks in Readiness

NECKWEAR, SHIRTS AND NIGHTWEAR in wide range of styles. The news we print can't begin to tell of the inner se stocks which we have made ready this early for advance Christmas choosing.

Qualities, throughout, are reliable. There is splendid variety of patterns and colorings. And values unequaled.

New Pleated Front, Stiff Cuff Shirts at 98c. Each
A new lot just received. Of fine count, fast color percales in white grounds with black and colored stripings; all made in the good Loeser way with fine pearl buttons, and in full comfortable body measurements, and other individual points of finish which distinguish them from ordinary Shirts sold at this price.
Sizes 14½ to 17½.

75c. Domet Flannel Nightshirts, 48c
Long skirt models with large, comfortable bodies, military collar, good quality buttons. Blue and pink stripe patterns. Sizes 15 to 20.

Dome Flannel Nightshirts, 75c. and $1
Collar attached, or low neck styles.

75c. "Fruit of the Loom" Muslin Nightshirts at 59c
Plain models, no trimming; full, comfortable body measurements.

Domet Flannel Pajamas at 85c., 98c. and $1.50
Three extra fine groups of men's Pajamas.

Silk Neckwear at 25c
Hundreds of pretty styles and colorings.

$1 Silk Neckwear at 65c
The silks were purchased specially and the Scarfs made to our order.
Other fine groups of Neckwear at 85c. and $1.65.
Main Floor, Elm Place.

Popular Corsets Reduced

Mme. Irene Corsets $5, Values to $12

VARIOUS MODELS, suited to most figures are included in this offering of Mme. Irene Corsets, which are so popular with Brooklyn women. There are small lots in different models, made in some patterns of materials which manufacturers have found very hard to get. A number of broche are included.

Bon Ton Corsets, $2.98 : . Values $5
Made of broche, suited for the average figure. Medium high bust, silk embroidered trimmings on top, boned with wurdabor e.

Thomson's Glove-Fitting Corsets, $1.95, Special
Two models for stout figures, made of coutil; one low and the other medium bust. Spoon shaped front steels, extra size.

Engraved Monogram Dies, 98c

Our Regular $1.25 to $2 Styles

WE MAKE THIS SPECIAL low price for a limited time only, and as an incentive to early gift buying.

These Dies are the product of our own engraving artists, and there are fifteen styles for choice, two and three letter Dies of unusual character and design.

The Dies become the property of the purchaser.

Holiday Boxed Stationery, 25c to $9
In connection with the above offer you may select any Box of Stationery from our large and well chosen stocks and have it stamped in color or gold for the additional cost of the stamping and box.

As this work requires time, we shall be obliged to close our booking date in the near future, so we recommend that you give the matter your prompt attention.

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Near Gates Avenue

Brooklyn

4810-4812 Fifth Ave.
Bet. 48th and 49th Sts.

Will Close Out To-morrow (Monday)

Women's and Misses' Winter Apparel

All This Season's Desirable Models

No Exchanges — No Approvals

At Reduced Prices

Women's & Misses' Tailored Suits
Plain or Fur-Trimmed Models
Of Wool Velour, Gabardines and Heavy Serges. Sizes 14 to 44.
$15.00
Formerly $22.50 to $28.50

Women's & Misses' High Cost Coats
Plain and Fur-Trimmed
Of Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Bolivia, Seal Plush. Newest Shades.
$35.00
Formerly $39.50 to $45.00

Women's & Misses' Fur-Trim'd Suits
Late Winter Models
Of Broadcloth, imported Gabardine or Velour, trimmed with various furs. Sizes 14 to 44.
$25.00
Formerly $32.50 to $42.50

Women's & Misses' Dresses
For Street, Afternoon or Evening Wear
Of Charmeuse or Taffeta Silk and Satin. Serge Dresses combined with silk, and tailored models.
$7.75
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Plain or Fur-Trimmed Models
Fur Trimmed Velour Coats—full length models, half and full lined.
$15.00
Formerly $20.00

Women's & Misses' Dresses
For Afternoon or Evening Wear
Of Georgette Crepe, Taffeta Silk, Charmeuse. All sizes.
$15.00
Formerly $22.50 to $28.50

Misses' Fur-Trimmed Coats
Of Vicuna Velour, Fancy Mixtures, some half and full lined.
$20.00
Formerly $25.00

1,000 Silk Blouses
Of Crepe de Chine, Pussy Willow, Lace, Taffeta and various combinations.
$2.75
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Women's Winter Coats
Plain or Fur-Trimmed Models
Of Broadcloth, Vicuna Velour or Chinchilla. Sizes 34 to 44.
$25.00
Formerly $30.00 to $35.00

Women's Dress Skirts
All Sizes
Of Broadcloth, Gabardine and Serge, in a host of various models.
$5.75
Formerly $6.75 to $8.75

Alterations Free at Three Brooklyn Stores

Dependable All Wool Fabrics

A Sale, 5,600 Yards, Good Value at 98c

WOMEN are placing much stress upon that word *dependable*, long so closely identified with Loeser Dress Goods. These special fabrics are dependable in every respect—in good wear, long service, fine weave and the quality of the dyeing.

They are woven of pure wool and guaranteed fast dye

Imperial Serges, Costume Serges, Wool Poplins, Soleils, Bison Cloths and other desirable weaves.

The color assortment includes navy, green, brown, reseda, plum, garnet, cardinal, amethyst, taupe-silver, taupe-rose, Copenhagen, tan, black, etc.

From 42 to 54 inches wide; very special values at 98c.

Black Dress Goods

$2.25 black imperial Serges, 54 inches wide, $1.49
$2 black wool Taffeta, special.....$1.39
$2 black wool Velours, special.....$1.39
$2 black Whipcord, fine value.....$1.49
$1.75 black self-stripe Serges.....$1.39
$3.50 imported black Broadcloth.....$2.50
All sponged and shrunk. All 54 inches wide.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

49c. Sterling Silver Neckchains, 25c

49c. Gold Plated Neckchains, 29c

75c. Gold Plated Waldemar Chains, 49c

THREE SPECIAL OFFERINGS, each presenting a practical gift hint at a very low price.

The 49c. Neckchains at 25c. are of sterling silver, all fine small soldered links, 13 and 15 inches long, finished with spring ring.

The 49c. Gold Plated Neckchains at 29c. are of the small, almost invisible soldered links, 13 and 15 inches long, finished with spring ring.

The 75c. Gold Plated Waldemar Chains at 49c. are in several styles, including curb, square link and fancy designs in combination with small links, very effective and stylish. Finished at one end with swivel for watch, the other end having spring ring for pencil.

Novelty Jewelry Store, Main Floor.

Room Robes of Corduroy First Time at $2.25

A VALUE WE BELIEVE unmatched in Greater New York and the first time to our knowledge so low a price has been quoted.

They are made of a good quality fine rib corduroy, in Copenhagen, rose, American beauty, plum, etc. Full proportions, shawl collar with bias roll edge, short sleeves, turnback cuffs with roll edge, cord ornament at front closing.

All sizes and very special value.

Second Floor.

$7.98 to $50 for $10 to $75 Dinner Sets

Every Set in the assortment is a quarter to a third under the usual price. Attractive patterns in wide variety.

$7.98, Reg. $9.98. Fine porcelain, border design of pink flowers and scroll, gold edged, 52 pieces, half dozens.

$9.98, Reg. $12.50. Two patterns from open stock, matchable at any time. One, a gold scroll in border design; the other pink floral spray with gold lines. 100 pieces.

$11.98, Reg. $20. Porcelain Sets in continuous border design, red and green, gold traced. 100 pieces.

$19.98, Reg. $25. Fine porcelain, in soft pastel tone, continuous border decoration, edged with heavy gold line. Knobs and handles covered with coin gold. 100 pieces.

$35, Reg. $50. From the Charles Field Haviland Potteries in Limoges. Practically the same design is shown in open stock at $51.75. New border design of flowers, gold traced, coin gold handles, 100 pieces.

$40, Reg. $60. Fine Limoges Sets in plain shapes, continuous border design of three-tone flower and scroll effect. Gold edges, coin gold handles and knobs. 100 pieces.

$50, Reg. $75. Fine Sets from the Old Abbey potteries of Limoges. The decoration is a two-tone border design of golden brown, bordered by a line of gold. Knobs and handles coin gold. 100 pieces.

Thanksgiving Table Linens

THANKSGIVING LINENS are a matter of moment, and here are values to help housewives economize in the very best qualities.

Table Linen $1, Value $1.35 Yard
Full bleached pure Irish Table Linen, extra quality, in a neat fleur de lis and chain spot pattern.

Table Linen $1.50, Value $1.89 Yard
Our own importation of full bleached pure Irish Linen satin damask, in three choice patterns.

Pattern Table Cloths $3, Value $4
Full bleached pure Irish linen Pattern Table Cloths.
Napkins to match, 21 inches square, value $3.98, at $3 dozen.

Pattern Table Cloths
68x106 Cloths, value $4.25, at $3.50
70x106 Cloths, value $5.75, at $4.50
72x108 Cloths, value $6.50, at $5

35c. Union Linen Towels, 25c
50c. Union Linen Towels, 39c
Full bleached, extra quality and serviceable.

Hemstitched Huck Towels
All linen, in liberal sizes:
75c., Value $9c. 85c., Value $1
$1, Value $1.25

Main Floor.

Women's Gloves, $1.19 Of $1.50 Quality

TWO-CLASP French kid Gloves, in black and tan, with self and contrasting embroidery; 2,400 pairs, at $1.19.

Women's Gloves, Special, $1.10 Pair
Women's superior one-clasp cape Gloves in tan and shootop shades.

Main Floor.

Clearing Sheets and Pillowcases

Muslins and White Fabrics

ODD LOTS, remnants and miscellaneous groups. Some a bit soiled, but all marked at a fraction of their former prices for quick selling, in order that we may have the space they occupy for Christmas merchandise.

36c. to 42c. Pillowcases at 15c.
35c. to 42c. Pillowcases at 19c.
98c. to $1.35 Sheets at 89c.
$1.39 to $1.50 Sheets at 98c.

Remnants of Sheetings, Muslins, Etc.
A Third to Half Under Regular Prices

In this lot are Sheetings, Pillowcase Tubings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cambrics, Tickings, Cotton Flannels, etc., in lengths from 1 to 8 yards.

Remnants of White Fabrics
Mostly at Half Former Prices.

White Voiles, Batistes, Lawn Cloths, Muslin Swiss, Crepe, Crepe Voile, Piques, Gabardines and Novelty Fabrics, in limited quantities.

Main Floor.

An Extraordinary Offering of

LOESER-MERODE Hand Finished Underwear

PERHAPS A DOZEN TIMES a day we are told by customers that there is not in all New York another stock of good knit Underwear so near to completeness in sizes and styles as the Loeser stock.

More and more are residents of Manhattan coming here for their knit Underwear—saying they cannot find what they want anywhere else.

And now in this special offering of the famous Loeser-Merode hand finished Underwear for women and children comes another demonstration of the unrivaled COMPLETENESS and VALUES of the Loeser stock.

This knit Underwear has been sold here for many years and is too well and favorably known to need our advocacy. The Loeser garments have a special and EXCLUSIVE hand crocheted edge on some of the styles. The prices are of extraordinary value.—Which is extraordinary in view of the necessary advances on almost all Underwear of this type.

Now Is the Time to Provide for Your Winter Needs
for even our resources cannot continue to supply all sizes and styles at these prices when our present stocks are exhausted.

FOR WOMEN

Merode Vests and Tights
Medium and heavy weight fine combed cotton, regular sizes, 50c.; extra sizes 65c
Medium and heavy weight wool-and-cotton.....75c to $2
Medium weight silk-and-wool.$1.50 and $2

Merode Combination Suits
Medium and heavy weight fine combed cotton, regular sizes, $1; extra sizes $1.25
Medium and heavy weight wool-and-cotton.....$1.50 to $2.25
Medium and heavy weight silk-and-wool.....$2.75 to $3.50

MERODE FOR CHILDREN

Cotton Vests and Drawers...39c. and 50c
Wool-and-cotton Vests and Drawers, 50c. and 65c

Cotton Combination Suits....75c. and $1
Wool-and-cotton Combination Suits, $1 to $1.50

Children's $1 and $1.25 Merode Underwear at 59c
A limited number of children's Combination Suits of a discontinued style, made of fine merino in white, sizes 3 to 9, are special at 59c.

Women's 25c. to $1.50 Stockings, 19c. to $1.19
19c., reg. 25c. to 35c. Fine cotton and silk lisle Stockings; well reinforced; also silk fiber boot Stockings.
3 pairs for $1; special. Black, white and colored silk fiber Stockings, with lisle tops and soles.
65c., reg. 85c. Black and white brilliant ingrain lustrous thread silk Stockings, mercerized soles and tops.
$1.19, reg. $1.35 and $1.50. Black and colored ingrain thread silk, double soles and tops, or with mercerized flare top.

Children's School Stockings, 12½c. and 19c., Special
12½c., special. Fine black ribbed cotton heavy weight, sizes 6 to 9½.
19c., special. Fast black or white ribbed cotton Stockings.

Men's Socks Specially Priced
3 pairs for 50c., reg. 20c. and 35c. pair. Black and colored socks, silk lisle and fine cotton, well reinforced.
3 pairs for $1, reg. 50c. pair. Black and colors, of silk lisle, well reinforced.
50c., special. Black, white and colored, full fashioned thread silk.

Women's and Children's Underwear, Second Floor.
Other Advertised Goods, Main Floor.

Special Purchase of Silk Blouses

Fine Values, Good Styles, $1.95

NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED BLOUSES, made to sell at nearly double this disposal price, and including somewhere about twenty smart styles—a maker's clean up that cannot possibly be duplicated for anything like $1.95.

Included are tailored and semi-tailored models of crepe de chine in flesh and white, tucked, hemstitched or lace trimmed. Tub silks, self-color satin striped, flesh color or white. (Some very good models in suit shades, also self-color satin striped.) A number of lace and net Blouses in white and ecru will attract special attention.

All have the new collars, all the new wrist finish, and many have vestees. A fair range of sizes, but not all sizes in any one particular style.

Second Floor.

Sale of Untrimmed Draped Hats

$1.98 for Styles Much Better Value

DRAPED VELVET TURBANS, made of very good quality velvet and draped in such fashion that some of them may be worn without trimming; others will need but a flower, a fancy pin, or an ornament. Several new models.

Untrimmed White Hats, $1.50 to $2.98
Blocked and draped models, covered with white velvet, or white with facing of black velvet. Very smart and special values.

Trimmed Hats, Special, $7.50 to $13.50
All the new styles, including the new Military Turbans; others combined with gold or silver lace, some with satin and mallines.
A variety trimmed with fur. Large and small.
Also some very modish Toques for the woman of sedate tastes in black, and the rich dark tones of velvet.

Millinery Trimmings
Fancy HAT PINS, used so much for the draped Turbans, priced from 10c. to $1.25.
Jet ORNAMENTS, 45c. to $2.
Imitation HERON AIGRETTES, black and white, a close copy of the genuine, $1.98 and $2.25.
JAPANESE AIGRETTES, the proper decoration for military turbans, special at $1.39 and $1.49.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Imported Lacet Arabian Curtains

1,500 Pairs 45 Patterns Fourth to Third Saving

THE NUCLEUS of this offering is a remarkable capture of 475 pairs of exquisite Lacet Arabian Curtains of a quality now so scarce as to be almost impossible to secure.

These Curtains, made before the war, of the heavy French net now rarely found, show many beautiful patterns; in some cases with wide lace insertions and deep lace corners.

They come to us under a special arrangement from one of the leading houses at prices 10 to 15 per cent. below the old before-the-war prices. To duplicate them today would cost at least 10 per cent. more than we paid for them. Together with our other importations we will be able tomorrow to offer 1,500 pairs of these fine Curtains at a fourth to a third less than today's current prices.

$3.98, values to $4.
$4.98, values to $6.
$5.75, values to $7.
$6.98, values to $8.50.
$7.50, values to $9.50.
$8.75, values to $11.
$11.50, values to $14.50.
$15, values to $20.

Third Floor.

The New York Times.

MENACE TO MONASTIR

Brilliant Advance of Serbians, French, and British Seriously Threatens Macedonian City—The Week on Other Fronts.

By a Military Expert.

THE tide of Germany military fortunes has been ebbing all during the past week. On the western front in France, on the Monastir plain, in Dobrudja, the Germanic allies have been thrown back with a consistency that must put heart into the Entente Powers. Only on a small section of the Transylvanian front and in Russia have the Germans been able to hold their own. On other fronts their reverses have been serious, almost to the point of threatening to force the first break in the alliances which Germany has formed.

It is extremely doubtful if the Bulgarians will stand a defeat. Ferdinand is a rather treacherous individual with a none too savory reputation. When the tide turns against him strongly there is reason to doubt that he will continue to fight against it. The Bulgarians had no particular stomach for the war in the first place. They have fought because the result promised well to Bulgarian fortunes, but without any particular ideals beyond the acquisition of territory. If they could obtain the same territorial concessions, they would almost if not quite as willingly be on the side of the Entente Powers as on the side of the Teutons.

They went to war, first, to accept the statement of the Bulgarian Premier, to obtain good prices and a reliable market for their wheat, and, secondly, a fact which was not contained in the statement referred to, to obtain Macedonia from Serbia. They thought the Teutons could gain it for them. The Germans have no special interest in seeing Bulgaria get Macedonia. Bulgaria to them was but a bridge by which German arms and Turkish men could go from one to the other. Germany wanted men, she wanted to organize Turkey in German interests. Bulgaria stood in between. In order that this organization could be effected, it was necessary that the Allies fighting in the east, on Gallipoli and in Asia Minor, should be defeated. The best way to accomplish this was to supply Turkey with the needed arms and ammunition. Therefore Bulgaria must needs enter the war so that the gap between Germany and her Moslem ally could be spanned.

Germany's object was accomplished when Northeastern Serbia, which contained a section of the Oriental Railroad, was completely conquered and the entire railroad from Berlin to Constantinople was in the hands either of Germany or her allies. But this did not satisfy Bulgaria at all.

Bulgaria had a private "irredenta" of her own. This irredenta was Macedonia. While we do not know, it was probably the bait held out to Bulgaria to induce her to enter the war, that Germany would see to it that Macedonia was passed into her hands. At any rate, we do know that, with nothing really to gain except the rather grim satisfaction of wreaking vengeance on a small power—which they had tried to do to the larger powers, and failed—the Germans pressed on and destroyed Serbia, putting Bulgaria in control of the territory that she wanted. Here the Bulgars were left by the Germans, who needed their forces in other fields, to hold what had been given to them.

The gift, however, had a string tied fast to it. This string was that they must hold back Sarrail and his army and the Serbians who had been rehabilitated into a formidable force of 100,000 men. This is the function which the Bulgarians are trying ineffectually to fill at the present time. If Monastir falls into Serban hands, followed by the rest of Macedonia, the Bulgarians will see that their gift was really the wooden horse, and their loyalty to the German cause will receive a severe blow. And the fall of Monastir is by no means either an impossible or an improbable event. The Serbs are rapidly bringing to a conclusion one of the most brilliant strokes of the entire war.

The fighting has been most severe—has probably been costly. For weeks it seemed unproductive. But the great obstacle, the barrier of the Cerna River, has been left behind, far to the rear, and the advance is proceeding rapidly. Since the retaking of Florina the Serbian plan has been unchanged. From that date a series of flanking operations was begun and is even yet in full swing. The object was to avoid as far as possible all the elaborate defenses the Bulgarians under German tutelage had constructed in the wide plain between Florina and Monastir, and to conduct the operations in the mountains east of the railroad between these two points.

The first of these moves was successful in obtaining command of the heights which overlook the Florina plain, and then to flank the Bulgarian line out of position by working around to the rear. This caused the Bulgarians to begin their retreat northward. No sooner had one position been flanked than the Serbs began again on exactly the same lines. The result was the same and the Bulgarians were forced to make a further retirement. Finally, the line through the railroad station at Kenali was reached and the Serbs were confronted with the problem of either abandoning their strategy in favor of the frontal attack on strongly organized positions or of forcing the crossing of the Cerna River at the bend and thus continue their flanking operations. They elected to continue along the same lines, correctly reasoning that, while they would probably have a severe time trying to cross the river, after it was once accomplished the rest would be relatively simple.

But they were held up on the river for weeks. Finally they were successful in taking the village of Brod, and the first breach in the river defenses was made. One crossing after the other fell into their hands, in spite of Sofia's claim of the impregnality of the river position. In a short time the entire bend of the river was in their hands.

Then came the advance up the hills close to the river and stretching out between the two arms of the Cerna. The Bulgarian line resisted, then gave ground, and, finally, if we may judge from the rapid advance of the last few days, made in extremely difficult country, broke. The Kenali line held by the Bulgarians was turned and taken in reverse. There was nothing for the Bulgarians to do but abandon it without fighting and seek a new line of defense.

Some five miles to the north there is a stream which crosses the Monastir plain and, flowing through the marshes, empties into the Cerna at Negotin. This is the Viro River. Here the Bulgarians found the needed defensive screen behind which they could take at least temporary refuge, and here they halted the Serbian advance. Their respite promises, however, to be short lived. Across the marsh on the east bank of the Cerna the Serbians are advancing almost, it seems, without opposition. They are reaching out north of Negotin, are fighting their way down the hillsides from Yarashok. They are already to the rear of the Viro line, though as yet well to the east of the river. The only point at which they are close to the river is at Negotin, at the Viro's mouth. But every yard they gain along the Cerna Valley brings them that much further in rear of the Viro and adds that additional threat to the Bulgarian position.

Between the present Bulgarian line and the actual defenses of Monastir there is but one more line of defense. This is the line of the Bistrica River, about a mile and a half north of their present line. This also is being brought into serious danger by the Serbian advance along the Cerna, and it will offer but a very temporary screen. Then the Bulgarians must fall back to Monastir itself.

Monastir has undoubtedly been made into a very strong position by defenses constructed since the Bulgarians have been in control. It was inevitable that the effort would be made to take it, and there is no doubt that, since a German commander has been in command in the Monastir region every device known to German military engineering has been used in adding to its defensive possibilities. But the Serbs give no indication of making the slightest effort to take it by a frontal attack. They have found the flanking operation too sure, too swift, and too simple to exchange it at this juncture for another strategical idea. They are fast moving up the hills, one point on their line being already due east of Monastir.

By continuing to force their way up the Cerna Valley they endanger the one line of communications upon which the Bulgarians depend. This is the line from Monastir to Prilep. If the Serbs can cut in behind Monastir and threaten this line at any point north of Monastir, the Bulgarians must fall back to the north of the threatened point. Not to do so would be to court suicide, for with their line of supply and of retreat cut behind them a surrender would be almost inevitable.

Monastir would then fall without a blow except that delivered from the rear. No move of the war has been more brilliantly conceived, more consistently carried out, or more successful as far as it has gone. The full measure of success has yet to be attained, but the coming week will show to what extent the Bulgarians have been demoralized by the blows they have sustained.

If Monastir falls there will without doubt be a call made on Germany to play the rôle of the rescuer, just as she did in the case of the Austrians, who suffered so severely from the Russian attacks of last June. Had Germany withheld her assistance here the Russians would long since have been in Lemberg, as the Austrian resistance was completely broken. It was not so difficult a matter then for Germany to render assistance. But since that time Germany has been under a terrific strain for men. The great attacks of the Allies in the west that have put out of action at least ten full army corps, the advent of Rumania in the war, the fighting in Russia—all have drained the German reserve depots of available men. If now a new call is placed upon Germany some front will have to be sacrificed to meet it.

There is more than rumor in the decline of German numbers. If any real proof were needed Germany herself has furnished it. The much-advertised reconstruction of Poland is but a scheme to put the Poles under the German flag and enlist them in the war. The action in deporting the male population of Belgium in order to release German men working in factories at home—an act which the world has never seen paralleled since the dawn of civilization, which savors of the barbarism of the Germanic tribes which flooded Northeastern Europe in the third century—this is but another scheme to fill the gaping German ranks.

This last step in particular Germany never would have taken had she not been pressed to the limit for men. For Germany knew, without the protests which have been filed by neutral powers, that this more than anything which has happened in the war would cause a soul-revolt among all the world. And Germany cannot afford to lose the good-will of all the world's neutral powers. If, then, the call for help comes from Bulgaria, Germany will have to abandon her ally or make a heavy sacrifice on some of her fronts. Where this will be no one, of course, can tell. But it will soon show up in the fighting.

The fighting on the western front has been characterized by attacks against the crucial points of the existing German salient. These points will bear a little investigation in order that we may see the relation between them and the general line and so arrive at a better understanding of why they have been selected as the main points of attack. Beginning in the northeastern extremity of the Franco-British line and moving due west, these points in order are the village of Saillisel, the Butte de Wallencourt, and the bend in the Ancre, just north of the town of St. Pierre Divion. At the beginning of the week they were all within the German lines.

Saillisel is important solely because of its relation to Péronne. The key to Péronne is Mount St. Quentin, just to the north. This place is on a hill which rises abruptly above the surrounding country. The hill is roughly crescent-shaped, convex toward the French lines. In the concavity, guarded by the horns both from opposing artillery fire and from the prying eyes of scouts, are the positions of the German artillery, which is holding the French, both on the other side of the river and to the north, in their trenches and preventing any material advance. The Mount St. Quentin position is effectively masked by the Woods of St. Pierre Vaast, an irregular-shaped forest averaging a mile deep and two miles across, which completely covers it from the north.

These woods the Germans have thoroughly prepared for defense. On the northern edge of the woods and extending almost to their extreme eastern limit is the village of Saillisel, and it is near Saillisel that the French line turns southward. Saillisel, therefore, flanks the German line in the Woods of St. Pierre Vaast, and if it can be taken and held the German position is turned. This will expose to French view the hidden gun positions behind Mount St. Quentin.

We have, therefore, seen the French fighting violently for the village and the Germans, with equal violence, fighting to hold it. As this article is being written it is in the hands of the French, but how long it will remain so no one can tell. It has changed hands several times and the fighting is still desperate. The Germans will certainly not permit the French hold on it to remain secure until all hope of retaking it has gone.

The Butte de Wallencourt bears a similar relation to the British front to that which Mount St. Quentin bears to the Péronne section. It, too, is a hill or knoll well above its surroundings, and has for several weeks been the object of futile British assaults. The Germans have held it firmly against all attacks and are still in possession. The bend in the Ancre also marks a turning point of the British line. That is, it is the point where the British line changes direction from north and south to east and west. After crossing the Ancre the line turns and parallels the river valley for a few miles, at a distance from it of about a mile and a half. This section of the German line was most thoroughly prepared for defense. It is part of the original line and offered effective resistance to the British attacks of last July when the battle of the Somme began. Because of its strength it was the point of support for several miles of German line to the east. The German position, however, had been rendered dangerous and uncomfortable by the fact that in part it was placed between the British trenches and the Ancre brook, the latter having been much swelled and its marsh belts deepened by heavy rains.

Early in the week the British began an attack astride the brook. The Germans were caught asleep, pinned against the river with no line of retreat and captured. North of the stream the British line also swung forward until the entire first line of trenches was taken as far north as a point beyond Beaumont Hamel. Nearly 6,000 men were taken with the towns of Beaumont Hamel, Beaucourt, and St. Pierre Divion.

It was the most important achievement the British have yet made in a single attack. It immediately throws into danger all of the German positions south of the river, which, with each British advance on the north bank, will be taken under reverse fire. There is, therefore, a likelihood that the German salient will be narrowed to the point where both sides will be under fire from three directions. Then its days will be numbered.

On the Rumanian fronts there has been a general see-sawing back and forth of the battle lines with the general advantage with the Germans. South of Hermannstadt and Kronstadt particularly, they have made consistent headway. At these places von Falkenhayn has kept up an unremitting pressure and is forging ahead slowly but uninterruptedly. His advance contains a distinct element of danger to the Rumanians, if it is not checked either by force of arms or the advent of Winter.

At all other points on the northern and western frontier the Rumanians are more than holding their own. In Dobrudja the fighting is still going against Mackensen, but no details giving the locations of the battle lines are available.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

A Customer Says:

"I would just as soon leave some of my change on the counter as to disregard the saving afforded by Greenhut's distribution of 'Sperry' Gold Stamps with purchases."

And the customer was right—for "Sperry" Gold Stamps are the equivalent of money. These stamps have a positive cash value.

Saving "Sperry" Gold Stamps is the same as receiving 2¼% discount on your purchases.

Filled books may be redeemed for $2.50 worth of merchandise in any department of this store—or, if you prefer cash, bring your filled books to the "S. & H." Office on the Fifth Floor and you will receive $2 for each filled book.

Think this over carefully—and if you are not already a collector of "Sperry" Gold Stamps, begin at once and make your money increase its purchasing power.

Delivery Announcement

For Residents in Outlying Districts.

This notice is destined to reach our customers who reside on Long Island and in the following counties of New Jersey and New York.

We will deliver Paid or Charged Purchases FREE OF TRANSPORTATION CHARGES, goods of any value (no limit as to price—small or large), by either freight, express or parcel post,—to any town located in any of the following counties not already covered by our Wagon Deliveries. Mode of transportation to be at our discretion.

TO ALL POINTS ON LONG ISLAND
and to Any Town Located in Any of the Following Counties:

NEW JERSEY

Bergen	Mercer	Passaic
Burlington	Middlesex	Somerset
Essex	Monmouth	Sussex
Hudson	Morris	Union
Hunterdon	Ocean	Warren

NEW YORK

Columbia	Putnam
Delaware	Rockland
Dutchess	Sullivan
Greene	Ulster
Orange	Westchester

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET — Meet me at the Fountain

THIRD FLOOR

Fencing Foils at $1

Even without the vogue of fencing which exists abroad, this offering is interesting.

They are very decorative for hall or den, and would regularly be priced at $1 to $2.

Choice of Solingen or Couteau blades. "Figure 8" or "Bell" guard.

GREENHUT'S—FOURTH FLOOR

Thanksgiving Groceries

Greenhut's is the store where you should buy them, for here is where you get the "most for the least money." This is no idle boast.

EVERYTHING FOR THE THANKSGIVING DINNER—EVERYTHING FRESH AND PURE—EVERYTHING IN FULL WEIGHT OR MEASURE.

Prompt city and suburban deliveries. Orders amounting to $5.00 delivered free of freight charges to railroad stations in the 15 States nearest New York.

Mail and Telephone Orders filled promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4000.

Chickens Choice quality for roasting; lb..... 28c

Imported Biscuits
New shipment from Huntley & Palmer.
Abernethy, Arrowroot Monarch, Butter Fingers; 6 packets, $1.15; packet, 20c; Sponge Rusks, packet, 45c; Social Thin or Breakfast Biscuits, packet, 14c; Golden Snaps, Cheese, Milk, packet, 17c.

TOMATO CATSUP—Fountain quality; 6 bottles, $1.15; pint bottle..... 20c
ORANGE or LEMON PEEL—lb..... 22c

Thanksgiving Nuts
FANCY MIXED NUTS—2 lbs.. 44c
PAPER SHELL ALMONDS—lb. 32c
SOFT SHELL WALNUTS—lb. 25c
BEST MIXED NUTS—2 lbs.. 50c

Fresh Fruits
NEW ORANGES—thin skin and juicy; 5 doz., $1; doz. 22c
GRAPEFRUIT—large, thin skin, heavy fruit; doz., $1.10; each..... 10c
COOKING PEARS—N. Y. State fruit; 5-quart basket..... 45c
LEMONS—juicy California fruit; 3 doz., 70c; doz..... 25c
CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod stock; 5 qts., 70c; qt. 15c
COOKING APPLES—5-quart basket..... 38c

PLUM PUDDING—Fountain quality; made English style; can, 75c, 65c, 45c and..... 24c

Our Own Roasting
GUADARALI COFFEE—3-lb. net-weight canister..... $1
FINEST MARACAIBO COFFEE—4½ lbs., $1; lb.. 23c
COAST BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $2.45; lb. 25c

Thanksgiving Dinner Baskets
We have made special arrangements to supply approximately 10,000 baskets containing an assortment of strictly fresh, pure foods for Thanksgiving. These dinners are selected with special care. They save time and cost less than you would pay if you personally selected each of the items included in the baskets.

Can Condensed Soup
Dry Picked Chicken
Package Poultry Seasoning
Two quarts White Potatoes
New Yellow Turnip
Two Quarts Onions
Package New Macaroni
Package Crisp Soda Biscuits
Three Ripe Sweet Oranges
Three Eating Apples
Pound New Mixed Nuts
Half Pound Ground Coffee

All Packed in Basket, for $1.95

Give your orders now and we will deliver the baskets any time you desire. If you cannot come to the store in person order your basket by mail or telephone 4000—Chelsea.

NEW CITRON—lb..... 25c

Smoked Meats
SUGAR-CURED HAMS—lb..... 23c
HAZEL WESTPHALIA-STYLE BACON—lb..... 27c
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb..... 20c
MILD-CURED BACON—lb.... 25c

New Vegetables
SWEET POTATOES—5-quart basket..... 40c
YELLOW ONIONS—5-quart basket..... 45c
RED ONIONS—5-quart basket. 45c
YELLOW TURNIPS—5-quart basket..... 33c

FRESH BUTTERINE—Swift's Premium; 5-lb. drum, $1.35; 2-lb. print, 55c; 1-lb. print..... 28c
SAWTAY—pure butter of nuts; for shortening, frying, cooking, baking and candy making; pail, $1.00, 50c and..... 25c

SANTA CLARA PRUNES—2 lbs.. 30c
SEEDED RAISINS—Fountain quality; doz., $1.75; pkg... 15c

New Can Goods
Milford Sugar Corn, Fountain Jersey Tomatoes, Fountain Marrowfat Peas, New Pack Spinach; doz. each or assorted, $1.40; No. 2 size can 12c

Tea Specials
BEST FAMILY TEAS—mixed, black or green; 5 lbs., $1.65; 35c
3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c
75c TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb caddy, $3.10; lb..... 64c
SAMPLE TEAS—mixed to order; 4½ lbs., $1; lb. 25c

Thanksgiving Apples
SPITZENBERGS—box, $3.25; doz..... 40c
JONATHANS—box, $2.75; doz..... 30c
WINTER BANANAS—box, $2.95; doz..... 35c

WHOLE HEAD RICE—fanciest new crop; 10 lbs., 95c; 5 lbs..... 48c

Flour
PILLSBURY'S BEST, XXXX—bbl., $10.95; ½-bbl., $5.75; ¼-bbl. bag, $1.42; 7-lb. bag..... 43c

BEST WHITE POTATOES—120-lb. bag, $4.35; bushel, 60-lb. bag, $2.50 peck, 15 lbs..... 65c

Sugar
Best refined granulated; 25-lb. cotton bag..... $1.95
Sold at this price with Grocery Orders

GREENHUT'S—FOURTH FLOOR

Sale of Reliable Liquors & Wines

State Seal Whisky
A quality most stores sell at $3.50 a gallon and $1 a quart; here per gallon, $2.48 full quart bottle 69c

Imperial Baltimore Rye
Gallon, $3.50; full quart bottle..... $1

Nelson Bourbon
Kentucky's finest for more than half a century; gallon, $3.50; full quart bottle..... $1

Hollis Club Whisky
Gallon, $2.75; full quart bottle... 75c

Scotch Whisky
Royal Souvenir—$2 bottle..... $1.74
Sir Robert Gregg—$1.75 bottle..... 1.48
John Haig & Co. Old Liqueur; $1.35 bottle. 1.24
Famous "Chequers"—$1.25 bottle..... 1.15
Glenvar Scotch—per bottle..... 1.00

Quaker Beer
12c dozen rebate on empties; case 2 doz., $1.25; doz..... 65c

"Portolo"
With Natural Iron.
A special combination of pure old port wine and finest olive oil; unequalled for building up the system; bottle..... 98c

French Clarets at Before-the-War Prices, Pelletier Fils & Co., Bordeaux, France

	Per bot.	Case 12 bots.
St. Julien	65c	$7.35
Margaux	75c	8.25
Pontet Canet	80c	8.75
Chateau Mouton	90c	9.85
Chateau Larose	$1.00	11.00

Case 24 half bottles $1 extra

Applejack
Old Apple Brandy; gallon, $4.25; bottle.. $1
Imperial Apple, gallon, $3.50
Jersey Apple, gallon... 2.75

Ideal Tonic
Ballantine's popular brew (rebate on empty bottles); per dozen..... $1

Ferrand's 3-Star Cognac Brandy
Direct importation from France; choice, fruity quality; per bottle.. $1.45

Bismarck Kummel
This famously good kummel in full quart bottle..... $1.25
Faust Kummel No. A1—full quart bottle.... $1
Gold Label—full quart bottle.. 90c
Royal Kummel—full quart bottle... 75c

Canadian Rye
Royal Warrant Special Canadian Rye; bottle $1

Sweet Catawba
Delicious sweet wine of extra fine flavor and quality; a $3.50 grade; per gallon, including jug... $1.55

Gins

	Large Bottle.
Regal Finest Dry	74c
Rountree Gin	68c
White Horse Hollands, $4.20	
Bollman's Hollands	1.20
Schiedam Hollands	1.10

California Wines
PORT, SHERRY, ANGELICA, MUSCATEL

Quality	Bottle.	Gallon
Quality	75c	$2.50
Imperial	60c	2.00
Puritan	50c	1.50
Old Friars	35c	1.25
Standard quality		1.00

No charge for jugs.

Plum Pudding Brandy or Rum
"Chef's Special" brandy or rum; specially produced for burning, cooking and flavoring; 12-oz. flask..... 50c

"Yale" Cocktails
Choice of Manhattan, Martini or Bronx; $1.25 bottle..... 98c

California Cased Wines

	Case
Queen Quality	12 bots.
Cabernet Claret	$5.00
Imperial Zinfandel Claret	4.00
Puritan Medoc Claret	3.25
Puritan Sauternes	4.50
Johannisberger Rhine Wine	5.00
Cabinet Riesling	4.00
Friars Riesling	3.25
Q. Q. Haut Sauternes	5.00

DOWNSTAIRS STORE

Use a "Lisk Roaster" For Your Thanksgiving Turkey

It is seamless and self-basting. The vaporized moisture of the roast collects on the patented concave of the top, drips down on the turkey, which thus browns beautifully. No burning; no basting; no watching. This roaster is built to wear. It is enamelled with Lisk Imperial grade enamel, which is as smooth as china. (See Demonstration in our Downstairs Store.)
Two grades; Imperial and Turquois Blue—

No.	Imperial Grade	Turquoise Blue
0	$2.00	$2.35
1	2.45	2.70
2	2.60	2.90
3	2.80	3.10
4	3.10	3.40

40c Turkey Roaster—covered, self-basting roasting pans; size 10x15; made of heavy gauge iron; at..... 29c
Columbia Magic Coal Parlor Heating Stoves—very attractive; nickel side rails; nickel oval dome; rich urn top and self-feeding magazine—No. 9, at $14.75; No. 14, at..... $17.35
Smooth Oak Parlor Coal Heating Stoves—mica door; nickel trimmings; size 11; 10-in. fire pot; at..... $5.75
Heavy Galvanized Ash Cans—drop handles rolled bottom hoop; size 17x26; at..... $2
Heavily Galvanized Coal Hods—No. 16; regularly 45c; at..... 35c
No. 17; regularly 50c; at..... 40c
No. 18; regularly 55c; at..... 45c
Miller's Smokeless Oil Heaters—stron, and well made; well finished; vamped steel; Japan finish, with removable brass tank; bail handle; at..... $5

Cylinder Parlor Coal Stoves—urn top—Size No.8, at $4.50
Size No.9, at $5.30
Cylinder Gas Heaters—aluminum finish; blue flame; at..... $1.25
Gas Radiators—4-tube; jewel front; aluminum finish; at..... $2.10
Black Andirons—dull finish, neat patterns, at... $1.90
20th Century Combination Gas Burner and Heater—can be attached to any chandelier, wall bracket or portable stand; gives good heat and bright light; at..... 75c
Galvanized Iron Rotary Ash Sifters—good..., hopper; separate coal from ashes; fit over ash cans; at..... $1.95

GREENHUT'S—FIFTH FLOOR

This 10-Piece All Mahogany Dining Room Suite for $195

Another Striking Example of "The Big Store's" Underselling Power.

In any other Furniture Store in New York you positively cannot duplicate this suite for less than $225—and it is a mighty big value at that price.

This suite is handsome in design—splendidly constructed and finished to perfection in every detail.

The Suite Consists of

A 54-inch Buffet, with 10x50 mirror; cutlery drawer has four compartments.
A 48-inch Extension Table.
A China Closet, 41 inches wide, with wood shelves.
A Serving Table, 36 inches long.
Five Side and one Arm Chair upholstered in blue Spanish leather.

We emphasize, whether you are interested in the purchase of a dining room suite or any other furniture, it will pay you to visit this wonderful department of ours.

Just now we are featuring Buffets, China Closets, Serving Tables, Extension Tables—in fact, Furniture of every description, at remarkably moderate prices.

GREENHUT'S—DOWNSTAIRS STORE

A "Supremacy Sale" of

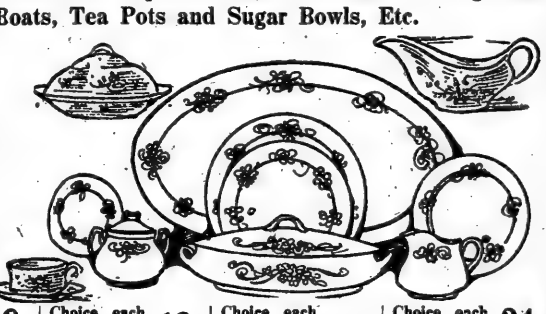
American Porcelain Dinner Ware

Bread and Butter Plates, Pie Plates, Cups and Saucers, Meat and Vegetable Dishes, Sauce Boats, Tea Pots and Sugar Bowls, Etc.

At the Lowest Prices of the Whole Year

Thousands of pieces of excellent porcelain dinner ware for your choice. Every piece perfect, and the design is exceptionally pretty—a blue spray effect with gold edge.

This sale is sure to attract a large attendance, so COME EARLY tomorrow. Mail orders filled while quantity lasts.



Choice, each, at..... 5c
Bread and Butter Plates
Pie Plates

Choice, each, at..... 9c
Tea Plates
Breakfast Plates
Tea Cups and Saucers
Coupe Soups
Egg Cups

Choice, each, at..... 12c
Dinner Plates
Open Vegetable Dishes, 7-in.
8-in. Meat Dishes
Cream Pitchers

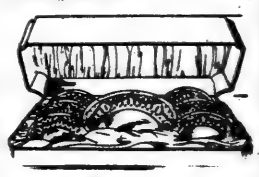
Choice, each, at..... 19c
Sauce Boats
10-in. Meat Dishes

Choice, each, at..... 34c
Covered Vegetable Dishes
12-in. Meat Dishes
Tea Pots
Sugar Bowls
Covered Butter Dishes

MAIN FLOOR

Sterling Silverware

Selections from our superb assortments gathered for the annual Thanksgiving sale.



7 Piece Sterling Silver Almond Sets—polished silver; pierced designs; put up in gray velvet lined boxes; at $15.50
Sterling Silver Wine Sets—put up in gray velvet lined boxes; consisting of 6 pieces; at... $18
Sterling Silver Celery Trays or Bon Bon Dishes—plain or engraved designs... $8.50
Sterling Silver Sandwich Trays—9½ inches in diameter; at..... $12
Sterling Silver Candle Sticks—8 inches high, Colonial style, each..... $2.75
Sterling Silver Table Ware—In the Putnam design. Plain handle, thread border; Colonial effect.
Teaspoons—½ dozen..... $3.95
Dessert Spoons, Forks or Knives—½ dozen..... $9.50
Table Spoons, Forks or Knives—½ dozen $12.50
Butter Spreaders—½ dozen..... $6.25
Cold Meat Forks, Preserve Spoons or Gravy Ladles—each..... $3.95
Sugar Shells—each..... $1.25
Butter Knives—each..... $1.95

MAIN FLOOR

THANKSGIVING LINENS

This department of "The Big Store" is ready in each section with full assortments of IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC TABLE LINENS OF ALL KINDS—TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS — DECORATIVE LINENS OF ALL KINDS.

Even at the lowest price, you will find the quality worthy. An inspection of this department will prove profitable to you.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S&H Stamps Thereafter—Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day

HOW LONG WILL STATE'S MAIN HIGHWAYS LAST?

CEMENT FOUNDATION FOR STATE HIGHWAYS ASKED

Professor Blanchard Says Main Trunk Lines Should Have Concrete Base—$250,000,000 in New York Roads.

A quarter of a billion of dollars will have been spent on New York roads when the remainder of funds appropriated for this purpose has been exhausted. Most of this vast amount has already been paid out. Of the last $50,000,000 bond issue for highway construction by the State, about $20,000,000 remains. The total of $250,000,000 includes, in addition to State disbursements, money spent by counties for secondary roads, and by towns.

Practically all of this money has been invested in roads since the motor vehicle made its appearance as a dependable means of transportation. But there has been such an increase year by year in the number of motor vehicles, unimagined by even the boldest prophets of the motor industry, that road construction based on the wear and tear of a given year was found to be short of the needs of the succeeding year. Rising out of this situation a question that will compel more and more attention, for it rests on issues of the broadest popular bearing, transportation and taxation, is:

What will the roads thus far built in New York be worth, from the standpoint of permanency, if the increase in motor vehicles continues in anything like the proportions of the last few years?

The answer by those who put the question does not purpose a review of the past, but looks to the future, as to what kind of construction should be used in new main highways. Professor Arthur H. Blanchard of the Highway Engineering Department of Columbia University raised this issue sharply at the meeting last Wednesday evening of the Motor Truck Club of America at the Automobile Club, when he said:

"In my opinion, in the construction in the future of main trunk highways in this State the foundation should be of concrete. A well constructed broken stone foundation costs practically as much as concrete, and has nowhere the strength. It has been recently recommended to the Governor that all trunk highways be constructed of concrete."

Thus for trunk lines a direct challenge was cast at the broken stone type of road foundation, which has been used in many of the highways of the State. Until heavy motor traffic increased the problem of adequate road construction, the durability of the well-put-down broken stone foundation was not questioned.

Edwin Duffey, State Commissioner of Highways, was present and followed Professor Blanchard. Speaking of the problems facing his department, he said:

"We don't claim we are building highways adequate to the traffic. We have a problem every day in the year. All the counties want roads. If we listened to all these demands, we would have to build roads at a cost of $5,000 a mile that wouldn't last a year, then have the State take them over and see them go to ruin. We are striving to build highways which we expect in a reasonable way to be adequate, but couldn't say we are building roads to take any kind of traffic. We would, if we sought to do this, be getting into building roads at $25,000 a mile. Thus the completion of the whole system would be prevented because we would not have the funds to build to a finish what we have planned.

"We find concrete pavement answering the purpose, that it will take heavy and rugged traffic. As to looking ahead twelve or fifteen years, we do not know and the world does not know, what we shall need then. We can't see, but we must not stand still. We must find some common ground not to let traffic overrun what highways will stand. We are facing a season where it is ever growing heavier."

In cement construction, Mr. Duffey said the foundation would last through the transition period, referring to twelve or fifteen years ahead. By that time he thought some cheap form of covering would be discovered to put over the concrete.

"In the 7,000 State highways we unfortunately have only 700 miles of the cement pavement construction," continued Mr. Duffey, "but we are building more of it. When our State system is completed, by the expenditure of the remainder of the last bond issue, we shall have 9,000 miles in the State system, that will have cost all told $190,000,000 of the people's money. In addition we have another system of the county and town highways. These two put together are building more of what they call improved highways than the State, now having a total mileage of more than the State's. Counting the cost of the second system we have a total of $250,000,000 invested in road building in New York, practically all expended in the last twelve years. This is the size of the problem we must face when we consider the preservation of our highways. You must want to save them also, so if we work together we should get something out of our deliberations that will take care of our very great problem."

Mr. Duffey is the Chairman of a commission of three named by the last Legislature to prepare a schedule of fees and regulations for motor trucks. The commission will hold a public hearing at Albany on Nov. 21, and a good many of the members of the Motor Truck Club of America expect to be present. The fee on motor trucks is now a flat one of $5. An engineer employed by the commission has been gathering data for several months on the subject, not only from other States, but also from Europe.

"We are now ready to go to work," said Mr. Duffey, "and about all I can say at this time is that I think we are all agreed that $5 a year is not enough of a tax."

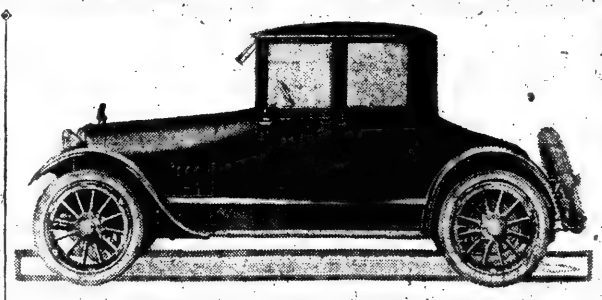
Mr. Duffey was asked if he thought it would be constitutional to impose a special tax on motor trucks and not on other motor vehicles and on horse-drawn vehicles, and if he had asked an opinion of the Attorney General on this subject.

"No," answered Mr. Duffey, "we have not asked the Attorney General, and I don't think it could make any difference as to our course if his opinion were in the negative. We have to go to bat on this question. I myself think there would be less prejudice among the farmers against a general wheel tax than formerly, as they are learning more and more the value of good roads."

President Roderick Stephens said: "We are strongly of the opinion that such a special tax on motor trucks would be discriminatory, but nevertheless would like to take up the subject as to fees and regulations at the meeting of your commission."

George H. Pride, a Director of the club, said: "Traffic has never been held back long by roads. The roads will have to conform to the new conditions. I know of trucks that bring merchandise to this city from a distance of forty miles, which would support the prediction that the time will soon be here when most of the freight for a distance of seventy miles, that is short haul, will be transported by motor trucks. This merchandise to be moved is not something that can be pushed aside. It represents a necessity of commerce, and it will have to be moved in the most economical way, and the roads will have to be provided therefor. I do not think anything will be gained by reducing the weight of the truck. It will simply increase the number of small units, with a corresponding heavier wear and tear on the roads, in my opinion."

On account of the satisfaction of the membership of the club with its conduct and growth during the last year the old officers were re-elected. They are: President, Roderick Stephens; First Vice President, David C. Fenner; Second Vice President, Haywood P. Cavarly; Third Vice President, E. T. Kearns; Secretary, Ellis L. Howland; Treasurer, Nat Mallouf. W. H. Coles has been made Field Secretary of the club.



COUPE ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR WOMEN.

This is the new Owen Magnetic coupe, and, with the electric transmission, it has been especially designed for the use of women in cities. The engine is a 6-cylinder, 29.4 horse power, licensed rating, the wheel base 125 inches, and the price $3,500.

MEMBERS WILL BE FINED FOR SPEEDING

New Organization Formed on West Side to Enforce Law in Speed Regulations.

An organization of automobile owners aiming to obtain strict observance of city traffic regulations by the members, with the imposition of club fines for violations, was formed in New York City last week. A notice sent out about the formation of the West Side Auto Owners' Law and Order League, the name adopted, says:

"The idea of the league is especially to acquaint auto owners with the city ordinances and to band together to observe every city regulation. About 100 have joined the league already. One of the rules of the organization will be that any member who is fined for speeding or for any other traffic violation will contribute an amount equal to one-half of his court fine to the general fund provided for spreading literature and circular letters to owners of automobiles.

"The idea," said Copeland Townsend, director of the Hotel Majestic, who is at the head of the movement, "is to discourage reckless motor driving that so endangers the safety of pedestrians. In some quarters of the city there is a strong feeling against men who are fortunate enough to own automobiles. In some instances this has been engendered by the owners of cars who drive themselves.

"The man who drives an automobile should at all times be considerate of the rights of others. Incidentally reckless driving and violations of traffic regulations have subjected men who are rarely guilty of these indiscretions to many hardships. The only way the public attitude toward motor car owners can be changed is by a general desire on the part of every automobile owner to obey the law strictly.

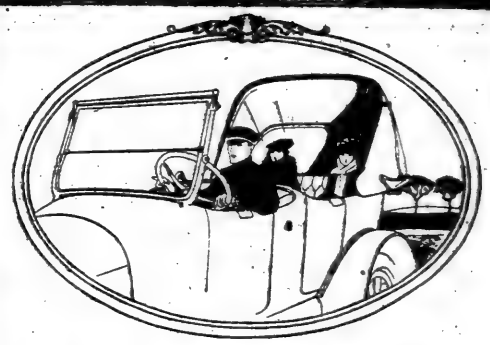
"Speeding in the city is a dangerous practice and until it is remedied it will have the effect of damaging the pleasure of driving by those who wish to obey the law in every particular."

2,200 AT INN IN ONE DAY.

51,264 Cars Registered at Bear Mt. This Season—Roads Remain Open.

A careful record kept by the management of the Palisade Interstate Park for the Touring Department of the American Automobile Association shows that 2,200 automobiles were parked in front of the Bear Mountain Inn in one day. The traffic this year mounted up to 51,264 cars, bearing over 246,000 people to this State-owned inn, or to picnic grounds on the hills and in the canyons.

This season, so far as obtaining things to eat, Bear Mountain was closed on Sunday, Nov. 12, and motorists should not expect to find a dinner awaiting them at the end of a run into the Highlands any more this season. The roads, however, remain open.



MOON

It is just as tempting as it looks—this exquisite Moon Victoria, with that *"le dernier cri"* crispness that every fastidious woman wants. Its open-air freedom helps to preserve her dainty freshness of skin and coloring. The top may be put half down as in the picture, in which position it is not only modish but makes an effective background and wind-break.

There is a strong appeal to her sense of beauty in the smart lines of the body, the short backward-tilted windshield, the genuine Spanish leather upholstery.

This car is practical as well as modish the year round. Top and side curtains, with division curtain between front and rear defy the hardest storm and are put in place in a few moments.

Six-43 Victoria—$1445
Six-66 Victoria—$1800

Standard Models:

43 H. P. Roadster 3 pass. $1295 — 66 H. P. Roadster 4 pass. $1650
43 H. P. Touring 5 pass. $1295 — 66 H. P. Touring 7 pass. $1650

Deliveries *at once*

MOON MOTOR CAR CO. OF NEW YORK
237 West 58th Street, at Broadway
Phone, Columbus 7718-7719

INTERNAL SPRINGS REPLACE INNER TUBE

New Devices Which Inventor Thinks Will Solve Problem of Tire Puncture.

A device designed to do away with the inner tube of the automobile tire and thus eliminate blowouts and punctures has been patented by Alexander Winick of 1,381 Crotona Avenue, Bronx. Mr. Winick, the inventor, in describing the device, says: "Instead of the present inner tube inflated with air there is a spring arrangement which is inserted within the shoe or usual outer tire. This structure is open on one side, so that it is readily inserted and removed, and is placed in the shoe by a simple twist, which compresses the spring so as to permit its insertion. When placed in the shoe the spring is released and the opening on the side is closed by a sleeve arrangement.

"Without going into too many mechanical details, the spring consists of a steel hoop or band, from either side of which project flat steel springs, an inch apart, which are circular, so as to conform to the shoe. The free ends of these springs are formed into clinchers, which connect the tire with the rim, the ends being bent over. This is the horizontal or lateral support of the tire. The circumference of the tire is supported by a serpentine or zigzag spring held between two bands or hoops. The entire structure is of steel and is surrounded by fabric, so as not to hurt the shoe. It weighs from fifteen to twenty pounds, according to the size of the tire, and can be made to fit the tire of any machine from a runabout to a heavy truck.

"The apparatus was put to a test recently on a thousand-mile run and proved most satisfactory. There is just as much resiliency to a tire fitted with this arrangement as there is to the present pneumatic tire, with the added advantage that there is no shock and that there is no air tube to burst. I believe that tires equipped with this device will last as long as the rubber on the shoe."

Mr. Winick says a company is being formed to put the device on the market

NOTES AND ITEMS OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

Suit has been filed in New York by the Springfield Body Corporation against the Fisher Body Corporation, the Fisher Companies, and Fred J. Fisher and Louis Mendelsohn of Detroit charging infringement of design patents on Springfield Type Bodies. Charges of unfair competition are also brought against the defendants, who are sued individually and collectively. By its patent rights the company claims exclusive right to produce and market the permanent roof and open sides type of body, which design, it is alleged, the defendants have appropriated and incorporated in their product.

The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, at its recent annual meeting voted to give $1,000,000 for an employes' welfare and insurance fund. The call for the meeting proposed the increase of the capital stock to $50,000,000 and a stock dividend of 700 or 800 per cent. declared. Instead of these proposals the stockholders voted to set aside $1,000,000 for an employes' welfare fund, to fix the authorized capitalization at $15,000,000, to reduce nominal value of shares from $100 to $10, and to sell $500,000 worth of common stock to employes and officers.

Edward H. Belden has been appointed chief engineer of the Willys-Overland Company of Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Belden has been consulting engineer of the Packard Motor Company of Detroit, Mich.

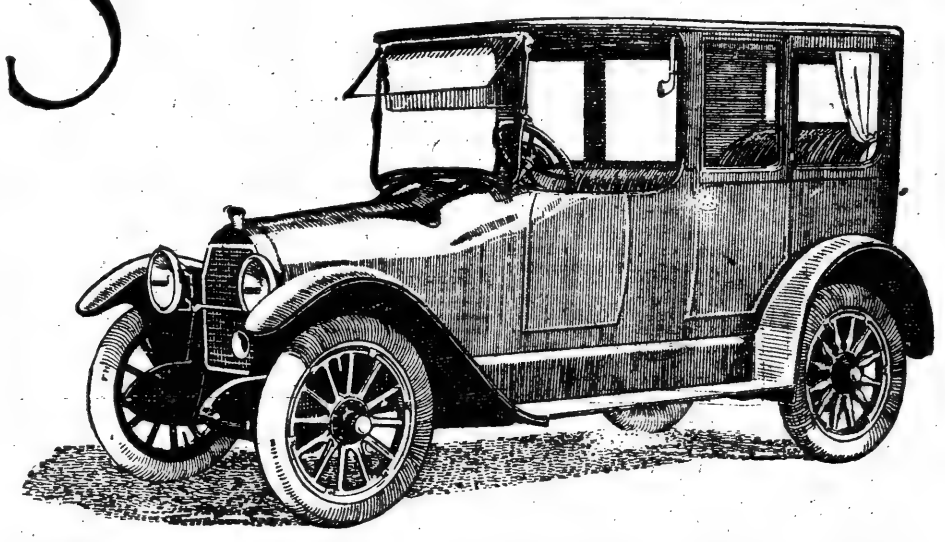
Harry A. Lozier, former President of the Lozier Motor Car Company, and who recently retired as head of the H. A. Lozier Company of Cleveland, Ohio, has organized a new company, the Lozier Brothers Company, incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of $10,000,000.

The Regal Motor Company of Detroit, Mich., sends out a denial of the report that it had sold its Detroit plant to the Fisher Body Company. As we have now reduced the number of models that we build, and as we have greatly increased the efficiency of our manufacturing system, it was not necessary for us to use all of our buildings, and for some time past we have leased one of these buildings to the Fisher Body Company. We recently sold this one building to the Fisher Body Company, and this is the foundation of the erroneous report published about the sale of the Regal plant. The Regal plant as it stands today covers nine acres of floor space. Our production this year will be between 7,500 and 10,000 cars."

The Saxon Motor Company of New York, in order to have more room, will move its executive offices and main salesroom to 1,744 Broadway. The present store at 251 West Fifty-seventh Street will be retained for the display of used cars taken in exchange.

E. Ver Linden, general manager of the Olds Motor Works of Lansing, Mich., has been elevated to the Presidency of the company. Mr. Ver Linden received his early training with the American Radiator Company, and later was with the Buick Motor Company. He went with the Olds organization in 1912.

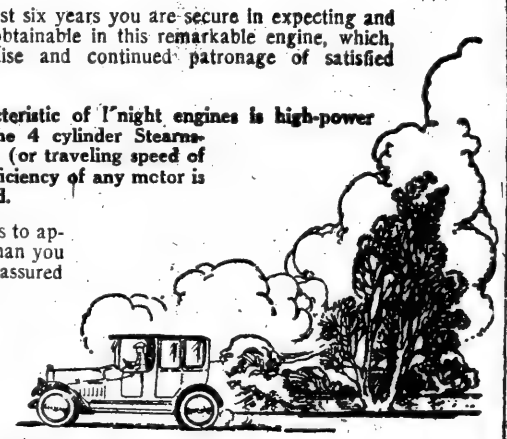
STEARNS-KNIGHT



AS makers of Knight Motors exclusively for the past six years you are secure in expecting and receiving from us the most satisfactory service obtainable in this remarkable engine, which, for all these years, has had the enthusiastic praise and continued patronage of satisfied owners.

The Automobile of Oct. 26, 1916, says: "A characteristic of Knight engines is high-power efficiency at low-revolution speed. The power curve of the 4 cylinder Stearns-Knight is the highest of all at 1,000 revolutions per minute" (or traveling speed of about 23 miles per hour). This proves that the highest efficiency of any motor is delivered by the Stearns-Knight at average travelling speed.

And you have but to examine the various types of bodies to appreciate that our purpose has been to give you a little more than you expect, rather than a little less than you demand. But to be assured of prompt delivery, we suggest making your selection now.



Closed Cars—4 & 8 Cylinder—$2900 to $3600

The F. B. Stearns Co. of N. Y.
Broadway at 57th Street
Wholesale Distributor Metropolitan District: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., Inc., 1741 B'way, N. Y.

THE Westcott SIX

TEN minutes of critical inspection will prove that this car is mechanically and artistically the finest six ever produced in the light-weight class.

Five minutes at the wheel will satisfy you that the Westcott Six is supreme in performance and comfort.

Even on your demonstration ride you will be impressed by the admiration of the people on the street as you sweep past. You will get a foretaste of the pride of Westcott ownership.

One chassis; six bodies; $1590 upward. 125-inch wheel base; chrome vanadium springs; torque arm; Timken Bearings and Axles; Deleo Equipment throughout; adjustable foot pedals and steering wheel; and a body second to none in completeness of appointment and refinement of luxury.

Come and see it or 'phone for your demonstration.

Allen-Westcott Motor Car Co.,
LEW H. ALLEN, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
1920 Broadway, Corner 64th St.
New York City, N. Y.
Phone Columbus 8615.
Westcott Motor Company of New Jersey,
205-7 & 9 Centre Ave., Newark, N. J.
Phone—Market 234.

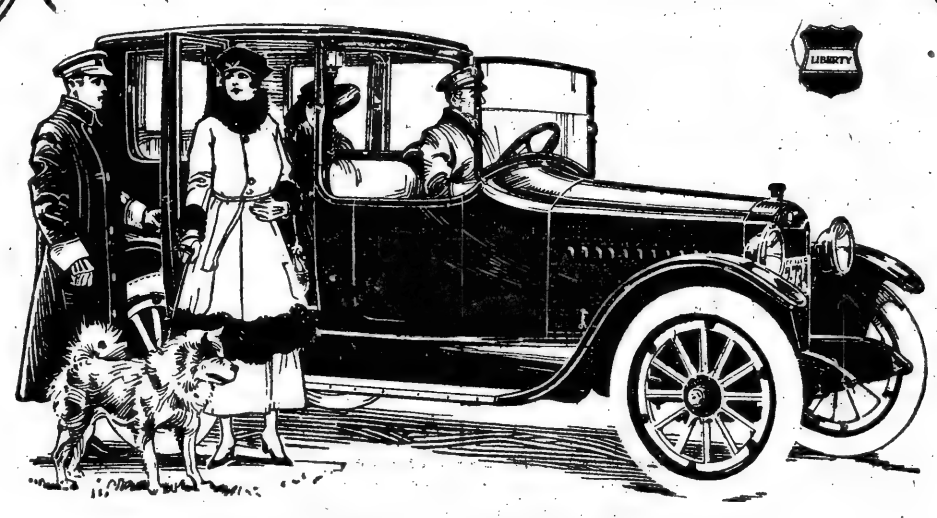
CHEVROLET

THE Chevrolet belongs to the world. In work and in play it does its share everywhere. Sturdy and dependable, it is always ready.

With Electric Lights and Starter, Mohair Tailored Top and Top Cover. 30x3½" Tires all around.

Model "Four-Ninety" Touring or Roadster $490.00; fitted with all weather top, $560.00; prices, f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY
Retail Branches
1651 BROADWAY, AT 51ST ST. 1505 BEDFORD AVE., BROOKLYN
309 CENTRAL AVE., NEWARK, N. J.



THE NEW LIBERTY SHOPPING BROUGHAM

The Carriage of Aristocracy

TO a clientele quite thoroughly equipped by heredity and training to judge the correct thing, the Liberty Brougham comes as a welcome creation. It is the final answer to the town car question.

It is conservative to say that the Liberty Shopping Brougham is perhaps the most exquisite creation which has ever been placed on the American market.

The supremacy of the Liberty organization permits a price of twenty-three hundred and fifty dollars.

COLONIAL MOTORS, INC.
John F. Plummer, President
1748 Broadway

Slightly Used 1916 Demonstrators

MOLINE-KNIGHT CARS
At Sacrifice Prices

We are clearing our floors, regardless of cost, as we must have room for our new 1917 Model "G"—the sensation of motordom.

Several Closed Cars in Splendid Condition.

See these 1916 models and cars of other makes which we have taken in trade. They are fully guaranteed and wonderful values.

C. H. WASHBURNE, Inc.
Moline-Knight Distributors
1848 Broadway Phone Columbus 4751

Leader in Automobile Field

In ten months of 1916 The New York Times published 693,292 lines of automobile advertisements, a gain of 243,299 lines over the corresponding period in 1915, a greater volume by 117,188 lines and a greater gain by 120,338 lines than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening.

	Agate Lines.
The Times	693,292
Second newspaper	481,042
Third newspaper	426,617
Fourth newspaper	389,521
Fifth newspaper	340,130
Sixth newspaper	183,042

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The Times for the six months ended September 30, 1916, was 340,904 copies—representing in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

TENDENCIES IN 1917 AUTOS BASED ON SPECIFICATIONS

A general survey of the tendencies in prices and design of the automobile, based on the specifications of all passenger cars announced for the 1917 market, is made in the Nov. 15 issue of The Horseless Age. Last year, it is stated in this survey, the outstanding feature of the seasonal announcements was a wholesale reduction in prices, which brought with it a large increase in the number of models in the lower price classes and a corresponding decrease in the higher classes.

"This movement," the survey continues, "has not only entirely ceased, but the price pendulum has even begun to swing the other way. While the lowest price class has not been affected, there has been a marked reduction in the number of models in the class next to the lowest, from 22 to 17.2 per cent. The loss of this class is more than equaled by gains of the three classes next above. There are, therefore, many more models now being listed at between $1,000 and $2,000 than there were last year.

"The $2,000-$3,000 class remains substantially the same, while in the highest-priced class, above $3,000, there is a further marked decline. The market is evidently still gravitating from the higher toward the moderate-priced classes, and the pressure of the demand has enabled manufacturers of moderate-priced cars to raise their price somewhat, the constant advance in the price of nearly all materials and the scarcity of labor affording excellent reasons for the step.

"It is interesting to study developments in regard to cylinder numbers. First, the six-cylinder type is well holding its own, for, while its percentage is slightly lower than for 1915, it is higher than for 1916. The sum total of the percentages of eight and twelve cylinder models is exactly the same as it was last year, and the gain of the six-cylinder class has been wholly at the expense of the four.

"The trend toward smaller cylinders still continues. Thus practically 50 per cent. of all the engines now have a cylinder bore of less than 3.5 inches, while last year the percentage was only 37.8, and the previous year only 19.8. This is partly explained by the gain of the six-cylinder over the four-cylinder model, and—if we follow the development over a number of years back—by the appearance of eight and twelve cylinder engines. On the other hand, it is in no small measure due to the advent of the high-speed engine. Small-bore engines are desirable on account of their smoother operation, and small engines offer advantages in the way of reduction in total car weight, fuel economy, tire economy, and tax rates.

Regarding gears and transmission the survey says:

"There has been a remarkable decrease in the use of four-speed gears, which enjoyed something of a boom four or five years ago. During the last few years the main attention of designers has been centred on the engine, and the latter has been renedered so flexible as to make the advantage of a four-speed gear over a three in the average car practically negligible. However, it is quite possible that here, too, a number of circumstances combined to make the change desirable, and another factor opposed to the continuance of four-speed gear boxes is the remarkable gain in popularity of unit power plant construction. A gear box for a unit power plant must be short as else the whole unit becomes too unwieldly, and four-speed gear boxes have only rarely been used for unit power plants. Except for a few cars with friction transmission, bevel gear drive is now universal in pleasure car practice."

A return to semi-elliptic rear springs is named as another notable change. Coming to the plotting of number of cylinder tendencies, fours dropped from a little less than 40 per cent. of the total in 1916 to slightly less than 35 per cent. in 1917; sixes have risen from a point just above 42 per cent. in 1916 to about 48 per cent. for 1917; eights are placed at about 12 per cent., with practically no change; the same is true of twelves, at about 5 per cent. The number of makes of cars on which these estimates are made is not given."

Stearns

KNIGHT MOTORED CARS

Overhauled, Guaranteed

STEARNS SIGNIFIES SENSIBLE SAVING

Eliminate Trouble

Knight motored cars require less mechanical attention than any other car. This we'll be glad to prove by demonstration and inspection.

1915 Stearns Light Four
with winter top, special imported lining; makes a very desirable summer or winter car

1915 Limousine (Special Body)
Light 4 cyl.; broadcloth upholstery; sashless windows; disappearing seats; painted Brewster green.

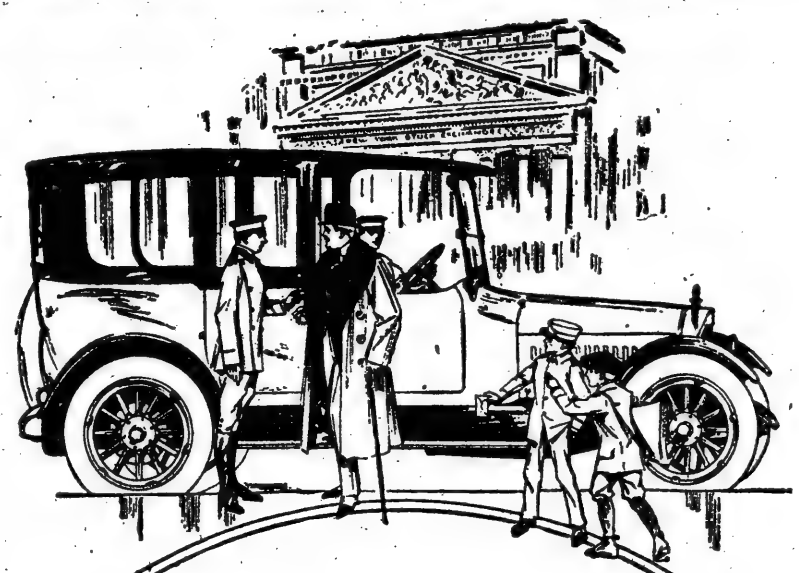
1915 Eight-Cyl. Touring
7-passenger, with 1917 improvements; two disappearing seats; painted Brewster green and black; Circassian walnut panels; as good as new.

Special Bargains
IN MANY OTHER CARS.

F. B. STEARNS CO. OF NEW YORK.
J. H. DRISCOLL, Mgr. Used Car Dept. 417 W. 55th St. Columbus 7600.

Auto Surplus Stock Syndicate
1,657 B'way, near 51st St.
World's Bargain House
CONTINUATION OF THE
Tube and Bumper Sale
Special to the Trade.
10,000 Gray & Davis
Head, Side, Tail and Spotlights will arrive in New York Tuesday.

Radio MONOGRAMS $2.50
Automobiles Japanned in 7 days.
Fickling Enameling Corporation,
L. I. City. Phone Astoria 1473.
Japanning of every character in all colors.



OWEN MAGNETIC

Invitation to "Petit Salon" beginning Thursday, November Sixteen

New York Pre-Show Opening

¶ Motorists interested in this, the highest type of motor car, are invited to view the Owen Magnetic new series in town and touring cars, at the opening of enlarged and beautified quarters, Broadway and Fifty-Seventh Street.

¶ *This affords a very exceptional opportunity of view and demonstration. It is practically a Pre-Auto-Show of latest Owen Magnetic Models.*

¶ During the period of waiting, until a limited number of new models could be available for delivery, preparations have been made to present them here in a fit setting.

¶ All are cordially invited. (Open evenings for a brief period.)

¶ The Owen Magnetic is the final *simplified car.* In *one magnetic unit* is embodied all the mechanism which heretofore required extra parts and operation by cumbersome self-starting and lighting apparatus—clutch, clutch pedal, fly-wheel, gear-shifting and braking. *One little fin[illegible] with steering wheel does all the work.*

¶ And most beautiful coach-work always makes the Owen Magnetic comparable only with the best foreign-built cars.

¶ *Limousine, Town Car and Landau Models from $4200 to $5000. Touring Cars and Roadsters from $3150 to $3750. Models on Exhibition—or Made-to-Order.*

"The Car of a Thousand Speeds"

OWEN MAGNETIC

Demonstrations by appointment. *Phone 893 Circle.*

BAKER R. & L. CO., Inc.
Broadway at 57th St., New York.

Velie

Town Car

A BEAUTIFUL new body, apart from the common type—one of the finest examples of Velie's years of body and vehicle building.

The style and finish is a model of the coach builders' art.

There is something about this car that causes it to "stand out" with a marked individuality—something apparently unobtainable by builders of more recent origin.

It is the ideal car for quick trips to the theatre, the club or the station.

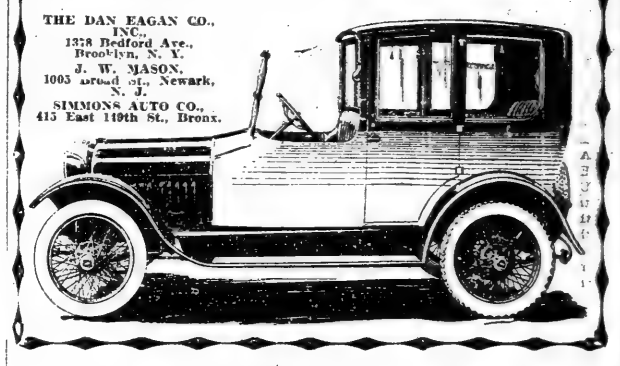
The interior furnishings and appointments are exquisite in every detail. The fine upholstery and deep, roomy, restful seats provide real comfort and enjoyment. Beneath the surface are found the essentials which give service and satisfaction to the Velie owner. Its price is $2200.

Other Velie models are 5 passenger Touring car, $1085; 4 passenger Companionable Roadster, $1085; 2 passenger Roadster, $1065; 4 passenger Sociable Coupe, $1750; Cabriolet, $1485; Convertible Sedan, $1685; a larger 7 passenger Six at $1550.

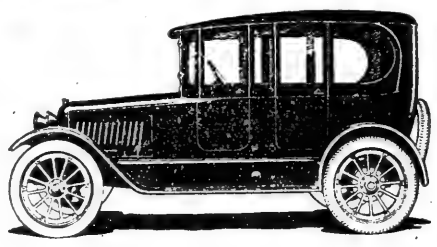
Demonstration on Request

GARLAND AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
1888 Broadway, at 62nd St., N. Y. Phone Col. 5596
BRANCH—13 Rose St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

THE DAN EAGAN CO., INC.
1378 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. W. MASON,
1003 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
SIMMONS AUTO CO.,
415 East 149th St., Bronx.



GRANT SIX



The closed bodies are here!

Winter turnouts that have all the comforts known to modern motordom.

This newest development in the greatest of small car values—a smartly designed, specially built Sedan top—makes the Grant Six the perfect midwinter motor car. Electrically started and lighted.

These tops are demountable, detachable and convertible.

Grant Six Touring Car with Sedan Top, $1000.
Grant Roadster with Sedan Top 960.

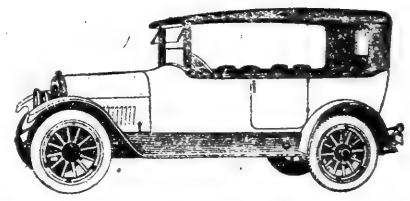
Drop in on your way up town and examine these cars.

Grant owners average twenty miles to the gallon

Randall Motors Corporation
1893 Broadway ··· New York
··: At Sixty-Third Street :··

We can make *immediate* delivery of the Cole-Springfield Toursedan and Tourcoupe on which there will be a marked advance in price beginning January 1st.

COLE 8



COLT-STRATTON COMPANY
Broadway at 57th Street, New York City
Open Evenings

Saxon Success Leads to Broadway Home

New Show Rooms at 1744 Broadway

Two months ago we announced we had become Saxon distributors in New York and surrounding territory. Today we come to you with the announcement of the opening of our new home at 1744 Broadway. In that first message we told you we believed Saxon Cars to be the biggest motor car values in America. Now we know it. You have proved it yourself. Never has any car won a warmer greeting from the New York public than have Saxon cars. Since the opening day New York's interest in these great cars has mounted steadily. With the close of each day our books have shown a new and greater sales record. And in this new home on Broadway with far finer facilities for receiving you we anticipate seeing the success of the past multiplied many fold. We request your presence to view the new series Saxon "Six" and new series Saxon Roadster, $815 and $495 respectively.

Saxon Motor Co. of New York
1744 Broadway

Service Dept. 618 W. 56th
Used Car Dept. 251 W. 57th
(877)

Springfield Body Corporation of New York
VS.
Fisher Body Corporation of New York et al

Imitation is the best testimonial of success, but the attempts of other builders of automobile bodies to use the Springfield design, covered by patents, and to sell bodies known to the public as the Springfield Type are likely to mislead intending purchasers.

In order to protect those who wish to buy the Springfield Product, we give notice that the Fisher Body Corporation, of New York, The Fisher Body Company and the Fisher Closed Body Company are not authorized to build bodies on our design or under our patents and that a suit has been filed in the Southern District of New York to enjoin the said companies from infringing on what we conceive to be our rights.

The following companies are licensed to manufacture and sell Springfield Type Bodies under our patents:

Chas. Abresch Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
M. Armstrong Company, New Haven, Conn.
Blue Ribbon Auto & Carriage Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.
Central Mfg. Company, Connersville, Ind.
Chas. S. Caffery Co., Camden, N. J.
Chicago Coach & Carriage Co., Chicago Ill.
Fitzgibbon & Crisp, Inc., Trenton, N. J.
R. N. Collins, V. W. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Glascock Bros. Mfg. Co., Muncie, Ind.
Hume Carriage Co., Boston Mass.
Millsaugh & Irish, Indianapolis, Ind.
J. W. Mount Co., Red Bank N. J.
Portland Body Works, Portland, Ind.
Racine Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.
W. S. Seaman Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
E. J. Thompson Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Staver Motor Car Co., Chicago, Ill.
Victor Mfg. Company, Detroit, Mich.
Walker Wells Company, Amesbury, Mass.
Hale & Kilborn Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio.
Alexander Wolfington's Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.
Geo. P. Harvey Company, New York City.

The Springfield Body Corp. of New York.
WALTER L. FRY, President

STRAUSS MOTOR CO.,
545 West 145th St.
Authorized Ford Agency

F. O. B. Fac.		F. O. B. Fac.	
Touring Car	$360	Town Car	$595
Runabout	345	Coupelet	505
Sedan	645	Chassis	325

Our Special Ford Commercial Car—A beautiful reinforced panel body mounted on a 1917 Ford Chassis complete ready for business.

Time Payments Arranged | $435 F. O. B. FACTORY A Card Brings a Salesman. | Phone Audubon 9831

TIRE-FILLER

NEWMASTIC.— The Original

30x3	$4.20	34x4	$9.45
30x3½	5.40	34x4½	10.80
32x3½	6.30	36x4½	11.53

Satisfactory substitute for air. Sample and Catalogue on Request.
9 Years at 151 West 69th St., N. Y. City.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS!

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy, including cuts, matrices or drawings of illustrations, must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to insertion; and to those for the Sunday edition of The Times for which finally approved copy is delivered before Friday night.

Automobile Bodies

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A CLOSED BODY,

Limousine, Brougham, Landau Brougham, Cabriolet, Coupe, Sedan

WE HAVE THE LARGEST SELECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Any Type Closed Body to Fit Your Chassis Regardless of Make.

CLOSED BODIES ALL READY TO MOUNT.

CUTTING, LARSON CO.
INC.
225-227 West 58th Street

Broadway Branch, 1806 Broadway.
(at Columbus Circle)
TELEPHONE....COLUMBUS 9680

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

TOO MANY LAWS FOR LANDLORDS

Judge Strasbourger Says That a Reduction in Number of Inspectors Would Help.

TENANTS SHOULD OBEY LAW

City Administration Is Trying to Relieve Owners of Some Present Hardships They Suffer From.

Judge Samuel Strasbourger of the City Court, who is largely interested in real estate and who is a student of realty conditions, discussed yesterday some of the annoyances that afflict owners of property in the city because of official interference. He described these annoyances as a detriment to the real estate business, but he was optimistic enough to believe that the city administration is striving to remedy the most oppressive of them. Judge Strasbourger thought that the authorities should do what they could to make ownership attractive because "the financial welfare of the city is practically dependent on real estate values being maintained."

"The zoning plan system adopted recently," he said, "is one of the most important steps in this direction. This eliminates the danger of an undesirable improvement made in a neighborhood which will cause existing improvements to depreciate in value. The Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, creating a Board of Appeal and Standardization, is another recent step in this direction, although this does not provide relief from the petty annoyances of the real estate owner.

"There is now pending a movement which will, if carried out, tend largely to relieve this condition, namely, the movement to charge the occupants of premises with the responsibility of keeping them clean and in proper repair. At present, even though a written lease provides that the tenant must comply with all orders, laws, &c., of the public authorities, the owner, and not the occupant, is proceeded against in case of a violation.

"The uniformed force of the Police and Fire Departments should be vested with power of inspection and enforcement under or in co-operation with the other departments of the city or State Government such as the Tenement House Department, the Labor Department or Industrial Commission, Fire Prevention Bureau, &c. This would ultimately tend to a reduction in the number of subordinates required by these various departments, thus reducing the cost of administration and help in a reduction of the tax rate, another much desired element toward helping a further revival in real estate.

"At present very large staffs are maintained in these various departments. Every Inspector realizes he must report a reasonable number of violations. For, if conditions have so improved in the community that violations have become only trivial in number, the need for their services will automatically disappear. During Mayor Gaynor's administration an instance of how little some of these Inspectors have to keep them occupied occurred.

"An order was served on the owner of a high-class elevator apartment house, stating that a pane of glass in the skylight of his house was broken and must be immediately replaced. This had been done long before the order was served, in fact, immediately after it was broken, as the Superintendent of the building, having common sense, realized the possible damage which might be done to the building in the event of a storm if he failed to replace a thirty-cent pane of glass. But how could the health or life of the tenants be affected? And to look after this the Inspector who discovered this horrible thing of a broken pane of glass was receiving $1,200 or $1,400 a year. He reported it to the department, where a well-paid clerk had to make an entry, a stenographer had to prepare the order, another official had to serve it on the owner, another had to see if it had been complied with and report back to the department, &c.—all for a thirty-cent pane of glass."

Mr. Strasbourger did not advocate the dismissal of any men from the service, but he thought that the force could be reduced by not filling places that became vacant. He said that some owners were too shortsighted and narrow to realize that many improvements benefit their property and increase the rental as well as the actual sale value. Then he said:

"To inspire confidence in the investor of real estate there should be some way of assuring him when he acquires a modernized or new building that for at least a period of ten years after acquisition he will not be required to make any expenditures for additions, improvements, or alterations, and then, after the first ten years, the cost of such required expenditures in any one year should not exceed 2½ per cent. of the assessed value of the building, but that in these ten years an expenditure which is spread over the period of the second ten years may average such 2½ per cent. per annum. If such expenditure is required, no further expenditure for additions, alterations, or improvements shall be enforced for the ensuing ten years, after which a further expenditure for similar purposes may be required in like manner, &c. The suggestion is perhaps very crude, but if properly formulated it will be of advantage to owners, and an inducement to the investment of funds in real estate."

Seeking Homes in Garden City.

Home buying has been active in Garden City this season, and among the purchasers have been several families who have experienced difficulties in finding suitable apartment house accommodations in the city. Among the recent sales were the Latham house on Roxbury Road to C. W. Randall, and among the leases were the Carter house on Arthur Street to John H. Braine, 46 Kilburn Road to Raymond Platt, 120 Fifth Street to M. H. Connell, 112 Fourth Street to Frederick Wilson, a house on Franklin Court to Mrs. Robert Goeller, 116 Ninth Street to C. W. Peters, and 112 Hilton Avenue to E. N. Townsend.

Value of Parks.

The parks of New York City are assessed at $1,873,000,000.

LATEST REALTY DEALINGS.

Operator Buys Two Apartments in the Dyckman Section.

Frederick Brown, operator, has purchased from the Hudson Investing Company, Fred F. French, President, 662, 664, and 666 Academy Street, three five-story apartments each on a plot 50 by 150.

The property, which is located 225 feet west of Broadway, was held at $150,000. Arnold, Byrne & Baumann negotiated the sale.

West Fourteenth Street Deal.

The six-story tenement with stores at 344 West Fourteenth Street, plot 50 by 103.3, near the southeast corner of Hudson Street, has been sold by J. Clarence Davies for the Depositors' Asset Corporation to the International Real Estate Company. It was a cash deal.

West Side Dwelling Deal.

An investing client of Joseph P. Day has purchased from the Germania Life Insurance Company 170 West Seventy-seventh Street, a four-story private dwelling on a lot 18 by 100.2. The sellers recently took the property over in foreclosure proceedings.

Resale on Park Row.

Daniel H. Jackson has resold to Joseph J. Silver, 223 Park Row, running through to 60 New Bowery, a two-story taxpayer leased to one tenant until 1920, on a lot 22 by 39.10. The property is assessed for $45,000. Mr. Jackson bought this property last week from Robert Kommell. I. Silverman was the broker.

Harlem Dwelling Sold.

The three-story dwelling at 27 East 127th Street, 12.6 by 99.11, has been sold by Barnett & Co. for Jessica Belden to a client for occupancy.

Brooklyn.

The building at the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street has been sold by the Bulkley & Horton Company for the estate of Henry Helk.

Daniel H. Jackson has sold to a client of Wendell Sekler a plot 40 by 100 on the south side of Schenectady Avenue, 237 feet north of Avenue O, Brooklyn.

R. A. Schlesing sold for the Weaver Realty Company the four-story brick tenement house 752 Marcy Avenue to the Island Holding Corporation and resold the same premises for the Island Holding Corporation to Philip Muller for investment.

New Jersey.

Feist & Feist, Inc., sold for J. W. Greene of Jersey City, the property located at 130 Bank Street, being on the southeast corner of Piersons Alley, consisting of a plot of ground twenty-two feet frontage on Bank Street and 135 feet frontage on Piersons Alley. The purchaser, S. P. Schecter, will erect a four-story brick building for commercial purposes. The same brokers also sold for Emanual Ronzoni, who is head of the Atlantic Macaroni Company of Long Island City, the plot of ground located at 708-710-712-714-716-718-720 Frelinghuysen Avenue, to the John H. Meyer Tire-Duck Company, Inc., of New York.

Louis Schlesinger, Inc., sold the three-story brick dwelling 247 Sixth Avenue, Newark, N. J., corner of Sixth Street, for the estate of Samuel Chadwick, to Walter Price. The building is situated on a corner plot 40 by 47.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Parley, President, has sold a plot on Walworth Avenue, in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, to Clarence W. Elsner.

Commercial Leases.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for Mrs. Margaret Manning the five-story building at 132 and 134 West Fifty-sixth Street, which will be altered for a garage.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased to Delache & Scupa the store at 319 West Thirty-eighth Street, for a café.

House and Apartment Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased from Oct. 1, 1917, a large corner apartment in the new building being erected by Bing & Bing at 417 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street, to Louis M. Schwan; also a duplex apartment of thirteen rooms and four baths at 890 Park Avenue, corner of Seventy-sixth Street, for the Johnson-Billings Syndicate to Mrs. E. G. Lefferts, who recently married Dr. Charles F. Collins.

Pease & Elliman have leased for a long term an apartment of the simplex type on the sixth floor of 907 Fifth Avenue, at the south corner of Seventy-second Street, to Francis R. Mayer, President of the France & Canada Steamship Company. The apartment has nineteen rooms and six baths.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has leased for William A. Street 43 Park Avenue, furnished, for the season, to Rudolph H. Kissel.

Moore, Schutte & Co. have leased the private dwelling 520 West 143d Street for a term of years to Ann Carlson for S. & M. Price.

John F. Scott, in conjunction with Pease & Elliman, leased for Mrs. Anna H. Bets-Taylor her house on the corner of Burton Avenue and Chapman Road, Woodmere, L. I., to G. L. Brown of the New York Stock Exchange firm of James H. Oliphant & Co.

The property recently purchased by Frederick Ayer of Boston, 15, 17, and 19 East Fifty-ninth Street, 75 by 100, has been completely remodeled, and Cross & Brown Company report the complete leasing of the eighteen apartments in this building.

Harris & Vaughan have leased an apartment for the 149 East Fortieth Street Corporation to William H. Randall; also an apartment at 156 East Seventh-pinth Street for the Jatison Construction Company to Frederic P. Humphreys.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Guy Richards the four-story dwelling at 14 East Eleventh Street, to Charles McVeagh, and also the home of the late Clyde Fitch at 113 East Fortieth Street, to Landon K. Thorne.

The Houghton Company has leased for Corinne K. Griffin the two dwellings at 50 and 52 West Eighty-second Street to Annette Driver.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased an apartment of nineteen rooms and six baths, comprising the entire sixth floor, in the new building recently completed at 820 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Sixty-third Street, on the site of the old Progress Club, owned by J. B. Haggin, to George Arents, who for over thirty years has lived at 38 West Fifty-seventh Street, but which has become undesirable for residence through the increase of trade in this block. The building is now entirely rented at rents ranging from $18,000 to $30,000.

LIGHT FOR BROADWAY.

Association Starts Campaign for Broadway Improvements.

The Broadway Association began a campaign last week to secure for Broadway the best paving and the best lighting that money and engineering skill can produce when the last of the subway excoriations have disappeared.

The association is appealing for the support of all real estate owners and men doing business on the street, and asking them to join the organization.

Colonel Jefferson De Mont Thompson, President, has appointed as a campaign committee to meet at a series of luncheons this month and next to discuss needed improvements: R. Ross Appleton, Frank V. Baldwin, William A. Brady, Howard Brokaw, Al. Hayman, William R. Hearst, Frank De K. Huyler, Marc Klaw, I. N. Landauer, Richard W. Meade, Walter Merrall, R. R. Moore, George T. Mortimer, F. A. Muschenheim, Adolph S. Ochs, F. F. Proctor, William F. Reese, S. Willard Smith, A. E. Stilger, Frank Tilford, Samuel Wallach, Truly Warner, Frank D. Waterman, Arthur Williams, and Frank Williams.

Queens Building Record.

The increase in the plans for new buildings filed during October in Queens was 50 per cent. greater than for the same month in 1915. The growth in population of Queens Borough is also shown by the large increase in the number of commuters on the Long Island Railroad and the great number of passengers who are using the Queensboro subway, between Grand Central Terminal and the Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

At the Queens Plaza Station, which has been open less than two weeks, more than 50,000 tickets were sold in the first ten days to passengers riding to Manhattan.

Record of Week's Sales.

The total number of sales reported and not recorded in Manhattan last week was twenty-seven, as against twenty-one the previous week and forty-one a year ago.

The number of sales south of Fifty-ninth Street was eight, as compared with nine the previous week and fourteen a year ago.

The sales north of Fifty-ninth Street aggregated nineteen, as compared with twelve the previous week and twenty-seven a year ago.

From the Bronx seventeen sales at private contract were reported, as against eight the previous week and eleven a year ago.

New Rochelle Realty Officers.

New officers of the Real Estate Exchange of New Rochelle have been elected as follows: Chairman, S. M. Romaine; Recording Secretary, G. L. Gleason; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, J. J. McCloskey.

The Exchange adopted a resolution to be presented to the Council as favoring a more rigid enforcement of ordinances that control the height of awnings over sidewalks on store fronts and the promiscuous distribution of printed matter in streets, yards, letter boxes, and apartment vestibules.

Realty Notes.

The Charles F. Noyes Company announces that Allen H. Josselyn, recently with Edward J. Hogan, and Walter A. Vaughn are associated with the Noyes organization.

The Real Estate Owners' Protective Association will meet tomorrow evening at the Hotel Majestic. M. J. Wheelehan will speak on the Torrens law.

Lease for "Movie" Theatre.

Bastine & Co. have leased the building at 304 West Thirty-seventh Street, to the Favorite Amusement Company, a motion-picture concern. The tenants will alter the property and connect it with their present theatre on Eighth Avenue.

Cheap Transit as Factory Aid.

The Public Service Commission has consented to the sale of sixty-trip monthly commutation tickets at one-half the regular fare, by the Huntington Railroad Company, a subsidiary electric line of the Long Island Railroad, operating across the island from Amityville to Huntington. The object is to help the factories now in operation and those about to locate in and around Farmingdale.

Buying Astoria Flats.

The Mathews Building Company has sold four of their model flats at 550, 563, 565, and 569 Grand Avenue, Astoria, to Josephine Rau; one at 573 Grand Avenue, to Mary Selez, and one at the southeast corner of Grand and Eleventh Avenues, Astoria, to Anton Welnar.

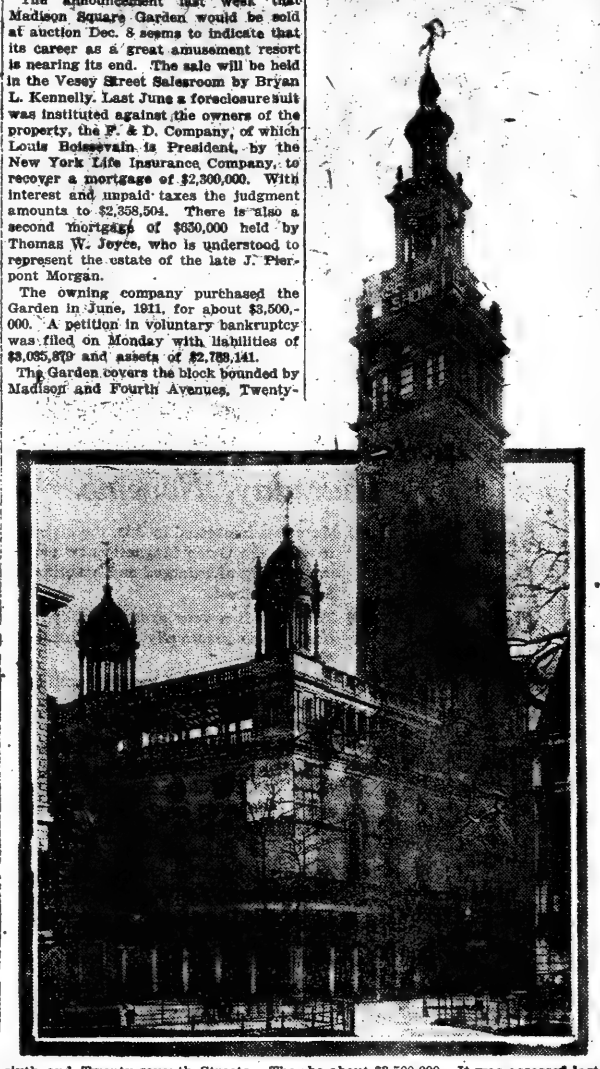
FATE OF MADISON SQUARE GARDEN IN THE BALANCE

The announcement last week that Madison Square Garden would be sold at auction Dec. 8 seems to indicate that its career as a great amusement resort is nearing its end. The sale will be held in the Vesey Street Salesroom by Bryan L. Kennelly. Last June a foreclosure suit was instituted against the owners of the property, the F. & D. Company, of which Louis Boissevain is President, by the New York Life Insurance Company, to recover a mortgage of $2,300,000. With interest and unpaid taxes the judgment amounts to $2,358,504. There is also a second mortgage of $650,000 held by Thomas W. Joyce, who is understood to represent the estate of the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

The owning company purchased the Garden in June, 1911, for about $3,500,000. A petition in voluntary bankruptcy was filed on Monday with liabilities of $3,035,879 and assets of $2,788,141.

The Garden covers the block bounded by Madison and Fourth Avenues, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets. The site includes thirty-two city lots, fronting 197 feet on each avenue and 425 feet on the side streets. The value is said to be about $3,500,000. It was assessed last year at $2,000,000, of which $2,700,000 was land value.

Bryan L. Kennelly will conduct the sale.



BUILDERS GRANTED MORE TIME

A resolution was adopted last week by the Board of Estimate which vitally affects the status of several tall structures for which plans were filed on the day following the signing of the Heights and Zoning act by Mayor Mitchel on July 25. The hearing on the new act was held on that afternoon and many architects believed that the ordinance would not be signed until a day or two later. As the signing of the act made it the building law of the city immediately all plans under the former method, provided they did not conform to the height restrictions, could not be approved by the Building Bureau.

On July 26 several such plans were filed. The owners and architects in explaining to the board the reason for the twenty-four-hour delay asked that the plans be approved by the Building Bureau under the regulations in effect up to and on July 25. The Board of Estimate has granted the request by naming Dec. 25 as the final day for these belated plans to be approved, and a hearing on the question has been set for Dec. 8. This is the usual formal hearing. It is not supposed there will be any opposition, and then, provided the plans are properly filed under the old regulations with the Building Bureau on Dec. 25, they will be approved.

The time limit for the approval of all plans filed prior to or on July 25 closed on Oct. 25. There was a general impression that some of the plans for excessively high buildings would not be completed for approval. On the contrary, it was said at Supt. Ludwig's office that all of the plans had been approved. Within less than a week of the adoption of the zoning system plans were filed in Manhattan for new buildings aggregating in estimated cost over $38,000,000. In height they were all the way from a reasonable size to thirty-nine stories.

Although the plans for this exceptionally large number of structures were approved it does not mean that they will be built. Within one year after the approval of the plans it will be necessary for them to be completed up to two stories. When that is done the department gives the owner five years for final completion.

Most important of the projected structures for which plans were filed a day late and which now have obtained the benefit of two extra months for approval were the twenty-two-story hotel planned by August Heckscher for the Tiffany studio site, southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, to cost $1,000,000; a sixteen-story office building at 104 and 106 West Fortieth Street, to cost $750,000, and a $300,000 twelve-story building on the east side of Moore Street, between Water and Front Streets.

Some of the projects filed as hotels have since been changed to office or commercial buildings of the same height. Such is the case with the Heckscher plan for Madison Avenue, and also with the thirty-nine story project filed on July 25 for the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-eighth Street, a plot 51 by 128, at an estimated cost of $1,900,000.

Borough Waterfront.

The waterfront of the various Boroughs of New York City is as follows: Manhattan, 43.2 miles; Richmond, 57.1 miles; the Bronx, 79.8 miles; Queens, 196.8 miles; Brooklyn, 201.5 miles. New Jersey, from Sandy Hook to a point on the Hudson River opposite the northern limit of New York City, has a waterfront of 192.93 miles.

Value of City's Churches.

New York City's churches are worth $192,000,000 on the books of the Tax Commission.

APARTMENT PROBLEMS.

Roof Garden Tendency Growing—New Conditions for the Managers.

Several interesting talks on some important phases of building management were made at this month's meeting of the New York Building Managers' Association. W. E. Barton gave some interesting facts on apartment houses and predicted that the tendency toward roof gardens would increase materially in the next few years.

"Conditions are changing," said Mr. Barton. "The city is becoming more crowded, competition is getting keener, the standards of living are becoming higher, and what was right and proper five years ago is obsolete today. Roofs, originally designed to keep the elements outside and the heat within, are now being requisitioned for airing spaces, and I doubt not that within the next few years there will be a development of some sort toward roof gardens and protected playgrounds for children on the tops of high buildings. Night is being turned into day in some districts; the idea of banking fires at 11 o'clock or midnight is getting old-fashioned.

"Late supper parties and dancing parties are popular, and the question of a tenant's right to conduct himself in his own apartment according to his own standards of living is one of the serious problems with which we are confronted. The limited space in the average basement brings up new storage problems and room must be found for the extra house paraphernalia and additional bunkers for an adequate supply of coal. These are new problems—the result of modern conditions.

"The city's regulation applying to sidewalk hoists is among the least of my troubles, but I am interested in knowing, for instance, to what extent the Consolidated Gas Company is responsible for the maintenance of its rented gas ranges. Our unsolved problems have more to do with the service and less with the physical plant. The average apartment house basement is notably short of space, which means that complex high-pressure plants are going out of favor, and modern improvements have a tendency toward simplifying the physical problems."

Notable American Architecture.

If one had been asked twenty-five years ago to name the finest of recent buildings in America at that time he might have enumerated, says Professor A. D. F. Hamlin in The Architectural Record, Trinity Church and the nearby terra-cotta Fine Arts Museum at Boston (now demolished;) the County Court House at Pittsburgh, the Albany City Hall, some of Richardson's libraries and his Harvard Law School, the Harvard Memorial Hall, the Connecticut Capitol at Hartford, the Chicago Auditorium, St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Madison Square Garden, the three Vanderbilt houses, the "Villard houses," and the Mills Building at New York, Link's St. Louis railway terminal, and the Ponce de Leon at St. Augustine. Not another church, railway terminal, or library (except Hunt's Lenox Library at New York,) not a museum or theatre or town hall could be named of any importance that rose above absolute mediocrity; while in general our civic, Federal, and ecclesiastical architecture was beneath contempt, and our railway stations were a disgrace.

Want Elevated Extension.

A movement for the extension of the Second Avenue elevated line to Steinway Avenue, Long Island, by way of Ditmars Avenue, Astoria, has been started by the Steinway Civic and Athletic Association.

A mass meeting to boom the project will be held in the near future by the association.

The extension by way of Ditmars Avenue would be eight blocks. Members of the Steinway association declare that the extension would benefit a large number of persons and would do much toward making Steinway an attractive residential section.

Board of Trade Meetings.

At the November meeting of the Bronx Board of Trade, to be held in the Board of Trade rooms, 137th Street and Third Avenue, Wednesday evening, Nov. 22, the Hon. F. J. H. Kracke, Commissioner of the Department of Plant and Structures of the City of New York, will make an address on the internal workings of his department as they affect the Bronx.

It is also announced that at the meeting to be held Dec. 27 Raymond A. C. Smith, Commissioner of the Department of Docks and Ferries, will make an address on the improvements of the Bronx waterways.

Realty Owners Elect Officers.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting last Tuesday of the United Real Estate Owners' Association: President, Stewart Browne; Vice Presidents, Charles W. Eldt, Henry F. A. Wolf, and Walter J. Salomon; Secretary, Jacob J. Eichner; Treasurer, George A. Wheelock.

UPPER FIFTH AVENUE HOMES

Future Growth Strengthened in Mrs. Flagler-Bingham's Purchase.

With the announcement last week that the former Mrs. Mary Lily Flagler, who was married on Wednesday to ex-Judge Robert Worth Bingham, was the owner of the Fifth Avenue block front between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets, interest in its probable improvement with a high-class residence was revived. When the property was purchased over two years ago by Architect John Russell Pope, it was said that two dwellings would be built there, one for Mr. Pope and the other for a client. Nothing has been done. The plot is vacant save for a three-story brick building on the Ninety-sixth Street corner, the ground floor of which is a saloon.

Realty brokers interested in the development of residential property north of Carnegie Hill have known for several months that the former Mrs. Flagler was the real owner of the Fifth Avenue block front. The transfer, as recorded last Monday, shows that the deed to the property passed to her from Mr. Pope on Aug. 30, 1914, subject to mortgages aggregating $707,000. The assessed value last year was $434,000.

If the former Mrs. Flagler, now Mrs. Bingham, decides to build a Fifth Avenue home, it will be designed by John Russell Pope, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, at whose house the Flagler-Bingham wedding took place. At Mr. Pope's office it was ascertained that nothing definite has yet been done toward improving the plot and the impression was left that it would probably be some time before Mrs. Bingham takes up the question of a large city home.

The possession of the property, however, by Mrs. Bingham, is an important asset to the future value and stability of residential property in the blocks below the crest of Carnegie Hill. It gives the assurance, at least, that home sites for wealthy New Yorkers in those long vacant blocks are continuing to be regarded with more favor. The residential improvements made within the last three years in the blocks between Ninety-third and Ninety-sixth Streets are of a type that will naturally direct the attention of other prospective builders of fine dwellings to that locality.

On the north corner of Ninety-fourth Street Willard D. Straight recently completed a fine home, and on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, just off Fifth Avenue, two magnificent residences are being finished for Mrs. Amory Carhart and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri respectively. Ogden Codman, the architect, had a fine house built several years ago on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, just east of Mrs. Bingham's block, and two or three other fine houses are projected for early construction.

The announcement a few days ago that Miss Llewellyn Parsons had commissioned her architect, Charles Ewing, to prepare plans for a fine residence for the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and 108th Street, was another item of more than usual interest in the residential development of the upper Fifth Avenue blocks in the level stretch between Ninety-fifth and 110th Streets. Miss Parsons recently acquired the corner half block frontage, 100 by 125 feet, from the Charles E. Parsons estate. Work on the new home will not begin, it was learned, until next Spring.

The house will cover only a portion of the plot, the remainder being laid out as an artistic garden. Miss Parsons's decision to build an expensive home so far uptown is of interest in indicating that the Fifth Avenue blocks above Mount Sinai Hospital may eventually be regarded with as much favor for choice homes as the property below Ninety-ninth Street.

Bids for Station Work.

Another milestone marking progress toward the final completion of the dual system has been set by the Public Service Commission in asking for bids to be submitted on Dec. 4 for the construction of station finish for nine stations on the Seventh Avenue portion of the Seventh Avenue-Lexington Avenue line in Manhattan. The nine stations in question are those between the Battery and including the Fourteenth Street Station. Station finish for the remaining five stations from Forty-second Street to and including that at Eighteenth Street is already contracted for.

The nine stations for which station finish is sought are located at South Ferry, Rector Street, Cortlandt Street, Chambers Street, Franklin Street, Canal Street, Houston Street, Christopher Street, and Fourteenth Street.

Apartment House for Long Beach.

A wide departure from anything previously attempted on the Board Walk at Long Beach, L. I., is a high-class five-story apartment building being erected in the Trouville block by J. C. Hammond. The structure is of Georgian style architecture and runs through to Front Street. Elevations are of Harvard brick with white wood trimmings. Both the design, by Steward Wagner, and the materials conform to the highly restricted building regulations of the village. Eleven apartments and a garage are included in the fireproof structure, which will be ready for occupancy in the Spring. The apartments will be elaborately furnished and leased by year or season.

Colonia Suburban Development.

A new suburban development has been opened at Colonia, N. J., on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, thirty-five miles from New York. The tract consists of 140 acres overlooking the links of the Colonia Golf Club. There are four homes on the property owned and occupied by New York business men. The development work is being done by the National Freeholders' Corporation of 246 Fifth Avenue, of which J. W. Holloway is President.

Maspeth Lots at Auction.

In the Maspeth section of the Second Ward, Queens, Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at auction seventy-three lots on Metropolitan Avenue, Vincent, Mary, Prospect, Atlantic, and Arctic Streets, on Dec. 9, opposite 1,516 Metropolitan Avenue. The lots are in the vicinity of the Ridgewood section and are on the Metropolitan Avenue trolley, which starts from the Manhattan side of the Williamsburg Bridge and will soon be extended to Jamaica.

Lexington Avenue Improving.

Lexington Avenue, south of Forty-second Street, is becoming something of a thoroughfare for shops appealing to the art side of the community, resembling Fourth Avenue before its transformation, and with many private houses already turned into stores.

The Corporation Tax.

Of the $56,972,720 of corporation taxes collected by the Federal Government last year, New York City paid $14,947,830, or about one-fourth.

GRANT APPEAL FOR UNDUE HARDSHIP

Unusual Conditions by Upper West Side Owner Laid Before Board of Relief.

INVOLVED GARAGE QUESTION

Policy Pursued by Board in Modifying Restrictive Ordinance Explained by Mr. Miller.

An interesting decision was made last week by the Board of Standards and Appeals whereby, in granting permission to erect a garage in a business district, the board availed itself of that provision of the Building Code which specifies that modifications may be made where the owner would otherwise suffer undue hardship. The decision was rendered in the case of the appeal of A. Wurzburger who asked permission to erect a private garage on the west side of Haven Avenue, opposite 170th Street.

The Board of Appeals has had many appeals since its inception asking for modification of the restriction against garage construction in a residence or business district. Several of these have been granted, but almost entirely for business districts and in blocks where there was at least one garage or stable. In such cases, provided a majority of adjoining owners do not object and if the members of the board feel that another garage will not materially injure the business conditions of the neighborhood, the request is granted.

In the Wurzburger case, as Rudolph P. Miller, Chairman of the board, explained yesterday, the request was granted solely on the ground that if it were denied the owner would suffer undue hardship. It was the first case in which the board has had to resort to that provision of the Building Code to give relief.

That the owner of the Haven Avenue property would be put to unreasonable difficulty in carrying out the letter of the building code was explained to the board in view of the peculiar nature of the property at that part of Haven Avenue. Mr. Wurzburger asked permission to build a private garage for not more than five cars. It was impossible to rect it in the rear of the three private houses on Haven Avenue, whose occupants were to use the garage, as the rear of the property slopes off abruptly to Riverside Drive. The only place where the garage could be put was on a lot adjoining the houses on Haven Avenue, and the facts, as Mr. Miller explained, thoroughly warranted the unanimous decision in granting the request.

"Appeals for garage construction in business or residential districts have been very numerous," said Mr. Miller. "While several have been granted chiefly in business zones, each case carefully examined on its individual merits. Besides obliging the owners or builders of the prospective garage to show satisfactory reasons for the operation in that particular locality, photographs of the block are required, and there have been two or three cases where these photographs, in showing the big general character of the block, prevented the request for a garage being granted.

"Several of these appeals, however, have been granted on the west side in the lower sixties, west of Central Park, close to the automobile centre. In some of those blocks which have been placed in the business zone, garages already existed, and in the majority of cases acted on, it was not apparent that any damage would accrue to adjoining property owners by the erection of another garage."

In residential sections garages are prohibited unless accessory to the dwelling. They can be built in the rear of the house or connected with it. The size of such garages is limited. An owner can not build either a private or a public garage as a separate building on a lot adjoining his residence or on an opposite plot. According to the regulations in the Zoning act, garages can only be erected in industrial centres.

To erect them in any other section, as in a business zone, it is necessary to file the request with the Board of Standards and Appeals, and if it appears reasonable the board will grant it in a short time.

A large number of plans for garages, both private and public, have been filed in the Manhattan Building Bureau within the last two months. The largest individual operation is the twelve-story building being erected on a 148-foot frontage at 109 to 123 West Sixty-fourth Street by the Hasco Building Company for the estate of Mary E. Pinchot. Another large building will be the co-operative owners' garage at 32 and 34 West Sixty-sixth Street. Other west side garages have been planned for 225 to 227 West Sixty-sixth Street, 203 West Seventy-seventh Street, 121 and 123 West Ninety-ninth Street, northwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street, 16 and 18 West 115th Street, 138 and 140 West Fifty-fourth Street, and at 518 West 112th Street.

BUILDING NEW HOMES AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

One of the choice residential centres in the New Jersey suburbs is Morristown, famous in historical lore and attractively developed in recent years as a charming home town. With its local and neighboring clubs and accessibility to the popular social centres of Bernardsville and Madison, combined with excellent transit facilities to New York, Morristown combines many advantages for the suburban resident. While there are many expensive homes and large estates in and around the town, there are also many houses of moderate cost—from $10,000 to $15,000—and of this type several have been erected during the past year.

The broken character of the land gives unsurpassed opportunity to build in a way to secure fine views, and there are many opportunities for the creation of artistic residence effects on land which is reasonable in its prices.

Morristown architecture runs the gamut of style, ranging from Tudor Gothic and Victorian Gothic to the Romanesque, Colonial and Queen Anne. An interesting type of the Dutch Colonial is "Potluck," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert R. Potts at Convent, the fashionable section. The residence of Mrs. John W. Castles follows the style of New Jersey Colonial architecture. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy T. Francis in the Normandie Park section of Morristown is pure American Colonial and in the setting of spacious grounds contributes a handsome effect.

The home of Dr. Henry N. Dodge is another fine example of a modernized Colonial dwelling, which has stood in Morristown for nearly 175 years. Great care has been taken in maintaining the original design in all improvements. One of the most interesting of Morristown's dwellings is "Westways," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic P. Humphreys in the Spring Brook section. It is not pure Elizabethan, but the influence of that type of architecture played a dominant part in the designs of the architect, H. T. Lindeberg.

SEYBEL AUCTION LIST.

Many Parcels in New York and Westchester to be Sold This Week.

The real estate holdings of the late Daniel E. Seybel, for many years a member of the law firm of Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel, will be sold at auction next Tuesday in the Vesey Street salesroom by Joseph P. Day. The properties are in the Dyckman section, Bronx Borough, Yonkers, and Portchester. One of the largest is the northwest corner of South Broadway and Valentine Lane, Yonkers, 141.10 by 116.6 feet in the centre of South Yonkers, and surrounded by many apartment houses.

Other parcels include the southwest corner of Eagle Avenue and 156th Street, a four-story brick tenement; 715 to 721 Eagle Avenue, three two-family houses; 706 to 710 Eagle Avenue, a vacant plot 75 by 115; a four-story tenement at 1,680 Avenue A; 1,234 to 1,336 Webster Avenue, a vacant plot 50 by 151.4; the south side of 226th Street, 85 feet east of Broadway, 40 by 100; the northwest corner of Terrace View Avenue and Leyden Street, a triangular plot 100.63 by 56.75 by 75.9; the south side of Nagle Avenue, 424 feet east of Hillside Avenue, plot 50 by 200, and 301 Dyckman Street, a plot 140 by 150.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, NOV. 18.

With name and address of the purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

NAGLE AV, s s, 600 ft e of Ellwood St, 100x133.6, to Hillside Av x 112.1x180.5, foreclosure Sept. 21, 1916; Robert J. Hare Powell, referee, to Ambrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway mtg $15,000, Nov. 16; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St...$3,000

WASHINGTON ST, 419 and 421, n e corner of 11th St, 337-345 West, runs n 75 x e 11.5 and 36.8 x s 60 to n s of 11th St x w 115.10 to beginning; 58th St, s s, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 20x50.4; Irving W. Street, Utica, N. Y., to James Harvey Realty Corporation, Utica, N. Y., all title, quitclaim, May 6; attorney James H. Merwin, Utica, N. Y.....$1

WAVERLEY PL, 174, w s, 75 ft n of Christopher St, 21.4x85; Lawyers' Mortgage Co. to H. Ulmar, 35 Greenwich Av, all liens, Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

1ST AV, 1,944, e s, 63.5 ft n of 100th St, 37.6x100, foreclosure Nov. 12, 1915; Loring M. Black, Jr., referee, to Ida T. L. Schwarz, at Blankenburg am Harz, Germany, Nov. 17; attorneys, Rounds, H. D. and D., 62 Cedar St.....$25,000

62D ST, 314 West, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Claire Goldberg to Nanne Regenaberg, 969 Faile St, Bronx, mtg $14,000, all liens, Nov. 17; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row.....$1

63D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Frank Platzer to Home F. Ernest, 11 Hamilton Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., Nov. 17; attorney William L. Snyder, 5 Beekman St.....$1

80TH ST, 144 West, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2, foreclosure Nov. 14, 1916; John F. Couch, referee, to Julia L. Schulte, 343 West 86th St, Nov. 17; attorney, George E. Gartland, 11 Wall St, terney, George E. Gartland, 11 Wall St, terney.....$17,000

Bronx.

BRONXWOOD AV, e s, 27.6 ft s of 231st St, 65x100; Bronxwood Avenue Realty Corporation to James Wilders, 747 East 232d St, Nov. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

CRESTON AV, w s, 374.2 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x100; Mary H. Kerby to Robert L. Lomas, Jr., 1,941 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Nov. 16; attorney, Robert L. Lomas, Jr., 1,940 Grand Boulevard and Concourse.....$100

FOREST AV, 736, s w corner Home St, 50x87.6; Anna Ruchti to Charles Mohr, 103 West 137th St, mtg $33,000, Nov. 18; attorney, M. Lippman, 233 Broadway.....$1

FOX ST, 901, w s, 190.10 ft n of Tiffany St, 176.6x110.7x135x6.9; West Farms Construction Co. to Elbert Realty Co., 117 Columbia St, Nov. 15; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway.....$1

KELLY ST, 1,060 and 1,062, e s, 60x100; Kelly Street Improvement Co. to Mortimer Realty Co., 635 Nostrand Av, Brooklyn, N. Y., mtg $51,500, Nov. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way...$100

KELLY ST, 923, w s, 45x101; also Kelly St, 919, w s, 45.2x101x45.5x26.7; also Kelly St, 919, w s, 45.2x101x45x101.7; Utility Realty Co. to Aaron Billow, 130 North 9th St, Brooklyn, Nov. 17; attorney, Samuel S. Isaacs, 117 Columbia St.....$1

LOTS 4, 10, 749 to 751, map Tremont Terrace; Charles B. Thompson to Jonette Ayres, 126 West Fordham Road, Nov. 17; attorney, S. B. Ayres, 503 5th Av.....$1

MELROSE AV, e s, 40 ft s of 163d St, 20x74.3x20x74.8; James P. Ryan to John M. Kaier, 920 Melrose Av, mtg $7,000, Nov. 15; attorney C. A. Arnstein, 912 Brook Av...$1

SETON AV, n e corner of Nelson Av, — x —; James B. Goggin, et ux, to Land & Lien Co., 100 Broadway, Nov. 10; attorney, Hy Frank, 100 Broadway.....$425

ST. LAWRENCE AV, 1,471, being lot 202, block E, map Mapes Estates; Charles A. Widder to John Kadel, 2,107 Glebe Av, July 1; attorneys, Kadel, Van Kirk & K.....$50

East 149th St.....$100

WEBSTER AV, s s, 2,248, s s, 40.1x90; also Webster Av, 2,250, e s, 40.1x90; Samuel Gordon to Leslie Weinberger, 206 East 7th St, Nov. 9; attorney, Jos. S. Weinberger, 220 Broadway.....$100

WILLIS AV, s w corner 137th St, 25x81.6; Consumers Brewing Co. of New York, Ltd., to Consumers Brewery Realty Corpn., Oct. 30; attorney, Hohn, W. & S., 35 Nassau St.....$1

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 206.10 ft n of 165th St, 15.10x93.1x15.10x92.8; Dante Martire to Jos. E. Martire, 725 West 181st St, mtg $3,000, Nov. 13; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$100

140TH ST, 190 East, s s, 16.8x100; also 141 t St, 417 East, n s, 16.8x100; Joseph Sullivan et al. to Tessie K. Scharps, 46 West 83d St, Oct. 25; attorneys, Scharps & S., 32 Broadway.....$1

167TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of Prospect Av, 40x125; Anna Ruchti to Charles Mohr, 103 West 137th St, mtg $34,000, Nov. 18; attorney, M. Lipmann, 233 Broadway.....$1

197TH ST, n s, 77.10 ft e of Briggs Av, strip 1x90; Frederick Stubenvoll, et al. to Charles Kronig, 265 East 197th St, April 20; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of the lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

EDGECOMBE AV, 225 and 337, w s, at centre line of 149th St, closed, and 229.10 ft s of 150th St, runs n 79.11 to point 140.11 ft s of 150th St x w 100x s 79.11x e 100 to beginning, Nov. 16; Podgur Realty Co. to Genevieve V. Sheridan, 511 Hoyt Av, Astoria, L. I., 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jacob I. Berman, 346 Broadway.....$11,000

RAILWAY equipment, car lease, and general mortgage, Sept. 25; the Cuba Co. vendor, and Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, lessor, with the Cuba Railroad, due May 1, 1920; attorneys, Stetson, J. & R., 15 Broad St.....$1,950,000

WAVERLEY PLACE, 174, w s, 75 ft n of Christopher St, 21.4x85, Nov. 17; Henry Ulman to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,000

120TH ST, 36 West, n s, 355 ft w of 5th Av, 18.4x100.11, Nov. 17; Elias Gelbwaks to Louis S. Seligman, 507 West Broadway, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph Gans, 149 Nassau St.....$2,000

Bronx.

BRONXWOOD AV, e s, 27.6 ft s of 231st St, 65x100; James Wilders to Bronxwood Realty Corporation, 265 Broadway, Nov. 14, 8 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

JENNINGS ST, 845, n s, 87.6x100; Emma W. Mittelsdorf and another, ind. and executors, to Geo. Rupp, 513 West 159th St, prior mtg $20,000, Oct. 26, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. Wille, 80 Maiden Lane.....$3,000

KELLY ST, 1,060-2, e s, 60x100; Mortimer Realty Co. to Kelly Street Improvement Co., 1,382 Prospect Av, prior mtg $45,000, Nov. 15, due July 1, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500

KELLY ST, 923, w s, 45x101; also Kelly St, 919, w s, 45x101; also Kelly St, 919, w s, 45.2x101x45.5x26.7; Aaron Billow to Hy. Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, Nov. 17, due Dec. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1,000

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,385, w s, 41.9x90; Giuseppe Misuraca to Titus de Bobula, 170 West 74th St, prior mtg $22,000, Nov. 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, D. Piciulo, 480 8th Av.....$1,000

LOTS 121 and 122, map Koch Homestead; Wm. Deegan to Grace Moberg, 1,319 Purdy St, Nov. 17, due as per bond; attorneys, Kadel, Van, K. & K., 370 East 149th St.....$100

MARMION AV, n w corner of 176th St, 100x46.5x100x46; Benenson Realty Co. to Christian Sprads, 1,133 Teller Av, guardian, Nov. 17, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$22,000

POST ROAD, —, s s, 126 ft s w from, 0, runs n w 136.10x s w 50x s e 187.3x n e 50; Nora Construction Co. to Casualty Company of America, 68 William St, deed recorded as mtg, recording tax $50 paid, Oct. 25; attorney, Casualty Company of America, 68 William St.....$100

WEBSTER AV, s w corner 184th St, 91x100x24x87.6x81.9x112; 173d St. Realty Co., Inc., to Sarah Yudas, 490 Concord Av, prior mtg $66,000, Nov. 16, due May 16, 1917; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$12,000

178TH ST, n s, 242.4 ft w of Anthony Av, 25.6x99.2x87.6x102.2; Wm. Klein to Geo. A. Steinmuller, 1,957 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Nov. 16, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Geo. A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 4,935; store and basement, Seaman Construction Corporation to Mead Dyeing Co., 560 West 163d St, from completion of premises to Feb. 1, 1926; attorney, Sigmund Honig, 280 Broadway.....$900

BROADWAY, n w corner of 207th St, store and basement, same to same, same term; attorney, same.....$2,500

BROADWAY, 4,239, store and basement, Patrick Kiernan to H. M. & L. Wasserf, 329 West 108th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, same.....$3,100

FAME PROPERTY, store and basement, H. M. & L. Wasserf to Bernard Simon, 50 West 112th St, from Nov. 1, 1916, to Sept. 30, 1921; attorney, same.....$3,100

DUTCH ST, 15, store and basement, and No. 13, small rear building, Foster & Naething, 315 West 79th St, to Philip Zeitlen, 5 5-12 years from Dec. 1, 1916; attorney, M. Briturtz, 277 Broadway.....$1,500

FULTON ST, 118, store and basement, Charles Herman Realty Co. to Philip Zeitlen, 315 West 79th St, 5 5-12 years from Dec. 1, 1916; attorney, M. Briturtz, 277 Broadway.....$4,500

2D ST, 188, store and basement, Max Greenberg to Jacob Zucker, 120 Eldridge St, 5 years from May 1, 1917, address North American Brewing Co., 1,306 Grand Av, Brooklyn.....$1,500

5TH AV, 2,707, store and part basement, Flora A. Molwitz, executrix, to Celia Goldstein, 2,460 7th Av, 10 years from Dec. 1, 1916; attorney, Arthur O. Ernst, 170 Broadway.....$1,620

Bronx.

WEST FORDHAM RD, 80, store, Hy. F. Kail and another to Jos. Karnow, 80 West Fordham Rd, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1917 (privilege 3 years renewal); attorney, Jos. Morrow, 80 West Fordham Rd..$300 to $720

WILLIS AV, 212, store, Johanna Koop to Aaron Marcus, 214 Willis Av, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, A. G. Scheer, 149 Broadway.....$1,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner 77th St, 102.2x115; Albert Oliver & Son, Inc., against Crawford Bradley Co., owner; Aetna Concrete Co., sub-contractor.$30.47

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner 140th St, 99.11x125; Ghautauqua Planing Mill Co. against Columbus Circle Construction Corp., owner and contractor.....$1,874.22

BARROW ST, 09; Rosecer Construction Co., Inc., against Frank R. Greene and Caroline De Vito, owners; Corporation of Florida, lessee and contractor.....$988

LENOX AV, 22; William Levine & Co. against Charles Tremain, owner; Alfred Maye, contractor $100

LEXINGTON AV, Depew Pl, 45th and 46th Sts, block, &c; Piedrowski & Konap Co., Inc., against N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., owner; John Peirce Co., contractor (renewal) $7,706.25

42D ST, 800 West; Empire Architectural Iron Works, Inc., against Hyman Vogel, owner; Clark & Appleman, contractor.$60.47

57TH ST, 156 and 158 East; Arco Co. against Edward C. Burns and Elf Eff Realty Co., owners; Thomas J. Brady, contractor $86

117TH ST, 310 East; Albert Oliver & Son, Inc., against Borden's Condensed Milk Co., owner; Aetna Concrete Co., sub-contractor; William Higginson, contractor.....$34

123TH ST, 174 East; R. J. Reibing against John Doe, owners, Emil Erber and United Coupon Co., contractor. (renewal).....$75

Bronx.

BOSTON RD, s s, whole block front between Bristow St and Stebbins Av, 227.4x 188.1 x irreg.; Indelli & Conforti Co. against Hudson Realty Co., Ivor Realty Corp., and Swift Realty Co., owners; Hudson Realty Co. and Ivor Realty Corp., contractors $18,125.04

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

GRAMERCY PARK, 13; Terese Merlin against Richard G. Hanford et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Ferguson & Ferguson.

92D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 18x100.8; Mark L. Keiley against Henrietta J. Erneman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Clare.

122D ST, 55 East; Leo Levy against Hattie Botash et al., (action to impress trust;) attorneys, Taylor, Kelley, Becker & Roberts.

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, n w corner of Spring Place, 77.4x100; City Real Estate Co. against Louise A. Irving et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

BRYANT AV, w s, 120 ft s of 172d St, 20x100; William Rang against Domenico Taurone et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Feit & Elias.

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 91.9 ft e of Hoe Av, 76.9x100; Rosalie Stahl, against Gottlob Klein et al, action to set aside conveyance; attorney, G. C. Basch.

170TH ST, n w corner of Brook Av, 50x90; Rosalie Stahl, against Gottlob Klein et al, action to set aside conveyance; attorney, G. C. Basch.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Edison Av, e s, 101.85 ft s of Schley Av for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 23.6x28; Bronx Shore Park Development Co., J. Horowitz, 149th St and 3d Av, Treasurer, owners; H. J. Arnold, 423 North Vine St, Richmond Hill, L. I., architect; cost, $3,750.

Logan Av, w s, 282.22 ft s of Schley Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 30x25; Bronx Shore Park Development Co., owner; H. J. Arnold, architect; cost, $3,750.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ESTATE OF ELLA J. C. ARMOUR.

AUCTION SALE

TO DISCHARGE LEGACIES.

Tuesday, Nov. 28th, 1916,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

N. W. COR. 128TH ST. AND 3RD AV.

(2384-2372 Third Ave.)

Size of plot, 99.11 on Third Av., by 110, with one-story building, 99.11x35, containing four stores, all rented. This property is assessed at $86,000 for 1917, and will be offered at the upset price of $53,300, the amount of the legacies and expenses payable therefrom.

DAVID ORR, Esq., Atty., 40 Wall St., N. Y.

Send for Leaflet. Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

BROADWAY CORNER

Builder will sell at a big sacrifice 12-story fireproof apartment, with stores, fully rented; private house, suburban or country estate considered in part payment.

Eight-story fireproof apartment house, convenient to Broadway subway station; private house block; never a vacancy; still in hands of builder; positively will show 12% net on investment above small savings bank mortgage; can be bought at a sacrifice; smaller property taken in part payment; quick action necessary.

PRINCIPALS ONLY.

NASSOIT & LANNING

Broadway at 89th St.

FARM FOR EXCHANGE

For Westchester County Home.

Want home free and clear, worth at least $15,000, White Plains preferred, for fine farm 45 miles from New York; 100 acres; 10-room Colonial house; steam heat; bath; view of Sound; worth $30,000, sacrifice to get Westchester home and settle estate.

F. D. TURNER, JR., 3,750 Grand Central Terminal. Phone Murray Hill 7720.

Exchange For Timberland.

Two modern fireproof apartment buildings, vicinity Broadway and 110th St.; fully leased; annual rents $59,285; price $580,000; first mortgage $380,000; splendid income proposition; will exchange equity of $250,000 for timberland and part cash or will take back second mortgage. Full particulars from ESTATE, Box 144 Times.

FREE AND CLEAR

properties for exchange. We have cash buyers for encumbered property requiring quick action. Buildings with stores preferred.

Ross Realty, 503 5th Av., cor. 42d St.

Tel. 3864 Vanderbilt

Modern 19-Family Corner

Apartment house, Flatbush, Brooklyn; rented $7,100; bank mortgage $32,000, 5%; price $65,000; for good free and clear farm or building lots. Owner, 336 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I WANT CALIFORNIA PROPERTY

HAVE you any property in Southern California, improved or unimproved, that you wish to trade for New York income property? Value $30,000, Mortgage $13,000 at 5%.

Write or 'phone

CHARLES I. BAXTER, Owner

Manhattan Hotel, New York City

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by HENRY BRADY, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, November 29th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, 3rd floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., 4 packages lace, 1 cameo, 12 pieces wool underwear, 1 piece bleached cotton cloth, 1 piece cloth, 432 cigarettes, and 50 cigars.

The goods will be on exhibition Tuesday, November 28, 1916.

Dated New York, November 10, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 291 cases of tomatoes. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 4, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated November 13, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

Absolute Executors' Sales

To Close Estate of DANIEL E. SEYBEL, Dec'd

Next Tuesday, November 21,

AT 12:00 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.

1,680 Avenue "A"

(Between 86th & 89th Streets.)

A 4-story and cellar brick and brownstone front tenement, with store. Size of lot 20x75.

301 Dyckman St.

(350 Feet West of Prescott Av.)

A 2½-story frame dwelling and 1-story frame building used as store. Size of plot 40x150x irregular.

S. S. of Nagle Av.

(434.7½ Feet East of Hillside Av.)

A vacant plot, 50x200.

S. W. Cor. Eagle Av. and 156th St.

A 4-story brick tenement, with stores. Size of lot 20x99.14.

706 to 710 Eagle Av.

(Adjoining S. E. Cor. of 156th St.)

A vacant plot, 75x115.02.

715, 717 and 721 Eagle Av.

(Between 156th St. & Westchester Av.)

To be sold separately.

Three 2-story and basement brick two-family Houses. Size of each lot, 18x99.20x irregular.

1,334 to 1,336 Webster Av.

(Bet. 169th St. & Kindermann Place.)

A vacant plot, 50x151.41x50.67x159.84.

South Side of 226th St.

(85 Feet East of Broadway.)

A vacant plot, 40x100.

N. W. Cor. of Terrace View Av. and Leyden St.

A triangular vacant plot, 166.48x 56.73x75.9.

Port Chester, N. Y. (Whittemore Park)

(Corner of Ridge Street, Hawthorne and Greenburgh Avenues.)

A vacant plot, 107x166.4x154.36x166.37.

YONKERS, N. Y.

The N. W. Cor. of S. Broadway and Valentine Lane.

A Vacant Plot, 141.10x116.60x132.13x100.

EDWARD S. CLINCH, Esq., Attorney, 41 Park Row, N. Y. C.

Supreme Court Partition Sales

HARRY M. BRIGHAM, Esq., Referee.

To-Morrow, November 20

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY

131 Eighth Avenue

(Bet. 16th & 17th Streets)

A 5-story brick tenement with store. Size of lot 32x100.

Next Tuesday, November 21

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, POST OFFICE BLDG., JAMAICA, N. Y.

10 Woodhaven Junction Lots

4th Ward—Queens Borough

TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

64 Bayside Lots

INCLUDING 8 CORNERS

3rd Ward—Queens Borough

TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

BLAUVELT & WARREN, Attys. for Plff., 61 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Write for Booklets

Supreme Court Partition Sale

JOHN L. O'BRIEN, Esq., Referee.

Thursday, Nov. 23,

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

43-45 Grand St.

(Bet. West B'way & Thompson St.)

Two 3-story brick tenements, with stores and extensions; also 4-story brick loft building in rear. Size of plot, 24.6x96.6.

STROUSE & STRAUSS, Attys. for Plff., 37 Liberty St., N. Y. City.

Supreme Court Partition Sale

CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Esq., Ref.

Monday, November 27,

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

N. W. Cor. Allen and Hester Sts.

A 5-story brick tenement with 4 stores. Size of lot, 40x50.

76 Mulberry Street.

A 5-story brick tenement with store, together with 5-story brick tenement in rear. Size of lot, 25.06x100.

EMANUEL S. CAHN, Esq., Atty. for Plff., 160 Broadway, N. Y. City.

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer. 'Phone 744 Cort.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Private House Bargains for Christmas Presents

Fifty foot fireproof American basement, just off Fifth Avenue, very desirable block, has 6 master's, 9 servants' rooms. Formerly held at $400,000. Will consider an offer of $250,000.

Twenty-five foot American basement, immediately adjoining Fifth Avenue, with 6 master's and 7 servants' rooms, 4 baths, electric elevator, beautiful condition. Asking $115,000.

Between Fifth and Madison Avenues, near 72d Street, 25 foot high stoop house with 4 master's, 5 servants' rooms, 5 baths, large dining room extension, in splendid condition, cost over $100,000. Will consider offer of $70,000. Has electric lights and hardwood floors.

Twenty foot house just off Park Avenue in fair condition, has electric lights and hardwood floors. Can be bought for $35,000.

We believe that prices of private houses are going to advance considerably, as the demand is active. Full particulars of the above will be given on request.

PEASE & ELLIMAN

340 Madison Avenue

Phone Murray Hill 6300

Furnished Houses Wanted

Kindly send full particulars at once to

SLAWSON & HOBBS,

461 5th Av., Cor. 40th St.

LEASEHOLD

34th Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, plot 11,500 square feet, through to 33d Street; exceptional opportunity; property improved and fully rented. Particulars,

Willard S. Burrows Co., 110 West 34th Street.

For Sale by an Estate

TWO PROPERTIES IN COMING NEIGHBORHOODS

45 and 47 West 39th Street, 50 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, and 137 and 139 East 28th Street, 45 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

Apply to the Executors Estate NELLIE M. NOE.

EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Attorney, Room 900, 111 Broadway, New York City.

SNOWBER & SMITH

New at 860 6th Av. Near 49th St. Tel. 180 Bryant.

BUILDING MATERIAL

SAFE ELECTRIC WIRING LORD ELECTRIC CO. ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY AT 4½% IN ANY AMOUNT

SECOND MORTGAGE FUNDS, $5,000 UP.

S. A. Israel - R. M. De Leeuw Co. 35 Nassau St. Lowest fees and rates.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE

as a whole or divided to suit,

ST. JOSEPH'S ASYLUM PROPERTY

in the Heart of New York City,

Covering Almost a Square Block

89th and 90th Sts. 1st Ave. and Ave. A.

An Opportunity for Tobacco Concerns, Manufacturers, Institutions, Brewers, Etc.

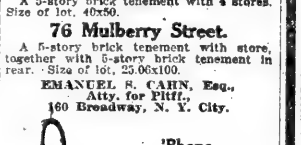
Buildings comprise a New Church and Lecture Hall, Main Buildings and Dormitories, School, Infirmary, Receiving House, Bakery, Laundry and Power Plant.

All, or any, could be remodeled to suit requirements.

Brokers Protected. Joseph P. Day, Agent. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ONLY $6250



CRAFTSMAN - HOMES WITH GARAGE

In stucco and brick, with and without garage; all improvements; on W. 11th St., 2 minutes from Kings Highway Station, Sea Beach Subway; 24 sold; only 3 left; see these wonderful little homes, or send for full set of photo postals and terms.

OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn

IMPROVED WATER FRONT

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Near Borough Hall; size 100 x300; suitable for any business. Great Bargain.

NICHOLSON & CO., Agents, 150 Broadway, New York.

BEDFORD SECTION RESIDENCE

A RARE opportunity is offered doctor, dentist or private party to purchase high-class, 3-story, 10-room, bay window stone dwelling; two minutes from Eastern Parkway Subway Station.

AT 66⅔ % OF VALUATION

Hot water heat, parquet floors, electric lights, French cooking range, etc. 1st mortgage $7,500. Quick action and easy terms will take this house at a ridiculously low figure. OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

House Hunting?

Send for list of modern brick homes, 6 to 10 rooms, for sale on rent money terms. ALCO BUILDING CO., 2,176 69th Street, Brooklyn.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER 346 BROADWAY

BRYAN L. KENNELLY

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER 346 BROADWAY

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

Friday, December 8, 1916

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE

By ORDER of JOHN L. O'BRIEN, Esq., Referee.

MADISON AVE.

Madison Square Garden

Entire Block of 34 Lots

Bounded by

Madison Av.

Fourth Av.

East 26th St.

East 27th St.

Size as per Diagram.

Geo. W. Hubbell, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 346 Broadway, N. Y.

Saturday, Dec. 9th, 1916

At 11:30 A. M., at 1,516 Metropolitan Av., directly opposite the Lots to be sold.

SUPREME COURT

FORECLOSURE SALE

By order of WM. E. STEWART, Esq., Referee.

73 Choice Building Lots

To Be Sold Separately,

ON METROPOLITAN AV.,

VINCENT ST., MARY ST., PROSPECT ST., ATLANTIC ST. & ARCTIC ST.

in the built up section of

METROPOLITAN or MASPETH,

in the vicinity of the popular

RIDGEWOOD SECTION

Second Ward, Borough of Queens, New York City.

The lots are on the Metropolitan Av. trolley line, which starts from Manhattan side of the Williamsburg Bridge. This line transfers to a number of intersecting trolley lines and renders the property very accessible for a Five-Cent Fare from Manhattan and all important centres in Brooklyn, and will be extended to Jamaica.

Lots can also be reached by the Flushing Av. trolley from Park Row, transferring at Metropolitan Av.

From Park Row Metropolitan Av. elevated trains may be taken to Fresh Pond Road, where free transfers are given to Fresh Pond Road cars to Metropolitan Av., ½ block from lots. Fare 5 cents.

Lots are well adapted for flats, one and two family houses, &c., or for business purposes.

RUFUS L. SCOTT, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 99 Nassau St., New York.

Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1916

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.

ABSOLUTE SALE

In Liquidation of the

Consumers Brewing Co. of Brooklyn

BROOKLYN PROPERTY

73 Ralph Av., Southeast Corner Madison St.

The four-story brick Tenement, with store, two families on a floor; also one story brick Store, adjoining; size of lot 22x100.

LONG ISLAND CITY PROPERTIES

123 and 125 Greenpoint Av. Northwest Corner Bradley Av.

The two-story frame Building, with three stores and apartments above; also 75x100.

ASTORIA, L. I.

Northeast Corner Vandeventer Av. & 7th Av.

The two-story frame Building with store and apartments above; size of lot 25x80.

997-999 Van Alst Av., Southwest Corner Elm St.

The two three-story frame Buildings, with store in corner building and apartments above; size of plot 46.7x96.11x40.7x91.9.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.

TWO 2-ACRE PLOTS.

WOODSIDE PROPERTIES

Southwest Corner Polk Av. and 5th St.

The 2½-story frame Building, with store and one-story frame store adjoining; size of plot 50x100.

East Side Greenpoint Av.

Adjoining Thompson Av., Queens Blvd.

Choice Plot, 45.2 by 100 Irreg.

FLUSHING PROPERTY

22 Grove St.,

218.5 Feet West of Lawrence St.

The one-story frame Store and Bowling Alley; size of lot 25x100.

WHITESTONE PROPERTIES

45-47 Eighth Av.,

running through to

West Side 9th Av.

275 ft. North of 15th St.

The two-story frame Dwelling and Store, and 1½-story barn; size 15x80x21.

Southwest Corner 11th Av. and 19th St.

The two-story frame Building, with store, with one-story frame extension; size 63x100.

Wyandanch, L. I.

4 LOTS, 85x100 EACH.

TITLE POLICIES FREE.

SEND FOR BOOK MAPS

Deyo & Bauerdorf, Attorneys, 111 Broadway.

Wednesday, Dec. 6th, 1916

Executor's Sale Estate of Sadie T. Sturges, Dec'd.

CHOICE BRONX PLOT

Southwest Corner So. Boulevard & Boston Road,

adjoining E. 174th St. Subway Station.

Size, 121 feet on Southern Boulevard, 126 feet on Boston Road x 61 feet in rear.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys, 46 Cedar St.

39 East 31st St.,

237 Feet East of Madison Ave.

The four-story basement and cellar brownstone, high-stoop dwelling with store, used as apartments. Size of lot 21.5x98.9. Open for inspection.

45 Morton St.,

Bet. Hudson and Bedford Sts.

The five story and basement brick tenement. Size 22.2x98.4x25x79.

Executor's Sale Estate of Adolph Droske, Dec'd.

1,441 Second Ave., Northwest Corner 75th St.

The five-story brick double tenement, front with 2 stores, 2 families on a floor, 5 rooms and bath to each family; and three-story brick building used for a stable and storage, rear. Size 20.6x100.

George H. Hyde, Esq., Attorney, 41 Park Row.

ABSOLUTE SALE CHOICE BRONX PLOT.

Southeast Corner Carpenter Av. and E. 232d St.

Choice Plot, 52.9x114.6, only two blocks from new subway station at 238d St. and White Plains Av.

TWO WHITE PLAINS DWELLINGS.

102 Lynton Place,

100 feet North of Midland Av.

The 2½-story stucco Dwelling, 7 rooms, bath, attic, &c., open plumbing, gas, electric lights, decorated; size, 75x150x irregular.

W. S. Saxon Woods Road,

200 feet South of Rosedale Av.

The 2½ acres of land with the 2½-story frame dwelling with 9 rooms and bath, attic, electric light, hardwood floors; also 2-story frame garage.

27-29 Manhattan Av. 81.6 feet North of West 101st St.

The six-story brick Apartment. Size 38.6x100.

Book maps and further particulars from Attorneys or at Auctioneer's Offices.

156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. **Bryan L. Kennelly** 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DALY'S HOUSES AT ELMHURST 10 one-family Cottages (8 sold, 2 left).

Constructed of hollow tile and stucco; asbestos shingle roof; 7 large rooms, bath, and laundry, parquet flooring throughout, hardwood trim; houses all connected with sewer. Price, $5,800; cash, $800, balance on terms to suit.

AT CORONA 4 two-family brick Houses with Garage

Driveway. Price, $6,800; cash, $800, balance on terms to suit. Call any day or Sunday.

Thomas Daly, Owner & Builder

Office, Jackson Av. and 41st St., Corona.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station.

Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet T.

COUNTRY HOME

For Sale—A gentleman's house with about 2 acres; in the hills of Westchester, 300 ft. elevation; 12 rooms, 3 baths; sun parlor, sleeping porch; long distance views; 30 minutes from Grand Central; 60 trains daily. Edward F. Wynne, 55 Liberty St. Cort. 4467.

Kew Gardens

New house, nine rooms, two baths, stucco. EVERY IMPROVEMENT.

Phone 39 Richmond Hill or 6023 Murray Hill

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET

COUNTRY HOMES

IN THE

Westchester Hills

J. F. McKEAN, 542 5TH AV., NEW YORK.

PEEKSKILL

Bungalows, Houses and Building Plots, large & small. NELSON ESTATES, INC., Robert E. Farley, Vice-President, Country Life Permanent Exposition, Grand Central Terminal, New York, and Peekskill, N. Y.

New House—Georgian Colonial

Rent or sell at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem electric division; all improvements, including sewers; high elevation; walking distance of depot; plot 100x100; nine large rooms, tastefully decorated; sleeping porches and open fireplaces; photo and description upon request. H. E. WILSON, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

TRULY HOMELIKE.

Every way attractive, high, rolling wooded country, most important location; sewers, gas, electricity, macadam roads, cement sidewalks, unequaled transit; 7 large rooms; garage; every modern convenience; choice surroundings; 35 minutes Grand Central; near station; $9,000; terms. TRUE, Suite 505, 200 Broadway.

YONKERS.

FOR RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 13-ROOM CORNER HOUSE, 3 BATHS, EVERY IMPROVEMENT; GARAGE; SPLENDID LOCATION; HIGH GROUND; 8 MINUT

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Philipse Manor

This is a most alluring season upon the Hudson and its banks.

Fall canoeing and sailing offer an opportunity for the expression of the vigorous tendencies of the business man who wishes to keep in whiplash condition.

This, coupled with stimulating environment for development of children, is what Philipse Manor offers. Yet it is not a summer colony. It is a year 'round community of sterling worth.

From the Grand Central Terminal convenient trains leave on Sunday at 10:45 o'clock, 12:20, 1:14 and 3:13.

The house pictured above may be purchased, and there are booklets, house plans and particulars that can be sent to you.

Philipse Manor Booth,
Country Life Exposition
Robert E. Farley, Pres.
Grand Central Terminal.

A QUALITY HOME

For a family who desire an eight-room house with two large baths and several porches. A home well finished, equipped and appointed in every respect, on a large plot near depot, community club, beach and tennis courts. A home located in a colony of refinement yet without exacting social standards. Dutch Colonial type of architecture, low, well balanced, and substantial in appearance. 48 minutes along the Hudson River from 42nd Street. Box J 199 Times.

PELHAM

Artistic new 7-room and two-bath homes; price only $7,500; sewer, gas; fine section; near main line station. Plans at 30 East 42d St., Room 1423. Phone 1327 Murray Hill.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful Summer Estate

West Islip, Long Island.

With fine dock leading to Great South Bay.

Splendid house containing 15 rooms and 4 baths. Interior finished in the most modern and artistic manner. Excellent garage, stable and gardener's cottage. Beautiful lawns, fine trees and gardens. One of the finest properties in the exclusive district. May be purchased at a bargain.

George Howe, 527 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.
Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

Wonderful Bargain!

22 lots, 45,000 sq. ft., at $12.50 per lot, will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month. The property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing near by; excellent soil for fruit, berries and vegetables; splendid climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates. Why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. S. Fisher, 2-3 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

SMALL FARM

House, 6 rooms; needs repairs; chicken houses, &c.; excellent soil; high elevation; greatest poultry country; big markets nearby; town of 7,000; plenty of work; banks, stores, schools; hour out; only $100 cash necessary; pay off balance $12 per month; wonderful chance to buy cheap and start poultry business with small capital. Call or write for free railroad pass. C. Thomas, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

OVERLOOKING OCEAN

Beautiful cottage, just finished built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; six large rooms and bath; open fireplace and living room; all very latest improvements; full cellar; electricity, gas, hot water heat; new model gas range with hot water attachment; large plot, 6,000 sq. ft.; adjoining those of millionaires; price $4,500, worth $5,500; responsible party can take possession for $400 cash, balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. R., Owner, 253 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Sands Point Bargain

SIXTY-THREE ACRES with BRICK HOUSE that has wonderful possibilities, adjoining Howard Gould, and among some of the most beautiful estates on Long Island. Surrounding properties sell at $2,500 to $10,000 per acre. Electric train service, short distance from station and golf links.

PRICE, $1,250 per ACRE to settle estate. ROBERT W. SWANN, 60 Wall St., N. Y. C.

BAYSIDE

House, 12 rooms, 3 baths, situated on Palace Boulevard; plot 100x140 ft. House constructed of hollow tile with Spanish tile roof; trees and shrubbery in excellent condition; golf, tennis, bathing. Price, $25,000. Rent, $150 per month.

Tel. Greeley 38. **Baker Crowell, Inc.** 47 W. 34th St. N. Y. City.

$55 HUNTINGTON LOTS

FINE HIGH LAND, NEAR TROLLEY AND STATION; GOOD FOR INVESTMENT OR HOME. FREE DEED. $5 DOWN, $2 MONTHLY.

SEYMAN, 103 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Beautiful Bungalow or Cottage

Site. Ideally located on Tiana Bay, L. I.; five minutes to depot; right in the town; no limit to land and water amusements; exceptional opportunity for small investment; terms to suit.

Secretary, Room 926, 18 B'way, N. Y.

PIPING ROCK
TWO FINE HILLTOPS.
WATER VIEWS.

Also attractive house, with waterfront. I. G. WOLFE, 1,297 Broadway, N. Y.

KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK.

A desirable home of Italian Architecture with all modern improvements. Grounds well laid out. Price $16,000; easy payments. For further particulars address Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck Station, L. I. Telephone 65M—Great Neck.

Oyster Bay Harbor, Shore Front

Choice, unimproved property, 4 acres; over 200 feet on harbor; NO HIGHWAY INTERVENING; fine beach, protected deep water anchorage, high-class surroundings. Very attractive prices.

Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.) N. Y.

$17.50 PER MONTH.

Buys my artistic bungalow; 5 rooms, bath, all modern improvements; full cellar, heat, running water, gas, elect.; large plot near station. Oyster Bay division; must be sold at once; small first payment. Great bargain. Box 177 Times Downtown.

Commuting Farm Bargain.

100 acres, North Shore, 48 miles out, long highway frontage two roads, half cleared, high; views, orchard, farm buildings; excellent section; $85 acre; terms.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

CHOICE HILL TOPS

In the Wheatley Hill Section.
STEWART C. SCHENCK,
Murray Hill 2992. 502 Fifth Av.

FORCED TO SELL

modern home, 7 rooms, bath, 30 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $150 cash needed at once; balance same as rent. Hughes, Box 172 Times Downtown.

Factory Properties For Sale

NOTE:—I make a specialty of handling factory properties throughout the United States. If in the market for a factory send me your requirements. If you have one to sell send for my selling plan.

Brewster, N. Y.
BORDEN PLANT, 32 miles from New York City. 112,182 sq. ft. of manufacturing space located on a plot of 14 acres. All main buildings of brick construction. ARTESIAN WELL WATER, 238 ft. deep. N. Y., N. H. & HARTFORD R. R. SIDING. ½ mile to Freight Station, Croton River frontage. Finest of Power Plants.

New Haven, Conn.
NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY PLANT. 100,000 square feet, 1¼ acres; N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. SIDING; short distance from freight station, Starin Steamboat Co., New England Navigation Co. Large one and two-story brick buildings, electric light, steam heat, SPRINKLER SYSTEM; 60 and 75 H. P. Bigelow Boilers and 2 Corliss Engines, Crocker-Wheeler Generator; two Sturtevant Blowers and 10 lines of shafting, &c. LARGE DRY KILN ON PREMISES.

Modern Manufacturing Plant
STATE OF CONNECTICUT.
60 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.
112,000 SQ. FT. FLOOR SPACE; 16¼ acres; N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. siding. EXCELLENT LABOR MARKET; PLANT IN FULL OPERATION, NOW EMPLOYING 1,100 HANDS; city and surrounding towns offer population of about 50,000 people; excellent condition, six years old. FLOOR CARRYING CAPACITY 250-300 LBS. PER SQ. FT. LARGE POWER PLANT. LOW INSURANCE RATE.

Congress Brewery & Ice Plant
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Entire Block Front on W. S. of Humboldt St., bet. Meserole and Scholes Sts, containing 75,000 SQUARE FEET of floor space. Building of brick, iron and concrete construction. Ceiling clearance of ABOUT 20 FEET, part of floors 500 LBS. PER SQ. FT. CAPACITY. 3 boilers 200 H. P. each. Ice plant capacity of 50 tons daily, which may be largely increased on a small outlay.

Modern Manufacturing Plant
80 MILES FROM NEW YORK.
A series of 1 and 2-story brick and frame buildings, containing about 80,255 sq. ft. of floor space. SPRINKLER SYSTEM. 450 H. P. boilers; 350 H. P. furnished from two 60 inch water turbines, with auxiliary engine of 250 H. P. for emergency use only. Steam heat; electric light; railroad station on property; over ¾ of a mile of private siding tracks; 3 large and 1 small tenement houses; 125 acres; EXCELLENT WATER POWER.

Troy, N. Y.
EARLE COLLAR AND CUFF FACTORY.
3-story and basement brick building. Power plant. TOTAL FLOOR SPACE 93,418 SQ. FT. Within 4 blocks of the freight station of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Buildings are modern and in excellent condition. EXCELLENT LABOR CONDITIONS.

Baxter Stove Co. Plant
MANSFIELD, OHIO.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE OPERATION, including patterns and equipment and fully equipped foundry; 78,000 sq. ft. of floor space; Pennsylvania Railroad siding, also offering B. & O., Erie, and New York Central shipments; one and two-story brick buildings; sprinkler system; 4 acres; NATURAL GAS; MAY BE SOLD WITH OR WITHOUT EQUIPMENT.

Cell Drier Plant
TAUNTON, MASS., 37 MILES FROM BOSTON.
Fully equipped machine shop and foundry; tidewater frontage. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R siding; 10 ACRES; 32,400 sq. ft. of floor space; electric travelling cranes; modern machine, tool and foundry equipment, electric power and light plant 8 years old. EXCELLENT LABOR. PLANT SOLD WITH OR WITHOUT BUSINESS.

Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co. Plant
BRANCHVILLE, CONN. 54 MILES FROM N. Y.
A 2-story and basement building, containing 20,000 sq. ft. N. Y., N. H. & HARTFORD R. R. SIDING. 200 H. P. boiler; 300 H. P. engine; 2-ton Otis elevator. FRESH WATER STREAM. Mill building; office building, etc. Steam heat; electric light. EXCELLENT LABOR.

Bristol, Pa., on the Delaware
FACTORY AND RESIDENCE EXTENSION OF TOWN
Large tracts of land along the main line of Pennsylvania Railroad. 23 miles from Philadelphia. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SIDING. FRESH WATER, DELAWARE RIVER AND CANAL FACILITIES; CHEAP COAL, GOOD LABOR; excellent railroad facilities. With the above is offered one of the finest home sites properties along the Delaware River. Less than 4,000 ft. from Bristol Station.

Worcester, Mass.
HERB GRANITE WORKS.
10 acres, railroad sidings. One-story corrugated iron building of 30,000 sq. ft., 30 ft. clearance; suitable for any form dry work or heavy manufacturing; equipped with 300 H. P. engine and 300 H. P. boilers. Situated near the junction of the Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine Railroads. WILL DIVIDE INTO SMALLER PLOTS.

Chase & Baker Co. Plant
BUFFALO, N. Y.
51,189 sq. ft. of floor space, including engine and boiler house; one 3-story brick and stone and other miscellaneous buildings; 1½ acres—property occupying entire block—in the heart of Buffalo. EXCELLENT LABOR; excellent light on all sides; steam heat. (FLOOR CARRYING CAPACITY OF 300-400 LBS. PER SQ. FT.) RAILROAD SIDING AVAILABLE; POWER PLANT.

Jersey City Factory Sites
AMES & COMPANY PLOT, WITHIN 3 BLOCKS OF EXCHANGE PLACE TUBE & PENNSYLVANIA R. R. STATIONS. Ten minutes from Hudson Terminal Bldg., Manhattan. City improvements. Penn. R. R. siding with freight yard opposite. Within two blocks of public dock on Hudson River. PLOTS 100x100 and 100x200. Much larger plot can be purchased if desired. MOST ACCESSIBLE FACTORY LOCATION IN JERSEY CITY.

American Mal'eables Co.
BLOOMFIELD, N. J., PLANT.
RIGHT AT THE BLOOMFIELD STATION OF THE D., L. & W. R. R.; large railroad frontage; RAILROAD SIDING OBTAINABLE; brick buildings, suitable for foundry or heavy manufacturing; office building; yard space.

Plainfield, N. J., Plant
SPICER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Plant is located on West 4th St., three minutes from the Central Railroad Station. The building of brick, steel frames and a few frame buildings; FLOOR AREA 15,000 SQUARE FEET, two-story office building, power plant in excellent condition; large water supply from private well. READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.

Elizabethport, N. J., Plant
UNITED STATES PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPH CO.
Located in the industrial centre of Elizabethport, near the large plant of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. and the Elizabethport R. R. Station. EXCELLENT LABOR MARKET, ONE AND TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDINGS. RAILROAD SIDINGS; 123,000 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE. Steam heat—power plant—electric light—SPRINKLER SYSTEM; ARTESIAN WELLS.

Newark, N. J., Plant
N. J. RAILROAD AVE., BLOCK FRONT, BET. VESEY AND JOHNSON STS. Three well-constructed brick buildings, containing 67,000 sq. ft., consisting one 6-story, one 3-story, and one 2-story building, with foundations heavy enough to carry three additional stories, all directly connected. Power plant. Two freight elevators. Average floor carrying capacity per sq. ft. 250-300 lbs. Excellent light. EXCELLENT INVESTMENT FOR SMALL MANUFACTURER.

Schaghticoke Woolen Mills
SCHAGHTICOKE, N.Y.—12 MILES FROM TROY, N.Y.
Located along the Hoosick River in the Hoosick Valley, between Troy and Johnsonville, N. Y.; reached by Boston & Maine R. R.; FREE WATER POWER for about four months in the year. Electric power at very low rates. Brick buildings; 100,000 sq. ft. of floor space. Rollers; SPRINKLER SYSTEM; electric lights. EXCELLENT MILL PROPERTY.

New Britain, Conn.
STATE TRADE EDUCATION SHOP.
EXCELLENT MODERN manufacturing plant, consisting of 75,000 sq. ft. in one-story brick buildings in fine condition; 4 acres of land with PRIVATE RAILROAD SIDING. Buildings thoroughly equipped with SPRINKLER SYSTEM, steam heat, electric light, shafting and good power.

Long Island City
Can arrange to finance the erection of modern reinforced concrete industrial buildings on a net rental basis. YOU MAY SELECT YOUR OWN PLOT.

MARYLAND MILLS

Laurel Plant
20 MILES FROM BALTIMORE, MD.
located on the main line of the B. & O. Railroad and divided by the Patuxent River. A FRESH WATER STREAM WITH DEPENDABLE FLOW. 84,844 SQ. FT. OF FLOOR SPACE. Brick buildings, equipped with 825 H. P. auxiliary steam plant, sprinkler system, 65 tenement houses on property. B. & O. RAILROAD SIDING OBTAINABLE. Special fire protection. EXCELLENT LABOR OBTAINABLE.

Mount Washington Plant
6½ MILES FROM BALTIMORE, MD.
Mt. Washington lies just beyond northern limits of Baltimore City. Property consists of 32 acres of land with a series of 1, 2 and 3-story brick and stone buildings, containing 45,250 SQ. FT. OF FLOOR SPACE. Mill building, repair shop, picker house, beaming building, weave shed, engine house, boiler house, cotton house, pump house, etc. P. R. R. siding obtainable. JONES FALLS WATER FRONTAGE. 275 H. P. steam plant. 37 tenement houses. AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS. EXCELLENT LABOR OBTAINABLE.

Franklinville Plant
19 MILES FROM BALTIMORE.
A 2-story brick mill building, containing 31,250 SQ. FT., and a 2-story brick picker house, containing 3,180 sq. ft., wheel house, boiler house, etc. AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS. 20,000 gallon reservoir. 200 H. P. AVAILABLE FROM RIVER. 80 tenement houses. EXCELLENT LABOR OBTAINABLE.

31 Nassau St. N. Y. City — Joseph P. Day Industrial Dep't — Phone 744 Cort

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BALDWIN HARBOR

Handsome Semi-Bungalow

6 large, light, airy rooms, living room with panel walls and beamed ceiling, open tapestry brick fireplace, French doors and windows, connecting bath with bedrooms, modern kitchen, every up-to-date convenience and improvement, spacious veranda, overlooking harbor, block from private beach, magnificent restricted locality, lawn, shrubbery and trees, ground 60x100, easy commutation, train or trolley.

$500 DOWN & $20 MONTHLY

For tickets to visit and detailed information call or write B. ALTMAN, 165 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

HOTEL AT ROCKAWAY PARK

PLOT 40X100.
Newly furnished this year; 8 stories and basement; 14 bedrooms; every improvement; 14 baths; 2 showers in basement; 300 feet from the boardwalk.
Would consider exchange.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BOGOTA — Bergen County, N. J. — Terminal of main line of Erie Railroad. Easiest Terms. Photos and Folders. GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, BOGOTA, N. J.

STEVENSON Op. Brick Church St., EAST ORANGE, N. J.
7 to 13 Room Houses on Plots 25x100 to 100x100, from $3,600 to $15,000, in "THE ORANGES" MONTCLAIR BLOOMFIELD GLEN RIDGE
EXTENSIVE LIST RENTALS. (Ph. 6314 Orange.)

$2,000 CASH

INSTITUTION MORTGAGE, $7,000; for a splendid modern house and about ¾ acre, with garage; one of the best residential parts of Orange. (Highland Station.)
E. P. HAMILTON & CO., 26 B'way.

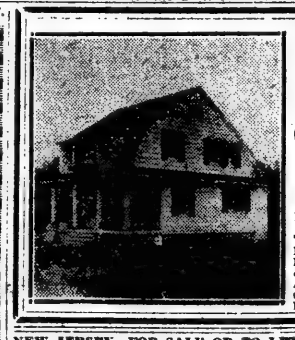
MONTCLAIR NEW BRICK AND FRAME COLONIAL RESIDENCE
will be sacrificed by builder who cannot afford to hold until Spring; large living room, centre hall, dining room, sun porch, butler's pantry, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, (2 tiled;) beautiful outlook; lot 70x175; will take $18,000 for immediate sale.
H. S. Connolly & Co. Op. Lackawanna Sta., Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR New White Colonial Residence, $15,500
large living room, with fireplace, sun porch, (fireplace,) dining room, large open porch, 6 bedrooms, 4 baths, (2 tiled,) glass enclosed sleeping porch, colonial decorations, lighting fixtures and plumbing; lot 100 feet front on choice South Side.
H. S. Connolly & Co. Op. Lackawanna Sta., Montclair, N. J.

THE ORANGES EXCLUSIVE LIST. HOUSES APARTMENTS
For Sale, Rent or Exchange.
Prices and Terms to Suit.
C. H. STIGER Opp. Brick Church Station, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

ALL THE Modern Houses, Apartments, ORANGES every description. All prices, sale or rent.
FRANK H. TAYLOR,
(Note first name.) Opp. Brick Church Station EAST ORANGE, N. J. Lackawanna R. R.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



COUNTRY AND SEASHORE IN NEW YORK CITY

Homes ready to move into $3,500 to $25,000. Small initial payments. Balance Like Rent.

CITY ISLAND

Bor. of Bronx, New York City.
Connecting with SUBWAY by Bus Line. Wonderful location on Long Island Sound, with city conveniences.
Write for booklet and photos.
Prop. office, 500 City Island Ave.
TO REACH PROPERTY:
Take Bronx Park Subway to 177th St. Station, bus to City Island; or N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. from 3d Ave. and 129th St. Elevated Station to City Island.

Joseph P. Day, Sales Agt. 31 Nassau St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

REAL HOME-SEEKER'S OPPORTUNITY

Family having broken up, lady would sell, greatly below actual cost, fine eleven-room residence in nearby Jersey town, having inexpensive and satisfactory N. Y. railroad service. Downstairs: Large reception hall with open fireplace; parlor, dining room, pantry, and kitchen (with separate gas and coal ranges). Laundry and servants' toilet in cellar, with hot water heating plant. Upstairs: Seven bedrooms and two baths. New, modern plumbing throughout. Large plot of land on most desirable residence street near station. Mortgage $6,000. Would consider small cash payment, with desirable free and clear lots for equity. Mrs. H., P. O. Box 1875, N. Y.

IDEAL HOME

Price $5,500, Including Garage.
Cash required, $500. Owing to business changes must sell. House has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation; schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences—sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars
F. W. WAGGONER,
Room 310, 47 West 34th St.

FULLY EQUIPPED FARM

RINGOES, N. J., (NEAR TRENTON.)
2½ story and cellar frame dwelling, steam heat, all improvements; tenant house, barns, ice house, &c.; all in excellent condition; farm wagons, harness, farming implements, &c.; also stock; farm comprises about 134 acres, all loam, including extensive peach and apple orchard, oak and hickory woods. This is a paying gentleman's farm. Further particulars from JOSEPH P. DAY, Agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

NO CAUSE FOR WORRY

over the title to your real estate when it is insured. You have every possible protection if your Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles are insured with us. Write for Booklet A.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.
Hackensack, N. J.
N. Y. Rep. Glenn K. Carver, 80 Wall St.

WOULD YOU BE WILLING

to pay $25 a month and buy a new home near Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R.? Five rooms and bath; steam, electric, gas kitchen; sewer, water; lot 81x135; 40 mins. N. Y.; immediate possession. Call, write, or phone.
W. S. MACINTOSH, Owner and Builder,
15 Meeker St., West Orange. Tel. 37 Orange.

RUTHERFORD Carlton Terrace. Restricted Section.
Beautiful, new, modern 7-room house; tiled bath; plot 50x100; steam, gas, electric; double parlor floors; sleeping porch; near station; $5,500, $500 down; balance monthly; lot $500 up. Carlton Realty Co., Rutherford, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOW CAN WE DO IT!
YOU ASK.
WE CAN, AND WE WILL
DO IT.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

will pay for, and $38 (and up) is the Winter price of absolutely high, dry, level and cleared lots (25 x 100) at Bound Brook South, benefited by the four great railroads of the New Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, Philadelphia & Reading, and Baltimore & Ohio; 100 trains daily. Bound Brook has 2 Banks, 2 Theatres, Stores, Trolleys, Board of Trade, and countless homes and manufactories; 14 Factories and Plants. Free Certificate of Title. Free trips to property week days and Sundays. Write, call, or 'phone for free tickets and particulars.

Brooks Inter-State Realty Corp'n.
I. B. BROOKS, President.
20 YEARS IN BUSINESS.
'PHONES: GREELEY 186-187.

BIG VALUE.

At Summit, N. J., six minutes from station, attractive modern home of ten rooms and two baths, heated by hot water, on plot 75'x150', with garage; price $9,500; part cash. Address Post Box A, Summit, N. J.

COUNTRY ESTATES HOMES and FARMS

Personally inspected, photographed.
GRADUATE G. W. ZUCKER
Agriculturist
Kinney Building, NEWARK, N. J.

STUCCO HOUSE of 7 rooms and tiled bath; large living room, with tapestry brick fireplace; artistic craftsman finish; modern plumbing and steam heat; asbestos tile roof; parquet floors; sleeping porch; fine shade trees; near station and trolley; large plot; price only $6,500; liberal terms.
THE NUTLEY COMPANY, OWNERS,
Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. Phone 6064 Barclay.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.

See our selected list of home bargains, $7,500 up. One especially attractive, $13,500. Also choice building plots in finest residential district.

Summit Development Company
15 Beechwood Rd., Summit, N. J.

MONTCLAIR
$10,500 Beautiful Colonial Residence, most exclusive location, centre hall, large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, genuine tiled kitchen, palm room, 5 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, with built in tubs and showers; all the latest appointments; large plot; beautiful shade trees. MURDOCH, 97 LACKAWANNA AVE. (Nr. 6th Ave.)

RARE BARGAIN

Magnificent All Year Estate

Extensive Grounds
Overlooking Beautiful Lakes.
Only $35,000. Cannot Be Duplicated
Elsewhere at Less Than $75,000.

A moderate cash payment buys it; balance can be arranged to remain on first mortgage; guaranteed Title.

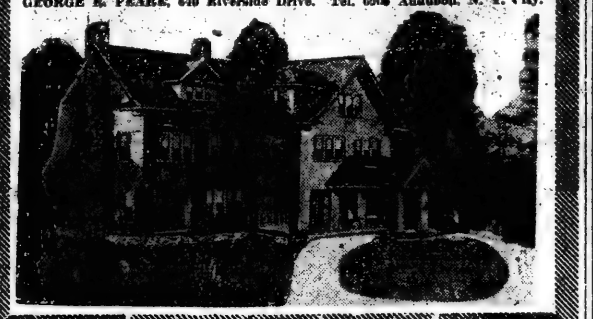
This palatial home is 115 feet in length and is new and most modern; beautifully situated on hill crest commanding superb views for miles of hills, lakes, valleys and streams of other fine country places.

There are 20 rooms and 7 perfectly appointed modern bathrooms. The magnificent living room, or ballroom, with its imposing open fireplace, is a feature of this house. Sun parlors and the spacious dining room open out on either side of it. There are five beautiful fireplaces; the walls are in hardwood; oak floors, electric light, cedar chests, every modern convenience.

This place is most conveniently situated for commuting to New York City. Good train service, express station near by; every country advantage and city convenience; golf, country club, all water sports.

This is a most unusual property in every respect, offered at a bargain to effect quick sale.

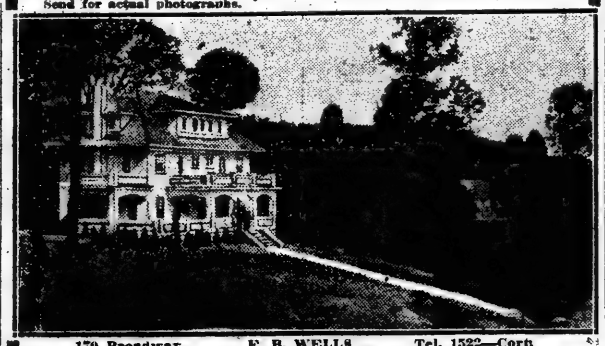
GEORGE E. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive. Tel. 6900 Audubon. N. Y. City.



Magnificent All-Year Home Near Water

10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS. Grounds 160 by 150 feet. Wonderful Lake Views.
$10,000, EASY PAYMENTS. READY TO LIVE IN NOW.
Large Part Can Remain On Mortgage.

Beautifully situated on hill crest in most charming select neighborhood near the city; magnificent water views; elevation 700 feet. House has beautiful living room with open fireplace; dining room and butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor. Seven large bedchambers, 3 baths. House is new; everything is modern, all conveniences, electric light, parquet floors, walls panelled in hardwoods, beamed ceilings, &c. Golf, excellent country club, churches, schools are here; splendid facilities for bathing and boating, good fishing in summer. All winter sports, ice boating, tobogganing in winter. Send for actual photographs.



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On the Mountainside
One of New York City's healthiest suburbs.

MODERN HOUSES FOR RENTAL
Unfurnished. Per Annum.

ARTISTIC house, 11 rooms, 2 baths	$1,200
NEW HOUSE, 10 rooms, 3 baths; garage	$1,400
COLONIAL house, 11 rooms, 2 baths	$1,500
HILLSIDE residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths	$1,800
ATTRACTIVE residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths	$2,000
RESIDENCE, 12 rooms, 3 baths; solarium; large grounds; garage	$3,000

ALSO FURNISHED HOUSES FOR WINTER OCCUPANCY

Our advice to strangers is and has been to Rent First and Purchase Later.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers.
Opposite Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR

MONTCLAIR—Charming Colonial Gem, 9 rooms, 2 baths, large sun parlor, sleeping porch, big living room, tiled kitchen, ivory finish, decorations to suit. Delightful surroundings; big shade trees. Price $9,500. Easy terms.
Brick residence, 13 rooms, 4 baths, billiard room, large solarium; steam; tiled roof. Best residential section. Large grounds. Owner will take big loss for immediate sale.
Property of every description in Montclair and surrounding territory for sale or rent. Send for illustrated Booklet B.

Frank Hughes-Taylor Co.,
1 Lackawanna Ter., Montclair, N. J.
Real Estate Brokers.

104-Acre Equipped Farm, $6,500.
Stock & Tools Worth $4,000.

70 acres dark loam, practically level tillage, cuts 100 tons hay; pasture for 40 head; orchard apples, cherries, peaches, quinces, pears, also grapes, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries; 10-room house; barn 40x80, complete set outbuildings, everything in good shape; price only $6,500, terms; including 15 head cattle, 4 horses, colt, 6 pigs, chickens, gasolene engine, feed mill, harnesses, plows, harrows, cultivators, numerous other machinery and tools, 25 tons hay, 300 bushels oats and other harvested crops; owner, a widow, must sell; this is a most unusual opportunity to secure a high grade money making, equipped farm, only 1½ hours from New York. Matheson Farm Co., Dept. 5,008, 115 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 5676 Rector.

FOR SALE
Atlantic City, N. J.

States Av., near Boardwalk.—Lot 100x135 ft., and dwelling of 14 rooms, 3 baths, pantry, large basement kitchen, and laundry.
Boardwalk, and Arkansas Av.—Lot 200x200 ft., and 8 stores, moving picture theatre, and 42 apartments.
Atlantic and Jackson Av.—Six building lots.
Apply Mrs. MARTHA A. CROSSAN, Fox Chase, Philadelphia, Penn.

Farm Located on Trolley Line

at Vineland, N. J.; new modern house, electric lights, gas, telephone, 7 rooms, all city conveniences; high elevation; splendid land, 5 acres, about 300 peach trees, stone garage, poultry houses for several hundred head; an ideal home, poultry and fruit farm; PRICE $4,500, reasonable terms. BRAY & MACGEORGE, 1027 DREXEL BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, or VINELAND, N. J. Write for complete details, also our handsomely illustrated catalogue of other desirable places.

Bu-Bal Homes
Maplewood, N. J.
15 New Houses in the course of construction. PRICES $5,000 to $12,000.
SEE THESE PLACES before locating elsewhere. A postal will bring complete information.
BUDAL COMPANY
Budal Bldg., at station, Maplewood.

YOU NEVER SAW ITS EQUAL FOR THE PRICE.

Will sell at a sacrifice my 11-room house; has all modern improvements, hardwood floors and trim, 2 baths, large living and dining rooms, 7 bedrooms and sun parlor. Plot 112x125. Tennis court and garage. Only 9 miles out; commutation, $4.85. Must be seen to be appreciated.
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Furnished House

TO LET in the best residential section of Passaic; 10 rooms, all improvements, large grounds, garage, furnished complete. Owner leaving town, $100 per month.
FRANK HUGHES, Passaic, N. J.

MONTCLAIR New Residence, Plot 200 ft. deep, $18,000
Centre hall; large living room; extra large dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor, parquet floors throughout, large open fireplaces; exterior masonry brick, tiled roof; every convenience.
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NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

A Gentleman's Home

A wonderfully built stone Mansion, surrounded by 3 acres of park, with great shade trees, in a beautiful Hudson River town, commuting distance, will be sold by the heirs of late owner for a little more than one-half its assessed valuation. It is a property of rare distinction. See it!
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MOHAWK VALLEY FARMS

50 to 2,000 acres, adjoining richest deep black soil in U. S., within 4 miles large cities; Erie Canal runs through them; all with good buildings; State road; low prices; unparalleled opportunity. Call, see photo.
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Gentleman's Estate
Sacrifice

Small acreage—50 minutes to New York by express service. Beautifully situated, 5 minutes to station by automobile. Grounds contain manor house, gardener's cottage, large garage, greenhouse, etc. Owner moving away; has spent fortune in beautifying grounds. To responsible party exceedingly easy terms will be made, for quick sale. Photographs and description from

Lewis B. Preston, Inc. 165 Broadway NEW YORK

FOR SALE AT $22,000.

Three acres, partly woodland; house containing 4 master bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms, 3 baths, 2 storerooms, large living room, hall, sleeping porch, and breakfast porch; steam heat; in excellent condition; or for rent furnished at $2,000 per year.
WM. S. MEANY Meany Bldg. Greenwich, Conn.
Office phone 103—Residence phone 293.

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Gentleman's farm of 60 acres, in finest section; Colonial house with modern improvements, including hot water heat; stable, poultry plant, ice house, &c.; 50 acres under cultivation, large vegetable garden, unusually beautiful grounds, magnificent old trees, superb views. Can be bought at low figure, including furniture, farm implements, 800 leghorn chickens, cows, horse, Ford car, &c.
KENNETH IVES & CO.
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50 ACRES Fertile Connecticut Farm Equipped $2,800 TERMS
Three miles to big village, good neighborhood, splendid 9-room house, good barn, wagon house, poultry house; acres productive fields; balance in wood and pasture; brook, shade, city water, 3 fancy cows, splendid horse, 50 fowls, barn full hay, corn, potatoes; complete set farm tools; $2,800 full price. COLONIAL FARM CORPORATION, 2 Rector St., New York. Tel. Rector 4828.

Farms! Only Good Ones Everywhere

Dairy, fruit, grain, potatoes, poultry farms, commuting farms, country hotels, auto tea inns; 100 farms for exchange; write for description. Call, see photos.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 Fifth Av.

AT GREENWICH, CONN. FOR RENT, FURNISHED

for one year; house containing 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 maids' rooms; one acre of ground; garage; $1,600.
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MARYLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

175 Acre Maryland Farm
500 Bushels Corn

25 bu. cow peas, 150 baskets sweet potatoes, 50 baskets white potatoes, 50 baskets apples, wagon and tools all go at the low price of $3,800, for everything, as owner has other business; this good farm is only ½ mile to school and near village, milk station and vegetable canning factory; 100 bearing fruit trees, 35 acres heavy wood and timber; 140 acres level stone-free machine-worked fertile soil; 2-story, 7-rm. house, barn and outbldgs. Immediate possession and easy terms. You would enjoy the long, comfortable summers and short, mild winters here on Maryland's Eastern Shore; plow every month of the year, cement roads; warm fall weather till Xmas. Come and see. For details page 19, "Strout's Peace and Plenty Catalogue," copy mailed free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, N. Y. 2,026G, 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

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Alabama and Mississippi, where you can raise anything from corn and potatoes to figs and oranges. Buy direct from the railroad; easy terms. Write to Land Department A, M. & N. R. R., 211 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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Space for Rent
to suit
Various Business Needs

Our knowledge and experience gained by constant activity in various sections of the city will be of great assistance in finding the location and building best suited to your peculiar requirements.

BUILDINGS FOR RENT

57 Maiden Lane. A four story and basement fireproof building. Elevator and steam heat. Attractive rental. 25x90.

70-72 Wooster Street. To meet the needs of a responsible tenant, owner will erect either a one, two, three or four story building. Plot 60x100.

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29-31 Park Place. An ideal corner store, with basement and sub-basement. Two elevators and steam heat. 50x90.

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22 Thames Street. Southeast corner of Greenwich Street, heavy carrying capacity, live steam and sprinkler system. 1,850 square feet. Excellent light.

26 John Street. Absolutely fireproof. 25x64.

85-87 John Street. The Northwest corner of Gold Street. Light on three sides, steam heat and elevator service. 41x100.

298 Broadway. Elevator service, steam heat and excellent light. Attractive rental. More than 2,500 square feet of space per floor.

109-111 Leonard Street. Northeast corner of Benson Place, just off Broadway, containing about 3,400 square feet. Good light—sixteen windows on each floor. Elevator service and steam heat.

127-133 Bleecker Street. Convenient to transportation facilities. Two elevators, steam heat and sprinkler system. 10,000 square feet of light space. Will divide.

24 Bond Street. The two top lofts of this building can be rented at a very low figure. Suited for manufacturing. Elevator service and steam heat. 2,500 square feet each.

25 East 4th Street. A loft building for light manufacturing. Elevator service and steam heat. 21x125.

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72 Wall Street. Several small offices at attractive rentals.

103-105 William Street. An ideal office building for concerns desiring small space and low rentals.

100 Hudson Street, Modern fireproof office

High-Class Showrooms and Offices

in the new wholesale district outside the high-rent zone.

5th Av. at 27th St.

The New 20-Story

Victoria Bldg.

230 Fifth Avenue and 1150 Broadway

Advantages

New Fireproof Bldg. 100% Sprinkler System. 11 High-speed Elevators. Night and Day Service. No manufacturing.

Apply on premises, your own broker, or

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent,
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Store to Let

Contains 10,105 net sq. ft. Arrangements can be made to rent in addition one to six lofts above. Private elevator to upper floors. Available February 1st, 1917 or before.

Susquehanna Building
18-22 W. 18th St.—23-27 W. 17th St.

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440 4th Ave.
S. W. Corner 30th St.
New 16-Story Building.

OFFICES
—AND—
SHOWROOMS

STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
$1,300 to $1,950.
Unobstructed North Light.
Lowest Insurance Rate.
Automatic Sprinklers.
Complete Supervisory Service.

MOORE & WYCKOFF,
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Corner 45th Street.

EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT
Stores, Lofts and Offices
at attractive rentals.
Buildings Absolutely Fireproof.

ASHLAND BUILDING
215 4th Ave., Cor. 24th St.
SHOWROOMS and OFFICES

Merchants Building
S. W. Cor. B'way & 4th St.
16 stories; low insurance rates.
LOFTS & SHOWROOMS, 81 x 110.

26-32 West 17th St.
Sprinkler System—low insurance.
LARGE STORE and BASEMENT.
LOFTS and HALF LOFT.

34-36 East 10th St.
SINGLE LOFTS. Excellent Light.
Sprinkler System—low insurance.
Superintendent on Premises.

PHILIP BRAENDER
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Garage

For rent

Centrally located near 23d Street

Inquire of
E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St., N. Y. C. Tel. 5989 Hanover.

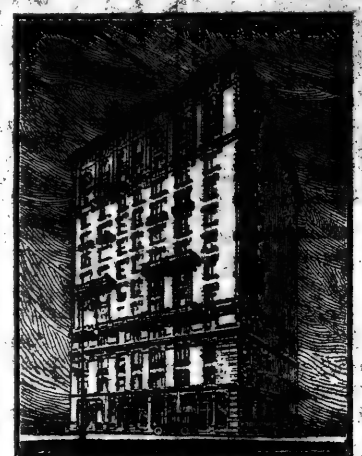
154x92

Factory for Rent
Long Island City.

Railroad siding and power, 16,000 sq. feet, ground floor, rent reasonable, one block from freight station, one block from subway entrance. Address Mohegan Tube Co., Long Island City. Telephone 4076 Hunter's Point.

STORE AND BASEMENT.
510-512 6TH AVE.
Choice location; well kept building; good class of tenants; surrounded by leading hotels; block from Pennsylvania Station; 100 per cent. sprinkler system. 'Phone 4712—Murray Hill, or own broker.

FOR LEASE—VERY CHEAP
Entire building, 5-story, 20.10x80.
Fourth Avenue, near 32d Street.
Suitable for alteration; 20 years lease.
Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.



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That big front door, that splendid outline, that imposing facade are all a part of your home if you live in the apartment at 200 West 58th Street (corner Seventh Avenue). But with this splendor there is exclusiveness. Your apartment is peculiarly your own, a home apart, secluded, commodious and private as a detached house in its own grounds. It is exclusiveness without isolation and elegance without extravagance.

Apartments 3 to 6 rooms. Rentals $1200 to $2800—including free refrigeration.

Owned and managed by
DURHAM REALTY CORPORATION, Fifth Avenue Building, New York City
J. C. STEDEM, Pres.

Strathmore House

Riverside Drive at 113th Street
SOUTHEAST CORNER

9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500
12 Rooms & 3 Baths, $3,500

Under personal management of new owner. Large, sunny rooms; excellent light and air; splendid view of river.
Near Subway Station.
Decorations to suit
Apply to owner on premises.
Telephone 488 Morningside.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Showroom

Entire fourth floor, (10273 net sq. ft.) with more than the usual amount of light. Available February 1st, 1917 or before.

Cuyler Building
116-120 W. 32d St.—119-123 W. 31st St.

7 Elevators; twenty-four-hour-a-day service. Low Insurance.

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Managing Agent
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Lofts for Manufacturing

Six Lofts (about 11,500 net sq. ft. each) with light on four sides; to be rented together or separately. Possession before February 1st, 1917.

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5 elevators; high ceilings; unusual shipping facilities

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TO ONE TENANT

The Entire Five Lofts

141-145 W. 17th St.

A modern building, suitable for showrooms, manufacturing, stock rooms. Splendid light, steam heat.

2 Fast Electric Elevators.

VERY ATTRACTIVE RENTAL.

Apply to your broker or

SPEAR & CO., 840 Broadway

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EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT LOFTS.
Sprinkled Fireproof Building
NO MANUFACTURING.
BRUNSWICK REALTY CO.,
35 West 39th Street,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

LOFTS WITH FINE LIGHT
7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.
New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Av.
Modern, well-kept building 100% sprinkler system; suitable any business.

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To Lease at Reasonable Rent.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or Rent, Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 31 Chambers St. Phone 738—Worth. Or your own broker.

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RUNNING THROUGH TO 39TH ST.
STORE & BASEMENT
ABOUT 11,000 SQ. FT.
ROBERT P. ZOBEL,
35 West 39th St.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

35 & 37 West 39th St.

A few Choice Offices,
IN THIS MODERN
Fireproof Office Building
BRUNSWICK REALTY CO.,
on premises.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

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For Lease in High-Class Apartment House, S. W. Cor. 142d St. & Amsterdam Av. Suitable for Druggist, Dry Goods, Delicatessen, Groceries, Butcher, &c. Very popular neighborhood. Excellent opportunity. Moderate rental.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

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Modern Fireproof Building, 25 by 90. Sprinklered;
Rents $800 to $1,100.
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STORE—Light, Fireproof, 72x90
LOFTS Steam heat, elevators, good light. 50x90 and 25x150.
EAST 22D STREET, NEAR 2D AV.
PRINTING—MANUFACTURING
E. W. BLISS BLDGS., 218 E. 22D. ST.

STORE TO RENT,
West 72d St., suitable for Florist, Drugs, high class Milliner or Branch Bank.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
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TOP LOFT, VERY LIGHT,
202 CENTRE STREET
6,200 sq. ft. each; fireproof; elevators; immediate possession. Any lease. (full commission.) or GEORGE DANIELS, 37 William. Phone 9060—Broad.

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GARAGE WILL BE ERECTED IN THE HEART of STEWART'S automobile district, on a plot 200x100 to suit the prospective tenant; will lease for a term of years; we guarantee to complete the building within 60 days from date of operations; commission. Apply to owner.
FRIEDMAN & CO.,
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TIMES SQUARE

For banking or insurance corporation seeking large floor space the second floor of The Times Building is unsurpassed for location and modern equipment and affords facilities for publicity presented by no other building in New York. The floor overlooks Broadway and Seventh Avenue and extends practically from 42d to 43d Street. Can be leased now at moderate rental.

In the tower are some spacious suites and single rooms, all light and splendidly ventilated, admirably adapted for the purposes of architects, engineers, draftsmen, physicians or lawyers.

Renting agent in building—Room 406.

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Broadway, Corner 26th Street
Telephone, Madison 2000
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THE CLIFDEN
284 Riverside Drive, South Corner 96th St.
12 story fireproof and monolithic apartment house, facing Riverside Drive and Riverside Park.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths. Rent $2,500.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 36th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,350.

VICTOR HALL
227 West 123d St.
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ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
7 Rooms & Bath. Rent $1,000.

GREENWICH
408 Central Park West.
Adjoining Corner 105th St.
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8 Rooms & Bath. Rent $900.

THE BELMONT
Broadway to Amsterdam Ave., 86th to 87th Sts.
Suites of 2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms, Baths and Kitchenettes.
Rentals $60 to $100 per month.
Furnishing Optional if Desired.
Refrigeration and Vacuum Cleaning.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St.
Southeast Corner Broadway.
1, 2 & 3 Room, 1 & 2 Bath Apartments.
Rentals $2,400 to $3,300.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

372 WEST 83D ST.
Adjoining Riverside Park.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
12 Rooms, 3 Baths. Rent $2,400.

ROCKCLIFFE
and
HIGHMOUNT
N. E. Cor. B'way & 141st St.
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms.
Rentals $540 to $1,100.

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PEASE & ELLIMAN announce plans of new buildings on and near Park and Fifth Avenues which will be ready for occupancy in the summer of 1917.

They advise an early inspection of these plans, as at this time alterations can be made.

The new buildings will contain apartments of from 4 to 23 rooms with adequate baths.

Plans will be sent upon request or a representative will call to give more detailed information in regard to these buildings.

PEASE & ELLIMAN
Specialists in Dwelling Properties
340 Madison Avenue
Phone Murray Hill 6200.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

900 Riverside Drive

COR. 103D ST.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $70 to $95
655 West 160th St.
4 Large Rooms $42
Inquire at 900 Riverside Drive.
Telephone 4687 Audubon.

661 West 180th St.
660 West 180th St.
Corner Broadway
High-class Elevator Apartments. Specious light rooms, hardwood throughout.
4 ROOMS.....$60
5 ROOMS.....$72
601 West 156th St.,
N. W. Corner Broadway.
Very high-class Elevator Apartment House overlooking grounds of Hispanic Art Museum.
6 ROOMS.....$61.50
8 ROOMS.....$82.33
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
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THE PAUL JONES

Elevator Apartments.
Wadsworth Av. & 184th St.
4 Rooms fronting Avenue, $40.
5 Rooms fronting Avenue, $45.
7 Rooms cor. fronting Av., $65.

One 9 Room Apartment,
with 3 Baths.
Large, light rooms—only one apartment on a floor and only one apartment to be rented.
254 West 82d Street
(Just West of Broadway)

210 CONVENT AVE.
SOUTHWEST COR. 141ST.
New 10-story fireproof apartment house; nearing completion; adjacent to City College; convenient to subway and L stations, surface, and bus lines.
3 rooms and bath, $450.
4 rooms and bath, $600 to $750.
5 rooms and bath, $750 to $1,200.
Open for inspection. Representative on premises.
Slawson & Hobbs, Agents
148 West 72d St.

The Chepstow

215 West 101st Street,
NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,000.
TO SUBLET
ALL OUTSIDE SUNNY ROOMS.
Apply on premises, or
NASSOIT & LANNING,
BROADWAY, CORNER 97TH ST.

JUST COMPLETED,
425-431 W. 214TH ST.
4-5 ROOM APARTMENTS,
with every conceivable improvement; one block from 215th St. Broadway subway sta.
REASONABLE RENTALS.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

840 West End Ave. Corner 101st St.
One Apartment **7 ROOMS** — 2 BATHS, 1,900. Suitable Doctor.
One Apartment **9 ROOMS** — 2 BATHS, $1,600. Southern Exposure.

67 WEST 45TH.
2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE.
RENT $1,200.
RULAND & WHITING COMPANY,
710 Madison Av. Telephone Plaza 3031.

52 WEST 37TH STREET
JUST COMPLETED
2 Rooms $55 to $75 Per and Bath, Month
MARSTON & CO.
20 East 42nd Street. Tel. 240 Murray Hill.

One Apartment Remaining
424 Central Park West, near 102d St.
8 ROOMS, $65.
Elevator, Hall Service, Etc.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
50 East 42nd St.

8 ROOMS. CORNER. $60.
400 WEST 152D ST.,
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 2,573 Broadway (167)

Studio Apartments. Valet Service.
32 West 39th St.
2 and 3 rooms; rent $30 and $40 month. Reasonable rent to the right party.
J. ROMAINE BROWN COMPANY,
200 Madison Ave.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALWYN COVRT

Corner Apartment
Four Exposures

One of the finest Apartments in New York, consisting of 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms. All of these rooms are decidedly unusual as regards size, exposure and decoration.

Another Apartment of 10 rooms and 4 bathrooms, equally as desirable, but arranged for a smaller family, is offered from October 1st at the special price of $4,000 per year.

Alwyn Covrt is an apartment home for exclusive tenants. Inspection invited day or evening. For further particulars and floor plans consult your own broker or

C. S. TAYLOR, Manager
182 West Fifty-Eighth St.

THE DARTMOUTH,
509 West 110th St.
Near Broadway Subway.
Unusually large rooms. Excellent arrangement.
8 Rooms, $1200-$1400
Earle & Calhoun
S.-W. Cor. B'way and 72d St.
Telephone 8118-7-8 Columbus.

4 and 5
Rooms and Bath.
124 West 72d St.
Midway B'way & Central Park West.
New, high-class, 12-story fireproof apartment house; convenient to "L" and subway stations.
$1,200 to $1,650.
Physicians suite, first floor, front.
2 Rooms & Bath.
Slawson & Hobbs, Agents,
148 West 72d St.
Representative on premises.

THE CREST

Modern Elevator Apts.
8 Large, sunny rooms & 3 baths,
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
130 EAST 67TH ST.

Terrace Court,

960 Riverside Drive.
One 8-room apartment, including two maids' rooms and three baths. Apply on premises, or to
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THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Note.—Unless otherwise specified all lectures begin at 8:15 P. M.

Sunday.

THE CHURCH AND THE NEW WORLD ORDER, by the Rev. Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches; Sunday morning lecture, Mount Morris Baptist Church, 5th Av., between 125th and 127th Sts., 10 A. M.

THE RESEARCH MAGNIFICENT AND THE WORLD'S NEED OF AN ARISTOCRACY of Intellect, by George E. O'Dell, Woodstock Library, 759 East 169th St., 11 A. M.

THE FINE ART OF MAKING MEN OUT OF SOCIAL WASTE, by Thomas Mott Osborne, St. Mark's Hall of St. Mark's Church, 10th St. and 2d Av., 4:30 P. M.

FIVE MEADE QUARTET, Auspices the People's Institute of Brooklyn, Commercial High School, Albany Av. and Dean St., 8 P. M. By request Miss Meade will play the sextet from "Lucia," arranged for violin alone, and Miss Littlehales, Chopin's "Introduction" and "Polonaise Brilliant" for the violoncello.

ORGAN RECITAL by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

IMMIGRATION, by Hon. Isaac Siegel, Member of Congress, at the Public Forum, P. S. 101, 11th St., west of Lexington Av.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Walter C. Gale, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts., 8:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Wenzel A. Raboch, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx, 8:15 P. M.

Monday.

THE SACRED AND THE PROFANE LYRIC OF THE BIBLE, by Dr. Emelow, Temple Beth-El, 43d St. and 5th Av., 11 A. M.

THE LIMESTONE PLATEAUS OF THE CAUSSES, SOUTHERN FRANCE, by Professor E. de Martonne, Visiting French Professor at Columbia University, illustrated with lantern slides; Pre-Cambrian and Triassic Diabase in Eastern Pennsylvania," by Dr. Aaron I. Jonas, illustrated with lantern slides; "Stratigraphic Relations of the Oil-Producing to the Oil-Bearing Shales in the Paleozoic of North America: Involving a New Theory of Oil Distribution," by Professor Amadeus W. Grabau, illustrated with diagrams and specimens; Section of Geology and Mineralogy of the N. Y. Academy of Sciences, American Museum of Natural History.

ITALIAN LECTURE: LA NASCITA DELLA NOSTRA NAZIONE, by Professor G. Mantellini, P. S. 102, 113th St., east of 2d Av.

MOTOR ADVENTURES ON THE MEXICAN BORDER, by Mrs. Alice Snitjer Burke, Political Equality Association, 15 East 41st St., 8:30 P. M.

Tuesday.

NEW PAPAIPEMA SPECIES OCCURRING IN OUR FIFTY-MILE ZONE, by Henry Bird. Illustrated, with specimens; "On American Wasps," by Dr. J. Bequaert, illustrated, with specimens; "Interesting Hemiptera Taken in Virginia in 1916," by Harry G. Barber, illustrated by specimens; New York Entomological Society, American Museum of Natural History.

OKLAHOMA, THE LAND OF NOW, by Elias Thompson, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

BALZAC, THE SECRETARY OF SOCIETY, by Professor Christian Gauss, P. S. 27, 43d St., east of 3d Av.

HOW TO ANALYZE A COMPOSITION FOR STUDY AND PRACTICE, by Miss Mary Gregory Murray, P. S. 63, 4th St., east of 1st Av. Illustrated.

HOW THE PEOPLE LIVE IN CONGO LAND, by De Witt C. Snyder, P. S. 66, 98th St., east of 1st Av. Illustrated.

THE FIRST MODERN NEWSPAPER, by George Henry Payne, P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av.

BELGIA, THE NEWEST KINGDOM, by John C. Bowker, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St., and Central Park West. Illustrated.

THE LOGIC OF FORCE, by Leland Rex Robinson, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St.

EFFECTS OF THE ELECTRICAL CURRENT, by Charles L. Harrington, P. S. 86, 80th St. and Hull Av., Bronx. Illustrated.

LONGFELLOW, by Clarence S. McClellan, Jr., Riverdale Hall, Riverdale Av. and 260th St. Illustrated.

MICHAEL ANGELO, by Eugene Schoen, St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Av., near 156th St., Bronx. Illustrated.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, by Professor William B. Guthrie, Washington Irving H. S., Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts.

TRAMPING AMONG THE HIGH ALPS, by Charles Rollinson, P. S. 3, Hudson and Grove Sts. Illustrated.

LIGHT PHENOMENA, by Professor J. Loring Arnold, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av. Illustrated.

BELGIA, THE NEWEST KINGDOM, by Dr. John C. Bowker, P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St. Illustrated.

THE STEAM TURBINE, by W. Wallace Ker, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts. Illustrated.

SHOCK WOUNDS, BLEEDING, BURNS, AND EXPOSURE, by Dr. George L. Meylan, P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av. Illustrated.

CHINA'S EVERLASTING EMPIRE, by Ian C. Hannah, P. S. 165, 225 West 108th St. Illustrated.

FRANCE: THE LAND, THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT, by A. Franklin Ross, N. Y. Public Library, 58th St. Branch, 112 East 58th St. Illustrated.

BEAUTIFUL CEYLON, by W. Robert Gosa, Pilgrim Hall, 56th St. and Broadway. Illustrated.

HOW BOOKS AND MAGAZINES ARE ILLUSTRATED, by Charles W. Chadwick, St. Columba Hall, 343 West 25th St. Illustrated.

HOW UNCLE SAM AIDS COMMERCE, by John C. Welsh, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx. Illustrated.

SOUTH AMERICA, by Miss Adelaide H. Allerton, P. S. 46, 166th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

AN EVENING WITH TENNYSON, by Mrs. Mary E. Lease, P. S. 50, Bryant and Vyse Avs., north of 172d St., Bronx.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York.

NEW ORLEANS, by Flavius Brobst, P. S. 95, West Houston and Clarkson Sts. Illustrated.

REAL INDIA, by Lajpat Rai, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av.

ROMANTICISM IN MUSIC, by Daniel Gregory Mason, Hunter College, Lexington Av. and 68th St. Illustrated.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE, by Ian C. Hannah, Cooper Institute, 8th St. and 4th Av. Illustrated.

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW, by Mrs. Ethel Foster, Institute Hall, 218 East 106th St. Illustrated.

FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS AND SUFFOCATION, by Theron W. Kilmer, N. Y. Public Library, 58th St. Library, 121 East 58th St. Illustrated.

THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, by Arthur K. Peck, Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St. Illustrated.

THE LIVING AND THE NON-LIVING, by Benjamin C. Gruenberg, Y. M. C. A., Harlem Branch, 5 West 125th St. Illustrated.

THE WEST INDIES, by George Donaldson, Y. W. H. A., 81 West 110th St. Illustrated.

THE EVERYDAY CHINAMAN, by Sydney Neville Unahar, P. S. 37, 145th St., east of Willis Av., Bronx. Illustrated.

THE MARVELS OF MODERN PHOTOGRAPHY, by Colonel Edwin A. Havers, P. S. 47, Randolph St., Lawrence and Beach Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

Thursday.

SIAM AND THE SIAMESE, by Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts. Illustrated.

FOLK AND NATIONAL SONGS OF ITALY, by Lewis W. Armstrong, P. S. 3, Hudson and Grove Sts. Illustrated.

THE INTERNAL WARS OF FRANCE AND GERMANY, (1560-1648 A. D.), by Prof. Adolphe Cohn, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

HOUSE CLEANING, by Miss L. Ray Balderston, P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St. Illustrated.

OUR NATIONAL PARKS, by Robert G. Wertz, N. Y. P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts. Illustrated.

PAINTINGS AT THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM, by Alexander T. Van Laer, P. S. 165, 225 West 108th St. Illustrated.

THE CITY OF MEXICO, by Isaac F. Smith, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av. Illustrated.

FRANCE: THE LAND, THE PEOPLE, AND THE GOVERNMENT, by A. Franklin Ross, Ph. D., New York Public Library, 96th St. Branch, 112 East 96th St. Illustrated.

THE DAYS OF OUR GRANDFATHERS, by Uriah McClinchie, New York Public Library, 125th St. Branch, 103 West 135th St. Illustrated.

WITH THE MOORS IN SPAIN, by Dr. Putnam Cady, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx. Illustrated.

VERDI'S OPERA "AIDA," by Mrs. Caroline K. Goldberg, P. S. 36, Castle Hill Av., between Watson and Black Rock Avs., Unionport. Illustrated.

A CRUISE ON THE PACIFIC, by Mrs. A. S. Fleischer, P. S. 30, Longwood Av., Kelly and Beck Sts., Bronx. Illustrated.

HAITI AND SANTO DOMINGO, by Norman Taylor, P. S. 43, Brown Place and 156th St. Illustrated.

SIR WALTER SCOTT, by Henry Neumann, P. S. 46, 166th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Av., Bronx.

RUSSIA, by Professor Henry E. Northrup, P. S. 53, 166th St., Findlay and Teller Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

Friday.

GERMAN LECTURE: FALSCHE UEBERMENSCHEN, by Dr. Traugott Lehme, lecture in course on "Nietzsche und der Deutsche Geist," 60 Union Square, 8:30 P. M.

ITALIAN LECTURE: GLI ALBORI DEL REGNO D'ITALIA E I DOGI DI STATI UNITI, by Bruno Zirato, P. S. No. 45, 169th and Hoffman Sts. and Lorillard Place, Bronx.

ORIGINS AND PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC ASTRONOMY, by Garrett P. Servis, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

STOPPING THE LEAKS, by Miss Laura A. Cauble, P. S. 17, 4th St., west of 8th Av. Illustrated.

PAINTINGS AT THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM, by Alexander T. Van Laer, P. S. 27, 42d St., east of 3d Av. Illustrated.

GOETHE'S "FAUST," by Miss Edith Cline Ford, P. S. 52, Broadway, Academy St., and Vermilyea Av., Inwood.

DANIEL WEBSTER AND NATIONAL UNITY, by Algernon Lee, P. S. 61, 12th St., east of Avenue A.

NATURAL SELECTION—A MASTER MIND, by Professo. Samuel C. Schmucker, P. S. 66, 68th St., east of 1st Av. Illustrated.

LIFE AGGRESSIVE; UTILIZING "THE ENVIRONMENT, by Benjamin C. Gruenberg, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

PATRIOTS AND LOYALISTS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by Professor William MacDonald, P. S. 182, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av.

MODERN FRENCH ART AND EUROPEAN PAINTING IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, by Louis Weinberg, P. S. 157, St. Nicholas Av. and 127th St. Illustrated.

LONGFELLOW'S "EVANGELINE," by William L. Felter, P. S. 160, Suffolk and Rivington Sts. Illustrated.

THE UGANDA RAILROAD, by Mrs. Eleanor Childs, P. S. 3, 157th St., between Melrose and Courtlandt Avs., Bronx.

HOW TO BUY CLOTHING, by Miss Nellie Crooks, P. S. 17, Fordham St., near City Island Av., City Island, 8 P. M.

COLORADO VERSUS SWITZERLAND, by Rudy S. Uzzell, P. S. 28, Anthony and Tremont Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

THE MARVELS OF MODERN PHOTOGRAPHY, by Col. Edwin A. Havers, P. S. 32, 153d St., between Beaumont and Cambreleng Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

WHY DO WE DIE SO YOUNG, by Dr. George P. Shirmer, P. S. 33, Jerome Av., north of 184th St., Bronx.

WHAT VACCINATION HAS ACCOMPLISHED, by Dr. Charles McDowell, P. S. 51, 158th St., Jackson and Trinity Avs., Bronx.

Saturday.

RADIUM AND RADIO-ACTIVITY, by Ernest R. Von Nardroff, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West. Illustrated.

THE LIBERAL COLLEGE IN OUR NATIONAL LIFE, by Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, President Amherst College, at Cooper Institute, 8th St. and 4th Av.

NATURAL SELECTION—A MASTER IDEA, by Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker, N. Y. Public Library, 58th St. Branch, 121 East 58th St. Illustrated.

TURGENIEV, by Louis S. Friedland, N. Y. Public Library, 125th St. Branch, 103 West 135th St.

CARBON AND SOME OF ITS COMPOUNDS, by William L. Estabrooke, Y. M. C. A., Harlem Branch, 5 West 125th St. Illustrated.

FROM THE NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS TO MAN, by John Henry Frome, P. S. 37, 145th St., east of Willis Av., Bronx. Illustrated.

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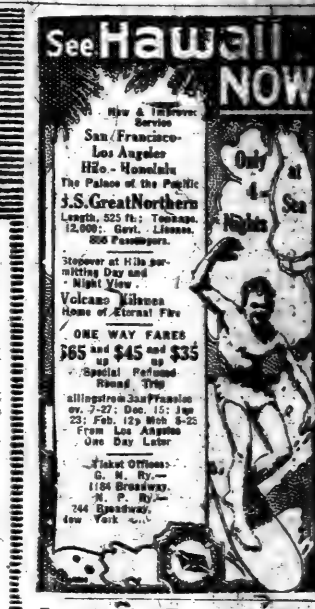
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In the Group Are: Michaela Villa, the bandit's niece, Augustin Villa, his son, Mrs. Francisco Villa, Belem and Emilio Martinez, a Niece and Nephew, Miss Reynalda Villa, a Daughter of His First Marriage, C. F. Moya and Antonio Casteklanos, Former Villista Officers, and Baby Maria Luisa Villa, a Niece.

(Photo © International Film Service.)

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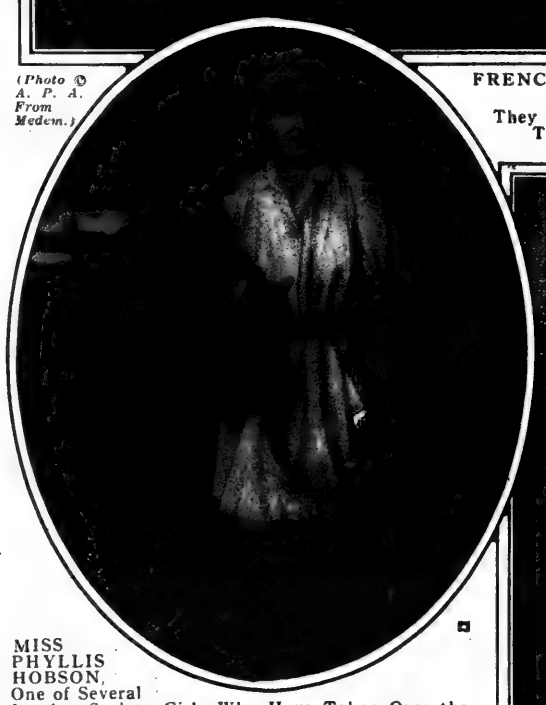
FRENCH LEADERS CONFERRING AT BOULOGNE.
They Are, Left to Right: M. Albert Thomas, Gen. Joffre, Premier Briand, Gen. Roques, and M. Ribot.



MISS PHYLLIS HOBSON,
One of Several London Society Girls Who Have Taken Over the Management of the King's Stables at Sandringham to Release the Men for the Army. King George Recently Congratulated Them Personally on Their Work.
(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)

McNAMARA OF FORDHAM IN THE GAME WITH GEORGETOWN, FUMBLING AFTER A BRILLIANT RUN FOR THIRTY YARDS THROUGH GEORGETOWN'S DEFENSES.
(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)

THE NEW AMERICAN SUPERDREADNOUGHT ARIZONA, RECENTLY COMMISSIONED LEAVING NEW YORK FOR THE FIRST TIME TO JOIN THE ATLANTIC FLEET ON THE HIGH SEAS.
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"A MAID OF WALES."
A New Portrait of Miss Olwen Lloyd George, by Ellis Roberts Which Has Just Been Presented to Her Parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Lloyd George.

DAUGHTERS OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE IN A LONDON PARK
They Are, Left to Right: Ladies Rachel Dorothy, Anne, and Blanche Cavendish. The Latter, With Her Sister, Lady Maud, Arrived in Canada a Week Ago With Her Father, the New Governor General. *(Photo © by Int'l Film Service.)*

(Photo © by American Press Ass'n.)

PINK CHRYSANTHEMUMS, EXHIBITED BY ADOLPH LEWISOHN, WHICH WON THE FIRST PRIZE AT THE ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

MISS ULRICA DAHLGREN, DEBUTANTE DAUGHTER OF MRS. DREXEL DAHLGREN.
(Photo by Davis & Sanford.)

GERMAN GIRL SCOUTS, IN GALA COSTUMES, UNITING IN THE THANKSGIVING CELEBRATION OF THIS YEAR'S HARVEST, IN WHICH THEY ALSO PARTICIPATED AS WORKERS.
(Photo from Central News Photo Service.)

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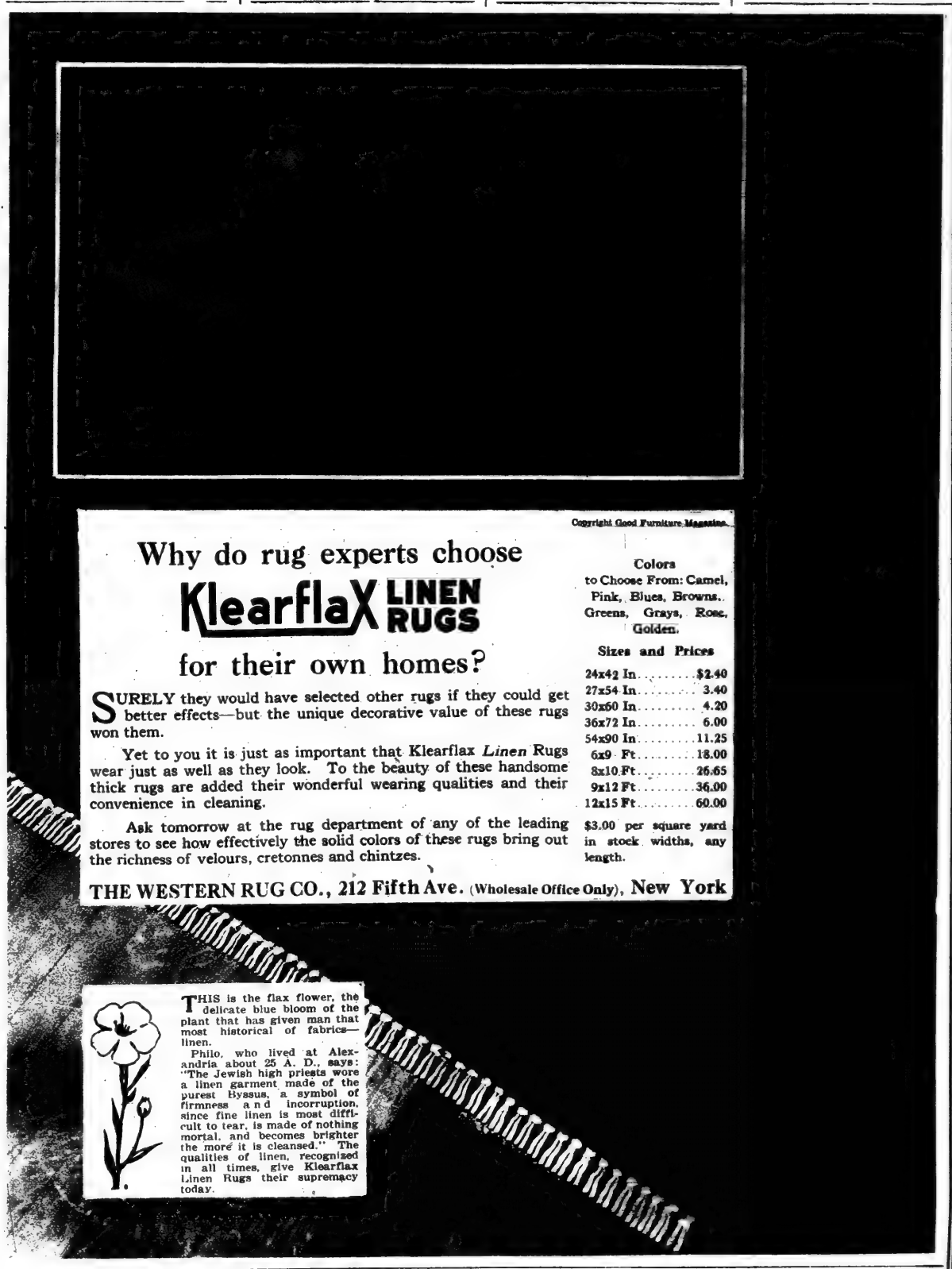

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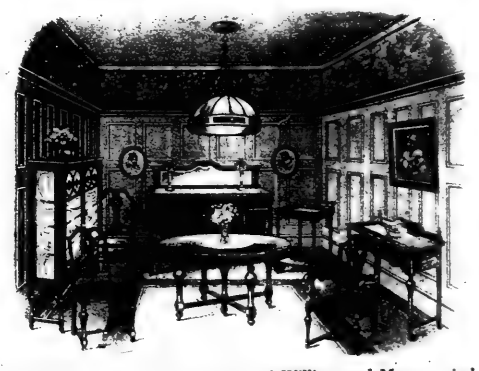

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10 PIECES

Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table, Serving Table, 5 Side Chairs, and Arm Chair.

Chairs covered with blue striped haircloth.

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Velour, $45.00
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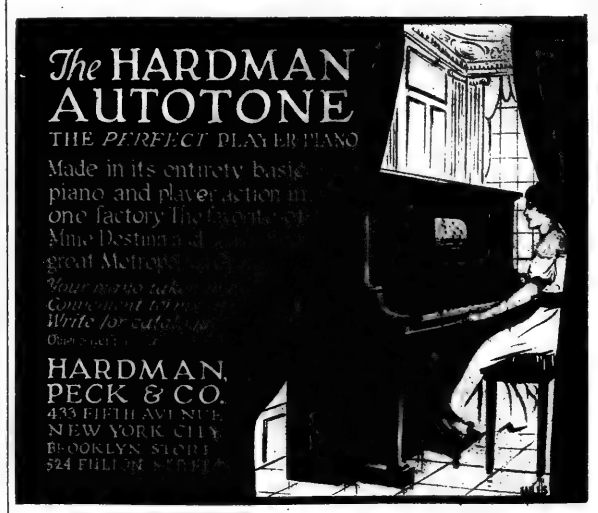

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You never hear anybody say "Try some other cocoa" after Runkel's gets on the table once. Try it—today—at your grocer's make it a point to

Say **Runkel's**

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Runkel's Cocoa—being so much more finely powdered—dissolves more easily and completely, giving the full, natural "chocolaty" flavor of the rich cocoa beans. Food experts say a cocoa with 28% cocoa butter is too rich and indigestible and that a cocoa with only 20% is "too lean." Runkel s has 24%—just right to give maximum nutriment with complete ease of digestion.

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The New York Times

"THE COQUETTE"--BY J. MCLURE HAMILTON.
Lent by Mrs. E. H. Harriman for a Special Exhibition of Mr. Hamilton's Work Now Being Held at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

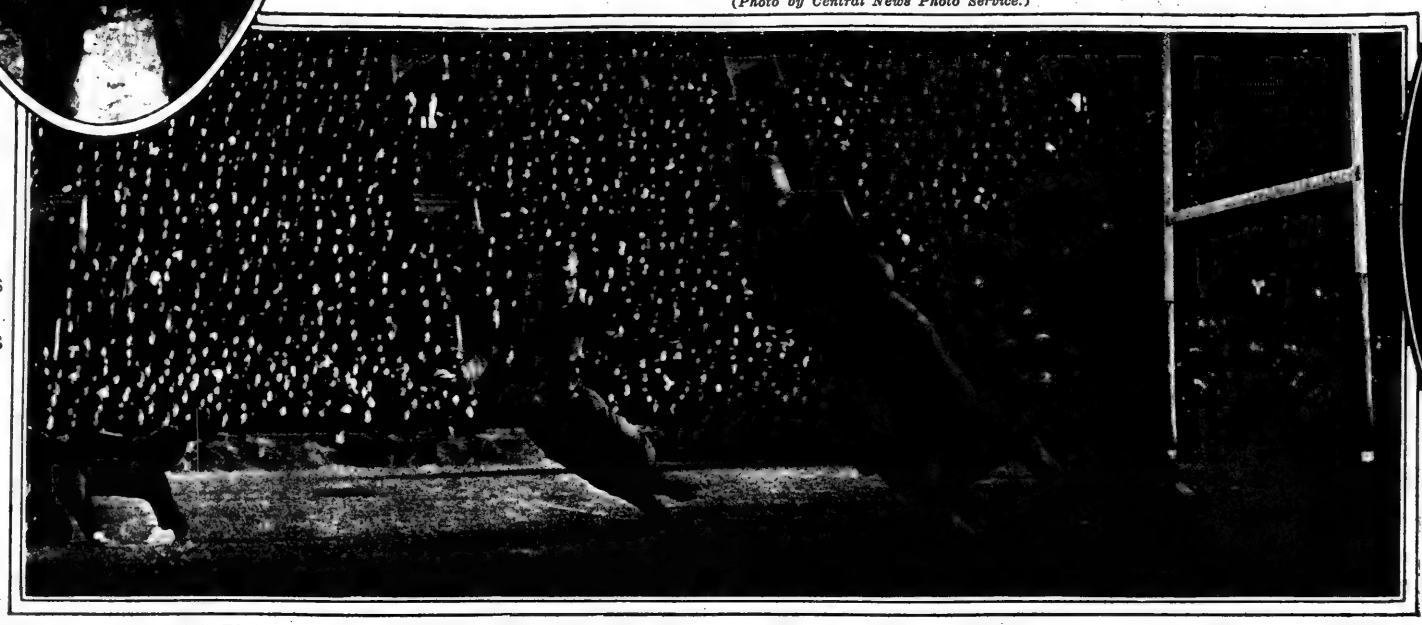
(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)

Remarkable Photograph, By An Electrically Operated Camera, of A Shell An Instant After It Had Left a Mortar at Target Practice In Fortress Monroe, Virginia.

(Photo © Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.)

GROUP OF CANADIAN "SCOTTIES" HALT TO CHEER KING GEORGE V., QUEEN MARY AND PRINCESS MARY, OUT FOR A DRIVE IN LONDON.
(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)

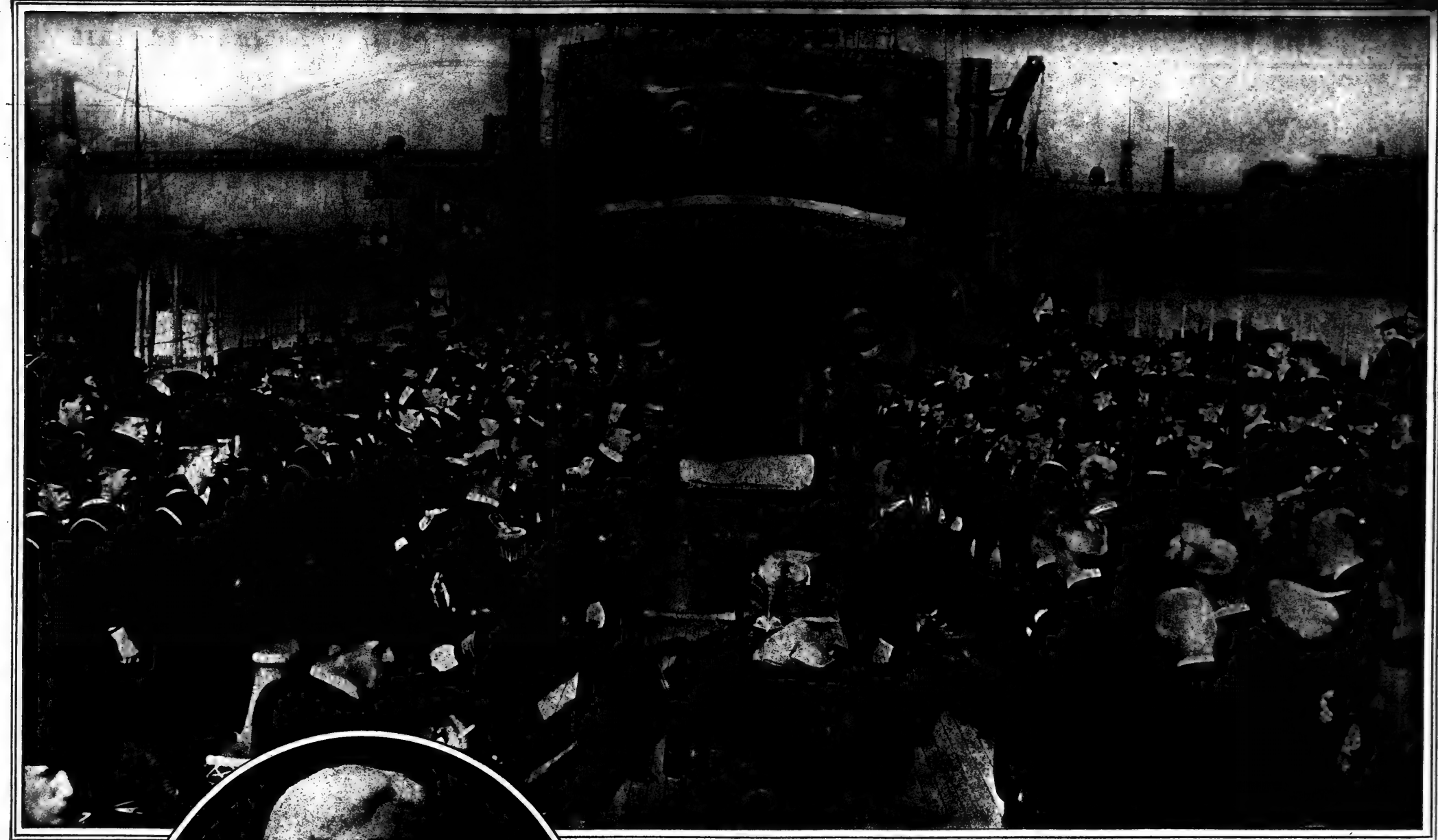
"FRITZ," A LITTLE GERMAN CAPTIVE WHICH FELL INTO THE HANDS OF THE CANADIANS IN COURCELLETTE ON THEIR CAPTURE OF THAT VILLAGE.



CASEY, HARVARD FULL BACK, IN THE GAME WITH PRINCETON, STARTING ON A THIRTY-FIVE YARD RUN, WITH HIGHLEY OF PRINCETON WHIRLING IN HIS TRACKS IN AN EFFORT TO TACKLE. (Photo by Kellar & White.)

(Photo by Kellar & White.)

EVANGELIST "BILLY" SUNDAY.
When Harvard Scored Against Princeton On Soldiers' Field a Week Ago.



MRS. ALFRED GWYNNE VANDERBILT. From a New Marble Bust by C. S. Pietro, Now on Exhibition at the Gorham Galleries. *(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)*

DR. DAVID JAYNE HILL, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY, ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY, PRESENTING TO CAPTAIN CHARLES F. HUGHES, OF THE SUPER-DREADNOUGHT NEW YORK, THE DEFENSE SOCIETY'S TROPHY FOR THE HIGHEST SCORE IN BIG GUN AND TORPEDO PRACTICE. *(Photo © American Press Assn.)*

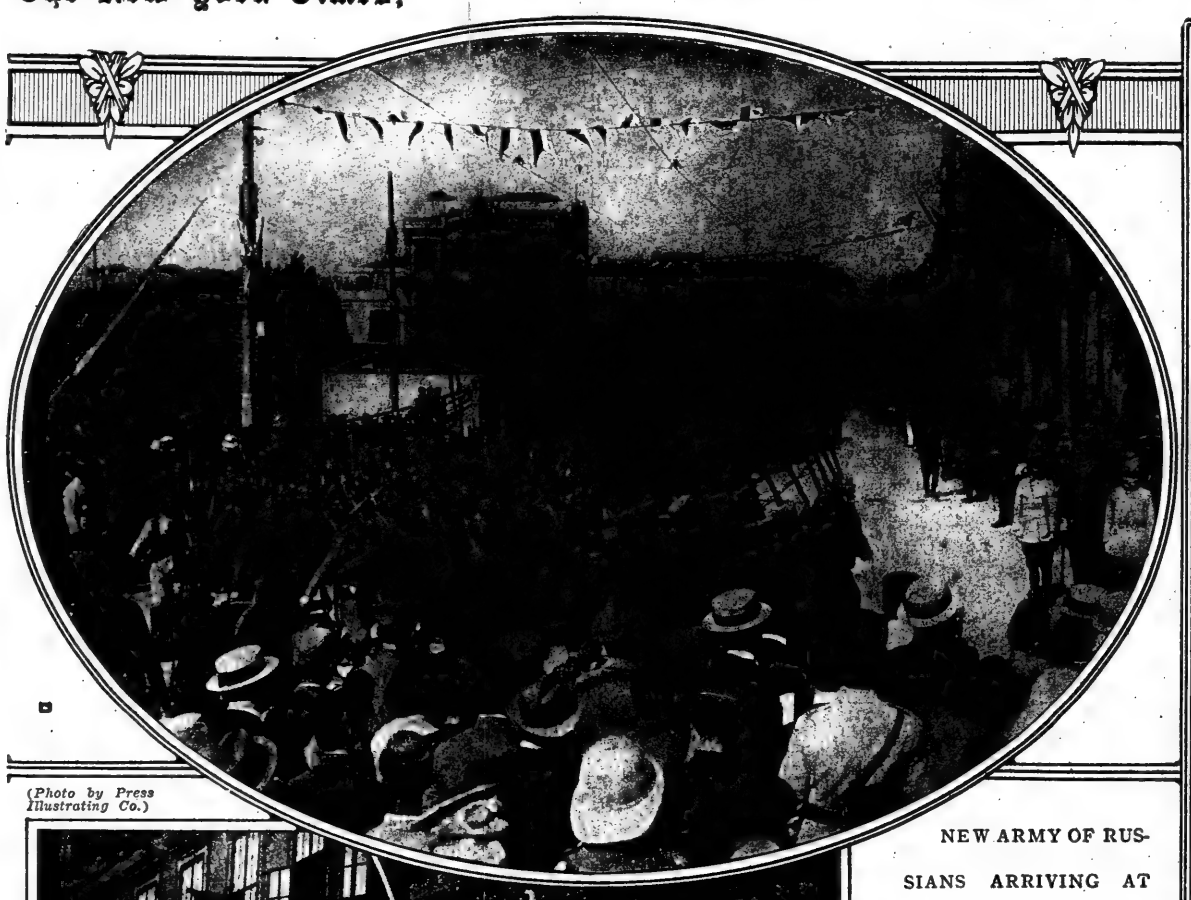
LADY DOUGLAS HAIG, Wife of General Sir Douglas Haig, the British Commander-in-Chief in France. From a Photograph Just Received In This Country. *(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)*

JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS. From An Autographed Miniature By Alyn Williams, President of the Royal Society of Miniature Painters, England, Now On Exhibition At the Hodgkins Galleries.

MRS. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, Wife of the Australian Premier, and Their Little Daughter, Helen. *(Photos by Central News Photo Service.)*

AN ANZAC WEDDING WHICH UNITED PRIVATE H. C. LEWIS, A WOUNDED AUSTRALIAN, AND MISS E. STEVENS. Other Wounded Soldiers Formed the Guard of Honor at the Church at Chelmsford, Near London. *(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)*

MISS LOUISE WISE, Niece of Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham, Formerly Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, to Whom Mrs. Bingham Recently Referred as the Ultimate Heiress of the Flagler Wealth



(Photo by Press Illustrating Co.)

NEW ARMY OF RUSSIANS ARRIVING AT SALONIKI FOR THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

(Photo © International Film Service.)

GENERAL ROHR, AUSTRIAN COMMANDER IN THE TYROL, LEAVING HIS HEADQUARTERS WHICH HAVE BEEN DECORATED WITH CAPTURED ITALIAN FLAGS

THE RT. HON. ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR, On a Battlefield in France, Hears the Story of the Fight from a British "Tommie."

(Photo © by International Film Service.)

GENERAL JOFFRE AND KING ALBERT I. OF THE BELGIANS, WITH GENERAL de COEUNICK, DESCENDING FROM AN OBSERVATION POINT NEAR DIXMUDE ON THE BELGIAN FRONT.

(Photo © American Press Assn. From Medem.)

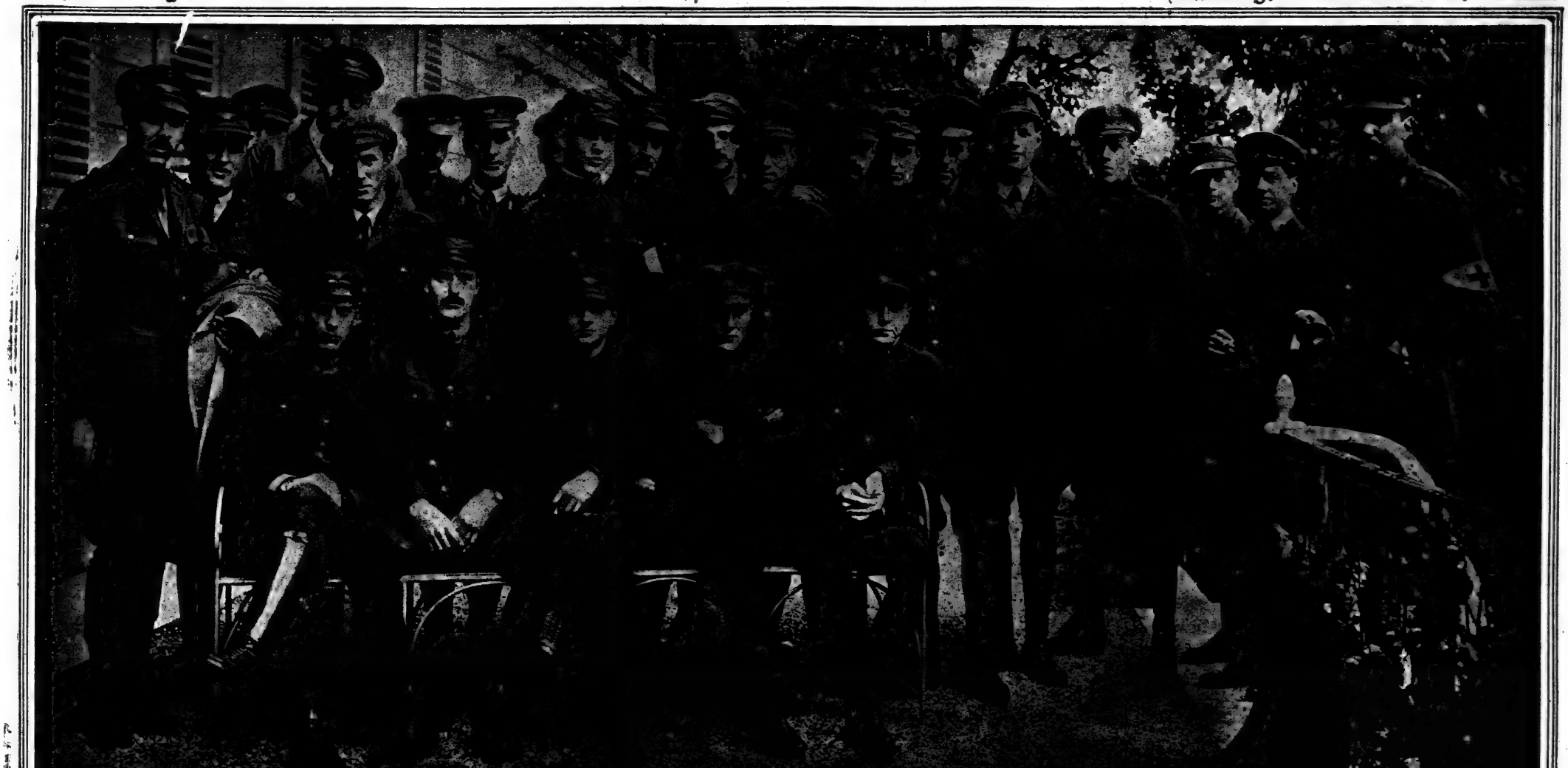
Eleutherios Venizelos, Former Prime Minister of Greece, and Now Head of the Provisional Greek Government Established at Saloniki, Acclaimed by the People of Saloniki on His Arrival from Crete. He Can be Seen in the First Car, with Hat Raised in Response to the Cheers of the Crowd. (Photo © by International Film Service.)

(Photo © American Press Assn. From Medem.)

THIS AUSTRIAN ARTILLERYMAN'S DOG TENT BLOSSOMS AS A SHOCK OF WHEAT TO DECEIVE RUSSIAN AIRMEN.

(Photo © by Brown & Dawson.)

A HIGHLAND REGIMENT, AFTER REST, RETURNING TO THE TRENCHES ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE



(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE WORKERS FROM AMERICAN COLLEGES WHO HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM THE FRENCH FRONT TO SALONIKI FOR THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.
Standing, Left to Right, Are: Charles Fisher, New York; Charles Baird, Akron, Ohio; Arthur Bloomingthal, Wilmington, Del., George M. Hollister, Harvard; John Monroe, Tuxedo; Thomas Buffum, Harvard; Donald C. Armour, Yale A. Innis, Brown; Arthur Graham Carey, Harvard; Cornelius Winant, Princeton; Thomas W. Potter, New York; Daniel Sargent, Harvard Giles B. Francklyn, John Magnin, John W. Clark, Yale; and Lovering Hill, in Command. Seated: Robert W. Imbrie, Washington, D. C.; Henry D. Palmer, Coleman Clark, Westfield, N. J.; R. Bowne Montgomery, Princeton, and Powell Fenton, Penn.

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE,
Bengali Poet and Nobel Prize Winner, Feeding the Pigeons at the San Diego Exposition Just Before Leaving for New York.

MISS BEATRICE WANGER,
A "Girl of Today" in The Times Competition Three Years Ago, As She Appeared With Maud Allan in the Play-Dance, "Nair, the Slave," at the 44th St. Theatre.
(Photo by Arnold Genthe.)

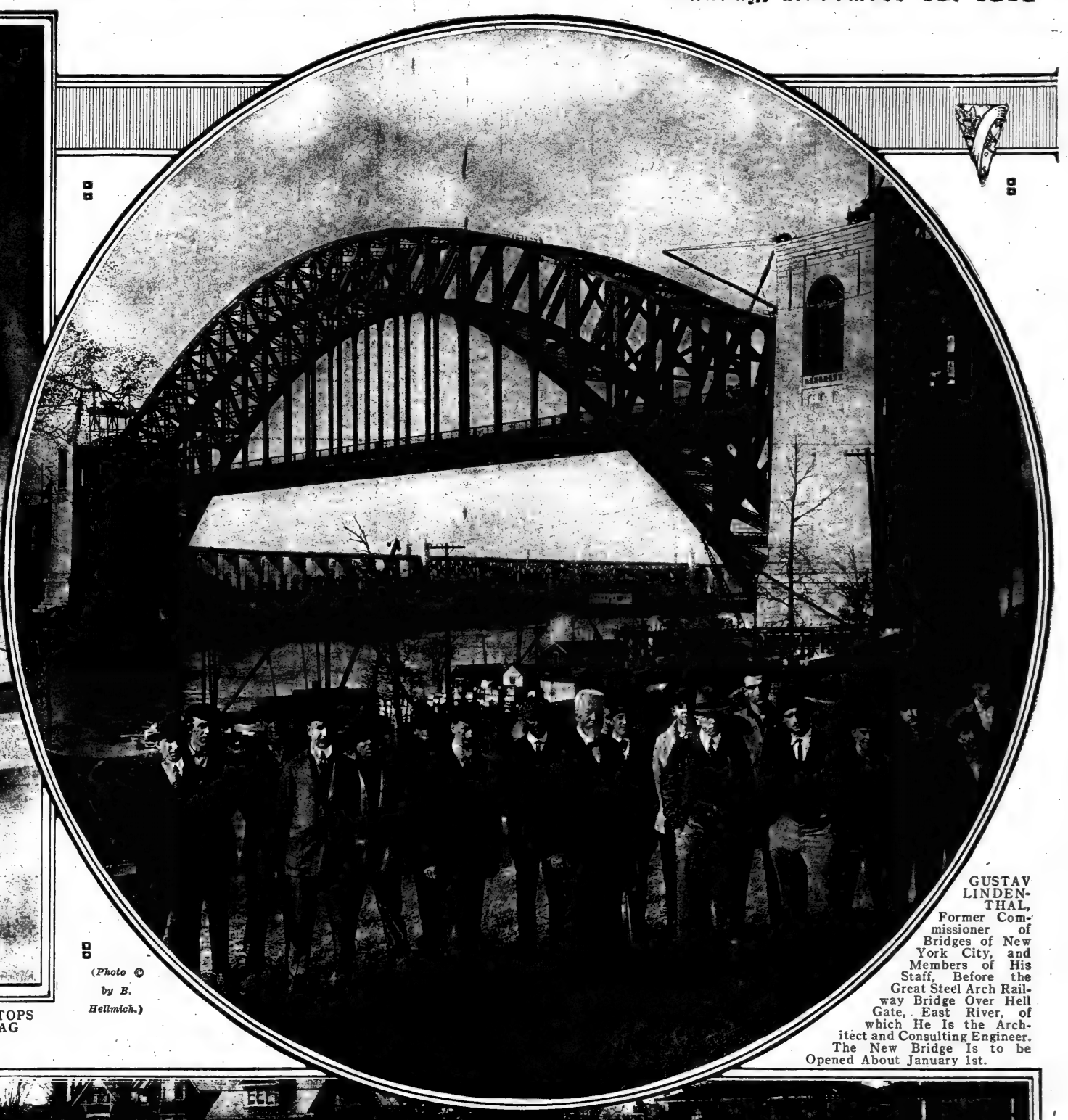
ANNA HELD IN "FOLLOW ME,"
The Musical Comedy in Which She Returns to America After Two Years Spent in France as a Red Cross Nurse.
(Photo by Fashion Camera Co.)

SECOND LIEUT. GRESSIER, WHO HAS JUST BEEN DECORATED WITH THE LEGION OF HONOR IN THE COURT OF THE INVALIDES, RECEIVING THE CONGRATULATIONS OF MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY.
(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)

(Photo © American Press Ass'n.)

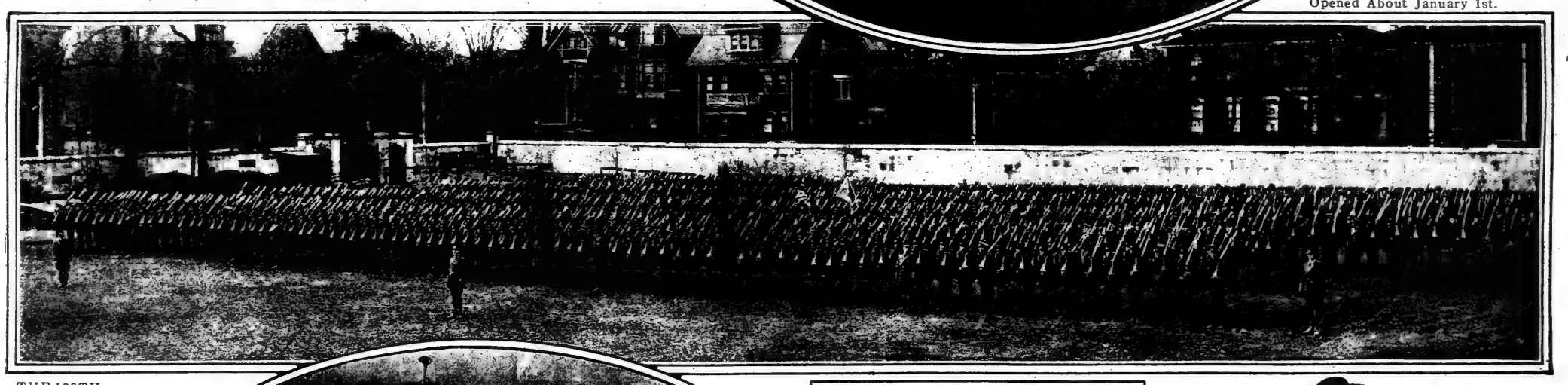
E. K. JAQUITH and Companion with Several Brace of Ducks Which They Had Just Bagged from Their Hydroaeroplane Off the Jersey Coast. The Ducks Were Followed in Flight and Shot When Overtaken by Wings Stouter and Fleeter Than Flesh and Feathers.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, BRITISH MINISTER OF WAR, STOPS AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE WAR OFFICE TO BUY A FLAG ON BRITISH "FLAG DAY."
(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)

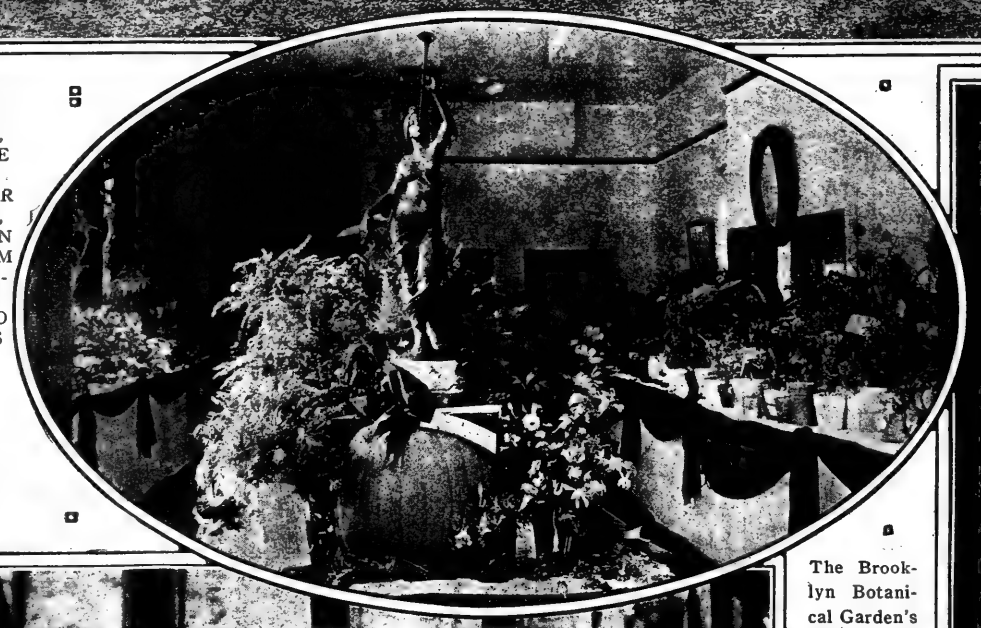


(Photo © by B. Hellmich.)

GUSTAV LINDENTHAL, Former Commissioner of Bridges of New York City, and Members of His Staff, Before the Great Steel Arch Railway Bridge Over Hell Gate, East River, of which He Is the Architect and Consulting Engineer. The New Bridge Is to be Opened About January 1st.



THE 198TH CANADIAN OVERSEAS BATTALION, ON THE EVE OF ITS DEPARTURE FOR THE FRONT, DRAWN UP IN THE STADIUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO TO RECEIVE ITS COLORS.
(Photo by British & Colonial Press.)



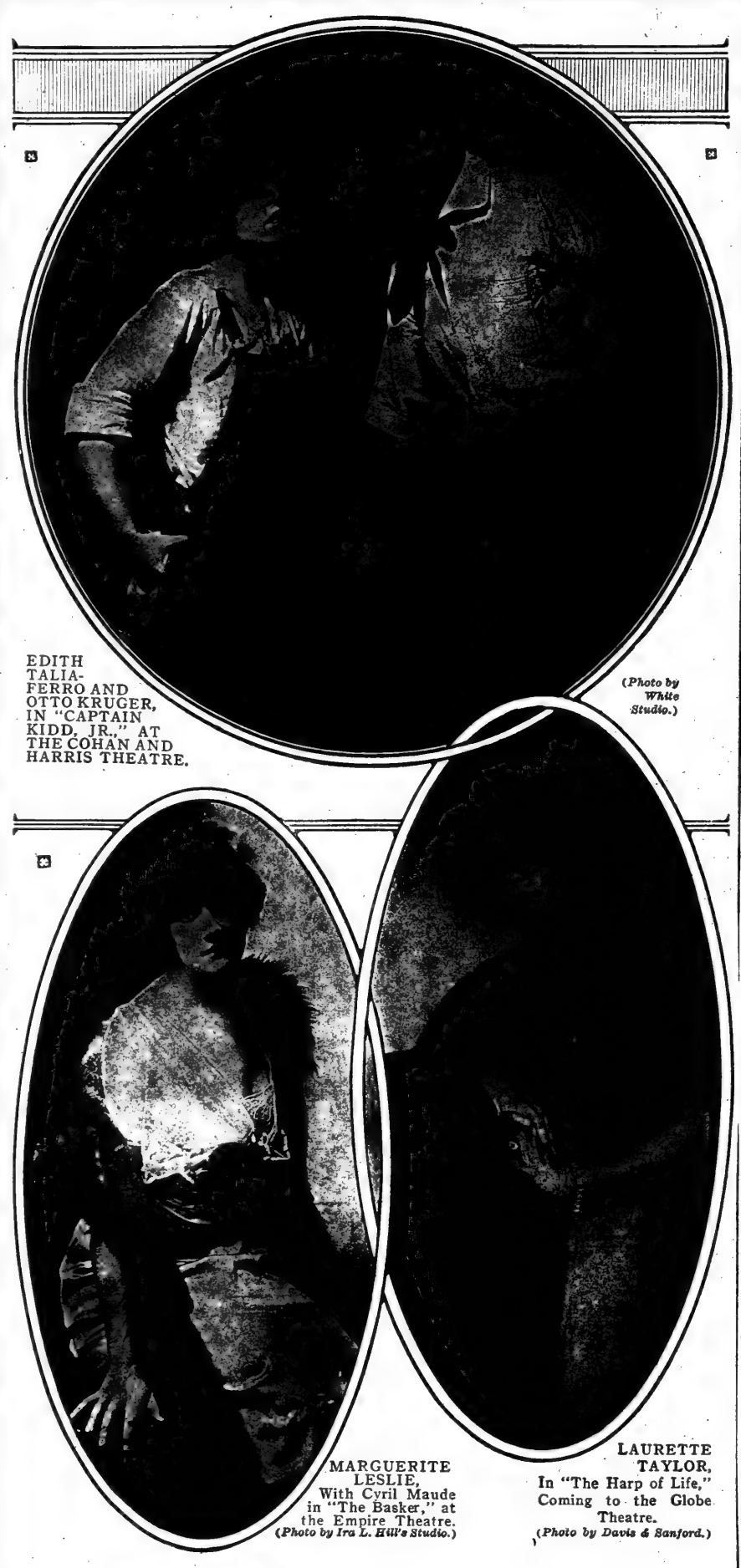
PRESIDENT POINCARE, OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, SAYING GOOD-BYE TO MISS WINIFRED HOLT OF NEW YORK, AFTER A VISIT TO THE "LIGHTHOUSE" FOR BLIND SOLDIERS FOUNDED BY HER IN FRANCE.
Others in the Group Are Mme. Poincare (in Light Suit), United States Ambassador Sharp (Back Turned), Talking with the French Minister of Works; M. Sallerin, the Blind Commandant of the "Lighthouse," and, on the Steps, Miss Sharp, Daughter of the American Ambassador.

The Brooklyn Botanical Garden's Trophy and the Exhibit from the Children's Garden of PublicSchool No. 152, Brooklyn, Which Won It in Competition with All School Gardens of the City.

CAMILLE CLIFFORD,
Who Originated the "Gibson Girl" Walk, and Who Returns to the London Stage This Week, a Year After Her Husband, the Hon. H. Lyndhurst Bruce, Eldest Son of Lord Aberdare, Was Killed at the Front in France.
(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)

(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)

An Exciting Moment in the Grand Challenge Football Match Between Anzac Teams, Made up from Australian Battalions Now Stationed in London, Played on the Queen's Club Grounds.



EDITH TALIAFERRO AND OTTO KRUGER, IN "CAPTAIN KIDD, JR.," AT THE COHAN AND HARRIS THEATRE. (Photo by White Studio.)

MARGUERITE LESLIE, With Cyril Maude in "The Basker," at the Empire Theatre. (Photo by Ira L. Hill's Studio.)

LAURETTE TAYLOR, In "The Harp of Life," Coming to the Globe Theatre. (Photo by Davis & Sanford.)

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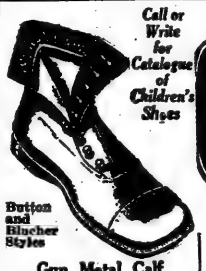

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We are sole agents for New York, Brooklyn, Newark.

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Model 805½ Red Cross Arch Support

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Model 805½—Fine vici kid arch support Shoes—tempered steel supports and shanks, extension Counters, and orthopedic heels of the same flexible leather as the famous Red Cross Soles.

The most effective as well as the most comfortable arch support shoe made.

Blyn Shoes, Novelty and Conservative styles for all the family.

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Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches—$26.50.
Other Outfits of Better Grade at $64.50 and $78.00.
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An exclusive "Brill Motor Shop" production, and to the best of our knowledge the only motor glove made with a double palm—$4.00 the pair.

Detachable Fur Collars and Caps to Match.

Collars can be readily attached to any overcoat. To be had here in Persian Lamb, Natural Raccoon, dyed Raccoon, Nutria, Beaver and dyed Nutria.

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BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

Coats of Character

A reputation for selling *fine coats* keeps us extremely busy supplying the demand among *women who know*.

Many of New York's well-dressed women have found that they can buy from us the most *smart, stylish, up-to-the-minute garments* at prices that cannot be equalled elsewhere.

Coats from $15.00 to $150.00
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Coquette

A Directoire Model in Wool Velour, lined throughout with Peau de Cygne, and interlined. Large Cape Collar of Natural Raccoon or Opossum. All colors. Very special at $25.00

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We are selling our sample coats, suits and dresses at amazingly low prices because we are wholesalers and must dispose of them; our rent is charged to our wholesale business and our floor space is needed.

Sample Coats, $7.50 to $35

Swagger mixtures, wool velours, plushes, Bolivias, broadcloths and velveta. Many fur trimmed with mole, racoon, Hudson seal, etc.

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Sample Suits, $12.50 to $25
Including Velveta.

Sample Cloak & Suit Co.
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A PRACTICAL SUIT WAIST (RADIUM SILK)

Navy, Brown, Green, Lavender, Maize, Pink, Light-Blue, Sunset, White, Black. $7.50

Mail orders promptly filled. Catalogue on request.

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Varga Pearl Studs
14K Gold Mountings
Set $10 up

Varga Pearl Ring — 14K Gold Mtg. $7.50

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Very fine Synthetic Sapphire, two Diamonds, 14K Gold Mtg. $45

Monogram Ring—Black Enamel on Silver $15 On 14K Gold $30

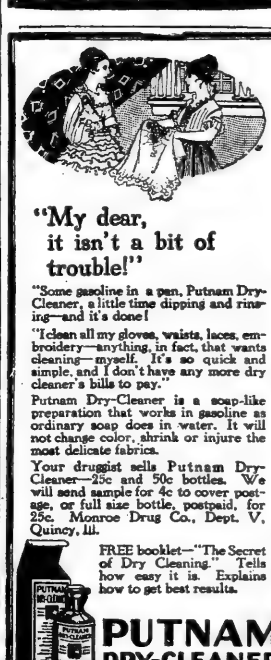
Varga Pearl Earrings, Genuine Diamonds, 14K Gold Mtgs. $25

14K Gold Chain, with Baroque Pearl Pendant, $5

Send size of finger with order

Remounting and Remodeling
Estimates on Request
Write for Catalog

VARGA
563 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Bet. 46th & 47th Sts.



"My dear, it isn't a bit of trouble!"

"Some gasoline in a pan, Putnam Dry-Cleaner, a little time dipping and rinsing—and it's done!

"I clean all my gloves, waists, laces, embroidery—anything, in fact, that wants cleaning—myself. It's so quick and simple, and I don't have any more dry cleaner's bills to pay."

Putnam Dry-Cleaner is a soap-like preparation that works in gasoline as ordinary soap does in water. It will not change color, shrink or injure the most delicate fabrics.

Your druggist sells Putnam Dry-Cleaner—25c and 50c bottles. We will send sample for 4c to cover postage, or full size bottle, postpaid, for 25c. Monroe Drug Co., Dept. V, Quincy, Ill.

FREE booklet—"The Secret of Dry Cleaning." Tells how easy it is. Explains how to get best results.

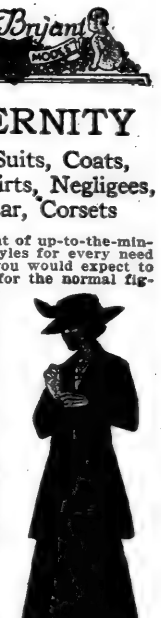
PUTNAM DRY-CLEANER
for home use

3

Lane Bryant
MATER MODES

MATERNITY
Dresses, Suits, Coats, Blouses, Skirts, Negligees, Underwear, Corsets

A full assortment of up-to-the-minute exclusive styles for every need or occasion as you would expect to find elsewhere for the normal figure. **Differ in no outward way from prevailing modes;** expand automatically; **conceal condition.** Fit when figure is again normal.



220037—MATERNITY SUIT for Winter of soft, warm, vigoreaux in a lovely Oxford—with expanding skirt and full, hand-tailored coat, satin lined and interlined. Excellent with your own furs.

Price 34.50.

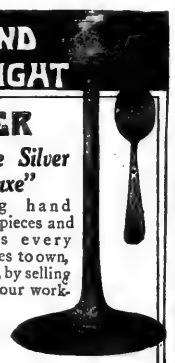
Write to Dept. L-2 for Mater Modes, showing all the latest styles and needs of the baby.

Lane Bryant,
25 W. 38th St., N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAND WROUGHT SILVER

The Table Silver "De Luxe"



Fascinating hand made silver pieces and sets such as every woman desires to own, yet on which, by selling direct from our workshops, we can save you from 10% to 20%.

A tempting variety of helpful gift suggestions, etc.—new productions from our workshops—shown in our catalog. Write for your copy today.

Baby Spoon.....$2.25
Candlestick, 10-inch.....35.00

LEBOLT & COMPANY

NEW YORK
534 Fifth Ave.
CHICAGO
101 S. State St.

Bon Bon Basket, 7 inch, $28.00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Let's Give Him That Handsome Longue"

Is often heard in the Minnet Show Rooms before Christmas. The Carlton Chaise Longue is indeed a worthwhile gift. In natural willow with plain Denim repp cushions, $24.50. With cretonne cushions, $26.00. Stained, $3 extra. Catalogue Free.

Delivered free within 500 miles.

MINNET & CO
Makers of High Grade Willow Furniture
365 Lexington Avenue
Between 40th and 41st Streets
NEW YORK

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASTER Shoe Builders SHOE CRAFT
27 W. 38th St. New York

Fitting The Narrow Foot

Widths AAA, AA and A
In Sizes 7½, 8, 8½ and 9

Take, for an instance, Miss H. of Saranac Lake, who wears a 7AA. She writes: "My shoes and hose arrived, and must say that they fit and are very comfortable. It surely is great to find a shoe that fits." We are fitting women with narrow width shoes all over the country, women who cannot be fitted in their local towns.

$10 HAND WELT

"Feyre", Low Heel Boot

in Mahogany Russia Calfskin and Black Russia Calfskin.

MAIL SHOPPING SERVICE.

Perfect Fit Guaranteed. Parcels Post Prepaid. Send for Booklet A18, with measurement instructions and our booklet "Fitting the Narrow Foot." Charge accounts.

Reduce Your Flesh

Wear my famous Rubber Garments and your superfluous flesh will positively disappear.

Brassiere, $6.00
Made from Dr. Walter's famous reducing rubber with coutil back.

DR. JEANNE WALTER'S famous medicated RUBBER GARMENTS For Men and Women.

Chin Reducer $2.00
Neck and Chin Reducer 3.00
Bust Reducer 5.00
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Also Union Suits, Stockings, Jackets, etc.

Send for free Illus. Booklet.

Dr. Jeanne A. B. Walter
Inventor and Patentee
Billings Bldg., (4th Floor,)
Cor. 34th St. & 5th Ave.,
New York City.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Let's Give Him That Handsome Longue"

Is often heard in the Minnet Show Rooms before Christmas. The Carlton Chaise Longue is indeed a worthwhile gift. In natural willow with plain Denim repp cushions, $24.50. With cretonne cushions, $26.00. Stained, $3 extra. Catalogue Free.

Delivered free within 500 miles.

MINNET & CO
Makers of High Grade Willow Furniture
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NEW YORK

Stop Mouth Breathing

Davis Chin Supporter keeps mouth closed during sleep, prevents snoring, strengthens chin muscles. REDUCES DOUBLE CHINS. Silk, $3.50; Mesh, $2.50; Linen, $2; Cotton, $1. 3 sizes. Free Leaflet.

CORA M. DAVIS, Dept. A11, 30 E. 42d St. 42d St. Bldg., N. Y. C.

SCIENTIFIC DENTISTRY

In All Its Perfected Details. Porcelain work a specialty. Restoration of shade, shape and general appearance of natural tooth accomplished. Pyorrhoea treated; new scientific method.

Hours 9 to 5.

DRS. M. & H. SCHLESINGER, 1410-12 Times Bldg., 42d St. & B'way. Phone Bryant 572.

Is your hair thin and lifeless? USE

PILOCARPINE SPECIALE

It is a most powerful stimulant and gives marvelous results without rubbing or massage. Price, 5.00 and 10.00.

Is it straight and faded? WEAR

Transformation Simplex

the artistic conception of a Parisian expert. Solves your hairdressing problems and assures perfect coiffure under all conditions.

Consultation free—Send for booklet.

B. CLEMENT, French Hair Shop
Opp. Altman's. 5 East 35th St., N. Y.

This Seth Thomas Mantel Clock

$9.00 Delivered

Handsome inlaid mahogany case, 11 in. high, 5¼ in. wide. 8-Day Seth Thomas Movement guarantees accurate timekeeping. Hour and half-hour strike on silvery cathedral bell. 5" convex dial.

Catalog 10 showing newest clock designs—on request.

Wm. H. Enhaus & Son
Agents for the Seth Thomas Clock Co.
31 John St. New York City

Splendid Showing of Lighting Fixtures

THE very latest designs are now on display at our showrooms. Artistic effects in lighting fixtures and portables, all attractively priced. Something for every room in the house.

SEE FOR YOURSELF.
VISIT OUR SHOWROOMS.
Write today for Booklet "B."

SHAPIRO & ARONSON
20 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK
One Block East of Broadway Subway.

Greaseless (VANISHING) Cream 25c and 50c Jars.

Cleansing (COLD) Cream 25c and 50c Jars.

PLEXO

Evening White Harmless. Does not rub off. 35c Tubes.

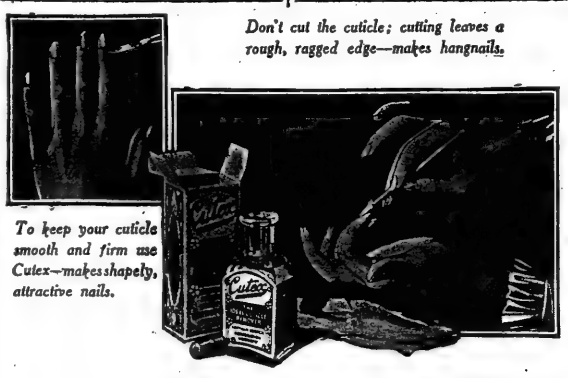
Face Powder with puff. 3 shades. 25c Box.

Vanita-Rouge Compressed Cakes, 25c Box.

At Drug and Dept. Stores

"For the Woman Who Cares"

PLEXO PREPARATIONS Inc.
94 N. Moore St., New York City.



Don't cut the cuticle; cutting leaves a rough, ragged edge—makes hangnails.

To keep your cuticle smooth and firm use Cutex—makes shapely, attractive nails.

What specialists say about cutting

Shoemaker, the famous skin specialist, says:

"Some persons are so obtuse to the beauty of the delicate edge of skin at the base of the nail that they actually *trim* it away, leaving an ugly, red rim like the edge of an inflamed eyelid."

Over and over other specialists repeat the advice: "Do not trim the cuticle." "Under no circumstances should scissors or knife touch the cuticle." "Cutting is ruinous."

To meet the need for a *harmless* Cuticle Remover, the Cutex formula has been especially worked out.

Surplus cuticle vanishes at once!

Use Cutex just once on your nails. Open the Cutex package and you will find orange stick and absorbent cotton. Wrap cotton around the end of the stick and dip it into the Cutex bottle. Then gently work the stick around the base of the nail, pushing back the cuticle. Wipe off the dead surplus skin and rinse the hands in clear water.

Until you try it, you cannot realize what a great improvement even one application makes.

Even where the cuticle has been mutilated and broken by cutting, Cutex restores the firm, smooth outline at the base of the nail; gives your nails the lovely finish that everyone admires.

Learn what it means to you—start today

Ask for Cutex wherever toilet preparations are sold. Comes in **50c** and **$1.00** bottles. Introductory size, **25c.** Cutex Nail White, the cream which removes discolorations from underneath the nails, is only **25c.** Cutex Nail Polish in cake, paste, or powder form is also **25c.** Should you wish an especially brilliant, long-lasting polish, use Cutex Nail Paste first, then the Nail Cake. If your favorite shop has not yet secured a stock, write direct.

Send for sample

Send **14c** for complete Cutex Manicure Outfit—even including cotton, orange stick and emery boards, enough to last for at least six applications. Write Northam Warren, (9-A.C.) West Broadway, New York.

If you live in Canada, address McLean, Benn & Nelson, Ltd., (489-A.C.) St. Paul St., West Montreal, Canada.

The Best Values Ever Offered!

SANITOR REFRIGERATORS

Made by the manufacturers of the world-famous

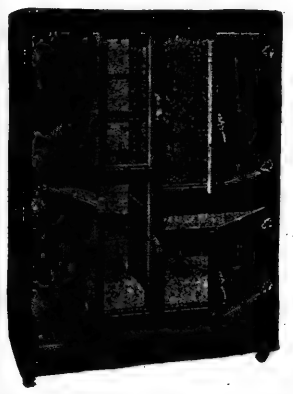
BOHN

SYPHON REFRIGERATORS

To reduce our overstock we will offer 510 of our Sanitor Refrigerators, comprising four of the most popular sizes and models, at

Prices which are regularly the wholesale prices on carload lots at our St. Paul factory.

		Size.	Ice Capacity.	List Price.	Special Price.
No. 13	(3 doors)	35½x20x49	150 lbs.	$69.00	**$32.00**
No. 13¼	(4 doors)	33 x19x55	145 lbs.	76.00	**36.00**
No. 13½	(4 doors)	35½x20x66	210 lbs.	93.00	**43.95**
No. 14	(4 doors)	43½x23x56	250 lbs.	95.00	**44.85**



Each of these models has the Genuine Porcelain Enamel Lining *(not paint)*, the Front Drain and other features which have made Bohn Syphon Refrigerators the Standard of the World—solid oak cases, heavy brass hardware, scientific heat-resisting insulation and heavy galvanized sheet-steel ice chambers. The Bohn Refrigerating System is used in practically all the refrigerator and dining cars in the land, great hotels, hospitals, etc., and the finest private homes.

These prices will be open for a short time only. Place your order now. Delivery at your convenience—for Christmas, if you wish. What a gift a Sanitor would be!

White Enamel Refrigerator Co.
of New York. 53 West 42d St.
(Phone Bryant 7817)

VACUUM CLEANERS
AT BIG REDUCTIONS

Largest assortment in the world to select from. The sensational reductions apply to seventy-five different kinds of brand new, hand power and electric vacuum cleaners, latest models. Every known make of cleaner is on our price lists. **NOTHING RESERVED.**

HAND POWER CLEANERS

	REGULAR PRICE.	SALE PRICE.
Duntley Combination Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweeper...	$7.50	$3.95
Bissell Combination Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweeper....	9.00	6.90
Gem Long Tube Style	10.00	6.90

NOTICE

Lack of space prevents advertising all cleaners. If the cleaner you want is not mentioned, send for our complete price list of sale prices. (Use coupon below.)

We Pay Express Charges to Any Part of the U. S.

Any Cleaner that we recommend we will sell on installments, and allow 10 days' **FREE TRIAL**

ELECTRIC POWER CLEANERS

	REGULAR PRICE.	SALE PRICE.
Hot Point.....	$25.00	$19.75
Frantz Premier.	35.00	26.75
Western Electric No. 11.....	32.50	26.75
Magic	38.00	29.50
Baby Hoover...	47.50	39.75
Royal	32.50	26.75
Cadillac	30.00	24.75
Ohio	32.50	25.75

Here are the two biggest "hits" of the year:

"Twin" Hand Power Cleaner.
Sale Price on easy payments $6.90
Regular Price $10.00

Description
A combined vacuum cleaner and carpet sweeper, with curved aluminum grip on handle.

The "Imperial" Model C Electric
Sale Price ON EASY PAYMENTS $26.75
Regular Price $32.50

If you have not already decided to purchase some other make of cleaner we would strongly advise you to try one of these two cleaners. Our opinion as Vacuum Cleaner specialists is that these two cleaners are the best that can be obtained at any price for home use, and we ought to know.

FREE TRIAL We will gladly ship either of these 2 cleaners express paid on 10 days' free trial, no money in advance and easy payments thereafter. Please mention this advertisement.

In connection with above sale of new Cleaners we are having a sale on agents' samples, shop-worn, and used Cleaners.
Arnold Electric was $35, now $7.
Richmond Electric was $35, now $10.
Eureka Electric was $35, now $13.
Frantz Premier Electric was $25, now $12.
Magic Electric was $38, now $13.
Monarch Electric was $75, now $29.
Santo Electric was $125, now $55.
And many others, all fully guaranteed.
These Cleaners **positively** will be sold only to customers calling at our 42d St. office.
We Rent and Repair All Makes of Cleaners.

Send coupon to-day for free copy of "How to Select a Vacuum Cleaner." It contains information of great value. You also can have the benefit of our many years' experience handling all kinds of Vacuum Cleaners. Ask all the questions you wish.

Muenzen Specialty Co.

131 W. 42d St., One Flight Up.
Between Broadway and Sixth Ave.,
'Phone 6310-6311 Bryant.

Downtown Branch, **Booth 53,**
Hudson Terminal Concourse,
30 Church St.

Take Subway to Times Square.
Mail this Coupon NOW lest you forget.

FREE COUPON NO. 13.

Muenzen Specialty Co.,
New York:
Without obligation to me send me a pamphlet entitled "How to Select a Vacuum Cleaner" and complete price list of sale prices on Vacuum Cleaners to be operated by .....Power ←
Name .....
Address .....

NOTICE:
"Arrow" indicates space to be filled by the words "Hand" or "Electric," as the case may be.

Dale Threefold Appeal

Because we have on our premises our own experts, our own complete factory organization, we can sell one-third below retail cost. The services of our experts in matters of selection are free. We guarantee the quality of all our fixtures.

Complete line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.

Write or call and we shall be pleased to give you prompt attention.

109 West 13th St. New York.
1 Door West of 6th Ave.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

In a Class by Itself That's the

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL

PHONOGRAPH

THE highest class talking machine in the world.—Ask us about our deferred payment plan.

Your most convenient store

HERBERT & HUESGEN CO.
18 East 42nd Street
Near Fifth Avenue New York City

Singer Glasses
$1.50 to $6.50

Glasses of quality and accuracy—prescribed by competent Registered Specialists—at astonishingly low prices.

M. Singer
Optometrists & Opticians
Madison Av., Cor. 100th St. 114 Fulton St.
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Your Hair Can Be Made Just As WAVY.

If it isn't naturally so, our method will make it wavy. Spiro's method of Permanent Hair Waving puts a firm and lustrous wave in your hair. It is practical and exceptionally dressy. Every inch of hair is waved and **guaranteed for 6 months or money refunded.** Washing enhances its beauty. Experience of over 40 years has made us experts. **Transformation With No Foundation** for thin or faded hair. Adjusted easily. **EYEBROWS & LASHES coloured** — lasts 2 to 4 weeks. Spiro's Coloura does it. Unaffected by washing or creams. (All shades.) $1 per box. Eyebrows perfected. 50c per treatment.
SPIRO'S HAIR SHOPS, 26 W. 38th St. and 132 W. 23d St., N.Y. 'Phone Greeley 45

DEAF PERSONS
after trying electrical and other devices find that the
OTOPHONE
is the thing in aids to hearing. No cumbersome wires, no battery. A small, compact instrument held AGAINST the ear. NOT inserted. Reproduces natural voice tones very effectively; no "buzzing."
Send for illustrated Booklet No. 25.

E. & H. Reynolds
OPTICIAN
Mfrs. Surgical Instruments and Electrical Appliances.
237 Fifth Avenue, New York

MAGNIFICENT 7 DIAMOND CLUSTER RING

White Gold Ring with Solid Platinum Top, set with Seven Pure White Genuine Diamonds. *A Wonderfully Brilliant Ring at a Bargain. Price .....* **$45**

PLATINUM TOP GUARD RING

Set with Seven Genuine, Pure White Diamonds. *A Wonderful Value .....* **$35**

The same ring may be had set with Eleven Pure White Diamonds for **$50**

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.
SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED.
ARNOLD & CO. Est. 1890.
DIAMONDS. WATCHES. JEWELRY
448 5th Ave., near 39th St.

For Beautiful Nails

ZOBRIGHT (Waterproof) **Nail Enamel** Imparts a lasting satin finish and brilliant lustre. White or pink cake and Flexible "Velvedge" Buffer, 25c. at stores, or sample 10c. from us direct.

RUBIGLOSS (Waterproof) **Nail Polish** gives a bright pink lustre which lasts a week and will not wash off. Delicately fragrant. 2 sizes—10c. and 25c.

Sold by Liggett's-Riker-Hegeman drug stores, Macy's, Gimbels, McCreery's, Altman's, Benwit-Teller, Abraham & Straus, etc., or remit to us.

Jeanne-Rouge—finest Rouge ever made. In attractive box, with mirror and puff, 25c.
R. V. D. Corporation, 90 West Broadway, N.Y.

Plant In Your Window Garden
OUR "NONE BETTER" COLLECTION OF 18 STARTED BULBS

8 Wonder Crocus, 4 Roman Hyacinths, 6 Paperwhite Narcissus,
and have beautiful blossoms, sweet and gay, in abundance amidst luscious green foliage, for two and three months to come.

PLANT THEM NOW
and have flowers on Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, New Year's and all other days between.

Some of them, like the blue Crocus, will start to bloom at once; the Golden Zone variety—new and very, very pretty in its rosy-lilac frock with gold—about Thanksgiving, and all will be in their glory on the holy days, "the favorite Paperwhites, as well as the Roman Hyacinths, ringing in New Year's with their alabaster bells."

We consider this collection an improvement on the one offered last year, sold by the thousands and praised by every buyer; but the price is the same, $1.00.

½ Coll., 60c., Delivered Free East. $1.25, Delivered Free West of the Mississippi; ½ Coll., 75c.

All bulbs guaranteed to bloom in pebbles and water, soil or fibre!

As the quantity is limited we advise to order at once with money order, cash or stamps.

HERRMANN'S, 140 East 34th St., Near Lexington Ave., N. Y.

Geraldine Farrar

delighted with the "Rare Qualities" of

Crême Nerol

Creme Nerol refines and beautifies the most sallow, rough or impaired complexion, and assures a natural freshness and clearness of the skin, always an unfailing charm to the eye.

Among the many who recommend Creme Nerol highly are **Geraldine Farrar, Olive Fremstad, Rita Fornia, Mme. Tetrazzini, Frieda Hempel, Bernice de Pasquale, Margaret Anglin, Mrs. Fiske, Billie Burke, Frances Starr, Julia Marlowe, Laura Hope Crews, Julie Opp, Constance Collier.**

Creme Nerol **($1 per jar)**—and *Nerol Skin* Food **($2 per jar)**—at one time made exclusively for leading professional women and social leaders, may now be purchased in N. Y. at **Altman's**, and in Brooklyn at **Loeser's**, or upon receipt of price will be mailed to any address.

Forrest D. Pullen
FACE SPECIALIST
732 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The "LIPSPRING" Sanitary All-Metal Box Spring Cannot Sag. Has a Quilted Pad Inside of the Detachable Washable Cover.
For Sale at FURNITURE and DEPARTMENT STORES
We will gladly mail you the name of the nearest dealer and Liggring Facts folder.
Greater New York Bedding Co., Inc.
39-40 East Street, New York City.

Rebuilder of Gowns

All your last season's frocks can be successfully rebuilt after the fashions of to-day.

REBUILDING OF GOWNS as carried out by me means a creation from something you may have thought worthless. Prices reasonable.

HOMER
11½ West 37th Street, N.Y. Tel. 5265 Greeley.

IMPROVE YOUR APPEARANCE
By Covering Your Bald Spot With a Wig or Toupee.

Protect yourself against Catarrh and Neuralgia; fit and match guaranteed perfect. Send for booklet.

A. Walter Solomon.
Without Toupee. 103 W. 42 St., N.Y. Wearing Toupee

L. M. HIRSCH Sample Shoe Co.

Dull Calf Vamp, Dark Grey Cloth Quarter, Welted Sole, Leather heel **$5.50**

Send for Booklet T with illustrations of new Fall and Winter models.

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GIFTS THAT CANNOT BE DUPLICATED BY OTHERS
DANERSK DECORATIVE FURNITURE is specially finished to your order to suit recipient's individual requirements. We manufacture from log to completed object—for those who *know* design—hence do not sacrifice line to commonality. These factors combined assure impossibility of chance duplication. Furniture for every room. Order by December first—delivery for Christmas guaranteed.
Call at Exhibition Rooms.
Open Saturday Afternoons.
ERSKINE-DANFORTH CORPORATION
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First Door West of Fifth Av.—4th Floor

BARTO DAY BED, $33

Can be used as couch in day and bed at night. **ALL FINISHES, $33.00.**

Box spring and mattress, $32.00. Can also be used with ordinary spring. Many other attractive pieces.

EDWARD R. BARTO & CO.
SPECIALISTS IN INTERIOR FURNISHINGS.
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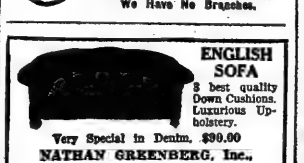
The Mending Shop
Trade Mark
The original mending and remodeling Shop.
Gowns, Suits and Dresses REMODELED, Shop Waists and Gowns Refitted. Suits cleaned, pressed and made into latest styles. First-class dry cleaning.
MISS H. REDDING COUGHLIN.
NEW ADDRESS: 17 East 48th St.
Phone: Murray Hill 5062.
(formerly 20 W. 31st St.)
We Have No Branches.



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8 best quality Down Cushions. Luxurious Upholstery.
Very Special in Denim. $90.00
NATHAN GREENBERG, Inc.,
10 East 39th Street.
Elevators to 2d and 3d floors.

Fatigue Wrecks Health

Save your strength. O'Sullivan's Heels of New Live Rubber absorb the shocks that wear you out.

Bestyette
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Rain Capes
In Beautiful Holiday Gift Boxes

Gladden the heart of that little girl of yours on Christmas morning with a BESTYETTE rain-proof cape.

When buying, be sure you get a genuine BESTYETTE. LOOK FOR THE LABEL! It *guarantees satisfaction or a new garment free.*

Sold by reliable dealers everywhere—$3.00 and up.

If your dealer doesn't carry it write us. We'll see that you are supplied promptly.

N. Y. MACKINTOSH CO.
(Wholesale Only)
39 West 32d Street, New York

PARKER'S METHOD OF HAIR TREATMENT

and HERBEX HAIR TONICS maintain HEALTHY HAIR and Correct Unnatural Hair and Scalp Conditions.

They assist Nature in restoring normal, healthy conditions by stimulating and revitalizing the hair growing processes.

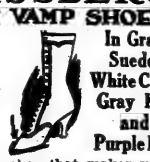
Forty years' test has demonstrated their efficacy; many thousand patrons testify to their beneficial value. Healthy hair needs attention. Incipient hair and scalp disorders grow worse by neglect.

Send description of your hair and scalp condition, general physical health, and age, and I will suggest proper treatment and tonics. Booklet T, "Healthy Hair," free on request.

FRANK PARKER
Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST
51 WEST 37TH ST., N. Y.

GLASSBERG SHORT VAMP SHOES

We Show Only the Latest Styles

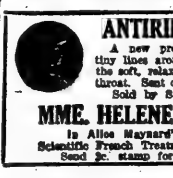


In Gray Suede, White Calf, Gray Kid and Purple Kid

Here's a shoe that makes your foot look smaller. You can wear it and be sure it's the latest style. Send for Catalog T.

511 6th Ave., near 31st St.
225 West 42d St., nr. Times Sq.
58 3d Ave., near 10th St.
Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

ANTIRIDES KARA



A new preparation for the tiny lines around the eyes and the soft, relaxed muscles of the throat. Sent on receipt of $1.50. Sold by Stern Bros. and

MME. HELENE 546 5th AVE.
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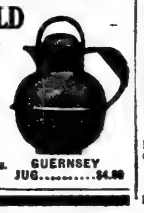

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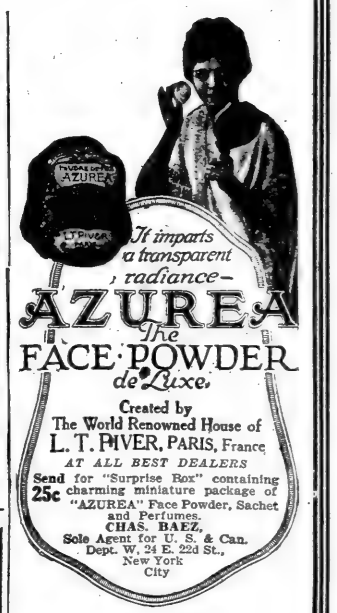

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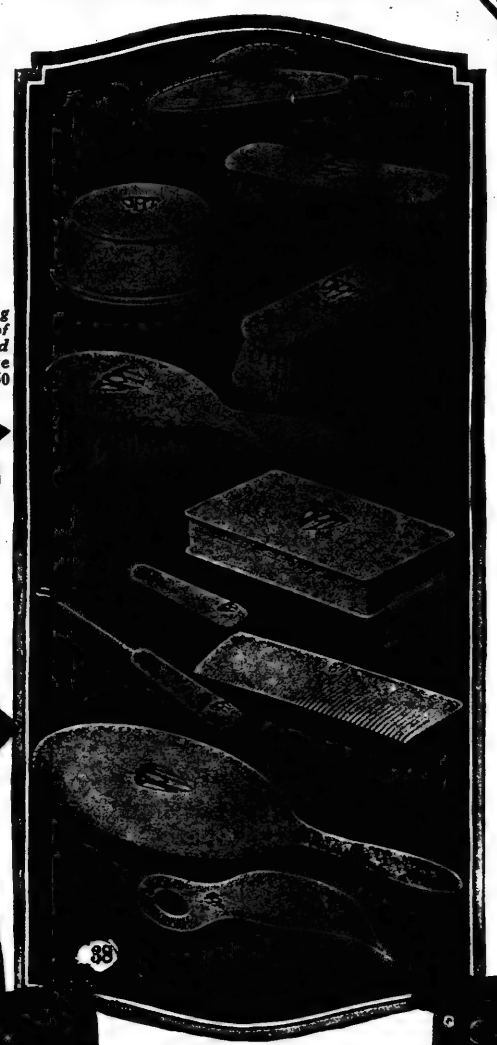

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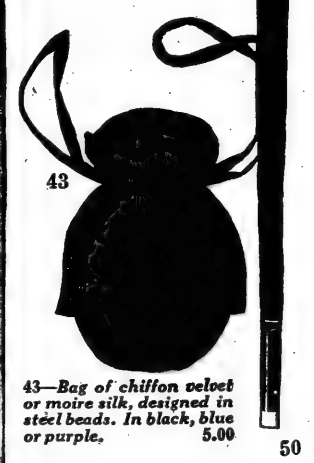

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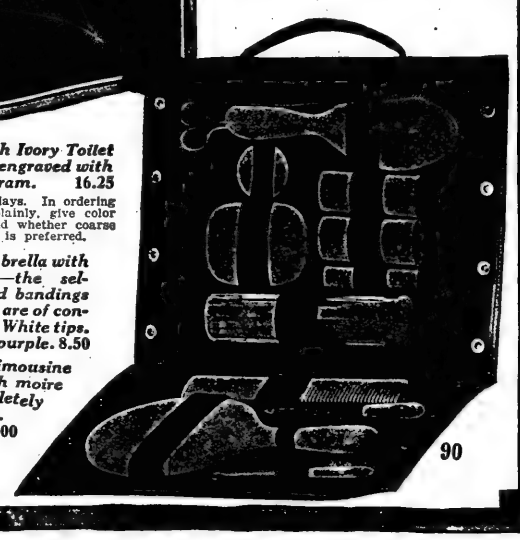

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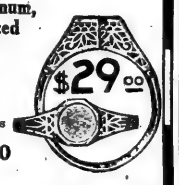

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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1916

SECTION FIVE SIXTEEN PAGES

Short Cut to Victory Needed

Winston Churchill Demands That Wits Be Used and Risks Dared for a Quicker Ending of the War

By the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill

(Former First Lord of the British Admiralty.)

(Copyright, 1916, by the New York Times Company.)

THE discussion to which my comments on the Jutland battle have given rise has proceeded in the main upon a misconception of the argument, and for the rest upon a refusal to recognize the physical facts. The same conditions which leave the superior army on land without an effective method of continuous and decisive offensive operate in different forms upon the sea to baffle the stronger fleet. To ignore them, to try to overcome them by obstinacy masquerading as resolution, to strive to quell machine guns with the bare breasts of men, or to oppose the torpedo and the mine by the unprotected bellies of ships is to seek paths to ruin. Methods of a practical offensive no doubt exist on land and on sea. But they have not yet obtained their development, and possibly will not do so during the whole course of the war.

Theatres of decisive action no doubt exist both for fleets and armies; but they are not necessarily those in which the main strength of the nations is at present concentrated. Meanwhile, it is important that those who write about the navy and its work still keep always before their minds the Cromwellian distinction between being and well-being.

The primary and dominant fact is that from its bases in Scottish waters the British Fleet delivers a continuous attack upon the vital interests of the enemy; whereas the enemy from his home bases produces no corresponding effect on us. Therefore, the strategic compulsion to fight a battle is upon him. It is for him to alter, if he can, a situation which must ultimately prove fatal to Germany. Our original strategic dispositions therefore have the effect of putting very strong pressure upon the enemy to fight a battle in which, owing to our superiority, we have good reason to believe we should destroy his naval power. This is the first stage, good in itself at all points, inspired by the true principle of forcing the enemy to fight at a disadvantage or suffer fatally, and safeguarding in the surest way the foundations of our being. It is this stage which must be thoroughly comprehended, for upon it everything stands.

But the second stage is more complex. In spite of the pressure upon him, the enemy prefers to suffer rather than to fight. This is not the fault of our strategy. It is the consequence of our strength. Therefore, our commanders must consider what further steps are open to them to bring the enemy to battle. And here arises an intricate calculation of the relative strengths of the two fleets, and the relative advantages between fighting off our own or off the enemy's coasts, and the reactions of these two sets of considerations upon each other.

The battle of Jutland was fought because Sir John Jellicoe decided that his superiority justified him in facing the disadvantages of fighting off the enemy's coasts. The event proved him right. The German refusal to fight the battle out showed that their view of relative strength was substantially the same as his. But unless the first stage of the argument is properly comprehended, the magnitude of the British naval achievement in the second stage cannot be realized. It was as it were an offensive on the top of an offensive; not merely a challenge; but a superchallenge successfully made good. This it was the purpose of my article to show.

The argument is, however, not concluded here. There is a third stage. The enemy will not, it appears, fight a decisive battle to rid himself of distant blockade. He will not even fight a decisive battle when it is offered off his own coasts. It is therefore clear that other methods must be sought. It is evident they have not yet been discovered, or at least applied; and I agree most cordially with those who think that this task lies at the present time plainly before the naval authorities. But in pursuing this quest nothing must be done which would jeopardize the solid advantages of our main and primary position; for it is on these that our whole existence depends. Neither must the immense achievement of the fleet be undervalued; nor the intensity of its effort to come to grips with the enemy be denied the fame that is its due.

It is about this date of writing (Oct. 20), too early to attempt to measure and appraise the results of the tremendous four months' battle which, ever since the first of July, has been raging on both banks of the Somme. It would obviously be foolish to estimate them by the comparatively small gains of ground which have been made in an area not characterized by high strategic significance, and possessing no points or features which are vital to the enemy's war-making power. The reclaiming of a hundred square miles of French territory (itself permanently devastated in the process of recapture) out of a total of nearly twenty thousand in the hands of the invader in France or Belgium, could never be regarded as an object in itself worthy to be counted for a moment against the precious lives and sublime sacrifices which its purchase has required. It is to the effects produced upon the German armies, and the consequent reactions on their plans, that we must look for the rewards of this most wonderful and terrible manifestation of human valor.

But for this the time has not yet come. The materials are not yet available. We cannot be sure about the losses of the enemy—except that they are very heavy. We cannot tell how deeply or to what extent the spirit of his armies has been permanently depressed by the continued contact with what he feels are stronger and better-armed forces. It is still more difficult to determine the impression produced upon the vast, uncomfortable, and disquieted multitudes who constitute the German Empire. We do not know what changes have been produced in his plans, nor how far these changes are beneficial to us. Perhaps in another month a clearer view will be possible.

The supreme events of this war stand out just as vividly as the old one-day battles which used to decide the history of nations. But the size of the picture is so enormous and the style of the painting so crude that it can only be judged from a certain distance. One day of struggle is so like another. The dis-

The Hyphen Vote Was Practically a Myth

With the Possible Exception of Oregon, the German-American Vote Was Not an Election Factor Anywhere in the United States

LET us bury, this Sunday morning, the Hyphen. The grave need not be very long, nor deep, nor wide, and in a few years from now there will be hardly a trace of its mound in the cemetery of bogies, freak movements, and short-lived isms of American politics.

Throughout the weeks of the campaign that the Hyphen was more or less of a political issue it was repudiated by many German-Americans as an insult to themselves, and on election day they made the repudiation good by the way they voted or didn't vote in the very sections of the country where the Hyphen was most feared by the Democrats and where the Republicans expected to derive the most benefit from it.

Nowhere in the country did the Hyphen vote help Hughes so much as the Hiram vote in California hurt him. And that Hiram vote, no doubt, will be talked about a great deal four years from now when the Hyphen is forgotten.

And, for the sake of another comparison, the Hyphen was probably no more of a real factor in shifting votes than was the trainload of Social Register Ladies sent out from the East to tell the women of the West to vote the Republican ticket.

Still, the thing was just enough more than a myth to justify a post-mortem before the burial, an analysis of the Hyphen vote in the New York City Congress fights, where the German-Americans themselves say it counted for something, and a summing up of the matter in the West where the German-Americans, as a rule, voted as American Democrats or American Republicans, regardless of the war in Europe and the attitude of the Wilson Administration toward the nations in that war.

If there was any real exception to this rule it was in Oregon, the only State in the Far West won by Hughes. Here the Hyphen agitators claim that the people did what they told them to do and that, as a consequence, 25,000 German-American voters supported the Republican nominee. His total vote in Oregon was 125 000, and his plurality about 10,000. Taft's plurality in 1908 was 24,000.

In any matter concerning the German-American population of the United States you instinctively think first of Cincinnati, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wis., and St. Louis, Mo., for the West, and of New York City, with an afterthought of Hoboken, for the East. The Hyphen stories from those cities and States together make the Hyphen story of the entire country.

Here is the opinion of Henry T. Hunt, former Mayor of Cincinnati, in response to a request by THE NEW YORK TIMES for information on the German-American vote in that city:

"An analysis of the returns here seems to show that the effect of the Hyphen was inappreciable. Hamilton County, with its large German vote, returned a plurality of only 12,000 for Mr. Hughes as against something like 20,000 for Mr. Taft in 1908. There is also a large German-Austrian population in Cuyahoga County, the county in which Cleveland is, yet the Democratic vote in that county was well up to previous records. In the northwest corner of Ohio, where a large part of the population is of German origin, the Democratic vote was also well up to previous records.

"I am inclined to believe that Hyphenism has been overemphasized, and that all but an inappreciable fraction of American citizens of Germanic descent voted as Americans. The editors of German newspapers and some Americans of German descent educated in Germany have created the contrary impression."

If the Hyphen vote had been of value to Mr. Hughes anywhere in this country it surely would have saved for him the normally Republican State of Ohio, which has given its electoral vote to the Democratic nominee, backed up by a popular plurality of more than eighty thousand.

To be more specific as to Hamilton County, in which is the City of Cincinnati, with one-third of its total vote German-American, Mr. Hughes carried the county by only 12,000, but in 1908 Taft carried it by 18,374, and in 1912 the combined Taft and Roosevelt vote exceeded the Wilson vote by 16,036.

Mr. Taft carried the whole State of Ohio in 1908 by 69,591. Taft and Roosevelt together in 1912 had a vote that exceeded President Wilson's by 83,341. But now, in this year of war and Hyphens, Ohio, with its big German population, reverses herself to the tune of more than one hundred and sixty thousand votes and gives the President a plurality of 81,280. If the Hyphen was a factor in that State, it was because it was a roorback, not of the eleventh-hour variety.

"There ain't no sech animal."

Next, Missouri. The State, as a whole, was carried by President Wilson by 27,426. But four years ago his vote was about fifteen hundred less than the combined vote of the Republicans and Progressives, and in 1908 Taft carried Missouri by a handful of votes over a thousand and in 1904 it went to Roosevelt by 25,000. So there was no evidence of the Hyphen in the State at large.

Now look at the so-called very German heart of it, the six German wards in the City of St. Louis. Here, if anywhere, we should find the Hyphen a potent thing in the voting. But it isn't there. These wards are the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth. So far as ancestry, at least, is concerned these six wards of St. Louis are as German as Berlin. They are also Republican on normal city, State, and national issues. They remained normal in the Presidential election of this year, going Republican as usual, but with no increase due to any non-American consideration.

Analysis of the returns from these six German wards show, that the Republicans made a gain of only two-tenths of 1 per cent. over the vote cast for Taft and Roosevelt together, four years ago, when there was no Hyphen talk. Because of an increased registration in these wards of 11,145 votes, Wilson polled more votes this year than four years ago, but his ratio of gain was virtually the same.

Hughes polled 6,903 votes more in these wards than Taft and Roosevelt, but this, also, was because of the increased registration and not because of an increased percentage of Republican votes. The combined Republican-Progressive percentage of the total 1912 vote in these wards was 61.3, while the Republican percentage of the total vote this year was 61.5.

Comparison of Wilson's vote with that of Gardner and Reed, Democratic nominees for Governor and Senator, shows that Wilson ran slightly behind Gardner in the Ninth and Tenth Wards, even with him in the Eleventh, and well ahead of him in the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth. Wilson ran behind Reed in the first four wards and ahead of him in the last two.

Mr. Hughes did carry the State of Wisconsin, but by a plurality so ridiculously small, when compared with that for Republican Presidential nominees of previous campaigns, that the only possible inference from the returns of this State, with its numerically strong German element, is that the Hyphen worked the wrong way. And that is just what happened. Thousands of German-Americans of both the Socialist and Republican Parties, abandoned their own tickets to vote for President Wilson, not because of any issue closely or remotely connected with a foreign war, but because of the record of the Administration at Washington for the last four years.

The Hughes plurality in Wisconsin was 23,953, about a thousand less than the excess of the Taft-Roosevelt vote in 1912. But going back to the normal days before the Bull Moose split, just compare the present year's 24,000 for Hughes with these Republican pluralities of the past—in 1908, Taft, 81,000; in 1904, Roosevelt, 156,000; in 1900, McKinley, 106,000.

But it was in Milwaukee itself—German-American Milwaukee—that the sharpest rebuke received anywhere in the United States by those who thought they could win an American election by appeal to un-American prejudices was administered by the voters. President Wilson received more than thirty-four thousand votes in Milwaukee County, Mr. Hughes got less, than twenty-seven thousand. In other words, Wilson carried this normally Republican, German-American city and county by a plurality of seven thousand in an election in which every Democratic nominee for a State or county office was defeated. Taft carried Milwaukee eight years ago by nearly three thousand.

In the Illinois returns, showing a plurality of 175 000 for Hughes, (about five thousand less than that of Taft in 1908,) there is nothing to indicate that the Hyphen was a factor in that State. There are about one hundred and sixty thousand German-American voters in Illinois, with something more than half of them always listed as Republicans as a matter of course. With the exception of a possible Democratic gain among the Germans of the agricultural counties there was nothing unusual in the voting in this State.

Following the trail of the Hyphen to the Middle Atlantic States, you will not find that the scent gets any stronger. In Maryland, which gave Wilson a plurality of 20 000, (Bryan carried it by only 2,000 eight years ago,) there are about forty thousand German-American voters, most of them in Baltimore. And, so far as can be determined by the election figures, a big majority of these American citizens of German birth or parentage voted for President Wilson.

A most significant thing happened in the Thirty-second Congress District of Pennsylvania, in which the German-American element outnumbers everything else and which has been represented in the House of Representatives for the last twelve years by Dr. A. J. Barchfeld, a Republican. The Democrats carried the district. It includes the industrial centres of Allegheny County, where the satisfaction of labor with the Wilson Administration was too strong, evidently, to be even dented by the Hyphen.

Now, before taking the ferry across the North River to New York City in this hunt of the elusive Hyphen, let us just glance at the election returns of Hoboken, that thoroughly German city in New Jersey, famous the world over as the American port of the big German steamship lines. It is perhaps more German than those six wards of St. Louis to which reference has been made.

Here, as in New York, those who were trying to make capital out of the Hyphen did their very utmost to swing the German vote for Hughes. They flooded the town with anti-Wilson reading matter. They put anti-Wilson spellbinders on every street corner. And Hoboken voted for Wilson. There were 9,863 votes cast. The President got 5,167 of them and Mr. Hughes got 4,201, with the rest scattering. The German voters were urged to vote against Wilson and for Wittpenn, the Democratic nominee for Governor. But Wittpenn ran 500 behind the President. They were also urged to vote for Martine, the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate. Martine ran 460 behind the President.

In the First Ward of Hoboken, where the German dock workers live, Wilson got 760 votes, Hughes 730, Wittpenn 730, and Martine 710. In the Second Ward, which is and always has been a very strong Republican ward, and where all the members of the Deutsche Club reside, Wilson got 794 votes, Hughes 1,041, Wittpenn 832, and Martine 769. That ward

patches repeat a well-worn phraseology. The proportion of events is altogether lost in the daily presentation of news. Every day since the war began events have occurred which justified the largest type ever used in printing. The great facts emerge gradually, but none the less unmistakably. Looking around, little that is definite can be discerned. Looking back, even from no great distance, the true features of the stupendous panorama stare you in the face. We see them now stretching back like a range of mountain peaks to those far-off lands of August and September, Anno Domini 1914.

The German invasion and its victories; the salvation of Paris; the struggle for the seaward flank; Tannenberg; the Serbian morale; Przemysl; Warsaw; Suvla; Champagne; Ferdinand of Bulgaria; Verdun; Brusiloff; and, nearest of all, towering and beetling above our heads, shrouded in darkness and storm, the giant battle in Picardy which history calls—the Somme.

But although we are still so close to this stupendous episode that it is in its general mass under what has been called "a false angle of vision," there are some features which can already be discerned and appreciated. The sombre difficulty of the task and the brilliant achievements of the troops leap out to us in vivid juxtaposition. Let us measure the achievement by the difficulties.

In the old wars of Marlborough and Frederick and Napoleon the differences between the offensive and the defensive were small. Each had its advantages and its drawbacks. But, broadly speaking, an army of sixty or seventy thousand men had no hesitation in attacking an army of fifty or sixty thousand; and there are many instances where successful attacks upon troops of equal quality have been made by skilled Generals with a smaller army. Then came the improvement in firearms; and already, in the American civil war, at Fredericksburg, at Gettysburg, at Cold Harbor, and elsewhere we begin to see the arrest of the offensive by fire. Thus, in 1870, frontal attacks were hardly ever the means of victory, and the German method of gaining battles was seen to consist mainly in the strength of large turning or enveloping movements by very strong forces. It was on this that we were all brought up.

All the theory of modern war, as taught in the nineties, dwelt on the holding of an enemy closely in front till superior forces had overlapped and threatened to surround him; and in the Boer war it was held a crime to make a frontal attack, on account of the severity of the fire and the losses inevitably incurred. These ideas received their largest and latest application in the war between Russia and Japan. All the great battles of that war were simple adaptations of the German method of 1870 upon a much greater scale; and we see the main Japanese army advancing along the railroad with Kuroki always far out on the right flank, or, as in the culminating battle of Mukden, with Nogi and his Port Arthur army far out on the left flank. Never do we see any success attained by reason of an unsupported battle on the main front. These are broad generalizations. But they show, what is undoubtedly true, that up to the outbreak of the present war the frontal attack on good troops in intrenched positions which cannot be turned was generally regarded by soldiers of every nation as impossible.

What has happened to alter this slowly matured, profoundly studied, universally held opinion, or the hard facts upon which it rested? Certainly it is not any diminution of the power of firearms. On the contrary, their power has increased by leaps and bounds. Improvements in weapons of all kinds, improvements in their use, the magazine rifle, the automatic rifle, the machine gun in all its forms and in undreamed of numbers, barbed wire, intrenchments of marvelous cunning, have multiplied several times the power of the defense by firearms.

The fire which arrested decisively the Japanese frontal attack at Liao Yang and blasted away their furious assaults on Port Arthur, was child's play to the fire through which the British assaults on the Somme have been pushed forward. What, then, are the new facts? There appear to be three. First, the extraordinary development of massed artillery, particularly heavy artillery, with unimagined quantities of shell; secondly, the indifference to loss of life exhibited by all the nations engulfed in Armageddon; and, thirdly, the devotion and superhuman courage of the troops.

How far have these facts affected the conclusions about modern defensive fire which had been so generally accepted before the war? I have called attention recently to some of the conditions and limitations of the latest form of the artillery attack—how overwhelming it was upon the troops and areas subjected to it; but how ponderous and slow moving in application and how local in action; and how considerably it could be mitigated by an elasticity of defense which allowed for a certain limited cession of ground. I have shown also that it reaches its maximum intensity in cases where the defenders, as at Verdun, are resolved not to yield an inch, but where, by continual counterattacks and the pouring in of new troops, they strive with the utmost desperation to hold and regain their fixed positions. No one must underrate the terrific power of the artillery development as a new means of offense; but neither must they forget its limitations. For the rest, there is only the heroism of the soldiers and the ruthless character of the war.

In these conditions, it is clear that only the absence of other possibilities have thrown the armies in the west back upon frontal attacks. If flank attacks were possible they would, of course, be resorted to by the commanders on both sides. But with armies so large and well equipped that the whole front from the Alps to the sea is on both sides perfectly maintained and thoroughly defended, nothing in this theatre but the frontal attack remains. And thus by the force of circumstances we have been driven to attempt tasks many times harder than those which, before the war, all military experience had held to be impossible. That any measure of success should attend such efforts is marvelous. It seems to lift the soldiers of our generation above the level of the warriors of every former age, and place the civilized and educated citizen of a modern democracy upon the supreme pedestal of martial glory.

* * * * * *

It is worth looking a little more narrowly at the German attack upon Verdun, which was described as the "anvil" attack. The power of the artillery to kill men, and by killing men to wear down armies, is limited only by the difficulty of finding men to kill. Therefore, it seems very important to discover those spots which the enemy feels bound to hold at all costs, and make him expose his divisions one after another to be battered to pieces upon them.

Also, it is clearly necessary to threaten these spots with infantry, so as to force the enemy to hold them with numbers. But it should be recognized that once the enemy has been compelled to place himself in this situation, the next step is to kill him there. He may just as well be killed there as anywhere else. In so far as the Germans in their attack on Verdun applied this method, they inflicted most serious and formidable injury upon the French; but when carried away by the desire to gain quickly certain particular pieces of ground they launched heavy mass attacks, they themselves began to suffer on a far greater scale than the defenders, and they threw away the profit which their shrewdly conceived form of attack had at one time and in certain phases given them. Also, although Verdun, on sentimental and many tactical grounds, was well suited for an "anvil" attack, the subterranean galleries which existed in the forts and the facilities for deep intrenchment which the soil afforded, enabled the defenders to obtain shelter from the artillery fire in a way which would not have been possible, for instance, in the wet soil of Flanders. This consideration also has a bearing upon the character of the operations on the Somme.

* * * * * *

It is usually assumed that the Germans will be able to relieve themselves of pressure in the west and reduce the strain by what is called "shortening the line." At a certain moment it is thought there will be a general retirement to a new and straighter line, saving, perhaps, a hundred miles of front and releasing 500,000 men. But this view ought not to be too readily accepted. It is by no means evident that any substantial relief will accrue to the Germans from such a retirement and contraction, while the injury to their prestige and the surrender of conquered territory will be a most serious disadvantage. Broadly speaking, the struggle in the west is between 2,500,000 Germans, and 3,500,000 French and British. These immense armies are locked in conflict with each other. They can bring their maximum power to bear upon each other equally well on a 350-mile front as on a 450 or 500-mile front. If the Germans, by "shortening their line," save 500,000 men, the same process will liberate at the same moment about 700,000 French and British troops who are now opposite them. These 700,000 men would be pressed into the attack on one of the existing battle fronts, or alternatively a new battle front will be opened, and the 500,000 Germans who had been "saved" will be required to meet their old antagonists in somewhat different circumstances.

War is a struggle of armies. How the lines are drawn, where exactly they run, whether they are long lines or short lines, whether they are straight or serpentine, does not, within certain limits, affect the problem. Of course, there are fronts which would be too narrow for the conflict of armies of this size, and fronts which would be altogether too extensive. But those limits are not likely to be found in the west. There the armies can wear each other down equally well either by superficial contact along an extended front, or by intense activity at points of concentration. There are now, perhaps, two great concentrations on the western front—Verdun and the Somme. If the front were contracted by a hundred miles, probably a third or fourth would develop. The essential character of the conflict would remain unaltered. Here they would fight spread out in long, thin lines. Then and there and there again they will be butting at each other like rams. It will be the same struggle between the same combatants.

Further, the longer the defensive lines the less concentrated is the artillery of the attack.

A voluntary retirement of the German armies in the west is not at this stage a likely contingency, unless dictated by the political object of removing the irritant of invasion, and so mitigating the wrath of the Allies and weakening their incentives.

Always remember this is a war of armies, of armies representing the life energies of nations, and it will be decided only by the killing and cowing of men. It is not a war of positions. There are no vital and decisive keys. There are no strategic points, which, even occupied, paralyze the resistance of large forces of the enemy. There are no railway junctions around which deviations cannot be made in a short time. There are no heights which dominate large areas of country. Trench warfare has robbed even the topography of the actual battlefield of much, if not all, its old tactical significance. Almost any positions can be defended by intrenchments and held at a certain increased rental, in spite of being outflanked or overlooked. In fact, one has only to look along the western lines to see examples of every kind of "untenable" position, according to old ideas, being held month after month, almost year after year, by both sides.

War before Armageddon was conducted on the surface of the land and on the surface of the sea. But when you go below the surface of the land and below the surface of the sea a series of obvious but profound and novel consequences follow, and whole spheres of cherished and time-honored military and naval conceptions fade out of practical existence.

Also, this is a war of machinery. Generalship in this war consists largely in the application of machinery to men. The way to win the war is to beat men by machinery. The way to lose the war is to try to beat machinery by men. Wherever your enemy is forced to oppose flesh and blood to steel and fire, you are gaining. Wherever you have to rely on flesh and blood to resist steel and fire, you are losing. This is the shrewdest test by which to try all operations on the western front, whether offensive or defensive, by us or by the enemy. The man-fund is large, but it is limited. It cannot be replenished. "Il faut ménager les hommes."

Here is a bullet flying through the air. It is only a bit of metal in motion. Here are the ribs and lungs and heart of a soldier—who is also a son, a husband, a father. The two meet in collision. But it is an unequal contest. The ribs and the rest have been made for many purposes, some of which are important, but stopping a bullet is not one of them. The bullet, on the other hand, is made for one purpose alone—namely, to pierce the said ribs and extinguish the life that burns behind them. That is its sole vocation. "Ah," but it is said, "add courage, devotion, discipline, training to the soldier. The bullet has none of these." Quite true, but courage, devotion, discipline, and training do not alter the woeful inequality of the contest between the bullet and the ribs. Precious as these qualities are, they are of no avail here. Indeed, too often they only multiply the opportunities for the bullet to engage in its unequal duel. Surely we should look for something else. We cannot be content to leave the riddle there.

Some one has asked who first thought of "tanks," and was it H. G. Wells or Colonel Swinton or who? And now the Germans claim they knew about it all along; while others say it was the Russians or the Americans who had the inspiration. But it is clear that this by no means exhausts the competitors, and we must be careful to do no injustice to the past.

Says Sir James Turner, Knight, in his military essays written in the years 1670 and 1671:

"The several ways by which Towns, Castles and Forts in our modern Art of War are taken were all used by the Ancients, for gunpowder hath only augmented the violence and fury of the battery, and furnished us with more fearful and mortal darts than the men of old were acquainted with. * * *"

"The greater engines were the Tortoise, the Ram, the Scorpion, the Onagra, the Balist, and the Catapult, for the most of which men have not yet found out proper words in the modern languages. Then there was that great engine which excelled them all for efficacy and matter of admiration, both to antiquity itself and to us too, who have seen and heard the thundering canon, and that was the moving or Ambulatory Tower. * * *"

Here are the sharp prongs of thought: Either an effective method whereby three men can advance continually against two, or a war of sheer extermination. Every year 600,000 German youths reach the military age. Until this annual increase has been consumed—and every life costs at least a life—no progress has been made toward the final exhaustion of the capital. It is only the excess loss above the annual increment which constitutes definite progress toward the end. It is necessary, therefore, if the extermination plan is followed that the pace of the struggle should be urged to the extreme in order that the period may be shortened.

For instance, if the war so languished that not more than 600,000 Germans were destroyed or disabled in any one year there would be no reason why their supply of men should ever run short. The pace of the struggle has already forced them to add largely to the number of their divisions. The German armies in response to the strains of 1916 have been greatly augmented, and it is probable that their field establishment comprises nearly 220 divisions, as compared with perhaps 180 at the beginning of the year. Each division is a lamp burning up the fuel of national life, or it is a tap through which the manhood of Germany bleeds away. The more numerous the divisions, the more rapid the exhaustion of men, guns, ammunition, clothing, boots, equipment, medicines, of wealth and power in all its forms.

The Verdun blunder, the victories of Brusiloff, the entry of Rumania, the tremendous pressures of the Somme offensive have extorted these new intense exertions and increased expenditure from the enemy. And it should not be supposed even if the Allies can find no better way of winning than by the crude processes of exhaustion and extermination, that they are not able and not ready to tread that terrible road. But the obligation to seek better methods is imperative on the chiefs of the Allies. Is generalship content only with ordering cannon to fire and infantry to charge? Is science bankrupt when she has made shells? Let search be made, let wits be used, let risks be dared by those who have the power to find the shortest way.

and hotels that have been pulled down, and the almost petulant feverishness of the rebuilding passion.

Ten years ago, for instance, the structure one went inevitably to see, the latest great effort of American architecture, was the New York Central Station. It looked in 1906 as though it were built for eternity; but it has long since been on the scrap-heap and a huger and finer building has been erected on its site.

In 1906, simply for old time's sake, one lunched at the Everett House and looked for a moment at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Today both are gone; already they are almost historic memories.

In 1906, again, there was no Pennsylvania depot, the rivers had not been tunneled, the Williamsburg Bridge was a mere project, and of all that great contribution which has thereby been made to the comfort of New York life there was not a sign. Greeley Square, too, the Piccadilly Circus of New York, has been transformed beyond recognition; a glittering commercialism has invaded the upper reaches of Fifth Avenue, once sacred to the Four Hundred; the millionaires have been forced to push their palaces still further uptown; and skyscrapers, gigantic hotels, and offices have multiplied like villas in a London suburb.

And the process still goes on. New York is not finished and never will be finished. The commonest of all its noises is still, as it was when I first knew the city, the roar and tremor of dynamite blasting away the solid rock of Manhattan Island.

One rushes to the window at the first explosion with a mind revolving disaster. There is no disaster of any kind. It is just New York growing; New York tearing down something big to make way for something bigger; New York expressing with all the violence of shattered rock its eternal dissatisfaction with the thing that is, its eternal aspiration toward the new and the better.

It is these endless demolitions and reconstructions—Is there a single street in New York today that is not "up"?—that mainly account for the feeling of which I was speaking a moment ago, the feeling that New York is still only half formed.

Even among the palaces of the multimillionaires on upper Fifth Avenue, even amid the cañons made by the downtown skyscrapers, one gets no impression of fixity and completion, no assurance that one can return in ten years' time and find things much as they were, no confidence that the mansions so lavishly built by the men of today will be lived in by their successors. Their successors? One falls out of the way of thinking of successors in New York.

More than any city I have ever visited New York lives, thinks and acts in and for the present. The mortality tables of its buildings must be as high as the buildings themselves.

Things never seem to go on in the American metropolis, but always to begin again, and always in a new and usually grandiose form; and the biggest and most expensive structures in the city fail to give one a guarantee that they will outlive their builders.

Ten years from now I confidently look forward to walking among the ruins of the Pennsylvania Station, and of the Woolworth Building, and of the Public Library, and to inspecting the plans of the yet vaster and more resplendent edifices that will then be about to take their places.

No wonder New York is a place where life is hectic and nothing is taken for granted and little things assume an inordinate importance, and no one is ever bored, and every one dines and dances, and all sense of money is as completely lost as in the Monte Carlo of the old days. No wonder, either, that in its hurried, shut-in existence there should be little room or leisure for either thought or knowledge of the rest of America.

New Austrian Ambassador Is Not a Stranger

Count Tarnowski, Crowned with Diplomatic Triumphs, Will Be First Real Grand Seigneur to Represent Dual Empire Here

By F. Cunliffe-Owen.

AUSTRIA'S newly appointed Ambassador at Washington, Count Adam Tarnowski, possesses so many advantages of a special character for the post, and is likely to prove such a diplomatic success in the United States, that the powers of the Entente may, perhaps, do well to hesitate before granting safe conduct to him and his wife.

The Tarnowskis will be dangerous to the cause of the Allies in this country, not only by reason of their cleverness, charm, social prestige, and wealth, but because of their knowledge of life and leading people in Great Britain and France. Moreover, Count Tarnowski spent two or three years at Washington, while a bachelor, during the McKinley Administration, and then met many prominent persons in political and social circles in this country. He comes, therefore, not as a stranger, but as a diplomat who already knows the ropes.

Scion of one of the oldest houses of the Polish aristocracy, the members of which have borne the title of Count for over 400 years, Adam Tarnowski belongs to the Austrian, or Galician, branch of his family, the junior line of which is settled in Russian Poland, and was born a little less than fifty years ago, at Cracow, where his father, the late Count John Tarnowski, was then Governor of the province.

His mother was Countess Sophie Zamoyska—the Zamoyskis being of sufficient importance to marry into the dynasty of Bourbon. The new Ambassador is closely related to the Potockis, the Branikis, the Sapiehas, the Starzenskis, and with other of the historic houses of what is known as the Grande Noblesse of Poland.

Countess Marie Tarnowska.

Needless to add that he possesses, like all nobles of the Dual Empire who can show the necessary number of exclusively patrician ancestors, the key and two gold buttons, which are the badge of office of a Chamberlain of the Court of Vienna.

It was on his transfer in 1901 from the United States to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy at Paris, where Count Tarnowski spent several years, that he won Princess Marie Swiatopolk-Czetwertynska, whom he married at Warsaw, where her father, Prince Vladimir Swiatopolk-Czetwertynski, Grand Huntsman of Emperor Nicholas, made his home, until the beginning of the present war. Prince Vladimir is one of the great territorial magnates of Russian Poland, and, although he has several children, his daughter Marie is wealthy in her own right.

In Paris the Tarnowskis made the acquaintance of the late King Edward at the house of Mme. Henry Nosilles Standish, a member of the French ducal house of Des Cars, and he took such a fancy to them that, at his request, they were transferred to London, Count Tarnowski becoming the principal lieutenant of Count Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly, then Austrian Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Owing to the fact that the latter was not only a godson but a near cousin of the late Prince Consort of England, he was treated as a kinsman by members of the reigning house of Great Britain, and the Austrian Embassy, therefore, occupied an unusually privileged position, both at Court and in society.

The Tarnowskis soon became known as members of King Edward's intimate set. They were almost invariably included in the lists of the people whom he directed to be invited to meet him when paying country house visits. They were also included in his bridge parties, and the King made no secret of the fact that he found much entertainment in the sparkling conversation of the Countess.

During King Edward's last two stays at Biarritz they took up their residence there at his request, renting for the purpose the Villa Lointaine. Scarcely a day passed without their dining and lunching with him, at their villa or at his hotel, or at the repasts organized elsewhere in his honor. His last visit to Biarritz immediately preceded his death in London in 1910.

In fact, he was so wretchedly out of health at Biarritz on that occasion that he may be said to have hastened back to meet his end at home, instead of in a foreign hotel. The Tarnowskis were with him throughout those last trying weeks at Biarritz.

There has always been a sympathy between Great Britain and the Dual Empire. No one dreamed of the possibility of their going to war with one another, and the result has been that, admitted as the Tarnowskis were to the intimacy of English country life, people—even statesmen, both in and out of office—discussed matters before them without fear or restraint.

Count Adam Tarnowski, New Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States.

Englishmen make a great difference between foreigners whom they ask to their houses in town and those whom they invite to stay at their country seats. In the case of hospitalities in town a certain reserve and discretion is observed with guests from abroad. There is none of this when the foreigner has won to a sufficient degree the confidence of his host to be asked to stay at his place in the country, where the English are to be seen at their best because off their guard.

There is a sort of unwritten obligation that no one shall take advantage of odds and ends of information disclosed during the entirely unrestrained conversation which characterizes English country house life and that renders it so delightful and attractive. The violation of these ethics is regarded not only as a gross abuse of hospitality but also as an unpardonable breach of honor, and at least two foreign diplomats accredited to the Court of St. James's have been quietly recalled, at the instance of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, through having sinned in this respect. Another foreign envoy has earned for himself a particularly evil name in England in a similar way.

Of Count and Countess Tarnowski only the kindliest remembrances are still entertained in England. I do not believe they are of the class of people who think the sentiment of patriotism releases them from any law of honor or common decency, or relieves them of

has always gone Republican by from 350 to 425 majority. But at this election, in spite of all the work of the Hyphen leaders, that majority was cut down to 274.

In New York City the German-American drive was made particularly against the Tammany candidates for Congress, and, in the opinion of those who engineered it, it was successful, in some cases the success being indicated by the election of the man supported by the Hyphen vote, in others by the reduction of the winning plurality of the opponent below normal.

"Our fight," says Bernard Ridder, as spokesman for the German-Americans of New York City, "was not primarily against President Wilson, but against Tammany Hall. Of course the war and the attitude of the Administration was a factor, but not the controlling factor. And the German-Americans throughout the country were not opposed to President Wilson because of his European policy, but because we resented his intimation that American citizens of German birth or parentage were not loyal American citizens.

"He evidently entered the campaign with the mistaken notion that he could not have the German-American vote, so he tried to offset that prospective defection by winning other votes with the plea to their Americanism, as against the so-called anti-Americanism of the Germans. It was resentment of this unjust suspicion thrown upon their loyalty to the United States that made German-Americans oppose the President. That it was unjust was shown by the vote itself throughout the country. The Hyphen was not a factor, and it never can be in this country at a national election. There is no such solidarity as that would imply. Neither the German-American, nor any other single element of the American people, can swing a Presidential election.

"We wanted Mr. Hughes to win for reasons I have already mentioned, and because we did not think for one moment that he would be able to undo the good things accomplished by the Wilson Administration. If we had had the slightest fear that the Republican campaign threats to wipe out the things that Mr. Wilson has done for the country could have been carried out we would have voted for his re-election in spite of the Hyphen and the intimations that we were not loyal Americans. For the Wilson Administration has been progressive in domestic affairs, the part of administration that German-Americans want and will indorse when they get it.

"But our main fight in New York was not on the national ticket at all, but on the Tammany candidates for Congress—or some of them. We had asked these men in Congress to say a word for us on the floor of the House and to protect us against the charges of disloyalty. They had refused, and so we opposed their re-election.

"To that extent our campaign had some connection with the war. But we would have fought them just the same if there had been no war and no Hyphen question, because they are unfit. The fact that Germans were drawn more closely together in this city because of their feeling about the war, and the co-operation of the Irish-Americans for the same reason, gave us a more effective instrument with which to fight Tammany Hall and the unworthy men it sends to Washington to represent us. We shall keep on fighting Tammany Hall in the same way long after the war is over.

"Our activity in three of the Congress districts is sufficient proof that the war was not the controlling factor for the German-Americans in this city. In the Fourteenth District, the German-Americans supported and elected F. H. La Guardia, giving him a plurality of 550 over the Tammany man, M. F. Farley. Farley is an Irishman. La Guardia, the man that we, the Germans, supported, is an Italian, son of a man born in Italy, one of the countries with which our Fatherland is at war. In the Sixteenth Congress District we supported W. S. Taft, a nephew of ex-President Taft, and in the Seventeenth we supported L. T. Bates, whose brother was lost on the Lusitania.

"We did not support Taft and Bates because we thought they were against Germany in the war; they probably are not. We supported them because we, as German-American citizens of New York, knew they were better fitted to represent us in Congress than Dooling and Carew, the Tammany candidates, who were opposed to them."

Election Night a Comedy to English Critic

Sydney Brooks Says We Gave an Exhibition of Provincialism Then, and Proceeds to Have a Good Time with Us Generally

By Sydney Brooks

IT was the most New Yorky evening I have ever spent—I mean, of course, the evening of the election. What happened in the particular hotel where I am being pillaged was happening, I suppose, in all the hotels throughout the city. Some 2,000 people, their tables engaged days, even weeks, beforehand, poured in to dine and watch the returns.

It was a Hughes crowd, a "society" crowd. There was a sprinkling of Wilsonites holding their peace with that complete self-suppression which all minorities are taught to observe everywhere in America.

I was the only neutral. I cannot begin to describe how neutral I was. I had no part or lot in the issues that had brought on the election. I was equally unconcerned both with its causes and its objects. I was neutral, not only in action, but in thought and sentiment. And all around me was this hilarious assembly of partisans cocktailing and wining themselves into a proper state of fortitude and receptiveness.

The fun began quite early. One of the first results to be thrown on the screen showed that a New Jersey county had gone "dry." The news stirred the gathering to the depth of its glasses. It was shriekingly acclaimed. On the strength of it fresh bottles were immediately ordered, and the heroic county was toasted in the gayest of good humors and some pretty middling champagne.

By 10 o'clock most of the diners had sprung at least a dozen times to their feet in rapturous greeting of Mr. Roosevelt's portrait, of Mr. Hughes, and of Mr. Taft's, and had honored the quiet grimness of Mr. Wilson's countenance as it surveyed them from the screen with a storm of groans and booing.

But all that was nothing compared with the arrival of the real electoral returns. First came in the staggering news from New York. Then New Jersey followed suit. Illinois landed on the Hughes side with an electrifying bang. New England confirmed the flowing tide. The thing was over. Everybody agreed as to that, and nearly everybody ratified the nation's verdict with another drink.

It was a landslide. Outside the South, Mr. Wilson would not carry a single State. The hotel management seized on the jubilation of the hour to hand around toy trumpets and rattles. My private conviction was that there was enough noise already. But they knew for whom they were catering better than I did; and for another two or three hours the din made the plaster on the walls quiver.

About 11:30 o'clock a friend rang up one of the Tammany sachems.

"Say," came the response, "what are you doing up at this hour. We've all gone to bed hours ago."

So it was really true. Mr. Wilson had been snowed under.

"But what about the West?" I asked a flushed Republican.

"Oh, that's all right," was his easy reply. "New Jersey's for Hughes."

"Quite so," said I, "but I mean the Far West."

He laid down his trumpet and gave me his most patient attention.

"Oh, that's better still. We've got Illinois"—and blew forthwith a triumphant blast.

And there you had it. Every State in the Union of which New York had ever heard had gone for Hughes. That settled it. There might be a few barbaric regions beyond the pale that had still to declare themselves. But what did they matter? New York, New Jersey, New England, AND Illinois—outside of them there was nothing in America worth bothering about.

Had any candidate ever been elected without these States? No. Would any candidate ever be? No, again. So the editorial writers on the New York papers jubilated or lamented as their affiliations prescribed, and never a doubt crossed their minds that Mr. Hughes had won hands down. And the New York crowds in the streets and the hotels went uproariously bedward in the same simple faith. And every one woke up the next morning, or rather a few hours later on the same morning, snatched the papers to seize at a glance the magnitude of the Republican victory—and received the biggest black eye ever administered to New York in its whole history.

And even now the metropolis is still trying to find out what hit it.

The fact is the whole thing was a magnificently unconscious exhibition of the ingrained provincialism of New York. The old-fashioned British view used to be that New York was America. It is still the New York view. Indeed, one of the difficulties in the way of an Anglo-American understanding is that Englishmen rarely look beyond New York, and New Yorkers rarely look beyond the Palisades.

The eyes of New York, when they are not turned inward, are turned eastward. Of its own hinterland it is as ignorant as the average Englishman is ignorant of Scotland. And not only ignorant but superciliously indifferent.

Personally, I never really feel myself in America until New York is left behind and I am rid of its atmosphere of concentrated self-sufficiency. I know when I land on Manhattan Island that I have left Europe. But I am not conscious of having reached the United States.

The city is a little world to itself, planted round a backwater, away from the main streams of both American and European existence, but in many ways more closely allied with London and Paris than with Denver and Kansas. I know of no metropolis so intensely absorbed in its own affairs, so coolly disdainful of everything in America that is not New York.

What is its place in American life? It sets the fashions, it is the home of the leisure class, it is an accepted rendezvous of the "magnates," it is the seat of the "money power," it struggles hard to be the arbiter on all points of social usage, it can stamp with a more effective seal of approval or disapproval than any other American city can command an opera, a book, or a play. But, commercially, financially, and politically its influence decreases as that of the West increases.

New York, I should say, reached its greatest height of power in 1896. Since then its importance has steadily waned, and fifty years hence it will be like a firm whose branches have outgrown the main office.

Everything in and around New York has changed since I first visited it twenty years ago, but not New York itself. As I look over it at this moment, from the fifteenth floor of my hotel, I get the same impression that I received in 1896 of a city as violently antithetical to London as anything could be.

The differences are everywhere—in the crystalline brightness of the atmosphere, a brightness heightened rather than broken by the gay white whiffs of steam from apartment house, skyscraper, and factory; in the glimmering panorama of speckless, towering edifices; in the stabbing sharpness of the noises from the street; in a vision of a city built, one would say, by the Titans, planned by Euclid, and furnished by Edison, a chessboard affair of right angles and squares and parallelograms; in the prodigality of electric light that at night makes each street a milky way and each building a palace in fairyland; in the ascending sense, as one looks down a hundred and fifty feet to the asphalt below, of a movement, a joyousness, an exhilaration quicker and sharper edged than anything we in London ever knew.

London has grown; we are only just beginning to make it, or rather, to make it over. But in New York one feels one's self in a metropolis that has somehow been hit off at a stroke and dumped down upon Manhattan Island by contract.

The waywardness, the surprises, the haphazard nooks and irregularities, the caesural pauses, the deep, quiet half-forgotten pools of silence and isolation, the enormous sense of a background and a past, the sheer, delightful jumble of it all—everything, in short, that makes one love London and hate it with equal fervor finds here no counterpart at all.

New York seems almost at times to be less a city than a system, an amazing and triumphant essay in the art of saving time and space. Everything in and about it is sacrificed, and has had to be sacrificed, to the necessity of enabling ten people to live, and above all to move, in an area where three would be a crowd.

Method, mechanics, the draftsman's ruler, the engineer's daring and ingenuity have never achieved anything more wonderful than in making a metropolis on Manhattan Island possible. They have solved the problem with steel and marble; with offices, stores, apartment houses and hotels that dwarf the highest church steeple; with curveless streets slashed by electric car lines, overarched by elevated railroads and tunneled by a four-track subway—in a word, by every device that can annihilate distance and delay.

But in so solving it, in thus scaling everything down to the dull prose of business and dispatch, in treating New York as primarily a puzzle in transportation and communications, a gigantic counter to facilitate buying and selling, they have made it a city of all the material conveniences and few or none of the emotional satisfactions.

Behind the whirr and radiance and stimulus of the whole vast machine there is little to make any permanent appeal. New York has had a history, but it is overlaid and obliterated by the raucous and insistent present. Except for a small tangle of streets "down town" there is hardly anything to recall the past. Dutch New York, English New York, are as though they had never been.

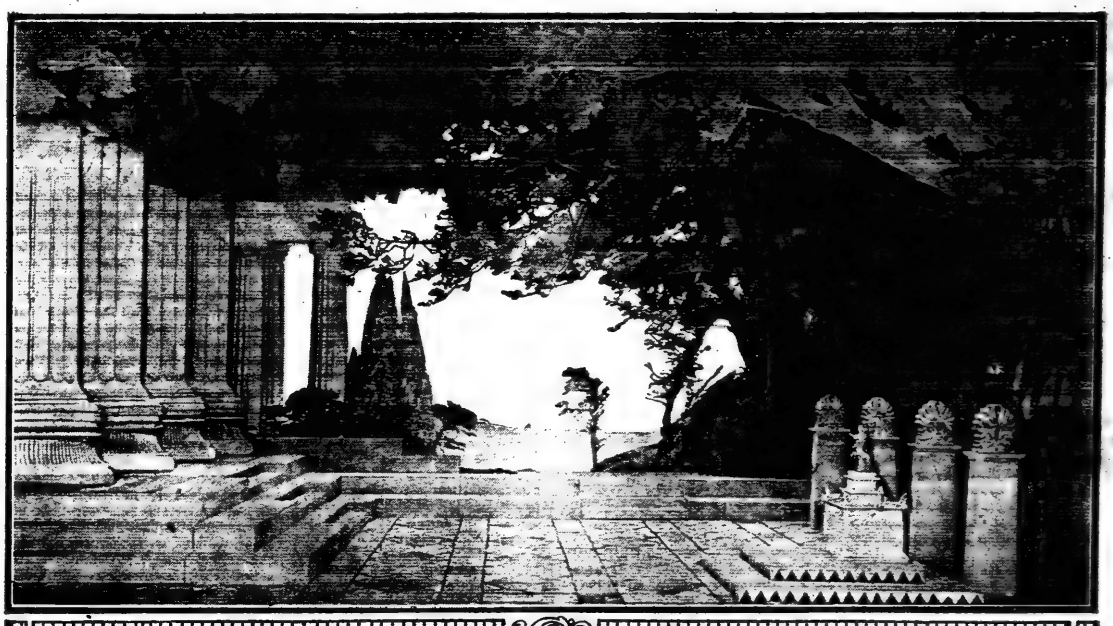
One might as well write sonnets to a steam radiator as attempt to grow historically or aesthetically sentimental over New York. The first and last note of the city is that of hard, brilliant, relentless mechanism.

I feel as though I were living in a power-house or had been transformed into a mere bundle of freight caught up in the grip of a universal express company.

And yet, with all the symmetry of its design, its enforced and rigid adhesion to a plan, one gets a curious sense of impermanence, as though the city were still in the experimental, camping-out stage, as though even now it were rather a large caravanserai than a settled community.

Coming back here after only a few years' absence, I feel myself almost in an unknown city, so prodigious are the transformations, so numerous the landmarks that have vanished.

I have a sense of being one of the oldest of inhabitants as I walk the familiar streets and observe the gaps and reconstructions, the famous houses



Scene from "Iphigenia in Tauris," Which the Metropolitan Will Present This Week.

Gluck's "Iphigenia" Next Operatic Novelty

Synopsis of Old-Time Work Based on Greek Theme, the Music of Which Was Revised by Richard Strauss Four Years Ago

THE CAST.	
Iphigenia	Melanie Kurt
Diana	Marie Rappold
First Priestess	Marie Sundelius
Second Priestess	Alice Eversman
A Greek Woman	Lenora Sparkes
Pylades	Johannes Sembach
Orestes	Hermann Weil
A Temple Attendant	Robert Leonhardt
Thoas	Carl Braun

Conductor, Artur Bodanzky.

THE second novelty of the Metropolitan Opera Company's season, which is scheduled for production next Saturday afternoon, will be Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris," to be given in German in the revision of the text and music made about four years ago by Richard Strauss. The Metropolitan officials can find no record of the opera having been performed here before.

Strauss made out of the original French version in four acts a three-act opera, third act with two scenes. Any one who possesses a libretto of the original version will find that Strauss has made a few changes in the action. One of the most important in its relation to the story of the opera is that the important air of Iphigenia which came in the middle of the act now closes it instead of the ballet and chorus of the original. Another change is that the cast loses the small part of "A Scythian," while the rôle of Diana becomes more important than in the original.

When the Greeks, going to the Trojan war, were detained at Aulis by contrary winds, they were told by the seer Calchas that the detention was due to the anger of Diana, whose favorite stag had been killed by Agamemnon, and that in order to appease Diana, Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon, must be sacrificed on her altar. When Iphigenia was about to be slain by her father, Diana, relenting, carried her to Tauris, where she was appointed to serve the goddess as her priestess, while a goat was substituted for her on the sacrificial altar.

The scenes of the opera are laid in Tauris, and it concerns the events which occur after Iphigenia has been taken there by Diana as a priestess of her temple.

The opening scene is introduced by an orchestral depiction of a storm, and consists of an invocation to the gods by Iphigenia, priestesses, and chorus. Iphigenia says that peace, though the gods may be ready to grant it to the others, will never be her lot. She tells of a vision she has had during the night: how she saw the palace of her father overthrown by a fearful lightning flash, her father wounded and bleeding, and pursued by a dreadful Fury, whom she recognized as her mother. The mother handed her the dagger with which her father had been killed and vanished. Then her brother, Orestes, came to her and, though she wished to soothe his pain and sorrow, a resistless power compelled her to stab him through the heart.

The Scythians then come in with two Greek youths they have captured. Although Iphigenia does not know it, they are her brother, Orestes, and the latter's friend, Pylades, who have come to Tauris for the purpose of carrying off the statue of Diana. The Scythians bring them to Iphigenia to be sacrificed, according to the Scythian custom of sacrificing all strangers to Diana.

Thoas, King of Tauris, hails the capture of the youths as a sign of the pleasure of the gods, holding they have themselves sent an offering whose blood will be an expiation of the sins of his people. While they are making ready for the sacrifices and the people offer up thanks to the gods, there are several ballet and chorus scenes. In the Metropolitan production the ballet music which Gluck wrote for "Iphigenia in Tauris" will be supplemented by ballet numbers from the same composer's "Orfeo" and "Armide."

Iphigenia laments the death of her father, which she has seen in her vision and mourns the loss of her brother, and the priestesses comfort her. She has an aria in which she appeals to Diana to grant her death and thus a reunion with Orestes.

Act II opens with a scene between Orestes and Pylades. Orestes laments the fact that fate has thrust upon him a life of sin; that not only does he bear the guilt of having killed his mother, but now he has brought death upon his only friend. Orestes has an aria in which he calls upon the gods who have pursued him with evil now to destroy him. Pylades replies in an aria that he is his faithful friend and does not fear to die with him.

A servant of the temple enters and bids Pylades follow him, to the consternation of the friends, who had thought their fates would be met in company. Orestes, left alone, sings of resignation and falls asleep in dejection. There is a pantomime showing the pursuit of Orestes by the Furies. Then Iphigenia, in company with priestesses, appears. She bids her companions unloose his fetters and questions him as to his native country in the hope of learning news of her family.

Orestes confirms the death of Agamemnon that she has seen in the vision and adds that the son, Orestes, has avenged his father on his own mother. "What of this son?" asks Iphigenia. "He has found the death he so long hath sought," replies Orestes, and adds that Electra, his sister, now remains alone in Mycenae. There is a long scene in which Iphigenia and the other Greek maidens in captivity as priestesses of Diana mourn the fate of their country and its heroes.

The third act opens with a recitative by Iphigenia in which she comments upon the likeness between Orestes and one of the youths she is about to offer up as sacrifice. The priestesses bring Pylades back and the friends greet each other with joy. Iphigenia asks the others to give her a moment alone with the two captives.

Iphigenia mourns the fact she cannot release both youths from death, but promises to save one. Orestes and Pylades each insist it shall be the other. Iphigenia, regretting a choice forced upon her, says Orestes shall go free. Orestes demurs, but Pylades confirms the choice. Then Orestes says the gods demand his death and if they will not let him be the sacrifice instead of Pylades, he will take his own life. They then consent and Iphigenia makes Pylades promise to deliver a scroll which she wishes to send to her sister, Electra, in the Greek city of Argos. Pylades holds the stage alone with an aria during which he calls upon friendship to aid him still in the task of saving the life of Orestes. In the original version the third act ends at this point.

Iphigenia now stands at the altar prepared to execute the sacrifice upon Orestes. She expresses her horror at the task in a short recitative and voices the feeling that the gods seem to take the part of the youth about to be sacrificed. She asks aid from Diana to strengthen her hand.

In spite of her reluctance, she is about to plunge the sacrificial knife into the breast of Orestes, who is still asking for death as the moment of the sacrifice approaches, when he says: "Thus once didst thou perish in Aulis."

She recognizes him as her brother and he her as his sister, while the Greek captives hail him as their King. Iphigenia sings a song of joy.

They are interrupted by the news borne by one of the women that Thoas, the King, is approaching, mad with anger over the tidings that Iphigenia has allowed one of the captives to escape. Iphigenia calls upon the Greeks to defend their King, Orestes, from the power of Thoas.

Thoas enters and Iphigenia tells him the victim is her brother and the son of King Agamemnon. "Strike, even though he be a King!" says Thoas. He also condemns Iphigenia to death for her share in the matter. Scarcely has he said the words when Pylades, who has entered suddenly, stabs him and he falls dead.

There is great confusion and the Greeks and Scythians prepare to fight each other. In the midst of the commotion Diana suddenly appears. She commands silence and bids them listen to her decree.

Her statue is to be restored to the Greeks by the Scythians, who, she says, have too long profaned her altar with their bloody rites. Orestes is notified of her favor and bidden to return to Mycenae with Iphigenia, who is now to be restored to her people.

Pylades is informed of the relationship between his friend and the priestess of Diana and bidden to share in the joy of their restoration to each other. The opera ends with a great chorus in which the people express their joy in the accomplishment of the oracle of the gods.

a single obligation of gratitude for favors received. But the fact is, they know more about England than most English people, even than those in high official positions, and this must necessarily place their diplomatic adversaries at a disadvantage.

Ever since the beginning of the present war Count Tarnowski has been stationed at Sofia as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Dual Empire. Ferdinand of Bulgaria is justly reputed to be the most clever and astute monarch in that part of Europe. Utterly unscrupulous and devoid of heart, inconceivably ungrateful, the personification of selfishness and of crafty ambition, his character is best indicated by his popular nickname of "the Mephistopheles of the Balkans."

In fact, before the war, whenever Ferdinand left Sofia on one of his numerous trips abroad a warning note would be wired from the Austrian and German Legations at Sofia to their Governments to the effect that "der Teufel ist wieder los," ("the Devil is again loose,") since his visits abroad were always connected with some more or less questionable intrigue productive of trouble and disturbance.

Yet, in spite of Ferdinand's Machiavellianism, Adam Tarnowski and his wife ended by gaining the most extraordinary influence over him, becoming to a great extent the virtual rulers and actual dictators of the kingdom. Prime Minister Radoslavoff, a man of the humblest origin, was also wholly subject to their domination. No decision of the Bulgarian Government was taken, without a previous understanding with Count Tarnowski and his full approval.

From the beginning of the war all the efforts of the powers of the Entente were bent at Sofia upon securing the cooperation of Bulgaria. Russia, in particular, had there one of her cleverest diplomats, A. Savinski, previously Minister Plenipotentiary at Stockholm. Sir Henry Bax-Ironside, England's envoy, who could not conceive that Bulgarians would ally themselves with Turks against those Russians to whom they owed their emancipation from Ottoman tyranny, was superseded—too late, it is true—by that brilliant Irishman, Hugh O'Beirne, who afterward perished with Lord Kitchener off the coast of Scotland.

But the endeavors of the British, Russian and French envoys were of no avail against those of the Tarnowskis, and in the end the Bulgarian Government, instead of joining the powers of the Entente, or even remaining neutral, threw in its lot with the two Kaisers, helped them to invade Serbia and thus opened the way between Berlin and Constantinople, which, by enabling the Turks to secure guns and ammunition from Germany, has had the effect of greatly prolonging the war.

Crowned with diplomatic triumphs thus obtained, Adam Tarnowski is now coming to America, with the rank of Ambassador, the first real Grand Seigneur to represent the Dual Empire in the United States, and the first Austro-Hungarian envoy in this country to belong to the old aristocracy, and to the Great World at Vienna—the most exclusive in Europe—since the departure of the late Count Ladislas Hoyos, some forty years ago.

It is necessary to state, in conclusion, that the new Austrian Ambassador is in nowise related to the woman bearing the similar name of Tarnowskaja, who was liberated last year from prison at Venice, after serving a term for the instigation of the murder in that city of one of her wealthy admirers, Count Karmarovski, who had insured his life in her favor for $100,000. The woman had no right to style herself Countess Tarnowska, or Countess Tarnowskaja.

No Progress Toward Democracy in Germany

Dr Frank Bohn Says That Prussian Militarism Will Block Any Such Tendency Until It Has Been Definitely Crushed

By Frank Bohn, Ph. D.

OUR whole attitude as regards the prolongation of the war must be largely dependent upon our knowledge of the present condition of Germany. Recent speeches by Bethmann Hollweg and Asquith have brought the matter of the termination of the war into the field of practical discussion. Our conclusions must result from our study of recent facts in connection with two questions. The first question concerns the length of the war if fought to a finish. The second has to do with the development of democracy in Germany.

Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope, in his most illuminating series of articles in The New York World, has performed a great service to the American public. His observations have been, generally, most careful. His manner of statement, though he deals with difficult generalizations, is lucid. His entire fairness to Germany is indicated by constant effort not to let his admiration for the wonderful defense she is making impinge upon his sense of justice. Without the story he himself has given us from day to day with such admirable success, I could not feel nearly so sure of my own conclusions, which, in part, differ from those to which Mr. Swope has been led by the same facts.

In his article of Nov. 8 Mr. Swope places before us his views on the present state of the liberal democratic movement in Germany. This article contains the following paragraph:

> But in the very unity of the nation, engaged upon the struggle for self-preservation, can be found the certain evidence that when the time shall come, this unity shall be used for their own purposes—for the establishment of a truly liberal Government in which each shall govern as well as be governed.
>
> And the Kaiser himself has approved. Perhaps he has read the signs of the times; perhaps he is actuated by a finer motive, but whatever the impulse, I was told in Berlin by one of the high officers of the General Staff that the Emperor had said: "My people have shown that nothing is beyond them and they shall have as large a share as they desire in the affairs of their Government."

If these conclusions are correct then they are of fundamental importance. If, of a certainty, Germany is to develop into a political democracy, then we in America must, forthwith, become advocates of an early peace. I, for one, cannot accept these conclusions. A Germany unbeaten is a Germany victorious. And a conquering Germany will be a land in which democracy will not have a "look-in" for a generation to come.

The article from which we quoted above begins with the following striking phrases:

> Seventy million people with their backs against the wall. Seventy million people fighting as one. Seventy million people and not a quitter among them! That is one of the deepest impressions that I brought back with me from my visit to Germany. . . . Powerful as is the pressure under which they are standing; heavy as are the blows they receive; dark though their eventual prospects may be, the spirit of patriotism, of steadfastness, of courage, of defiance, that the Germans are showing, burns as brightly and as fiercely today, after more than two years of the war, as at the outset.

Such a war as these words describe, if even partially successful, never has produced and never can produce a fundamental alteration in the Government which gives it direction. Upon this point the facts of history indicate that the inherent character of the human species stands opposed to the conclusions reached.

If, in such a war as Germany is now fighting, her Hohenzollerns, and her Junkerdom, with their general staff and their army, finally triumph to the extent of securing a favorable peace, then they will be firmly established for a generation as the Government of Germany. The very foundations of their power will be laid in the receptive and grateful minds of a subservient people.

As regards abridging that power, mere forms of constitutional liberalism, even if granted, will be absolutely impotent. If a democratic form of government establishes a democracy, then Mexico and Santo Domingo would have been democracies for nearly a century. The law of the Constitution of the United States guarantees to the negroes of South Carolina the right to vote. But their right to vote has no existence in fact.

A democracy can live only in the collective mind of a people. Without the cornerstone laid there the superstructure must be a thing of putty and paint. A victorious Germany will mean a German people kneeling for a generation at the feet of the Kaiser and Marshal von Hindenburg. A victorious Germany will be a Germany hated by half the world, a country in which the whole male population will sleep on its arms in self-defense. The militarism of the past will seem to us school boys' play in comparison with the defensive militarism of a Germany unwhipped. In such a society, democracy is unthinkable.

As a matter of history no ruling family and no ruling class has ever yet handed the means of political power down to a patient people. The liberals of Prussia were clearly and emphatically promised constitutional government when, in 1813, they joined loyally with the Hohenzollerns in the so-called "War of Liberation" against Napoleon. After Napoleon was placed on St. Helena these same liberals were put in jails for asking the Hohenzollerns to fulfill their part of the contract.

True enough, whenever despots or privileged classes get into a tight place they are liberal enough with promises. Charles I., preceding his final surrender to the parliamentary forces, went about for months whining an affirmative to every demand made by Parliament and its Generals.

But Oliver Cromwell was far too wise to think that "Yes" from a beaten King really meant "Yes."

George III. and his hireling Parliament, after the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, consented to every demand the colonists made up to July 4, 1776. Had those same colonists accepted the compromise Mr. Swope is willing to accept for democracy in Germany, then New York City and its suburbs would still transform itself into one vast crescent shaped rubber-neck every time some new Duke or Marquis would be sent over from London as our Governor General. The conflict for the new democracy in our day will be bitter enough, Heaven knows. Let us be grateful to the memory of those who, in the American Revolution, pushed their awful fight for the old democracy on to completion in their own day.

In our civil war the representatives of the Confederacy, at the Hampton Roads Conference, were ready to grant almost everything else if only the Confederacy were recognized as a sovereign government.

"Charles I.," said Alexander H. Stephens, "was not above treating with the rebels."

"All I know about Charles I.," replied Lincoln, "is that he lost his head."

On March 7, 1865, the Confederate Government passed a law for the enlistment of negroes, and thus consented to their emancipation. But the war went on until the job was done. Eleventh hour, death-bed conversions never make much of an impression upon men who have mind enough and character enough to direct the course of history in a great crisis.

Democracy on the part of the Kaiser is, of course, nothing but a fine piece of comedy. Only very young children in the study of world politics conceive it to be reality.

Every intelligent, decent person in the world admires the common people of Germany for their well-known virtues and wishes them peace, prosperity, and freedom at the earliest possible time. The curse of Germany is that patriotism and militarism have run as warp and woof into the fabric of her national consciousness.

In the course of time militarism became the end of German national life instead of a means to an end. Patriotism became first a religion and then developed through a period of fanaticism into a condition of national insanity. This insanity afflicts not only the ruling classes. It affects the commonest people of Germany.

I sat one day with a German private soldier and his sister. The soldier boasted that he had helped slay wounded and helpless British soldiers on the field of battle. His sister, in cold blood, laughed at his narrative. It satisfied her desire for revenge against England.

An old German shop-keeper, whose son was a reserve Lieutenant, told me that that son had commanded a squad of men in Belgium who captured an old woman guilty of having French soldiers in her house. She was taken out in the dead of night, forced to dig her own grave, and shot to death. If this is not insanity then I would like to be informed as to the meaning of the word.

Even democracies are endangered by military success. England made a reactionary and incompetent Premier out of Wellington and used him to fight the reform bill in 1832. America elected General Taylor President because he beat the Mexicans, and Grant because Lee finally surrendered to him. Thomas Platt made Theodore Roosevelt Governor of New York, Vice President, and President, because of the sensational newspaper advertising which followed his four days of very poor tactics as regimental commander in the Santiago campaign.

Furthermore, a great and exhausting war saps the vital strength of a people mentally and morally as well as physically. We in America had turned the new century, a full generation after the civil war, before we took up seriously the work of social progress which our grandfathers had discarded after the passing of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

After this present war the German people will be busy binding up their wounds and making a living. The German property-holding classes will be happy in having a Government which runs smoothly and which will make no large demands upon their time. In a recent statement Herr Scheidermann, leader of the "Kultur" Socialists of Germany, declares that:

> We know that these millions of soldiers will come back with a courage they never knew before, with a vigor they never had before, with new views of life, with new ideas of their country, and even with a new understanding of other peoples. They will come back fearless—that is one important consideration. They will come back conscious that each one has been of service, and has given something worth just as much to him and the State as that which any other man has given. They will come back enthusiastic for their homes, and enthusiastic because of being convinced that their own political ambitions are not futile. They will come back as German people, just as they fight as German people.

What Herr Scheidermann neglects to take into consideration, however, is that several millions of the men between the ages of eighteen and forty years will not come back at all or will come back without arms, or legs, or eyes. That yawning chasm in European life will be some time filling up. Meanwhile, progress toward democracy will wait.

Germany in peace and war has been organized into a new social system. That system stands with one foot upon absolute monarchy as the foundation of law, and with the other upon the machine process as the basis of material power.

A victorious Germany will mean the victory of that system, in part, throughout the world. An unbeaten Germany and the generation of militarism in Europe which will follow will force a generation of constantly growing militarism in the United States.

Unless the course of the war results in such a conclusion as will give democracy a chance in Germany, democracy will have very little chance anywhere else. The hope of the world in this decade and generation lies in the abolition of militarism. The very first step toward the abolition of militarism is the abolition of the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs.

mit to an unduly burdensome share of the taxation.

Of course, all available sources of government income will share the burdens, but wisdom will unite with expediency in compelling wealth, as defined above, to carry a greater proportion than ever before. This will be accomplished by a vigorous use of such agencies as the income tax, the inheritance tax, the land tax, (especially upon uncultivated land,) and heavy taxes upon luxuries.

A certain degree of "conscription of wealth" is among the possibilities. A prominent British economist, in The London Daily Chronicle, has estimated that on a graduated percentage scale £460,000,000 ($2,238,590,000) could be produced by an initial levy of 1 per cent. on all property valued up to £5,000, ($24,333,) the percentage gradually increasing to 10 per cent. on property valued over £100,000, ($486,650.)

A committee of economic scholars estimated, recently, the probable total national expenditure that England will be obliged to make annually after the war to meet interest charges, sinking fund, war pensions, national preparedness, and what they termed the costs of civilization—under which are considered the costs of educational reform and extension, health, housing, old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, and related expenses. They estimate that these expenses will total £550,000,000, ($2,676,575,000.) If this estimate is trustworthy it will be seen that England could practically pay her way, for the first critical year after the war, by the levy on wealth suggested.

The issues after the war will be fought largely around the basic issue of finance. Far-reaching changes in taxation systems may, therefore, be expected. This European taxation will be reflected in their costs of production, which in turn will be an important factor in the competition we will have to face after the war.

It becomes increasingly evident that immigration will be severely restricted after the war. The United States will take measures to prevent the undesirable elements, while Europe will take measures to prevent the desirable elements, from coming to our shores. Europe will need her best workmen during the period of reconstruction, and in addition will not dare to let a liberal emigration weaken her military strength. Europe will proceed to restrain emigration by simple processes of military service requirements.

But while artificial restrictions are effective as temporary expedients in critical times, in the end the fundamental laws of economics and of human nature control every situation. Germany in these latter years has practically stopped German emigration; but she did it by taking thought and giving the German workman a relatively good deal at home.

As soon as the heat of this crisis cools, behind European workmen will be the push of hard conditions at home, and before them the pull of better conditions abroad. With this the Governments of Europe must reckon. If they are to keep their workmen at home they must fortify military restriction with economic attraction; and that will mean another powerful factor in their pressure to sell to neutral markets in order to gain an enrichment of their own life that will prevent discontent banking up behind the wall of emigration restrictions.

In the general return from the abnormal to the normal, American wages will be involved. When the heavy buying from abroad is reduced after the war there will naturally be a tendency to reduce wages that have been raised during the abnormal business activity of the war period. Any such attempt will be vigorously resisted by American labor, and the resistance of American labor will be more difficult to meet than ever before. While the war may result in a diminishing of the power of trade-unionism in Europe, the organized labor of America will come to the end of the war stronger than ever.

Out of the pressure on capital to lower wages and the counter-interest of labor to keep wages up, severe labor troubles will be born. And in addition to these direct causes of conflict, the collective tendencies that the war will induce in European industry, and the entire body of industrial reforms that will follow the war in Europe, will have the indirect effect of increasing industrial unrest in the United States. It may indeed be the unrest out of which progress is born, but it will complicate our already complicated situation, nevertheless.

The restriction of immigration will leave a gap in the labor supply of the United States. This result is already becoming evident in the effort of certain Northern industries to attract negro labor from the South to take places formerly filled by unskilled immigrants.

In the wage struggles between labor and capital it is probable that women will be drawn increasingly into the ranks of labor—and, with the aid of improved machinery, to do the heavier labor which American women have not formerly done. Certain American manufacturers already have experts in Europe studying the concrete results of the widespread entrance of women into industries formerly operated solely by men, the extent of female endurance under the heavier demands of industry, the conditions under which woman labor is most efficient, and related questions. The war has at least demonstrated a labor versatility and labor availability in women that was not suspected; and that knowledge will be taken advantage of throughout the world.

Especially will Europe take advantage of that knowledge after the war. Careful estimate indicates that the enormous influx of women into European industry, and their further availability, that it has proved, will keep the ranks of labor full after the war. There is no indication that the losses of war will produce a labor shortage and high wages in Europe after the war. On the contrary, it is probable that the tapping of this new source of supply—woman labor—will mean that more laborers will be available after the war than before.

Should women be drawn, to any marked extent, into the heavier industries of America there would result an exodus in large numbers, from our domestic service, the present compensation and attraction of which could not compete with the wages in many industries that might open to woman labor.

Our domestic servant problem is already a vexing one, and if it should be further aggravated by large withdrawals from its ranks there might result an attempt to repeal the Chinese and Japanese exclusion acts. Such an attempt might be for the primary purpose of securing domestic servants, but once this immigration were unrestricted an attempt would probably be made to use it in our entire labor market as a weapon of advantage in the stress of labor difficulties.

Out of this analysis it seems to me that certain policies take shape—policies that we must adopt if we are to reach the double result of protection of American interests and of helpful contribution to the process of reconstruction.

We should have in readiness at the end of the war our new Tariff Commission equipped with all the money and assistance—expert and secretarial—that prompt and effective work will demand. And the demands of the times will call for funds and equipment on a scale heretofore not deemed necessary. In the period immediately following the end of the war conditions and policies of world trade will present a fluid and quickly changing problem, in dealing with which lumbering administrative processes, directed by partisan rather than expert judgment, would be suicidal.

Our exporters and bankers should not be hampered by a lack of freedom to combine to meet the competition of foreign trade rivals. Every other important exporting country will not only remove handicaps from, but will give carefully thought out Government co-operation to, its trading forces and we must not be unwisely laggard in this respect. We may trust to the awakened sense of justice among our people to prevent any unwholesome development from such combinations.

We should lend Government support to the movement for industrial and vocational education to the end that the individual units of our industrial life may contribute more surely to an efficient production, by which we can so reduce the costs of production as to be able to sell at lower prices, in competition with other nations, and at the same time protect American wages.

We should awaken ourselves to the fact that as a people we are wasteful—I had almost said criminally wasteful. After the war we may expect the peoples of Europe not only to organize their industries for maximum efficiency, but to subject themselves to a regime of rigid personal economy for patriotic reasons—that their nation may enter the race for markets with no needless handicaps. I make no plea that our people should deny themselves those luxuries that add to the essential joy of living, but we must realize that in the intense competition that will follow the war waste will cease to be a personal matter and become a social concern of vital importance to the business success of our nation.

Finally, all personal waste goes into the costs of production, and when our business prosperity as a nation depends upon our ability to compete with an unusual economy and efficiency in other nations, personal waste may advisedly be called a species of economic treason.

We must make a scientific and sympathetic approach to the labor problem. Cheap platitudes aside, the fact is that the economic interests of labor and capital, under our present system, are not, nor will they be in the near future, identical. There is a fundamental difference of interests in the division of profits that calls for almost constant adjustment. But the present method of labor fighting with instruments of force to raise wages and capital fighting with instruments of advantage to keep wages down is unscientific and wasteful.

If American employers are far-sighted they will begin to put as much hard thinking into the problem of men as they have put into the problem of machinery, for, finally, that contentment of labor which is based upon a welfare that springs from justice and frank dealing is the only soil from which permanently prosperous business can spring.

All of the initiative in solving the labor problem must not in the future come from the employer. If the employers of America do not solve the labor problems by business statesmanship, the employes of America will determine the outcome by force; and what labor cannot get in the future by the physical force of strikes it may be able to get through the legal force of legislation and the income taxing power.

The new movement for the education of employment managers is one of several indications of an awakening among employers to the importance of a more serious approach to the human factor of production.

There are two methods of approach to the problem of protecting our interests against the destructive trade war into which a pressure to export promises to drive Europe: One is to meet the competition by an internal program that will frame those policies that expediency dictates and generate such new forces as the economic stress may demand. The other is to mitigate the competition by an external program that will tone down, if not remove, the underlying causes that threaten to drive Europe into a trade war.

The first method I have tried to sketch rapidly by references to an internal program with respect to the important matters of expert tariff administration, efficient reorganization of our exporting machinery, the increasing of our industrial efficiency, the reduction of waste, and a more scientific dealing with the labor problem.

There remains to be dealt with, therefore, the second method—an external program that will relieve the condition the internal program was designed to combat. It is becoming an increasing conviction among our leading minds that, beyond the need to frame a series of business and industrial policies that will meet the abnormal competition after the war, lies the responsibility for some move of larger statesmanship that will relieve the abnormal condition that will make this competition necessary. Clearly, no quick legislative fiat can remove the heritage of difficult problems that war will hand down to peace. But the constructive intelligence of the race is under obligation to undertake to remove the causes of such dislocations of the normal life of the world.

The point at which all thinking for the future must begin is this: If, at the end of the war, nothing but war is left as a method for dealing with the disputes that are bound to arise between nations in the future, then every nation in Europe must add to the outlay—enormous in itself—for interest on the greatest war debt of history, for the rebuilding and readjustment of demoralized industries, and for material, social, and educational reconstruction, the continuing expense of civil instruments upon a scale hitherto unknown. It is not improbable that, in the event of a peace that does not reduce the hazard of war, the "costs of preparedness" will equal "the costs of civilization" for the nations of Europe.

It is conceivable that the nations of Europe might discharge their interest debts, maintain their credit, and effect the necessary industrial and social reconstruction by fairly normal processes of world trade. But if to all other charges they must add the greatest military and naval appropriations of history, then, inevitably, they will turn normal trade processes into a cut-throat race for markets that will complicate the entire business life of the planet. Therefore, as never before, that more lasting peace which has been the dream of idealism has become the practical necessity of business and industry.

Certain things, in international affairs, will be clearly impossible at the end of this war. Disarmament will not be practically possible. A tightly organized international government, under which the nations would give up very much of their sovereignty, will not be practically possible, even if it were advisable. Nor is it probable that an international court, with provision to enforce its decisions, can be established.

But certain rapid developments in opinion and affairs within the last eighteen months give ground for the conviction that it will be possible to take one decided step forward in the substitution of law for war, by creating a League of Nations that will institute compulsory investigation of every dispute between members before resorting to war.

This program, as proposed by the League to Enforce Peace in the United States, and supported by leading statesmen in Europe, is the one proposal for organization for more lasting peace that seems possible of accomplishment at the end of the war. Moreover, it is conceded by business men who have more carefully studied the matter to offer the most feasible method for removing, to the greatest practical extent, the most important of the factors, (rivalry in armaments,) that will force Europe into that destructive competition that will so jeopardize our markets and prosperity.

The outlook is that a majority of the Governments of Europe will be favorable to such a league at the end of the war. But the hatreds and jealousies engendered by the war will make it difficult for any one of them to give effective leadership to the movement.

The United States stands under a peculiar responsibility in this matter. The United States is the largest member of the neutral group, whose interests must be considered in plans for the future, and is also the largest and safest source of those supplies upon which the success of modern warfare depends—facts which should lend weight to whatever attitude the United States takes upon international reconstruction.

We should stand as a nation committed to the principle that in the future a trial of opinion shall precede a trial of arms in every international dispute. Such a program, under which we would dedicate our economic and military power, along with the nations of Europe, to a joint guarantee that force shall not be resorted to until opinion and legal procedure has had a chance, seems to me to offer the one proposal upon which the varied elements of our national life can most nearly agree, and the one that will best safeguard our business future.

There is a definite danger that we may let peace soften us through prosperity, while war is hardening Europe through sacrifice. If, as a people, we rise to the opportunity of making a sacrifice in the interest of more lasting peace throughout the world—the dedication of all our powers thereto—we may well find that the adventure of it will awaken in us something of the new moral and spiritual energies that war is awakening in the peoples of Europe. And the spirit thus awakened among American business men—employer and employe—would go far toward helping us find those just solutions to our social and industrial problems that underlie our permanent prosperity.

If to all our internal policies of progress and efficient development we add this external program that will both protect our own interests, more surely, and give civilization a real lead toward a more secure future, the outlook is that American genius, energy, and good will will unite adequately the difficult conditions that threatening after the war.

The War's Influence on American Business

Edward A. Filene Says Administration of Our Economic Problems for Next Ten Years Will Need Superlative Statesmanship

By Edward A. Filene

THE daily necessity of putting his theories to the test of application makes a business man healthfully modest in answering questions about the future. But every man who carries responsibilities of administration in business or government finds himself obliged to analyze present tendencies in order wisely to chart future action. In this sense prophecy is not an academic pastime, but a practical necessity of business and government.

If, in addition to a wise conservation of American interests, we are to contribute an element of constructive leadership to the processes of reconstruction, we must, by careful reasoning from cause to effect, try to visualize the conditions that are likely to obtain after the war—the conditions that will form the background against which all of our policies must operate.

In general, the ending of the war will mark the beginning of a return from the abnormal to the normal, a process that will be slow in regard to some matters and swift in regard to others. Out of this prospect certain questions arise, the answering of which is today one of the fundamental problems of business administration: questions that involve the future political and social progress as much as they do that of business success.

At the first definite move toward peace our inflated prices will tend to fall. I do not look for any disastrously sudden fall in prices, because certain forces will operate toward a temporary steadying of prices. For instance, it may take from six to eighteen months to complete the diplomatic negotiations on terms of settlement, and that will be a period of feverish business activity during which all the now belligerent nations will make a strenuous effort to prepare themselves against the possibility of an unsatisfactory settlement. There will be a stocking up on raw materials of which war has caused a shortage and on supplies that would be needed in case the war had to be resumed.

This hurried attempt at restoration will be both economic and military. The military preparation may be limited, somewhat, by the fact that a too evident military preparation would react unfavorably upon the diplomatic deliberations; but the economic preparation that underlies military preparation will proceed at full tilt. Such preparation may be somewhat interfered with by status quo agreements for the armistice period, but such arrangements are not likely to be fully effective.

This period of buying will temporarily tend to keep prices more steady. But eventually prices must go to normal, and in going require widespread readjustments. But, while there may be wide fluctuations in speculative stocks, the Federal Reserve act, by making credit available under almost any conceivable circumstance to the man who needs and deserves it, has removed any serious danger of a general panic.

During the last two years there has been an unprecedented increase in our export trade. Our export trade for the two fiscal years since the outbreak of the war amounted to $7,102,000,000. Our export trade for last year reached $4,333,000,000—almost equaling our total export trade from 1891 to 1895, inclusive. Two years ago the United States was a debtor nation, but today the balance of trade has shifted from an adverse position to one of strength. This vast increase in exports cannot be maintained permanently after the war.

Our increased export business at the beginning of the war, aside from ammunition sales, was a stimulus to our entire business life, and started going with renewed vigor those business activities that have resulted in our present business prosperity—a prosperity that is by no means the exclusive result of war orders, although it did receive help therefrom. The business development of our nation was headed toward an era of prosperity which it would have enjoyed even though the war had not occurred.

I voiced this conviction in 1913, when, in an article in The Annalist, I wrote:

> My opinion is that the year 1914 will see the beginning of the greatest business boom this country has ever known. This era of extraordinary prosperity, in my judgment, will last for a long time, although there may be temporary lulls or even setbacks due to overspeculation and the eagerness that will manifest itself in other forms to take advantage of this long-delayed boom. I believe it will not be stopped for long even by the usual pre-election disturbances which are likely to occur three years hence.

This additional export stimulus, however, must be left out of our reckoning for the future. Even before the war more than 77 per cent. of all our exports went to the nations now fighting. If, as now seems probable, the international trade policies of these nations after the war are governed by political rather than economic principles, our foreign trade may be limited to a serious extent. We need carefully to analyze the factors that will influence our markets after the war, both in the countries now at war and in the neutral countries.

The definite outlook is that our exports to European markets will be seriously restricted after the war. This restriction will probably not assume its real importance until one or two years after the end of the war, because Europe will be obliged to make heavy purchases of raw materials and goods for further manufacturing with which to get the process of reconstruction under way. But it must not be overlooked that the European demand for raw materials will raise their price not only for European manufacturers, but for American manufacturers as well, for the price will adjust itself to practically the same level for both. This may result in a situation from which the few will profit and the many suffer.

If we could restrict the exportation of our raw materials we would be better able to compete with the nations of Europe in the sale of many of the more important lines of manufactured goods in the markets of the world. But that is not a practical possibility.

Our European markets will be restricted for the following reasons that present facts and tendencies support:

First—The poverty of Europe will make her a poor customer. The debts of war and the expenses of reconstruction, coupled with the continuing expense of rival military preparations for the future, will clearly reduce the purchasing power of Europe.

Second—The high tariffs of Europe will make her a difficult customer. The outlook is that after the war all of the belligerents will erect high protective tariffs under the double urgency of increasing the national income and of making each nation as nearly self-sufficient as possible for military reasons.

Third—The trade war of Europe will make her an unwilling customer. This unwillingness will not be prompted by ill-will toward us, but by economic and military necessity. It seems more than probable that, to become self-sufficient as a military asset, the Allies will give their trade to each other to the greatest practical extent, as outlined in the Paris agreement of June 17, 1916, when the allied representatives stated it to be their policy "to conserve for the allied countries, before all others, their natural resources during the whole period of commercial, industrial, agricultural, and maritime reconstruction . . . and . . . to establish special arrangements to facilitate the interchange of these resources."

This may react even upon our markets for raw materials mentioned before, if the Allies purchase their raw materials and foodstuffs from Australia, Canada, and Russia rather than from the United States for the exportation of our distinctive surplus crops will become a difficult problem.

We may expect every policy of the "Economic Conference of the Allied Nations" to be matched by Germany and her allies through the competitive policies of the "Central European Zollverein," with the result that the ending of the war will mean a substitution of tariff warfare for trench warfare. This splitting of Europe into two fighting business camps may not only restrict trade between these two groups, but also the trade of the United States.

Our neutral markets will also become increasingly difficult, because the pressure to sell will be so much heavier upon European nations than upon us that they will be determined to capture the neutral markets at all costs. They will, in my judgment, sell at a sacrifice of normal profits and wages if they are able to capture the neutral markets in no other way, because markets for their exports will be their chief means for getting their financial life blood for the immediate future.

They will doubtless turn the machinery of their economic alliances to account in dealing with neutral markets. The Allies, for instance, may offer to the nonmanufacturing Latin-American countries a place in the allied system of trade preferences in return for special tariff concessions to allied goods. They may even demand this.

I am not disposed to cry "Wolf!" or say that the constructive business sense of the United States will be unable to grapple effectively with the situation. The far-sighted extension of our banking facilities in South America, the working out of real facilities for credits in general commercial foreign trade, and the organization of such trade instruments as the International Corporation, will increase our ability to meet the competition that will centre about the neutral markets.

The administration of our tariff problem for the next ten or fifteen years will demand superlative statesmanship marked by rare insight, ready recognition of changing conditions, and a flexibility of mind that can bend theories to fit facts.

A rigid low tariff policy and an uncompromising prohibitory policy will prove equally futile. Our two bodies of tariff opinion, with high protection at one extreme and free trade at the other, were based upon normal conditions. But after the war our tariff policy will deal with abnormal conditions. With the Allies and the Central Powers conserving their markets for their respective groups, and with both groups under an unprecedented pressure to sell to neutral markets, no easy application of former tariff theories will meet the need.

Regardless of party and academic theory we must let our tariff policy grow out of a frank dealing with the abnormal conditions under which our trade will be obliged to operate. A too low tariff would invite a flood of cheaply made foreign goods that would throw our more highly paid labor into competition with the lower waged labor of Europe.

But a prohibitory, or near prohibitory, tariff would make it still more impossible for us to export our surplus; and if we do not export our surplus it will overcrowd our home market and exert a depressing influence upon prices, profits, and wages. A too high tariff would operate as a dam, not only against incoming European goods, but also against outgoing American goods.

The ultimate desire is, of course, that each nation shall export the goods it can produce more cheaply and efficiently than any other nation, and not be penalized by tariffs in so doing. Such a system, if it were universal, would reduce the cost of living for all nations, for all nations would benefit by the particular efficiency and productive advantage of each nation.

There is not lacking a gleam of hope that this goal may be approached, paradoxical as it may sound, through the higher tariffs that may spring out of the abnormal conditions following the war. In other words, the quickest approach to a sane adjustment of tariffs that will, for each nation, free the goods that should be exported in order to secure stable virility of trade and bring economic sanity into the cost of living throughout the world, will be, in my judgment, through the bargaining that will come between nations that have shut their markets from each other under the abnormal trade arrangements that will follow the war.

I am about convinced that the quickest way to universally low tariff may be through universally high tariff, for as soon as all nations have high tariffs, the benefit of high tariffs for any one nation will disappear; the system of abnormally high tariffs will break down under the weight of its own absurdity, and the nations will gradually bargain their way to a sane tariff system.

The problem of taxation after the war bristles with questions that have evoked a confusion of predictions. There are those who contend that taxation will fall so heavily upon capital throughout Europe that it will be transferred to neutral countries for reinvestment. The following is a typical statement of that view:

> While men may not come here in numbers from abroad, their money may. The tax on capital and income in the warring nations, to enable them to meet the interest on their war loans, will be very onerous. * * * After the war the taxes on capital invested in industries may well prove a handicap to them in their effort to meet competition in the export trade. Such concerns would naturally turn to this country as a place where they would be free from burdens of the kind. It is already intimated that certain British woolen manufacturers have made inquiries with a view to having mills over here to turn out goods, and it is almost a certainty that the German makers of dyes and chemicals will do the same. Possibly other kinds of concerns have the same thing in contemplation.

There are others who contend that taxation will fall in such heavy measure upon the masses in Europe that they will be driven either into other countries or into revolution in order to escape its weight. There will be so much of the elusive human element in the entire situation after the war that it is unwise to assume that intelligent forecast is a mechanical matter of moving a few economic laws about like pawns on a chessboard. But it seems measurably certain that the following simple principles will underlie the whole problem of taxation in Europe after the war.

Taxation, broadly speaking, can fall upon but these three things: (1) Wealth, as found in great estates, large incomes, inherited privileges, and similar types of accumulation; (2) Productive Capital, as found in the financing of the industrial activities of the nation; and (3) The People—the masses with limited incomes.

It is safe to assume that the burden of taxation will not be put upon productive capital, for the war will have proved that free and effective production is the cornerstone of military power. An unhampered and efficient economic life is the basic line of defense, without which an army is only a temporary restraining wall against an enemy. An intelligent statesmanship will not permit taxation to cripple the nation's military strength at its economic source.

Nor will wisdom permit taxation to enervate the masses; for if a too burdensome taxation is allowed to breed discontent and to reduce the incomes of average men to a point where they are not able to keep themselves physically fit, not only will the military strength of the nation be reduced, but there will be a decline in that productive efficiency upon which military power ultimately rests.

Then, too, the outlook is that the people, who have borne such heavy burdens during the war, will rise to greater power than ever after the war. And this new power will not meekly sub-

Rare Old New York Prints Bring Record Price

View from Trinity Church Looking Down Wall Street Sells for $3,950.

THE demand among collectors for prints of Old New York City is on the increase. At the sale last week of books, maps, views, and broadsides from the collections of John D. Crimmins a new record price was paid for the "View from Trinity Church Looking Down Wall Street, with Sketches of the Buildings on Each Side and the Heights of Brooklyn."

There was spirited bidding for this rarity between Robert Fridenberg, Max Williams, George D. Smith, and others. It was finally sold to Mr. Smith for $3,950, which is the highest price ever paid at public auction for a print of this city. The previous highest price was $2,925, paid by Mr. Smith for a "View of the City Hall," by Tiebout, at a sale some time ago by the Merwin-Clayton Company.

The great increase in prices for items of this kind is shown by the purchase of this Trinity Church view by Mr. Smith from John D. Appleton for the small sum of $35. Mr. Smith sold it to Mr. Crimmins for $50. He now rebuys it at more than 110 times the original cost.

The view is from a painting by Hugh Reinagle, a well known scene painter, who flourished in this city during the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century. He did work for the old Park Theatre. The painting itself has disappeared.

Reinagle did other views of New York which are rare. Among them is the view of St. Paul's Church and the Broadway stage. The Trinity Church view was lithographed by Peter Maverick.

Reinagle was born in Philadelphia, Penn., about 1790, and died of cholera near New Orleans, La., in May, 1834.

Peter Maverick was born in New York Oct. 22, 1780, died here June 7, 1831.

How Close Votes Influenced World Events

The Sequels to Many Issues Which Were Decided by Single Votes—Are Our Methods of Consulting Public Opinion Faulty?

THERE'S no gainsaying that an election is close when the balance of millions of votes is decided by thousands, or even hundreds. But there have been closer elections, and too many of that kind. The present election is still in its primary stage. The record for closeness cannot be approached until it is found necessary to reach a decision through a secondary and extra-legal stage, as was done in the Hayes-Tilden contest. That turned upon the single vote of the fifteenth member of the Electoral Commission, who was chosen by four Judges of the Supreme Court. In a score or more of decisions he cast the deciding vote, and always cast it with the same partisan leaning. Elections like that, or even this, are rather seeds of future trouble than settlements of current issues. The recollection of that decision at this time of another narrow balance of the popular and electoral vote increases regret that it is so difficult to learn the popular will by the method of counting votes. Our history abounds with instances in which the course of events has turned upon single votes, and some of them may be conveniently selected from the compilation made by Speaker Clark for one of his Chautauqua lectures.

General Jackson was elected Major General of Tennessee militia by one majority. Without that one vote he could not have fought the battle of New Orleans, and politics would have been different for a quarter of a century.

Martin Van Buren won the Presidency through his defeat by one vote on the confirmation of his nomination as Minister to England.

John C. Calhoun, as Vice President, cast the deciding vote which gave to Van Buren what Calhoun never got for himself, although his claims were not inferior.

Edward Everett lost the Governorship of Massachusetts by one vote, and that took him out of the list of available for the Presidency.

Thomas H. Benton was elected to the Senate by a single vote. The loss of that one vote not only would have cost him his career of thirty years, but would have meant the loss to the Senate of one of its strongest and most famous members in a most trying era. One of the great characters of American history might never have emerged from obscurity.

Henry Clay cast the deciding vote in the Constitutional Convention which admitted Kentucky to the Union as a slave State. If Kentucky had entered the Union as a free State it is hardly doubtful that Missouri would have done the same, and it is conceivable that there might have been no Missouri Compromise, and perhaps even no civil war.

The Walker tariff passed the Senate by a single vote. Taft lost the vote of Idaho through a tie in the precinct of Boise. If one more man had voted for Taft, Roosevelt would have lost control of the State.

There is at least one case in which a single vote was the entire election. At the primaries for the Prohibition nomination for Judge in Schuylkill County, Penn., one vote was cast. There being no other candidate or voter, Richard H. Koch was unanimously chosen. A miss is said to be as good as a mile, and under some conditions one vote is as good as a million.

On the other hand, a majority of 100,000 may be worthless, as was actually the case in Indiana. At the general election in November, 1900, a proposed amendment that "the General Assembly shall by law prescribe what qualifications shall be necessary for admission to practice law in all courts of justice" was submitted to the electors.

Nearly 100,000 more votes were cast for the amendment than against it. But it did not receive a majority of the votes cast for Presidential Electors and Gov-

Stage Managing Best Training for Playwright

The Mysteries of Pleasing the Fickle Audience Revealed by Winchell Smith, Who Learned His Art Behind the Scenes

"NO playwright," said Winchell Smith, "should try to make blindness comic or deafness pathetic. I have seen both these things attempted, and the attempts were a failure. I saw a vaudeville act put on in which there was a joke the point of which was the blindness of one of the characters, and it was hissed off the stage.

"And I've never seen deafness regarded by an audience as anything but a joke. The fact that a conversation going on upon the stage is inaudible to one of the actors on the stage always strikes the audience as funny. I remember a play in which a Judge delivered a long harangue about the prisoner brought before him, accusing him of being all sorts of a scoundrel. According to the plot of the story, a word of explanation from the prisoner would have cleared him, but he was deaf and could not hear what the Judge said. The situation was supposed to be tense with pathos, but the audience began to laugh, and the play went bang! People of subnormal mentality can be used on the stage with humorous effect, as in 'The Misleading Lady' and 'Mister Antonio,' but to do this requires great skill on the part of the playwright and the actors."

These practical suggestions as to the dramatic uses of physical and mental deformities came out in the course of a conversation I had recently with the co-author of "The Boomerang" and "Turn to the Right"—a conversation remarkable for the way in which this successful young playwright avoided generalities and dealt with the actual mechanics of dramatic construction and production. Mr. Smith is not a man of many theories; he obtained his knowledge of his craft by long and hard experience. He knew the stage from the point of view of the actor and the manager before he had written a line for it, and he strongly believes in the value of this sort of training.

"I suppose," he said, "that every playwright believes in the value of the preparation that he himself has received. When I was a boy I had no idea of writing plays. I went into the grain business with my father in Hartford, Conn., but I didn't make good. So I came to New York when I was 20 years old.

"I entered a school of dramatic arts. I was much discouraged when I saw that candidates for admission to this school had to pass examinations. Ben Roeder was manager then, and I went to him in great trepidation and asked him if he thought I had sufficient knowledge and ability to pass the examination. He said that he thought I would have no difficulty in passing the examination if I had the requisite tuition fee of $300. I had just about that and I passed the examination and the $300—and I never regretted it.

"Ever since I left it I have been associated with the stage in one relationship or another. I acted in Charles Frohman's companies for ten years, from 1894 to 1904. Then I joined Arnold Daly and produced with him 'Candida' and other Shaw plays, becoming stage director. I did not begin to write plays until 1906.

"And I can't think," said Mr. Smith, "of any better way than this to learn how to write plays. Perhaps it wouldn't work out so well as a preparation for writing plays of serious intellectual content. And yet Shakespeare was an actor and a showman before he was a dramatist. Certainly this sort of experience teaches a playwright what to avoid.

"Of course, I didn't start in my work on the stage with the deliberate purpose of getting practical education to help me in writing plays. But after I began to write them I realized that this experience was of great benefit to me.

"For a while I read plays for the Shuberts. I read all the stuff that came in from unknown people. At night I managed the Herald Square Theatre.

"When I was reading these manuscript plays I saw many times daily how the writers defeated their own purposes by their ignorance of what every stage manager knows. The plays might be well written from a literary point of view, and yet have technical faults that would make their production impossible.

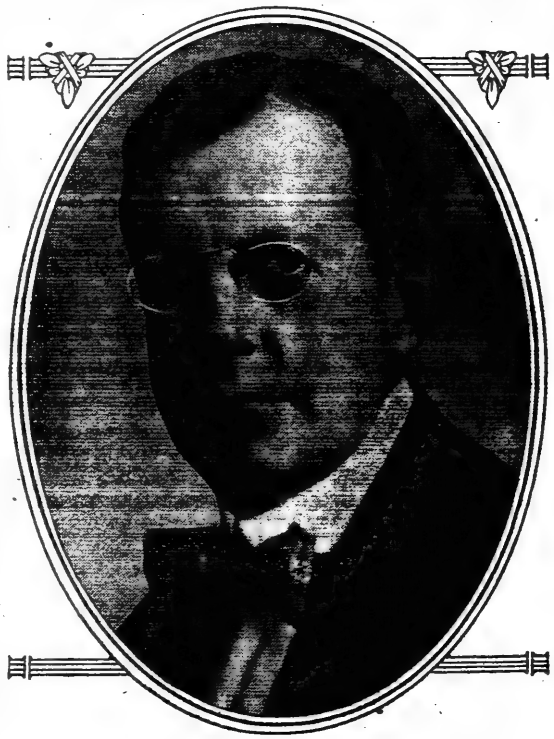
"One very common thing for the amateur writer to do was to write a scene for a woman, putting the time in the late afternoon, and then have her receive dinner guests in a different gown from the one she had been wearing. I would find that the author had given her 'two speeches'—that is, ten seconds—in which to dress.

"But I had in mind a more typical and more serious error of the amateur dramatist. That is, beginning a play with long explanatory speeches that a stage manager knows in an instant would not be listened to by the audience. A stage manager knows that in order to hold the attention of the audience their curiosity must be aroused in the very first moments of the play. I knew this before I had written a page of a play. I learned it by playing and by stage managing.

"Let us take a specific case. If a play began with, let us say, two people on the stage holding a conversation, the purpose of which was to explain to the audience who the heroine was and that she was in some kind of trouble, and that this trouble had been caused by the father of the young man with whom she was in love—well, in such a case as this it would be necessary for the two actors in their dialogue to speak of at least three characters, the girl, the young man, and his father.

"Now, the audience, having come to see this play, and knowing nothing about it except what they have learned from the program, cannot be expected to get enough information from this dialogue to realize who the three characters are who are in this difficulty and to recognize them when they come on the stage. An actor who has played a number of parts, or a stage manager who has rehearsed plays, cannot help knowing this. He must have found this out long ago; he must have rehearsed plays that began in this way. He must know that the audience won't get this sort of thing; the audience will talk and read programs while this kind of dialogue is going on.

"One of the first things that a playwright with a practical stage experience thinks of is the fact that he must use some trick to arouse the curiosity of the audience in the first two or three minutes of the play. If he once does this, and gets the audience really interested in what the characters are talking about, he will get his ideas before every one in the house."



Winchell Smith.

(Photo Underwood & Underwood.)

I asked Mr. Smith how he would deal with the situation he had described—how he would have his two hypothetical characters explain the affair of the girl, her lover and the lover's father without the use of long speeches.

"How would I deal with that situation?" he said. "Well, that would require some thought, of course. Let us say that one of the characters on the stage is a lawyer and the other a woman friend of the girl. The dialogue might begin by the lawyer's saying: 'You played a nice trick on me today! You kept me waiting two hours after my usual time for leaving the office.'

"The woman might reply: 'And you didn't see her?'

"The lawyer might answer: 'Not a sign of her.'

"After these speeches the audience would be ready to listen carefully for the girl's name. And when she came on the stage they would know who she was.

"That's one instance out of a thousand of the kind of benefit that a playwright gets from actually playing and managing. He learns that dialogue will not hold the attention of the audience unless it first arouses its curiosity."

"Then you think," I said, "that work as a manager and as an actor is better training for the young dramatist than such a course in the construction of plays as that which Professor Baker gives at Harvard?"

"Not at all," said Mr. Smith. "I am very strong for Professor Baker. But I believe that an ambitious playwright would do well to follow a course in the theory of dramatic construction with practical work in the theatre."

"But suppose he could get only one of these preparations," I suggested, "which would he find more useful?"

Mr. Smith did not answer for a moment. At length he said thoughtfully: "Well, if he could get only one of these things, I am inclined to think that work in the theatre would do him more good than classroom work. But I am saying this in ignorance, for I know of Professor Baker's work only from talking with his pupils and from hearing him lecture.

"But Professor Baker knows a great deal that many of us playwrights who have had no preparation outside the theatre would do well to learn. For instance, I found out from him, in the course of a few lectures, that only a few dramatists could tell what the plays they were writing or had written were about. The three plays I had written before I heard him lecture—what were they about? For the life of me, I couldn't tell.

"Of course, a playwright always knows the story of his play, its plot, characters, setting, dialogue, and the rest. But he needs also to grasp firmly the basic idea that he is writing about, and never lose his hold on it.

"Often it's a terribly hard thing for a dramatist to explain what his play is about. You see in criticisms of plays that the dramatic critics of New York newspapers often have very different ideas of the basic idea of a play. They agree as to the story, but they disagree as to the basic idea. In 'The Boomerang' Mapes and I had great difficulty until we found the basic idea of the play."

I asked Mr. Smith if he agreed with those critics who say that, as a result of the attendance at the moving pictures, audiences are less willing to make any intellectual effort than ever before.

"Audiences," he replied, "are growing neither more intelligent, nor less intelligent. But the more the playwrights struggle to make their plays reasonable, the more the audiences will expect of them. Certainly the audiences of today would not accept the plays audiences enjoyed thirty years ago, plays many of which were lacking in reason and order."

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Thirty-Mile Tunnel to Open Way to the Pacific

General Chittenden Proposes Boring the Cascades in Washington in Order to Provide for a Short Cut to Puget Sound Region

GENERAL HENRY M. CHITTENDEN of Seattle has worked out with much painstaking detail a plan for building the longest railroad tunnel ever projected, to be thirty miles in length and to carry railway traffic under the high mountain wall of the Cascades, which divides Eastern and Western Washington. General Chittenden describes his project in the current issue of Engineering News, which editorially asserts that the proposal will receive the careful attention of the profession, not only because of its magnitude, but because at various other points in the United States projects for long tunnels to carry railways under high mountain ranges are under consideration.

The building of this tunnel would enable the railway traffic between Puget Sound ports and the interior, which now has to be lifted vertically to an elevation of 2,500 to over 3,000 feet in crossing the Cascade Range by the present railway lines, to pass under the main range at an elevation of only 1,200 feet. The estimated cost of the tunnel and approaches is $50,000,000.

The technical problem, General Chittenden asserts, presents nothing which should seriously challenge the resources of the engineering profession. The only feature that he thinks would establish a precedent would be the length, which would be nearly three times that of any railway tunnel yet built. The nearest approach is in the Alps, where there are five tunnels—Mont Cenis, 8 miles; Saint Gothard, 9.3 miles; Arlberg, 6.5 miles; Simplon, 12.3 miles, and Loetschberg, 9 miles—the aggregate length of the three longer being just the same as that of the proposed Cascade tunnel.

The tunnel would lower the summit elevation on the Great Northern Railway 2,166 feet; would save 48 miles of distance on its line to Tacoma; would reduce the maximum grade from 2.2 per cent. to 0.6 per cent. and would eliminate curvature amounting to 6.855 degrees. Most important of all, the tunnel would be available not for the traffic of a single railway, but for the traffic of all the railways terminating on Puget Sound.

The tunnel would be used almost wholly for through traffic, it is pointed out, and this means, of course, that the traffic through it would be concentrated in very long trains. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, on its electrified lines across Montana and Idaho, is handling freight trains weighing 3,000 to 3,500 tons behind the tender on grades up to 2 per cent. On the Cascade Tunnel line, with its maximum grade of only 0.6 per cent., and its freedom from sharp curvature; there should, it is asserted, be no difficulty whatever in handling trains of this length or greater.

Passenger trains through the tunnel would be chiefly the through transcontinental express trains. Eventually some local traffic between the east side and west side of the mountain may develop, it is said, but is never likely to become considerable. Operating through this tunnel on the absolute block system, with its light grades and with its long tangents, trains could safely be spaced much closer together than they could on the present outside lines over the mountains.

Another factor of great importance to engineers in considering the capacity of such a tunnel is that it should be possible to operate it with an approximately uniform flow of traffic through the twenty-four hours of the day. On an ordinary railway the traffic has often as sharp peak loads during the twenty-four-hour period as the load curve of an electric-lighting station.

"Such load peaks are necessary," says The Engineering News, "in handling local passenger and suburban traffic, and to a considerable extent in local freight traffic. They are not necessary, however, in handling through traffic.

"The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, in installing electric operation on its Idaho and Montana division, put in operation, probably for the first time in the history of American railroading, the plan of so distributing its train movements as to give an approximately uniform train movement throughout the day. It was necessary to do this in order to purchase electric power at a favorable figure, and in the movement of the through traffic, which constitutes the chief business of the line, no great difficulty appears to have been found in putting the system into operation.

"It is worth remarking in this connection that the steady growth of traffic would sooner or later appear to make the construction of the Cascade Tunnel inevitable. Like every other enterprise, the question whether it will or will not be undertaken is finally determined by the answer to the question, Will it pay?

"The mathematical answer to this question is found, of course, by multiplying the daily traffic of trains or tons or passengers by a certain figure. The larger the number of trains or tons or passengers becomes, the larger is the profit that may be made from the building and operation of the tunnel.

"Some questions may be raised as to the practicability of successfully operating a tunnel of such unprecedented length, although such questions will be raised by laymen rather than engineers. If it is practicable to operate the Simplon Tunnel, twelve miles long under the Alps, which has now been in use for a dozen years, it would be practicable to operate a thirty-mile tunnel under the Cascades.

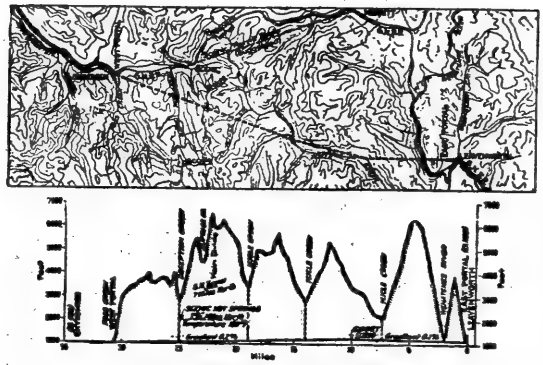
"Ventilation need present no more difficulty with the longer tunnel than with the shorter. On the Cascade tunnel there will doubtless be at least two intermediate shafts which can be used for ventilation as well as for construction purposes, and there is abundance of water power going to waste to provide forced ventilation if that were necessary.

"Train movements need offer no more difficulties in a 30-mile tunnel than in a 12-mile tunnel. General Chittenden's estimate, in fact, provides for sidings at intervals along the tunnel line to enable a disabled car or locomotive to be got out of the way temporarily without blocking the main line for any great length of time.

"General Chittenden's project is not only interesting from its review of the possibilities of the Cascade Tunnel, but because it calls attention anew to the possibility of very long tunnels to improve railway operating conditions elsewhere. Up to the present time electric traction on steam railways has had its chief application in the operation of city terminal lines and in the operation of existing tunnels where the smoke from steam locomotives became seriously objectionable.

"It has hardly as yet been realized outside the engineering profession that the electric locomotive in combination with the present-day possibilities in fast and economical tunnel driving has shown a way whereby radical reconstruction could be undertaken on the summit divisions of some main line railways with the prospects, at least, of large profits.

"One reason why railway managers have not been inclined to look with favor on such projects has been their uncertainty as to the success in the operation of steam railway traffic with electricity. The electric locomotive for steam railway service, however, can now no longer be called an experiment; and its success in handling the heaviest class of trains, with certain practical advantages over steam, which have now been well demonstrated, place it in a much more favorable position in the consideration of railway officers than it possessed two or even five years ago."



Map and Profile of Proposed 30-Mile Railway Tunnel and Approaches Under the Cascade Mountains

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ernor. The Supreme Court held that it had not been carried by the constitutional majority required for the ratification of a proposed amendment. That was a case where an actual majority of the polls lost in the courts—an evil omen for what may lie ahead, considering the perplexing questions lawyers are capable of raising about plain questions.

In Maine the vote on prohibition as officially canvassed was: "For repeal, 60,487; against repeal, 60,461; majority for repeal, 26." The State was dry and yet longer than doubt lasted over this election. According to contemporaneous reports, there was a "frenzy of excitement due to the conflicting reports that gave the State to the wets one day and to the drys the next. On the day of the election services in the churches lasted all day, and when the Prohibitionists were not on the field they were in the churches praying that the State be saved to prohibition. The advocates of the repeal were just as busy as the Prohibitionists, and they saw to it that every man known to be in favor of local option got to the polls and voted." It is sad to reflect that Providence turned out to be on the side of the most voters, as it is said to be on the side of the heaviest battalions.

There would be no end to the precedents regarding the value of a few votes if the search were extended to foreign history. One example will suffice to show that the count of the votes is as important as the casting of them. In 1911 the Monis Ministry fell in France because it was thought to be in a minority of 14, when in fact it had a majority of 5. According to the contemporary cablegram:

> The crisis arose over an interpellation regarding the attitude of the Government as to the chief command of the army in the event of war, and the official list showed 238 votes against the Government and 224 in favor.
>
> M. Monis was still on a sick bed as the result of an accident and his colleagues decided on resignation.
>
> The curious fact has now been brought to light, however, that at the moment of the fateful division there was considerable confusion in regard to the votes for and against.
>
> A number of Deputies announced that their names had appeared on the wrong division list. An official rectification was made, with the result that so far from having been defeated the Government had the narrow majority mentioned above.
>
> Though this discovery may be the source of much personal satisfaction to the ex-Premier, it is, of course, too late to affect the fate of his Ministry.

These are cases merely of misadventure in the working of the machinery of voting. The cases of malicious falsifying of popular sentiment are too numerous to admit of more than one example, chosen from a State which now has shown a surprising change in its political form. There is no present suggestion that this election was affected in the manner to be described. The example is chosen only because of the official character of the proof of bribery on a scale which otherwise it would be difficult to believe practiced. In Adams County, Ohio, in a voting population of 6,000, 1,071 were indicted for selling their votes, and there was an incomplete record of 371 who pleaded guilty upon promise of lenity in consideration of saving the necessity of trials by the hundred. One preacher sold his vote. Elders and deacons testified that they bought votes. Judge Blair, who tried the cases, said:

> I saw a farmer worth $40,000 stand on a soap box, in front of the Court House in West Union, and auction off his vote. The Mayor, the Prosecuting Attorney, and the Town Marshal watched the auction and did nothing. I have seen twenty-seven men in one precinct sold in a block by a leader. When I ran for office the first time, 127 men in Manchester organized and told me I'd have to pay them or be defeated. I would not pay. I was elected in the judicial district, but I lost Adams County.

The idea that a vote is a thing of little worth ought not to survive the evidence that one, a dozen, a score, or a hundred votes may decide an election in which thousands or multiples of thousands vote on one side or the other. Those who have the vote ought to value it as do those who are striving to get it.

A beginning of the revaluation of the suffrage would be best made by raising the standards of the individual voter. That is not the task of a day, and there remains much to be thought of in connection with the improvement of our election machinery. A beginning was made when there was a separation of State and city elections in this State.

There seems a similar necessity for the separation of State from national elections, if either is to be treated on its merits. The current election, like all elections, abounds in cases where candidates on one ticket have carried other candidates who failed to make appeal on their individual merits. The confusion between the multiplicity of national issues is bad enough without being complicated with State issues. Besides the separation of the two sorts of issues there would seem to be need of some process of deciding what the issues are. In a court the process of pleading is for the purpose of deciding what the issue in the case is. Oftentimes the counsel make a mistake on the point, and the Judge settles the case on an issue chosen by himself, and which the counsel has overlooked.

In politics there is no similar process. It is true that there are conventions, but they fail in their purpose. Platforms a column or more long rather muddle than select the issues. Mentioning everything any voter thinks about, "pointing with pride" and a blunderbuss, promising everything, and evading responsibility for previous promises unfulfilled—that is the manner of our convention system.

There would be less objection if there were any way of learning what the issues were which were thus selected and decided the election. As it is, platforms are scrapped as soon as conventions adjourn. Candidates seek to learn what the voters are thinking about, and to take a position appealing to popular sentiment. The voter goes his way without too much attention either to platform or candidates, and, after the election which ought to have settled something, there is a dispute as to what the election was about.

If the convention system is not a failure, at least it is not a success. The extent to which Legislatures have taken control of the machinery of elections is one measure of the dissatisfaction with the operation of the system of conventions and platforms. Popular dissatisfaction is shown by the editorial comments upon the electoral system, which antedates the convention system, having come down to us from the first of "the Fathers."

To The World it seems "a crude and clumsy piece of mechanism," a "menace to the political stability of the United States," "undemocratic," and so on.

There are other expressions to the same effect, both Democratic and Republican, and not without reason. It is easy to criticise an institution which substitutes for the rule of the majority of the nation the rule of the majorities in many States. A narrow majority in a State controls the entire electoral vote of that State—in Minnesota, with nearly 360,000 votes, twelve Electors were chosen by a majority of about 300. The result is that the aggregate of State majorities may give a majority in the Electoral College, yet fail to give a majority of the popular vote.

In a country where the rule of the majority is sacrosanct the chief official is not seldom chosen by a minority, and may not be able to carry a majority even of his own election district or State. The Herald points to another anomaly of the State system in the fact that there are different values in the votes. Some States allow women to vote, and others do not. The result in California, Kansas, and Washington apparently was determined by the votes of women, but their ballots are not counted separately.

Hughes may have lost the vote of New Hampshire because that State made no provision for its soldier vote, while other States did. Ten States allow aliens to vote before they have attained full national citizenship. "Split" Electoral tickets are a present annoyance. Deaths or resignations, or similar unexpected and unprovided for happenings may cause complications where the majority is narrow. There is a case where an Elector is disqualified through holding a Senatorship when elected. There is a case involving all the Electors of a State because the ballot made no provision for voting for them individually.

There is even a possibility of an Elector voting according to his personal views, instead of according to the mandate of the party which elected him. Such cases are on the record. The maximum vote of a minority party may be larger than the minimum vote of the majority party, and an Elector may be chosen contrary to the sentiment of the State's majority.

This is not all, but it is enough for a grievous indictment of the electoral system as it is worked, rather than as it was designed to work. Most of the inconveniences which the system has developed might be avoided by more efficient administration of the system or by more intelligent voting. The women voters are new at the work, but they showed many men how to make their votes count. The male voters scattered their ballots among several parties. The women massed their votes where they would count; that is, on the candidates of the two leading parties.

The multiplicity of parties is more a menace to constitutional government than the Electoral College worked as it might be worked. The multiplicity of parties is in part responsible for the multiplicity of issues which creates the doubt what elections decide and for frittering away votes so that we have minority Presidents. Even Mr. Wilson is a plurality President.

At the other extreme from the abolition of the electoral system is the idea of using it as it was designed to be used, as a representative body with power and discretion to act upon both candidates and issues. It is only after a century that the defects in its operation suggest its abolition. It was not thought undemocratic in the first generation after its adoption. It was thought then that Electors chosen by the people could act for the people more wisely than the people could act for themselves. There were difficulties of travel and communication then which do not exist now. The need of the dual system—the States within the nation—was then felt so acutely that there could not have been any nation without it.

The centripetal sentiment now is as strong as the centrifugal sentiment was then, so strong in fact that Elihu Root warned the States to use their powers unless they wished to lose them to the nation. That question is too broad to be argued in this connection. It is sufficient to say that the proposal to abolish the Electoral College is a proposal to reconsider the fundamental basis of our institutions, which have merits with all their faults.

The idea of a mass national vote has its attractions, but it is not so simple as it looks. The institution of Federal election machinery has many objections. It would require an army of officials exercising functions within the States which most citizens would prefer to have exercised in the present manner, under home control rather than under orders of a distant power.

It is not desirable that such questions as now are pending in the doubtful States should be settled primarily at Washington. There is a provision now for Federal review of the Federal aspect of questions arising in the States. If all parties are not equally satisfied with all that is done under the electoral system, neither is it to be supposed that they would be satisfied always under any system. That is why examples are given above of miscarriages under systems other than electoral.

Compromise and toleration are necessary under any system which is worked; only unworked systems can be so described as to be thought faultless. The system of mass voting upon everything has not given complete satisfaction in the States where the voters have found themselves overworked, and some of their decisions are regrettable. That cautionary experience ought to give pause to proposals so thorough as either to abolish the Electoral College or to revive its original functions of free deliberation and decision. The powers which the college lost to the people are not likely to be restored to it by those who assume and exercise them.

A step in a similar direction, a possible middle course, might be to require that the people should choose a President by an actual or by a larger majority, say two-thirds, or that in default the election should take the course by which failures to elect by a mere "majority" of electoral votes are now decided. The friction of the present method lies in the fact that only contentious and doubtful questions are taken over from the Electoral College for decision. If the people were put on constitutional notice that they must make a better job of electing a President for themselves they would have themselves to complain of if they failed to do so.

The electoral system can be made to work and any other system can be made to fail. No system will work itself. It is idle to deny that the electoral system has developed imperfections, but some of the inconveniences under it are due to those who cause what they complain of, not by intention, but in practical effect.

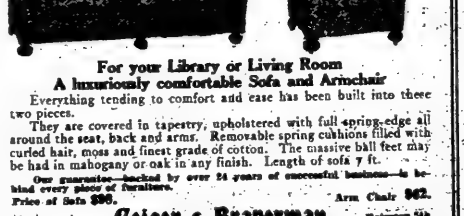
The notion that there is anything "progressive," or advanced, in altering the old method is not consistent with the history of the Electoral College. When the Constitution was framed the method of election by popular vote was proposed by Gouverneur Morris, and rejected upon full consideration. As the people adopted the Constitution, which took from them the direct election of President, the present method is popular in its origin, and will remain popular until the people reconsider their decision. Until then, all arguments from the alleged aristocratic character of the Electoral plan are irrelevant.

Perhaps no other subject gave the Constitutional Convention of 1787 more trouble than the election of the President. The method which held favor until the last few days was election by Congress. The final alternative was choice of Electors by Legislatures. Finally both methods were rejected in favor of choice of Electors in such manner as the Legislatures might direct. Originally no one knew how the Electors would vote until the official announcement was made, with some few cases of instructions to them. With the beginning of the nineteenth century, and through its first quarter, Congressional caucuses nominated the candidates, and thus bound party members to vote for the successful nominee.

This system expired, after seven caucus nominations, with the extinction of the Federal Party. There was then but one party from which to select a candidate, and it was felt that the caucus system gave Congress practically the power of election, which the convention and the Constitution had withheld. The caucus of 1824 did more harm than good to its nominee, and the system expired in 1828 when the nominations were made by Legislatures. In 1832 began the system of nomination by conventions which ended the discretionary power of Electors.

The method of the convention in devising the electoral system shines in comparison with that of Congress in administering it. Until 1887 the method was to wait for trouble to arise and then to deal with specific cases. That was an abdication of the power given to Congress to deal with the subject, and the blame for the troubles until then lies rather with Congress than with the system. The longer a plan is worked the more it is refined, and the less grows the chance of troubles not anticipated, and, therefore, not provided against. It is well to be open-minded about proposals for reform, but they might well be adopted only after the thorough consideration for which an example was set by the original convention. "Try all things, hold fast that which is good."

Established 180



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"And what do you call yourself?" contemptuously inquired an indignant wife. "A man or a mouse?"

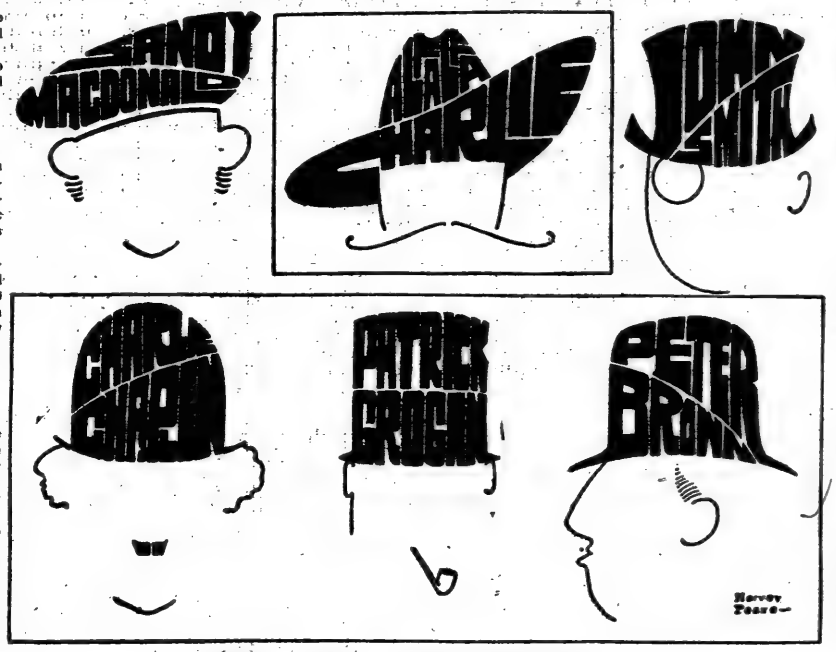
"A man," answered her husband bitterly. "If I were a mouse you'd be on that table by now calling for help."

An Ounce of Prevention.

For the third time in one afternoon the lady found her new maid fast asleep in the kitchen easy chair.

"What, asleep again?" she said. "When I engaged you, you said you were never tired."

"I know I did," the maid answered, "but I should be if I didn't sleep."



Why Not Let a Man's Name Decide the Shape of His Hat?

A Bad Case.

The proud mother was showing off her son to a neighbor.

"He grows more like his father every day," she said.

The neighbor, being a man and one of the father's former pals, did not expand with appreciation.

"Dear me," he said. "And have you tried everything?"

Handicapped.

The traveler had four minutes in which to catch the train.

"Can't you go any faster than this?" he asked the street car conductor.

"I could," the conductor answered, "but I have to stay with my car."

The Usual Signs.

"Has Reggie come home from school yet, Mary?" asked Reggie's mother.

"I think so, Ma'am," said Mary. "The cat's a-hidin' in the coal house."

A Sudden Stop.

A LADY entered a railroad car and took a seat in front of a newly married couple. She was hardly seated before they began making remarks about her.

Her last year's bonnet and coat were fully criticised with more or less giggling on the bride's part, and there is no telling what might come next if the lady had not put a sudden stop to the conversation by a bit of strategy.

She turned her head, noticed that the bride was considerably older than the groom and in the smoothest of tones said:

"Madam, will you please ask your son to close the window?"

The "son" closed his mouth and the bride no longer giggled.

A Conscienceless Debtor.

A SEATTLE man tells of a sea Captain who, while ashore, lives in that town, and who had loaned money to a neighbor. The latter, after the loan was a year or so old, made no effort to pay it.

The Captain began to look upon the money as lost. But, on arriving home from a coasting trip, he heard of a debt collector who was noted for sticking to a delinquent until some result was obtained. The Captain called upon this person, told him the circumstances, and said:

"If you will collect that debt, I'll give you half of it."

The Captain sailed away on another voyage, and on his return, again sought out the collector. "How about that bill?" he asked.

"Well," said the man, "I ain't collected the whole of it; but I did collect my half, and he ain't paid me a cent since. I keep after him, but it's just as you said when you give me the bill; he don't have no conscience about it."

A Social Deadlock.

LITTLE as he was, Edward knew a lot about fathers, especially his own father, so he approached the difficult question on hand dubiously.

"Father," he said, "John Burton is going to have a birthday next week, and he said he was goin' to invite me. And I've got to take him a present."

"A present?" snorted Edward's father. "What for?"

"Because I must," said Edward. "All the kids take presents."

"That's all nonsense," declared father. "Every day or two it is a present here or a present there. If you can't be invited without taking a present you'd better not go."

Edward made no reply. The next day his father regretted his hasty words to his unhappy-looking little son.

"Edward," he said, "I bought a couple of books tonight for you to take to John's party."

"It's too late now, father," said Edward gloomily. "I licked him today so he wouldn't invite me."

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THE CONGRESSLADY

By Christopher Morley.

WE have so many Congressmen
Whose ways are dark and shady—
How joyfully we welcome then
The coming CongressLady!

I wonder, is she old and stout
Or is she young and pretty?
How long the members will stay out
Who are on her committee!

We'll hear no more of shabbiness
Among our legislators—
She'll make them formal in their dress:
They'll wear boiled shirts and gaiters.

Her maiden speeches will be known
For charm and grace of manner;
But who on earth will chaperon
The member from Montana?

The Expense.

"I am in favor of peace at any price."

"Yes," replied the pessimist; "but suppose you wake up some morning and find you haven't got the price?"—Washington Star.

Cheers.

The wireless telegraph is fine,
Let all the poets harp it;
But wouldn't it be just divine
To have a beatless carpet?
—Youngstown Telegram.

The Junior Sub (cosseting at the men's smoker)—Now, are you quite sure the haversack's empty?

His Assistant—Absolutely, Sir. The rabbit wot you put in it's got away, Sir.
—The Sketch.

An Epidemic.

EVERY employe of the Bank of England," says an attaché of the British Embassy at Washington, "is required to sign his name in a book on his arrival in the morning, and if late, must give the reason therefor. The chief cause of tardiness is usually fog, and the first man to arrive writes 'fog' opposite his name, and those who follow write 'ditto.'

"One day, however, the first late man gave as the reason, 'wife had twins,' and twenty other lates mechanically signed 'ditto' underneath."

A Social Distinction.

CASEY had dropped in for a visit on Callahan, and during the course of his stay observed that Miss Callahan spoke several times of a chafing-dish party she had attended the evening before.

Now Casey agreed with Callahan that the latter's daughter was putting on entirely too many airs: so, with a view to disconcerting her, he suddenly asked:

"An' phwat the divil is a chafing-dish?"

"Chafing-dish, Casey," said Callahan, with a sly wink at his visitor, "a chafing-dish is a fryin' pan that's got into society!"

Impediments.

Floorwalker—Good morning. You wish to do some shopping, I presume.

Bride (with hubby)—Yes.

Floorwalker—Step up to the smoking room and the boy there will give you a check for your husband.—Boston Transcript.

Incentive.

Mrs. Wabash: "What amount are you going to ask from your husband in your divorce proceedings?"

Mrs. Dearborn: "I'm going to ask for $2,000 a year."

"But he doesn't make that much, does he?"

"No; but, there's no reason why he shouldn't work a little harder."—Yonkers Statesman.

Preparedness.

"When my husband proposed to me the poor fellow's voice stuck in his throat."

"Then how did you know he was proposing?"

"Well, you see, I was afraid that might happen so I had taken lessons in lip reading."—Boston Transcript.

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Special Features of the Volpi Collection

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

THE paintings in the Volpi collection make an impression difficult to define. They belong to their environment, and that is so rare a fortune for an old painting in this country that it rather overbalances other considerations. Even the less beautiful things have their look of fitness, of mellowed charm, and long history. Some of them seem discreetly to be hiding their identity and watching the bewildered guessing of the public. Others affirm themselves quietly with an air of simple authenticity that may in certain cases prove misleading, but is most beguiling to the gallery visitor weary of florid claims.

Whatever judgment is passed upon individual works, however, the collective merit of the exhibition is very great. It brings into the auction room, which we have honored as the most ancient of our young strongholds of art, the true atmosphere of antiquity. The numerous objects wisely disposed would not, perhaps, seem wholly familiar to Donna Francesca dei Albizzi or to Isabella d'Este and her ferocious Marquis. That would be to ask an impossibility. But the luxury and weight and color of the Renaissance are there. The shadows of Italy without its sun. The reds unlike any other color in the world, and the browns that absorb them.

Several of the paintings unquestionably are worthy of the modern treatment accorded a masterpiece; worthy, that is, of being isolated, wrapped, hidden, conserved, and protected for the one right owner, who is brought to them, or to whom they are sent, in secrecy. This treatment of conspicuously rare and treasurable specimens desired in the modern marketplace is by no means confined to works of art. It extends to the humblest product of human skill. Regard apples. Formerly these commonplaces of the farmer's table were put into barrels, the largest, of course, in view, but with a fair chance of finding delectable fruits all the way to the bottom. Large and small hobnobbed together, as they did on the parent tree. Now the best apples are separated from the merely good, as well as from the bad, and each is carefully swathed in paper before packing and they are shipped in box cars with a heating equipment.

As far as pictures are concerned, it is only in the sales at the auction rooms that we now find a faint reflection of the old barrel method with its flavor of personal adventure in "getting your money's worth. In the auction rooms you make your own selections and appraisals and take your chances of being permitted by the most knowing ones to acquire a genuine masterpiece.

It is a fairly safe wager that on the evening of Nov. 27 in the grand ballroom of the Plaza some one will covet the lovely panel of a "Madonna with Child and Saints" by the mild Francia to an extent that will justify serious bidding. It is an exquisite example of the painter's serenest mood, reflecting those moments at which he was able to strike a note of tender and thoughtful dignity more profound than any achieved by the young Umbrian whose work he himself, with the rest of the world, placed far above his own. Raphael's early death at the high level of accomplishment insured him a fame safe from forebodings of decay, but it robbed him of the ripened feeling that springs from long meditation on the observed mysteries of life which Francia's longer term allowed him. The date of this Madonna is 1506, when Francia was over fifty years of age, and fitted by arduous training to give unconscious expression to his own temperament in his work. The colors of the picture are remarkably fresh. Probably judicious cleaning has been undertaken. It is one of the twenty items in the collection upon which Professor Volpi has been permitted to place a reserve price "by reason of their unique character and great value," and contrary to the general custom of the American Art Association.

Another of these twenty items is the little Greek statuette exhumed not long ago at Melos and placed by several archaeologists and critics in the golden period of Greek art, the close of the fourth century B. C. This noble little bronze already has been described in the first review of the collection. Its profound character is more apparent the oftener it is seen. Even in the half-light of a late afternoon the mastery of harmony in the rhythms of the seated figure and the long swing of line in the draperies, neither sagging nor tense, speak of a sculptor capable of answering the deep need of the Greek mind for harmonious expression and ideal rightness of form.

Still another exceptional item is the fifteenth century Florentine bust of a young girl in carved wood and painted.

From Painting of "Madonna with Child and Saints," by Francia. (In the Volpi Collection, on View at the American Art Galleries.)

It is attributed to Bernardo Rossellino and holds in its young gayety the inexpressible charm of the patrician maidens of Florence, who were wont so rapidly to pass from their garlanded maidenhood to tragic graves. It smiles with the frank glee of a Simonetta enchanted with her rank as queen of all the festivals given by the Medici.

The section of pictures contains, besides those mentioned, the two handsome portraits ascribed to Titian and previously seen in this city, a number of interesting primitives from the Davanzati Palace, and several pictures of unusual subject interest, such as Cristofano Bronzino's "Football in Florence," more entertaining than beautiful, although with fine passages of color. There is, moreover, a small painting of a masked ball in Venice by Francesco Guardi which richly deserves its claim to special privilege. It shows the interior of the Venetian Ridotto in the eighteenth century, and the great rafters of the high ceiling play the leading part in the composition, giving an effect of vast space and grandeur of proportions. The lower part of the canvas is occupied by little figures in fancy costumes and dominos, the silvery blues and pallid yellows dotting the grave plain room like strewn flowers.

Paintings by the Late Ruger Donoho.

Entering the Macbeth Galleries, where the works of the late Ruger Donoho are assembled in a memorial exhibition, the visitor is confronted by a portrait of the artist, blue-eyed, with ruddy beard and mustache, the latter drooping with a Southern languor of growth. A soft fawn-colored cap is on the well-shaped head, a loose tie is at the neck, everything speaks of the pleasant picturesqueness that once was Paris and now only is Washington Square, New York. The sensitive features prepare you for the sensitiveness of the painting and the scrupulous attention paid to the minor details of the composition. When Donoho painted a garden—and where do you see more lovely gardens than these of East Hampton?—he painted it in its relation to the rest of its little world, not brought forward and made hideously salient or meticulously defined as to horticultural attributes, but a part of the world of growth and beauty with the trees in the background and the sky over head. It is a rare quality to see any part of the outdoor world in its true relation to the tremendous whole. Not one possessed it to quite the same degree as Whistler, and this may be the reason he was attracted by the young Donoho when the work of the latter first began to appear. Puvis de Chavannes also liked him, and in the cordial preface to the little catalogue written by Childe Hassam we are told how much impressed Mr. Hassam was by "La Marcellerie," which was shown at the Society of American Artists in 1884 and now hangs in the Brooklyn Museum of Art. Mr. Hassam concludes his biographical account of his friend with this significant passage, referring to the commendation Donoho had received from other artists: "These things are known to the few. An artist is a person who pursues his calling in quiet and solitude and is known only by his own kind. Ruger Donoho had a great deal of this kind of recognition, and if he did not have as much of the world's recognition as many others, or as much as he deserved, all is well. In these days, when the opinions on pictures by auctioneers and office boys seem to prevail with the public, this is well worth the saying."

Derain, Vlaminck, and Burty.

It is very much of a side issue, but why do the painters who exhibit at modern galleries know so well how to use watercolor? Few pictures in a regular watercolor show, even an English watercolor show, display such profound understanding of the gay little medium as Derain has—or any one of a dozen other painters who use the code of distorted anatomies and strive unceasingly to suggest the motion of inanimate objects. Take Derain at the modern gallery now. You may find his portraits unwholesome, you may fail to enjoy the resonant chords of red and gray in the still life, but the treatment of watercolor wash is irresistibly charming. With Vlaminck, on view in the same gallery, you are confronted by a more personal art. "The Harbor" is a painting that makes you realize how many harbor pictures are devoid of that strong savor of harsh physical life which seems to belong to the region of ships. You say to yourself with conviction, "It is truly a sin to flatter the portrait of a ship or even a rowboat. It is a sin against the inner spirit of things to turn a sailboat into prettiness." Vlaminck's boats are neither pretty nor ugly. They rock at anchor, and you feel the beating heart of the element in which they move.

Burty is not so happy in his recognitions of this spirit in things made by men and associated with their activities except in the case of houses. He must have lived on Balzac to feel so deeply the life of stone walls and tile roofs. He has a picture which he calls "Houses"—sallow walls, irregular finistration, chimney pots innumerable, a green vine climbing about, and in the combination a sense of lovely repose and endurance through long weather and many wars. His chromatic audacities are few; it is more in his line to produce grave, even solemn harmonies with a few colors,

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Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX | NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 19, 1916 | 12 PAGES

VITAL THEME IN A STORY OF NEW YORK

Mrs. Spencer Trask's "The Invisible Balance Sheet" Gives an Illuminating Interpretation of a New-Old Problem—Latest Works of Fiction

THE INVISIBLE BALANCE SHEET. By Katrina Trask. New York: John Lane Company. $1.35.

THE question of what it shall profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul is a very pregnant one in this day of ours. Perhaps, indeed, there has never been a day when it was not. But of its present significance no one can doubt, and novelists we have had before now who have asked it. That is the question of "The Invisible Balance Sheet," the theme of its present, poignant interest. But it is asked here, not baldly and crudely, after the manner of the facile fiction maker, not in the good set terms of conventional "problem novels," not simply, not dogmatically. In the complex world of reality it is not a simple question, not dogmatic, or conventional, or bald, or crude. And it is presented here by a writer who understands its subtlety, does justice to its hidden ways, sees and shows the pathos of its tricks.

The selling of one's soul for pleasure, or power, or money is not so simple as it sounds; its choice is not so definite; Mephistopheles does not materialize from the form of a little black dog and offer a specific contract to be signed for good or for ill, and for eternity. Our Faust story is not, after all, like that. It is something complex, and often cruelly deceptive. It is thus, in terms of modern life, honestly, graphically, that Mrs. Trask tells it. And she tells it, first of all, as a story. "The Invisible Balance Sheet" is a novel built upon a theme which is certainly one of the most vital of our or any day; but it is primarily a novel, not a sermon or a dissertation upon the pitfalls of modern life. It is human, interesting, amusing, a sympathetic love story, a clear and fascinating picture of New York life. Mrs. Trask sees her problem steadily and whole, tells her story with the skill of the gifted narrator she is, presents her background out of her own intimate personal knowledge. And for all these reasons her book is to be welcomed. It is worth reading in the most crowded day.

"The Invisible Balance Sheet" is the story—practically the life story—of John Remington Wright. The son of a well-born, imaginative mother, and a hard-working, strong-willed farmer-father, he has been sent to college at the cost of great personal sacrifice at home, and has returned, with the novel's opening, to take charge, by the death of both his parents, of the gnarled old farm that is his sole heritage. A charming person, quick in his sympathies, sure in his tastes, a keen thinker, and more than a little of a scholar, John Wright offers a complex personality for the study of the reader. He does his best by the farm, but he hates it; he dreams of power, accomplishment, of beautiful surroundings, and of untrammeled endeavor in his own field. And his own field he senses as the world of finance; in spite of his scholarly tastes he has no professional ambitions; his aim is to win great influence through the manipulation of money—wisely, generously, always well.

There is another dream, almost as boyish, alongside of these—the dream of Marion. The daughter of the old minister of the village is the only one of all the villagers who has ever interested John; and she has interested him extremely; she has been the great wonder of his life, and she has been his constant friend. Whether he is really in love with her, he does not know. She is the only woman who has ever attracted him, but she is almost the only woman he has ever known. He admires and delights in her mind, he is quick to appreciate the real loveliness of her character, he feels in her presence the touch of youth and romance and Spring; but he is not sure that this is all that love ought to be; and he has nothing to offer Marion; he is content to dream dreams about her in some exquisite possible future, until a May evening when the Springtime, more than Marion, quickens his vague dreaming into a personal desire.

It is just when he feels that he loves Marion, when he has practically told her so, when she has let him see that she loves him, that the choice comes to John. Sixty million dollars, "vast opportunity, large influence, great power," on condition that he promises never to marry, that he lives in New York and gives his entire attention to the management of his estate! For hours the complexities of John's character do battle for his soul. It is not to money itself, but to "opportunity, influence, power," that he yields at last.

To outline the story after this point would be to take away the uncertainty from a plot whose great charm is its lack of obviousness. In New York John takes his place in that busy glittering world that Mrs. Trask paints so vividly. She can present it as a whole; she does not need to explain; her characters, each one alive, take their place in the "community" that is the background of her tale. The beautiful Mrs. Barkley, whom we love not because the author tells us she is lovely, but because she says and does delightful things; the alluring Mrs. Winthrop, whom we catalogue not by any

© by Gustave Lorey

KATRINA TRASK
(Mrs. Spencer Trask)

description, but by a keen presentation in which the adjectives "good" and "bad" have no place; the delightful Sally, whom we come to watch for, and for whose happiness we wish so eagerly; the wise Bobby, the temperamental Ted—they are human people living normal, if very luxurious, human lives. The conversation in the novel, too, is an intellectual joy. One of the cleverest things in the book is the after-dinner talk at one of John's famous parties, where the men, in the smoking room, argue about Mexico, and the women upstairs discuss John. From beginning to end "The Invisible Balance Sheet" is clever. It is full of sheer sparkle. It has an alert and attractive timeliness. Its gayety is delicious. And alongside of its gayety it has no little real loveliness.

But its psychology remains, of course, the novel's chief claim to value. The development—with its ups and downs—of John's character, his realization of his mistakes and his hope of correcting them, is admirably done. And the tense moments of choice, of thought, of clashing personal ideals are presented with a power that rings them in sharp vibrations upon the reader's mind. There is much in the book that may easily be interpreted as allegorical; in such a book there ought to be. But in the simplicity and force of its narrative it brings home its theme, its warning, its complexity, its hope with a directness and a human sympathy that give it high rank as a story—a story of marked significance.

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CHRISTMAS GIFTS

ANDREYEV'S STORIES

THE CRUSHED FLOWER. Authorized translation by Herman Bernstein from the Russian of Leonid Andreyev. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. Vol. X. of the Borzoi Russian Translations. $1.35.

A NEW volume of translations from the work of Andreyev is to be welcomed both by the student and by those more casual readers with a taste for the unusual, the weird, and the revolutionary in any language. The present varied and interesting collection of stories is both valuable and important.

There are here a selection of stories ranging from a mere sketch of six or seven pages to three narratives of novelette length, and in subject from a child's first experience to Judas Iscariot. The story which gives the book its title, "The Crushed Flower," is a sad but exquisitely imagined incident in a little boy's life. Little Yura is the six-year-old child of rich parents who seem happy to others; but a new love comes to the lad's mother, and it is the discovery of it and his dread and pain at what he recognizes dimly as a tragedy in the home which makes the story. The keen and loving memory Andreyev displays for details of child thought, humorous or extravagant or sad, is both touching and, alas! much out of the ordinary. We use the word memory advisedly, for it is only memory which gives such insight. This story of Yurochka throws a new light on Andreyev's genius, revealing perhaps a more valuable side than his almost ferocious revolutionary stories and plays and his gloom-swathed allegories.

There are specimens of the latter kind, however, in this collection. The "Story Never Finished" seems to belong to the 1905 period, when the revolutionists were filled with an exalted hope and sacrificial joy. "The Serpent's Story" and "The Day of the Crucifixion" are sketches, one horribly fascinating, the other sordid yet humorous, of a kind most popular in the Russian periodicals and often used by Tchekov and Fedor Sologub. But the three longer works that complete the volume show hardly a glimmer of anything like sweetness or joy in their atmosphere of mystery and terror. Their humor is of the grimmest, their light is lurid and tragic. "The Ocean," printed as a story, is in reality one of Andreyev's plays, published in Russia in 1911. Its play form is immediately obvious, since the dialogue is of dramatic simplicity and value, and the setting and action are given throughout in the present tense. But it is better for reading than acting, unless unbelievably perfect conditions combine in its production on the stage. For it is a play of the wild elements and the wild passions of man. The principal characters are the pagan unchristened ocean itself and the sea-born son of a corsair chieftain, Haggart, already deep dyed in youth with the secret crimes of the sea. Maddened by remembrance and by the "traitor heart" that pitied his victims, he leaves his ship with one old sailor as companion, and tries to drown first in drink, and then in human love and work, his craving for the old free life. But it is a vain struggle; and in a wild night of slaughter and fire and storm he boards his ship again, going to almost certain treachery and death. Better danger and evil with the wild breath of freedom on the ocean than the fog-smothered, trembling religion and dreams of the shore. The little church beside the water, whose organ his sailors have destroyed in rough mockery for its high music defiant of wind and sea, like its

(Continued on Page Following.)

CAPTAIN BARTLETT'S STORY OF THE KARLUK'S LAST VOYAGE

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE KARLUK: Flagship of Vilhjalmur Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-16, as Related by Her Master, Robert A. Bartlett, and Here Set Down by Ralph T. Hale. Illustrated from charts and photographs. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $2.50 net.

WHEN Captain Robert A. Bartlett sailed out of the navy yard at Esquimalt, British Columbia, as master of the Karluk, the flagship of Vilhjalmur Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition, on June 17, 1913, he wrote to a friend at Boston: "This will have the north pole trip 'beaten to a frazzle.'"

And it did. For two reasons it proved to Captain Bartlett himself to be the most momentous trip of his life: First, because the Karluk, which was an old whaler, was not built for withstanding ice pressure; and, secondly, because the Winter of 1913-14 was unprecedented in the annals of Alaska.

The financing and direction of the expedition had been originally undertaken by the National Geographic Society; but the Canadian Government felt that since the country to be explored was Canadian territory it was only fitting that the expedition fly its flag and be financed from its treasury. And so, at the earnest request of the Canadian Premier, Sir Robert L. Borden, the National Geographic Society relinquished its direction.

The main work of the party aboard the Karluk was to be the exploration of the region lying west of the Parry Islands, and especially that portion lying west and northwest from Prince Patrick Island. If land were discovered a base was to be established on it, but if ice were encountered, then the party was to work round to the southwest corner of Prince Patrick Island, or, failing that, to the west corner of Banks Island.

On June 17, 1913, the Karluk left Esquimalt and made for Nome, where she stayed until July 13. The next day she reached Port Clarence, and after staying there some thirteen days to make final preparations started out on the great voyage. She made two stops further north for trading purposes, and then continued on her journey, encountering the first ice about Aug. 1. Misfortunes seem to have begun early, for seven days after meeting the first ice the Karluk was caught in the pack, and it was found impossible to use the engines. However, the vessel got free from the pack ice some days later and managed to get as far east as Lion Reef, and here, by the end of August, she was caught and frozen in.

The freezing in of the Karluk put back the work of the expedition, which by this time should have reached Herschell Island; it meant a year's delay, for they would have to wait until the next Summer before the ice would break up. It meant, too, the serious problem of providing a Winter's supply of fresh meat for thirty-one human beings.

On Sept. 20 Stefansson and a party set out to obtain caribou and fish. Before starting out he left with Captain Bartlett a letter of instructions, with directions what to do if the ship should be driven from its position by storms. Five days later a terrific gale sprang up, the ice began to move, and finally the vessel began to drift, wedged in on all sides by masses of ice.

The drift continued and the Karluk was at the mercy of the masses of moving ice. In October she was still drifting along in a northeasterly direction, and the ship's company prepared for an extended stay on the moving ice. They set up Winter quarters on board, and made themselves as comfortable as possible during the gales which blew continuously through October and November.

The sun disappeared on Nov. 11 and the ship's party set about making the best of the long arctic Winter. Watches were arranged, work, recreation, and exercise all had their allotted place, and on Christmas Day the party indulged in sports on the ice. It was Captain Bartlett's fourth Christmas in the arctic, and he calls to mind other Christmases he spent in the polar regions. The Christmas dinner was a merry affair and the menu plentiful and varied.

But during the night of New Year's Day ominous crackings were heard throughout the ship—it was the ice pressure asserting itself. Ten days after this a great crack appeared in the vessel, and the men prepared to leave her. There was a rush to save all the stores possible, and they were just in time, for on Jan. 11, 1914, the Karluk sank in thirty-eight fathoms of water.

In the camp that was set up near the locality of the wreck the party spent the Winter, following the routine set up on board the vessel. Captain Bartlett tells, with a liveliness of detail, of the activities of the company of shipwrecked explorers; of the parties that set out to make the landward journey, and of the final migration of the whole company to Wrangell Island.

It was a long, painful journey, but by March 12 land was reached. The expedition was lost, however, and Captain Bartlett felt that assistance must be obtained at whatever cost, and the risk was undertaken by him, as being responsible for the safety of all those who had been placed in his care by Stefansson. So on March 15, accompanied only by a young Eskimo and with one sledge and seven dogs, he set out to get news of the disaster before the authorities at Ottawa.

Now begins a wonderful tale of travel across the ice. Captain Bartlett started out and walked over the frozen seas 200 miles to the Siberian coast, and then for another 700 miles eastward to get a ship for Alaska. The journey took the two men over two months; it was a trip never accomplished before by any man, an adventure on which untold dangers and sufferings were experienced.

But at last Captain Bartlett and his companion reached Alaska, and on May 29 he telegraphed to Ottawa from St. Michael's for assistance. On July 13 he made the return trip to Wrangell Island in the Bear, the United States revenue cutter on arctic service. But the Bear had to put back into Nome for coal supplies after nearly reaching Wrangell Island, then she resumed her voyage of rescue.

On Sept. 8 a schooner was sighted near the locality in which the shipwrecked party had been left. It was the King and Winge, and the Karluk party was found on board. They had been rescued by the schooner, all but three, who had died at Wrangell Island camp, and by Oct. 24 the whole company had returned safely to Nome.

This is the story of Captain Bartlett, which he tells with an earnestness that comes only from one who has fought with the stern forces of nature in the frozen seas. Yet it is touched here and there with a humor that lights up the grim perils of the arctic. Of Stefansson himself little is said.

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leaves behind, its murdered pastor dead upon the beach. And beside the dead man stands his daughter Mariet, Haggard's wife, holding their little son above her head to look out on the dark sea to the husband and father they have loved so blindly. In all its complicated and fantastic allegory this weird story is yet sternly human and true, as true as the Norwegian and Danish drama, as true as the wildly tragic Russian music.

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MARY-'GUSTA. By Joseph C. Lincoln. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. $1.35 net.

WHEN Mary Augusta Lathrop's stepfather, Marcellus Hall, died, she was only 7 years old. He left her all he had, but unfortunate speculations had made this practically nothing, and she did not possess a single relative. Her stepfather, however, had two old friends, Zoeth Hamilton and Captain Shadrach Gould. They were now the owners of the general store of South Harniss, on Cape Cod, but they had formerly been his partners, and he left a letter asking them to take care of little Mary-'Gusta and act as her trustees. They were not exactly delighted at the prospect, as they had been keeping bachelor hall, and had no idea what to do with a child, but presently agreed to carry out their old friend's last wishes. They were supposed to look after Mary-'Gusta, but very soon found that the tables had been turned and it was she who was looking after them. She called them her uncles, and managed them, their house and their store, to perfection. They were very fond of her and very proud of her, made sacrifices which they unsuccessfully tried to conceal from her, and behaved in the most admirable manner. Of course she repaid them for all their goodness, loved them dearly, and, developing a truly remarkable amount of business ability, ultimately saved them from bankruptcy.

The first seven or eight chapters, which tell of Mary-'Gusta's childhood, are much the best and most interesting. She is "a queer young one," full of strange fancies and funny, precocious little ways. Zoeth and Shadrach, characters of the familiar quaint type, are quite amusing in this early part of the narrative, their habits and methods of speech not having then become tiresome through repetition. The story is developed along conventional lines, with a rather transparent mystery and, of course, a lover for that "shower of blessings," Mary-'Gusta.

THE WHIRLPOOL

THE WHIRLPOOL. By Victoria Morton. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

THIS is a story which contains some clever writing, but suffers from a far-fetched plot, a plot which would need remarkably skilful handling in order to make its incidents credible to the reader. The author's theory seems to be that all persons, and especially all criminals, are merely the slaves of circumstances, yet there is a time when she shows her brilliant and extraordinarily beautiful heroine, Bella Vavallo, making a choice between good and evil. This heroine, daughter of a Spanish dancer and born in a slum, had been sent to a reformatory when about 16. Some little time after her release she met a man named Ferris, head of a great criminal organisation and incidentally proprietor of a high-class gambling house, who educated her and maintained her in the greatest luxury, without asking her for any return save her presence in his music room, which connected with the gambling hall. The rather badly constructed story begins when, after having brought about the destruction and imprisonment of a weak but not really vicious man, she goes to the Maine woods. There she meets the Judge who had sent her to the reformatory, now a victim of too much sympathy and too strict an adhesion to the straight and narrow road, the combination having resulted in a complete nervous breakdown. The regeneration of the woman through love is the main theme of the story. This regeneration, however, does not prevent her from greatly injuring a feeble-minded boy, whose infatuation for her she makes not the faintest attempt to check, nor from grossly deceiving the man she is supposed to love.

The best drawn character in the book is the Russian doctor, Wissotsky, a person interesting and not at all commonplace. Some of the scenes, too, are well written, with a subtlety and a sense of drama which render this novel, if it is a first book, one of considerable promise.

DR. NICK

DR. NICK. By L. M. Steele. Frontispiece in color by Ronald Anderson. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.40 net.

ORIGINALITY in both matter and manner is the distinctive feature of "Dr. Nick." Dr. Rideau, a composite of priest, physician, and psychological healer, is its real hero, a "very large, very soft" man of about 50 years, of such myopic vision that he trusted to his "weaving and turning" hands as he walked "to prevent collision with objects lower than the level of his eyes." He finds a little Russian boy, Nikon, about to be deported from Ellis Island, his father dying of an accident, and so unable to make any provision for him. Dr. Rideau, reading the boy's hands and recognizing by his spiritual clairvoyance that the lad had wonderful possibilities, takes him to Hobben Hospital in a tenement district, the doctor's "shop and centre and church, often his hotel." There he turns Nikon loose to find himself, and after an apprenticeship as elec-

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English and Belgian View of Germany and German View of England—Recent Books on the European Conflict.

THE GERMANS. By J. M. Robertson, M. P. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

GERMANY BEFORE THE WAR. By Baron Beyens, late Belgian Minister at the Court of Berlin. Translated by Paul V. Cohn, B. A. London, Edinburgh and New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd.

ENGLAND: Its Political Organization and Development and the War Against Germany. By Eduard Meyer, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of History at the University of Berlin, Exchange Professor to Harvard University, 1908-10. Translated by Helene S. White. Boston: Ritter & Co. $1.50.

THE expression of belligerent opinion—what opponents think of each other—is always interesting, even though as a source of information it may lack grave significance. In the three books considered here—an English and a Belgian study of Germany and the Germans, a German examination of England—there is information, as well as interest. J. M. Robertson's book is a study not only of the Germans, but of race theories in general. Baron Beyens has written from his personal experience of the time just before the war, and though his judgment can naturally not be called impartial, his book is remarkable for its dignity and its effort to be fair. Professor Meyer, in writing, not as "propaganda" but for the perusal of his own people, a German study of English politics and State philosophy, has revealed with a sincerity and naturalness that give his book real value the German point of view. It is true that the English and the Germans accuse each other of many of the same things—from natural arrogance to responsibility for the war. It is true, too, that books of this sort at this time cannot fail to offer a grim and unhappy kind of amusement to the reading public of a non-belligerent land. But when all this sad "timeliness" has been gleaned away, there is left a not inconsiderable residuum of real, unescapable information.

"The Germans" is less a volume of criticism of the Germans themselves, or even a book of analysis, than a study of race-theories—a clever, sharp, satirically iconoclastic study that aims at the overthrow of many race-theories in general, and in particular that especial abomination of "The Dominant Race." The author attacks it in the first place on ethnological grounds, and pokes destructive fun at Grant's examinations of short heads and long. For years and years, he says, the "Teutonic Race" has been held up, in England and elsewhere, as strangely superior. Well, it isn't! That is, in general, the custom of the time part of his book. There not only are no special "Germanic virtues"; there is no special "Germanic character." And Germany and every other modern European nation "have risen from barbarism through the seminal virtue of the ancient civilizations, themselves slowly grown from far more ancient seeds, rooting in propitious physical conditions." Disposing of one theory after another, the author comes to the story of German history as such. "What we have to do now is to trace the process by which the Germany of Herder and Lessing and Kant and Goethe became the Germany of Treitschke and Lamprecht and Meyer and Harnack and Bernhardi; and the poet of the 'Hymn of Hate.' No more remarkable transformation of so-called 'national character' has ever been witnessed."

This study, which occupies the second and larger part of the volume, is intensely interesting. Antagonistic, of course, and sometimes bitter, it has yet the important merit of complete absence of national self-righteousness in its treatment. Mr. Robertson does not say, "See how wrong Germany is and how right England is." He does say, often, "See how wrong Germany is." But when he says it—and he does not always say it—he stops there. In his conclusion he declares:

> It is not, finally, for defects of culture and political backwardness or for simple self-esteem that we indict the German people before the civilized world. To such an indictment, in the normal course of things, the answer would be, Let the nation that is without sin cast the first stone. What people is in a position thus to inflict another, apart from any national quarrel? No sane Englishman, Frenchman, or Russian disputes in general the defectiveness of his nation's life. He who can miss ground for melancholy in his every-day environment is either strangely secluded or strangely insusceptible. The same temper and tactic for civilized men is confessedly that which seeks betterment at home and wishes well abroad, each people trying to learn something from the others, and each taking satisfaction in the other's progress.

The indictment, however, follows:

> In the world war, not yet two years old, Germany has caused far more slaughter and devastation than were wrought by Napoleon in twenty. The mere mass of evil thus brought upon mankind is wholly beyond human realization. No circumstance of cruelty, horror, and wickedness that ever belonged to war has been lacking. And the whole hideous sequence, from the infernal invasion of Belgium to the monstrous massacre of the Armenia people by their Turkish ally, has been loudly acclaimed by the great mass of the German people—professors, preachers, philosophers, theologians, poets. Socialists, artisans, women—only a handful of exiled Social-Democrats dissenting. This is the outcome of a hundred years of freed German civilization and of forty years of German Empire—this death's head between the world and a sun turned to blood.

Baron Beyens has studied the causes and beginning of the war from his own personal observations of two years at the German Court immediately before the war broke out. He places the responsibility for the world catastrophe not upon economic causes but directly upon the Kaiser himself and his war party advisers. He has tried, he says, to remain impartial and to make allowances for external events influencing German action and for the policy imposed upon the nation for the last fifteen years. His book is generally informative and personally admirable. In his written style, which is clear and thoroughly readable, there is little distinction; but in his just and dignified attitude there is much.

"England," by Eduard Meyer, is an exceedingly interesting book. In their preface to the English edition, the publishers explain it:

> We believe that it is the only book which sets forth clearly the fundamental differences between the English and German State organizations, as well as between the aspirations and views of life entertained by the two nations as a whole. In no sense is it to be classed with the propaganda literature of the day, as it was written by the ablest living German historian, for perusal by his own people, in exposition of English conditions past and present, and of the English national character.

It goes without saying that the value of such a book to us is not as an exposition of English conditions and the English national character. It does not even matter very much to us in judging its usefulness whether its statements about England are accurate and its conclusions just. The importance of the book is the standpoint from which it was written. Its value lies in what, by contrast with England, it tells us of Germany. And it tells us much.

"England" is written from the viewpoint of a "monarchist," a worshipper of the State as a separate entity, a believer that true individual freedom is only possible under con-

(Continued on Page 497)

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Mr. Louis F. Post's "Ethics of Democracy" an Able Exposition of the Henry George Theory of Land.

ETHICS OF DEMOCRACY. By Louis F. Post. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.

WHEN this nation was founded the cry was all for the rights of man. The cry of today is for the rights of mankind. The idea is abroad that men in the mass have rights which could not be asserted for the individual. Thus the President the other day said:

> The world is not moved by mind; it is moved by sentiment. It is moved by the impulses of the heart; it is moved by sympathy; it is moved by the kind of things which link men together and do not divide them into hostile and competing groups.

The President's Assistant Secretary of Labor expounds that doctrine through several hundred pages, with the central idea that the wrongs of mankind spring from individual ownership of land, and that they can be remedied by substituting common for individual ownership of the soil. If the proposition were to take from any one man the title to his home in either the city or the country his fellow-citizens would rally to the defense of his property rights. Everybody would see that his rights were inseparable from the rights of all.

Mr. Post thinks that the case is changed by proposing that the rights of all landowners shall be canceled for what he considers superior public interests. It is the right of mankind to have access to the soil, as much as to air or water or other gift of nature to all. Individually each and every man considers his concrete rights superior to those of mankind in the abstract. The ethics of democracy is to elevate the rights of the race above the rights of the individual. In the eighteenth century each man had a right, in the words of our Constitution and the doctrine of the French Revolution, to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." The rights of the individual were asserted as natural rights because other individuals had taken them away. Then men possessed rights only by grant from other men by charter, or privilege of law, or royal favor. In the twentieth century the principle is asserted that all men have natural rights in the mass. The philosophers of our day would have the State provide everybody everything necessary to happiness. If mankind lacks anything the State should provide it, so long as there is any to divide.

Some would even have the State create everything in order to distribute everything. Some would abolish private or personal capital, as the root of all evil, and would substitute the notion of public capital. Others, including Mr. Post, would abolish, not the land, but the private possession of it. If the State were to take all rent by taxing it away from the owners of land then the State could distribute the rent. Better yet, so much land now held in exclusive possession would be abandoned as profitless, that all men could have access to the land, and it would be impossible to reduce wages below the amount necessary to attract men from land industries to factories. Mr. Post's doctrines, his by right of succession to Henry George's mantle, as his publishers say, are sometimes called revolutionary. It would seem equally correct to say that they rather are mere halfway palliatives.

Why decree or enact a right simply to land as a natural right? Surely the right to existence and all the necessaries of existence is a superior natural right. Why not decree the right to existence all at once and abolish thus the struggle for existence on the part of mankind? One practical reason may be that as soon as any man asserts his natural rights individually against the rights of mankind collectively he invades the rights of every other man. One man has the same natural rights as another, including the right to judge whether he has his fair distributive share, and if not to take or get it. That is the struggle for existence as decreed by Providence, and which mankind cannot abolish for man. Society can do no more than keep the ring and see that the struggle is fair as may be. There is still much to do in that line, but more has been done in our time than in any other equal period since the world began. That progress has been made by men who have kept their feet on the ground and who have perceived that society must be solvent in order to be benevolent.

The "Ethics of Democracy" is an excellent exposition of the doctrines of those who base their economics in sentiment. They would abolish the war between labor and capital, between man and mankind, by writing articles of copartnership with the heart rather than with the brain. It is a beautiful thought, and Mr. Post rivals even his leader in his exposition of the manifold aspects of the subject. Millions read Henry George. Thousands will or should read Mr. Post. Everybody may wish that his dreams might come true. But hard experience is to the contrary.

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 490)

vator boy and general assistant he does find himself, becoming almost a professional replica of his guardian.

Dr. Rideau discovers also a girl, Najda, who has unfolded in the purity and beauty of a water lily growing upward with its heart of gold from ooze and slime. She, too, is taken into Hobbes, where she becomes a nurse. Here the reader scents the inevitable romance, but he cannot forecast its unusual trend nor its peculiarly perilous paths.

The atmosphere of the hospital pervades the strange story, which is dominated from first to last by the stranger Dr. Rideau. His methods, his views, his rhapsodies are compelling in their interest. Altogether out of the usual as he is, he is so human that one is sure he must have been drawn from life. The same may be said of his right hand, the old nurse, Sarah, whom he had rescued from a career of shame. Her sayings are only less fine than are those of her idol, the mystical old accoucheur:

> Service—those who talk much don't know what it means. You can't do anything for another without doing more for yourself. * * * Service—hell. Some people think they acquire merit by sacrificing something, by stopping to help some one. They remind you of it. They don't begin to live until they do these things because they can't help it—because it sets 'em free.

It is difficult to select quotations from Dr. Rideau. His faith in motherhood is the keynote of his being. He says:

> There are two women—just two women in the world. One is a Desert and one is a Valley. The desert women take all. They thirst and thirst—and give nothing; but the valley women are fruitful. * * * They are all Marys. Some time they shall know who is good for them—and when they find him they will give the double life to their little ones.

There is much in the talk that one cannot easily follow, much in the plot that seems needlessly tortuous and thwarting. There are indications that this is a first novel. If so, it is full of promise. In any case, it is a remarkable book, worthy of much more than a casual reading of the thoughts expressed, and containing at least one vital character which will not be readily forgotten.

THE UNKNOWN MR. KENT

THE UNKNOWN MR. KENT. By Roy Norton. New York: George H. Doran & Co.

GRAUSTARK romance, modern big business, and a clever surprise are fused in this new novel by Mr. Norton, whose "Traffic" "Toll of the Sea" and "Vanishing Fleets" gained him favorable attention. On such a combination of elements he exercises an imagination that is fertile, as well as a skill in story telling, to such good effect that any one picking up his new story is sure of a pleasant evening's reading. From the opening of the book in a picturesque farmhouse on a stormy night to its last scene in the gardens of a palace, romantically lighted as the aftermath of a fête, accompanied by the sounds of a grateful populace celebrating the triumph of Mr. Kent—all this at a respectful and proper distance from a pair of lovers—all the charm of a tiny kingdom in mid-Europe, untouched by progress, strays across the pages.

Tiny Marken, quite mythical and quite delightful, is ruled by Karl II., a well-meaning Prince who is the object of numerous plots by his cousin, the infamous but attractive Baron Provarsk. How this villain is overcome by the Prince through the aid of Mr. Kent, an American financial agent; how the bankrupt kingdom is set on its feet once more with a sound business basis as its underpinning through the activities of this Mr. Kent; how the energetic young American finally wins the heart and hand of the beautiful, naughty Princess Eloise, and, at the end of the story a surprise that is so clever and plausible that it would be unfair to the author to reveal it to the prospective reader, make up a thrilling story of considerable interest. Any one who likes mystery and excitement will like "The Unknown Mr. Kent."

In such skilful hands as Mr. Norton's a comic opera kingdom is a charming background for some well-drawn characters. The well meaning young King, utterly ineffective and in danger of losing his throne until his talents are directed in the proper channels by Mr. Kent; the faithful, gruff old Chancellor, von Glutz; the lovely Princess, delightful, haughty product of an old régime; and the villain, Provarsk, as complete a character as ever hissed between his teeth, will delight the reader. Together with these are the marvelous Mr. Kent, manipulator of finance, speaker of countless tongues, man of mighty strength, business organizer, and efficiency expert to the extent of having Cabinet Ministers punch time cards. His general factotum, Ivan, deaf though he is, is as good a companion and mentor as any Dr. Watson. To watch the changes of the first set of characters, save the villain, under the influence of the hero, and the new lights and shades that appear in that same hero as the result of being in contact with people who seem to step from the Middle Ages and opera bouffe, make a pleasant evening's reading.

Gratitude is due the author for allowing us a part of Europe that is free from war influence, and for keeping his splendid villain unrelenting to the end. All the story is told in Mr. Norton's breezy, attractive style, though it might be a bit difficult for such thoroughly American speeches to be expressed in the native patois of Marken. But why

(Continued on Following Page)

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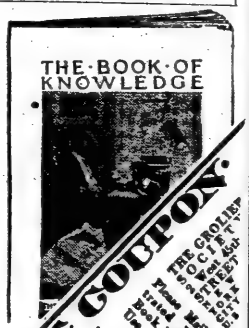

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 19, 1916

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WHAT SOLDIERS READ

THE war's effect upon literature, either immediate or to come, has been the subject of frequent comment and speculation. As a rule the particular field thus opened for inquiry has had to do with the probable influence of the war upon the minds of contemporary authors, and the consequent direction that may thus be given to their literary activities, or else it is the change in popular taste that invites consideration. This latter phase of the inquiry is finding plenty of material for analysis in the various tendencies, already clearly defined and obvious enough, shown by the weekly reports of current publications and brought more comprehensively to view in the lists and classified reviews that will form the leading features in the Holiday Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, published next Sunday. But a new subject for study in this connection is admirably launched by Miss BEATRICE HARRADEN in an article appearing in this month's Cornhill Magazine. The article recounts Miss HARRADEN's experiences with Miss ELIZABETH ROBINS during the last eighteen months as honorary librarian in one of the principal military hospitals in London. Her task was not only to provide and distribute reading matter among the wounded soldiers in her charge, but to find out just what kind of books the latter cared for. The statistics that she thus has to offer form a valuable index of the kind of book that is preferred by a large number of men, dissimilar in education, social status, and occupation, but all united in their recent experiences of the horrors of warfare. "We soon learnt," she tells us, "that we had to invest in a large number of detective books and any amount of NAT GOULD's sporting stories." And she goes on:

> A certain type of man would read nothing except NAT GOULD. However ill he was, however suffering and broken, the name of NAT GOULD would always bring a smile to his face. Often and often I've heard the whispered words: "A NAT GOULD—ready for when I'm better."
>
> We also had to get GARVICE's books, and also OPPENHEIM's. But even at the beginning of our venture, we were by no means limited in opportunity to authors of any particular class. It was quite possible that one man in a ward would be reading, say, NAT GOULD's "Jockey Jack"—a great favorite—and the man in the next bed would be reading SHAKESPEARE, or "The Pilgrim's Progress," or SHELLEY, or MEREDITH, CONRAD, or the Encyclopaedia. We found, in fact, so many different kinds of minds and upbringings that we could never have remembered without the aid of a notebook what each man wanted.

Outside the overwhelming favoritism enjoyed by NAT GOULD, volumes of the Everyman Encyclopaedia seemed to enjoy a great popularity, while "SHAKESPEARE holds his own surprisingly and encouragingly well." On the other hand, "the society novel is never read," while, as a result of some remembered picture play, a number of soldiers became interested readers of such literature as "The Last Days of Pompeii" or "Much Ado About Nothing." It was noted, also, that a taste for "rubbish" was easily and permanently displaced by introducing the reader to a better class of books than had before come in his way. The whole experience recorded by Miss HARRADEN should be suggestive of many new lines of experiment to those publishers and authors who are interested in solving that difficult problem, "what men read."

A WELL-KNOWN English writer, Mrs. MARY GAUNT, is quoted as saying that "every woman is glad to be told she writes like a man." Just why this is Mrs. GAUNT declares she "does not know"—then she adds, "I have wanted to all my life." As a scientist might say, there is a strange bit of psychology in this. But how to explain it is still doubtful. To add to one's perplexity, an English critic finds that notable women who have used men's pen names have shown a singular partiality for "George." Thus, we have "George Sand," "George Eliot," and, among our contemporaries, "George Egerton." Is "George," then, to be reckoned a favorite among literary women? Or is the main contention, that women are ambitious to write like men, to be accepted as proved by the female pen-names that have come to us in literature, reinforced by Mrs. GAUNT's declaration? The question seems one that appeals to the consideration of a feminist. Incidentally, it is worth noting that it is the English woman writer who appears to be desirous of hiding her identity under a man's name, "George," or otherwise. In this country the woman who writes seldom appears to go outside of her sex in search of a pen-name. On the other hand, it might be illuminating to note any well-known instance of a man choosing a woman's name to veil his authorship.

IN this connection it is interesting to recall that one woman, Mrs. STANNARD, wrote, before she was married, and as "John Strange Winter," that popular book of some thirty years ago, "Bootle's Baby." A book that has just been published on "John Strange Winter" by her friend, Mr. OLIVER BAINBRIDGE, adds another to the list of those stories that ultimately achieve great popularity, but which at first labor under the inappreciation of publishers. It appears that its author attempted to place "Bootle's Baby" with the editors of various magazines with such uniform ill-success that she finally discarded it in disgust. Years after her husband unearthed it from the limbo of the rejected, sent it out again on its rounds, landing it finally in The Graphic, where it was published in 1884 and instantly created a furor that, according to some critics, has not entirely subsided. It is an instance in the strange vicissitudes that sometimes pursue a subsequently famous book, reminding one of the long-delayed fortune of "David Harum," that proved to be one of the best sellers in the history of American literature.

A CURIOUS instance of the war's reaction upon the business of publishing in Paris is recorded by the London Book Monthly. It appears that the call to arms "instantly took away all the young men engaged in the book trade." The French publishers, thus deprived of their customary means for selling books, became alarmed and sold their stock at phenomenally small prices. In this way, we are told, books of the best quality found their way into the hands of costermongers, "who hawked them around as they might hawk a load of vegetables." Hence, the costermonger became a sort of perambulating librarian who did a thriving business. "for there are many people in Paris who like books, especially when they get them cheaply." It is a rather novel and, from a business point of way, ruinous method for spreading good literature. But, in the long run, it may show a lasting profit in the cultivation of a widespread literary taste that otherwise might not have been realized.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Nov. 16 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

MEMORIES. By Edward Clodd. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

Those included in these reminiscences are such figures in the literary life of the nineteenth century as Grant Allen, T. H. Huxley, Herbert Spencer, George Meredith, Andrew Lang, and many others.

FROM SAIL TO STEAM. By Admiral C. C. Penrose Fitzgerald. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.50.

The author's "naval recollections" cover the period 1878-1903.

THE NEW MAP OF AFRICA. By Herbert Adams Gibbons. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $2.

Gives the history, especially on the diplomatic side, from 1899 to the Great War.

THE STORY OF THE BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC. By Florence Howe Hall. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. 50 cents.

The daughter of Julia Ward Howe tells the history of the song.

THE LETTERS OF HENRY BREVOORT TO WASHINGTON IRVING. Edited by George S. Hellman. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Two volumes.

These volumes are in a way sequels to the specially printed edition published last year of the letters written by Irving to Henry Brevoort.

THE FALSE DMITRI. By Sonia E. Howe. 12mo. New York: Putnam's & Stokes Company. $2.

A Russian romance and tragedy described by British eye-witnesses, 1604-1612. Illustrated by contemporary portraits.

YEARS OF MY YOUTH. By William Dean Howells. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

Of the facts of the author's life up to the time he went abroad as United States Consul.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA. By Edgar W. Knight. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Historical review covering the period under the Lord Proprietors.

SCOTLAND. By R. L. Mackie. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $3.

An account of Scotland's triumphs and defeats, manners, institutions, and achievements from the time of the Romans until the death of Scott.

THE DEATH OF A NATION. By Abraham Yohannan. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

A history of the Nestorians, or Assyrian Christians.

Drama, Art, and Poetry

THE LITTLE BOY OUT OF THE WOOD, AND OTHER DREAM PLAYS. By Kathleen C. Greene. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. 75 cents.

There are seven plays in all.

A HISTORY OF ORNAMENT: ANCIENT AND MEDIAEVAL. By A. D. Hamlin. 8vo. New York. The Century Company. $3.

Traces the origin and development of decorative design from prehistoric art to the close of the Middle Ages.

THE SONG OF THE PLOW. By Maurice Hewlett. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

A history in verse "of the governed race from the date of the Norman Conquest to the present time."

THE STORY OF ELEUSIS. By Louis V. Ledoux. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

A lyrical drama dealing with the story of Persephone.

THE QUEST. By John G. Neihardt. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Some of the author's earlier published poems.

GARDEN ORNAMENTS. By Mary H. Northend. 8vo. New York: Duffield & Co. $2.50.

Illustrated description of ornament and furniture for gardens, pergolas, tea houses, &c.

THE LAMP OF POOR SOULS, AND OTHER POEMS. By Marjorie L. C. Pickthall. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.

Includes the poems that appeared in "The Drift of Pinions," as well as a number of hitherto unpublished poems.

RAEMAEKERS'S CARTOONS. Folio. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $5.

There are 150 cartoons, with an appreciation by Premier Asquith.

POEMS. By John Rose, 2d. 12mo. Boston, Mass.: Hudson Publishing Company.

The collection is for the most part autobiographical.

FRUIT GATHERING. By Rabindranath Tagore. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

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A volume of love songs, recording hours spent in a garden at Springtime.

SKETCHES IN POETRY, PROSE, PAINT, AND PENCIL. By James H. Worthington, Robert P. Baker. Quarto. New York: John Lane Company. $15.

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Essays

A HOOSIER HOLIDAY. By Theodore Dreiser. 8vo. Illustrated by Franklin Booth. New York: John Lane Company. $1.

Sketches of life in the Middle West.

MYTHS OF THE SIOUX. By Mrs. Marie L. McLaughlin. 8vo. Bismarck, N. D.: Bismarck Tribune Company.

The author of this collection is part Sioux by descent.

A BOOK OF BURLESQUES. By H. L. Mencken. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.

Satires and extravaganzas having "American Philistinism" chiefly for their target.

European War Books

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WAR. 8vo. New York: The Pennsylvania Society.

Addresses by James M. Beck, Viscount Bryce, Rear Admiral Peary, and others.

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Story of the orphaned daughter of an American father and a French mother. The scene is laid in Paris.

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Historical novel of the days of Queen Elizabeth.

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Story of a young woman's influence on her friends.

THE FAR CRY. By Henry Milner Rideout. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.

A romance of adventure among the South Sea Islands.

THE INVISIBLE BALANCE SHEET. By Katrina Trask. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.40.

A story of New York society.

THE KLONDIKE CLAN. By S. Hall Young. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.35.

A story of life in the Klondike gold fields.

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STUDIES IN ANIMAL BEHAVIOR. By S. J. Holmes. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $2.50.

Based on recent investigations on cellular reactions.

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A study of the economic life of society.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. By Edwin G. Nourse. 8vo. Chicago: University Press. $2.75.

A selection of materials in which economic principles are applied to the practice of agriculture.

DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE. By John A. Ryan. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A discussion of the processes by which the product of industry is distributed.

MECHANISMS OF CHARACTER FORMATION. By William A. White. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

An introduction to psychoanalysis.

Philosophy and Religion

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Include a discussion of Nirvana, Karma, Reincarnation, and the relation of Buddhism to Hinduism.

A HISTORY OF MEDIAEVAL JEWISH PHILOSOPHY. By Isaac Husik. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

Traces the rationalistic movement in mediaeval Jewry from its beginnings in the ninth and tenth centuries in Babylon to its decline in Spain and France in the fifteenth century.

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THE RELIGIOUS THOUGHT OF THE GREEKS. By Clifford Herschel Moore. 8vo. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

A review from "Homer to the Triumph of Christianity."

"WHEN THE MEN COME HOME." By H. E. Oliver. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 40 cents.

Addresses by the Vicar of St. James, with special reference to a public letter by the Bishop of Birmingham.

THE SEMINARIAN. By the Rev. Albert Rung. 12mo. New York: P. J. Kenedy & Sons. 75 cents.

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THE RETURN TO FAITH. By William North Rice. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. 75 cents.

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An illustrated book of advice for boys and girls between 12 and 18.

THE GENIUS OF ELIZABETH ANNE. By Mabel H. Robbins. 12mo. Boston: Penn Publishing Company. $1.25.

Humorous story of a child.

THE WAY TO THE HOUSE OF SANTA CLAUS. Oblong 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

An illustrated Christmas story for very small boys.

RECENT BOOKS ON THE WAR

(Continued from Page 493)

ditions of centralized, powerful, responsible government, a scorner of the inefficiency and the irresponsible "tyranny" of republican forms and parliamentary majorities. Thus, and thus only, comes liberty, moral understanding, national welfare, progress for the country, and development for the individual. This is what Dr. Meyer believes; this is what is contrasted to "the English State organization, ideas, and views of life." And in so far as he expresses this belief straightforwardly, sincerely, in detail, his book is tremendously illuminating and should be of some real use.

It is, of course, a state philosophy which is antagonistic to our own—and there is in consequence all the more reason why we should study it. We have to study it in the works of its advocates if we are to know anything about it at all. And this book gives the instant impression of setting forth simply and honestly, often in terms of antagonism, this state ideal. Hostile it always is, of course; in the first part of the book it is not vituperative.

If the whole thing were not, for different reasons, interesting, we might well read the first part and then, when we saw the war looming up, stop. As the writer approaches the subject of British supremacy his calm study shows signs of disturbance. By the time he reaches the reign of Edward VII. (whose shrewdness, by the way, he admires) antagonism has given place to bitter enmity. He is no longer making a conscientious study of a viewpoint to which he is frankly hostile. He is piling up terms of sheer invective. He is holding up England and everything English to loathing and scorn. He is pouring oil on the flames of his country's enmity. He is simply and solely a belligerent. England alone is responsible for the war. England "undervalues the moral element." English is all that is hateful and low. "We Germans," (the phrase, scarcely used at all in the first part of the book, becomes a haunting ubiquitous refrain in the second,) we Germans" have but one hate," &c.

And, too, the United States comes in for a good deal of this. Our President disregarded the Kaiser's plea for aid in securing "a more humane mode of warfare," (it is only fair to state that the book was written before the submarine warfare on noncombatants began.) Our public opinion, Germany is told, is "under the influence of a degenerate and wholly unscrupulous press," in the "manipulation" of which England "has been as unscrupulous as she has been skillful." Also, "Charles Eliot, the leader of public opinion in America," has written with "arrogance, self-sufficiency and ignorance" about the war. Finally, "should the United States openly declare war against Germany the situation would hardly become more serious for us, since in reality the Americans can do us but little harm." However, Dr. Meyer hopes that German-American and Irish "pressure," which has already shown its "combined opposition" to the Democratic Party, may "affect the future attitude of the United States." The date of the final foreword to the volume is, curiously enough, Feb. 18, 1915.

It is easy enough to smile at all this. But it is really too bad that vituperation of this kind mars what starts out as such a straightforward presentment of national belief.

BELGIUM

BELGIANS UNDER THE GERMAN EAGLE. By Jean Massart, Vice Director of the Class of Sciences in the Royal Academy of Belgium. Translated by Bernard Miall. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

BELGIUM AND THE GREAT POWERS: Her Neutrality Explained and Vindicated. By Emile Waxweiler, Director of the Solvay Institute of Sociology at the University of Brussels; Member of the Royal Academy of Belgium. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

FOR herself Belgium has spoken little since the war broke out. Her deeds have spoken for themselves; her sufferings and her necessities others have described. When Belgium has spoken she has shown a tendency to speak tersely in documents and official statements. Two volumes have just appeared, for the most part compilations from documents and official reports, which are very important. They are important because they are Belgium's answer to two serious and significant questions: How does Belgium fare under German rule? What is the fact about her neutrality and her defense of it? Dr. Waxweiler, who has already in "Belgium Neutral and Loyal" stated the major part of Belgium's case in the matter of neutrality, brings in his new volume additional evidence and answers fresh criticisms. Dr. Massart goes into collections of German statement and extracts from censored newspapers to present us with the fact of the German rule.

"Belgians Under the German Eagle" was written in Belgium between the 4th of August, 1914, and the 15th of August, 1915. Its sources are altogether German or German-censored; they are, first, German posters exposed in Belgium; second, books and newspapers coming from Germany; third, newspapers published in Belgium under the German censorship; fourth, the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, the only foreign newspaper which has been authorized in Belgium since the beginning of the occupation; and, fifth, those reports of commissions of inquiry, &c., which were known in Belgium before the 15th of August, 1915. Yet, as the author directly states, the book not only presents a mass of facts, with intention objectively, but reflects as well the "state of mind of a Belgian who has lived for a year under the German domination."

The introduction to the volume is a tyrannical picture enough. For it tells of the intellectual isolation of the country, the German censorship, the penalties levied upon the introduction, for instance, of foreign newspapers.

> I call the attention of the population of Belgium to the fact that the sale and distribution of newspapers and of all news reproduced by letterpress or in any other manner which is not expressly authorized by the German censorship, is strictly prohibited. Every offender will be immediately arrested and punished by a long term of imprisonment.
>
> The Governor General in Belgium,
> BARON VON DER GOLTZ.

And such other posted rules as this are quoted:

> By order of the German Authority. After 8 P. M. (7 P. M. Belgian) there must be no lights in the windows of the Town of Herve. The patrol has orders to fire into every window lit up giving upon the street. (Signed.)

Then there were the railway journeys; to be sure, there was train service of a sort, but it was so arranged as to be often useless to the Belgians: "Thus, the only train leaving Brussels for Mons in November, 1914, reached Mons at 9 P. M. But after 9 P. M. it is forbidden to walk through the streets of Mons." These, to be sure, are fairly trivial things, but they form an interesting introduction to the graver matter of the book.

This is largely concerned with violations of The Hague conventions. The wholesale "reprisals," which have been explained on the ground that "civilians fired on German troops," are attacked on two counts—they are in violation of The Hague conventions and they rest upon a veritable obsession regarding "francs-tireurs." Dr. Massart does not deny that there may have been attacks by a civilian or civilians upon German troops at some time and place; but what he does deny is that such an attack has ever been proved. Not one single attack by civilians, he says, "has been established by any kind of proof. * * * We know from reliable sources that in every case where it has been possible to hold an inquiry, this inquiry has shown that the 'francs-tireurs' were merely the pretext." And then he goes on with details of other violations of conventions, as shown by German placards and like documents: Military employment of Belgians by the Germans; use of Belgians as living shields; bombardments of cathedrals; pillage and illegal taxation; requisitions of raw materials and machinery; fines—all this and more besides. The last division of the book is given the title of "The German Mind Self-Depicted," and herein are grouped miscellaneous offenses of the invaders. The most impressive part of the evidence adduced is in the reproduction of German notices and official pronouncements. But into the presentation of these, as into the collecting of newspaper quotations and the denial of accusations brought against the Belgian population, Dr. Massart puts not only a scientific care but a passion that makes his compilation indeed the voice of Belgium, and shows "the state of mind of a Belgian under the German domination" in all its fervor and bitterness. And his work contains pathetic evidence of the sad effect of German rule.

It is an arresting, convincing, appalling book.

"Belgium and the Great Powers" is in a manner supplementary to the author's earlier book. He says:

> I have already in a former publication undertaken to defend my country against the assaults of calumny. A year has passed. Upon no point, however small, has it been possible to contradict the facts set forth in that work. What I still have to say is an addition to what I have already said, and neither corrects nor modifies it in any respect.

It should also be stated that a perusal of the earlier book is not necessary to the understanding of this.

Dr. Waxweiler in the present volume takes up three "indictments" which have been brought against Belgium. In the first place, men have said that "from the standpoint of a wise policy Belgium's resistance is incomprehensible." Dr. Waxweiler shows that this resistance, far from being a sentimental or Quixotic thing, was the logical outcome of her entire national policy. Belgium has always "resisted" the fear of invasion; she has had to meet such a fear many times. In "Belgium and the Great Powers" these separate instances, and Belgium's reaction to them, are made plain.

Then there is the charge of which we have heard so much, on first one point and then another, that "Belgium resisted because she was already pledged." It is historically, too, that Dr. Waxweiler answers that, going back to events of 1875, as well as examining details of the much-talked-of happenings of 1906 and 1912. Finally there is the technical charge, based on the wording of the treaty of 1831, in which, between June and November, the word "inviolable" was dropped; therefore, it has been said, "Belgium was not called upon to resist, for her territory was not inviolable." The author disposes of that more quickly, and passes on, in his final chapter, to small charges brought against Belgian neutrality.

Like "Belgium Under the German Eagle," this book will take its place among the documents of the war's history. It is both convincingly and spiritedly written. And when all the evidence has been examined and all the charges answered the patriotism of Belgium finds its expression in one final paragraph:

> For eighteen months innocent Belgium has been suffering, in expiation of misdeeds which she never committed, and of which her enemies accused her only after having struck her, in order to justify themselves to the world: If there are still in Germany men who have the courage to imagine fresh grievances against her let them speak! They will not wear out the patience of the Belgians, nor their determination to defend their patrimony of honor and of loyalty.

The Private Secretary

A volume entitled "The Private Secretary" contains the substance of a course of lectures delivered at New York University by Edward Jones Kilduff, Instructor in Business English in the University's School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance. The author shows what a good private secretary must be, and tells how one should proceed who wishes to train himself for efficient secretarial work. (Century Company, $1.20.)

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

strive after reality when we have all the elements of a cooking good romance before us and demand that every detail be in the picture? Surely it is a great pleasure to have a romantic heroine sans purple or even violet past and a hero frankly able to accomplish anything, even to the shattering of all traditions by marrying a Princess of the blood.

STRANGER AT THE HEARTH

THE STRANGER AT THE HEARTH. By Katharine Metcalf Roof. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.35 net.

NEW YORK, as seen through the eyes of a long expatriated woman, the wife of an Italian Count, is the subject of Miss Roof's interesting novel. Its leading topic is the de-Americanization of the metropolis by its foreign population, how every grade of society is affected by the alien races who threaten to fill the rôle of the cuckoo in our national nest. The Italian Contessa is a loyal American, but she observes with clearness the deterioration of manners, alike in shop and salon, and the graver dangers threatening our heterogeneous civilization. Had the novel ventured into the political arena, the menace would have loomed even more portentously. As it is, it may well furnish food for serious thought, giving pause to our happy-go-lucky optimism in regard to the all-conquering American spirit.

The individual types are well drawn, especially that of the charming Contessa, and of the Italian husband, whose Latin temperament easily combines marital devotion with lighter loves. The author of "best sellers" is incredibly stupid and banal, to say nothing of being a bounder of the first water. Some others of the drama do not ring quite true, appearing rather as exponents of certain views than as just themselves. The convenient elimination of the inconvenient husband occurs more frequently in fiction than is fact; while the manner of his taking-off seems hardly in accord with his nature or justified by the occasion. For its clearness of perception, sincerity of purpose, and excellence of style the book deserves a more careful reading than is usually given to a story of modern society. That, in spite of its merits, it somehow fails to grip the reader's attention as do many stories less praiseworthy is, perhaps, because the writer's creative power is not yet equal to her vision.

THE PAINTED SCENE

THE PAINTED SCENE. By Henry Kitchell Webster. Illustrated. The Bobbs-Merrill Company $1.50 net.

UNDER the very appropriate title of "The Painted Scene" Mr. Webster presents eleven short stories of theatrical life. With but a single exception it is the stage of the musical comedy and the "Revue" with which these tales are concerned, many of them having to do with that same Globe Theatre in which, as readers of "The Real Adventure" may remember, Rose Aldrich had a rather brief experience as chorus girl. The stories are very uneven in merit, some of them being excellent, while one at least is rather trite.

The Globe Theatre, which provides many of the characters and scenes, is a small, second-rate "dollar house" in Chicago which seated only—and that by "a miracle of packing"—678 people, and consequently had to be run with the utmost economy. The performances given there were not exactly musical comedies; they were just "Globe shows," and the pretty, more or less undressed chorus of some two dozen girls was a very important feature, and perfectly well aware of the fact. Six of the tales have to do principally with members of this chorus, especially with a young woman named Hazel Dering, who first appears in "Brunette Medium" with a problem which the wardrobe mistress unconsciously solves for her, and later has the leading rôle in "Heart of Gold," the longest and most conventional story in the book. Hazel, her friends and foes, from W. Ransom Lord, owner of the theatre and generally known as "the Boss," down to Cissy Blake, the chorus man who in "The Spring of the Year" was presented with an opportunity and did not make very much of it—though, as the manager declared, "You certainly got to hand it to that boy for nerve!"—are a slangy, friendly, thoroughly disillusioned and on the whole very likable lot. Jimmy Wallace, the dramatic critic, some will remember, is one of them and appears in several of the stories as a sort of deus ex machinas.

He plays a minor but very useful part in the best and most artistic story in the volume, "The Redeemer." It tells of an incident which happened at Sammy's one Christmas Eve—Sammy's being a little restaurant whose proprietor "grasped and put into effect one thoroughly practical distinction—the distinction, that is to say, between the sort of girl that chorus girls mostly are" and the sort they sometimes are and usually get the credit—or rather discredit—for being. The atmosphere of this story, its hold on the reader's interest, the illuminating little touches and clever handling of a situation which might easily be made banal; more than all, the way in which the characters are lightly indicated rather than drawn, render this a notable tale. Not quite so good, yet not very greatly inferior, is "The Real Dope," a tale of contrasted ideas and standards, wherein a speech which the charming, well-bred, and attractive young matron Bella or any of her friends would "have yawned over" proved altogether too much for Amber Lynton of the chorus. Amber, who could thrill with sympathy for the woes of the virtuous and persecuted heroine of a melodrama, yet had "skulls at her feet"—to quote Jimmy Wallace—the skulls being those of the men who had loved her, is admirably portrayed. And well drawn, too, is Spencer Ayres, a most difficult type to delineate successfully. About third in order comes "The Only Girl"—an excellent tale this, by the way, for the stage-struck young woman, but lacking something of the freshness and distinction of the other two. Muriel Scott, the society girl who wanted to be a dancer and found out that having a stage career did not mean "doing something in an agreeable way, when you happened to feel like it," has innumerable prototypes. Only they do not all have the fundamental good sense with which she was endowed under the layers of vanity through which truth had some difficulty in pushing, and the wit to apply a lesson as she did.

Apart from the special qualities belonging to one or another of these tales, the volume as a whole is distinguished by a certain stamp of reality. To use a badly worn phrase, it is convincing. These people, one feels, are the real thing; human beings, not saints or demons. Over the average story of theatrical life one is rather inclined to a shrug of the shoulders, so excessively good or so excessively bad are its characters, while one of the first things most of us learn when we emerge from adolescence is that few people exist whose natures are not a sort of mixed grill. It is interesting and instructive to compare these tales of the American with Leonard Merrick's stories of the English stage, for while Mr. Webster has not yet achieved the artistry of the elder writer, the two are alike in that they both show a real knowledge of the life behind the footlights. Their descriptions of players and of rehearsals, of feuds and friendships and points of view in that world which so many still regard as a sort of enchanted realm, are interesting both in their similarities and their many differences.

THE POWER HOUSE

THE POWER HOUSE. By John Buchan. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

WHY did Charles Pitt-Heron, rich, happily married, possessed apparently of everything in the world that any sane and normal man could possibly desire—he had even been "a hero for a bit," after making a wild journey into Afghanistan—suddenly disappear? That his departure had been voluntary, the circumstances of his going made perfectly evident; it was Tommy Deloraine's opinion that he was in "a thundering mess" of some sort, and Tommy, being a kindly soul with an insatiable thirst for adventure, promptly followed him, tracing him first to Russia, then into Bokhara and a wild district of Persia, whither they were pursued by two individuals with unkind, not to say hostile, intentions.

Now, it might reasonably have been supposed that all the thrills and excitement would have fallen to the lot of Tommy and Pitt-Heron. Such, indeed, was Tommy's opinion when he finally returned to London; and he was altogether and completely wrong. The exciting events and adventures of which the book is made up were those which happened to the narrator of the tale, a barrister by the name of Leithen, who never stirred out of England—indeed, spent most of his time in London—where he had several hair-breadth escapes, discovered the secret of the Power House, and thus completely disorganized a highly efficient band of international criminals. How he did it, and what happened to him in the meanwhile, the reader must be left to find out for himself. He certainly had extraordinary luck, as well as the assistance of a delightful Labor Member of Parliament. "To see him in the House you would have thought him a piece of granite, with his Yorkshire bluntness and hard, down-right common sense . . . but he was also as romantic as a boy," and he thoroughly enjoyed the remarkable situation in which he found himself. The story is told with spirit, moves swiftly, and holds the reader's interest to the end.

THE THREE THINGS

THE THREE THINGS. By Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews. Illustrated by Sears Gallagher. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

"This is the day of the specialist," has been said often enough to become a platitude. Nevertheless, it is true. No doubt Mrs. Andrews knows this and whether she consciously chooses a certain form of literary expression, is not for us to say. Shorter than a novel, longer than a short story, and too dignified to be called a novelette—how shall we classify her work? Certain it is that we hail with delight each new, slim volume that bears her name.

"The Three Things," in company with all of Mrs. Andrews's work, is filled with inspiration. Philip Landicutt is in unusual sympathy with his beloved mother. But she does not share with him three things—class pride, lack of faith in God, and hatred of all Germans. A few months' service in the horrible turmoil of European warfare alters the boy's entire life. In the trenches an erstwhile chauffeur awakens him from unconsciousness; lying wounded on the battlefield the consciousness of God comes to him and he prays: "O God, save me. Give me back my life. So that I can use it for Your work. . . ." It is in a Red Cross hospital that Philip Landicutt realizes the brotherhood of man's humanity and a German teaches it to him. The book ends with a changed Philip who is going to keep his promise and devote his life to social service. There is a pretty little romance in the background, with a beautiful Belgian girl as heroine.

Mrs. Andrews has the gift of sermonizing without being sanctimonious. Her characters are always human beings, and her situations never strained. And—an advantage is to be gained through the brevity of her books—we may get more of them!

PEACE AND QUIET

PEACE AND QUIET. By Edwin Milton Royle. Harper & Brothers. $1.35 net.

If ever a book were christened on the principle of "lucus a non lucendo" it is Mr. Royle's story of the Mexican imbroglio and the perilous part played therein by a young American adventurer. The opening chapter shows him in a loathsome cell in the prison of San Juan d'Ulloa at Vera Cruz awaiting execution in the approaching dawn. We have it against the author that with that ghastly fate impending the second chapter turns the dial backward and begins the narrative of "Tad's" childhood and youth. It is only when finally reassured as to his rescue that we can reverse the pages and can read with the appreciation it deserves the vivid description of Princeton University, with its glowing tribute to "old Nassau."

Introduced to Madero, who was in this country buying arms, Tad falls "under the influence of that enthusiast, dreamer, and idealist," aids in surreptitiously conveying a shipload of munitions into Mexico, and comes near to finishing his adventure in front of a firing squad. This, however, is but the beginning of the perils which of necessity befall any who are drawn into the vortex of what we know as "the Mexican situation," and Tad, with his insatiable appetite for hazardous enterprises, was always there. Figures of note appear in the novel, Madero and his Generals, American Consuls, and politicians, President Wilson himself—over the telephone.

Of course, there is a romance, of which the heroine bears the name of Tranquillity, and we are left with the hope that that stormy petrel, Tad Castleman, does at last achieve "peace and quiet."

The tale is told with vigor, containing terse and quotable passages. Its workmanship is unequal, the love story being less well handled than the Mexican features. As is so often the case, the close suggests a mechanical round-up rather than a natural evolution. Its peculiar interest lies in its opening a new field of fiction in the complex affairs of our tempestuous neighbor on the south.

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Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

M. A. C.—Can you give any information about a book published in this city during the early years of the civil war, under the title "The New Gospel of Peace"?

"The New Gospel of Peace According to St. Benjamin" was written by Richard Grant White and has long been out of print. It was published in four parts in New York from 1863 to 1866, Book I. appearing July 27, 1863. This was followed by Book II. on Oct. 24, 1863; Book III. on July 22, 1864, and Book IV. on May 19, 1866. The complete edition was published in one volume in 1866 with an introduction by the author containing two letters from Mr. White. Copies of this scarce brochure turn up in the book auction shop occasionally. One copy in the original parts sold for $8.50 at auction in this city in October, 1901. Our correspondent might run across a copy in some of the old book shops.

Annals of Europe

MRS. A. M.—Would you kindly give me a valuation of the following books and greatly oblige:

"An Illustrated Record of Important Events in the Annals of Europe During the Wars of 1812-1815, comprising a series of views of Paris, Moscow, the Kremlin, Dresden, Berlin, the battles of Leipsic, &c., together with a history of those momentous transactions. London: Printed by T. Bensley, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, for R. Bowyer, Marlborough Place, Pall Mall, 1815."

"A Critical Description and Analysis of the Pictures of the Transfiguration of Raffaello Sanzio d'Urbino, illustrated by seventeen heads from the picture and finished of the same size by Mons. J. Gaubaud, formerly of Rome, late Director of the Museum and National Academy at Marseilles, and now principal painter to his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange. Printed by Bensley & Son, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, for Robert Bowyer, Marlborough Place, Pall Mall, 1817."

The "Illustrated Record" has brought at auction from $8.50 to $22.25. We do not find any record of a sale of the book by J. Gaubaud.

History of Westchester County

JAMES C. CONNOR.—Will you please tell me of a published history of Westchester County, N. Y.?

One of the most comprehensive works on the subject contained in our correspondent's query is Bolton's "History of the County of Westchester," which was originally published in 1848 in two volumes and was reissued in a revised edition in 1881. Scharf's "History of Westchester County" was published in Philadelphia in 1886, in two volumes. Another history, by Frederick Shoumard and W. W. Spooner, was issued in this city in 1900 by the New York History Company at $12.50. H. B. Dawson's "Westchester County During the Revolution" was published in 1886. A. O. Sherman's "Westchester County and the Town of Rye" was published in 1908 by the Westchester Press of Rye, N. Y. These books can doubtless be consulted at the New York Public Library.

The Colonel's Opera Cloak

H. F. J.—Can you tell me who is the author of "The Colonel's Opera Cloak," which was published in the No Name Series by Roberts Brothers of Boston, probably twenty years ago?

The book about which our correspondent inquires was written by Mrs. Christine Chaplin Brush, (1842-1882,) the daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, a Baptist clergyman of Newton, Mass. She was an artist in water colors and lived in Brooklyn. Besides "The Colonel's Opera Cloak," she wrote "Inside Our Gate" and "One Summer's Lessons in Practical Perspective," which were all published by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston.

"The Sleep"

A. D.—There is a poem of about eight or ten verses each ending in "He giveth His beloved sleep." The poem was read at a funeral and I am very anxious to know where I can find it.

The poem about which our correspondent inquires is "The Sleep," by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, founded on the quotation from Psalm 127: "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep." The verses, nine in all, are included in all good editions of Mrs. Browning's poems and in addition are printed in many collections of poetry, notably in Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, in Dana's Household Book of Poetry, in Stedman's Victorian Anthology, and in Stevenson's Home Book of Verse. In the Cambridge edition of Mrs. Browning's poems, published by Houghton Mifflin Company, it is printed on Page 45.

History of Cape Cod

Mrs. W. C. S.—Kindly tell me what two volumes of Freeman's "History of Cape Cod," printed in Boston, 1858, are worth; also a steel engraving of Daniel Webster and party in his last illness.

Freeman's "History of Cape Cod" is worth from $6 to $22. The Webster engraving is worth from $5 to $15.

The Rubaiyat

T. U. D.—Will you kindly give the value of a copy of "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1894?

Copies of this edition of "The Rubaiyat" have been sold at auction at prices varying from $17 to $130.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

D. H. CARROLL.—Some weeks ago an inquiry was made by Anna Kerr as to the author of the following lines:

Tho' fortune darkly o'er me frowns and
each day brings new care—
Ambition's dream bright hope still crowns
and bids me not despair.

In reply to this query would say that the song can be found in one of Balfe's operas, the words being probably by Alfred Bunn, who wrote the libretto for that composer. The song complete is as follows:

Tho' fortune darkly o'er me frowns and
each day brings new care,
Ambition's dream bright hope still crowns,
and bids me not despair.
Tho' morning's bloom be passed away, its
beauty spent and gone,
The foes assail and friends betray, still
hope shall lead me on.
New dangers may my path beset, new
storm life's sky o'ercast,
My darling I shall ne'er forget, but dare
on to the last.
The fleeting prize if held in view may
still be lobby won,
Tho' life's first dream may not prove true
my heart shall still hope on.

Hagar.

S. O. B.—In reply to the appeal of H. S. H. in your issue of Sept. 3 for the poem "Hagar," which begins

Go back! How dare you follow me
beyond,

would say that the author of the poem is Elisa F. Nicholson (Pearl River) and that it is printed in Best Selections No. 22, published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia, Penn., and in Werner's Readings and Recitations; No. 28, published by E. S. Werner, New York.

APPEALS TO READERS

EDWARD HUNTLEY.—By the entrance on the inside of St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, are the following words done in large letters; but the name of the author is not given. Can any of your readers give the author's name?

Whoever thou art that entereth here
Forget the struggling world
And every trembling fear.

Take from thy heart each evil thought,
And all that selfishness
Within thy life hath wrought.

For once inside this place thou'lt find
No barter, servant's fear,
Nor master's voice unkind.

Here all are kin of God above—
Thou, too, dear heart; and here
The rule of life is love.

The Sacred Flame

FRANK LEO.—Can any reader tell me where I may obtain a copy (or legend) called the "Sacred Flame"? It tells of a traveler having lighted a taper at the altar in Jerusalem, which he carries aloft through many perils, that he may light the candle on the altar of his home church. This may describe the idea of the story near enough for some one to recognize.

Government of Laws

J. F. B.—Can any of your readers help me find the author of the expression, "A government of laws and not of men"? The expression is used in the Massachusetts Constitution, but its original use probably dates back further than that. It has been erroneously quoted as from the Magna Carta.

Woman's Faith

J. H. D.—I would be thankful for some information regarding the following lines:

Of woman's faith and woman's trust
Write the characters in dust;
Write it on the running stream,
Write it on the moon's pale beam.

Beautiful Fancy

M. A. E.—Is it possible for any one of your readers to give the author and the rest of the poem in which these lines occur?

Is it not a beautiful fancy,
This sunset thought of mine,
That the gates of Heaven are always
Thrown open at day's decline?

"The Hermitess"

E. T. PERINE.—Can some reader help me find "The Hermitess," part of Peter Parley's "Tales of the Land and Sea"?

The Money Marbles

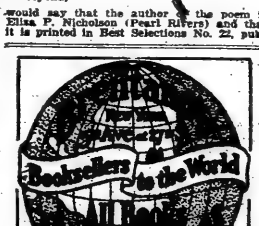
W. H. S.—I would be grateful if some reader would kindly tell me the name of the poem, and the author, from which the following lines are quoted:

The money marbles rest o'er the lips he
has pressed in their bloom,
The names he loved to hear have been
carved for many a year on the tomb.

Stumpie's Brae

THERESA CAMBLE.—Can any of your readers tell me where I can find "The Legend of Stumpie's Brae," by Cecil Francis Alexander, the first verse of which is:

Heard ye na tell of the Stumpie's Brae?
Sit down, sit down, young friend,
I'll make your flesh to creep today,
And your hair to stan' on end.



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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

W. L. George's Clever Essays, Written from a Feminist Point of View, on Woman's Intelligence—Some Recent Publications.

THE INTELLIGENCE OF WOMAN. By W. L. George. Little, Brown & Co. $1.25 net.

W. L. GEORGE is an immensely clever young man. Wit is natural to him, he can use a paradox with telling effect, and he has a keen eye for human foibles. But he doesn't allow these qualities to run away with him. He employs them as tools and helpers in a sincere and whole-hearted effort to get at the truth of things, particularly things as they affect women. The result being that he is unfailingly interesting, that he entertains even when he is giving his reader the most food for thought.

His papers in the Atlantic have been read by many persons and have roused a great deal of comment. Avowedly a feminist, Mr. George is no blind worshipper of woman. He sees her faults and her limitations clearly; but in his seeing there is one marked characteristic—he sees her as a human being first and a woman afterward. Perhaps that is the reason he understands her so well.

Seven essays on varying phases of the woman question are included in "The Intelligence of Woman," among them such arresting titles as "The Downfall of the Home" and "The Break-up of the Family." Mr. George is entirely unperturbed by the conventional point of view. He does not care whether or not what he says falls in with the popular notion as to what is or is not proper. His endeavor is to find out what is happening in the world of today, and to set down his discoveries, let them be shocking or mild. If what he says tends to prove that marriage is a vastly overrated institution, or that rebellion against home life is a growing feature of the times; that "resignation, humility, and self-sacrifice have for a thousand generations been the worst vices of women," and that the home is to go because it has deprived woman of her time, energy, health, and looks, and, worst of all, has taken from her some of the consideration to which as a human being she is entitled, he says these things not for the sake of being startling, but because his investigations lead him to believe them the truth.

Most of what Mr. George says in this stimulating book of his has been said before by such writers as Charlotte Gilman or Olive Schreiner. But he says it better, which may or may not be a fatal argument against woman. His claim is identical with theirs—that woman has not done much in the broader field of world work because she has been hampered and enslaved. He says that he does "not look for a time to come when woman will be superior to man, but for a time, quite remote enough for my speculations, when she will be his equal, when she will be able to keep up with all his activities." He realizes that woman must still prove herself, but that she is very distinctly on the road to doing so.

Perhaps the papers that will rouse most interest, perhaps most wrath too, are those touching directly on the home and marriage.

Mr. George permits himself to joke with the home. He objects to the fact that it insists on mental as well as material worship, that "it insists that it is home, sweet home, and that there is no place like it, (which is one comfort;) that it is the last thought of the drowning sailor; that the trapper, lost in the deepest forests of Canada, sees rising in the smoke of his lonely campfire a delicious vision of Aunt Maria's magenta curtains."

It is the huge homes of an older day, houses of thirty rooms and more, houses that make work, waste, and weariness, which are examples of the passing order. These have practically gone, even in conservative England. Mr. George believes that with woman's growing objection to the labor and the misprision of housekeeping—"we have heard of celebrated impostors, of celebrated politicians, but who ever heard of a celebrated housekeeper?"—the future will see a vast increase of a certain type of flat, built-in blocks, where the work of keeping the living quarters clean, the work of cooking, the labor of marketing, will all be accomplished from central plants. That instead of sixty poor cooks for sixty families, sixty sets of dishes, sixty incompetent maids, sixty wasteful meals, sixty lists of small quantities of raw material bought at an expensive rate, there will be a few efficient and well-trained persons, who will have their regular hours of work, and that the purchasing will be done by a chosen committee, who will pay wholesale prices. It is the intolerable waste of time, strength, and money to which Mr. George points as clear signs that the home must go, as the home is still visioned by many.

No one will agree with everything in this book, some will be immensely angered by many of its assertions and assumptions. That does not alter the effect that it is as good reading as any one is likely to come across this year, that it is intensely interesting and consummately well written. It is as fresh and stimulating as a clear west wind blowing suddenly through a muggy, hot day. There is nothing shrinking or dismayed in the author's attitude toward life nor in his expression of the results he finds. The book is thoroughly modern, but it is more than that. It is thoroughly human, and it should be read by every one who is not too hidebound to enjoy the reports of a keen observer of the march of events, even when these reports clash with his own ideas and ideals, as some of them very likely may.

PATRIOTS AND STATESMEN

AMERICAN PATRIOTS AND STATESMEN FROM WASHINGTON TO LINCOLN: Revealed in the Letters, Addresses, State Papers, and Other Writings of Benjamin Franklin, Cotton Mather, Walter Raleigh, Thomas Pownall, John Smith, William Penn, James Otis, Patrick Henry, and Many Others. Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart, LL. D., Professor of the Science of Government, Harvard University. New York: P. F. Collier & Son.

THIS set of five small, handy-sized volumes is, as its subtitle implies, a collection of extracts from the writings of many persons eminent in the history of the North American Continent. Whether Sir Walter Raleigh and King Charles I. can come strictly into the category of "American" is perhaps a matter more for academic discussion than for positive statement, though, as a matter of fact, some of the most thrilling chapters in the history of what are now known as the United States date back to these days when the pioneers took their lives in their hands when they landed on the shores of the New World.

There are many persons who have the keenest interest in the history of their country, but who have neither the time nor the ability to dive into the store of historical knowledge that is to be found in the many libraries scattered up and down the land. This series gathers the salient features of American history, not after the manner of a summary or digest, but in the actual words of the historians and writers themselves, and presents a continuous story in portions that are easy of mental digestion. A wide and catholic taste has been drawn upon in deciding upon these. The letters have been selected from writers of every class, and from every section of the country. They fill a place in the economy of the present-day literature as an educational factor, a factor that may accomplish good results in the country districts especially.

A SOCIALIST SOURCE BOOK

THE SOCIALISM OF TODAY. Edited by William English Walling, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Jessie Wallace Hughan, and Harry W. Laidler. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.00

SELF-RESTRAINT was necessary for the editors named above to put so little of themselves into their compilation. Their labors have resulted in the production of a book which should lie under the hand of whoever thinks or writes about socialism. There are other books excelling in arguments and theories, swelling the illimitable libraries expounding socialism from individual or national points of view. Such books will gather dust on shelves while this book is resorted to for facts, for the most part, but with a judicious addition of opinions of those who have a right to speak for socialism.

First is given the membership and platforms of the Socialist parties of the world, arranged conveniently by countries. More pages are given to the United States and England than to countries on the Continent which usually are thought more important in connection with socialism. In the second part is traced the connection between socialism and social problems, such as trade unionism, the general strike, compulsory arbitration, government ownership, militarism, municipal socialism, woman suffrage, education, and so on. In noticing a book of this character it is not suitable to discuss the merits of the questions apart from the book itself. Whatever the merits of the principles advanced, and however mistaken millions may be about them, the fact remains that socialism is part of the movement of our times, and that there is no better summary of the movement as a whole.

LORD CHARNWOOD'S LIFE OF LINCOLN

New York Times Review of Books:

A MAN in Kansas publishes a periodical devoted to "indignation and information." I might have sent this communication to the Kansas man, but it is more appropriately sent to THE TIMES, which, a week or two since, reviewed the new biography of Lincoln by Lord Charnwood and Basil Williams in a manner so generous as to dumfound every close student of Lincoln. A writer who at the very outset makes in his book a glaring blunder, to put it charitably, in sketching the life of Lincoln and his mother, has not earned and should not have commendation. As a matter of fact, Lord Charnwood has repeated about Nancy Hanks a slanderous statement that was completely controverted at least seventeen years ago. The Charnwood book says of the mother of Abraham Lincoln:

> She was, he [Lincoln] said, the illegitimate daughter of a Virginian gentleman," &c.

No Lincoln biographer today can be pardoned for again giving currency to this coarse slander. It was fully controverted, refuted, "smashed" by J. Henry Lea and J. R. Hutchinson in an elaborate and painstaking volume published by the Houghton & Mifflin Company in 1909, "The Ancestry of Abraham Lincoln." Ten years prior to that date—in 1899—Caroline Hanks Hitchcock (Doubleday, McClure Company) completely refuted this old lie. It is a great pity that an otherwise respectable piece of writing should be marred, as Lord Charnwood has irrevocably marred his work, by such a slovenly error.

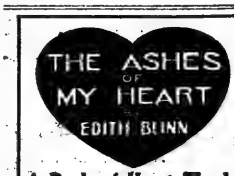
Where did his lordship get his information?

Quite likely he got it from the first edition of the Herndon-Weik Life of Lincoln, published by the Belford-Clarke Company, Chicago, 1888. William H. Herndon, Lincoln's law partner, was responsible for the statement in the first instance, although he did not give it printed currency. That ignoble deed probably is chargeable to Ward Hill Lamon, who narrates in the preface to his Life of Lincoln (James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, 1872) how he borrowed Herndon's data from which to compile his work. In Lamon's book he says (Page 10) "* * * but of Nancy Hanks's marriage there exists no evidence but that of mutual acknowledgment and cohabitation." As a matter of record the father and mother of Abraham Lincoln were regularly married, by a regular clergyman, at a beautiful country wedding, and their marriage has been recorded in a court of record ever since the event. Herndon in 1889 published his three-volume life of Lincoln, in which he says (Page 3) that Lincoln told him once, among other things, "that she [Nancy Hanks] was the illegitimate daughter of Lucy Hanks and a well-bred Virginia farmer, or planter," and so on.

Lea & Hutchinson, in their work already referred to, say that Herndon's story was "the fabrication of an embittered office seeker, whose ambition outran his ability." Whatever moved Herndon to write as he did it matters little, in the light of the established facts published by Lea & Hutchinson, Mrs. Hitchcock, and Miss Tarbell. The astonishing performance of Lord Charnwood remains to be explained. The Belford-Clarke Company went out of existence soon after publishing the first edition of the Herndon-Weik life. Before the Appletons would print the second edition of the Herndon-Weik life they insisted on the elimination of the slander concerning the parentage of Nancy Hanks. So far as I am informed, no respectable writer since Caroline Hanks Hitchcock published her book has been either cruel or stupid enough to repeat the early neighborhood slander until Lord Charnwood flashed it once more, in a manner strikingly like that of Herndon in his first edition.

Henry Bryan Binns, an English writer, in a recent life of Lincoln studiously refrains from falling into this error. In his excellent work he makes it perfectly clear that the slander was refuted by ample documentary evidence, which, by the way, is a wholesome and blessed fact. CHARLES T. WHITE.

New York, Nov. 13.



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Leads in Display Advertising

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The Record:	Agate Lines Measurement.
The New York Times	**7,879,054**
2d newspaper	5,467,645
3d newspaper	5,055,734
4th newspaper	4,181,066
5th newspaper	3,329,967
6th newspaper	3,026,928

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times, 340,904 copies, represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

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These TWO NEW BOOKS will be heartily welcomed by Irvin Cobb's rapidly increasing circle of readers and admirers.

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OLD JUDGE PRIEST Character studies of Cobb's most lovable and interesting creation. $1.35

"SPEAKING OF OPERATIONS—" Nearly 1 hundred thousand; acclaimed by many as the most humorous book of a generation. $0.60

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GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY
Publishers : : : : : : : : New York
Publishers in America for HODDER & STOUGHTON

WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

A COLLECTION of fairy tales from the allied nations, including Rumania, entitled "The Allies' Fairy Book," which the Lippincotts are issuing this week, will be copiously illustrated by Arthur Rackham. Other books from this house for immediate publication are "The Baby," by J. B. Cooke, M. D.; and a new edition of Aesop's Fables illustrated by F. Opper. "The Practical Book of Outdoor Rose Growing," by George C. Thomas, Jr., has been advanced in price to $5.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have ready for publication a de luxe edition of Rackham's cartoons, with accompanying text contributed by Gilbert K. Chesterton, Hilaire Belloc, and other well-known writers.

Houghton Mifflin Company has just published the following books: "Harvest Moon," a new volume of poetry by Josephine Preston Peabody; "A Man of Athens," a novel of modern Athens, by Julia D. Dragoumis; a large paper edition of John Muir's "A Thousand Mile Walk to the Gulf," and "Stories to Tell the Little Ones," by Sara Cone Bryant, illustrated by the Hungarian artist, Willy Pogany. "Favorites of a Nursery of Seventy Years Ago" is a book of old nursery rhymes compiled by Edith Emerson Forbes.

A "Shakespeare Dictionary," which brings together the names of the characters, place-names, and other words, whether fictitious or historical, created or used by Shakespeare in his plays, has just been compiled by A. E. Baker, Borough Librarian of Taunton, England. The work will be issued in sections. The first volume, "As You Like It," is now ready for publication.

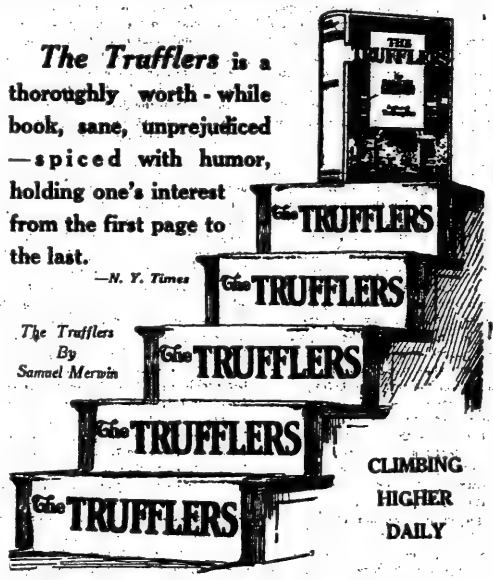
The Macmillan Company has just issued a new volume of poems, "The Great Valley," by Edgar Lee Masters. Other Macmillan books are "Amateur Circus Life," by Ernest Balch; "Pilot and Other Stories," by Henry Plunkett Greene; "The Secret Trails," stories of field and stream, by Charles D. G. Roberts; "It's All in the Day's Work," by President Henry Churchill King, and "With the Flying Squadron," an air-fighter's experiences, by Harold Bindloss, a young British air Lieutenant, who met his death last February.

The Century Company has just published the twenty-fourth edition of "Hugh Wynne: Free Quaker," by Dr. Weir Mitchell, a historical novel that was a best seller at the end of the last century.

The George H. Doran Company has in hand for publication at the end of this month "Recollections of an Alienist," by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton. The book will contain chapters on the trials of Thaw, Patrick, Robin, and Molineux, as well as many reminiscences of the author's long and distinguished career.

The "Cambridge History of American Literature," planned to supplement the "Cambridge History of English Literature," will be published in two volumes by the Putnams. The first volume will be ready late this season.

A Poetry Society has recently been founded among the Faculty and classes of Notre Dame University, Indiana, by Charles L. O'Donnell, C. S. C., author of "The Dead Musician and Other Poems," published by Laurence J. Gomme.



The Trafflers is a thoroughly worth-while book, sane, unprejudiced—spiced with humor, holding one's interest from the first page to the last.
—*N. Y. Times*

The Trafflers
By
Samuel Merwin

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Illustrated, $1.35 net. At all Stores. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Pubs.

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By VANCE THOMPSON
Satisfying menus that will take off weight without starving you. Tells what you can eat, and what you can't. Thousands are following these rules. Safe. Practical. Effective.
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Romain Rolland, in the first number, says—

"I rejoice in the founding of a magazine in which the American spirit may seek and achieve consciousness of its nature and its role."

The Chicago Evening Post says:
"In *The Seven Arts* we have an organ where the live American artist may bring his offerings. There the lover of the arts can find out what his contemporaries are doing. It is our earnest prayer that it may reach wherever two or three are gathered together throughout this country, and even be a witness for us in foreign lands."

During the first three months there will be contributions by

Robert Frost
Sherwood Anderson
Amy Lowell
Van Wyck Brooks
Wilbur Daniel Steele
James Oppenheim
Edgar Lee Masters
Theodore Dreiser
Louis Untermeyer
Willard Huntington Wright
Barry Benefield
and such Europeans as
Romain Rolland
J. D. Beresford
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That you may become acquainted with *The Seven Arts* from its beginnings, we make this special 3 months' offer—

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Years of My Youth

By William Dean Howells

A delightful autobiography of youth and young manhood. Not only a charming picture of the early beginnings of our most distinguished man of letters, but a vivid and graceful study of the life of the day in the Ohio town where Mr. Howells grew up. In later chapters he pictures the life at the State Capital, Columbus, over a half-century ago, with its political and social interests; and describes his own youthful enthusiasm and literary beginnings.

Charles Frohman: Manager and Man

By Isaac F. Marcosson and Daniel Frohman

The Brooklyn Eagle says: "Inside story of stage history from view of the man who made it."

And The Philadelphia Press says: "A romance of achievement and a story of great energy."

Not only is it the story of Frohman's own life, but it is full of intimate glimpses of great personalities—J. M. Barrie, Maude Adams, John Drew and Ethel Barrymore, William Gillette, Sothern and Marlowe, Otis Skinner, Billie Burke, Pinero, William Collier, Margaret Anglin, Edna May, and the great galaxy of Frohman stars.

A Diplomat's Wife in Mexico

By Edith O'Shaughnessy

The Literary Digest says of this one absolutely authoritative book on the subject: "Every word is interesting, picturesquely graphic, and fair, giving a sympathetic account of the Mexican limitations in character and customs and betraying clearly the commercial jealousy and rivalry that have fomented the trouble."

America and the New Epoch

By Charles P. Steinmetz

The Springfield Republican says: "Unquestionably one of the most important contributions yet made in this country to socialist thought."

The N. Y. Sun says: "When a man of the quality of the consulting engineer of the General Electric Company writes down his impressions and conclusions in regard to the duty, opportunity and general future of the United States, it needs none risen from the dead to tell us that his book is to be read and weighed. . . . The volume is an interesting contribution to the literature of the problems which lie ahead of American citizens."

How We Elected Lincoln

By A. J. Dittenhoefer

David Belasco writes the author: "I salute you! 'How We Elected Lincoln' is so full of interesting points and the spirit of the times, and sheds so much light on one of the most critical periods of our history, that it is indeed invaluable. You have remembered it all so thoroughly, and your book is so scholarly as well as interesting in its treatment, that it should be in every library. It is of equal value to the student of Lincoln's time and to the schoolboy."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
The Most Interesting Magazine in the World

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1916.

EDITORIAL SECTION | Sections 7 AND 8

E E

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square — Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Let Us Help You With Your Shopping

If you need advice or assistance in making purchases, let us know, and an expert shopper will be assigned to aid you. We make no charge for this service.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Front

A D. A. for the Christmas Holidays

While a Deposit Account is a great convenience at all seasons of the year, it is particularly advantageous during the Christmas Holidays. Ask for Booklet "Dollar Dipio-Macy."

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dep't., Private Bankers, Under the Supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

Great Reductions in Women's Suits

Imports, Copies and Domestic Models At a Fraction of Their Former Prices

Holiday goods are arriving daily and we must make room for them—hence radical reductions have been made in order to quickly dispose of these suits. Nine imports, from famous couturiers, originally priced at less than landed cost, now substantially reduced, comprise the following:

Green Cheviot suit from Bernard, Now **$94.75**

Black Satin suit from Doeuillet, Now **$94.75**

Navy Wool Velour suit from Peggy, Now **$89.75**

Navy Serge suit from Paquin, Now **$94.75**

Green Velour Check suit from Jenny, Now **$94.75**

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Navy Gabardine suit from Peggy, Now **$94.75**

Sand color Gabardine suit from Paquin, Now **$94.75**

Light Blue Velour suit from Bulloz, Now **$73.75**

40 Women's Suits—reproductions of noted imports.
Now $73.75 to $169.00

Original Prices, $94.75 up to $249.00

Chiffon Velvets, Broadcloths, Satins, Wool Velours, Gabardines, black and colors, warmly lined; representing the season's newest models.

Three Groups of American-Made Suits Specially Reduced

Suits Now $43.75.
Originally $53.75 to $58.75
Chiffon velvets, wool velours and broadcloths, representing very unusual models of distinctive styles.

Suits Now $33.75.
Originally $43.75 to $53.75
Velveteens, fine broadcloths, plain or check velours, gabardines, or mixtures; fur or velvet trimmed.

Suits Now $29.75.
Originally $33.75 to $38.75
Fine broadcloths, plain or check velours; fur trimmed or tailored models; smart effects in black or colors.

All of these suits are warmly interlined and lined throughout with self color or fancy, contrasting silks.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Front

Winter Modes

for Young Girls

Even for the younger set the winter season brings its need for party frocks and dress-up coats.

Fur Trimmed Coats $12.74

Smart belted style of Zibeline, box pleated in back and front; slash pockets; large collar of skunk raccoon; deep yoke lining. Brown or green. Sizes 10 to 16 years. *Illustrated.*

Party Frocks $9.74

Dainty Empire model of chiffon, with little puffed waist and short sleeves; trimming of narrow ruffles on skirt; embellished with rosebuds and ribbon rosettes; net lined. Pink, blue, Nile, white. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St.

109 Lovely Imported Blouses

Sharply Reduced in Price

These Blouses have been taken from our regular stock and represent some of the choicest models from abroad—owing to depleted size and color ranges their prices have been considerably lessened; in some instances there are only one or two of a kind.

$5.49 Originally $9.74 up to $13.74

$7.49 Originally $10.74 up to $16.49

$9.74 Originally $12.49 up to $18.49

$12.74 Originally $16.74 up to $32.50

Georgette Crepe *Striped Ninene Cloth* *Crepe de Chine* *Organdie* *Taffeta Silk* *Voile* *Net* *Batiste*

Hand-drawn, hand-embroidered, hand-hemstitched; shirred, tucked, pleated, hand-smocked; some embroidered in colors; a dainty model features border in Grecian Key design; sailor collars, rolling collars, shawl collars; two-toned chiffon linings, some combined with beauti ul laces.

Colors are white, flesh, bisque, two-tones, stripes, light blue, rose or green.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street

A Fashionable BOOT

that will harmonize with almost any costume. According to the strict standards of the mode are its height, last and combination of leathers.

High topped lace boots with patent leather vamps and uppers of ivory white or delicate tan glace kid. Hand turned soles and covered Louis XV. heels. **$7.49**

A Special in Footwear

A lace boot of gray suede with imitation wing tip. Light weight soles, leather Louis XV. heels. **$5.29**

Macy's—2d Floor, Rear

A Special Offering of

Robes and Negligees

Japanese Silk Padded Robes $4.74

High neck and long sleeves; small lay-down collar; patch pockets; silk frogs all down the front; twisted silk girdle. Lined throughout with silk of contrasting color. Copenhagen, rose, light blue, lavender, gray, black.

Wide Wale Corduroy Robes $5.59

Large shawl collar; three-quarter loose kimono sleeves with turn-back cuffs; Empire belted back; large patch pockets; ornament of self material in front. Silk lined throughout. Pink, light blue, rose, coral, Copenhagen, lavender, wistaria.

Crepe de Chine Negligees $10 74

Box pleated from net yoke; dainty shadow lace coatee; narrow ribbon shirred around V neck. Finished with pretty rosebuds. Pink or light blue.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street

Albatross Night Gowns

Drive Away Winter's Chill

Albatross, only recently used in women's underwear, has found a warm welcome. Of soft, fine texture, it is particularly recommended for invalids' use. Many attractive styles in white, pink or blue at moderate prices.

Two Styles at $3.89
Pink albatross with stitched collar and cuffs of silk poplin in contrasting colors. White silk frogs.

Three Styles at $4.79
Pink albatross, with clusters of tucks and contrasting color stitching; lay down collar and bow, Empire model of white albatross, hemstitched; neck and cap sleeves bound with ribbon.

Three Styles at $4.49
Pink albatross, briar-stitched and bound in white; picot edge and grosgrain ribbon. White or blue, ribbon trimmed.

Three Styles at $5.89
White albatross, collarless, yoke style, with tucks and hemstitching; V neck with box-pleats and hemstitching; another with pointed collar, wide tucks, shaped yoke finished with French knots.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear

NEW!

Seen in the Store

For Vanity's Sake—
A little French hat elaborately trimmed with ostrich plumage, lace and French rosebuds decorate a dainty little display stand of velvet. One would never guess that the crown of the hat is a pincushion and when removed from the stand reveals a powder puff and mirror.
Art Embroidery Dept., Third Fl.

For Needles—
Ten slender black tubes are marked from 1 to 10 and contain needles of corresponding numbers. They are fitted into a sterling silver gilt frame daintily decorated with blue enamel. The whole is so compact that it may be conveniently carried in the purse.
Silverware Dept., Main Floor.

A Japanese Charm—
A very tiny Japanese god is made of bone in barrel shape with features painted in red and black. His lordship suspends on a cord of red silk. When one severs his head from his body three infinitesimal dice are revealed from concealment within his inner cavities.
Far East Dept., 4th Floor.

A Floor Lamp—
Polychrome shadings have been deftly applied to a tall and graceful floor lamp. The base bears panels of rose stucco and bands of blue green, the gold metal scroll work at the top is interspersed with rose petals.
Basement.

Charming Frocks

For the Season's Gayeties

Silver lace and net are conspicuous in gowns for evening wear, while Georgette Crepe holds first place for afternoon frocks. The four models described are exceptional values at the low prices quoted.

Filmy tulle draped over satin, and bands of silver lace, are effectively combined in this evening frock *illustrated*. Pink, white, maize, orchid, Nile or turquoise blue. **$22.74**

Taffeta silk evening gown comes in white, pink, blue or Nile. Draped bodice embroidered in silver thread; short, pointed tunic skirt finished at bottom with cuff of self material. **$18.74**

Afternoon Frock of Georgette Crepe in dainty colorings; beige, Copen., rose, pearl gray or white. Pleated waist and skirt; vestee and sailor collar of white satin. Lined throughout with Jap silk. **$24.74**

Afternoon Dress of Georgette Crepe has full circular skirt trimmed with wide folds. Vestee of cream-colored lace, Georgette sailor collar, Jap silk lined. Gray, white, Copen., beige, rose or flesh. **$22.74**

Macy's—Third Floor, Front.

Brisk Weather

Calls for FURS

The influence of ready cash is forcibly demonstrated in Macy's superb collection of Furs at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices. Furs true to their names, the choicest pelts, including Coats, Wraps for Evening Wear, Scarfs, Collarettes and Muffs, in a diversity of styles, from a simple scarf at **$7.74** to a luxurious coat of Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) at **$349.00.**

Beautiful FUR COATS for Women

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), selected skins, 45 in. long, full, flaring model; collar, cuffs and border of taupe wolf. **$349.00**

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), flaring model, luxuriously lined; collar, cuffs and border of natural skunk. **$139.00**

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), full, flaring model, lined with rich, brocaded silk. **$59.75**

Real Scotch Mole; full, flaring model; collar, cuffs and deep border of blue or taupe flying squirrel. **$196.00**

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), 40 in. long, full and flaring, crepe de chine lined; collar and cuffs of natural skunk. **$129.00**

Natural Muskrat, full, flaring self collar and cuffs. **$59.75**

Marmot; 52 inches long, full and flaring model. **$84.75**

Perfectly Matched Sets

Cross Fox, double fur animal scarf and barrel shape muff. **$129.00**

Slate Fox, long open scarf and round shape muff. **$79.75**

Hudson Bay Sable, long stole and barrel shape muff, trimmed with tails. **$159.00**

Natural Cat Lynx, long double fur animal scarf and barrel shape muff. **$19.74**

Sitka Wolf, double fur animal scarf and barrel shape muff. **$69.75**

Separate Scarfs.

Red Fox, double fur animal. **$19.74**

Raccoon, double fur animal. **$7.74**

Seal Dyed Muskrat, smart cape collar effect. **$19.74**

Real Scotch Mole, Cape collar, **$21.74**

Natural Skunk, double fur animal. **$11.74**

Yukon Fox, double fur animal. **$39.75**

White Fox, long, flat, open scarf, lined with white silk. **$69.75**

Separate Muffs.

Red Fox, barrel shape. **$24.74**

Natural Raccoon, barrel shape. **$14.74**

Seal Dyed Muskrat, canteen shape. **$14.74**

Real Scotch Mole, barrel shape. **$27.75**

Natural Skunk, barrel shape, **$18.74**

Yukon Fox, barrel shape. **$36.75**

White Fox, barrel shape **$49.75**

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Broadway

French Twill Flannel 72c yd.

"Flannel" is a warm word, and this all wool flannel is a warm fabric, particularly to be appreciated in house gowns and dressing sacques. Moreover, the popularity of French twill flannel for collars and cuffs is still growing.

White, light blue, pink, gray, brown, green, coral, helio, navy, Copenhagen, black.

27 inches wide.

Macy's—Flannel Department, Second Floor

RARE RUGS from the Orient

It is admitted by competent judges of Persian Rugs that the designs of hundreds of years ago have never been improved upon. Apparently the old master weavers exhausted the possibilities of their art.

In the collection of modern Persian Rugs now on display at Macy's the designs of the long ago are followed with a fidelity which shows how the Oriental of today venerates the labors of his ancestors.

There are room size rugs in profusion, and hundreds of scatter-size rugs in various widths and lengths, all woven by hand and colored with the dyes which insure permanence. Typical in every respect are these superb Persian weaves.

Beautiful Chinese Room Size Rugs

From Peking, Canton and Tien Tsin came these wonderful Rugs. The colorings in blue, taupe, ivory, gold and rose and the designs in symbols, motives, and intricate decorative schemes are a never ending source of charm to cultivated tastes. As the Rugs are embossed they give a splendid effect which is strictly Chinese.

Small Sized Antique Chinese Rugs

Some of them are very old—the kind usually found in museums. We know of no larger or better collection of antiques in this city. The price range starts with saddle bags at **$27.50.** There are many oblong sizes at **$39.50, $49.50, and $84.50.**

A Seasonable Sale of

Chippendale Tableware

(Triple Silver Plated)

At About Half Usual Prices

Reproducing with all the simplicity and charm the Chippendale design and ornament, this Tableware lends an indescribable attractiveness to the entire table service. This sale presents a twofold opportunity—first, to purchase silverware of quality at money-saving prices—second, to make an economical purchase at the very approach of the Thanksgiving and Christmas Holidays.

Each piece closely resembles sterling silver in weight and appearance, the designs possessing that beauty and refinement for which the artisan in silver-working continually strives. Finished in soft semi-dull tone, not unlike platinum.

One Initial Engraved Without Extra Charge

The pieces offered in this sale are seconds, but the imperfections are so slight that it is difficult to discover them with the naked eye.

These goods were purchased last spring, therefore price advances in the open market since that time have not affected the selling prices.

A Comparison of the Quality and Prices is Interesting

	Standard price for perfect goods.	Sale Price.
Tea Spoons (set of 6)	$2.50	$1.24
6 Dessert Spoons or Forks	$4.50	$2.24
6 Table Spoons or Forks	$5.00	$2.48
Orange Spoons (set of 6)	$2.50	$1.24
Coffee Spoons (set of 6)	$2.25	$1.12
Bouillon Spoons (set of 6)	$3.75	$1.88
Small Tea Spoons (set of 6)	$2.50	$1.24
Soup Spoons (set of 6)	$5.00	$2.48
Butter Spreaders (set of 6)	$3.75	$1.88
Oyster Forks (set of 6)	$2.50	$1.24
Cream Ladles (each)	$1.00	49c
Berry Spoons (each)	$2.00	99c
Fish Serving Forks (each)	$2.50	$1.24
Fish Serving Knives (each)	$3.00	$1.49
Cold Meat Forks (each)	$1.25	63c
Pickle Forks (each)	75c	38c
Sugar Spoons (each)	80c	39c
Butter Knives (each)	80c	39c

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway, 34th St.

Special Sale of

Rich Silks And Velvets

The values will appeal strongly to women who have recently shopped in other stores for fabrics of like quality.

Black Chiffon Dress Velvet, 38 to 39 inches wide, excellent quality, special at **$2.69** yd.

Dress Satins, excellent quality,—evening and street colors, also black,—width 40 inches, special **$1.69** yd.

Rich Metallic Silks, all new this season; 32 to 40 inches wide,—black, white and colored grounds, specially priced at **$3.89** yd.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Telephone Greeley 6100

A Special Sale of Rice

An Inexpensive but Nutritious Food.

Rice is the one article of food which has not advanced in price, and yet it is the principal food of more than one-half the human race.

Those who eat rice daily, like the Japanese and Chinese, possess great energy and endurance. Rice eaters have strong nerves, equable tempers, and great physical vigor.

Owing to its digestibility and nerve building qualities rice possesses healing and curative properties to a greater degree than any other cereal.

It may interest you to know that dyspepsia and kindred ailments are practically unknown where Rice is the main article of food.

We have just received three carloads of Fancy New Louisiana Whole Head Rice. Polished or unpolished. It is the best obtainable. EAT RICE.

Our Finest Louisiana Whole Head Rice, polished or unpolished; our usual price, 10-lb. bag, 89c; this sale, 74c; 5-lb. bag, our usual price, 47c; this sale, 39c; 2-lb. bag, this sale, 16c

Our Extra Head Rice, Polished or Unpolished—Our usual price for a 10-lb. bag, 74c; this sale, 69c; 5-lb. bag, our usual price, 39c; this sale, 35c

Chocolate Pudding—Mrs. Morrison's brand; pure and wholesome, dainty and delicious; easily prepared; dozen packages, 99c; each, 9c

Creamettes—The new Macaroni, cooks in one-third the usual time; 10-oz. packages; ea., 9c

Quaker Oats—Regular 10c carton; this sale, 7c carton, 6c

Quaker Corn Flakes—Large size carton; dozen, 84c; each, 8c

Pure Lard—"Lily White" brand; full weight pails; 5-lb. pail, $1.12; 3-lb. pail, 69c

Pure Honey—"Lily White" brand; 14½-oz. jars, 24c

Loeum Style Pulled Figs—Wooden boxes; 2 lbs., 44c; 1-lb. box, 25c

Sweet Pickled Peaches—Finest quality; packed in quart jars; each, 19c

Brandy Peaches—In best cognac; quart jars; each, $1.25

Finest Fruit Salad—Finest quality packed; quart jar, 94c; pint jar, 50c

"Red Star" Brand Baking Powder—An absolutely pure cream of tartar powder of our own manufacture; ½-lb. can, 21c; 1-lb. can, 39c; 5-lb. can, $1.79

Chocolate, Celebrated "Red Star" Brand—Pound tin, regular price, 34c; this sale, 29c; ½-lb. tin 15c

Macy's Premium Chocolate—Macy's own make; ½-lb. cake, 13c

Triple Vanilla Chocolate—Macy's; half-pound cakes; each, 25c

"Royal" Brand Salad Dressing or Mayonnaise—½-pt. bot., 23c; pint bot., 39c

Hartley's Imported Orange Marmalade—15-oz. jar, 25c

Clarified Sweet Cider—Mott's "Russet" brand; ½-gal. glass jar, 28c; gal. glass jar, 46c

Bar-le-Duc—Red and white Currant; per jar, 37c

Royal Anne California White Cherries, "Marysville" Brand—In 22-oz. jars, 35c

French String Beans, Harlesto Verts—"Marceau" brand; can, 23c

French Peas—Petit Pois Tres Fins; prepared in juice with onion; doz. cans, $2.74; can, 24c

Spanish Queen Olives—"La Forge" brand; sound and crisp; in 12-oz. jars; dozen, $1.69; jar, 15c

Spanish Queen Olives—"La Forge" brand; selected large olives; 22-oz. Mason jars; dozen, $2.64; ea., 23c

Stuffed Queen Olives, or Manzanilla Stuffed Olives—"La Forge" brand; Spanish olives stuffed with Spanish red peppers; 13-oz. jars, doz., $2.74; ea., 24c

Fancy Mixed Nuts—Five varieties, or Grenoble Walnuts; one-pound cartons, 23c

New Season's Best Imported Eating Imperial Malaga Raisins—"Muiro" brand; fancy clusters; 1-lb. carton, 47c

New Season's Fancy Imported Malaga Cluster Raisins—"Emilio Ferrero" brand; fancy clusters; 1-lb. cartons, 34c

French Style Prunes—"La Forge" brand; packed expressly for R. H. Macy & Co.; Santa Clara French Style Prunes are first baked and then packed dry and are ready to eat. In jars containing 3 lbs., each, 48c

Sweet Cucumber Rings—Made by Herter Price; jars containing 13 oz., that generally retail at 30c to 35c per jar; our price, 24c

Preserved California Fruits—"La Forge" brand; absolutely pure; in 16-oz. glass jars, including strawberry, raspberry, fig, blackberry, peach, red cherry, white cherry, apricot and pear; doz., $2.74; ea., 24c

California Prunes—Size 50-60s; 2-lb. cartons, 25c

California Prunes—Size 30-40s; 2-lb. cartons, 29c

California Walnuts—Pound carton, 27c

Best Imported Brazil Nuts—Pound carton, 24c

Best Texas Jumbo Pecans—Pound carton, 21c

Best Imported Naples Filberts—Pound cartons, 19c

Best California Nonpareil Paper Shell Almonds—1-lb. carton, 23c

Best Imported Golden Dates—"Dromedary" brand; cart., 13c

Sultana Style California Raisins—Fancy quality; full weight 1-lb. cartons, 15c

Genuine Greek Sultana Raisins—full weight cartons, 24c

California Seedless Raisins—Full weight cartons, 15c

Imported Golden Dates—"Carnation Club" brand; carton, 10c

California Fancy Seeded Raisins—"King Ko" brand, especially packed in sanitary cans to retain their natural Muscatel flavor; 12 oz. cans; dozen, $1.39; each, 12c

Wiesbaden Style Stuffed Prunes—Finest packed; 1-lb. box, 23c

Holbrook's Malt Vinegar—Tarragon flavor; 11-oz. bot., 22c

Best Fancy Pie Pumpkin—Large No. 3 cans; dozen, $1.32; can, 12c

Macy's Old English Style Plum Pudding—"Lily White" brand, 1-lb. cans, 23c; 2-lb. cans, 43c; 3-lb. cans, 59c; 4-lb. cans, 75c

Plum Pudding Sauce—12-oz. can, 14c

"La Forge" Brand Mince Meat—Compare it with the higher priced mince meat on the market; our price for jar, 23c

"Lily White" Brand Mince Meat—½-gallon jar, 23c

"Lily White" Brand Condensed Mince Meat—In packages containing 9 ounces, price, 9c

France-American Plum Pudding—2-lb. can, 46c; 1-lb. can, 25c

Richardson & Robbins' Plum Pudding—2-lb. can, 41c; 1-lb. can, 21c

Greek Currants—Best quality; full weight 1-lb. cartons, 10c

Vostizza Currants—Fine quality; full weight 1-lb. cartons, 9c

Glace Citron—Finest quality; pound cartons, 19c

Orange, Lemon and Mixed Peel—Pound cartons, 19c

Extra Fancy Pitted Dates—Date Berry Spice—Jar, 15c

Italian Pressed Figs—Pound cartons, 15c

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 19, 1916.

OUR SYMPATHY WITH STRICKEN PEOPLES.

President WILSON'S Thanksgiving Proclamation breathes the spirit of the kinship of nations, of the brotherhood of men. This exhortation to the American people, in their annual season of praise and thanksgiving, to be mindful of the struggles and the bitter sufferings of their brothers in other lands we reprint today as a noble expression of the thought and feeling of our own people, which deserves much more serious attention than we are accustomed to pay to the annual summons of authority to unite in returning thanks for the blessings of plenty, contentment and happiness:

It has long been the custom of our people to turn in the fruitful Autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty GOD for His many blessings and mercies to us and the nation.

The year that has elapsed since we last observed our day of Thanksgiving has been rich in blessings to us, as a people, but the whole face of the world has been darkened by war. In the midst of our peace and happiness, our thoughts dwell with painful disquiet upon the struggles and sufferings of the nations at war, and of the peoples upon whom war has brought disaster without choice or possibility of escape on their part. We cannot think of our own happiness without thinking of their pitiful distress.

Now, therefore, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, do appoint Thursday the 30th day of November as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and urge and advise the people to resort on their several places of worship on that day to render thanks to Almighty GOD for the blessings of peace and unbroken prosperity, which He has bestowed upon our beloved country in such unstinted measure.

And I also urge and suggest our duty, in this, our day of peace and abundance, to think in deep sympathy of the stricken peoples of the world upon whom the curse and terror of war has so pitilessly fallen and to contribute out of our abundant means to the relief of their sufferings.

Our people could in no better way show their real attitude toward the present struggle of the nations than by contributing out of their abundance to the relief of the suffering which war has brought in its train.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1916, and of the Independence of the United States the 141st.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.
By the President.
Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.

In the year now drawing to its close we have been prosperous beyond precedent and example, but it would have been unseemly for us to assemble in our places of worship with no other thought and purpose than to return thanks for our own good fortune. That would have betokened a meanness of spirit and coldness of heart of which the American people are incapable. The President calls upon us to do what it is in the thought of all of us to do. The thought of the "pitiful distress" of the peoples upon whom these disasters have come has first place with us. It comes before any thought of gratitude for the bounty we have enjoyed. We do indeed "render thanks to Almighty GOD for the blessings of peace and unbroken prosperity" in our own land, but our hearts are open to the appeal made in this Thanksgiving Proclamation for generous giving out of our abundant means for the relief of suffering in the war-stricken nations. The sacrifice, the suffering, the misery that war has brought upon them are almost beyond the realization of those who have not personally witnessed its ravages. To us the ties of home and family are the holiest and tenderest we know. The death of dear ones coming in the common way of nature is a bitter affliction, we know of none more bitter. But over there, in millions of homes brave men and tender women have with sublime fortitude kept before their eyes the vision of an affliction still greater, a loss yet more terrible, the humbling and destruction of the nation to which they owe allegiance. Fathers and mothers, bidding the natural emotions of the heart be still, have sent their sons forth to the sacrifice, inspired and sustained by that exalted conception of patriotism, the duty that is measured by the standard of the nation's need, the duty that is commanded when the nation's life is threatened. Sisters and wives, with the memory of the faces of their loved ones fresh in their minds, have given them up to the awful chance of battle, and have waited with breaking hearts for the news that would tell them of victory or defeat. Homes have been made desolate, fields have been laid waste, cities have been destroyed, and the overwhelming flood of the destroyer has swept on and on, submerging whole countries in its red tide. Back of the armies lie wasted provinces filled with starving people, and the air is filled with the sighs of millions who have neither food nor shelter, whose villages have been burned, whose little children have been driven naked into the fields to perish of cold and hunger.

Such pictures of suffering and desolation are not new to the world, but they have never been more vivid than they are today, never more appealing to the sympathies of mankind. Privation and distress have always been the attendants upon war, but never on so great a scale as now. Never before has war been waged in so many countries, on so many battlefields, with such terrible results. Never before has it been waged with such indifference to the sufferings of the innocent and helpless. Never before has it been waged with such reckless destruction of property and of the resources of the earth. Never before has it been waged with such indifference to the future of nations. Never before has it been waged with such cruelty.

Our own beloved country has been blessed above all others in its freedom from the burdens of war. Our fields have not been laid waste by contending armies, our cities have not been bombarded, our citizens have not been killed or starved, our territory has not been overrun by alien armies, our lands have not been pillaged, our homes have not been destroyed, our commerce has not been swept from the seas, our factories have not been demolished, our mines have not been closed, our railroads have not been torn up, our bridges have not been blown down, our ships have not been sunk, our people have not been starved. Our fortunate position has brought us unprecedented prosperity, and has made us the source of supplies for the nations at war. Our ships have carried the products of our farms, our mines and our factories to the countries whose normal sources of supply have been cut off by the war. Our banks have financed the purchases of the belligerent governments. Our harvests have been gathered in abundance, our factories have been taxed to the limit of their capacity, our mines have been worked to the full extent of the demand for their products, our railroads have been congested with the traffic of the enormous trade that has been thrown upon them, our ships have been insufficient to carry the commerce that has sought them, our people have been employed at the highest wages in our history, our banks have been filled with the deposits of money that has poured in upon us from the nations at war. Our harvests have been unusually abundant, and we have been able to feed not only ourselves but the nations whose fields have been devastated by the armies that have fought upon them.

Our sympathy and our words of comfort are freely given, and they too are sustaining. But the supreme test of generosity is in the quality of sacrifice. The giver must diminish his own stores, his own means of satisfaction, if he would feel the highest joy of giving. This is the essence of it. President WILSON asks us to bestow upon our European brothers in distress something out of the fruits of that prosperity which has been bestowed upon us "in such unstinted measure." We have given, we are giving, the sum of our contributions for relief abroad overpasses all the world's precedents. But as suffering continues and will continue, the work of relief must go on not only unchecked, but the volume of contributions from this side must be increased; much as we have done, we must do more. We must feel in our inmost souls that this is the most stupendous disaster in the world's history, that the want, the suffering and misery are beyond any measure of which we have knowledge and we must look upon the President's words as an exhortation to duty, to the performance of an obligation of mercy and of humanity.

But we have something more to give than that which comes out of the stores our abundant prosperity has brought to us. Our possessions are not alone those which we owe to our soil and our industry. We should be poor indeed did we not feel that our moral estate is rich enough to give the world the right to believe that we shall administer it in no smug and stingy spirit. War abridges in many ways the rights of a neutral, but the passions of war do not abridge our privilege to give admonition against violation of the laws of war. Our people have been deeply moved by what appears to be the enforced deportation of great numbers of Belgians for compulsory labor in Germany under conditions which appear to differ from the condition of human slavery only because compensation is promised. Our Government has already unofficially expressed to the German Government its hope that this practice will be abandoned. But reports every day received increase our anxiety. All Belgian men and youths above the age of 17, it is said, are to be ordered to report for inspection to determine their fitness for work, and the Belgians are appalled by the terrible probability that practically all the male population will be deported to Germany in pursuance of these orders. It is a most flagrant violation of law and the usages of war. The Hague Convention of 1899 relating to military authority over occupied territory within a hostile State, a convention ratified by Germany, declares that the family honor and rights of persons must be respected, and further provides that "requests in kind and "services shall not be demanded from "municipalities and inhabitants except for the needs of the army of "occupation."

There is a widespread belief that the German Government intends that these Belgians shall be set to work in civil occupations in order that a like number of its subjects may be released for service at the front. That would involve an even greater violation of the convention and the laws of war which universally forbid compulsion of the inhabitants of occupied territory to take part in operations against their own country. Orders for deportation of Belgians carried out in that manner would be so oppressive and monstrous that they seem to be quite beyond belief.

In addition to whatever remonstrance it has already made, the full nature of which is not known, our Government might with very great propriety express to the Berlin Government the hope that these reports are unfounded, but if it is the intention of Germany to resort to such practices, we should make our protests with all needed firmness. That way for the prevention and relief of suffering is not less open to us than the way contemplated in the President's appeal through generous contribution of funds, of food and supplies. The war is certainly approaching its final stage. There has been Heaven knows, enough inhumanity and lawlessness. As a people and as a Government we should employ every resource open to us to prevent the great struggle from degenerating in its final stages into lawless carnage and savagery.

UNPROFITABLE SKYSCRAPERS.

A referee was appointed on Saturday in foreclosure proceedings upon a skyscraper which was built with trust funds. There are few better sites in the city, but the lofty building, upon narrow street fronts, could not carry its mortgages. This is the third large downtown office building to be foreclosed within the brief time since the building and zone regulations were proposed. No doubt many are more successful. Also, no doubt there are similar cases which do not lead to foreclosure because the buildings are strongly held, and part of the income is taken in advertising.

These cases are worth the attention of those who are planning the erection of tall buildings. Their owners, reducing the upper stories which might otherwise be hoped for by owners reducing the common stock of light and air, while themselves relying upon the air and light of their neighbors for the profit. It would be for their own benefit that they should be prevented from building structures which cannot carry their mortgages. Their conjectural profits would be a poor basis for their opposition to the regulations in the common interest.

On the other hand, there is the strongest proof of the public benefits from such regulations. The Beacon Hill district of Boston is now being rejuvenated by regulations of the same sort as those now opposed here by citizens whose enterprise outruns their public spirit. The regulations are arguing their own case out of court as strongly as able counsel will be able to argue it in court.

A TRIUMPH OF TACT.

If the Hon. HOKE SMITH, a Senator in Congress from Georgia, has ever provoked impatience or an unkind feeling in any heart by his deep devotion to cotton; if ever he has seemed to forget in his fervor for the sacred bale so insignificant a concern as human life; if he has been an unbending cotton Democrat from "Buy a Bale" to blacklist, he must be forgiven, he must be pitied now. A lady of the name of Nemesis is pursuing him.

He was making a speech in the Macon municipal auditorium the other night. The undergraduates of the Wesleyan Female College were radiant in the gallery. Senator SMITH was about to expatiate on rural credits. In an evil hour he looked at the brilliance in the gallery, and said with that patronizing condescension which so recommends itself to youth:

> I will explain the subject in such simple words that even the young ladies in the gallery can understand it.

That is why a gigantic form followed by Nemesis, sprinting like Atalanta, is fleeing across Georgia. That is why the Hon. HOKE SMITH is pitied, condoled with, forgiven.

A STANDARD OF CULTIVATION.

> How are we to have a standard of culture, of solidity, of intellectual seriousness * * * if our public is so given over to the elation of emotion as to frown impatiently on any standard of severity, or, owing to its dread of conventionality, on any standard whatever?—WILLIAM CRARY BROWNELL to the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Mr. BROWNELL, a thoughtful, an accomplished, and a penetrating observer and critic, familiar with "the "best that has been thought and said "in the world," is no narrow, ungenial, or priggish spirit. He doesn't pretend to stand on "a higher plane," viewing therefrom pragmatically and superciliously the lowlands of the workaday world of books. He reads and finds pleasure in "our best ephemerals," as Dr. HOLMES said. But he judges them by accepted standard.

Now, the easy American good nature, the enthusiasm of a public essentially boyish and girlish in its tastes and opinions, of a superficial second-hand cultivation, rapid reading, fond of idols, seems hardly to discriminate. Every book maker is a genius. Every new drop in the illimitable ocean of novels and poems is "big," "great." The writers of short stories are mostly Maupassants. Any industrious performer on the typewriter who has pounded out a dozen novels has written "another 'Comédie Humaine,'" "Masters," "consummate artists," "supreme artists" are about as common as English sparrows. Eulogies swarm like "trilogies." Paean is sung all the time. Genius seems to be a main American industry. The "Spoon River Anthology" overcrows the Greek. Almost any producer of the popular commodity called vers libre, by mere deftness of distribution and arrangement of his or her hunks of songless song or gnomic or sociological statement or tesselated caprice, wins praise such as the eminently calm Mr. SWINBURNE deluged VICTOR HUGO with. "Criticism" is a dithyramb. You seem to see a great company of "supreme artists" revolving rapidly in a vortex of "Vorticists." You hear only too well the "Cymbalistes" tinkling their cymbals.

There is a lyric rapture in all this chorus of admiration that speaks well for the ruling romantic temperament. Mr. BROWNELL says that "every one is clever nowadays." Many performers in the literary national dance are clever, cleverer than their admirers, in whom a delightful simplicity may be thought to prevail. Doubtless some of our successful novelists, emitting the kind of fiction "the people want," laugh in their sleeves. A stud of crack steeds or cars, a country palace, the economic sleekness of success may reconcile the novel manufacturer to his lot. And he is no megalomaniac. He is not the dupe of his own wares. He is a shrewd business man. He "gives the people what they want" and works his typewriter according to the real or imitative emotion, the whim, the craze, the "ruling demand" of the market. Sex or social justice—it is all one to an astute producer. He is not to be accused of insincerity. He follows the self-preserving instinct.

The writer must live; he must hit the popular taste. Isn't that taste [illegible]

the chance. The classics of literature find their way in cheap forms to millions of homes. Are there two publics, one that feels quietly on the work that time has approved, the other that gorges itself feverishly on the work of the day, hurries from book to book? So it seems.

Leaving the commercial side of authorship out of sight, assuming the sincerity and the cleverness of the "common ordinary" American novelist, how comes it that, in Mr. BROWNELL'S words, "our current fiction "seems so experimental, so speculative, so amateurish in its portrayal of "life * * * so immature, in one word, "compared, grade for grade, with that "of Europe"? One questions the cleverness of current fiction, if it be like that. Mr. BROWNELL screams himself in epigram. "Being merely clever "is, it is impossible to be clever "enough. Our cleverness," he continues, "is apt to stop short of imagination and rest contentedly in invention. * * * New discoveries "in life are hardly to be expected of "those who take its portrayal so lightly as to neglect its existing maps "and charts." That is the cause of the amateurish, experimental, immature character of current fiction. The writer, as well as the public, lacks "a "standard of culture, of solidity, of "intellectual seriousness."

How shall this deficiency of cultivation, this lack of standard and basis and earnestness, be supplied, a deeper discipline in letters, in thought, in life? A sense of literary and artistic values, a sense of proportion, must be acquired. Slow work and long. Something at least may be gained from informed and competent criticism. The American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters, so long viewed with alarm by the Elijah Pograms and Jefferson Bricks of Congress, may tend in time to make clear a standard of culture, to quicken taste, to promote that reflective, comparative study of the best literature and art which is a condition precedent of sound criticism. Of course those bodies neither have nor claim any shadow of authority. Everybody has the privilege, and many use it, of "'eavin' 'alf a brick" at those respectable heads. But they are composed in the main of men of knowledge, training, and achievement, entitled, within their provinces, to be respected. From year to year they will stir a healthful interest. Sometimes, no doubt, they will massage the public mind too vigorously, but the friction and anger will be useful. They point to a standard, they seek the best, in the things of the mind. They are sure to be ridiculed and abused, but more than a little good is to be hoped for from that irritation.

But does the American public have a "dread of conventionality"? Doesn't it worship conventionality? And is there anything more conventional than current literature trying its hardest to be unconventional?

HUDSON RIVER FISHERIES.

Shad are reported in the Hudson River. They are not many, and they are not edible, tasting of sludge and oil too much. It is not known certainly what is the explanation of their unseasonable appearance, but it serves to recall the time when the shad fisheries of the Hudson were worth as many hundreds of thousands as in recent years they have been worth thousands. Those times may return if the Merchants' Association succeeds with its river cleaning.

A sensible course was taken by the association last week. Letters were addressed to all the municipalities draining into the Hudson to ask what care they took to cleanse their sewage before emptying it into the public waters, and how far they would co-operate in a clean-up movement. It would seem as though the Hudson would cease to flow before the association "lets up" on the defilers of the water courses. Hitherto it has tackled bigger game than the Hudson River towns. Yet if each of them cleaned up a little the aggregate cleansing of the river would be as much as could be hoped for from the campaigns against cities which have so much at stake that they cannot surrender without dismay at what it may cost them, and who, therefore, protract their defense unconscionably.

The little towns are under an equality of duty to be cleanly, and can begin without burdening themselves. By degrees the big cities and the little towns may reach perfection, and Hudson River shad be procurable again for a dime, or a bit, if not a fitney. "Be good and you will be happy" may be amended to read: "Be clean and you need not be sick or hungry."

REVIVING THE VALENTINE MANUALS.

After more than fifty years have elapsed the City of New York in its manual reverts to the now famous title of "Valentine's Manual of the City of New York." This reversion is a just tribute to the fame of a publication now treasured by bibliophiles not only for the beauty of illustrations which show buildings of earlier New York long since vanished and changes in parks and streets that are an index to the city's growth and development, but also for the historical value of plates, [illegible]

preserve the more important annals of the city, and his summaries of events and happenings of an earlier day in its history, gathered from sources to which few have access, have a permanent value. That this has long been recognized is shown in the prices these earlier manuals now command in the auction room, where the scarcest of them, of the earlier forties, seldom appear and when offered for sale bring prices which place them beyond the reach of all except dealers and wealthy collectors.

In reviving the earlier name it is to be hoped the chief excellence of the old manuals will also be revived, especially the historical summaries and the colored engravings of the more important old buildings now remaining. New York was never in a more rapid stage of transition than at present, when the whole city seems to be in the process of rebuilding and rearrangement. Old landmarks are yearly disappearing, and many more have vanished within the last decade or two and have left, in the case of the more notable ones, as their sole memorial, bronze tablets affixed to new buildings which have taken their place. Some have not left even that scant reminder, as in the case of one Irving residence, the site of which is now included in that of the great Pennsylvania Station. Such as remain the city should carefully guard and if the present compiler of the new Valentine Manual is true to the traditions the title represents he will see to it that illustrations of these that will even surpass the beautiful old colored cuts of the early Valentine issues have a place in it, and so preserve for future generations representations of survivals of earlier New York. These will be better appreciated half a century from today than they will be now, and their reproduction is due to New York's fame, as a part of the legacy the city should bequeath to coming generations.

ART NOTES.

Modern Portraits of Children—Have We a Rasmaekers?

An exhibition of portraits of children reflects, as any collective exhibition must, not only the art of the period represented, but its social spirit. Today the latter is all for joy in childhood. Even where the child itself betrays the deep gravity characteristic of youth not artificially leavened, the manner of the painting hints at lightness and brightness of mood.

The key of the palette is pitched high, the brush glides swiftly over the canvas, toys and picture-books are used as cheerful accessories; nothing is more enlivening than a collection of modern portraits of children, especially where this merry temper is emphasized by the introduction of a few portraits of an earlier fashion.

Such a collection at the Arden Galleries is giving pleasure to an unusually large number of exhibition visitors. William M. Chase in the portraits of two of his children strikes the sober note of his earlier style. John S. Sargent is represented by a portrait of a good many years ago a simple and vivid rendering of a handsome type. Mary Cassatt in her adjacent portrait also is refreshingly simple and free from the prevailing pose of agitating alertness. Cecelia Beaux sends her lovely "Cynthia," a serene and pensive version of childhood.

There are paintings by Lydia Field Emmet, Irving Wiles, John McLane, Sen Ali Haggin, Robert Henri, Everett Shinn, Charles S. Hopkinson and others, and sculptures by Robert Aitken, Chester Beach, Paul Manship, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Edith Woodman Burroughs, Frances Grimes, and Abastenia St. Eberle. The exhibition lasts to Dec. 8.

The Zorachs and Coleman.

After seeing the Rasmaekers cartoons it is only natural for the American art student to ask himself who would speak with such eloquence in the same language should our own country fall upon evil days. We have many young artists who have shown their impatience of academic ease by rushing into the thorn bushes of modernist art, and some of them have struggled through with honorable scratches. One is represented in the double exhibition at the Daniel Galleries. Glenn Coleman is a better illustrator than he would have been in an older convention. His manner of seeing needed the simplifying influence of a school that abjures detail and is all for a sense of the third dimension. His color is disorganized, but in his scenes from Greenwich Village he gives full value to the local types, and throughout his work there is felt a certain brooding sympathy for the unlucky that is quite free from sentimentality.

The Zorachs are spoken of together, but they are quite separate artistic individualities. William Zorach has been tempted by picturesqueness of pattern and only lately has indicated in his work a serious attention to the fundamentals of design. Mrs. Zorach feels the lure of futurism in her painting of an old cobbler's shop. There is movement and to spare in the motley background, but when it comes to embodying in her sea pictures the deep movement of the waves the problem is as yet too difficult for her.

"A Piece of German Folly."

(Translated from the New Yorker Volkszeitung of Nov. 16.)

The official "warning" sent to Berlin by the American State Department regarding the forcible deportation of male Belgians must be regarded as thoroughly justified. If George Bernard Shaw would like to have seen the Allies award a prize to the German military directors, following the sinking of the Lusitania, because the war lords so well understood how to place themselves and the entire German people in the worst conceivable position before the rest of the world, they now deserve at least the Order of the Garter set in diamonds.

For can any one very well imagine anything more stupid than this action against the Belgians at this critical time? At last the flower of peace seems to be timidly lifting its little head out of the benumbed earth in many places; in England people are talking more generally than ever before, to the effect that it will soon be time to put an end to the useless shedding of blood; from France the number of voices coming across the ocean that are more inclined toward reconciliation is increasing; Italy and Russia also seem more than ever inclined to listen to the voice of common sense, and in Washington, too, the people are certainly preparing soon to initiate some sort of a move toward the bringing about of a mutual discussion.

Then Germany bursts upon the scene with this fresh oppression of the Belgians. Granted that perhaps she may have some paragraph of the laws of war on her side; granted that the Belgians by illegal [illegible]

PROBLEMS AT HIGH BRIDGE.

How the Current Might Be Rendered Less Dangerous.

New York, Nov. 17, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In considering the proposed removal of High Bridge it appears that it may be possible to reduce the difficulties of navigation at that point without removing any part of the structure.

The difficulties are caused partly by the excessive velocity of the current in the openings between the bridge piers, due to the reduction of the area of the cross section of the stream by the piers and by filling up the openings, to less than that of the portions of the stream immediately above and below, and partly by the inclination of the seventy-three feet wide openings between the piers at an angle about 15 degrees with the axis of the channel.

When the bridge was built the waterway consisted of seven openings between the piers, but these have been reduced by filling to four. One opening is entirely filled by a landing for coal boats projecting from the west shore. If this were removed and the channels between the piers deepened by dredging the velocity of the currents would be reduced to less than that of the portions of the stream immediately above and below the bridge.

The other difficulties could be reduced by placing, in two of the openings, spring fenders built of piles and timber similar to those at the sides of ferry slips.

If these fenders were placed with their sides parallel to the axis of the channel they would give passageways about fifty-five feet wide. This is ten feet wider than the locks of the Barge Canal. The ends of the fenders could be made to flare so that it would be easy for boats to enter the openings. With the velocity of the currents reduced and fenders to guide the boats and protect them from contact with the piers the passage would be neither difficult nor dangerous.

CARLETON GREENE.

Deaf to the Armenians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the article published in your newspaper last Sunday giving the many authentic details of Turkish atrocities in Armenia. It seems almost beyond belief that such horrifying deeds could transpire in our times, and, what is more incomprehensible, that our representatives have made no apparent strong protest against the wholesale butchery of women, children, and the defenseless men of that country.

It cannot be entirely true that we are so engrossed with our own commercial interests and welfare that we are indifferent and deaf and dumb to the cry and appeal which come from these slaughtered people at the hands of a ruthless and unenviable nation.

It cannot be possible that the high ideals of justice and fair play of one hundred million free, enlightened, and prosperous American citizens are entirely on the wane, and that such occurrences could pass over without significance or arousing the least neutral attitude of indignation and condemnation! We read and hear a great deal about the serious and vital interruptions with our mail service, the blacklist, and other matters which concern our business interests and welfare, and it is a redeeming and sustaining circumstance that a newspaper of your high standard and far-reaching influence provides commendable publicity and irrefutable denunciation of these unpardonable crimes against our fellowmen, the Armenians. ELMO H. PELL.

Pelham, Nov. 17, 1916.

The Law on New Year's Eve.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

More and more should the public recognize the power for good which THE NEW YORK TIMES has been exercising of late in its strong editorials, not only on political lines, but in its endeavor to uphold the forces of law and righteousness in our midst. Its most timely editorial entitled "Obey the Law" is deserving of all commendation. The showmen who are now violating the Sunday law, and who mean to attempt a further defiance of the same on New Year's Eve, should certainly have their licenses taken from them, and should receive the fullest punishment that can be meted out. We New Yorkers must resist to the bitter end all efforts to encroach upon the laws governing our Sunday observance. We have given in and given up long enough, and now with the assistance of our excellent Police Commissioner and his effective staff let us see to it that those who persist in defying the law, and those who aid them in so doing, get the punishment they deserve.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

New York, Nov. 15, 1916.

Morningside Park Building Stands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I write I have not at hand the clipping that I made a few months ago from THE TIMES as to the decision relative to the unsightly building erected by the Water Board in Morningside Park, but my recollection is that it was therein stated that the building was to be removed. Some of us who love the park and who desire it to be kept free of all encroachments, but particularly from such blots upon the landscape as this structure unquestionably is, have expected to see this the work of removing the building entered upon. But such is not the case. It stands there, an ugly incumbrance.

ARTHUR ELLIOT SPROUL.

New York, Nov. 13, 1916.

A Life Subscription.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel so proud of the noble stand your paper took during this last Presidential campaign that I want to register my approval by asking that you count on me for a life-long subscriber to your noble daily. You have a strong grasp on the general public sentiment, and the views are believed by the best thinking people.

M. L. FISHER.

Spencer, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1916.

BELGIUM'S LAMENT.

Come, all ye Nations, and see
If there be any grief like unto my grief
For the abomination of desolation hath
come upon me:
My enemy hath encompassed me about;
My temples he hath laid low,
And my habitations made desolate.
Where, indeed, are my daughters and
my sons?
Scattered to the winds of the wide
heaven!
And WHY? In that I have kept the
word
I spake before the Lord God.
Lo, as a sparrow, solitary on the house-
top,
Do I look forth on a land of desolation,
And, like Rachel of old, weep for them
that are not.
But the Lord is Just. He will deliver me
from the oppressor,
Who hath known not compassion on the
afflicted.
Yea, though I be broken on the potter's
wheel,
Yet will I say, as Israel of old,
The Lord is Just and Merciful.
He will hear the cry of the poor and
them that are in bondage,
And again will I lift my head among
the Nations.
But, O ye my children that are not

GERMANY UNPREPARED.

Began the Great War Weak in Moral Forces.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 17, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After the most prodigious and protracted expenditure of resources and ingenuity and the most perfect military preparation that the world has ever known the precipitation of hostilities found Germany unprepared for the war. She was physically fit and ready, but she was morally unprepared and vulnerable.

While Germany's success in arms has been less than she expected, nevertheless, in successfully withstanding the combined forces of England, France and Russia, for this length of time, on fronts of considerably more than one thousand miles, bordering her own territory, and in defending her fleet and sea coast against the combined navies of those great naval powers, and at the same time taking a leading part in the defense of Austria and in the Balkan campaign, she would have won the admiration of the world but for her lack of moral force.

If she had been morally awake and vigorous at the time that the war commenced possibly there would have been no war—certainly, the horrors of Belgium and the Lusitania would have been avoided, after the war started, and the reputation of Germany would have been saved before the world. As it is, the moral forces of the world which are arrayed against her are immune from the attacks of submarines and Zeppelins, from 17-inch shells and from asphyxiating gas and liquid fire. The world is pervaded by these forces and they are ceaseless in their operations. The neutral world was quick to comprehend Germany's weakness in this vitally important matter, and the same comprehension will impart itself—is imparting itself—to the German people.

The moral force in the right of a neutral and unoffending nation to have its territory respected and protected from invasion, the moral force beneath the recognized principles that the civil population, including women and children of the enemy's country, not to speak of the citizens of neutral countries, are not to be warred upon by attacking and bombarding unfortified coast cities, or by the attacks of Zeppelins and submarines, has behind it the unceasing support of every soundly constituted being in the civilized world, and it is futile to win military successes in opposition to these forces.

Five decades after the termination of hostilities Germany will still be on the defensive, before the world, in respect to this lack of moral preparation when the war commenced.

G. M. DILLARD.

Signs of German Defeat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before this great war in Germany they considered imperialism as their greatest glory and militarism as the most effective means to attain their most cherished end—world power. Therefore, they proudly pointed to their political system as the best in the world. Now, after the two years of the most trying struggle, Germany's Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, among other things, says: "The fact that our enemies are talking of forcing internal reforms upon us would make it seem as if such reforms would be a price of peace, and while we are anxious for the changes to come we want them to come at our will and not under duress or coercion." Then he proceeds to indicate what democratic measures his country would adopt, perhaps even before the end of the war, from England, France, and the United States. Here we see the surest signs of German defeat.

Again, it is very well known that at the two International Congresses at The Hague Germany protested loudest of all against all measures tending to arbitration and preservation of peace. Now the German Chancellor has solemnly declared to the world that his country is ready to put itself at the head of a league of nations aiming to preserve peace throughout the world. It is evident that not diplomatic arguments but terrible blows of the war have persuaded the German Government to preach peace, forgetting the famous slogan: "War is the chief industry of Prussia."

According to official statistics of Austro-Hungary 15,200 church bells have been sent to foundries casting cannons and other war munitions. Thus the Government has obtained 7,600,000 kilos of metal. It is reported that in Germany, too, the same practice is going on. The Teutons have celebrated their numerous victories with the ringing of bells. Depriving themselves of church bells, do not they give up hope for further victories?

P. J. POPOFF.

Great Neck, L. I., Nov. 14, 1916.

The Electoral College System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The publication in THE TIMES of Saturday of popular vote by States, showing Wilson's popular plurality of 400,000, has started a good deal of thinking and expression of opinion in this locality as to the danger of retaining the Electoral College system of choosing President and Vice President. When a switch of 2,000 votes in one State, and perhaps 80 in another, can reverse the election result and deprive the winner of a 400,000 plurality of his election, there is something wrong in our system of electing a President. That such a situation can exist is an impeachment of our boasted democracy. We owe it to our country, to ourselves and to our children to secure the speedy adoption of an amendment which will square our Constitution with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, guaranteeing that the popular will in the choice of President shall be supreme. A. STANLEY COPELAND.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1916.

The Flag and Commercialism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While at Philadelphia recently I noticed in one of the show windows of a dry goods store an exhibit of wearing apparel made up entirely of the American flag. I cannot understand why this should be allowed. It is high time our flag should represent something more than commercialism.

If all persons will read the address given by our President at the Press Club banquet, New York, June 30, they will learn that our flag represents high ideals, and not commercialism. Let us lift the flag high. Let it stand for the ideals that will not only represent a Government for peace in America, but for the entire world. Let Old Glory float high. If our advancement as a nation is as great during the next four years as it has been during the present Administration, the flag will represent high ideals, and not commercialism.

ADELAIDE F. STEELE.

New York, Nov. 16, 1916.

A Plea for Safety Zones.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago, in the late afternoon, I found myself in much danger when attempting to take a car at the corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street. I had with me a crippled friend, which made the incident more serious. When we left the curb the traffic was standing, but after we started to cross the avenue the order was given to "go," and we found ourselves immediately surrounded by all sorts of vehicles. As it was dark and we are both small, the policeman on duty could not see us, and I do not care to think what might have happened had not a man big in stature, (and of

RUSSIA AGAINST PRUSSIA.

Liberal Elements of Czar's Dominions Thoroughly Aroused.

Chicago, Nov. 13, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"We are still living in 'Russianless' Russia (Russia) is still to be created," writes a prominent Russian patriot to G. de Wessenitsky, President of the Foreign Press Association in London. In spite of the wholesale transcription of -burgs into -grads, of -heck and -berg and -kampf into -ov and -ev and -sky; in spite of the prohibition of the use of German in all walks of life, the sequestration of German property, and forced liquidation of all business concerns filtered in German ownership—the shadow of the Irano-Vistula neighbor is still hovering over the empire of the Czar.

No war since the campaign of 1812 has been so national, so truly all-Russian, as the present war. One gigantic force has united all conflicting, struggling, mutually exclusive parties and classes of that variegated humanity labeled the Russian nation; one cause has brought shoulder to shoulder the scions of the Rurikovian Princes and the second generation of the liberated serfs, the arch-loyal Octobrists and the persistently oppositional Constitutional-Democrats, the most conservative Alexander Guchkov and the most liberal Paul Miliukov, the blackest Purishkevich and the reddest Kropotkin and Plekhanov. That cause may be epitomized in a phrase: Russia vs. Prussia.

"The traditional friendship between the Houses of Romanov and Hohenzollern"—an old jingle from the diplomatic slang. That peculiar friendship began at the conclusion of the Seven Years' War, when the imbecile Teutomaniac, Peter III., withdrew the victorious Russian army from Berlin at the very moment when Frederick the Great faced inevitable destruction. The tradition has not changed its character for more than a century: Russia continued pulling chestnuts out of the fire for her friend beyond the Vistula; Prussia graciously accepted the reversential favors, repaying them with clumsy kicks. Alexander I. did his utmost to save Prussia; Napoleon spared her, as he said, "out of regard for the wishes of the Emperor of Russia." At the same time the traditional friend, Friedrich Wilhelm, wrote cringing letters to Napoleon, begging for the Russian Baltic provinces. Nicholas I. acquired the surname of "the gendarme of Europe" for his efforts to save the tottering thrones of the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns, to be repaid by both with menacing "neutrality," when he was attacked by half of Europe in 1854. After the peace of Versailles Wilhelm I. telegraphed to Alexander II.: "Germany owes her success to you next to the Almighty"; seven years later Bismarck acted the "honest broker" in his own language, at the Congress of Berlin, where Russian diplomacy received a most humiliating slap, comparable only perhaps to the "shining armor" threat of the present Kaiser upon Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The chick-skinned "Czar-muzhik," Alexander III., failed to appreciate the untiring gratitude of Bismarck, and refused to be lured into war with Austria and to be further embroiled on the Balkans, but his son, "the unfortunate young man," as Tolstoy called the present Czar, proved more pliable, and let himself be distracted by Wilhelm's phantasm of the "yellow peril," from the Near to the Far East. As a reward for her neutrality during the Russo-Japanese war Germany demanded the conclusion of a commercial treaty which was equivalent to a war contribution; the Russian press was forbidden to discuss the articles of that treaty.

Only the extreme reactionaries, the Black Hundreds, the "true" Russians, have opposed the war with Germany—as a menace for the perpetuity of the only autocracy. Their organ, Russkoie Znamia, (Russian Standard,) is at present commonly known as Prusskoie Znamia. In the Court spheres the pro-German influence, synonymous with extreme reactionism and obscurantism, is still ominously strong. The dismissal of such Ministers as Sasonov

GERMAN PRISONERS PRAISE THE ENGLISH

Letters Show They Are Well Fed and Kindly Treated by Their Captors.

NO THOUGHT OF HATE

Some Writers Even Tell Relatives at Home to be Kind to Their Enemies.

The British Government has authorized the publication of a series of letters written by German prisoners of the British in France and in England, in which those prisoners, writing to relatives and friends in Germany, tell of the treatment accorded them by the British.

The letters, it is announced, were selected at random, and in each instance they were written without the knowledge of the British prison camp officials. German prisoners are permitted by the British to write home twice a week. The men are allowed great freedom of expression, and so long as the letters do not deal with military conditions in England or France they are permitted to go through to Germany uncensored.

Following are extracts from some of the letters:

11, 8, 16.

My Dear Friend Paul: I received your card of July 21 with thanks. On July 27 I was wounded in the thigh, was at once bandaged and then taken into a dugout; there I lay for about fourteen days without any food and only the first few days with something to drink. I was with several comrades, nearly all of them died, then the English found me.

They are truly good people. I am now living better than you, the very best to eat and drink. Next time I will write you much more. From your friend,
ALBERT.

3d Sept., 1916.

My Dear Adje: Doubtless you have already learned that during the battle of the Somme I fell into the hands of the English at Pozières. But I have struck it well, we receive a worthy treatment. Officers and men are kind in every possible respect toward us. We have no complaint to make. Only reading matter is lacking, and the reason for that is that this camp has only recently been started. If you would send me a little book I would be very grateful. This week we are changing over to another camp. The weather has been miserable for the last few days. I hope it will become sunny soon. Hearty greetings. Your
WALTER.

Sept. 13, 1916.

Dear Parents:
I have been taken prisoner by the English and it gives me pleasure to tell you that I am very, very well in every respect. I am reclothed from top to toe in a perfect civilian suit, two new shirts, two pairs of drawers, new braces, and sporting cap. I get very good food, nice warm midday meal, very good meat, splendid white bread, beautiful tasting tea. You can be absolutely without worry about your son. About everything we are splendidly treated.

We prisoners, Fritz Munster is also with me, are finished with the war heartily grievous with your very loving son Johann. Hearty greetings to the dear Simons.

August 5, 1916.

Dear Parents, Brothers, and Sisters:
I am glad I am [illegible] and I am quite well. We are [illegible] the English are very kind. We can't [illegible] done [illegible] Parents, we can't perhaps [illegible] good [illegible] smoke [illegible] as well [illegible] my three [illegible] the only things we need are cigarettes. * * * Your son and brother
ERNST

4, 9, 16.

My Dear Wife, Son and Alvina: Inform you that I have now been wounded by a shell splinter, very lightly on the left shin, my right thumb has also been damaged too, this reason I can't write well. To my sorrow I must let you know that I have been taken prisoner in France by the English. Otherwise I am all right. Food is faultless. We receive as prisoners very good treatment. My wound is not dangerous. I lost my way. Instead of going back I arrived among the English. Greetings from
AUGUST.

France, Aug. 20, 1916.

My Dear Parents: I hope my letter of the 15th has been received. You will be happy that I am getting along well. As a matter of fact one ought not to be able to write for a few days, but as Acting Sergeant Major I have been allowed to write twice a week. So I am enormously pleased to send you, dear ones, right hearty Sunday greeting. Today five weeks ago we were taken prisoners. How quickly the time passes! I have quite enjoyed these five weeks. I really feel very well here, as everyone tells me I have become appreciably stouter. It is certainly a good thing that you did not see us when we were taken prisoners. After these trying weeks you would hardly have recognized me. And now we have not a single ground for compalint. In every respect we are splendidly treated. It appears to me as if I had a holiday until peace arrives. Of course, mama will say, "Oh, he only writes that!" No, it is an absolute fact. I only say the one thing, thank God with me and be happy the whole day and think of a meeting.

Have you made any inquiries about parcels and letters? Only don't forget cigars and cigarettes. Yesterday we each received forty cigarettes. There isn't a thing we lack. Hearty greetings and kisses. Your
PAUL.

10-8-'16.

My Dear Parents, Brothers, and Sisters:
Yesterday I was taken prisoner by the English, and I am happy that I am out of that swindle. We were received in a most friendly manner, as I would never have thought. Now I have the greatest hopes that we shall see each other again. With greetings and a happy meeting soon,
PETER.

29-8-'16.

My Dear Ones:
I am in English captivity since the 27th. I am very well. The treatment is first class. The soldiers are very kind. One gets everything one needs from them. We get more to eat than we need. I like the white bread best of all. You need have no anxiety about me. I will send you my address later. Write the company that I am a prisoner. One thousand times, greetings. Your
JOHANN.

If you send me anything, for goodness sake don't send me food, for I get more of it than you do over there, and I wish I could let you have the half of it. Dear Paula, if you ever see an English prisoner don't hate him, for they are downright good people, and I have not up to the present had an angry word from them.

Dear Parents, Brothers and Sisters:
At last I can let you know something concerning me. It is God's will that in the battle of the Somme I was wounded (not severely) in the thigh, arm, and knee (left) and on the 23-9-16 was taken prisoner by the English. I can assure you that I am now well cared for, and have fallen into good hands. I proceeded on foot with other comrades to the nearest dressing station, supported by an Englishman. The English soldiers gave me something to drink and to smoke. The English ambulance (medical) staff is very obliging. I am in an English field hospital. We are well cared for, and I lie down in a snow-white bed and am bandaged every day by English nurses. Presumably we go to England in a few days. Your
WILHELM.

C. R. Turner:
I am going on excellently, no wonder what with the fine weather and the very nourishing and plentiful food. I have lately been doing some carpentry and joinery, and have made a little hut for myself and a foreroom adjoining it for the company. We finished today; the butter, marmalade, tins of meat, and the white loaves, all properly arranged side by side, look first rate. All the men are contented and appear to be quite at home in the new huts they have built for themselves.
Sergt. Major KALKOFEN, No. 6, P. O. W. Camp.

Extract from letter from Gefeiter Hermann Pein, P. O. W. No. —, Co. B. E. F., to Foan Pein, (wife,) Halstenbeck, Holstein, dated Sept. 26, 1916.

I am getting on very well so far, am in good health and spirits, and, so far as rations are concerned, they are very good. We are now getting ¼ lb. bacon (smoked) ½ lb. cheese, 1 lb. meat or vegetables, potatoes thrown in. The 30-40 grammes of butter, the same of jam as well as 1¼ lbs. of white bread. Further every week 50 cigarettes or tobacco. A good ration allowance. I can't get through my portions. Then we kitchen orderlies cook for ourselves, joint, stew (gulasch,) beefsteak (sic) rissoles, or some such dish every day. So you see we have no cause for complaint as is reported in so many quarters.

Extract from letter from Hans Westphal, P. O. W. 9th Coy, to Heinrich Westphal (father,) Lubeck, dated Sept. 27, 1916.

You might send some black (rye) bread, because I should enjoy some black bread again. Our rations are otherwise very good here; better than people in Germany imagine. We are earning money here and shall be coming home with our purses full. Have you had my pay from the company? We are all as merry as sand boys here.

From H. Meyer, 3 General Hospital:
Dear Father—As you will know from my first letter, I am severely wounded and a prisoner with the English. I like it here very much and am already getting better. The English doctors treat all the Germans very well, and all the nurses are very nice and kind to us. We have as much as we like to eat, so we Germans are very well off here. Now, dear father, please write again soon. With love,
LE.

I hardly believe that this is a real camp. If it really is, then these prisoners' camps are palaces in comparison to those in Germany.

We are well treated by the English, and I hope that after the war our relations with them will be more friendly. I have much sympathy with England.
2-320—JULIUS HABERMANN.

Extract from letter from Ludwig Helen (Iron Cross) P. O. W. No. 37, Co. 6, to Frau Reindl, (sister,) Munich, dated Aug. 10, 1916:

But I am thankful now to be out of those graveyards. I owe my life solely to a shell which buried me during a hand-to-hand fight. English soldiers dug me out later on. It has done me no harm. We are allowed to write twice a week here. We, each of us, have had new shirts, socks, pocket-handkerchiefs —in short, everything conceivable. We have also built a nice bath. We have now started a choral society. We are also playing football hard. If it were not for the guard one would feel quite at ease.

From Second Lieut. H. Kohler, No. 8 General Hospital, 5-10-16.
I received a gunshot wound in the breast, near the right arm, which passed through the lung and came out almost against the spine. I had wonderful luck with this shot. In consequence of the quite exceptionally excellent treatment I feel quite well. The English doctors treat us with the greatest possible care. An English lung specialist saw me yesterday and expressed himself as being very well satisfied.

I am on the coast in the Trianon Hotel, with a view over the English Channel. The sea is wonderful, blue and green. The treatment on the part of the English is faultless. In the field hospital in B— an English General came with a French General and inquired if I had everything that I wanted. So far I have without exception been treated very well. Therefore don't worry at all about me. The dietary is superb. Every morning there is tea at 6. At 8 breakfast, consisting of two eggs, tea, bread and butter, milk, sugar, fish, and porridge. Dinner at 12, meat or fish, and pudding, afternoon tea with sugar and bread and butter, or supper in the evening, bouillon soup, meat and vegetables, pudding, and bananas and grapes. So you see I am very well off.

A MURSERFULL DEATH,

And Orthographic Daisies Have Sprung from Its Unlettered Grave.

It wasn't much of a cat, it is true; and it was a predatory and uncultivated animal; a nuisance, in a word.

And so the factory superintendent directed the night watchman to "get rid of it." And he did.

The night watchman is a serious-minded person, with a regard for the dignity and responsibilities of his office as the custodian of a big building in Cooper Square. His nightly reports, savoring more of the midnight oil than of scholarship, are monuments of serious attention to detail. Here is his report on the extermination of the superfluous cat:

Dear Sir:
I done away with the cat I put a roap around her neck & threw her dow the banster It was a murserfull death she is laying In the frount part Of the Celler & One Of The Porters Must disepose Of her In some way.

Respectfull

BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN PIANO HOUSE
ONE PRICE—NO COMMISSIONS

A Late Thanksgiving

Will Shorten Up the Xmas Holiday Shopping.

THE TIME IS NOW

Pianos are the most important purchase you can make.

It is a mistake to wait until the last moment and buy your Christmas Piano in a hurry.

It is none too early to plan for your holiday music, whether for your home or the gift to a friend.

Our stocks are at their best, no confusion or hurry, and by taking time by the forelock you avoid all possible chance of disappointment.

This year's unprecedented tax on transportation facilities may cause delays which the very best organization may be unable to overcome.

The skill of the times has poured her best into the

STERLING PIANO

Building.

You will find it more than a passing pleasure to visit these warerooms and touch elbows with those interested in the elevating influence of good music.

1st Floor:
Victrola Department, under Sterling business methods, interestingly fitted up with private sound proof rooms, complete record library, expert service and all styles of instruments from ***$10*** to ***$400.***

2nd Floor:
Main Entrance Floor—Exhibition of special instruments, reception room for appointments, executive offices and information bureau.

3rd Floor:
Sterling Piano Floor—Innumerable artistic designs of these superb instruments in woods and sizes to meet the most exacting requirements. Pianos from ***$325*** up.

4th Floor:
Huntington & Mendelssohn Floor—Filled with the most attractive collection from our celebrated Huntington and Mendelssohn Factories. The best honest pianos ever made for as low a price as ***$300*** and ***$225.***

5th Floor:
Playerpianos—Conveniently arranged private rooms in which are demonstrated Playerpianos, some Playerpianos as low as ***$395*** —the Sterling—best of all, ***$495*** up to ***$725.***

Benches, Cabinets, etc., made after our own ideas at special prices of ***$7.50*** up.

Music Roll Dep't—one of the most complete in this country, with everything worth while that is published for the Playerpiano. Music Rolls, 88 note from ***25c*** up.

6th Floor:
Workshop Floor—interesting to visit; rebuilding, repairing, tone restoring, tuning, refinishing, can be seen in the process. We can supply parts for any piano that is made and guarantee our work.

In buying from us you buy direct from the manufacturers.

You are protected by a reputation and an expert service that can be given by the specialist only.

This is an age of specialists—and it stands to reason that the specialist can give not only the service but the value the dealer in many things cannot possibly do.

Our business is exclusively the piano business—we have devoted our lives to it, and are justly proud of a success that has met the wants of the most people in the best way for more than half a century.

The **Sterling Piano** Co.
Manufacturers, Sterling Building
516-520 Fulton Street, Cor. Hanover Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Telephone 5000 Main Connects All Departments
OPEN EVENINGS BY APPOINTMENT.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Eighteen new corporations were chartered today, with aggregate capitalization of $1,150,500. They include:

Munplace, Munrio, Munsonio, and Munsila Steamship Corps., Manhattan, transportation, trade, commerce, navigation, Munsila, $125,000; others, $300,000; C. M. Dimm, A. H. Bromell, F. C. Munson, N. H. McLaren, attorney, Telephone Building, Albany.

International Conveyor Corp., stocks, bonds, mining, timbering, mercantile, commercial conveyors, machinery, $200,000; J. Mulligan, J. S. Seibert, W. H. Vogt, 120 Broadway.

Public Service Tire and Rubber Co. of New York, Inc., auto tires, rubber footwear, $100,000; T. A. Anderson, G. H. Empey, R. Krause, Soundview Av., Clason Point.

B. and F. Safety Device Co., Inc., patent safety devices, $100,000; M. B. Cohn, H. J. Sondheim, D. Brandenstein, 71 5th Av.

Mason Marketeria Co., Inc., Salamanca, grocery, $10,000; W. A. Town, M. C. and E. C. Mason, Salamanca.

Bensonhurst Auto Supply and Hardware Co., Inc., Brooklyn, auto supplies, hardware, autos, sporting goods, clothing, guns, ammunition, $5,000; H. J. and D. Kraus, 8,693 21st Av., Brooklyn.

William J. Auer Realty Corp., Brooklyn, realty, construction, agency, brokerage, $5,000; F. W. Weipe, A. and W. J. Auer, 1,013 Wilkoughby Av., Brooklyn.

Standard Toy Mfg. Corp., toys, $5,000; D. Alexander, H. Flamm, T. K. Peoples, 2 Rector St.

Authorizations—Krebs Pigment and Chemical Co., Inc., Newport, Del., $1,000,000; representative, Robert C. Cox, 217 Broadway, New York. Lace Selling Co., Inc., Portland, Me., $100,000; representative, James S. Steel, 133 Fifth Av., New York. Mutual Tire and Rubber Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., $1,000,000; representative, Charles E. Barker, 9 East 40th St., New York.

Capital Increase — Sous-Cunningham Reed and Rattan Co., Inc., New York, 500 to 850 shares, working capital, $50,000 to $57,500.

Capital Reduction — John F. Schmadeke, Inc., Red Hook, $630,000 to $595,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions — The Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in America, New York; R. M. Walker, Inc., Batavia; Diamond Supply Co., Inc., New York; I. C. Newman Co., Inc., New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 18.—Charters filed:

Wolf-Arizona Copper Co., do a general mining business, $1,000,000; G. E. Fooks, K. M. Dougherty, L. S. Dorsey, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

Middle States Waterworks Co., maintain and operate water, gas, and sewer systems, $3,664,900; L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

New York Aero Construction Co., manufacture airships and aeroplanes of all kinds, $1,500,000; Harry H. Picking, Charles O. Geyer, Stanley L. Gedney, Jr., all of East Orange, N. J.

Film Fire Preservation Corporation, manufacture motion-picture films of all kinds, $1,000,000; Samuel B. Howard, Arthur W. Britton, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

Talbot Boiler and Engine Corporation, manufacture motors, engines, &c., $1,000,000; Paul A. Talbot, Brooklyn; Paul C. Mulligan, Frank W. Chambers, New York.

Freeport Sulphur Transportation Co., construct and operate vessels, &c.; David H. Dorman, Arthur H. Matteson, New York; John H. Wallace, Yonkers, N. Y.; Charles H. Findlay, Nutley, N. J.; Santo M. Swenson, South Orange, N. J.

Increase in capital: Quality Amusement Corporation of Delaware, N. Y., $150,000 to $300,000.

Cloud of Witnesses.

"But how am I to know that you really love me?" sighed the village maiden.

"Just ask anybody in Junkville," logically answered the traveling man who had visited her two Sundays in succession.—Judge.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Crimes We Commit Against Our Digestion

By Arthur True Buswell, M. D.

Eugene Christian

A MAN'S success in life depends more on the co-operation of his stomach than on any other factor. Just as an "army moves on its stomach," so does the individual. Scientists tell us that 90% of all sickness is traceable to the digestive tract.

As Dr. Orison Swett Marden, the noted writer, says, "the brain gets an immense amount of credit which really should go to the stomach." And it's true—keep the digestive system in shape and brain vitality is assured.

Food is the fuel of the human system, yet some of the combinations of food we put into our systems are as dangerous as dynamite, soggy wood and a little coal would be in a furnace—and just about as effective. Is it any wonder that the average life of man to-day is but 39 years—and that diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys have increased 103% during the past few years?

And yet, just as wrong food selections and combinations will destroy our health and efficiency, so will the right foods create and maintain bodily vigor and mental energy. And by right foods we do not mean freak foods—just good, every-day foods properly combined. In fact, to follow Corrective Eating it isn't even necessary to upset your table.

Not long ago I had a talk with Eugene Christian, the noted food scientist, who is said to have successfully treated over 23,000 people without drugs or medicines of any kind, and he told me some of his experiences in the treatment of disease through food.

One case that interested me greatly was that of a young business man whose efficiency had been practically wrecked through stomach acidity, fermentation, and constipation, resulting in physical sluggishness which was naturally reflected in his ability to use his mind. He was twenty pounds under weight when he first went to see Christian and was so nervous he couldn't sleep. Stomach and intestinal gases were so severe that they caused irregular heart action and often fits of great mental depression. As Christian describes it he was not 50 per cent. efficient either mentally or physically. Yet in a few days, by following Christian's suggestions as to food, his constipation had completely gone, although he had formerly been in the habit of taking large daily doses of a strong cathartic. In five weeks every abnormal symptom had disappeared—his weight having increased 6 lbs. In addition to this, he acquired a store of physical and mental energy so great in comparison with his former self as to almost belie the fact that it was the same man.

Another instance of what proper food combinations can do was that of a man one hundred pounds overweight, whose only other discomfort was rheumatism. This man's greatest pleasure in life was eating. Though convinced of the necessity, he hesitated for months to go under treatment, believing he would be deprived of the pleasures of the table. He finally, however, decided to try it out. Not only did he begin losing weight at once, quickly regaining his normal figure, all signs of rheumatism disappearing, but he found the new diet far more delicious to the taste and afforded a much keener quality of enjoyment than his old method of eating, and he wrote Christian a letter to that effect.

But perhaps the most interesting case that Christian told me was that of a multi-millionaire—a man 70 years old, who had been traveling with his doctor for several years in search for health. He was extremely emaciated, had chronic constipation, lumbago, and rheumatism. For over twenty years he had suffered with stomach and intestinal trouble, which in reality was superaciduous secretions in the stomach. The first menus given him were designed to remove the causes of acidity, which was accomplished in about thirty days. And after this was done he seemed to undergo a complete rejuvenation. His eyesight, hearing, taste and all of his mental faculties became keener and more alert. He had had no organic trouble—but he was starving to death from malnutrition and decomposition, all caused by the wrong selection and combination of foods. After six months' treatment this man was as well and strong as he had ever been in his life.

These instances of the efficacy of right eating I have simply chosen at random from perhaps a dozen Eugene Christian told me of, every one of which was fully as interesting, and they applied to as many different ailments. Surely this man Christian is doing a great work.

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice and whose cases he is unable to handle personally that he has written a little course of lessons which tells you exactly what to eat for health, strength and efficiency.

These lessons, there are 24 of them, contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon and dinner, curative as well as corrective, covering every condition of health and sickness from infancy to old age, and for all occupations, climates and seasons.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist, because every possible point is so thoroughly covered and clearly explained that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered. You can start eating the very things that will produce the increased physical and mental energy you are seeking the day you receive the lessons and you will find that you secure results with the first meal.

If you would like to examine these 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating simply write the Corrective Eating Society, Dept. 9011, 460 Fourth Ave., New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial, with the understanding that you will either return them within that time or remit $3.00, the small fee asked.

Please clip out and mail the following form instead of writing a letter, as this is a copy of the Society's official blank and will be honored at once.

CORRECTIVE EATING SOCIETY, Dept. 9011, 460 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.
You may send me prepaid a copy of Corrective Eating in 24 Lessons. I will either remail them to you within five days after receipt or send you $8.

Name..... Address .....
City..... State.....

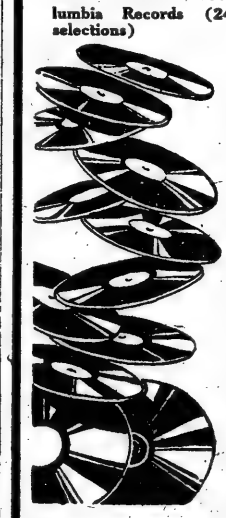
SPEAR Columbia Graphophones Note the Name SERVICE

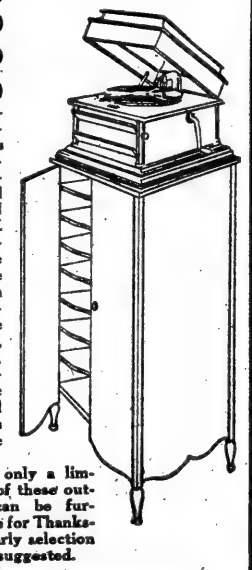
An Initial $5 Payment

will enable you to enjoy the pleasures of this

SPECIAL $74.30 **THANKSGIVING** GRAFONOLA OUTFIT

One $50 Columbia Grafonola	$50.00
One Record Cabinet	16.50
Twelve Double Disc Columbia Records (24 selections)	7.80
	$74.30





The $50 Columbia Grafonola Cabinet is made of selected grain quartered oak in all finishes OR IN GENUINE MAHOGANY. The records may be selected from our own complete stock. The Record Cabinet, 23 inches high, will be furnished in the same natural wood finish as the machine you select.

There are only a limited number of these outfits which can be furnished in time for Thanksgiving. An early selection is therefore suggested.

Mid-Town Columbia Grafonola Headquarters

SPEAR & COMPANY

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS
22-24-26 WEST 34TH STREET

ARTHUR H. HAHLO & CO.
569 Fifth Avenue

EXHIBITION of ETCHINGS by ZORN

Until November 25th

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 467 and 477 5th
NEW YORK

With Society back in Town and the Social Season well under way—Fashionable Apparel is the uppermost thought of the Smartly Gowned Woman who participates in the important events of the year.

No other Collection of Smart Fashions arranged for immediate selection can compare with the Variety and Authenticity of the Gidding Showing.

INTRODUCING EVERY NEW IDEA FROM PARIS—TOGETHER WITH THE LATEST INSPIRATIONS OF OUR OWN DESIGNERS.

Handsome Wraps
Of rich velvets and brocades, in luxurious fur-trimmed effects.

Dinner & Evening Gowns
A wonderful array—in the most exquisite textures.

Fashionable Day Dresses
Of silk, satin, serge and velvet—beaded, embroidered and fur-trimmed.

Semi-dress & Calling Suits
Of fine chiffon velvets and handsomest imported cloth materials.

Smart Tailor-made Suits
The mainstay of every wardrobe.

Utility & Sport Coats
Of imported materials—abundantly trimmed with fine Furs.

Exquisite Blouses
In hand-made, beaded and embroidered effects.

Fashionable Furs
Coats—Jacquettes—Shoulder Capes—Stoles—Sets—Scarfs and Muffs.

Smart Hats
Gold and silver lace hats and other mid-season effects.

Paris Novelties
Costume Jewelry—Combs—Pins—Bags—and other vanities.

Special Sale of PARIS MODELS
in original designs by
Callot—Cheruit—Bernard—Jenny—Lanvin—Bulloz—Doeuillet—Premet—Paquin—Georgette—Beer—Doucet—Chanel and others.
AT VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS
French Salon, 4th Floor

SEES NO DANGER IN BIG NATIONAL DEBTS

G. E. Roberts, Ex-Director of the Mint, Says They Will Take Care of Themselves.

CAPITAL NOT EXTINGUISHED

Fears Reaction After Present Period of High Prices and Wages and Urges Caution.

That the huge national debts being piled up by European belligerents will not be paid by oppressive taxation or by stifling economies that tend to lower the vitality and productive powers of the people is a prediction made by George E. Roberts, formerly Director of the United States Mint, and now assistant to the President of the National City Bank of New York. He says that the indebtedness of Great Britain at the close of the wars with Napoleon was heavier in proportion to the wealth and income of the people than it is likely to be at the end of the current war, and points out that while the debt in the former case was never paid off, with the development of the steam engine and of modern machinery the productive powers of the British people were so much increased that the interest charge became insignificant.

Discussing the war and its after effects in an address before the Credit Men's Association in Buffalo on Thursday evening, Mr. Roberts said that not only were the productive powers of the British people increased, but that by building steamships, by advancing capital for the construction of railways, and otherwise aiding in the development of new countries, like the United States, Great Britain had obtained access to new and cheaper supplies of food and raw materials, and had increased the purchasing powers of those people with whom she traded, with the result that the British people had become more prosperous than ever before.

"The fact is commonly overlooked," said Mr. Roberts, "that the payment of indebtedness does not extinguish the capital transferred or involve an economic loss. If we were to conceive of these payments as required to be made hereafter to inhabitants of another planet with whom no other intercourse was possible, or of the products of the country to the value of these payments as regularly heaped up and burned, then we would have the idea that is generally accepted as to the burden of this indebtedness, but nothing of this kind will occur. The indebtedness of all the warring countries is mainly to their own people, and the capital which is transferred by taxation to the holders of Government bonds will remain available for investment in industry, for the employment of labor and for carrying on the business of the country. Let it be said that no one shall interpret me as saying that the indebtedness does not represent an economic loss. It does represent an economic loss, but the loss occurred when the proceeds of the loan were expended, and does not occur again when the loans are paid off."

Where This Country Stands.

Regarding the position of the United States after the war, Mr. Roberts said:

"On the surface it has looked as though this country had an extraordinary opportunity to introduce its goods in new markets while Great Britain and Germany were otherwise engaged, but the same conditions which create the opportunity throw enormous difficulties in the way. The scarcity of shipping, the rise of freight charges, the rise of prices, the pressure of war orders, the revival of the home demand, the scarcity of materials, the shortage of labor, all combine to interfere with the growth of new trade. The trade of the world is interdependent and must be kept in balance. You cannot shift a large body of it without making a multitude of shifts. If it were possible for us to take over all the business Great Britain and Germany have had in South America, we would have to take the bulk of population from those countries to the United States. These world relations are the result of growth and gradual readjustments rather than of sudden changes. We will gain trade as other people gain in purchasing power, rather than by supplanting rivals."

In considering the probable condition of industry after the war, Mr. Roberts pointed out that there were two distinct fields of production and trade.

"There is," he said, "the business of supplying the current living necessities of the population, the food, clothing, fuel, and other things that are consumed from day to day. There is a certain amount of this business which always goes on, in dull times as well as in good times. And then there is the constructive work, which consists in preparing the greater production in the future, such as building railways which open up new territory; improving the railways, so that the cost of transportation may be reduced; the substitution of improved machinery for antiquated machinery in the factories; the construction of sanitary works in cities to protect the health of the people; and so on.

Construction Key to Prosperity.

"Now it is a well-known rule that the difference between bad times and good times consists primarily in the fluctuation in the amount of this construction work. When there is little construction work, the iron industry and all the building industries are dull, transportation falls off and thousands of men are thrown out of employment; everybody practices economy and times are hard. On the contrary, when there is a great amount of construction, all the industries are busy, labor is in demand, and times are good.

"Whether we are to have good times after the war depends largely upon the amount of construction work the world will do. There will be enough that ought to be done. There is never any end to the work that may be done, and ought to be done, for the good of the world. But the point we get the orders to fill our shops? That is the vital question, and it will depend in large part upon our willingness to go out to Russia, to China, to South America, and do the work on our own account, or lend the money with which it may be done. These enormous shipments of war materials which are now going forward, and which have given such an impetus to our industries, are made possible by the foreign loans we are making and by our purchases of our own securities from Europe—approximately $3,500,000,000 in the aggregate of the loans made and the securities bought back in two years. Our best chance for business after the war is by backing up industries in the same manner to supply peace materials.

"It has been easy to get business during the last two years, forced itself upon us. The very excess of prosperity which we are enjoying foreshadows a reaction. It is a familiar fact that prosperity does not usually prepare men to endure adversity. There has never been such a period of high prices, high wages, and high costs of every kind as we are now passing through without a disastrous reaction after it. If we escape this time, it will be only because the dangers of the situation are held steadily before everybody's mind, so that as a people we may keep ourselves in shape to come back to normal conditions with the smallest possible disturbance.

Balance of Trade Enormous.

"We have an enormous balance of trade in our favor and are receiving great quantities of gold, which is usually welcome. But Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland have had trouble in storing away the influx of gold they have received

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
200	Com'wealth P....	61¼	61¼	60½	62
300	Com'wealth P. pf.	84½	84	83½	85
500	Pacific G. & E..	65¾	65	65½	66

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power	8	9
Appalachian Power pf.	80	82
Adirondack Electric Power	20	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	86	88
American Cities	14	16
American Cities pf.	47½	49
American Gas Co.	120	122
American Gas & Electric	152	155
American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction	381	384
American Light & Traction pf.	110	113
American Power & Light	76	78½
American Power & Light pf.	85	87
American Public Utilities	40	44
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American W. W. & E.	9¼	10
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	67	70
American W. W. & E., partic.	24	28
Atlantic P. P. pf.	85	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	..
Carolina Power & Light	35	40
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	72	78
Central States Electric	25	30
Central States Electric pf.	80½	82½
*Cities' Service	326	329
*Cities Service pf.	92¼	93
Colorado Power	29	32
Colorado Power pf.	104	104
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	60	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89½	92
Electric Properties	52	54
El Paso Electric	121	124
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Federal Light & Traction	18	19
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100
Empire D. E.	90	94
Federal Light & Traction	18	19
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	56
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	80	85
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	10	12½
Mississippi River Power pf.	37½	..
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario L. & Power pf.	56	61
Northern States Power	103	105
Northern States Power pf.	100	101
Northern Texas Electric	50	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	82½	86
Ozark P. & W.	44	48
Pacific G. & E. pf.	90¾	91
Puget Sound Traction	25	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	63	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	36
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Rep. Ry. & L.	54½	55
Rep. Ry. & L. pf.	79½	..
Securities Corp. general	18	23
Securities Corp., general pf.	80	85
Southern California Edison	90¾	91½
Southern California Edison pf.	100	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15½	16½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	13	13½
Tampa Electric	128	132
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	12	12½
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	52	62
United Gas & Electric	9	12
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	71	73
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	16
United Light & Railways	49½	51
United Light & Railways pf.	79	81
Western Power	18	19
Western Power pf.	69½	71
*West. Penn. pf.	106	107

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921.	100	101½
American W. W. & E. 5s	76½	77½
Baton Rouge cons. 5s	90	92½
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918.	99½	..
Central Illinois Light 5s	96	..
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100¾	..
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	85	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	78	..
Conn. Power 1st 5s	..	..
Cum. Co. P. & Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	92½	95¾
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99¼	..
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942	91	94
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	100¼	102
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	99½	..
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918	99½	..
Eastern Texas Elec. 5s, 1953	92	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	99½	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	95	..
Great Lakes Power 5s, 1935	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90¼	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	96½	..
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	95	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1935	90	96
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	76	..
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	94	94½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	99½	100
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97	98
North Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	86	94
Omaha & Co. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1923	95½	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	87½	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	..
Seattle Electric con. 5s	94	96
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	99	..
U. G. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 5s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93¼
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	97½	98

*And dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
4s	Sept., 1917	102	102¼	102	102¼
4½s	June, 1965	110½	111	110¾	111
4½s	Mar., 1968	109¾	110	109½	110
4½s	Nov., 1957	109¾	109¾	109½	110
4½s	May, 1957	109¾	109¾	109½	110
4½s	Apr., 1964	104½	106	104½	105
4½s	Mar., 1964	104½	104¾	104½	104¾
4½s	Sept., 1960	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1960-1980	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
4s	May, 1959	101½	101¾	101½	102
4s	Nov., 1958	101½	101¾	101½	102
4s	May, 1957	101½	101¾	101½	102
4s	Nov., 1956	101	101¼	101	101¾
4s	Nov., 1936	101	101¼	101	101¾
3½s	Nov., 1955	93¼	..	93¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	93¼	94¼	93¼	94¼
3½s	May, 1954	93¼	94¼	93¼	94¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	3.97	3.88	3.97	3.85
4½s	1918-1923	3.75	3.65	3.75	3.65
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1924-1931	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1921-1923	3.75	3.65	3.75	3.65
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.90	3.85	3.95	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May, 1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.50	..	3.50	..
4½s	1940-1955	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
4½s	1930-1960	3.95	..	3.95	..
4½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1919-1921	3.95	..	3.95	..
4½s	1917-1918	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.50
4s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
4s	1926-1930	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s	1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4s	1916-1917	3.90	..	3.90	..

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16½	17	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	915	920	920	925
Borne-Scrymser	400	420	400	420
Buckeye Pipe Line	108	108	108	108
Chesebrough Mfg.	475	490	470	490
Colonial Oil	60	70	60	70
Continental Oil	945	955	945	955
Crescent Pipe Line	40	45	40	45
Cumberland P. L.	110	120	110	120
Eureka Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
Galena Signal Oil	290	300	290	300
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	140	155	140	160
Illinois P. L.	215	220	215	220
Indiana P. L.	110	115	110	115
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11	11¼	11	11¼
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	210	205	215	205
Northern P. L.	110	113	105	113
Ohio Oil	380	385	380	385
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	63	68	63	68
Pierce Oil	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
Pierce Oil cv. Gs, '24	94	96	94	..
Prairie Oil	540	545	540	550
Prairie P. L.	335	340	335	340
Solar Refining	400	410	395	405
Southern Pipe Line	217	222	217	222
South Penn Oil	480	485	475	485
Southwest Penn	113	118	113	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	380	385	375	380
Standard Oil of Ind.	565	575	570	580
Standard Oil of Kan.	560	570	560	570
Standard Oil of Ky.	560	580	560	580
Standard Oil of Neb.	570	580	550	570
Stand. Oil of N. J.	688	692	680	690
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	280	285	275	283
Stand. Oil of Calo.	490	495	485	495
Swan & Finch	110	120	110	120
Union Tank	94	96	94	96
Vacuum Oil	570	580	570	580
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$10,836,886	$70,066,660
Ord. internal revenues	18,790,218	164,820,799
Income tax	1,000,000	24,428,000
Miscellaneous	1,644,714	37,761,903
Total receipts	$32,268,818	$297,077,362
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	$1,227,856	$7,000,000
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	..	..

COMMODITIES PRICES.

The first break in flour for quite some time was shown last week in Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices. When lower figures were recorded on two of the four listed grades. The list as a whole showed more unsteadiness than usual, 111 of the 331 quotations given having been revised during the week. Eighty-six of these changes were advances, against 70 in the previous week, when the total was 94. Marked strength in metals was a feature.

The following selected list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-two standard commodities last week in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to Nov. 17, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$12.75	$12.75	$ 8.20
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.08¾	.08¾	.07¾
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.10¾	.10¾	.09
Stand. Brown Sheet., yd.	.11¾	.11½	.07¾
Print cloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.06	.06	.04¾
Butter, cream. ext., lb.	.39¼	.37¾	.31½
Cheese, f. a., fresh, spec., lb.	.24¼	.23	.18¼
Eggs, West. ists, doz.	.39	.37	.25
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.07¾	.07¼	.07¾
Prunes, 90-40 Cal., lb.	.10¾	.10¾	.11¼
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.07¾	.07	.04¼
Raisins, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.07¾
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	9.60	9.55	8.40
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	9.60	9.55	5.00
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	2.00	1.96¾	1.15¾
Corn, No. 2 yel., bush.	1.18¼	1.12	.75¼
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.62¾	.60¼	.42¾
Hay, pr. tim., 100 lbs.	1.05	1.00	1.35
Hides, Ch., pk. No. 1, lb.	.32	.31	.26
Hides, C., cows, na., lb.	.31	.30¼	.24½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.53	.55	.33
Leather, union backs, lb.	.75	.75	.50
Iron, pig F., No. 2 Phila.	..	..	..
Iron, Bessemer, ton	25.00	24.00	17.25
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	52.50	50.00	27.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.33	.30	.19
Copper, Elec., N. Y., lb.	.33	.30	.19
Lead, New York, lb.	.07	.07	.04¾
Tin, New York, lb.	.43	.43	.41¾
Pet., ref., gal. in bbl.	.12	.12	.11
Beef, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	6.80	7.10	5.80
Hogs, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	9.00	9.35	6.20
Sheep, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	7.50	7.75	5.70
Lard, prime st., Chi., 100 lbs.	17.00	17.30	9.90
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	14.00	13.75	10.00
Mess pork, Chic., bbl.	29.00	29.00	18.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.05¼	.05¼	.04¼
Rubber, up-river para, lb.	.80	.92	.65
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	7.50	7.50	6.00
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.18¼	.18½	.16
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.19	.19	.19
Potatoes, bbl.	5.00	5.75	2.25
Wool, avg. 100, Phila.	37.9	37.9	32.8

Thirty-four of last week's changes were shown in the foodstuffs alone, twenty-two of them being advances. In the flour market Winter clear scored a decline of 5 cents a barrel, while Winter patent fell off ten cents. Spring patent, on the other hand, advanced 5 cents a barrel to a new high level, while Spring clear did the same. Mess pork did not change at Chicago, where the only advances were registered by live sheep and short ribs. Declines in the major provisions were shown in live beef and hogs, and in prime lard. Bacon again declined here. Under the stimulus of a good demand and only moderate supplies, prices advanced solidly in the dairy products list, some of them to new high levels for this time of the year.

The changes in the vegetables were about equally divided between advances and declines, but the tone to fresh and dried fruits was steady to firmer. Both of the basic grades of Brazilian coffee fell off, but again there were no changes in teas. Fine granulated sugar continued steady, but lower prices were quoted on the principal raw sugars. Most of the listed spices advanced. In the grain markets further price gains were scored by wheat, corn, oats, rye, malt, and prime timothy hay.

The rise in metals prices continued almost general, the only declines being shown by pig aluminium, in ton lots, and antimony. Copper, spelter, lead, and tin were the minor metals that advanced, while in the more or less finished forms of iron and steel higher prices were quoted also on all kinds of billets, steel rails, tank plates, beams, and angles, and on No. 28 black and galvanized sheets. The various kinds of pig iron were also higher at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

With the exception of No. 1 hips, which were unchanged for the second week in succession, the entire list again moved upward. This time, however, the advances were not accompanied by rises in leather, the high prices reached in the latter market apparently having checked buying to some extent. In the combined market for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils, there were thirty changes, of which all but nine were advances. An advance in quinine was a feature. Norwegian cod liver oil fell off in price, but both domestic and Newfoundland cod oil were higher here.

The sharp rise in prices brought higher prices on certain printcloths, sheetings, and drills in spite of buying that could have been more active. Short supplies, active buying, and higher jute prices combined to advance prices on practically all widths and weights of burlaps here. Crude rubber eased off somewhat for the Brazilian grades, but higher prices were reached during the week by lump lime, jute, platinum, tallow, raw silk, and turpentine.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 835,310 shares of stock and $506,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 167,025; oils, 65,650, and mining, 602,625. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Aetna Exp. pf.	9¾	10¼	9¾	9¾
300	‡Am. Drug S.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
400	Am. Sums.	24½	24¾	24½	24½
3,800	‡Am. Wr. Pa.	8¾	9	8¾	9
30	Atlantic St.	125	125	125	125
100	‡Butler Chm.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	‡Carbn St.	125	125	125	125
4,000	Car. Steel T.	15¾	15	15¼	15½
200	‡Cent. Fdy.	18	18	18	18
1,000	Chevr. M.	177-175	180	175	180
2,200	Emer. Phono.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾
1,200	‡Fall Motors	10¼	10¼	10	10¼
1,100	‡Hart Bell C.	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
1,500	Has. & Br. Car	43¾	44	43¾	44½
1,200	‡Imp. Car. C.	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,700	‡Joplin Ore Prospect.	62	62	47	49
400	Kelsey Br'ze pf.	9¾	10	9¼	10
800	Keystone Tire & Rub.	15¾	15¾	15½	15¾
5,000	‡Lake Torpedo Boat	14	14½	13	14
100	‡Lake-T. Boat 1st pf.	14½	14½	14¼	14½
200	Man. El. Sup., w. i.	33	33¼	30	33¼
500	Man. El. Sup., w. i. pf.	95	96¾	95	96¾
500	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.	63	63	60	60
800	Mar. Arms pf.	101	101	100	100½
3,100	‡Maxim Munl.	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
200	‡Mexican Pet. Export Co.	20¾	20¾	20½	20¾
15,000	‡Midvale Steel	72¾	73¾	72¾	73¾
200	‡Nat. Auto Corp.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41½
100	N. Y. Trans.	15½	15½	15½	15½
80,000	No. Am. Pulp & Paper	15¾	15¾	15	15
2,500	‡Pierce-Ar'w	65¾	66	65¾	65¾
250	‡Pierce-A. pf.	106	*100	106	108
400	Corp. of R. & H.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	R'd Int., w. i.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
800	Rock Island pf.	38	39¾	38	39½
200	‡Rock Island pf. B.	70½	70¾	70½	70¾
100	Seabd Steel & Manganese	31	31	31	31
8,200	‡Smith M. T.	6	6¼	5¾	6¼
200	Smith A'tery Transp. pf.	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¼
300	‡Spicer Mfg.	48	48	45	46
100	Spicer M. pf.	102	102	102	102
200	Springfield Body Co.	25	26	24	26
500	‡Steel Alloys Corp.	2¾	3	2¾	3
5,000	Subm. Boat, v. t. ctfs.	42½	44	42¼	43
1,000	‡Tex. Co., rts.	25	25	24¾	24¾
385	‡Todd Shipy.	82½	82¾	82½	82
2,500	‡Transue, Williams Steel Forgings	43	44½	43	44
10,000	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs.	2½	3¼	2¼	3¼
1,900	U. S. Steam Ship Co.	11	11½	11	11½
900	‡United Mrs.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
8,000	‡United Alloys Steel Corp.	80½	80¾	80	80¾
400	United Zinc.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
350	‡Veeder-Phone Corp., w. i.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft Corp.	23¾	24¼	23¾	24
900	‡Zinc Concentrating Co.	4	4¼	4	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Stand. Oil Co. (N. J.)	607	600	600	+10
900	Stand. Oil Co. (N. Y.)	265	245	260	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡A. Pet., Ltd.	67	67	67	67
5,000	‡Bar. O. & G.	5¼	5½	5¼	5¾
400	‡Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.)	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
1,000	‡Cos. O. & C.	15¾	14	13¾	13¾
7,500	‡Federal Oil	9¼	9¼	8¾	8¾
4,000	‡Gen. R. & P.	7¾	8	7¾	7¾
400	‡Houston Oil	19	19¼	19	19
1,500	Mat. Petrol.	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
5,000	‡Midwest Oil	46	46	45	46
2,650	‡N. Y.-Ok. Oil	1¾	1¾	1	1¾
1,100	Oil & Explo.	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,900	Okla. P. & R.	11	11¾	11	11¾
3,000	‡Omar O. & G.	55	55	55	55
1,100	‡Sag. O. & R.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Savoy Oil	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
4,000	Sec. O. & G.	14¾	15	14¾	15
4,000	‡Sinclair Oil	56¾	58	56¾	57½
700	‡Sp. O. & Tr.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	‡Un. West. G.	1	1¼	1	1
2,500	‡Utah Pet. Co. (A prod.)	60	60	60	60
2,500	‡Vacuum G. & O. (A prod.)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,500	‡Victoria Oil	1¾	2	1¾	2
5,000	‡West End Oil & Gas	63	66	61	65
2,000	‡Wyom. Pet.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,500	‡Alba.-Br. Cst. Mex. (prod.)	¾	1	¾	¾
1,800	‡Alaska Mines	60	60	56	60
1,000	‡Alas. Gast.	57	57	57	57
1,000	‡Am. Cmdr.	9	9	9	9
18,000	‡Ariz. Chlor.	47	52	47	50
1,000	‡Ariz. Copper	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,500	‡Atlanta	9	9	8¾	8¾
6,300	Bit Jim	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,900	Bit Lodge Cop.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
14,000	‡Bisbee Cop. (a prospect)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
900	‡Booth	10	10	10	10
4,000	Box. & Mon.	81	81	80	81
1,800	Buffalo Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,500	Butte Cop. & Zinc v. t. ctfs.	12¾	13	12¾	12¾
9,000	‡Caledonia	58	58	56	56
1,500	Cal. Trdwy Gold (prod.)	77	77	77	77
23,000	‡Calu. & Tor.	5	5	5	5
1,700	Canada Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	‡Cashboy	6	6	6	6
3,000	Cerro de Pas.	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼
1,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
8,500	Con. Cop. M.	4	4¼	3¾	4¼
1,100	‡Con. Mines'd	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡Con. Nev.-Utah	2	2	2	2
11,600	Crescon C. G.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
800	Dundee-Ariz. Cop. (prod.)	2¾	3¼	2¾	2¾
800	East Butte	13	13¾	12	12¾
3,000	‡Emma Cop.	2	2¼	2	2¼
800	First N. Cop.	4¾	5¼	4¾	5
3,100	‡Gila-E. M.	80	80	80	80
4,000	‡Gold'd Coin	24	24	24	24
1,000	‡Gt. Cent. G.	11	11	11	11
74,000	‡Green-Can.	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
13,000	Hecla Mining	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,000	Howe Sound	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	‡Iron Cap.	27	27	27	27
4,000	‡Iron Mas.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,000	‡Jerome Verde, (a prospect)	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¾
1,100	‡Jer'o Ver. E., (a prospect)	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾
300	‡Kim. Butler	99	99	99	99
3,700	‡Jumbo Ext.	26	26	25	26
2,000	‡Kewanas	10	10	10	10
2,900	L. P. M. C., (a prospect)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,800	Louisiana Con.	90	94	90	94
3,000	Magma Cop.	66	69	62	62
1,800	M. G. M. Co.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
40,000	Mason Valley	7¾	8¼	7¾	8
10,000	Mid'l Con., (a prospect)	58	58	56	57
700	‡Mojave Tung.	3	3	2¾	3
1,000	‡Mont. G. M.	85	89	85	89
1,000	Monitor Silver	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
20,400	‡Monster C.	¾	¾	¾	¾
9,000	‡Mother L.	37	38	37	37½
6,000	‡Newray M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	New Utah B.	1	1	1	1
100	N. Y. & H. R. M. Co.	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼
700	Nip. M. Co.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
2,500	‡No. Bu. Dev.	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,700	‡Ohio Copper	¾	¾	¾	¾
5,500	‡O.C. new w. i.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10,000	‡Old Em. L.	58	58	58	58
400	‡Peer. Jen.	76	76	76	76
3,000	‡Pitts.-Jar. C. (a prospect)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,000	‡Pr. M. & S.	4	4	4	4
18,000	‡Ray Her. M.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
18,000	‡RexCon. M.	66	69	66	67
8,500	‡Roches. Min.	69	71	69	70
800	‡Sac. Val. C.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Santa R. Dev.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,010	‡Sec. Dury.	15¾	15¾	12	13
2,300	Sil. K. of Ar.	92	95	92	95
3,500	‡Silv. Pick.	23	23	23	23
600	Stand. Sil.-Le.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7,000	‡St. Nich. Z.	6	6	6	6
5,700	‡Success M.	45	46	45	46
16,000	‡Sup. M. (A pr.)	44	45	43	45
10,420	Tom B. G. pf.	89	92	89	91
5,000	Ton. Extens.	5	5½	5	5¼
225	United. East.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
22,000	U. M. M.	65	66	64	66
2,500	‡U.S. Con. M.	11	11	11	11
3,000	‡U. V. Ext.	40¾	40¾	40	40¾
2,220	Unity G. M.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	xVelvet Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,700	‡West M. Con.	75	75	74	74
1,200	‡White C. M.	37	38	37	38
2,000	‡White C., (A prod.)	¾	¾	¾	¾
100	‡White D. M.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
2,000	‡Yerrig. M. C., (a prod.)	27	29	27

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Copper Stocks Dominate Trading; Merger Plans Discussed —Bank Loans Smaller.

Trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was largely given over to speculation in the metal shares, particularly in the copper shares, which were very active and strong on the circulation of reports of several mergers of copper companies. Negotiations of the sort are under way and some of them are expected to take shape shortly, but the accounts which reached the Street and which did much to excite the market for copper stocks apparently shot beyond the mark.

It is nearly always so in the Street rumors regarding consolidations which make a strong appeal to the speculator. In this instance while no negotiations appear to have been concluded, and, while neither the bankers concerned nor others are expected in well informed quarters to undertake any merger in the copper trade which would give a new point of attack for any anti-trust agitation, it is very probable that plans, some of which were publicly discussed at the time of the absorption of the Braden Copper by the Kennecott, will be carried through.

The possible deals in the order of their probability seem to be the acquisition of the remainder of Utah Copper by the Kennecott, the consolidation of the Chile Copper Company with the Braden Company, which already is owned by the Kennecott, and thirdly, and less probably than either of the others, the merger of still other copper companies now included in or associated with the Guggenheim group. Such prospects were enough to inflame speculative enthusiasm the more so inasmuch as this merger talk comes at a time of copper scarcity, which has forced the price of the metal to an extraordinarily high figure. Those who recall the market aftermath of the recent Kennecott deal will no doubt feel that intrinsic values based on trade conditions are a surer recourse for the speculator than the market advantages expected to accrue from the mere process of putting two or more companies into one.

The rest of the market was overshadowed by the dealings in the copper shares, but the strength was not confined entirely to that group. United States Steel was active and noteworthily strong, American Writing Paper preferred made a net gain of 7 points on active dealings, and there were other substantial advances. The losses for the day were fewer and smaller than the gains.

The bank statement, owing partly perhaps to the taking up of out-of-town participations in the recent British credit, showed a decrease in the loans of Clearing House institutions notwithstanding the very active dealings on the Stock Exchange. Redistribution of the proceeds of that loan also played a part in decreasing the deposits of New York banks, and thus the loss in surplus was kept well under the fall in the amount of reserve held. The surplus stands now at just under $80,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3	3½
Chicago	5			3½
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal. Rate.
2½	2¼	2½	2½

Time.		
60 days	3 @3½	5 months 3¼@3¾
90 days	3¼@3½	6 months 3¼@3½
4 months	3¼@3½	

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 2¼@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.	
30 to 60 days	3 @3¼
4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅞	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	..
Cables	5.83⅛	5.83⅜	5.83⅛	..
Marks—				
Demand	69.25	69.25	69.25	—.12½
Cables	69.31¼	69.31¼	69.31¼	—.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency, in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75½	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.84½	5.83½
95.28 Berlin	69.25	69.31¼
5.1826 Switzerland	5.19¾	5.19
19.295 Greece	19.46	19.53
5.1826 Italy	6.71¾	6.70¾
20.26 Austria	11.85	11.86
51.45 Russia	30.80	30.85
26.78 Scandinavia	..	..
.... Copenhagen	26.95	27.05
.... Stockholm	28.30	28.38
.... Christiania	27.60	27.70
19.20 Spain	20.40	20.45
40.14 Holland	*40.87½	*40.93¾
China—		
.... Hongkong	54.75	54.87½
.... Peking	84.50	84.62½
.... Shanghai	79.50	79.62½
India—		
33.44 Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.27	43.37
42.46 Rio	23.46	23.56

*Less 1-32.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $736,655,948; balance, $29,860,616; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $897,549. Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $8,356,585.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar Silver in London, [illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, NOV. 18, 1916. Shares.

Total sales	1,015,785
Same day last year	324,640
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	189,620,407
Same period last year	156,708,500
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
67¼	67½	200	Acme Tea	67½	67⅛	67½	67½	...
...	...	100	Advance Rumely	15½	15½	15½	15½	...
73½	74¾	500	Ajax Rubber	74¾	74¾	74	74	— ⅝
12¾	13	1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	13	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
8¾	8¾	1,100	Alaska Juneau	8¾	8¾	8	8¾	+ ⅛
32½	32½	2,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	32⅝	33¼	32½	32½	...
90¼	90¾	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	90⅞	91	90¾	90¾	+ ¼
88	88½	700	Am. Agricul. Chem	89	89	88	88¾	— ⅝
102½	102⅝	1,600	Am. Beet Sugar	103¼	103¼	102¼	102⅝	— ⅛
66½	66¼	6,300	Am. Can	66¾	66⅝	65⅞	66¼	+ ⅛
73⅝	74	7,600	Am. Car & Fdry	74¼	74⅞	73⅝	73⅞	+ ⅛
116⅜	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117	117	117	117	— ⅜
52⅝	54	200	Am. Cotton Oil	52⅞	52⅞	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅛
137	138	100	Am. Express	137	137	137	137	—2½
16¼	16⅝	1,600	Am. H. & Leather	16⅝	17	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
73½	74	3,000	Am. H. & Leath. pf	72⅞	74½	72⅞	74	+2
28¼	28½	600	Am. Ice Securities	28⅞	28⅝	28	28¼	— ⅜
22¼	22⅜	1,000	Am. Linseed	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22½	— ⅛
52⅝	53	1,200	Am. Linseed pf	53⅜	53⅞	52⅝	53	— ⅜
94½	94¾	6,800	Am. Locomotive	94⅞	95⅛	94	94½	— ⅜
121⅜	121½	34,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	120	121½	119⅜	121½	+1⅜
116	117	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	+ ⅛
101¼	102½	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	102	102	101¾	101½	+ ⅛
68¾	69	1,400	Am. Steel F'dries	69	69½	68⅞	68⅞	+ ⅜
117½	118	400	Am. Sugar Ref	118	118	117⅝	117⅝	— ⅛
120	125	75	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	121¼	121½	121¼	121½	...
132¼	132½	500	Am. Tel. & Tel	132⅞	133	132½	132½	— ½
220	221½	200	Am. Tobacco	221½	221½	221	221	— ⅛
53¾	54½	1,700	Am. Woolen	54½	54⅞	53¾	54	...
98	99	200	Am. Woolen pf	98⅞	99	98	98	— ⅝
71	71½	35,800	Am. Writing P. pf	65	71⅞	64¼	71	+7
64	65	7,000	Am. Zinc L. & S	62	65	62	65	+3½
83	83½	800	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	82	83½	82	83⅜	+ ⅞
104¾	104⅞	51,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	103⅜	104⅞	103½	104⅞	+1⅝
68	68¾	100	Associated Oil	68	68	68	68	— ½
70	80	100	As. Dry Gds. 1st pf	70	70	70	70	+5
104⅝	104¾	2,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	104⅝	105	104½	104½	— ⅛
12	13	200	At. Birm. & At	12	12	12	12	...
122½	123½	400	Atlantic Coast Line	121¼	121¼	121	121	— ⅛
122	123	2,700	At., Gulf & W. I	124	124	122	122	—2
...	...	700	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	72¾	72½	72¼	72¼	...
86½	87	8,400	Baldwin Loco	87½	88	86⅝	86½	—1½
86¼	86¾	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	86	86⅛	86	86¼	+ ⅛
77¼	77⅝	100	Baltimore & O. pf	75	75	75	75	— ¼
1¾	2	300	Batopilas Mining	2	2	2	2	...
164	165	1,300	Barrett Co	165½	166	164½	164¾	...
118	121	300	Barrett Co. pf	120	120	120	120	+2½
670	675	610	Bethlehem Steel	675	700	675	700	+20
83½	85	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83¾	+ ⅜
100	101¼	100	Brown Shoe pf	101	101	101	101	...
8	8¾	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
85	86	100	Burns Brothers	85⅞	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝	— ⅛
70¾	71	8,300	Butte & Superior	69½	71	69	71	+2½
23	23½	400	California Petrol	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
51½	52¼	200	California Pet. pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	...
172	172¾	200	Canadian Pacific	172	172½	172	172½	+ ¼
86	90	200	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	86½	86½	86½	86½	—2½
113¾	114¾	10,700	Central Leather Co	115	115	113¾	114	—1½
105	106	500	Chandler Motor	106	106½	106	106½	+ ½
67⅝	67¾	3,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	68	68	67⅝	67¾	— ⅛
14	14⅛	100	Chi. Great Western	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
43	43¼	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	43	43	43	43	...
93	93¾	200	Chi., Ind. & Lou	93¾	93¾	93	93	...
33½	33½	4,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	33½	34	33¼	33¼	...
36⅞	37	101,500	Chile Copper	38½	39¼	33½	36⅞	+4
72⅝	73	17,300	Chino Copper	72	74	71⅝	73	+1
72⅝	73	200	Cluett, Peabody Co	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+ ⅛
59¼	59½	7,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	60	60	58½	59¼	+ ⅛
44	44½	2,000	Columbia Gas & El	45	45½	44¾	44⅞	+ ¼
48⅝	48¾	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	...
61¼	62	1,000	Continental Insur	61½	62	61½	62	+1
128¾	129	300	Consol. Gas. Balt	128¾	128⅞	128¾	128⅞	+ ⅜
136½	137	200	Consol. Gas, N. Y	136½	136⅞	136½	136½	— ⅛
101	102½	800	Continental Can	102¾	102¾	102½	102½	...
22¾	23	12,400	Corn Products Ref	23¼	23¾	22½	23	— ⅛
103¼	103¾	2,100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼	+1
91¼	91¾	3,400	Crucible Steel	91	92¼	91	91½	+ ⅛
71¾	71¾	6,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	71¾	72¼	71¼	71¾	— ⅛
98¾	98¾	2,000	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	98¾	98¾	98	98¾	+ ¾
...	46	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	45	45	45	46	...
43	43½	2,400	Distillers' Secur	43½	44	43½	43¼	+ ⅛
24¼	24½	500	Dome Mines	24¼	24½	24¼	24¼	...
80	84	200	Driggs-Seabury	78	80	78	80	+10
37	37¼	2,000	Erie	37¼	37⅝	37	37¼	— ⅛
52½	52⅝	1,100	Erie 1st pf	52¼	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	+ ⅛
23	23	300	Federal M. & S	23	23	23	23	—1½
49⅞	50	900	Federal M. & S. pf	49¼	50	49½	49½	+ ⅛
45	45⅜	1,200	Gaston, Wms. & W	45	45⅜	44½	45	+ ½
82⅝	83	100	General Chemical	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+3½
182	182¼	1,600	General Electric	182¼	182½	181⅝	182	— ½
122½	124⅜	300	General Motors pf	124⅝	124⅝	124½	124½	— ¼
70¼	70¾	2,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ½
114⅜	1.5	3,200	Granby Con. M. S. & P	115	120	113	115	+7⅝
118	118¼	200	Great Northern pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	— ¼
45½	45⅝	3,700	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	45⅜	45⅞	45¾	45⅞	...
55	55⅜	2,500	Greene-Cananea	55	55½	54⅞	55¾	—1⅛
153	160	1,300	Gulf States Steel	175	175	159½	160	—15
100	103	100	Gulf States S. 1st pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	—1¼
153	160	200	Gulf States S. 2d pf	165	165	165	165	—15
104½	105¾	500	Illinois Central	105	105¾	105	105	...
74⅜	74⅞	35,500	Inspiration Copper	73¾	74⅝	73¼	74¼	+2⅛
18	18	1,300	Interboro Consol	17⅞	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ½
74½	75	200	Interboro Con. pf	75	75	75	75	...
24¼	25½	700	Int. Agricultural	24⅝	25½	24⅝	25½	+ ¼
100	101	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	111¼	111¾	111¼	111½	...
48	48¾	14,100	Int. Mer. Mar. tr. r	48	48¾	47¾	48¼	+ ⅛
120¼	120¾	11,400	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	120¾	120¾	119⅝	120½	+ ⅝
49	49¼	3,600	Int. Nickel	49¾	49	48½	48⅝	...
68¼	68¾	12,800	Int. Paper	68¾	68¾	68¼	70¾	+2¼
104	105	200	Int. Paper pf	105	105¼	105	105	+ ¼
25¾	26	300	Kansas City South	26¼	26¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
77¼	78	300	Kelly Spring Tire	77¾	77⅞	77	77	—1
62½	63	153,800	Kennecott Copper	62	63¾	62	63⅜	+2⅝
104½	104¾	9,400	Lackawanna Steel	105	105¼	103⅜	104¼	+ ⅜
39¾	40¼	700	Lee Rubber & Tire	39¾	40¾	39¾	40¼	+ ⅛
82½	83	300	Lehigh Valley	83	83	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
122¾	124	100	Liggett & Myers pf	123¾	124	122¾	123¾	+ ⅛
85	86	100	Loose-W.Bis. 1st pf	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ⅛
133½	135½	100	Louisville & Nashv	133¾	133⅞	133¾	133¾	+ ⅛
85	85½	100	Mackay Cos	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ⅛
66	66	200	Mackay Cos. pf	66	66	66	66	...
130	132	100	Manhattan Elev	130	130	130	130	— ⅝
76¾	77	100	Maxwell Motors	76¾	76¾	76	76¼	— ¼
82	83	600	Maxwell M. 1st pf	82	82	81¾	81¾	— ¼
50½	51½	600	Maxwell M. 2d pf	50½	50½	49¾	49¾	— ¼
66¾	67	500	May Dept. Stores	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ⅛
109¾	110¼	5,600	Mexican Petroleum	111¼	111½	109¾	110¼	— ⅛
47¼	47⅝	8,500	Miami Copper	47¼	48¼	47¼	47⅝	— ⅜
31¼	31¾	3,000	Minn. & St. L. new	31¾	31¾	30¾	31¼	— ⅜
100	101	100	M., St. P. & S. M.	122	122	122	122	...
133¼	133½	100	M., St.P. & S.M.pf	133¼	133¼	133¼	133½	...
7⅜	7½	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
10	10¼	1,000	Missouri Pacific	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
10¼	10⅜	500	Mo. Pac. tr. r	10¼	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
26⅝	26⅞	200	Mo. Pacific w. i	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
98½	98⅝	200	Montana Power	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝	— ⅛
123½	123⅝	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	123½	123⅝	123⅛	123⅛	+ ⅛
34½	34½	900	Nat. En. & Stamp	34½	35¼	34½	34½	...
69	70	2,100	National Lead	70	70¼	69	69	— ⅝
32⅞	33	23,200	Nevada Con. Copp	31¼	33⅛	31¼	33	+2¾
176	177	1,300	N. Y. Air Brake	177	177	176¼	177	— ⅛
106⅝	107	1,500	N. Y. Central	107	107	106⅜	106⅜	— ½
100	18	100	New York Dock	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
88	47½	100	N. Y. Dock pf	45	45	45	45	—2
58¼	59	700	N. Y., N. H. & H	57½	58⅜	57½	58⅜	+ ⅝
30⅞	31¼	600	N. Y., Ont & West	31	31¼	31	31	...
140¼	140¾	1,200	Norfolk & West	140¼	140⅝	140¼	140¾	+ ⅛
68½	69¾	100	North American	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	...
111¼	111¾	400	Northern Pacific	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¾	— ⅛
149	150	900	Nova Scotia S. & C	152	152	148	148¼	—2½
83¾	84	2,800	Ohio Cities Gas	83¾	84½	83¾	84	...
7⅞	7⅞	600	Ontario Mining	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	...
96½	97	100	Owens Bot. Mach	97	97	97	97	...
26¼	26¾	800	Pacific Mail	27¼	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	...
98¾	98¾	100	Pan Am. R. & T. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
56¾	56⅞	400	Pennsyl. Railroad	56⅞	57	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
110½	112	200	People's G., Chi	111¾	111¾	111¾	111⅞	+ ⅛
43¼	44¼	200	Philadelphia Co	44¼	44¾	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅛
43½	44¼	3,000	Pitts. C. ctfs of dep	44⅞	44⅞	44	44⅜	+ ⅛
87	87½	5,000	Pressed Steel Car	86¾	87⅜	86¾	87⅛	+1½
57½	58	3,300	Railway St. Spring	57⅝	58¼	57½	57½	— ⅛
36¼	36⅝	21,200	Ray Con. Copper	36¼	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
108	108½	1,800	Reading	108¼	108¾	108	108½	+ ⅛
90¼	90½	18,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	91¼	91¼	89¾	90¼	+ ⅛
116¼	117	700	Rep. I. & St. pf	116¼	116⅝	116	116½	+ ⅛
80⅞	81⅛	200	Saxon Motor	80⅝	80⅝	80¼	80¼	— ⅛
38½	39	300	Seaboard A. L. pf	38½	38½	38¼	38¼	...
35⅞	36	8,200	Shattuck-Arizona	36	36	35½	36	+1
90½	91	4,100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	91¼	91¾	90	90¼	— ½
99⅜	100	1,200	Southern Pacific	99⅜	100	99⅜	100	...
26⅞	27⅛	2,600	Southern Railway	27¼	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
105	105½	100	Standard Milling	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	...
128	128¾	4,600	Studebaker Co	129	129¾	128	128	+1¼
111	112	200	Studebaker Co. pf	111½	111⅝	111¼	111⅝	+ ⅛
65	66	200	Stutz Motor	65½	65⅞	65¼	65¾	+ ⅛
24	24¼	600	Tennessee Copper	24¼	24¼	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
232	232½	2,800	Texas Co	231	232	230	232	+ ¾
17¾	18	500	Texas & Pacific	18	18	18	18	...
50	51¼	900	Third Avenue	52	52	50	50	—2
52¾	53½	700	Tobacco Products	53	53	53	53	+ ⅛
14⅞	14⅞	1,800	Un. Bag & Paper	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
118¾	118¾	1,000	Un. B. & P. Co. new	119⅞	119⅞	118	118⅝	+1⅛
86	90	300	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	84½	85	84½	85	+ ⅞
148	148¼	5,500	Union Pacific	148	148¾	147¾	148	+ ⅞
98¾	99¾	300	United Cig. Stores	99	99	98¾	99	...
77	79	200	United Drug	79½	79½	79	79	— ½
162¼	163	1,500	United Fruit	162¾	163	162¼	162¾	...
13¾	14	2,100	Un. Rys. Invest	13¾	14	12½	13¼	—1½
27¾	27¾	300	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	27¾	27¾	26½	27½	+ ⅞
27¼	27¾	1,200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	27¾	28	27¼	27¼	+ ⅞
137¼	137¾	8,200	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	136¾	137⅞	136	137⅜	+1
104½	106	100	U. S. Ind. Al. pf	105	105	105	105	...
2	2¼	400	U. S. Red. & Ref	2	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
2	2⅜	900	U. S. Red. & R. pf	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
63¼	63¾	7,600	U. S. Rubber	63¾	64	63¼	63½	+ ⅛
78	78¼	2,700	U. S. Smel. R. & M	78	78¼	77¾	78¼	+ ⅛
50¾	51	200	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	51	51	51	51	...
126¼	126¼	124,800	U. S. Steel	125¼	126⅜	125⅜	126¼	+1⅛
121½	121¾	100	U. S. Steel pf	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	...
128¾	129	37,100	Utah Copper	128	130	123	129	+7
22½	22¾	5,400	Utah Securities	23	23½	21⅝	22⅜	...
126¼	126¼	1,200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	126¼	126¾	126¼	126¼	— ½
72	72¼	4,900

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND BANKS

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
B., R. B. & L.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 1
Can. Pacific	2½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Ches. & Ohio	2	—	Dec. 30	Dec. 8
Hock. Valley	2	S	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Me. Cent. pf.	$1.25	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
N. Y., P. & N.	$3	—	Nov. 30	*Nov. 15
North Penna.	2	Q	Nov. 25	Nov. 15
P., Y. & A. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Reading 2d pf.	1	Q	Jan. 11	Dec. 19
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Am. Railways	$1	—	Dec. 15	*Nov. 29
Cent. Miss. V. Elec. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 20
Cities Service	½	M	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Do pf.	½	M	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Nort. R. & L.	3	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Nor. Texas El.	$1	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 22
Un. Lt. & R.	1	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS				
Adams Exp.	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Alas. P. Assn.	1½	Q	Nov. 30	Oct. 31
Am. Linn. pf.	1½	S	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Am. Thread pf.	2½	S	Jan. 1	Nov. 14
Am. Sugar Ref. com. & pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Br. Col. Pack. Assn.	4	S	Nov. 21	Nov. 9
Br. Col. Fish. & Pack.	2	—	Nov. 21	Nov. 9
B'klyn U. Gas.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
B'klyn U. Gas.	1	Ex.	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Cal. & Hecla.	$25	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 2
Cent. Miss. V. Elec. pf.	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Chesebrough	$3	Q	Dec. 20	Sep. 29
Chesebrough.	$60	Ex.	Dec. 20	Sep. 29
Cont. Oil	$3	Q	Dec. 16	Nov. 26
Cop. Range	$1.50	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Cop. Range	$1	Ex.	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Cop. Range	$1	Sp.	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Cruc. Steel pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 7
Cruc. Steel pf.	1¾	Acc.	Dec. 21	Dec. 7
Cub.-Am. Sug.	2½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Crumb. P. L.	$5	A	Dec. 18	Dec. 1
Fairbanks, M. & Co. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Fed. M. & S. pf.	1¼	Q	Dec. 15	*Nov. 22
Gen. Chemical.	2	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Gen. Chemical.	5	Ex.	Feb. 1	Dec. 30
Gen. Chemical.	15	Sp.	Feb. 1	Dec. 30
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Gen. Electric.	2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 16
Gulf St. Steel 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Harb.-Walk. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 20	Jan. 1
Haw. C. & S.	25c	Q	Dec. 5	Nov. 24
Haw. C. & S.	$1	Ex.	Dec. 5	Nov. 24
Homestead Min.	65c	M	Nov. 25	Nov. 29
Hl. Pipe Line.	$12	—	Dec. 19	Nov. 30
Ind. Brewing.	25c	—	Dec. 15	Dec. 6
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 29	Nov. 22
Kress (S. H.) Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Man. Shirt.	$1	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 23
Max. Motor	2½	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 11
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 11
Do 2d pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 11
May Dept. St.	1¼	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Mass. Mills, Ga.	2½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Max. Motors.	2½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Merg. Lino	2½	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 2
Merg. Lino	2½	Ex.	Dec. 30	Dec. 2
Mont. Cottons.	1	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Nat. Biscuit.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 28
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 29	Nov. 14
Nat. Cloak & Suit pf.	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 13
Nat. Lead.	1	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 8
Nat. Sug. Ref.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Owen's Bot. M.	3	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Owen's Bot. M.	2	Ex.	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Pac. Mail pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Phila. Elec.	1¾	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 24
Pitts. Brew. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 29	Nov. 20
Pitts. Brewing ¼	Acc.	Nov. 29	Nov. 20
Plym. Rub. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 24
Prod. Oil	2½	Q	Dec. 31	Nov. 29
Rep. I. & S. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Rep. I. & S. pf.	4	Acc.	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
St. J. Lead	25c	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 9
St. J. Lead	$1	Ex.	Dec. 20	Dec. 9
Solar Refin.	$5	S	Dec. 20	Nov. 29
S. W. Pwr. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
So. P. R. Sug.	5	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do pf.	2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
St. Oil of Neb.	$10	S	Dec. 20	Nov. 20
St. Oil of N. J.	$5	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
St. Oil of Ohio.	$3	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
St. Oil of Ohio.	$1	Ex.	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Texas Co.	2½	Q	Jan. 1	Nov. 29
Un. Carbide.	2	Q	Jan. 3	Jan. 2
Union Bag & Paper (new).	1½	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Un. Cig. M. pf.	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 24
U. S. Express.	$4	—	Nov. 29	Nov. 18
U. S. Gyp. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 22
Utah Conso.	$1.50	—	Dec. 20	Nov. 25
Wh. Knob. C. & Dev.	10c	Q	Nov. 22	Nov. 20
York Mfg.	$3	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
York Mfg.	$1	Ex.	Dec. 1	Nov. 17

*Holders of record; books do not close.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Canley Foll	800	850	850	850
J. S. Young	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	195	205	195	205
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	102	100	102
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	250	290	250	290
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	620	640	620	640
R. J. Reyn Tob. pf.	122	125	123	125

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STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, Nov. 18, 1916.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Disc'ts, Investm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$4,897,000	$34,623,000	$1,898,000	$617,000	$197,000	$1,000	$3,000	$2,124,000	.....	$20,165,000	$775,000	$778,000
Merchants' Nat.	3,000,000	2,459,900	23,053,000	1,193,000	659,000	44,000	33,000	45,000	1,858,000	.....	13,078,000	.....	1,800,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	9,455,200	128,153,000	13,220,000	2,965,000	4,479,000	30,000	188,000	19,962,000	.....	145,975,000	2,907,000	4,810,000
National City	25,000,000	†42,650,900	307,147,000	45,103,000	1,945,000	2,359,000	24,000	760,000	56,109,000	.....	450,533,000	3,943,000	1,787,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	6,894,600	53,790,000	2,550,000	214,000	758,000	45,000	48,000	2,832,000	.....	32,833,000	.....	450,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	801,000	13,974,000	1,425,000	262,000	45,000	15,000	31,000	1,179,000	.....	14,094,000	243,000	190,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	93,000	2,844,000	75,000	46,000	348,000	4,000	.....	102,000	.....	2,483,000	.....	49,000
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	5,378,900	57,413,000	8,374,000	1,922,000	1,004,000	97,000	129,000	7,700,000	.....	87,538,000	4,437,000	4,753,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	25,000,000	18,408,200	227,789,000	14,965,000	4,750,000	2,768,000	.....	73,000	20,419,000	.....	245,449,000	1,126,000	196,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	8,500,000	2,009,300	66,534,000	4,041,000	1,711,000	1,971,000	291,000	240,000	5,450,000	.....	59,818,000	5,250,000	1,714,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	15,918,000	128,135,000	20,947,000	1,677,000	1,000,000	29,000	46,000	11,554,000	.....	120,980,000	.....	135,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	2,550,000	2,562,200	27,480,000	995,000	305,000	1,067,000	25,000	105,000	3,533,000	.....	25,000,000	1,290,000	897,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,087,700	10,660,000	1,162,000	423,000	267,000	70,000	18,000	980,000	.....	10,338,000	.....	126,000
Corn Exchange	3,000,000	7,086,800	92,624,000	4,705,000	954,000	4,700,000	913,000	.....	7,068,000	.....	90,612,000	.....	51,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,630,900	35,431,000	1,239,000	1,905,000	203,000	2,000	.....	2,886,000	.....	23,261,000	.....	1,350,000
National Park	5,000,000	15,939,700	150,456,000	11,196,000	3,581,000	2,730,000	65,000	117,000	11,721,000	.....	153,195,000	1,991,000	3,429,000
East River National	250,000	77,800	2,117,000	113,000	59,000	235,000	15,000	6,000	347,000	.....	2,729,000	25,000	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	2,422,200	17,960,000	1,189,000	177,000	227,000	44,000	69,000	1,998,000	.....	15,906,000	.....	680,000
First National	10,000,000	23,706,400	176,321,000	12,731,000	2,425,000	2,130,000	99,000	.....	13,945,000	.....	149,099,000	135,000	4,422,000
Irving National	4,000,000	4,977,900	77,043,000	4,919,000	810,000	2,980,000	12,000	115,000	8,215,000	.....	85,459,000	444,000	840,000
N. Y. County Nat.	500,000	1,154,100	10,598,000	425,000	139,000	10,000	10,000	21,000	1,077,000	.....	11,469,000	.....	135,000
Chase National	$10,000,000	$10,864,600	$115,343,000	$6,126,000	4,869,000	2,240,000	62,000	147,000	17,035,000	.....	$90,718,000	13,980,000	450,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,042,200	12,978,000	1,585,000	670,000	289,000	99,000	34,000	1,450,000	.....	19,055,000	43,000	670,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,292,600	8,901,000	1,108,000	149,000	452,000	18,000	65,000	816,000	.....	9,146,000	.....	268,000
Fifth National	250,000	425,700	4,016,000	186,000	127,000	264,000	8,000	.....	447,000	.....	5,284,000	343,000	240,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	2,531,800	41,924,000	4,311,000	1,021,000	1,005,000	27,000	34,000	4,125,000	.....	43,747,000	.....	70,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	3,513,900	67,721,000	4,695,000	2,874,000	936,000	19,000	67,000	8,106,000	.....	66,807,000	5,848,000	699,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	749,200	10,059,000	778,000	107,000	240,000	29,000	45,000	889,000	.....	10,272,000	150,000	413,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,123,000	11,428,000	395,000	395,000	645,000	17,000	10,000	960,000	.....	11,218,000	37,000	897,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,131,900	9,994,000	377,000	151,000	516,000	27,000	17,000	991,000	.....	9,454,000	15,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	957,800	21,809,000	1,434,000	307,000	357,000	72,000	84,000	1,868,000	.....	20,085,000	462,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	5,165,500	44,809,000	6,703,000	1,909,000	1,775,000	146,000	36,000	8,801,000	$601,000	$1,782,000	1,000,000	.....
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,353,900	34,139,000	4,809,000	1,696,000	988,000	53,000	.....	.....	.....	33,213,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,844,300	11,977,000	1,430,000	295,000	161,000	210,000	.....	610,000	.....	12,558,000	1,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	1,019,500	6,628,000	906,000	502,000	195,000	180,000	.....	.....	.....	6,166,000	.....	.....
People's	200,000	457,500	2,184,000	222,000	87,000	178,000	5,000	2,000	165,000	119,000	2,750,000	26,000	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,035,700	15,804,000	1,057,000	978,000	888,000	46,000	21,000	.....	.....	14,679,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	799,000	8,996,000	940,000	48,000	62,000	25,000	.....	217,000	58,000	8,418,000	.....	.....
German-American	750,000	797,100	9,852,000	964,000	278,000	79,000	10,000	.....	296,000	.....	6,944,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,267,900	17,076,000	2,279,000	424,000	974,000	25,000	.....	.....	.....	18,901,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	200,000	358,900	4,896,000	469,000	106,000	186,000	130,000	.....	229,000	772,000	4,822,000	.....	.....
Germania	200,000	1,062,400	8,595,000	662,000	70,000	170,000	120,000	.....	801,000	.....	6,637,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Met.	1,000,000	2,154,900	15,848,000	838,000	443,000	825,000	70,000	20,000	791,000	2,305,000	14,129,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	529,900	4,577,000	275,000	230,000	114,000	25,000	.....	293,000	25,000	3,452,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	1,123,600	16,144,000	1,326,000	406,000	449,000	78,000	.....	1,051,000	346,000	17,526,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	695,700	24,362,000	2,958,000	761,000	563,000	187,000	.....	1,625,000	343,000	27,402,000	25,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	4,031,400	36,467,000	1,921,000	315,000	495,000	216,000	25,000	1,495,000	2,184,000	29,923,000	5,658,000	.....
Bankers Trust	10,000,000	16,409,000	208,883,000	17,079,000	977,000	824,000	21,000	71,000	9,404,000	561,000	188,080,000	25,812,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,847,100	65,686,000	4,473,000	197,000	161,000	178,000	16,000	2,442,000	5,146,000	48,838,000	17,254,000	.....
Astor Trust	1,250,000	1,682,900	20,416,000	2,129,000	13,000	180,000	14,000	.....	1,982,000	1,545,000	24,467,000	6,396,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	12,545,400	63,466,000	2,472,000	158,000	118,000	120,000	34,000	1,424,000	1,029,000	28,483,000	1,380,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	20,000,000	32,149,400	379,729,000	30,314,000	5,001,000	1,455,000	1,073,000	.....	17,478,000	1,537,000	349,575,000	21,254,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,280,400	10,276,000	886,000	101,000	99,000	50,000	.....	615,000	332,000	8,322,000	818,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Tr.	4,000,000	5,571,000	26,791,000	1,564,000	503,000	44,000	21,000	20,000	995,000	255,000	19,628,000	777,000	.....
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	6,263,900	62,535,000	6,400,000	196,000	777,000	143,000	205,000	3,731,000	1,101,000	74,623,000	17,497,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,590,400	28,055,000	1,754,000	93,000	906,000	102,000	54,000	1,127,000	375,000	22,586,000	1,349,000	.....
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,406,900	75,792,000	5,905,000	1,257,000	1,405,000	112,000	98,000	2,954,000	3,518,000	59,155,000	8,155,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,537,100	19,557,000	1,278,000	184,000	577,000	51,000	5,000	575,000	914,000	17,500,000	2,267,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	548,100	15,380,000	825,000	112,000	852,000	74,000	17,000	670,000	405,000	13,402,000	617,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	5,454,200	61,572,000	4,427,000	172,000	119,000	573,000	39,000	2,744,000	2,143,000	54,884,000	5,846,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$123,850,000	$202,974,200	$2,171,807,000	$234,612,000	$39,827,000	$40,906,000	$2,193,000	$2,324,000	$180,636,000	.....	$2,267,857,000	$42,421,000	$30,617,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	11,950,000	26,645,700	214,266,000	28,606,000	3,819,000	7,098,000	1,306,000	94,000	3,769,000	$4,406,000	225,062,000	1,051,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	54,750,000	166,861,200	1,972,786,000	61,241,000	6,463,000	4,947,000	2,450,000	571,000	47,016,000	19,835,000	940,067,000	124,922,000	.....
Agg., 60 members	$190,550,000	$836,511,100	$3,453,359,000	$329,461,000	$54,899,000	$52,581,000	$5,957,000	$2,987,000	$328,413,000	$24,238,000	$3,432,956,000	$168,394,000	$30,617,000
Change	.....	.....	+56,469,000	−19,930,000	−6,619,000	−2,098,000	+895,000	+274,000	+9,092,000	−1,285,000	+38,019,000	−874,000	−624,000

*National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions but not by national banks. †Includes capital set aside for foreign branches.

ACTUAL CONDITION.

Members of Federal Reserve Bank	$2,164,413,000	$218,637,000	$41,397,000	$40,402,000	$1,911,000	$2,592,000	$179,879,000	.....	$2,253,266,000	$45,177,000	$30,066,000
State banks not members of Fed. Res. Bank	214,008,000	20,758,000	4,961,000	6,880,000	1,272,000	56,000	8,246,000	$6,272,000	222,076,000	1,051,000	.....
Trust cos. not members of Fed. Res. Bank	1,089,700,000	81,805,000	5,673,000	5,421,000	2,805,000	851,000	47,283,000	18,592,000	944,825,000	117,567,000	.....
Aggregate, 60 members	$3,448,121,000	$321,200,000	$54,031,000	$52,913,000	$5,989,000	$3,199,000	$235,412,000	$24,864,000	$3,420,167,000	$163,695,000	$30,066,000
Change	−8,702,000	−$3,517,000	−7,064,000	−3,383,000	−162,000	+851,000	+8,929,000	−7,935,000	−37,996,000	−6,546,000	−1,011,000

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Changes.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$305,145,000	$150,929,000	Net demand deposits	$406,214,920	$75,437,590	−$20,498,590
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	40,281,000	8,782,000	Net time deposits	2,121,080		
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	94,800,000	47,016,000	Net demand and time dep.	$410,336,810		
			Net demand deposits	40,505,760	8,324,240	+ 1,876,490
Total	$440,226,000	$236,413,000	Net demand deposits	161,010,050	805,950	− 5,944,200
			Total net deposits	$591,851,130	$84,767,890	−$34,961,430

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits	$405,627,880		
			Net time deposits	2,258,850		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$300,637,000	$179,879,000	Net demand and time dep.	$407,846,780	$72,909,270	− $6,341,280
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	37,900,000	8,345,000	Net demand deposits	39,961,440	6,183,560	− 438,940
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	95,405,000	47,283,000	Net demand deposits	141,648,750	1,644,250	− 12,190,950
Total	$433,942,000	$235,413,000	Total net deposits	$589,456,980	$79,597,080	−$18,971,170

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Nov. 18, 1916.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Co.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat	4,985,200	407,400	184,600	532,200	820,400	7,456,000
Colonial	9,079,400	640,200	596,500	927,900	81,900	10,647,100
Columbia	8,847,000	808,000	886,000	1,109,000	28,000	10,753,000
Fidelity	1,556,300	109,000	59,000	150,100	.....	1,758,700
Inter. Bank	3,925,000	417,800	49,200	455,200	26,400	4,306,700
Mutual	8,370,000	638,000	230,000	1,271,000	.....	8,700,000
New Neth.	5,747,000	212,000	292,000	1,102,000	124,000	5,426,000
23d Ward	2,408,200	84,600	217,100	490,100	26,400	3,043,800
Wash. Hgts.	1,042,000	159,000	86,000	205,000	.....	1,942,000
Yorkville	6,070,800	351,800	856,600	1,318,900	35,600	5,934,900
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	5,380,000	159,000	186,000	1,200,000	114,700	5,908,000
Mechanics'	18,140,500	954,200	1,086,900	4,215,600	128,000	25,820,900
Nat. City	5,386,000	165,000	226,000	736,000	362,000	7,149,000
North Side	5,015,106	318,353	306,589	475,747	10,019	6,018,708
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,718,000	317,000	441,000	4,111,000	642,000	10,122,000
Hudson Co.	5,138,842	169,330	177,734	1,147,948	456,006	5,913,709
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	2,020,900	179,600	101,000	1,068,100	44,800	4,813,600
Second Nat.	4,567,560	51,508	170,659	790,889	70,858	5,548,321

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Co.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bk. of Cuba	1,100,561	80,000	19,616	94,100	.....	1,136,589
Bk. of Europe	2,350,700	264,200	65,800	177,900	.....	2,843,400
B'way Cent.	2,083,000	80,000	45,000	98,400	45,100	2,177,000
Bronx Boro	1,634,998	86,125	139,113	135,486	108,581	2,204,514
Bryant Park	1,458,500	131,200	148,200	383,300	.....	1,838,500
Chel. Exch.	5,005,000	156,000	512,000	423,000	177,000	5,589,000
Gotham Nat.	6,544,300	573,900	1,175,300	460,100	841,900	6,556,900
Harriman N.	19,185,200	2,155,500	252,000	.....	1,948,200	27,690,700
Public	12,552,800	1,083,100	656,000	2,931,500	127,500	15,843,000
Sherman	2,676,491	346,649	180,950	.....	1,340,669	4,164,154
W'chester Av.	1,218,800	41,900	89,100	41,900	6,900	1,196,200
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of N. L.	959,700	50,800	49,000	46,900	.....	941,000
Bk. Flatbush	1,170,000	75,000	87,100	123,000	.....	1,401,000
Homestead	677,600	67,900	47,500	124,800	.....	971,100
Montauk	790,900	50,600	84,800	77,800	.....	874,500
Peoples Nat.	1,645,451	50,000	94,144	205,980	70,800	2,056,718

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Co.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Co.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central	114,821,714	12,967,600	64,121,070	5,870,100	103,647,170
Empire	21,462,800	3,161,400	5,851,700	43,584,900	43,584,900
Equitable	169,215,000	9,686,000	12,481,000	94,135,000	155,025,000
Farm. Loan	121,584,800	13,854,900	16,854,700	20,790,900	178,835,100
Fulton	8,558,100	885,000	1,449,000	.....	10,718,000
Mutual	4,319,730	945,353	1,949,216	459,567	5,538,413
N. Y. L. Ins.	35,265,800	3,560,000	1,411,400	.....	38,055,100
Transatlantic	4,451,900	358,200	329,900	1,370,900	5,606,100
Union	76,996,206	7,051,830	17,068,088	593,070	96,068,237
United States	97,542,700	5,000,000	8,138,100	.....	84,858,800
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	34,155,969	1,826,136	3,408,870	.....	25,816,595
M'facturers'	11,260,600	1,106,900	1,495,200	100,000	13,495,300

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Co.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Co.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hamilton	8,026,000	$73,000	1,537,000	.....	8,915,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	5,499,687	285,634	721,563	408,756	6,676,073

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Aster	$54,597,878	Lincoln	$15,415,700
Bankers	240,051,000	Metropolitan	67,926,

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

There was recently emphasized in these columns the need of thrift as the prime requisite of the moment, and as the preparation for that period in the future when the war will be over and normal conditions again prevail. In line with this were some utterances the other day from Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, the head of the largest mail order house in the world. He called attention to the fact that just now, when the peoples of the great warring countries were learning to practice extreme economy, those here were plunging into extravagance. Sooner or later the readjustment must come, and it is to the interest of all that this should occur with as little of a jolt as possible. Saving while profits are large and wages correspond is the prudent course. Caution in commitments too far ahead is also indicated, and it has been urged by the largest jobbing house in the country, that of Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago. To buy as needed and not look too far into the future is their advice to retailers of goods, just as has been suggested by the coal men to consumers. With inadequate supplies and a large demand, there is apt to be a runaway market with prices all out of proportion to costs of production. A lessening of the demand by confining it to immediate needs is apt to act as a wholesome check. For the time being the retail sales are keeping up well in all parts of the country, and the goods sought are separate and apart from those designed for holiday sales. This seems to indicate that it was an ill-advised suggestion, recently made from divers sections, for having Thanksgiving Day a week ahead this year. It is usually after that day that the holiday buying begins, but three weeks is sufficient for it, and in the meantime the seasonable purchases can be made.

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Some Prophetic Utterances.

It would appear to be surprising on how slight a basis certain gentlemen are predicting dire things to happen to this country after the ending of the war. Two public utterances made during the week are in point. One was from a commercial attaché and the other from a man who is in charge of the export department of a well-known financial institution. One thing seemed to worry both, and that was the fear of an economic combination between the Entente Allies against this and other neutral countries. They seem to have taken it for granted that the general suggestions made at the Paris conference had been adopted by Great Britain and her associates. Nothing, however, is further from the truth. Although that conference took place months ago, not a single thing has been done by any one of the nations represented toward even an official indorsement of any of the propositions, and Premier Asquith's recent remarks show that Great Britain will never act in accordance with them. But, even if all the Allies agreed upon discriminating duties against the United States, this country could easily counter with similar ones against them, and they would be especially effective, since here is the best and most promising market for the products of the countries concerned. As a matter of business it would not pay the Allies or any of them to antagonize this country while trying to injure the Central Powers. Besides this matter of discriminating duties one of the gentlemen referred to was also fearful that peace would see this country flooded with foreign wares unless the tariff rates were hugely increased. The absurdity of this has long been made apparent. Every one of the belligerent countries has expressed apprehension lest their home markets after the war be captured by American competitors for a year or two at least, and some of them are actually planning to prevent this result.

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Working Around the Tariffs.

Restrictive or prohibitive tariffs do not seem to affect large producers so much as they do the smaller ones. Big concerns have a way of getting over the tax walls by transplanting some or all of their processes of manufacture to the foreign countries. The profits in such cases go to the country of origin, while some employment of labor is given to foreign lands. This was the case with the German dye and chemical industry, which had to maintain some factories in Great Britain, although certain processes were withheld so that the industry in the United Kingdom should not be self-contained. Similarly, certain American concerns find it to their interest, or a matter of necessity, to keep branch establishments abroad where assembling is done or even a certain amount of manufacturing goes on. This is true of Mr. Ford's automobile company, of the Harvester Company, of the Westinghouse concern, and others. It will probably be the case, after the war, of the German dye combination, which will thus keep its hold on the industry in this country. Indeed, there is likely to be a great deal of this transplanting from foreign countries to this in the near future because of the burdens on industry in the belligerent countries resulting from the heavy taxation that will be needed to pay the interest on the enormous debts piled up and to provide for the care and maintenance of the cripples, the widows and orphans created by the conflict.

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A Matter of Mill Efficiency.

One of the large textile corporations has been exhibiting motion pictures showing the details of the various processes for making cotton cloths. All the stages, from the picking of the cotton in the fields to the turning out of the finished product are displayed. A so-called efficiency engineer who went to see the show thought he saw plenty of opportunity for improvement in the processes. He criticized the needless use of manual labor where automatic devices would accomplish the same result. Much discussion has followed, a great deal of it being confined to trade periodicals. Those in the trade are inclined to disagree with the engineer and in a number of instances have shown why it would not pay to do as he suggested for reasons which he did not take into account. But both ignored certain very important factors. One of these is the matter of the location of mills or factories. These have not in all cases been placed where their work, of manufacture and distribution, can be done most economically. The other, perhaps more serious, is the human one. This is the selection of managers or selling agents not on account of their ability but because of relationship or for social or other reasons having nothing to do with business. It does not often happen, for instance, that the son or the son-in-law, or other near relative of an efficient millman possesses the fitness which the founder of the business had.

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Sayings of Business Men.

Most of what the politicians had to say in the campaign which ended a fortnight ago has already been forgotten, and most people are glad of the fact. But a number of others, including some business men of standing, made statements for partisan purposes that are apt to inspire distrust of any of their future utterances. Thus, the President of a milling machinery company in Cincinnati stated that his concern's business fell off 50 per cent. in the fiscal year from July, 1913, to July, 1914, because of the Underwood tariff. This is an extraordinary statement since there is no record of any importations of mill machinery from abroad during that period, and the imports of machinery of all kinds that year were the lowest for a long time and were actually 20 per cent. less than in the year preceding. So certain persons at the head of several collar and cuff factories in Troy were insisting that the existing duties meant ruin to their business. Yet it appeared that, before the war and under the existing tariff, the collars that were imported were of a more expensive kind than the Troy people were making. The domestic concerns claim that it costs them to deliver 78 cents a dozen for collars. Those imported during the period mentioned, when things were cheaper, cost, without duty, from $1.04 per dozen for all-cotton collars to $1.40 per dozen for linen ones. Another instance, out of a number, was the statement over his own signature by A. D. Juilliard of this city, that the panic of 1893 was caused by the Wilson tariff, which went into operation a year and a half thereafter. Things of this kind are apt to make the judicious grieve.

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Advance in Cotton Prices.

With cotton staying well above the 20-cent level the growers of the article are discovering that attempts to fix an arbitrary minimum price are ridiculous. They have also learned that, in the long run, the price must be governed by the law of supply and demand. With a short crop, the takings by domestic spinners and the shipments abroad are larger than they were last year, and it is becoming a question whether there will be enough to provide for the world's needs. In the goods end, so far as the primary markets are concerned, the week just past has shown a more moderate business in gray goods with prices remaining very firm at the recent high levels. Sheetings, perhaps, have shown the most activity. There is considerable call for heavy skirtings which are to take the place of certain worsteds that have become too expensive. Napped goods are in large demand although the prices have gone up, but the stocks of them are low. In other respects there has been during the week no marked change in cotton fabrics. More attention has been given to knit goods because of the openings for next Fall. In these the increased demand is unmistakable and the advance in prices, which amounts in instances to nearly 60 per cent., is no deterrent to buying. Perhaps the decision of the British authorities in postponing until the end of the year the prohibition against imports had something to do with helping to stiffen prices.

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Wool and Woolen Goods.

In the wool market what caused most comment and a great deal of conjecture as well during the past week was the brief announcement that the embargo on the export of Australian wool had been lifted so far as concerns burry merinos. No very clear idea has been formed as to how much of a concession this is, nor as to whether it applies to these wools when scoured or not. Then, again, it is provided that even the burry wool can only be purchased at the open or auction sales. Furthermore, nothing is known as to the quantity that will be forthcoming or what the standard is to be. The ray of hope in the matter lies in the fact that it has been deemed advisable to let down the bars somewhat, and this may lead to further and substantial concessions. The American bidder is needed in the antipodes to help keep up prices under normal conditions, and this is well understood and appreciated there. Buying of wool on American account is keeping up in South America and South Africa at increasingly higher levels. Meanwhile domestic wools continue to rise in price and advances in cloths follow. Much interest has been shown in overcoatings for next Fall, and the call for them and for suitings for the next heavyweight season is expected to be very large when all the lines are opened. Dress goods for Spring are now practically all disposed of.

BACKGROUND COLOR IN SHOW WINDOWS

Fitness of Contrasting or Complementary Hues in Displaying Goods for Sale.

For those establishments which do not use space regularly in the newspapers the show window is the retailers' best advertisement. The window should advertise the goods sold in the store and like a newspaper advertisement it should, first, attract attention; second, excite interest, and third, induce a person to purchase. The first can be accomplished by novel and artistic arrangement of the goods and color schemes to attract the eye and properly display the goods; the second and third by showing the latest styles, newest goods and offering special values or bargains.

Much has been written regarding the methods used in dressing up show windows, but more attention should be given to the color of the background used in displaying goods in order to attract the eye of the passerby and to make the goods show up more prominently. Window dressers have devoted so much time and study to neat and artistic arrangements that they have overlooked the background color upon which a great deal of the effectiveness of the display depends.

Recently, at one of New York's largest department stores all the show windows had a background of mahogany, the floor being inlaid oak. This made a dark background and displayed the boys' wash suits of white and of tan, and the light pink and light green ladies' wear very well. It made a very poor background, however, for the black silk dresses and the dark blue and dark brown Fall overcoats.

At a leading haberdasher's practically the same background was used and failed miserably to show up the dark colored men's suits, dark colored silk ties, bathing suits, and tan and black shoes.

Again, at another department store it was an eye strain to look at the silver mesh bags, silver powder, and silver match boxes which were mounted and laid on stands covered with a light cream colored cloth. Blue, green, or purple cloth should have been used.

At a Fifth Avenue millinery establishment, the white woodwork and mirrors forming the background failed to display the ladies' Summer hats which were all light in color and white used more or less in most of them. If milliners must have mirrors in their windows, why not construct them to be more serviceable to the passerby, and then use different colored backgrounds, as occasion demands, to set off the hats of different colors?

In most shoe stores, both black and tan shoes are shown together with all kinds of dark backgrounds, whereas, a background of light gray, yellow, buff, or light green should be used.

Often, it is wrong to make the same background serve for a large variety of different articles. At one department store all the windows have a background of dark mahogany with dark green rugs on the show window floors. Recently, one of these windows had a beautiful display of silk dresses and silk shirtwaists, the whites, pinks, light yellows, and light reds in these articles flashing up from the dark background, giving the window a cheerful appearance and displaying the different items mentioned prominently. However, in one of the windows displaying ladies' purple hats and in another showing men's dark suits, these articles were lost in the background and the windows had a dull appearance. The same would happen to any dark colored goods shown with dark backgrounds.

There are some set rules to go by in selecting a color for the background of show windows which it will profit a store to learn and put in use.

Backgrounds should be of a color which will be complementary to the color of the goods shown. The principle to follow is that light-colored articles stand out more prominently the darker the background, and dark-colored goods the lighter the background. The art lies in selecting the color which will harmonize with the color of the goods to be displayed. As stated, backgrounds should be, whenever possible, of a color that is complementary to the color of the articles to be displayed; in other words, backgrounds for goods should be contrasts of harmony. A great many people are almost as sensitive to color harmony as to harmony of sound. A discordant note in music shocks the ear, and badly selected colors offend the eye and repel observation. Good color contrasts attract and hold the eye.

Every color has its complementary color, and when used together the two brighten each other and are pleasing to the eye. Why this is so may be explained by the fact that when the eye looks at an object of one color, not the color itself but its opposite, that is, its complementary, is absorbed by the eye. If the eyes are closed the object will be seen, not in the color the eye saw when open, but in its complementary color. For instance, if you look at a red-colored object until your eyes are saturated with that color and then close them, the object will be seen with the closed eyes in a bright green, the complementary color for red. If you look at a bright yellow until the eyes are filled with that color, it will be seen with the closed eyes in a rich purple, which is the complement of yellow. For an orange the eye will absorb blue, its complementary.

From the above it is quite evident that when one color is seen, it is important that the next color the eye turns to shall harmonize with the color nature has formed in the eye, or an unpleasant shock will be experienced and the pleasing sensation of harmony destroyed.

When a person gets partially color blind, he sees certain colors not in their true color but in their complementary color. An illustration of this was Professor John Dalton, who being red color blind saw all red objects as green.

Reference to the table below which has been carefully compiled will enable the reader to locate the complementary colors and also those which would serve to make good backgrounds.

As the reader probably knows, all colors are combinations of the three original colors, or primary colors as they are called, namely, red, yellow, and blue. The secondary colors, orange, green, and violet, are formed from the primary colors. Orange is a combination of equal portions of red and yellow; green, equal portions of yellow and blue, and purple, equal portions of red and blue. All other colors such as pink, lavender, olive, brown, &c., are made by mixing unequal portions of one or two of the primary colors with the other primary and by adding either white or black. Pink is about 45 per cent. white, 50 per cent. red, and 5 per cent. blue; brown is about 75 per cent. black, 16 per cent. red, and 9 per cent. yellow.

The table should prove useful in selecting the color for window backgrounds, but, of course, the window dresser should use his own taste and judgment. In this connection, it may be said that some colors lend warmth to the window and others coolness. Red and yellow and shades and tints in which these two colors predominate, are the warm colors. Blue is the cool color. Blue and yellow mixed make green, which is also a cool color. Blue mixed with red, however, produces purple, a warm color. Therefore, wherever a cool atmosphere is desired such as for showing Summer wear or refrigerators, a blue or green background should be used.

Often, where goods of a certain dark color are to be shown, a tint of the same color makes as pleasing a background as a complementary color would. This is due to the contrast of white and black, the dark color containing a large quantity of black and the tint consisting of more than 50 per cent. white. Thus, a cream tint makes a good background for dark brown goods, a light sky blue for dark blue goods, pink for maroon, &c.

Certain colors are associated with certain feelings or moods of mind: Red, orange, pink, and yellow with joy; blue and green with peace; purple, light brown and gray with seriousness; and, dark brown and black with quiescence and sorrow. It would, therefore, be better to use either a white or gray background to display mourning goods than yellow, which always goes well with black, although yellow would be excellent for black hosiery, boots or shoes.

In a window where a variety of colored goods must be shown and the space does not permit of different backgrounds, the predominating color in the goods as a whole can be taken as the key in selecting the background, and any articles that do not display well on this can be placed in front of those for which the background was chosen. Very often, white or light gray make the best background for goods of miscellaneous colors, such as dark blue, brown, dark gray, maroon, black, &c.

A pure white background is one of the most serviceable while, perhaps, the least used at present by window dressers. Besides being good for mixed dark colors, it is excellent for displaying light colored goods of pink, red, lavender, blue, green, orange and yellow wherever the goods of these colors have very little pure white in them. White intensifies the color of goods displayed upon it; that is, red is redder and green is greener when surrounded with white. When white is used as a background, the goods of different colors should be placed as near their color complements as possible.

While it is best to have the background color a harmonious contrast to the color of the goods displayed, this is not always possible, due to lack of background material. For this reason, the table published gives a list of several suitable background colors. White, gray and black are not colors in reality, but are included in the list, as there are goods of white, gray and black.

TABLE OF COLOR COMPLEMENTS AND CONTRASTS.

Color of Goods to be Displayed.	Complementary Colors.	Other Suitable Background Colors.
White	Black	Purple, red, blue, green, brown, gray.
Gray	Black	Brown, blue, purple, orange, red.
Black	White	Yellow, buff, cream, orange, light gray.
Red	Green	Olive, blue, white, light pink, yellow.
Yellow	Purple	Black, blue, white, dark brown, rich green.
Blue	Orange	Yellow, white, pale blue, red.
Orange	Blue	Purple, olive green, black, white.
Green	Red	White, yellow, orange, brown, pink.
Purple	Yellow	Lavender, orange, cream, pink.
Brown	Sage	Green, yellow, cream, white, gray.
Olive	Maroon	Red, brown, cream, white.
Lavender	Cream	Brown, purple, dark blue, dark gray.
Pink	Straw	Yellow, green, blue, maroon.
Sage	Brown	Maroon, orange, red, purple, white.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Market Remains Very Firm, with Prices Tending Upward.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 18.—There has been fairly good trading in the cotton goods markets this week, and, though sales have not equaled the production, manufacturers have more than the difference sold under contracts. The markets throughout the week have been very firm and prices still rule strong, with every indication toward advances. For the moment the markets of New England are practically bare of spots of desirable constructions, and it will be some time before manufacturers are in a position to grant immediate deliveries for these goods.

It is noted that some lines of bleached fabrics will be marked up in keeping with the acute advances made in the goods in the gray state. There is every reason to believe that sheetings will be advanced, and it would be well for users of this fabric to come into the market and make their purchases.

There has been moderate demand for sateens and twills, but it appears that these lines do not sell so high as some of the other lines of plain goods. There still exists a strong call for fine goods, and makers of these styles report that they could secure all the business they desire if they cared to accept all the large orders which come to hand daily. But manufacturers have their output so closely sold up for several months to come that it is impossible to take on any additional business with a promise of delivery.

The cotton yarn markets during the week were not active, but this was due to some extent to the high prices prevailing for certain counts. Some users have devoted some of their time to picking up odd lots to piece out their needs until such time when prices will recede a little. Combed peeler and Sea Island yarns are very dear and unheard of prices are being asked and gotten for reasonable deliveries.

The total sales for the week are estimated at 160,000 pieces, of which about 70,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the market very firm and prices showing an upward tendency.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Price Advances Appear to be the Rule in All of Them.

The excitement in the Yokohama raw silk market has not yet passed, and prices are still advancing there as a result. Each new spurt of buying tempts reelers to move up quotations a little more, and there is every reason to believe that this mode of trading will continue for some time. Stocks of Japanese silks are said to be small both here and in Yokohama.

The Canton market is reported by A. P. Villa & Bros. to be very firm at the high levels recently reached. Both European and American buyers are reported active there. The sharp fluctuations in exchange have made prices irregular at Shanghai, but all of them are tending upward. The rise in tussahs appears to be especially pronounced, native users competing for these silks against the American manufacturers.

The limited American demand has not had the effect of lowering prices at Milan. On the other hand, they are firming up all the time. Future business is reported good enough in this city, but there is apparently little buying being done for stock. Buying on the part of the ribbon manufacturers has shown considerable improvement of late.

Gray Goods Sales Were Small.

The fine weather, the football game at Princeton, the call of the golf links and the sold up condition of things generally combined yesterday to keep trading in gray goods at a low point here. Further sales of heavy sheetings for the bag trade were reported as a result of the present upturn in burlap prices, but the lighter cotton goods, both coarse and fine, did not come in for much attention from all accounts. Prices continued rock ribbed, however, and attempts to obtain goods under the market, and in some cases at the figure generally accepted as the market, were refused by the mills.

Spain Keeps Potash Lands.

The Spanish Government, by royal order, has extended the right to itself to exploit the potash deposits of Barcelona and Lerida Provinces for another two years. The reservation formerly made, writes Consul General Carl Bailey Hurst, from Barcelona, was for a two-year period, which expired on Oct. 1 of this year. The Government notes in the publication of the order that it has not yet been able to undertake the work on these potash lands owing to the lack of sufficient appropriations. The Geological Institute of Spain has been authorized to draw up an estimate of the expenses likely to be incurred in investigating the deposits.

BENEFITS OF THE CHARGE ACCOUNTS

Arguments in Favor of Them Made by the Executive of a Department Store.

In spite of the evils, commercial and ethical, that have been laid at the door of the charge account from time to time by writers who have used the modern department store as a topic, there is no possibility that the business Utopia pictured as the result of its abolition will be reached for a long time to come, if ever. This was the opinion expressed to a TIMES reporter yesterday by an executive of a store that is known the country over.

"Disregarding the good points of the charge account for the time being," he said, "let us look at the 'dark' side of the question, if there really is one. Several charges have been made against this method of doing business, the one coming closest to the public in my mind being that the stores giving charge accounts make it too easy for the customer to overbuy, possibly encouraging extravagance in this way. Certain merchants are prone to complain that the charge account contributes very largely to the returned goods evil, with the attendant trouble and expense for the stores. By opponents of the charge account system it is also sometimes argued that the losses sustained through it militate against the purchasing power of the store and its ability to serve the public best and most cheaply.

"Analyzing these points separately, let us take up the one about making it too easy for the customer to overbuy. If this charge be true at all, it is rarely apt to be true more than once in the case of any individual customer. It is as necessary to have a credit limit in the conduct of a retail business as it is in doing business at wholesale and, in cases where the evidence is clear that this limit has been exceeded once, there are any number of tactful ways in which its repetition may be prevented. If tact will not suffice the store always has the right to close the account.

"But experience has shown that real cases of overbuying have been cured promptly when the head of the house has received the monthly statement, and it has also shown that much of the 'brain-storm' buying is done by women who go on periodical shopping sprees. In these cases most of the goods come back. One point should be made very clear, and it is that the charge account is maintained solely for the convenience of that part of the shopping public which is in a financial position to make use of it.

"The second complaint made against the charge account is that it contributes very largely to the returned goods evil. While it must be admitted that this is true, no doubt, in a number of cases, there is little question in my mind that, if the truth were known, there is no great margin between the illegitimate returns suffered by charge account stores and those received by stores that do a cash business. In our own case the returns, legitimate and illegitimate combined, rarely exceed 16 per cent., while in a recent month they dropped to 14 per cent. It must be admitted that there was a pretty good reason for the 2 per cent. drop, and that the returns have again crept back to 16 per cent., but I maintain that there are very many cash stores of our size that can show a smaller monthly percentage.

"Then, again, no small part of the returns we and other stores—cash or credit—receive are the results of shopping sprees by women who have little else to do with their time. As long as the present 40 to 50 per cent. approval delivery systems exist, the cash store is no better protected against this class of women than the charge account store. It has been our experience that women who go in for that sort of thing take the stores of the class they favor in rotation. For instance, if they are so badly addicted to the habit that they indulge in it every week, they will make us the victims today, a competitor of ours next week, another competitor the third week, and so on. Because of this it takes quite a while to 'get anything on them,' but when we do here we make it our business to put the brake on gently but firmly. I doubt if we lose business in such cases. The average woman is fair-minded enough to see and appreciate the error of her way in this respect if it is pointed out to her tactfully. The trouble with some stores may be that they are afraid to put the brake on.

"One of the poorest arguments of all against charge accounts is that the losses growing out of them hamper the store in serving the public cheaply and well. Inquiries made in various quarters show that rarely, in a well-managed store, do annual losses from unpaid charge accounts exceed one-half of 1 per cent. of the gross business done. I doubt if they run above three-tenths of 1 per cent. here. No well-run store in these prosperous times should be hampered by a lack of ready money. I know for a fact there are big stores that are paying their bills before they come due, and yet they use the charge account in the conduct of their business.

"The primary object of the charge account is to accommodate customers who have been given them; that is, to facilitate shopping as much as possible. The average patrons of a department store, whether wealthy or not, usually do not carry large sums of money on their persons, and very often they come to a store after merchandise that they could not get if they had to pay cash over the counter. Of course, the C. O. D. method of doing business would cover such cases, but the average woman of position and refinement does not care to do business that way. She wants to feel that there is some bond between her and the store she patronizes beyond cold, hard cash. In other words, she wants to feel that if she trusts the store to give her proper merchandise and values for her money, the store will trust her to make good her part of the transaction.

"Then, again, the charge account as a builder of business is not to be taken lightly. Let us say that Mrs. Smith opens an account here. The chances are that in some way or another this fact will become known to her friend, Mrs. Jones, who has none. Mrs. Jones will probably feel that she is just as much entitled to an account here as Mrs. Smith, so she makes an application and is given one. From her Mrs. Brown gets the thought that to have an account at ——'s is a very fine thing, hence she must open one. She does, and the thing goes on and on.

"In this way a good store will build up business much as wholly unlike a good doctor, a good dentist, or a good lawyer gets his clientele. It has been my experience to find that most people want to pay their bills, especially the woman who has an account in a good store. To lose this account is to her something of a step downward in the social scale, so it is very apt to be protected carefully.

"Inversely, one might think that the ungranted charge account would alienate business from a store. Perhaps it does, but it cannot to a very large extent. If Mrs. Brown applies here for an account that cannot be granted because of her husband's business record, for instance, she is not going around telling of the fact. If she does, her friends, recognizing 'sour grapes,' are not apt to pay much attention to her. She may try to hurt our business by 'knocking' the merchandise, the values, or the service, but if her friends have been well served here her complaints will be raised in vain.

"Commerce has taken long, long strides since the days when a skin was worth fifty clam shells or when a horse might have been exchanged for two cows and a cow, and the reason is the introduction of credit. Dispense with credit in general business today and the world would be in chaos in a week. While the abolition of charge accounts might not wreck the retail dry goods business, it would certainly injure it seriously. And, from an ethical viewpoint, there is just as much reason why a store should give credit to a customer, when that customer's worthiness of credit and ability to pay have been demonstrated, as there is for a manufacturer or a jobber to extend credit to a retailer under similar conditions."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Roofing Felt and Textiles Among the Articles Considered.

At the request of the Government the Board of General Appraisers, which passed recently upon the question of roofing felt, reopened the case in order to permit the Department of Justice to submit further evidence in support of the contention that the merchandise was properly dutiable at 25 per cent. under the provision in the tariff for "manufactures of paper or of which paper is the component material of chief value." When the case was called for trial the second time at Boston the Government failed to submit any evidence, although witnesses for the importers were on hand and gave testimony. The board accordingly affirmed its earlier decision and found in favor of the importers. Judge Fischer remarking in his decision that as the provision under which the importers' claim was made was unrestricted by any qualifying language, dry as well as saturated roofing felts may come in under a 5 per cent. duty.

In overruling a protest by B. Altman & Co. Judge Sullivan said the general provision for plushes, pile fabrics, velvets and velveteens, and articles made therefrom, had reference to a class of merchandise more particularly used as wearing apparel or for bodily covering. It was evidently the intention of Congress, he said, to levy a higher rate of duty on such fabrics than on "rugs of cotton," provided for in Paragraph 302, which latter paragraph had reference to an entirely different class of merchandise. The merchandise involved in the controversy between the dry goods firm and the Government consisted of cotton velvet traveling rugs, which the customs men returned for duty at 40 per cent. under Paragraph 257, specifying "articles of cotton velvet." The Altman claim was for entry at 20 per cent. as "rugs of cotton." The Collector was affirmed.

A great deal of conflicting testimony was given in suits brought by William B. Riley & Co. and F. B. Vandegrift & Co., to determine the classification of lap robes and steamer rugs. The Collector returned the articles at 35 per cent. as manufactures of wool, whereas the importers asked entry at 25 per cent. as "blankets of wool." While witnesses for both sides testified, Judge Brown said their testimony was too indefinite and conflicting to prove any definite, uniform, and general commercial designation, which would control the classification of the merchandise. The General Appraiser said that the proof was insufficient to establish any commercial designation of the term "blankets" which would include these articles. On the contrary, they seemed to be generally referred to, both in the trade and in common speech, as lap robes and steamer rugs. The Collector was affirmed.

In sustaining a protest by Merck & Co. the board held that Congress did not intend at the last revision of the tariff to modify the policy of admitting quinine products free. In view of this conclusion, the board sustained the firm's claim for free entry for quinine glycero-phosphate under the provision for "quinia, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark." The Collector was reversed in taking duty under Paragraph 18, as "glycero-phosphoric acids and salts and compounds thereof."

The Customs Court referred back to the board for further consideration a protest by A. E. Outerbridge & Co. dealing with the classification of a triple expansion engine, which was imported for installation in a vessel building in the United States. The board held the engine free of duty as "ship's equipment," but when the court passed upon the issue it held the engine dutiable at 15 per cent. under the section for "steam engines." The court, however, remanded back the case to the board with leave to either party to again offer testimony before the board showing the items imported which constituted parts of the steam engine in order that the board might make further order as to reliquidation. When the case was called, both A. E. Outerbridge and J. J. Mulvaney, the latter representing the government, appeared but no testimony was given. The board accordingly affirmed its earlier decision giving free entry.

THE LYONS SAMPLE FAIR.

An Opportunity for Showing American Goods to Foreigners.

In order to increase American exports through the medium of the Lyons (France) Sample Fair, a committee made up of the heads of thirten representative trade bodies in this country has been formed. It will work in association with committees in France, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Russia, Switzerland, and other allied and neutral countries.

The purpose of the fair, which is to be held March next, is to bring together large numbers of manufacturers, wholesalers, selling agents, &c., and it is said that unusual opportunities are offered for getting American merchandise before buyers from Europe, South America, and the Orient. The fair was held for the first time last year, being in the nature of a successor of the Leipsic Fair, and had 1,842 exhibitors. Not one of them, however, was an American producer. Last year more than $10,000,000 worth of business was done during the fair, with $8,000,000 worth more refused because the manufacturers could not make the desired deliveries. It is estimated that fully $40,000,000 worth of merchandise will be ordered at the coming exhibition.

The cost of exhibiting is said not to be great. Attractive, permanent booths can be rented for about $137.50 each, they being about 13 feet square. Special French customs and shipping concessions are made for the period of the fair, and $300 to $400 ought, in most cases to cover the whole expense of exhibiting.

The committee mentioned above is made up of Henri E. Gourd, President French Chamber of Commerce of New York; A. E. Outerbridge, President New York Chamber of Commerce; E. M. Herr, President Manufacturers Export Association; Fort Mellen Fellowes Morgan, President Merchants' Association of New York; C. F. Weed, President Boston Chamber of Commerce; William M. Coates, President Philadelphia Board of Trade; Edwin Denby, President Detroit Board of Commerce; Colonel William B. Melish, President Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce; F. J. Koster, President San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; Robert Garland, President Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Frank B. Baird, President Buffalo Chamber of Commerce; William Sheldon, President Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, and George B. Van Cleve, Chairman the Van Cleve Company of New York.

LYONS SILK MEN UNITE.

Free Traders and Protectionists There in a Compromise.

A realization of the importance of presenting a united front when the war is over has just resulted in the amalgamation of the two associations of silk manufacturers at Lyons, France. The combination was effected, Consul J. E. Jones reports, at a general meeting held Sept. 29.

Up to 1892 there was but one association. During that year, however, differences arose over the question of free trade, and the free-traders withdrew and formed an association of their own. Save for their views on the tariff, the two societies (l'Association de la Fabrique Lyonnaise and l'Association de la Soierie Lyonnaise) were alike, both having for their object the protection of their trade and the study of all subjects touching on silk manufacture. They speak through various committees either to the Board of Trade of Lyons or directly to the Government upon all matters affecting the silk industry.

To work out the combination, a special committee was appointed to consider all questions at issue and came to a common agreement as to tariff matters in particular. This was accomplished by the high protectionists agreeing to a lower duty and the free-traders accepting the proposition as a concession to unity.

QUALITY KEPT IN ENGLISH WOOLENS

Importers Say There Has Been No Deterioration Because of Women Workers.

Some depreciation in the usual quality of woolens shipped from England to this country has been noted. The amount of goods received here from the other side, however, is small, and for that reason a comparison with the standards prevailing during normal times is difficult to draw. In some quarters of the woolen market as well as among buyers even the slightest lowering of quality standards upon the part of the English textile makers is regarded as very significant.

The question raised is whether England can maintain her reputation as the producer of the finest woolens in the world under war conditions that make it necessary for the textile manufacturers to substitute unskilled labor for the skilled operatives who manned the plants before the conflict began. If it should turn out that the quality of English woolens is to suffer because of this substitution, mill owners and their representatives in this country believe they have a wonderful opportunity to establish themselves as the foremost makers of quality goods in the world. This is not to say that there are not American mills that have not already demonstrated their ability to make goods that equal and even surpass in quality the fabrics of foreign manufacture, but the prestige he has earned has not always come to the domestic producer. Proof of this is obtained in the false labeling of goods as English-made when in reality they are the product of home industry.

The views of buyers and importers who were asked for their judgment on the woolens that England is now exporting do not always stick to the facts in the case. In most questions that must be regarded from the standpoint of the war and its possible effects, their statements often venture into the realm of conjecture, but are no less interesting because of that.

The representative of one of the leading jobbing houses that supply the merchant tailors of this country said that one of the clearest indications of what is happening in the textile centres abroad is gained from the fact that serges are now bing exported to England, whereas formerly they were imported.

"In the field of fine fabrics," he said, "England was chiefly noted for her serges. An English serge stood for the finest fabric of its sort that could be made. And yet it now seems that the English find it necessary to buy their serges from this country. It is logical to assume that, if war conditions have brought such a reversal on a leading construction, the result of using unskilled labor must be evident in almost all products where the human element is an important factor."

A mill agent who formerly carried a line of English serges said he was forced to discontinue that branch of his business a year and a half ago because, although the fabrics were of the lower grades and in the range of values wherein English were supposed to excel, he found that the goods were inferior to those of domestic make.

"Importations," he remarked, "have been small and, consequently, it would be difficult to say whether English quality standards have been lowered or not."

As viewed by a member of a firm of tailors that usually makes quite large purchases of English goods, there is no depreciation to be found in the English goods that are now coming over.

"There was some slight change in the overcoatings that were sold for this season," he said, "but this lowering of quality was caused undoubtedly by the fact that the English houses found they had sold their product at too close a price to enable them to make a profit. So they did not keep their cloths up to sample. The difference was generally to be found in the weight. The overcoatings would not be quite as heavy as the samples from which orders were taken. In the fine goods that the English are now selling for the new season, no depreciation in quality is to be discovered. Prices, of course, are high, but quality appears to have been maintained. The basis for the reports now in circulation that the quality standards of English goods have been lowered lies probably in the fact that prices are so high. In August, for instance, we bought a fabric at $3.12 a yard. When a reorder was placed on the same cloth a few days ago an advance of $1 a yard had to be paid.

"Another angle on the matter is to be seen in the evident desire of the jobbers to pull themselves out of a hole. The jobbers who were accustomed to handle foreign lines now find themselves unable to procure their usual quantities from abroad. They are substituting domestic goods and in order to save their faces are criticising the fabrics of English manufacture."

A decided answer was furnished by the representative of a leading English house that has headquarters in this city.

"There has not been the slightest lowering in quality," he said, "and we are furnishing the same high standard of merchandise. Because of greatly increased costs we have been forced to manipulate our yarns to fit our fabrics to prices. Thus, if we were to keep making a fabric that formerly cost us $2.15 a yard, we would be forced to sell it at $3.50 and, naturally, we have produced a cloth to come near the $2.15 mark.

"So far as the argument of substituting unskilled for skilled workers is concerned, it is only necessary to explain that the majority of the weavers we employ in our mills abroad are beyond the age limit where they are liable to be called upon for army service. Then, again, the percentage of women weavers is much larger in England than it is in this country. They are not women who have been called upon in emergency to supply the places of the men who have left for the front. They are all skilled operatives.

"The manipulation of yarns," he added, "that has become necessary to fit fabrics to a price is no more prevalent in England than it is in this country."

Another opinion expressed on the topic by a clothier was that, in the event that women are drawn into the woolen industry abroad, they will be instructed by the older and highly skilled men, and when the mill operatives return from the war there will be just so many more weavers in England to help her maintain her place as the leading maker of woolens.

TRADE WITH THE FAR EAST.

Loan to China Expected to Exert a Favorable Influence.

In view of the small business that has come out of the Far East of late, especially from China, information to the effect that negotiations have been completed for a loan of $5,000,000 to the Chinese Government has been well received by exporters of cotton goods in this market. While none of this money is expected to return to this country directly in payment for cotton goods to be bought at some future date, the exporters are finding pleasure in the facts that the granting of the loan proves the condition of China to be more stable than for some time past, and that the granting of it by American bankers will probably strengthen commercial bonds generally between the two countries. The effect of this is expected to be very evident after the war, when China will become a bone of contention in a trade way.

Not a great deal of change in the export business was apparent during the past week, so far as actual sales were concerned. Countries that have been buying well continued to do so, and the quiet markets stayed that way.

Buyers' Wants

10 Cents per agate line each insertion.

GLOVES.—Will pay spot cash for case lots, 2 clasp imported kid or lambskin gloves. Jobber, G 125 Times.

PAPER wanted.—We buy old ledgers and books for paper manufacturing. M. Heilpern & Son, Inc., 526 West 50th.

PIECE GOODS.—We are interested in silk and cotton colored stripes; also plain shade jacquard weaves for shirtings. Submit samples to Tuteiman Brothers & Alexander, American and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—2,000, for immediate delivery, Plushes and wool velours. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Job 100 silk and serge dresses to close out. H. Wolfenson, 39 East 20th.

SKATING SETS, cap, scarf; immediate delivery; samples on request. P. O. Box 1378.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossmann, Inc., 320 5th Av.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

To register in this column telephone Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—J. G. Myers Co.; W. Harris, silks, velvets; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 854 4th Av.

BOSTON—Brown-Durrell Co.; C. B. Robertson, buttons, braids; 19 W. 19th.

CHICAGO—Kahn & Greenstein; M. Kahn, mfrs. clothing; Latham.

DALLAS, Texas—Baker, Moise & Co.; A. S. Moise, wholesale sweaters, hosiery, underwear; Imperial.

DENVER, Col.—Hedgcock & Jones; F. W. Hedgcock, dry goods, linens, flannels, hose, embroideries, bdkfs., ribbons, trimmings; Murray Hill.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Maison Blanche Co., S. Simon, neckwear, veiling, ribbons; 1 W. 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1916.

BATTERED YALE SWEEPS TIGERS TO DIRE DEFEAT

Blue Team, Crippled, but Game as Eleven Pebbles, Is Victorious by 10 to 0.

SECOND HALF IS FRUITFUL

Battle Is Waged on Even Terms for Two Periods, Then Princeton Is Driven Back.

LA ROCHE RUNS TEAM WELL

Braden's Field Goal Scores First Points and Legore's Touchdown Stows Game Away.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 18.—From the clouds of doubt and uncertainty a green and crippled Yale team emerged this afternoon, and in the Palmer Stadium, with 42,000 persons looking on, battered down Princeton's confident, seasoned eleven to a 10 to 0 defeat. Yale's grit and force held the surprised Tigers in check, and the carefully drilled machine of Speedy Rush was borne backward by the alertness and indomitable spirit of the Elis. Princeton was ready to celebrate a great victory tonight, but there is nothing in the atmosphere here now but gloom and disappointment.

For two periods, the two elevens battled and fought for an advantage, and in the first half there was little to choose between the lines of sturdy youths. Jim Braden, Yale's best drop kicker, was rushed into the game just before the second period ended, and made a futile effort at a field goal.

In the third period fortune smiled on Yale. The alert Moseley dropped on the ball after Comerford had kicked off, and it was Yale's ball on Princeton's 20-yard line. Here was Braden's chance, and he kicked a field goal from the 26-yard line. With this advantage, Yale played with renewed effort and in the last period, when Brown, the Tiger half back, fumbled, Captain Black recovered the ball on Princeton's 20-yard line. Then a forward pass, tossed by Joe Neville to Legore, brought the ball to the 3-yard line of the Tigers.

There was no stopping Yale now. With a might effort Neville and La Roche crashed into the Princeton line for short gains. Harry Legore, playing his last game of football for the Blue, took the ball, and, with head down, hit the Tiger forwards a terrible smash. The huge pile of players hesitated a second, and then toppled over with Legore on the bottom of the heap and the ball over the line for a touchdown. Comerford added the final foam to Yale's cup of joy when he kicked the goal.

Princeton Thronged for Game.

Never has Princeton had such a glorious football pageant. Into the little town of 5,000 folks there swarmed a host of 42,000, and jammed it as it had never been jammed before. The hotels and restaurants couldn't hope to satisfy the appetites of the great gathering, and many went hungry. The wisest of the football pilgrims brought their own food and enjoyed it under the shades of Princeton's classic halls.

It seemed as if all the pretty girls within a day's reach of Princeton were here. Smiling eyes and rosy cheeks beamed with joy over chrysanthemums and bunches of violets. There was a gorgeous display of expensive furs, which were hardly necessary on this bright, warm November afternoon.

All the young boys and their dads and their granddads who call Princeton their college home flocked here to gloat over and celebrate Yale's downfall. Why shouldn't they be confident? Didn't Princeton have a great team of veterans and weren't most of Yale's players fresh from the hospital? It looked like a great day for Princeton. And then when these rosy prospects were rudely shattered by the skillful toe of Jim Braden and the line tearing bucks of Harry Legore, all these Princeton lads and their dads took solemn oath that never again would they bite at a hard luck story coming from New Haven.

Only once did the Princeton eleven show its sleeping strength. When defeat seemed certain in the last period the team broke forth in an outburst of forward passes which fairly swept Yale off its feet. This skillful manipulation of the aerial assault came too late for Princeton and, although at times it looked as if Ames was going to romp down the field as he took long, dangerous tosses from Driggs, Yale smothered the effort before it could bear fruit.

Alertness of Blue Chief Asset.

Yale won because she profited by Princeton's mistakes, and Princeton made plenty of them. The fumbling of the Tigers was just as bad as it has been all season long. And crafty Yale was just waiting for these fumbles and clutched the opportunities that arose therefrom with a tight grip. At all times the Yale players were prowling close to the ground looking for the loose ball. They pounced upon it whenever it broke away from its moorings. Glaring Tiger erfors preceded both of Yale's scores. Yale wasn't asleep.

The physical condition of the Blue players was a surprise. Most of the men played right through the game, and the substitutions came mainly toward the end. No matter how badly they were used up under the smashing hard tackling of the Tigers, the Yale players were on their feet with a bound and showed no signs of fatigue. Their stamina and aggressiveness proved a delight to the Yale hordes, which yelled

Eli's Winning Eleven and Substitutes, and Four of the Princeton Forwards Who Battled the Blue

Yale Team and Substitutes
PHOTO © A.P.A.

McLean, Princeton, Left Tackle.

Hogg, Princeton, Captain and Right Guard
© A.P.A.

Nourse, Princeton, Left Guard.

Gennert, Princeton, Centre.

RECORD OF PRINCETON-YALE GAMES.

1883.—Princeton, 0; Yale, 6.
1884.—Princeton, 0; Yale, 0.
1885.—Princeton, 6; Yale, 5.
1886.—Princeton, 0; Yale, 0.
1887.—Princeton, 0; Yale, 12.
1888.—Princeton, 0; Yale, 10.
1889.—Princeton, 10; Yale, 0.
1890.—Princeton, 0; Yale, 32.
1891.—Princeton, 0; Yale, 19.
1892.—Princeton, 0; Yale, 32.
1893.—Princeton, 6; Yale, 0.
1894.—Princeton, 0; Yale, 24.
1895.—Princeton, 10; Yale, 28.
1896.—Princeton, 5; Yale, 24.
1901.—Princeton, 0; Yale, 12.
1902.—Princeton, 5; Yale, 12.
1903.—Princeton, 11; Yale, 6.
1904.—Princeton, 0; Yale, 12.
1905.—Princeton, 4; Yale, 23.
1906.—Princeton, 0; Yale, 0.
1907.—Princeton, 10; Yale, 12.
1908.—Princeton, 5; Yale, 17.
1909.—Princeton, 0; Yale, 17.
1910.—Princeton, 3; Yale, 5.
1911.—Princeton, 6; Yale, 3.
1912.—Princeton, 6; Yale, 0.
1913.—Princeton, 3; Yale, 3
1914.—Princeton, 14; Yale, 13
1915.—Princeton, 7; Yale, 13.
1916.—Princeton, 0; Yale, 10.

Prior to 1883, when numerical scoring was introduced, Yale had won two games, Princeton had won two games, and four games were drawn.

Total games won—Princeton, 10; Yale, 23.

bunch would outgame the Tigers and fight them to a finish. They were right.

It was a great shock to the Yale crowd when it became known that Travis Smith, Yale's clever quarter back, would be unable to play. With La Roche in the game at quarter, Yale was taking a gamble with a green player. But for La Roche, a substitute, Yale is singing words of praise tonight. He was the man in a pinch, and the way in which he ran the Yale team is bringing forth paeans of commendation for the youngster.

A Scene of Excitement.

Rarely has there been a more picturesque gathering than that which packed the Stadium when the game began. Yale was banked on the west side of the field, and Princeton basked in the warm sun on the other side of the big arena. In front of the cheering sections, the cheer leaders with their megaphones hopped up and down as they accompanied the songs and shouts of the rival crowds.

Thrills and exciting moments came thick and fast, and many times during the progress of the hard battle the crowd was on its toes yelling madly as one player and another broke loose, only to sink into sudden silence when some killing tackle brought the outbursts of energy to a quick end. Princeton hopes and Yale hopes fluctuated up and down with great rapidity. For Princeton, the big moment awaited never came. The Tiger adherents had to sit there in silence as the ringing yells of the Yale crowds were hurled across the chalk-marked grassy chart.

A great shout went up from the Princeton side, when from one corner of the field, as the moment for the contest drew near, the Tiger squad romped onto the gridiron, led by Captain Hogg. It was Yale's turn when Captain Black led his players into the picture.

Black looked all banged up before the game began, and when the two Captains shook hands before the toss, two bandaged right hands clasped each other. Hogg's right wrist was injured and Black's hand was also swathed in cloth. You can always pick Black out of a crowd of players because his blue jersey always seems to be trying to divorce itself from the rest of his fgootball regalia.

Yale's Good Omen at Start.

Yale won the toss and that was a good sign for the visitors. Alarm spread through the stands as La Roche muffed the Princeton kickoff, although the ball was snapped up by Legore. La Roche was plainly nervous. Why shouldn't he be, going into the big fray with but a few hours' notice? After a couple of scrimmages, however, the Yale quarter back collected all his faculties, and from that time on he was as cool as the oldest veteran on the field.

The first evidence of Yale's strength came early in the first period, when Princeton forwards, and carried the ball close enough for Legore to try a field goal, which fell badly short.

There was occasion for more Yale glee soon afterward, when one of Driggs's kicks fell short and Yale got the ball on Princeton's 30-yard line. Again Legore tried a goal from the field, and Princeton was jubilant when the attempt was blocked by Nourse, who leaped high into the air and knocked down the ball. Then the period ended.

It was Princeton's turn now. Jack Eddy and Driggs began to find holes in the Yale line. Bang, bang, bang, they tore through as the Blue forwards were swept aside. The Princeton supporters were happy. Little Eddy romped along as if he was on springs. Once he slipped out of the deadly clutches of the Yale tacklers, and had traveled 10 yards before Captain Black laid him low on the turf.

Princeton's March Down Field.

Down the field came Princeton. One by one the chalk marks were left behind as the big Blue forwards were bowled over backward. Cheer after cheer broke from the Princeton crowd as Driggs planted the pigskin on Yale's 24-yard line for a first down. A Princeton player on the side lines slipped a blanket from his shoulders and rushed into the line. It was Billy Moore.

Here the Tigers were overanxious and the desire to get a touchdown right away proved costly. Eddy tried to heave a long forward pass to Moore, but Legore bobbed up from nowhere and knocked the ball down before it reached its destination. This was a life for Yale, as Princeton was pressing hard toward a score.

The battle waged to and fro and again Princeton got the ball down to Yale's 30-yard line. There was a great commotion in the Princeton camp as Dave Tibbott, limping noticeably, ran up and down the side lines getting ready to go into the game. The game paused a moment and Tibbott took his old place in the back field.

He dropped back to the 20-yard line to try a drop kick, but Moseley pried his way through the kickers' protecting teammates and blocked the kick. Tibbott recovered the leather himself and Yale looked on in trepidation as he tried again to kick another field goal.

This time Legore broke through, grabbed the ball from the air, and raced through the Princeton team for 15 yards, while Yale's enthusiastic supporters yelled themselves into a frenzy. They called on Yale to "Fight, fight, fight!" Yale seemed to hear these supplications, and when Moseley recovered Eddy's fumble on Princeton's 35-yard line Braden, who has the best toe on the Yale squad, came into the game and tried a field goal from the 44-yard line. This kick was also blocked, Billy Moore getting the ball as the field half ended.

Rival Songs on the Breezes.

Between halves both the Princeton and Yale crowds burst into song, and from the Tiger side the jungle song, "Princeton, Forward March!" mixed it up merrily with Yale's "Bulldog, Bulldog, Bow, Wow, Wow!" It was a stirring open-air concert, all this melody from thousands of strong-lunged college youths.

The beginning of the third period was fraught with Princeton gloom and Yale rejoicing. When Comerford kicked off for Yale the ball bounded high and free, and then bounced against one of the Princeton players. It was anybody's ball now, and quick as a flash Moseley was on it on Princeton's 21-yard line.

La Roche whispered something to Jim Braden and he smiled a confident smile as he dropped back to try a goal from the field. He took his own sweet time about it, too, as the Tigers charged down at him. His right leg swung as slowly as the pendulum on grandfather's clock. His boot caught the ball low and the yellow oval sailed serenely between the uprights and descended, bearing three points for Yale.

This was just what Yale was waiting for, and ears got a rude shock for several minutes as the fame of Braden's accomplishment was echoed across the countryside. They must have heard the Yale cheers as far as Trenton.

Yale was happy—but Princeton did not despair. Princeton will come back, thought the confident Tiger host. Jim Braden had great confidence in his toe, and La Roche shared this feeling, for early in the next period the Yale quarter back again called on Braden to make a try for goal. The Eli kicker stood on the 23-yard line, but the ball swerved to one side and eluded the goal posts.

After this Princeton became watchful, and when Yale intruded very far into their territory the dependable foot of Eddie Driggs was always there to boot the ball out of danger. All through the game it was a pretty punting duel between Driggs and Legore. Yale's ends and Princeton's, too, were down on the kicks well, and there was little or no running back with the ball.

Brown gave Princeton a ray of hope when he took the ball and dodged through the Yale line for twelve yards before Neville's anxious arms gripped him and tumbled him down with a thud.

Eddy jumped into a big hole, and went eight yards before he fell into the clutches of Captain Black. Princeton seemed to be under way again, and kept hammering savagely at the line of Blue. Yale tolerated this smashing punishment for some time, and then the Eli defense closed up and Princeton lost the ball on downs on Yale's 25-yard line.

Legore was hurt in this heap of struggling players, and Princeton paid him a compliment by giving him a cheer as Trainer Johnny Mack was trying to rub the pain out of his bruised body.

Legore got away a gorgeous punt which soared from his own 40-yard line over Princeton's goal line, and the Tigers put the ball into play on the 20-yard line.

Eddy patted his players on the back, shouted out a signal, and tossed the ball to Gennert. The Tiger halfback jugged the ball a moment, and then it fell to the ground. Captain Black had broken through the line, launching his 210 pounds forward in a mighty effort. The gigantic Yale leader clutched the ball as if his life depended on it, and then disappeared from view as the rushing crowd of players heaped upon him.

Legore Makes a Great Run.

Thus once again did the troublesome fumble spell disaster for Princeton. It was Yale's ball on Princeton's 21-yard line. "Touchdown, touchdown, touchdown," rose like a great roar from the Yale stand. "Hold 'em, Princeton," was the more sp ntaneous answer.

Suddenly Yale shifted her tactics. The massed bruising smashes on the stubborn Tiger line were abandoned and when La Roche tossed the ball to Neville, instead of trying to rush it he hurled it high over the heads of the Princeton players.

From the maze of players rushed Legore. He flashed away, ferring Tigers, as he plucked the ball from the air on a dea on toward Princeton's goal. The Tiger supporters were panic stricken as the fleet Yale back sped upward. He dodged this way and then the other, as he outwitted the flying Princeton tacklers. He was within ten yards of Princeton's goal. On he raced and now was on the 5-yard line.

One more stride would carry him over the goal line. Just then the towering figure of Gennert, the Princeton centre, rose before him. Two strong arms entwined Legore's body and the Yale half back fell in a heap on Princeton's 3-yard line.

When the teams lined up again the voice of La Roche was hoarse as he snapped out the signals. He gave the ball to Joe Neville, who pried his way through Princeton for a yard. The Tiger supporters pleaded in vain for the line of Orange and Black to repulse the invaders. They hugged close to each other on the next assault, and then La Roche himself plunged headlong through the centre. The ball was on the 1-yard mark.

Legore Goes Over the Line.

Once more the teams set themselves against each other. Here was a situation which made the nerves of the old-timers tingle. Now for a good, old-fashioned mass play. The crowd settled back to await the final crash, and then La Roche gave the ball to Legore. The Yale back was close up to the line when he started, but with one great leap he disappeared into the mass of Princeton players.

Until the players were pulled off the player no one was sure that Legore had gone over the line. But when the mêlée was unraveled there he was flattened out on the grass, with the ball in his grasp and planted about a foot over the line.

It was all over now but the shouting, so Yale began to shout. Comerford booted the ball over for a goal and Princeton was assuredly beaten. There upon the score board were the fateful figures—10 to 0.

Only a few minutes of play were left. When the final whistle of the timer was heard above the shouting Captain Black eagerly grasped the ball and he and his teammates gave a cheer for the same team which was crowded in a disconsolate group beneath the Princeton goal posts.

Then on to the field flocked the Yale adherents. They couldn't wait to climb over the fence into the gridiron. Most of them tumbled over. With the band leading, the Yale students zig-zagged across the field in their mad, merry dance of joy. Heads were uncovered in the Princeton stands as the strains of "Old Nassau" arose, mingled with Yale's joyful demonstration. Hundreds of Yale men's hats were tossed to the breezes as they stampeded through the goal posts where Yale had made her precious touchdown.

It was a crowd plunged in deep despair which left the Princeton stand, envying the Yale rooters in their happiness. Once more the Tiger had been badly clawed by the bold, scrappy, arrogant bulldog from New Haven. The line-up:

Yale. (10.)	Position.	Princeton, (0.)
Moseley	L. E.	Highley
Gates	L. T.	McLean
Black	L. G.	Nourse
Calahan	C.	Gennert
Fox	R. G.	Hogg
Baldridge	R. T.	Latrobe
Comerford	R. E.	Wilson
Larrabee	Q. B.	Eddy
Neville	L. H. B.	Ames
Legore	R. H. B.	Brown
Jacques	F. B.	Driggs

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Yale	0	0	3	7	—10
Princeton	0	0	0	0	— 0

Scoring.—Touchdown—Legore. Goal from touchdown—Comerford. Goal from field—Braden. Substitutions—Yale: Braden for Jacques, Jacques for Braden, Carey for Jacques, Hutchinson, Galt for Fox, Taft for Baldridge, Church for Comerford. Princeton: Moore for Ames, Tibbott for Wilson, Funk for Tibbott, McGraw for Latrobe, Ames for Moore, Wilson for Funk, Halsey for McLean, Eberstadt for Brown, Winn for Highley, Comey for Eddy, Eddy for Eberstadt, Thomas for Eddy.

Referee—N. Tufts, Brown. Umpire—Carl Williams, Pennsylvania; Linesman—E. S. Land, Annapolis. Field Judge—David L. Fults, Brown. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Statistical Chart of the Yale-Princeton Game

	First Period. Y.	First Period. P.	Second Period. Y.	Second Period. P.	Third Period. Y.	Third Period. P.	Fourth Period. Y.	Fourth Period. P.	Total. Y.	Total. P.
Ground gained, rushing, yards	32	35	28	44	30	19	44	12	134	110
First downs	4	1	1	5	1	2	2	4	8	12
Punts	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	1	12	10
Average distance of punts, yards	40	30	46	47	38	48	50	42	44	43
Net gain on punts, yards	60	40	72	112	79	152	201	32	412	336
Run back of punts, yards	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	0
Forward passes attempted	4	1	1	3	0	2.	1	12	6	18
Forward passes completed	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	7	2	9
Forward passes intercepted	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Net gain on forward passes, yards	3	0	0	27,	0	15	15	78	18	120
Penalties, ground lost, yards	0	5	10	0	15	0	30	0	55	5
Fumbles	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	3	5
Fumbles, own recovered	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	2
Fumbles, opponents' recovered	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
Drop kicks attempted	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

PROGRESS OF GAME BY DETAILED PLAYS

Braden's Neat Goal from Field Early in Third Period Really Settles Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 18.—The detailed account of the Yale-Princeton game by periods is as follows:

FIRST PERIOD.

Captain Black of Yale won the toss. He elected to defend the north goal. The wind was blowing. Gennert of Princeton kicked off to Yale's 5-yard line, and Neville returned the ball to the 25-yard line. Yale was penalized 10 yards for holding, and Neville punted to Princeton's 40-yard line. Legore caught the ball and ran back to the 45-yard line. Princeton was penalized 5 yards for offside play. Legore punted to Yale's 20-yard line.

PENN'S EARLY LEAD DEFEATS MICHIGAN

Quakers' Strong Line, Aided by Berry and Derr, Clinches Victory by 10 to 7.

YOST MEN'S SPURT TARDY

Wolverines' Forward Pass Ineffective, Partly Owing to the Absence of Peach.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 18.—Pennsylvania's line and the combined efforts of Berry and Derr succeeded in downing Michigan today 10 to 7 before 26,000 persons, the largest crowd that ever saw a game on Ferry Field.

The Quakers got the early jump on the Yost men and piled up a 10-to-0 lead early in the second quarter. From this time on the quarter was even, but the last two periods, with the exception of Pennsylvania flashes, were Michigan's The vaunted forward pass of the Wolverines failed to do perceptible damage to the Easterners. This may be somewhat accounted for by the absence of Peach, the rifle-shot passer of the Westerners, who was compelled to quit early because of painful boils on his face. Dunne's handling of passes was not so good as his work at Ithaca last week, but the end played a stellar game on defense.

To Captain Maulbetsch and Smith go the honors of putting up the showing which the Wolverines made against the Penn line. Both men were good for gains each time they were used particularly the leader, who never failed. The work of Rehor on the line ranked the best ever seen in Michigan. The husky 180-pounder outplayed Henning from start to finish, and broke through and nailed the backs for losses. Wieman also showed a clean pair of heels to Little.

Lud Wray, the Penn centre, was ruled out of the game for roughness.

Touchdown by Berry.

A few minutes after the first period began Sparks made a poor punt and Berry, catching the ball on Michigan's 40-yard line, raced thirty yards before he was downed. Derr and Berry carried the ball to the one-yard line and Berry went over. Derr kicked the goal and the score was tied.

On the first play in the second period, Berry, standing on Michigan's 22-yard line, dropped-kicked a beautiful field goal.

After the kickoff three Wolverine plays netted but five yards, and Dunne dropped on Sparks's short punt on Michigan's 46-yard line. After one play had failed, Rehor intercepted Bell's pass, but Eight got six seven yards from midfield, on the Wolverines' side. Penn's interference got Peach out of the way, and Berry ran to the 26-yard line. Penn was caught holding. Light found a hole for six yards on a criss-cross, but Rehor again intercepted Bell's pass. Three punts gave Penn the baby near midfield.

Raymond kicked to Berry, who took the ball on his goal line, and ran to the 18-yard line into a mass of Michigan players. Light made first down after three plays on his own 29-yard line. With fifteen yards to gain, Berg punted to Sparks, who ran thirty yards through a broken field to Penn's 35-yard mark. Berry intercepted a pass, but Raymond tackled Derr for a loss. Berry punted. Two attempts to gain failed on the slippery field, and Raymond punted over the line. Penn could gain nothing and Berry punted, Niemann blocking the ball on Penn's 20-yard line

A triple pass was spoiled by Miller behind Penn's line. Berry punted to Maulbetsch after Penn had failed to gain. Sparks's pass to Dunne made twenty-three yards. Smith's pass was intercepted by Wray on his own 13-yard mark.

Penalties For Roughness.

Michigan's line held tightly and Berry's punt went out of bounds on Penn's 37-yard line after being partly blocked. Peach had to be carried from the field. Two short penalties for Penn's roughness added eight yards. Smith's pass to Maulbetsch made twenty yards for Michigan on Penn's 23-yard line. Smith's pass was high and went over the line. Berry failed to gain as the half ended.

Derr kicked off to Wieman, who returned to his 37-yard line. Raymond punted out of bounds on the Quakers' 10-yard line. Three plays failed and Berry punted outside of his 35-yard line. Maulbetsch shot four yards through Henning. Smith made first down against Little on Penn's 25-yard mark. Sparks crashed to the 17-yard mark for Berry. Maulbetsch made first down on the 13-yard line. Michigan lost five yards for off-side play. Sparks dived to the 15-yard line.

Smith was forced out by Miller on Penn's 11-yard mark. Light tackled Smith for a 4-yard loss, giving the ball to Penn. Three plays failed and Berry punted to his 44-yard line. Dunne dropped Sparks's easy pass. Raymond punted out of bounds. On the fourth down Berry punted to Sparks who was downed on Penn's 47-yard line. Wray was ruled out of the game and Penn lost half the distance to her goal.

Three plays made it first down on Penn's 14-yard mark. With five yards to go on the fourth down Smith passed to Maulbetsch, who made first down on the 6-yard line. Smith and Maulbetsch carried the ball to the 1-yard line as the quarter ended.

Smith dived through centre for a touchdown, and Maulbetsch kicked goal. Three plays after the kick-off Raymond punted to Bell, who was downed in his tracks on his 30-yard line. Dunne tackled Berry for a seven-yard loss. Berry punted to Sparks. Bell made a fair catch on his 32-yard line. Bell turned Dunne back for five yards. Martens got Berry down for a loss. Berry made it up past Wieman. Berry and Derr again made a first down.

Berry Recovers Fumble.

Bell's pass went high. Berry punted out on Michigan's 11-yard mark. Raymond's punt was blocked by Henning, Maulbetsch recovering on his 10-yard line. Raymond punted to Berry, who fumbled, but recovered on Michigan's 44-yard line. Three plays netted but two yards, and Berry put a pretty punt outside on Michigan's 11-yard line.

Sparks ripped off seven yards, aided by perfect interference. Smith's long pass failed. Michigan punted to Bell. Geiger replaced Sparks. Derr plowed eight yards through guard. He made first down on Michigan's 37-yard line as the game ended. The line-up:

Penn. (10.)	Position.	Michigan. (7.)
Urquhardt	L. E.	Dunne
Mathews	L. T.	Wieman
Henning	L. G.	Boyd
Wray	C.	Niemann
Shoveneg	R. G.	Rehor
Little	R. T.	Weeks
Miller	R. E.	Peach
Bell	Q. B.	Sparks
Light	L. H. B.	Maulbetsch
Berry	R. H. B.	Raymond
Derr	F. B.	Smith

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Penn	7	3	0	0—10
Michigan	0	0	0	7—7

Touchdowns — Berry, Smith. Goals from touchdowns—Derr, Maulbetsch. Goal from field—Berry.

Substitutions—Michigan—Martins for Peach, Geiger for Sparks. Pennsylvania—Berg for Mathews, Alex Wray for L. Wray.

Referee—J. C. Holderness, Lehigh. Umpire—Anthony Haines, Yale. Field Judge—W. R. Dickson, Lehigh. Linesman—James Cooney, Princeton. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes.

Unable to Locate Les Darcy.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A cable received by the High Commissioner for Australia from Melbourne reports that Les Darcy, the famous champion boxer, has disappeared. The cable states that he disappeared at the end of last month. It is believed that he joined a steamer at Newcastle for Valparaiso. Sometime ago a passport to American was refused him.

COLUMBIA BADLY BEATEN.

Deetjen Big Factor in Amassing Total of 40 Points for Wesleyan.

A tall, heavy-set right half back and football captain wandered from Middletown, Conn., yesterday in search of added gridiron laurels, and his travels brought him to South Field, where the Columbia football eleven was waiting for an opponent. Deetjen is his name, and along with him came ten other Wesleyan football players, to say nothing of a score of substitutes, but he didn't need any assistance. Apparently without effort—for sixty minutes after he lined up against the Columbia team he was as fresh as when he started—Deetjen waded through the New Yorkers and spurred on his team mates to a 40 to 0 victory. It was a happy windup of Wesleyan's successful season, and incidentally the first victory of that college over Columbia in history. Years ago when the two teams met occasionally Columbia was always triumphant, and last Fall when they resumed relations after Columbia's return to the gridiron game the Light Blue and White amassed eighteen points to Wesleyan's nothing.

There was little to yesterday's game except Deetjen. Although he didn't score all the points—only eighteen of them—he provided means for his teammates to cross Columbia's line when he felt indisposed to accept the honor. Try as they did the New Yorkers couldn't begin to hold him. A couple of tacklers hanging to his shoulders as he dragged them along yard after yard was a common sight. And after tallying a pair of touchdowns Captain Deetjen essayed to give his right toe some practice in field goal kicking. In this department of football he was likewise successful and two of his three boots from the field went squarely between the cross-bars on Columbia's goal posts.

After the first minute of play it was a Wesleyan day on South Field without question. Although lighter than the Columbia aggregation, the Connecticut boys knew a deal more about football. In generalship Quarter Back Webb had all the honors. Instead of wearing out his back field with superhuman efforts from the beginning, he sought to save Harman, another veteran, and Deetjen, in the first half. But the astonishing outcome was that Deetjen refused to tire, and instead of having to use Harman when the whistle brought the elevens together for the third quarter, Webb found his Captain in better condition than ever. Around the wings of Columbia Deetjen was at his best. An advance of 15 yards seemed no effort at all for him, and when once near the Columbia goal he would either carry across the pigskin or else direct the signal caller to let another rear-line man do the easy trick.

Wesleyan made probably the greatest number of first downs by rushing against a Columbia team since football was re-established in 1915. Six came in the first quarter, a like number in the second, seven in the third, and five more in the closing period. And all this time Columbia was struggling hard to advance on three occasions the necessary distance to make first down. Moreover Wesleyan was penalized for a total of 35 yards, whereas Columbia lost only 10 by errors. What few honors of the day did go to Freddie Dunn and Henry Monroe, the mainstays of the Columbia team, were the result of the aerial game, used in desperation when Wesleyan began to roll up the points. Eleven attempts were made at forward passing and six succeeded, one going for 28 yards and one for 26 yards.

The line-up:

Wesleyan. (40.)	Position.	Columbia. (0.)
Peck	L. E.	Kennedy
Wolley	L. T.	Healy
Freidevaux	L. G.	Donahue
Johnson	C.	Brown
Talbot	R. G.	Cleveland
Brown	R. T.	Vollmer
Boswell	R. E.	Cochran
Webb	Q. B.	McCabe
Harman	L. H. B.	Monroe
Deetjen	R. H. B.	Dunn
Wilbur	F. B.	I. T. Rosen

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Wesleyan	6	7	13	14	—40
Columbia	0	0	0	0	—0

Touchdowns—Deetjen, (2); Harman, (2); Webb. Goals from touchdown—Webb, (4.) Goals from field—Deetjen, (2.) Substitutions—Wesleyan, Sutter for Froidevaux, Eaton for Johnson, Richards for Wilbur. Columbia, Noble for Donaldson, Donnell for Cochran, Cochrane for Kennedy, Raeisener for Cleveland, Cleveland for Volmer, Volmer for Brown, J. Rosen for McCabe, Zychlinski for I. T. Rosen, I. T. Rosen for Monroe, Hegeman for I. T. Rosen.

Referee—L. W. Lashring, Chicago. Umpire—A. M. Farrier, Dartmouth. Linesman—John C. Hennessey, Brown. Field judge—John A. Hatch, Williams. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

LEHIGH BEATS F. AND M.

Herrington, at Quarter, Scores 19 Points for the Brown and White.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 18.—In the victory which Lehigh earned over Franklin and Marshall today, 27 to 7, Herrington, the quarter back, contributed nineteen points. The contest was the last of the season on the local field. Mylin was the star for Franklin and Marshall. Lehigh used almost entirely scrub material in the game.

Frankling and Marshall fumbled on the very first play of the game, after Lehigh kicked off, and the Brown and White recovered the pigskin on the 15-yard line. Halsted made a small gain and Herrington circled the end for a score. Lehigh then kicked off again to the visitors and two forward passes took the ball to the middle of the field. Unable to gain Franklin and Marshall kicked, Herrington returning. Then the Lancaster lads worked the ball to the 1-yard line on four out of five laterals. A delayed pass enabled Williams to score. From the kick off Lehigh marched straight down the field and on the 23-yard line Brunner was rushed into the game just long enough to score a goal from the field.

The second period was productive of two touchdowns for Lehigh. Forced to punt, the visitors sent a long drive to Herrington. The latter made his way seventy yards for a touchdown. Following Heuer's kickoff, Mylin made thirty yards but his forward pass was intercepted by Boland. Herrington then shot a long lateral to Fraim who took the ball to the 1-yard line. Herrington on a quarter back play went over the line and kicked the goal.

In the fourth period after an exchange of kicks Lehigh got the ball on the visitors' 15-yard line from where Good dropped back and kicked a field goal. After this Franklin and Marshall braced and outplayed Lehigh.

The lineup:

Lehigh. (27.)	Position.	F. and M., (7.)
Gulick	L. E.	Bruta
McCarthy	L. T.	Prien
Ayrault	L. G.	Wanganman
Robinson	C.	Lasch
Becker	R. G.	Sykes
Knous	R. T.	Musser
Quist	R. E.	McPherson
Herrington	Q. B.	Mylin
Maclsaacs	L. H. B.	Schneider
Halsted	R. H. B.	Kessler
Hurley	F. B.	Williams

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Lehigh	0	13	2	8	—27
F. & M.	0	0	0	7	—7

Touchdowns—Herrington 3; Williams. Goals from touchdowns—Herrington. Williams. Goals from Field—Brunner, Good. Safety—Kessler.

Substitutes—Brunner for Macisaacs; Heuer for Brunner; Chapman for Gulick; Good for Hurley; Boland for Halsted, Johnson for Knous; Fraim for Quist; Pursell for Herrington; Owens for Ayrault; McCarty for Chapman; Young for McCarty; Tomlinson for Quist; Fraim for Good.

Referee—Dadisman, Penn. Umpire—Newton, Penn. Head Linesman—Palmer. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

SMULL VICTOR AT TRAPS.

Takes Handicap and Scratch Prizes at Port Washington Y. C. Shoot.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Nov. 18.—Lorenzo B. Smull won both the high scratch and the high handicap prizes in a 100-clay bird shoot at the traps of the Port Washington Yacht Club this afternoon. It was the opening shoot of the season at the club. A field of ten competed. Smull began well, registering a perfect string in his first 25. His other strings were 22, 23, and 18, respectively, giving him a total of 88 for his scratch score with a handicap of four.

The results follow:

Lorenzo B. Smull, (4.) 92; F. Winslow, (professional,) 98; C. L. Thompson, (12,) 91; A. P. Batchelor, (4,) 90; First Day, Charles E. Hyde, (12,) 90; S. B. Long, (12,) 79; W. J. Walsh, (12,) 76; N. H. Vandervoll, (20,) 74; H. E. Smith, (4,) 71; C. Ulrick, (20,) 68.

COLGATE'S ATTACK HUMBLES SYRACUSE

Bankart's Eleven Is Never Threatened with Disaster in Contest.

TWO FIELD GOALS BY WEST

Colgate Tackle Boots Leather Once from 48-Yard Line—Weight No Advantage to Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Larry Bankart's fighting eleven from Colgate outgamed Syracuse in the Stadium here this afternoon, winning, 15 to 0, through the medium of a safety, two kicks from placement by West, and a touchdown by Hubbell, after which West kicked the goal.

Bill Hollenback's team was outfought from the first whistle to the last, the play being almost entirely in Syracuse territory. Neither eleven made a preponderance of first downs, but the Colgate team took the ball from the 40-yard line in the dying moments of play, and by straight football carried it to the 1-yard line, where Hubbell went over for the only touchdown just as the whistle blew.

Neither team showed anything in the line of modern football. Colgate's sole asset apparently was courage, which they played upon entirely. Colgate finished with the eleven men who started the game.

The Orange line, heavily outweighing the Maroon, was unable to stop the vicious plunges of the flashing Colgate backs. Although they forced Colgate to punt on numerous occasions, the visitors had far the better of the argument on kicks and gained twenty-five yards on one exchange.

West's two field goals were brilliant, one of them being from the 48-yard line. Anderson played a heady game at quarter, and his dodging running-back of punts was a feature. Meehan seemed to stand out for Syracuse, once knocking down a forward pass and again tackling Anderson five yards from the goal with no one intervening.

The line-up:

Colgate. (15.)	Position.	Syracuse. (0.)
Castellanos	L. E.	Rutstein
West	L. T.	Cobb
Good	L. G.	White
Carroll	C.	Boutin
Barton	R. G.	Schlachter
Horning	R. T.	Segal
Nielson	R. E.	Sparfeld
Anderson	Q. B.	Meehan
Spencer	L. H. B.	Newbury
Hubbell	R. H. B.	M. Brown
Gillo	F. B.	Dumoe

Safety—On Syracuse. Goals from placement—West, 2. Touchdown—Hubbell. Goal from touchdown—West.

Substitutions—Syracuse: Malone for Dumoe, Dumoe for Boutin, Gilmore for Boutin, Planck for M. Brown, M. Brown for Planck, Wright for M. Brown, Rafter for Wright, E. Brown for Newbury, Williams for Segal, Dunne for Williams, Alexander for E. Brown, Wright for Sparfeld.

Referee—J. A. Evans, Williams. Umpire—Carl B. Marshall, Harvard. Linesman—John J. Hallahan, Boston Herald. Field judge—F. W. Burleigh, Exeter. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes each.

CORNELL WINS IN THE MUD.

Saves Stars in 37 to 0 Game with Bay State Aggies.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Cornell closed the home football season this afternoon by defeating the Massachusetts Aggies, 37 to 0. The victors slipped and slid through the Aggies' line or off tackle for six touchdowns, but Speed kicked only one goal. The field was heavy, and a few minutes after the game started men on both teams were plastered with mud. As a final test of the Ithacans before the Penn contest the game proved useless, because of the sloppy conditions. It was impossible to handle the wet ball cleanly, both teams fumbling often, though none of Cornell's miscues proved costly.

The visitors could make no headway of consequence, two first downs in succession in the third period being their only offensive contribution. Twice they held Cornell within the 10-yard line, but for the most part the Ithacans gained consistently.

The Cornell coaches would not let Shiverick chance the field, Speed running the team, and Captain Mueller was pulled out of the game after the second period. An injury to Tilley that may be costly to Cornell occurred in the third period. He was helped off the field, and tonight it was reported that he had sprained his ankle so badly that he probably could not play again this Fall. Speed scored four of Cornell's touchdowns and proved the biggest ground gainer. Hoffman also proved a consistent gainer, and got off some fair punts. Brown's blocking of a punt and Mueller's intercepting of a forward pass, which he converted into a touchdown, were features. The line-up:

Cornell. (37.)	Position.	Mass. Aggies. (0.)
Ryerson	L. E.	Grayson
Gillies	L. T.	Blanchard
Miller	L. G.	Spalding
Carry	C.	Roberts
Anderson	R. G.	Duane
Taylor	R. T.	Edwards
Eckley	R. E.	Day
Speed	Q. B.	Whittle
Van Horn	L. H. B.	Pond
Hoffman	R. H. B.	Moynahan
Mueller	F. B.	Weeks

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Cornell	13	12	6	6	—37
Mass. Aggies	0	0	0	0	—0

Touchdowns—Speed, (4,) Mueller, Fischer. Goal from touchdown—Speed. Substitutions—Cornell: Zander for Ryerson, Brown for Carry, Jewett for Taylor, Dixon for Jewett, Fischer for Mueller, Tilley for Anderson, McCormick for Tilley, Ellenberger for Eckley, Sutton for Gillies, Gilley for Sutton, Hauche for Hoffman. Aggies: Holmes for Spaulding, Spaulding for Blanchard, Grayson for Whittle, Whittle for Grayson, Higelstein for Grayson, McGinnis for Higelstein, Goodwin for Weeks, Weeks for Goodwin, Mack for Moynahan. Referee—V. A. Schwartz, Brown. Umpire—Louis Hinney, Yale. Linesman—C. F. Thompson, Cornell.

DE PAUL WINS WITH EASE.

Line-Plunging Attack Overcomes St. John's by 21 to 0.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—With penetrating line plunges as the feature of its attack, the De Paul Academy of Chicago defeated St. John's Academy of Danvers, Mass., here today, 21 to 0. Captain Grundman, at left end, starred for De Paul, scoring two of its touchdowns after the ball had been brought within striking distance of the goal by a series of dashes off tackle. The third touchdown resulted from a forward pass over the goal line to Schneider, right half. Moore, quarter back, and Murphy, left half, were St. John's best ground-gainers.

Barringer Wins Jersey Title.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 18.—The high school football championship of New Jersey was practically decided here this afternoon when the Barringer High School eleven defeated the Rutherford High School team by a score of 20 to 7. The game was played at the City Athletic Field and was witnessed by 4,000 persons.

Scarsdale G. C. Elects Officers.

O. H. Cheney, President of the Pacific Bank, Madison Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, was elected President of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club for the coming year yesterday, at its annual election. The other officers elected were: Vice President, Philip W. Russell; Secretary, Hugh White; Treasurer, John G. Wheeler.

EASY GAME FOR FORDHAM.

Holy Cross Plucky, but Outclassed—Score, 40 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 18.—Fordham won from Holy Cross, 40 to 0, on Fitton Field today in the presence of 1,500 persons. The game was finished in the dark, the teams being on the field two hours.

The gameness of Holy Cross saved the clash from being uninteresting so far as the home team's playing was concerned. Fordham clearly outclassed the Purple players in every department. McNamara of Fordham made the sensational play of the game by circling Holy Cross's left end for a 70-yard run for touchdown in the last minute of play, and a fumble of a punt-out prevented Fordham from making another score. Dempsey of Fordham was the star of the game, scoring 22 points of the 40, making 18 on touchdowns and 4 on goals from touchdowns.

The best that Holy Cross did was to reach the 15-yard line only to lose the ball on downs. Both teams indulged in rough play. Fordham was penalized repeatedly for slugging, and Conway was removed from the game for this offense.

Erwin played a fine game for Fordham at left half back, making repeated gains and invariably making first down for his team when sent against the line. Dempsey, Fordham's full back, besides scoring three of his team's touchdowns, booted two goals from touchdowns, and in defensive kicking got off several fine punts.

Kendrick broke through the Holy Cross line in the final period, blocked Fitzpatrick's punt, and, recovering the ball, scored a touchdown from Holy Cross's 10-yard line.

Fordham completed a forward pass in the first period, Dempsey tossing the ball 40 yards to Corcoran, who got an easy touchdown. The lineup:

Fordham. (40.)	Position.	Holy Cross. (0.)
Cantwell	L. E.	Connors
May	L. T.	Bradley
Kendrick	L. G.	Lynch
Treanor	C.	Wallingford
Branay	R. G.	Daley
Lowe	R. T.	Zimmerman
Corcoran	R. E.	Cumming:
Calnan	Q. B.	Twitchell
Erwin	L. H. B.	T. Daley
McNamara	R. H. B.	Fitzpatrick
Dempsey	F. B.	Mitchell

Touchdowns—Dempsey, (3,) Kendrick, McNamara, Corcoran. Goals from touchdowns—Dempsey, (4.)

Referee—Mr. Gourney, Lafayette. Umpire—Mr. Donelly, Georgetown. Linesman—Mr. McCarthy, Georgetown. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

MARYLAND OUTPLAYS N. Y. U.

Scores Touchdown in Final Quarter and Triumphs, 10 to 7.

New York University's football team was forced to bow before the superior playing of the Maryland State gridiron representatives in a keenly contested game yesterday afternoon on Ohio Field, the final whistle finding the local collegians on the short end of a 10 to 7 score. The courageous attempts of the local eleven to maintain a lead of four points gained in the second period, went for naught before the aggressive playing of the Southerners, who smashed against the Violet line with an abandon that could not be denied.

New York University started the game with several of its star gridiron performers out of the competition, but it was not long before Coach Eustis found it necessary to replace the weak spots on the team with more dependable men. Teddy Cann did not go into the fray until the first period was half completed, when he replaced Bernstein, who was disabled in a scrimmage. Cann played an aggressive game until the second period, when he, too, was forced to retire because of an injury.

Maryland State jumped to the lead shortly after the beginning of the game, when Brewer made a beautiful boot from the 35-yard line for a field goal. Brewer played an aggressive game thereafter, and was a factor in almost every play started by the visitors. His many attempts at drop kicking gave hope to the Maryland rooters, but his endeavors for the most part were carried out of bounds, as were those of Howard Cann for New York University.

The local collegians showed an improvement in their playing in the second period, and after the ball had been zig-zagged across the field McCulloch hopped in over Brewer's fumble and raced down the field on a 32-yard dash, for N. Y. U.'s touchdown, H. Cann kicking the goal. After making several small gains through the Violet line in the last period, Fletcher, who replaced Coggins in the preceding period, forced himself through the New York line for a touchdown, giving Maryland State the victory.

The lineup:

Maryland. (10.)	Position.	N. Y. U., (7.)
Rich	L. E.	Carroll
Oberlin	L. T.	Hoffman
Tarbutter	L. G.	Jordan
Williams	C.	Mooney
Posey	R. G.	Pontarey
Into	R. T.	Sonnhorn
Dirck	R. E.	McCulloch
Smith	Q. B.	McKenzie
Coggins	L. H. B.	H. Cann
Brewer	R. H. B.	Horigan
Michael	F. B.	Bernstein

Touchdowns—McCulloch, Fletcher. Goals from touchdowns—H. Cann. Goal from field—Brewer. Substitutions: New York University—T. Cann for Bernstein, Warman for Horigan, Brin for Mooney, Buchsbaum for Hoffman, Weinheimer for T. Cann, Brown for Sokolower, Hammerschlag for Warman, Sokolower for Brown, Hoffman for Buchsbaum Grissing for Sokolower, House for Jordan. Maryland State—Klahbauch for Posey, Fletcher for Coggins, Stubbs for Rich, Aitchison for Stubbs.

Referee—Earl Thorpe, De La Salle. Umpire—E. B. Cochems, Wisconsin. Linesman—Dr. A. P. Way, Swarthmore. Time of periods—Fifteen and ten minutes each.

CHICAGO UPSETS ILLINOIS.

Maroon Eleven Wins Out in Series of Surprises by 20 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

URBANA, Ill., Nov. 18.—The University of Chicago football team today defeated Illinois here, 20 to 7. The Maroons ran up fourteen points in the first period on touchdowns by Jackson and Pershing. They added another in the last quarter, when Graham picked up the ball in the centre of the field after a punt and ran fifty yards to the goal line. Illinois followed this immediately with a touchdown, Sternaman going across the line after a short forward pass.

It was a game of thrills and surprises from start to finish. The first touchdown was a gift for the Maroons. Sternaman fumbled a punt with several Maroons in the vicinity. Jackson was closest and, grabbing the ball before it touched the ground, chased over the goal line for a touchdown. The lineup:

Chicago. (20.)	Position.	Illinois. (7.)
Braico	L. E.	Kraft
McPherson	L. T.	Rundquist
Higgins	L. G.	O. Patty
Fisher	C.	Schudemen
Fleugel	R. G.	Stewart
Jackson	R. T.	R. Petty
Parker	R. E.	Christensen
Pershing	Q. B.	Macomber
Agar	L. H. B.	Anderson
Graham	R. H. B.	Sternaman
Hanisch	F. B.	Knop

Touchdowns — Jackson, Hanisch, Graham. Sternaman. Goals from touchdown—Higgins. (2,) Macomber.

Substitutions — Setzer for Graham, Graham for Pershing, Schaefer for Setzer, Charpier for O. Petty, Snyder for Sternaman, Norgren for Schaefer.

Referee—Mr. Juneau, Wisconsin. Referee—Mr. Kraft, Dartmouth. Field judge — Mr. Green, Pennsylvania. Head linesman — Mr. Hutchins, Perdue. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Central High Harriers Win Title.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 18.—The Central High School cross-country team won the hill and dale championship of the Newark High Schools' Athletic Association over a three and one-quarter-mile course through Branch Brook Park here today. Central scored 37 points. Barringer High School finished second, with 122 points; South Side High School was third, with 148 points, and East Side High School fourth, with 171 points. The race was won by Victor Woodruff of Central High School in 18 minutes and 2 seconds. George Hand and Stewart Beatty of Central were next in order.

CARNEGIE SCORES ON WARNER'S MEN

Pittsburgh Wins, 14 to 6, but Is Caught Napping by a Neat Forward Pass.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 18.—The Carnegie Tech football team gave the University of Pittsburgh its hardest game of the season at Forbes Field this afternoon and succeeded in scoring a touchdown against Glenn Warner's men. The final score was 14 to 6. Tech's score, the first made against Pittsburgh on the home field this season, came early in the final period, when Sunny Kesner, Tech's star quarter back, threw a forward pass thirty yards to Wright behind the Pittsburgh goal. The play was well executed and caught the Panther players off their guard, all of Warner's pupils being on the watch for an attempt at field goal.

Tech intercepted a forward pass on Pittsburgh's 45-yard line in the third quarter and advanced it to the 27-yard line before the period was up. On the first play in the next period Marshall made a first down, placing the ball on the 18-yard line, and then Finlay and Marshall were held for no gain by the Pittsburgh line. On the last try, with ten yards to go, Kesner dropped back as if to kick and then threw the ball to Wright, who, unnoticed by the Pittsburgh men, was standing behind the goal line to receive the pass. Kesner failed at the try for goal.

Pittsburgh scored two touchdowns and the resultant goals, the first after two minutes of play in the opening period on a long run by Foxy Miller, who was subbing for Morrow at quarter back, after he had scooped up a Tech fumble. Wright of Tech started the game by kicking off to De Hart, who returned eighteen yards to the Pittsburgh 20-yard line, but dropped the ball when he was tackled hard. Wright recovered for Tech, but on the first play Altdoefer fumbled and Miller, getting the ball on his own 18-yard line, ran the rest of the distance for a score.

De Hart got away for a long run, which carried him over the line near the end of the period, but the score was not allowed, a Pitt man being detected holding. After the ball had been exchanged several times in the second period, De Hart threw a forward pass to Miller for a 26-yard gain, placing the ball on the Tech 12-yard line. Three line plunges carried it over and Gougler kicked goal.

After that Pitt never was within striking distance of the goal line. Tech more than held the Panther squad even and kept the ball in Pitt territory during the larger part of the game. Pitt suffered heavily from penalties for off-side and holding, this alone keeping it out of scoring distance during the third period. Kesner, Tech's fastest man, did not get away with any long runs. Captain Peck of Pitt stopped him several times for losses, but it was Kesner's generalship that brought the touchdown. Finlay played a remarkable game for Tech and was the most reliable ground gainer of the squad. The lineup:

Pittsburgh. (14.)	Position.	Carnegie. (6.)
Carlson	L. E.	Gibson
Thornhill	L. T.	McFeaters
Sutherland	L. G.	Kelly
Peck	C.	Hellstrum
Nee	R. G.	Fletcher
Siedel	R. T.	Grady
Herron	R. E.	Wright
Miller	Q. B.	Kesner
Gougler	L. H. B.	Marshall
De Hart	R. H. B.	Finlay
McLaren	F. B.	Altdoerfer

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Pitt	7	7	0	0	—14
Tech	0	0	0	6	—6

Touchdowns—Miller, McLaren. Wright. Goals from touchdowns—Gougler, (2.)

Substitutions—Pitt, Morrow for Miller, Stahl for Thornhill; Tech, Brunwasser for Altdoerfer, Early for Brunwasser, Lyons for Fletcher, Fletcher for Kelly.

Periods—Four fifteen minutes.

Officials—Referee, Mr. Goodcharles, Lafayette. Umpire, Mr Hammond, Michigan. Head linesman, Mr. Knox, Yale.

STEVENS OUTPLAYS R. P. I.

Closes Football Season on Home Field with 19 to 0 Victory.

Stevens Tech closed its football season yesterday on the home field by defeating the Rensselaer Polytechnic eleven by a score of 19 to 0. The New Jersey team outplayed the visitors all through the contest, and its goal line was never seriously threatened.

Stevens opened with a rush, and before the end of the first quarter had rolled up 13 points. After Goodale had fumbled, but recovered a punt on the Stevens 35-yard line, the Hoboken boys rushed the ball all the way down the field for a touchdown. Goodale carried it over from the 5-yard mark. He failed to kick the goal, however.

The second score was added almost immediately. Rensselaer had advanced the ball as far as the Stevens 40-yard mark, and from there attempted a forward pass. Goodale, standing on the Stevens 30-yard line, intercepted the ball, and raced through the entire opposing team the remaining 70 yards to a touchdown. He also kicked the goal.

Stevens had the ball on the Rensselaer 1-yard mark, when the third period closed, having brought it there from the Stevens 40-yard mark by rushing with Deghuee and Goodale carrying the ball. As soon as the two teams switched goals, Goodale carried it across.

The lineup:

Stevens. (19.)	Position.	R. P. I., (0.)
Carlson	L. E.	Skinner
Ford	L. T.	Moore
Bizzel	L. G.	Hanson
Johnson	C.	Richards
Moeller	R. G.	Kierstead
Flockhart	R. T.	McKenzie
Hopkins	R. E.	Parrott
Monk	Q. B.	Robertson
Marshall	L. H. B.	Mohan
Deghuee	R. H. B.	Frank
Goodale	F. B.	Lockman

Touchdowns—Goodale, 3. Goal from touchdown—Goodale. Substitutions: Stevens—Bloss for Marshall, Lotquist for Carlson, Brett for Etzel, Everett for Hopkins, Helnen for Flockhart, Peter for Bloss, Nevius for Johnson. Wilson for Moelle, Stone for Deghuee, Peterson for Goodale, Goodale for Lofquist, Middleton for Nevius, Pigott for Goodale, Rensselaer—Porter for McKenzie, Sewell for Frank, Kahn for Sewell. Referee—Mr. Peterson, Colgate. Umpire—Mr Saunders, Columbia. Linesman—Mr. Plummer Cornell. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

GETTYSBURG EASY WINNER.

Quarter Back Rote Romps Through Bucknell for 17 Points.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 18.—Gettysburg defeated Bucknell today by a score of 17 to 0. This annual game has been a football feature for this city since 1912, and for the past four years Bucknell has had an easy time with the battlefield boys.

Things were different today. There was a Harrisburg boy named Rote in the Gettysburg lineup, and he was the whole thing, scoring all of the 17 points. He went out of the game near the finish with slight injuries. On end runs, off tackle plays, and line plunges the lightning quarterback could not be stopped, even when the entire Bucknell team made after him. Moyer and Stratton were big helps to the speedy Harrisburg boy.

The lineup:

G'tysburg. (17.)	Position.	Bucknell. (0.)
Gilliland	L. E.	Dent
Markle	L. T.	Baker
Fisher	L. G.	Cockill
Richards	C.	Gilbert
Louden-lager	R. G.	White
Craig	R. T.	Peale
Emanuel	R. E.	Banker
Rote	Q. B.	Waddell
Moyer	L. H. B.	Baldauf
Stratton	R. H. B.	Hendren
Storey	F. B.	Hoxley

Touchdowns—Rote, 2. Goals from touchdowns—Rote, 2. Goal from field—Rote. Substitutions—Gettysburg: Houts for Rote; Bucknell—Kerth for White, Newton for Baker, Lewis for Dent, Plader for Kerth, Miller for Baldau, Lawrence for Bankes, Bankes for Lewis, Hall for Lawrence, Trevo for Bankes, Synder for Cockill, Geriart for Waddell. Referee—Dr. John Kough, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Thomas Crooks, University of Pennsylvania. Field judge—A. K. Brumbaugh, Lehigh. Linesman—Tod Engle, Swarthmore. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

WILLIAMS ROUTS AMHERST.

Losers' Line Unable to Hold Heavy Berkshire Backs.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 18.—Williams amply revenged last season's defeat by downing Amherst, 26 to 0, on Pratt field here today in a game marked by frequent fumbles on both sides. The light Amherst line was torn to shreds by the heavy backs of their Berkshire rivals, while the breaks on the fumbles went Williams's way. Lewis, the 195-pound full back, was the central figure in the Williams offensive, while the playing of Captain Goodrich at half back was the redeeming feature of his team's work.

Williams received, and an ex

KYRONEN TRIUMPHS IN SENIOR CHASE

Leads Harriers in Metropolitan Title Run in Fast Time of 33:10.

MILLROSE SCORE LOWEST

Five Runners Net Small Total of 51 Points — Kolehmainen, Former Champion, Fails to Enter.

Willie Kyronen of the Millrose A. A., an able exponent of Finland's vaunted superiority over the United States in long-distance running, stepped into the shoes of his more illustrious countryman, Hannes Kolehmainen, and topped a field of crack harriers yesterday in the annual senior cross-country championship race of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., held over the six-mile trail at Van Cortlandt Park. This title was won last year by Kolehmainen, but the great Finn was not in the field of fifty-four which faced Starter John McHugh yesterday. The Championship Committee waited for more than an hour before the race to permit Kolehmainen to change his registration back to the Irish-American A. C., but he did not appear.

With a rare combination of skill and running judgment Kyronen let nearly half a dozen of his opponents make the pace for him throughout the early stages of the race, but when he was ready to go out, he did it with no opposition. He won from George F. Holden of the Yonkers Y. M. C. A. by nearly 150 yards in 33:10, a time which has seldom been lower over the Van Cortlandt course. Sydney Leslie of the Long Island A. C., who had been hailed as the favorite by some of his overzealous Brooklyn admirers, finished third.

Millrose Team Has Low Score.

When Kyronen broke the worsted a senior champion, he was the advance guard of the titular team, for the team championship was won by the Millrose A. A. squad with the low total of 51 points. To the Mohawk A. C. went second honors, with 66 points, and third place went to the Morningside A. C. with 73 points.

The Millrose men would have had a much tighter fit for first place had it not been for a remarkable exhibition of grit and courage given by Nick Gianakopulos, the sturdy Greek athlete, who ran six miles with his left ankle sprained. Gianako pulos made the fifth man on the Millrose team, finishing thirty-eighth in actual positions, but twenty-eighth in the team competition.

Far out of sight of the big crowd which gathered on the parade grounds, around the bend near the railroad crossing on Mianolu Avenue, where the marshland, or Water Jump as it is called on the may, is located, the race was practically decided on the first round. Through a mistake of some of the officials, the runners were ordered through nearly seventy yards of mud and slime, when they should have taken the road leading to the steeplechase. This water jump on the course map is a tiny pond, about nine feet wide, made easily negotiable by a log which had been thrust in the centre of it. But the officials ordered the runners to go through two water jumps, the first of which was fifteen feet wide and a foot deep. In this pond some of the leaders sunk waist deep in mud, and much of their running desire left them with the plunge. Eddie May of the Brooklyn A. C., led the mud ploughers, but wavered after the icy dip, and Holden passed him. Kyronen avoided the dip by running up an incline, but in doing this he dropped back to seventh position.

Kyronen ran well within himself all the time, and going up the road skirting the golf links he made up ground rapidly. Holden and Leslie spent all their reserve power climbing this steep incline, but Kyronen held himself in reserve, with the result that after reaching level running he soon caught and passed the leaders. He was comparatively fresh as he breasted the tape.

The order of finish follows:

Name and club.	Time.
Willie Kyronen, Millrose A. A.	33:10
G. F. Holden, Yonkers Y. M. C. A.	33:38
S. Leslie, Long Island A. C.	34:02
C. Pores, Millrose A. A.	34:11
C. B. Barden, unattached.	34:24
M. Devaney, Millrose A. A.	34:32
F. Travalena, Mohawk A. C.	34:51
A. Roth, Mohawk A. C.	34:56
W. M. Smith, Yonkers Y. M. C. A.	35:06
L. Heydet, Morningside A. C.	35:09
G. Mosher, Mohawk A. C.	35:16
V. Veteretsos, Morningside A. C.	35:18
W. Fogel, Irish-American A. C.	35:21
L. Metzger, Morningside A. C.	35:22
J. Senkuf, Millrose A. A.	35:25
A. Jamieson, Mohawk A. C.	35:27
J. W. Plant, Long Island A. C.	35:30
J. Bertrando, Irish-American A. C.	35:34
H. Parkinson, Morningside A. C.	35:43
E. F. Dorgan, New York A. C.	35:51

J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C., 35:56; H. Holden, New York A. C., 36:01; P. Scheffer, Long Island A. C., 36:02; James O'Sullivan, Irish-American A. C., 36:13; G. Fitzpatrick, Mohawk A. C., 36:18; A. Robertson, New York A. C., 36:20; C. Richards, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., 36:21; C. J. McSorley, New York A. C., 36:27; Ed. Walsh, Irish-American A. C., 36:30; S. Keely, Morningside A. C., 36:32; E. Lehman, Morningside A. C., 36:44; R. Howe, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., 36:58; *L. P. Dutka, Hungarian-American A. C., 37:01; S. Weiss, Mohawk A. C., 37:05; M. Mase, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., 37:13; R. Springsteen, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., 37:27; S. Cohen, Mohawk A. C., 37:38; N. Gianakopulos, Millrose A. A., 37 58; J. J. Mitchell, New York A. C., 38:01; M. Lynch, Long Island A. C., 38:09; W. Leslie, Long Island A. C., 38:14; T. Walsh, Morningside A. C., 38:26; G. Critchley, Long Island A. C., 38:32; M. Gels, Millrose A. A., 39:03; J. O'Connor, Millrose A. A., 39:32; F. R. Plant, Long Island A. C., 40:01.

*Ran as individual entrant, does not figure in team score.

TEAM SCORE.

Millrose A. A.	1	4	5	13	28—51
Mohawk A. C.	6	7	14	18	21—66
Morningside A. C.	9	11	12	16	25—73
Long Island A. C.	3	10	15	20	30—78
Yonkers Y. M. C. A.	8	8	23	26	27—86
New York A. C.	17	19	22	24	29—111

GOLF ON NEARBY LINKS.

Montclair Golf Club.—Sweepstakes Competition, Class A—H. A. Halligan, 84, 10—74; Walter Brown, 94, 9—85; H. J. Wright, 98, 8—90. Class B—C. J. Spencer, 85, 14—71; H. S. McClure, 93, 14—79. Class C—L. W. Batten, 102, 20—82.

Nassau Country Club.—Handicap Competition against Par—Won by W. S. Richards, 5 down. Henry Cape, H. S. Whitney, and A. W. Rossiter tied for seconds honors, all 6 down.

St. Andrew's Golf Club.—Seventh Monthly Handicap Tournament—Bernard Gref, Jr., 92, 10—72; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, 96, 22—74; W. H. Close, 105, 21—84; T. F. Murphie, 108, 14—94.

Stuyvesant Track Meet Dec. 16.

Nine events are listed for the twelfth annual track meet under the auspices of the Stuyvesant High School to be held Dec. 16 at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. The games will be open to all high and preparatory schools and have been sanctioned by the Public Schools' Athletic League. An exhibition basketball game will follow the track meet.

Wolverines Win Across Country.

EAST LANSING, Mich., Nov. 18.—The University of Michigan team won the annual cross-country run here today. Six colleges were entered, Carroll of Michigan, the first man across the tape, covered the course of about three and a half miles in 17 minutes 11 seconds. Albion College was second.

Chess Trophy for High Schools.

At a meeting of the Greater New York High School Chess League, held yesterday at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club, it was voted to award the Rice Trophy to the team finishing with the highest total of games won, irrespective of the standing in matches won and lost. A fund has been raised for another prise to be known as the Interscholastic Match Trophy.

LAFAYETTE LEADS COLLEGE HARRIERS

Easton Team Has Low Score of 22 Points in Middle States Conference Run.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 18.—Lafayette College entertained the Middle States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference this afternoon in its first annual cross-country run and won the event from the field with a total of twenty-two points. Lehigh was the next nearest competitor and accumulated fifty-one points, although McGrath, the Boston A. A. miler, a member of that team, finished first. All five of the Lafayette runners finished within the first seven.

The course started at the Northampton Country Club and progressed for most of the way over the newly opened William Penn Highway. The finish was at the centre of the Lafayette campus. Captain Blake of Lafayette took the lead at the crack of the starter's gun and held it for the first mile. Then he dropped back and McFall of Lafayette held first position until near the end of the race.

In the meantime there was a close fight between McGrath of Lehigh and Russell of Lafayette. Russell is an Irish-American runner from Boston, and both these athletes have been rivals for years. On the long hill before the finish McGrath left Russell and overtook McFall, sprinting across the campus to the finish.

The Franklin and Marshall team did not appear at the country club in time for the start.

The runners finished in the following order:

McGrath, Lehigh, 30:06; McFall, Lafayette, 30:30; Russell, Lafayette, 30:34; Blake, Lafayette, 31:07; Baker, Swarthmore, 31:17; Groves, Lafayette, 31:18; Sampson, Lafayette, 32:17; Fischer, Lehigh, 32:56; Fitzgerald, Muhlenburg, 33:40; Taylor, Swarthmore, 33:46; D. Druckmiller, Muhlenburg, 33:46; T. Druckmiller, Muhlenburg, 34:06; Stevens, Lehigh, 34:08; Wilson, Lehigh, 34:12; Carr, Lehigh, 34:16; Boyd, Lehigh, 34:17; Quaylor, Swarthmore, 34:32; Pike, Lehigh, 34:46; Bellan, Muhlenburg, 35:23; Jacobs, Muhlenburg, 35:26; McNeil, Swarthmore, 35:32; Fetter, Swarthmore, 37:47; Terry, Lehigh, 38:55.

The team scores follow:

Lafayette, 22; Lehigh, 51; Muhlenburg, 71; Swarthmore, 75.

POLICE KEPT FANS QUIET.

Toledo Partisans of Heal Obstreperous at Billiard Match.

In one respect, at least, the match between George Moore and Hugh Heal in Toledo, for the three-cushion billiard championship, was unique. Moore won the title, but he gained the coveted honor only after the police had been called in during the last night of the play. This is probably the first time in billiard history that the officers of the law took it upon themselves to interfere in a game of the green table.

Heal was quite the popular idol in Toledo, and, when it became evident that Moore was liable to wrest the honors from him, there was a demonstration that would have tried the nerves of a man less cool in playing for a championship than Moore. Everything possible was done to upset the play of the New Yorker, and it became so bad on the second night that those in charge of the contest decided that the police were a necessary adjunct to the match in the closing stages.

George Moore recently made a high run at the three-cushion game when he clustered 15. In Chicago, however, there is a disposition to give Morin the record on the strength of a run of 18, but all the conditions necessary to a record run were not maintained, according to those who witnessed the contest. The best average in the Interstate Three-Cushion League this season stands to the credit of the Mexican, Maupome, who ran out a game of 50 points in 51 innings. Until Moore eclipsed it the best run in the Interstate League was 12, made by both Martin Maley and Charles Ellis.

It has practically been decided that the next three-cushion billiard championship will be played in this city, with Alfred De Oro as the opponent of George Moore. One of the clubs of this city offered attractive conditions for the contest, but stipulated that none but members would be admitted. The question as to whether this would be within the rules of the three-cushion championship was submitted to the Brunswick - Balke - Collender Company, and the decision was against such a match.

Yamada, who was the road partner of Willie Hoppe last season, is now on the Coast with Ora Morningstar, and the two are big drawing cards in every city in which they play. Both men are in excellent stroke, and closer contests are provided than when Yamada was playing against Hoppe.

As yet no word has been received confirming the report of a match between Leonard Howison and Chick Wright, the leading professional of the Pacific Coast. The former has aroused quite a discussion by his statement that Hoppe is now superior to Frank Ives, even when the latter was at his best. Those who differ with this verdict point out that Wright never had an opportunity to see Ives play, so that his statement is for the most part a guess. At Daly's, however, the opinion still prevails that Ives was the greatest player of all time.

The novelty tournament of the season, the newspaper men's golf pool championship, will begin Tuesday at Doyle's Academy. There are several classes in the event, which has become one of the Winter fixtures. The first matches scheduled will bring together Bozeman Bulger and Al Hedley, J. McBeth, and R. L. Foster, Jim Sinnott, and Dan Lyons and Ed Curley and Igoe.

OHIO STATE DEFEATS CASE.

Chick Harley's Work a Feature of the One-Sided Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 18.—Team work, impetuosity and Chick Harley explain why Ohio State snowed under Case in their annual football clash here this afternoon by the score of 28 to 0. State had wonderful team work and each man played with an aggressiveness that could not be stopped.

But without Chick Harley, the greatest half back Ohio has seen for many years, Ohio State would have had a hard job piling up so large a score against Case or any other of the Ohio opponents. The offense of Case was spoiled by nervousness before the contest started. It was good for the last three periods.

The lineup:

Ohio, (28.)	Position.	Case, (0.)
McDonald	L. E.	Howard
Karsch	L. T.	Wood
Sedden	L. G.	Cullen
Holtcamp	C.	Bittschofsky
R. J. Courtney	R. G.	Ashbaugh
H. G. Courtney	R. T.	Conant
Peabody	R. E.	Clar..
e.ges	Q. B.	Hense
Hurm	L. H. B.	Post
Harley	R. H. B.	Boley
Sorensen	F. B.	Graves

Touchdowns—P. J. Courtney, Harley, Yesges, Boesel. Goals from touchdowns—Harley, (3.) Boesel.

Substitutions—Case: Erben for Bittschofsky, Sweeney for Boley, Bittschofsky for Erben, Boley for Sweeney, Haag for Ashbaugh, Schow for Graves, Urban for Haag. Ohio State: Lapp for Sedden, Kirk for Yesges, Yesges for Kirk, Norton for Harley, Boesel for Sorensen, Camer for Peabody, Friedman for Yesges, Rhodes for Hurm, Johnson for H. J. Courtney, Leonard for H. G. Courtney, Vandyke for Holtkamp, Fuller for McDonald.

Referee—Mr. Connor, Bates. Umpire—D. M. Evans, Wesleyan. Field Judges—E. J. Tyler, Reserve. Linesman—E. B. Merrill, Oberlin.

Time of periods—Fourteen minutes.

BATTERED YALE DEFEATS TIGERS

Continued from Page 1.

by Hogg. A recapitulation showed the Yale strategy board that they had lost a total of five yards by this play.

Highly and Driggs Collide.

Legore punted out of trouble. Eddy caught the ball for Princeton on his own 35-yard line. He juggled it a moment and then fell on it as the Yale ends closed in on him. Driggs made an unsuccessful attack on the Yale line and once more found it impregnable. Once more the Princeton full back assaulted the Yale defense, this time aiming for the left end of the line. He was tackled by Neville, with a few yards' gain. Eddy tore through centre on the next play and made the first down of the game by placing the ball on Yale's 44-yard line. Driggs shot around left end and was tackled by Commerford with a gain of but a single yard. Another assault was made on this same point, but before Driggs could get under way his own left end, Highley, smashed into him and they both fell to the ground. Highley was running back on a fake formation when he collided with Driggs. The Princeton end was nearly knocked out. Yale highly appreciated the three yards they gained by this encounter and the Yale cheer leader called for a rousing cheer for the efforts of the Princeton end.

Princeton here attempted the first forward pass of the game. Driggs got the ball from centre and attempted to send it to Wilson, the right end, by the aerial route. The pass was intercepted by LaRoche of Yale, who no sooner got the ball than he was tackled by Hogg on the Yale 30-yard line. Legore tore through the Princeton line for 13 yards, the first really successful attack on either line. Jacques went through left tackle for three more yards, and was tackled by McLean on Yale's 46-yard line. Neville made a fruitless assault around right end, and was thrown without a gain by Dearfield. This Tiger team was penalized 5 yards for offside work. Neville went through right tacle, and was downed by McLean on Princeton's 43-yard line. Yale made the first successful forward pass when Legore hurled the ball to La Roche, who was tackled by Brown with a net gain of 5 yards. LaRoche made another effort down for Yale in a plunge through the line. Legore made a futile plunge at the line, and was tackled by Hogg. Both teams were offside.

Legore's Drop Kick Fails.

Neville was thrown for a loss of a yard in an attempt to encircle left end. Legore broke through the line for a gain of three yards, and was tackled on Princeton's 34-yard line by McLean and Hogg. A forward pass by Yale was incomplete, and then Legore attempted the first drop kick of the game. He was standing on the 40-yard mark, but his attempt at the goal was a low ball that rolled along the ground. It was Princeton's ball on her 20-yard line. Eddy went through centre for 2 yards. Driggs tore around left end, but was thrown by Highley without a gain. On a fake kick formation Brown gained 2 yards for Princeton through the line. On the fourth down Driggs made a poor punt. It went about 30 yards across the field and 10 yards down it. LaRoche grabbed it, and was downed on Princeton's 29-yard line. Yale made an incomplete forward pass on the first down. LaRoche gained 3 yards through the line, and then Legore attempted another forward pass which ended in a miserable failure. He had plenty of time to throw the ball, but no one to throw it to. The ball fel lto the ground without any successful attempt.

One more attempt was attempted to drop kick. Standing on his thirty-eight-yard line, things looked bright for Yale's score. The Yale stands were up in cheers and the Princeton rooters were silent in dread. As soon as the ball was snapped back Nourse of Princeton broke through the defense and completely blocked the kick. Driggs picked the ball up as it bounced off Nourse's chest and ran it back through a broken field to Princeton's forty-seven-yard line. Driggs made no gain around left end on the next play. Eddy gained four yards through the line and was finally tackled by Neville. The quarter ended with the ball in Princeton's possession on Yale's forty-four-yard line.

SECOND PERIOD.

The Tiger team made a determined effort to settle the issue at the outset of the second period. With the ball on the visitors' 44-yard line, Brown opened fire by tearing off a 3-yard gain straight through the opposing forwards. A bad fumble of a forward pass by Eddy threatened serious consequences, but Gennert was able to recover the leather with a 15-yard loss, and an offside penalty of 5 yards gave Princeton the ball on a first down. Driggs was next sent against the Blue and slipped through for a tackle for three yards, Moseley making the tackle. An end run by Eddy was broken up, but Driggs turned the left end for a run of five yards and Eddy punched his way straight through centre for another five yards, placing the ball on Yale's 36-yard line.

The Tigers were now within striking distance of their opponents' goal, and over on the side lines Tibbott was warming up preparatory to getting into the game if there was the opportunity of attempting a goal from the field. Eddy continued the assault against the Yale line, eight yards being the reward of the effort against left tackle, where a big hole was opened up by the Tiger forwards. Brown met with little success in endeavoring to gain through centre, but Eddy shot into the line at the same point on the next play and made it first down for Princeton, with the ball on Yale's 24-yard line.

Moore Replaces Ames for Tigers.

At this point in the game Moore took the place of Ames in the Tiger backfield.

Eddy tried a forward pass, but it failed to find the Princetonian for whom it was intended, and Legore secured the pigskin on his own ten-yard line and raced back fifteen yards before he was downed. Neville and Legore made successive tries against the Tigers, but the gains were inconsequential, and Legore booted the leather 52 yards to Eddy, who was standing on the Princeton 41-yard line. Gates and Comerford were upon him in an instant, and he was even carried back a bit toward his own goal by the severity of their tackling. Driggs immediately returned the punt to La Roche on Yale's 14-yard line, and the Connecticut collegians began a sharp attack against the Orange and Black.

Jacques slipped by Latrobe for five yards. Neville tried the same play, but found stiffer opposition, and then shot into the left side of the Yale line for a four-yard gain. Nourse bringing him to earth just short of the distance necessary for first down. It was so close that the distance had to be measured and showed six inches lacking for the Blue. Legore, who attacked with tremendous power all through the contest, was equal to making a first down, and La Roche added two more yards when he went through the centre of the line. Neville gained six at left tackle, but Jacques, on the next play, was thrown for a loss. La Roche called for a punt and Legore sent the ball to Princeton's 42-yard line, a bad bound shortening the distance that would ordinarily have been gained by the kick.

Princeton Opens Aerial Attack.

The forward pass, which was to be one of Princeton's greatest assets later in the game, now began to reveal itself when Driggs hurled the pigskin to Wilson, who neatly caught the ball and carried it to the Yale 26-yard line for one of the prettiest plays that the Tigers had yet disclosed. Moore was imbued with even more than ordinary power as the Yale goal posts loomed near and ripped through for an 8-yard gain, which placed the ball on Yale's 18-yard line.

Tibbott, who had been racing up and down the side lines, came into the fray at this point and an instant later the stage was set for an attempt at a goal from the field The great Princetonian, however, was far from being as certain of himself as in some previous battles and the kick sailed low over the scrimmage line. It was blocked by Moseley, but Tibbott recovered the leather and once more he tried to send it spinning over the crossbar. This kick was also blocked and Legore, who recovered the pigskin, raced 15 yards to Yale's 48-yard mark before the Princetonians could stop him.

After these two unsuccessful efforts, Tibbott was called out of the game that Funk might replace him.

Jacques found the Tiger line giving grudgingly before his onrush and had to be content with a gain of 2 yards. It was Gennert who proved a stumbling block to his further progress. A Yale fumble proved disastrous, for although the Blue recovered the ball, a 5-yard loss was registered and made necessary another punt.

Moseley Recovers Eddy's Kick.

Legore got the leather away well and sent it hurtling 48 yards into Princeton territory. Standing on Princeton's 48-yard line, Eddy received the kick, but it bounded away from him, and the alert Moseley, who was racing down the field, recovered the ball for Yale.

It was now Yale's turn to send a drop kicker into the fray, and Jim Braden was called from the side line to replace Legore. His attempt at a field goal, however, proved no more successful than had the efforts of his rival Tibbott. This kick from the 40-yard line was blocked and Moore recovered it in midfield. Driggs immediately punted and sent the ball over the Yale goal line. It was put in play on the Yale 20-yard line, and Braden, on what would have been called a mass play some years ago, gained three yards. He was stopped on the second try and two yards were gained by Neville. The period ended at this point.

THIRD PERIOD.

The start of the third period saw Princeton's hopes dashed by a play which was for a time a mystery to those in the stands. Comerford kicked off for Yale, and the ball, sent short and rather low, just brushed one of the Princeton players. Moseley, who was down on the kick, recovered the ball for the Blue on Princeton's 22-yard line. There were few in the stands who for the moment could understand by what right Moseley gained the ball, for the play was so quick that few except the officials knew that it had first touched a Princeton man.

Having gained possession of the ball on Princeton's 22-yard line, Yale made a determined effort to break through for a touchdown, but found the Tiger line too strong to be brushed aside. Legore made three yards through left tackle, but Neville could not gain an inch and he jammed his way into centre of the Tiger line.

Braden Kicks Field Goal.

La Roche wriggled through for a scant two yards and then called upon Braden for another try for a field goal. The Yale back stood on the 26-yard line and booted the ball squarely between the uprights, while the Yale stand bellowed its ecstasy across the stadium at this first sign of approaching victory.

Comerford again kicked off, this time sending the leather deeper into the Tiger territory. Jack Eddy caught the kick on his own 12-yard line and eluded the rush of the Yale tacklers until he had carried it back to the 26-yard mark. He took no chance of another fumble playing havoc, and immediately punted to La Roche, one of his best kicks of the afternoon. It was called back, however, and Yale suffered a penalty of 15 yards for roughing the kicker.

This took the ball out of the danger zone, and Princeton made an effort to gain ground by rushing. On the first attempt, however, Eddy was downed with out the gain of an inch. Another Princeton forward pass which Driggs hurled to Brown netted a gain of 13 yards, Neville tackling the latter just when there seemed an opportunity that he might get away for a spirited run. Moore was not so successful, a 2-yard loss being the product of his endeavor to gain around the left wing. Princeton again resorted to the forward pass, but Comerford knocked the oval down just before it reached the Tiger player for whom it was intended, and Gates secured it while it was still in the air.

Yale Attacks Line Fiercely.

It was now Yale's ball on Princeton's 31-yard line. The Blue struggled fiercely to advance by line plunging and end runs, and was in a degree successful. Neville opened the attack by gaining two yards through centre, and Braden added four when he hurled himself against the same position. Braden was again the battering ram on he next play, and he added another four yards, making it first down on Princeton's 21-yard line. Once more the same player was sent into the thick of the struggle, and battered his way through the centre of the Tiger line for three additional yards. The burden was then taken up by Legore, and two tries, one through right tackle and the other against the centre, gave him four yards.

Braden tried to send another field goal over the crossbar from Princeton's twenty-two-yard line, but failed, and Princeton took the leather on her own twenty-five yards. Driggs punted to La Roche on Yale's forty-five-yard line, and after one attempted by Neville, which gained only two yards, Legore returned the punt to Princeton's twenty-six-yard line. Again Driggs, confident of his ability to outpunt Legore, sent the ball fifty-three yards to La Roche on Yale's thirty-four-yard line. Braden was able to get three yards by plowing into McGraw, and La Roche added a like distance. Legore, however, was thrown for a ten-yard loss by Highley, so that the ball was on Yale's thirty-yard line. The next punt by Legore was a rather weak effort, netting only twenty-five yards, so that it was Princeton's ball on her own twenty-five-yard line.

Tiger Supporters Take Heart.

The way in which Brown tore through the Yale line on the next play for a twelve-yard gain was hardly satisfying to the supporters of the Blue. It looked as if Yale might be weakening. Eddy got through left tackle for four yards and the Princeton stand began to call for a touchdown. Moore could not make any headway on the next play, but gained three yards outside right tackle on the following line-up.

In an effort to make it a first down Eddy again gave the ball to Moore, but the latter was tackled for a loss by Gates and Princeton gave over the ball on downs on Yale's thirty-five-yard line. Legore was hurt in this play, but was able to resume the game after a few moments. Braden punted forty yards to Eddy on the first line-up, but the ball was called back. A punt a few minutes later by Driggs and two plunges by Braden and Neville marked the close of this period. It was Yale's ball on her own forty-yard line.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Misfortune, which somehow always seems to be present for the Tigers when they play Yale, exerted its untoward influence at the start of the fourth period, as it had at the opening of the third. With the ball in Yale's possession on her own 40-yard line, Legore sent a punt that went far into Princeton territory and bounded over the goal line.

It was Princeton's ball on her own 20-yard line when the catastrophe happened for the Tiger eleven. The ball was given to Brown, who was the Princeton hero in the Harvard game, and this dependable back for once made a costly fumble. The leather slipped from his grasp and went bounding over the field. Black, the Yale Captain, managed to secure the pigskin for the Blue on Princeton's 21-yard line.

Prior to this the Tigers had shown themselves stanch in defense when under the shadow of their own goal posts, but this fumble was discouraging and disconcerting, and the Princeton line had to give way before the fierce assault which was centred upon it by the Yale eleven. Neville made three yards in two tries against the centre. The New Haven team had made small use of the forward pass up to this point, but now Neville hurled the leather to Legore for a gain of fifteen yards, placing the ball on the Princeton 3-yard line.

Tigers Battle Pluckily.

There were frantic cries of "hold 'em" from the Tigers' stand, and the Princeton eleven battled furiously to avert the impending disaster. Neville could make only one yard in a play which brought a big portion of the Yale team behind him in an endeavor to cross the last chalk mark. La Roche was the next to enter the fray, but he could gain only half a yard. There was a mixup of signals by the Yale team on the next play, but the ball had not been passed, though there was the clash of the opposing players and it did not count as a down against Yale. The dependable Legore wrecked Princeton's hopes by crashing through for a touchdown on the following lineup. This made the score Yale, 8; Princeton, 0, and the total for the New Havenites was increased by another point when Comerford kicked an easy goal.

Princeton kicked off to La Roche on Yale's 10-yard line and the elusive little quarterback succeeded in running the ball back twenty yards before the Tiger tacklers could bring him to earth. Yale was guilty of holding on the next lineup, and the penalty of fifteen yards was exacted.

Following this came Legore's most brilliant run of the day. He circled the Princeton left end, and with good interference darted diagonally across the field, with the Princeton players gradually forcing him against the side lines. The run gained twenty-five yards and carried the leather to Yale's 38-yard line.

La Roche was thrown for a loss and overeagerness cost the Blue another penalty of fifteen yards, which placed the ball on her 23-yard line. Neville tried a fake kick formation and was stopped by Highley without the gain of a yard. This forced Legore to punt and he booted the leather to Ames on Princeton's 40-yard line. A forward pass by Eddy was blocked by Comerford, but the Princeton quarter was able to get three yards on the next line-up.

Princeton Adopts Aerial Attack.

In danger of losing the ball on downs against the stiffening defense of Yale, Driggs punted to the Yale 24-yard line and Legore returned it poorly to Yale's 48-yard line.

Princeton was reaching the belief that her only hope lay in the forward pass and during the latter part of this quarter her main reliance was placed in this uncertain play.

With the ball in midfield in Princeton's possession Driggs attempted a forward pass which came nowhere near whatever player was intended to receive it. Not discouraged by this, Eddy shot out another forward pass, this time to Ames, and it was perfectly executed for a gain of fifteen yards.

Princeton was now rushing numerous substitutes into the line-up. Eberstadt, one of these, in his first try failed to gain an inch. Eddy fumbled, but was able to recover the leather. Another forward pass, this time sent by Driggs to Wilson, gained 2 yards and placed the ball on Yale's 33-yard line. It seemed at this point as if Princeton was about to try a goal from placement from the 41-yard line, but it turned out to be only another variety of the forward pass. This, however, was broken up by the Yale men. Wilson, who was to receive the ball from Eddy, never being allowed in close proximity by the opposing players. This forward pass was tried in desperation, so that a first down might be attained. Its failure gave the ball to Yale on the Yale 33-yard line.

Neville made 5 yards through centre, but La Roche was stopped without having advanced an inch. On the next play Legore punted 50 yards, and the bound of the ball carried it over Princeton's goal line, so that it was Princeton's ball on her own 20-yard line.

Series of Forward Passes.

Now began the attack by Princeton in which everything was sacrificed to the forward pass. The time was short and the Tigers realized that line plunging could not bring about a score, whereas a fortunate pass might result in a touchdown. Driggs sent a pass to Gillespie—who had only recently come into the game—that earned 20 yards, and another forward pass an instant later, from Driggs to Ames, placed the ball on Yale's 45-yard line. A second pass from Driggs to Ames just fell short of success, Legore knocking the leather aside as Ames was about to grasp it.

Eddy gained four yards, and then gave over his place to Comey, while he substituted for Eberstadt. Once more Driggs shot out a forward pass, but it failed of completion, and Yale took the ball on her own 39-yard line. Neville made four yards through centre, and Legore then punted to Princeton's 19-yard line. With a few seconds to play, a half dozen substitutes for both teams were raced upon the field.

Driggs still stuck to the aerial attack, and the next pass was successfully executed on a throw to Ames for a gain of eight yards. The same two players figured in the next play, also a forward pass, which gained eighteen yards.

Princeton went to defeat still endeavoring to get away a pass that might give an open field for a touchdown. The last play of the game found Driggs prepared to send the ball to Ames, but this time the Yale backs were through and upon him before he could get the leather away, and he was downed for a loss of fifteen yards as the game ended.

42,000 ENTHUSIASTS ARE GAY AND NOISY

Princeton, Jammed, Is Transformed Into a Town of Color and Frolic and Bedlam.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 18.—Forty-two thousand cheering enthusiasts filled the Palmer Memorial Stadium at Princeton today, while the Tiger and the Bulldog engaged in their annual struggle. Whenever Yale and Princeton come together in friendship or in rivalry, thousands of old Nassau rooters and an equal number of Eli adherents are anxious to be there or thereabouts to witness the meeting. Clad in all the colors of the rainbow, the gayly bedecked throng hurried into the huge concrete stadium, and for the two nerve-racking hours hurled cheer after cheer across the field of endeavor, in an effort to help their own team or to drown the cheers of the other side. The Tiger yowled and the Bulldog barked, yellow crysanthemums were torn in shreds, and hundreds of little blue balloons were liberated, but the twenty-two warriors continued their grim struggle, seemingly unconscious of the tumultuous condition in the concrete stands.

All day long the crowds had been pouring into the little college town of Princeton. In the wee sma' hours of the morning, motor parties began drifting in from all parts of the country. Several automobiles made the cross-continental journey to bear their owners to the annual game. In some of the machines that bore the California license number were Princeton enthusiasts who gave every evidence of having lately arrived from the Klondike region.

Many Modes of Conveyance.

Every sort of ancient and decrepit vehicle was used to get people around and away from Princeton yesterday. The Yale team made the journey in a special train from the Pennsylvania station. Ordinary rooters made use of the excursion trains that were sent away as fast as they were filled. Motorists came from north, east, south, and west in their machines. New Jersey people rode, drove, bicycled, walked, or ran, and one man went so far as to come in an aeroplane to witness the game.

From 10 o'clock in the morning until time for the game in the afternoon sidewalks were so crowded that passage was dangerous to life and limb. Venders and hawkers of all kinds and all shapes were selling flowers, flags, toy bulldogs and tigers, noise-making instruments, balloons, and miniature footballs.

As special after special train pulled in from New York thousands swelled the incoming tide until at noon the highwater mark was reached. If there were any gates around Princeton they should have been ordered closed at this point, for the capacity of the little college town was about strained to the breaking point. "Eat, Drink, and be Merry" was the slogan, for the annual struggle between the Bulldog and the Tiger was to be staged in the afternoon for the exclusive benefit of those who had fought or fiddled their separate ways into Princton, N. J. However, so many intruded on the peace that usually prevails in this section of the country that it was impossible to follow the program that the invaders set for themselves. Some could eat—the people who arrived before the food supply ran low; some could drink—those who stayed around until every one else had gone—but everybody could be merry, and they all were.

Scouting for Sandwiches.

As fast as the town was taken over by the invading forces a raid was made on all the restaurants and bakery shops catering to the comforts of man or beast. First come, first served—last come, not served. Princeton makes anual and inadequate preparations to feed the mighty throng, but who minds a little hunger when the Bulidog makes his yearly attempt to chew up the big striped Tiger from the Nassau jungle?

Hither and thither drifted the crowd—old grads" showing their friends and relatives just how things were back in the early '70s. Picnic parties, enjoying their basket lunches in the shades of the historic elms that shade the college campus; joyous undergraduates welcoming anyone and everybody with characteristic lack of decorum; hawkers shouting their wares; policemen blowing whistles; motorists tooting horns, and altogether making as fine a conglomeration of noise and gayety as has ever been witnessed north of the Mason and Dixon line and east of the Mississippi.

At 1 o'clock the crowd was called to a remembrance of the engagement at Palmer Stadium by the appearance of the parade of the cheering section down Nassau Street on its way to the tilt yard. Led by his highness, the cheer leader, who was clad in white flannel trousers, with a black sweater, and armed with a huge megaphone, Princeton's loyal band of rooters proudly footed it along the pavement and sang the Old Nassau tribal lays to the accompaniment of a brass band. Pouring out of shops, hotels, restaurants, bootblack parlors, and wayside inns, the town arose en masse and migrated slowly but surely in the general direction of the stadium.

Shout Answers Shout.

In through the narrow gateways the long lines slowly crept, and an hour before the game the great white concrete stands were almost buried beneath the tide of humanity that overwhelmed them. The Princeton adherents were in the east stand, and far across the gridiron, in the west stand, the hosts of Yale were gathered in their might and glory. They threatened to make Old Nassau mourn; they agreed to drive the jungle beast before them, and they even went so far as to promise to tie the New Haven tiger's tail as the poor animal endeavored to make its escape. Also they proclaimed in song and cheer that they were possessed of an animal which rendered Princeton's defeat a mere matter of form, a fearful and wonderful animal known as "the tiger's goal," or "the jinx of Old Nassau." At one time a Princeton victory seemed imminent this ferocious animal came to the rescue of the bulldog, and the tiger slunk away to his lair.

Was Princeton downhearted? No. They had the better team, they were playing in their own hallwick, their songs were urging their chosen eleven to victory, their fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, and prettiest friends had been summoned from far and wide to witness the obsequies of the bulldog, and thus they answered cheer with cheer and song with song across the gridiron.

Welcome to the Gladiators.

Just before 2 o'clock the Princeton team stole out from behind the stadium, and then rose the mighty yell for Captain Hogg and his warriors. Hardly had the welcome subsided before the Yale team rounded the opposite end and hove into sight, with Captain Black in the lead. Then the band of the bulldog stilled the growl of the tiger as each and every individual of the invading team was made duly welcome by the hosts of Yale.

Through the scoreless first half the Princeton and Yale banners were alternately flung to the skies. Women clapped, girls squealed, boys shouted, and men turned eyes, roared. The position of the ball in the gridiron was the barometer of the cheering. As it crept toward the Nassau goal, up rose the hosts of Yale; as it drifted within the domains of the bulldog the tiger clan filled the atmosphere with anything but music.

And when Jim Braden drop-kicked his way to fame from the 26-yard line in the third period by placing three points to Yale's credit the followers of the Bulldog just rose right up on their hind legs and gave a roar that shook the concrete stadium to its cellar. Another terrific burst of cheering marked Legore's smashing and successful attack for a touchdown in the last period, but the Tiger clan still cheered and cheered, even though hope had fled. The Tiger was licked, however, and no one knew it better than this particular animal itself, but loyal to the end—and beyond—the Princeton rooters cheered Yale in victory and their own team in defeat. If the Princeton Tiger has changed from a gaudy yellow and black to a despondent blue shade, the Bulldog is delirious with joy, and, unleashed and unmuzzled, he has full license tonight to roam at his own sweet will.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visibles, 4 Months for $6.
Visibles, 3 Months for $7.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.

FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
SPECIAL—SPECIAL.
No. 10 Remington, $38.50.
Other makes, $25 to $90.
Guaranteed and guaranteed for one year.
Call, telephone or write.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
1 Broadway, at Leonard St. | Tel. 5403
320 W. 23d St., at Times Square. | Franklin
60 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. | 1
1 Bardlay St. Telephone 6383 Cortlandt.

Bargains—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nelson's, 632 Broadway.

FREE—GOOD, SOUND HORSES AND TRUCKS NOW USED IN PRODUCE BUSINESS; PRICE REASONABLE TO GOOD BUYER. WATERMAN & CO., 104 MURRAY ST.

Fine carved saddle horse, 16½ hands, 8 years old; one black saddle horse, 15.3 hands, 9 years old. Major Robert S. Smith, Q. M. C., U. S. Army, Governors Island, New York. Phone 3400.

Complete up-to-date plant, 26 Willcox & Gibbs machines, including 3 tucking, 2 hemming, and 1 buttonhole; all in perfect condition. S 17 Times.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES, new and second-hand; low prices; easy terms. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Two PONIES, good size, for sale; will sell at nominal price if can be assured of good home and care in future. Address S 13 Times.

VERY large lynx skin robe, made of nine lynx skins, lined with blue flannel, for sale; cannot be duplicated in America. Price $750. K 12 Times.

For Sale—Cash, high-class, newly furnished rooming house; rooms all rented; good income; seller leaving city; West 72d St., near railway. H 68 Times.

Pianos.—Several highest grade, used to demonstrate new player; prices way below manufacturer's cost; easy terms; act quick. 507 5th Av., at 42d St., Room 1,206.

King's Credit Tailor.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $15; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

Fur.—Genuine ermine muff and scarf, $25; owner going South. J 181 Times.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Piano.—Wanted, mahogany, small upright, with player attachment. Address Y 224 Times Annex.

Very highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 118 Fulton. Phone 2264 Stuyvesant.

Cash for jewelry, gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, pearls; established 1861; reliable. Write or call Callman, 27 West 37th.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—MY WIFE, Elizabeth Kearns Foster, having voluntarily left my bed and board on Nov. 4, 1916, I hereby give notice that from this date I will not be responsible for any debts she may incur on the ground that she is my wife.
PATRICK J. FOSTER.
1,023 73d St., Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT-DETROIT (3) CYL. TOURING. PRICE, $975.
Like new in every way; is offered for sale at a sacrifice; can be seen and demonstrated any evening, or Sunday, on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

APPERSON.—Leaving city, will sell Apperson Special 1916 Clover Leaf roadster; cost $1,050 without extras; perfect condition; sell $600 cash; no dealers. Phone Gramercy 707.

ATTENTION TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS! WILLYS KNIGHT 1916 limousine, run less than 2,800 miles; cannot be told from new; reasonable offer accepted.
HUDSON 1916 sedan, like new; make offer.
MERCER 1915, with extra convertible sedan top; reasonable offer accepted.
STUTZ 1915 Bearcat, excellent condition; make offer.
CHANDLER 1916 touring, like new; price $950.
PACKARD, 3-48, seven-passenger; reasonable offer accepted.
HUDSON 6-54, 7-passenger; elegant condition, $575.
PAIGE DETROIT 1915 touring; price, $450.
MARMON limousine, electric starter, with extra touring body; price, $475.
WINTON limousine, fine condition; price, $475.
PACKARD 1912 30 touring, seven passenger; price, $600.
Several other cars at bargain prices.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
142 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.
Open Sundays.

AUTO radiators, lamps repaired, all kinds. Hudson Auto Lamp Works, 1,643 Broadway. New York. Phone Circle 968.

AUTO BODY AUCTION, Monday, 10:30 A. M. 307 West 86th St., near Broadway.

BARGAIN 1916 BUICK TOURING, small 6, crowned fenders, like new. Black, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor.

BEAR LAP ROBES.
Handsome pair cinnamon bear automobile robes, lined with beaver cloth, never used, cost $100. Schuyler Arms Hotel, 307 West 98th St., Suite 2D. Telephone 8964 Riverside.

BEAUTIFUL SIMPLEX ROADSTER, 1914—50 h. p. Disappearing top, $2,000. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St. Pierce-Arrow Agents.

BENZ, 30, 1912; car as good as new; two bodies, landaulet and touring; one-man top and windshield; will be sold at reasonable offer. Can be seen at 214 West 65th, 4th Floor.

BENZ, four cylinder; special built body, canopy top; perfect order; bargain quick buyer. A. R., 1,160 57th St., Brooklyn.

BLUE RIBBON, 1,700 BROADWAY.
Selling cars taken in trade by Blue Ribbon Garage & Bridgeport.
PACKARD twin touring, 38.
PACKARD twin touring, 25.
PACKARD phaeton, 10.
PACKARD phaeton, 3-38.
CHALMERS 18 touring.
CHALMERS 14 touring.
LOCOMOBILE 11 touring.
KNOX 14 Berlin, limousine body.

BUICK Sedan, 1916, purchased November last; run less than 7,000 miles; just completely overhauled and in finest condition; full equipment; will demonstrate to bona fide buyers; reasonable price. Address J 153 Times.

BUICK 1915 "25" four cylinder five passenger light car, with electric starter and lights, extra tire; excellent condition; $450.
COLT-STRATTON CO. USED CAR DEPT., 1,764 B'way, at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600.

BUICK 1915 light 5-passenger touring; used privately; condition throughout like new; cost $1,000 without extras; accept $45; owner needs cash. 150 West 55th.

BUICK Roadster 1916, Model C 54, delivered in Maine 1916, been run 3,850 miles; perfect condition. Goodrich Co., 325 West 48th St. Telephone Col. 856.

BUICK ROADSTER, 1916, BARGAIN.
Small 6; must be sold. Black, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

BUICK.—1915 roadster, perfect mechanical condition; five tires, six rims; $450. Box 364, Larchmont, N. Y.

BUY your Winter body at auction sale Monday, 10:30 A. M., at 307 West 50th St.

CADILLAC, 1916, TOURING, SEVEN-PASSENGER.
This car has been run with the best of care and attention just over 4,500 miles. The shoes are new, with a mounted extra on rear; there are a number of extra accessories; the paint is like new; the motor and all mechanical parts are perfect; the car is guaranteed, and is seldom equaled as a used car; bargain; it can be seen Monday.
H. L. DAVIES,
3 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.
Phone Main 527.

CADILLAC (8) TOURING CAR, PRICE $575.
In exceptional condition; shoe equipment excellent; appearance perfect; is offered for sale at a sacrifice.
Can be seen and demonstrated any time, day, evening, or Sunday. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC, 1916 SEVEN PASSENGER. Just painted and in excellent operating condition; good tires; bargain $475.
COLT-STRATTON CO. USED CAR DEPT., 1,764 B'way, at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600.

Autos: A Wonderful Selection.

Many Remarkable "Buys" In Modern Cars. Some Nearly New. Demonstrations. Easy Payments Arranged. Automobiles Taken in Trade.
Packard "One-35," Packard Twin "Sixes," Pierce Landaulettes and Limousines, 1917 and other Studebakers.
1916 and other Cadillacs, Willys-Knight, Rolls-Royce, Rumpler, Packards in Coupe, Sedan, Touring, etc.
1917 "Crummy" Roadster Chandlers and Touring. Stearns-Knight Limousine and Touring. Cole Eight-cylinder.
Oldsmobile, 1916 Models. Touring and Springfield Bodies; S. G. V., 1916 Cadillac Coupelette, 1914 Landaulettes.
Chevrolets, Hupmobiles, Renaults, Marcedes (small), Chalmers, Paige Buicks and others; Italia Limousine (rotary valves), Locke Towncar, Pullmans; Overlands, 1916, 1915, 1914 Touring and Closed, $800 up. 200 others.
All at Lowest Possible Prices.
Quality and Condition of the Highest.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1761, 1763 B'way, near 57th St.

GENTLEMAN'S CAR.

Beautiful new 7 Passenger Touring of the best American manufacture, comparing favorably with Renault or Mercedes. Used only few times. Will sell at big reduction. Maguire, 1743 Broadway. Phone Circle 6060.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC RUNABOUT, 1916.
This car is in exceptionally fine condition; paint, varnish, and upholstery excellent; tires brand-new; the motor is beautiful and quiet. We will guarantee this car to be in the best condition that we say it is and will make the price very reasonable.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE.
In magnificent condition.
Has been thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class shape. Re-tired with four new United States Nobby Tread. Body is 7-passenger and in exceptionally fine condition.
PRICE $850.

These are real bargains worth going after.

HOUSE OF CADILLAC,
456 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
SEE ART SCHLORBOHM,
Used Car Manager.

Hear the Voice with a Smile, "Mulberry 3340."

CADILLAC coupe; electric starter and lights; first-class condition and well equipped. Colonial Motors, Inc., 1,748 Broadway, New York.

CADILLAC limousine, 1914; guaranteed perfect order; fully equipped; demonstration. Gurney, 33 West 60th. Telephone 733 Col.

CADILLAC 1914 touring car, excellent in both appearance and condition; fully equipped with many extras; price $625. Plufeld Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC, 1912, landaulet; just painted and put in order; price reasonable. William J. Moore, 70 West 36th St. Tel. 443 Greeley.

CADILLAC ROADSTER; self-starter and electric lights. Nassau Brewery Garage, Franklin Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn. See foreman.

CADILLAC 1915—Looks like new, $800. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St., Pierce-Arrow Agents.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, 1914, like new; elegant proposition. Roxham-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 seven pass; just overhauled at Cadillac shop; run beautiful; big bargain. Tel 2818 Astoria, Gilbert.

CADILLAC, 1913, landaulet; electric starter and lights; newly painted. 153 West 76th.

CHALMERS 1916 car; as good as new; special body; a fine 7 seater; top, four doors in first-class condition; two extras; sacrifice for $850; man leaving town. Can be seen at 214 West 65th. Kaplan.

CHALMERS, 1915, 5 and 7 passenger touring car; excellent condition; upholstered and fully equipped. Colonial Motors, Inc., 1,748 Broadway, New York.

CHALMERS auto for sale; 7-passenger; entirely overhauled and newly painted; has castrailles and bargain to quick buyer; no dealers. Max Marx, 1,000 Broadway.

CHALMERS for sale, reasonable; five-passenger car, 1913 model. 17 East 76th, between 5 and 6 Aves.

COLE, Model 6-30, 1914, touring; driven 5,800 miles; mechanical condition and appearance is like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

COLE 1915 LIGHT SIX 7 PASSENGER. Overhauled and repainted, good tires; price $675; bargain.
COLT-STRATTON CO., USED CAR DEPT., 1,764 B'way, at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600.

COLE, "8" cylinder, 7 passenger. With vertical top, brown Spanish leather upholstering, all modern equipment; owner will sacrifice. Mr. Saphore's car, 1,764 Broadway, 8th floor.

DE DION BOUTON LIMOUSINE, eight-cylinder, wire wheels, $1,800. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St., Pierce-Arrow Agents.

DODGE BROTHERS CARS.
We offer a few of roadsters and touring types, deliveries of 1915 and 1916. Some overhauled and repainted. Prices range from $400 to $650.
COLT-STRATTON CO. USED CAR DEPT., 1,764 B'way, at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600.

DODGE touring car, 1916 model; engine absolutely perfect; inspection invited; bargain to quick buyer. Gray, 436 Fort Washington Av., corner 186th St. Telephone 8663 St. Nicholas.

DODGE 1915-16 runabout and touring car; all have been looked over in our shop.
Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

DODGE 1916 touring car, used 2,500 miles; looks like new; sell reasonable. Diegold Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

ELECTRIC COUPE; car and battery guaranteed; first-class condition. Telephone Riverside 8460.

FIAT.
LATEST MODEL, 8-80, RIVIERA, 6-CYL.
TOURING CAR WITH FINEST VICTORIA TOP.
PAINTED RICH ROYAL BLUE, TRIPLE STRIPE, CREAM COLOR.
WHEELS BUFF SHADE; UPHOLSTERY BLUE LEATHER (FINEST HAND-BUFFED). FULL EQUIPMENT, ELECTRIC SELF-STARTER AND LIGHTS. VERY LOW MILEAGE. THIS CAR IS ABSOLUTELY AS GOOD AS NEW.
MUST SELL AT ONCE.
WILL SACRIFICE CONSIDERABLE TO IMMEDIATE BUYER.
INSPECTION OF THIS CAR IS WELL WORTH WHILE TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL REQUIRING A HIGH-GRADE MOTOR CAR AT AN EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICE. WILL TAKE OTHER CAR IN TRADE.
THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
2,314-22 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
FRED. M. HALLIGAN,
MGR. EXCHANGE CAR DEPARTMENT.

FIAT racing car, 120 H. P., foreign make; built in 1913; cost new $13,500; in excellent condition; has won several important speed events; price $2,000. Photo on request. Packard Motor Car Co., 319 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Penn.

FIAT, 35; CONVERTIBLE; electric lighting and starting; Holbrook collapsible landaulet body; repainted; overhauled; bargain. Roxham-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Apperson; prices very reasonable. Diamond-Apperson Motor Co., Broadway at 61st St.

FORD AUTHORIZED AGENCY.
Complete line, regular prices; also 1917 touring, full equipment, with closed Winter body, $443; demountables, self starter, speedometer, Bumper horn, $445; runabout, $415; complete, $390; complete commercial, $423; ton trucks, $400; 1½-ton trucks, $715. Telephone Lenox 4983; we send salesman. Time payments. Open evenings Sundays. Lexington Av., corner 58th St. Immediate deliveries.

FORD ROADSTER and touring car, Nassau Brewery Garage, Franklin Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn. See foreman.

FRANKLIN for sale; 1916 touring; 5 seats; run 11,000 miles; price $1,100. Telephone Cortlandt 6869.

FREEZING? WHY?—Auction sale of bodies, Monday, at 10:30 A. M., 307 West 86th.

GRANT SIX,
1917 Grant Six demonstrator with Winter inclosure; oversize tires; in fine condition; price new, $1,070; will sell $800. Inquire Room 305, Buick Building, 1,737 Broadway.

HAYNES 1916 TOURING CAR.
ASKING PRICE $600.
Model (37) Type 7, the last word in Haynes; in perfect condition and scarcely used; has all practically new shoes and one spare; a Kelley-Springfield that has never touched the ground; has every possible equipment and is ready to take the road without spending a penny for anything for the next 5,000 miles; can be seen and demonstrated any time, day, evening, or Sunday. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

HAYNES MODEL 22, SIX CYLINDER touring car; has electric starter and lights; has a good tires, with two extra; excellent condition; bargain at $475.
COLT-STRATTON CO. USED CAR DEPT., 1,764 B'way, at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600.

HAYNES 1916; owner must sacrifice 7-passenger touring car purchased in May; perfect condition; would like to sell account of owner moving to New York unexpectedly. Address E., 422 Columbus Av.

HUDSON, 1916, SEDAN,
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, SPECIAL LIMOUSINE.
STUTZ, 1917, ROADSTER; NEW CAR.
CADILLAC, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON & FEERLESS, 1915, CABRIOLETS.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING.
BUICK, 1914, LITTLE SIX ROADSTER.
MERCER RACEABOUT, BARGAIN; $850.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
2D FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

HUDSON "1914" 6-54, seven-passenger, six wire wheels; excellent condition. Kissel Used Car Department, 245 West 55th. Columbus 810.

HUDSON SUPER SIX, BARGAIN, $1,000. Like new; guaranteed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1916 touring car; excellent condition throughout; has every equipment; guaranteed like new; will accept reasonable offer. Hupmobile Agency, 1,235 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1915 touring car; mechanical condition, tires, paint, etc., excellent; guaranteed by us; price $575. Hupmobile Agency, 1,235 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1914 touring car, excellent condition throughout; good tires; guaranteed by us; attractive price if sold quickly. Hupmobile Agency, 1,235 Bedford Av., Brklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1915 touring car; first-class condition; fully equipped. Colonial Motors, Inc., 1,748 Broadway, New York.

HUPMOBILE coupe, 3 passenger body, for Model 32; excellent condition; price $150. Kloth, Tel. Cypress 1136-J.

JACKSON.—Touring, late 1915 $300; good mechanical condition; excellent appearance; always driven by owner; no dealers. W. S. Smith, 870 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

KISSEL KAR.—Private family will sacrifice to immediate purchaser practically new Kissel Kar, five-passenger, $325; also Chalmers 6-30 tonneau, 30, four-passenger, used at our country home; in fine condition; both automobiles luxuriously equipped, including electric lights, self-starter, &c. Inspection Edwards Garage, 257 Morris Av., near 139th St.

LEXINGTON 1916 Clubster; driven 2,650 miles. Lexington, 1,940 Broadway, Columbus 1340.

LIMOUSINE BODY "four" price! Auction, Monday, 10:30 A. M., at 307 West 86th, near Broadway.

LIMOUSINE bodies, new, half price; used one cheap. Century Co., 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 1915—48 h. p. seven-passenger. Excellent condition, 32,000. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St. Pierce-Arrow Agents.

MAXWELL 1916 FIVE PASSENGER.
Light car with electric starter and lights, little used, in fine running order; extra shoe; bargain, $365.
COLT-STRATTON CO., USED CAR DEPT., 1,764 B'way, at 57th St. Phone Circle 160.

MERCER Raceabout 1911; electric lights, shoes almost new, spare and tube, extra set rims, Schrittinger carburetor; must sell immediately; sacrifice; $350. Block, 26 West 49th St., Bryant 2095.

MERCER, 1915, touring, with extra convertible sedan top; runs like a new car; price, $1,550. Can be seen at 264 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

MITCHELL, 1916, with Winter top; also 1914 Mitchell runabout; bargains; time payments if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 50th St.

NATIONAL SPORTY ROADSTER, 1916. Excellent condition; has Gray & Davis electric starter and lights; new khaki top and curtains; just repainted red and black; has new tires; bargain.
COLT-STRATTON CO. USED CAR DEPT., 1,764 B'way, at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600.

OVERLAND 1913, MODEL 80.
Four-cylinder, five-passenger, with electric starter and lights; just repainted and in excellent condition; cost $1,050; sacrifice at $390.

PACKARD 1913 SIX "48."
Five-passenger phaeton; electric lights, one-man top; excellent condition; cost $4,200; bargain at $900.

PIERCE-ARROW 1912, MODEL 6-38.
Five-passenger touring car; demountable rims, shock absorbers; good running condition; bargain, $475.
COLT-STRATTON CO. USED CAR DEPT., 1,764 B'way, at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600.

OVERLAND 1915, 6 cylinder, 7 passenger touring car; has been driven about 5,000 miles and is equipped with 4 new nonskid shoes; appearance and mechanical condition are like new; price $560.
Bishop McCormick & Bishop, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car in excellent condition; special bargain; time payments arranged if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 50th St.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.
Louis Bretey, Manager.
1,180 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 5070.
PACKARDS. "15 "2-38" brougham.
"15 "2-38" touring, 5 pass.
"14 "48" touring, 7 pass.
PACKARDS. "14 "1-38" touring, 7 pass.
"11 "1-38" touring, 5 pass.
ALSO, 1916 Winton limousine
1916 Cadillac touring.
1915 Pierce limousine.
1915 Chalmers limousine.
1914 Cadillac landaulet.
Marmon 1916 touring 7 pass.
All these cars are in splendid condition.

PACKARD (50) BERLIN BODY. LIKE NEW.
Westinghouse shock absorbers, extra shoe, tools, &c.; this is the handsomest limousine job in New York City; cost $6,500, and can not be told from new; any reasonable offer takes it; can be seen and demonstrated any time.
R. F. STEPHENS, 39 Stephens Court, Flatbush and Bedford Avs., Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1914—48 touring. Westinghouse shock absorbers; excellent condition; Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St. Pierce-Arrow Agents.

PACKARD.—1915, 3-38 Phaeton, overhauled, repainted, tires practically new; bargain; used car dep't., 1,631 Broadway, corner 50th Street.

PACKARD 1909—30 h. p. Landaulet and Touring bodies, $350. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St. Pierce-Arrow Agents.

PACKARD.—1910, 30 Packard, with 2 bodies, seat cut; for sale cheap. Inquire Morris Boro, Lotos Garage, West 50th St.

PACKARD six limousine like new; day, week, monthly; reasonable. Rhinelander 9871.

PACKARD, 1916; 1-35; equipped with limousine-landaulet; like new; bargain. Roxham-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PEERLESS 48 H. P. seven-passenger touring car, fully equipped and in very best of condition; this is an opportunity to get a good car at a reasonable price. Phone owner, Murray Hill 1868.

PEERLESS Cabriolet 1916; appearance and condition like new; cost $2,500; reasonable cash offer takes same. 150 West 55th.

PEERLESS SEDAN, 1914; excellent condition; special built body. Packard Motor Car Co., White Plains.

PEERLESS TOWN CAR, $1,000.
Magnificent private landaulet; new, $6,100; like new; condition guaranteed. 805 W. 79th.

PEUGEOT TOWN CAR; latest model, with imported landaulet brougham; starting and lighting; excellent proposition. Roxham-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW SEDAN, light six-cylinder; electric light and self-starter; new tires all round; full tool equipment; quick sale necessary; no dealers. Address F. O. Box 177, Elizabeth, N. J.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, 1913, with extras; seven-passenger touring body; cost $7,000; will sacrifice; been only by appointment. Colonial Motors, Inc., 1,748 Broadway, New York.

PIERCE-ARROW Briarcliff, 4-passenger, 38-C, 1913; self starter, electric lights, mahogany windshield; $1,350 cash. 755 Madison Av., Albany, N. Y.

REGAL, 1915, five-passenger touring car; electrically equipped throughout; extra shoe and tube. Colonial Motors, Inc., 1,748 Broadway New York.

RENAULT limousine, 25-35 horse power motor; absolutely perfect, body just painted; fully equipped; price $5,000. G 131 Times.

RENAULT chassis for sale; perfect condition. Tough Storage, 510 East 73d.

REO (6) TOURING, $700.
Used one season; fully equipped; self-starter; slip cover; electric lights; demountable rims; extra shoe and tubes, tools, &c.; absolutely in perfect condition; can be seen and demonstrated any time.
R. F. STEPHENS, 39 Stephens Court, Flatbush and Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

REO.—Doctor's car for sale; four-passenger sedan, 1914; full equipment; very good condition. Address K 34 Times.

REO, 1915, 6-cylinder, 7-passenger; like new; $875. Reo Motor Car Company, 54th St. and Broadway.

REO, 1916, 5-passenger; like new; $650. Reo 54th St. and Broadway.

REO, 1915, 5-passenger; like new; bargain, $450. Reo, 54th St. and Broadway.

SAXON runabout for sale, 4 cylinder, 1915; cheap. Telephone Schuyler 2714.

GREASE SPOT, INC., 204 WEST 76TH ST.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, 1915.
Three passenger, wire wheels, good tires; motor just overhauled; bargain at $400.
COLT-STRATTON CO. USED CAR DEPT., 1,764 B'way, at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 120-122 EAST 18TH ST.

S. G. V. LANDAULET BROUGHAM.
Handsomest car ever offered for sale; body by Quiby; Westinghouse shock absorbers; exceptional shoe equipment; in fact, car is like new; used in a private family a short time, and is offered for sale at a right price; can be seen, demonstrated day, evenings, or Sunday. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

S. G. V. BROUGHAM; latest model; small limousine; excellent condition. Roxham-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1911—50 h. p. touring. Would make excellent truck. First-class condition, $650. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St., Pierce-Arrow Agents.

SIMPLEX, 30, 7-passenger, good as new; self-starter; up to date; bargain. Netherland Hotel, Room 1,632.

SINGER 1916 Special; Bender & Robinson body; like new; must sell. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STEARNS Silent Knight; practically new 7 passenger touring. Dr. Horalk, 304 Lafayette Road, Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 4076.

STEARNS-KNIGHT.—New Stearns-Knight limousine for sale; cost $6,100 without extra equipment; price $4,500. Can be seen at 205 West End Av. from Tuesday on.

STEARNS TOWN CAR, 1915; limousine; perfect condition; bargain. Roxham-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

STEVENS-DURYEA, six cylinder, five-passenger, touring car; fine condition; $600. Columbus 1440.

STUDEBAKER, 1916, 4-cylinder, 7-passenger; car in good mechanical condition and is equipped with good tires and one extra shoe; price, $625.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

STUDEBAKER "17" Series, 6 cylinder; better than most used cars; in perfect condition; $750. Maxwell 249 Pearl St., N. Y. C.

STUTZ SPECIAL BULLDOG, 1916; only run 5,000 miles. P. L. Benson, 1,777 Broadway.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 coupe, bargain; time payments if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 50th.

WINTON, 1915, light six; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric lights; self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 79th St.

$1,350 BUYS QUALITY PEERLESS.
Landaulet, Gray & Davis electric self-starting and lighting system; extra wire and 4 disc wheels; cannot tell from new; big sacrifice; time payment and trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway, corner 54th; second floor. Phone 6398 Circle.

$950 BUYS MARION OPERA BROUGHAM.
Electric lighting, starting system; suitable for doctor's time payment; trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway, 2d floor. Phone 4158 Circle.

$725 BUYS NEW CHALMERS
Only run 1,100 miles; every possible equipment; time payments; trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway, 2d floor. Phone 4158 Circle.

Miscellaneous.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Following three cars must be disposed of: Chalmers light 7 passenger; Patroller light 4 passenger; American roadster; prices from $300 up; all electric equipped; condition guaranteed. Garage, 346 West 49th.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS.
There has been placed in my hands to sell quickly several 1916 model worm drive motor trucks, among which are Sterlings, Hurlburt, Standards, &c. These trucks will be sold at bargain prices to quick buyers, and time payments can be arranged. Expert Investigation and demonstrations cheerfully given. J. F. O'DONNELL, 1,657 Broadway. Phone Bryant 400.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
All makes, styles and capacities.
LAWRENCE MOTOR TRUCK CORP.,
136 West 52d St. Phone Circle 194.

USED TRUCKS.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Barry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOCARS, FORDS and other commercial cars to hire, by hour, day, week, month, year. S. & S. Auto Renting Co., 426 West 58th St. Phone Chelsea 3196.

HUDSON.—Beautiful private landaulet; hour, $2.50; monthly, $350. Walters, Lenox 8040.

LIMOUSINE.—Rent monthly, beautiful 6-cylinder limousine, reasonable. Favier, Packard Exchange, 1,880 Broadway.

LIMOUSINE CARS for hire week, month. Schmaltz, Plaza 5,217, 332 East 57th St.

OLDSMOBILE TOURING, 1916; will drive; $2 hour, $12 daily. Millard, 5855 Harlem.

OPPORTUNITY.

New 1917 closed town car, month, only $275; owner drives; 6 years' experience; careful driver; reference. J. Morgan, 137 West 104th St., care of Smith.

PACKARD for hire; seven-passenger; by hour, week, month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th, Cathedral 9,083.

PACKARDS, Pierce-Arrows, 6-cylinder landaulets, limousines for rent, hour, day, special weekly, monthly rates; high-class private service; careful chauffeurs. A. H. Jourdan, 248 Sherman Av. St. Nicholas 3980.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. M. G. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD, 1916, with new 1917 limousine-landaulette body; never been used; for rent by month to responsible party. Phone Columbus 5800 or Columbus 2056.

PACKARD 6s, limousines and landaulets, to rent monthly to responsible parties. S. S. Sula, 418 East 80th St.

PACKARD limousine, late model, for hire, with expert chauffeur; monthly; reasonable. Horn, 304 West 49th.

PACKARD cars, day, week, month; reasonable. Palace Auto, 1,568 Broadway, 3421 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Handsome Packard limousine, monthly or by hour; reasonable rates. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

PACKARD Limousine, 1916, for hire; beautiful appearance; monthly; reasonable. Telephone Plaza 1582.

PEERLESS limousine; monthly; reasonable; perfect condition. MacDougall, Mason Bros. Garage, 218 West 50th St.

PEERLESS 1915—48 h. p. seven-passenger. Cost $5,000. Excellent condition. Will sell for $350. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St. Pierce-Arrow Agents.

PIERCE-ARROW PACKARD LIMOUSINES HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars; Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day. Special rates month, year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

RENAULT 20-30, fine landaulet, $250 monthly preferred; private car; hour, day; reasonable. Louis, 331 W. 49th. Col. 4590.

RENAULT.—Late model landaulet; will rent by week or month. Romolo Barr, Hollywood Garage, 64th St. and 2d Av.

REO, 1916.—Private family must sacrifice almost new Reo, six cylinder, seven passenger touring; fully equipped; cost $1,290; accept $750. 150 West 55th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

SEVEN-PASSENGER TOURING, 1916 MODEL, WANTED; $900 OR $800 CASH; GIVE FULL DETAILS. DRUGS, S 204 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

POPE HARTFORD landaulet, 1912; newly repainted; perfect mechanical condition; extra tire; immediate sale for highest offer. M 259 Times Downtown.

PACKARD.—14-48 touring wanted, give 1911 Packard with imperial limousine; perfect condition and cash. Horn, 304 West 49th.

DODGE Winter top wanted where can be seen and price. M 208 Times Downtown.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 3356 Col.

10,000 TIRES, $4, $5, $6, $8, $10, &c. BIG SNAPS. Jandorf, 303 West 39th St., near Broadway.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 1440

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St.—Autos and bodies stored; reasonable charges.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto schools. Largest and best school in the world. U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 892 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE. Booklet explaining WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Portable Garages.

Your saving of garage rent will quickly pay for a Butler All-Steel Garage; 10x14 feet; $71, free on board factory; larger sizes. Fireproof; large doors; window ventilators; tool shelf. Write for descriptive booklet. Geo. M. Kaseman, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A very exceptional opportunity to come in on ground floor manufacturing staple paper specialty, article, machine and matter patented; plant cost reduced 60%; labor cost 70%; superior product secured; no experiment, great quantity commonly used; investors wanted to take an interest. M 266 Times Downtown.

Will sell at a great sacrifice an exclusive shop in the Forties, near 5th Av., consisting of imported and high-class domestic gowns, hats, and blouses, together with fixtures and furniture, costing $10,000; splendid opportunity for some one to continue the business; no debts; all letters confidential. Write Box G 62 Times.

Middle-aged, successful merchant with years' practical business experience, would invest and be active in legitimate going concern; no new enterprise considered; answers must positively describe nature of business; details follow subsequent interview. Opportunity, H 109 Times.

Young college man, 29 years old, with some business training, would like position, preferably as traveling salesman with a good general or wholesale business house. Could make substantial investment later on if conditions and prospects warranted. Y 334 Times Annex.

DESIRING to obtain control of a firmly established and financially sound corporation, the advertiser is seeking an associate with from $10,000 to $15,000 capital, who will join him in an executive capacity; principals only with references need apply. N 2 Times.

OPPORTUNITY for man of ability, experienced in selling dresses, $5.75 to $18.50, who will invest $5,000 required for expansion of business. The reputation of the house insures profitable connection. N 105 Times.

Account death, lucrative, old-established office business, net profits $300 monthly; suitable to lady. Investigate. Farrell, Fitzgerald Building, 1,482 Broadway, Room 905.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AMERICAN TOYS.—I am a Cornell graduate with experience from every angle in the toy business; this year there was manufactured over $47,000 (wholesale prices) of two lines of toys bearing my name and all I got profit of 12% in a most adverse manufacturing market; today I have ready for the new year's big line; the response so far exceeds sales and can show net profits on these of 20%, based on our selling prices; there is no toy store in this country of any size that has not these toys; the biggest distributors of toys in America through special arrangement will continue next year to feature these toys and are so anxious to secure exclusive selling rights that business will be guaranteed and funds will be liberally advanced against orders; for an immediate limited capital of $25,000 is offered 50% of the business; an active partner or an investor is welcome only if references of the highest character are available; brokers, do not apply; unquestionable references

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FULLY FURNISHED.

Desirable offices in Woolworth Building; just the thing for new corporation; contains 3 desks, 2 typewriters and stands, file cases, 3 ladies' bookcases, &c., in main office, oak finish; in private office, rattop and glass flattop desks, chairs, &c., mahogany; immediate occupancy. M 323 Times Downtown.

15 MADISON AV., Between 32d and 33d Sts.—Five-room housekeeping apartment with exceptionally large living room or studio; high ceilings, elevator, steam heat, electric light; rental $1,800. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

TIMES SQUARE SECTION.—To lease, long or short term, 106 West 45th St., 25x100; high ceilings; prominent building; suitable for business, restaurant, club, &c.; brokers protected. Robert J. Mahon, Attorney, 154 Nassau St.

FOR LEASE FOR LONG TERM.

Four-story and basement building, near 5th Av. and 36th St.; owner will improve for substantial tenant.

HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
489 5th Av., New York.

ENTIRE BUILDING—20,000 SQ. FEET.
EVERY FLOOR PERFECTLY LIGHT.
CENTRAL LOCATION; HEAT; ELEVATOR.
RENT ONLY $5,000.
AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST ST.

"PHOTOGRAPHERS."
ON BROADWAY.

A wonderful loft for your purpose.
Permanent north light; rent right.
M. M. Hayward & Co., 100th St. and B'way.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
9 acres on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply S. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, $25 UP.
UNION BLDG., 33 UNION SQUARE WEST.
MODERN BUILDING; GOOD SERVICE.
SPEAR & CO., AGTS., 840 BROADWAY

ATTRACTIVE private office overlooking Union Square, 9x16; $30; stenographer-secretary service if desired. Telephone Stuyvesant 1184.

$75 and $90 Stores.—The best location, dry goods, cloaks and suits, or any business; steam heat, electric light; near elevated and subway. 733-737 Tremont Av. See Janitor.

Offices and lofts to sublet at big reduction; all parts of city; long or short lease; furnished or unfurnished. City Subletting Co., 136 B'way, N. Y. Suite 1,012. Tel. 4031 Corti.

Attractive light offices to sublet in Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St., until Oct. 1, 1917; bargain if taken at once. Apply Room 1,146, Aeolian Hall.

BROKERS' OFFICES.

Desirable suite to sublet at a low rent; immediate possession. Address M 844 Times Downtown.

We have offices—large and small—sub-lease basis; uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

FINE LIGHT LOFTS.
800 W. 50th St., near B'way; 23x90; $60.
AMES, 26 W. 31st, (or No. 862.)

Rear part of store; space 24x26 feet; separate entrance; all conveniences. Max Schaumer, 30 Union Square East.

Two offices to let, furniture for sale if desired; present occupant retains desk room. 21 Broadway, Room 730.

Large four-story store, 30x130 feet, 335 and 337 River St., Troy, in business centre. G. R. Green, Troy.

Light office in modern, high-class office building to sub-let; reasonable rent. Apply Room 1601, 171 Madison Av.

Space for rent in light engineering office. Room 1,116, 116 Nassau St.

Mail and telephone privileges; private office, 489 5th Av., Room 604, New York.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Lady insurance broker requires private office, desk room; high class. N 73 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

To rent, studio house, furnished, all conveniences, eight rooms, two baths; $200 per month; can be seen 12:30 to 1:30. 103 East 15th St.

City—Unfurnished.

86D ST., 259 WEST.—5-story American basement, 14 rooms, 3 baths, 2 toilets; electric light; superior house in every particular; rent $2,500; caretaker in house. Erickson, 1,476 Broadway. Tel. 8053 Columbus.

Three-story and basement one-family house; improvements. 311 East 142d.

Out of Town.

$30 A MONTH—Beautiful new Winter home by ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath, ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 W. 34th St., New York.

To rent, furnished or unfurnished, owner's home, year old; 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath; sun porch; 10 minutes from station; Greenacres section Hartsdale, N. Y.; immediate occupancy. K 9 Times.

GIFFORD PARK—BRONXVILLE.

Corner house, eight rooms, hot water heat, garage, plot 100x100; owner moved away; bargain. Burke Stone, Inc., Tuckahoe or Bronxville.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots $550 up; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

To Sublet, Unfurnished.—Modern home, 8 rooms, bath; $45. Can be seen from 2-5 P. M. 325 West View Av., Leonia, N. J.

Widower, no family, will share his beautiful, well furnished detached cottage with select family. 402 Warburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Twelve rooms, conservatory, sleeping porch, large playroom, 3 baths; in Bronxville. Apply G. G. Reynolds, 189 Montague St. B'klyn.

Attractively furnished 7-room house, near station; every convenience; garage; very reasonable. Telephone 839-W, Bronxville.

Furnished house, ten rooms; January to June; Montclair; district convenient to Newark. N 49 Times.

At Lake Manopac.—Bungalow, 6 rooms and bath. N. W. Walker, 12 50th Av.

Wanted—Furnished.

Apartment or small well-furnished house, anywhere below 50th St., Gramercy or Washington Square preferred. Freilinghuysen, 203 Times.

Wanted.

Modern private house with five master's and two maids' bedrooms, three baths; garage, or acre of ground in high-class section, not further north than 242d St. L. K., 211 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

TITH, 44 WEST.—Near 2 parks; express stops, elevated and subway, easily accessible; unfurnished, high-class fireproof apartment, 9 rooms, including living room 16x26; 3 bathrooms; bedrooms all face south; unusual both in arrangement of rooms and decorations; right tenant may secure this at sacrifice figure; inspect now. Apply Supt. or C. S. Taylor, 182 West 58th St.

58TH, 353 WEST.—Doctor's opportunity; attractive five-room apartment, sublet balance lease; concessions.

102D, 320 WEST.—Four large outside rooms, all overlooking river.

107TH ST., 210 WEST, Apt. 35.—Seven rooms; $70; ten months' lease.

115TH, 203 WEST.—Sublet elevator, 6-7 large, light rooms; baths; sacrifice.

125TH ST., 423 WEST. (opposite Columbia.)—Apt. 91; bedroom, living room, kitchen, bath. Southern exposure; sublet to Sept. 30, 1917; $55. Morningside 8076.

149TH, 450 WEST.—Lady alone would share nicely furnished apartment with lady or couple; $12 weekly. Apartment 44.

150TH, 719 WEST.—4 large, light rooms; elevator apartment; modern improvements; Apt. 4B.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

446 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
NEAR 119TH ST.

TO SUBLET: Nine rooms and three baths; modern 13-story building; rent, $1,850; immediate possession.

A beautiful studio apartment, northern light. Miss Eifelin, Hotel Chelsea, 222d Chelsea.

ARDEN ST., I.—A three-room apartment to sublet; elevator house; all modern improvements. Apartment 40S.

BROADWAY, 2,104.
Two and three rooms with bath; maid service; references necessary.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
274-6 West 19th; 5-6 light rooms, $45-$50.
AMES, 26 West 31st, or Superintendent.

HADDON HALL.
536 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 137th St.
7-8 Rooms, $1,200 and $1,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 52 West 45th St.

IF YOU are looking for apartments of any size on the upper west side call on Palerno Brothers, 401 West 115th St., or telephone 1114 Morningside.

JUST COMPLETED,
541-547 West 150th St., near Broadway; 3-4 rooms; all latest improvements; sunniest apartments; moderate rentals. Agent on premises.

OWNER'S APARTMENT.
Three rooms, 2 baths and kitchenette, $1,200; modern fireproof house; all latest conveniences. Harperley Hall, 1 West 64th St.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 42, (corner 130th St.) — HIGH-CLASS elevator apartments; 7-8 rooms, two baths; rent reasonable; concessions.

THE MANSFIELD,
N. E. Cor. Broadway and 149th St.
Only one apartment left.
7 rooms, 1 bath; $900.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,
234-238 West 21st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

THE LANGHAM,
734 to 74th St. and Central Park West.
One Corner Apartment on first floor of eleven rooms.
And one of ten rooms.

THREE YEARS' LEASE, Riverside, near 103th; five light rooms; river view; also maid's room; $1,300. H 80 Times.

Unfurnished parlor and basement, separate hallway, owner's house; 72d St. subway; suitable two, with maid; moderate permanent tenant, quiet tastes, (no smoking.) G 160 Times.

WEST END AV., 823.—To sublet, unfurnished apartment of 7 rooms with 3 complete bathrooms; rental $2,700 per annum; 7th floor D; must be seen to be appreciated. Ask for Superintendent Berg.

1,945 SEVENTH AV., (117th.)
Seven large, light rooms, bath, steam, electricity, hall service; rent $68.
AMES, 26 West 31st St., or premises.

Bronx.

TREMONT AV., 246 EAST.—Apartment, seven large, light rooms and bath; convenient to all car lines, near Grand Concourse; exclusiveness of private home; $45. Fisher, 269 East Tremont Av. Phone 4091 Tremont.

Brooklyn.

11TH AV., 4,814, Brooklyn.—To let, upper floor of family house, 6 rooms and bath; with owner; 18 minutes from Municipal Building 4888 J. Sunset.

CHOICE, steam-heated flats and improved apartments, $20 to $30; concessions. Horan Real Estate, 748 Classon Av., Brooklyn.

Furnished—East Side.

16TH, 105 EAST.—Nicely furnished apartment; part entire; elevator, electricity, telephone; references.

34TH, 125 EAST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, comprising entire third floor. For terms, &c., apply to janitor.

53D, 56 EAST.—Bachelor apartments; one or two rooms; furnished or unfurnished.

57TH, 23 EAST.—Two-room, bath; attractively furnished; light, sunny; gentlemen; references.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE, handsomely furnished apartment on Park Av. to rent for season; particulars on request. De Flores, 334 5th Av. Tel. 6981 Madison Square.

APARTMENT in lower Park Av. section; 5 rooms, 2 baths; handsomely appointed, other attractively furnished apts., $150 up.
THE FALCO,
Tel. Murray Hill 4888. 505 5th Av.

Apartments HANDSOMELY furnished. CLARK REALTY, 50 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1458.

CONCOURSE, 2,468 (Apt. 84.)—Three-room furnished apartment for Winter; good neighborhood, improvements; telephone; reasonable; references. Riedel.

FURNISHED or unfurnished, two fine rooms; splendid bath; private studio house; near 5th Av. 70s. Telephone 8205 Lenox.

HANDSOMELY furnished apartments, 6 to 15 rooms; $400 to $2,000 per month, on Park Av. Phone 840 Columbus.

AN OFFERING several unusually attractive, handsomely furnished apartments on Park Av. and vicinity, ranging from $300 to $1,000 monthly. R. De Florez, 334 5th Av. Tel. 6981 Madison Square.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,018, (73d.)—Kitchenette; modern; parquet; $56-$75; stage east 72d.

NEAR PLAZA.—Spacious, handsomely furnished three master bedrooms, accommodations three servants; open fireplaces; $350-$400 monthly. Phone Plaza 7464. Whelen, 48 West 59th St.

PARK AV., 829, (78th.)—A seven-room apartment, 9th floor; every room light and full of sunshine; open fireplace; two master bedrooms, one maid's room, two baths; $350 monthly or by the year.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Sublet 3 rooms and bath; furnished; complete service; $150 monthly.

TO SUBLET an attractive apartment for the coming Winter months.
THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th Street.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH ST., (Near 6th Av.)—Furnished or unfurnished floor, private house; improvements; housekeeping; reasonable.

85TH ST., 60 WEST.—Attractively furnished, two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; independent entrance; $65. Greeley 3216.

43D ST., 111 WEST.
Bachelor apartments; 2 rooms, bath; newly furnished; 2d floor front, $60.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42D ST.

47TH ST., 112 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartment; convenient to club district; 2 and 3 rooms, furnished, $55 to $100, including light and maid service, or unfurnished, $750 to $900 per year. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix-Portiloft.)—Two rooms and bath; extremely reasonable; American and European plan; Spanish cuisine.

57TH ST.—Carnegie block; subletting front apartment; 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; steam heat; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; reasonable. Telephone Circle 716.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front room; also suite; modern, sunny corner apartment.

67TH ST., 140 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 3-room apartment; $175 monthly; occupancy Dec. 1.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
2, 3 room apartment; $1,800 upward.

80TH, 219 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Exceptionally fine empire, newly furnished suite; high-class elevator apartment, suitable two gentlemen.

81ST, 158 WEST.—Beautifully and completely furnished 4-room apartment; call after 1 P. M. Apt. 32.

81ST, 158 WEST.—Nicely furnished 5-room apartment, in modern house. Headley.

82D, 5 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 8-room apartment; electric light, piano, linen, silver; rent for three months, $200 monthly; also excellent cook, $25. Glaenzer.

82D ST., 157 WEST.—Will sublet my beautifully furnished 4-room apartment, with bath, at this address; all modern conveniences. Apply to superintendent.

82D, 35 WEST. (Apt. 7A.)—Bright, comfortable six rooms, bath, apartment; lease.

85TH, 342 WEST.—Attractively furnished 7 rooms; choice location; near Riverside; first class.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large, handsomely decorated studio, mornings, afternoons; select clientele. Schuyler 8107.

90TH ST., 67 WEST, (Riverside 886.)—Sublet bachelor apartment, private house floor; unusual; private entrance; well furnished; Winter or longer.

91ST, 15 WEST.—To sublet, a furnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath. Apt. 3 west.

93D, 308 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms; two baths. La Motte, River 5145.

94TH, 418 WEST.—Completely furnished, all light, six rooms, near 96th St. subway express and Riverside; $35. Safford.

97TH, 42 WEST.—Two bright, sunny rooms for light housekeeping; also single rooms.

107TH ST., 210 WEST. Apt. 35.—7 rooms, $125, 6 to 10 months.

111TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive 5-room apartment. 6th floor; overlooking Hudson; 5 months, $140 per month; player piano. Phone 4749 Morningside. Gray.

111TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive apartment; splendid view; 5 rooms, $150. Apt. 4S.

113TH, 508 WEST.—Six rooms, comfortably furnished, modern; convenient subway, Broadway, Amsterdam cars; immediate possession. Ferguson.

115TH, 416 WEST.—Six large, light rooms, real home. Winsor, Morningside 6382.

118TH, 423 WEST. — Two-room apartment with kitchen; conveniences; reasonable. Apt. 4B.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

121ST ST., 537 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished 5-room apartment in modern apartment house; elevator and telephone service; near Columbia University. Apt. 62.

123D, 540 WEST, (Broadway).—An unusually large, sunny room or suite; attractively furnished, kitchen privileges; all conveniences. Sheldon.

123D, 448 WEST.—Newly furnished five-room elevator; adults, $75. Apt. 4J.

207TH, 610 WEST. (Corner Broadway.)—Well-furnished 3-room apartment; new house; select neighborhood; three blocks subway station. Call Sunday before 5. Harker.

4, 4.—Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
109 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concession; ideal or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 612. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

A BARGAIN on Broadway; well furnished modern home; 8 rooms, 2 baths; rental, $300. Freyer. Murray Hill 4520.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
These are a few of our exclusive list of well-furnished homes:
Park Av., 59th St, 12 rooms...season, $5,000
West fifties.....12 rooms...season, $6,000
Central Park South.. 6 rooms..monthly $ 400
West fifties.....12 rooms..monthly, $500
West End Av.... 8 rooms..monthly, $300
Central Park West.. 8 rooms..monthly, $350
Broadway, nineties.. 8 rooms..monthly, $325
Some specially priced houses and hotel suites.
EVERETT M. SEIKAD CO.,
4430 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d. Room 106.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished. B. De Florez, 334 5th Av. Phone 6981 Madison.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished modern apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $275; Central Park South. Before 10 A. M. phone Circle 2169.

BIG BARGAIN.
Duplex apt., elegantly furnished; central location; $3,200; six months. Phone 6369 Circle. No agents.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (100th St.)—Beautifully furnished apartment, 11 rooms, 3 baths, magnificent view, 5 master's, 2 maids; $350 month. Clark Realty. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (facing Hudson, 122.)—Six handsomely furnished outside rooms. Antrobus.

COMPLETELY furnished apartment six rooms, three baths; immediate occupancy; references. Akin, 771 West End Av. Phone River 7441. Appointments Monday.

(EIGHTIES.) West End Av.—Attractively furnished 5 rooms, 2 baths; beautiful view; asking $900 month. Telephone Vanderbilt 1456.

FOR season or year—3 to 10 rooms, furnished; $75 to $600 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 73d St.

FURNISHED sublet apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3874.

FURNISHED Apartments, season or year; any size or rental desired. E. R. Van Winkle, 158 West 72d St. Columbus 1077.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 7 rooms, 2 bath; S. W. corner apartment; 3 master's chambers; southern exposure; 4 months, longer. F. L. HURT, Aeolian Hall. Vanderbilt 4185.

LADY wants young business woman to share beautifully furnished five-room apartment, near 177th St. Broadway subway station. J. M., 214 Times Downtown.

NEAR 56th St. Subway Station.—Desire one or two gentlemen to share bachelor apartment for three; terms reasonable; excellent cook. N 56 Times.

NINE rooms, 3 baths, 20's, new building, exquisite and artistic furnishings, sublet, absolutely responsible parties. Information, Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE, 420, (Corner of 114th.)—Modern fireproof building; has exquisitely furnished corner apartment; nine rooms, three baths; twelfth floor; overlooking Hudson; library, music, dining room and dining room connecting with French doors; ideal for entertaining; cut glass, silver, linen; $380 month; Winter lease or longer; immediate possession. Private phone, 673 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Convenient 110 Subway.—Magnificent furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; exceptionally large living room; $525 month; December, January, February. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 445, (Near 116th St.; Apt. 4)—Sublet, large rooms, 3 baths; just renovated; exceptionally furnished. Morningside 6556.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 660.—Overlooking Hudson, seven sunny, attractive, complete; moderate. Apt. 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 84TH, NO. 125.—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, near 116th St.—Beautiful furnished 8 rooms, 2 baths, facing river; $225 month. Telephone Vanderbilt 1460.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Attractively furnished G-room apartment to sublet.

SEVENTIES, most artistic, newly decorated, 6 rooms, new building, convenient subway, sublet season, longer. Information, Columbus 3974.

SEVEN ROOMS, light, airy, on Morningside Heights, facing the park; attractively furnished; references asked. H. E. Withers, 400 West 118th St.

THE WILSONIA.
235, 237, 239 West 69th St., near Broadway. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $60 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway. "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

TYNDALL A. AND WEST 36TH ST.—Very desirable apartment; 2-family house; 8 rooms, 2 baths; all light.

WANTED, rent medium sized apartment, furnished or unfurnished, central, reasonable. N 100 Times.

WEST END AV., 611, (near 89th.)—Beautifully furnished saloon floor, with dressing room, private bath, electricity, service; nothing like it in the city.

WEST END, (Eighties.)—Magnificently furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 2 master's, 2 maids' rooms; exceptional living room. Telephone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

2 ROOMS, bath, kitchen; delightfully situated; attractively furnished; west side; six months or longer. Tel. Murray Hill 4383.

Westchester.

BRONXVILLE.—Charmingly furnished or unfurnished apartment; English antiques, tea-settees, portraits; attractive views; five large outside rooms. S 11 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

AN ELDERLY COUPLE, with quiet tastes and no children, want to rent a furnished apartment of not over five rooms, on the west side, between 72d and 106th St.; willing to pay not over $100 per month. K 7 Times.

COMPLETELY INDEPENDENT new furnished apartment, two or three rooms, private bath, closets, wanted by bachelor; between 59th and 90th Sts., near Broadway. Write fully, prices, to S 16 Times.

CLIENTS WANTING IMMEDIATELY
High-Class Furnished Apartments,
$150-$1,000 monthly, east, west side.
Long, short leases. Send particulars at once. CLARK REALTY, 50 E. 42d St. Vanderbilt 1450.

HAVE DESIRABLE CLIENTS LOOKING FOR HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS 4 TO 12 ROOMS, 3 MONTHS OR LONGER. SEND FULL PARTICULARS TO FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, B'WAY & 79TH.

FURNISHED elevator apartment wanted for four adults; six to eight rooms; west side below 96th St., or in the Fifties near 7th Av.; rent not to exceed $325 per month; no agents. Box Y 342 Times Annex.

BUSINESS WOMAN wants furnished housekeeping apartment; three to five rooms; below 106th St., East or West; to receive attention state full particulars. N 27 Times.

RESPONSIBLE family wants 6-room furnished apartment, 79th and 90th Sts., near west; real home; $60. F. Martin, 15 Broad; telephone Monday, 1 -11, Hanover 7046.

2 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished, with kitchen, between 86th and 100th, west side; state price and particulars. C. J. McRoberts, Hotel Endicott, 81st and Columbus.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS and houses wanted for clients willing to pay $200 to $1,000 monthly. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments in choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 50 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1458.

Wanted furnished apartment, about 7 rooms, as soon as possible, until about Feb. 1 or 15th; a desirable section of Manhattan. J 183 Times.

RESPONSIBLE TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APTS.; SEND PARTICULARS. R. DE FLOREZ, 334 5TH AV.

FURNISHED apartments wanted, season or year; any size or rental desired. E. R. Van Winkle, 158 West 72d St. Columbus 1077.

Furnished apartment, 3 or 4 rooms, kitchenette, below 59th St., wanted from Jan. 1 to April 1; low rent. J 174 Times.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d st.

CLIENTS waiting for high-class furnished apartments; choice locations. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72. Phone 848 Columbus.

114TH, 628 WEST.—Small apartment, upper west side, furnished or unfurnished; moderate price; from Dec. 1 to June 1. Inglis.

A GENTLEMAN wants an unusually attractive apartment, 5 or more rooms, for six months. Knickerbocker, 140 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED immediately by young couple, five or six-room furnished apartment; two bedrooms; West Side, 72d to 125th St.; $25 to $35 monthly; can furnish best references. Responsible, Box 76, Room 1,106, 220 West 42d.

SINGLE LADY, with small pet dog, wishes two rooms, kitchen and bath; sunny apartment; fully furnished except linen and silver; from Dec. to May 1; rent not more than $40 monthly; first-class accommodations only considered. Situation, west or B'way, between 137th and 145th Sts. Phone Apartment 5S, St. Nicholas 2200 between 6 and 7 P. M.

RESPONSIBLE CLIENT.
Wants handsomely furnished apartment, 8 to 10 rooms, 2 baths; below 115th St., or East Side; 4, 5 months; three adults; pay $600 to $700 month. Tel. Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

HOUSEHOLD PARTY wants four or six room furnished apartment, for three months, beginning January 1st. Broadway district, between 72d and 100th Sts.; two large, light bedrooms essential, at $125 to $150 a month. Box 134, Nyack, N. Y.

WANTED, A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT, EIGHT ROOMS, BETWEEN 42D AND 72D STS., EAST OR WEST SIDE; PRICE $200 PER MONTH; NO AGENTS WANTED. N 65 TIMES.

TWO ROOMS, kitchen, or kitchenette, near Long Island Depot, $20-$30 monthly. A., 1 Hansen Place, Brooklyn.

TWO rooms, bath; man and wife; from Dec. 15, four months; reasonable; highest references. A 203 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. FRED'K L. HURT, AEOLIAN HALL. VANDERBILT 4185.

HIGH-CLASS furniture, apartments to let; choice localities; all sizes. Exclusive Realty Co., 1 West 72d St. Columbus 1077.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted, season or year; any size or rental desired. E. R. Van Winkle, 158 West 72d St. Columbus 1077.

DECEMBER 1; furnished apartment, 2 or 4 sunny outside rooms; refined neighborhood; about $60. G 182 Times.

FURNISHED apartment by small family; 5 or 6 rooms, west side; clean and reasonable. W., 140 West 91st St.

APARTMENTS WANTED, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

Unfurnished.

GENTLEMAN desires one or two rooms with bath; furnished or unfurnished; prefer private house; near East 64th St.; reference exchanged; call Tuesday. N 14 Times.

Unfurnished 7 or 8 room corner apartment wanted, 72d and 116th Sts.; if liberal concessions balance this year, will take 3-year lease. N 90 Times.

Wanted, six light rooms below 59th St. heat, electricity; adults; reasonable. K 23 Times.

UNFURNISHED 6 or 7 rooms; adults; under $100 month. G 68 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN, Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson.—A quiet, attractive residence, combining country charm and city comfort for a limited number of guests; convenient to N. Y. Central and subway. Address for rates, Mary E. Huntington.

Brooklyn.

Graduate nurse will board and care elderly invalid at reasonable terms. 141 96th St., Brooklyn. Bay Ridge 454.

Staten Island.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard, 20 Min. Downtown. Rare Sc.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Room, Comforts. Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals.
THE EVELYN LODGE, 8TH, GEORGES, S. I.
71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

Five minutes to St. George ferry; large, available, beautiful and small rooms; unexcelled cuisine. 362 Tompkins Av., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

"COLONIAL," 7 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—Large, sunny rooms; ideal Winter home; select; reasonable; easy commutation.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar; ideal home for commuters; 40 minutes to city, 2 minutes train; good table and attendance.

Westchester County.

OAK BLUFF HOUSE,
LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y.
Accommodations for people of refinement; open all year; references required. F. P. Davey.

Lady in modern farmhouse, quiet, healthful surroundings, would like care of children or adults for Winter; Briarcliff, Westchester Co., N. Y. Y 844 Times Annex.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; rest pound. W. E. Robinson. Phone 1701 Yonkers.

Long Island.

One, two rooms, with board optional, to commuting business people; in select private family; electric lights, hot baths; desirable location; adjacent Elks' Club. Address Lock Box 57 Freeport, L. I.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
42-45 South Walnut St.
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms.
Thirty minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $20 to $30.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $12 to $15.

SPECIAL.
Special reductions from above rates to those leasing for six to twelve months, thus making prices equal to those of ordinary boarding houses, although accommodations are those of first-class hotel.

Invalids' Home.—A pleasant private home, nurse's care, for aged persons and semi-invalids; electric treatment; massage if desired; references from doctors and patients; terms moderate. Mrs. Macmillan, 328 Union St., Hackensack, N. J. Telephone 1418-J.

Large pleasant rooms, with board. Advertiser, 783 Bloomfield Av., corner North Mountain, near Montclair Hotel, Montclair, New Jersey.

HILLSIDE HOME, Newton, N. J.—Homelike; nurses' care; convalescents, elderly guests; moderate.

Connecticut.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Private home sanitarium for all nervous conditions, aged people requiring special care, and invalids; modern home; large grounds; bounteous table; automobile rides; wheel chairs; attentive nurses; experienced physician; references; circular.

SUPERIOR accommodations in physician's country home for the care and treatment of elderly lady; a case of chronic invalidism or nervous case. Address Physician, Box 187, Norwalk, Conn.

Massachusetts.

Berkshires.—Family having first-class accommodations on beautiful farm desires few boarders; hot-water heat; bathrooms; fine table; accessible; $8. Mary H. Reynolds, Petersburg, N. Y.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, TOWANDA, PENN.—Thoroughly heated, attractive rooms, en suite, with bath; excellent food; trained nurses; home; automobile or horses free; terms moderate; booklet.

NURSE would give constant care to helpless, chronic patient or ill tubercular case in her own home; $20 per week. Y 254 Times Annex.

New York State.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM
is where the most chronic cases of mental, nervous diseases and addictions, are treated. If failed upon elsewhere, come here. Psychotherapeutic treatment. Booklet, Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Country Board Wanted.

BOARD WANTED for Winter by single gentleman, in neighborhood of Lynbrook or Hempstead, with use of barn or outbuilding; rear station. Address H 138 Times.

Three adults desire accommodations, with dinner, Thanksgiving Day, on real farm; not more than two hours out; good cooking and cleanliness essential. N 103 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; private baths; electricity; references; steam heat.

39TH ST., 52 EAST.—Board and room in Southern family; moderate; references; table guests.

58TH ST., 156 EAST.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS; WHOLESOME MEALS.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful large rooms; steam heat; hot water excellent table.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Rooms, single; en suite; furnished, unfurnished; reasonable. Phone 6615 Lenox.

127TH, 55 EAST.—Above 4th, nicely furnished, with board.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; Southern cooking, table guests.

LEXINGTON AV., 827.—Single room; American family; references. Plaza 7464.

MADISON AV., 313.—Large, small rooms, with or without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

167TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board; electricity, phone.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

81ST, 36 WEST.—Table board; rooms with or without bath; references.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms, with board, private baths; table guests; references.

94TH, 47 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

98TH ST., 35 WEST.—Suite; particular people; private baths; steam; electricity; select dining room; also smaller rooms; Southern cooking.

72D, 207 WEST.—Attractive, sunny second-story room; private bath; abundant table.

107TH ST., 127 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable, newly decorated room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 109 WEST.—Large rooms; desirable home; near L; surface; references.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, with private bath, best city location.

86TH ST., 141 WEST.—Young man, share sunny room; references exchanged; excellent neighborhood.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Front bedroom, with board; references.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome front square room; other rooms; references exchanged.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable home for business people, parlor dining; references; moderate.

77TH, 119 WEST.—Large front room; two lights; references exchanged. Riverside 1347.

78TH, 135 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, sunny rooms, private bath; excellent board; references.

79TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide Parked Street).—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; hostess; references.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive room; southern exposure; electricity; excellent French cuisine; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new, high-type furnishings, pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH ST., 146 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; home cooking by American family; references.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Beautiful sunny rooms; excellent table; reference.

82D, 124 WEST, (Quiet court.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; select.

83D, 11 WEST.—Large, sunny second-story front room; board; electricity; references.

84TH, 54 WEST.—In Jewish family; large, small rooms; excellent table; private bath.

85TH, 154 WEST.—Rooms with private baths; southern exposure; electricity; home cooking.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also smaller room; references. Schuyler 8305.

87TH, 134 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; electricity; hot water; home cooking.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern improvements; electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

86TH, 134 WEST.—Large front room; select house; few table guests desired.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; easy access all car lines; table guests.

90TH, 313 WEST.—Exclusive accommodation for couple appreciating refined surroundings, for first-class table and service; accessible, quiet neighborhood; references.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Room, gentlemen, couple; excellent cuisine; Jewish home; references. Hellman.

91ST, 16 WEST.—Large room, suitable two or three; table guests; electricity, telephone.

93D, 138 WEST.—Large, heated room, second floor; superior board; reasonable; telephone.

102D, 249 WEST.—Large front room; superior accommodations; first-class table board.

103D ST., 2 WEST.—Nice front room, first-class board, $9. Carl. Riverside 6070.

107TH, 257 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offers high-class accommodations to large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 611 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, private family; excellent table; $16 for one; gentleman preferred; references exchanged. Apartment 4L.

114TH, 431 WEST.—Outside double rooms, southern exposure; excellent table. Apt. 2B.

115TH, (cor. Manhattan Av.)—One block west 8th Av "L"; near be

The New York Times. Sunday, November 19, 1916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

COMPANION - GOVERNESS, institutional work; experienced; French speaking; care of invalid. G 191 Times.

COOK-GARDENER.—Couple, French, wish position; wife good cook, man gardener; can take care of horses, cows, and poultry; also understand heating plants. Eveillard, 353 East 57th St.

COOK.—Protestant, settled woman, wishes position as cook; competent; best city references; city or country. McClain, 805 Amsterdam Av.

COOK.—Competent, colored; boarding house. Mayo, 222 West 64th St.

COMPANION or HOUSEKEEPER.—Cultured English woman desires position; experienced; references. Miss Codd, 1,329 Carroll St., Brooklyn. 794 Decatur.

CURTAINS, draperies, lamp shades, bedspreads made, altered, hung; reasonable; experienced woman. Caffre, 2,117 8th Av. Harlem 1740.

DAY'S WORK.—Respectable colored woman wants half time mornings, or day's work. Edmund, 45 West 138th St.

DAY'S WORK.—Respectable colored woman wishes day's work, wash; take home. Evans, 65 West 132d St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, stenographer, secretary; experienced; excellent references; salary, $18. M 306 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER.—Armande, recently from Paris, will make robes and manteaux, chic Parisian. 330 West 95th. Tel. 4174 Riverside.

DRESSMAKER.—Quick, experienced; out by day, city or country; references. S 20 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Quick, reliable; alterations, remodeling; home, out; references. Elford, 206 West 116th St.

DRESSMAKER DESIGNER wishes appointments in or out of city. Dabney, 178 West 137th St., care of Mahood.

DRESSMAKER. — Competent; home, out. Telephone Morningside 5136, Apartment 22, 15 Claremont Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic wishes customers out by day; cutting, fitting, designing. B. C., Times Harlem.

DRESSMAKER desires work; two free days week. references. 912 Anderson Av., City.

EXECUTIVE POSITION WANTED

by woman of real ability, successful handling large force of girls and women doing stenographic and clerical work in a manufacturing and publishing house and in the selection and development of raw material; she is also head of committee on welfare work; highest references given. H 193 Times.

FURRIER.—Lady, expert furrier, remodels, relines fur sets and coats to the latest prevailing styles; very reasonable prices. Apt. 1A, 1,071 St. Nicholas Av., 164th.

GIRL, light colored, wants position with small family. McCray, 241 West 143d St., care Pearce.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted position as governess for young children, by refined, companionable young woman; pupil of Mrs. Winifred Stoner, School of Natural Education, New York City; excellent references. Address Marie R. Lederer, 81 Bennett St., Rochester, N. Y.

GOVERNESS. — Experienced nursery governess wishes position with children over 3 years; highest references; answer by letter only. E. S., Apartment 83, 15 Claremont Av., Manhattan.

GOVERNESS, North German, experienced, reliable, take charge of children over four; thorough physical care; kindergarten; highest references. J. M. S., 235 East 60th.

GOVERNESS.—Young lady, highly recommended, desires position as governess or lady's companion; speaks both Spanish and English. Clarita A. Edye, Laredo, Texas.

GOVERNESS, nursery, Lakewood season, or companion to lady of refinement; helpful; practical experience, teacher, nurse; references. C 211 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS wishes engagement, forenoon or afternoon; French and German; best references. Hills, 341 East 66th St.

GOVERNESS, (visiting,) French, refined, wants position; mornings only or lessons. G 157 Times.

GOVERNESS, English; useful, companion, social secretary; thorough experience; highest references. G 195 Times.

GRADUATE FILE CLERK with high school education, also three years' business experience, quick, accurate, and adaptable, desires clerical position; evenings with A1 concern. E. Maley, General Post Office, Box 1,979.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by domestic science graduate and housekeeper of training and some years' experience, a position in hospital, institution or school. "Advertisement" 971 Amsterdam Av.

HOUSEKEEPER—Widow with boy 5 years; good cook or housekeeper; city or country; long reference. Delia Lockhart, 208 4th St., Jersey City.

HOUSEKEEPER who thoroughly understands managing a large household is now open for engagement; best of references. N 39 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Good cook, English woman, widow with girl 3 years; country preferred. R. H., 753 East 169th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, intelligent American; thorough knowledge of housekeeping; best references. K 30 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Would like care of bachelor's apt.; highest references. 53 East 67th.

HOUSEWORK. — Colored girl wishes half-time work, mornings; reference. F. Johnson, 131 West 53d.

I WANT A MAN'S JOB

on a first-class trade or class publication as manager or advertising solicitor; am 40 years of age and have had 25 years' experience in printing and publishing business; 6 years' New York experience as business and advertising manager of a class publication; am now employed on advertising staff of a large Southern newspaper, but want to come back East and connect with something that I can grow with and tie to; am willing to accept very moderate salary until ability and worth are proven. G 95 Times.

LADY'S MAID.—French lady, 40, speaks English, German, French, Spanish, wants situation as lady's maid; best references. Write Emmestine, Jeanne d'Arc Home, 253 West 24th St.

LADY (French,) expert in physical culture, face and body treatment, wishes position with establishment or hotel Winter resort. G 172 Times.

LADY, refined, languages, music, wishes position as useful companion or govern ess; party going South preferred. G 173 Times.

LAUNDRESS. — Swedish woman wishes to take fancy wash home; first-class references. Samielson, 206 East 67th St.

LAUNDRESS. — First-class colored laundry work home; references. Mayo, 222 West 64th St.

LAUNDRESS, take washing home, dozen or bundle; reference. Wynn, 206 West 61st.

LAUNDRESS.—Take wash home; open-air drying; references. Weiler, 311 W. 127th.

LAUNDRESS. — French, Swiss; first-class; best reference; call. F. R., 200 West 25th.

LAUNDRESS, French, takes home fine private work; open air. 231 West 51st St.

LIBRARY POSITION.—Young woman, (30,) Christian, much interested literary work, would like position public library, New York City; have some knowledge stenography. S 13 Times.

MAID.—Lady who has given up housekeeping seeks position as visiting maid for her maid, whom she can highly recommend. Write Catherine Seris, care Mrs. H. M. Zinsser, 328 West 83d.

MAID, colored, wishes position working evenings. Stevens, 107 West 138th St.

MASSEUSE, expert; $1 hour; ladies, their residence; rheumatism, nervousness, insomnia; physician's references. Write "Teck," 509 Amsterdam Av., (85th.)

NURSE would like position to care for invalid; bright, cheerful disposition; no objection to leaving city; best of reference. H 103 Times.

NURSE, companion, wishes situation; special experience in nervous and chronic cases and with elderly persons. Mrs. Brock, 608 West 122d. Morningside 2540.

NURSE.—Wanted by an undergraduate nurse position in doctor's office; can administer anaesthetics and assist at minor operations; good references. M. R., 104 East 14th St.

NURSE GIRL. — German-American girl wishes position. Siebern, 2,717 Church Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE—French young married lady desires position in private family, take care of children. Corbier, 515 West 41st St.

NURSE.—Graduate, desires invalid nursing, male or female; salary moderate; references. 609 W. 137th. Apt. 44B. Aud. 1600.

NURSE.—Young woman as nurse, one or two children; best reference. Box 570, 321 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE, companion; refined, neat American desires residence position; best references. K 29 Times.

NURSE, capable to taking entire charge invalid, adult, child. 148 West 93d St.

NURSE-COMPANION.—Would care for semi-invalid or be companion to lady planning Winter in California; highest reference. G 124 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, experienced, conscientious; kindergarten training; excellent sewer; children over 3; moderate terms; best references. N 104 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, familiar with clerical work; neat appearance $10. M 208 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN'S SECRETARY.—Cornell graduate; stenography and typewriting experience in responsible positions; willing to assist with patients; whole or part time position. Y 338 Times Annex.

PROOFREADER — Editorially experienced proofreader; revise manuscripts and prepare copy for printers; familiar with law, technical, and trade work. G 168 Times.

PRACTICAL nurse or housekeeper by an English gentlewoman; always bright; references. Miss M. G., Great Neck Post Office, Long Island.

PROFESSIONAL COOK, caterer for lunches and dinner; also by day; understands marketing and buying. N 37 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young woman with business ability seeks secretarial position; my knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping fits me for a position with man of affairs who depends on his subordinate; reference former employer, where employed for the past four years, in like position; consider offer from responsible people or firms only; salary $25. Address S., 2,507a Broadway.

SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPER. — American gentlewoman desires position, visiting or resident; refined surroundings; city, elsewhere; references given and requested. Address Competent, Y 352 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Young lady, trained first-class secretarial school, desires position, reliable firm; willing to demonstrate ability. E. D., 37 East 58th. 'Phone Plaza 1223.

SECRETARIAL position, business or social; experienced foreign correspondent; Spanish, German, French; temporary work accepted. L. H., 527 West 113th St.

SECRETARIAL position desired with lady, whole or part time; competent stenographer, Secretary, 708 Lexington Av. Telephone 1227 Plaza.

SECRETARY, &c.—Refined lady desires position social secretary or companion to lady or reading by hour; useful. G 176 Times.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER. — EXPERT; PERMANENT POSITION MORNINGS. M 282 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY.—Position as secretary; experience and ability; first-class references. Address Secretary, Y 217 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — 10 years' experience; executive ability. Corresponding 304 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

SKETCH ARTIST.—Experienced, speaks English, French, and Italian. S. A., 111 Times.

SOCIAL COMPANION, Secretary, &c.—Accomplished young European lady of refinement and tact, brilliant linguist, widely travelled, wishes re-engagement as social companion-secretary or chaperone and complete education of young girl; would travel; nobility and excellent American references. H 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Excellent, sensible, energetic, broad experience, technical, good tabulator, desires position, (some responsibility preferred) where conscientious efforts rewarded. V., care Overbaugh, 411 Manhattan Av.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — High school graduate; capable assuming responsibility, good correspondent, takes dictation 200 words per minute, very rapid typist, law, reporting, and commercial experience; neat appearing; salary $25. Miss T., Room 1605, 220 West 42d. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; age 20, 3 years' architectural, manufacturing experience; legible operator; can operate switchboard; good mathematician; Christian; excellent references; $10. M 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; 8 years' experience; thoroughly familiar office detail; rapid touch typist; capable handling correspondence without dictation; high school graduate; Christian; start $20. A. B., 74 Fleet St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, (22,) conscientious, has brains, ability, ambition; not afraid work; knowledge bookkeeping; 4 years' insurance, real estate brokerage experience; expert clerical worker; high school graduate; good references; $12. M 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; engineering contracting experience, 8 years; age 25; academic education; capable mastering technicalities grammatically; versed up-to-date office methods; $18. M 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY desires permanent employment in office where conscientiousness and common sense are appreciated; 8 years' experience; wide awake. M 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. SECRETARY. — EFFICIENT BUSINESS TRAINING; EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT REFERENCES; $20. M 802 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' good, practical experience; above average intellect, uses discretion, common sense; accustomed rapid dictation; accurate transcriptions; references; $15. M 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; six years' expert experience; capable taking charge of office details; quick, accurate, energetic worker; best references; salary $18. C. 224 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER; Christian; high school graduate; 5 years' experience; ability to handle detail work and correspondence without dictation; excellent references; conscientious; $16.50-$18. M 215 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL position, business or social; experienced foreign correspondent; Spanish, German, French; temporary work accepted. L. H., 527 West 113th St.

SECRETARIAL position desired with lady, whole or part time; competent stenographer, Secretary, 708 Lexington Av. Telephone 1227 Plaza.

SECRETARY, &c.—Refined lady desires position social secretary or companion to lady or reading by hour; useful. G 176 Times.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER. — EXPERT; PERMANENT POSITION MORNINGS. M 282 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY.—Position as secretary; experience and ability; first-class references. Address Secretary, Y 217 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — 10 years' experience; executive ability. Corresponding 304 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

SKETCH ARTIST.—Experienced, speaks English, French, and Italian. S. A., 111 Times.

SOCIAL COMPANION, Secretary, &c.—Accomplished young European lady of refinement and tact, brilliant linguist, widely travelled, wishes re-engagement as social companion-secretary or chaperone and complete education of young girl; would travel; nobility and excellent American references. H 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Excellent, sensible, energetic, broad experience, technical, good tabulator, desires position, (some responsibility preferred) where conscientious efforts rewarded. V., care Overbaugh, 411 Manhattan Av.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — High school graduate; capable assuming responsibility, good correspondent, takes dictation 200 words per minute, very rapid typist, law, reporting, and commercial experience; neat appearing; salary $25. Miss T., Room 1605, 220 West 42d. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; age 20, 3 years' architectural, manufacturing experience; legible operator; can operate switchboard; good mathematician; Christian; excellent references; $10. M 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; 8 years' experience; thoroughly familiar office detail; rapid touch typist; capable handling correspondence without dictation; high school graduate; Christian; start $20. A. B., 74 Fleet St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, (22,) conscientious, has brains, ability, ambition; not afraid work; knowledge bookkeeping; 4 years' insurance, real estate brokerage experience; expert clerical worker; high school graduate; good references; $12. M 301 Times Downtown.

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STENOGRAPHER; Christian; high school graduate; 5 years' experience; ability to handle detail work and correspondence without dictation; excellent references; conscientious; $16.50-$18. M 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (Christian) seven years' experience; pleasing personality; thoroughly conversant office details; $12. N 11 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience, capable taking rapid dictation, transcribing accurately; export experience; hard worker; references; salary $12-$15. H 171 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; fast, accurate, and neat; good appearance; $12. Gertrude Schottky, Candler Bldg., Room 1605. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; accurate, neat, and conscientious worker; start $10, $12, with advancement; 2½ years' experience. Box 231, 852 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER, with literary ability and knowledge of proofreading, desires position with publisher, playwright, moving picture concern. M. P., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; fluent correspondent; familiar with detail work; capable assuming responsibilities; long experience; references; $15. M 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wants permanent position; any machine; tabulating; salary about $18; downtown preferred. M 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Well recommended; several years' experience technical dictation; $15-$18. Box 254 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, two years' experience; competent and energetic, able to take entire charge of office; salary moderate. M 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; transcribes rapidly and correctly; office assistant; reference; salary, $10. Cissy Goldberg, 614 West 126th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced brokerage, insurance; competent and efficient. Address Willing, L 335 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; high school graduate; four years' experience; $12. N 95 Times.

STENOGRAPHIC work wanted Saturday afternoon or Sunday. Write H., 708 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 8 years' experience; reporting, statistics, proofreading. C. O., 204 Weirfield St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; accurate; 3 years' experience; references; $12. M 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly capable, punctual; willing; assume responsibilities; $18. M 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, five years' experience, wishes position out of town. G 185 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; good speller and conscientious worker. M 295 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly competent; familiar with office work; neat appearance; $12. M 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent beginner; neat appearance; $7-$8. M 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; neat, rapid and accurate; intelligent; $10. M 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly experienced; good business training; accustomed to responsibilities; $15. M 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; capable, willing; neat appearance; prefers downtown position; $8-$9. M 295 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—5 years' legal experience, alert, accurate; A1 references; salary $18. P. O. Box 1952.

STENOGRAPHER, A1; Christian; salary, $15. Box S. W., 104 East 14th St.

SUPERVISOR, experienced, and psychological assistant in private hospital for mental and nervous diseases wishes position along related lines. Mrs. M. B. Read, 1 West 85th St.

SWEDISH MASSEUSE to wait on invalid or elderly lady. Address S. V., 691 Lexington Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and office assistant; Christian; four years' experience; downtown position; salary, $10. T. T., 54 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, long experience; courteous; accustomed to busy board; $10. M 328 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, office assistant; thoroughly competent; $10. M 309 Times Downtown.

TEACHER of English and history, near Columbia University, will take private pupils at $1 an hour after 6 P. M. G 141 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Well-established firm wishes to place their thoroughly competent and willing switchboard operator; has been in their employ for number of years; highly recommended in every particular; salary, $14. Address "Alert," 129 Times.

TRAINED NURSE, speaks English and German, desires permanent position with invalid. N 13 Times.

TYPEWRITING authors' MSS.; flawless copy promptly returned. Authors' Service, 330 West 155d.

TWO educated refined girls, adaptable, (25,) seek position where A1 character counts more than experience; Christians. N 88 Times.

VISITING GOVERNESS, (English,) desires engagements; hourly instruction English, French, music. N 16 Times.

WOMAN of experience and executive ability, understands bookkeeping and general office routine, desires position with reliable firm or individual. Address N 76 Times.

WOMAN.—A very useful woman wishes position to assist busy lady with large household. Y 340 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMAN, thoroughly conversant with all office routine, and possessing executive ability and keen judgment, desires position of responsibility; has had extensive experience, and can furnish excellent credentials. Address Miss C. C., care Best, 139 West 33d St.

YOUNG LADY, specialized in psychology, wishes position giving opportunity to apply knowledge either teaching tutoring business or in abnormal field. G 158 Times.

YOUNG LADY, refined, educated, suddenly deprived of means, desires position as social secretary or as companion for lady. Y 353 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, (colored.)—Neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Thoroughly experienced girls; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ABILITY AND LOYALTY OFFERED.

Connection desired with company having opportunity for man qualified to assume charge of department, or for position of assistant to executive needing right-hand man; executive, initiative, and efficient, of demonstrated capacity; highest references. N 54 Times.

ABLE TECHNICAL GRADUATE,

with technical and business experience in Western mining field, desires position where training will be useful; well connected, and excellent references. N 42 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-SECRETARY.

Young man, (26,) at present commanding responsible position with large company, is contemplating a change; thoroughly qualified to act as secretary, auditor, office manager, secretary, or secretary to executive of a large corporation. I desire to connect with a company where executive ability, initiative, a forceful integrity and thorough knowledge of modern commerce and finance are essential. Salary $2,500 to $3,500 per annum. Credentials of the highest. Executive, 96 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business, uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, statistician, manager, 35 years, eleven years with present employer, a public service corporation, seeks position with growing industrial concern now or Jan. 1; references; salary expected, $2,400. M 326 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; "corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 306 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St. Room 1,503. Telephone Cortlandt 7935.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, and closed, audited; special arrangements; take full charge for firms not employing steady bookkeeper; charges reasonable. L. Goldman, 715 7th Av.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, general office man, experienced, wishes to connect with commercial concern to take charge of general books and correspondence; high credentials. M 346 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5855.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, periodical audits, investigations; financial statements; reliable personal service; terms reasonable. Kramer, 277 Broadway. Telephone Worth 17.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 22, thorough training in accountancy, three years' business experience, wants position with a C. P. A. M 223 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.

University graduate, public accounting experience, desires position with C. P. A. M 307 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert all branches office work, difficult problems, desires permanent employment. M 279 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly familiar with automobile accounts and credit management. Reliable. N 9 Times.

ACCOUNTANT. — Audits, investigations, best systems, financial statements. Accountant, 71 Worth St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Reliable, employed, desires chance; $18; only certified accountants reply. H 168 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS, auditors, systematizers, expert; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall; Hanover 7194.

A COST ACCOUNTANT,
SYSTEMATIZER,
OFFICE MANAGER,

certified public accountant, 15 years' varied and extensive experience, seeks permanent connection; modern efficiency and controlling systems; genuine ability; A1 executive, with initiative; unquestionable references and bond; moderate salary. Auditor, Room 1,511, 41 Park Row.

ADVERTISING, sales, and merchandising man, who put a failing national business on its feet, started with a $10,000 annual loss; within two years showed the profit of $40,000; 15 years' experience in planning and conducting advertising and selling campaigns qualifies me to render valuable service to another manufacturer. N 79 Times.

ADVERTISING WRITER.

Trained writer of style and "class," with proved record of accomplishment, seeks opening; wide experience as salesman, reporter, and advertising writer on big national accounts; has 3 biggest house organ successes recent years to credit; now in wrong niche. H 183 Times.

ADVERTISING AGENCY can have my services between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.; 3 years' agency experience, order, checking, and billing work; know type and cuts, printing and paper costs; small salary sufficient; have other connections. C 214 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

One who has won wide recognition as copy writer for successful concerns; big advertising men vouch for his character and ability. H 177 Times.

AMERICAN (Christian) man of varied business experience is, for good reasons, at liberty; is a thorough accountant—years of accounting experience in manufacturing and other lines—and can devise systems as well as work them; has been treasurer of various corporations with full charge of office.

Has written a good deal of advertising that "pulled."

Has sold some millions of dollars' worth of real estate and is still on good terms with every purchaser.

Has been in business for himself long enough to develop resourcefulness and initiative and to get the employer's point of view.

Has no bad habits and is not a "floater." Could be valuable to an overworked executive or in a position where level-headed loyalty, discretion, ability, and dependability are especially needed.

Reasonable salary expectations. H 95 Times.

AMERICAN, 31, desires to get in touch with manufacturers who pick unskilled men by scientific methods. G. G., 106 Times.

AN ABLE EXECUTIVE

wants permanent position with reputable concern; twelve years' experience in creative, modern organizing, and management; industrial engineer and expert accountant; earnings past six years average $8,600 annually; high-class references; excellent record. N 67 Times.

APPLIED and theoretical electricity, mathematics, physics; young man desires teaching engagements evening, class or private. L 309 Times Downtown.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF AN OFFICE MAN WHO CAN PRODUCE RESULTS? AM 26, A1 ACCOUNTANT, COSTS, SYSTEMATIZING, CREDITS, COLLECTIONS, CORRESPONDENCE; TOTAL ABSTAINER; HIGH CHARACTER; UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES. N 97 TIMES.

ARTIST, fashion and commercial, wishes position as beginner; sample drawings. G 73 Times.

ASSETS.
College and financial school training.
Clear thinking and initiative.
Constructive imagination.
LIABILITIES.
Lack of extended experience.

I want a job where hard work brings quick advancement. N 29 Times.

ASSISTANT.—Young man desires position as assistant to corporation executive; has ability to use his head and carry out instructions; six years' experience. J 195 Times.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER.—Christian, 30, married; excellent correspondent; experienced trade promotion work; executive ability; seven years sales experience; salary $1,800 to $2,000. N 53 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, typist, high school education, desires position, with advancement. Robert Buchholz, 64 East 112th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A SALESMAN and expert bookkeeper wants to connect with large house; highest references. J. H., 138 Times.

AUDITOR, A. C. A., at present auditor of a large manufacturing concern, would accept connection to locate in New York or near; executive ability; best references. Y 346 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER.—Man, (40,) twenty years' experience, desires connection with progressive concern where experience, initiative, executive ability, will be appreciated; competent to take charge; excellent character; $40 weekly. William R., 271 Greenwich St.

BOOKKEEPER, (27,) SEVEN YEARS' THOROUGH EXPERIENCE WITH MODERN METHODS; COMPETENT TAKE FULL CHARGE; EXCELLENT EDUCATION; REFERENCES; MODERATE SALARY. C 208 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER, CREDIT MAN, thorough accountant, supervise bookkeeping department, prepare financial statements, tactful correspondent, seek executive position. M 310 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; 22; university training; three years in sales and service departments of leading automobile manufacturer; knowledge of modern business methods. M 229 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; COMPETENT; LONG EXPERIENCE; FAMILIAR WITH ALL SYSTEMS; ACCURATE; COLLECTIONS, UNIVERSITY TRAINING; SALARY MODERATE. M 245 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, (27;) 8 years' experience with modern business methods; controlling accounts, trial balances, financial statements; university trained; correspondent; credit, collection experience. N 34 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, credit man, (27,) seeks responsible position; thorough, accurate accountant; alert credit man; good correspondent. N 83 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or ledger clerk; young man experienced in brokerage office desires to connect with a Stock Exchange house. J. F., M 305 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, wide knowledge general business; competent take complete charge, seeks responsible position. Ahronson, 849 West 178th.

BOOKKEEPER.—An expert bookkeeper and all around office man will start at reasonable wage with an up-to-date house; excellent credentials. K. G., 117 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, five years with textile commission house; rapid, accurate, reliable; knowledge safeguard system, controls. G 166 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, well-trained, experienced; excellent references, desires connection with reliable firm, any capacity; salary least considered. M 214 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent, of good executive ability, long, varied experience, seeking opportunity with advancement. Address L. R., Room 1,307, 440 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, wide experience difficult problems, systematizer, linguist, desires position. M 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 32, desires employment; thoroughly experienced and competent; $20. M 239 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, 20 years; best references; 4 years' office experience; $12. J. E. K., 522 West 145th St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 32, wishes position; 13 years' experience; Christian; $20. M 315 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; double entry system; capable secretary to executive. N 82 Times.

BUILDER'S OR ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT. —Young man, draftsman, at present employed, desires permanent position; can estimate and supervise work; six years' experience. C 205 Times Annex.

BUSINESS MAN, REFINED, ACTIVE, WITH BROAD SELLING AND MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE, WISHES CONNECTION WITH FIRM IN NEED OF A HIGH-CLASS EXECUTIVE OR SALES MANAGER. C 220 TIMES ANNEX.

CARETAKER, city or country; experienced, temperate; best reference. G 156 Times.

CASHIER and Checker in big restaurant, very accurate, wishes to change position. Address W. F. H., 40 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MACHINIST.

Married, 13 years' shop and driving experience, foreign and domestic cars, including Silent Knight motors; reliable, punctual, temperate, economical servant; best references; wishes position in private family. Address W. S., 471 Columbus Av., Tel. Schuyler 4571.

CHAUFFEUR, Mechanic.—Japanese, careful driver, good mechanic, wishes position in private family; 7 years' experience on foreign, domestic cars; special Pierce-Arrow and Packard; honest, sober, and willing; highest recommendation from last employer, J. Masaski, 145 West 43d St., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; Swedish; 10 years' experience on high-grade American and foreign cars, 4 years one place; best reference; highly recommended; never arrested. Ericson, 214 East 46th.

CHAUFFEUR, German-American, 12 years' experience, 29, married, take light repairs, city experience, careful driver, best references, wishes private position. Henry, 126 East 84th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write W. Murphy, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, private, three years present employer, two and seven years previous; interview evenings; high-class permanency desired. Willcox, 188 Jerome Place, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write N. Hyman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.

Gentleman, laying up car, wishes to secure a position for his chauffeur. Riverside 9585.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single, with first-class city references, wishes position with private family. Ernest Marx, care McGuinness, 117 East 76th. Telephone Lenox 4945.

CHAUFFEUR, married, no family, wishes country position; willing to be useful; lately disengaged, as employer laid up car for Winter; good references. N 38 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, married, wishes all year around position, city or country; careful driver; best of references. N 25 Times.

CHAUFFEUR; 39 years old; married; five years' experience; good, careful driver; moderate wages. Address J. Carey, 466 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, (24,) married, private or commercial. Frank Bonnet, 223 East 78th.

CHAUFFEUR, 23, single, 2 years' experience on Cadillac car, wishes private position. C. Peterson, 218 East 124th St.

CHAUFFEUR. — Five years' experience, wishes position; A1 references. Dant, 582 West 58th.

CHAUFFEUR, THOROUGH MECHANIC; FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE; GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS. N 50 TIMES.

CHAUFFEUR, 32; married, no family; 6 years last employer; city, country; Pierce, Packard, Renault. Kelly, 201 West 77th.

CHAUFFEUR, single, careful driver; good mechanic; several years' experience; references. G 127 Times.

CHAUFFEUR desires place; highly recommended; able mechanic; careful driver. Beals, 277 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR.—French mechanic wishes position; do my repairing carefuly. G 174 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—English, reliable man; references; open to conviction. Rouse, 418 West 54th.

CHEMIST, long experience in laboratory control and general analytical work, open for engagement with responsible parties. N 2 Times Downtown.

CIVIL ENGINEER, (age, 23,) 3 years' experience railroad, subway construction, now with Public Service Commission, desires position with private engineering company where merit and hard work will count; location no object. N 17 Times.

CLERICAL.—Young man, dependable, ambitious, desires clerical position with future, naturally dependent upon, personal ability; 7 years' experience; adaptable and thorough. J 196 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (33,) experienced writer, conversant with drama, photoplay, and world's literature, knows French and German, seeks association with theatrical firm, publishing house, photoplay concern, magazine, or newspaper; salary secondary, opportunity to advance paramount. M 218 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE MAN, (33,) twelve years' experience accounting, executive and sales work, seeks responsible position with established firm; outside work preferred; highly recommended. G 98 Times.

CONNECTION WANTED

With a mercantile establishment or a corporation where my work may be constructive and where I may be directly benefited by any growth of business resulting from my efforts.

Over ten years' experience in a large corporation law office; largely in an executive capacity, has made me intimately familiar with every detail of commercial work and office management. My knowledge of the law (admitted to the bar in New York) should also make me of assistance in an advisory capacity. My references are A1.

If you want an executive and a "live wire" producer please write to G 175 Times.

CONVERTER.—An experienced converter on fancy cotton goods, with excellent record for selling ability, desires to connect with reliable cotton house in that capacity; communications strictly confidential; splendid references as to ability and good character. G 180 Times.

COMPANION-SECRETARY.—Young man of refinement and education, some medical knowledge; can furnish very best references. Address N 32 Times.

COMPENSATION ADJUSTER and investigator, now employed, desires position with large manufacturing concern, take charge of accident reports and claims of injured employes. G 162 Times Downtown.

COOK.—First-class cook, Swedish, wishes position to take care of bachelor's apartment or as cook in private family; best of references. N 57 Times.

CORRESPONDENT and executive with advertising experience, employed, can devote few hours weekly as consulting correspondent for firm requiring careful, efficient, and diplomatic handling of complicated matters; highest references. N 15 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Position as correspondent or secretary by young man with real ability now employed; qualified by virtue of education, training, and experience to handle tactfully and successfully people of all grades of society; salary not less than $3,600 per annum. Y 343 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT.—Sales campaigns, adjustments, collections, credits; live wire; college graduate. M 314 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT, WITH SEVEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN MANUFACTURING LINE, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH NEW YORK CITY CONCERN. G 155 TIMES.

DO YOU WANT A 44-CALIBRE SALES AND ADVERTISING MANAGER WHO IS SELLING TWO MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR? SALESMEN; ROUTING; TRADE-PAPER ADS; CATALOGS; DEALER HELPS ARE ALL HANDLED PERSONALLY. ALSO GETTING LOTS OF FINE EXPORT BUSINESS. COLLEGE GRADUATE, AGE 25; HIS EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION, ENERGY AND ENTHUSIASM WILL PROVE VALUABLE. SALARY? REASONABLE. INTERVIEW AT YOUR CONVENI

HELP WANTED—Female.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, accurate and intelligent, to do typewriting, filing, and general clerical work; good prospects; permanent; $ 208 James, Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY. — Rare opportunity to open with a well-known advertising agency for a private secretary and personal assistant for one of the members of the firm; advertising agency experience preferred, although not essential; give full particulars first letter; will be treated in confidence. S 302 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, require saleswomen in various departments to serve several days a week; experience not necessary; salary will be paid while learning; this presents a splendid opportunity to qualify for a permanent position on our regular staff. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

SALESLADY.—Experienced in large retail stationery store, good wages and permanent position. Goldsmith Bros., 17 Nassau St.

SALESLADIES.—$6 week and upward, according to ease. Weissecker, 256-260 West 125th St.

SALESLADY.—Experienced in selling coats and dresses, excellent, steady position. Maison De Luxe, Broadway, corner 92d St.

SECRETARY.—Young lady of good education possessing qualities as assistant to dramatic writer; stenographer and typewriter; address with full particulars in own handwriting. K 14 Times.

SECRETARY.—Stenographer who can develop into a confidential secretary; brains, application, and courage, willingness, and neatness preferred to experience. K 15 Times.

SMART FINISHERS.—Only those accustomed to high-class work wanted; permanent positions. Apply side entrance, Aurnam, 6th Av. and 30th St.

SALESWOMAN.—Exporter with small office wants intelligent, ambitious young woman, age 25 to 30, not afraid of work, yet diplomatic, for general office routine and manage office in absence of employer, must be good at figures, some knowledge of bookkeeping, write easily and in good English; salary to start, $15; unusual opportunity of rapid advancement being offered the right girl; in reply state age, experience, reason for leaving last employment, and references, only positive, good references from last employer being considered. N 59 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman to assist in sales department, women's publication must be high school graduate, good typist, and accurate stenographer; willingness to work and learn, accuracy, and careful attention to details more essential than experience. Address, stating experience, if any; salary expected, and references. M 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST EXPERT. —Smith & Bruner machine; good appearance; about 25; well educated; with high speed in shorthand and on machine; capable of taking rapid material dictation; good salary; do not apply unless you can fill requirements; address giving experience and references, &c. K 16 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted young lady, able to take accurately French dictation as well as English; this is a permanent position for the right party; moderate salary to start, with chance for advancement. Apply, stating nationality, experience, reference, and age. K 4 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent girl, possessing initiative for stenographic and general office work; one experienced in engineering work preferred; state age, experience, moderate salary to start, advancement, good opportunity for right party. S 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST. — Bright, rapid, and accurate young lady accustomed to mail order, follow-up, and filing; write, stating particulars as to experience, references, and salary wanted to start. S 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady with at least three years' commercial experience, (no real estate or broker's,) rapid and accurate work with good grammar, spelling; salary to start, $22. S 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, would like position available to bright beginner, moderate salary, with good prospects of advancement; insurance company or wholesale business preferred. S 11 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, quick at figures, with experience in billing, for high-class wholesale establishment, good salary to start, with splendid chance for advancement. K 11 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant in wholesale house, chance to advance; state salary. K 12 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who can keep double ... and ... to ... to start; ... Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, ... Christian ... Times.

STENOGRAPHER, ... Times.

STENOGRAPHER, ... Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; neat, rapid typist, $10 to start; permanent; references. S 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER experienced in women's wear for resident buyer's office. N 18 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—English young lady for export department, knowledge of Spanish, though preferred, not essential. K 8 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; must be bright and accurate. Apply Conners Bronze Co., 6 East 39th St.

SOLICITORS. — INTELLIGENT, REFINED LADIES TO INTEREST PROMINENT INDIVIDUALS IN HIGH-CLASS INSTITUTION; SPARE-TIME OPPORTUNITY, SALARY OR COMMISSION. M 276 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4655. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER, on touch typewriting, familiar with mechanism of machine; state full particulars. R. C., 201 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, WANTED IN OFFICE OF WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE. APPLY, LIGHT & SCHLESINGER, 18-24 WASHINGTON PLACE, CITY.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Girl wanted in law office as telephone operator; apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, schooling, experience, references, and salary. M 209 Times Downtown.

THE WASHINGTON HOSPITAL, cleaning women. Apply at 103 Park Av., Room 415.

TUTOR.—Woman college graduate, proficient English, grammar, also French composition, pronunciation two hours daily. Address Tutor, 1,004 Broadway.

TYPIST and office assistant in public heir's office; must be a curate, speedy, and willing. Address, stating experience, salary expected, references, &c. M 248 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Young woman typist wanted; experienced in billing and checking, for subscription department of daily newspaper; salary $10 per week. Y 325 Times Annex.

TYPIST and file clerk; state experience, where last employed, and salary desired. S 287 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Experienced on filling in letters and addressing envelopes; permanent. 16 West 23d, fourth floor.

TYPIST.—$7 week start. Call Weissbecker, 256-270 West 125th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS to teach, three-year-old child, three afternoons a week; call Monday, from 12 to 2 P. M., Mrs. Rehfuss, 15 Mount Morris Park West. (near 123d St.)

VISITING GOVERNESS.—One hour daily for boy of nine. Address with terms and full particulars. C 204 Times Annex.

WAITRESSES.—The Seaside Hospital. Apply at 103 Park Av., Room 415.

WANTED, YOUNG WOMEN with EXPERIENCE in TELEPHONE OPERATING or PERMANENT POSITIONS. TYPISTS PREFERRED. Apply by self-written letter to WESTERN UNION, 24 WALKER ST., NEW YORK, ROOM 1,704.

YOUNG LADIES wanted by publishing house to do clerical work and filing; salary to commence $9 per week. Apply Mr. O'Neil, second floor, 328 Hudson St., corner Vandam St., N. Y. C.

YOUNG LADY, must be experienced filing clerk; good chance for advancement; salary $10-$12; state age and experience. Y 209 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN of good family, about 25 years, for office assistant; must understand bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting; residence; salary moderate. Y 358 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

YOUNG WOMAN, prefer one college training, knowledge of typewriting, to take position with social welfare organization; must be willing to begin at the bottom; exceptional opportunity; to commence, $10-$12. DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Several good openings in high-grade firms for rapid, accurate operators; $15. SPANISH - ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, publishing house; must speak and understand Spanish fluently; $22. TELEPHONE OPERATOR, typist, two positions, experienced in both branches of work, $10. BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER; three good, permanent positions; despite salary books simple; stenographic work light. STENOGRAPHERS.—Several positions, good times; excellent opportunities; want bright girls, well educated, of good appearance; salaries from $10-$15. BOOKKEEPER.—One all-round position, small Trenton, N. J.; $15. Apply in person between 9 and 1 only. NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., City.

CORRESPONDENT, (college woman) $15. Stenographer, $15, (Wall Street); others, $9-$14. Bookkeepers, $10-$18. Typists, $10-$12. Clerks, $10-$12. MICHILL, (AGENCY,) Flatiron Building, Branch office, 1,200 Times Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, secretaries, bookkeepers, typists, telephone operators, office assistants wanted for high-class, permanent positions; no registration fee or waiting. Dahl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in trust and bond brokerage; $18. PAGE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., 30 Church St. Room 1411. Call in person, 9-3.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St., Cortlandt 4249. (Branch Office,) Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway. Bryant 9451.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators, numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau and 30 East 42d, Room 15.

TYPIST.—$9; stenographer, $10; detail worker, office assistant, $10; position with American firms; free registration. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—We have several openings for competent operators at salaries from $12 to $15; call in person. Dictaphone, 45 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Beginners and expert typists, general office clerks, file clerks; register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 300 Broadway.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER. (Cuban preferred.) $25; others, $18-$15. Lang Agency, 130 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous desirable positions; free registration. Wall St. Agency, 1 West 34th St.

Instruction.

W. B. SCHOOL of Free Instruction in Scientific Corset Fitting, Alteration, Salesmanship, Demonstration, Stock Keeping, and Finishing, supervision New York Board of Education, opens for second term Nov. 20, 9 A. M. Instruction limited to young women 18 years and above, no charges of any kind. Apply W. B. Corset School, 47 West 34th St., New York.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.

SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer in 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free special lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 257 West 42d St., 50 East 42d St., N. Y., and 314 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 342-344 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction; specialists; day or night, begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1868,) Broadway, at 32d St.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL course. PRATT SCHOOL, 49 West 40th St. Incorporated and Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; Individual Instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director. Acolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

NURSES.

Harlem School of Nursing, incorporated; tenth year; teaches all branches of nursing; no age limit; employment while studying; booklet mailed. 160 West 124th.

FILING. — Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Building

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

PICTURE FRAMER.

We require an experienced picture framer, capable of handling first-class work. Apply to manager, pictures department, 3d floor, central building.

ALSO

RUG DEPARTMENT.

Require experienced rug stock man. Apply to manager, carpet department, third floor, east building.

ACCOUNTANT wanted; experienced senior, capable of handling audits and investigations, with executive ability and initiative. C. P. A. preferred. Permanent position. Reply must state full particulars. M 312 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT who has had experience in department store systems and factory costs; reply must furnish details of education, employment, age, and salary desired. A. B. C., Box M Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED, JUNIOR, WITH SOME EXPERIENCE, DESIRING TO FOLLOW PUBLIC ACCOUNTING PERMANENTLY; STATE AGE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE. M 31 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT.—Capable junior about 25; previous public accounting experience absolutely necessary; apply Monday. Room 715, 56 Pine St.

ACCOUNTANTS.—An accounting firm requires several seniors and juniors; give full particulars and salary desired. L 39 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN wanted by manufacturing and engineering concern in established line of specialties; practical business sense is necessary and capacity for patient analysis of publicity material; a sound knowledge of English and a proof-reading eye; permanent place, with excellent prospects; $2,500 first year; applications desired from high-class men only, whose written letter will indicate competence. Address N 40 Times.

ADVERTISING MEN, active, aggressive, selling experience essential, to interview manufacturers for an established concern; liberal commission; appearance absolutely necessary. Call Room 306, 96 Warren St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted for special issue of high-class newspaper; commission only. Box M 332 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN, commission basis, to travel Middle West territory representing new publication. Box 1,574, Springfield, Mass.

AN ADVENTURE IN BUSINESS.

(NOT FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.)

Mr. H——, (32 years of age,) who has been a successful lumber salesman nearly all his life, found himself recently without a position. Happening through a happy chance to read our advertisement, he decided that HERE was an opportunity to capitalize his selling abilities for more money than he had been receiving. Result of his first eight weeks' work with us, over $1,800 in cash commissions, and he has deferred equities in the business of approximately the same amount.

This is a human document open to your scrutiny—a story from real life, the hero of which is now in our employ. But of all, it can be duplicated by an energetic man who has the work habit, combined with our original selling methods. We have a similar opening for one or two successful salesmen who can furnish gilt-edged references. L. A. Cerf, General Agent, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, New York.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN wanted for residence and hotel work. Permanent position, good chance for advancement. Address R. Greene, Chief Archt., care of Carolina Wood Products Company, Asheville, N. C.

ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MANAGER with wholesale shoe experience; young man of energy and ambition will find excellent opportunity for advancement; state salary expected. Address M 250 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

AUDIT CLERK.

Young man wanted by large textile corporation; exceptional opportunity for advancement; must have good knowledge of bookkeeping and banking; full particulars as to business and salary desired. Whitegate, M 320 Times Downtown.

A YOUNG MAN to fill a position of responsibility where the work is instructive and interesting; state age, educational and business qualifications; chance for advancement; salary to start $15 per week. Address analysis, M 274 Times Downtown.

EBST & CO., 45th Av. at 38th Street.

ACTIVE YOUNG MEN, 16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, for stock work; good wages, steady employment, and opportunity for advancement to better positions for bright, ambitious boys.

Apply in person or by mail daily, 9:30 to 9:15 A. M., Employment Office, 7th Floor, 7 W. 36th Street.

BILL CLERK, typewriter operator; bright young man with previous experience in printing office preferred; applicant must state fully experience, age, reference, and salary. Box M 248 Times Downtown.

BILL CHECKER for purchasing department, experienced in checking bills for metals, metal parts, hardware, &c.; not under 23 years; state age, education, experience, salary expected. Address Checker, Y 322 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, COST CLERK, PRACTICAL OFFICE MAN, several fast-growing manufacturing concerns; exceptional opportunities for young man between the ages of 26 and 30; when replying give complete details as to education and business experience; state salary expected. Y 345 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED BY ADVERTISING AGENCY; ONE WITH A KNOWLEDGE OF PRINTING AND ADVERTISING METHODS, AND ALSO COLLECTIONS, DESIRABLE. REPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS; ALSO SALARY EXPECTED. J 192 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Excellent opportunity for right man to connect with large real estate and construction company; must be A1 accountant, familiar with handling payrolls and cost work; to operate typewriter; salary, $100 per month to start; address with full particulars. H 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent opportunity for right man to connect with growing concern; must be good accountant and familiar with office work, able to operate typewriter; salary to start $150 per month. Address, giving full particulars, K 35 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man wanted as assistant on general books; must have practical accounting experience and education; state full details in reply, as to experience, salary desired, age, religion; good opportunity with live, growing concern. K 6 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly experienced; quick and accurate at figures; write full particulars, stating reference, experience, and salary expected. M 240 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Middle-aged man; steady employment with large, growing concern; give references, qualifications, salary. Address by letter only, "Bookkeeper," Room 310 World Building.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by curb house; Wall St. experience necessary; give full particulars, including references. Box 385 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 22 Reade St.

BOOKKEEPER, with some experience running bank ledgers; state age and salary expected. M 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Young man; real estate office; permanent position. Arthur Fischer, 680 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—For light manufacturing business. C 212 Times Annex.

BOND CLERK WANTED.—Young man with ability and several years' bonding experience. Address stating age, experience, references and salary expected. N 41 Times.

BOYS.—The large and very high-class retail and wholesale floor covering and furniture house of W. & J. Sloane requires a few ambitious, educated boys; attractive position with assured future for a willing worker. Address, with full particulars as to previous experience, K 12 Times.

BOYS IN OFFICE; GOOD PENMEN, RAPID AND ACCURATE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. R. H., 215 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY wanted in a large downtown fire insurance office; boy 15 or 16 years of age; answers should state age, experience, if any, and salary expected. Insurance, M 330 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 10-14 years, to sing in Protestant church for good pay. Call on Monday, between 3 and 5 o'clock, or address Choirmaster, 144 East 86th St.

BOY wanted in office and salesroom of large corporation; good opportunity for advancement to right party; state experience and salary. J 260 Times.

BOY in stock broker's office; no previous experience necessary, but must be well recommended; wages, $6. Apply 9 A. M., M. G. & Wm. E. Power, 51 Exchange Place.

BOY wanted in banking office; must write good hand, reside with parents, and come well recommended. Address P. O. Box 1,015.

BOY.—Mercantile firm wants boy, aged 15 to 18 years, their stock room; good wages and advancement. M 241 Times Downtown.

BOY, quick and accurate at figures, office work; own desk; rapid and steady promotion for hustler. M 216 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted in office of wholesale clothing house. Apply Light and Schlesinger, 18-24 Washington Place.

BOY to assist in office of firm; furnish references; salary to start, $6.50 per week. M 288 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Educated, capable, rapid advancement. Address in handwriting M 257 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, bright, for office; $7. Apply 1,500 Grand Central Terminal, Monday morning, 9 to 10.

BOY wanted in office of dry goods commission house; state salary expected. Address M 250 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED, 16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, IN LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; STEADY POSITION; CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; BEST OF REFERENCES NECESSARY. WHOLESALE, N 31 TIMES.

BOYS.

Good opportunity for a couple of boys, 15 to 16 years old, in a large advertising agency where special attention is given to the advancement of the boys; apply giving references. Box J 184 Times.

BOY.—Large manufacturing company downtown wants bright, energetic office boy, about 16 years of age; state references, experience, and salary expected. M 296 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 18, neat appearance, refined, intelligent; opportunity to become advertising salesman; steady position. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, references, salary desired. H 101 Times.

BOY wanted, bright American, for stock work in large importing house; attractive position with assured future for a willing worker. Address, with full particulars as to previous experience, K 12 Times.

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BOY wanted in office of dry goods commission house; state salary expected. Address M 250 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED.—A LARGE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS AN OPENING FOR BRIGHT BOYS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN BUSINESS AND FOR ADVANCEMENT; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY, BUT MUST HAVE GOOD HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION. BE QUICK TO LEARN, OF GOOD ADDRESS, AND AMBITIOUS. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, NATIONALITY, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE IF ANY, ETC., S 285 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS

14 TO 16 YEARS OLD

to act as messengers. Apply with working papers, Superintendent's Office, 9th Floor, James McCreery & Co., 45th St. (Employes') entrance.

BOYS

to act as Parcel Clerks and Inspectors. Apply Superintendent's Office, 8th Floor, James McCreery & Co., 45th St. (Employes') entrance.

BOY.—GOOD OPENING FOR LIVE OFFICE BOY WITH AUTOMOBILE HOUSE; STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, AND EXPERIENCE. Y 265 TIMES ANNEX.

BOY to do errands and make himself generally useful in a 5th Av. jewelry shop; excellent chance for advancement; salary to start $6 per week. N 56 Times.

BOY to learn the electrical business; one who has just left school. Apply Weiderman Electric Co., 35 Rose St., N. Y.

BOY, strong, for shipping department wholesale house; salary to start, $8. Herman Kienzler Co., 24 Christopher St.

BOY, about 16, wanted in bond broker's office; references. Address box M 284 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for office in wholesale house; good opportunity. P. O. Box 1,854.

BOY.—About 16, good place. M. Levy & Co., 2 John St.

BOYS, 14 TO 17 YEARS. ADDRESS "WHOLESALE," BOX G 161 TIMES.

BOY wanted in law office; salary $5. M 304 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, law office; $6. Room 502, 90 Wall St.

BUTLER—COOK.—Couple, German, man as useful butler, wife cook; family of five living the year round in Westchester, forty minutes from New York. Address Room 406, 62 Vanderbilt Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—Wanted, capable and experienced man to act as butler and valet in a bachelor's apartment; must be able to cook and must have city references. Y 335 Times Annex.

CABINET MAKER wanted (first class) who understands detail work, also cash maker and a moulder; steady work for the right men; state salary expected. Chas. E. Burgess Co., P. O. Box 298, New London, Conn.

CHAUFFEUR.

Young single man, between 25 and 30 years old, as private driver; out of city; one with mechanical experience enough to keep cars in good order; must have education, good personality and appearance; exceptional opportunity for right man; state age, experience, salary expected, and other qualifications fully. M 200 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—A VERY PROMINENT WHOLESALE HOUSE WANTS A GENERAL CLERK WHO HAS A KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; PERMANENT POSITION. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED, TO K 21 TIMES.

CLERK, operate telephone, general office work, also operate typewriter, shorthand not essential; $8.00 to start; hours, 9 to 6. M 291 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL MAN to teach bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, evenings; state lowest salary. School, 1,666 Bathgate Av.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS, unemployed, desired; good salary. John E. Hanson, auctioneer of adding machines, 30 Church St., New York.

CORRESPONDENT.—Mail order experience; excellent opportunity; state age and salary expected. S 311 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT capable of taking charge of a large office force; $2,500 to start with; must be an experienced man; permanent position. S 288 Times Downtown.

DETAIL MAN to call on city physicians; chemical knowledge desirable; character essential; salary, advancement. Manufacturer, S 283 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; young man for detailing, neat tracer and letterer, with actual drawing room experience; state age, experience and lowest salary. J 201 Times.

DRESS GOODS, SILKS AND WASH GOODS.

BUYER AND MANAGER WANTED FOR THIS DEPARTMENT. ONLY THOSE CONSIDERED WHO HAVE HAD ACTUAL EXPERIENCE IN BUYING AND MERCHANDISING THESE GOODS IN A BIG WAY. MAIL ORDER EXPERIENCE PREFERRED.

GIVE FULL PERSONAL HISTORY AND BUSINESS CAREER. NO REFERENCES CONSULTED UNTIL AFTER INTERVIEW. ALL REPLIES TREATED CONFIDENTIAL. APPLY ONLY BY LETTER.

PRESIDENT

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,

NEW YORK CITY.

EFFICIENCY EXPERT Wanted.—Must be mechanical engineer and well versed in all branches of accountancy; only applicants capable of earning $50 to $75 per week need apply; present employed will be considered; applications strictly confidential. Efficient, Box G 112 Times.

ELEVATOR RUNNER.

Young man for A. B. See passenger elevator; experience and references necessary; good steady position. Apply 8 A. M., side entrance.

Kursman,

5th Av. and 36th St.

ENGRAVERS.—Abraham and Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require engravers on silver and gold; liberal salary; can also place a competent watchmaker. Applications may be made in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ESTIMATOR AND SOLICITOR wanted by general contracting firm; excelling in building alteration work throughout Manhattan and Bronx; no specialties work accepted; applicant must have broad acquaintance among reputable architects and real estate men, clean executive man, record producing $6,000 annually; salary and 2 months strictly commission basis; good opportunity for right man; state full particulars, experience, references, education. N 77 Times.

EXECUTIVE for a well-known candy concern in New York City; applicant must be between the ages of 30 and 40, must have full knowledge of office management, and be familiar with purchasing; must have been receiving not less than $2,500 per year. K 5 Times.

EXPERIENCED PRIVATE SECRETARY, PREFERABLY UNMARRIED; KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING ESSENTIAL; WOULD BE REQUIRED TO TRAVEL CONSIDERABLY; REPLY, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND COMPENSATION REQUIRED; ALSO KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES. M 268 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXPORT.—Company organizing, requires the services of man controlling accounts; broad experience and complete knowledge of the business; must be resourceful, able to add organizing and management; may lead to partnership for right man; give complete details of experience, connections, nationality, salary desired, in confidence. S 140 Times.

FINANCIAL WRITER.

Is there a man who knows how to write 4 to 5 thousand words that will be live, constructive, authoritative, conservative, interesting news on bonds (national in character)? These articles will be published monthly, 5 days allowed for press work and delivery, and must be of distinctive value to the intelligent investor in a large city. Reference required. Y. T. Advertiser, Room 533, 120 South 4th St., Philadelphia.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FLAGMAN.—A large New England department store requires flagman; must be experienced; apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Gutle-Hirsh Dry Goods Co., 220 4th Av.

GENERAL MANAGER.—Must have experience in office and shop, ability to handle new phonograph record section; must be well recommended. Address, giving full references, qualifications, salary expected. Address by letter only, "Record," Room 310A World Building.

GIDEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALE MANAGERS.

Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor, 33d St. side.

GRINDER OPERATOR and SET UP MAN. High-grade; permanent position; good paying opportunity for good man; state age and experience. Toledo Screw & Stamping Co., Toledo, Ohio.

HIGH-GRADE BOOK SALESMAN for this and nearby territory to sell memorial edition James Whitcomb Riley's complete works; liberal commission. Suite 606, 171 Madison Av.

ILLUSTRATOR with newspaper experience wanted; must be good all-round man and fairly fast worker; hours from noon to about 9 P. M., four days in the week, other two days 12 to 6; steady employment 52 weeks in the year; wages $25 per week, with the possibility of more. Address in handwriting, Address J. P. Muller & Co., 280 W. 40th St., New York.

JEWELLERS for rings and pins; also a few boys partly experienced. Good hours, fair salary, steady work. State wages. Jewelers, P. O. Box 1,549, New York City.

LINEMAN WANTED.—First-class electric light lineman; steady work, good wages. Apply Wm. Baxter, 1,300 North 31st St., Philadelphia, Penn.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE for automobile device; must have enough cash to carry small stock. G 186 Times.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.

Allowance and, engine lathe, planer, vertical drill, wheel grinder, bench work; good wages. Apply Room 15, Bunge Offices, Railway Park, New York City.

MANAGER for a large addressograph and mailing department; applicant must have thorough experience in charge of similar department; this is a good position with splendid future prospects for a man of character and executive ability; state in detail your writing experience, age, present salary, and religion. Address S 287 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Electrical manufacturing corporation will have an opening in one of their departments for a man to learn and to qualify for a manager; must be energetic and an enthusiastic hustler, who is looking for a future; applicant must state fully age, experience, and salary desired. G 176 Times.

MAN in office of manufacturing corporation at Elizabeth, N. J.; must be quick and accurate at figures, able to take dictation and operate typewriter. Address in own handwriting, stating age, former experience, salary and references. M 239 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, clothing salesman, to manage out-of-town credit store; experience in this line not essential. Levy & Nathan, 104 5th Av.

MECHANIC. — WORKING MASTER MECHANIC for operating line in Northern Ontario, capable of erecting and operating mining and milling machinery; knowledge of steam and electric power required; state age and nationality, married or single, salary expected; give references; must be strictly temperate; only first-class men apply. S 208 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted, over 25 years of age, who can detail from layouts; electrical experience not necessary; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

MEN engaged or employed in the real estate or fire insurance business, solicitors or collectors, estate managers—or any one coming in contact with owners of property, desirous of selling their property can represent us, part or whole time; liberal commission. McCarthy, Room 309, 776 Broad St., Newark.

OFFICE WORK.—Wanted, in purchasing department of large chemical manufacturing company, a bright, willing young man about 18 to do office work; high school education and some experience in typewriting and stenography an advantage; knowledge of chemistry or chemicals an asset; must be a good penman and have unusual opportunity to learn purchasing and assured advancement if worth and ability is demonstrated; address in own handwriting, stating in detail education, experience, if any, age, nationality, and wages expected. Purchasing, A 202 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—IN LARGE MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENT; AGE 20 TO 22; MUST HAVE THOROUGH GENERAL EDUCATION; COLLEGE MAN PREFERRED; REPLY, STATING AGE, SALARY EXPECTED, AND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE IF ANY. M 220 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, quick at figures, 20 to 25 years old, as office assistant; some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred but not essential; however, party must be able to interview high-class customers as a collector. K 6 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT WANTED; GOOD; STATE QUALIFICATIONS, ALSO GIVE REFERENCES. ADDRESS J. F. A., BOX 1,980 CITY.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man wanted for office assistant; salary to start, $7 per week. With opportunities for advancement. Strauch Bros., 30 10th Av., at 13th St.

OFFICE BOY about 16; bright, energetic boy for office work; salary, $6; reference. Call Buhre, 220 West 42d St., 3d floor.

OFFICE BOY wanted, about 16; answer own handwriting, giving age, salary expected, and references. Address Export, M 221 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY about 16; bright, energetic boy for office work; salary, $6; reference. Call Buhre, 220 West 42d St., 3d floor.

OFFICE BOY.—By electric railway; state education and experience; salary $6.50 week. M 219 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright, energetic boy for general office work; excellent opportunities. Address M 262 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted to run errands, &c.; salary, $7. Address C. E. H., Box 33, New York Produce Exchange.

OFFICE BOY, beginner, by large corporation; state nationality. Auditor, P. O. Box 2 548, New York City.

OFFICE BOY.—Busy law office; about 18 years old. Address M 280

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR BLIND OF WAR

Issued by Joseph H. Choate, W. F. Morgan, Dr. J. H. Finley, and Others.

$30,000 GIFT TO RED CROSS

Organization Has Shipped 47,000 Cases of Hospital and Relief Supplies, Worth $1,526,000.

An appeal has been issued by the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle, of which Joseph H. Choate is the President and William Forbes Morgan the Treasurer, soliciting further contributions to the support of its work in behalf of the battle-blinded soldiers of France. The appeal, which is signed by Mr. Choate, Mr. Morgan, Dr. John H. Finley, Herbert L. Satterlee, and Arthur Williams, follows:

The Committee for Men Blinded in Battle reports with pleasure that the work in behalf of blind soldiers at the Phare de France in Paris is going steadily forward with gratifying results. By re-education the men are being fitted for future occupations which will make them self-supporting and independent. They are taught the Braille system, typewriting, stenography, and commercial subjects. There are classes in modeling, rug weaving, and knitting. An electric printing press operated by blind printers, provides literature in Braille for use at the Phare. Gymnasium work is part of the daily routine, and for recreation the men roller skate, fence, ride horseback, and play basketball.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Secretary of the committee, who spent last Winter in Paris working for the blind, says: "Every one who visits the house in the Rue Daru is much impressed with the cheerfulness of the men and their great eagerness to profit by every moment of time spent at Phare. If all our friends could see our blind students and witness their progress, they would be doubly glad to have had a share in such a useful and beautiful work. Work for the blind, however, is very expensive, and with the terrible battles now being waged, the need of help is constantly increasing. We hope that our old friends will continue their generous support, and that new friends will come to our aid."

The Committee for Men Blinded in Battle is an independent organization, giving immediate aid and courses of instruction to men blinded in the present war. Its work is conducted at the Paris Lighthouse, 14 Rue Daru, Paris, and is under the personal supervision of Miss Winifred Holt. This committee is in no way connected with the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund nor the work of any other organization raising money in America for those blinded as a result of the war in Europe.

Contributions for its work may be sent to William Forbes Morgan, Jr., Treasurer, at 17 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York City.

Among the members of the Executive Committee of the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle are Bishop Greer, Miss Winifred Holt, who is now in France directing the work; Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, ex-President William H. Taft, and Miss Emily H. Bourne. The work in France is under the patronage of President Poincaré.

French War Orphans.

The Fatherless Children of France Fund, of which Miss Lusita A. Deland, 948 Park Avenue, is the National Chairman and Walter W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has received these additional gifts:

Emily Dawes	$300	Mrs. A. Knox	$20
Miss C. P. Armstrong	75	Miss S. S. Lawrence	36
Anonymous	36	Mrs. H. L. Lloyd	36
Miss M. E. Beers	36	Miss M. Lovell	36
L. V. Blue	36	Mrs. C. H. Munger	36
T. P. Brown	76	Mrs. G. McAneny	36
Miss L. F. Beam	36	L. C. Norris	36
Mrs. S. P. Bunn	18	Mrs. J. B. Orr	36
Miss M. M. Bond	36	J. Pugh	15
Miss A. C. Congdon	36	J. W. Paxton	36
Miss B. C. Crowe	36	Miss M. W. Parsons	36
H. T. Dyett	36	E. A. Provost	36
Miss J. Dodge	36	Miss J. I. Romer	36
M. R. Dunn	36	Miss M. Rives	30
Mrs. E. B. Eddy	36	R. Ridgeley	36
Mrs. H. Frangel	36	Misses Strong	72
Miss C. E. Farmer	36	F. M. Stillman	36
Miss M. St. Hoyt	36	Miss C. Schell	36
Mrs. C. Herter	73	Mrs. E. T. Smith	36
C. L. Hadley	36	I. Tanenbaum	36
Mrs. H. S. Johnson	36	Miss M. V. Yost	36
		Various	106

American Red Cross.

Since the beginning of the war the Red Cross has made 341 shipments of war relief supplies containing 47,060 cases valued at $1,326,469.02. In addition to this the American Red Cross co-operated with other organizations in sending out the Christmas ship in 1914 with a cargo valued approximately at $200,000. It purchased and forwarded at the beginning of the war for the French Red Cross supplies valued at $123,913.30; for the Austrian Red Cross, supplies valued at $131,986.30, and for the German Red Cross, supplies valued at $225,595.60. The Red Cross is co-operating with the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief in sending out 2 Christmas ship this year to Beirut, Syria, with a cargo valued approximately at $300,000. This shipment is being assembled in New York and will leave early in December.

The New York State Board of the Red Cross has collected to date more than $812,000 for its relief work in Europe. Subscriptions should be sent to 130 East Twenty-second Street. Recent gifts included the following:

Mrs. A. Mitchell, $30,000; Fifth Av. Br., R. C. $327

Cardinal Mercier Fund.

The Cardinal Mercier Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, has been increased by these new gifts:

Fuis, Com	$1,000	W. D. Guthrie	$50
W. Raskin	100	St. Hubert Circle	50
Mr. and Mrs. W. Emerson	100		

Serbian Relief Committee.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, of which Murray H. Coggeshall is Treasurer, has collected to date more than $312,000. Recent gifts include the following.

Christian Wk. Fd.	$1,000	B'hood Madison Av.	
Jerseyman	100	M. E. Church	16
Westchester Cong. Church	40	Mrs. H. Morgan	10
John Otte	25	Miscellaneous	11

French Women and Children.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, which is the American branch of the Secours National Fund of France, has received to date contributions that total more than $224,000. Subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street. New gifts follow:

Anonymous	$200	Mrs. H. B. Scott	$10
Mrs. F. S. Smithers	10	Mrs. Stanman	10
Mrs. W. Saville	10	Mrs. J. P. Morgan	100
Mrs. F. A. Graydon	25	Miss H. C. Atwater	10
Miss M. W. Hunt	10	Mrs. O. Shivas	10
Ington	50	H. S. Kimball	10
Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Dana	10	Miss T. Faure	25
Colgate	100	H. Scoville	25
Miss L. C. Wheeler	20	E. W. Mudge	50
Mrs. B. Thayer	50	Miss E. Scoville	200
Gen. J. Parker	25	Mrs. C. B. Alexander	10
J. B. Milliken	10	C. E. Allgeyer	20
F. Carter	25	Miss E. Stoddard	25
Mrs. P. L. D'Aubigue	25	Mrs. J. Byrne	20
Miss A. G. Troup	25	Mrs. G. P. Black	10
Miss A. E. Pattison	10	Mrs. E. S. Beck	25
		Mrs. H. Nichols	100
		E. S. Harkness	500

Belgian Relief Committee.

The Belgian Relief Committee, 431 West Forty-seventh Street, of which the Rev. Father J. S. Stillemans is the head, has collected to date more than $1,119,-975. Recent gifts follow:

Salem Co-op. W. G. & T.	$750	I. Bachelior	$20
Secours Belge, Woonsocket	25	Miss L. C. Abercrombie	10
Providence Journal	100	S. M. Elmore	10
Jerseyman	100	B. Johnston	10
A. K. Brewster	100	Miss C. Emery	10
F. M. M.	100	B. Kaufman	20
Mrs. H. B. Scott	50	Miss M. Thomas	10
Miss M. Bedell	50	C. L. Carrick	10
J. W. Copeland	25	J. Barclay	10
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	25	Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Borie	10
M. N. Stanley	25	F. H. Beach	20
W. G. Maul	25	Miss E. H. Whitney	50
R. H. Olin	25	Various	58

Dolan Christmas Fund.

Deportation of Belgians for enforced labor in Germany has stimulated sympathy with the Belgians left behind many

Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgian Children, who acknowledges donations for the past week, bringing the total to $34,000. The object of the Dollar Fund is to assist the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which will administer all money received to provide necessitous Belgian children with a Christmas dinner and one square meal per day during the Winter. Donations acknowledged last week include the following:

L. C. Phipps	$5,000	J. MacNaughton	$25
Mrs. A. Bliss	100	N. B. Scott	25
F. W. Carlisle	100	J. H. Bissell	25
A. A. McNeill	100	W. L. Edmundson	25
E. Ford	100	J. M. Schaefer	25
A. W. Russel	100	F. R. Hayward	25
Mrs. J. B. Van Hallen	63	F. J. Fawcett	25
A. A. Williams Co. employes	57	E. S. Halstead	25
Miss M. J. Parkinson	52	H. C. Derby	25
J. E. Clark	50	W. W. Parton	25
Mrs. I. L. Durand	50	W. S. Peckham	25
G. A. Peabody	50	O. T. Transhue	25
Mrs. G. H. Warren	50	T. Triant	25
J. A. Hance	50	Mrs. W. Lanahan	25
S. G. Armstrong	50	J. Johansen	24
A. T. Stronbook	25	H. C. Chase	22
E. T. Powell	25	R. H. Davison	20
Mrs. F. Darte	25	Mrs. C. B. Evans	20
F. Holden	25	J. W. Moore	20
W. D. Brown	25	J. S. Emery	20
Mrs. J. W. McCreasky	25	R. S. Hampton	20
J. V. N. Dorr	25	N. O. Nelson	20
J. E. Platt	25	C. B. Barbee	20
S. I. Eaton	25	Mrs. J. H. Oleson	20
Mrs. G. B. Hawley	25	B. M. Bryan	20
H. Roberts	25	Mrs. A. B. Hillion	20
F. H. Gate	25	D. K. E. Fisher	20
R. J. E. Cook	25	W. C. Mason	15
J. T. Tahey	25	J. Watson	15
C. R. Meston	25	Mrs. V. C. Emple	15
Mrs. A. S. Hazleton	25	F. J. Thompson	15
		W. S. Crowe	15

War Babies Cradle.

Mrs. J. S. Bache, Treasurer of the War Babies Cradle, 42 Broadway, who is receiving donations to help provide a bed, food and ten days' nursing and care during the confinement of the poor destitute French women, whose husbands are fighting in the trenches, reports the additional contributions received this week as follows:

Mrs. M. O. Wilson	$50	E. K. Scheftel	25
H. Sloane	50	P. Zucker	25
F. Ryan	25	A. C. Chapin	10
Mrs. J. King	25	Mrs. S. S. Winslow	10
Mrs. J. F. A. Clark	25		
Mrs. E. N. Herzog	25		

For French Wounded.

The American Fund for French Wounded, 122 Madison Avenue, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is Chairman, announces that it shipped during the last three weeks 469 pieces of hospital supplies and clothing to the small French hospitals. There is urgent need of scarfs, warm clothing, socks, blankets and gauze in the piece. The following contributions were received during the last two weeks:

W. Pruyn	$25	J. K. Whittemore	$25
Milwaukee Com	10	Mrs. J. T. Alling	25
C. Whitin	25	Mrs. G. D. Litcher	10
F. S. Wadsworth	10	Mrs. C. M. Chapin	100
W. Hager	10	R. Stevens	100
I. Sege	20	Minneapolis Com	200
Mary Breed	5	Minneapolis Hosp	500
Mrs. R. Stevens	100	Miss E. E. Russell	10
Am. Nat. Red C	300	Miscellaneous	131

The Central Committee.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, subscriptions to which should be sent to Harry Fischel, Treasurer, 63 Park Row, has received these additional gifts:

Palestine Inst.	$2,286	Superior, Wis., Com.	$873
Palestine Indiv.	2,081	Cong. A. S., Warren, Ohio	67
Cong. B. J., Detroit	2,800	Waukegan, Ill., Com.	400
Cincin. Com	1,600	J. D. N.	2,871
Bor. Park Com	1,500	San Francisco Com	350
Rachvalinker Ver	10	Imm. Soc	45
Br., Chicago	215	Mr. Klein	22
A., Achim, Westfield, Mass	25	Beth H., H. Jersey City, N. J.	200
Dr. Wolpert	20	Yonkers Com	75
Calgary, Canada, Com	200	Col. Port Jervis	15
L. Tuchman	25	Chevra H. D., Brooklyn	67
Minneapolis Com	192	Jacksonville Com	130
Col. Kingston, Can.	137	Fed. of J. F.	70
Cong. A. Chesed, Mobile	46	Chev. A. E. & A. O., N. Y.	18
Gumiel C. Soc., Selma, Ala	20	J. Golden	12
Cong. Sh. Isr., Atlanta	80	D. of I. Amsterdam, N. Y.	80
Troy Com	100	Everett, Wash., Com.	30
Col. Freeland, Pa.	10	Col. Watertown	250
L. P. Syn., Lake Placid	100	Salem, Mass., Com.	100
Col. Spokane, Wash.	117	Cong. B. S., Barberton, Ohio	67
Rock Island Com	614	A. A. Sistergood	115
Ass. Acheim, Detroit	202	Cong. B. H., Baltimore	73
L. A. S., Hamilton, Canada	800	K. K. B. S., Charleston, S. C.	15
Col. Pueblo	120	Denver Com	800
Cong. G. Chesed, Minneapolis	245	A. U. V., Cleveland	35
Emunath Isr., N. Y.	15	Cong. A. A., Roxbury, Mass	20
Cong. G. of W., Pittsburgh	134	A. Polan	100
Marietta, Ohio, Com.	111	Chev. B. M. P. Y.	10
H. Fischel	100	M. Peskoff	65
L. A. S., San Francisco	125	M. Kaplan	15
Malden, Mass., Com.	100	Cong. S. Stamford, Conn	100
Cong. A. A., Madison, Wis	276	E. Rubin	35
L. Arenson	11	A. Polan, Roxbury, Mass	20
N. Juroff	10	F. Serbin	50
Rev. Steinberg	50	Cong. K. H., Montreal	25
Cong. M. Sholem, N. Y.	111	H. R. A., Holyoke, Mass.	68
L. Goldstein	31	Cong. A. A. C., N. Y.	20
Cong. Winston, Salem, N. C.	81	Cong. M. S. A. B., Roxbury, Mass.	68
Col. Reading, Pa.	52	L. R. Soc., Newton, Mass.	75
Cong. Agudas, N. Y.	85	H. L. R. Fund, Manhattan Com	225
Col. St. Paul, Minn.	329	Rabbi J. Braver	15
B. Goldberg	13	Cong. B. I., Avonota, Conn	111
B. A. Cong., Chickasaw, Okla	40	Agudas Achim, Canton, Ohio	200
Hahn	20	No. 476, I.O.B.A.	70
Newman & Baron	15	Mr. Fenig	14
Cong. A. I., Spokane	32	Cong. B. I., St. Catherine, Can	49
Rabbi Salanter	15	L. A. S. Marinette	50
B. Klubock	16	J. L. Broda	71
Ansbel K. I., Sedalia, Mo	67	Cong. Gt. Barrington, Mass	25
H. Cohen	26	Rabbi Lipman	12
Rev. Moss	11	Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Com.	500
Chev. S. & Bn. I., Berwick, Pa	48	Buffalo Com	400
Adas Is. & K. Cong. Duluth	416	Cong. C. K., Ithaca	20
Mr. Kahn	336	Cong. B. S., Buffalo	84
Lebowitz or Homel	25	L. A. S., Jersey Shore, Pa	11

Polish Victims Fund.

The Polish Victims Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, has received additional contributions, which bring the total collected to date to more than $474,000. New gifts include the following:

L. A. Ault	$100	F. Grotto	$10
A. F. Morrison	100	J. W. Johnson	25
Miss M. E. Dwight	100	Mrs. J. K. Corea, Jr.	10
Gen. R. C. Hawkins	100	J. J. Aitube	20
Jas. Byrne	100	E. Karanawski	20
F. J. Martin	10	J. Fernandez	20
Gantner & Mattern Co.	20	A. E. Kelly	20
A. Kloesser	10	Emps. Oakland M. & P. Co.	88
Gullixson Bros	25	Westchester Cong.	
Miss G. Barber	25	Church	40
S. G. Gassaway	10	W. S. Emery	10
Dr. J. Novitsky	10	Mrs. S. Hopkins	10
F. Bode	10	A. S. Rees	10
L. W. Wheeler	20	E. M.	90
F. B. Reichert	15	J. B. Milliken	100
Madison Com	50	J. Bunce	20
Miriam Birdseye	10	Mrs. M. Prager	10
Rose & Silverstein	10	Mrs. E. Wendt	15
A. F. Hockenbeamer	10	Mrs. G. V. Coe	10
C. D.	10	J. English	25
W. R. Clark	10	W. Wilcox	10
J. Wagner	10	G. M. Murphy	10
H. Gebhard	10	Emps. Babbitt & Co.	26
R. Blue	10		
Mrs. W. Dinwiddie	15		

Russian-American Relief.

The total amount collected by the Russian-American Relief Association, Flatiron Building, of which Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador to the United States, is the Honorary President, and Frank A. Vanderlip, Honorary Treasurer, is $24,-558.43. Among recent donations sent to the National City Bank of New York, acting as a depository, are the following:

Coll. Mme. Mishtowt	$11	Mrs. E. Randolph	$25
J. W. Fruthingham	100	Paxton Lumber Co.	10
Mrs. E. Lindlow	10	J. B. Milliken	10
M. L. Emerson	10	M. P. Ortin	25
S. Lyman	20	F. B. Scott	50
W. A. Walker	10	M. Oustinoff	179
Anderson Lumber Co.	10	A. D. Mallory	10
G. W. Goodale	50	Rev. L. F. Reque	10
Mrs. F. L. Bonham	10	C. J. Graham	10
		A. B. Fleming	20

Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, of which Charles R. Crane is Chairman and Cleveland H. Dodge Treasurer, has received the following new donations:

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.	$10,000	Miss Shirley Farr	$25
Mrs. Anna West	25	M. E. Ch., Cox-sackie, N. Y.	20
Rich Hill Ch., Volant, Penn	24	J. W. Johnson	37
First U. P. Ch., Mercer, Penn	50	J. A. Murray	25
M. E. Ch., Lebanon, Mo.	52	First Presby. Ch., Lancaster, Penn	113
Pres. Ch., Cutchogue	50	First Presby. Ch., Coshocton, Ohio	140
Pres. Ch., Belmont, Ohio	61	Presby. Ch., Cumberland, Ohio	63
M. E. Ch., Fairfax, Minn.	37	Bap. & Cong. Chs., Fair Haven, Vt.	60
First Pres. Ch., Morgantown	103	First Cong. Ch., Brodhead, Wis.	85
First Bap. Ch., Bridgetown, N. J.	54	First Bap. Ch., Scituate, Mass.	61
First Presby. Ch., Cedarville	80	Trinity Ref. Ch., Columbia, Penn.	22
Bap. Ch., Danielson, Conn.	62	M. E. Ch., Vernon, N. J.	25
First Presby. Ch., Winfield	62	M. E. Ch., Theresa, N. Y.	31
St. John's Ch., Savannah	151	Pres. Ch., Garden City, Kan.	80
Ladies' Aid Soc., Canton	25	A. C. Stebbins	10
First Cong. Ch., Northfield, Minn.	185	St. Johns, Williamsport, Penn.	35
Citizens St., Tex.	64	Market Sq. Pres. Church	1,290
M. E. Ch., Mabel, Minn.	63	Pres. S. S., Middleport, Ohio	60
First Presby. Ch., Boulder, Col.	71	Knox College	33
S. E. Ky.	109	Mr. and Mrs. Holliday	25
Denair, Cal.	25	First Pres. Ch., Williamsport, Penn.	186
Rev. R. C. Bell	72	C. G. Dumont	50
Guy Carter	12	Bruton Parish Ch.	40
Second Presby. Ch., Washington, Penn.	60	D. Poppenheimer	45
First Swed. Bap. Ch.	28	L. E. Laflin	25
Presby. Ch., Jerseyville, Ill.	45	W. Calley	25
J. M. Sheets	40	A. G. Corbett	102
M. E. Ch., Claflin, Kan.	30	Pres. Ch., Cynthiana, Ky.	40
J. M. Mahaffy	59	M. E. and Pres. Chs., Manteno, Ill.	40
Mrs. T. D. Lovering	25	First Cong. Ch., Niagara Falls	47
Tr. Ch., Santa Barbara	200	First Pres. Ch., Carbondale, Penn.	154
M. E. Ch., Front Royal, Va.	120	First Pres. Ch., Mahtoon, Ill.	30
U. P. C., St. Clairsville, Ohio	125	Pres. Ch., Hampton, N. D.	25
J. H. Perry	25	F. G. Wood	300
Seaman's U. B. Church	28	First Ch., Lawrence, Mass.	38
Main S. M. E. Ch.	28	St. Mary's P. E. Ch.	25
Decatur Pres. Ch.	85	Pres. Ch., Rutland	200
St. John's Church, York, Penn.	50	Ch. of As., Baltimore	377
Westminster Pres. Church	116	Dominick & Dominick	50
First Bapt. Ch., Berwyn, Penn.	50	R. D. Edwards	100
First Pres. Ch., Claysville, Penn.	35	Arm. Rel. Fund	109
Du Page Pres. Ch.	32	First Pres. Ch., Waterloo, Ky.	93
Ch. and Meth. Ch., Cunningham, Kan.	100	First Presby. Ch., Des Moines	36
M. E. Ch., Southhold, N. Y.	28	Pres. Ch., Mt Union, Penn.	72
Broome St. A. S.	45	Pres. Ch., Lewis-burg, Penn.	30
Lisbon M. E. Ch.	28	Cent. Pres. Ch., E. Downington, Pa.	69
L. Schenck	100	U. B. Ch., Highspire, Penn.	38
Rev. C. F. Butterfield	27	L. M. Mead	25
D. R. Marvin	50	Bap. Ch., Manilus, N. Y.	37
Immanuel Episcop. Church	25	Evergreen Pl., Meth. Church	53
M. E. and Congre. Churches	33	M. E. S. S., Edinburg, Va.	37
S. Brams	15	Ch. of Redeemer	94
Z. Arker	13	L. K. Leavitt	80
I. H. C., Newport, Ky.	500	St. Phillip's, Easthampton	47
Cong. B. I., St. Catherine, Can.	49	Pres. Ch., Clinton, N. Y.	28
P. W. Jaffa	255	Free Synagogue	400
Cong. A. A., St. John, N. B.	72	First Pres. Ch., Gibson City, Ill.	28
M. Budovitch	11	Trinitarian Cong.	53
Rumanian H. R. C.	250	M. E. Ch., New Holland, Ill.	30
J. Cong., Towanda, Pa.	25	York Bap. Ch.	30
K. Luria	15	St. John's P. E. Ch.	40
Cong. A. A., McDonald, Pa.	10	Emmanuel M. E. Church	23
Beth H. H. A. S., Boston	28	Bap. Ch., Oviedo, Fla.	42
Hartford, Conn., Com.	500	Pres. S.S., Paris, Ky.	30
B'nai I. B. A., Brooklyn	100	M. E. Ch., Galen	80
Cong. B. I., Bangor, Me.	75	Evang. Ch., Heath, Mass.	31
Cong. B. T. M., Mt. Clemens, Mich.	68	M. E. Ch., Slingerlands, N. Y.	30
New London, Conn., Com.	728	Cong. Ch., Mcindoes Falls, Vt.	26
Mrs. B. Hend	13	Swiss Ref. Ch.	96
Various	136	Silver Spring Pres. Ch.	23
		Pres. Ch., Setauket	35
		Trin. Ch., Williamsport	41
		E. Armstrong	90
		Anonymous	500
		F. M. Hushart	25
		Madison Com	50
		1st Bap. Ch., Malden, Mass.	188
		Ch. of H. S., Mattapan, Mass.	60
		Mrs. O. V. Huffman	100
		C. D. Blaney	75
		R. E. Elliott	30
		Morning Unitas	110
		W. R. Richmond, Va.	175
		1st Bap. Ch., Perham, Me.	32
		Un. Ser., Ch. Creek, Wis.	$30
		Pres. Ch., Goldendale	80
		Pres. Ch., Tonawanda	30
		Mrs. A. C. Herrin and G. W. Groff	51
		Public Opinion	432
		1st Chr. Ch., N. Yakima, Wash.	25
		1st. Pres. Ch., Coudersport, Penn.	83
		Cent. Bap. Ch., Wayne, Penn.	36
		1st Moravian Ch.	48
		S. S.	25
		Park Presby., Waterford, Penn.	27
		1st Pres. Ch., Howell	25
		W. Lebanon Cong. Ch.	62
		Bethany U. E. Ch.	53
		Welsh Cong. Ch.	37
		Pres. S. S., Plainfield	71
		J. H. Hammond	25
		Chi. Ch., Durham, N. C.	26
		A. Musgrave	27
		Trin. Pres. Ch., Chicago	31
		Mrs. P. P. Grant	24
		E. J. Mayer	100
		J. J. Wilson	30
		Bap. Ch., Lancaster, Pa.	25
		Un. Cong. Church, Framingham	382
		Framingham Bank	40

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Room 336, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, acknowledges the following contributions:

C. W. Hitchcock	$10	J. Smith	$50
Mrs. L. B. Thatcher	25	C. P. Ware	20
D. McDonald	10	Miss Dixon	20
Dr. L. Dennis	25	The Cosmopolitan	10
J. L. Walworth	10	Mrs. M. C. Borgen	10
Anonymous	50	Mrs. H. C. Bowen	10
G. A. Munn	250	Other contributions	51
Misses Wilson	20		
Mrs. C. B. Prescott	25		

French Heroes Fund.

James A. Blair, Jr., Treasurer of the French Heroes Fund, 200 Fifth Avenue, has received these new subscriptions to that fund:

Mrs. W. P. Nelson	$10	Parker & Geoff	$25
Paragon Pl. Co	10	F. C. Noble	20
Mary H. Myers	10	Mrs. G. W. Peterkin	10
O. Prescott	25	Other contributions	17

British-American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, of which Lady Herbert is President, and Henry J. Whitehouse, Treasurer, with offices at 681 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges these additional subscriptions:

Mrs. A. M. Coats, (col.)	$800	Mrs. J. Greenough	$500
Miss C. L. Morgan, (col.)	200	Mrs. J. P. Morgan	100
Worcester, Mass	702	Plainfield Com	95
		Baltic friends	20
		Various	14

Lithuanian Relief.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Lithuanian War Sufferers, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges these new gifts:

Pittston Com	$3,000	Bridgewater Com	$235
Kenosha Com	1,000	Paulsboro Com	148
Valparaiso Com	130	Bremerton Com	80
Taunton Com	267	Abilene Com	65
Thornhurst Com	60	Thompsonville Com	366
Nanticoke Com	390	Midland Com	65
Mhers Mills Com	271	Hooverville Com	55
Beloit Com	13	Derry Com	72
Akron Com	12	Williamstown Com	94
Naugatuck Com	513	San Francisco Com	1,500
New York Com	10,000	Providence Com	160
Silver Creek Com	614	Binghamton Com	1,000
Sheboygan Com	680	New Baden Com	54
Portage Com	137	Riverton Com	144
Hudson Com	100	S. Manchester Com	307
N. Adams Com	200	Chicago Com	268
Lincoln Com	300	Oregon City Com	40
Halnesport Com	30	Manchester Com	424
Kingston Com	50	Westfield Com	702
Lamoure Com	558	Trenton Com	349
Easthampton Com	31	Ashton Com	83
Lopez Com	30	Dorrisville Com	246
So. Chicago Com	1,612	Donora Com	1,151
Northampton Com	500	Amsterdam Com	3,261
Poquonock Com	105	Worcester Com	3,668
Wasson Com	60	Rumford Com	391
Girardville Com	831	Camden Com	122
Spring Valley Com	535	Albany Com	1,062
Export Com	320	Paterson Com	3,000
Du Bois Com	549	Bedford Com	100
Bedford Com	160	Lowell Com	2,109
Belle Valley Com	71	Hartford Com	2,184
New Newton Co	44	Stapleton Com	210
Cliffside Com	415	Rockdale Com	575
Uniontown Com	17	McAdoo Com	146
Milford Com	140	Dwarnon Com	24
Ambridge Com	20	Buckner Com	34
Hamburg Com	100	Zanesville Com	121
Steubenville Com	184	F. Urban	25
Minneapolis Com	131	Dr. Whaugg	25
Cincinnati Com	62	Scand.-Am. Line	10
Dayton Com	400	Dr. Waluk	10
Gallitzin Com	138	Peek & Velsor	10
Kewanee Com	797	Levinson & Shapiro	25
Frackville Com	50	Polish W. V. Com	240
Erie Com	98	Mrs. P. Moore	10
Burlington Com	61	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	10
Waukegan Com	1,067	Jee	25
Shamokin Com	109	Mrs. M. O. Wilson	50
St. Clair Com	205	I. W. Bonbright	25
Thorp Com	79	Other contributions	57
Sunderland Com	70		
Curtis Bay Com	200		

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides comfort kits for the soldiers of France, and subscriptions to which should be sent to Francis Roche, Treasurer, the Vanderbilt Hotel, has collected to date more than $158,000. New gifts follow:

Miss A. P. Chase	$20	Mrs. H. Webster	$20
G. Walker	25	A. Borden	10
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bayliss	50	Boston Com	100
Mrs. W. V. B. Ames	10	E. V. Strange	20
L. R. Cheney	20	Mrs. H. F. Hadden	50
Capt. J. B. Nalle	10	Miss M. L. Jackson	10
Mrs. O. Belmont	10	W. S. Godfrey	20
Mrs. M. W. O'Brien	10	Mrs. B. Battle	10
Miss A. L. Flattery	10	Col. Crawford Ch., D. A. R.	12
C. Prescott	20	Mrs. C. M. Chapin	10
Miss M. Nesmith	10	L. Blanc-Walther	10
Mrs. O. Jackson	20	Other contributions	120

For Belgian Prisoners.

James A. Blair, Jr., Acting Treasurer of the Committee for Relief of Belgian Prisoners, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges these new gifts to that fund:

Mrs. J. F. Hussey	$15	Mrs. A. L. Gillett	$15
Mrs. F. N. Halsey	12	Mrs. G. W. Van Slyke	12
Mrs. A. R. Kimball	25	Mrs. C. F. Folsom	10
R. N. Bolton	10	Mr. C. B. Smith	10
W. J. Lane	10	F. C. Stevens	10
Mrs. J. D. Parsons, Jr.	20	Mrs. E. DuBois	20
Mrs. I. G. Vann	25	G. W. Welsh	20
C. A. Kidder	25	T. B. Preston	100
S. F. Stewart	10	J. W. Grasswell	10
Miss Putnam	10	J. Gilchrest	10
Marion H. Buckett	10	Mrs. G. H. Verbeck	50
Mrs. T. L. Purdy	25	Miss A. C. Hedge	10
F. W. Carpenter	10	Mr. and Mrs. R. Rosencrans	50
C. A. Miller	25	Gardner Meeker	25
Mrs. W. W. Carter	30	Rosa C. Howard	15
Charlotte E. Lincoln	10	Mrs. C. C. Castle	15
Mrs. J. L. Big

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably fair Monday and Tuesday; colder Tuesday; west winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,485. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

RUTH LAW FLIES 590 MILES WITHOUT STOP; BEATS BOTH VICTOR CARLSTROM'S RECORDS; DUE TO REACH NEW YORK AT 9 A.M. TODAY

DOWN FOR LACK OF FUEL

Makes Remarkable Trip in Obsolete Machine in Use Two Years.

HER FIRST DISTANCE EFFORT

Travels Without a Hitch at 103 Miles an Hour Till Supply of Gasoline Is Exhausted.

WORLD'S WOMAN RECORD

Gets Away from Chicago in Gusty Wind — Aviators Are Amazed by Performance.

Miss Ruth Law

Ruth Law, a slim young woman of 28, at the wheel of a two-year-old, now obsolete type of Curtiss biplane, flew without stop yesterday from Chicago to Hornell, N. Y., a distance of 590 miles, breaking the American cross-country and nonstop record made by Victor Carlstrom in the modern 200-horsepower Curtiss military biplane, "The New York Times," on Nov. 2. Carlstrom's nonstop distance was 452 miles—from Chicago to Erie, Penn. Miss Law bettered this by 138 miles. Incidentally she broke the world's record for continuous flight for women pilots. Until her achievement of yesterday, she had never flown a greater distance cross-country than twenty-five miles. Moreover, she flew yesterday purely as a sporting proposition.

Having stopped at Hornell for lack of gasoline, Miss Law, with replenished fuel, resumed her flight and winged ninety miles to Binghamton, N. Y., where she spent the night. At 7 o'clock this morning she intends to take to the air again, to finish, as did Carlstrom, a flight from Chicago to New York, with a landing at Governors Island. With good luck she should accomplish this between 9 and 10 o'clock.

In her flight yesterday the young woman's schedule was:

Miss Law's Actual Flying Time.

Left Chicago, (Eastern time)	8:25 A. M.	
Arrived Hornell, N. Y.	2:10 P. M.	
Left Hornell, N. Y.	3:24 P. M.	
Arrived Binghamton	4:20 P. M.	
	Time.	Miles.
Chicago to Hornell	5:45:00	590
Hornell to Binghamton	56:00	90
Flight time	6:41:00	680

Her speed for the record-breaking part of her journey averaged close to 103 miles an hour, while the ninety miles between Hornell and Binghamton were made at 97 miles an hour. Carlstrom's average speed for the distance traveled on the first day was 107 miles an hour. Miss Law's announcement several weeks ago that she would attempt the Chicago-New York flight was not taken seriously by any one connected with aviation in this city. It was said that she did not own an aeroplane capable of making even one-third the distance, and when James S. Stevens, Vice President of the Aero Club of Illinois, sent word early yesterday morning that she had left Grant Park at 7:25 A. M. (central time) and was on her way here, there was universal admiration at her pluck in making the attempt.

This changed to amazement when word came in from various cities along the line of her flight, telling of her passage. At 10:23 A. M. (central time) it was reported that she had passed over Vermilion, Ohio, and then it began to seem likely that she would make a remarkable flight. No one yet believed that she would break the record set by Carlstrom, but it was soon seen that she had broken the women's record for continuous flight made by Mlle. Helen Dutrieux in 1912, when she won the Femina Cup in Paris, by flying 200 miles.

Flying practically due east, the next report came from McKean, Erie County, Penn., where the observer reported that Miss Law had passed ten miles south of that place. There it was estimated that she was flying at about 2,000 feet, and was making more than 100 miles an hour. Continuing due east, she drove her old machine for all it was worth, with the antiquated motor delivering its maximum of power, until she found that her gasoline supply was nearing its end. Miss Law then decided to land and replenish fuel, and at 2:10 P. M., (Eastern time,) she dropped to earth at Hornell, N. Y.

She made a perfect landing and soon procured the needed supplies. While at Hornell she told the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES that she expected to reach New York by night.

"I did not have the slightest mishap," she said, "and if nothing occurs I'll be in New York by dark. This old machine has been in constant use for more than two years and only carries fifty-three gallons of gasoline. There is no reason why a machine cannot travel from Chicago to New York without a stop if the gasoline supply is big enough. It is mighty cold up where I've been flying, but you don't mind it after a while."

Miss Law had some difficulty getting started at Hornell. The motor had gone

Continued on Page 4.

PINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS Now open. Inquire Seaboard Air Line, 1,184 B'way.—Adv.

Miss Law Tells of Her Record Flight; To Try Non-Stop New York Trip Next

Proud That She Has Beaten Carlstrom's Recent Record and Has Done So In a Small and Old Machine With Limited Fuel Capacity.

By RUTH LAW.

[Telephoned to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Binghamton, N. Y.]

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I have made the longest flight a woman ever made. But I am not boasting about that; the real thing I have done is to show that it is an easy thing to fly from New York to Chicago without stopping if one has the equipment. My little machine, even with its extra tank, could carry only fifty-three gallons of gasoline, and I had to stop in Hornell to get more fuel.

If I had been able to carry 100 gallons of gasoline, I would have eaten dinner in New York. There was no trouble, absolutely none, with the machine, and the stop in Hornell was as I had planned. There was a man waiting on the racetrack there with the cans of gasoline I had told him to bring. That I had to stop here in Binghamton was due to no fault of mine or of the aeroplane—I stopped because it was dark and I didn't have any lights. You see, I had planned to leave Chicago an hour and a half earlier than I did, but it was so cold that the engine wouldn't start because the gasoline and air wouldn't mix in the carburetor. As soon as I can get a machine that will carry enough gasoline I am going to make the flight from Chicago to New York without stopping.

Anyhow, I feel pretty proud about it. I don't know just how far I flew and only generally how fast I went. I just started and flew until I had to stop to get more gasoline. I know I flew further than Carlstrom did.

Her First Distance Flight.

Now this flight of mine is a personal affair, the expenses are paid by me. I have done quite a bit of flying of many sorts, but I had never tried any distance flying—that was the only kind of flying I hadn't tried. So I decided to try the flight from Chicago. Accordingly, it was arranged that the affair should be under the auspices of the Aero Club of America, so that whatever I did might be a matter of record.

Before I took my little army scout 'plane to Chicago I had tried to get a bigger machine, but Mr. Curtiss was so busy making aeroplanes for the war that he couldn't get one ready for me. I then decided that my little one would have to do. It is a baby machine, with a wing spread of twenty-eight feet, has a 100-horse-power motor that will develop 110 horse power, and is a "pusher" that is, the propellor is behind the driver, who sits out unprotected. The tank carried only sixteen gallons of gasoline, and so I had another tank fitted in that brought the fuel capacity up to 53 gallons; that was half enough for the flight of about 900 miles from Chicago to New York. Even that crowded the little 'plane so that all the extra clothing I could take along was one skirt. How that skirt proved to be most convenient I will explain later.

I was up Sunday morning before 5 o'clock, Central time. I ate a light breakfast, and then put on my flying suit—or suits, to be exact. First there was a woolen suit, then another woolen suit, then a leather flying suit, and over all a second leather suit. I wore a helmet of leather and wool, with a face mask of wool and goggles. Then I went to Grant Park, on the shore of Lake Michigan, with my manager. We got there about 6 o'clock. The machine was pulled out, water and gasoline were put in, and we tried to start the engine, for I had planned to leave at 6:30 o'clock, Central time. But it was so cold we couldn't get the engine to run. The temperature was freezing, and the air and gasoline wouldn't mix together in the carburetor. To make this part of the story short, it was 7:20 before we got the engine running. Mr. Stevens, a representative of the Aero Club, was with us all the time.

Skims Chicago, 200 Feet Up.

I took off the skirt I had been wearing over my flying suit, stored it behind the seat, got in, gave the word, and was off, at 7:25. The dozen people in Grant Park cheered me as I started, flying low, south over Chicago. I skimmed over the city, flying about 200 feet up, for about twenty-six miles, and then turned toward Cleveland, going up to 3,000, 4,000, and then 5,000 feet. I had with me a barograph, an aneroid, a compass, and a clock, as well as my speedometer. I had left the lights behind, because I thought they would be in the way. I didn't keep close track of the time, but noticed that I was making about 100 miles an hour consistently a short time after leaving Chicago. When I started there was a southwest wind of about 26 miles an hour, but this soon died out, and there was almost no wind.

I passed over Cleveland, with everything going fine, at a height of about 6,000 feet. I couldn't see whether there were many people watching me, and I suppose there were not, because my flight hadn't been advertised much. The little machine, which had never before done anything more than such stunts as looping-the-loop, was doing everything that could be possibly asked of it.

A slight shift in the course, and I was headed for Erie, which I passed at an elevation of 3,000 feet. When I passed Erie I thought of Carlstrom and the loosened gasoline pipe that forced him to stop. To guard against just such a mishap I had equipped my machine with ordinary rubber gas pipe which couldn't jar loose if it tried. When I steered due east from Erie to Olean, I knew I had beaten Carlstrom's record.

When I passed over Olean I began to remember that it was time for luncheon, and I didn't have a thing to eat. I hadn't brought anything, because I didn't have room in the machine. But I comforted myself with the thought that I would get something to eat at Hornell, where I had planned to stop for gasoline.

Glides Two Miles to Earth.

It was in landing at Hornell and leaving that I had the two close shaves of the trip. I had calculated that the 53 gallons of gasoline I had when I left Chicago would just carry me to Hornell. But I had counted some on a wind which wasn't there to help me. Ten miles from Hornell I saw that my gasoline was almost gone; it gave out absolutely two miles from Hornell, and I glided for the two miles onto the racetrack just outside the city. It seemed that every one in Hornell was there to welcome me, and the racetrack was so crowded that I almost struck some people in landing. The heavy clothing I wore had made it hard to

Continued on Page 4.

MALLY'S BLOUSE SHOP, 104 W. 57th St. Special Sale Blouses at $2.95, $5.95, and $10.95. Worth double.—Advt.

France May Mobilize All Her Civilians; Director General of Traffic Appointed

PARIS, Nov. 19.—A mass mobilization of civilians is being seriously considered as a countermeasure to that of Germany, according to the Temps.

"A simultaneous effort on the part of the Allies must be the answer to Germany," the Temps says. "Germany must be beaten; there is no other question. The duty of each of us at this tragic hour, when the fate of the country and civilization is being decided, is to work entirely and without reserve for the national defense and the cause of liberty.

"No one has the right at this time to avoid responsibility or to dodge duty. It is the time to apply the decree of the national convention, 'Until the day the enemy is driven from the territory, all the French are in permanent requisition for the service of the armies.' France, in peril, has need more than ever to put into service all its moral and mental intelligence if the final decision is hastened."

The appointment of a Director General of Transports and Importations for the whole of France will be officially announced tomorrow. His powers will cover everything connected with traffic, whether by rail, river, or sea. In addition he will be in charge of all transport arrangements and decide as to their priority, both as regards exports and imports, and regulate the arrivals and departures of all vessels used in the public service in the military zone. He will act under the authority of the Commander in Chief, or the Minister of War.

The first holder of the office will be M. Clavelle, State Railway Director, who at present is Under Secretary for Munitions.

The private automobile is a luxury which can be dispensed with in war time, in the opinion of the Economies Commission. Considering that in the present circumstances all of the resources of the country must be devoted exclusively to the national defense, the commission in a report made public today urges the Government to suppress, without delay, or reduce the number of all automobiles not strictly utilized in the public service or destined for industrial or commercial uses. The report also recommends that the military authorities use the railroads if possible instead of automobiles, and that a careful check be kept on the use of oil and gasoline.

UNITE 700,000 MEN FOR 8-HOUR FIGHT

Railroad Brotherhoods and 12 Federation Unions Reach a Working Agreement.

WILL AID ALL THE SHOPMEN

New Combination to Fight Any Bill for Compulsory Investigation of Labor Disputes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—At a secret meeting today an amalgamation was effected between the four brotherhoods of railway trainmen and the twelve unions of other railway workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the object of the amalgamation being to make an organized effort to obtain the eight-hour workday for all railway employes.

The brotherhoods did not agree to join the Federation of Labor, and the railway unions in the federation did not agreed to affiliate themselves with the brotherhoods, but it was emphasized that in all matters affecting the attainment of the eight-hour day in every organized department of railway employes the four brotherhoods and the twelve unions would work together.

About 300,000 railway workers, in addition to the 400,000 trainmen who are members of the four brotherhoods, are affected by today's agreement. With this strengthening of their forces, the brotherhoods will use their influence to prevent adverse legislation by Congress and to obtain the enactment of laws that will assist their cause. It was said tonight that the heads of the brotherhoods probably would call on President Wilson with the object of persuading him not to press legislation affecting labor to which he committed himself at the time of the threatened railroad strike last Summer.

Oppose Compulsory Investigation.

Representatives of the brotherhoods made it plain today that they were unalterably opposed to the President's recommendation that Congress enact a law providing for compulsory investigation of industrial disputes, with a provision that no strike or lockout should be permitted pending the outcome of the investigation.

Today's action of the brotherhoods and the railway unions affiliated with the Federation of Labor is the most important move that has been made in the direction of compelling capital to grant concessions to workers since the brotherhoods compelled Congress to grant the eight-hour railway workday through the medium of the Adamson law. Encouraged by the way in which this legislation was brought about, the brotherhoods and the railway federationists have added 300,000 workers to their numbers, and will be able to claim that 700,000 voters are behind the demands that they intend to make on the railroad companies.

Today's secret meeting was held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor here. Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation, came over from Baltimore, where he has been attending the national convention of the Federation, and participated in the meeting. The brotherhoods were represented by W. G. Lee, Chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Warren S. Stone, Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. S. Carter, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and L. E. Sheppard, Acting Chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors. A. B. Garretson, chief of the conductors, who was the directing spirit in the contest that resulted in the enactment of the Adamson law, is taking an extended leave of absence.

The heads of the brotherhoods and of the Federation of Labor consulted tonight with regard to ways and means to combat President Wilson's proposal that a Federal compulsory investigation law be enacted. It is expected that the President will renew this recommendation when he addresses Congress on Dec. 5. The President is now preparing data to incorporate in his annual address, and while he has authorized no information on the subject has been furnished to the press, there have been various indications that he will renew before Congress the features of his railway program which were not taken up by the House and the Senate at the time when the brotherhoods were threatening to bring about a general strike of railway workers if the trainmen were not granted the eight-hour day.

The new amalgamation of railway

Continued on Page 5.

MONASTIR TAKEN BY ALLIED TROOPS

Bulgar-German Army Under General von Below in Headlong Flight.

RETREAT MAY BE CUT OFF

Serbs Pushing Rapidly North Through Mountains, Capturing Towns, Prisoners, and Booty.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Monastir was entered by allied troops at 8 o'clock this morning. The temporary capital of Serbia will be established there immediately, it is understood. The late Bulgar-German garrison is in disorderly flight northward along the only way of retreat open to it—the road to Prilep, which for transportation purposes is practically useless because of its churned-up condition.

What booty has been seized with the city is not yet stated, but in the fighting along the Cerna, in the mountains east of the Monastir plain, which preceded the actual occupation of the city, the Serbians, according to a Reuter dispatch from Saloniki, "took a great number of prisoners and trophies, and captured the villages of Grunishte, Brnik, Yarashok, and Hill 1,378." The correspondent adds that great fires were visible in Monastir, where violent explosions were heard.

The French War Office today issued the following official bulletins:

Nov. 19—Troops of the Army of the East entered Monastir at 8 o'clock this morning, the date of the anniversary of the taking of the town by the Serbians in 1912.

Nov. 18—There was great activity by artillery on both sides from Lake Doiran to the Vardar River.

East of the Cerna River Serbian troops, continuing their progress toward Grunishte, encircled this place.

In the bend of the Cerna the Serbians repulsed a new Bulgarian counterattack on Hill 1,212. The enemy is falling back in disorder toward the north, pursued by our allies, who have reached the top of Hill 1,378.

In the region south of Monastir the French and Russian troops made new progress in the direction of Holeven.

The English aviation corps bombarded enemy camps in the neighborhood of Seres, while our airplanes dropped bombs on the camps and bivouacks at Novak and Monastir.

A Reuter dispatch from French headquarters in Macedonia under date of Nov. 17 describes the fighting in the direction of Monastir as proceeding in bitter cold, rain, sleet, mud, and slush. Nevertheless the allied attack was kept up continuously and successfully, especially on the right.

The Serbians, supported by French guns and a contingent of French infantry, for ten days maintained an unceasing offensive, and although the enemy forces were continually reinforced they were driven from position after position. By thus keeping their opponents on the move, the Serbians extracted the maximum advantages from the victory.

"The Serbo-French successes on the left bank of the Cerna River," continues the dispatch, "gave the Allies such an advantageous position that the enemy was obliged to abandon the Kenali line, although it proved almost invulnerable to frontal attack.

"The Bulgar-German trenches were dee and narrow, and were provided with shelters nearly thirty feet under ground, affording complete security from shellbursts. Only very urgent reasons could have caused their abandonment, and these were supplied by the threat to their line of retreat."

The Paris Temps points out that the capture of Monastir is not only of immense moral value, but such is the strategic importance of the position that its occupation is likely to have a great influence on subsequent developments in the Balkan campaign, as the place commands all the practical routes between the Aegean Sea and the Adriatic Sea.

The fall of Monastir, the newspaper says, involves the early fall of Ochride, twenty-five miles northwest of the occupied town, and the region of the Macedonian lakes, and assures an effective junction of the army at Saloniki and the Italian troops operating in Albania.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Lieutenant Murat, at the head of General Lebior's escort, entered Monastir this morning, followed by Russian and French infantry.

To prevent disaster the Germano-Bulgar forces evacuated all the posi-

Continued on Page 5.

PRESIDENT DROPS ALL OTHER BUSINESS TO DEAL WITH PROBLEMS DUE TO WAR; RUMOR OF MEDIATION EXCITES BERLIN

Berlin Admits Torpedoing of the Arabia, Holding That She Was an Armed Transport

BERLIN, Nov. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The German Admiralty on Nov. 15 reported," says the Overseas News Agency, "that a German submarine eighty miles west of Malta sunk a 12,000-ton hostile transport, sailing under convoy. The British Admiralty declares this report to be incorrect, since no transport but the liner Arabia was sunk without warning by a German submarine Nov. 6 at a point 300 miles east of Malta.

"This is an evident attempt," the news agency continues, "to mislead public opinion, for the following reasons: As reported by the German Admiralty Nov. 15, a German submarine on Nov. 5 sunk a 12,000-ton transport eighty miles west of Malta. The transport Arabia likewise was sunk by a submarine Nov. 6 300 miles east of Malta. The transport Arabia carried a fifteen-centimeter gun and was transporting hundreds of workmen and war materials to France. If the English Government admitted passengers on board an armed transport steamer, the lives of noncombatants were frivolously risked, as in former cases."

BRITISH ADVOCATE DOUBLY ARMED SHIPS

Sentiment in London Favoring Mounting Guns Fore and Aft on Merchantmen.

ROUSED BY U-BOAT PERIL

Admiralty Replies to Zimmermann, Scouting His Defense of Submarine Attacks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Under Secretary Zimmermann's statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in Berlin, claiming the right of Germany to sink unarmed ships, which was cabled here in part, coincided with the renewed appeals to the British Government to bestir itself in the matter of arming all merchant ships for defensive purposes.

Winston Churchill's assertion in the House of Commons on Thursday that, roughly, four-fifths of the armed ships had beaten off submarine attacks, while four-fifths of the unarmed ships attacked perished, is generally accepted as accurate, and forms the basis of an argument strongly advanced in some quarters that British and allied merchantmen should have guns mounted not only aft but fore as well, seeing that the best method of defense against the submarine is the offensive combination of ramming and gunfire.

Advocates of this extreme view admit that ships so armed would not be allowed to trade with American ports; but they urge that, while the American regulation could be complied with in respect to vessels plying to America, no such restriction need apply to ships touching only at British or allied ports. This, of course, is only an individual view, and no official sanction has yet been given to it.

British Foreign Office Answers.

The British official view of the developments of the submarine question, as outlined by the German Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is presented in a statement obtained by THE NEW YORK TIMES from the British Foreign Office This statement is not to be understood to be a complete reply to Herr Zimmermann's interview, but only a rejoinder to that portion of the Berlin interview which was cabled here. The British statement follows:

"It is clear that one of the objects of Herr Zimmermann's interview is to justify the torpedoing without warning of defensively armed merchant ships. The arming of ships for defense is well recognized and is perfectly legal, and it in a matter of which it is effrontery for the Germans to complain, in view of their repeated murderous attacks on merchant vessels, their own proceedings having rendered more necessary than ever before the use of defensive armaments. They now actually put it forward as justification for indiscriminate destruction by submarines.

"Herr Zimmermann states that the Germans are not sinking neutral ships per se, but that they are sinking, as a defensive measure, ammunition transports and other contraband shipments. Does this apply to the Blommersdijk, a neutral ship carrying a neutral cargo to a neutral country, or to vessels carrying relief for Belgium, which they destroyed in defiance of all their pledges? Does it mean that any neutral ship with contraband on board may be sunk without warning, or with warning with no more safety provided for the crew and passengers than that afforded by taking to the boats? Are the same principles applied to allied ships, and is it on this ground that the Germans justify the sinking without warning of the passenger steamer Arabia, of the Sussex, of the outward bound liner Arabic, or of the Lusitania?

Not Cruiser Warfare.

"The reference made to the rules of cruiser warfare is curious. Those rules lay down that neutral prizes may be destroyed, if at all, only in cases of exceptional necessity. Did that exceptional necessity exist in the cases of the William P. Frye and the Maria, two ships sunk by German cruisers at the beginning of the war? The rules of cruiser warfare also demand that ships should not be attacked and the lives of those on board endangered unless the ships offer resistance and that the passengers and crews should be put in places of safety, if, owing to exceptional circumstances, the prize has to be destroyed.

"It is indeed surprising, with two years of German submarine warfare on record, to be told that it is practiced in conformity with these laws."

Officialdom maintains total silence respecting possible American action in re-

Continued on Page 2.

HAVE SOME FOR BREAKFAST Deerfoot Farm Sausage. Fresh from farm, Southborough, Mass., in pound parchment package.—Advt.

WILSON MEDIATION RUMOR STIRS BERLIN

Vienna Also Seriously Discusses a Swiss Story of a New Peace Plan.

GERMAN PRESS FRIENDLY

Admits Anxiety to End War, but Has Doubts as to the President's Real Intentions.

By CYRIL BROWN.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 19, (via Sayville.)—The latest and greatest wave of peace talk, which was caused by the extra edition of the Basle National Gazette and swept swiftly over Germany, already shows signs of subsiding as quickly as it arose, and would be unworthy of chronicling but for the significance of the various reactions of the German people to the peace idea in its hypothetical form of a preliminary conference of warring and neutral powers, to be called together by President Wilson.

As in the case of past peace rumors, official Germany has adopted a noncommittal attitude on the latest apparently unfounded report of imminent Wilsonian mediation, and no responsible personage can be induced to discuss the hypothetical peace question. "We won't cross bridges till we come to them," a statesman said to me at the Foreign Office last night, and this may be considered typical of the official state of mind. A waiting and receptive attitude characterizes the reaction of official and diplomatic circles to the rumors of preliminary conferences under American auspices.

I am in a position to state, however, that nothing is officially known here of any such possibility, nor of any concrete basis for these persistent rumors; nor is there any basis for the intimation that Germany would be willing to evacuate Belgium and Northern France under certain conditions, and in well-informed circles it is considered quite out of the question that Germany would in any way bind her hands in advance, beyond what has already been officially said regarding Poland and Belgium.

It is considered that this latest jingle of peace bells is only the result of the natural widespread longings for peace, coupled with the rhetoric of statesmen hinting conditionally at their readiness to make peace with a large and vague "if"—the peace leaven which is apparently working ever more strongly in all men's minds, except those of Count von Reventlow and his dwindling band, and is not improbably finding expression also in certain direct and indirect pourparlers between Ambassadors and Ministers of the warring powers in neutral capitals.

Not Unattractive to Catholics.

The idea of some peace step by President Wilson is not unattractive to the great body of German Catholics who today probably hold the balance of power. The important Centre Party organ, Germania, cautiously voices the feeling in these words:

'If Wilson's program for world peace was not merely bait to catch voters, it does not appear impossible that the United States some day may achieve the success of announcing general world peace and consequent general disarmament. Unfortunately we Germans can hardly as yet have faith in Wilson. He has delivered many a beautiful speech, but we must judge him by his deeds, which were certainly none too favorable. Only the circumstance that he did not give way to the powers pressing him to declare war on Germany, particularly recently, makes us feel more conciliatory toward him and makes him more acceptable to us as the standard-bearer of peace. One could only rejoice if these lovely plans would at last materialize in peace. Can it be that peace is possible only after one of the two great warring groups is crushed? The burning question remains how the war may be ended now, and we gladly believe that the diplomats are already concerning themselves with this theme.'

That the rumors of possible mediation by President Wilson have made a more immediate and enduring appeal is equally certain. The Socialist leader, Scheidemann, who is recognized as the spokesman of the bulk of the party, is conducting a persistent campaign for immediate "peace without annexation," and today Vorwaerts, which is no longer the organ of the radical Socialist wing, says:

"So much is certain: That the movement for peace has entered a new stage. In addition to the vertical barrier that divides hostile nations, a horizontal plane of cleavage is appearing that is dividing the nations into peace and war parties, the relative strength being different in the several hostile camps, but the peace groups are everywhere making the strongest efforts to help the great machine for the annihilation of war over the threatening dead point. It may be true that the peace feeling is still weak-

Continued on Page 2.

WILSON NOW FREE TO ACT

Intends to Push Various Foreign Problems to Issue at Once.

U-BOAT WAR THE WORST

Five Critical Cases Involve Possible Violations of German Pledges.

BLOCKADE ALSO PRESSING

Possibilities of World Peace Plan to Claim Attention—Mexican Situation Vital.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—A portentous and complicated international situation faces President Wilson, and for the next few weeks it will engage his attention and that of his advisers to the practical exclusion of all except the most urgent of domestic subjects.

In the last days of the campaign Robert Lansing, Secretry of State, frequently spoke of the necessity of postponing action on the more delicate international questions because of the uncertainty of the outcome of the political contest, which had a direct bearing on the success or failure of some of the Administration policies.

From now on the President expects to deal with all foreign questions without embarrassment, and he is receiving from his advisers a summary of the outstanding issues so essential to taking stock of the basic situation which must be met, now that international relations have returned to their place of prime importance. While it is not evident that there will be any fundamental change in policy, freedom from fear that any move at all would be misinterpreted as inspired by an internal political struggle has been removed. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing feel that they are able to act with a single eye to the international situation, and their immediate conferences on the President's return to Washington indicate how pressing they feel the situation to be.

The President must decide how the United States shall meet the German submarine situation, on the one hand, and the Entente allied trade restrictions, on the other; whether the retaliatory legislation shall be enforced, whether the traditional theory of isolation shall be abandoned for concerted neutral action, and whether the country shall have an aggressive or a passive policy toward the peace conference, the trade war after the war, and the Permanent League to Enforce Peace, which the President has accepted in theory, and, during the rest of the war, whether America's attitude shall be governed by a decided benevolence in the interpretation of international law according to its own best interests, or shall it be strictly legalistic, regardless of whom it affects.

German Problem the Worst.

Most spectacular and disquieting of the problems is the submarine situation with Germany. Five critical cases are pending, one involving a loss of six American lives, two others involving American ships. Increasingly serious is the fast-growing conviction that any kind of general submarine warfare, even if complying with the inadequate rules as to giving warning and affording some measure of safety to passengers, is intolerable. Germany is known to be building submarines rapidly, and there is the possibility of a starvation campaign against England. Its effects would concern all nations. The United States might find it difficult to avoid complications.

The American attitude is flat and final. No technicalities will be admitted. Ships must not be sunk without warning or without provision for the safety of passengers facing high seas or distance from shore. The armed ship issue undoubtedly will be advanced by Germany, but will not be accepted. Secretary Lansing foresaw it last March, when, without announcing his reasons, he decreed that merchant vessels could carry a small defensive gun. If that endangers submarines that is part of their weakness. The United States, anxious, as a pacific nation opposed to armament, to increase the power of submarines, recognizes their shortcomings, especially in their vulnerability if surprised and attacked.

The future of the submarine is felt to rest entirely with Germany. With the American attitude known, the next step must come from Berlin. Two possibilities are feared—either that Germany will decide she can starve England by an undersea campaign, or that she may endeavor to involve this country, and thus insure the participation in peace conferences of a generous enemy inclined toward just peace terms.

Beyond this, the Lusitania case remains unsettled. Germany has admitted liability and offered indemnity, but the delicate matter of its amount has not been settled. Attempts made to close the issue have been repeatedly blocked by new and unexpected U-boat complications. The ravages of the U-53 off New England were displeasing to the Government, but the incident was viewed as isolated. It was said that a continuance of the practice would not be permitted, because it would constitute a blockade of American harbors.

Relations with the Entente Allies are less clear-cut, less dangerous, but per-

...ease more maxing. The sea power has enabled them, through the blockade, the rationing of Holland and all Scandinavia, the prohibition of imports into those countries except under guarantee, the seizure and censorship of mails, and the imposition of the blacklist, virtually to destroy all foreign trade hostile to them and divert all American commerce to their own use. Constant belligerent encroachments on neutral rights have led President Wilson to say that neutrality is "intolerable." War has become so world-wide, so unlimited as to national boundaries, that it is no longer the hostile army, but the hostile state, men, women, and children, with its outposts all over the world, that is involved.

First and oldest of the Entente Allies' restrictions is the blockade, which our Government has declared illegal because it is both ineffective and discriminatory in favor of Norway and Sweden in that it does not blockade the Baltic, and because it attempts to blockade neutral ports contiguous to Germany, to which British goods are allowed to go. The case dates back to March 11, 1915, and the last note was the British refusal of April 24 last.

The rationing of Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark has been bitterly condemned in the blockade notes, where it has been held to be an absolutely unwarrantable interference with trade directly between two neutral countries. England invokes the doctrine of continuous voyage, and allows only enough supplies to enter these neutral countries to meet their minimum needs, despite the fact that goods imported to a neutral country became part of its capital stock, subject to re-exportation if desired.

A not less "lawless practice" has been the Entente allied censorship of mails, which has been called "vexatiously inquisitorial." Here again is an absolute conflict between neutral and belligerent rights. Neutrals have the right of inviolability of genuine correspondence; belligerents have the right to search mails for contraband. Obviously mails cannot be searched and inviolate at the same time. A reply is due from this Government to the British and French note of Oct. 15, which itself was over four months delayed.

The British refusal of the American attitude as to the blacklist, which was called an "arbitrary interference with neutral trade," has just come, and will require answer. The British contention that it is merely municipal legislation to prevent their own subjects from dealing with firms aiding the enemy, even if in neutral countries. The United States holds that in effect this is extending British control over into American affairs.

The prohibition of importation of raw materials from the British dominions into this country, except under guarantee that they will not reach German firms, another galling restriction, not so much because the right of embargo is disputed as that in its administration the British Embassy here decides finally what firms shall and what firms shall not be favored. This gives a control over American industries and a knowledge of American trade secrets that is resented.

To meet these trade restrictions is the retaliatory legislation passed at the eleventh hour by Congress. Intensive study is being given to it, although no announcement of its application has been made. It may be applied to all cases or to only certain specific cases, and may be invoked whenever the President desires. It can reach all the points of issue.

Beyond the war, the President must decide America's attitude toward the peace conference. Will a peace be demanded against the express desires of the Entente? Undoubtedly American interests will be involved, notably in China and the Pacific islands which were taken from Germany, and also in the effort to secure a basis for a lasting peace and in the necessary rewriting of international law.

The trade war after the war offers most tangled problems. Great doubt is felt that it can go through, because it is admittedly uneconomic and unreasoning in that the Entente allied nations are a competitive rather than co-ordinative, and because free commercial intercourse will be essential to all. Nevertheless, its approval by the Paris conference and its increasing agitation abroad make preparation against it necessary. The Webb bill, now before Congress, to permit co-operation among exporters, will be one of the first steps urged.

Most vital of all, perhaps, is President Wilson's advocacy of a league of nations to guarantee against another war. Admittedly this destroys American isolation and commits the nation to active interest in and co-operation with other countries. The British, French, and German Foreign Secretaries have indorsed the plan in theory; what remains for this country is to work it out in practice.

Many other problems press for solution. Mexico is in a very serious plight. Officials are beginning to despair of Carranza, yet no alternative is seen. The Nicaraguan treaty is being bitterly protested by the other Central American nations, and offers a possible source of trouble. Conditions there and in San Domingo and Haiti are unsettled. Also the treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies for $25,000,000 is still unratified by Denmark.

BRITISH TAKE 7,000 IN WEEK'S FIGHTING

Nearly 800 Prisoners Captured in Saturday's Battle on the Ancre River.

STORM HINDERS OPERATIONS

Paris Reports a Violent Bombardment of Douaumont Fort Near Verdun.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Wet and stormy weather has again set in on the Somme front, and as a consequence there was almost no fighting during the day. In fact, the only activity reported on the entire front is a violent bombardment of the fort of Douaument and the region roundabout. The British War Office reports that near Grandcourt yesterday 772 prisoners were captured. This brings the total captured since Nov. 13 to nearly 7,000.

Berlin, reporting yesterday's fighting, admits advances by the British "at some places," but declares that the general operation met with a "sanguinary reverse." French attacks in St. Pierre Vaast Wood, it is said, broke down with heavy losses.

The British night report follows:

The situation is unchanged. In yesterday's operations in the Ancre area the prisoners numbered 20 officers and 752 other ranks. This makes a total since the 13th of 6,962.

The British afternoon report said:

The situation is unchanged. The weather continues wet and stormy.

The French night bulletin says:

Except as to a violent bombardment of the fort and the region around Douaumont there is nothing to report on the whole front.

This afternoon's report read as follows:

The night was relatively calm on the whole of the front.

It is confirmed that on Nov. 16 Adjutant Dorme brought down his sixteenth German airplane. The enemy machine fell near Marchelepot, on the Somme.

A British Reverse, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, Nov. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—British troops in their new offensive in the Ancre River region of France yesterday met with a sanguinary reverse, gaining at only a few places insignificant pieces of ground, according to the official German statement issued today.

The Germans were pushed back, the statement adds, were to the southwest of Serre, in Grandcourt, and to the south of the latter town. French infantry attacks in St. Pierre Vaast Wood broke down under heavy losses to the attackers. The statement follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Artillery fire directed for some days against our positions on both sides of the River Ancre made a continuation of the English attack probable. Cavalry appearing yesterday behind the hostile front and the enormous increase of fire beginning early in the morning announced a new great attempt to break through our lines. The attempt ended in a sanguinary English reverse and gave them at only a few places an insignificant gain of ground. Troops fighting under the commands of Generals Fuchs and Baron Marchall in tenacious resistance opposed the English thrust.

Southwest of Serre, in Grandcourt, and at some places south of the village we were pushed back, and stand in prepared solid positions on the south bank of the Ancre.

All the other positions in the repeatedly attacked large front of twelve kilometers (seven and one-half miles) were maintained by our brave troops or were recaptured in a counter-attack.

A strong fire of the French artillery in the sector south of Sailly-Saillisel introduced attacks which broke down under heavy hostile losses on the northwest edge of St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

A statement issued this evening by the Army Headquarters Staff says:

There was a temporary strong artillery duel Nov. 19 on both sides of the River Ancre and at St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

HOW WOOD WAS RETAKEN.

Berlin Describes Devastating Effect of German Artillery Fire.

BERLIN, Nov. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The German reconquest of the northern edge of St. Pierre Vaast Wood," says the military critic of the Overseas News Agency, "proves that the offensive spirit of the German troops is alive, notwithstanding the battle has been raging for months. German troops dispute with the attacking enemy every inch of terrain gained by him.

"The attack on St. Pierre Vaast Wood Nov. 15 was begun in the morning hours by an unnoticeable rectifying fire, which was followed by several hours of demolishing fire. The few trees still steet were crushed and the soil again was turned upside down by the explosion of the heaviest caliber shells.

"After German aviators during pauses in the bombardment had ascertained the excellent effect of the artillery the attack was launched at 4:30 o'clock in the evening. In a few minutes the storming columns had reached the completely destroyed French trenches and shelters. After a stubborn resistance the surviving French inmates surrendered. Eight officers and 324 men were brought in. The rest of the occupants were dead or wounded in the ruins of the trenches.

"The German curtain of fire made it impossible to bring on the French reserves. The effect of our artillery fire had been overwhelming. All the dugouts had been destroyed. Among the dead in the trenches could be seen eight officers, three of them Captains. The dead included colored French troops from Algiers, and even natives from Martinique, which proves that France is now compelled to raise recruits on the smallest and most remote islands in order to counterbalance the lack of soldiers, which is becoming more evident every day."

MAGYARS PITY BELGIANS.

Budapest Newspaper Compares Latter's Sad History with Hungary's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 20.—A Budapest dispatch to The Morning Post dated Nov. 9 says:

"The deportations in Belgium have created a very unfavorable impression in Hungary. In today's newspapers I notice two articles on the subject, both severely censored, but, in spite of the spaces left blank, one can distinctly follow the line of reasoning of the writers. The Nepesava reminds the Hungarians of the eighteen years of servitude they had to endure under the Austrians from 1849 to 1867, and of the similarity of the position of the Belgians today.

"'There is no doubt,' the article continues, 'that this common fate in the history of the two peoples is a source of sympathetic feeling that exists in every Hungarian bosom toward the unhappy Belgians, a noble people of high attainments, of democratic ideas, and noble courage. Poland we can only just mention in this connection, knowing as we do by past experience that we must not discuss the state of affairs in that country. It would be difficult to declare Belgium an autonomous State with a hereditary monarch, so as to give legal sanction to the measures designed to increase the man-power of Germany, while for various reasons the Belgians cannot be enrolled in the Polish army. Thus the deportation of Belgians needs no explanation, as its purpose is perfectly apparent.'"

COULD HAVE HELD ANTWERP

Churchill Says England and France Delayed Action Too Long.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, who has been a prominent figure in newspaper discussions recently, today begins in The Sunday Pictorial a story of the siege and fall of Antwerp. Colonel Churchill says that the Admiralty at the outset urged the immense importance of Antwerp and the need of vigorous measures for its defense, but that nothing was done during the entire month of September. Only when the German bombardment started and the insistent cry for help came from the Belgians, he says, did England and France consult and decide upon steps for relief.

Colonel Churchill explains his visit to Antwerp, saying: "It was a natural decision of a small group of Ministers who met at Lord Kitchener's house at midnight that some one in authority, who knew the whole situation, should travel swiftly into the city and ascertain what should be done." The article concludes with the statement that the situation could have been saved a week earlier, but the Belgians, left unaided too long, lost confidence.

DENIES BREAKING FAITH IN 'LIBERATING' POLAND

German Government Organ Says No Treaties with Russia Forbade Such Action.

BERLIN, Nov. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, says the Overseas News Agency, has published a reply to the Russian protest against the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland, in which it was alleged that the proclamation violated treaties solemnly sworn to by Germany and Austria-Hungary. The news agency quotes the Zeitung as saying:

"Such a treaty, sworn to in solemn fashion, is unknown to us. Probably the Russian Government refers to the treaties of the Vienna Congress. But these treaties have been riddled by several wars, and the Russian Government for good reasons has preferred an obscure and vague expression. An open reference to the Vienna Congress would have recalled to every reader conversant with history that by no means was Polish land added to Russia as a new province, but that, on the contrary, by the consent of all the European powers, the Kingdom of Poland was established and the crown of the kingdom was conferred upon the Czar.

"Russia used her military superiority and devoured independent Poland—deprived it step by step of all autonomy until even the name of Poland disappeared, and there was only the web of the 'Government of Vistula.' All this was not based upon European treaties.

"The Central Empires, therefore, have not violated the Vienna treaties of 1815 by re-establishing the Kingdom of Poland, but, on the contrary, they have re-established the legal basis of 1815, which had been destroyed by Russia.

"If now the Poles who hasten as volunteers to the colors in order to defend their national freedom against the return of Russian thralldom are considered as a people fighting against their own country, that is an idea which will hardly be acquiesced in even in Russia, and decidedly not in countries where the idea of national freedom is understood."

The County Council of Lodz, Poland, has met and formed committees for charity, hygiene, agricultural improvement, road building, and the auditing of accounts, according to the same news agency. A central organization for the distribution of grain in the county was also established. The meeting requested an endowment for a high school in Zgiers and also for agricultural schools. In the Lodz region there are about 400,000 inhabitants.

The Berlin newspapers, says the news agency, declare in their comment that the first meeting of a Polish County Council proves that progress has been made since self-government was established, and that the Government is being carried on along the lines of business and common sense.

FEAR FOR PRUSSIAN POLAND.

Prussian Legislators Want a Guarantee Against Its Cession.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Nov. 20, (via London.)—A dispatch from Berlin says that Conservatives, Independent Conservatives, and National Liberal members of the Prussian Diet have asked the Government to guarantee that no portion of Prussian Poland shall be incorporated into the future Kingdom of Poland. Among the signers of the petition is Herr von Kries, at present Civil Governor of Warsaw.

The petition will be discussed in the Diet today.

ALL THE BABIES STARVED.

No Polish Children Under 5 in Many Districts, Jewish Report Says.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Not a single child under the age of 5 years can be found in large areas of Poland, according to a report presented to the People's Relief Committee for Jewish War Sufferers, which opened its national convention here today. The report, read by Morris Rothenberg of New York in behalf of the Joint Distribution Committee, said that in certain sections of Poland all babies had died from lack of nourishment. In the City of Vilna alone 7,000 children are reported to be facing the bitter cold of a Russian Winter without shoes.

Up to date, according to Mr. Rothenberg, approximately $6,000,000 has been contributed by the Jews of America for the war victims. Of this amount $2,000,000 has been distributed in Russia, $1,634,300 in German Poland, and $1,185,000 in Austria-Hungary.

Delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada are attending the convention.

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BRITISH ADVOCATE DOUBLY ARMED SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

gard to recent incidents of the German submarine campaign such as the Marina, Columbian, and Stefano cases, but outside of official circles the betting odds are against President Wilson's being satisfied with the versions of these affairs that Germany is likely to give.

The German communiqué relative to the sinking of the Arabia as regarded here as a typical instance of the lengths to which the German Government is prepared to go in order to give a semblance of justification to the acts of its submarine commanders. The British view is that Germany's submarine campaign is virtual war upon all neutrals.

"Since February, 1915," says Arthur Pollen, the well-known naval writer, "she has been quite impartial in her destruction of ships and quite indifferent as to the nationality of the innocent sufferers whom she has killed. Holland, Denmark, and Sweden have lost over fifty ships sunk and 100 sailors drowned, Greece and Spain have lost ships and property and subjects in defiance of all law, and not a single one of them has been able to resent it. America alone of the nations injured in this way has ventured upon public protests and threats and Norway alone has ventured upon action."

Mr. Pollen, however, believes that action by America will not long be delayed. "President Wilson's attitude at the time of the dispatch of the Sussex note," says Mr. Pollen, "outlined a policy of patience and not a policy of surrender, but looking for peace, though not for peace at any price. It wishes resentment to be slow, but not to be impossible or forbidden." This, he continues, brought about a normal condition of submarine warfare, "but when the Presidential campaign seemed to have halted action by American statesmen until the issue was decided, Germany began a resumption of her old methods at sea and since then the provisions of the Sussex note have been ignored to some purpose."

FIRST ARABIA ADMISSION.

Washington's Inquiries So Far Not Officially Answered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The allusion in an Overseas News Agency dispatch to the sinking of the Peninsular and Oriental liner Arabia is the first admission from Berlin that the vessel was sunk by a submarine. While the dispatch does not expressly state whether the Arabia was sunk by a German or an Austrian submarine, the inference is that it was a German craft operating in the Mediterranean, and certainly that the Berlin Government justifies the sinking.

No official comment was obtainable tonight on the statements from Berlin. The State Department some time ago directed Joseph C. Grew, the American Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin, to make inquiries of the German Government for such information as it had or could obtain regarding the sinking of the Arabia, Marina, Rowanmore and several other vessels which indicated that German submarine commanders may have failed to observe the pledges given to the United States.

Should Germany, in response to this inquiry, admit that the Arabia was sunk by a German submarine, and seek to escape responsibility by offering any such justification as that offered by the Overseas News Agency dispatch, the course would be challenged by the United States, unless it could be shown without doubt that the vessel actually was an armed transport in the true military acceptation of that term.

The Arabia was sunk east of Malta on Nov. 6, while bound from Australia for England, via Marseilles. There was one American on board, Paul R. Donner, a Harvard graduate, engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in India, who was en route to his home in Cambridge, Mass. According to a statement issued by the British Admiralty on Nov. 8, the Arabia was sunk without warning, and all of the 437 passengers and crew, except two engineers, were saved by vessels going to the rescue.

Survivors without distinction as to nationality, according to unofficial dispatches, indicated that the Arabia was attacked without warning and that the liner did nothing by way of attempting to escape or attacking the submarine to lose her right to immunity from attack without warning. Passengers landed at Malta said they saw no submarine, but did see the wake of a torpedo, and that after the ship was struck a submarine periscope was seen 300 yards distant. It is understood the British Government has been gathering details to be submitted in a report to the United States for information.

A 15-centimeter gun, such as Berlin asserts that the Arabia carried, is a weapon of 5.9 inches diameter of bore, and is within the limit that this Government admits a merchant steamer may carry for defensive purposes. All P. & O. liners in merchant service have been armed with guns of not over 6-inches calibre.

Even when merchant vessels are armed, if armed only for defensive purposes, this Government has insisted that the mere presence of the gun does not rob the vessel of immunity from attack without warning, and that it is incumbent upon the belligerent naval commander to show that the weapon was "actually used." The "use" rather than the mere "presence" of a defensive weapon on a merchant ship is what this Government has considered as counting.

As to the allegation that the Arabia should be regarded as an armed transport because she carried workmen and war materials, this Government would not consider this a just reason for attacking the vessel without warning so long as she actually was in the merchant service and not a bona fide transport.

In the Lusitania case, Germany attempted to set up the defense that because that vessel carried cartridges she was employed in transporting war munitions, and was not exempt from attack. This Government refused to admit that Germany had any right to sink the Lusitania without warning, and insisted that regardless of the character of the vessel's cargo, the Lusitania was entitled to warning, and her passengers and crew had a right to be saved so long as the vessel did not try to escape or offer resistance.

HIT ADMIRALTY ON RAID.

British Papers Say Methods of Combatting Submarines Are Antiquated.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 20.—There has been growing criticism of the Admiralty lately owing to the recent channel raids and the increase of submarine operations. The Post, The Mail, and The Star commented pointedly on this subject last week, and The Daily Telegraph this morning in a long editorial says that the Admiralty is strangely unaffected by changes due to the war. It adds that the nation's faith in Admiral Jellicoe's fleet is undiminished, but that the hostilities have brought unforeseen developments, notably in submarines, mines, and aeronautics, all of which departments are operated by Germans in the prime of life.

"It is not surprising," says the paper, "if the officers forming the Admiralty Board, reared in a very different school, should be somewhat impervious to new ideas in these days of naval revolution. It is, perhaps, inevitable that the nation should wonder whether the Admiralty would not gain were fresh blood introduced into its deliberations.

"Above all things the nation needs a Board of Admiralty open to new methods. Would it not be well if seamen fresh from the sea, experienced in the phase of warfare now being pursued by the enemy, were given a more commanding voice in our naval affairs?"

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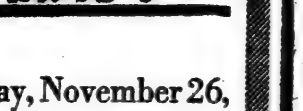

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WILSON MEDIATION RUMOR STIRS BERLIN

Continued from Page 1.

er in England than in other countries, but the beginnings are there, and it is possible to see, sooner or later, the end of this terrible war. We see no reason to be discouraged. The peace action announced by the Basle National Gazette is anything but certain; but if it fails the success of the next attempt will be all the greater. Particularly should Socialists of all nations remember that it is their duty to help end the war whenever an opportunity offers. Reason is marching on through the drum-fire, and one day will tear down the wire entanglements of hate between the nations. For all neutrals actuated by good faith for the peace of all nations the slogan today is, 'Don't let yourselves be discouraged.'"

The rest of the German press almost unanimously warns the public to place no premature hopes in these peace rumors; but, while here and there certain organs insist that no confidence be put in any peace mediation that comes from America and are not entirely convinced that any is contemplated—some even expressing grave doubts of President Wilson's good faith—the press on the whole is rather friendly than otherwise to him and to the notion of a preliminary conference to be called by the President.

Only the extreme pan-German and Agrarian elements are outspokenly against Wilson as a potential angel of peace, but as their influence and importance has slowly but steadily been waning, their hostility to the peace idea is negligible at this time.

The Morgenpost says:

"These Swiss peace reports are obviously the result of combinations based on American reports of Wilson's peace plans and the Chancellor's emphasis of Germany's love of peace. The Chancellor has in fact repeatedly emphasized that Germany is not out for conquest, but is conducting a purely defensive war, and that it can freely and openly declare its readiness to conclude peace, confident that its enemies' desire to annihilate Germany can never become an accomplished fact. It would be sensible in our enemies if they would understand the words of the Chancellor as he meant them, and would act accordingly, but there's the rub—our enemies have not reached this point, as utterances of their statesmen and press show."

The Morgenpost also warns the German people against giving any credence to rumors of a separate peace with Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Nov. 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The announcement that President Wilson intends to invite the belligerents to send representatives to a conference in Washington, where all parties shall present their maximum demands in order to prepare the way for a second conference at which real peace negotiations shall be discussed, has caused much excitement in Vienna. The newspapers there considered the announcement as really serious, and the Neue Freie Presse had leading articles on the subject on Thursday and Friday. The gist of these articles is that the proposal must be greeted as the first step toward peace taken by the head of a very important great power.

Other newspapers wish first to have their doubts as to whether President Wilson is an "honest broker" removed.

The Reichspost interprets President Wilson's proposal as evidence that he realizes from the manner of his re-election that the "Aggiotatis policy" is not supported by a majority of the American population.

In Germany Conservative and National Liberal newspapers object that President Wilson is not impartial, while the Kreuz-Zeitung adds that a second reason for treating Wilson's proposal with extreme reserve is that, "in a conference of that nature, the numerical superiority of our enemies would make itself felt in one way or another to our detriment."

The National Liberal Neueste Nachrichten of Leipsic says that Germany is willing to discuss the proposal if it is convinced that it is made honorably, but "we must always be conscious of the fact that Wilson is a messenger to us from the enemy camp." Conversation, therefore, can be carried on with him in polite form, the journal adds, as long at least as Wilson does not again consider it expedient to roll up his shirt-sleeves.

Maximilian Harden observes in the current number of Die Zukunft that the result of the Presidential election is an extraordinary success, but one rather for Wilson's personality than for the Democratic Party. No German can deplore his success, he adds, for "Hughes, a stiff Republican, a Judge, and a Baptist of British blood, would have appointed our archenemy, Roosevelt, as Secretary in place of Lansing, or would have intrusted him with the task of rapidly increasing the strength of the land army."

VIENNA, Nov. 17, (via London, Nov. 19.)—Interest in the announcement received in Vienna that President Wilson intends taking concrete action in behalf of peace continues unabated, though in many Austrian circles the view is held that the attitude of the Entente Powers will render Mr. Wilson's good offices futile.

It is argued in Government circles and in the press that so long as the Entente nations adhere to the program recently reiterated by Premier Asquith and Viscount Grey there is really no occasion for Austria-Hungary to show great interest in the proposed action, as the Entente Government officials asserted that the war objectives were not matter for discussion.

This aspect, it is pointed out in Government circles, could only be changed by a readiness of the Entente to proceed on an entirely different basis. With the Entente willing to discuss peace on terms of the re-establishment of prewar conditions, so modified as to take into account the impaired interests of the Central Powers, Austria-Hungary's attitude might be expected to change.

As the matter stands certain Governmental circles hold that little can be gained by declaring a readiness to meet the Entente in preliminary peace discussion so long as the latter has failed to indicate that it would be content with much less than the recent speeches made in London show. It is felt by Austrian officials that the acceptance of an invitation for such a conference while the Entente held out for a program little short of the total annihilation of the Central Powers and their allies would be equal to acknowledging that the Central Powers were ready to seek peace on any terms.

While President Wilson's good intentions are not in the least doubted, and while his offer might gladly be accepted, it is pointed out that the Entente Powers would gain undue and unjustified encouragement if Austria-Hungary were to pit its own modest claims against those of the Entente while the latter still sought the dismemberment of the dual monarchy.

There is no doubt in the minds of Austrians in a position to know that the Central Powers are ready for negotiations, but nothing short of the conditions outlined in the foregoing would induce them in the present military situations to join a conference such as is understood here to have been proposed by President Wilson.

The second installment of Austrian press comments mirrors this strongly. The first warm welcome given out to the Wilson idea is gradually making room for the attitude that to send delegates to a preliminary conference with the Entente still insisting upon the weakening of the Central Powers is unthinkable.

In view of these facts, it may be announced that peace negotiations of any sort—even a preliminary conference for defining the minimum claims of all the belligerents—will remain impossible so long as the Entente Powers do not beforehand indicate a readiness to abandon their present attitude.

Though Austria-Hungary is not averse to seizing the opportunity to demonstrate in conference under American auspices her protestations made in the past, it is argued, that entering negotiations on such an unequal basis as the Entente's attitude toward the Central Powers affords would be paying too high a price for even the interesting spectacle of having the Entente Governments inform President Wilson they had nothing to arbitrate.

WANTS A 'NATION OF NATIONS'

A. O. Crozier's Peace Plan a Four-Branch International Government.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—A plan to insure international peace by the creation of a "nation of nations"—superior in merit, according to its author, to that of the League to Enforce Peace—is proposed in an interview with Alfred Owen Crozier of this city, which The Commercial Tribune will publish tomorrow. In discussing his project, which, he says, has been communicated to the Governments of each of the warring countries and to those of many neutral nations, Mr. Crozier says:

"The plan of fighting to gain lasting peace will go on until a more sane and effective plan is proposed that will convince the judgment of ruling statesmen and be pressed by the general opinion of mankind.

"A congress of nations, in which every civilized country is represented, should be convened to organize a permanent government of governments to be named "nation of nations," a supreme international police power charged by the nations with the duty and armed with authority to regulate and preserve order in the family of nations and guard all against unjust attack.

"The suggestion for an actual merger or union of the different nations, or even a political federation, is impractical and utopian, because of the differences in race and interests. All that is needed is a nation of nations, with the usual governmental functions, powers, and limitations, a supreme constitution, a tentative draft of which I have published, that prohibits interference in the domestic affairs of any country and restricts it to the work of preventing international conflicts, with armaments, particularly a navy, large enough to prevent wars and enforce world peace.

"If the plan is adopted the Supreme Senate will be the sovereign legislative body that will enact all international laws, and in which every co-operating nation shall be fairly represented, the apportionment to be agreed upon by the congress of nations. The General Supreme Court, as the judicial branch, will construe such laws and adjudicate or arbitrate all disputes between nations. The Supreme President will be the chief executive of the executive branch. The Supreme Council, a fourth co-ordinate branch, the administrative, composed of twenty-five of the world's greatest statesmen, chosen from different countries, will check and guide the Supreme President, conduct the plain business and supervise the relations between the nation of nations and individual nations."

LOST.

See advertisement on last page—Adv.

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THREW SIX BOMBS IN RAID ON MUNICH

French Aviator Reached Height of 13,000 Feet—Average Speed 60 Miles an Hour

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VICENZA, Nov. 19, (Dispatch to The London Times.—All Italian aviation camps and anti-aircraft batteries had been notified of the flight of Captain de Beauchamps, and were on the lookout for him.

Particulars, now available of one of the greatest flights in the history of aviation, are to the effect that the airman left the Haute Marne Department at 7:30 A. M. on an aerial machine of the Nieuport model in unfavorable weather conditions. His route lay over Colmar and the Black Forest. He kept at a great height and eluded the vigilance of the Germans. The air currents were icy, and at moments the enterprise seemed desperate. Munich was reached at midday and the airman swooped down on the station on which he let fall six bombs from a height of a few hundred feet. He says the effect of the explosion was quite visible.

Rising swiftly again, he flew southeast, following the valley of the Inn to Innsbruck. Reaching the Lower Piave he mistook it for the beginning of the Venetian lagoons, and at 2:45 landed in a field near San Dona di Piava.

The aeroplane remained in perfect condition during the entire flight, but the motor and propeller were slightly damaged in the act of landing. Beauchamps maintained of speed of slightly over sixty an hour for the 437½ miles. He covered and reached a height of between 12,000 and 13,000 feet. The velocity of the wind currents varied from sixteen feet per minute at 3,300 feet to seventy-two feet per minute at 10,000 feet. The French airman received a great welcome in Venice.

HINTS OF GRAVE CRISIS IN THE RUSSIAN DUMA

Petrograd Correspondent Indicates War and Marine Ministers May Be Forced Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—When the full tale of this week's doings in the Duma comes to be told it will form one of the strangest chapters in the history of the war. At present it cannot be put into print in anything like its entirety.

Those whose business it is to settle these things decided that to give complete publicity to this remarkable episode would not be in the interest of the country; consequently there are many blank columns in the papers where the debates of the first three sittings of the Russian Parliament would otherwise be printed. However, what is said in the presence of 600 or 800 people cannot permanently be bottled up. The substance of the speeches has already become widely known, and is the sole topic of political conversation. Presently it will spread to the farthest corners of the empire.

What we have had so far is only the first act of the drama; the denouement is still to come, and it is too early to prophesy with any degree of positiveness what its nature will be, but it may be said at once that, so far as the common cause of the Allies is concerned, the proceedings in the Duma and concurrent events afford considerable grounds for satisfaction.

To begin with, the Russian Parliament, by repeated declaration, accompanied in every case by tumultuous demonstrations of unquestionable sincerity, has shown that both itself and the nation for which it speaks are as unshaken as ever in the determination that the war must be carried on at whatever cost to the only possible conclusion consistent with the professions of the Allies to the world at large and their pledges to one another, that is to say, to the complete and crushing defeat of the Teutons. To these declarations were added yesterday others of no less emphatic nature by the Minister for War and the Minister for the Navy, who removed all doubts as to the ground for their dramatically sudden and unexpected appearance in the Duma by laying special stress on the services which the Chamber had already rendered in this great time of trial and on the necessity of close co-operation between it and the Government in the further prosecution of the war.

The drama was opened by a speech by M. Millukoff at Thursday's sitting. It was a sharp and very remarkable attack on one of the organs of the Government. His initiative was followed up by the spokesmen of the other parties of the bloc; in other words, it was supported by the overwhelming majority of the House. All this time the Ministerial seats in the Chamber were vacant. A situation of actual tension between the Government and Parliament seemed to be threatened.

At the critical moment General Shuvaeff and Admiral Grigorevitch stepped into the breach. It may be they rendered no more eminent service to their country than by this courageous and patriotic act. The superficial pretext of their appearance in the midst of the parliamentarians was to give some account of the great increase in Russia's output of arms and ammunition. Its real reasons have already been given.

As already said, the drama is not yet finished, but it has reached a point at which its development cannot be arrested. In Russian politics many things are possible which in other countries are unthinkable, but even here it is difficult to imagine that the playing out of the plot can leave the Cabinet unchanged.

HUGE LOSSES BY RUSSIANS.

2,027,853 Men and 100,621 Officers Since June 1, Berlin Asserts.

BERLIN, Nov. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—According to the Central Identification Office at Kiev, Russia, says the overseas News Agency, the number of Russian casualties since June 1, 1916, has reached 100,621 officers and 2,027,853 men.

Among the soldiers who recently have fallen, according to the same source, are one General of Brigade, four Colonels, and four Lieutenant Colonels in command of regiments.

It is apparent from the recent Russian lists, the Overseas News Agency says, that part of the Russian forces on the Caucasian front have been transported to the European war theatre.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 19.—An official statement given out today by the Russian War Department regarding operations in Russia and Galicia says:

There was an exchange of fire along the whole front and reconnoissances by our scouts.

RUMANIAN PLAIN REACHED BY TEUTONS

Have Also Cut the Orsova-Craiova Railroad in Southwest, Berlin Reports.

BIG BATTLES NEAR PASSES

Series of Heights in Tirgujiulij Region Recaptured by Rumanians—Russian Patrols Near Silistria.

BERLIN, Nov. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—German and Austro-Hungarian troops yesterday, despite a tenacious Rumanian resistance, forced their way through the narrow mountain passes on the Transylvania front into the Wallachian Plain, according to the official statement issued by the German Headquarters Staff today. Teuton troops pushing behind the Rumanians in southwestern Rumania have reached the Orzova-Craiova Railroad. Since Nov. 1 the Austrians and Germans on this front, it is stated, have taken prisoner more than 19,000 Rumanians, and have captured twenty-six cannon. The text of the announcement reads:

Eastern War Theatre — Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: There was nothing important.

Front of Archduke Charles: East of the Putna Valley in the Gyergyo Mountains, Bavarian regiments repulsed advances of strong Russian forces south of Hegyes.

Our operations since the end of October on the Transylvanian southern front have taken the course intended.

The exit from the mountain narrows into Wallachian Plain in spite of tenacious Rumanian resistance was forced by the German and Austro-Hungarian troops.

Strong Rumanian forces between the Jiul River and Gilert were broken in the batle of Tirgujiulij. They were defeated under exceptionally severe and sanguinary losses. Attempts made by the enemy to outflank us from the east with fresh forces brought there failed.

Our troops pushing behind the enemy have reached the railroad of Orsova-Craiova.

South of Rothenthurm Pass the Caliman-Suiol road has been crossed.

The total booty of the Ninth Army from Nov. 1 to Nov. 18 is 189 officers and 19,338 men, 28 cannon, 17 amunition cars, and 72 machine guns.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: On the Dobrudja front there were patrol engagements near Silistria and also more lively infantry and artillery fire.

Rumania's failure to withstand the Austro-German offensive in Transylvania is to be ascribed, according to Joseph Wirth, correspondent of the Lokal-Anzeiger, principally to the lack of high-trajectory and mountain artillery and to inferior leadership, which, the writer says, is utterly without practical experience, though equipped with all modern strategic and tactical theories.

The subsidiary causes, the correspondent says, are the lack of barbed wire for entanglements, necessitating the use of almost worthless tree branches; the adherence to old-style Russian trenches with overhead coverings against shrapnel, which, however, cave in disastrously with the arrival of the first shell, and, in addition, the surprising lack of equipment for many of the troops, as well as telephone material, wagons, and aviators. The correspondent continues:

"The Rumanians have not even adopted the almost universal transportable kitchen wagons, but still carry food to the troops at the front in cans loaded on lumbering wagons.

"The Rumanians fight better when defending their own territory than when on the offensive or defensive on Austro-Hungarian soil. They looked for a short, decisive campaign, and were unprepared for a long fight of the present character.

"Rumanian officers all carry and study religiously a General Staff book on lessons learned from the war, but they seem to be unable to apply them practically. This partly, perhaps, is because the character of the warfare on the Rumanian border is unlike that on the Russian and French fronts, but is rather back-and-forth mountain fighting between patrols and small troop sections with no solidified, permanent front, so that flank and rear attacks are more frequent than frontal attacks, with friend and foe alike constantly attempting surprises. The difficulties also are enhanced by the similarity of the Rumanian and Austro-Hungarian uniforms."

VIENNA, Nov. 19, (via London.)—The following communication was issued by the War Office today:

Archduke Charles's forces in recent days have met with full success. General von Falkenhayn's army, in a battle near Tirgujiulij, forced an outlet from the mountains; and, with a column advancing in the Matruh Valley, reached the railway running from Verciofova to Craiova. [Verciofova is on the east bank of the Danube opposite Orsova.] The fiercest Rumanian resistance, which found expression in embittered counterattacks east and southeast of Tirgujiulij, was in vain.

The Austro-Hungarian and German forces advancing on both sides of the Alt in continual fierce battles reached the foot of the mountains yesterday and crossed the line of Calimansuicl. Here, as to the north of Campulung, Rumanian attacks failed.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 20.—The military experts in the morning newspapers today call attention to the seriousness of the situation in Rumania, where the Germans and Austrians report they have reached the railway which runs from the Danube to Craiova, at a point which threatens to flank the Rumanian army south of Vulcan Pass. The Daily Mail says:

"The enemy claims to have attained his first objective, namely, an advance to the Rumanian plain. His new position endangers the Rumanian flank and may cause a rapid retirement. This news is grave, as the presence of the enemy on the railway would compel the retreat of a large part of the Rumanian line."

The Daily Chronicle says: "The Germans' success, if true, is very serious. It means that the German attempt to cut off the southwest projection of Rumania has gone far toward accomplishment. The position of the Rumanian army at Orsova is precarious, and it will be lucky if it extricates itself without a catastrophe. The new advance does not directly threaten Bucharest, but gives the Germans an excellent base from which to do so."

Taking the offensive on Saturday, the Rumanian forces operating in the Tirgujiulij Valley, in the West Wallachia section of the Transylvanian front, stormed and captured a series of heights, the War Office announces in its official statement today: In the Jiul and Alt Valleys strong Teuton forces, it is added, pushed back the Rumanians for a short distance to the southward. The statement follows:

Transylvania.—In the Jiul and Alt Valleys the enemy attacked with considerable forces and pushed back the Rumanian troops a little to the south.

In the Tirgujiulij Valley the Rumanians assumed the offensive and carried a series of heights.

Danube.—There has been nothing of importance to report.

The official statement given out at the Rumanian War Department in Bucharest today reads:

Northern and Northwestern Fronts.—There is nothing fresh to report. On the Western Moldavian frontier and the northern frontier from La Muntiu to the Valley of Praheva we repulsed an enemy attack.

In the region of Dragoslavele we continued to advance, capturing four officers and eighty soldiers and taking two machine guns, two cannon, and five munition wagons.

In the Valley of the Alt fighting continues in the region west of Suiol-Brezol.

In the Valleys of Jiul and Gilert there were violent combats.

In the direction of Cerna there was no action.

Southern Front.—On the Danube and in Dobrudja the artillery and infantry fire slackened.

GERMAN LOSSES HEAVY.

11th Bavarian Division Practically Wiped Out by Rumanians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 20.—The Bucharest correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, in a dispatch dated Nov. 14, says:

"During last week I had the opportunity of visiting the Rumanian front-line trenches on the Moldavian and Southern Transylvanian fronts. Two days were passed in the neighborhood of he Vulcan Pass and Tirgujiulij fronts, where the Germans a fortnight ago sustained a temporary defeat.

"North of Tirgujiulij the Eleventh Bavarian Division was practically annihilated by the Rumanians. It had been sent specially from Kovel, on the Russian front, with the Kaiser's telegraphed benediction.

"Much equipment was abandoned when the Bavarians fled toward the frontier, broken and panic-stricken. German military paraphernalia still littered the battlefields. Motor cars, machine guns, and field pieces fell trophies to the Rumanians. The German General in the haste of retirement lost his pickelhaube with its gilt-spiked top. Judging by the number found on the battlefield, a blank recommendation for the Iron Cross seems to form an essential part of the field kit of every German regimental commander.

"The humane treatment by Rumanians of enemy wounded was in marked contrast to the savage cruelty exhibited by the Hungarians when some Rumanians fell into their hands. In one hospital I saw two Rumanians portions of whose tongues had been amputated by their Hungarian captors. These maltreated soldiers were captured by a patrol, and because they refused to give information of essential importance to the enemy the tips of their tongues were hacked off with sword bayonets. They were then set at liberty. The victims are now recovering from their terrible injuries, though they have lost the power of speech and, it is feared, may be dumb forever.

"The Rumanian is a splendid soldier. In the difficult passes of the Carpathians they have held back a powerful and well organized enemy. They defended their Fatherland with tenacity and heroism. In the trenches I saw and admired the soldiers who for over two months have successfully defied the armed might of the Central Powers. Practically ever since beginning of Rumanian hostilities these men have been fighting night and day with little respite.

"Life at the Rumanian front is much as it is elsewhere along hundreds of miles of the vast European battlefield on both fronts. I saw and spoke with many prisoners, wounded and unwounded. Austrians, Saxons, Bavarians, and Prussians were among the earlier contingent of prisoners, especially Bavarians, callow, underfed youths of 19, lacking stamina, who had been rushed to the Rumanian front to fill the depleted ranks after only a few weeks' training. They expressed satisfaction that they were still alive, and faced the prospect of captivity with unfailing equanimity, since it assured the absence of rationless days and the certainty of snug shelter from the bitter cold of the Carpathian Alps with generally an inclement sky for a canopy.

"Prisoners more recently captured were Prussians, sturdy fellows possessing considerable but a diminished quantity of national arrogance. They, for the most part, were frank, as soldiers are who have fought and been vanquished. One Prussian of expansive girth and a face like a ripe apple said he had been told that Rumanians were an untrained rabble who would be sure to run when the Germans appeared and shouted 'Hoch!' but by that time personal contact with the previously despised enemy had inspired respect for the Rumanian soldier.

"From chats with the prisoners I found it was the Rumanian bayonet which Bavarian and Prussian alike dreaded most. The Rumanian 'hura!' uttered by the charging line of infantry invariably produced a disquieting and ofttimes demoralizing effect among the troops.

"Wounded Austrian officers were inclined to cordiality, being convinced the war could not last much longer, and that the sooner it was over and the whole world going about its legitimate business the better for humanity. This view visibly shocked a wounded German officer in the ward who was within hearing. In an effort which must have caused him a good deal of physical pain he raised himself on his elbow, and in sharp, staccato tones, as if rapping out an order, said: 'Peace will only come when our Kaiser wills it.' Then he collapsed, and a sympathetic nurse hastened to soothe the feelings of the ruffled Prussian and readjust the head bandage which his violent emotion sent awry."

ALLIES TO DISARM CONSTANTINE'S ARMY

Demand Surrender of Everything Except 50,000 Rifles in Actual Use.

ATHENS, Nov. 18, (via London, Nov. 19.)—Vice Admiral Fournet, commander of the Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean, last night presented to the Greek Government a note demanding the surrender to the Entente Allies of all arms, munitions, and artillery of the Greek Army, with the exception of some 50,000 rifles now in actual use by the forces remaining after the last step of demobilization.

MONASTIR TAKEN BY ALLIED TROOPS

Continued from Page 1.

tions during the night of the 18th-19th. The retreat is general.

BERLIN, Nov. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Monastir has been abandoned by the German and Bulgarian forces, it is announced in the official statement issued at the German Army Headquarters today, which says:

Macedonian Front: After the enemy had succeeded in making progress on Height 1,212, northeast of Chegel, the German and Bulgarian troops took up a position north of Monastir. Monastir thus was abandoned.

GEN. BELOW LED DASH TO SAVE MONASTIR

Berlin Authorities Explain Difficulties of Holding City with One Supply Road.

From a Staff Correspondent.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 19, (via Sayville.)—The General Staff announces that Monastir has been evacuated. Its defense had been conducted in person by General von Below, who led a counter-attack of the German-Bulgar army in an effort to save the city.

Discussing the general situation on the North Macedonian front, a well-informed military authority said today:

"The French held dominating heights seven kilometers south of Monastir, which thus was exposed to their fire. The city could only have been held by us with heavy losses, which would have been unjustified, as Monastir tactically and operatively was of little or no value. The right thing, therefore, was to give it up and let the enemy into this unfavorable position, where he will have little joy of his new acquisition.

"Against these purely military considerations there are certain political doubts, particularly because the enemy has acquired a foothold again in Serbia, and Serbian aspirations will be strengthened, while it will likewise undoubtedly make an impression in general. But military considerations must decide precedence over political ones, the all-inclusive aim being after all to achieve ultimate victory; and, with this aim exclusively in mind, undoubtedly the right thing to do was to evacuate Monastir.

"At present General Sarrail's forces in this region have the great strategic advantage of having an excellent railroad from Saloniki via Florina right at their backs, while Sarrail also used the whole of the last year for making great road improvements almost up to the boundary; whereas our only railroad ends far from the front, at Veles, and all supplies, ammunition, and reinforcements for the whole army had to be transported over one wagon road. Now that our lines have been drawn back, this strategic ratio is in our favor, as Sarrail will get away from his good roads, while we shorten our lines of communication.

"The evacuation of Monastir will have no strategic effect on the general situation, as the right wing in Macedonia is the farthest removed from Bulgaria and Rumania, and any change in the tactical situation there will be the last to make itself felt elsewhere."

BERLIN, Nov. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In discussing the necessity for the evacuation of Monastir military authorities explain that the railroad for supplying the army in that region ends at Veles, and that from there on the traffic had to be conducted over a single road, which was badly cut up by heavy automobile trucks. Efforts to help out the situation by overhead cable railroads were only partially palliative.

Kaiser Rewards von Below.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Nov. 20.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, says General von Below's remarkable act of heroism in personally leading a battalion which stormed and recaptured an important height in the Cerna River bend in Serbia from the Serbians has been rewarded by a letter from Emperor William, which is published as a Cabinet order. The letter says:

My Dear General: With pleasure and pride I learned that you in the din of battle placed yourself at the head of Chasseur Battalion No. 9 and snatched from a superior enemy force an important height on the Cerna. I thank you and the brave Chasseurs from my heart for a deed which will live in history. My sincere appreciation I especially express by appointing you Honorary Chief of this Lauenburg Chasseur Regiment.

LINE OF RETREAT MENACED.

Allied Cavalry Expected to Round Up Many Bulgar Prisoners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 20.—The Daily Chronicle this morning, dealing with the capture of Monastir, says:

"The situation today is one of open warfare with the remnants of General Boyadieff's German-Bulgarian Army in headlong retreat across the Monastir Plain and in a position of great danger.

"No doubt a splendid opportunity is now offered to the allied cavalry, of which recent mention was made in this region, for harrying the retreating enemy. The Plain of Monastir is suitable for cavalry work, more especially as the Bulgars will not find it easy to debouch from the difficult high ground of the Cerna bend. Considerable hauls of prisoners and material are, therefore, not unlikely.

"The Bulgar line of retreat is along the highroad across the plain from Monastir to Prilep. Their base is at the foot of the range flanking the Serbian. This road does not run back at right angles from the fighting front, but northeastwards. Consequently, the Allies, who are already on high ground east of Monastir, are threatening the main Bulgar line of retreat."

GERMANS BLAME BULGARS.

Say Their Allies Never Await Orders to Attack or Retreat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 20.—The Daily Chronicle's special correspondent with the Serbian Army sends the following from First Army Headquarters, under date of Nov. 12:

"I was present today at the cross-examination of two German officers captured yesterday. They stated that their battery was captured because the Bulgarian infantry in front of them stampeded and the battery was rushed by the Serbs so suddenly that they had no time to destroy the breech blocks of the guns.

"They complained that the Bulgars never awaited orders, either to retire or to attack, and that no reliance could therefore be placed on them by the Germans."

HELD MONASTIR FOR A YEAR.

Bulgars and Serbs Quarreled About It at Time of Capture.

Monastir Bitolia in the Balkan wars of 1912-13 had an importance that was rather geographical, political, and industrial than military. The second Balkan war left the place in possession of the Serbs. Just a year ago it was the objective of the southern Bulgarian Army which had entered Serbia via Kotsana, Istip, and Strumitza, where the line was defended by the retreating southern Serbian battalions under Colonel Vassitch and the few British and French troops which had been rushed up from Saloniki.

As the Allies retreated south of the town the Serbians under Colonel Vassitch remained. On Nov. 20 a Bulgar advance guard attempted to gain possession of the town, was cut off, and surrendered. Two other parties of Bulgars met the same fate, one being defeated by some French marines who were retreating from Beigrade, and the other driven back by a British regiment which had been sent forward to support Vassitch.

From Nov. 25 till Nov. 30 Vassitch kept at bay the rapidly concentrating Bulgar Army by engaging them on the left flank as they attempted to cross the plain on the east of the town. On the night of Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 he quietly withdrew, and the next day the Austrian flag flew from the mosques and arsenal. This so incensed the Bulgars that they refused to enter the city. On Nov. 24 Germany and Bulgaria had signed an agreement by which the latter was to administer Monastir.

The present campaign, which had the roads north and east of Monastir in view rather than the city itself, has been gradually developing ever since the new Serbian Army, which had been fitted out in Corfu by the French, reached Saloniki last Spring and demanded to be placed in the van of the first of the Allies' armies to re-enter Serbia. In August their lines, which were slowly advancing up the railway from Saloniki via Vodena and Ostrovo, were reinforced by some French artillery and Russian infantry, and the whole army was placed under a Russian General, subject only to the orders of General Sarrail.

By the first of October the movement began to take on the character of a victorious advance, for the French artillery dislodged the Bulgars and Germans from their strongest positions.

On Oct. 4 the Allies' lines lay across the Cerna, and on the mountains stretching westward from the right banks, only nine miles south of the city. Their right flank was then thrown forward along the left bank of the Cerna until the investing army, only four miles away on the east, on Nov. 16, practically held the city inclosed save for two highways northward—both to Uskub, one via Prelep, and the other via Kalkandele. For the highways north and south of the Lakes Ochrida and Presba on the west are understood to be in the possession of the Italian Army advancing from Valona. The southern road is known to be so.

GROENER'S AID IN BERLIN.

Dr. Kurt Sorge Ready to Begin Work on the Home Army.

BERLIN, Nov. 19, (via London.)—Dr. Kurt Sorge, the new technical Chief of Staff to General Groener in the Department of Munitions, who will head the industrial department in the new war bureau of the War Ministry, and upon whom will fall a large share of the responsibility for the creation, maintenance, and efficiency of the proposed "home army" that is to complement and sustain the armies in the field, has arrived in Berlin to take up his new work. Soon after his arrivel Dr. Sorge received an Associated Press correspondent, to whom he expressed confidence that the new organization and general scheme of the home army would prove efficacious and successful.

Dr. Sorge, who is little known beyond the confines of Magdeburg, notwithstanding that he is Managing Director of the big Cruson works, said that his appointment came unexpectedly—as it did to the public—and he pleaded ignorance of all but the general outlines of the new plan. He showed a keen appreciation of the interest displayed in America concerning all economic and industrial steps which the warring nations will take.

"You must give me a little time to find out for myself what is planned," Dr. Sorge said. "I am a firm believer in taking the neutral press into our confidence and working with it, and I shall be glad to discuss the matter later with you when I myself am sure of my ground. I may not be able to give all of the details of the new organization, but, at least, I can tell you something—including letting you know what I am not at liberty to say."

Dr. Sorge is a man of middle age, fully six feet tall, and with close-cropped gray hair. He is polite, utterly democratic, a charming conversationalist, with a faculty of putting the visitor at ease, though wasting no time in coming to the pith of the proposition, and swiftly discussing it with a snappiness at seeming variance with his almost ponderous bulk.

There is a rumor that the Reichstag will be convened on Dec. 5, preliminary to the draft of the proposed law creating the home industrial army. It is understood the home army problem has been laid before the Governments of the various German States, and is being pushed urgently by the Imperial Government, which already has called conferences of the political parties to discuss the subject. This rumor about the Reichstag is doubted in many quarters.

Lieut. Gen. von Stein, the German War Minister, today announced that in future special consideration would be given to soldiers whose families already had suffered heavy losses by the war. Likewise, fathers of several children would not, if possible, be employed permanently in the first line.

HARD BLOW TO BULGARIA.

London Press Expects Trouble There as Result of Loss of Monastir.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 20.—The fall of Monastir on the anniversary of its capture by the Serbs from the Turks in 1912, is hailed by the morning newspapers as being of considerable political and military importance. It is argued that, as Bulgaria's main object in entering the war was the possession of Macedonia, the loss of the Macedonian capital must bring an acute sense of failure both to the Bulgar politicians and military officers.

On the other hand it is contended that the recapture of the town will greatly encourage the Serbs, whose recent valiant storming of Kaimakcalan Mountain prepared the way for the city's fall. A point which is considerably discussed by the military writers is the inability of Germany to send aid to the [illegible] is held to have important significance. It is pointed out that Field Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of the German General Staff, had known for six weeks that Monastir was threatened, and yet was compelled to allow such an important point to pass into enemy hands without an attempt to avoid the catastrophe.

The military commentators recognize that Monastir is not a first-rate military position, but they contend it will be a useful railroad opening the way for an advance into Serbia proper. It is expected, however, that the snow will prevent the Entente from getting much further at present, while the losses the captors of the town are assumed to have incurred in common with the defenders during the last weeks of desperate fighting are expected to necessitate a period of rest.

The Times in an editorial calls the loss of Monastir a heavy blow to the Bulgarians and the Bulgar-German alliance, not because of any military consequences immediately probable, but because the giving up of the city thwarts Bulgaria's dearest ambition.

"The Bulgarians' humiliation and disappointment will be deep and angry when they see the proof of their felony snatched from them after less than twelve months' enjoyment," says The Times. "German fictions, German authority, and, above all, German military prestige have hitherto kept in hand the internal situation in Bulgaria. But there is reason to believe that it is anything but secure. It will not improve as the Bulgarian peasants learn that the city they cherished has been snatched from their hands and the hands of their German patrons, and that the detested Serbians had a great part in the defeat."

WOULD PUNISH BULGARIA.

Semi-Official Russian Statement Demands Vengeance for 'Treachery.'

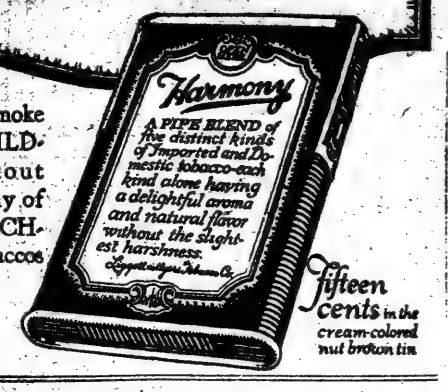
PETROGRAD, Nov. 19.—A firmly worded pronouncement that the Russian Government has set for itself the task of punishing Bulgaria for her "ingratitude and treachery" in turning against her mother and protector, Russia, appears today in a semi-official communication.

"Russia is firmly resolved," says the communication, "to punish the personages of the Bulgarian Government who treacherously allied their country with enemies of her invariable protector, who gave her political existence and suffered so many sacrifices for her. Russia will not deem herself bound to wreak vengeance for her indignation on the defenseless Bulgarian population. But Bulgaria as a sovereign unit will then hold responsible for this unprecedented crime.

"By disseminating, as recently, malicious calumnies regarding alleged Russian atrocities, Bulgaria will not force Russia to turn aside an iota from her fixed purpose, nor will she gain the laurels for her black treachery toward Russia and Slavism, and the just cause for which the Entente is fighting."

ADVERTISEMENT.

HARMONY
A PIPE BLEND



The first pipe-smoke to produce MILDNESS without sacrificing any of the natural RICHNESS of its tobaccos

Fifteen cents in the cream-colored tin

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Truly a Cigar"

Men constantly change their brand of cigars until they smoke Jean Valjean. Smoke one today.

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
10¢ 2 for 25¢ 3 for 25¢
for sale where good cigars are sold
DAVE SAQUI MAKER

ADVERTISEMENT.

Putting the Cut in a Saks' Cutaway

¶ In a sack suit CUT is everything.

¶ In a cutaway it is A LITTLE MORE.

¶ A sack suit is mostly a straight line proposition—a cutaway is a SUCCESSION OF CURVES.

¶ Saks' cutaways are shown in one and two button models, braided or plain, as you desire, and they swerve into the waistline, flare out over the hips, and dip back into the tail with the fluency and ease of a copy book specimen in penmanship.

¶ Elegance is no word for them—it's a makeshift!!!

Cutaway and Vest $25 and $38.

Separate Trousers $6 to $14.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

ADVERTISEMENT.

MADE-TO-MEASURE came first—"ready-made" came behind, and it's been behind ever since. Why be 6 months behind in style? I'll tailor a Sack or Overcoat to your individual measure, interpreting the ultra-exclusive custom fashions of November 20th.

My body-gracing fit, thoroughbred style and personal attention for the same prices, $20 to $45, that you pay for can't catch-up "ready-mades." Come to be measured or send for cloth clippings.

Ready-To-Wear-Away Overcoats $20 to $45

Clemons Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
18 Years On This Corner

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy, including cuts, matrices or drawings of illustrations, must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to insertion; for the Sunday edition of The Times finally approved copy must be delivered before Friday night.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Phoenix Makes Silk Hosiery Compulsory

BACK in the days when you were doing your "goes into," Silk Hosiery was a forbidden luxury. Phoenix has made it an every-day necessity, because of *so much quality* for *so little price*.

Pure silk yarn—not a wisp of cotton. Conformed to the foot—easy to draw on. Reinforced at toe and heel—stands endless scuffing. Lasting lustre—you can't wear or wash the shimmer out.

Phoenix Silk Hosiery, unlike foreign, is sold so low, because it doesn't have to tack on import duty and ocean freight.

Men's 55c and upward
Women's 80c and upward

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Highest Standard of Clothes Value

IF you place unusual emphasis on the value of woolens in a suit of clothes, and the quality of workmanship, you owe it to yourself to compare these clothes with the best you have found elsewhere.

★ ★

You will find that a new standard of actual, intrinsic value has been created.

★ ★

We call your particular attention to our suits at $20, $22.50 and $25, as exemplifying this statement.

They consist of the most durable woolens —as choice in quality as they are in style.

★ ★

And having the quality, they maintain their style from beginning to end. Other suits up to $45. Overcoats, $20 to $50.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Ave.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Which Trust Company Shall I Appoint?"

That question confronts the thinking man or woman who has property and intends to make a will appointing an executor and trustee.

The advantages of the trust company over the individual as executor and trustee are no longer debatable.

You know that it is most emphatically to the interest of your estate that you appoint a trust company. The question is "which one?"

Certainly you cannot do better than to appoint this Company.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street; telephone 8900 Rector
Resources over $250,000,000

10 PRINCETON FLIERS SOAR BACK IN A MIST

All Except Adams and Carroll Make the Return Flight—In on Schedule Time.

FIFTY MILES IN 42 MINUTES

Corporal Salmon First to Arrive at Hempstead—The Others Get In Ten Minutes Apart.

Winging through a heavy mist at more than a mile a minute, ten of the twelve aviators who flew from Hempstead Plains and Governors Island to see the Yale-Princeton football game at Princeton Saturday returned to their home stations yesterday afternoon on schedule time. They were led by Corporal H. Salmon of the First Aerial Signal Corps, U. S. A., who made the journey of about fifty miles in forty-two minutes.

The two who failed to return were Alfred S. Adams, a civilian flier, who was forced by engine trouble to descend just outside of Princeton, and Phillip A. Carroll, who yielded his place as pilot to Cord Meyer, a Yale student, who had flown with Carroll as passenger and observer. Nine members of the original "Football Special," as the squadron was called, had started for Princeton from the Government aviation grounds at Hempstead, and three others from Governors Island, but on the return journey all of them, with the two exceptions named, landed at Hempstead. They were Captain Reynal C. Bolling, Captain Ralph L. Tayler, First Lieut. W. G. Kilner, commanding the squadron; Sergeant D. R. Noyes, Lieutenant James E. Miller, Sergeant W. P. Willets, Lieutenant Alexander B. Thaw, H. B. Blakely, "Hobey" Baker, the former Princeton football star; Sergeant J. H. Stevenson, and Salmon.

Two of them, Noyes and Stevenson, won their reserve military pilot's licenses by successfully making the round trip. Most of the others already had completed their tests, and the journey meant nothing more for them than a novel undertaking in the name of sport.

The heavy mist which all but obscured landmarks on the entire distance added to the difficulties of the homeward flight, and three of the pilots flew several hundred yards beyond the Hempstead Plains before discovering their whereabouts. Salmon led the next closest flier to him by about ten minutes, and the rest reached the field at similar intervals.

They were welcomed by a crowd of aerial enthusiasts, who congratulated them on their achievement.

WORLD'S FINEST WING BOAT.

Visitors Inspect Rodman Wanamaker's Palatial New Flying Yacht.

Robert Lovett of the Union Pacific, accompanied by his son, Robert A., and a number of others, including F. Trubee Davison and H. P. Davison, Jr., sons of H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., motored over to Port Washington, L. I., yesterday afternoon to inspect the large flying yacht recently built for the America Transoceanic Company, of which Rodman Wanamaker is the head.

This is the most luxurious flying yacht yet built, and has seating capacity for five persons. Its wings have a span of 78 feet, while the boat from the bow to the tip of the rudder is 54 feet long. The yacht, which was built for a prominent aviation enthusiast here, is equipped with two 100-horse power Curtis motors and will make 60 miles an hour with its full load. Drawing only 18 inches of water, it can leave the surface in 30 seconds, and can cruise 300 miles with full equipment or 500 miles with only the five passengers.

The interior decoration of the yacht is finer than any yet used on an aeroplane. The seats are upholstered in pigskin and the entire cockpit is finished in mahogany. The hull is finished in white, with green below the waterline, and the deck is composed of mahogany strips.

In addition to the regular equipment for yachts, which includes self-starter, muffler, electric lights, searchlights, and the regulation night-flying lights, the Sperry automatic pilot is used. This allows the pilot practically to disregard the ordinary details of flying, such as banking and checking wind variations.

All the visitors were impressed with the yacht, which is said to be the most modern and perfect development of its kind. Others who inspected the craft were Alan R. Hawley and Henry Woodhouse of the Aero Club of America; Lawrence B. Sperry, inventor of the Sperry automatic pilot; W. D. Gash, representing Mr. Wanamaker; David H. McCulloch, T. A. Morgan, Stuart Macdonald, and Captain Ernest C. Bass.

ELKINS MAKING AEROPLANES

Son of Senator with Kendrick, Army Aviator, Invents Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 19.—Blaine Elkins of Washington and West Virginia, son of the late United States Senator Stephen Elkins, and Beryl H. Kendrick, a young army aviator, have incorporated a concern for the building of new style aeroplanes, which may be equipped for military service upon need.

Both young men have been working for the past year on several designs which they have patented. They have established a plant in this city, and, according to Kendrick, will complete their first machine within three weeks. Adolph E. Apel, the celebrated Ventnor boat builder, who has designed several world record hydroplanes, is building the hulls for the company.

Kendrick has made many notable flights. He established the first record trip from here to New York City last Summer, accomplishing the distance of 120 miles in 105 minutes. He gave an exhibition before members of the New York Aero Club and on his return stopped at Sea Girt, where he illustrated for New Jersey guardsmen the methods used by the United States Army Aviation Corps. He then resumed his trip, and the homeward journey was made in 120 minutes. Kendrick is a member of the First Reserve, United States Aviation Corps, and has been to the border.

OBTAIN GOOD SERVANTS

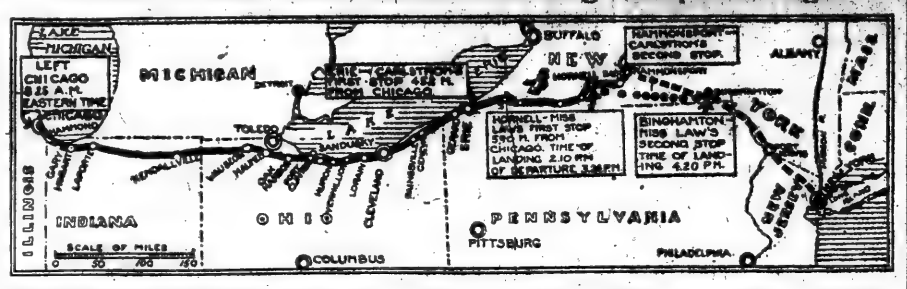
The more intelligent servants know that the best places are advertised in The New York Times Help Wanted columns, therefore when in search of situations they turn to these pages.

If in need of a butler, chauffeur, inside or outside man, or any domestic help, wants can be filled through The New York Times.

In the Situation Wanted columns advertisements of servants in search of positions are alphabetically grouped to aid more readily in making selections.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Telephone Bryant 1000.

Route of Ruth Law's Record-Breaking Aeroplane Flight



RUTH LAW'S STORY OF HER LONG FLIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

move my arms, and it was a job to handle the steering gear at a time when it had to be handled right.

After I had landed—I think it was just 2:10, Eastern time—I gave instructions for putting 53 gallons more gasoline into the tanks, got into an automobile and went downtown where I got a cup of coffee and some scrambled eggs.

It was in leaving Hornell that I came as near being wrecked as I ever want to be. Blocking the path to the east was a hill 600 feet high on top of which there were tall trees. Just after 3 o'clock I left the race track and started over that hill. I went up as steeply as I could, but it looked as if I was headed straight to a collision with the trees. Just before I got to them, the machine responded bravely and I got over those trees, how closely I came to not getting over them being shown by the fact that I practically flew through their tops with branches striking the bottom of the aeroplane.

Soon after I left Hornell I saw that I was not going to reach New York Sunday. It was getting dusk. I was almost tempted to go ahead in the dark to Governors Island, but I had not any lights to enable me to see the instruments that told where I was going and how. The realization that I would have to stop came as a disappointment, but I comforted myself with the assurance that it was not my fault, but the fault of the cold weather in Chicago. That was something I had had to contend with that had not bothered Carlstrom at all, for it was much warmer when he made his flight.

Meets the Glad-Hand Chairman.

When I saw that I had to stop, I decided it would be at Binghamton. I slowed down before I reached there and after nosing around saw a race track and there I alighted about 4:20 o'clock. The first person to greet me was Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Glad-Hand Committee. He had been driving by in his automobile and stopped when he saw me. I let the water out of my machine, ran it alongside a tree, tied it to that tree, got a big fat Binghamton policeman to watch it all night, put on my skirt over my flying suit, got into Mr. Davis's automobile and went to a hotel and am going to eat a great big meal when I get through with this.

I feel a little cramped and tired, but aside from that, I'm all right. I am happy because I feel I made a good job of it.

There wasn't anything to scare me in the flight. I have been flying for a long time and it didn't mean anything to be flying 5,000 and 6,000 feet up, for I happen to be the holder of the women's altitude record, which is 11,000 feet. It was pretty cold, but the suits I had were certainly all right for warmth. I didn't notice the cold, so far as my comfort went. I had on four suits of clothes, each one a good protection. The fact of the matter is that I am so warm now that I don't know what to do. I am going outdoors in a few minutes to get cool and then I am going to shed a few of my suits—not all, for all I have to wear is flying suits and my baggage, consisting of one skirt, I must mention that the only time I felt cold was in passing Cleveland, which was covered with snow.

I am going to get a good rest tonight and be in New York at 9 o'clock in the morning. I expect to leave Binghamton at 7 o'clock and fly straight to Governors Island.

Chicago-New York Flight "A Cinch."

I know it is a cinch to make a non-stop flight from Chicago to New York and just as soon as I can get a machine that will carry enough gasoline, I am going to do the trick. The only thing is that one must have enough gasoline if one isn't going to stop. That was all that prevented my making the flight today, as both my stops were voluntary.

Perhaps when I make the non-stop flight I shall keep a careful record of everything, time and such items. Today I didn't even have an instrument to show drift. But then I didn't miss going any place I intended to go, with the exception of New York.

It was the only distance flight I ever tried and I did better than the man who tried it. But I don't mean that the fact that I am a woman makes any difference to speak of.

I suppose I ought to say that I am in favor of woman suffrage—but what has that got to do with it?

Now I'm going to eat dinner.

RUTH LAW FLIES 590 MILES WITHOUT STOP

Continued from Page 1.

cold during the time she was getting fuel, and it was not until 3:24 P. M. that she was able to get away. Five minutes after the machine took the air, it was out of sight and traveling at about a mile altitude.

From Hornell, she flew over Cameron, N. Y., where she was reported at 3:43 P. M. For more than half an hour there was no further report of her passing, and it was feared that she had become lost and gone off her due east course. However, at 4:20 P. M., she reached Binghamton, and announced that she would spend the night there and continue the flight this morning, starting at 7 o'clock.

Shortly after landing Miss Law got into touch with THE NEW YORK TIMES by telephone, and gave her own account of her record-breaking flight.

Wrapped in wool and leather, though she was, Miss Law suffered keenly from the cold as her craft drove through the chill upper air. When she landed at Hornell she was so numb that men had to assist her to a waiting auto. Her light plane, with its wing sweep of only 29 feet, careened perilously at times. Her altitude was not great during the early part of the journey, and as she left Chicago and disappeared toward Gary, Ind., she was scarcely 200 feet up.

Had an accident occurred to her motor death would have been certain, as the height was not sufficient to volplane to earth. In arising from the ground, spectators gasped as she tipped the planes upward at an angle of more than thirty degrees. During the later hours of her flight, Miss Law was able to achieve a greater altitude, and at times she flew more than 3,000 feet high.

A CAMEO IN THE SETTING SUN.

All Binghamton Out to See Miss Law Sweep in from the West.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 19.—When Ruth Law landed on the Kilmer stock farm inside the city limits this afternoon, thousands tried in the fading twilight to get a glimpse of her.

Binghamton was just finishing its Sunday morning nap when a newspaper bulletin was posted that Miss Law had left Chicago and would probably be here shortly after noon, and before that hour the streets were thronged with persons gazing into the westward sky.

As the day wore on the crowds thinned gradually, but a bulletin that she had landed at Hornell, for gasoline gave new life to the interest, and the city resumed its watch.

At 3:30 came word that Miss Law had passed Elmira, and fifteen minutes later she had passed Waverly.

The sun was sinking behind the rim of hills which surround Binghamton when, in the clear evening air, a speck appeared in the southwest, which grew till the aeroplane stood out clear cut as a cameo against the red disk of the setting sun.

Following much the same course taken by Carlstrom, the aeroplane hummed along at the height of 5,000 feet, apparently following the river eastward. Those who had not been told of Miss Law's approach heard the motor and all Binghamton was out to greet her. As she swept along the river front the thousands of watchers were startled to note the motor stopping and see the machine slant earthward. From most of the spectators she was hidden behind the trees and hills, and instantly the cry went up: "She's down! Something's broken!"

There was a skurry of automobiles in all directions. It was thought she had landed on the south side of the city, and there was a tangled hurry of machines until word was flashed by telephone that she had landed safely at the stock farm.

The machine came down with scarcely a jar, ran a short distance of its own momentum, and as coolly as though alighting from a carriage after a shopping trip, Miss Law stepped from the car smiling and elated. She explained to those who hastened to her assistance that she had decided that it was too near dark to reach New York, that she wanted to remain in Binghamton. She selected her spot for descent because the big mile track and the many white buildings marked it for her as a fair ground. But she had alighted in Binghamton's fashionable residence district. Samuel H. Dailey, manager of the Binghamton Light, Heat and Power Company, whose home was only a short distance away, insisted that she be his guest of his family, and Miss Law was obliged to decline many offers of entertainment from rich homes along Riverside Drive.

But her first care was for her machine. It was in perfect condition, and not a wire needed tuning. Seeing that it was well protected for the night, Miss Law went to Mr. Dailey's house and later to the Arlington Hotel. Afterward she returned to the Dailey home, where she was the centre of an informal reception.

Miss Law said the weather was good, except for a southwest wind which retarded her flight. She announced this evening that she would resume her flight promptly at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, and expected to be in New York in less than two hours.

LIFTED FROM HER CRAFT.

Miss Law So Benumbed at Hornell That Men Assisted Her to Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

HORNELL, N. Y., Nov. 19.—"It was great sport. If the gasoline had held out I could have flown all the way from Chicago to New York without a stop."

So declared Ruth Law here this afternoon when she landed after her flight from Chicago. To guide the girl in landing here a great black cross had been marked out on the Fair Grounds; but the aircraft was only a speck in the sky when it soared over the city. She was so high that she did not see the mark at first, and flew six or seven miles beyond the city, then swung back.

She was so exhausted and benumbed by the cold that men had to help her walk across the field to a waiting automobile. In this she was rushed to a downtown hotel, where she had a brief rest and a bite to eat. Greatly refreshed, she hurried back to the field. Meanwhile half a dozen mechanicians from the Curtiss plant at Hammondsport had been busy. The gasoline tank had been replenished and the machine filled with oil. Not a bolt or screw was loose, and at 3:24 o'clock Miss Law again took to the air and soared toward the east, following the main line of the Erie Railroad. In five minutes she was lost to view.

STARTS IN GUSTY HALF GALE.

Miss Law Sails Away Toward Indiana Only 200 Feet in the Air.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—At 4:30 this morning Miss Law, who has been sleeping in a tent on the roof of the Morrison Hotel to "acclimate" herself to the bitter cold encountered in altitude flying in Winter, rose and prepared for her start. At 5:3[illegible] she reached the hangar at the foot of Madison Street, in Grant Park, on the lake front. There her husband and manager, William Oliver, had been at work all Saturday night with two mechanics, stripping all surplus weight from her little aeroplane. Miss Law gave a careful inspection to every nut and bolt in the machine, so as to avoid an accident such as interfered with the completion in one day of Carlstrom's flight.

She had expected to start at 4 o'clock at the latest, but the wind was blowing a fifty-mile gale from the northeast, and a successful start under such conditions was regarded as unlikely. But it was not till nearly three hours after the time she had set for departure that the wind was favorable enough to make it advisable to start. Even then the velocity of the wind was more than thirty miles an hour, and the mechanics pleaded with her not to start. Grant Park offers not much room for starting and landing, and as she ordered herself strapped into the aeroplane one of the mechanics actually wept, declaring that she would undoubtedly be killed.

As she got off the ground with the wind sweeping in and out among the skyscrapers along Michigan Avenue there was a tumult of erratic air currents. Spectators held their breath as she started, fearing an immediate catastrophe, and so great was her difficulty with the shifting gusts that she was not more than 200 feet off the ground when she disappeared toward Gary, Ind.

James S. Stephens, First Vice President of the Aero Club of Illinois, said the flight under ordinary circumstances would have been unusual. "But under the handicaps with which she contended," he added, "it was nothing less than remarkable. When she announced her intention to attempt the Chicago-New York flight in her old-time Curtiss success was considered out of the question. Her accomplishment proves that she is one of America's boldest and most skillful aviators."

NIGHT SIGNALS FOR MISS LAW.

Army Officers were Ready to Receive Her at Governors Island.

The news of Miss Law's flight arrived so late in the afternoon that if she had reached Governors Island by nightfall she would have found few persons to meet her. Major Carl F. Hartmann, in charge of aviation at the department headquarters, and Colonel T. Q. Donelson, Inspector General of the department, were on hand with a small group of officers and men, and received the bulletins of the latter part of Miss Law's flight from the Aero Club of America. Lookouts along the sea wall at the westward edge of the aviation field were peering up the river, and the little group of officers and newspaper men shivered in the shelter of the hangars, near the spot where Student Aviator J. Walter Struthers was killed, and his companion, Charles D. Wiman, was seriously injured in a fall last September.

As dusk came on Major Hartmann had the flares lit which had been prepared. These were huge pans of gasoline, which blazed for a hundred yards along the sea wall north of the lighthouse that marks the southernmost point. They outlined clearly the edge of the island and would have permitted the flyer, who is familiar with Governors Island, to make a landing in entire safety. It was about half past 5 when the news was received by telephone that Miss Law had landed at Binghamton, and the party disbanded.

FINEST FEAT OF YEAR, CARLSTROM'S OPINION

Says Miss Law Has Set Mark for Men Aviators—Calls Her "One of Nerviest Fliers."

Victor Carlstrom, whose cross-country record Ruth Law broke yesterday, paid quick and spontaneous tribute to her performance.

"Her flight would have been a fine thing for a man to do," he said last night, "and when you stop to think that the new record was made by a woman, it is wonderful. None of us thought she would make any distance, much less break the record.

"It's my mind, it is the greatest performance of the year. When you take into consideration that she was flying an old Model D Curtiss machine with a 100-horsepower motor, it seems more remarkable than ever. In this machine, which Miss Law has been flying for some time in exhibitions, she sits in front of the motor with no protection from the wind. It is a 'pusher' machine, with the propeller in the rear, and has nothing like the speed of the more modern Curtiss machines.

"I think her performance is one of the pluckiest exhibitions ever given. The fact that she must have faced intense cold for more than five hours, having only the protection of her flying suit, makes it all the more extraordinary. Of course, I know that Miss Law is as game as they make them, but I did not think she would have the endurance to fly far enough to break my record. In fact, I don't know that she has ever flown more than half an hour at a time. I know that this is her first cross-country flight, and I consider it all the more marvelous for that fact.

"Miss Law has set a mark for all of us. I doubt if there are more than three or four men aviators who could make the distance she did. I want to take a try at the Chicago to New York flight as soon as I can. With the new speed scout recently finished at the Curtiss plant in Buffalo I feel sure that I could set a new record by coming straight through without stopping. I hope to have the chance.

"By stopping at Binghamton Miss Law did the sensible thing. She would have found it almost impossible to come through to Governors Island in the dark, and would probably have been lost. Even now, if she is able to get from Binghamton to Governors Island in less than three hours, she will set a new record for the Chicago-New York flight. With a good wind Miss Law might do this.

"With all the rest of the aviation crowd, I hope she succeeds in this. Miss Law is one of the nerviest fliers in the business, and deserves the greatest credit for the flight."

HAWLEY HAD MISGIVINGS.

Feared for Miss Law to Fly at This Season—Commends Pluck.

Alan Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, said:

"Miss Law deserves great credit for her flight. I must admit that I felt some misgivings about it when she wrote me several weeks ago stating that it was her intention to make such a flight, and, while commending her for her pluck, the officials of the Aero Club hoped she would not undertake it.

"We feared particularly, as we were drawing toward Winter, and the weather was so uncertain and liable to sudden changes, that the chances of success would not be so good as in a more settled season."

Henry Woodhouse, a Governor of the Aero Club, said:

"Miss Law's flight is another proof that mail carrying lines could be established between points 500 miles apart, to be operated practically all the year round, and between points 1,000 miles apart to be operated at least six months in the year, when the days are longer.

"While the flights of Victor Carlstrom and Miss Law were made in machines that are partly open and which leave the aviator exposed to the elements, aeroplanes are now available which have a cabin warmed by the exhaust from the motor, so that the pilot can sit there and fly comfortably in most severe Winter conditions. At the speed American aeronautics are being developed, flights between Chicago and New York will be common during the coming year.

"Miss Law deserves the highest commendation for adding a link to the trail blazed by Victor Carlstrom, and it is impossible to praise her flight too highly. It would have been highly creditable for a man—for a woman it is magnificent."

David H. McCulloch, veteran pilot and instructor, said:

"You can't say too much in her favor. It was a flight that took nerve and great endurance—the sort of endurance that one might only expect from a man who had trained for months and was hardened by years of flying. I think it was wonderful, and I know every one who knows anything about the cross-country game will agree with me."

Others who expressed admiration and marveled at Miss Law's pluck and ability were Evert Jansen Wendell, Charles Jerome Edwards, Augustus Post, and Douglas Wardrop, editor of Aerial Age.

SHE HOLDS OTHER RECORDS.

Won Altitude Competition for Women—Has Been Licensed 4 Years.

A sister of Rodman Law, famed as the "human fly" and parachute jumper, Miss Law, whose full name is Ruth Bancroft Law, was born on March 21, 1887, in Lynn, Mass. She received her pilot's certificate on Nov. 20, 1912, four years ago today, taking her tests with a Wright biplane. Since that time she has made thousands of exhibition and passenger-carrying flights.

She broke the altitude record for women on May 27 of this year. In company with several other aviators, she appeared at the Military Tournament at Sheepshead Bay. They all competed in the altitude contest, and Miss Law set the high mark for women by flying 11,200 feet. Victor Carlstrom on this occasion tried for altitude in a baby scout machine, but was unable to do more than 9,000 feet.

On Sept. 8, 1914, Miss Law made what was then the world's record for passenger carrying by a woman, when she went up at Garden City with Miss Pearl McGrath and Richard R. Sinclair of this city. She remained in the air for ten minutes and flew at about 800 feet altitude.

Her brother Rodman has figured in many daring exploits. One of the most recent was when he dropped from an aeroplane, at an elevation of 3,000 feet, and soared safely to earth in a parachute. Before this, he attempted to go up in a rocket containing 900 pounds of powder, but this exploded and ruined his experiment. Law has also jumped off the Bankers Trust Company Building, the Statue of Liberty, and several of the bridges between New York and Brooklyn. In February, 1914, he got the soubriquet, the "human fly," when he climbed up the front of a number of high buildings, using only his bare hands.

At the Military Tournament, Law went up in a balloon, which he blew up with dynamite, and then escaped safely to earth by means of his parachute.

AUTO KILLS BOY AT PLAY.

Abram Marcus, 7 Years Old, Runs in Front of Boynton's Car.

Abram Marcus, 7 years old, was instantly killed by an automobile in front of his home at 73 Ellison Street, Paterson, yesterday afternoon. The child ran out from behind an ice wagon as the automobile, owned and driven by Kenneth Boynton of 456 East Thirty-fifth Street, Paterson, approached rapidly. The child was taken to the Paterson Hospital by Mr. Boynton in his automobile.

He was later arrested, but was released on his own recognizance, it being the opinion of the police that he had not been irresponsible for the accident.

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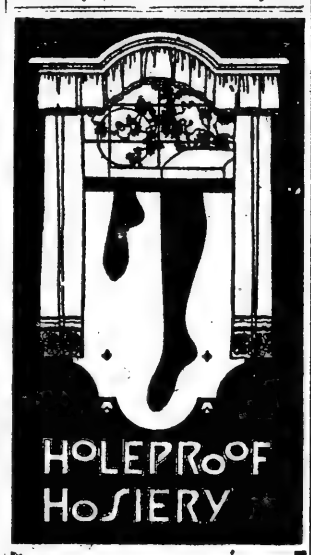

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6 pairs silk hose,	$3.00

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GIRL THROWS ACID AT DANCE

Former Admirer May Lose Sight—Others Nearly Burned.

In an interval between dances at the Wakefield Casino, 231st Street and White Plains Road, where "The Bronx 400" was giving a dance last night, two girls, plainly dressed and wearing long coats, walked into the hall, went about looking this way and that, and presently spied some one at a crowded table in the rear of the room. When they reached the table they found a party of young people laughing over their drinks. One of the young men—Raymond Patterson of 632 East 238th Street—started up as he recognized the girls, but before he could push his chair back one of them had taken a bottle of carbolic acid from under her coat and flung the contents in his face.

Scattering drops of the fluid fell this way and that on other members of the party, and with a tumult of screams the girls and young men sprang up, sliding back over their chairs, while others of the crowd, most of whom had come from Mount Vernon and Yonkers to avoid the quiet Sunday of those cities, ran to seize the girl. But her companion stood them off with a threatening hatpin, crying: "You shan't touch her! She did right! She did right!" until Detective Bonaventura of Inspector Savage's staff disarmed her and arrested the two girls.

The girl who had thrown the acid said she was Elizabeth Rafferty of 652 Nepperhan Avenue, Yonkers. Patterson, she said, had been much in her company last year, but later avoided her, and refused to meet her, write to her, talk to her, or aid her in any way. At last, she said, she had become desperate, and determined to get even in the only way possible. Both she and her friend—Mary Christopher of 56 Fairview Avenue, Yonkers—were locked up in the Wakefield Station on charges of felonious assault.

Dr. Siebenelchen took Patterson to Lebanon Hospital. His face and hands were severely burned by the acid, and it is thought that he may lose the sight of both eyes. Two of his companions, Anna Fealey of 922 Woodlawn Avenue, and Joseph Cuchiera of 3,014 Carpenter Avenue, were burned by the splattering fluid, but were taken home after treatment by Dr. McCovern of Fordham Hospital. Miss Rafferty's hands were slightly burned as she threw the acid.

STILL PAYING '70 WAR DEBT.

Several French Towns Have Not Yet Made Up German Levies.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The timeliness of the bill before the Chamber providing for the full indemnification of losses sustained from the invasion is enhanced by the fact that a number of villages and parishes have not yet been able to acquit themselves of war indemnities levied by the invaders of 1870 and other loans raised to repair the damages caused by the war of forty-six years ago.

In the department of Haute-Marne, for instance, are two villages, four in the Aisne department, one in the Doubs, three in the Meuse, which have not yet been able to pay off war levies exacted by the Germans in 1870. Some of these villages have paid part of their debt in installments, others have only been able to pay the interest to those who advance them the necessary funds to meet the Germans' exactions. Thus each one of the 425 inhabitants of a certain hamlet still pay 40 centimes a year war indemnity.

VON TARNOW TO SAIL DEC. 16

Ambassador Will Bring Retinue of Ten to United States.

VIENNA, Friday, Nov. 17, (via London, Nov. 19.)—Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, the new Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, will sail for America Dec. 16 with a retinue of ten persons. The Countess will be among those accompanying the Ambassador.

The first date, Nov. 9, fixed for the Count's departure, was unavailable, because the safe conduct obtained for him through the American Government read for three persons, thus necessitating a change.

Countess Tarnowski arrived in Vienna yesterday from Sofia. The Ambassador will leave Sofia, where he has been representing his country as Minister, on Sunday.

ROTHSCHILDS IN WAR LOAN.

Subscribe 18,000,000 Crowns to Fifth Austrian Flotation.

VIENNA, Friday, Nov. 17, (via London, Nov. 19.)—Among the first large subscriptions to the fifth Austrian war loan was one for 18,000,000 crowns, that of the Rothschild interests. This banking house subscribed a similar sum to the Hungarian fifth war loan, which opened its lists two days before those of the Austrian loan.

It is understood that while the Austrian loan opened only today, the applications of most of the large subscribers were made several days ago. Government officials say indications permit the conclusion that both the Austrian and the Hungarian war loans will be successful.

FOUR STEAMERS SUNK.

Two British Vessels, One Portuguese, and One Italian Destroyed.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Lloyd's Shipping Agency today reported the sinking of two British steamships, the Lady Carrington and the Vasco, the Portuguese steamer Sannicola and the Italian steamer Lela.

The Lady Carrington registered 3,920 tons gross and was 349 feet long. She was built at Sunderland in 1907 and was owned by the Carrington Steamship Company of Cardiff.

The Vasco was of 1914 tons gross and measured 280 feet in length. She was built at West Hartlepool in 1895 and was owned by T. Wilson, Sons & Co. of Hull.

The Lela was of 2,987 tons gross.

MOVE FOR HARVARD UNIT.

Surgeons, Nurses, and a Dentist to Sail Today for Service in France.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Another addition to the Harvard hospital unit, including six surgeons, one dentist and twenty nurses, left here today for New York, and will sail tomorrow on the liner Andania for Liverpool. This group will take the place of doctors and nurses now at the British base hospital in France whose service expires Dec. 9.

This makes a total of 117 surgeons and dentists and 184 nurses that have been in the service of the unit since it was organized in June, 1915.

MEXICO COMPACT AGAIN EXPECTED

Pershing's Recall and Protection of Border Likely to be Agreed On.

OTHER QUESTIONS TO WAIT

Their Settlement Later by Conferees or Diplomatic Exchanges Forecast.

PRESIDENT SUPPORTS LANE

American Chairman Assured of Complete Approval of Course He Has Adhered To.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—There is a good prospect tonight that an agreement will be reached this week between the American and Mexican Commissioners at Atlantic City on the status of the Pershing expedition in Mexico and the protection of the American border against Mexican raiders. Indications are that the agreement will cover merely the two related questions of the withdrawal of the American expedition and the protection of the border, but that all other questions under consideration by the Joint Commission will be separated for subsequent settlement either by the commission or by diplomatic negotiation.

These other questions are considered as not having actual or casual connection with the two primary issues before the commission. Details of the expected agreement could not be obtained tonight, but it was intimated that the American forces probably would be withdrawn by Jan. 1, 1917, in the event of such a settlement, provided the Carranza Government should demonstrate its ability to execute the tentative plan now in mind for the protection of the border.

The situation was thoroughly canvassed in last night's three-hour conference at the White House among President Wilson, Franklin K. Lane, the Secretary of the Interior, who made a flying trip to Washington for a confidential report to the President, and Secretary of State Lansing and Secretary of War Baker. Today Secretary Lane had a further conference with Secretary Lansing. He did not return to Atlantic City tonight, but is remaining over in Washington until tomorrow.

Secretaries Lansing and Baker referred all inquirers to Secretary Lane, who refused to make any statement other than that he believed an agreement would be reached in the coming week at Atlantic City. From another trustworthy source the statement was obtained that it was likely an agreement will be reached by the middle of the week regarding troop withdrawal and border protection, and that other questions would be separated for subsequent and independent consideration.

Whatever may have been the real attitude of Luis Cabrera, the ranking Mexican Commissioner, toward the projected agreement, it was intimated here tonight in a responsible quarter that his attitude was such that any differences that might have existed regarding the withdrawal of troops and border protection were likely to be adjusted, and that he would not play the rôle of an obstructionist.

It has been widely published that Mr. Cabrera has been at loggerheads with the other Mexican members of the commission, and that he has been obstructing an agreement. In a well-informed quarter the statement was made flatly and emphatically tonight that such stories had been greatly exaggerated and distorted, and that, while he had views of his own, there was no real foundation for the charge of obstructive tactics made against him.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Armed with President Wilson's complete approval of his course, Secretary Lane will return to Atlantic City tomorrow, determined to bring the sessions of the American-Mexican Joint Commission to an early conclusion. He is still hopeful that an agreement as to the border situation can be reached, but it was indicated today in official circles that the joint conference was entering on its final phase, agreement or no agreement.

If the commissioners find it impossible to formulate a plan, the view taken here will be that the prospect of settling border disputes through diplomacy will be remote. Officials make no prediction, however, as to what steps the Washington Government might find it necessary to take in that event to insure the safety of border towns and ranches.

Lane's Course Approved.

Secretary Lane is understood to have found President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and Secretary Baker in full accord with him on every point when he laid before them in the three-hour conference at the White House last night a review of the efforts the American commissioners had made to reach a settlement.

It is an open secret that Luis Cabrera, President of the Mexican Commission, has proved the stumbling block in the way of reaching an agreement. Commissioners Bonillas and Pani, it is said, have been ready to approve several different suggestions for co-operative action, Cabrera, however, held out for control of any joint operations by a Mexican military commander, a concession the American Commissioners did not feel warranted in making.

The American Commissioners, it is believed here, have now abandoned the effort to frame an agreement satisfactory to the Mexicans in every detail and will renew tomorrow their original suggestion: That each Government patrol its own side of the line independently, but with the understanding that American troops will pursue into Mexico on a hot trail any bandits who attack border towns. Coupled with that suggestion, presumably, was the statement that General Pershing's forces would be withdrawn gradually from Mexico and that no large force would be sent across the line again unless the de facto Government permitted raiders to assemble in such force in Mexico that a strong expedition was necessary to prevent a serious attack.

SWEEPING REFORMS IN MEXICAN CONGRESS

Convention Opening Tomorrow Is to Abolish Vice Presidency and Two Cabinet Jobs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 19.—Before departing for Queretaro, where the constitutional congress is to commence Tuesday, several correspondents outlined to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent the principal reforms to be effected in the Mexican Constitution.

In addition to abolition of the Vice Presidency, which is regarded as the main cause of many revolutions that have disturbed this country, there will be abolished also the Departments of Justice and Public Instruction, as they are considered useless and contrary to the spirit of democratic principles. All matters relating to the Department of Justice are to be administered by the Supreme Court, and to the National University will be intrusted public instruction.

The organization of the Supreme Court will be subjected to important changes, the Judges being elected by Congress and not by popular vote, as heretofore. The Supreme Court will have absolute freedom. Under the new plan no person is to be imprisoned until he has been declared guilty by a jury.

With suppression of the Departments of Justice and Public Instruction, the Cabinet will be composed of only the following portfolios: Foreign Relations, Interior Communications, Fomento, Finance, and War and Navy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CARRASCO, Hidalgo, Mexico, Nov. 19.—On the third day of his horseback trip to Queretaro today, General Carranza stopped at several small towns. He is taking easy stages and dinner daily is served in the President's trains on the railway. In spite of numbers of Zapatistas operating between the States of Hidalgo and Guanajuato, Carranza, placing himself at the head of the column, insists on continuing the trip to Queretaro.

The opening of the Constitutional Congress had been postponed until Tuesday because traffic between Mexico City and Queretaro has been stopped until bandits can be driven from the railway.

Reports that the American column will leave Mexico in a short time please Carranza, as he says that will enable him to use a large body of troops now in northern Chihuahua and end the rebel raids in a short time. The continued presence of American troops is the only reason the rebel bands grow stronger, he contends, as many Mexicans doubt the de facto Government's intentions, feeling that it is in agreement with the American Government.

Carranza left here at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Huichapan, which is within a short ride of Queretaro.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 19.—Charles B. Parker, the American Chargé d'Affaires, has been ordered to proceed to Queretaro by the State Department, in order that he may be able to keep in touch with General Carranza, who is expected to reach there tomorrow or Tuesday. Mr. Parker probably will arrive there the middle of the week.

General Aguilar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who will be Temporary Chairman of the Constitutional Convention at Queretaro, has arrived there. It is believed here that he will be the choice of the convention for Permanent Chairman.

159 KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK.

Many Reported Injured on the Railroad to Vera Cruz.

LAREDO, Texas, Nov. 19.—One hundred and fifty-nine persons were killed and many injured in a railroad wreck on the Inter-Oceanic Line to Vera Cruz, between Dehesa and San Miguel, near Jalapa, on Nov. 12, according to reports received here today.

The wreck is said to have been due to the engineer running at too high speed over a dangerous part of the road. All but one of the five cars of the train left the track and rolled over a cliff. The passengers were ground to pieces. No Americans were among the dead, it was said.

Among the killed are said to have been a widow and her seven small children.

REPORTS OF RAIDS CONFLICT.

Border Tales of Murders Not Borne Out in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Official advices from the border today indicated that all of the Americans at Parral had made their escape and soon will arrive in Nogales, Ariz. There has been much anxiety here because of persistent reports that Villa bandits had put many foreigners to death when they raided the town recently. The Americans, six or seven in number, are believed to have made their way across the mountains to Culiacan, Sinaloa State, and started toward Nogales over the line of the Southern Pacific of Mexico.

The advices indicate that the Villa forces are not in actual possession of Parral, Jimenez, or any of the other towns in that region which border reports have said they controlled. The fate of the Chinese and other foreigners besides Americans in the region where the bandits are active is not definitely known, but it is believed several Chinese may have been killed.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 19.—An unidentified American was killed when a Villa band took Jiminez, and five Americans were seen under a guard of bandits at Parral when Villa occupied that town, according to reports brought to the border by refugees.

Refugees further state that the district between Parral and Jiminez has been cleared by Villa's followers of more than 200 Chinese. The American killed at Jiminez was described as about 40 years old and known to be from Torreon, on his way to Chihuahua City. He was murdered, the refugees said, in the Jiminez Hotel, and his body lay in front of the building until, after being robbed of clothing and valuables, it was placed on a bonfire.

The same refugees who assert they saw the outrages, also say that two Mexican women who had married Chinese and their five half-caste children were thrown alive into the fire and cremated in sight of the crowd. The bodies of seven murdered Chinese, according to the same authority, were seen in the streets.

Two Mexicans who escaped from Parral affirm that they saw four Americans there under a Villa guard. They said they heard the Americans working at the Alvarado mines got away. Another report was that the bodies of thirty-five gypsies of both sexes were seen on the roadside near Parral, murdered and robbed by Villa bandits.

All foreigners that Villa has caught, except the Japanese and Germans, have been put to death, the reports agree, and even the Germans are said to have suffered, at least in the instance of Theodore Hoemuller of Parral. Various reports of Hoemuller's death have been received here. The fact that no Chinese are to be seen in the district in which they formerly did a large mercantile business, is taken by the refugees as proof that all, numbering more than 200, met the fate of the Chinese caught at Parral and Jimenez.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mex., Nov. 19.—According to a report received here Americans left the Parral district for the mountains on advice of General Luis Herrera two days before the evacuation of the town by the Carranza garrison.

It is reported that Edgar Koch, a German, whose fate has caused anxiety to his friends, arrived in Santa Rosalia from Parral Oct. 26 with fifty-seven bars of silver. Both Koch and his silver fell into the hands of the bandit leader, Julio Acosta, when the town was seized the following day. Koch, however, was set free, after being robbed and left for Jiminez.

HOLIDAY BOXES FOR TROOPS.

Red Cross to Collect Christmas Gifts for 50,000 Regulars.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—A nation-wide collection of Christmas boxes for the 50,000 regular soldiers in Mexico and along the border was announced by Red Cross Headquarters here today in letters to all its 250 chapters in the United States. This is planned as a national testimony of gratitude for the work done the last year by the regulars who do not have the attention National Guardsmen get from folks at home.

General Pershing, who was asked by the Red Cross to indicate just how the country could show its gratitude and interest during the holiday season to men so far from their own home surroundings, replied as follows:

"Many thanks for kind offer to contribute Christmas boxes to troops this command. Men now well supplied with necessaries, but think pipes, packages tobacco, cigarette papers, cigarettes, match boxes, pocket knives, small cans of jam, stick candies, writing material, light novels, and handkerchiefs would be suitable."

Each Red Cross chapter is asked to form a "soldiers' Christmas gift committee" to assemble contributions and send them in care of the commanding officer of the punitive force, Columbus, New Mexico, not later than Dec. 10, and at special express rates of two-thirds the regular amount.

Scriven Flies to Pershing Camp.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 19.—Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer of the army, journeyed by aeroplane yesterday from Columbus, N. M., to Colonia Dubiana, Mexico, on an inspection trip to the American punitive expedition. Telegrams received today from General Pershing's force said the trip of more than 100 miles was made in about two hours, the aeroplane attaining a speed of 100 miles an hour at times.

Gen. Ozuna Defeats Bandits.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Nov. 19.—The vauguard of infantry commanded by General Ozuna, which left here for the South, defeated a Villa band near Santa Rosalia and captured several prisoners, according to an official dispatch received here today. Important documents are said to have been taken from the prisoners.

KRESS TO PAY $79,500.

Former Carnegie Trust Company Director Compromises.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—The litigation between the defunct Carnegie Trust Company and Samuel H. Kress, a five and ten cent store merchant, has been amicably adjusted by Superintendent of Banks Richards, with the approval of the Supreme Court. Mr. Kress is to pay the Carnegie Trust Company liquidation $79,500, on the stipulation that all litigation pending against him by the Carnegie Trust Company is to be dismissed.

Mr. Kress was the owner of 745 shares of stock of the Carnegie Trust Company, and was therefore liable for $74,500 as a stockholder as fixed by the banking law. He also was a Director of the Carnegie Trust Company and had been one of the guarantors of the so-called "Fertilizer loans," which were part of the financial transactions of William J. Cummins, formerly a member of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Trust Company, who is now serving a sentence at Great Meadows Prison for grand larceny in connection with his transactions with the company.

Action had been instituted against Mr. Kress by the Superintendent of Banks on behalf of the Carnegie Trust Company to recover the balance due upon this indebtedness upon the theory that Mr. Kress had been negligent as a Director in failing to ascertain the true condition with regard to the transactions.

A suit, which was instituted on behalf of the trust company to recover against George L. Dyer, an advertising man who had made the note which it was alleged Mr. Kress was negligent in permitting to be discounted by the trust company, was dismissed by Judge Hough.

Sermon Commemorates Lincoln.

A service in honor of the anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg address was held yesterday in the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh Avenue and Twentieth Street. Veterans of about twenty G. A. R. posts heard the sermon preached by the pastor, Rev. William H. Morgan.

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MALLINSON'S
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At the Best Stores.

TIFFANY & Co.
PEARLS
FOR NECKLACES

ADVISES BAPTISTS TO QUIT THE ARMY

Rev. Dr. Goodchild Charges Gen. Funston Objected to Revivals on the Border.

TO COMPLAIN TO CONGRESS

Will Ask for Investigation of Religious Condition in the U. S. Army.

In a sermon last night containing criticism of the Government and accusing General Frederick Funston, Commander of the Department of the South, of showing discrimination against the Baptist Church in its attempt to carry religious instruction to troops on the border, the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Goodchild, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, said he would advise every communicant of his church who was a member of the army to withdraw from its service.

It was announced by Dr. Goodchild that influential Baptist officials and leaders would present a request to Congress, which he believed would receive the active support of other evangelical churches, including the Methodist, Presbyterians, Christian Disciples, and others, having a total membership of 15,000,000, asking investigation of religious conditions in the army, including Chaplaincies in the pay of the Government.

Dr. Goodchild said he recognized the great ability of General Funston and his great services to the country, but he considered his action affecting the religious faith of the soldiers on the Mexican frontier to be a matter entirely beyond his sphere.

The origin of the controversy between the southern wing of the Baptists and General Funston, as stated by Dr. Goodchild, was based on a ruling by the Commanding General on the application of the Rev. Dr. J. B. Gambrell of Dallas, Texas, for permission to hold services for the soldiers. Dr. Goodchild said that General Funston, who had no objection to Baptist services, said in substance to Dr. Gambrell, through his chief of staff:

"But they (the preachers) must not tell the soldiers that they were lost and in need of being saved, and he declared that he did not wish the emotions of the soldiers stirred, and wanted no such thing as a revival."

Referring to General Funston as a "religious dictator," Dr. Goodchild said Dr. Gambrell, who represented all the Baptist churches of the South as affecting the faith of the soldiers, was unable to see General Funston personally, but sent word to him that the terms he proposed were impossible, and would be rejected by the Baptists; that no Baptist could preach anywhere if his preaching was to be censored.

"And so Baptist preaching, and, indeed, all evangelical preaching, is ruled out of our military camps on the border," continued Dr. Goodchild. "Meanwhile those who worship by ritual, the Roman Catholics and Episcopalians, have free access to the soldiers of the camp.

"Of course Baptists, especially the militant Baptists of the South, will not let the matter rest where it is. Congress will be asked to make a thorough investigation of religious conditions in the army, including chaplaincies in the pay of the Government, and we shall not rest until religion is free in the army to all alike.

"So far as I am concerned part of my course is clear. We have now a Government at Washington that apparently feels no obligation to protect American citizens anywhere. I shall, therefore, advise young men of my church as they return from the border to get out of the army at the earliest moment possible. For I would not fight to protect a Government that will not protect me. And my purpose to do this is reinforced by this recent ruling of General Funston. No man of evangelical faith ought to be willing to serve in an army where his religious convictions are outraged by his commander."

QUAKERS WILL NOT TRAIN.

Views Are Unchanged Under New Conditions, Wood Asserts.

James Wood of Mount Kisco, a leader of the Friends and President of the American Bible Society, was asked yesterday at Friends' Meeting whether, in view of Belgian deportations, Quakers might be willing to change their views for the moment concerning war and training for war. He expressed strong condemnation of the deportations, and said: "President Wilson has said that the United States cannot keep out of the next war, and the temper of the times seems to indicate the early passage of a universal war service and war training law. If such law is passed by Congress and Quakers are not exempt from its operation there is no doubt that both Orthodox and Hicksite Friends will refuse to permit their children to be taught military tactics, and refuse themselves to serve as soldiers, or to be drilled for such service. Our five-year meeting comes in 1917, and I expect it will take a definite stand, renewing Quaker principles toward war. If war comes before it meets, or if drilling for war comes, Friends will act as individuals.

"Quakers are not strangers to the inside of jails, and the inside of an American jail is a better place for Friends in revolt against such evil than would be the outside of them with compromise of their consciences. We utter no threats, but we will not submit."

SEEK RECRUITS IN EGYPT.

British Have Declared Cairo in the War Zone, Berlin Asserts.

BERLIN, Nov. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—British officials are seeking recruits among the natives of Egypt, according to the Overseas News Agency, which adds that the town of Cairo has been declared in the war zone.

GOLF PLAYER DROPS DEAD.

Winters Stricken at Gedney Farms After Making 120-Yard Drive.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Just as he had made a drive of about 120 yards on the golf course at the Gedney Farms Club this afternoon, W. H. Winters, 55 years of age, dropped dead. Winters, an expert accountant, had been playing golf for about a half hour with a number of companions. As he finished his strike and was watching the ball, he toppled over. Dr. R. J. Parker, a member of the club, arrived and pronounced him dead.

Winters lived at 506 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Capt. Hasbrouck Brought Here Ill.

Captain Alfred Hasbrouck of the United States Coast Artillery, who is Military Attaché at Guatemala City, arrived yesterday on the United Fruit steamship Sixaola suffering from a paralytic stroke, and was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital in an ambulance. He was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Esther Hasbrouck, and his sister, who went to Guatemala when they received word of his illness on Oct. 15. Captain Hasbrouck is expected to recover.

"A Notable Public Sale"
At the American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK
ON PUBLIC VIEW TO-DAY 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 9 A. M. UNTIL NOON
To Be Sold
At the American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York
On the Afternoons of To-morrow (Tuesday), Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of This Week, at 2:30 o'clock, and on Monday and Tuesday Next, Nov. 27 and 28, at the same hour
and in
The Grand Ballroom of the Plaza
Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street
Monday Evening Next, Nov. 27th, at 8:30.
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The
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"A veritable museum of treasures which should be visited by all interested in the arts of past centuries."
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The sale will be conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
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Sale of Men's Neckwear
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New Weaves and Patterns
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Coming right in advance of the Holiday season, this offering of neckties is most unusual—but when you consider as well the wonderful variety of ties, their remarkable quality and the low prices, it becomes a sale extraordinary.
There are thousands of beautiful neckties of the kind you would have chosen if you had planned this sale. We made plenty of allowance for varying tastes in color, pattern and price, but each group represents the highest quality when considered by itself.
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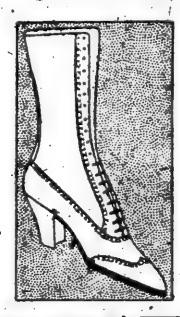
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MENTAL DEFECTIVES SAVED TO SOCIETY

Work Done Among Children by Clinic at Post-Graduate Hospital.

"HOPELESS CASES" CURED

Normal Growth of Babies' Brains Promoted and Criminal Tendencies Checked in Older Ones.

Instances of the work being done by the clinic for mental defectives conducted by the Post-Graduate Hospital, at Second Avenue and Twentieth Street, demonstrate that many of the so-called "hopeless cases" of weak-minded and criminally-inclined children can be cured by proper investigation and attention. In addition to finding the method of saving the mature child who develops evil tendencies, the investigators of the clinic have been successful in promoting normal growth in the brains of babies that had given evidence of low mentality and were in danger of growing up to become feeble-minded.

A concrete instance of what the clinic is doing occurred last week when a 14-year-old boy, attending a Harlem school, suddenly changed from a normal healthy youngster, keenly interested in his studies and play, into a morose, irritable, unstable, and thieving youth. When, after a normal boyhood, he apparently lost all affection for his parents, told his mother he didn't care to see her again, ran away from home repeatedly, said he wished to remain away, and began a series of petty thefts that led to his arrest and almost caused him to be committed to an institution for juvenile delinquents, his parents' despair became acute.

The boy developed what was regarded as a cunning criminal instinct. He stole systematically, creating opportunities to do so. When delivering goods for a butcher he sold the parcels. The money realized was spent for cigarettes and for tickets to moving picture shows. That form of theft was repeated.

Judge Franklin C. Hoyt of the Children's Court last week instructed a probation officer to take the boy to the Post-Graduate Hospital. When the clinic director examined the youngster, the boy's change from normality to acute mental instability was shown graphically.

"How was it that you were arrested?" he was asked.

"I was walking along, and I passed a sign which said 'Boy Wanted.'" he answered. "I said I would go in and get the job and take something, whatever I could get. I went in and he gave me three orders to deliver and I ran away with them."

"So you took the job with the idea of stealing," the questioner interrupted.

"Yes, Sir," came the reply unhesitatingly, but with complete indifference.

"Did you ever steal before?"

"I stole at three places. A month ago I stole in a delicatessen store. I worked there a half a day, and he gave me two big orders and I went off with them and sold them. I worked with another butcher three hours and he gave me two orders. I stole them and sold them to a woman."

A thorough physical and mental examination followed. The physical examination showed no serious deviation from the normal. The mental test showed instability. Such a boy, the Director of the clinic explained, until recently would have been considered a confirmed criminal type and committed to an institution, where hundreds of criminals are intimately associated and where the boy's criminal tendencies would become more firmly fixed and possibly permanently developed.

However, the Director added, the boy is not naturally a victim and it is the knowledge of such cases revealed by scientific investigation that is enabling the Post-Graduate clinic to treat such apparently hopeless children and to restore them to mental normality, thus adding useful memoers to society rather than increasing the army of delinquents. As a matter of fact, that boy's brain is anatomically normal, but he is suffering from the effects of the introduction into his organism of a new chemical substance incident to adolescence—sex hormone. It is said to upset the mental equilibrium and thus cause a neurotic child to exhibit such a marked degree of incorrigibility as to class him as a criminal type.

In reality, the Director explained, the boy temporarily has criminal tendencies, but they are not of a confirmed type. His intense anti-social attitude should exist only during this period of instability, which last about two years. However, it can be modified by medical treatment. During this dangerous period what the boy needs is an atmosphere of righteousness which will enable him to acquire desirable characteristics.

Feeble-mindedness has long been regarded as a hopless problem. But the Post-Graduate Hospital investigators contend that the problem is not so hopeless as it once was considered. The efforts of the clinic, which first classifies the cases as hopeless or hopeful, are being concentrated on the latter class.

The Post-Graduate Hospital investigators say that among the class they now know to be hopeful lies one of the biggest fields for constructive service to society. They refer to the children whose brain construction, so far as it is possible to ascertain, seems normal, but whose brain cells, for some reason, do not react in a normal manner. In order that a brain cell respond normally to an external stimulation, it was pointed out, it must be supplied in definite proportions with the necessary chemical substances that keep the protoplasm of that cell in a normal condition.

Among these is the secretion of the thyroid gland, which is necessary for mental stability. If the gland is injured or has been removed, the thyroid extract will be diminished. If the supply is sufficiently diminished as to interfere with the normal functioning of the nerve cells of the brain, an ordinary stimulus will scarcely bring about a reaction. When such a state occurs in the infant it is called cretinism.

Many of the cases taken to the hospital for observation are those of children whose supply of thyroid extract was diminished at the time of birth or soon thereafter.

When a baby thus inadequately supplied with this important secretion does not receive proper treatment for five or seven years after birth, it now is regarded as almost impossible to restore the child to normality by supplying thyroid extract in proper amounts. Such a child has advanced through a period of growth that never can be gone over again, and permanently physical abnormalities have been developed. It thus becomes a permanent mental defective.

But when treatment is begun in time, the director asserts, by constantly supplying a normal amount of thyroid extract during the period of growth the condition in many instances may be cured, provided treatment is continued. Almost startling is the improvement in the condition of a boy who at 4 months of age showed no normal signs of animation, remained in one posture, did not laugh or play, and who could not hold up his head. Treatment with thyroid extract resulted in the characteristic appearance of cretinism giving way to a bright alertness of expression and a corresponding improvement in the reactions to all external stimulation.

In order to arouse public interest in the work among feeble-minded children and to gain wider recognition of the need of organized effort to combat the menace to society in the constantly increasing number of defectives, the Society for the Aid of Mental Defectives has been founded. A dinner will be given next Wednesday at the Ritz-Carlton by the organization, at which means of extending the scope of its work will be discussed.

SOCIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

National Unit Organization to Do Research Work in Cincinnati.

The National Social Unit Organization, which was created to attempt the experiment of centralizing social activities, has selected Cincinnati for a national laboratory experiment in community work, according to an announcement by Gifford Pinchot, its President, last night. The organization was launched in New York on April 11 last at the home of Mrs. Willard Straight. Its object, as announced at that time, was the development of a model program for community organization with the counsel and advice of national experts.

Mr. Pinchot said yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur C. Phillips would begin their work in Cincinnati about Dec. 1. Of the $135,000 needed to carry on a three years' demonstration, $115,000 was already in hand, he said.

Sixteen communities which had written for information or had asked to be considered as the field for the experiment had been discussed before the choice fell on Cincinnati. They were Washington, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Akron, Denver, Minneapolis, Newark, New Haven, Kansas City, Providence, St. Paul, Syracuse, Poughkeepsie, Worcester and Santa Barbara.

Cincinnati was selected because of the co-operation extended by the Mayor, heads of city departments, business men, social workers, trade unionists, women's organizations, educators and the public generally.

"In planning the medical work, the aid of leading physicians throughout the country will be sought," said Mr. Pinchot. President Welch of Johns Hopkins, who is also President of the National Academy of Science; Dr. Victor C. Vaughan of Ann Arbor, ex-President of the American Medical Association, and others of like prominence have offered to serve as personal advisers. Dr. Franklin H. Martin of Chicago, who was recently appointed by President Wilson as medical member of the Council of National Defense, will act as medical representative on the National Advisory Council and will organize a national group of physicians."

CLEWS'S IDEAS ON DEFENSE.

Would Substitute Aeros, Guns, and Submarines for Dreadnoughts.

Henry Clews would have the Government quit building dreadnoughts and depend for defense upon shore batteries, torpedo submarines and flying machines. In a lecture last night on "Efficiency in Service," at the Washington Heights M. E. Church, under the auspices of the University Forum, Mr. Clews said he believed that by increasing without limit our supplies of guns, aeroplanes, submarines and other war machinery we would go far toward keeping the country from being drawn into war now or hereafter.

"The dreadnought launched a while ago is reported to have cost $16,000,000," said he. "This kind of vessel, formidable as it appears, would be sent to the bottom in an instant if struck by a torpedo, as has been repeatedly demonstrated. The expenditure for the three or four dreadnoughts now under construction would build enough war weapons such as I have mentioned to fortify and render impregnable all the weak spots on our coasts."

Speaking of individual efficiency, Mr. Clews said the highly civilized peoples had not always recognized its value and practiced its development as closely as the less civilized or tribal races, who invariably chose the "best man" for leader.

HIT POLE IN FATAL CRASH.

Yonkers Police Clear Up Auto Accident That First Puzzled Them.

An investigation by Coroner Engle and Police Captain Brady revealed the fact yesterday that the fatal automobile accident on Jerome Avenue, Yonkers, Saturday night, resulting in the death of Albert J. Howell of 44 Willow Avenue, the Bronx, was caused by the automobile, in which he was a passenger, crashing into a telegraph pole. The first report was that the motor car had been hit by another machine.

The chauffeur of the wrecked car, Henry Green of 367 West Twenty-third Street, New York, was held in $3,000 bail by the Coroner until Dec. 18. The third man in the automobile, Phil Collins of 259 West Twenty-third Street, is in St. Joseph's Hospital with a fractured skull and is not expected to live.

It was learned by the investigators that the owner of the automobile, Willard V. Taylor, with offices at 45 Wall Street, had left for Florida last Friday, and that on Saturday Green had gone to White Plains with Howell, Collins, and a fourth man, who had returned by train from White Plains. Howell was at the wheel of the auto on its return trip. The machine struck the pole with such force that it swung across the street and went down an embankment. Both the car and the pole bore marks of the impact.

GET HOMES FOR 50 CHILDREN

Foundling Hospital Babies Go Today to Foster Parents in the West.

The New York Foundling Hospital, in Sixty-eighth Street between Lexington and Third Avenue, will send West tomorrow afternoon fifty children whose ages range from 18 months to 2 years old. They are going to Minnesota and Nebraska, where they will be put in the care of families desiring them. The children will be taken to their foster parents by two Sisters of Charity, four nurses and in charge of Charles O'Hara, the agent of the hospital.

The children will go to their new homes spick and span in "Sunday best." The children believe that they are going to their folks. In the group leaving there are thirty-three girls and seventeen boys. At the hospital it was said yesterday that the demand for boys and girls was about equal.

The New York Foundling Hospital has found homes for nearly 20,000 children in the last forty-seven years. Each family in whose care a child is placed is carefully investigated before the request is granted. After three years of probation the children may be adopted.

HOTEL INSURES EMPLOYES.

Muschenheim Presents Astor Workers with Policies for $500,000.

Life insurance policies totaling nearly $500,000 have been distributed among the employes of the Hotel Astor by William C. Muschenheim, proprietor, according to an announcement by one of his representatives last night. Fourteen hundred employes, some of whom have been employed at the hotel for thirty years, benefited. The amounts of the policies varied according to the length of employment.

Tom Horton, one of the oldest in service, received a policy for $3,400. The head waiter in the Louis Room, who has been employed by the hotel for twenty-six years, received a policy for $3,000. The third highest policy went to Mary Horson, a housekeeper, who has been in Mr. Muschenheim's service for twenty-five years.

Mountaineers Theme of Lecturers.

"Mountain People," will be the subject of a meeting to be held by the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, at 10:30 o'clock, Tuesday morning, in the Assembly Room on the seventh floor of the building. Mrs. Thomas Langdon of Baltimore, for whom the Langdon Memorial School at Mount Vernon, Ky., was named, and Mrs. Frederick Erdman, formerly Miss Mary S. Hickok, Principal at Normal and Collegiate Institute, Asheville, N. C., will speak.

GOETHALS ANSWERS CANAL DETRACTORS

Present Methods Will End Slides, Despite Calamity Howlers, His Final Report Says.

CRITICISES PROF. MILLER

"Dire Predictions" Based on a Few Hours' Visit—Discredits Senator Kearns's Gas Theory.

In the report which Major Gen. George W. Goethals, who retired from the army last week, recently submitted to Secretary of War Baker, General Goethals was able for the first time to express himself freely as to the critics of the canal, and he did not spare any words in doing so. Some of these critics he refers to as "calamity howlers" and "know-it-alls."

The slides will be overcome for all time, General Goethals declares. A large part of his report is given to a discussion of the slides.

"For some unaccountable reason," says General Goethals, discussing the Culebra Cut, "there seems to be a general belief that the entire length of the Cut is affected. A report emanating recently from English sources states that the bottom of the canal through this section is found to be a bog, which is being constantly pushed up, and through which the dredges have difficulty in maintaining a channel; further, that it is acknowledged on the part of those in charge that the canal is a failure, and that American engineers are seeking information in England relative to the Nicaragua route.

"Such reports are false, and there is no foundation for them; yet they seem to have gained credence probably because a pending treaty between the United States and Nicaragua contemplates securing from the latter all rights for building a canal on its territory. It makes a good news item, however; makes converts to the belief that the entire 8.75 miles of the Cut is unstable, liable to collapse or upheaval, completely closing the canal for all time, is useful in assisting shipping companies to take advantage of present conditions to charter ships at excessive rates instead of complying with their obligations, and permits an increase in insurance rates.

Character of the Slides.

"Another misconception that exists relates to the character of the slides. They have not been, except in part at Cucaracha, a slipping down of portions of a bank in order to reach the slope at which the material will stand. Slides of this character have occurred, but they were small in extent and easily handled. Those at Culebra are breaks resulting from deformation or crushing of underlying strata which, under changed conditions, could not bear the weight of the superimposed mass, and caused a vertical settlement or drop of the overlying material, which subsequently moved into the prism. Final rest will be secured when all the material that is in motion has been removed. As is shown by experience with smaller breaks that have occurred from the same cause, when the end is reached the final surface will be concave, or bowl shaped.

Probably the greatest injury done the canal was through Professor Benjamin LeRoy Miller, Ph. D., who occupies the chair of geology at Lehigh University. On returning to New York from Costa Rica, he stayed here a couple of days awaiting a steamer. He was given every facility to examine the slides at Culebra, which were then at their worst, and he is reported to have said for publication on his arrival in the United States that he had made a thorough examination of the slides and the conditions found were as follows—the statement appearing in quotation marks in the press item:

What Professor Miller Said.

"'At the Culebra Cut * * * cracks have formed over 1,300 feet back from the canal, and all of the ground intervening is moving toward the cut. There is no doubt that much rock, now apparently stable, also will move, as its support is withdrawn by the removal of loose earth and rock. Before the canal can be said to be completed and permanently opened to traffic, the amount of material that must be taken out will not fall short of the amount already taken from the Culebra Cut.

"'Transportation companies planning to use the canal should realize that they must not expect uninterrupted service for several years. During the dry season the canal may be opened, but it is certain to be closed during the rainy season, when the earth is soaked with water and its movement toward the canal facilitated.

"'In view of the extent of the material that has now started toward the Cut, it seems that steam shovels should again be employed. Practically all of Gold Hill and much of Zion Hill must be removed, and to wait until earth break loose and enter the Cut where the dredges can attack it seems unwise, and unquestionably longer delays the completion of the project. If dredges alone are employed, as at present, the canal may be kept clear during the months when rainfall is lightened, but for many years to come the rainy season is almost certain to cause such slides as to close the canal for weeks or even months.'

"The 'thorough examination' occupied fully three or four hours of his time. The position that he occupied in one of the leading universities of the United States gave credence to his statements, which were copied broadcast, and commented upon editorially to the detriment of the canal. His dire predictions were naturally unsettling to shipping interests, which were guided by them to some extent in routing their commerce elsewhere.

Expedients Tried in Vain.

"During the excavation of the cut twenty-two slides and breaks of various extent occurred. The steps taken to protect exposed slopes by vegetation have been noted. It was believed that piles driven through the loose material into firm ground below and tied at the tops might check the movement, and this was tried at four of the slides, but without success. In some instances the piles were carried bodily down the slope; in others the underlying material, moving faster than the upper portion, inclined the piles away from the cut, and in cases where the top surface moved faster than at the bottom they inclined in the opposite direction. The remains of these piles can be seen at the present time in some of the areas so treated.

"It was thought that in case of clay slides heavy riprap dumped on the surface would find its way through the loosened material to firm ground and check the movement, but this method was found useless as the piling. Most of the riprap rock was taken out at the foot of the slope as the excavation proceeded. Experiments were made by concreting the face of the prism to prevent the disintegrating effect of the air on some of the softer rocks; this was done by use of a cement gun, by plastering the surface with cement mortar and by reinforced concrete, anchored to the side of the prism with pieces of rail. None of these methods was satisfactory or durable. The remnants of the French drains, which proved insadequate, were dug out at the bottom of the prism. The conclusion was reached that the only cure was the removal of all loosened material as it came into the Cut, and in case of breaks to relieve the weight, here possible, from the upper parts of the banks by steam shovels or sluicing operations.

"In considering any method for stopping the slides some conception must be had of the enormous amount of material involved, as well as the method in which it acts. The banks at present giving trouble are from 300 feet to approximately 550 feet above sea level, and extend back 1,800 to 1,800 feet from the faces of the prism, and from these furthest points to the water surface the entire mass is broken for a depth extending at least to the bottom of the canal. As already explained, the movement is by fits and starts, sudden at first and gradually subsiding, with renewed activity after a period of quiescence.

Other Suggestions.

"To sink a number of pipes and apply steam for driving out the subsoil would be prohibitive on the score of expense even if it were practicable. It would be impossible to drive and hold such pipes through the material in case of motion. Pipes sunk for the purpose of pumping out the water are equally impracticable and impossible. Piling the entire area at regular intervals and tying the piles to anchors driven in the firm ground cannot be done, nor would it secure the result anticipated by the proposers of the scheme.

"The construction of retaining walls would require the excavation of material to secure the foundations, necessitating the removal of all the material in motion, when the need for the retaining walls would no longer exist. There is no form of construction that could be designed that would hold back the superimposed mass while the excavation for the foundations was in progress. The construction of inverts to hold down the bottom of the prism is impracticable and impossible.

"Wire netting, rolled over the bank and held in place by stakes, would not prevent the movement, but would seriously interfere with the dredges in removing the material littered up with sections of wire mesh, which would break loose with every movement of the slide. Consolidating the mass by injecting grout also would be impossible; the pipes could not be driven to firm ground below, and the earth and rock as it now comes into the Cut can be much more easily handled than would be the case were this material solidified by cement.

"It was suggested that the slopes and the surface of the ground adjacent to the Cut be covered with asphalt, tar, or some preparation which would exclude water from the ground. This was also proposed by a member of the committee from the National Academy of Sciences. That the committee did not include it among its recommendations seems conclusive that in its opinion it was not practicable, and no further comment seems necessary.

"The latest theory advanced appears in an article published in The New York Sun on June 18, 1916, by the Hon. Thomas Kearns, ex-United States Senator from Utah, and republished as Senate Document No. 525, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session.

Senator Kearns's Theory.

"He believes * * * 'that the trouble is all caused by subterranean gases formed in the earth which, when permitted to escape through certain channels or breaks in the earth, carry with them eruptive material, sometimes for a long distance, to the place of the least resistance.'

"The breaks, which produced fissures several hundred feet deep, liberated no gas. With a pressure sufficient to accomplish such destruction of the structural formation of the rocks, apparently the gases returned to their storage to attempt later a forced passage through the bottom. We unconsciously endeavored to assist their efforts by digging away 110 feet of the container, but even this did not induce the gases to come forth; thus far there has been no evidence of escape anywhere along the line of the Canal, nor has there been any upheaving movement anywhere, except in the Culebra district, where the slides occur. So long as there is no movement in the banks we are able to reach bottom grade and keep it. Under the circumstances those on the work still adhere to their belief that subterranean gases have nothing whatever to do with the movements that have occurred.

"The methods proposed for securing a channel through the slides and to maintain it, adopted in October, 1915, were laid before the committee of the National Academy of Sciences, including the sluicing operations proposed on the west side, but no suggestions were made which modified the plan in any way. The various propositions made by a number of people seeking to help us in our troubles were carefully considered, as were also the theories advanced setting forth the probable causes. There were a number of letters, the writers proposing, for suitable monetary consideration, to cure the slides, but these were filed. None of the suggestions or theories tended in any way to change the plans adopted.

"As predicted at the time the great Culebra movements occurred, the slides will be overcome finally and for all time, notwithstanding the calumity howlers and in spite of the disastrous predictions of the 'know-it-alls.'"

FOR A SIMPLE INAUGURAL.

President Known to be Opposed to Elaborate Ceremony Next March.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—President Wilson's second inauguration probably will be a comparatively simple affair. While he has not discussed details with his advisers, he is known to desire that there should be as little ceremony as possible.

It is accepted as certain by officials that there will be no inaugural ball, in spite of the hope of Washington citizens for such an event.

In addition to the President's opposition to elaborate ceremony at his inauguration in 1913, officials point to the recent death of his sister, Mrs. Anne Howe; the fact that March 4 falls on Sunday next year, and the prospect that the European war will still be in progress as reasons why the next inaugural exercises will be as simple as possible.

Gives $50,000 Toward Cathedral.

James Barber of Englewood, N. J., has given $50,000 to the Episcopal Diocese of Newark as a nucleus for a cathedral fund, it being the intention eventually to erect a million-dollar edifice. A tender of a site in East Orange had been made to the cathedral chapter, and it was to purchase that site that Mr. Barber first offered the money. Neither the chapter nor Bishop Lines considered it good policy to buy land until the cathedral idea had advanced further financially, and suggested that the income from the gift be used for cathedral purposes. Mr. Barber accepted the suggestion, stipulating that the amount must be kept intact and used eventually to buy a site.

Centenary Celebration Ends.

The celebration of the semi-centennial of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, at 204th Street and Jerome Avenue, the Bronx, ended yesterday. The exercises had lasted through the week. On Friday night a dinner was given in the basement of the church, at which a number of former pastors and many of the older members were present. Yesterday morning Bishop Luther B. Wilson preached, and last night there was a sermon by Dr. Allan MacRossie, District Superintendent. The Rev. Alfred M. Wilkins is pastor of the church.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Joseph Montgomery of 88 Watchung Avenue, West Orange, committed suicide yesterday by swallowing poison.

NEWARK.—Thieves entered the store of the National Food Company, 308 Bank Street, yesterday and blew open the safe, from which they stole $242 in cash.

ORANGE.—William McCauley of Millburn was arrested on Saturday night for running about the streets with a revolver in his hand, and frightening women returning from market. He told the police that he did not know how the revolver came to be in his hand.

ORANGE.—One hundred depositors of the defunct Mutual Trust Company of Orange have signed a petition requesting the Governor-elect, Walter E. Edge, to investigate the conduct of the State Department of Banking and Insurance in connection with the failure.

BLOOMFIELD.—While trying to avoid running into an automobile yesterday at Liberty Street and Bloomfield Avenue, a new motor truck wagon collided with a wagon owned by Richard Maxwell and injured the horse so severely that it had to be shot. The driver was thrown but was not injured.

THINKS ALIENS HERE WILL GO AFTER WAR

Commissioner Howe Believes We Will Be an "Emigrant," Not "Immigrant," Nation.

CRITICISES TREATMENT NOW

Dr. Gulick Proposes $10 Yearly Tax on All Foreigners Employed in This Country.

A prediction that the United States would become an "emigrant" rather than an "immigrant" nation at the close of the war was made last night by Commissioner of Immigration Frederic C. Howe at the Sunday Evening Forum of the Free Synagogue at 36 West Sixty-eighth Street. Commissioner Howe based his statement on the ground that the immigrant was not being treated justly, and on the same basis Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, an authority on Japan and the Japanese, criticised the way the Japanese and Chinese immigration questions had been handled.

Mr. Howe took the stand that immigration was purely an economic question, and declared that it had been such from the beginning. He said that those who opposed immigration did so because they desired to limit the competition of unskilled foreign labor; those who favored the wide open door did so because it made labor cheap.

He said the immigrant no longer went to the farm because all the available land of the country had been taken up, hundreds of millions of acres being held for purely speculative purposes. Commissioner Howe was particularly bitter about the system which had permitted the earlier immigrants to monopolize the lands, and compared the great landholding of this country to the renting system in Ireland.

"The immigration problem never existed so long as the land was free for the asking," said Mr. Howe, "and it is this scarceness of land which makes immigration an economic question.

"It is a matter of freeing labor, on one hand, from the competition of the incoming labor groups from Europe, and of insuring to the immigrant an opportunity to work for himself, rather than for an employer interested in securing his services at the lowest possible cost.

"I keep more or less in touch with the centres to which go most of the men who pass through Ellis Island. I am told that everywhere the men now employed in our shops and factories, who at home worked as farmers, are saving their money to return to the old country. They have always wished to own their own farms—they came here for that purpose—and they figure that after the war land will be cheap in the countries overseas. This sentiment, spreading among our workers, will result in a serious crisis in our industrial life."

Mr. Howe also discussed the servant question. He said that since the war there had been practically no servant girls coming to this country, and that many of those who were in service had left it to enter munition factories and offices, while others had married or died.

To explain the tide of Oriental immigration, and in fact to check in some measure immigration from any land, Dr. Gulick suggested that, for example, if 1,000 Syrians came to this country in 1900 and ten years later all had taken out American citizenship, then another 1,000 might be admitted. If, however, only 300 had applied for naturalization papers, the decision of the remaining 700 to still be Syrians automatically would keep an equal number of their fellow-countrymen in Syria.

Dr. Gulick also advocated a scheme to speed up Americanization by a yearly tax of $10 on every alien working here. He suggested schools where the foreigner might take examinations in American ideals, method of government, and the American plan of the home; these examinations to be six in number, held one a year for six years. When the foreigner passed an examination a certain part should be deducted from his yearly $10 tax, until at the conclusion of the final examination the tax would be entirely wiped out.

More Newfoundlanders to Fight.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 19.—A new contingent of 130 Newfoundland seamen has left here for England for service in the British Navy, it was announced today. This will bring the total enlistment of Newfoundlanders up to about 1,750 for the navy in addition to the 3,000 men already raised for the Newfoundland regiment, which has seen service in Gallipoli, Belgium, and France.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

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6 P. M. for The Times, Daily

Friday Evening for The Times, Sunday

Advertisements, including cuts, matrices or drawings of illustrations, for the daily edition of The New York Times, must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. on the day before insertion.

Advertisements for the Sunday edition of The Times should be in The Times Building not later than Friday evening.

JEWISH 'FEDERATION WEEK.'

Dec. 3 to 10 Set Aside for Raising $600,000 Still Needed for Charities.

The Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies announced yesterday that the week of Dec. 3-10 had been designated as "Federation Week," and that a final "drive" would be made then to get the $600,000 still needed to make up the $2,000,000 which the federation set out to raise. "An Hour a Day for Federation" is to be the slogan, and the friends of the work will be asked to give an hour a day that week to help in raising the amount needed. Two thousand persons will be asked to do some specific thing to obtain subscriptions. Many have already volunteered for the work.

"The spirit of co-operation with which our most prominent people are entering into our two-million-dollar campaign is extremely pleasing to those in immediate responsibility for the successful outcome of federation," said Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the organization, yesterday. "We are receiving offers of assistance from all quarters, and I have never known a more harmonious movement than the one in which we are now engaged."

FAMILY'S DISTRESS GROWS.

Father of Girl Caught Pawning Clothes Loses Job—Aid Given.

The family of John Hall of 382 East 151st Street, whose fifteen-year-old daughter Louise was discovered on Saturday trying to pawn some old clothing to get money to buy medicine for her infant brother and food for the other four children in the household, yesterday received several small sums of money and some food as a result of the article about their troubles published in yesterday morning's TIMES.

An additional blow, however, has come in that the husband and father, who was employed as an ironworker's helper at $12 a week, lost his job on Saturday afternoon. The family is now in deeper distress.

"I appreciate the kindness of the people who have sent help to us," Hall told a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon, "but I'd rather have a job than charity. I have worked about machine shops and garages, and I'll take any kind of a job that will enable me to keep my family from starvation."

MRS. BOISSEVAIN IS BETTER.

Attending Physician Reports Her Condition "Somewhat Improved."

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 19.—Dr. Dudley M. Fulton, who is attending Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, gave out the following bulletin on her condition at 7 o'clock tonight:

"The patient is somewhat improved. Her temperature is 103, pulse 130, respiration 32. No blood transfusions have been made since Friday."

TEMPTATIONS OF NEW YORK.

Prominent Persons Tell Congregation of Pitfalls for the Young.

John Wanamaker, Jacob H. Schiff, Nicholas Murray Butler, Chief Justice Russell, Katharine Bement Davis, and others of note were heard from at St. Andrew's Methodist Church, Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, last night. Their topic was comparative temptations which New York offers to young woman and young men, and their expressions were in reply to inquiries sent last week by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Fred Winslow Adams.

Mr. Wanamaker thinks that wasting time is at the bottom of more sin and temptation than any other one cause. "The Heavenly Father has given every one of us exactly the same amount of time, to make the best use of it possible, and if we fritter it away we are losing one of God's greatest gifts to men," he said.

Jacob H. Schiff's response as to the greatest temptation to young men, was brief. He said: "Young women."

Dr. Butler said young men go wrong oftener through "spending more money than their incomes justify in an endeavor to keep up with the expenditures and standards of living of other people better off than themselves."

Justice Russell said: "To achieve wealth and social position and distinction by accepting low standards of business morality and following bad leadership and example."

Dr. Frank Crane agreed in effect with John Wanamaker, and laid stress on the value of time.

Katharine Bement Davis of the Parole Commission said, speaking of temptations to young women of New York: "The desire for pleasure—the kind that is typified in the glamour and glare of Broadway, of the theatres and cabarets."

Miss Mabel Cratty, General Secretary of the National Y. W. C. A. Board, said: "Clothes most of all, but things to have, to wear."

NO FORD FACTORY IN CORK.

Lord Mayor Denies a Report of Negotiations for a Site.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Lord Mayor of Cork has informed the Central News Agency that there is no foundation for the statement that Henry Ford is negotiating for property belonging to the Cork Corporation for the purpose of erecting an automobile factory on it.

The original statement was to the effect that Mr. Ford, through Mr. Woodhead of Southport, had made a proposition to purchase the Cork Park Racecourse and build a factory costing at least $1,000,000, and that he would employ 2,000 men, when the factory was completed, at a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour.

LOOKING BACKWARDS

The Owner who is disposed to put all contractors in one class and choose at random rather than select with discrimination might do well to remember that out of all the Generals in the Civil War there was only one Grant and only one Lee!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

ROBBED OF $2,500 JEWELS.

Woman Who Had Worked as Servant Suspected of Kress Burglary.

Mrs. Christina Kress left her home, 438 West 116th Street, with her daughter early on election night to hear the returns and attend a moving picture show. When she returned she found her apartment had been entered and about $2,500 worth of jewelry taken. The police were at once notified, and later a private detective agency was called by an insurance company to search for the thief.

Apparently the apartment had been entered by some one having a duplicate key, and the evidence was said to show the robbery to have been the work of some one acquainted with the place. Thirty-six articles of jewelry were taken, the most valuable piece being a diamond pin in shell form, $750; a three-cluster diamond ring, $450; a diamond and sapphire lavalliere attached to a platinum chain, $150, and two watches valued at $80 each.

In connection with this robbery the detectives reported that there had been several similar thefts in the same district. In each case, they believed, the work had been done by women who, hiring out as servants obtained an entry into the houses and before departing gained keys and information.

Already, it is said, the head of one employment agency is under suspicion of having sent out dishonest persons to prey upon those who hired them as servants.

WURLITZER

The SOLO-APOLLO

The Player-Piano That Excels All Others In the Sweet, Low, Dreamy Notes

There are a dozen different player-pianos that will meet all requirements of those who enjoy noisy music. There are quite as many that, by smothering the stroke, can produce a certain pianissimo effect.

But there is ONLY ONE PLAYER-PIANO EXISTING which definitely and positively accents the low notes with the same precision and distinctness as the louder ones. That is the SOLO-APOLLO.

Perhaps you are incredulous, because of the sweeping claim. But the reason is a physical one. It is very easy to demonstrate mechanically. BECAUSE—

The SOLO-APOLLO is the only instrument built with TWO SETS OF PNEUMATICS.

One set plays the melody, and another set, entirely independent, plays the accompaniment. It is exactly the principle of one player producing the melody on his own instrument and another player accompanying him in the most artistic manner. The ordinary instrument allows full air pressure for the loud notes and smothers the air on the accompaniment, blurring the notes and eliminating their true musical values.

It was the knowledge of this shortcoming in the usual instrument which spurred the makers of the APOLLO to the production of the SOLO-APOLLO, and every true musician who sits down to this instrument is amazed and delighted with the artistic results secured by this marvelous instrument. If you are considering at all the purchase of a piano, you want first to make that instrument available to your entire family and friends. This means that it must have a PLAYER in it, and if you wish to be permanently satisfied with the instrument which you buy you will select the SOLO-APOLLO, because it leaves nothing to be desired. It satisfies the thorough musician, while making a virtuoso of even the boy or girl who is entirely without knowledge of music. The SOLO-APOLLO is a wonderful educator as well as entertainer, and it is sold at the same range of prices as other good Player-Pianos. It is also sold on Easy Terms, to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

We shall be very glad to have you come in and hear it, whether you are ready to buy a piano now or not.

Write for Booklet No. 5.

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Caruso is the mightiest singer the world has ever seen. He dominates the artistic world. By sheer force of his genius he has at his beck and call every resource known to his art. Only the best would suffice for such an artist. His choice of the Victor was a foregone conclusion. He decided that only the Victor could do full justice to his superb art, that only the Victor could thrill you with *his* power, that only the Victor could express in every fine detail the vocal subtlety of his softest tones. Hence it is that only on Victor Records can you hear him. And only on the Victrola can you hear him *exactly as he is*, in the tone-volume best suited to the environment in which you happen to be. Caruso's choice of the Victor demonstrates beyond question the *Supremacy of the Victor.*

Victors and Victrolas $10 to $400.

Victor dealers everywhere

Ask your nearest dealer for demonstration

Photo Bert

SAY WOMEN'S TRAIN BOWLED HUGHES OUT

Determining Factor in Electing Wilson, Returning Senators and Representatives Assert.

CAUSED WIDE RESENTMENT

And, In Their View, Alienated Enough Women Voters to Lose California for Republican Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Senators and Representatives returning to Washington are exchanging views as to the causes of the Democratic victory of Nov. 7, when, as they put it, Woodrow Wilson "won by a nose." The thing that stands out in these exchanges of views is the practically unanimous agreement that incidents of little consequence turned the tide.

Most of their discussion has centred on California, where the Republican candidate for Senator, Hiram Johnson, won by 300,000, while Hughes lost by about 3,200. The dominant party in California is still "progressive." Most of its members have little use for the standpat brand of Republicanism. That this state of mind was responsible for a heavy vote against Hughes among those who favored Johnson has been established.

It seems to be agreed, however, that the mere failure of Hughes and Johnson to exchange greetings during Hughes's visit to California was not alone responsible for the latter's defeat in the State. That lost handshake was only one of a combination of circumstances that tipped the beam in Wilson's favor. California has not shared as plentifully as other Far Western States the prosperity due to the war, and the doctrine of "leave well enough alone" did not appeal as strongly to California as it did to communities further East, where big prices were being obtained for crops exported to Europe and high wages being paid to workers in munitions factories. Reasons more sentimental than practical, it is agreed, influenced the people of California.

Effect of the Women's Train.

Among the women of California—and women vote there—"he kept us out of war" was emphasized, as in other parts of the West, by a belief that if Mr. Hughes were elected he would appoint Colonel Roosevelt Secretary of War and that this would mean that the country would be plunged into hostilities. Senators and Representatives acquainted with the situation in California testify to this, and some of the Senators and Representatives agreed that considerably more than 1,600 votes, half Wilson's majority, were switched from Hughes to Wilson by the resentment felt by California women over the activities of the Eastern women who toured the West in a special train in Hughes's behalf, telling the women how they should bestow their suffrage. A considerable number of men are believed to have been influenced in the same direction.

An enterprising piece of work on the part of the Publicity Bureau of the Democratic National Committee was partially responsible for the prominence given to the campaign tour of the Eastern women. When the "Woman's Special" started from New York for the West the Democratic Publicity Bureau undertook to be the press agent for this venture. It sent to 7,000 big and little newspapers in the Western country a description of the train and its passengers. It referred to "the train de luxe," cited it the "golden special" and the "billionaire special," and estimated the wealth of the ladies who were sponsors for the venture.

The 7,000 newspapers "ate up the story" and cried for more. They got it. Everywhere the "golden special" went its managers found advance notices. The impression was created that the ladies of the stump-speaking party were rich dilettantes who had come to patronize the practical women of the West. In several places the Eastern women met hostile receptions.

Not only in California, but in other parts of the Western country, did the "golden special" have the reverse effect of that intended, if the returning politicians have gauged the situation correctly. Stories were circulated that placed the campaigning women in a ridiculous light. It was said that in one city they complained that their car had not been filled with candy and flowers as in other places. Then there was the story of "rings in or rings out." This had it that before leaving their special train to address a meeting the Eastern women would ascertain from their local adherents what sort of people were likely to be at the meeting. If they found that they were to address working girls they would turn their rings in and conceal from view the diamonds and other precious stones, while if it was to be a meeting of "club women" the rule would be "rings out," with the jewels displayed. Another story was that when the women campaigners were told of objections to them on the ground that they were merely women of great wealth seeking diversion, one of them replied: "Why, there are several among us who haven't over $50,000 a year."

Of course, most of the stories were baseless, but they were reflected in the votes of the States where women have the suffrage.

"There are three things that beat Hughes in the States where women vote," said one Congressman who toured the Far West. "These were: 'He kept us out of war,' the fear that Colonel Roosevelt would be Secretary of War in Mr. Hughes's Cabinet and would involve the country in conflict, and the 'woman's special.'"

What the Woman's Party Did.

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, who stumped the West in behalf of the new National Woman's Party, said today that President Wilson would have won the West by a much larger majority, perhaps by a landslide, if it had not been for the work of the Woman's Party, which opposed him and Democratic candidates for Congress because of the party's refusal to give favorable consideration to a Federal woman suffrage amendment. Mrs. Baker toured nine of the twelve suffrage States with Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, until the latter was taken ill in California; and she spent the last few weeks of the campaign on the stump for the Woman's Party in Montana.

"The Democratic Party was well aware of the fact," said Mrs. Baker, "that in order to win this election it must carry the West, and that the women voters of the suffrage States might easily throw the balance against the Democrats. As it was, the women voters almost turned the scale. In spite of the alluring Democratic battle cry of 'He kept us out of war,' thousands of women all through the West responded to the counter cry of the Woman's Party, 'He kept us out of suffrage.'

"The Democrats started early in the campaign to combat the Woman's Party. They spared no money and no efforts. Their best speakers everywhere devoted large portions of their addresses to woman suffrage, giving the impression that President Wilson and the Democratic Party were the friends of political freedom for women all over the United States. In addition, the Democratic Party distributed literally tons of pamphlets attacking the Congressional Union and the Woman's Party. Many erroneous statements were made in this literature.

"While the Democrats worked hard to win the women's votes, the Republicans seemed to show apathy in this direction, and it was not until almost the end of the campaign that they woke up to the fact that the woman's vote was a factor worth considering.

BRYAN MOVING FROM NEBRASKA

Dismantles Fairview and Will Make Asheville, N. C., His Voting Home, It Is Reported.

DEPOSED AS STATE LEADER

Victory of Senator Hitchcock Complete—Commoner Not Invited to Recent Democratic Jollification.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 19.—William J. Bryan has gone to his Winter home at Miami, Fla. He has dismantled his home at Fairview, shipped part of the furniture to Miami, and is sending his splendid library, the pride of his heart, to his Summer home at Asheville, N. C., at which place it is said he will hereafter have his residence and cast his vote. Fairview is said to be for sale, although Mr. Bryan's brother, Charles W. Bryan, denies that Mr. Bryan has left Nebraska for all time. It is reported that Mr. Bryan is preparing to leave the Democratic Party and announce himself an out-and-out Prohibitionist. Many Nebraska Democrats believe he has his eye on the Prohibition Presidential nomination in 1920.

Mr. Bryan has been absolutely deposed as the Democratic leader in Nebraska, and the man who deposed him, G. M. Hitchcock, was last week re-elected to the United States Senate over Bryan's determined opposition. Furthermore, Keith Neville, an unknown young man from the western part of the State, was picked up by Hitchcock and thrown at the Bryans, defeating Charles W. Bryan for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, and afterward being elected Governor over the opposition of the Bryans and all their friends.

The first defeat of the year for Mr. Bryan was when Nebraska Democrats refused to send him as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. His defeat was laid at the door of the Hitchcock organization.

Nebraska Democrats held a ratification banquet last week at Lincoln. The Bryans were not invited. They had fought the Democratic ticket, the ticket had been elected over their opposition, and the Bryans were outsiders.

The Commoner will not retire from the Chautauqua platform. From his prohibition lectures on the Chautauqua circuit he has had a splendid income. His time next year is said to be already completely filled. Mr. Bryan is leaving Nebraska a very wealthy man.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19.—W. J. Bryan, addressing the National W. C. T. U. convention here today, said he was not dead politically and asserted he was "in politics with both feet." He said he was in favor of national prohibition.

"I love my party, and because of my love for it I hope and feel that it will be a 'dry' democracy," said Mr. Bryan. He said further that, in spite of his desire to see national prohibition come through Democratic influence, his prayers for a saloonless nation extended beyond party lines, and that he would not necessarily await the triumph of the prohibition cause through the Democratic Party, but would welcome a dry nation through the Republican Party. He also asserted the trend of circumstances of the last few years were such that he was hopeful of a Constitutional amendment perhaps as soon as 1920.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Ten thousand persons crowded Michigan Boulevard tonight in a vain endeavor to get into Orchestra Hall to hear W. J. Bryan lecture on "The First Commandment." The hall was filled two hours before the time scheduled for the meeting of the Sunday Evening Club. The scene resembled a great political gathering.

According to the importunities of a volunteer committee representing the persons outside the hall, Mr. Bryan left the University Club, where he was resting, and was escorted through the immense crowd to the steps of the Art Institute, where he bared his head and lifted his hand beside "The Sower," as the multitude applauded. Mr. Bryan's voice was too husky to carry in the night air, and so he spoke only a few moments, charging the people to return to their homes and read their Bibles and learn the Commandments by heart, particularly the First Commandment.

Before going to Orchestra Hall the Commoner stopped long enough to serve notice on the two great political parties that they must write into their national platforms next time a strong prohibition plank or see the party that does do it sweep the country. He said the great parties must prepare to meet prohibition as the foremost issue of 1920. Those who heard Mr. Bryan gathered the impression that he meant he would be in the storm centre of the next Democratic national convention, and that the right would be over a straight-out prohibition plank.

FEAR A POLITICAL COUP.

West Virginia Legislature May Unseat Gov.-Elect, Democrats Say.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 19.—With all members here tonight, everything is ready for the convening of the special session of the Legislature tomorrow to consider the ten propositions embodied by Governor H. D. Hatfield in his call. Supporters of the Governor believe his plans for changes in the elections laws will be carried out without delay.

Fred L. Fox, Democratic leader in the Senate, said: "While there may be merit in some of the things the Governor proposes, we feel that the people of the State want the new Legislature to pass on them, rather than the present Legislature. The Governor's proclamation is broad enough to bring most anything, even to attempt to seat Judge Ira E. Robinson as Governor over John J. Cornwell, who has been elected Governor. We believe he will go as far as he can go."

Governor Hatfield, his friends say, felt he ought to convene the Legislature to correct the mistake it made in eliminating minority parties. The Socialists, who did not have quite the necessary five per cent. of the total State vote, were shut out at the recent election, and they held the Republicans responsible because of the primary law, with the result, the Governor's friends say, that the Republicans lost the State.

Another mistake, it is admitted, was the new registration law, which, under elastic interpretations, made wholesale election frauds possible. The Legislature is expected to correct the law.

The Governor is urging a special legislative committee to investigate alleged election frauds in several counties, and if the committee is named it is said the investigation will be widespread.

WILSON GREETS JEWS.

Telegram from President Read at Laying of Association Cornerstone.

During the laying of the cornerstone of the building for the Young Men's and the Young Women's Hebrew Association yesterday at Borough Park, Brooklyn, this telegram from President Wilson was read:

The White House,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1916.

My warmest greetings and good wishes. I hope the building of which the cornerstone is now being laid will contribute in every way to the promotion of the admirable purpose of the Y. M. H. A. and the Y. W. H. A.

WOODROW WILSON.

The building, which is the first of its type to provide equal accommodations for men and women, will be at Fourteenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, Borough Park, and will cost $45,000. It will be of three stories, 85 by 90 feet, equipped with two gymnasiums and swimming pools. The cornerstone was laid by Justice Irving Lehman of the Supreme Court. Other speakers were Borough Presidents Pounds of Brooklyn and Marks of Manhattan.

16 COUNTIES TO CANVASS.

California Count May Not Be Completed for a Week Yet.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 19.—Returns from forty-two of California's fifty-eight counties had been officially canvassed today by the Secretary of State without departure from the unofficial tabulations of the same districts.

As the statute requires the completion of the canvass by Nov. 27, and as the missing counties include the large centres of population, the statisticians face the probability of working night and day during the latter part of this week.

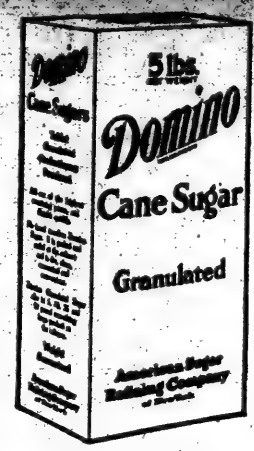
WOULD ABOLISH ELECTORS.

Chamberlain Proposes Amendment for Popular Election of President.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 19.—Senator George E. Chamberlain, who left tonight for Washington, announced that at the coming session of Congress he would introduce a proposed constitutional amendment providing for the election of the President by direct vote of the people. His intention, he said, is to get the amendment under way promptly, so that it may be acted on by Congress, and, if adopted there, by the Legislatures of the various States in time to become effective for the next Presidential election.

"The recent election demonstrated more strongly than ever the desirability of electing the President by direct vote," said Senator Chamberlain. "If 5,000 votes in California had been changed, that State would have gone to Hughes and he would have been elected, notwithstanding 400,000 more votes were cast in the nation for Wilson than for Hughes. Another time the present system might work to the disadvantage of the other party."

Senator Chamberlain, who is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, said he would also at the coming session put forward a measure providing for universal military service.



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Sweeten it with Domino

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners

HILLQUIT WILL CONTEST.

First Move Against Election of Seigel in Supreme Court Today.

Morris Hillquit, defeated Socialist candidate for Congressman for the Twentieth District, announced yesterday afternoon at a mass meeting in the Star Casino, Lexington Avenue and 107th Street, that plans had been completed to contest the election of Isaac Seigel. Mr. Hillquit said that the contest would take the form of two civil suits and a criminal action.

He said that application would be made today before Justice Bartow S. Weeks in the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus on the Board of Electors in the County of New York for the production of all void votes in the Twentieth Congressional District.

Supplementary to the writ Mr. Hillquit said that he would apply to the Board of Election to produce all votes cast in that district and would demand an official recount.

Ohio Society Hears Sermon.

About 1,000 members of the Ohio Society attended a special Ohio service held yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Edgar W. Work at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street. Dr. Work's sermon dealt with the history of the State of Ohio. It was announced that the annual dinner and election would be held on Dec. 11, probably at the Waldorf.

WHY THE PRICE IS SO LOW ON THIS CAR OF QUALITY

If the 6-30 Chalmers were built at the rate of 2000 a year the chances are you might have to pay $1600 or more for one. But more than twelve times that number is made. So that the price becomes only $1090. Quality runs all the way through. It is the quality car at a quantity price. (All prices f.o.b. Detroit)

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IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy, including cuts, matrices or drawings of illustrations, must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to insertion; for the Sunday edition of The Times finally approved copy must be delivered before Friday night.

UNITE 700,000 MEN FOR 8-HOUR FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

trainmen with those employed in shops and other labor departments of the transportation systems of the country is expected to furnish a powerful weapon to the brotherhoods in their present dealings with the committee of railway executives in connection with the renewed demands of the trainmen for a permanent eight-hour day.

Heretofore the fight for the eight-hour day has been carried on by the four branches of railroad labor, represented in the Brotherhoods of trainmen. The shopmen, the switchmen, the telegraphers, the carmen, and other labor employes who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor did not share in the demands of the Brotherhoods, which have maintained a separate confederation. In their common desire to bring about the re-election of President Wilson for his part in the enactment of the Adamson law, the leaders of the Brotherhoods and the federated unions have come to have a kindlier feeling for one another and today's harmonization of views and purposes was the outcome of the joint political effort that manifested itself in the Presidential campaign just closed.

Harmony Is the Purpose.

Today's agreement was the direct result of dissatisfaction among those branches of railway workers which did not benefit by the Adamson eight-hour law. There were indications in the political campaign that shopmen and others not members of the four brotherhoods felt that they were the victims of the selfishness of the trainmen. Straw votes taken in some railway shops showed that the workers there would not follow the lead of the brotherhoods in seeking to consolidate the votes of all railway workers for the Democratic national ticket. While President Wilson probably received a greater percentage of the labor vote than any other candidate for President in any election, it was apparent that the labor vote had not been consolidated in some of the great labor centres.

What was said today after the secret meeting at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor indicated that the railway workers affiliated with the Federated unionists had been placated by the arrangement reached, and would now use their influence to bring about the concession of an eight-hour day for all railway workers, and would join the brotherhoods in preventing adverse legislation by Congress.

The easy manner in which the brotherhoods brought about the enactment of the Adamson law has shown the trainmen and their fellow-laborers that through concerted effort they can accomplish practically anything they desire in the way of obtaining or preventing legislative enactments in Washington.

It is generally realized that the passage of the Adamson law did not end the fight between the railroads and the brotherhoods for the railway eight-hour day. The Adamson law is merely a temporary expedient—a stop-gap—designed to prevent a general railway strike, according to the explanation made by its advocates at the time it was before Congress. It provides for the appointment of a special commission which is to study and report to Congress on the effect of the eight-hour day on the railroads and their employes. The law will become effective on Jan. 1 next, so that the commission will not be able to make a report for some time after that date. In the meanwhile, or shortly after the commission's report has been submitted, Congress will have the opportunity of enacting other legislation affecting railway workers.

On account of this condition the trainmen have no assurance that Congress will make the eight-hour day a permanent institution. The brotherhoods have been opposed to having Congress enact railway labor legislation. They preferred to accomplish what they were seeking through negotiation with the railroads themselves, trusting to the threat of a general transportation strike, or by paralyzing the transportation systems of the country through a strike, to bring the railroads to their terms.

The brotherhoods are opposed particularly to President Wilson's recommendation of a compulsory investigation law, as this would curtail the power of the railway unionists to obtain the granting of their demands through strikes, and their opposition to this part of the President's legislative program was emphasized by the agreement today on the part of brotherhoods and federationists to use their combined influence to fight the President should he attempt to include compulsory investigation in his outline of proposed laws affecting railways to be laid before Congress next month.

Representative Adamson, author of the eight-hour law, has an engagement to see the President tomorrow, and Major Gen. Goethals, head of the Eight-Hour Commission, expects to be called to the White House in a day or two. The President hopes to see his program enacted early in the session of Congress, so as to have the measures on the statute books before the eight-hour law becomes effective.

The joint committee hearings beginning tomorrow will continue indefinitely and deal with every phase of the country's railroad problems. First to be heard will be the State Railroad Commissioners.

GOMPERS FACES A FIGHT.

Federation Convention to Discuss a Universal 8-Hour Law.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—The sharp division of opposing views and factions will come this week in the convention of the American Federation of Labor over a resolution proposing a universal eight-hour law for all industrial and mercantile establishments.

President Gompers, who is supposed to control the convention absolutely when it comes to getting a majority of votes for any resolution, in this instances, it is asserted, will face a test of strength.

Mr. Gompers does not believe in legislation for a universal eight-hour day. Trade unionism, he thinks, is the proper method of obtaining it. He will seek to have the universal eight-hour day resolutions reported unfavorably, and the resolutions defeated on the floor of the convention.

Of the 415 delegates, 45 will favor the resolution. Mr. Gompers will also face the opposition of almost the entire representation of the garment workers, 851 votes, and probably the opposition of the mine workers, more than 3,200 votes. Nearly all of the industries in which women are employed will vote for the resolution.

Great interest attaches to the prospective visit of the heads of the four railroad brotherhoods, who are expected to address the federation convention tomorrow or Tuesday on the eight-hour law.

It is understood that a favorable report will be made by the Resolutions Committee tomorrow on a resolution instructing the Executive Council to take such steps as may be necessary to obtain action by United States authorities "to the end that the printing industry may be rescued from the clutches of the conspiracies which are successfully manipulating the prices and supplies of papers used in printing."

A resolution has been brought to the convention from the Illinois State Federation, which deals with a phase of the labor problem after the end of the war. It sets forth that conditions in all warring countries have resulted in filling trades, hitherto supplied by men workers only, "with enormous numbers of underpaid women, unorganized and voteless." It is foreseen that when the men return to civil life there will be "grave danger that these exploited women will be used to lower the wages of men as well, permanently and everywhere." Indorsement is given to the movement to obtain from all governments at the time of the treaty of peace the establishment of international agreements embodying the following principle: "The wage paid for definite work must be absolutely independent of the sex of the individual performing it."

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Goodyear Cords Win First, Second, and Third Places in International Grand Prize

Race at Santa Monica Saturday

Winners in premier classic of motordom storm across finish line in Goodyear equipped procession.

Aitken, piloting Wilcox's Peugeot, Cooper at the wheel of a Stutz and Patterson driving a Hudson capture major honors in the most desperately driven contest in Grand Prize history.

Victorious Peugeot covers four hundred and three miles distance over an eight-mile course strangled with turns at average rate of eighty-five and fifty-nine hundredths miles an hour—ten miles an hour faster than best previous time for this race.

Aitken's car was shod with Goodyear cords on all four wheels; so was Patterson's; Cooper's Stutz rode Goodyear cord on rear wheels only.

GOODYEAR AKRON
CORD TIRES

Goodyear cord tires are standard equipment on the Franklin, the Packard twin six, the Locomobile, the Peerless, the White, the Haynes twelve, the Stutz, the McFarlan, the Roamer, the Lexington "Thoroughbred six" and the Daniels eight.

The qualities that led to their adoption on these cars are the qualities that make them higher-priced—and better.

SAYS OUR NITRATE IS WITHOUT VALUE

Geological Survey Declares Twe Years' Investigation Proves Deposits Worthless.

MAY OBTAIN IT FROM AIR

Otherwise We Would Be Seriously Crippled in Powder Supplies in Time of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The hope entertained by many that an adequate and reliable supply of nitrate deposits might be found in the United States met disappointment tonight when announcement was made by the United States Geological Survey that the nitrate deposits in this country are practically worthless for practical or commercial utilization.

This judgment, officially arrived at by Government experts, after a careful examination extending over a period of two years, during which nitrate prospects in all parts of the country were examined, means that if the United States should go to war it must either depend on he nitrate indusry of Chile for the raw product from which to obtain nitric acid for the manufacture of its powder, or must do as Germany has done, erect nitric acid plants for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen.

The complete cutting off of the German supply of Chilean saltpetre during the war has been made good in that country by taking nitrogen directly out of the air in large factories built during and before the war. Not only for needed explosives is Germany taking nitrogen out of the air, but also for the nitrogen-containing fertilizers which Germany formerly imported in the form of Chilean saltpetre.

The single difficulty the United States might have in obtaining an adequate supply of powder for war purposes would be in nitric acid. Practically all smokeless powder and other high explosives are made with nitric acid as an essential ingredient. The base of most of these high explosives consists of cotton impregnated with nitrogen. We have been largely dependent, as was Germany, for our nitric acid upon the supply of saltpetre imported from Chile. In wartime, this supply should be shut off, the country would be in a desperate plight for explosives, unless plants are established for obtaining nitrogen from the air. The announcement made by the Geological Survey tonight is expected to hasten the plans of the War Department for the erection of such plants. The National Defense act of June 3 last carried an appropriation of $20,000,000 for the erection of a nitric acid plant.

It is asserted by the Survey that "advantage seems to have been taken of the situation to promote certain stock-selling enterprises, even after the evidence as to the worthlessness of the deposits became sufficient to satisfy any competent judge, so that one is forced to question either the good faith of the promoters or their practical judgment."

On the basis of its examination the Geological Survey issues this warning to investors and explorers:

"Any one who is not convinced by the judgment already reached as to these deposits and who is determined to devote his time or money to their further exploration should do so with full knowledge of the evidence already in hand and should not be led into such a venture by more or less misleading representations."

The Survey's statement says in part:

"Nitrate deposits in many ports of the United States have been examined during the last two years by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. The importance of finding a natural supply of nitrates within our borders which might serve our needs in case of war has given incentive to this work and has directed widespread public attention to the subject.

"Prospectors in many places have raised great hopes by finding good surface showings of these salts, but investigation has seemed to force the acceptance of a general adverse judgment as to their value—a judgment that has been adopted with the greatest reluctance by all concerned.

"As a result of careful study of these deposits, and particularly of evidence gathered on recent visits to prospects in different parts of the country Hoyt S. Gale, a geologist of the Federal Survey, has has submitted the following general summary, which is commended to the consideration of those who are tempted to invest their money in investigations like those the survey has already made.

"The nitrate salts occur as crests or films on the faces of ledges; as seamsmost of them thin, though some are fairly thick—in crevices of shattered rock, and as deposits filling spaces in porous rocks at and near the surface or extending to a depth of several feet. They are naturally preserved in recesses in the rock ledges, where they are sheltered from the dissolving action of rain, snow water, or even mist. They are found in lava ledges, in beds of volcanic tuff or ash, and in limestone and sandstone. Their existence or preservation is apparently dependent rather on the shattered or porous nature of the rock than on its kind or composition.

"Some samples obtained from these sources are rich in nitrate salts, and analysis of such materials will bear little significant relation to the actual character or content of the mass of the rock of which the ledge is formed. It appears that the deposits are surficial—that is, they do not extend far into the mass of the rock—and the nitrate salt found is insignificant in amount.

"Nitrates are found in unusually large quantities in some soils and in some clay hills, particularly in Southern California. These deposits have been examined by many persons, and the general conclusion reached has been unfavorable to the idea of their practical utilization. The nitrate content, although unusually large, as compared with the content of ordinary soils, probably does not average oer 1 or 2 per cent. of the soil or clay, and it is very doubtful whether the material could be worked commercially."

12 DIET TO TEST LIVING COST

Chicago Hopes to Prove Public Is to Blame for High Prices.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Six men and six women employed by the city Health Department ate their Thanksgiving dinner today and then gave their solemn pledge to eat nothing for two weeks but the scientific diet provided by a public economy commission. They will attempt to demonstrate the theories of the commission that the high cost of living is due in a great degree to the apparent willingness of the public to pay any price demanded for its luxuries and that the public's health, as well as its purse, would be improved by an intelligent diet.

John Dill Robertson, Health Commissioner, says he expects to feed twelve for $20 a week, or at a trifle more than eight cents a meal, twenty-five cents a day. The squad will weigh in at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. Their weight will be carefully watched each day for the two weeks. They will receive three carefully prepared meals each day, will be expected to do their regular work, and will be permitted to drink only water between meals.

A commission merchant, who admitted he had profited by high prices, today attributed the increase to the supine public. "In former years, if a housewife was asked to pay 40 cents a pound for butter," he said, "she revolted and used a cheaper substitute. This year she pays 50 cents. Therein lies the secret of present high prices. There are liberal stocks of butter and eggs in cold storage, and the holders have made more money than they ever expected to make. Still, there is no way to make them sell a product for 30 cents if they can get 50 for it, and as long as buyers will pay the advancing prices, the price is going up.

"It has got to be a joke. A seller will offer a lot of butter or eggs at a certain price, feeling that no one will be foolish enough to pay that high, and the first thing he knows his offerings are accepted."

ASKS MERCHANTS TO STUDY GARY SYSTEM

W. H. Allen Insists City's Method of Introducing It Is "Haphazard."

$10,000,000 WILL BE COST

But, Says Director, No Person Directing Experiment Will Be Responsible to Anyone.

William H. Allen, Director of the Institute for Public Service, has asked the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association to make a study of the methods used by the city in introducing the work-tudy-play plan, usually known as the Gary system, into the public schools. Mr. Allen asserts that it is planned to spend $10,000,000 in an experiment carried on in haphazard style, and he asks those bodies to undertake the inquiry in order to give the city the benefit of the judgment of men of business on the project.

"It is," Mr. Allen says, "as if banks were to say to New York's business men seeking financial credit: 'We want you to have this money. We believe, however, that your product and methods should be altered in several ways. We will extend you credit conditionally. We ourselves will employ a business expert whose ideas of organization we wish thoroughly tried out. He will visit your locality once a month. He will give you during ten months ten whole weeks of either direct or absent treatment.

"'He will report not to you or to us but, so far as he may consider it advisable, to an employe of one of our committees, which has no official relation to the experiment, although we expect it to be eyes and ears for us in keeping track of the experiment. Our advisor will have no status in your organization.

"'As an outsider, however, he will make suggestions sometimes to us, sometimes to you, sometimes in writing, sometimes verbally, sometimes by telephone, which you are expected to have adopted. He will deal with you sometimes by telephone through his private secretary, with whom we have no relations whatever. Whatever happens he is not responsible to you. His going and coming will be entirely independent of you, nor will he have any legal power to give orders to the numerous subordinates whose work we expect him to improve. He may and may not confer with the officers whom the law holds responsible for the schools before making suggestions.'"

Mr. Allen adds that, in the business world, the only method which would be employed to reorganize a concern spending $10,000,000, would be to concentrate the power and responsibility into the hands of one man. He says that an expert supposed to have great influence but no authority would be not employed to give advice now and then. Mr. Allen lists as facts which are not disputed the following statement:

1. The Board of Education and Board of Estimate want the work-study-play plan tested; next year it is planned to have from fifty to eighty schools under experiment, representing a cost of over $10,000,000.

2. For three years Supt. William A. Wirt of Gary, Ind., has been retained to advise regarding the New York test of the work-study-play plan, the first two years by the Board of Education itself, this year by the Board of Estimate, which proposes to retain him as adviser next year.

3. Legally and nominally Mr. Wirt has no authority. He may advise, he may not direct. If the work is not done, he is not to blame; if it is delayed or bungled, he is not to blame. If not satisfied, he can protest to a committee of the Board of Estimate, which theoretically has no authority or responsibility over the experiment. How far the actual situation confirms with the local and nominal situation seems not to be known definitely by any one.

Mr. Allen asserts that there is no plan in use for testing the results of the work-study-play system, and that the merits of the plan are now a mater of opinion. He states the brief that a short study by the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association would show "the need for substituting responsibility for irresponsibility in prosecuting this tremendously important experiment."

$300,000 FIRE IN ROSCOE.

Business District of Sullivan County Village Is Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Nov. 19.—A fire which started at 2 o'clock this morning devastated the business district of Roscoe, Sullivan County, and caused an estimated loss of $300,000.

Sixteen buildings were burned. The water supply gave out and the local Fire Department was helpless. Assistance was summoned from Liberty and Livingston Manor. The fire was discovered in the bowling alley and billiard rooms of B. A. Furhrer, the whole interior of the building being in flames.

The other buildings burned were Sipple Brothers' meat market, Roscoe hardware store and garage, Fauble Hotel, Fauble livery, national bank, Voorhees department store, owned by Assemblyman Voorhees; Albee Brothers' jewelry store, Beaverkill House, Bennett Brothers' pharmacy, Butler's five and ten cent store, Criterion Theatre, James Fitzgerald's dwelling, Parker's barber shop, Barringer's garage, and Hilfert's storehouse and barns. The stores were all heavily stocked with Christmas goods.

Thieves took advantage of the confusion during the fire and stole much valuable property. One woman was hurt by jumping from a window.

MRS. GUNTON TO SUE.

Women's Club Leader Wants a Divorce from Author.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 19.—Mrs. Rebecca D. Gunton of Hot Springs will begin action for divorce against George Gunton at the opening tomorrow of the November term of the Circuit Court. James T. McAllister of Hot Springs and George R. Revercomb of Covington, Va., are the attorneys for the plaintiff.

Mrs. Gunton, who is more than 70 years old, was the widow of William B. Lowe of Atlanta, Ga., a wealthy financier, who died in 1901. She is a suffragist and was President for many years of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She married Mr. Gunton in Lewisburg, W. Va., on June 6, 1907, while she was facing a suit for alienation of affections, brought by Mr. Gunton's first wife.

Mr. Gunton, an Englishman, came to America in 1874. In 1890 he became President of the Institute of Social Economics, and editor of the Social Economist, which, in 1906, was changed to Gunton's Magazine, of which he was the editor. He is the author of several books on social economy. He is 70 years old.

The couple lived at Gunton Lodge, Hot Springs, until July, 1915, when they separated. Mrs. Gunton has two children by her first marriage, Baroness Rosenkrantz of London, and William B. Lowe of New York. Mr. Gunton has several children by his first marriage.

DEPOSITORS GET MORE.

Dividend of $275,500 for Northern Bank Claimants.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—Eugene L. Richards, Superintendent of Banks, is paying another 5 per cent. dividend to the 16,500 depositors of the defunct Northern Bank of New York City. Checks amounting to $275,500 have been mailed. Since the bank was closed depositors have received 70 per cent. in dividends—a total of $3,006,707.

Supt. Richards is holding about $14,000 in dividends belonging to about 2,000 claimants. These checks were mailed on Nov. 15, and returned because of incorrect addresses.

H. E. HUNTINGTON BUYS $350,000 AMERICANA

Famous Collection from Britwell Court in England Is Added to His Library.

Henry E. Huntington has just acquired for a sum said to be $350,000, the famous collection of Americana from Britwell Court, Burnham, England, which George D. Smith bought last August. There are 890 items in the collection, which was the property of S. R. Christie-Miller, and which was to have been dispersed at auction beginning Aug. 15 last, at Sotheby's, London. On account of the rarity of the items great interest was aroused in the auction. Mr. Smith made a trip to London and purchased the entire collection by private treaty. Mr. Smith brought the collection to New York, and has finally sold it en bloc to Mr. Huntington.

Perhaps the most precious book in the collection is the volume of Massachusetts laws printed at Cambridge in 1660. Only two copies are known, and Mr. Huntington now has both. The recently acquired volume is valued at $15,000. Its title is "The Book of the General Lawes and Libertyes concerning the Inhabitants of the Massachusetts collected out of the Records of the General Court, for the Several Years wherein they were made and established."

Another volume valued at $15,000 is "New Mexico, otherwise; the Voyage of Anthony of Espeio," published about the year 1587, and which is excessively rare. It narrates the adventures of the Spanish explorer who, according to the sub-title "in the yeare 1583, with his Company, discovered a land of 15 provinces, replenished with Townes and Villages, with houses of 4 or 5 stories height. It lieth Northward, and some suppose that the same way men may by places inhabited go to the Lande termed De Labrador."

Another excessively rare book is entitled "For the Colony in Virginea Britannia. Lawes Divine, Morall and Martiall," printed in 1612, the only other known copy of which is in the British Museum. The book, written by William Strachey, appears to be the earliest compilation of the settled laws of Virginia. Mr. Huntington's volume is a unique presentation copy from the author to his friend, "sometymes a Personall Confederat and Adventurer," Thomas Lawson.

Other curious works are Jourdan's "Discovery of the Barmudas, otherwise called the Isle of Divels," the first account of the Bermudas, published in 1610, the only other copy being in the British Museum; a perfect set of De Bry's Voyages in 102 volumes; "A Friendly Farewell to Sir Francis Drake," London, 1585, believed to be unique; Frobisher's Voyages, printed in London in 1578, comprising a "true discourse of the late voyages of discoverie, for the finding a passage to Cathaya, by the North-weast," valued at $5,000; Harlot's "Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia," dated 1590; Hubbard's "Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New England," Boston, 1677, the first edition with the map of New England.

COAL APPEAL TO WILSON.

Middletown, Suffering from Famine, Asks President's Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Nov. 19.—The coal famine in this part of the State has reached such an acute stage that many small towns are compelled to use wood for fuel, and in this city only a few hundred pounds of coal can be purchased at a time. A committee of citizens headed by Homer M. Green sent the following telegram to President Wilson tonight:

"Mountains of mined coal stand at all the great terminals, yet our small local dealers are unable to secure any to supply the necessary requirements here. Citizens hereabout appeal to you for help."

Railroad men here say that there will be plenty of coal within two weeks.

ACTORS AID ALLIES' BALL.

Noted Stage Folk to Take Part in International Pageant.

An international pageant in which many actors and actresses and men and women prominent in society will take part will be a feature of the Ten Allies' costume ball to be given on Tuesday night of next week in Madison Square Garden. This part of the entertainment will start at midnight, thus giving the players time to come from the theatres.

The decoration of the Garden will represent a Rajah's palace and garden in a city of India, so the first division of the pageant will be Persian and will be in charge of Ben Ali Haggin. The other divisions and those in charge will be: English, Jean Drew; Italian, Mrs. William Faversham, (Juli Opp:) Irish, Elsie Janis; America, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson; French, Yvette Guilbert; Russian, Alla Nasimova. A hundred young women in nurses' uniforms will be led by Mrs. Charles Grenough, who will impersonate Florence Nightingale.

The expenses of the ball have been subscribed, and the total receipts will go to war relief work.

BEECHER FUND $15,675.50.

Memorial to Preacher Will Aid Work at Talladega College.

Trustees of the proposed $50,000 Henry Ward Beecher Fund for Talladega College for negroes in Alabama announced contributions of $15,675.50 last night at a meeting in the Central Congregational Church, Hancock Street, near Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn. The fund was started a year ago, and is intended to develop the work at the college.

About 1,200 persons attended the meeting last night and applauded the report of the contributions made by Dr. George W. Brush. Addresses were also made by the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the church, and Dr. Lucien C. Warren, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the college.

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VIOLINISTS' RECITALS MARK DAY OF MUSIC

Fritz Kreisler, Albert Spalding, Mischa Elman, and David Hochstein Each Plays.

SUNDAY CONCERTS ALSO

The Friends of Music and the Tollefsen Trio Present Programs —Yvette Guilbert Heard.

Yesterday was a day given over to music in New York, and more specifically to violinists, of whom four appeared, at least three being of the highest range and the other being well started on the road to obtaining it. The public was invited to numerous concert rooms, for theatres in these days of the flood must serve as concert rooms on Sundays and their free afternoons. Fritz Kreisler gave a recital alone in Carnegie Hall, and the hall was filled to repletion. Albert Spalding attempted even a more dignified task by playing Beethoven's violin concerto with orchestral accompaniment at the concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra. Mischa Elman was a soloist at the popular concert in the Metropolitan Opera House, where he played Goldmark's concerto before a very large audience. And David Hochstein gave a violin recital in the Comedy Theatre, where there were about as many visitors as could be seated.

There was more violin playing in the form of chamber music in the evening, when the Tollefsen Trio played at the Harris Theatre. At Maxine Elliott's Theatre Mme. Yvette Guilbert gave one of her fascinating entertainments. In the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton the Friends of Music gave the first of their Sunday afternoon concerts, which was devoted to Brahms. It seems a pity that some musician did not give a concert in Carnegie or Aeolian Hall in the evening or hire the Metropolitan Opera House for the afternoon.

Kreisler.

Fritz Kreisler was heard for the second time this season at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon by a large audience. He played Bach's Suite in E minor and Chaconne for violin alone; Schumann's Fantaisie in C, Op. 131; a group of small pieces by Gluck, Dittersdorf, Cartier, Weber, Schubert and Mozart, and three of Paganini's caprices. Schumann's Fantaisie was played in an arrangement which Mr. Kreisler made himself and gave last season for the first time, on which occasion it was discussed at length in these columns.

Mr. Kreisler was in his best vein yesterday, and when this is said there remains little else that need be, for it will be understood that there was all the elevation and all the beauty, all the artistry and all the feeling, that is looked for in his playing and never looked for in vain. If one thing were to be singled out for passing comment it might be his playing of the Paganini caprices. More often than not these numbers are put on programs for the purpose of proving that the performers can play them, and as a result they are generally played as technical showpieces. Mr. Kreisler's great achievement was to vanquish their technical difficulties so completely that thought of them seldom intruded, and to build their fustian musical content by touches of taste on the one hand and repression on the other into something that had significance and appropriateness. After hearing him play them one realized that the title "Caprices" had a meaning that could be applied to the mood of the pieces.

The audience was very responsive to the artist. At the end of the recital, a fairly long one, scores crowded down to the platform and demanded encores, one after another. Finally the lights were lowered in an effort to clear the hall, but the audience would not go until the manager appeared on the stage and begged that Mr. Kreisler be excused, as he was tired.

Carl Lamson, the accompanist, contributed his share to the success of the program.

Concert at Metropolitan.

The first of the Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House last night brought out a very large audience. The special soloist was Mischa Elman, violinist, and the members of the company who appeared as soloists were Sophie Braslau and Arthur Middleton. Richard Hageman conducted. Mr. Elman played Goldmark's Concerto in A minor and some smaller numbers. Miss Braslau sang arias from "Rienzi" and La Favorita, and Mr. Middleton gave an air from "The Messiah" and "Largo al factotum." The orchestra played Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys" Overture, Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Preludes," and a waltz from Tschaikowsky's ballet, "Thornrose."

Mr. Elman received the rapturous plaudits that are always his when he appears Sunday nights at the Metropolitan. Miss Braslau and Mr. Middleton did some good singing, and Mr. Hageman again demonstrated that in his hands the orchestra can make a good impression in concert numbers.

Symphony Society.

At Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon the Symphony Society of New York gave its fifth Sunday afternoon concert. The soloist was Albert Spalding. The program was a duplicate of that given by Mr. Damrosch the afternoon before for the Young People's symphony series except that Mr. Spalding played a different concerto, Beethoven's in D. The orchestral numbers were Haydn's Symphony in D, "with the hunting call"; Liszt's "St. Francis Preaching to the Birds," in Mottl's orchestration, and the "Sounds of the Forest," from Act II. of "Siegfried."

The program seemed to give pleasure to the large audience, and Mr. Spalding's playing was liberally applauded.

Tollefsen Trio.

The Tollefsen Trio provided the instrumental numbers for last night's program in the series of Sunday night concerts at the Harris Theatre. Mary Ball, soprano, gave a group of French songs and another in English. Miss Ball, a newcomer to the recital stage here, sings agreeably and could do better even than she does by a more correct method of tone production.

Roger de Bruyn and Merced de Pina gave a group of gypsy songs in a somewhat amateurish style. The trio played Mozart's Trio in E, Op. 80, and Tschaikowsky's in A minor, with a group of smaller pieces. The players are capable of work that gives moderate satisfaction, but more animation and finish would be acceptable. There was an audience of fair size.

Friends of Music.

The Friends of Music were so anxious to keep up their reputation for giving new things that they stretched the truth a little in their announcements and on their program, which was devoted wholly to Brahms. The entertainment was furnished by a vocal quartet. Miss Alves, Mme. Waetjin-Friedberg, Messrs. Paul Draper, and Reinhold de Wahrlich, and Carl Friedberg, pianist. They sang, and Mr. Friedberg played the pianoforte accompaniments of, quartets by Brahms. "An die Heimat" and "Der Abend," from Op. 64; "O Schöne Nacht," Spätherbst," "Abendlied," and "Warum," Op. 92. These quartets were announced as given for the first time here; although as a matter of fact they have all been given here before, some of them several times, by different organizations: by Ludwig Hess, who led a quartet; by Arthur Whiting, also with a quartet, playing the piano himself, and by the Musical Art Society, singing them with the society's small chorus. It is of no great consequence, of course, except to those who have a fantastic desire to keep the record straight. The quartets remain beautiful in any case, and, indeed, seem, like all good music, more beautiful on repeated hearings.

The four singers sang them with taste and feeling and with a praiseworthy balance, though their intonation was not always quite perfect. They also sang Brahms's "Zigeunerlieder." Mr. Friedberg played five of Brahms's pianoforte pieces with vigor, poetic feeling, and rich tone. The audience manifested much pleasure.

Hochstein.

David Hochstein made his first appearance here two seasons ago and delighted his hearers with the artistic maturity and finish of his playing and with his absolute sincerity and directness. All these matters were confirmed yesterday. His performance was one of remarkable excellence; his thoroughly artistic feeling, his understanding, his repose of style, the bigness and beauty of his tone, and his uncommon accuracy of intonation, were notable qualities of it. The pieces by Bach that he played in the beginning—the suite in E minor, and the andante and allegro from the third sonata—gave great pleasure to the audience, which thereby signified something of its own quality. Mr. Hochstein's playing of Mendelssohn's concerto was masterly and authoritative. If he needs anything it is a little more of the fire of spring.

RECITAL BY HEDWIG REICHER

Actress's Talent Shown in Dramatic Readings at the Comedy.

Hedwig Reicher made her first appearance this season in a dramatic recital given last night in the Comedy Theatre. This was not the first time, however, that the artiste had proved her ability in this difficult branch of the art of acting, for following her engagement in the company of her father, Emanuel Reicher, last season, she gave a similar entertainment.

Miss Reicher's talent and the rare taste that was reflected in the manner of the presentation of her program combined to make a stimulating and attractive evening's entertainment. In the arrangement of her program and the novel touches of staging there was apparent a knowledge of the theatre that one of less experience or feeling for her art could not be expected to possess.

Miss Reicher divided her program into three parts, the first and last of which she gave standing, while the second she delivered seated. She wore a different costume for each division, which made for variety, and in each she was a strikingly handsome figure. All three costumes had the loose, flowing lines of Grecian robes, and against the neutral background of gray draperies the brilliant colorings of two of them were most effective.

Three poems in German and three in English made up the first part of the program. Goethe's "Der Gott und die Bajadere" was followed by "Fruhling," by Anna Ritter; and after that came "Ungeboren," by Paul Remer. "At the Top of the Road," by Charles Buxton Going; "Thou and I," by Louis Untermeyer, and "Sing," by Irene McLeod, constituted the English group. These were nicely contrasted and showed not only the artiste's scope in suggesting widely diverse emotions, but her linguistic skill as well. Between the numbers Mildred Dilling played a few measures on a harp, a clever method of separating the poems in their varied moods.

"Bathsheba," a one-act drama translated by Joseph Michael from the Yiddish of David Pinski, and "The Witch Song," translated by Dr. Carter S. Cole from the German of Ernst von Wildenbruch, completed the program. The latter was recited to the accompaniment of piano music by Max Schillings played by Harold Osborn Smith. Both were interesting, and both afforded Miss Reicher excellent opportunities for utilizing the rich and powerful qualities of her voice that make it such a splendid instrument for expressing the tragic emotions.

BERNHARDT TO AID BLIND.

Actress Will Appear at Benefit for Relief War Fund.

Sarah Bernhardt, who will begin her New York engagement at the Empire Theatre Monday night, Dec. 4, will make her first public appearance in New York on her present visit to America the preceding night, when she will take part in an entertainment to be given for the benefit of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund in the ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore. The patronesses and patrons of the entertainment include Mrs. John Astor, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Charles Greenough, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. Preston B. Satterwhite, Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, George F. Baker, George J. Gould, Otto H. Kahn, Mortimer L. Schiff, Elihu Root, and Henry C. Frick.

Mme. Bernhardt accepted the invitation to appear in a letter sent by special messenger from Boston to George A. Kessler of the Executive Committee of the fund, in which she said:

> What you have done, and what you are doing without ceasing, for our unhappy soldiers who are forever deprived of the light of the sun by the terrible cruelties of war, has created another fraternal lien between our two republics.
>
> France, wounded but not vanquished, is vibrating and proud at the love she inspires in America, and I—only an infinite atom of my dear country—I thank you with all the strength of my soul for having chosen me for this beautiful manifestation of art, of patriotism, and of charity.
>
> Vive l'Amerique.
> Vive la France.
> SARAH BERNHARDT.

An auction sale of seats and boxes for the benefit will be held Friday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Biltmore. Prominent operatic artists and dramatic stars will serve as auctioneers.

TO GIVE "EASTWARD HO."

Philolexian Society to Revive Old English Drama.

The century-old Philolexian Society of Columbia University will make the seventh of its annual revivals of old English dramas on Friday night, when it will present "Eastward Ho," by Jonson, Chapman, and Marston. "Eastward Ho," which was selected as most accurately reflecting the life of the period following the Elizabethan, will be acted on a reproduction of the stage of the old Fortune Theatre, London, in Earlham Hall Theatre, 119th Street and Broadway.

Some years ago the society departed from the policy laid down by Alexander Hamilton and its other founders of presenting contemporaneous drama and began the revival of classical plays. In 1910 they did "Ralph Roister Doister," and this was followed, successively, by "Friar Bungay and Friar Bacon," "The Shoemaker's Holiday," "The Silent Woman," "King Leir," and last year, "The Spanish Tragedy."

POLYANDROUS FARCE BY AVERY HOPWOOD

"Our Little Wife" Is a Dexterous and Moderately Entertaining Piece at the Harris.

ROBERT FISCHER EXCELLENT

His Is the Best Performance in a Play That Keeps Miss Illington Out of Her Element.

OUR LITTLE WIFE, a farce in three acts by Avery Hopwood. With Margaret Illington, at the Harris Theatre Saturday night.

"Dodo" Warren	Margaret Illington
Herbert Warren	Lowell Sherman
"Bobo" Brown	Walter Jones
Angia	Gwendolyn Piers
Doctor Elliott	Charles Hampden
Tommy Belden	Effingham Pinto
Francois	Robert Fischer
Fanny Elliott	Rae Selwyn
Burke	Thomas F. O'Malley
George Haywood	Lyle Clement

"Our Little Wife" is a clever, characteristic, and fairly amusing farce by Avery Hopwood, which was exhibited to New York for the first time on Saturday evening at the Harris Theatre. It is about half as funny as "Fair and Warmer," and about twice as funny as "Sadie Love," the two pieces with which the same author added to the gayety of last season. His new play derives its humors from the didoes of an instinctively polyandrous matron. It is smartly mounted by the Selwyns and is well played, except for the fact that Margaret Illington is sadly out of her element in the title rôle.

"Our Little Wife" is written in Mr. Hopwood's familiar vein of sedulous impropriety. He does not have to translate French farces, for he can write them himself. Line after line convicts him of trying to see just how far he can go without having the police raid his theatre; it is inevitable that the morning-after reviews should say something dubious about the somewhat gratuitous excitement and danger of "skating on thin ice." For Mr. Hopwood would rather be naughty than President.

In the new homemade French farce at the Harris we are treated to a female Lothario. Her devoted husband is all very well, but she also amuses herself with a young poet who plays Stravinsky, with a doctor who visits her daily, with a reluctant bachelor friend of her husband's, and even with the lawyer her husband retains for his divorce. The second act, which is adroitly built, unfolds in one of those famous apartments of a bachelor of farce, with several doors and at least that many women. Much of it is amusing, a good deal of it is distasteful.

The performance is brisk, and for the most part competent. The best acting is contributed by Robert Fischer, who is seldom outshone in any company. Probably you remember him as the heartbroken old Belgian innkeeper in "Under Fire." Now he plays a waiter—the best waiter (with the exception of Balmy Walter in "You Never Can Tell") since that memorable garçon in "Divorçons." As the waiter in "Our Little Wife," Mr. Fischer, a deft and eloquent comedian, quite makes off with the honors of the evening.

Miss Illington, who looking uncommonly handsome, is less happy as "our little wife." Her desire, or even her willingness, to play the part is hard to understand. The secret yearning of the comedian to try his hand at tragedy is as natural as daylight and as old as the theatre itself. But here is one of our most tear-stained actresses, who can bring an undeniable dynamic force to the thunderous emotional rôles, now seeking to disport herself in a rôle that calls for airy irresponsibility and no end of coquetry. Her difficulties in this endeavor are increased by her mannerisms, which include a somewhat persistent and curiously expansive smile. In the frothy farce of Avery Hopwood Miss Illington is not at her best. Robert Mantell went into the movies, but he did not even try to rival the great Mr. Chaplin.

Lowell Sherman is excellent as the outraged husband and Walter Jones is much as usual in the rôle of the fugitive bachelor. Gwendolyn Piers and Effingham Pinto have little to do and do it nicely. So, also, with the rest. And the settings by Joseph Physioc are gay and pleasing—saucy backgrounds for a rather better than fair-to-middling farce by Avery Hopwood.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Casino has been chosen as the theatre for Anna Held's return to the local musical comedy stage. The French comedienne will be seen there in her new piece, "Follow Me," for the first time next Monday night. "Flora Belle," the current Casino attraction, will be transferred on the same day to the Forty-fourth Street.

Vivian Wessell retired from the cast of "Nothing But the Truth" at the Longacre on Saturday night, and will be succeeded tonight by Helen Barnes. Miss Wessell will make her next appearance in "Girls Will Be Girls," the new Sydney Smith-Kern musical comedy, the first performance of which will be given tonight in Philadelphia.

James Savery, who was once President of the Harvard Dramatic Club, and author of "The Crystal Gazer," one of the comedies presented by the Harvard Hasty Pudding Club, has written a farce comedy called "In For the Night." It has been acquired by the Empire Producing Company, and will be presented soon by that firm.

In order to avoid conflicting with the testimonial to E. F. Mackay, announced for Friday afternoon at the New Amsterdam Theatre, Cohan & Harris have changed the date for the professional performance of "Captain Jinks, Jr.," to Thursday afternoon.

Mary Shaw has been engaged for an important part in one of the playlets of the group that will be seen at a series of special performances for children during the holidays. A dramatization of Frances Hodgson Burnett's "Editha's Burglar," Lady Gregory's "The Traveling Man," and "Merry Christmas, Daddy!" a new playlet by Mary Austin, will make up the program, which will be given at the Cohan & Harris Theatre.

A special matinee of "Pollyanna" has been announced for the day after Thanksgiving.

Eight hundred midshipmen and cadets and their friends will see Raymond Hitchcock in "Betty" on Saturday night after the annual Army and Navy game at the Polo Grounds. The football squads will see the Hippodrome show, and as a compliment to the gridiron warriors the staff officers of the U. S. battleship Texas will attend the performance.

Mrs. Effie Elsler, one of the oldest English-speaking actresses living, will celebrate her ninety-third birthday tomorrow at her home in Nutley, N. J. Mrs. Elsler began her stage career at the age of nine months in the old Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia. Her first husband was Frederick Meyer, an actor, and Mr. Elsler was also an actor and later a manager. Her last appearance was in the company of Edwin Booth in the Cleveland Opera House.

TIDAL WAVE SWEEPS FRENCH SOUTH COAST

Storm Breaks All Records for 20 Years and Shipping Suffers—Snow on British Front.

PARIS, Nov. 19. — Extraordinary weather conditions prevailing in France in the last forty-eight hours culminated yesterday in a tidal wave in the Gulf of Marseilles, in which many vessels foundered, and disastrous gales on the southwest coats on the Atlantic Ocean.

According to M. Angot, Director of the Weather Bureau, the fluctuations of the barometer yesterday beat all the records of sixty years for quick changes. From 721 millimeters, which already was 39 below normal, it dropped 44 millimeters in thirty-six hours.

Snow fell heavily along the British battle front, and there were heavy rains and high winds in Paris and in other parts of France.

At Marseilles all the cabins on Catalan Beach were carried away, and the high waves inundated Corniche Road, stopping the street cars.

The storm beat all records for twenty years on the Mediterranean coast.

Heavy Storms on Irish Coast.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A renewal of the heavy gales which have visited the British coast recently caused a heavy loss to shipping Saturday and Sunday. Four large outward bound steamers were compelled to return to Queenstown, including the Gisla, which lost a propeller and was laboring in the tremendous seas and only with the greatest difficulty was able to make port. The other steamers were badly battered, having lost boats and being otherwise damaged.

Sunday morning a large number of steamers and sailing vessels were driven ashore at different points. The British schooner Nenneth C. is ashore at Clogerhead, County Louth, Ireland, a total wreck. Her crew was saved. The British steamer Muriston was driven ashore and broken in two south of Blyth. It is believed that the seventeen members of her crew perished. A Norwegian steamer is ashore in Blyth Bay. The crew was saved.

DR. WISE ASSAILS SHONTS.

Charges Interboro Has Used Espionage and Intimidation in Strike.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise on the platform of the Labor Forum in the auditorium of the Stuyvesant High School last night, challenged the heads of the traction companies in New York to appoint a committee to hear and report to the people of New York the evidence of what he called the "moral anarchy of Shontism which has reigned in New York for the last ten years."

"All the Shontses and Baron Whitridges in New York," Dr. Wise said, "could not persist in their ways as they are persisting if the people of New York did not tolerate and even approve of them and their ways. My quarrel is not so much with Shonts and Whitridge as with the people of New York, and my indictment is of them. If the proper channel of publicity had not been denied to the strikers they would not have suffered the reverses that they seem to have suffered."

He said that he wished his phrases, "moral anarchy" and "moral lawlessness," to be quoted. "I am reading them," he said, "from my written word, so that I may be held responsible for them. I have evidence in my pocket of the ten years of espionage, intimidation, and terrorism practised by the heads of the local traction companies against the traction workers. I base this indictment on the rules made by the Interboro officials themselves under the date of Feb. 25, 1916. Rule 23 says in effect, that any employe who does not like the rules made by the company for his government, and is not disposed to aid in their enforcement, is expected to resign or he will be discharged. The traction workers had only two alternatives against such despotism, the acquiescence of whipped curs or a strike of men."

Rabbi Wise spoke after Edward O'Brien, organizer of the carmen's union, who outlined the history of the strike from the beginning, and said: "The carmen have not only been fighting the press, the officials of the city, but also organized labor has not been where it should have been in the struggle."

WIFE KILLED WITH SHOTGUN.

Body Found on Kitchen Floor, and Husband Sent to Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Nov. 19.—Mrs. Bertha Cook, wife of Edward Cook, residing at 229 Spring Street, was found dead today on the kitchen floor with the back of her head blown off with a shotgun, now in the possession of Coroner Gaskill of Mount Holly, who has the case in charge.

Edward Cook, the husband, was sent to the Burlington County Jail by Coroner Gaskill and will be held there pending an investigation. Mrs. Cook, before her marriage, was Bertha Smith, daughter of Harry Smith of Whitehill, and was 23 years of age. They had been married but a short time and had no children.

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What Does the Eight-Hour Day Law Mean?

The consensus of opinion among railroad officials is that the provisions of the Adamson Law are so obscure that, even if the law is not unconstitutional, it will be impossible to make it effective. This is one fact to be gathered from the story of the railroad fight on this law in the current issue of

THE ANNALIST

On Sale Today

The Rock Island Reorganization Plan, an analysis of which appears in this number, is of particular interest now.

War Profits of German Industrial Concerns and the British Tax on War Profits illustrate two important features of the great struggle.

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MISS CLARK IN FILM FARCE.

"Miss George Washington" Pleases Strand Visitors.

Marguerite Clark, one of the "Big Four" of movie stars, the other three being Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, and Charles Chaplin, was seen in a new film called "Miss George Washington" yesterday at the Strand. A little while ago Miss Clark was in danger of reverting to the spoken drama; fortunately for movie patrons she did not desert the screen, and "Miss George Washington" is one of the happy results of her decision.

There is something of the flavor of the last two Fairbanks films in Miss Clark's new picture, not in an athletic way, but in the freshness and smartness of the manner in which the story is told. "Miss George Washington" is a broadly farcical photoplay. Its plot is spun around a situation that has done service in farces in all languages for generations, and yet there are enough fresh twists to the story and enough charm contributed by Miss Clark and her unusually efficient supporting company to make the picture attractive.

Miss Clark's rôle is that of a mischievious boarding school girl whose reputation for veracity has no basis in fact. A chain of circumstances, in which coincidence forms some of the links, paces the girl and one of her companions in the room of a strange young man in ahotel. Before they can extricate themselves from their innocent predicament they are faced by the father and mother of the other girl, and in the panic of the moment Miss George Washington introduces the stranger as her husband. The author and director draw much amusement from a subsequent situation in which the young man and the girl find themselves members of the same house party. Forced exhibitions of affection, the preparation of the bridal suite, the interest of all hands in the bride and groom, the increasing terror of the pair as the evening wears on, and finally the efforts of the others to reconcile the pair—these are some of the developments through which merriment is extracted from the misunderstanding.

Frank Keenan, who has given up the movies temporarily, was the star of "Then Sin Ye Do," the new feature exhibited at the Rialto. The picture was made before Mr. Keenan returned from California recently. George Walsh in "The Mediator" was the new offering at the Academy of Music.

Skating Party for Hippodrome.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Dillingham have issued invitations for a skating party similar to the one they gave last Winter on the ice pond of the Hippodrome. The list of guests includes amateur skaters of Boston, Cambridge, Tuxedo, and New Haven, as well as of New York. Luncheon will be served during which professional skaters will perform, and after luncheon the guests will have an opportunity of trying to do the stunts of the professionals.

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NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE West 42d St. Nights 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ALL THE CHARM AND ALLUREMENT THAT CAN BE ENJOYED IN THE BEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES REACH THEIR CLIMAX IN
Klaw & Erlanger's Supreme Success,
MISS SPRINGTIME
Music by KALMAN. Book by BOLTON.

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ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC DEFIES IMITATORS
MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD NEW FEATURES JOIN IN THE OLD SONGS

GIRLS IN THE WORLD 30
UNEXCELLED RESTAURANT
SATURDAY — HARVARD NIGHT. SPEC. FEATURES THANKSGIVING NIGHT. Reserve Tables in Advance.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE—EXTRA
(Courtesy KLAW & ERLANGER.)
Friday Next, Nov. 24, at 1:30 P. M.
TESTIMONIAL ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT TENDERED TO F. F. MACKAY, Chairman Ex. Committee of the Actors' Fund
The Following Artists will positively appear: Fiske Janis, Blanche Bates, Georgia O'Ramey, William Collier, Raymond Hitchcock, John E. Hazzard, Geo. McFarlane, Jed Prouty, Henry Miller, Wm. H. Crane & Ruth Chatterton in a One Act Play; Bruce McRae & Gladys Hanson in a One Act Comedy; Frank Keenan and Carroll McComas in a Dramatic Sketch; Doris Booth, Gus Edwards & Co., Mr. John Drew, and F. F. Mackay and a general professional ensemble tribute at the close.
Prices 50c to $2.50. Sale Today.
Management of Daniel Frohman.

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way, 43d St. Tel. 382 Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving Day, 2:20.
Ruth Chatterton
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COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN
"One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.

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CYRIL MAUDE in THE BASKER
BEGG'G MONDAY DEC. 4 2 WEEKS ONLY
(MATINEES WED., THURS. & SAT.)
MME. SARAH
BERNHARDT
Repertoire for First Week
(Four Plays each Performance)
MON. EVE. CLEOPATRE
TUES. EVE. L'HOLOCAUSTE
WED. MAT. LA PAIX CHEZ SOI
Dec. 4-5-6. AU THEATRE AU CHAMP D'HONNEUR
WED. EVE. CENDRES D'OPIUM
THURS. MAT. JEANNE D'ARC
THURS. EVE. LA CHANCE DU MARI
Dec. 6 & 7. LE VITRAIL
FRI. EVE. HECUBE
SAT. MAT. BOSALIE
SAT. EVE. DU THEATRE AU
Dec. 8 & 9. CHAMP D'HONNEUR
CAMILLE
MAIL ORDERS NOW.
Seat Sale Opens Thurs., Nov. 30.

LYCEUM WEST 45 ST. LAST WEEK BACKFIRE
MON., NOV. 27 SEATS NOW ON SALE
MILE A MINUTE KENDALL
with A TYPICAL MOROSCO CAST.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy into Living.

to Turn the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving.
JOHN DREW in Langdon Mitchell's comedy.
MAJOR PENDENNIS
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:20.
HARRIS Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:25. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:25.
OUR LITTLE WIFE
With MARGARET ILLINGTON.
A New Farce by AVERY HOPWOOD.
FULTON 46th St. and B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Arms AND THE Girl
BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. EVES. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
SEVEN CHANCES
KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evgs at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving Day, 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID
WARFIELD
in THE MUSIC MASTER
Engagement Extended. Seats 4 Weeks Ahead.
LIBERTY West 42d St. Twice Daily. Incl. Sun., 2:15 & 8:30 P.M.
A WEALTH OF UNPARALLELED MAGNIFICENCE!
D. W. GRIFFITH'S COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
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Amusing! Good Gracious Annabelle Amazing!
REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
GLOBE Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
LAST 8 TIMES.
Raymond HITCHCOCK in "Betty"
MONDAY NEXT—SEATS THURS.
LAURETTE TAYLOR
in a new play by J. HARTLEY MANNERS.
THE HARP OF LIFE
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving. 2.
BEN-HUR 320 Living People 20 Living Horses
First Time at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1
These Prices.

B. F. KEITH'S NORA BAYES, OLIVE WYNDHAM & Co., NORTON & Lee, Edwards & Elias Cansino, Bert B'way & 47th St. Mdlrose, Lee Beers, aths., and Daily Mat. 25c, $1. Jimmy Hussey and Al Lee. Next Week: MAUDE ALLAN & Her Co.
PALACE
Punch & Judy Theatre, 48 E. of B'way
TREASURE ISLAND Evenings 8:30
Matinees Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Circle 1368. 240th Time. Seats $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.

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To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy, including cuts, matrices or drawings of illustrations, must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to insertion; for the Sunday edition of The Times finally approved copy must be delivered before Friday night.—Advt.

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THE GREATEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT ON EARTH.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c. to $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
"A wonder of a show is this 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald.
IT SURPASSES ALL PREVIOUS SPECTACLES
48TH ST. Theatre Beginning TONIGHT at 8:30.
WILLIAM HARRIS, SR. and JR., Present
The 13TH CHAIR
By BAYARD VEILLER
Author of "WITHIN THE LAW."
Matinees Thursday & Saturday 2:30.

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presents SHAW'S GREATEST SUCCESS
GETTING MARRIED
With HENRIETTA CROSMAN
CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG.

Casino B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanks'g.
Moves to the 44th St. Theatre, Nov. 27.
Lina Abarbanell Smashing Big Success. Fiora Bella.
Mat., Nov. 27 ANNA HELD and her 30 Held Girls
In the Newest Musical Production FOLLOW ME Seats Thurs.

39th St. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving. Seats Five Weeks in Advance.
EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"
Stuart Walker's Portmanteau. Special Mats. Nov. 27, 28, Dec. 1, at 2. Mornings (special bill for children), Nov. 30, Dec. 2. Matinee bill, Dunsany's "Gods of Mountain," "Nevertheless," "Six Who Pass." SEATS NOW.

44th St. Thea., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LAST WEEK
THE FLAME
MON., NOV. 27—LINA ABARBANELL in ELORA BELLA will move here from the Casino.

The "Times" says:
"See it before all else in the Theatres of New York."
PIERROT THE PRODIGAL
MUSIC THROUGHOUT.
TONIGHT LITTLE THEATRE W. 44th St.
At 8:45
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksg'g, 2:30.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanks'g.
BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce.
SO LONG LETTY
with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

PRINCESS 39th & B'way | Daily & Sun. 2:30 to 7 PM | Reserved Seats at 8:50
OFFICIAL PICTURES | KITCHENER'S GREAT ARMY in THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME. | Popular Prices—Popular Prices.
PRINCESS. Opening SAT. NIGHT. Seats Now.
SAM SOTHERN in SUCH IS LIFE.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanks'g.
HODGE in his greatest success
FIXING SISTER
"Every Bit as Good as 'The Man from Home.'"—Globe.

ASTOR 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanks'g.
LAST 2 WEEKS LAST TIME DEC. 2D.
His Majesty
TAYLOR HOLMES BUNKER BEAN

Animating!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse

Comedy THEATRE
West 41st St.
"Nothing in dramatic force approaching it in any other theatre."—Times.
"TRIFLES" "ANOTHER WAY OUT" "BUSHIDO" "ALTRUISM"
THE WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

PARK Theatre, Columbus Circle, 59th St. Telephone 9500—Columbus.
ABORN GRAND OPERA COMPANY
TO-NIGHT AT 8
ALL WEEK "The Jewels of the Madonna"
500 GOOD Orchestra Seats at $1.00 Plenty of Others, 25c, 50c, 75c.
Seats Now on Sale for First 4 Weeks.
Matinees Wed., Sat. and Thanksgiving, 2.

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MOST PERFECT WOMAN IN WORLD'S HISTORY
"Born of Sunlight and The Sea." The Transcendent Embodiment of Feminine Grace, Beauty and Symmetry.
PRESENTED BY WILLIAM FOX

ANNETTE KELLERMANN represents the feminine sex in its most glorious. She is peerless. She stands as a model for all the world. Before her criticism is dumb.

Down through the ages, from the ancient era when exquisite Cleopatra reigned unchallenged; when Venus exalted physical woman, until today, ANNETTE KELLERMANN'S natural gifts have known no like or equal.

CLEOPATRA		ANNETTE KELLERMANN		VENUS DE MILO	
Height	5 ft. 5	Height	5 ft. 4¾	Height	5 ft. 4
Neck	13.7	Neck	12.6	Neck	14.8
Waist	29.3	Waist	26.2	Waist	31.2
Hips	39.6	Hips	37.8	Hips	40.8
Shoulders	40	Shoulders	36.6	Shoulders	41.1
Upper Arm	12.6	Upper Arm	12	Upper Arm	13.2
Fore Arm	9.5	Fore Arm	9.4	Fore Arm	—
Chest	33.4	Chest	33.1	Chest	34
Length of Foot	9.3	Length of Foot	9	Length of Foot	10.4

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DEAR public.
DO YOU know
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IN NEW YORK that is
THE BIGGEST laughing hit
THIS BURG has seen
IN YEARS?
IT'S a positive fact.
CAPTAIN KIDD, Jr.
THEY call it.
AND it's playing.
AT the
COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE
ON WEST 42d St.
YOU KNOW those boys
GEORGE and Sam;
GEORGE used to be
AN actor.
NOW he writes plays.
SAM, once upon
A TIME, was a
NEWS boy;
BUT now they have
SO MUCH money
THEY don't know
WHAT TO DO with it,
SO NOW they produce
PLAYS
THAT MAKE people happy.
AND this one,
CAPTAIN KIDD, Jr., is
A PEACH,
AND THEY said to me
STEAL k. c. b.'s
STUFF for
AN ADV.

AND TELL the public
WHAT A WHALE of a
LAUGHING hit this
CAPTAIN KIDD play is.
AND I said
K. C. B. is liable
TO get sore.
BUT Sam and George said
IF HE DOES give him
A couple of passes
TO SEE CAPTAIN KIDD, Jr.
AND I said,
DO YOU think he'd fall
FOR that?
FALL, said George and Sam,
HE'LL fall right
OUT OF HIS seat
FROM LAUGHTER, and
WHEN that happens, said Sam,
BEING AS HOW he won a
LOT OF KALE on Wilson,
YOU PICK HIM up
AND put him
IN A Taxi
AND LOCK the door
SO HE won't
LAUGH HIMSELF out
ON THE WAY home
LIKE EVERYBODY does who
SEES Captain Kidd, Jr.,
AT the
COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE.

George and Sam THANK you.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1916.

HOW CAN WE COME TO AN AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO?

To our simple, unsophisticated Northern minds Mr. CARRANZA, of the Joint International Commission, is inexplicable, that is, no explanation of his position and purposes occurs to us which our politeness would sanction or his dignity accept. The Commission is trying to reach an agreement that would enable us to withdraw PERSHING'S expedition from Mexico. The de facto Government and all Mexicans are believed ardently to desire its withdrawal. We are more than desirous, we are eager to have our men brought back this side the border. All three of the American Commissioners and two of the Mexican Commissioners gave their assent to a plan of settlement. Mr. LUIS CABRERA, Chairman of the Mexican Commission, withheld his approval, bringing the negotiations to a standstill and threatening the entire failure of the work in which the Commissioners have been engaged for two months.

It is understood that Mr. CABRERA has made counterproposals. There was the suggestion of an apology from the United States, or an admission that the sending of the expedition into Mexico was illegal. We are to apologize for Brownsville, we suppose, to express our regret for Glenn Springs, to make humble amends for the measures we have adopted to put a stop to the raiding of our border towns and the murder of our citizens, for PERSHING'S expedition and the maintenance of a guard of militia upon the border, measures solely for our own protection that have cost us more than a hundred million dollars. We hope we shall not be asked to apologize for CARRANZA'S inability to suppress banditry, keep order in the land he assumes to govern, and put a stop to the incursions upon our soil of lawless Mexicans.

We are ready to order PERSHING'S return to the United States the instant CARRANZA is willing to furnish assurances that he will with sufficient force keep order on the Mexican side of the border line. We are ready to make arrangements for a joint border guard, in such a way that our troops would be able to give aid to CARRANZA'S patrol on the Mexican side, in case of need. It is believed that Mr. CABRERA'S colleagues are prepared to accept this plan. He alone, of all the six Commissioners, dissents. What is the purpose of his obstructive behavior? Does he want to assure the failure of the endeavor to reach a settlement? Does he want to make it impossible to recall PERSHING? Does he really want to put the relations of the two Republics again into that condition of peril that existed in the early Summer?

That is unbelievable. It would be a senseless policy, leading nowhere, save into trouble, and the Commission, it must be remembered, was created to end the menace of trouble. If CARRANZA'S weakness is the true explanation of Mr. CABRERA'S singular tactics, it would be better to say so frankly, even if in confidence to the American Commissioners only. So long as his attitude of dissent to a practical agreement is unexplained we are at liberty to announce that the real reason is CARRANZA'S inability to control his own people, to govern his own country, to give or fulfill guarantees of peace and order on the Mexican side of the border. If that be the truth, we can understand the grave apprehensions that would beset the mind of the First Chief in assenting to a plan involving the retirement of PERSHING from Mexico. If the expeditionary troops are really the prop that sustains his infirm authority, that unavowed fact would enable us to understand why impatient insistence upon withdrawal gives place, at the critical moment, to refusal of assent to the only plan by which it can be accomplished.

It is not reassuring. The augury of it all is not comforting, either for tranquility and freedom from molestation on the border or for the guarantee of security for the lives and property of foreigners in Mexico, which is a matter of concern and urgency for us. The disclosure of motive is not of custom or obligation in diplomatic negotiation. If Mr. CABRERA, whether or not he is acting under the orders of the First Chief, chooses to leave us in the dark we must seek light from other sources, notably from our general knowledge of conditions in Mexico. It may be that we shall have to give CARRANZA some assistance to enable him to establish his government. To help him to a firm seat in the executive chair would be both a shorter and a surer way out than to let him go down, his shadowy rule giving place to anarchy, with a dozen hungry bandits in big hats disputing for the prize of power. The offer would have to be made with much tact. Some indirection and disguise might be necessary to suit it to the liking of the Mexican mind. But the need, if not the desire, for help seems to be the obstacle in the Commission's path. There was a similar deadlock in the proceedings of the Peace Conference in Paris in 1898. The Spanish Commissioners were preparing to return to Madrid. The proper solution was found and applied. It worked like a charm.

PEACE AND ITS CONDITIONS.

Recent utterances of the German Chancellor and the British Prime Minister have inclined the discerning public to the belief that the chief men of the warring nations in Europe would now give more hospitable consideration than they have shown in the past to proposals embodying the broad general principles upon which peace must be concluded. Sharing that belief, THE TIMES has invited, from a source the competence and authority of which would be recognized in both hemispheres, a series of contributions in which the terms of peace will be discussed.

The first of these articles appears on this page today. As the publication of the series proceeds from day to day the public will perceive the candor, the impartial fairness, the breadth of view, and the profound understanding of political principles with which the author weighs and considers the general conditions of peace and then in turn the policies and interests of each of the Powers engaged in the war. All of them profess a desire for peace upon terms that will insure its permanency. In this discussion the way to lasting peace is brought into view, the rivalry of ambition and the clash of interest are so far as may be conciliated, and a settlement compatible with the demands of justice, with the rights of small and great nations, and giving promise of freedom from the calamity of war is submitted to the public judgment.

We have confidence that the public here and abroad will give serious attention to these contributions because of the breadth of knowledge and far-seeing statesmanship they display, quite independent of the distinguished source from which they come.

CO-OPERATIVE REGULATION REJECTED.

The National Association of State Railway Commissioners called its convention this year with evident intent to anticipate and influence the action of the Newlands Committee, which is to meet this week. The temper of the State Commissioners is indicated by the language of the call denouncing "vicious and unwise" legislation. The reference was to the increasing influence of Federal legislation over intrastate railway business, which had already been unfavorably viewed by the State Commissioners at their convention of 1914. Now comes an unanticipated sequel. The Interstate Commerce Commission, instead of accepting the challenge, offers an olive branch. Chairman MEYER made an address of welcome to the State Commissioners, and expressed "officially" the readiness of the Federal Commission to approve legislation providing legal status for joint action of the State and the Federal Commission in investigating and adjusting the questions which concern them both. In Chairman MEYER'S words, "the one "rate within the zone of reasonableness established through the joint "efforts of the respective commissions "would then apply to all business, "State and interstate, and thereafter "there could be no Shreveport case "in that territory with respect to that "commodity."

That is a fundamental "new departure." The Chairman supported it with reasoning which ought to be less novel than it is. He thought that rate questions should be considered strictly as such, "forgetting all the "controversies about sovereignty, constitutional and legislative power." In that case he believed that a satisfactory and just result could be reached in every case. In other words, the Commissioners of both sorts ought to regard business as business, not as politics. Traders in different States think less about boundaries and jurisdictions within the nation than they do when they are citizens of different nations, yet are able to trade without worry about the conflict of jurisdictions. The trouble begins when the lawyers and officials take hold, and are more zealous for the interests intrusted to their care than the interests themselves are. It is not a good sort of rate regulation which creates Shreveport cases. They arise from an effort to evade regulation, and to get more by one law than another law allows.

Unfortunately, that is the sort of regulation which the State Commissioners prefer. They have rejected the Federal olive branch, and persisted in their preference for the situation before the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Shreveport case gave preference to the regulation of interstate commerce by the Federal authority. Chairman MEYER'S remarks were received with apparent favor on Tuesday, but inconsistent resolutions were adopted. The formal action of the State Commissioners condemns the principle of the Federal regulation of the relation between interstate and intrastate rates. The fact that Texas made rates unduly low in order to gain advantage over Louisiana is admitted. The State Commissioners, nevertheless, think that their jurisdiction over State rates should be preserved. Accordingly, the State Commissioners propose such an amendment of the law that no action by the Federal Commission can absolve any railway from obedience to State-made rates without an order of court that the State rate is unreasonable. This would give the courts power which they do not wish to exercise. They have ruled that when the Commission has decided upon the reasonableness of rates the courts would not substitute their reason. Congress had made the Commission the arbiter, and here the courts would leave the matter. It is a good place to leave it. The Commission is now sober and experienced.

A WOMAN FLIES 590 MILES.

Miss RUTH LAW, one of the first women to take up the difficult business of flying, has surprised every one by slipping quietly out of Chicago and driving an aeroplane 590 miles across country without a stop, coming down at Hornell, N. Y., only when the contents of her small fuel tank were entirely exhausted. Taking on a new supply of gasoline at Hornell, she flew on to Binghamton, where darkness overtook her. She will fly to New York this morning, thus making the second aerial journey between New York and Chicago within three weeks.

Miss LAW'S little machine with its twenty-eight feet of wings and its 100 horse power engine has added about 140 miles to the distance covered on Nov. 2 by VICTOR CARLSTROM in the great machine which had the ill-luck to spring a leak in a "gas" pipe. She therefore becomes the holder of the American record for a distance flight. Her speed was not equal to CARLSTROM'S 114 miles an hour for his 452-mile flight from Chicago to Erie, but Miss LAW traveled at the rate of 103 miles an hour, far outstripping the fast trains that daily rush between New York and Chicago.

Her straightforward narrative of the flight, which appears in THE TIMES this morning, shows how completely Miss LAW has mastered the difficulties of flying and how trustworthy the aeroplane has now become. She seems to have experienced little trouble or discomfort on the long journey through the air. Another story of a 500-mile flight which teaches the inexperienced how it feels to fly for hours in a heavier than air machine is the account of Lieutenant DAUCOURT, who threw French bombs on Essen, published in Sunday's TIMES. The cold, the fatigue, the numbness of limbs from long confinement in cramped quarters, and, most remarkable, the loneliness of the empty spaces, were vividly described by the French flier. Miss LAW apparently doesn't mind these things. She made her notable trip in a "pusher" machine, with the propeller behind her, and sitting on the front of the plane with 5,000 feet of space beneath her.

IT WAS A FAILURE.

The attempt of the Republican leaders to make the tariff a prominent and effective campaign issue came to nothing. There is no evidence in the result of the election that their arguments and assertions had weight against the absolute proof that what they were saying about the effect of the Underwood tariff law during the ten months immediately preceding the war was untrue, and the sound judgment of thinking men that their predictions of a "devastating flood" of imported European goods immediately after the war were absurd. This resort to the tariff for help was especially noticeable in the closing weeks of the campaign, although the same arguments had been used from the beginning. They may be found in Mr. HUGHES'S letter of acceptance, in the remarks of Mr. FAIRBANKS about "immense "quantities of commodities manufactured and stored" in the belligerent countries, "awaiting shipment "to the United States when the seas "are cleared," and in other early campaign utterances.

Those who read the assertion that in the first ten months of the Underwood law an "enormous increase" of imported manufactured goods closed factories here and deprived workmen of employment could ascertain from the official reports that imports of such goods were actually less in those ten months than in the corresponding months of the preceding year, under the Republican tariff law. Thus a part of the argument was wrecked. Mr. HUGHES predicted that at the end of the war the "millions of soldiers" would leap from the trenches to the factories, there to produce, "with vastly increased efficiency," not only all the goods needed at home, but also a great surplus which would be "dumped" in our market, unless it should be barred out by a new high protective tariff. Many others on his side professed to foresee this impending "flood." But intelligent and thoughtful voters, knowing what the effect of the war has been, found this forecast an absurd one. And they were confirmed in their opinion by much current testimony. There has been plenty of evidence that the "stores" of goods do not exist, that stocks are exhausted, and that after the war the belligerent nations must import great quantities of raw material—much of it from this country—before they can make goods enough to satisfy the needs of their own people. And so the second part of the tariff argument was demolished.

Those who expected no flood of imports after the war could see that there would be safeguards, if one should appear, in the powers of the new Tariff Commission and the Federal Trade Commission, and in the provisions of the new law to prevent "dumping." The tariff movement as the Republican side in the campaign was a pitiable failure. It was characterized by gross misrepresentation of recorded facts and by predictions which well-informed men could not accept.

OUTLYING POSSESSIONS.

An occasional trade report serves to remind the American people that their outlying possessions—Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Alaska—are enjoying great prosperity, and that commerce between them and the States shows remarkable growth. In the reports for the fiscal year there was abundant proof of this, and evidence of the same kind is seen in an official statement relating to the eight months that ended with August. Trade progress has not been checked. Comparison shows a gain of $53,000,000, or 50 per cent., in the exports to this country, while the increase of exports from it was $10,000,000. Shipments of copper, salmon, gold, furs, &c., from Alaska make an impressive total, almost three times as much as that which covers the trade of the corresponding months in 1915. The increase of imports from Porto Rico—mainly sugar, tobacco, and fruit—was from $35,000,000 to $60,000,000; Hawaii's shipments, also enlarged, were $54,000,000, and those from the Philippines rose from $13,000,000 to $21,000,000. Philippine exports in the fiscal year were the largest ever known.

While it is true that the growth is due in part to war demand, which has stimulated the production of sugar, it may be ascribed in part also to normal causes. We may be sure that there would have been a steady and large gain if there had been no war. The increase of $10,000,000 in imports from the States indicates a growing demand for our manufactured goods. The effect of all this trade development must be decidedly beneficial in many ways. It betters the condition of the people in these distant possessions, is in the interest of peace, and makes their relations with the controlling nation more friendly and intimate.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Mystery Only to Germans.

"What is the matter with the rest of the world that it should be against Germany?" This question, ascribed with entire credibility to "a well-known official of the empire" by Mr. SWOPE of The World's staff, recently returned from Berlin, is so easily answered by everybody except Germans that their failure—seemingly due, in spite of their intelligence, to real inability—to find the right reply ranks high among the great mysteries of this time.

The widespread antagonism which grieves as well as enrages the Germans—for they are in some ways curiously sensitive to outside opinion, though they so often defy and outrage it—finds no explanation for them in anything done to advance immediate German interests, because they regard such acts as necessarily proper, and even as advantageous, at least indirectly, to "the rest of the world." That is their defense, of course, for the culminating crime now in process of commission in Belgium, and it is not in logic that they err, for the propriety of the expatriations is a conclusion that rests securely on the premise that the strength of the German armies may be, should be, and must be increased by all possible means.

So obvious is this to them that to the admirably worded and reasoned refusal of the Municipal Council at Tournai to assist the removal to Germany of the town's men by turning in a list of their names the German General in charge of the district answered only that "the military authority commands and the municipality has to obey." As the municipality, in spite of this clear and simple statement of the situation, did not obey, a heavy fine was promptly imposed and exacted. The only effect, therefore, of the refusal to assist in the enslavement of the Belgian people was the providing of their conquerors with another excuse for plunging into still deeper poverty those already reduced to dependence on the charity of that "rest of the world" whose failure to side with Germany so puzzles the Germans.

From the unalterable German point of view, setting Belgians to work in Germany, like the sinking of the Lusitania, is justified by "military necessity," and there is something the matter with everybody for whom the justification is not complete!

One Reason Why Hearts Are Breaking.

New York is better supplied with elevators, perhaps, than any other city in the world, and yet there are few other cities, if any, whose inhabitants are compelled more frequently to climb long flights of stairs. Most of this climbing, too, is done in something of a hurry and therefore makes the greater demand for the expenditure of energy. These facts—the consequence of having as our chief facilities of transportation trains running at considerable distances above or below the street surface—may well have not a little to do with the prevalence of cardiac affections in the metropolitan population—a prevalence so extensive that it has inspired some of the city's physicians to organize what they call "the Association for the Prevention and Relief of Heart Disease."

In announcing their plans and purposes these doctors do not mention stair-climbing as one of the causes of the organic or functional heart troubles from which they have found an alarming number of us to be suffering, but nobody who has stood at the head of the subway or elevated stairways, and noticed how many men and women show surprised faces and labored breathing after ascending them, can doubt that the additional burden the stairs impose on the most hard-worked of all our muscles has something to do with its observed deterioration.

For people with hearts already affected, stair-climbing is a consciously dreaded task; others do not mind it till they, too, after a while, begin to feel the strain. The remedy for this particular strain is obvious, but, unfortunately, the installation and operation of elevators or escalators at our innumerable subway and elevated stations would be so expensive that the habits of the managers of the roads might stop beating altogether at any serious suggestion of making the "improvement" at company expense. That would be a calamity indeed, but doctors are taciturn by profession, and perhaps those in the new society could demand relief from this particular form of heart destruction so gently that, after a few agonistic moments, our rulers of transportation would go on breathing again at least as well as do their patrons after rushing to or from a train.

Forty Cents Is Now the Minimum.

There is much of significance in the fact that a Chicago health official who has evolved a dietary which he declares to be characterized by the two highly desirable qualities of adequacy and cheapness does not claim to have reduced the cost of living as regards food below 40 cents a day.

Only a few years ago, many experts and authorities were accustomed to tell us that 5 cents, judiciously expended, would support life quite comfortably, and that the expenditure of more than 10 cents for this grossly material purpose condemned one to be classified among gormandizers and voluptuaries. And now the line where necessity ends and luxury begins has been set at four times the larger of the once firmly established amounts!

Well, the elevation is about that to be observed now with mingled grief and rage in everybody's bill from the grocer and the butcher, and, if ever the old advisers were right, the new one presumably is right, too. We didn't believe his predecessors, and we won't believe him, even though he does present proof in the shape of a "diet class," the members of which have survived his regimen for a fortnight. But he must have credit for changing with the times, and that will help him to consume with some approach to happiness his boiled dinners and cornmeal mush.

For a New Electoral System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are practical difficulties in the way of election of the President by popular vote. Other difficulties stand in the way of the proposal to choose Electors by Congressional districts as shown by the present results. But if the electoral vote in each State were divided among the parties in proportion to the votes cast by each, no such objection would be presented. Such a system would substantially be an election of the President by popular vote while at the same time retaining the independence and integrity of the States' representation.

A hasty computation of the electoral vote cast in the recent election, disregarding fractions, would give President Wilson about 290 to 240, the preponderance of percentage in this vote over the actual percentage of the popular vote which Mr. Wilson obtained being due to his carrying the larger number of States. Under such a system it would be impossible to steal a State. All that could be affected by the exclusion or inclusion of any ordinary number of ballots would be a single electoral vote.

This system would have the further advantage of encouraging Democratic effort in Republican States and Republican effort in Democratic States, because even in States where one party or the other could not hope to win the State, each might win a few electoral votes. A wholesome counter-current to that sectionalism which makes for so much senseless misunderstanding would thus be set up.

JOHN J. BRUMPHY.

New York, Nov. 16, 1916.

The Secretary of War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time back, in the heat of the political arena, the Republican papers took occasion to attack Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. I supposed that it was merely a part of the campaign buncombe that emanated from Republican headquarters and supposed that it would die a natural death after the election. It seems that it hasn't, and I would like to raise my protest against a perfectly unsubstantiated and false impression that seems to have got abroad.

First, the Secretary of War is not a pacifist in the derogatory sense of the word; secondly, the content of his speech regarding Washington's army at Valley Forge was entirely misquoted and misrepresented, and, thirdly, army officers who have met him and have worked with him daily in Washington are unanimously and unqualifiedly enthusiastic about him and his work. I recently spent three weeks in Washington, chiefly in company with United States Army officers, and I heard much about the new regime in the army. Not a single word did I hear but high praise of the new Secretary and the hope and belief that under him the army would attain the efficiency and organization that every army man has long wished for and had almost given up the hope of realization.

FRANCIS COPELAND.

New York, Nov. 15, 1916.

Artistic Interests Off Broadway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any worthy reason why critics persist in disparaging the locality of the Neighborhood Playhouse? Because there is a portion of our big city that does not dance attendance upon Broadway and can, in spite of that magnetic, superficial, and commercial thoroughfare, evolve and retain an institution like the Neighborhood Playhouse, must such a community be scoffed at?

If the neighborhood man, who "did not at once remove his hat" upon entering the playhouse, and the box office girls, who are far too busy to "eat apples" during the hours they are engaged at the theatre, are not punctilious, it is far from good taste for those who are versed in the superficialities of etiquette to make comment upon them, and especially openly to criticise them.

When artists like Miss Kingston, Yvette Guilbert, Ellen Terry, and Emanuel Reicher choose the Neighborhood Playhouse as a centre from which to reach the people, it is high time for those who find they must confine even their artistic interests to the limits of the subway, to cease bemoaning distance, and bring the subway down to the Neighborhood Playhouse.

ROSE B. SCHIFF,
Chairman Neighborhood Players.

New York, Nov. 17, 1916.

Mr. Perkins's Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is not Mr. Perkins, in his letter of this morning, entirely wrong in his criticism of President Wilson? My understanding of the President's speech is that he laid the blame on the middlemen. This is also, I notice, the view of The Financial Chronicle of this date. Mr. Wilson's words were: "When men can make as if the supply was so short that the middleman could charge for it what he pleased." Surely that is just what is happening.

E. L. H.

Brooklyn, Nov. 17, 1916.

RAILWAYS IN CONGRESS.

What May Be Expected of the Newlands Inquiry.

New York, Nov. 17, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sub-committee of Congress, appointed under the joint resolution of July 20 for an investigation of the conditions of interstate and foreign commerce, will convene on Nov. 28. Among the directions given to this committee is "to report as to the wisdom or feasibility of Government ownership of [railroads] and as to the comparative worth and efficiency of Government regulation and control as compared with Government ownership and operation."

Senator Newlands, Chairman of the sub-committee, presents a tentative program of the investigation, including these among other questions: "(a) The practical results of Government ownership both as to efficiency and economy where actually practiced; (b) Whether Government ownership is compatible with our system of Government, and what its effects will be on our governmental institutions; (c) Whether a system of Government ownership will suit local needs; (d) A practical method of securing Government ownership, whether by purchase or condemnation of properties or by purchase or condemnation of bond or stock issues, or otherwise."

It is highly and most satisfactorily significant that the President, urging the investigation of the railroads in his annual message of December last, did not mention Government ownership as a possible alternative to the present system of regulation. There has been, said he, "reason to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with [the problem of transportation] successfully as at present equipped and co-ordinated," and, assuming the continuance of the present system, he inquired "whether there is anything else we can do that would supply us with effective means, in the very process of regulation, for bettering the conditions under which the railroads are operated and for making them more useful servants of the country as a whole."

In harmony with the President's lead, the joint resolution as introduced did not call for consideration of Government ownership. This was proposed on the floor of the Senate and was finally incorporated in the resolution. Fortunately, the proposition is stated in its logical form "ownership and operation." This cuts out consideration of a seductive but mischievous suggestion. Let the Government take over the lines and lease them to responsible private companies in the hope of avoiding the political embarrassments and the poor service so widely and so justly apprehended from Federal management. Even if the Government could or would offer a lessee a sufficiently attractive freedom of action, or, restricting this freedom, guarantee a fixed pecuniary return, there is one consideration at least which discredits Federal ownership and company management.

The successful operation of American railways depends largely on a well-placed and substantial power of initiation and on a definite attribution of responsibility. Company ownership and operation permit a beneficial co-ordination of the power and the responsibility which would be precluded by vesting ownership in the Government and operation in a company.

The order of investigation, the comparative urgency of the several subjects, are wholly within the committee's determination, but I trust that the committee will, before reporting on Government ownership, invite responsible representatives of a substantial public opinion to present an elaborate statement covering the points noted by Senator Newlands—especially formulating "a practical method of securing Government ownership whether by purchase or condemnation of properties or by purchase or condemnation of bond and stock issues, or otherwise." Having, I believe, some special knowledge of the rules of eminent domain and, I hope, a fair appreciation of the law of the Constitution, I am curious to study the novel proposition that a precise statutory form is which it must be reduced if it is to be intelligible.

Public ownership, long hovering in the air, has added something to the general aversion of capital from railway enterprise, and it is a strong factor in the Socialist propaganda. Now for the first time brought within range of official consideration its advocates are challenged to explain what they want, why they want it, how they would get it, and, above all, to demonstrate that public operation of our railways would give the people a better service. Meanwhile the companies will thoroughly study Senator Newlands's points, so as to be prepared for any event.

Surely the committee will not hold up reports on specific practical problems of Government regulation until the dream of Government ownership shall be reduced to concrete form and then considered. For these problems involve that speedy improvement of the railway service which is the sole object of the President's message and the main object of the committee's being. Mr. Newlands thus lists the problems: railway labor; reconstruction of Interstate Commerce Commission procedure, with perhaps the creation of another administrative body, for the more convenient handling of business; single Federal jurisdiction over all rates; Federal regulation of security issues; Federal incorporation of railways.

If the essential complexity of these problems, to say nothing of conflicting opinions, renders uncertain the satisfactory solution of all of them during the forthcoming short session of Congress the President's promise in regard to labor legislation should be measurably realized. For the rest I should say that a reconstruction of administrative functions and procedure should not overtax Congress, and it should be possible to secure the measure of prime importance—Federal control of rates.

Whatever Congress can do in the few weeks of its existence to promote the efficiency of our railway service will vastly improve the efficiency of the Republic in the troubled years ahead.

CARMAN F. RANDOLPH.

EUGENE SUREAU, 79TH TERRITORIALS.

(After reading "The Name" in The Atlantic.)

You write that he is dead—Eugene Sureau . . .

From the time they brought him in,
His straight young body shrapnel-torn,
Until he died smiling at your white tenderness,
You wondered what he was.
Still warm within his shroud,
The purple cross upon his breast,
He wrung your heart.
There, in the darkened ward, you cried,
"Who was Eugene Sureau?"

Do you remember the laughing boy
Who used to cut you hazel wands?
He wore round caps and corduroy,
And his hair was rumpled and curly brown.

Have you forgotten the lad who dreamed
All day with grave blue eyes, apart
From the rest of you? So strong he seemed,
So sure to do fine things some day.

And there was one who loved to ride,
And challenged you under the open sky,
As you laughed, free galloping side by side,
To race him over the bright world's rim.

There were other—you can't forget them—
Young, with a dream. And to,
These were all Eugenes Sureau!

FLORENCE RIPLEY MASTIN.

All Want Peace: Why Not Have It Now?

BY A DISTINGUISHED PUBLICIST.

FIRST ARTICLE.

The time has come to consider whether the war may not shortly be ended by international agreement in which the United States shall participate.

For some months past the centre of gravity of the world's interest has been steadily shifting. It is now coming to rest at a new and gravely significant spot. The question as to who or what power is chiefly responsible for the war has become one of merely historical interest. It may not be settled to the universal satisfaction for a generation to come. The amazing records of the war's progress, with their alternate pages of cruelty and of heroism, of devastation and of self-sacrifice, of carnage and of superb national achievement, are so many and so crowded that they have overtaxed human appreciation and human understanding. We are now left unwillingly dull and insensitive to happenings almost any one of which would ordinarily stir the imagination and inspire the art and the letters of a civilized world.

Men everywhere were so appalled by the magnitude of the war when it suddenly broke out, and so amazed at its revelations and its massive consequences in life, in treasure, and in sacrifice, that for more than two years they could see no solution of the worldwide problem that it raised other than to permit the war to run its course until one of the groups of great adversaries was forced to succumb. It was freely predicted that this end would be reached in three months, in six months, or at most in a year. Almost alone, Lord Kitchener indicated three years as the probable duration of the war. Of that period nearly two and a half years have already passed, and no end is in sight. Nevertheless, some things are now plain to the watching world. It is clear that the German Empire and its allies cannot win this war. That fact, which was confident prophecy after the battle of the Marne and reasonable expectation after the failure at Verdun and the happenings along the eastern front, has been made certain by the battle of the Somme, already drawn out over four long months, and by Great Britain's unbroken, complete command of the seas. It is also clear that while Great Britain and her allies can, and doubtless will, win the war, yet the cost will be so unbelievably great and the resulting exhaustion in men, in money, and industry, so alarming, that victory on such terms may be only little less disastrous than defeat.

Both in the warring countries and in neutral lands there has been of late much discussion as to how similar outbreaks of international war may be avoided in the future. This is certainly a highly practical question for Governments and for peoples. But a still more practical question for Governments and for peoples is how to bring this present war to an end without waiting for more complete exhaustion, more and more widespread destruction, and more and more far-reaching damage to civilization.

There are not lacking signs that the belligerent powers are ready to have this question pressed upon them with directness and with vigor. To undertake this means, first of all, to try to find a common ground for discussion. In order to do that we must go to the belligerent nations for a statement of what they severally conceive to be the objects for which the war is now continued. This, in turn, means that we must go to Great Britain and to Germany for an answer.

The war began ostensibly as a conflict between Austria-Hungary on the one side and Serbia on the other. With lightninglike rapidity the fact developed that this conflict in the southeastern corner of Europe was not a cause but a symptom, and that the materials for a world war lay ready to hand in the ambitions, suspicions, rivalries, and world policies of the great powers to the north and west. It is increasingly clear that the war is, in last analysis, really a titanic struggle between Germany and Great Britain. The first attack on Serbia was to strengthen the position and to advance the policies of the Central Powers. The springing to arms of Russia was to prevent the further subjection of a Slavic people. The quick arming of Germany was to ward off a possible attack from the east, on the one hand, and, now that the fire had been lighted, to push forward to gain control of the seas on the other. The invasion of Belgium was not an end, but a means. The invasion and threatened conquest of France was not an end, but a means. The end was Calais, the Straits of Dover, Great Britain, and the control of the home seas. All this we can now see.

How does the matter stand today? Are these once obvious ends still controlling the minds and the policies of the warring peoples? Death, suffering, and privation have given to the word WAR a new and terrible meaning for peoples who had known a long generation of peace. While in no belligerent country is there any weakening of effort or lack of conviction of the justness of their cause, there are everywhere the plain beginnings of an effort to seek some solution of the war's problems that will not mean the continuance, perhaps for a decade, of the present reign of bloodshed and destruction. The air is filled with wireless messages from chiefs of state. Who is to catch them, to interpret them, to act upon them? It is contrary to the etiquette of war for Great Britain just now to speak to Germany, or for Germany to make polite reply to Great Britain. But when Mr. Asquith and Viscount Grey speak in Parliament on the ends and objects of the war, to whom are they really addressing themselves? When the Imperial German Chancellor rises before the Reichstag and makes reply to published statements of Viscount Grey, to whom is he addressing himself? Is it not the fact that these statements are at this very moment really discussing publicly terms of peace and the conditions on which this war may be ended, while seeming only to make formal statements to their immediate colleagues?

Speaking to the Foreign Press Association in London on Oct. 23, Viscount Grey used these words:

> I take it on the word of the Prime Minister that we shall fight until we have established the supremacy and right of free development under equal conditions, each in accordance with its genius, of all States, great and small, as a family of civilized mankind.

That is a noble ideal which must waken response in every liberty-loving breast throughout the world, and one must applaud Viscount Grey's assurance that "when we are asked how long the struggle is to continue, we can only reply that it must continue until these things are secured." But is it a fact that these ends can be secured only by continuing this struggle to its desperate end?

We are not left in doubt as to Germany's answer. On Nov. 9 Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, speaking to what is called the Main Committee of the Reichstag, made specific reference to this statement by Viscount Grey. He insisted, of course, that the war was forced upon Germany, and that as a consequence Germany would be entitled to ask for guarantees against similar attacks in the future. But he added much the most significant statement that has been made in German official life in the memory of any man now living. These are his momentous words:

> We never concealed our doubts that peace could be guaranteed permanently by international organizations such as arbitration courts. I shall not discuss the theoretical aspects of the problem in this place. But from the standpoint of matters of fact we now and in time of peace must define our position with regard to this question.
>
> If at and after the end of the war the world will only become fully conscious of the horrifying destruction of life and property, then through the whole of humanity there will ring out a cry for peaceful arrangements and understandings which, as far as they are within human power, will prevent the return of such a monstrous catastrophe. This cry will be so powerful and so justified that it must lead to some result.

Germany will honestly co-operate in the examination of every endeavor to find a practical solution, and will collaborate for its possible realization. This all the more if the war, as we expect and trust, brings about political conditions that do full justice to the free development of all nations, of small as well as great nations. Then the principles of justice and free development, not only on the Continent but also on the seas, must be made valid. This, to be sure, Viscount Grey did not mention.

A comparison of these two profoundly important declarations indicates that it ought not to be impossible to find a formula as to the free development of all States, great and small, as members of a single family of nations, that would satisfy both the British Foreign Secretary and the Imperial German Chancellor.

Two questions immediately present themselves. When Viscount Grey and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg use substantially the same words as to the free development of all nations, do they really mean the same thing? And then what about the conditions on the seas?

Nov. 18, 1916. COSMOS.

A CIVIL WAR LESSON.

Expected Falling Off in Trade Did Not Come with Peace.

Brooklyn, Nov. 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The extracts from the report of Mr. Farquhar of the probable condition of the French industries at the close of the war, as quoted in THE TIMES, recalls our own experiences at the close of the War of the Rebellion. I was in active business as an exporter of American manufactured products, and would like to make a statement which can easily be verified.

During the war our manufacturers had a boom of prosperity and increased their facilities largely; old factories were enlarged and new ones built to meet the demands of our own people of the North and the wants of the Government for war, in addition to the export demands as well.

When it became apparent that the end of hostilities was approaching there was a panic among our Eastern manufacturers, who feared that with the cessation of the demands caused by the war there would be an overproduction. A meeting was held in New Haven, at which the situation was discussed and an agreement entered into that instead of closing any of the factories they would limit their production and satisfy themselves with prices that would cover the cost and overhead expenses.

Within six weeks of that meeting the war closed, and instead of a decrease demand they were overwhelmed with orders, and were obliged to increase their facilities. The prices advanced beyond the marks reached during the war. The South needed everything to replace the wastage of war.

I venture to predict that with the close of hostilities all the nations now engaged in conflict will be in want of everything to replace the war wastage, with insufficient facilities to supply them from their own factories. The factories will doubtless begin active work, but under very unfavorable conditions.

Their working forces will be demoralized by the war, many will have been killed, while those that survive will in most cases be crippled by disease, the meantime our manufacturers will be able to adjust themselves to the new conditions.

WILLIAM L. COGGINS.

SUFFRAGISTS PLAN DRIVE ON CONGRESS

Workers Gather in Washington to Organize Campaign for the Federal Amendment.

PREDICT FAVORABLE ACTION

"Most Vigorous Attack Ever Made" Is Promised This Winter by the Congressional Union.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Plans are well under way for the "drive," as they call it, that women suffragists will make on Congress as soon as it convenes, two weeks from tomorrow, in an effort to obtain the passage of a Federal woman suffrage amendment. Leaders in the suffrage cause have begun to arrive in Washington in force to carry forward their campaign. They will be aided by a corps of woman workers from the twelve Western States in which votes for women were cast in the Presidential election.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association and the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, which maintain permanent campaign headquarters in Washington, will have charge of the campaign. They have begun intensive work for the enactment of the Susan B. Anthony amendment proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women. In an announcement issued tonight by the National American Woman Suffrage Association this statement is made:

"A vote on the Federal suffrage amendment in both houses of Congress in the session beginning Dec. 4, and the final submission of the amendment to the States for ratification before the adjournment of the Congress just elected, is confidently predicted by the association on the strength of written pledges it has received from successful Congressional candidates."

From the national headquarters of the Congressional Union this announcement came tonight:

"A large corps of workers is coming to Washington to assist in the campaign against Congress this Winter of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, which intends to conduct the most vigorous attack ever made in an effort to secure the passage of a Federal woman suffrage amendment this Winter."

The amendment for which the suffragists will campaign before Congress this Winter reads as follows:

Article —. Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

The history of this amendment in the present Sixty-fourth Congress has been:

Introduced—In the Senate on Dec. 7, 1915, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas, and Thompson. In the House on Dec. 6 by Representatives Mondell, Baker, Keating, and Hayden.

Referred—In the Senate to the Committee on Woman Suffrage. In the House to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported—In the Senate Jan. 8 as the Sutherland amendment by a favorable vote. Present Status—Pending in Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action. In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

The history of the amendment in Congress to date has been:

Drafted in its present form by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First introduced Jan. 10, 1878, by the Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from committee in the Senate: 1878, adverse majority; 1879, favorable majority; 1882, favorable majority, adverse minority; 1884, favorable majority, adverse minority; 1886, favorable majority; 1890, favorable majority; 1892, favorable majority, adverse minority; 1896, adverse majority; 1913, favorable majority; 1914, favorable majority; 1915, favorable majority.

Reported from committee in the House: 1883, favorable majority; 1884, adverse majority, favorable minority; 1886, favorable minority; 1890, favorable majority; 1894, adverse majority; 1914, without recommendation.

Voted upon in the Senate: Jan. 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34, absent 26, (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against.)

Voted upon in the House: Jan. 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 73 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Miss Maud Younger of San Francisco, who was in Washington last Winter in charge of the Congressional lobby work of the Congressional Union, telegraphed today that she would arrive here in a few days to resume her work before Congress.

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Missouri, First Vice President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, will remain in Washington for the Winter to direct the campaign of that organization for the Federal amendment.

"Maintaining its nonpartisan attitude," said Mrs. Miller in a prepared announcement tonight, "the National Association steadily worked through the campaign to obtain pledges that the elected candidates would work for the amendment, and is delighted with the result. More than one member in four of the next House will not only be favorable to suffrage, but will be an actual worker for the cause. We confidently predict a big surprise for the country when the roll call of the two houses are taken on the suffrage question.

"The presence of Miss Jeanette Rankin, a former member of the Congressional Committee of the National Association, on the floor of the House during the coming fight for the Federal suffrage amendment will be a tower of strength to us. As to the results of the election some of us are pleased and some are not as to the Presidency, but we are all pleased now that the National Association maintained its historic nonpartisan attitude and did not antagonize either Democrats or Republicans."

Their Wedding for Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. James Leo Taylor of Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson and 225 West End Avenue, this city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Taylor, to Rowland A. Patterson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Alexander Patterson of this city. Miss Taylor was graduated from the Misses Masters' School at Dobbs Ferry and from Trinity College, Washington, D. C. Mr. Patterson is one of the assistant directors of physical trainings of the Board of Education. The marriage will take place on Thanksgiving Day at 5:30 P. M. in the Church of the Holy Cross. Miss Grace Ruth Taylor will be her sister's only attendant, and Francis Hoffman is to be Mr. Patterson's best man.

Miss Lockhart to Wed A. P. Terill.

The engagement of Miss Susan Lockhart, a daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Lockhart of Greenwich, Conn., to Arthur Philo Terill of New Haven, Conn., is announced. Mr. Terill was graduated from Yale in the class of 1908.

In Aid of Blind Soldiers of France.

A concert in aid of the blind soldiers of France is to be held on the evening of Dec. 1, at the studio of A. A. Anderson in the Beaux Arts Building, at which many prominent artists are to appear, including Jacques Thibaud, George Barrere, and André Tourret. It is to be held under the auspices of Le Cercle Rochambeau, of which Mrs. John R. MacArthur is acting president.

ZIONISTS HOLD ANNUAL BALL

Palestine for Jews at War's Close Is Hope of Dr. Wise.

The annual reception and ball of the Zionist Council of New York was held last night in the Central Opera House, East Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue. About 3,000 persons, representing membership in thirty affiliated Zionist societies, were there.

Mr. Nathan Straus was scheduled to speak, but though both he and Mrs. Straus attended, his place on the speakers' list was taken by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, who urged that those interested in the movement should let Zionism transform them rather than persistently trying to transform Zionism. Dr. Wise referred to the close of the war, and expressed a wish that Palestine for the Jews might enter in some way into the peace negotiations. Among those present were Judge and Mrs. Otto Rosalsky, J. B. Barandees, Professor and Mrs. Israel Friedlander, and Mr. and Mrs. Morris Rothenberg.

LAKEWOOD SEASON OPENS.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes There for a Fortnight's Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 19.—The opening of the Laurel-in-the-Pines yesterday marked the beginning of the social season. Whether it was the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes, who are here for a fortnight's rest, or a perfect combination of clear skies and cool temperatures that brought the crowd, is not known. However, golf links, the walks and parks and all the hotels are thronged with a merry crowd. Interest centres at the Laurel-in-the-Pines, as several large social functions are being arranged there in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes.

Mr. and Mrs. William Willcox are also there, and although the party will be in close touch with the political situation by a special wire with Republican Headquarters, they will find much time for recreation. Today Mr. Hughes's party walked about Lake Carasaljo and in the afternoon went motoring. Tomorrow they will play golf.

There was much activity at the Country Club over Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Gibson of New York are entertaining a large house party there, among their guests being Miss Margaret Green, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Cleaves, H. K. McKann, S. R. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Tinker of New York, L. L. Cleaves of Toronto, and Major Weld of New Haven.

Mrs. Henry R. Williamson of Spring Lake entertained at the club a party of ten at tea this afternoon for Mrs. Frederick A. Potts.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, after spending the week in New York, returned yesterday to Georgian Court. Mr. Gould was out on the golf links with Campbell Stuart, Jr., and R. H. Russell of New York.

H. Otto Wittpenn, defeated Democratic candidate for Governor, and Mrs. Wittpenn of Jersey City are here at the Laurel House for a fortnight.

Many sojourners entertained large week-end parties at hotels and at their residences. One of the largest was the dinner party given today at the Laurel-in-the-Pines by Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Bradley of Greenville, N. J., for twelve guests. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stockton of Trenton entertained a party of eight.

Among those to return to the Laurel-in-the-Pines last evening, at the opening, were Mr. and Mrs. Lewis G. Stevenson and Miss Elizabeth Stevenson of Springfield, Ill.; Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Deese, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Barret, Mrs. Lewis M. Borden, Mr. and Mrs. P. Zuten, Mrs. M. S. Borden, Miss Gladys Borden, Miss Lorena Carroll, Miss Anna G. Larkin, Mrs. Maud Randolph, Mrs. Clifford Drake, Miss Ethel Drake and Master Drake, Mrs. John W. Prentiss, Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bacon of New York, Mrs. U. S. Grant, 3d, of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Hammill of Chicago and others.

MRS. LANSING IS NEUTRAL.

Gives Two Receptions to Diplomats and State Department Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Mrs. Robert Lansing has issued cards for two afternoon receptions, the first tomorrow and the second on Tuesday. The reason of two parties instead of one is that the invited guests are all members of the diplomatic circle and officials of the State Department. In this way Mrs. Lansing hopes to avoid all embarrassing situations for her guests while she maintains social neutrality.

The appointment of Mr. Aksel C. P. Wichfeld, as Attaché to the Legation of Denmark, of which his kinsman, Mr. Constantin Brun, is chief, will place a well-known Washington hostess within the diplomatic circle, as well as add an accomplished young man to Mr. Brun's staff. The newly made diplomat has resided in Washington for the greater part of the last five years, and at the time of his marriage was acting as tutor to the young sons of his bride, the latter at that time Mrs. Clarence Moore, widow of one of the heroes of the Titanic tragedy.

Mrs. Wichfeld was born a Miss Swift of Chicago. She inherited the fortune of her late father, Edwin C. Swift, head of the packing firm which bears that name, on the death of his widow two years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Wichfeld, who have been at the latter's estate Surfmoor, Prides Crossing, Mass., through the Summer and early Autumn, will, after a short visit to the Virginia Springs, establish themselves in their Massachusetts Avenue home for the Winter.

The Countess Rabin of Denmark, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wichfeld at Prides Crossing during the last Summer, will arrive in Washington tomorrow to pass some time with the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, who are old friends of her family.

Mrs. Charles Grayson Dulin was hostess at a charming reception this afternoon, when she had with her Lieutenant Herman E. Fischer, U. S. N., and Mrs. Fischer, en route from their honeymoon travels to their new home at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Assisting in the reception were Mme. Godoy and Mrs. Edwin H. Tillman, with a number of young people, friends of Mrs. Fischer, who was formerly Miss Beatrice Dulin.

Gen. Hawkins Gives $100,000.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 19.—A provisional gift of $100,000 to the University of Vermont from General Rush C. Hawkins of New York was announced by President Guy Potter Benton tonight. The sum was promised on condition that the institution raise an additional $200,000. President Benton said that the required amount would be in hand in a short time, but he could not say from what source.

Miss Frances Taylor Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. James Leo Taylor of Dobbs Ferry and 225 West End Avenue, this city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Taylor, to Rowland A. Patterson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Alexander Patterson of New York.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

Applications for loans of large amount will be considered at the office at Fourth Av. and 25th St.

HERRICK PROPOSES GREAT RELIEF BOARD

Should Be Appointed by President, Ex-Ambassador Says, to Handle All War Charity.

A BILLION NOT TOO MUCH

Suggests Federal and State Appropriations—Work of American Ambulance in France.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—In an address mainly on the work of the American Ambulance in France, delivered tonight at the home of E. T. Stotesbury in this city, Myron T. Herrick, who as American Ambassador at Paris rendered notable service in the midst of the confusion of the early months of the war, suggested the organization, even at this late date, of a general national committee for the administration of war relief.

"There is an impression," he said, "that to be neutral means that we may profit from blood and tears of nations in agony, and that there is no obligation on us in return to do more than give a little from our surplus. But there is an active neutrality which will cause Europe to think of us when this war is over, not as the commercial-minded sellers of munitions and supplies alone, but as the large-hearted, free-handed people which have cared for the wounded and dying, clothed and fed the homeless and hungry, and nursed the helpless victims of battle. These are the actions which will gain us the love of Europe, rather than its contempt for our commercialism.

"The situation can be adequately met only by the systematic organization of all the philanthropic forces of the United States. A strong central authority is needed, such as the Government alone can give. I wish that the President had seen fit (and it is not yet too late) to appoint a large number of the leading men of the country as a committee to take charge of the whole undertaking—to co-ordinate all kinds of relief work, receiving the aid of Federal and State Governments even to the extent of appropriations. Were we to set the mark at a billion dollars that would be little enough to meet the extraordinary demands of this worst calamity that the world has ever known.

"It is often said that the United States will have no friends when this war ends. Then we owe it to create this gigantic charity to labor in every one of the belligerent countries for the relief of the wounded and destitute. Its beneficent work would far overshadow all the animosities which now vex us. We should have all these nations as our friends. The performance of our duty as a Christian nation would be also our most effective measure of defense."

The American Ambulance.

Discussing the work of the American Ambulance in France, Mr. Herrick said in part:

"There are now seven sections of ambulances working in the field; each section is composed of twenty ambulances, one or two staff cars, and one or two supply cars, or about twenty-five cars in all. There is also a section in Saloniki, recently sent there at the request of the French military authorities—a decided compliment to the efficient work our men have done.

"There is still a section in Paris, which has grown to about thirty-five cars and which takes care of all the wounded that come into Paris, taking them from the trains to the various hospitals, including our own. It is estimated that our ambulances have transported about 250,000 wounded men since the war began. There are now between 225 and 250 young men in the service as ambulance drivers. Most of them are college men. All told, we have had probably about 500 men in the service since the beginning of the war.

"We have been over about 100 men from Harvard, about forty men from Yale, about the same number from Princeton, and a lesser number from other colleges. I think there are about forty colleges represented in all. Fifty-two of our men have won the Croix de Guerre (War Cross) for bravery. Two of our boys have won the Medaille Militaire, the highest medal awarded by the French Army. I believe, although I am not sure, that this is the only time civilians have won this medal. One of these boys is from Ohio—William M. Barber, son of Judge Barber of Toledo. The other boy is Roswell Sanders of Newburyport, Mass.

"At the beginning of the war the American Hospital, a small but complete institution, offered to install a war service. General Fevires, Chief of Sanitation of the French Army, suggested that the Americans take over and equip the Elysée Palace, a large new building on the outskirts of Paris which had just been erected as a scientific school. Twenty-four hours were given for the acceptance or declination of this proposition. To undertake this task meant the underwriting of not less than $400,000 for the first year and an annual expenditure of at least that much every year thereafter. The group consisting of Americans in France—the leisure class, the business people, the doctors, the nurses—accepted the proposal.

Did Not Run Away.

"They also pledged themselves to remain in the hospital and not to desert the wounded, no matter what should befall Paris. When the Government and the diplomatic corps left Paris, and later about 1,250,000 residents left Paris within forty-eight hours, and the great German army was in sight of the Eiffel Tower, with the probability of later on entering Paris through Neuilly, where the hospital was located, not a single American who had pledged his services to this hospital deserted or even thought of deserting his post, although they were individually, but not collectively, released from the pledge to remain.

"Since that time this hospital has been treating continuously about 600 wounded. The late General Jaillieni, then Governor General of Paris and later Minister of War in France, said that out of 300 or 400 hospitals in and about Paris it was to the American Ambulance Hospital that they sent their special cases for treatment. It was the first to establish a dentistry department. Of late months it has been made a hospital of the first line. It now has a number of out-patients cared for at its own expense in hospitals in St. Cloud and other places near Neuilly. It has about 500 patients in the hospital near Neuilly; about 900 or 900 in the auxiliary hospitals, about 150 in Hospital B. at Juilly. It cares for about 1,600 wounded men daily.

"The expenses have grown with the rising cost of food. The annual budget is now more than $400,000, and it requires $11,000 a month to keep up the field service. There is need for more ambulances and more men. We are sending over about twenty or thirty men every month. Ambulances cost $1,500, which includes cost of maintenance for six months. The hospital is now in need of funds, having barely enough for three months longer. It costs $600 to endow a bed for a year.

"After the organization of the hospital there grew out of the American Embassy in Paris, with the consent of the United States Government, an organization known as the American Relief Clearing House, which occupies the residence in which Ambassadors White, Bacon, and myself lived. It has become the centre of American relief work in France and in other countries. Connected with the Clearing House is its complementary organization in New York, the War Relief Clearing House; also the Refugee Relief, ministering to the homeless wanderers of all countries who have been driven from their homes by the undiscriminating waste of war."

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL LIABLE TO COLLAPSE

One Thousandth German Shell Thrown Into the Structure on November 1.

RHEIMS, Nov. 4. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—On the first day of November the thousandth German shell struck the Cathedral of Rheims. Ever since the recent French drive at Verdun salvos of shell have been poured daily into Rheims, many striking the cathedral. Four of the flying buttresses supporting the roof the nave have been demolished and several others hit. As the weight of the stone roof, which is sixty centimeters in thickness, is borne almost entirely by these flying buttresses, the danger of its fall has become imminent.

Other parts of the beautiful architecture and the santuary have suffered irreparable damage, and this increases daily, but as their destruction does not affect the stability of the building their loss is felt only from the viewpoint of art.

The fears of the authorities have been increased by the unusually severe rainy season, which this year has been uninterrupted for many weeks. The timber and leaden roofs of the Cathedral having been destroyed early in the bombardment, the rain falls directly into the building through the shell holes in the stone roof and washes away layer after layer of the stone of the interior, leaving muddy puddles on the floor, and gradually percoating through to the crypt and foundations.

Endeavors were made at first to deal with this peril to the Cathedral by employing men to clear away the water and let the same drop up the parts of the building in danger of falling. The Germans, however, who keep very close observation on all that is going on within the town, fired on the working parties and the effort had to be abandoned.

Strict orders have been issued against visitors being permitted to enter the building, and these are departed from only with the express consent of the military authorities.

The Associated Press correspondent, who at the beginning of the war was one of the first to be allowed to witness the destruction caused by the German shells, was again granted permission to view the interior. Inside every particle of woodwork except a few splintered stalls and the pulpit has been removed in order to avert danger from fire. The bare cathedral could thus be seen in all its beautiful architectural lines. The unique rose window above the front portal, whose stained glass was considered as the finest specimen of that art, is in a sad state of destruction. Most of the panes have disappeared, and those which remain hang to the leaden frames only awaiting an extra shock of vibration to fall. The bells in the belfry are held in their places by ropes, for shells have destroyed their supports. Fragments of statuary strew the floor.

Outside the main portals are now protected by sandbags, but all their stone ornamentation disappeared during the first bombardment. All around the roof the delicate stone colonnades show signs of toppling over. The bishop's house by the side of the cathedral has almost disappeared, and every house in the direct line of the fire from the German batteries is a mere ruin.

The population, which before the war was considerably more than 100,000, has been reduced to approximately 18,000. Stores still keep open in some of the streets, but whenever the arrival of a salvo of shells from a German battery announces that the town is to submit to a new bombardment the doors are closed and their proprietors as well as the other inhabitants retreat to their cellars. Some of those, however, who have remained in the town since the Germans evacuated it have become so accustomed to the danger that they decline to leave their work unless the shelling becomes unusually severe. For this reason scarcely ever does a bombardment occur without causing some casualties among the civil population.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN J. DONALDSON, counsel in Baltimore for the Pennsylvania Railroad and one of the most prominent corporation lawyers in Maryland, died in Baltimore yesterday. He was 67 years old. His father, the late Thomas Donaldson, was counsel for the Pennsylvania.

The Rev. WORDSWORTH Y. BEAVEN, 67 years old, rector of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church at Longwood, Talbott County, Md., fell dead from heart trouble yesterday as he was preparing to hold his services.

Miss MARY ALATHEA CURTIS, daughter of the late William Edmund Curtis, Chief Justice of the Superior Court in New York, died on Saturday at her home, 899 Park Avenue, after a long illness. She was in her fiftieth year. She was born in this city, and had been an invalid for several years. She is a sister of Dr. Henry Holbrook Curtis, the throat specialist.

WILLIAM DURBRIDGE, formerly the virtualting superintendent of the White Star, Red Star, and American steamship lines, died on Saturday at his home, 22 Brunswick Road, Montclair, in his seventy-fourth year. He was connected with the White Star Line from the time of its establishment by Thomas Ismay in 1870 and previous to that he served in the old Inman Line, between Liverpool and New York.

Ex-Representative ROBERT E. LEE died in Pottsville, Penn., yesterday of cancer of the stomach. He was 45 years old and served as a member of the Sixty-second and Sixty-third Congresses from the Twelfth Pennsylvania District. He was defeated at the recent election by Representative Robert D. Heaton. Mr. Lee was a Democrat and was a former Treasurer of Schuylkill County.

JOHN CRUM CLARK, one of the last of the old-time clowns and for the last thirty years in the express business, is dead at his old home in Rockwell, N. J., in his eighty-eighth year. He was born in New York and at 16 joined the Dan Rice show, running away from home to do so. He took a great interest in evangelical work and was more proud of having converted 167 persons in sixteen days than he was of his success as a clown.

HENRY J. HORSTMAN, a merchant, is dead at his home, 294 Hewes Street, Brooklyn. He was born in this city forty-five years ago.

Mrs. FRANCES MARASAK, wife of Joseph Marasak, is dead at her home, 4,232 Jerome Avenue, Ozone Park, L. I. She was born in Austria sixty-eight years ago.

WILLIAM JOLLY of Park Avenue, Richmond Hill, died on Friday in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica. He was born in Dalbeattie, Scotland, on June 1, 1853.

Mrs. ALTHEA B. ALLEN, daughter of John and Maria Hillyer, died on Friday at her home, 121 India Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Allen was born in Brooklyn seventy-five years ago.

JAMES A. FARRINGTON, Vice President of the Creosot Company, electrotypers, of this city, died on Saturday at his home, 430 Macon Street, Brooklyn.

WHITFORD J. LEE, an insurance broker, died on Saturday at his home, 96 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-fifth year.

Mrs. PAULINE MORRIS, wife of Hyman Morris, a merchant, died on Saturday at her home, 122 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Germany fifty-seven years ago.

JAMES H. TEEVAN, business manager of the American Book Company of this city, died on Saturday at his home, 1,155 East Fortieth Street, Flatbush. He was born in 1851.

Mrs. FRANCES TERESA ELLSWORTH, wife of Stephen Palmer Ellsworth, died on Friday after a long illness at her home, 395 Bedford Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I. Mrs. Ellsworth was born in Connecticut on April 15, 1849. She is survived by five daughters.

PETER MONAGHAN, a retired hardware merchant, died on Friday at his home, 241 Columbia Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn seventy-five years ago.

CHARLES L. MILLER, a retired farmer, died on Saturday at his home, 1,366 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn.

JOHN MARCHANT, an employe of the Davis & Watson Varnishing Company, died on Saturday at his home, 384 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in England fifty-three years ago.

Mrs. FANNIE AMELIA HOILE of 205 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, wife of James T. Hoile, Secretary of the Manufacturers Association, died on Saturday from a stroke of apoplexy. She was on her way to her husband's office in Court Street, Brooklyn, when she became ill.

Mrs. NANNY PIECZONKA, widow of Albert Pieczonka, a composer, died on Saturday at the Knickerbocker Hospital in her eighty-first year.

CHARLES KAPPES, for forty years assistant engineer of the Germania Life Insurance Company in New York, died yesterday at his home, 295 Centre Street, Clifton, Staten Island, in his fifty-ninth year.

CHARLES VANDERVEER, a retired business man and a member of an old Brooklyn family, died on Saturday from an attack of heart trouble at his home, 831 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn.

Dr. HENRY SELDEN NORRIS died yesterday afternoon in his home, 19 West Forty-ninth Street, after a brief illness. He was 68 years old, and began his medical career as an interne at Bellevue Hospital.

NATIVE-BORN IN THE NAVY.

Greater Proportion on Battleship Than in Town, Admiral Says.

Three hundred men and women attended the twenty-seventh annual banquet of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. The grand ballroom was decorated with the national and State colors and a fifer and a drummer wearing costumes of the period of '76 led the guests into the hall, where the flag was saluted.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel Usher, in responding to the toast of the United States Navy, said that the time was coming when all citizens will have to undergo compulsory military training, and when that time does arrive the navy will still be manned by volunteers. Taking the proportion into consideration there were more native-born on a battleship today than there were in any city, town, or village in the country. After reviewing the appropriations for the navy the Admiral said:

"It is manifest that in the future even greater construction, huge ships and prodigious guns, are to be called for to protect our shores."

The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D., of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, during his two-hour speech, strongly advocated compulsory military training for all Americans. He told his audience that waving flags and eating ice cream does not defend a nation.

"In '76 you conquered your fathers," he continued, "in 1864 your brothers, and it now remains to be seen whether you can conquer yourselves."

General Leonard Wood gave a brief address on the military situation and the need of changing the system of recruiting and drilling the citizen army. The National Guard system and the volunteer system are all wrong, he said.

EX-SENATOR SLATER DEAD.

Author of the Franchise Tax Law was Noted as a Lawyer.

Samuel Scott Slater, lawyer, former Assemblyman and State Senator from 1901 to 1903, died on Friday night at his home, 259 West Ninety-second Street, in his forty-seventh year. He was the author of the franchise tax law.

Mr. Slater was born in this city, and graduated from Cornell University and from the New York University Law School. He was the joint author of Alger and Slater's "Employers' Liability Law" and a Director of several industrial corporations, a life member of the S. P. C. A., and a member of the Republican, Harlem Republican, and Phi Gamma Delta Clubs.

Theodore E. Hancock.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Theodore E. Hancock, Attorney General of New York State from 1894 to 1899 and for years leader in the Onondaga County Bar Association, died today after a long illness. He was born in Oswego in 1849, and was graduated from the Wesleyan University and the Columbia College Law School. He started his law practice in Onondaga and was twice elected District Attorney.

Carleton Sprague.

Carleton Sprague, Secretary of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died yesterday afternoon after a week's illness at his home, 130 East Sixty-seventh Street, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in Buffalo and graduated from Harvard University in 1881. Mr. Sprague was a member of the Century and Harvard Clubs in this city and a founder of the Saturn Club of Buffalo. He leaves a wife and a brother, Henry W. Sprague, lawyer, in Buffalo, and two sisters, Mrs. Walter Cook and Mrs. E. M. Cook of New York.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FREUND.—Nov. 18, 607 West 127th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Ben Freund, a daughter.

GOLDBERGER.—Nov. 15, 1,011 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Goldberger, a son.

HAAS.—Nov. 17, 416 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Haas, a daughter.

MEYLE.—Nov. 12, 47 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Meyle, a daughter.

SHANK.—Nov. 13, 935 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Shank, a daughter.

Engaged.

GLICKSMAN—FERTIG.—Miss Belle Fertig, 1,339 Stebbins Av., Bronx, to Mr. J. George Glicksman of 1,523 Minford Place, Bronx.

ABLOWITZ—WASSERMAN.—Carrie Wasserman to Abraham Ablowitz.

ALPERT—HOFFMAN. — Millie Hoffman to Abraham Alpert.

BLOOMGOOD — WERTHEIM. — Rose Wertheim to Julius A. Bloomgood.

BRIGGS—HAASE. — Gladys Haase to Cornelius L. Briggs.

BUXBAUM—BLUM.—Viola Blum to Joseph Buxbaum.

CLASTER—BREAKSTONE. — Anna Breakstone to Samuel W. Claster.

EISENBERG—ASH.—Jean Ash to Isador P. Eisenberg.

GERSTEN—KRONMAN.—Ruth Kronman to Samuel Gersten.

GOODMAN—PLAUT.—Lilah Plaut to A. Ike Goodman.

GOTTLIEB — GRINSTEIN. — Beatrice Grinstein to Jacob Gottlieb.

GREENBERGER — FRIEDMAN. — Helen Friedman to Dr. Arthur J. Greenberger.

HERZOG—FALK.—Mae Falk to Mortimer G. Herzog.

HIRSH—NATHAN.—Adelaide Nathan to Julius C. Hirsh.

HOENIG—WEISS.—Ruth Weiss to Max Hoenig.

JACOBY—KLEEBLATT.—Elsa Kleeblatt to Max Jacoby.

LEHMAN—STERN.—Sara Stern to Jack H. Lehman.

LEVINE — GOODMAN. — Rose Goodman to Herman Levine.

LEVY—MARKELSON.—Juliet W. Markelson to Nathan D. Levy.

MAUTNER—GOLDSTEIN.—Amelia Goldstein to Dr. Emil Mautner.

MICHEL—ROSENTHAL.—Clara Rosenthal to Karl Michel.

OPPENHEIMER—JACOBS.—Hannah Jacobs to Abraham A. Oppenheimer.

RADER—DAVIS.—Frances Davis to Joseph Rader.

REICH—BUTLER.—Sylvia Butler to Charles Reich.

REIS—CORN.—Jessie Corn to Joseph J. Reich.

ROSENTHAL — GOLDSMITH. — Elsie Goldsmith to Dr. J. Myron Rosenthal.

SILVERSTEIN—WIENER.—Cyral Wiener to Franklyn M. Silverstein.

STONE — BARNETT. — Caroline Barnett to Joseph Stone.

Married.

MOFFIT—BORLAND.—On Saturday, Nov. 18, at Zion Church, Wappingers Falls, N. Y., by the Rev. Gerald Cunningham, Ella Aufrere, youngest daughter of the late John Borland, Esq., to Albert Rowcliffe Moffit, M. D.

STEARNE—BEGLEY.—Mrs. R. L. Begley announces the marriage of Elizabeth M. Begley to Dr. John J. Stearne, by Monsignor Powers at All Saints R. C. Church, Nov. 19, 1916.

BEHRENS—ROSENBERG.—Nov. 16, Clara H. Rosenberg to Nat H. Behrens.

DONNATH—SCHWAGER.—Nov. 16, Lillie Schwager to Frederick R. Donnath.

FANTEL—EMSHEIMER.—Nov. 12, Agnes Emsheimer to Henry Fantel.

KANTON—SACHS.—Nov. 14, Helen Sachs to Jack Kanton.

MANN—GOLDBACH.—Nov. 12, Bertha Goldbach to Sidney Mann.

REBASSA—MACFARLAND.—Nov. 18, Clara Macfarland to Miguel Rebassa.

RUBINGER—HENICK.—Nov. 16, Rose Henick to Maurice Rubinger.

Died.

ALLEN.—Leoneve L., beloved wife of Arthur M. Allen, in the 70th year of her age, on Saturday, Nov. 18, at her residence, 348 1st Av., New Brighton, Staten Island. Funeral at 10 o'clock, Tuesday, Nov. 21.

AMBLER.—Nov. 18, at her residence, 416 West 122d St., Mary Grace Ambler. Funeral services at Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Monday, 10:30.

BEHAN.—On Nov. 17, 1916, James H. Behan, eldest son of John Henry Behan and Laura Simmers Behan, New Orleans, La., papers please copy.

BENHAM.—In Bridgeport, Conn., Anne Lord Benham, wife of Frank N. Benham and mother of Nell Benham, Saturday, November 18, 1916. Funeral at her residence, 296 Linden Av., Monday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M. Burial at convenience of family.

BREAKELL.—At his home, Cross River, N. Y., Saturday morning, Nov. 18, 1916, James A. Breakell, M. D., in his 66th year. Funeral services from his late residence Monday afternoon, Nov. 20, at 3:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Member of the New York Academy of Medicine and the Medical Society of the County of New York. Please omit flowers.

BUNKER.—Suddenly, at Newburg, N. Y., 154 ward St. in his 53d year. He is survived by his wife, Lillian Mai, and daughter, Reginald. Funeral services at Hornaul's Funeral Parlors, 10 East 22d St., Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

BURWELL.—George M., at the late residence, 306 McDonough St., on Saturday, Nov. 18, 1916, aged 80 years. Funeral private. Interment Clinton, N. Y.

CAHN.—Lena W., dearly beloved wife of Sigmund Cahn and devoted sister of Alma and Alice Schwab. Funeral from her late residence, 451 Gates Av., Richmond Hill, L. I., Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M. Interment Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Brooklyn.

CURTIS.—On Saturday, Nov. 18, at her residence in New York City, Mary Alathea Curtis, eldest daughter of the late Chief Justice William Edmond Curtis and Mary A. Curtis. Funeral services will be held at Watertown, Conn.

DE LUIEL.—Louise, born 1851, Aug. 4, died Nov. 17, 1916, aged 65, from a complication of diseases. Burial at the family plot Evergreen Cemetery, 2 P. M., Nov. 20. Funeral services at Masonic Temple, Brooklyn, she being the founder of St. Cecile Matinee Chapter O. E. S. She is mourned by a brother, Fred E. Le Courtd, and niece, Ivy Stutz Lawrence. Many beautiful floral pieces.

DILLMEIER.—On Nov. 18, at the residence of her brother, 32ward Dillmeier, 823 81m Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y., Emily E., daughter of the late John A. and Mary Louise Dillmeier. Solemn requiem Mass at Church of Holy Child Jesus, Bradon Av. and Chestnut St., Tuesday, Nov. 21, 10 o'clock A. M. Interment in St. John's Cemetery.

DIEBROW.—At his residence, 322 West 106th St., on Nov. 18, 1916, Benjamin Newton Diebrow, husband of Josephine Louise Diebrow and son of the late Benjamin Newton and Sarah Haviland Diebrow. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

DOIG.—On Nov. 18, 1916, Frances J., beloved wife of John Doig, in her 29th year. Services at Schaefer Funeral Church, 4,014 3d Av., Brooklyn, Monday, Nov. 20, at 8 P. M.

DURBRIDGE.—At Montclair, N. J., Sunday, Nov. 19, William, beloved husband of Sarah J. Durbridge, in his 73d year. For forty-three years with White Star Line and International Mercantile Marine. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 22 Brunswick Road, Wednesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

FARRINGTON.—After a lingering illness, on Saturday, Nov. 18, John A. Farrington. Funeral services at his late residence, 430 Macon St., Brooklyn, Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, at 2 P. M.

FLEMING.—At her residence, 4 Sand St., Fort Richmond, S. I., on Nov. 18, Elisabeth M., widow of the late Patrick J. Fleming. She is survived by four daughters—Mary R. Fleming, Mrs. E. J. Van Dam, Mrs. Frank Cunningham, and Mrs. James Carney. Requiem mass at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 10 A. M.

FLESHER.—On Saturday, Nov. 18, Morris, beloved husband of Estelle Flesher, brother of Ferdinand, Berthold, Robert, Herman, Mrs. Louis Siegler, Mrs. Julius Arndt, Irma Weill. Funeral private, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. J. Siegler, 46 West 83d St.

HUMPHREY.—At his residence, 425 Meeker St., South Orange, N. J., Nov. 19, 1916, Thomas Humphrey, in his 72d year. Notice of fun

ANALYSIS OF GRIDIRON BATTLES SHOWS MUCH WORK REMAINING FOR BIG TEAM COACHES

SURPRISES ABOUND IN FOOTBALL FRAY

Yale's Great Brace and Harvard's Mishap Put Coming Game in Doubtful List.

GLORY GALORE FOR BROWN

Providence Eleven Has Only One More Hurdle to Take—Tigers' Failure in Supreme Test.

Princeton's surprising collapse against Yale and Harvard's shocking downfall before Brown furnish topics for the final weeks of the football season. After an uncertain preliminary season, the Elis took a wonderful brace, just as they did before the Princeton game last season, and showed unanticipated power. The Tigers, unquestionably better versed in football knowledge, in better physical condition, and with the advantage of playing before a home crowd, fell down badly. Nevertheless, Princeton lacked a thorough fundamental knowledge of the game. There is no other way to explain the losers' constant fumbling and ineffective tackling.

The long gridiron experience of these Princeton veterans counted for nothing in the face of the fighting eleven of less experienced Yale players. For some inexplicable reason Princeton seemed to fear this Yale team, just as it has feared so-called weak Yale teams in the past. Early in the game Yale's smashing, wide-awake tactics surprised the Tigers, although they had every reason in the world to expect Yale to show just the kind of a game that she did show. It may be that the grueling test of the Harvard game on the previous Saturday had tired the Princeton athletes, but they did not have nearly as much dash and go as Yale had, although Yale could hardly have been expected to be fully recovered from the bruising reception encountered from Brown one week before.

Harvard Has Reason for Qualms.

Yalep layed far better football against Princeton than Harvard did, and after the showing which the Crimson talent made against Brown, it is evident that Haughton's charges have their work cut out for them at New Haven next week. Yale on Saturday had an abundance of resource, and it cropped out at just the right moments. Tad Jones has taught his players to follow the ball, and that is one thing in which Harvard failed against the Tigers. The condition of the Yale players was a big surprise, for most of the men who started the game played right through without showing much sign of fatigue. That was a boost for Trainer Mack, who has been busier this Fall than any of his trainers, because each of Yale's earlier games ended with two or three of the Yale regulars so badly banged up that they needed careful handling.

Princeton played right into Yale's hand. Equipped with a good stock of offensive plays, the Tigers tried them out one after another, and many of them had some kick or a fake formation in their execution. These failed lamentably. It seems likely that if Princeton had used better generalship and if better judgment had been shown in the selection of plays the Tigers' offensive campaign would have been much more effective.

It was a deeply disappointing ending for the nine football players who will be lost to Princeton through graduation. The team at no time measured up to the form which it promised early in the season. Instead of growing better as the season advanced, Princeton really has shown no improvement since the season. Yale in the meantime has been growing stronger, and this strength appeared in its fullness on Saturday. If the Blue eleven can be kept on edge during the coming week, the chances of beating Harvard will be unusually strong.

Yale knows a lot more football than it had been given credit for. Tad Jones's charges also differ from Princeton in the matter of knowing what to do in the face of unexpected reverses. Unlike the Tigers, they were never at a loss Saturday to make an advantageous move in the face of great odds.

Brown on Lofty Pinnacle.

The lustre which might have been Harvard's this season has faded in the face of the crushing defeat by Brown. While Harvard's objective games are Princeton and Yale, the Crimson did not expect any such setback as the Brown catastrophe. The Crimson substitutes were intrusted with the task against Brown after the Harvard coaches had practically admitted that the second-string men this year were on a par with the 'Varsity players. In fact, the substitutes have played just as important a part in all of Harvard's games this season as the first-string men.

As a result of its defeats of Yale and Harvard, Brown commands more admiration from football fans in general than any other team in the East. Both victories have been so decisive that the Providence eleven must receive credit for having reached the greatest height in its gridiron history. It is the first time the eleven has ever beaten Harvard, and Ed Robinson's mighty eleven will doubtless go through the season without a single defeat. Brown has one more game to play. Next Saturday the Providence aggregation is to meet the powerful Cornell eleven, which beat Syracuse decisively on Saturday. There seems little doubt that Brown will beat Colgate, although the Hamilton team will try its hardest to pluck the laurels which victory would bring.

Harvard underestimated Brown. It regarded the Yale defeat as being due to Yale's weakness rather than to Brown's strength. The Crimson coaches believed that it would be no impossible task to box Brown's speedy back, Pollard. They learned with regret, when it was too late, that the Brown backs had developed an interference and an attack which baffles the best defensive play. Even with the regular ends, Coolidge and Harte, in the game, it is doubtful, according to capable judges who witnessed Harvard's downfall, if they could have stopped Pollard effectively. While Harvard, like Yale, will not regard the Brown defeat with the bitter regret that the same dose of medicine from its traditional rivals would bring, nevertheless its the season's final reckoning Brown's victories will be regarded as of the greatest importance.

Harvard and Yale Have Weakness.

The Harvard defeat and the Yale victory form a combination of events which makes the Harvard-Yale clash on next Saturday a more interesting affair than before. Both elevens are weak in certain features of the game. Yale plays ragged but hard football, and Harvard's offensive has not yet attained anything like the perfection which last year's Haughton eleven displayed.

The results of last Saturday's contests are going to put a far different aspect on the betting for the Harvard-Yale game. It isn't likely now that either will offer odds, and the enthusiastic Cambridge supporters who placed their wagers at odds before the Harvard defeat, are not so enthusiastic as they were a week ago. Harvard has got to show a whole lot more than she uncovered against Princeton to down the spirited Blue eleven.

Pittsburgh ranks with Brown in the matter of a clean slate. The Panthers have gone through their schedule with impressive strength, except for the Navy game, which they won by the close score of 20 to 19. Warner saw the vulnerability of his defense in that contest, and has not failed in the meantime to strengthen his eleven in this respect. There has never been a question as to the Pittsburgh eleven's strong attack. It has been effective against all classes of opponents.

When the season is over, the football situation is going to be more complicated this year than ever before. Picking a champion eleven is going to be one of those tasks for the accomplishment of which the jury retires to a cyclone cellar.

Pennsylvania is slowly coming back to its own, and the defeat of Michigan is another milestone successfully passed by the new Quaker coach, Folwell. The outlook at Philadelphia for a victory over Cornell is more encouraging than ever before, and as Penn is pointing toward this contest there is no doubt that Cornell is going to have a greater battle on hand than had been expected.

Coming Clash of Service Teams.

The Army and the Navy came through their games on Saturday with impressive victories, and there will be little to add to their equipment of plays before they meet at the Polo Grounds on Saturday. While the Navy hopes to win this year, and these hopes are based on playing which is a great improvement over last season, nevertheless the Army has confidence in its coaching system and its star players, Oliphant and Vidal.

Dartmouth showed the telling results of its hard schedule by being held to a tie by West Virginia. Few elevens would care to tackle the schedule which the Green had this season, and the tax on the players has been costly. The clash between Yale and Harvard freshmen showed that both the Blue and the Crimson will have a wealth of valuable talent available next season. Harvard won, although Yale had the strongest squad of youngsters in years.

In the Western games Northwestern revealed the full strength of its reserve power in its game with Purdue. Trailing by 6 to 3 at the start of the second half, Northwestern opened up an amazing display of forward passes and sweeping end runs, and scored four touchdowns in the third period within twelve minutes.

Ohio State, after getting away to a slow start, bewildered Case with its smashing attack. Only once did the Cleveland team make two consecutive first downs, and only four first downs were recorded by them.

The standing of the conference race follows:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Northwestern	4	0	1000
Ohio State	3	0	1000
Minnesota	3	1	.668
Chicago	3	2	.600
Illinois	2	2	.500
Wisconsin	1	2	.333
Iowa	1	2	.333
Purdue	0	4	.000
Indiana	0	5	.000

ARMY BALKS AT NUMBERS.

Refuses to Adopt Navy's Suggestion for Saturday's Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 19.—Efforts of the Naval Academy athletic authorities to have the players numbered during the service contest at the Polo Grounds in New York next Saturday have been frustrated by the Army's refusal to agree. Two years ago both branches of the service declined to adopt the suggestion, but those in charge at present at Annapolis are convinced that the spectators should be accommodated by the numbering of players and took the matter up with the West Point representatives. They have received a reply from Lieutenant Daly, head coach at West Point and former Harvard player, finally declining to number the players.

It is thought that the Army is taking the stand announced by Harvard in the matter. Lieutenant C. E. Smith, athletic director at the Naval Academy, and Lieutenant Jonas Ingram, head coach of the team, both favor the numbering of players.

TO TREAT CADETS' DEFECTS.

Army Coaches See Faults to be Corrected Before Navy Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The army eleven now enters the final stage of preparation for the battle with the Navy at the Polo Grounds in New York next Saturday. The men came through the contest of Saturday in good physical condition, but there is some apprehension as to whether Butler will get back for the Navy game. The Army's giant tackle is improving slowly, however, and every effort is being made to get him in shape to play.

While the cadets have been coming through with victories in their last few games, the form displayed has been unsatisfactory to the coaches. Poor tackling, loose handling of the ball, especially on punts, and the ragged and uneven playing of the linemen are some of the things that will get special attention this week before the team leaves for New York.

HARVARD FRAMES DEFENSE.

Crimson to Work This Week on Methods to Stop Yale Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 19.—Tomorrow afternoon Percy Haughton and his coaches will get his 'Varsity players together for the first of the last three days' work in the stadium in preparation for Yale. Today the coaches planned their defenses for the game, and these will be shown to the players tomorrow. As all last week was devoted to offensive drill for the 'Varsity team while the subs were getting ready to be beaten by Brown, Harvard needs only to brush up its attack and spend the rest of the time working up its defensive game.

Sweetser and Murray, the only Varsity regulars who played against Brown, are in good shape for the week's work, so that Haughton will have his team intact. Almost all the other regulars attended the game at Princeton Saturday and should take only a short time to get ready to try to stop Yale's attack. Whether Taylor will take Harris's place at centre will not be decided until tomorrow or next day.

As usual, the Harvard backs and end rushers will be taken to New Haven on Thursday to practice on the battle field, and the next day the linemen will join this squad at New London. The team will hold its final practice Friday in the baseball park at New London.

DATES FOR SCHOOL SWIMS.

Nine Teams Will Begin Long Schedule for Title This Week.

Nine high schools will compete in the round robin swimming tournament for the team championship during the coming season, entries and dates for which have been announced by the Public Schools Athletic League. The season will be inaugurated this week, and will run for nine weeks. The schools which have nominated teams are Stuyvesant, Commercial, Erasmus Hall, Boys, Townsend Harris, De Witt Clinton, H. S. of Commerce, New Utrecht, and Bryant.

Nearly all of these schools have had their teams preparing for several weeks, and when the season gets into full swing some sterling competition should be witnessed. Injuries received in football will keep some of the best swimmers in local high schools out of competition for a time, but they will get into action before the season is far advanced.

The full schedule is as follows:

Nov. 20—Stuyvesant vs. Commercial; Erasmus Hall vs. Boys'; Townsend Harris vs. De Witt Clinton; H. S. of Commerce vs. New Utrecht; Bryant, bye.

Nov. 27—Stuyvesant vs. Bryant; Commercial vs. Erasmus Hall; Boys' vs. Townsend Harris; De Witt Clinton vs. H. S. of Commerce; New Utrecht, bye.

Dec. 4—Bryant vs. Erasmus Hall; Townsend Harris vs. Commercial; H. S. of Commerce vs. Boys'; New Utrecht vs. De Witt Clinton; Stuyvesant, bye.

Dec. 11—Townsend Harris vs. Bryant; Erasmus Hall vs. Stuyvesant; Commercial vs. H. S. of Commerce; Boys' vs. New Utrecht; De Witt Clinton, bye.

Dec. 18—Bryant vs. H. S. of Commerce; Stuyvesant vs. Townsend Harris; New Utrecht vs. Commercial; De Witt Clinton vs. Boys'; Erasmus Hall, bye.

Jan. 2—New Utrecht vs. Bryant; H. S. of Commerce vs. Stuyvesant; Townsend Harris vs. Erasmus Hall; Commercial vs. De Witt Clinton; Boys', bye.

Jan. 8—Bryant vs. De Witt Clinton; Stuyvesant vs. New Utrecht; Erasmus Hall vs. H. S. of Commerce; Boys' vs. Commercial; Townsend Harris, bye.

Jan. 15—Boys' vs. Bryant; De Witt Clinton vs. Stuyvesant; New Utrecht vs. Erasmus Hall; H. S. of Commerce vs. Townsend Harris; Commercial, bye.

Jan. 22—Bryant vs. Commercial; Boys' vs. Stuyvesant; Erasmus Hall vs. De Witt Clinton; New Utrecht vs. Townsend Harris; H. S. of Commerce, bye.

JONES SAYS YALE ELEVEN WILL WIN

Head Coach of Blue to Make Only One Change in Line-up for Harvard Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 19.—The same powerful Yale machine which mowed down Princeton at Palmer Field yesterday will face Harvard at New Haven next Saturday. The only change is to be at quarter back, where Travers Smith will start, instead of La Roche. Smith has fully recovered from his injury of the earlier season and was prepared to go in against the Tigers had occasion required.

This announcement was made tonight by Head Coach Tad Jones, who brought the big Blue squad to the shore for the week end, and ordered complete relaxation. He urged the players temporarily to forget football, and not allow the coming contest with Harvard to cause the least worry.

"Yale will beat Harvard," Jones said tonight. "I believe I have struck the right combination with my present line-up, and the only change will be Smith at quarter back. We have rounded a team which next season should show up wonderfully well. Harry Legore is the only man to graduate in my team of Saturday, excepting possibly Captain Black, who is as yet undecided on his course."

The Eli players are in the pink of condition and came out of the contest with Princeton with scarcely a mark. Confidence is expressed on every hand over the coming game with the Crimson, although the men have been warned not to accept victory as a matter of course.

Although the players themselves took a rest, the coaches by no means relaxed. They had one of the busiest days of their routine. Head Coach Jones held long conferences with Arthur Brides and Jack Cates.

Yale uncorked nearly everything she knew against Princeton, and entirely new angles will be worked out upon the resumption of practice Tuesday afternoon. Yale's tutors are confident of success, but are by no means letting up on preparatory work.

The Yale squad will leave here for New Haven tomorrow morning at 9:15.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19.—Yale undergraduates talked today of laying even money against Harvard, but there has been little preliminary betting on the outcome of next Saturday's match.

NEW YORK WINS AT SOCCER.

In Second Round of Cup Tie by Beating Strollers—Other Games.

The New York Football Club fought its way into the second round of the cup-tie competition of the United States Football Association by defeating the I. R. T. Strollers at Harlem Oval yesterday by the score of 1 to 0. The winning point was notched by New York within the first five minutes of play, when Hayes, centre forward in the winning lineup, cleverly converted a pass by Puxty on the left. From then on it was nip and tuck between the two rival teams, with the honors fairly divided. The lineup:

New York (1)	Position.	Strollers (0)
Porter	G.	Cummins
A. Robertson	R. B.	Dahl
J. Robertson	L. B.	Kidd
Vandeweghe	R. H.	W. Coull
Van den Eynden	C. H.	C. Coull
Nichols	L. H.	Durney
Garside	O. R.	Dickson
Hemingley	I. R.	Boyle
Hayes	C.	Porter
Puxty	I. L.	Stewart
Cooper	O. L.	Crann

Goal—Hayes, New York. Referee—G. Caldicott. Linesmen—J. Borroughs and W. Hopper. Times of game—Halves of forty-five minutes.

In the early part of the U. S. F. A. Cup tie game at Lenox Oval the Clan MacDonalds of Brooklyn were beaten the Continentals and emerged victors by the score of 3 goals to 1. All of the points were scored in the first period of play.

A goal scored by Grant in the first half gave Manchester Unity the verdict by 1 goal to 0 over the Bohemians in the New York State League game at Central Park.

A penalty kick by McLean of the Bay Ridge Football Club in the last ten minutes of play gave that team the victory, by 1 goal to 0, over Clan MacDuff in the U. S. F. A. Cup tie game at Hawthorne Field in Brooklyn.

Both undefeated to date in the New York State League series, the Subways and Oversea Wanderers clashed at Hedley Field, and, after a fine game, a tie resulted at 1 goal for each side.

Experiencing little difficulty with Greenpoint at Flood's Oval, the Brooklyn Celtics gained another 3-to-0 victory in the New York State League.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 19.—In the presence of 2,000 spectators, the soccer team of the Bethlehem Steel Works Football Club of Bethlehem, Penn., national champions, defeated the Dublin F. C. eleven of this city today by the score of 5 goals to 0.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 19.—A rattling soccer contest, between the old time rivals, the Scottish-Americans, and Babcock & Wilcox in the first round of the U. S. F. A. Cup tie series at Clark's Athletic Field, resulted in victory for the Scottish-Americans by 3 goals to 2.

A tie game resulted from the encounter with the Camerons and St. George in the State League game at Macomb's Dam Park, each side scoring a goal in the first half.

The Metropolitan League game between the Fulton-Camerons and Astor F. C. at Woodside, L. I., resulted in a 1-1 tie.

BASKET BALL AT N. Y. U.

Practice Begins Today—Twelve Games on Schedule.

The basket ball season at New York University starts today when about thirty candidates are expected to answer Coach Harry Haring's first call to practice. The outlook at the Heights this year is very promising as Storey, Captain Cann, Carroll, Egan, and Mooney of last year's first string are back to make a nucleus for the team. With the exception of Storey all of these are on the 'Varsity football team and so will not report until after that season is closed. The following games have been arranged:

Dec. 13, Princeton at Princeton; Dec. 16, R. P. I., at home; Dec. 22, Lehigh, at home; Jan. 6, Lafayette, at home; Jan. 13, Williams, at Williamstown; Jan. 20, Navy, at Annapolis; Feb. 9, Amherst, at Amherst; Feb. 10, Wesleyan, at Middletown; Feb. 17, Swarthmore, at home; Feb. 23; Colgate, at home; March 9, R. P. I., at Troy; March 10, Colgate, at Hamilton.

M. G. A. TICKET IS NAMED.

Officers and Committeemen to be Elected at Delmonico's Dec. 12.

The Nominating Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association, consisting of Findlay S. Douglas, Chairman; John Bates, and S. C. Mabon, has offered the following ticket of officers and Executive Committee for the year 1917: President, J. B. Coles Tappan; Vice President, C. J. Sullivan; Secretary, E. Mortimer Barnes; Treasurer, George H. Barnes; Executive Committee—A. H. Pogson, Paul Moore, A. M. Reid, J. F. Shanley, and James F. Tyng. The annual meeting for election will be at Delmonico's, Dec. 12, at 8:30 P. M.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Another Notch on Elk's Gun.

All naturalists and students of faunal phenomena should note that there is something about the tiger's spoor which stimulates the bulldog to an insuperable fury of attack. Let the latter animal be never so incapacitated, bruised, wrenched, and prostrate; let it lie forlorn by the roadside, aching in every joint, and the sport of hopping rabbits and clambering squirrels—yet a whiff from the trail of a tiger, borne to its nostrils on the breeze, brings it to its feet, alert, vigorous, its jowls ominous, and its eyes alight with lust for battle.

It was not the Yale team of recent training camp lore which faced and effaced Princeton Saturday. It was not the Yale team of any previous Saturday of the season, and, quite possibly, it was not the Yale team of next Saturday. The Orange and Black is quite used to encountering sublimated Blue cohorts, and Princeton is never moved to unduly rapturous bodings by tales of pestilence, famine, and mutilation emanating from New Haven. For they know full well down there in the New Jersey town that a Yale eleven which journeyed to the field in ambulances and hearses would be formidable, wellnigh invincible, against Princeton from the instant of the whistle's sounding.

We straddle the line between the physical and the psychological when we consider the annual gridiron battles of these two teams. In the last seventeen Autumns Yale has won a round dozen games and tied three, leaving to Princeton the scant consolation of two victories thus far achieved in the twentieth century. This sounds more like the record of a series between Cornell and Middlebury than like the balancing of the gridiron ledger of two powerful, well-matched, hereditary rivals. Certainly if one sought in the table of Yale-Princeton scores a conception of the relative power and skill of the two 'Varsity elevens for two decades past, he would discover right speedily that figures can not only lie, but they can be very thoroughgoing about it. For, time after time, Tiger troops, strong, seasoned, well drilled, and fired with confidence by continued successes against formidable adversaries, have rushed in to go through the mere formality of sweeping aside Yale forces of impoverished repute, only to find a frame of steel supporting the hedge of hollyhocks.

That frame of steel is the spirit which clothes every Yale football player when he steps upon the turf where the clash with Princeton is to occur. In the car of his soul an inspiring voice says: "Those are Princetonians and they must be beaten. Yale beats Princeton, understand, and it is to be done again today." And with that, the Yale player's muscles become flexible steel and all his physical and mental faculties are enhanced. He and his fellow-cogs form a machine as much more powerful than ever before as is necessary in order to wreck the rival apparatus.

Just why Princeton is unable to carry that same spirit into the arena against the sons of Eli Yale, let who will, or can, explain. There will be much prating, for truth and sincerity—of grievous individual blunders by Tiger players, of unexpected weaknesses in the combination, of staleness, of temporary lapse in power. But all the time the fundamental fact will be this—Princeton was playing Yale.

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Get Together for the Horse.

Launched once more into the troubled waters of bankruptcy, even while the Horse Show was in progress, the fate of Madison Square Garden is in doubt and with it that of the National Horse Show. The latter can hardly exist without the former in New York City. Assuming that some one will again come to the rescue of the garden as a place of amusement, the management of the Horse Show has gone ahead with plans for the show of 1917. But whether it will be held is a question. The management is ready to come to the front once more with the necessary financial support, for the show as an institution seemed in its last two days to have registered a comeback. The public seems ready to help. Horsemen certainly are.

Still another cloud hangs over the future of the show. Not very big as yet, nevertheless it is as threatening as the bankruptcy proceedings. Its shape is pretty well described by the remarks of one who has been neither exhibitor nor owner of horses in the last few years and who says: "Ebbw me the list of entries and the names of the judges and I can tell to whom the winning ribbon will go at almost any show in the circuit." That feeling is almost an obsession with some horse owners, a mere impression with others. Yet the largest winner at the recent show, the owner of the largest stable of show horses in the country, was beaten in several classes, and his favorite animal lost a crown worn in succession for a number of years. This would seem to be an alibi for the judges of at least one type of horses against whom charges of favoritism have been directed all season.

It is the comparative newcomers to the show ring game who have been bittersest in charges of social favoritism. They cannot quite believe their judgment has been wrong in the purchasing of horses to win ribbons. Stable managers and trainers foster such beliefs and help to cloud a situation which these very managers and trainers should seek to clear as a mere matter of business. They know it takes years of experience and experiment to get together a string of winning horses in any class. They know, too, that it takes years of experience to make competent judges. Calm reflection will probably convince the novice that it is possible he has made mistakes in buying horses which seemed to him at the top of the class, when purchases were made on reputations created by salesmen rather than based on the acid test of competition.

No judge is infallible. All judges have friends and more or less intimate associates. Conditions being practically equal, it is wholly human that they should favor the latter as against absolute strangers. While this ought not to be, it is, and always will be. Any thoroughly competent critic could find awards made during the last show which he could have placed otherwise, but it does not necessarily prove that he is right and the judges wrong.

This threatening cloud should be dispelled by right thinking horsemen who care more for the encouragement of the development of high-class horses of all types than they do for the winning of a few ribbons, which, after all, may have to be delayed for but a year, even before the identical judges—judges who, as a whole, have worked hard and without reward in obscurity—decisions which should establish types which breeders and buyers may regard as models.

What is needed at this time, when horse-breeding is at its lowest ebb, let us hope, is a getting together to help the industry rather than an assembling to question the motives of the men who judge horses and by liberal contributions make such shows as that at the Garden possible. They need every help at this critical time in the life of the sport, and should have it unitedly.

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The Collegiate Harriers.

Cornell's harriers, hitherto considered almost invincible in the realm of cross-country sport, are likely to find their future path to hill and dale glory more beset with thorns than strewn with roses, judging from the result of the New England cross-country championship on Saturday. In that event, Maine, as the conqueror of Cornell in the national intercollegiate race a year ago, was believed to have an unbeatable combination, and the only question supposed to be involved in the current college contests was as to whether the Maine boys would be able to repeat their victory over Cornell in the big title event scheduled for the Yale course at the end of this week.

The New England fixture was looked on as a preliminary canter in which the Maine runners would spruce up for the battle against Cornell, which has been thoroughly aroused to the necessity of maintaining its prestige in the cross-country field. Instead of that a new Richmond appeared in the guise of a combination nurtured in the vicinity of Williamstown, the Maine wonders had not only to relinquish honors to the Williams team, but were forced to the limit to take second place in the team contest from Dartmouth by the narrow margin of two points. There is no reason to believe that the team which represented Maine on Saturday was inferior to the one that led the Ithacans in the national race last year, and the conclusion is inevitable that with one team better and another almost as good as the combinations which defeated C. C. all the days of Meakley's pupils as the undisputed cross-country champions are numbered.

For years the location of Cornell in the up-State hilly district has been accepted as the reason for the continued success of the Ithaca teams in the big hill and dale event for colleges. This sequence has been broken occasionally when one of the Eastern colleges has primed itself with highly specialized distance runners, but it has become almost a truism that Cornell is as supreme in a strenuous test over mountains and valleys as the crews of Courtney are on the water. The struggles of New England teams has changed this, but, unfortunately, the Williams team is not among those entered for the national intercollegiate race next Saturday, but there will be a line for analysis of the respective strength of the New England and national winners furnished by the performances of the Maine and Dartmouth aggregations, as both are enrolled for the battle against Cornell and the other colleges which were not included in the coterie that competed in the New England race. In dual runs so far Cornell has demonstrated its supremacy against old opponents, and the result of the meeting between the strong New England teams and the aforetime champions will be awaited this year with unusual interest.

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Good Outlook for Hockey.

Hockey has long been recognized as the best of the Winter competitive games, and only limited accommodation has prevented a growth in New York City commensurate with the standing of the sport. There are indications that the coming season will see a distinct change and a more general interest in hockey than has veen evinced since the Canadians first introduced the ice game to New Yorkers. Since the passing of the old Clermont Rink the only available place for hockey has been the St. Nicholas Rink, where the American Amateur Hockey League contests have been held, as well as the special contests between representative American and Canadian teams. St. Nicholas is still in line for the more important matches, but increased interest in the game and more general participation is made possible by the addition of more rinks in Greater New York to meet the growing demand of New Yorkers for ice sports. One of these new ventures, the Ice Palace of Brooklyn, has already begun by catering to the schoolboy element, and an organization of Brooklyn high school teams has been formed, with the idea of making hockey one of the important sports for schoolboys across the bridge.

The new league is likely to have an important bearing on the future of the sport, as it will provide ready-made players to recruit the college and club ranks and do away in a large measure with one of the old evils—the importation of Canadian cracks to maintain the playing strength of the local sevens. The prospects of the Amateur Hockey League, too, appear to be particularly bright, as, despite the fact that the New York A. C., one of the old stand-bys, will not be represented in the league race, there are seven teams entered for the championship—four from New York and three from Boston. It is true that Hobey Baker, the most spectacular citizen of the United States that ever graced rink competitions, will be absent from the St. Nicholas line-up, but the fact that he has put himself outside the sphere of league activities by moving to Philadelphia is likely to add a greater interest to the team contest. With such a stumbling block removed, the other clubs may well find a greater incentive to try for the laurels held by St. Nicholas. Keen contests may be anticipated, with a royal battle in view when the winners of the Boston series meet the victors of the New York end in the final games for the championship. Moreover, there is a chance of Philadelphia coming into the fray in future, for it is scarcely probable that such a dyed-in-the-wool player as Baker is going to rest content until he has introduced the game in Quakertown and organized a team to back up his wonderful skill with the puck.

BRAVES LEAD IN FIELDING.

Season's Statistics Show Giants Second and Champion Robins Fourth.

Boston led the clubs of the National League in fielding during the past season, according to the statistics which have been compiled by Secretary John Heydler. Second to the Braves stand the Giants and in third place are the Cincinnati Reds. The National League champions, Brooklyn, are in fourth place with Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and St. Louis following in that order.

The leaders, among the first basemen, are Walter Hoelke of the Giants, Jake Daubert of Brooklyn, and John B. Miller of St. Louis. The first named, however, played in only 34 games as compared with 126 for Daubert. Groh of Cincinnati has the premier place among the men who hover about the second sack, and then follow Charles Hersog of the Giants and John B. Miller of St. Louis. The third basemen are led by Mike Mowray of Brooklyn, who in 144 games has an average of .965. Hersog is in second place, and Lobert of the Giants in third position. As a third sacker, Groh of Cincinnati is in fourth place.

McCarthy of Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, but mostly of the latter, occupies the upper rung of the short stop averages. Louden of Cincinnati is second, and Maranville of the Braves third. Maranville, however, is the real leader for he took part in 155 games, while neither of those who precede him competed in 50. Hans Wagner of Pittsburgh follows Maranville in the line up and after him comes Arthur Fletcher of the Giants. McCarty of Brooklyn and New York tops the list of catchers, and Gibson of Pittsburgh, Huhn of Cincinnati, Killifer of Philadelphia, and Meyers of Brooklyn follow in that order. As a matter of fact the first three are tied at .980, but McCarty takes precedence, because of competing in the greatest number of games. Ed. Fitzpatrick of Boston and Dal Chase of Cincinnati have a perfect average among the outfielders. Fitzpatrick competed in 28 games and Chase in 25. Max Flack of Chicago, who comes third, with an average of .991, competed in 136 games.

Eight pitchers have perfect records. Long Tom Hughes of Boston, Benton of New York, Anderson of New York, Sallee of St. Louis and New York, Coombs of Brooklyn, Jasper of St. Louis, Dale of Cincinnati, and Adams of Pittsburgh. Grover Alexander follows with an average of .992.

Hoelke Led I. L. in Batting.

In the official batting averages of the International League first place is given to Wilder of Buffalo, with an average of .330. The real leader, however, is Hoelke of Rochester, for he competed in 122 games, as compared with seventeen by Wilder, and his average is .344. R. Smythe of Montreal, who competed in 112 games, is third on the list, with the same average as that registered to the credit of Hoelke. The team records show that Baltimore led the league, with Buffalo second.

Yankees to Have Macon Clubhouse.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 19.—The New York American League Club will build a clubhouse here for the use of the team during the Spring training season. Manager Donovan was here today completing arrangements for the building, which will be equipped with a gymnasium.

Bayside Y. C. Elects Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Bayside Yacht Club the following officers were elected for the season of 1917: Commodore, William H. Johns; Vice Commodore, William R. Teller; Rear Commodore, Mathew Rodt; Secretary, George W. Hopkins; Treasurer, R. J. Hayward; Measurer, Joseph E. Hill.

BENDER WINNER OF PRESENTATION RUN

Heads Inniss to Wire in Open Novice Road Race—Results of Other Contests.

Coming from behind in the last two furlongs, to win by thirty-five yards, L. Bender of the Swedish-American A. C. triumphed yesterday in the annual open novice road race of the Presentation Club, held over a four-and-a-quarter-mile course in Brooklyn. Bender went the route in 22 minutes 10 seconds, being hardest pressed in the closing stage by A. Inniss of the St. Christopher A. C. Third prize went to A. Maack of the Knights of St. Antony, who in all probability would have been the victor had he not lost his shoe when running far in front at the two-mile mark.

The team prize was won by the home club athletes, who recorded 46 points, against 52 for the Swedish-American A. C. representatives and 60 for the Mohawk A. C. squad. The order of finish was as follows:

L. Bender, Swedish-American A. C., 22:10; A. Inniss, St. Christopher A. C., 22:17; A. Maack, Knight St. Antony A. C., 23:18; K. F. Hearns, Pastime A. C., 22:50; J. McDonald, Presentation A. C., 22:31; S. Herzig, Brooklyn A. A., 23:55; B. McGann, Pastime A. C., 23:10; J. Balcomb, St. Thomas A. C., 23:11; J. Easton, Swedish-American A. C., 23:12; T. McLoughlin, Pastime A. C., 23:24; F. Fried, Seward A. A., 23:27; M. Gemfeld, Seward A. A., 23:30; A. Schwartz, Hungarian-American A. C., 23:32; A. Johnson, Mohawk A. C., 23:34; F. Powers, Mohawk A. C., 23:42; S. Abercrotts, unattached, 23:43; A. Schuster, Hungarian-American A. C., 24:06; A. Casey, Brooklyn A. A., 24:08; C. Bersurber, Mohawk A. C., 24:09; H. Laboda, Mohawk A. C., 24:52; L. Barjensky, Mohawk A. C., 24:53; B. Bender, Swedish-American A. C., 24:56; A. Krarl, Swedish-American A. C., 24:57; P. Smith, Mohawk A. C., 25:00; E. Bernheis, Pastime A. C., 25:08; A. Gustavson, Swedish-American A. C., 25:14; Frank Haggerman, Pastime A. C., 25:15; L. Finkleman, Kings County A. C., 25:16; E. Benson, Swedish-American A. C., 25:20; R. Smeriglis, Mohawk A. C., 25:31; I. Reilly, Mohawk A. C., 25:03; L. Szentmiklossy, Hungarian-American A. C., 26:07; B. Bernstein, Hungarian-American A. C., 26:37; A. Schaffendilar, Seward A. A., 27:06; M. Banish, Pastime A. C., 27:08.

TEAM SCORES.

Presentation Club	2	3	5	17	19	44
Swedish-American A. C.	1	4	14	15	18	52
Mohawk A. C.	9	10	12	13	16	60

In the annual handicap road run of the Metropolitan League of Young Men's Hebrew Association, contested yesterday under the auspices of the Bronx branch, M. Rosefsky of Borough Park, with four minutes start, proved the fleetest of foot of the field of forty men which faced the starter. Rosefsky went over the route in 27:52, and was followed home by H. Kimmel of Mount Vernon and the latter's teammate, E. Herman.

The fast-time prize went to Sam Freilich of the Ninety-second Street division, who started from Scratch and was clocked in the good figure of 26:23. The Ninety-second Street team was the only one to finish a full team of five men, all of the others getting home only four and less.

The order of finish of the first twenty follows:

M. Rosefsky, Borough Park, (4:00,) 27:52; H. Kimmel, Mount Vernon, (5:30,) 28:49; E. Herman, Mount Vernon, (3:30,) 29:00; A. Skser, South Brooklyn, (3:00,) 30:15; M. Levine, Ninety-second Street, (3:45,) 29:01; B. Rosmarin, South Brooklyn, (3:00,) 30:19; J. Dubin, Ninety-second Street, (3:45,) 28:19; P. Wolf, Bronx, (3:00,) 28:22; J. Goldstein, Ninety-second Street, (3:00,) 28:42; S. Kahn, Mount Vernon, (3:00,) 30:33; G. Schoenfeld, Ninety-second Street, (3:45,) 29:52; J. Merker, Ninety-second (3:45,) 29:52; A. Kapper, Ninety-second Street, (3:45,) 27:18; A. Broadwin, Ninety-second Street, (3:00,) 29:36; A. Samuels, Ninety-second Street, (3:45,) 29:22; S. Tyroler, Ninety-second Street, (3:45,) 29:26; M. Tierman, Bronx, (5:00,) 31:42; H. Hyman, Ninety-second Street, (2:30,) 29:13; A. Frischman, Ninety-second Street, (0:30,) 27:07.

A dual triumph was recorded by representatives of the Hungarian American A. C. in the Yorkville A. L. 4½-mile run held yesterday from the St. Vincent Ferrer clubhouse. A. W. Feher of the Hun organization led the field a merry chase and triumphed easily in 24:20, while his teammate also annexed the club honors with the low total of 24 points.

The finish of the leaders follows:

A. W. Feher, Hungarian-American A. C., 24:30; E. Erlenbach, St. John's A. C., 25:00; J. Perzeszky, Hungarian-American A. C., 25:05; J. Teleky, Hungarian-American A. C., 25:30; D. Ferguson, East Side Y. M. C. A., 25:32; E. Sille, Hungarian-American A. C., 25:45; H. Cullen, Union Settlement A. C., 25:53; G. Burns, East Side Y. M. C. A., 26:12; S. Meyerson, Union Settlement A. C., 26:17; J. Johnson, East Side Y. M. C. A., 26:18; A. Allen, East Side Y. M. C. A., 26:22; A. Wagner, East Side Y. M. C. A., 26:25; A. Bascomb, St. Thomas A. C., 26:27; P. Dolan, Union Settlement A. C., 26:30; C. Holloway, Hungarian-American A. C., 27:05.

TEAM SCORES.

Hungarian-American A. C.,	1	2	3	5	13	—24
East Side Y. M. C. A.	4	7	9	10	11	—41
Union Settlement A. C.	6	8	13	15	16	—58
St. Thomas A. C.	12	14	17	18	19	—80

Johnny Bell, the New York A. C. boy who returned last week from England, gave a fine performance in winning the four and one-quarter-mile road run of the Hudson Guild A. A. yesterday. Bell journeyed over the trail in 24:30, only half a minute behind the course record, held by Edd

A. A. U. CONVENTION ON TODAY

AMATEURS ONLY AS A. A. U. LEGISLATORS

Officials Sure Important Clause in Amendments Will Be Accepted Today.

MANY RECORDS REJECTED

Committees of Governing Body Meet at Astor and Prepare Reports for Annual Convention.

The fate of the new amateur code which will come before the general convention of the Amateur Athletic Union when it opens this morning at the Hotel Astor was virtually decided yesterday, when the Legislation Committee, presided over by Justice Bartow S. Weeks, passed upon its merits at a preliminary meeting held in conjunction with advance gatherings of the Records, Championships, and Registration Committees at the Astor. Neither Justice Weeks nor any of his associates would intimate what this fate would be, preferring to wait until their recommendations are presented to the delegates at the general convention today before airing their views in public. It can be stated, however, on the authority of Justice Weeks that the clause precluding all but amateurs serving as delegates at A. A. U. meetings will be accepted. After the meeting of the Legislation Committee Justice Weeks was asked what action would be taken on this question, which is probably one of the most important to be decided at the meeting, and he replied:

"It will go through, undoubtedly."

To Fight for Women Swimmers.

Delegates from every section of the country, as far West as Los Angeles, were at the preliminary meetings, and nearly every one was against the proposed amendment to the constitution which would abolish the registering of women swimmers by the Amateur Athletic Union. Delegates from the Far West, from St. Louis, Boston, Philadelphia, and even the Hawaiian Association's representative, see no reason why this registration shou d be discontinued, and will advance every effort to combat any attempt that might be made to pass the amendment which would take the women's aquatic a fairs out of the hands of the Amateur Athletic Union rulers.

Four applications for track records, made by widely known athletes, were denied by the Records Committee, whose recommendations will come before the delegates for adoption today. Three swimming marks claimed by Miss Claire Galligan, the New Rochelle girl, were also denied because of incompetent timing.

The figures which did not meet with the approval of the committee, of which Frederick W. Delaney is Chairman, are as follows:

Six hundred-yard run, (indoor,) 1:13 1-5, made by Dave Caldwell, Boston A. A., at Central High School games held at Newark, N. J., on March 3, 1916. It was found that the track upon which Caldwell made the mark he claimed did not have a border, as required by International Amateur Athletic Federation and American Athletic Union regulations.

Two hundred and twenty-yard low hurdles, (outdoor, around a turn,) 0:24 2-5, made by Fred W. Kelly, Los Angeles A. C., at Southern Pacific Association meet, held at Bovard Field, Los Angeles, Cal., on April 29, 1916. This record was rejected because it was established in an invitation meet, for which no entry blanks or programs were issued, as required by American Athletic Union laws.

Fifteen-mile walk, (outdoor,) 2:06:06 3-5, made by Eddie Renz, Mohawk A. C., in Thomas Lynch games, at Celtic Park on May 14, 1910. Neither the timers nor their reports nor the manner in which the event was decided met with the approval of the Records Committee. Numerous descrepancies were found in the intermediate times and in the general clocking.

Dismond's Record Is Rejected.

Binga Dismond's wonderful feat of running a quarter-mile around a turn in 0:47 2-5, made in the last Western Conference Championships, had to go as unrecognized by the A. A. U., because it was made on a track measured eighteen inches from the border instead of twelve, as required by the A. A. U..

There was no objection whatever upon the part of any member of the committee to giving Bob Simpson, the big Missourian, credit for his world's mark of 0:14 3-5 over the 120-yard high hurdles. Simpson twice accomplished this time, first on May 27 and again on June 8 last, and his other performances throughout the season, winding up with his 0:14 4-5 at the national championships, were sufficient to stamp him capable of doing a fifth under the latter mark. Ted Meredith also received credit for his quarter-mile world's record of 0:47 2-5 and for his half-mile figures of 1:52 1-5.

Duke Kahanamoku, the Hawaiian swimmer, was awarded recognition for his world's record of 5:23 4-5 for 440 yards in open water, made in 1914 at Honolulu. This mark should have been passed upon last year, but the papers were lost in transit and were not received in time for the annual meeting in 1915. Miss Galligan's applications for records at 440 yards, open water, 880 yards, and 1,320 yards, made on Sept. 2 at Rye, had to be turned down because there were only two timers and they did not agree.

Goulding's Mark Will Stand.

Herman Obertubbesing, the local handicapper, made his promised fight against George Goulding's record of 13:27 for the two-mile walk, made in the national indoor championships this year, but it was unavailing, for the committee decided the mark had been established legally. Obertubbesing, who was a judge of the race, contended that Goulding ran during the last furlong, but his explanation for his failure to disqualify the Canadian, when he had that power as chief judge, was unsatisfactory, even though he did assert that neither of his two assistants agreed with his judgment of Goulding's style. These men were George Bonhag and Thomas Sherman.

In the issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Wednesday, Nov. 15, there appeared the full list of records which were passed upon yesterday.

The following recommendations were made by the Registration Committee on applications of ineligible athletes for reinstatement.

Howard Williams, Auburn, Ind., track athlete; played with professional ball team, but not for money. Application approved, subject to approval of Central Association.

Philip P. Krug, Brooklyn, a boxer. Application denied.

Sam Mosberg, New York City, boxed at professional club, but in grudge fight and not for money. Application approved.

Russell Pensino, Newark, N. J., boxer. Application approved.

Robert J. Sampson, Philadelphia. Competed on track for money. Application denied.

Thomas P. Harty, Jersey City, ran under assumed name. Application approved.

It became known during the day that the breach between the Pacific Association, brought about by a squabble over George Cunha, the Honolulu swimmer, had been healed through the acknowledgement of a representative of the Pacific Association that his associates had erred in the controversy.

There is a possibility that Philadelphia may again be the centre of an athletic storm if an attempt is made, as is rumored, to put through a clause which will permit the University of Pennsylvania athletes to compete for the Meadowbrook A. C. after they have been in college for two or three months.

BURNS IS HIGH GUN AT N. Y. A. C. TRAPS

Breaks 93 Out of 100 Targets and Makes Only Straight Score of 25.

High winds and a poor light made the shooting conditions exceedingly difficult at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday, and as a result A. L. Burns was the only one who broke 25 straight. The run gave him the Travers Island Trophy. He also was the high scratch gunner of the shoot, taking the event with a total of 93 out of a possible 100 blue rocks. In all the other events keen were scored by the nimrods who, with their handicaps, had full scores of 25.

The scores of the more important events follow:

Name.	Hp.	In T.	Cup.	Has. Cup.	Tn. Cup.	Accum. Cup.	Scr. & Hy. Cups.
A. Chandler—	0	19	20	20	22	81— 0— 81	
S. Scott—	2	21	21	23	25	88—10— 98	
G. H. Martin—	1	25	24	23	24	92— 5— 97	
A. L. Burns—	0	25	25	22	24	96— 3— 99	
D. S. McMahon—	1	25	21	25	19	88— 5— 93	
W. B. Ogden—	2	24	23	23	24	90—10—100	
M. M. McVoy, Jr.—	1	25	21	25	23	89—10— 99	
F. J. Ham, Jr.—	2	24	23	22	22	84— 9— 93	
W. R. Delehanty—	6	25	23	23	24	84—25—100	
H. H. Hurlbutt—	0	19	17	20	18	74— 0— 74	
F. W. Thompson—	0	20	17	26	21	82— 0— 82	
I. R. Wilmot—	0	20	20	21	21	82— 0— 82	
C. T. Church—	0	21	19	20	16	76— 0— 76	
J. I. D. Bristol—	0	15	17	18	19	64— 0— 64	
F. H. Hering—	0	14	19	21	24	78— 0— 78	
H. K. Curtiss—	0	21	19	19	23	82— 0— 82	
R. B. Cole—	3	25	25	24	25	89—10— 99	
W. J. Smith—	4	23	22	19	23	71—16— 87	
A. W. Currie—	6	25	25	25	25	85—25—100	

The Winners: Travers Island Cup.—Won by A. L. Burns with a straight score. Haslin Cup.—Legs scored by all gunners with 25 targets. Tournament Cup.—Legs scored by all gunners with 25 targets. Accumulation Cup. —Leg won by R. B. Cole. High Scratch Gunner.—A. L. Burns with 93. High Handicap Gunner.—W. R. Delehanty. Special Shoot.—Won by W. R. Delehanty.

STODDARD AND BURNS TIE.

Pair Share Honors in Weekly Shoot of New Rochelle Y. C.

A. L. Burns and B. R. Stoddard divided the honors yesterday at the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club. Burns with a score of 92, proved high scratch man in the 100 "bird" shoot. He also won the fifteen "bird" scratch prize and a leg on the Accumulation Cup. Stoddard was high handicap man, with a total of 91 on his handicap of 12, and he also won the twenty-five "bird" handicap event, returning a card of twenty-four. His full score of 25 gave him a leg for the November Cup, and he tied Burns in the shoot for the Accumulation Cup. George P. Granbery won the ten "bird" scratch prize, with 9 as his score.

HOST OF PRIZES FOR DOGS.

New Haven Kennel Club Issues List for Coming Show.

The New Haven Kennel Club has issued the premium list for its annual show on Dec. 12 and 13, and a longer list of specials is shown than has been announced for any other Winter show. Mrs. Albert Sidman offers three money prizes for the three best dogs in the show, and a novel prize is offered by Superintendent Frank F. Dole for the best dog owned by an employe of an ammunition factory in Connecticut. Owners from Bridgeport and New Haven are likely to figure in this contest, but it is realised that New London and other towns are likely to qualify as the recipients of war orders. Entries for the show close on Nov. 30 with Frank F. Dole, 1,451 Broadway, New York City. The list of judges follows:

G. Muss Arnolt, Tuckahoe, N. Y.—Bloodhounds, otterhounds, mastiffs, St. Bernards, Great Danes, Newfoundlands, Russian wolfhounds, pointers, wire-haired pointing griffons, Chesapeake Bay dogs, sporting spaniels, dachshunds, collies, Belgian sheepdogs, German sheepdogs, chow chows, Scotch terriers, Dobermann pinschers, Japanese spaniels, pugs, toy black and tan terriers, Chihuahuas, miscellaneous, and children's classes.

George S. Thomas, Hamilton, Mass.—Irish wolfhounds, Scottish deerhounds, greyhounds, Eskimos, foxhounds, English setters, Irish setters, Gordon setters, retrievers, beagles, whippets, Old English sheepdogs, Dalmatians, bulldogs, bull terriers, Shetland sheepdogs, French bulldogs, Sealyham terriers, Scottish terriers, West Highland white terriers, Skye terriers, Dandie Dinmont terriers, Bedlington terriers, black and tan Manchester terriers, schipperkes, Pomeranians, Pekingese, and Brussels griffons.

Henry G. Trevor, Southampton, L. I.—Poodles, (curly.)

James W. Spring, Boston—Airedale terriers, fox terriers, (smooth,) fox terriers, (wire haired,) Irish terriers, and Welsh terriers.

C. H. Mewer, Burlington, Vt.—Boston terriers.

Miss E. C. Whitney, Maspeth, L. I.—English toy spaniels and Italian greyhounds.

P. L. Parnham, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Toy poodles, Yorkshire terriers, and Maltese terriers.

G. Muss Arnolt and George S. Thomas.—Variety and radius classes and unclassified specials.

International Soccer Match Off.

MONTREAL, Nov. 19.—It is officially stated by H. Craig Campbell, the President of the Dominion of Canada Football Association, that the international soccer game between America and Canada, which was originally scheduled to be played off at Pawtucket, R. I., on Oct. 28, and was postpon d until April 19, has been abandoned for this season as the Canadian soccer season ends long before the early Spring.

NEW HUNT IS ORGANIZED.

Members of Westmoreland Polo Club to Follow Hounds.

A new hunt has recently been formed at Greensburg, Penn., composed largely of members of the Westmoreland Polo Club. The moving spirit in the new venture is Julian B. Huff, who has accepted the responsibility of Master of the Hounds. It is intended to hold four runs a week throughout the season, divided between drags and fox hunts.

The organization is well equipped for both sports, as twelve couples of English hounds have just been added to the hunt. These were purchased from the Middlesex Hunt Kennels, of which A. H. Higginson of South Lincoln, Mass., is the Master. The Middlesex hounds are rated the best in the country, and carry off most of the prizes for packs at the Dog Show in Madison Square Garden. There are in addition six couples of American hounds, which will be used mainly in the drag hunts, as they are not so keen as their English cousins in picking up and holding scent. Greensburg is about thirty miles from Pittsburgh, and the country there is particularly adapted for hunting. There are abundant woods and foxes are plentiful. Burrell R. Huff is the first whip of the new hunt, and D. H. Mostetter, Jr., second whip.

Auction Sales

Commencing Tomorrow Morning at 10:30 A. M., We will sell by auction On the Premises, No. 5 East 74th St., The Entire Contents of the Residence of the Late Mrs. Elizabeth Croker,

Very fine Baby Grand Piano in white mahogany—a large number of Antique Oriental Rugs and Carpets, Rich Draperies, Bronzes and Royal Sevres Vases, &c.,

By order of RICHARD CROKER, JR., and Mrs. T. F. White, Executors.

House open for inspection TO-DAY (Monday).

B. SILO'S Fifth Ave. Art Galleries, "Silo Building," 546 Fifth Ave., N. Y. and 1, 3 and 5 W. 45th St.

James P. Silo & Son, Auctioneers.

NOW ON EXHIBITION

PLAZA ART ROOMS, Inc. 5-7 East 59th St. (at Fifth Ave.)

Paintings, Bronzes, Sterling Silver, Marbles.

Draperies, Clocks, Living, Dining and Bed Room Suites, &c.,

To Close a Well Known New York and Washington Estate,

By order of Fred'k W. Rhinelander, Esq., Executor, of this city, and Wm. H. L. Lee, Esq., 45 Pine Street, N. Y.

Also from Other Estates and Private Consignors.

AND IN ADDITION

The Entire Tibbetts Collection of Chinese Jades, Porcelains and Rugs, Representing Periods of Various Dynasties.

AUCTION SESSIONS Thursday, and 2 Following Days (Nov. 23, 24, 25, at 2:30.

Resale of Fixtures. Uncalled for bills from sale of

FIXTURES of A. D. MATTHEWS SONS, of Fulton St., Cor. Smith St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Entrance on Livingston St.)

On the Premises, TO-DAY, Monday, Nov. 20th, at 10:30 A. M., the following uncalled for bills consisting of all kinds of FIXTURES used in an up-to-date DEPARTMENT STORE, including a high-class Soda Fountain, costing $8,000. Abrams, 40c.; Albert, $4.50; Allen, $83.50; Deposit, $15; Baldwin, $68.50; Barkin, $4.38; Benjamin, $104.90; Deposit, $2; C. B., $13.50; Deposit, $15; Coney Island, $850; Cohen, $35; Deposit, $20; Cohen B os., $36.50; Depos.t, $5; Cable, 80c.; Clark, $1.50; Engelbart, $14; Deposit, $5; Fitzpatrick, $19.20; Deposit, $3; Fire, $70; Glassbooks, $15; Halfen No. 2, $80.10; Horton, $1; H. S., $65; Jake, $23.50; Deposit, $10; I. S., $11; Krieger, $167.05; Deposit, $25; H. K., $46; Mrs. Cohen, $6.50; K., $16; L. J., $8; L. M., $1; Dr. Little, $120; L. G., $20; Levy, $84.50; N., $14; P. W., $5; Phil, $1.60; Rosen, $2.55; Stone, $29.20; Deposit, $6; Shoftman, $21.50; Deposit, $3; S. M., $20; Williams, 75c.; Wertkin, $16.50; Deposit, $15; X. X., $34.50.

CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auctr. Goods to be removed immediately after sale.

Auctioneers

Notice announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4296.

Michael M. Weiss buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 1 Lispenard. 2547 Frank.

L. L. Firuski Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 333-341 4th Av., at 25th St.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2115

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING Tel. 6911-12 Barclay. Showroom, 115-17 Barclay St. Tel. 3923 Barclay.

LATHE MACHINERY

The undersigned will sell at public auction at the machine shop of the Brown Engine & Machine Company on Willow Street, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M.

A large lot of finished or partly finished parts and materials for fifty (or more) heavy duty, single purpose, incompleted metal working lathes of 18 inch swing and 9 feet bed; including all parts in the rough, and all finished or partly finished castings; all gears machined and cut, and all small parts practically finished; and including especially:

100 New Fay & Scott Turrets, machined to fit said lathes.
100 Head Stock Spindles, (5 inch diameter.)
100 Tail Stock Spindles, (3½ inch diameter.)
58 Beds, (9 feet long.)
50 Carriages,

and all Gear Boxes, Aprons, Legs, Pans, Morse No. 5 Tool Centers, and other large and small parts prepared and worked or partly worked for said incompleted lathes.

TERMS CASH. Other terms at time and place of sale.

BROWN ENGINE & MACHINE COMPANY
Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 3, 1916. M. J. PERAULT & SONS
JOSEPH J. DELANEY - - Auctioneer

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per quire for used envelopes.

BOLIVIA.—F. & E., lot 3,471; will pay cash for gray, green, purple, burgundy, green and brown. Madd Square 4506.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay cash for F. and H. wool botany in all shades, browns, black. I. Novick, 40 West 28th. Madison Square 514.

BROADCLOTH.—(F. & H. botany) or any other surplus stock at a price. Phone Mr. C., Greeley 3631.

BROADCLOTH.—Open to buy all quantities of white. Tel. Farragut 4618.

BROADCLOTH.—Parker Wilder, 241 Bleecker St., Phone Spring 1,000. Brun, brown, green, navy, Cheviots, 1,000.

BUTTONS, Silks, Novelties—Pay Cash. Write phone Remarkable, 591 Broadway, Spring 2121.

CLOTH.—American and Forstmann-Huffman velours, Lymansville cheviots, Parker-Wilder broadcloths, American poplin, cheviot, jersey, cashm, taffetas; all colors. Phone Mr. Cadbury, 1,500 Broadway; 5260 Mad. Sq.

CLOAKS AND SUITS (ladies') will be looked at by prominent jobber, commencing Monday, 22 W. 38th, 8th floor.

COATS.—Manufacturer looking at popular priced infants', 2 to 6, colored Spring coats. Phone Mr. Ross, Gramercy 6518, for appointment.

COATS.—Will look at better grade o' ladies', misses' and juniors' Spring coats Monday and Tuesday from 10 to 12. 137 West 29th, 8th floor.

COATS.—Contractor who can furnish good styles in children's coats for Spring, we to furnish materials. Madison Square 5610.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 1st floor, 15 West 20th St.

COATS.—Contractors to show Spring samples of neatly made, latest styles, juniors' and misses' coats. K. I. Times.

COATS.—Contractors wanted on cheap silk sport coats; big business to good contractor. 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St., top floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples; ready to place orders. Room 902, 10th floor, 16 West 27th.

COATS.—Western jobber looking at Spring samples of children's and juniors' coats. 30 West 26th, 4th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' Spring coats and suits. Ground floor, 29 W. 30th.

CREPE-DE METEOR.—Open for crepe de meteor; call to see us. Monogram Dress Co., 13 East 17th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber open to buy Spring silk and serge dresses. Call all week, 134 West 27th, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Big jobber looking at Spring silk dresses, call all week with samples. Solomon, 130 West 36d St., 10th floor.

DRESSES.—Looking at Spring samples between 10 and 12 A. M., all week. Peerless Dress, 154 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, better grade, 12 West 32d, 11th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Spring silk dresses. 12 West 32d, 1st floor.

GENUINE natural ladies' mink fur coat, recently made; price $300; original cost $750. Williams, 206 West 32d.

GOODS.—Retailers in West want goods, any description, for regular department and basement sales; no lots too large; will pay cash. N 23 Times.

JAP SATIN.—Will buy natural and light colors, 6 and 7, mummy, state quantity and best price. J. K., 378 Times Downtown.

PAPER wanted.—We buy old ledgers and books for paper manufacturing. M. Halpert & Son, Inc., 338 West 30th.

PIECE GOODS.—Suitable cloaks; Fall weights wanted; large quantities preferred; spot cash. 9th floor, 34 West 21st St.

PIECE GOODS.—Will buy for cash, silk, cotton, and woolen piece goods. Mad. Sq. 3867.

PLUSH wanted; 75 pieces 64-it's Esquimette plush for cash. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

SATEENS.—Jobs wanted in black and all colors. 37 5th Av.

SKIRTS wanted; jobs; quantity no object. Milton Lichtenstein & Co., resident buyers, 32 West 32d St.

SKIRTS and Dresses.—Will look at Spring lines all week. Manhattan Skirt Co., 11 West 26th St.

SUITS, COATS, &c.—Dry Block Mercantile Co., Memphis, Tenn., open for jobs suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, &c.; bargain basement; call with samples Monday and Tuesday, 9:30 A. M., 8th floor. Entrance, James T. Leonard & Co., 537 4th Av.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobbers looking at suits and coats for Spring. Apply all week, 6th floor, 14 East 27th.

SUITS and Coats, Spring; jobber looking all week. 145 West 36th St., 6th floor.

SUITS AND COATS, Spring; cash; jobber looking all week. Room 1,011, 15 East 26th.

TOYS for immediate delivery. Phone Greeley 4078.

VELOUR.—Starnberg Echell, 4623, also American wool plush, 11021, at price. Merit Co., 22 West 27th St.

VELOURS.—Botany and bradcloth; F. and H. velours, or others; pay cash. N 24 Times.

WAISTS.—Jobber looking at Spring line, $4.50 and $6 ladies' waists; all week. Rooms 404-5, 4th floor, 467 Broadway.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER.—Chase's 3-inch, 66 net. H. Cohen Co., Gramercy 6757.

BROADCLOTH.—White, tan, gray; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 380 5th Av.

BROADCLOTHS, F. & H., in all colors; immediate delivery. H. Cohen Co., 19 West 21st. Gramercy 5737.

BROADCLOTH.—White Deering Millikens, No. 305, $1.30 per yard. Chelsea 605.

CHASSE, 3 inches, 3 stripe, $5.50; reindeer, navy, brown, green, and Burgundy, $1.50. Madison Square 446.

CHEVIOT.—Five pieces, Holmes and Long, 4,790-17, green plaid; will sell cheap. 316 Times Annex.

CHINCHILLA, Raritan gray, No. 143, $1.10, less 5 per cent. Weinstein & Klipstein, 139 Spring St. Spring 1996.

COATS.—A wonder for the money, silk plush coats, with large sailor collars, trimmed with neutria on bottom, collar, and cuffs; 18 inches long, with patented lining; all for $10 net. Don't miss seeing this wonder. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—2,000, all late models, cloth and pile fabrics; four groups at sacrifice prices, $6.75, $10.85, $12.50, $14.75; call early for a good selection. Harry Greenberg Company, 45 West 27th. 6147 Madison Square.

COATS.—Plush coats, immediate delivery; trimmed with beaver and fur, $12.50 to $18.50; children's plush coats, $5 to $8. Felenstein Bros., 56 West 22d.

COATS.—Smashing values, $8.75; fur-trimmed plush coats; stunning models; Peerless and exquimette plushes; under-cut prices; job to close. Myers, 135 West 29th.

COATS.—Closing out our entire stock of desirable coats at clean-up prices; coats in velours, cheviots and bollvias. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st St.

COATS.—500 ladies' and children's coats to close out at a price. Robt. Kander, Frank & Bregstein, 13 West 27th St.

COATS.—Plush, velour, and kersey; latest models; immediate delivery. Leibman & Hurwits, 132 West 21st.

COATS.—Big values in better grade plush and cloth coats; low prices. I. Novick, 40 W. 28th St.

COATS.—5,000 at attractive prices in velours, Bolivias, mixtures, and plushes. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—200 to close out; wool velour, wool plush, and corduroy; very cheap. Strauss & Deren, 137 West 29th.

COATS.—Closing out, velour, plush, mixtures, and children's. Rineberg, 55 West 18th St.

COATS.—Have 2,000 infants' coats, 2-3 years, ranging from $1.50 up; latest cloths; pile effects. 260 Prince St.

COATS.—Salt's Esquimette plush coats; all kinds fur; today's delivery. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, &c., all colors to close out. Kurian & Bernstein, 66 West 36th St.

COATS.—Plushes, beaver, and muffrin trimmed, $15-$25. Joe Korotoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Wool velours, broadcloths, plushes, $7 to $15; on the rack for immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—800 for immediate delivery; wool, velours and mixtures. Rosenfeld, 36 West 26th.

COATS.—Grasp the opportunity for bargains in Esquimette plush coats. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

CARACUL COATS, cloth coats in all kinds; infants', children's. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

COATS.—Every Esquimette plush coat must be sold very cheap. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

COATS, silk plush, prefrences to resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—300 coats to close out; all latest models. Alex Kagut, 129 West 32d St.

COATS.—Silk plush; special prices; resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Job; good styles; to close out. M. E. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, Salt's plush; immediate delivery. M. E. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, plushes; closing out. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—Silk plush coats, trimmed, $9. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk plush; special prices; resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Our Spring line ready. Bieber & Co., 38 West 21st St.

COATS.—Girls coats for immediate delivery, cheap. Bieber & Co., 38 West 21st St.

COATS.—Jobs to close at a price. Bernstein & Co., 116 West 27th St.

CORDUROYS, 27 inches wide; pastel shades immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 2940.

DRESSES.—Job 100 silk and serge dresses to close out. H. Weinstein, 50 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Job of silk, serge dresses. Rosenthal Co., 6 West 20th St.

Filipino Embroidery Work.

The Philippines are being drawn upon for hand embroideries since the European war, and the work that is being sent over is very beautiful and quite as reasonable as anything which ever came from Europe. Fine things are shown in small white linen pillow cases, many of them with ruffles; that are masses of beautiful embroidery. They retail as low as $3 and $3.50.

Coat of Leopard Fur.

One of the handsomest coats of a big fur house is of one of the pale varieties of leopard, trimmed with skunk. The coat, which is long, has rather an unusual cut, with a little all-around jacket effect that looks better than it sounds in the description. There is a broad band of the skunk around the bottom of the coat and broad collar and cuffs.

Paisley with Fur.

Along with their furs the big fur dealers these days are showing paisley shawls and old-time cashmere scarfs, solid colors, with paisley, to be made up with furs. One dealer shows coat, hat and bag made of the paisley and fur. The coat, a long one, taking the whole shawl, has collar, cuffs, and deep band at the bottom of skunk.

The bag, a round one, is all of the paisley with a skirt with the fringe of the shawl falling half way down. It is a ball of Mudson seal hanging like a tassel in the centre of the bottom and an owl's head made of the same fur at the side. The small round hat of the paisley is trimmed with a similar fur head.

Bouquets of Artificial Flowers.

Dealers are showing beautiful things in bouquets of artificial flowers put together in the varieties worn in natural flowers. There will be no wilting of these orchids and a little maiden hair fern, another has lilies of the valley and an orchid, and a third is a large bouquet of double purple violets with a single gardenia with its glossy green leaves. It is so well made that at a short distance it is impossible to tell that they are artificial. Other flowers that are wonderfully natural and just now in season are the chrysanthemums, large blossoms with long stems. It takes close observation to tell that they are not genuine.

Women's Motor Stockings.

Wool manufacturers are making the most practical things in women's motor stockings. These have a pointed toe with a little leather sole, not more than three inches long, of flexible leather. There is a small open-ing at the heel for the feet of the kids to go through. They come chiefly in a dark natural gray, and the only ornament is a little tail of the wool on the top of the foot.

Hat and Bag to Match.

There is always something new in the hat and the bag which match. One of the smartest of these combinations is very simple. The hat is of a soft gray felt, which turns up from the face, the turned edge being slashed a couple of inches into a fall fringe. The bag is a very small simple one of the same gray felt, turned down at the top and slashed to make the fringe. There is a touch of black on the hat and the bag is drawn up with a black ribbon. The speckled guinea hen feathers cover a small round hat and form the bottom of a black velvet bag, which is to be worn with it.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

BERLER SHOE CO. of Broadway and Reade Street has filed schedules showing liabilities $25,760, and assets $8,038.

MANHATTAN GARMENT CO., 1476 Amsterdam Av., cloaks and suits, 149 West Fourteenth Street has made an assignment to Irving J. Kremer.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—M. Levico & Co.; L. M. Gamser, coats; 18 West 27th.

BALTIMORE.—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Poetker, housefurn. goods; 254 4th Av.

BRISTOL, Tenn.—H. P. King Co.; H. P. King, Jr., cotton goods; A. E. Grant, carpets; C. H. King, general mdse.; 1,178 B'way; Standard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. T. Ryan, clothing; Imperial.

CHATTANOOGA.—Chas. Rosenthal Co.; C. Rosenthal, jobs suits; 4 West 20th.

CHICAGO.—Marshall Field & Co., Miss E. Bergh, dresses, costumes; J. E. Shoninger, stationery, leather goods; W. Simpson, women's suits; D. C. Hill, women's, children's apparel; 225 Worth.

CHICAGO.—Boston Store; Miss McGrath, millinery; Miss Steiner, knit underwear; Mrs. O'Connor, corsets; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO.—Shoninger-Heinsheimer Mfg. Co.; W. Shoninger, children's, juniors', misses' coats, suits; spring; 36 W. 31st.

CHICAGO.—Evan Lloyd & Co.; A. Miller, men's furn. goods; 805 5th Av.; Brostal.

CHICAGO.—B. Bernstein, suitings; Lanham.

CHICAGO.—Wm. Strauss & Bro.; S. Howard, children's, misses', Women's Spring coats, suits; 208 5th Av.

CHICAGO.—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. L. Curtis, furn. goods, hats, gloves, trunks; 504 5th Av.

CHICAGO.—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; A. Strauss, Women's, misses' suits; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO.—Marshall Field & Co.; G. W. Hollingwell, Women's garments; 104 Worth.

CINCINNATI.—Alms & Doepke Co.; A. A. Klein, hosiery, underwear; 200 B'way; Latham.

CINCINNATI.—H. Wolf & Sons; R. B. Fehrenfeld, muslin underwear, infants' children's white, colored dresses, middy blouses; 13th Floor, 114 5th Av.

CLEVELAND.—May Co.; Mr. Moskowitz, basement; jobs muslin underwear, waists, bathrobes, kimonos, aprons; 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND.—Krauss, Biederman & Co.; H. A. Krauss, piece goods, woolens, silks; Hotel Astor.

CLEVELAND.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. J. Boll, ready-to-wear; 48 Leonard.

DAYTON, Ohio.—The Trokler Co.; L. Trokler, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.

DENVER.—Daniels & Fisher D. G. Co.; E. O. Houts, hosiery, underwear, furn. goods; 71 West 23d.

DETROIT, Mich.—Himelhoch Bros.; C. Himelhoch, jobs silk dresses, waists; 1,180 B'way; Standard.

EASTON, Penn.—Rose Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—H. Weil & Bro.; H. Weil, Jr., cotton goods; A. E. Grant, carpets; C. H. King, general mdse.; 1,178 B'way; Standard.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Neal Graff & Ingalls; E. F. Goff, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Ma.ott D. G. Co.; J. J. Rothschild, jobs coats, dresses, furs, muslin underwear, waists; Marott.

JACKSONVILLE.—Covington Co.; E. R. Hall, dry goods; 18 Leonard.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Donovan & Co.; G. H. Mehl, housefurn. goods; 116 W. 32d; Grand.

LOUISVILLE.—H. P. Selman & Co.; S. Epstein, cloaks, suits; 1,261 B'way.

LOUISVILLE.—Stewart D. G. Co.; C. E. Shaffer, clothing; 18 W. 30th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Straus & Sons Co.; A. E. Straus, jobs coats; 1,185 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Blumenfeld-Loeber Co.; J. L. Locher, hats; Miss K. Lattenheimer, millinery; 640 B'way; Breslin.

NEW ORLEANS.—Theodore Weiss, cotton piece goods, woolens; Martinique.

NEW ORLEANS.—Meyer Bros. Co.; S. Schwartz, furn. goods; 75 Leonard.

PHILADELPHIA.—Blouner's; Miss Myer, furs; 13 East 20th.

PHILADELPHIA.—Rose Millinery Co.; Harry Grow, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH.—Frank & Seder; Mr. Finkelhor, jobs suits; Miss Rosenberg, jobs dresses; Miss Meyers, jobs skirts; I. Seder, federal Reserve Bldg., Columbus, statement, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 364 5th Av.

PITTSTON, Penn.—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, ladies' coats, waists; 116 W. 32d.

PORTLAND, Ore.—N. & M. Weinstein; N. Weinstein, hosiery, underwear; 366 Church; Latham.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Y. Samuels & Bro.; S. Trinkle, women's, misses', children's knit underwear, umbrellas; G. Milliken, linens, domestics, wash goods; D. Deutz, men's hosiery, underwear, sweaters; 116 West 32d.

RICHMOND, Va.—The Peerless; A. A. Aal, cloaks, suits; Wallick.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens; 432 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS.—Simmons Hardware Co.; J. D. Simons, hosiery, furn. goods; Waldorf-Astoria.

ST. LOUIS.—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; C. A. Jobes, underwear, sweaters; O. Putnam, hosiery; 877 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS.—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Mrs. A. W. Necke, dresses, costumes, blouses, waists, sporting apparel; 22 East 20th; Waldorf-Astoria.

ST. LOUIS.—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss J. Wade, petticoats; Miss Hall, misses' apparel; 24 E. 36th.

ST. LOUIS.—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss J. Bishop, ribbons, neckwear; 37 W. 26th.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Novelty Cloak & Suit Co.; L. Silverstein, coats, suits, dresses, skirts, furs, jobs; Claridge.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—L. A. Wilberhill; Mrs. E. Jenkins

$85,000

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad

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New York

$100,000

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Whatever influence politics exerted upon the stock market last week was confined to the railroad stocks, which moved uncertainly and at times were weak because of the complications which it was feared might flow from the recently enacted eight-hour-day law. Elsewhere in the stock market the national election of two weeks ago was an almost forgotten event. Thus it is with the stock market's interest in national elections; it seldom lasts much beyond the day of election.

Whatever had been the misgivings or the disappointments of the balloting for President, they did not stand last week in the way of market operations on a very broad scale, which were in no wise related to the nation's decision to continue President Wilson in power for another four years. Talk of an early peace and then of a long continuance of the war, talk of boundless industrial orders and of mergers about to be carried through, gave both the professional trader and the public things to think about which quite filled the attention they had previously given to the probable or possible effects of the election.

The manner in which the market responded to the stories of copper mergers at the close of the week disclosed the extent of the speculative interest which is felt in the stock market. It was not Wall Street alone which was concerned with last week's dealings; the public had a large share in them. Without that public interest the trading would not have reached such dimensions, nor would the bearishness prevalent among professional traders as a heritage from election week have been so decidedly overcome.

Early last week most traders were disposed to sell stocks, among other reasons, because of suggestions that the war would not last much longer. That is the bugbear of many traders, the possibility of the early ending of the war. That is looked upon as carrying the promise of disaster, so curiously distorted does the ordinary operation of human forces become when half the world is supplying the other half with the means of carrying on a destructive struggle. It is not that traders fear an unjust ending of the war; it is with its mere ending that they are concerned, for they picture that as meaning the ending of innumerable war orders and of most of the extraordinary activity which has developed in American trade since the outbreak of the war.

The many offsetting considerations they ignore, and they also exaggerate the amount of business which will be lost to the United States by Europe's return to peace. That need not be large unless the country neglects its opportunities. The return of peace need not be feared; but it is, and that must be counted with as a market fact. It helped to explain a good deal of selling early last week. But this fear was quickly dismissed again, as it had often been on previous occasions when talk of early peace was in the air.

The emphasis laid by the British Government in its note in reply to our protest against the blacklist, on the probability that the war would last for a long time to come, coupled with the fresh steps taken by England to safeguard the country's food supply, led the Street back to the view that nothing short of another year was likely to see the end of the struggle. That was enough to cause many traders to shift from the selling to the buying side of the stock market and to give new impetus to prices which had been irregular under the conflicting influence of professional bearishness and reawakening public interest in the trading on the Stock Exchange. The filip of copper merger talk was not heeded to create decided activity, but it urged forward more rapidly many stocks which had already been advancing.

There was a good deal of substance to the reports of proposed mergers among copper companies, but as these reports circulated about the financial district they were embroidered with a fringe of fantastic suggestions, some of which did not stop short of suggesting the gathering in of numberless companies into a huge copper combination, which in the popular mind would immediately appear as another "trust," and which, however much immediate profit it might yield to its promoters and however much excitement it might afford to speculators, would be almost certain to bring about fresh Governmental activity, which almost above everything else business is anxious to avoid. Such a consideration would have been given little heed twenty, or perhaps even ten, years ago, but it is given very serious heed today. Bankers are not likely to lend themselves to undertakings which would invite anti-trust attacks; they are much more likely to consult the Federal Trade Commission before carrying through merger deals. Not improbably that will be done in the case of the copper consolidations which are now proposed.

That is a saner and also a safer attitude. The public is not to be defied with impunity, and more and more of those who have the handling of big undertakings have and are coming to recognize that fact. That is characteristic of the times. Despite the occasional outbursts of speculation which for a brief space have run beyond any seemingly reasonable bounds, much more reserve, much more determination to move safely has been shown during this war market than had been shown in any similarly active markets of the past. It is probable that the Street position now is much sounder than it ever before was after so prolonged a period of speculation.

There are several reasons for this, but the chief of them is that never before did intrinsic values increase as rapidly as they have in the past year and a half. Without that increase in earning power and consequent increase in real value the speculative structure would no doubt long ago have fallen of its own weight. Prosperity most often kept pace with and sometimes even outstripped the speculator. That could not have been had it not been that prosperity was advancing with great rapidity. Even under these conditions speculators made mistakes. They would have made very many more except for the extraordinary pace at which wealth in this country has been growing.

The railroads did not share in the strength of the industrials, taking the week as a whole. On the contrary, from Saturday to Saturday they showed a fractional loss in the average price, while the industrials showed a gain of over 2 points. They suffered mainly from the talk of a strike by the railroad unions should the railroads find a way to escape the requirements of the eight-hour-day law. Many railroads entered suit during the week to enjoin the application of the law, and it was feared that should they be successful the men would strike to enforce in that way the demands which they had hoped to obtain by the law hurriedly passed by Congress last September as the means of averting the strike which was threatened then.

But what was unlikely then is unlikely now. There will be no railroad strike. There are several ways of dealing with the problem, and that would be the worst from the point of view of all concerned. A better way will be found. So far as the market is concerned, what the public has feared in the matter is not the financial burden which the railroads may have to bear but a cessation of railroad operation. If that be regarded as highly improbable, as it is, little cause for concern is left, for with such earnings as the railroads are enjoying now the cost of complying with the eight-hour law is not too great a burden for them to bear.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

War Stocks Are Firm — American Issues Neglected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The excellent military news from the western front was not widely reflected last week on the markets owing partly to the continued retreat of Rumanian forces. War stocks were the most consistently firm securities. The shares of British, Canadian, and American armament and munition companies were in strong demand, with an important rise in Otis Steel.

The majority of railway issues were very quiet, including American issues, interest in which again died away.

The prices of investment issues fluctuated narrowly, prices generally being maintained. Continued discussion of a new war loan imparted steadiness to existing 4½ per cent., but the belief is growing that immediate issue of a new war loan is improbable.

The chief political event of the week was the announcement in the House of Commons on Wednesday that the Government intends appointing a food controller to wield practical dictatorial powers for the purpose of regulating the food supplies of the country more efficiently and also of preventing waste and excessively high prices. These new measures are prompted chiefly by the shortage of shipping and the partial failure of crops abroad and because of the indisposition on the part of the people to economize voluntarily.

Banking authorities continue to comment favorably upon Anglo-American financial plans. Although no change in the monetary situation on this side is anticipated immediately the large actual and prospective loans to Great Britain are expected to allow a reduction in the bank rate early in 1917 at the latest. This probability stimulated the demand last week for new treasury bills and exchequer bonds at existing rates and created pronounced stringency in money. At the close there was a slightly easier market but all supplies of money were readily absorbed. The discount position is unchanged except that rates for short treasury bills rose when money tightened.

BOURSE IS IRREGULAR.

Russian Industrials and Copper Stocks Show Gains.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The Bourse was active but irregular last week, the outstanding features being the substantial unloading of war stocks, the sharp recovery of Russian industrials, and a further advance in the copper group. Spanish external funds were firm owing to repurchases for Madrid account induced by the favorable exchange rate, 500 pesetas being worth 660 francs yesterday. French rails were heavy, due to reports of increased difficulties in transportation and the proposed large grants to employes to compensate the latter for the rise in the cost of living. Philadelphia has gained 20 francs since the last settlement. Shipping shares are still rising. Mexicans suffered a relapse owing to unsettling reports from your side.

On Tuesday the most important flotation since the war began will be brought out, consisting of 60,000 shares of 500 francs each of the National Dyeing and Chemical Company. An oversubscription of this issue is certain. The outside market is bidding 150 francs premium for the shares before allotment.

Following the recent strike the tramways companies have agreed to pay employes an increase of 75 centimes daily, the advance being as of September.

Gold holdings of the Bank of France stand at 3,044,965,602 francs, in addition to 1,078,038,628 francs held abroad. The statement shows no change in war finance. Advances to foreign Governments now total 1,660,000,000.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Nov. 18, 1916.

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	*1913.
Monday	1,507,540	800,222	120,207
Tuesday	1,581,951	976,836	112,051
Wednesday..	1,324,322	1,065,188	109,635
Thursday ..	1,979,712	793,085	121,653
Friday	2,066,020	588,042	106 8:9
Saturday ...	1,015,785	324,640	57,322
Total, week	9,465,330	4,537,373	624,797
Year to date	189,620,407	156,706,500	75,611,128

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$4,857,000	$5,028,500	$1,610,500
Tuesday ...	5,214,500	6,037,500	2,017,000
Wednesday.	5,654,000	5,484,500	1,784,000
Thursday..	6,385,000	5,365,500	1,578,500
Friday	6,439,500	4,654,000	1,276,000
Saturday...	3,738,500	2,160,000	483,500
Total, wk.	$31,788,500	$29,660,000	$8,749,500
Yr. to date	1,008,503,000	802,898,700	450,732,920

*Stock Exchange closed in 1914.

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Nov. 18,'16.	Nov. 20,'15.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	9,465,330	4,537,373	*4,927,957

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$26,701,000	$28,545,500	$1,844,500
Government..	4,856,500	551,000	*4,305,500
State	33,000	64,000	31,000
City	188,000	490,500	301,500
Total all...	$31,788,500	$29,660,000	*$2,128,500

*Increase.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 18, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales.....	$31,788,500	$1,008,503,000
Same period last year.....	29,660,000	802,898,700

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds.....	88.95	88.86	88.95	86.19
Same period a year ago.....	87.24	86.62	87.24	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	25
Alaska Gold M. cv. 6s, Series A.....	55	55	57	30
Alb. & Susq. 3½s,reg.	84½	84½	84½	1
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	101½	100½	101	133
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102½	102½	102½	7
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97½	97	97	4
Am. Ice Securities 5s	90	89	89	2
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	121½	121½	120¾	1140¾
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	93½	93½	93½	137
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	113¾	113¾	112	54½
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	68½	68	68	415
Ann Arbor 4s	69¾	69¾	69¾	13
Armour & Co. 4½s	94½	93¾	94	89
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	86	86¾	86	7½
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,stp.	86½	86	86¾	46
A., T. & S. F. gen.4s	94¾	94¼	94½	1234½
At.,T. & S.F.cv.4s	105½	105½	104½	2
A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	105½	105	105½	6
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101	101	101	4
Atlanta & Birm. 4s	89¾	89½	89½	10
Atl. Coat L. 1st 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	5
Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	15
A. C. L.-L. & N.col.4s	87¾	87½	87½	66
A. & C.A.L.5s, Ser.B.	103½	103½	103½	23
B. & O. PR.LIEN.3½s	94½	93¾	94½	90
Balt. & Ohio pr. L 5½s reg.....	94	93¾	94	2
B. & O. gold 4s.....	92¾	92¼	92¼	87
B. & O. con.4½s.....	96	95¾	96	185
B. & O. S. W. 3½s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	19
B. & O. ref. 5s.....	101¼	101	101¼	102
B. & O. P. L. E. & W. Va. 4s.....	87¾	87¾	87¾	10
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	8
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104	103½	104	11
Braden Copper 6s	99	98¾	99	75
Booth Fisheries Lf.6s	93¾	93¾	93¾	5
Bklyn City R. R. 5s	102	102	102	1
B'klyn R. T. 5s	101	100¾	100¾	70
B'klyn R. T. gold 5s	101	100¾	100¾	15
Bklyn R. T. ref. 4s	77¼	77¼	77¼	1
B'klyn U.E. 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	12
Buff. & Sus. I, ds. 5s	99	99	99	9
Buff.,R.& P. con.4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Bur.,C.R.&N.col.tr.5s	102	102	102	8
Bush. Term. 5s.....	91¾	91¾	91¾	1
Bush. Term. B. 5s...	90	89¼	89¼	44
CAL.GAS & ELEC.5s	100	99¾	100	31
Car Clinchf. & O. 5s	92	92	92	1
Can. Smith. con. 5s	103¾	103¼	103¼	7
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	103	102¼	102¾	22
Central Leather 5s	103½	102¾	103¼	200
Cent. N. Eng. 4s	82	82	82	1
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	17
Cen. Pac. gtd. 3½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	14
C. R. R. & B. Ga. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	4
Ches. & O. fund 5½s	94¾	94¾	94¾	10
Ches. & O. con. 5s	107	107	107	2
Ches. & O.con.5s reg.	104	104	104	1
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	96¾	94¾	95¾	80½
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	86	85½	85½	67
Chic. & O. gen. 4½s	92½	92	92	67
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con. 4s.....	88¾	87¾	88½	15
Chi. & Alton 3½s.....	56	55	55	24
Chi. & Alton 5s.....	62	61	61	15
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s..	94½	93¾	94¼	25
C., B. & Q. joint 4s..	99½	98¾	99	467
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, r.	98¾	98¾	98¾	13
C., B. & Q.,Ill.Div.4s	96¾	96¼	96¼	35
C., B. & Q.,Den. D. 4s	99¾	99¼	99¼	1
C., B. & Q.,Ia.Div.5s	102½	102½	102¾	4
C.,B. & Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	86¾	86¾	86¾	10
C. & E. Ill. 6s,tr.r.	89	89	89	20
C. & E. Ill. g.5s,tr.r.	35	32	32	29
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	1
Chi. Gt. Western 4s.	74¾	73	74¾	196
C., I. & L. ref. 6s	115	115	115	5
Chi., Ind. & S. 5s	80½	80½	80½	1
C., M. & St. P. gen.4s	92¾	91¾	92¼	25
C.,M. & St.P. ref.4½s	96	95¾	96	30
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92¾	92¾	92¾	40
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	95¾	95¾	95¾	28
C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	14
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B.....	106½	106	106¼	42
C.,M. & St.P. cv.4½s	101	100¾	100¾	150
C., M. & St. P., C.,P. & W. 5s.....	103¾	103¾	103¾	10
C., M. & P. 1st 4s....	93¾	92¾	93½	19
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s.	95¼	94¾	95¼	12
C. & N. W. gen. 5s.	115	115	115	1
Chi. Rys. 5s.....	97	97	97	7
Chi., R. I. & P. 5s...	102¾	102¾	102¾	3
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s.	88	87¾	87¾	45
C.,R.I. & P. g. 4s,reg.	85	85	85	1
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s.	72¾	68	71	1,737
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, tr. rects..	71¾	64	71	959
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, tr. rects, doub. sta.	69	65	68	130
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	79	77	79	467
C., T. H. & S. E. 5s	83	83	83	4
Chi. Un Station 4½s	100¾	100¼	100½	58
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	77½	77	77½	80
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s	99¼	98	99¼	7
Chile Copper 7s.....	150	127	150	8,040
C.,C.,C.& St.L.gen.4s	83½	83½	83½	2
C., C., C. & St. L., W. Va. 4s.....	80	78	80	15
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s.....	80½	80½	80½	3
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s.....	86¾	86	86¼	6
Clev. & Marietta 4½s	100	100	100	3
Clev. Short Line 4½s	102¾	102¾	102½	2
Col. Fuel & I. gen.5s	96	95	95	11
Col. Industrial 5s.....	79¾	79¾	79¾	8
Col. Midland 4s.....	17	17	17	5
Col. Mid. 4s, t. r....	17½	17	17	15
Col. & Sou. 1st 4s..	94	92¾	93¾	68
Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	85½	83	85½	100
Col. & Toledo 4s.....	88	88	88	5
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	87	87	87	10
Consol Gas cv. 6s	126	125	125	54½
Consol. Coal, Md., 5s.	94	94	94	2
Corn P. R. s. f. 5s,'31	99	99	99	3
Corn P. R. s. f. 5s,'34	96½	97½	98¼	11
Con. Gas, Chicago,5s	101¼	101¼	101½	2
Cub.-A. S. col. tr. 5s	103¾	102¾	102¾	8
Cumberland Tel. 5s	101¾	100¾	100¾	24
DALLAS & W.A.C.5s	98	98	98	1
Del. & L. & W. Pa. 7s	108	108	108	1
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	107¼	105¾	105¾	33
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	2
Del. & H. 1. eq. 4½s	102	102	102	40
D. & R. G. con. 4s	82½	82	82	45
D. & R. G. 4½s	87¼	86¾	87	2
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	72½	70½	70½	36
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	89	89	89	23
Detroit City Gas. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	16
Det. United 4½s	86½	86½	86½	34
Detroit United 4½s	84	84	84	14
Dist. Securities 5s	73	71½	71½	91
Dul. & Iron Range 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	5
Du Pont Powder 4½s	101¼	101¼	101½	7
ERIE 1st fund. 7s	108½	108½	108½	1½
Erie consol. 7s	108½	108½	108½	5
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A.	68¾	68	68	51
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B.	72½	72¼	72¼	59
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D.	86¼	85¾	85½	234½
Erie consol. 4s.....	85	84½	84½	60
Erie gen. 4s.....	74¾	74¼	74½	207
Erie Pa. col. 4s.....	90½	90½	90¼	8
Evans & T. H. con. 6s	99½	99½	99½	3
FLA. E. COAST 4½s..	95¼	95	95	4
GEN. ELEC. 5½s.....	81½	81½	81¼	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s....	107	107	107	9
Ga. & Alabama 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Granby Con. conv. 6s, Series A.....	116½	103½	116	101
Granby cv. 6s, Ser. A. stmpd.....	115	103½	114	301
Green Bay deb. B.....	14½	14	14½	28
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s....	100¾	99¾	99¾	25
Gt. Falls Power 5s..	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
HUDSON CO. GAS 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s.	72	71½	71½	784½
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s.	26½	26½	26½	89
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1952.	90	90	90	1
Ill. Central 4s, 1953..	89	86¾	88¾	176
Ill. Central ref. 4s...	92¼	91¾	92	13
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s....	102¾	102½	102½	13
Ill. Central ext. 3½s..	85½	85½	85½	1
Ill. Cent. 3½s, 1952..	80	80	80	9
Illinois Steel 4½s...	93¾	93¾	93¾	179
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 4s....	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
Ind. & Louisv. 4s....	70	70	70	1
Indiana Steel 5s.....	104¾	104¼	104½	20
Interborough R. T. 5s	99¾	99¾	99	493
Interb.-Met. 4½s....	73½	73	73½	186
Int. Agr. col. tr. 5s..	80	80	80	1
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s..	100	100	100	12
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s..	97½	96¾	97	570
Int. Navigation 5s..	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Int. Paper 6s.....	102½	102	*102¾	14
Int. Paper cv. 5s....	99½	99½	99½	10
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s...	91¼	90	90	30
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s...	62	60	60¾	23
JAMES FAIR & C. 4s	93	93	93	1
Kan. & Mich 4s....	82½	82½	82½	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	79½	78	79½	52
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s.	110½	110½	110½	1
Kan. City So. 5s.....	91¼	90¾	91	25
Kan. City So. 3s.....	71	70	71	21
Kan. City Term. 4s..	83½	83	83½	32
Keok. & D. M. 1st 5s	63½	63	63	6
Kinks Co.Elev.4s, sta.	84½	84½	84½	5
Kings Co. E. L. & P. F.M. 6s	117¼	117¼	117¼	5
LACK. STEEL 5s,'23.	101	100	101	76
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950.	109	101	107½	1767½
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	7
Lake E. & W. 2d 5s..	83	83	83	4
Laclede Gas 1st 5s..	102	102	102	4
Laclede Gas ref. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	10
Lake Shore 3½s.....	85½	85½	85½	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928..	96¼	96	96¼	57
Lake Shore 4s, 1931..	96	96¾	95¾	134
L. Val. of Penn. 4s..	89	89	89	1
L. Val of N. Y. 4½s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	23
Leh. Val. con. 4½s..	100¾	100¾	100¾	10
Lex. & East. 5s.....	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
Lex.Av. & Pav.Fy.5s.	100	100	100	1
Liggett & Myers 7s..	127¾	127¾	127¾	7
Liggett & Myers 5s..	102¼	102	102¼	21
Long Island 7s.....	97¼	97¼	97¼	3
Long Island con. 5s..	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Long Island unif. 4s.	84½	84	84½	19
Long Isl. ref. 4s....	89¾	89¾	89¾	1
Lorillard 7s	126½	127	127	10
Lorillard 5s	101	101	101	22
Louisiana & Ark. 5s.	94	94	94	1
Louis. & N. gen. 6s.	113	113	113	8
Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	23
L. & N., P. & A. 6s..	106¾	106¾	106¾	10
L. & N.,E.,H.& N.6s.	107¾	107¾	107¾	8
L. & N., A.,K.& C.4s.	89	89	89	9
L. & N., So. Ry.1t.4s.	81	81	81	32
MANHAT. CON. 4s..	93½	93½	93½	2
Man. Con. 5s, tax ex.	93¾	93¾	93¾	26
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s..	100¾	100¾	100¾	8
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s..	89¼	89¼	89¼	1
Mich. State Tel. 5s..	101½	101½	101½	3
Mil. & Nor. ext. 4½s	102½	102½	102½	1
Mil. S. P. & N. 7s....	122	122	122	10
Minn. & St. L. 1st 7s	113½	113¼	113¾	1
Minn. & St. L.con.5s.	90¾	90	90	26
M. & St.L.ref.&ext.5s	63½	61½	62½	2
M.& St.L.1st & ref.4s.	63¾	61¾	61¾	1
M.,St.P.&S.S.M.con.4s	94¾	94¼	94¼	73
Mo., Kan. & East. 5s.	88	88	88	10
Mo., K. & O. 1st 5s..	75	75	75	5
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s.	78¼	77½	78¼	35
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s..	50¾	50¼	50½	13
Mo., K. & T.2d 4s,r.	47¾	47¼	47¼	1
Mo.,K.& T.1st&ref.4s.	63¾	63¾	63¾	18
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	76¼	76	76¼	30
Mo. P. 5s, '17, col.tr.	100¾	100¾	100¾	10
Mo. P. 5s, 1917, col. tr. gtd.....	101¼	101	101¼	12
Mo., P. 5s, 1917, s. f.	98¾	98¾	98¾	5
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920....	100¾	100¾	100¾	6
Mo. Pac. 5s, 20,guar.				
t. r., ctf. sta...	93¾	93¾	93¾	3
Mo. Pac. 5s,'20,col.tr.	100	100	100	1
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s,w.i.	68¼	67½	68¼	941
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1923, w. i.....	98	98	98	2
Mo.Pac.ref.5s,'26,w.i.	96¾	96¾	96¼	12
Mont. Power 5s.....	100	99½	99½	32
Morris & Co. s.f.4½s	93½	93½	93½	5
NASSAU ELEC. 4s..	74½	74½	74½	3
National Tube 5s....	102¾	101½	102¾	43
New Or., Texas. & M. 5s	73¾	73¾	73¾	2
N. Y. Air Br. Co. 6s.	106	105½	105½	16
N. Y. Cent. deb.4s,'34	88	87½	87½	33
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s..	114	113¾	113¾	478½
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s.	85¾	85¼	85¼	20
N. Y. C. gen.3½s,reg.	83¾	83¾	83¾	2
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s....	90	89¾	90	104
N.Y.C.con. 4s, Ser.A.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90
N.Y.,C. & St.L. 1st 4s	95	95	95	5
N.Y.,C. & St.L.deb.4s	82	80¾	81½	21
N. Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	99¼	99	99	25
N. Y. Dock 4s.....	73¼	73¼	73¼	1
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s.....	105	104¾	105	116
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P. 4s	86¾	86	86¾	22
N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. 3½s, '47.....	71	71	71	6
N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. d. 4s, 1947.	73	73	72	2
N.Y.,N.H. & H.cv.6s.	112½	112	112	85
N. Y.,O. & W.ref. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¼	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s....	76½	75	75½	19
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s....	52¼	50	50¼	143
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	86½	86½	86½	2
N. Y., S. & W.gen.6s	75½	75	75	1
N. Y. W. & Bos. 4½s	75¾	75¾	75¾	3
N. Y. Telephone 4½s.	99¾	99¾	99¼	186
Niag., L. & Ont.P.5s.	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Niagara F. Pow. 5s..	102½	102½	102½	8
Norf. So. 1st & ref. 5, Series A.....	83¼	83¼	83¼	6
Norf. So. 1st 5s.....	101	101	101	5
N. & W. cons. 4s.....	94¾	94½	94½	50
Norf. & W. D. 4s.....	92	92	92	1
N. & W. cv. 4½s.....	145	140½	140½	15
Norf. & West. Poca. C. & C.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 18, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	9,465,330	189,820,407
Same period a year ago	4,587,373	154,708,500

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	102.01	96.89	102.01	80.91
Same period a year ago	92.86	89.89	94.13	88.90

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
67⅞	Nov. 15	51¼	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	67⅞	66	67⅛	+ 1⅛	2,740
98½	Nov. 16	92½	Sep. 14	Acme Tea pf.	98½	98½	98½		300
154½	Jan. 4	132¾	Mar. 14	Adams Express	150	149¾	149¾	+ ¾	40
21½	Apr. 29	14	Aug. 22	Adv. Rumely	16	15½	15½	+ ⅛	70
43	Apr. 28	30¾	Oct. 10	Adv. Rumely pf.	34½	34	34	+ ½	40
77	Nov. 3	68	July 31	Ajax Rubber ($50)	74½	73¼	74	..	5,500
26½	Jan. 7	11¼	Aug. 30	Alaska G. M. ($10)	14¾	11⅝	13	+ 1	32,100
10¾	Jan. 7	6⅝	Oct. 9	Alaska J. G. M. ($25)	8⅞	7	8¼	+ 1¼	24,600
84½	Nov. 9	15	July 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	35⅞	31	35⅞	+ ⅞	62,800
92	Nov. 9	73½	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	91	88	90⅞	+ ⅝	11,000
98¼	Nov. 8	62	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	89	88	89⅝	+ 6⅝	8,700
102	Sep. 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	101¾	101	101¾		30
14	Oct. 23	8½	Sep. 30	Am. Bank Note ($50)	13¾	13¾	13¾		10
53	July 15	31¼	Oct. 27	Am. B. N. pf. ($50)	..	..	52½		....
105½	Nov. 8	61⅝	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	102½	99⅞	102⅝	+ ⅝	20,200
102	June 22	98	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ 1¼	100
109⅞	Oct. 5	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	109	..	109	..	....
205	Nov. 17	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	205	195	205	+ 10	1,115
89¼	Sep. 29	50¼	June 27	Am. Can	67⅝	62	66¾	+ 3⅝	128,200
115⅝	Sep. 30	105¾	July 17	Am. Can pf.	114	114	114	+ 1	200
78	Jan. 7	53	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy.	74⅝	68¼	73⅜	+ 5½	70,700
119½	Mar. 11	115⅜	Aug. 9	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117⅜	117	117	..	300
..	..	..	..	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46½	..	....
36	Dec. 26	35	Sep. 26	Am. Coal	..	..	35	..	....
53¼	Oct. 23	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	54⅜	52¾	52⅞	+ ⅜	2,200
102	Mar. 15	82	Jan. 3	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	102	101	102	+ 1	200
140½	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	137	137	137	+ 2¼	100
20½	Oct. 17	8⅝	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	17	15¾	16⅝	+ ¾	8,100
79½	Oct. 23	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	74½	69	74	+ 3½	8,10
21¼	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	20¼	28	28¼	+ ¼	12,60
27½	Nov. 10	17¾	July 14	Am. Linseed	27½	22½	22½	+ 3¾	27,50
62¾	Nov. 13	38¾	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	62¾	52¾	53	+ 6¾	22,50
98¾	Nov. 9	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	95¾	91½	94½	+ ⅞	76,90
106	Nov. 9	96¼	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf.	106	107½	106	+ 1	1,20
12¾	Oct. 19	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	10¼	8¾	10	..	4,60
50	Oct. 23	31½	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	49¾	48¾	48¾	+ 1¾	2,10
12..	Nov. 16	84¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	122⅜	111¾	121¼	+ 8¾	419,200
118½	Oct. 21	109¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	116⅞	115	116⅞	+ ⅝	3,00
102	Nov. 18	91⅝	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	102	99¼	101¾	+ 1⅝	3,900
99⅝	Nov. 16	84½	July 12	Am. Smelt. pf. B.	98¾	94	98	+ 1⅝	9,670
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	..	..	142	..	....
110	Jan. 27	103	Feb. 1	Am. Snuff pf.	108	108	106	— 2	10
69¼	Nov. 17	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	69¼	64½	65⅞	+ 3¾	18,20
52⅝	Jan. 27	40⅜	July 24	Am. Sugar Refining	119¾	115¾	117¾	— ⅝	28,50
123¾	Oct. 24	115¾	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	122½	122½	122½	+ ¾	33
68	Feb. 14	60¼	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	65	..	....
134½	Sep. 20	126¾	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	133¼	132¼	132½	— 1½	5,000
229½	Nov. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	229½	221	221	— 3½	1,700
113	Sep. 23	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	105¼	106	+ 1	200
58¾	Nov. 8	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	54½	52½	54	+ 1	23,50
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	99	97½	98	..	1,00
71¾	Nov. 18	11	Jan. 3	Am. Writing P. pf.	71¾	56⅞	71	+ 13¾	135,50
97¾	Apr. 10	29¾	July 10	Am. Z., L. & S. ($25)	65	55⅝	65	+ 8	60,40
57	Nov. 1	59½	July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf. ($25)	83¼	81½	85⅝	+ 1⅝	3,70
104½	Nov. 18	77	Apr. 22	Anacon. C. M. ($50)	104⅞	98¾	104⅞	+ 4⅝	428,8
8	Jan. 4	2½	Oct. 10	Assets Realisation,	..	..	3⅝	..	....
21	Oct. 21	21	Oct. 21	Asso. Dry Goods	..	..	..	..	....
70	Nov. 18	66	Apr. 27	Asso. Dry G. 1st pf.	70	70	70	+ 5	100
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	68¼	67¾	68	..	600
108⅞	Oct. 5	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	105½	104	104½	+ 1½	20,2
102	Feb. 23	98¾	Aug. 30	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	..	1,85
12¾	Sep. 21	11⅛	Sep. 19	Atl., Birm. & Atl.	12	12	12	..	60
124⅞	Nov. 10	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	122½	121	121	+ 1½	70
129½	Nov. 16	86	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	127½	111⅜	122	+ 9¾	70,70
73⅜	Nov. 10	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	72⅞	71¼	72⅜	+ 1	6,80
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
118⅜	Jan. 3	63⅜	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	89	82¼	86¼	+ 1	60,80
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	107	107	107	+ ⅞	10
96	Jan. 4	82¾	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	90½	82½	89½	— 1	1,84
80	Jan. 15	72½	Aug. 30	Balt. & Ohio pf.	76	76	76	— ¼	2,82
165⅞	Nov. 16	151	Sep. 16	Barrett Co.	165⅞	157	164¾	+ 6¾	8,85
120	Nov. 18	117½	Nov. 15	Barrett Co. pf.	120	117½	120	+ 1	40
3	Jan. 7	1⅝	June 27	Batopilas M. ($20)	2⅛	1⅝	2	+ ⅛	2,40
700	Nov. 18	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	700	640	700	+33	2,82
186	Nov. 17	126	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf.	186	150	168	+16	4,90
45	Sep. 20	45	Sep. 20	Booth Fisheries	..	..	45	..	....
..	..	..	..	Booth Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
88⅞	June 6	83½	Apr 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	84½	83¼	83⅝	— ⅝	2,70
133¼	Oct. 28	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	133	131½	133	..	20
76	Nov. 16	50¼	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	76	76	76	..	10
102	May 11	86¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	101	100¼	101	+ ⅞	40
14	Jan. 12	6	July 31	Bruns. T. & R.R. sec	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅜	10
100	July 20	98	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	..	..	97	..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅛	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	114⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	66	Aug. 10	Burns Bros.	86⅝	84½	85¾	— ¼	2,40
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	*107	..	....
*121	Feb 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	110	110	110	— 2½	10
31	Jan. 11	21⅞	Nov. 11	Butterick Co.	24	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛	60
103¼	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Sup. ($10)	71	65¾	71	+ 4⅝	34,10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
42⅜	Jan. 3	35	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	24	21⅜	23½	+ 1⅝	5,00
80⅜	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf.	52¼	50	52¾	+ 2⅝	1,90
59	Oct. 28	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	58½	58½	58½	..	1
163¾	Jan. 3	162⅜	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	173¾	170¾	172¾	..	5,10
90	May 11	82	Oct. 7	Case (J. I.) Th. M. pf	89	88¼	88¼	..	40
123	Nov. 10	40	Apr. 22	Central Leather	118½	102¾	114	+ ¾	311,200
117⅞	Nov. 10	106⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	116⅝	116⅜	116½	— 1	400
295	July 17	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	296	..	....
140½	Sep. 11	140	Sep. 11	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	140	..	....
131	June 5	86	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	106¼	102¼	106¾	+ 4¼	2,200
71	Oct. 19	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	68¼	66	67⅝	+ ¾	24,70
21⅜	Nov. 18	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	21⅜	16	19¾	+ 2¾	2,720
32	Nov. 16	18	Sep. 19	Chicago & Alton pf.	32	30½	32	+ 1	400
16	Nov. 4	11⅜	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	15½	15⅜	14⅝	..	6,80
47½	Oct. 27	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	43¾	41	43	— ⅛	10,80
102¼	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94¾	91¼	93	+ 1⅞	18,90
136⅞	Jan. 5	124½	Sep. 13	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	129⅜	126	128	+ 2	1,700
134⅞	Jan. 3	124	Sep. 13	Chi. & Northwestern	128⅝	126¼	128⅝	— ⅞	700
176	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	..	..	175	..	....
39⅝	Nov. 8	13½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	35¾	31½	35¼	— ¾	122,40
123	May 15	115¼	Sep. 1	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	118	..	....
139	Aug. 28	137⅜	Apr. 12	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	..	..	138	..	....
39¼	Nov. 18	19⅜	July 14	Chile Copper ($50)	39¼	22¾	36¾	+13¾	458,80
74	Nov. 18	46¾	July 11	Chino Copper ($5)	74	69¼	73	+ 6¾	99,00
62⅜	Oct. 27	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	57⅜	57	57½	— 1⅜	40
86	June 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	83¾	83½	83½	..	100
83	Oct. 19	83	Oct. 19	Cleveland & Pitts.	..	..	85	..	....
..	..	..	..	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*84½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	72¾	70½	72¾	+ 2⅜	1,00
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	110	..	....
63¼	Sep. 20	38¾	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	49¾	82¾	58¼	+ 5¾	78,40
37	Oct. 27	24¾	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	34½	33	34½	— ⅝	700
62	Oct. 7	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	61	61	61	— 1	100
57⅞	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	51	..	....
47½	Nov. 6	30¼	Sep. 29	Col. Gas & Elec.	46⅝	45⅜	44⅝	— ⅝	22,50
52⅜	Jan. 22	40⅜	July 24	Comst. T. Rec. Co.	49¾	48	48¾	— 1⅝	1,10
129⅝	Nov. 15	108¼	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.Bal.	129⅜	126¼	127⅝	+ 1⅞	9,50
4½	Nov. 14	1	Oct. 18	C.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.rts	4¾	3¾	4¼	+ ⅜	3,80
144⅜	Jan. 8	130¾	Mar. 10	Consolidated Gas	137	135	136¾	+ ⅝	4,20
28¼	Nov. 2	18	Aug. 24	Con. Int. C. M. ($10)	24½	24	24	+ ¼	30
*100¾	Nov. 1	*100¼	Nov. 1	Consol. Coal	..	..	*100¼	..	....
111	Sep. 19	73¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	103¾	99¼	102½	+ 1½	10,70
113	Oct. 21	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	113	113	113	..	500
62	Nov. 18	54	June 28	Continent. Ins. ($25)	62	58½	62	+ 3¾	8,500
25¼	Jan. 25	13¼	Aug. 8	Corn Products Ref.	24	17¾	22	+ 4¾	148,00
105⅜	Nov. 18	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	105⅜	93¾	103⅝	+12¾	17,700
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	45	..	....
50	Feb. 3	32	Aug. 9	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	32	..	....
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*34	..	....
89¾	Mar 16	52¾	Jan. 19	Crucible Steel	93⅜	88¾	91¼	+ 1¼	120,200
124½	Nov. 8	108¾	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	124	123	123¾	— ⅝	500
209¾	Sep. 28	152	Jan. 3	Cuban-Am. Sugar	..	..	224½	..	....
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	..	..	109	..	....
76⅝	Oct. 30	52¼	Aug 3	Cuba Cane Sugar	73⅝	71¾	71⅝	— 2¼	82,80
100¼	Oct. 28	93	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	99¼	98	98¼	— ¾	8,00
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
97	Nov. 6	93½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	..	..	97	..	....
98¼	Feb 14	89	May 11	Deere & Co. pf.	96	94¾	96	+ ¼	200
186	Oct. 4	148¾	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson	179¾	179¾	179¾	— ¾	700
242	Nov.	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	240	238	238	— 6	200
23¼	Oct. 25	8¾	Mar. 20	Denver & Rio Gr.	20	18¼	18¾	— 2	40
52½	Oct. 25	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	46¾	43¾	45	— 1¾	7,70
149	Nov. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	149	145¾	149	..	300
..	..	..	..	Detroit & Mackinac	..	..	*70	..	....
121	Nov. 16	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	121	119	120	+ 1¼	1,20
122	Oct. 31	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	..	..	122	..	....
54¼	Apr. 29	41	July 18	Distill Sec. Corp'n.	44	42	43¾	+ ½	12,50
29½	Feb. 8	22¾	Aug. 29	Dome Mines ($10)	24¾	24¼	24¾	— ⅛	2,00
119¾	Sep. 18	69	Nov. 17	Driggs-Seabury	87	80	80	—10	1,80
..	..	..	..	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	7¾	..	....
15¾	Nov. 6	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	14¾	..	....
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*80	..	....
..	..	..	..	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*6035	..	....
72	Sep. 25	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.	..	..	72	..	....
43⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	37¾	35¾	37¾	..	70,70
52¼	Jan. 3	43	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	52¾	50¼	52¾	+ ¼	7,30
54⅝	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	44½	42	42¼	— 1⅝	8,200
..	..	..	..	Erie & Pitts. ($50)	..	..	*82½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	12⅝	July 13	FED. MIN. & SM.	25	23	23	+ 5	1,30
57½	Jan. 7	35½	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	50¼	42¾	49½	+ 5¾	8,55
51¼	Oct. 19	41½	Nov. 16	GASTON, W. & W.	45¾	41¼	45	+ 3	4,80
350	Mar. 18	235	Mar. 1	General Chemical	325	310	325	..	300
116⅞	Nov. 4	113¼	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ¼	20
187¾	Oct. 20	139	Apr 22	General Electric	185⅝	179	182	+ 2¾	25,90
850	Oct. 25	405	Apr 24	General Motors	..	..	810	..	....
128⅛	Sep. 6	108	July 14	General Motors pf.	124¾	120¼	120¾	..	1,10
80	Apr. 10	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	70¾	68	70¾	+ 2¾	20,10
116¾	Mar. 18	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	114¾	114¼	114¼	..	2,80
120	Nov. 18	80	July 12	Granby Consol.	120	98	115	+20	25,80
127¼	Jan. 4	116¾	Aug. 30	Great Northern pf.	116¾	116¾	116¾	+ ¼	7,20
50⅜	Jan 3	38¾	June 26	G. N. ctfs for ore prop.	48¼	48¾	48¾	+ 1⅜	58,50
55¾	Nov. 18	34	June 28	Greene-Cananea	55	53	55⅜	+ 2⅜	21,60
193	Nov. 16	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	192	185½	190	+27	25,15
108¾	Nov. 17	67	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf	108	105	107¾	+ 2¾	1,60
190	Nov. 16	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	190	137	165	+36	5,80
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
98	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L. & P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan 3	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
196⅜	July 24	177¾	July 13	Helme (G. W.) Co.	186	185	186	— 10	10
119	Mar. 8	117	Aug. 31	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf	117	117	117	..	1
..	..	..	..	Hocking Valley	..	..	119	..	....
16⅝	Oct. 7	12⅝	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	..	..	13⅜	..	....
108⅝	Oct. 5	90⅜	Apr 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	103⅜	104	105	— 1	3,70
300	Apr. 11	270	Oct. 20	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	290	..	....
74⅜	Nov. 18	42⅝	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop. ($20)	74⅜	67¼	74¼	+ 7¼	199,50
21¼	Jan 3	13¾	July 24	Int. Con. Cop. v. t. sh.	18¾	17¾	17¾	— 1¼	18,50
19	June 12	18⅜	June 12	Int. Con. Cor., new sh.	..	..	19	..	....
77¼	Jan. 5	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con. Corp'n pf.	76	74½	75	— 1	3,20
20¾	Jan 3	16½	Aug. 19	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	..	..	19¼	..	....
80¼	Jan. 24	75	Oct. 27	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	79	..	....
20⅜	Jan. 5	11	Aug. 30	Int. Agricultural	20	20½	20½	+ 1¼	7,30
74	Jan. 3	38¼	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf.	58	58	58½	— ¼	4,90
119⅜	June 7	103½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	117¾	117	117¾	— ¼	4,90
122	Oct. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	121½	120	120	..	300
82¼	May 18	68¼	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n	80½	79	80½	+ ¼	600
112	Nov. 9	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	111¾	111¼	111¾	+ ¼	400
50⅝	Sep. 14	19⅝	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp.	49½	41	49½	+ 8	187,000
13⅝	Sep. 11	7⅞	Mar. 27	Int. M. M. pf. c. of dp	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅜	148,900
56⅜	Jan. 17	38¾	Aug. 22	Int. Nick. v. t. cfs. ($25)	47¼	46¾	47¼	— 2¾	97,70
111¾	Feb. 23	106	Aug. 1	Int. Nick. pf. v. t. cfs	109¼	108¼	109¼	..	80
75¼	Nov. 10	9¼	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	70¾	69¼	70¾	— ¾	107,100
107¾	Oct. 31	42¼	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	105¾	104	105¾	+ ¼	10,400
7¼	Nov. 1	2	July 3	Iowa Central	7	7	7	..	500
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	9	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	88	87	88	— 1	300
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ¼	800
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
75¼	Nov. 3	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT. S. & M. pf	..	..	75¼	..	....
32¼	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	28¾	25	28¾	— ⅝	6,80
64½	Jan. 3	56	Aug 18	Kan. City South. pf.	60	60	60	..	100
100	June 20	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	..	..	98	..	....
117	June 9	111¾	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	114	..	....
86¼	Sep. 6	66	July 18	Kelly Sp. Tire ($25)	78	78	77	+ 2	7,50
107	Sep. 5	95¾	July 15	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	..	..	99	..	....
63¾	Nov. 18	44½	Aug. 2	Kennecott Cop., ph.	63¾	63¼	63¾	+10	334,800
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	4¼	..	....
28	Mar. 27	20	Mar. 27	Keokuk & Des M. pf	..	..	20	..	....
130	Feb. 3	126¾	Nov. 16	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	127	126½	126¾	— ¾	275
107	Nov. 17	94	May 1	LACKA. STEEL CO.	107	97¾	104¾	+ 5	61,200

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
118⅝	Nov. 10	103½	Mar. 28	Laclede Gas	117	113	113½	— ¼	700
98½	Oct. 20	90	May 2	Lake Erie & W.	94	94	94	— ¼	400
35¾	Nov. 2	22	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	30	30	30	+ ½	200
36½	June 5	29	Oct. 24	Lee Rubber Tire	41	33½	40¾	+ 1⅝	1,500
57⅛	Oct. 5	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley ($50)	81	80½	82¾	+ ½	12,400
205	Nov. 2	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	..	..	300	..	....
123	Nov. 1	113	Mar. 20	Liggett & Myers pf.	123¾	123¾	123¾	— ¾	100
41¾	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island ($50)	34	33	34	+ ½	1,100
34	Oct. 19	14	Sep. 22	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	29½	29	29	— ½	1,100
81¼	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 14	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf.	80	80	80	+ ½	200
95	Oct. 21	90	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	93	..	....
90½	Aug. 9	70	Feb. 28	Nor. Ohio Tr. & L.	..	..	90½	..	....
118¾	Jan. 4	106¼	Sep. 2	Northern Pacific	111¾	106¾	111¼	— ¼	11,800
133½	Sep. 22	115½	Jan. 6	Northwest Tel ($10)	..	..	*81	..	....
160	Oct. 6	131¼	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	155	152½	155	— 3½	900
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
91	Feb. 10	79	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	85¾	85¼	85¼	— ¾	900
69¾	June 7	65¼	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	69	68½	68½	— ⅝	780
17⅞	Aug. 21	14¼	May 1	Manhattan Beach	..	..	15⅝	..	....
123	Apr. 27	120	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. guar.	120	120	120	— ⅝	100
68	Nov. 16	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	68	68	68	+ 4½	100
118

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THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDENDS and interest periods are designated as follows: M—Monthly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; *Extra dividends. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ¶Sixth list. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Nov. 18, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 18, 1916. Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	17	27½
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	84	85
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,714,200	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	152	154
Do pf. ($50).	2,762,400	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	50	50½
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	351	353
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	111	113
Am. P. & L.	8,206,400	1	Q	Nov 1, 16	75½	76½
1st 5% cu. pf.	3,562,200	1¼	Q	Oct 2, 16	85	85½
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,983,000	½		Jan 1, 16	41	43
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,16	72	74
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	9¾
Do 1st pf.7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	83½	89
Do 5% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	24	26
Anac. & P.R. 5s, '49.	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '35.	1,850,000	3	S	Nov 1, 15	87	92
Asso. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s, 42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96½	99
Atl. Power & L. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	95	..
Au. & Syr. El. 1st & rf.5s, '42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Ark. Ry. & El. 5s, '50	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	68	71
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Binghamt'n R. con. 5s, '31.	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	91½
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39.	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '49.....	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Buff. Gen. E.	.....	..	..	.....	111	114
Buff. Ry. cn. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
Buf. & N.F.El. R. 1st 5s, 39	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Buf. & N.F.El. L. & P.5s, 42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '36.	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Buf. & Sus. 1. 1st 5s.	2,350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96½	..
Do deb.5s,'26	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	96
Buf. Tr.5s,'48.	6'3,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Cah. El. G. pf.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	90	93
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	84½	85
Capital T. 1st 5s, '41.	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107	107½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,685,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	99½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,883,950	..	..	.....	47	50
Do 5s, 2029.	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Do 5s, 1923...		..	..	.....	103	104
Cities Service	17,218,380	½	M	Oct 1, 16	328	329
Do pf.	31,168,426	½	M	Oct 1, 16	92½	93
C.L.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
C.H.1st 5s, 31	5,480,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	31	32
Do 7% pf.	4'5,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15,16	102	..
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Col. R. G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	75	..
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 16	61	62
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	84	85
Con. E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	92	92½
C. T. of N. J.	10,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	73¾	..
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102¼	102⅝
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, 39	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Cr't'n St. Ry. 1st 5s, '33..	572,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	..
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '51	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¼	101½
El. Ry. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	99½	100
Elec. & Tren.	.....	..	..	.....	25??	..
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	33	..
Do 5s, 1962..	.....	..	..	.....	93	..
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	90	94
Ex. Sps. W. G. & E. 1st 6s 1932 ..	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,760,000	..	..	.....	17½	19
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	55	56
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
G. & E., Berg. Co.	.....	..	..	.....	83	91
Do 5s, '49...	1,436,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	106
Frontier Tel. 5s, '29	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	90
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	20,855,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90¾	91
Do deb. 6s..	4,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Harwood El. 5s, '39.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	..
Hoboken Ferry 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¼	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925.....	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	100
Inter. Trac....	.....	..	..	.....	50	52
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	..	90
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts....	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	62½	64
J.C., H. & P. 4s, '49.....	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. Ft. Sc. Tel. 1st 5s, '23..	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	93½
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44..	.....	..	..	.....	97¾	98¾
Do 2d 6s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	97	98
K. C. P. & L.	.....	..	..	.....	48	45
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	69½	73
K. City Rys..	.....	..	..	.....	25	29
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	69	72
Kan. C. Rys. 1st 5s, '44...	.....	..	..	.....	97½	98½
Do 2d 6s....	.....	..	..	.....	97	98½
Do 2d 5s....	.....	..	..	.....	83½	86½
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	105
L. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s, '33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	..
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s, '20.	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Met. Ry. & D. C. 5s, '25..	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104½	..
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925....	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97½	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15,16	86	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 15,16	90	..
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26.....	1,048,500	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	73	75
Do con.5s,'58	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Do ref.5s,'58	3,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83½	85½
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79½	80½
N.Y. & Hob. F. 5s, '40....	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90¾	..
N.Y. West'r L.G.M 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	81	82
N. Falls Pwr.	.....	..	..	.....	166	168
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932....	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct., 1916	102½	104½
Do rf. 6s, '52	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	107¾	108⅛
Nor. & Ports. Tr. 5s, '36.	6,496,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	87
Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49..	2,714,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24..	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¼	..
Do 5s, '28....	2,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.....	4,556,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	87

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Nov. 18, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 18, 1916. Asked.
N. O. L. & P.	4,583,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	55	56
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	104	105
Do pf.	8,398,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	100	100½
Do 1st ref.5s	.....	..	S	A. & O.	97	98
N.T.Tr. 5s, '33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C.B.S.R. 1st cn.5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
O. & C. El. & R. 1st 5s, '28	1,868,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Ont. Power.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	50	..
O. Pwr. 5s, '43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	94
Do deb.6s,'21	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	96	98
O.E. Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	95½
Ozark P.& W	1,500,000	..	..	.....	44	47
Pac. G. & E.	32,996,800	½	Q	Jul 25, 16	95	96
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,16	91½	92
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44.....	300,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	..
Port.(Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103½	106
Do 5s, '28	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	102
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	55	55½
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 14, 16	80½	82
Riverside Tr.	.....	..	..	.....	17½	20¼
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	84	..
Rosh. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	77	83
St.J.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37.....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	103
Sal. Riv. Pr. 6s, '52	3,345,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	92
San Val. Tr. 5s, '29.....	715,000	½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '23.....	356,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.....	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,588,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	98
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,888,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Seattle L't'ng 5s, '49.....	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14.	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	90
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	92½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,16	90½	92
Do pf.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	106	108
So. Pwr.5s,'30	13,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
S.W.P.& L.pf	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	1,940,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	97½	100
Do pf. ($50).	9,342,150	..	..	.....	15½	16
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	11,784,950	1	Q	Sep 15,16	43	44¾
Sup.W.,L.& P. col. tr.5s,'54	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	84	89
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	500,000	1	Q	.....	50	60
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & D.	89	92
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
Tenn. R., L. & P.	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	102
Do pf.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	12	12½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.....	10,230,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	51	52
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s, '29	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	92½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
U. L. & Rys.	13,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	84½	84¾
Do 1st pf.	6,859,568	..	..	.....	50	51
Un. R. & El. (Balt.)	9,481,400	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	79	80
Do 4s, 1949..	26,134,000	2	S	M. & S.	84¾	85½
Do inc 4s,'49	13,976,000	2	S	J. & D.	67	68
Ry 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91½	..
Wash., B. & A. 5s, '41...	5,044,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83¼	84½
Wash.R. & E.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 16	80	82
Do pf.	8,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 16	81½	84
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,643,000	2	S	J. & J.	81½	82
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	.....	18¾	19
Do 5% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	70	71
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	33	65
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	90	93
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	..
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	53½	55
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	97	98½

TRUST COMPANIES.

Aster Trust.	$1,250,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	473	475
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	479	483
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 16	150	155
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	300	320
Central	3,000,000	$66⅔	Q	July 1, 16	780	785
Columbia	2,000,000	17	Q	Sep 30,16	680	..
Commercial..	500,000	*4	..	Jan. 1916	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 16	290	300
Equitable Tr.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	548	552
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)..	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 16	1625	1640
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	255	262
Fulton	500,000	17	S	July 3, 16	275	285
Guaranty	20,000,000	15	Q	Sep 30,16	491	492
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov. 1916	260	275
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	140	160
Kings Co....	500,000	5	Q	Nov 1, 16	640	650
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co...	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 2, 16	140	141
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	115	..
Manufact'rs..	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	150	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	422	425
New York....	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30,16	608	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 10,16	980	985
People's Tr..	1,000,000	3½	Q	Oct 2, 16	290	..
Q. Co. Jama..	600,000	..	..	.....	..	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,16	400	402
Transatlantic	.....	..	..	.....	145	155
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 16	418	430
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1005	1020
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	452	456

*2% extra. ‡Including 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	$5,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,16	150	154
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,16	295	300
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	100	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Contin't'l($25)	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July 5, 16	359	362
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	Jul 15, 16	525	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	J. & J.	360	364
Frank'n F. I.	.....	..	..	.....	..	80
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	280	290
Ger.-Amer ..	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	570	580
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	345	355
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 16	165	172
Home Fire...	6,000,000	12	S	J. & J.	..	514
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	167	170½
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,16	106	112
Nat. Surety..	3,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	272	274
N. Surety rts	.....	..	..	.....	39¾	41
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	98	97
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	350	375
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	A. & O.	150	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	165
Realty Assoc.	4,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	97	100
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	1½	..	Nov 1, 16	90	110
Weste'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 16	600	700
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 1, 16	140	175

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Nov. 18, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 18, 1916. Asked.
America	$2,500,000	14	S	July 1, 16	550	..
Am. Exc., N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	241	244
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	175	185
Bank of Cuba	.....	..	..	.....	185	190
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	130	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Nov 1, 16	400	430
B'w'y Central	100,400	..	..	.....	130	155
Bronx Boro..	150,000	..	..	.....	160	190
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	8	S	July 1, 16	..	115
Chase Nat'l..	.....	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	370	373
Ch.-P. N.....	3,500,000	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	232	235
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	8	..	Oct 1, 16	112	122
Chemic. Nat..	2,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 16	395	400
Cit's C. Nat..	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	*180	195
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	227	230
C'l. & L. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	190	200
Colonial	400,000	2	Q	Sep 30, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat.....	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	199	200
Corn Exch...	8,500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	340	..
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 16	70	80
Europe	150,000	..	..	.....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	8	S	Nov 1, 16	..	160
Fifth Av.....	100,000	25	Q	Oct 2, 16	4500	..
Fifth Nat....	250,000	8	Q	Oct 2, 16	250	300
First Nat....	10,000,000	†10	Q	Oct 2, 16	1020	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	180	190
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	142	..
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	July 1, 16	390	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 16	435	..
Gotham Nat..	200,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	200	210
Greenwich ..	500,000	8	Q	Oct 2, 16	350	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 16	650	652
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	420	..
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 16	506	..
Irving Nat...	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	205	215
Liberty Nat..	1,000,000	7½	Q	Oct 2, 16	365	..
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	..	320
Manh'n ($20).	2,050,000	3	S	July 1, 16	333	340
M.&Ful. Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 16	270	283
Mech., B'k'n.	.....	..	..	.....	..	*138
Mech. & Met.	5,000,000	3	Q	Nov 8, 16	298	305
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	297	305
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	280	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	..
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	350	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)..	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 16	400	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	..	750
Pacific ($50)..	500,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	..	255
Park Nat.....	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	500	585
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	420	..
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	400	425
Sherman Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	July 1, 16	105	115
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat..	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	150	154
Wash. Hgts..	100,000	2	Q	Sep 30,16	275	..
West Side....	200,000	6	S	July 1, 16	..	375
Yorkville	100,000	5	Q	Sep 30,16	..	600

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% of First Security Co. ‡10% extra annually.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

C. Gas (Balt.) 5s, '39.....	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	105½	107
Do 4½s, '54.	6,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Do 5s, '35...	.....	..	..	.....	96	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	105
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Ess. & H. G.	.....	..	..	.....	134	..
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	133	..
Hud. Co. Gas 5s, '49	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103¼	104
Kan.C. (Mo.) Gas 5s, '22.	.....	..	..	.....	88½	91
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	38	40
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	95
Newark Gas.	.....	..	..	.....	95½	96½
Do 5s, '48...	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105	106
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Okla. G. & El. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99

Exempt from Federal Income Tax. Eligible as security for Postal Savings Deposits.

$150,000

Mobile County, Ala.

5% School Bonds

due Nov. 1, 1936

Financial Statement

Real Valuation.....$85,000,000
Ass'd Valuat'n, 1915 45,403,040
Total Debt..... 1,162,000
Population (1910) 80,854

Debt limit of county is 3½% of assessed valuation.

Price to Yield 4.20%

Particulars of these and other municipal bonds yielding up to 5% sent on request for circular.

Spitzer, Rorick & Co

Successors to
SPITZER & CO.,
Established 1871
Equitable Building, New York
Toledo Chicago

Spicer Mfg. Co.

First Preferred 8% Cum. and Convertible

Total issue $1,500,000

This Company ranks as the largest manufacturer in the United States of universal joints and shafts for automobiles and motors.

Earnings are now understood to exceed ten times the dividend requirements on this issue.

Bought, Sold and Quoted

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.

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Motor

PIERCE ARROW

PACKARD

Market on New York Curb

WM. B. NASH

—SPECIALIST—

25 Broad St. Tel. Broad 3015-6-7

Stocks

$75,000

DurhamCounty, N.C.

4½% Court House Bonds

Dated Oct. 1, 1916. Due 5,000 Oct. 1, 1919, to Oct. 1, 1933, Inclusive.

Price to yield 4.25

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
Tax Exempt in North Carolina
Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits at 90% of par value.

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Capital and Surplus, $625,000
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000

CHARTERED 1864

Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 58th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

On Call.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew.
Nov. 13	3½	3½	3½	3½
Nov. 14	3½	3½	3½	3½
Nov. 15	3½	3½	3½	3½
Nov. 16	3½	3½	3½	3½
Nov. 17	3½	3½	3½	3½
Nov. 18	3½	3½	3½	3½
Week's range—				
High			3½	3½
Low			3½	3½
Same week last year—				
High			3	1½
Low			1½	1½
Year's range to date—				
High			6	6
Low			1½	1½
Same period last year—				
High			3	2½
Low			1½	1½

On Time.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Nov. 13	3 @3½	3½	3½@3¾
Nov. 14	3 @3½	3½	3½@3¾
Nov. 15	3 @3½	3½	3½@3¾
Nov. 16	3 @3½	3½	3½@3¾
Nov. 17	3 @3½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Nov. 18	3 @3½	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Week's range—			
High	3¼	3½	3½
Low	3	3¼	3¼
Same week last year—			
High	2½	3	3
Low	2¼	2½	2¾
Year's range to date—			
High	4¼	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2½
Same period last year—			
High	4	4¼	4¼
Low	2¼	2½	2½

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Nov. 13	Par	†10c	†10@15c	*10c
Nov. 14	Par	†10c	†10@15c	*10c
Nov. 15	Par	†15c	†10@15c	*10c
Nov. 16	Par	†15c	†10@15c	*10c
Nov. 17	Par	†15c	†10@15c	*10c
Nov. 18	Par	†15c	†10@15c	*10c

*Premium †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	—Discounts.— Short Money.	Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Nov. 13	5	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	27f 31½c
Nov. 14	5	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	27f 31½c
Nov. 15	5	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	27f 31½c
Nov. 16	5	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	27f 31½c
Nov. 17	5	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	27f 31½c
Nov. 18	5	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	27f 31½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT RATES.

	Brit. Consols, 2½% Money.	British Treas., 5% Rate.	Rentes, 3% Paris.
Nov. 13	56	96	61f 10c
Nov. 14	56⅛	96⅛	61f 10c
Nov. 15	56	96	61f 10c
Nov. 16	56	96	61f 10c
Nov. 17	56⅛	96	61f 10c
Nov. 18	56⅛	96	61f 10c

	Austria Dem. Cab's.	Dem.	Greece. Cab's.	Dem.
November 13	11.86	11.87	19.48	19.53
November 14	11.86	11.87	19.48	19.53
November 15	11.86	11.87	19.48	19.53
November 16	11.86	11.87	19.48	19.53
November 17	11.86	11.87	19.48	19.53
November 18	11.85	11.86	19.48	19.53

RUSSIA.

	Demand.	Cables.
November 13	29.60	29.70
November 14	30.25	30.30
November 15	30.25	30.30
November 16	30.45	30.50
November 17	30.40	30.45
November 18	30.30	30.35

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.
WHEAT.				
Nov. 13	$1.82¼	$1.81⅝	$1.93⅝	$1.92⅝
Nov. 14	1.85⅜	1.83¾	1.94⅝	1.90¾
Nov. 15	1.86⅜	1.84¼	1.93½	1.89⅝
Nov. 16	1.88⅞	1.85	1.94	1.90½
Nov. 17	1.86	1.82⅝	1.90¾	1.86⅛
Nov. 18	1.82	1.77	1.87¼	1.83⅝
Week's range	1.92¼	1.77	1.95⅞	1.83⅝

	—July— High.	Low.
Nov. 13	$1.61⅞	$1.58⅝
Nov. 14	1.61½	1.58⅝
Nov. 15	1.61⅝	1.58
Nov. 16	1.62	1.59
Nov. 17	1.59¾	1.57⅝
Nov. 18	1.58	1.54⅝
Week's range	1.62	1.54⅝

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.	—July— High.	Low.
CORN.						
Nov. 13	99¼	95⅛	98⅜	97	98⅜	97⅛
Nov. 14	99⅝	95⅝	99⅝	96⅛	99⅝	96⅛
Nov. 15	97⅝	94⅛	97⅝	95⅝	97⅝	97⅝
Nov. 16	97½	95⅝	98	96⅜	98⅞	97
Nov. 17	95⅞	94⅛	97⅜	96¼	97⅜	96⅜
Nov. 18	93⅝	92	95⅝	94⅛	95⅝	94⅛
Week's range	99⅝	92	99⅝	94⅛	99⅝	94⅛

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.
OATS.				
Nov. 13	58⅜	57¼	62⅛	61¼
Nov. 14	59	57⅛	63	61⅜
Nov. 15	59¼	57	62⅝	60⅜
Nov. 16	58⅝	57⅛	62⅜	61⅞
Nov. 17	58⅜	57⅜	62⅛	61¼
Nov. 18	57⅛	56½	61⅝	60⅜
Week's range	59	56½	63	60⅜

Provisions.

	—Jan.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.
LARD.				
Nov. 13	$16.30	$16.15		
Nov. 14	16.52	16.32	$16.40	$16.25
Nov. 15	16.35	16.20	16.35	16.20
Nov. 16	16.47	16.30	16.45	16.30
Nov. 17	16.40	16.15	16.40	16.17
Nov. 18	16.15	15.62	16.15	15.67
Week's range	16.30	15.62	16.45	15.67

	—Jan.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.
RIBS.				
Nov. 13	$14.70	$14.50		
Nov. 14	14.62	14.50	$14.75	$14.62
Nov. 15	14.52	14.40	14.60	14.52
Nov. 16	14.52	14.42	14.65	14.57
Nov. 17	14.60	14.45	14.72	14.57
Nov. 18	14.45	14.17	14.52	14.30
Week's range	14.70	14.17	14.75	14.30

	—Jan.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.
PORK.				
Nov. 13	$27.75	$27.35		
Nov. 14	27.65	27.25	$27.65	$27.25
Nov. 15	27.50	27.10	27.25	27.05
Nov. 16	27.40	27.25	27.30	27.20
Nov. 17	27.00	27.27	27.42	27.17
Nov. 18	27.07	26.70	27.00	26.82
Week's range	27.75	26.70	27.65	26.82

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STAN(OIL)DARD

WILL BUY	WILL SELL
50 S. O. N. Y.	100 Penn Mex.
50 Nor. Pipe	25 Galena Sig.
25 Prairie Pipe	25 S. O. of Ind.
50 Imp. Oil	25 S. O. of Calif.
25 Sa. Penn Oil	50 Union Tank

R. W. P. Barnes,
Dealer in Standard Oil Stocks.
25 BROAD ST. Tel. Broad 1764-5.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Save and Be Safe

Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before November 30 earn from December 1st.

Dividend—July 1, 1916 - 4½%

Begin now or write for Booklet A.

The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVING
59 Park Row, New York City.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	—Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	—Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 13	4.75½	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.76	4.76	4.76
Nov. 14	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.76	4.76	4.76	4.76
Nov. 15	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.76	4.76	4.76
Nov. 16	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.76	4.76	4.76	4.76
Nov. 17	4.75½	4.75⅝	4.76	4.76	4.76	4.76
Nov. 18	4.75½	4.75½	4.76	4.76	4.76	4.76
Week's range—				Demand.		Cables.
High				84.75½		84.76
Low				4.75⅝		4.76
Same week last year—						
High				4.70¾		4.71
Low				4.65⅞		4.66⅛
Year's range to date—						
High				4.78		4.78½
Low				4.75⅛		4.74⅝
Same period last year—						
High				4.85¼		4.85¾
Low				4.80		4.81

PARIS.	—Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	—Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 13	5.84½	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.83⅝	5.83⅛	5.83⅛
Nov. 14	5.84½	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.83⅝	5.83⅛	5.83⅛
Nov. 15	5.84½	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.83⅝	5.82⅞	5.83⅛
Nov. 16	5.84½	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.83⅝	5.83⅛	5.83⅛
Nov. 17	5.84½	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.83⅝	5.83⅛	5.83⅛
Nov. 18	5.84½	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.83⅝	5.83⅛	5.83⅛
Week's range—				Demand.		Cables.
High				5.84½		5.83⅝
Low				5.84⅛		5.83⅛
Same week last year—						
High				5.91		5.90¾
Low				5.96⅛		5.96⅛

BERLIN.	—Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	—Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 13	69.08⅜	69.03⅜	69.03⅜	69.62½	69.57½	69.62½
Nov. 14	69.56½	69.43⅜	69.43⅜	69.62½	69.57½	69.62½
Nov. 15	69.56½	69.43⅜	69.43⅜	69.62½	69.57½	69.62½
Nov. 16	69.56	69.43⅜	69.43⅜	69.62½	69.57½	69.62½
Nov. 17	69.37½	69.37½	69.37½	69.37½	69.37½	69.37½
Nov. 18	69.25	69.25	69.25	69.25	69.25	69.25

	—Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	—Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 13	69.75	69.68¾	69.68¾	69.75	69.68¾	69.68¾
Nov. 14	69.62½	69.50	69.50	69.62½	69.50	69.50
Nov. 15	69.62½	69.62½	69.62½	69.62½	69.62½	69.62½
Nov. 16	69.56¼	69.50	69.50	69.56¼	69.50	69.50
Nov. 17	69.43¾	69.43¾	69.43¾	69.43¾	69.43¾	69.43¾
Nov. 18	69.31¼	69.31¼	69.31¼	69.31¼	69.31¼	69.31¼
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.			
High	69.68¾		69.75			
Low	69.25		69.31¼			
Same week last year—						
High	81.31¼		80.56¼			
Low	81.31¼		80.62½			

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Nov. 13	5.22	5.22	40.75	40.81⅜	6.67½	6.66⅝
Nov. 14	5.23	5.22¼	40.81¼	40.87½	6.67½	6.68⅛
Nov. 15	5.22¼	5.22¼	40.81¼	40.87½	6.68	6.68⅛
Nov. 16	5.21	5.20	40.87½	40.93⅜	6.71	6.70¼
Nov. 17	5.20	5.19	40.43⅜	40.87½	6.71¼	6.70½
Nov. 18	5.19½	5.19	40.87½	40.93⅜	6.71¾	6.70⅝

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Nov. 13	34½d	71¼c
Nov. 14	34½d	71¼c
Nov. 15	34½d	71¼c
Nov. 16	34d	71¼c
Nov. 17	34d	71¼c
Nov. 18	34½d	71¼c

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for 1st Preferred and 2nd Preferred Shares of the Capital Stock of PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY, issued under the Shareholders' Protective Agreement, dated 6th April, 1912, between the Committee therein named and the holders of said 1st Preferred or 2nd Preferred Shares who should become parties thereto:

The undersigned Committee recommends to depositors of 1st Preferred and 2nd Preferred Shares of the Capital stock of PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY, respectively, under said Shareholders' Protective Agreement, dated 6th April, 1912, the acceptance, so far as their interests are concerned, of the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, dated October 30, 1916, a copy of which has been filed with Old Colony Trust Company in Boston, Massachusetts, the Depositary and Bankers Trust Company in New York, the Agent for the Depositary under said Shareholders' Protective Agreement dated 6th April, 1912. To facilitate the deposit of 1st Preferred and 2nd Preferred Shares, respectively, under said Plan and Agreement the undersigned Committee has terminated said Shareholders' Protective Agreement dated 6th April, 1912.

Any holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Shareholders' Protective Agreement dated 6th April, 1912, may upon surrender to the Depositary, Old Colony Trust Company, at its office, 17 Court Street, in the City of Boston, Massachusetts, of his Certificate of Deposit duly endorsed in blank, receive stock to the amount and of the class represented by his Certificate of Deposit, upon payment as his pro rata share of the expenses and remuneration of the Committee of twenty-seven cents (for each share of 1st Preferred Stock and for each share of 2nd Preferred Stock represented by his Certificate of Deposit so surrendered.

Dated, November 15, 1916.

PHILIP STOCKTON, Chairman;
JOHN M. GRAHAM,
GUY NORMAN,
W. J. WOLLMAN,
C. R. WEEDEN, Committee.

American Smelters Securities Company

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SIX PER CENT. FIFTEEN-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of American Smelters Securities Company, issued and outstanding under a Trust Agreement, dated February 1, 1911, between American Smelters Securities Company and Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that American Smelters Securities Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement above recited, has drawn for redemption and pay, on the first day of February, 1917, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Number 54 Wall Street, New York City, at the rate of Five hundred and twenty-five dollars ($525) and accrued and unpaid interest, for each bond of Five hundred dollars ($500) face value, and at the rate of One thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050) and accrued and unpaid interest, for each bond of One thousand dollars ($1,000) face value, all of its 6% Fifteen-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, issued under the above-mentioned Trust Agreement and outstanding on said February 1st, 1917.

On said first day of February, 1917, there will become and be due and payable at the said office of Central Trust Company of New York the principal of all of such bonds, together with the premium of five per cent. thereof and the interest accrued to such date, and from and after the said date interest on said bond will cease.

All holders of said bonds may, pursuant to the provisions of a Conversion Agreement between American Smelting & Refining Company and Central Trust Company of New York, dated February 1st, 1911, convert all said bonds into common stock of the American Smelting & Refining Company on or before the thirtieth day prior to the first of February, 1917, at the rate of Five hundred dollars ($500) par value of said stock for each Five hundred dollar bond and One thousand dollars ($1,000) par value of said stock for each One thousand dollar ($1,000) bond, in the manner provided in said Conversion Agreement.

October 30, 1916.

AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES COMPANY.
By DANIEL GUGGENHEIM, President.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY
Notice of Redemption of Three-year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes,

To the Holders of
Three-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of
Republic Railway & Light Company.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Section 2 of Article IV. of the Trust Agreement executed by Republic Railway & Light Company to Fidelity Trust Company, as Trustee, dated December 1, 1915, said Company has called for redemption on December 11, 1916, at One hundred and one-half (100½) per cent. of the principal thereof, together with interest from the last preceding interest day to the date of redemption the entire amount of Three-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of Republic Railway & Light Company issued under said Trust Agreement not heretofore called for redemption.

Interest on the above mentioned notes will cease on December 11, 1916. Holders of the above mentioned notes are required to present them on or before December 11, 1916, at the office of the Fidelity Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for redemption.

Under the terms of the Trust Agreement the holders of the above mentioned notes are entitled to convert the same at their face value, par for par, under the conditions and regulations prescribed in the Trust Agreement, into shares of the non-assessable 7% Preferred Capital stock of Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company upon presentation and surrender of the same for conversion with all unmatured coupons attached, at the office of Fidelity Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on or before December 1, 1916. The adjustment of current dividends and accrued interest upon notes so converted will be made in cash. All holders of said notes who shall not have converted the same into preferred stock of Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company prior to December 1, 1916, shall be conclusively determined to have elected to receive cash for said notes.

Dated: November 11, 1916.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY
By W. M. COLEMAN, Vice-President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% 50-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF BUSH TERMINAL BUILDINGS COMPANY, Due April 1st, 1960.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage given to secure the above described issue of bonds, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Eighty-eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars forty-seven cents ($88,953.47) in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, provided such purchase can, in its opinion, be now made advantageously. Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before December 6th, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on December 7th, or security furnished that day. If required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.
Dated, New York, November 2d, 1916.

To Holders of Certificates for shares of Stock, and Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Debentures of THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the above-named company, dated November 14, 1916, has been prepared by the undersigned Joint Reorganization Committee, and has been approved by the committee for Debentures of the Railway Company acting under the Deposit Agreement dated July 19, 1915, and by the two committees representing stock of the Railway Company, of which Messrs. Nathan L. Amster and Charles Hayden are, respectively, Chairmen.

Copies of said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, or from FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Dearborn and Monroe Streets, Chicago, Ill., the Depositaries under the Plan.

Holders of Stock of the Railway Company who desire to participate in the reorganization must deposit the certificates for such Stock, duly assigned in blank, with either of said Depositaries, at the addresses above stated, on or before DECEMBER 4, 1916.

Holders of Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Debentures of the Railway Company not heretofore deposited with the said Debenture Committee who desire to participate in the reorganization must deposit their Debentures, with the coupon dated January 15, 1916, and all subsequently maturing coupons attached, with either of the Depositaries, at the addresses above stated, on or before DECEMBER 4, 1916.

In respect of every such deposit a Certificate of Deposit will be issued by the Depositary receiving the same. Application will be made to list Certificates of Deposit upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Dated, New York, November 14, 1916.

SEWARD PROSSER, Chairman,
NATHAN L. AMSTER,
EMILE K. BOISOT,
CHARLES HAYDEN,
JAMES SPEYER,
S. DAVIES WARFIELD,
Joint Reorganization Committee.

B. W. JONES, *Secretary,*
16 Wall Street,
New York City.

The committees named below have approved the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization mentioned in the foregoing notice, and recommend to holders of Debentures and Stock of the Railway Company the prompt deposit of their securities.

B. W. JONES, *Secretary,*
16 Wall Street,
New York City.

SEWARD PROSSER, Chairman,
EMILE K. BOISOT,
A. BARTON HEPBURN,
EDWIN G. MERRILL,
JAMES SPEYER.
Debenture Committee.

ALFRED J. KEPPELMANN,
Secretary,
67 Milk Street,
Boston, Mass.

NATHAN L. AMSTER, Chairman,
FRANK W. BAUDER,
WARREN C. CRANE,
EDWIN S. DICKERSON,
ALFRED J. KEPPELMANN,
COURTLANDT LINDERBURN,
GEORGE G. PRENTICE,
GEORGE WARREN SMITH,
PETER G TEN EYCK.
Amster Stockholders' Committee.

M. M. FERGUSON, *Secretary,*
25 Broad Street,
New York City.

CHARLES HAYDEN, Chairman,
JAMES S. ALEXANDER,
W. J. MATHESON,
A. F. van HALL,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Hayden Stockholders' Committee.

Summary of Plan

On April 20, 1915, receivers of the railroads and properties of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, were appointed and the receivership still continues. The interest on the Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Debentures, which matured January 15, 1916 and July 15, 1916, has not been paid, but no defaults have occurred in the payment of interest upon any of the obligations of the Railway Company secured by lien upon its property or the property of its subsidiary railroad corporations. A committee representing certain holders of the Railway Company's First and Refunding Bonds has, however, commenced suit by leave of Court for the foreclosure of the First and Refunding Mortgage, alleging various defaults other than non-payment of interest. This litigation is being contested by the Railway Company and by the Joint Reorganization Committee. Representatives of the Joint Reorganization Committee have been holding informal conferences with members of the said committee representing First and Refunding bondholders of the Railway Company. Under the provisions of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization the Joint Reorganization Committee is empowered to make any settlement, compromise or arrangement that may, in its discretion, be deemed advisable with respect to the First and Refunding Bonds or with respect to any other secured or unsecured obligations of or claims against the Railway Company.

In addition to mortgage debt and equipment obligations, the Railway Company has outstanding in the hands of the public $20,000,000 face amount of Debentures, and $74,359,722.50 par value of capital stock all of one class.

Negotiations between members of the Debenture Committee, the Amster Committee and the Hayden Committee have resulted in concerted action looking to early reorganization of the Railway Company. As a result of these negotiations, and upon the understanding that approximately $30,000,000 new cash capital would be provided in reorganization, the Debenture Committee has consented that the Plan shall provide for the delivery to Debenture holders of new 6% preferred stock (cumulative up to 5% per annum) in lieu of the fixed charge obligations now held by them.

The properties of the Railway Company are either to be retained in the present company, subject to a readjustment of securities, or are to be vested in a new company or the Railway Company otherwise reorganized as may be determined by the Joint Reorganization Committee, subject to all liens of record.

New Securities

The reorganized company will have capital stock presently issuable as follows:

$30,000,000 in par value of 7% preferred stock;
$20,000,000 in par value of 6% preferred stock; and
$75,000,000 in par value of common stock.

The Joint Reorganization Committee may in its discretion determine that the authorized amounts of the 6% preferred stock or of the 7% preferred stock, or both, shall exceed the amounts above specified by not more than $15,000,000, in par amount for both; and any part of such preferred stock not required for the purposes of the Plan may be placed in the treasury of the reorganized company for its general corporate purposes.

The 6% preferred stock will be cumulative up to 5% per annum from and after July 15, 1916; and the 7% preferred stock will be cumulative up to 5% per annum from and after such date as may be fixed by the Joint Reorganization Committee, having regard to the amounts of the several instalments and the respective dates fixed for the payment thereof by depositing stockholders.

The 7% preferred stock will be preferred as to dividends over the 6% preferred stock to the extent of 1% per annum.

The charter of the reorganized company will provide for cumulative voting at all elections of directors; and all directors will be elected annually. There will be no voting trust created with respect to any stock issuable to depositors under the Plan.

Cash Requirements

The amount of cash provided for in the Plan is....		$29,743,889
To be applied as follows:		
To the payment or acquisition of:		
Two-year Collateral Trust Gold Notes	$7,500,000	
Loan, Central Trust Company, secured by collateral	2,500,000	
Loan, Hayden, Stone & Co., secured by collateral	1,800,000	
Receiver's Certificates, Series A	2,488,000	
Receiver's Certificates, Series B	1,100,000	
		$15,188,000
To meet reorganization requirements and to provide additional working capital for the reorganized company		14,555,889
		$29,743,889

Provision for Cash Requirements

A Purchase Agreement has been entered into by the Joint Reorganization Committee with Messrs. Speyer & Co. and Messrs. Hayden, Stone & Co., therein referred to as the Bankers, whereby the latter have agreed to purchase, for the sum of $29,743,889, less a commission of 3%, the $29,743,889 par value of new 7% preferred stock and the $74,359,722.50 par value of new common stock to be, presently issued.

Distribution of New Securities

The Bankers have authorized the Joint Reorganization Committee to offer, for account of the Bankers, the stock so to be acquired by them to holders of Certificates of Deposit for stock of the Railway Company as follows:

$40 in par value of new 7% preferred stock and $100 in par value of new common stock for $40 in cash, in respect of each share of stock of the Railway Company represented by such Certificates of Deposit.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Debentures are to receive in cash the 5% arrears of interest on their Debentures to July 15, 1916, and, in respect of each $1,000 Debenture, $1,000 in par value of new 6% preferred stock.

Capital Obligations and Fixed Charges

The Plan leaves undisturbed the mortgage debt and equipment obligations of the Railway Company and its subsidiary corporations, aggregating as of November 2, 1916, $257,758,383, but provides for the retirement in reorganization of the following:

Twenty-year Gold Debentures, 5%	$20,000,000
Two-year Collateral Trust Gold Notes, 6%	7,500,000
Loan, Central Trust Company, 5%	2,500,000
Loan, Hayden, Stone & Co., 4%	1,800,000
Receiver's Certificates, Series A, 5%	2,488,000
Receiver's Certificates, Series B, 6%	1,100,000
Total	$35,188,000
Upon the consummation of the Plan the annual interest charges, which are now at the rate of	$12,277,096
Will be reduced to	10,222,896
A decrease of	$2,054,400

The Plan contemplates a reduction of $38,188,000 in fixed charge obligations, and an increase of $49,743,889 in stock—of which $20,000,000 is to be issued in exchange for Debentures and $29,743,889 for cash. The proportion of stock to fixed charge obligations is at present 25.12%; under the Plan it will be 48.14%.

Requirements and Resources after Reorganization

For the calendar years 1917, 1918 and 1919, it is estimated that the cash requirements of the reorganized company for the payment of obligations maturing during those years and for additions and betterments (but exclusive of such amounts as may be expended for rehabilitation) will be approximately $38,312,840, as against which it is estimated that there will be available:

$8,000,000 in cash;
$4,174,000 face amount of First and Refunding Bonds;
2,737,000 face amount of St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds; and
1,965,000 face amount of Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds.

In addition, the Receiver will turn over to the reorganized company such funds as may remain undisposed of in his hands upon the consummation of the Plan. These funds will be available for the general corporate purposes of the reorganized company, after deducting therefrom such amounts as it may be required to pay in respect of renunciations and disallowances during the receivership. On November 2, 1916, the funds so in the hands of the Receiver amounted to $4,821,589, a part of which represented accumulations made by him in anticipation of payments then presently to become due. The renunciations and disallowances during the receivership, as of November 2, 1916, are estimated at about $1,250,000 (some of which will be contested).

The Plan contemplates that (in addition to the $29,743,889 in cash to be raised in reorganization as above stated), $15,000,000 face amount of First and Refunding Bonds will be sold, so that the reorganized company may be provided with funds with which to meet the major capital obligations that will mature during the calendar year 1917. The release of collateral upon payment of the above-mentioned collateral loans will, it is estimated, provide more than sufficient face amount of these bonds for this purpose.

Earnings

From the Receiver's reports it appears that the net income of the Railway Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, applicable to interest charges was $15,260,479

As against total interest charges on funded and unfunded debts for the same period (including interest on the Debentures) of 12,312,798

Leaving a surplus for the year ended June 30, 1916, of $2,957,221

The Plan contemplates a reduction in fixed charges of $2,054,400 per annum, of which there was actually charged against income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916 $1,937,896

Taking the net income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, as the basis, there would have been, after crediting to the earnings for that year an amount equal to its proportion of the saving that will be thus effected in reorganization, a surplus applicable to dividends on the stocks of the reorganized company of... $

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A.M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg., for Motions.

Cohen<Josephine.
Hinch<McWilliams.
Stromberg<Arnson.
Neptune<N Y & D Co.
Orvig<same.
Kistner<Atlantic Co.
Butts<Dear.
General calendar: U S N Y C & H R RR. Pile Driver 2. F W Jarvis Co<Stmr Emeline.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 11 A. M.—Equity calendar. Case on—Scalia<Internat High Speed Steel. No Day Calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.
U S<Case of laces (2).
U S<Strauss.
Paine<Barclay Corset Co.
Andrews Co<Stone & Timber Co.
U S<David.
Re Am Elec Products Co.
Amata<Lehigh Valley RR.
Smith<Pepe RR.
U S<Taylor.
Shelipee<Erie RR.
Underhill<Guide Service Co.
U S<Mullen.
U S<Chase Nat Bank.
Kroger<Ruppert.
Same<Gibson Distilling Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Barrett<D L & W RR. Float No 27.
Moore & Co<same.
Ocean SS Co<same.
Re Tug C. Gallagher (Limit)
Dailey<CNY.
U S<North German Lloyd SS Co.
Waldo<Aaronson.
Sawicka<Lehigh & Wilkes Barre Coal.
U S<100 Half Cases Figs, &c.
Same<Carlossa et al.
Scudder<Curtin (2).
Hoyt<Brigham.
Storey<Stewart.
Sorenson<Southern Pacific Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Building.
Re Henry F Vyse.

Gans SS Line<
Wilhelmsen.
Peluffo<Lamport & Holt Line.
Hermanos<same.
De Bary<same.
Penn Coal Co<SS Moghegan.
Ingalls<Ing Ganoga.
U S< SS Frankmount.
Wilson<SS Wyoming
Aldrich<Wellbrock.
C RR of NJ<Tug Gladiator.
Mallory SS Co<SS Suffolk.
Coastwise Transp Co< SS Brazos.
Re Ferryboat Ithaca (Limit)
Re Steamboat Keansburg (Limit).
Scouten<Tug Eureka.
La Fontaine<Tug Dan Willard.
Chiarello<Seaboard & Gulf SS Co.
Seaboard & Gulf SS Co<Chiarello.
Acti, &c., Kaupinger< Marden.
Centennial Transp Co. (Ferryboat Wyoming
Hewlett<U S & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Carens<same.
Wallen<same.
Marquardt<same.
Goldsmith<Steamboat Co
Cornell Steamboat Co <Tug Robert Parsons
Williams Nav Co< Barge Sterling.
Gerakis<Stamodopulo.
Trans Italiana<Metropolitan Bailer Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 353, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.

Samuel N Greene,
Isaac J Levy,
Lloyd A Collins,
Sadie Levy,
Israel Milker,
Jas M Carples,
Max Kramer,
Wm Klein,
Wm W Werback,
Frank Greco,
Fredk Knapp,
John Jay,
Miriam Giesen,
Bert A Elsasser,
Ferral C Dininny,
A & L Metzger,
Louis W Gartner,
Friedlander & Bartnowsky,
Simon Gottlieb & Co,
Beede Kling,
Theodore Rovendius,
Simon B Hamburger,
Charles E Slevin,
Joseph Kolarix,
Samuel Wiener.
Under objections:
Jos Bogen,
Geo L Brown,
Geo F Morris,
Maude B Barclay,
Adjourned cases:
Daisy H. Andrews,
Abraham Frankel.
Involuntary case:
Petition<S Sragaw.

Motions:
Friedman & Cohen,
L Popkin & Co,
Emil Kabenstein,
Giuseppe Roberts,
Simon Gottlieb & Co,
Internati Underwear Co.
Wm H Baker,
Podresky<Golden,
Benj Toff,
Bioplasm Mfg Co,
Hartley Silk Mfg.
John J. Cunningham,
Michael J Scott,
Midtown Const Co,
Horowitz & Finkelstein,
Henry Elroff,
Holland House Operating Co.
Scott & Fehrs.
Morris Rosenstauch.
Cancan Rest Co.
Geo P Harvey.
Martinique Lunch.
Smith's Infants Wear.
Friedman Bros.
Celas Salmon.
L H Lang Co.
Jacob Bloch.
Heitz Co.
Samuel B Smith,
H L Herbert & Co.
John J Saker.
Wyckoff, Church & P.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Common Law Calendar—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Heinley<Western Md Ry Co (3).
Wells<Austin.
Bongiorno<Penn RR Co.
Waldo<Aaronson.
Sawicka<Lehigh & Wilkes Barre Coal.
U S<100 Half Cases Figs, &c.
Same<Carlossa et al.
Scudder<Curtin (2).
Hoyt<Brigham.
Storey<Stewart.
Sorenson<Southern Pacific Co.
Kolwaitis<Lehigh Valley RR Co.
Karalus<Childs Co.
Pelonsky<Bordens Cond Milk Co.
U S<Harris et al.
Same<Wolinsky et al.
Same<12 Cartons Byrnes Baby Relief.
Bloch<Masonry Con Co.
Meier< B H RR Co.
Geiger<Knickerbocker Ice Co. (2).

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Building.
Re Henry F Vyse.
U S<Vyse,
Same<Meyers.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals will resume its sittings for a five weeks' term in the Assembly Chamber, the Capitol, at Albany, today, because the work of reconstructing the old State Hall into a court house is still incomplete. It will first consider appeals from orders, the calendar consisting of thirty-five numbers, which are sufficient to take up the court's time for the first week.

DAY CALENDAR-
D'Utassy<Barrett.
People ex rel Luyster<Cocks.
Rice<Postal Tel Co.
Re West.
Jacobs<Amer Play.
Re Harris.
Finley<Atl Transport.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Shearn, J.—Litigated motions:
Rosenthal<N Y Rys.
Billinsky<same.
Silver<same.
Haviland<Allen.
Calhoun<Calhoun.
Thaler<Brenner.
Griffin<Wilson.
Re Matheson.
Re Columbia Trust.
Elwood<Orange County Milk Assn.
Re Maltbie (United Cigar Stores Co.)
Barthelston<Empire Working Co.
Leighton<Leighton.
Lane<Smith.
Hooker<Andon Corp.
Greshols<Oscar Daniels Co.
Weingtaus<Meyers.
Gruber<Natl. Bridge Works.
CNY<Oliver.
Re Schiessinger.
Lint, Fischer & Rosa, Inc<Kraft. (2.)
Patten<Nauberger.
Re Moape Realty.
Mapes<Purdy.
Albany Sav Bank< Dooley.
Hame<Hindsell.
Klein<Maslow.
Ladue<Weiss.
Pearlman Co<Bech.
Spaulding<Spaulding.
Re estate of Northcote.
House<Hickson, Inc.
Fowler<Oriental Textile Mills.
Silverman<U S. Hoffman Co.
Met By-Products Co<Van Name.
Somers<Smith.
MacGillivary<Batten.
Osborn<NY Rys.
Moade<same.
Chinese<same.
West End Theatre Co< Stair.
Grieco<Grieco.
Moscowitz<Moskowitz.
Henry Morganthau Co. (CNY.
O'Brien<CNY.
Ford<Ford.
Kak<Mayforth.
Re Generallo.
Empress Colombiana de Navigation<Grau.
CNY<Ashkenaz.
Ely Lopez Co<Park & Tilford.
Roth<Abelman Const.
Fresser<Jacobson.
Garry<DeMaio.
Lussier<Consol Tel & Tel Sub Co.
Carall<Rosenblatt.
Karinsky<Weil.
Katscher<Emil Weinbrod & Sons.
Greenbaum<Failsuk.
Hinmann<Ninmann.

Part II.—Pendleton, J.—Litigated motions:
Nat Products Co<Tobacco Products Co.
Upright<Upright.
Murray<Cohen.
Acampora<T J McLaughlin & Sons.
Valenti<NY Theatre, (2.)
Hunter<Hunter.
Horter<Horter.
Barnard<Swayne.
Re D P Harris Hardware Co.
CNY<J W Hughes.
Wills<Geo A Fuller.
Travers<Van Zandt.
Green<Chica.
Re Tranter<Tranter.
Smith<Smith.
Marks<Rosenthal.
Moore<NY Rys.
Kerrigan<Nat Surety Co., (2.)
Seaver<Southern Surety Co.
Osborn<Osburn.
St Winock<Brentwood.
Same<Caullife-Owen.
Pasmowitz-Maurer.
Thompson<Harper.
Cuatotolapam Sugar< Beck.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Wasserman<Dwyer.
Fuhr<Krellenstein.
Howard<Howard.
Green<Matamora Club
Kennedy Valve Mfg<
Brady & Oltarsh Const.
E River Sav Inst< Willis.
Bidlake<Bidlake.
Cent Trust<Ricker.
Pine<Jacoby.
Rinaldo<Heistein.
So Amer Sec<McKelvey. (4.)
Demurrers:
Ingle<Dispatch Press.
Jayne<Furness, Withy
Preferred causes:
Case on—Germania Life Ins<Key Rty.
Van Tuyl<Schwab.
Farson<Croisic Rty.
Lipman<Lipman.
Rattles<McCleevey.
Titterton<Titterton.
General calendar:
Silverman<Mitlowitz.
Romelke<Romelke.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Cohalan, J.—Certiorari cases.
Motions:
Mary A Cole,
Jan Potensky,
Meyer Tuttelman,
Rosa Stock,
Herbert Daigety.
Wills for probate:

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Beirne<Rothwell.
G O Tuck & Co<Taney.
Powers Acc'ting Mach Co<Jos Froggatt & Co.
S. Block Co<Morris & Co.
Frend<London Feath Nov Co.
Nate-Earle Co< Sies Auto Conveyor Co.
Silverman<Potts.
Mouthrop<Globe Ind.
Dillon<Hodgins.
Wolff<La Porcelaine Limousine.
Same<Lanternier.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.
Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.
Inq—Kontoun<Borodaikewich. (2.)
Inq—Gabriel<Sullivan.
Breven<Egyptian Lacquer Mfg.
Buchanan<Keller.
Pachefsky<NY Rys.
Secofsky<Strauss.
Ryder<NY C RR.
Meschisi<Wright.
Sweedman<Westcott Express.
Jacobs<Chopak.
Lattin<Long Isl RR.
Cunningham<Perry.
McNamee<Andrews.
Finkelstein<CNY.
Schulsinger<Westcott Express.
Curran<Codliff.
Goldstein<Whitridge.
Smeraldi<Mistratta.
Pomerants<Schlesinger.
Wright<Levy.
Quinn<Cappell.
J Bowles<Keathes Co.
W Bowles<same.
R Westman<Moynihan
J Westman<same.
Negenheimer<Mtg Associates.
Arnold<Cons T & El.
Dillon<CNY.
McQuade<Oakland Steamboat Co.
Kraetz<Nas El RR.
Rabinowitz<Weiss.
Ulhorn<Burns Bros.
Ornstein<Babcock.
Saltiello<Lord & Taylor.
Oberman<Union Ry.
Hefferman<Shearer.
Schachter<Haahnel.
Bophy<Cunningham.
Cramer<Simpson Fox Realty Corp.

PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fusco<Spitzer.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bergen<Borden's Cond Milk.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Podoshen<C I & B RR.

PART VII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—
Connolly<NY Rwys. A Traynor<same.

PART IX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pompian Co<Nicelle Olive Oil Co.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Purley<5th Av Coach Co.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Horowitz<McDermond

PART XII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XIII.—Bissell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Stuart<Birdsall.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.
M Kaempfer & Sons< Mendelson.
Wein Marine Equip Co<Mitsui & Co.
Shubert Theat Co< Wells.
White<Richellu Co.
Pipe & Cont Supply< Mason & Hanger.
Hardiman-Peck<Mulhall.
Delano, Jr<Columbia Machine Works.
Frankel<Peters.
Kelley<Bennett, (2.)
Rathbun Grant Print< Firstenberg.
Griffen<CNY.
Chellmer<Borman.
Title Guar & Trust< Tax Lien.
Williams<R Griffin Co
Neagle<Neenan.
M G Babcock<Goodman.
Imperator Rty Co< Tull.
Ehrler<McCarthy.
Hynes<Kabre Assets Corp.
Hetson & Schafran< Von Raitz.
Atlantic Terra Cotta Co<Nordone.
Lynch<Palmer.
Little<Ware.
Nat Nassau Bk<Noone
Dammann<New Eng Cas Co.
Hansen<McGovern.
Wolf<Tauz.
Spencer<Colima Lumber Co.
Rodgers<CNY.

PART XV.—No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Altonia Rty Const<Ill. Surety.
Baron<Modern Pen.
Same<Chapman.

PART XVII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Dairymple<Schwartz.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Mary E Jones,
Magdalena Geiger,
Fany Loewy,
Edward Kalerien,
Ella F Lawrence,

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested wills.
Ellen Corbett Stevens,
Jennie Kaufman,
Gustav A Krauss,
Della K Lynch,
Annie W Tillinghast,
Maggie Reilly,
W W Knickerbocker,
Karl Frank,
C Alfred Littlefield.
Rebecca Zinker, also known as Beckie Zinker.
Estate of:
Robert A Gunn.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, C. J.—Litigated motions.
Finkelstein<Horowitz.
Holzman Cohen< Teague.
Gimbel Bros<De Negneth.
Steinberg<Israel.
Boyes<Van Horn.
Lichtenstein<Winstock
U S & J Corp—Berkman.
Flynn<Lee.
Blau<Brown.
Robertson<Coleman.
Cohen<Rosenberg.
Hollywood Co<Tracy.
Alessio<Smith.
Filardi<Smith.
Zabludowsky<Heurung
Janssens<Elliott-Fisher Co.
Marcello<Porto Rican Express.
Kaplan<Kaplan.
Chambers<Sterling Auto Mfg.
Utilts<Rabinowitz.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Musacchio<Amendohn.
Sternberg<Fleisheimer
Forman<Keating.
Goldman<Wallach, (2.)
Zellvinsky<NY. Rys.
Renninson<Berhart.
Kleigman<Schmidt.
Scheinman<Empire Postal Motor Co.
Winer<Widrewitz.
Faulkner<Lebenson.
Gross<Smith.
Pagnozzi<Borden.
Benjamin<NY Rys.
Baker<same.
Weiss<Brown.
Kepins<E Waters Co.
Danziger<Childs Co, (2.)
Weinstein<Miller.
Friedland<Haas.
Carely<Aetna Acoid & Liability Co.
Zeman<Gardner, (2.)
Stripp<Goldberg.
Kern<Community Rty
Feuerman<Sanitary Wet Wash Laundry.
Levine<Kleban.
Hoffman<NY Rys.
Bates<Shallenberger.
Peck<Adair.
Kinsey<Northwestern Theatrical Assn.
Cogswell<Waters.
Masciandara< Schneurmacher.
Flinnerty<Goldstein (2)
Hamburg<Hyman (2.)
Scientific Heater Co< Kidde.
Cohen<Rosenberg.
Zalken<Keene.
The Amsonia<Goodwin.
Newman<Fowler.
Hawken<Levinson Wrecking Co.
Cohen<Eris RR.
Lowitt<Iron Rity.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Gunn<Allen.
Cohen<Chianese.
Buckley<P Doeiger Brew Co.
Firsht<Cohen.
Bistritzky<Hockinger (2.)
Antler<Schwartz, (2.)
Maker<Majestic Hotel
Peck<Adair.
Levitan<NY Rys.
Hurwitz<Union Ry.
Garelik<Seelig.
Hattendorf<Schrage.
Singer<Emanoff Caviar Co.
Brann<Seery.
Austin<Heller (2.)

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Gruenberg<Kelbourne.
Geiger<Weingarten.
Havary<Ades.
Geller<Colvin.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Delehanty<Cuttinghamson Co.
Nassau-Beekman Inv Co<Prichep.
Epstein<Rubin.
Hart<Frawley.
Bahr Trucking<Traner Cont Co.
Kridel<Barnett.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Re O B Coates & Co—Joseph T Ryan, Re McAlpin —Frederick W Steele.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Underwriters Bldg Co<Goodwin—Michael J Egan, Clark<Warner—John L O'Brien.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—J Hanhan Hemmerdinger<Winston Hueters Co, Inc—Daniel W Morgan. Re O B Coates & Co—Joseph T Ryan.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Alfred H Hastorf<Sarah Kalowetsky — Edward R Cohen. Hahnemann Hospital<Samual Stone —Patrick A Gaynor.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Johnston<Ehrman.
Gilfrich<Valentine.
Haas<Menowitz.
Di Pierto<Di Pietro.
Josephson<Josephson.
De Grump<Rose.
Varick<Higgins.
Jones<Rogers & Hagerty.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Ing—Lahaney<Greenberg<Marsh (2.)
Columbia Const Co< Cosmopolitan Bank.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.
Sussman<Harlem & Market Auto Trucking Co.
Levington<Robitsek.
Galiana<Galiana.
Kelly<Bergold.
Mautner<Brown.
Curry<Con Union Gas.
Doherty<Terry & Tench Co.
Berzin<Polonsky.
Cottingham<Int R T.
Staub<same.
Kelly<same.
Cuzy<Brauss.
Anker<CNY.
Fallon<Irish-Am A C.
Steinman<Kuehn.
Lehman<Int R T.
O'Neill<Perry.
P Guiby, Inc< Berliner.
Burke<Higgins.
Same<Higgins & Stonton Const Co.
Highest number reached in regular order, 240.

PART II.—Mullan, J.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Mary A Cole,
Jan Potensky,
Meyer Tuttelman,
Rosa Stock,
Herbert Daigety.
Wills for probate:

TRIAL TERM.—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Lefkowitz<Bloom Bros Co, Inc.
Goldstein<Lowe.
Lichtenberg<Silverman

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Blocker<Robitsek & Bro.
Chassanow<Int R T.
Kirzinger<Murtha.
Bailey<Rauch & Rauch.
Graidenger<Goodman.
Strager<Int R T.
Ehrlich<Union Ry.
Rosner<same.
Abrams<Friedar.
Nowodworski<Wagner.
Bergman<Borden's Cond Milk.
Micolino<Levy.
Connelly<Reeves.
Ingraham<Peterson.
Jacoby<Goldfarb.
Sobel<Levy.
Germania B'k<Rowan.
Huguenot Trust< Kinnetical.
Weigend<NY Tel Co.
Blau<Lynch.

PART I.—Kelby, J.—Motions and trials at 10 A. M.
Samuel<Tepfer.
Re Mary St.
Horn<Haldi Worsfield.
Clark<B H RR Co.
German Journal Corp<Eldert, (2.)
Bridges<Adamson.
Beecher<Baldwin.
Lipschitz<Rindeman, (2.)
Mureken<Keritsky.
Ehrenworth<Stuhmer
Harwood<Harwood.
Maghee<Hagerty.
Dunnigan<CNY.
Stone<Stone.
Tolman<Gillespie.
Levy<Zinman.
Hill J<Redding.
Hill, H<Redding.
Konrad<Johnson.
Cadan<Hesa.
Cappello<N Y Dock.
Nadler<Gortesky.
Ungarleider<Allan.
Kaiser<Mitchell.
Ehrenworth<Geo F Stuhmer & Co.
Titcomb<Skinner.
Mathisen<C T Silver Motor Co.
Guccione<Dempsey Bldg Co.
Milloy<Am Transat.
A Klein<Manhattan Steam Bakery.
I Klein<same.
Martin<Schwarting.
Griffing<Strauss.
Ackerman<Ackerman
Trautman<Tedesco.
Clark<CNY.
Re Traitz.
Hurwitz & Co< Kohler.
Snapman<Hendrickson.
Bronstein<Bronstein.
Re Imbesi Bldg Co (Goodman.)
Gregnano<Cuisairo.
Griffing<Strauss.
Woodhull<Hickle.
Coney Dyeing Wks< Hucchi.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Callaghan, J.
Ing.—Central Brewing Co<Hart.
Inq.—Macdonald< Macdonald.
Hoppe<Meyer.
Davis<Olena.
Hensle<Metzger.
Krabbe<Helselman.
Juergens Jewelry< Bands.
J P Duffy Co<Boyd Realty Co.
Samuels<Weston.
Zamparelli<Zamparelli
McNoble<Clarke.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 3613.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Clark, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.
Chardavoyne<B H RR.
McAuley<Jamison et al.
Keller<B H RR.
Reiff & Harris<same.
Hill<same.
Brannigan<CNY.
Nolden<Pius.
Drew<Transit Dev Co.
Svenson<B H RR.
Rabinowitz< Bklyn Union Pub Co.
Sporn<Ernst.
Cohen<Nassau RR.
Draxdorf<Wendell & Evans Co.
Karin<N Y Rys Co.
Schneider<Bell Amusement Co.
O'Leary<Compagnie Gen Transatlantique.
Petit<B H RR.
Bloch<Wilson.
Lutzky<Nassau RR.
Velia<Ferguson.
Brooks<B H RR.
Morris<Produce Co< Schaffer.
Hampton<Lehigh Valley RR.
Bornstein<Fox.
Kane<CNY et al.
Hugl<Burns Express.
Schlenoff<Nassau RR.
Wilson<C I & B RR.
MacDougall<Looser & Co.
Feudale<Wachsman.
Kip<Nassau RR.
Lee<Nassau RR et al.
Sacowitz<White.
Shea<CNY et al.
Boock<N Y Cons RR.
Gary<L I RR.
Gerner<Giambalvo et al.
Markowitz<Lipman.
Smiley<Wood Co.
Rosenbaum<McKelvey Co.
Gordon<Burr-Huston Co.
Aiello<Grommiler.
Heggoe<Stretter et al.
Westman<N Y Cons RR.
Ofsinski<Collins.
Carbolino<Muller.
Kaffins<Bklyn E D Terminal.
Bloom<Nassau RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Seipecks<Shafron.
Vim<B H RR.
Hamilton<L I RR.
Surico<Smith et al.
Johanson<Kahn.
Mori<Southern Boulevard RR.
Lent<N Y & L I Traction Co.
Fountain<Lamberton.
Conklin<Peoples Tr.
Devine<Rippert.
Kramer<National Liquor Stores Co. et al.
Gotbetter<B H RR.
Lally<CNY.
Dorn<Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Bernstein<Transit Dev Co.
Cohen<Int R T.
Peppitino<Fisher.
Bennett<Hof.
Gondolfo<Mulligan.
Troge<Fleischman.
Raichunas<CNY.
Farney<Taggart.
Keller<Goldman.
N Y Utility<Wmsbg Steam Laundry.
Schroeder<Heiss.
Wise<Wise.
Bentis<Abraham et al.
Mack<Mapp.
Lacher<Werbelovsky et al.
Highest number reached on regular call 6008.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Catharine Gores,
Adolph Strohm,
Elisabeth Radel,
William Bloomer,
Louise Koppe,
Joseph F Ellery,
Catharine McGuilliken,
Thomas J Donegan,
Herbert C Williams,
Daniel Haggerty,
John Stanley,
E B North,
George Lesser.
Accounting of:
Boris M Ballard,

CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Edward Gannis, Elizabeth Maloney.
Emigi Mollinari,
Hannah Harper,
Richard Stainton,
Sylvanus White,
Charles Lindstrand,
Mary Howell,
Henry Hall,
William Hanley,
Adolph Linck,
Estates of:
Solomon Friedman.
Mathilda Hartfielder,
Anna Pundt,
Benjamin Aransky,
John Homa.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part I.—Stevens, J.; Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.
Peterson<B, Q Co & S. RR.
Securits Bank of NY< Schwabler.
Hefferman<Hefferman.
Same<Becker.
Tolthis<Swaney.
Melly<Henrichs.
Anderson<Nass El RR.
Coffey<B, Q Co & S. RR.
Dempohue<C I & B RR.
Footh<Nass Elec RR.
Same<same.
O'Dare<B H RR.
Byrne<C I & B RR.
Hohber<B H RR.
Fredericksen<B U Gas
Atkins<Raiteraby.
Highest number reached on the regular calendar, 5152; on the call calendar, 5310.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Millibrook Co<City of New Rochelle.
Pressel<Westchester Co Brewing Co.
Re Naughton.
Baruch<Welher.
Beattie<Mt Vernon Suburban Land (2.)
Baumgartner<Baumgartner.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
N Y, N H & H RR Co<Gedney.
Mayer<Wilson.
Cohen<Halley Land Imp Co.
United Gas Imp Co< Tri-County Cons Co.
Raynes<Raynes.
Dalton<N Y, N H & H RR.
Earle<Earle.
Highest number reached on call, 260.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Young, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
People<Osborne.
Smolik<Phila & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Pedersen<Un Ry (2.)
Persick<Phila & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Mulvey<Williamson.
Washburn<Jacobs.
White<N Y Cent RR.
Scully<same.
McCormick<Yonkers RR.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Hunter<Mills.
Einstein<Eagle Mtge & Realty Co.
Myers<N Y C RR.
Frederickson<Friedman.
Brooks<Pittsburgh Con Co.
Place<Federal Sugar Refining Co.
Chalfant<City of Yonkers.
Reilly<Sun Pub Co.
Fal<Atlas Portland Cement Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 345.

PART II.—Young, J.—Short cause and contract calendar.
Doyle<City of White Plains.
Rosenzweig<Ludlam.
Kelsey Smith & Co< Kirchoff.
Rich<Engle.
Petrilli<Burnham.

Young, J.:
Peo<Kleist.
Same<Pagano.
Same<Pace.
Same<Roesler.

Miller<Russe.
Anderson<Dieterich.
Hapburn<Long.
Buchanan<Houghton.
Bentz<Olim.
Neville<McGuire.
McNally<Adams.
Johnson<Parodi.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Seagle<Barreto.
Swanson<Lee.
Hurdman<Gedney Farm Co, Inc.
Interlaken Realty Co< Wiseman.
Carpenter<Beale.
Mahlstedt Lumber & Coal Co<Frassel.
Leary<Jenkins.
Leidhold<Leidhold.

Highest number reached on call, 260.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Duffy<West Elec RR.
Re Martha E Skinner.
Karth<Phila & Read RR.
Powers<Brewer (2.)
De Maris<NY C RR.
Rice<Union Ry (2.)
Ross<Levine.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Kocsenaar<Lehigh Portland Cement Co.
Berry<N Y C RR.
Peoples<Layine.
Molinari<City of New Rochelle.
Parker<Dezell.
Fitzpatrick<Beresford.
Maxson<Bastedo.
Nickerson<Brinberg.
Earle<Earle.
Levine<Girardi.
Wunder<Hersberger.
People<Maglio.
Same<Leitner.
Same<Springsteel.
Williams<Bauman.
People<Maffaeci.
Jackson<McGuire.
Hynes<N Y Cent RR.
Auer<Teschner.
People<Martin.
Liberty Brew<Ott.
Same<Kern.
Coleman<Mason & H. Interstate Tree Treating Co<Pratt.
Pennington<Mason & Hanger.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 5152; on the call calendar, 5310.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Millibrook Co<City of New Rochelle.
Pressel<Westchester Co Brewing Co.
Re Naughton.
Baruch<Welher.
Beattie<Mt Vernon Suburban Land (2.)
Baumgartner<Baumgartner.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
N Y, N H & H RR Co<Gedney.
Mayer<Wilson.
Cohen<Halley Land Imp Co.
United Gas Imp Co< Tri-County Cons Co.
Raynes<Raynes.
Dalton<N Y, N H & H RR.
Earle<Earle.
Highest number reached on call, 260.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
People<Osborne.
Smolik<Phila & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Pedersen<Un Ry (2.)
Persick<Phila & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Mulvey<Williamson.
Washburn<Jacobs.
White<N Y Cent RR.
Scully<same.
McCormick<Yonkers RR.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Hunter<Mills.
Einstein<Eagle Mtge & Realty Co.
Myers<N Y C RR.
Frederickson<Friedman.
Brooks<Pittsburgh Con Co.
Place<Federal Sugar Refining Co.
Chalfant<City of Yonkers.
Reilly<Sun Pub Co.
Fal<Atlas Portland Cement Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 345.

PART II.—Young, J.—Short cause and contract calendar.
Doyle<City of White Plains.
Rosenzweig<Ludlam.
Kelsey Smith & Co< Kirchoff.
Rich<Engle.
Petrilli<Burnham.

Young, J.:
Peo<Kleist.
Same<Pagano.
Same<Pace.
Same<Roesler.

Miller<Russe.
Anderson<Dieterich.
Hapburn<Long.
Buchanan<Houghton.
Bentz<Olim.
Neville<McGuire.
McNally<Adams.
Johnson<Parodi.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Seagle<Barreto.
Swanson<Lee.
Hurdman<Gedney Farm Co, Inc.
Interlaken Realty Co< Wiseman.
Carpenter<Beale.
Mahlstedt Lumber & Coal Co<Frassel.
Leary<Jenkins.
Leidhold<Leidhold.

Highest number reached on call, 260.

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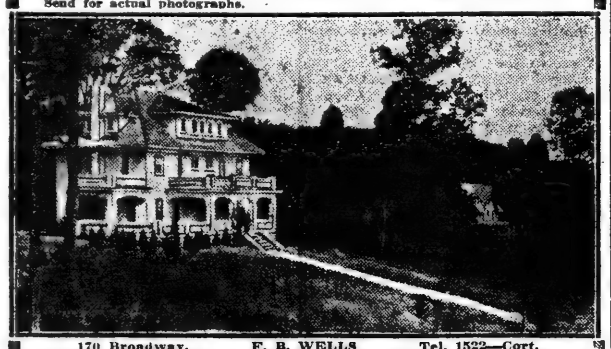
Le

Magnificent All-Year Home Near Water

10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS. Grounds 100 by 150 feet. Wonderful Lake Views. $10,000, EASY PAYMENTS. READY TO LIVE IN NOW.

Large Part Can Remain On Mortgage.

Beautifully situated on hill crest in most charming select neighborhood near the city; magnificent water views; elevation 700 feet. House has beautiful living room with open fireplace, dining room and butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor. Seven large bedchambers; 3 baths. House is new, everything is modern, all conveniences, electric light, parquet floors, walls panelled in hardwoods, beamed ceilings, &c. Golf, excellent country club, churches, schools are here; splendid facilities for bathing and boating, good fishing in summer. All winter sports, ice boating, tobogganing in winter. Send for actual photographs.



170 Broadway. F. B. WELLS Tel. 1522—Cort.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

12% NET INCOME NOW

17% WHEN TRAINS ARE RUNNING

Thirty-foot steam-heated apartment house on forty-foot lot, giving perpetual light and air on all four sides; located on Jamaica Av., Long Island City; five minutes from Broadway station on Second Avenue division of dual subway system, which will be in operation within ninety days; twelve minutes from Grand Central Subway Station; five-cent fare to all parts of the city.

Cash price now	$25,000
Title Guarantee & Trust Co. mortgage	15,000
Equity	$10,000
Present rent, per annum	3,200
Expenses: Interest	$825
Taxes	480
Maintenance	625
	1,930
Net income	$1,270

Present rates are based on ten-cent fare on trolley line. With rapid transit, rents can be increased $5 per month, making gross income $3,680
Expenses 1,930
Net income $1,750

This property is the best bargain in Long Island City, and should sell for $30,000 with rapid transit in operation.

BROKERS PROTECTED.

WILLIAM D. BLODGOOD & COMPANY, Incorporated, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$55 HUNTINGTON LOTS FINE HIGH LAND, NEAR TROLLEY AND STATION. GOOD FOR INVESTMENT OR HOME. FREE DEED. $5 DOWN. $2 MONTHLY. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN

for quick buyer; beautiful house overlooking Sound; 30 minutes from 33rd St. and 7th Ave.; house contains 9 rooms, bath, hot water heat, gas, sewer, water, elect.; large grounds, shrubs, etc.; must have cash at once; no agents. Bonafide, 134 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE, $57.50 to $77.50. Furnished, $20 extra WOOLSEY

141 East 44th St.

Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.

Renting Agent on Premises.

Apartments can be seen evenings.

BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

BRONX.

2516-2530 Grand Boulevard

NORTH OF FORDHAM ROAD

4 AND 5 ROOMS,

All Latest Improvements,

See these beautiful, large, light rooms in finest residential section of the West Bronx.

RENTS $30 to $42.50

Concourse Estates Corp., Builders

WOLFSOHN & AUGUST, Agents.

On Premises. Phone 2904 Fordham.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished Apartments Wanted

Send full particulars at once to

SLAWSON & HOBBS,

461 5th Ave., cor. 40th St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on August 31, 1916, WILLIAM A. JAMISON et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of Steamlighter "Santos" for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about July 22nd, 1916, from a collision. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said Steamlighter and pending freight as appraised, viz: $16,028.70, with lawful interest thereon, according to law, that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, U. S. Custom House Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 11th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 291 cases of tomatoes. Notice is hereby given that the same appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 4, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated November 13, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM T. HANLEY CO., Inc., against BARGE "NOVELTY," her tackle, &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for Repairs $632.76. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court, on November 27th, 1916, in U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

ALEXANDER & ASH, Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—HUGH M. TAYLOR against STEAMBOAT "CHRYSTENAH," her Engines, &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for Repairs, $425.10. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on November 27th, 1916, in U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

MACKLIN, BROWN & PURDY, Proctors for Libellant.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered I will sell at public auction by HENRY BRADY, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, November 29th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, 3rd floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., 4 packages lace, 1 cameo, 12 pieces wool underwear, 1 piece bleached cotton cloth, 1 piece cloth, 482 cigarettes, and 50 cigars.

The goods will be on exhibition Tuesday, November 28, 1916.

Dated New York, November 10, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFTS

50x100,

N. W. Corner

BLEECKER & WOOSTER STS.

Modern Fireproof Bldg.

Freight and passenger elevators; sprinkler system; all improvements; high ceilings, unusual lights; lofts to lease from Feb. 1 at $1,800 per annum. Apply Supt. on premises or your own broker.

FOR LEASE—VERY CHEAP

Entire building, 5-story, 20.10x80. Fourth Avenue, near 32d Street. Suitable for alteration; 20 years lease. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Three five-story tenements, 4 families on each floor; plot 76x100; 151 to 153 West 100th St. Excellent neighborhood for garage or storage warehouse. Interview between 2 and 4 P. M. The Tuxedo Mills, 113 West 17th St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

22 lots directly opposite and adjacent to the Baychester Station of the New Haven Railway in Bronx, for sale on easy terms. Good location. Suitable for colony Italian workers.

THE WHEELER CORPORATION, 503 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Murray Hill 5977.

Lorillard Place, lot 50x100; block from 183d St. station. 3d Av. Molony, 311 West 4th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful lots at Little Neck Hills; high and healthful; near water and station; $400 each, easy monthly payments; Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St, New York City. Phone 744 Cortlandt.

Will sacrifice my two Jamaica lots for $150 each; block from station and trolley; bargain; act quick; terms to right party. "Jamaica," Box 171 Times Downtown.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A Great Sacrifice.—Owner leaving city will sell handsome all-year home, everything as new; gas, electric lights, large open fireplace, beautiful bath, large porch; newly decorated; big plot; shrubs, hedge; short walk to trolley, bathing beach, and depot; 45 minutes from city; price, $2,750; $200 cash; title guaranteed. Room 433, 47 West 34th St.

$10 a month buys fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for party to make nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and enough for poultry and vegetables. Further information write Farm, Box 135 Times Downtown.

Small chicken farm; 5-room house; poultry house; ready to move in; plenty of ground for farming, vegetables, &c.; small amount down and $14 monthly. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers at about 50% of former prices choice home sites at MORSEMERE GRANTWOOD, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD, and TEANECK, New Jersey. These are a number of two-family workingmen's homes at Hudson Heights, New Jersey. These prices are recognized as unparalleled bargains by those who have inspected the prope ties. All within a five-cent-fare zone. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. For further information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

Out of Town.

Garage for sale in a suburban city close to New York City; great opportunity for a live man; other business reasons for selling. C., Room 307, 105 Lexington Av., New York City.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

A $10,000 loan wanted on first mortgage Long Island City property; principal only. Address Kirchner, 532 2d Av., Astoria.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

30th, 259 West.—Store and basement, 25x165; $75; convenient.

Store, northwest corner of 85th St. and Columbus Av. Telephone 4774 Schuyler.

$75 and $90 Stores.—The best location, dry goods, cloaks and suits, or any business; steam heat, electric light; near elevated and subway. 737 Tremont Av. See Janitor.

We have offices—large and small—sub-lease basis; uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

Rear part of store; space 24x28 feet; separate entrance; all conveniences. Max Schaumer, 38 Union Square East.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

To rent, studio house, furnished, all conveniences, eight rooms, two baths; $200 per month; can be seen 12:30 to 1:30. 103 East 15th St.

City—Unfurnished.

Three-story and basement one-family house; improvements. 311 East 142d.

Out of Town.

$30 A MONTH—Beautiful new Winter home by ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath, ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 W. 34th St., New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against DAVID STEIGERWALD et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of October, 1916, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

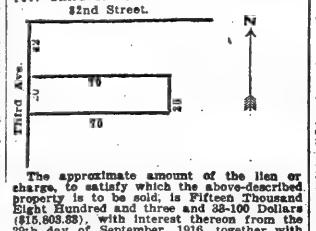
BEGINNING at a point on the easterly line of Third Avenue distant forty-two feet in a southerly direction from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-second Street; and running thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-second Street seventy feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue twenty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Eighty-second Street seventy feet to the easterly line of Third Avenue; and thence northerly along the easterly line of Third Avenue twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, October 21, 1916.

MEDBERY BLANCHARD, Referee.

R & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1447 Third Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Fifteen Thousand Eight Hundred and three and 33-100 Dollars ($15,803.33), with interest thereon from the 26th day of September, 1916, together with the costs and allowance amounting to Three Hundred and Thirty-one and 80-100 Dollars ($331.80), with interest from October 9th, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Six Hundred and One and 50-100 Dollars ($601.50) and interest.

Dated, New York, October 21st, 1916.

MEDBERY BLANCHARD, Referee.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ATTENTION TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS! WILLYS KNIGHT 1916 limousine, run less than 2,900 miles; cannot be told from new; reasonable offer accepted.

HUDSON 1916 sedan, like new; make offer.

MERCER 1915, with extra convertible sedan top; reasonable offer accepted.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat, excellent condition; make offer.

CHANDLER 1916 touring, like new; price, $650.

PACKARD, 3-48, seven-passenger; reasonable offer accepted.

HUDSON 6-54, 7-paisenger; elegant condition, $975.

PAIGE DETROIT 1915 touring; price, $450.

MARMON limousine, electric starter, with extra touring body; price, $475.

WINTON limousine, fine condition; price, $675.

PACKARD 1912 30 touring, seven passenger; price, $600.

Several other cars at bargain prices.

WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE, 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Open Sundays.

A 1916 BABY OLDSMOBILE, 5-passenger touring; used 3 months privately; like new; has slip covers and many extras; cost $1,095 without extras; accept $650. 150 West 55th.

AUTOMOBILES, electric; light delivery type; batteries in first-class shape and otherwise in good serviceable condition for sale at low prices. The Fleischmann Co., 701 Washington St.

CADILLAC, 1916, COUPELET.
MARMON, 1916, CLUBSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 16, SUPER 6 BROUGHAM LIM.
CHANDLER, 1916, LIMOUSINE.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
HUDSON, 1915, LANDAULETTE.
S. G. V., 1914, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
CADILLAC, 1914, COUPELET TOWN.
S. G. V., 1914, COUPE, WIRE WHEELS.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

CADILLAC 1916 seven pass.; just overhauled at Cadillac shop; run beautiful; will take $1,285 for quick buyer. Tel. 2515 Astoria, Gilbert.

CHALMERS, late 1915, 6-cylinder, light 5-passenger touring; used 9,000 miles; condition guaranteed; extra equipment; slip covers, shoes, &c.; $525. 150 West 55th.

FORD touring car; electric lights and starter; also Ford commercial, with large, closed body; both only 1 month old; sell either car; only have use for one; extra shoes, tools; bargain. 48 Oakland St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

HUDSON, 1916, SEDAN.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, SPECIAL LIMOUSINE.
STUTZ, 1917, ROADSTER; NEW CAR.
CADILLAC, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON & PEERLESS, 1915, CABRIOLETS.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING.
BUICK, 1916, LITTLE SIX ROADSTER.
MERCER RACEABOUT; BARGAIN; $850.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 3D FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

LEXINGTON 1916 Clubster; driven 2,050 miles. Lexington, 1,840 Broadway. Columbus 1260.

LIMOUSINE bodies, new, half price; used ones cheap. Century Co., 1,700 Broadway.

MERCER, 1915, touring, with extra convertible sedan top; runs like a new car; price, $1,550. Can be seen at 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car in excellent condition; special bargain; time payments arranged if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 58th St.

PACKARD, 1915, 3-38, Phaeton, overhauled, repainted, tires practically new; bargain; used car dep't., 1,631 Broadway, corner 50th Street.

PIERCE-ARROW SEDAN, light six-cylinder; electric light and self-starter; new tires all around; full equipment; quick sale necessary; no dealers. Address P. O. Box 177, Elizabeth, N. J.

REO.—Doctor's car for sale; four-passenger sedan, 1914; full equipment; very good condition. Address K 24 Times.

SIMPLEX, 50, 7-passenger, good as new; self-starter; up to date; bargain. Netherland Hotel, Room 1,632.

STEARNS-KNIGHT.—A beautiful Stearns-Knight French brougham-landaulet; rear, ivory; front, blue; will sacrifice. Dr. Lunenfeld, 507 5th Av. Phone for demonstration Murray Hill 8851, between 2 and 3.

STUDEBAKER "17" Series, 6 cylinder; better than most used cars; in good condition; $750. Maxwell, 239 Pearl St., N. Y. C.

STUTZ SPECIAL BULLDOG, 1916; only run 5,000 miles. P. L. Becker, 1,777 Broadway. Col. 6933.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 coupe, bargain; time payments if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 58th St.

WINTON, 1915, light six; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

$1,350 BUYS QUALITY PEERLESS. Landaulet, Gray & Davis electric self-starting and lighting system; extra wire and artillery wheels; cannot tell from new; big sacrifice; time payment and trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway, corner 54th; second floor. 'Phone 6338 Circle.

$850 BUYS MARION OPERA BROUGHAM. Electric lighting, starting system; suitable for doctor; time payment; trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway, 2d floor. 'Phone 6338 Circle.

$725 BUYS NEW CHALMERS. Only run 1,100 miles; every possible equipment; time payments; trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway, 2d floor. 6338 Circle.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOCARS, FORDS and other commercial cars to hire, by hour, day, week, month, year. S. & S. Auto Renting Co., 438 West 18th St. Phone Chelsea 2186.

BENZ.—Luxurious Benz limousine, 50 H. P., Westinghouse springs; for rent monthly; reasonable. Riverside 9224. Keister, 157 West 89th St.

HUDSON.—Beautiful private landaulet; hour, $2.50; monthly, $350. Walters, Lenox 8040.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD 1916, with new 1917 limousine-landaulette body; never been used; for rent by month to responsible party. Phone Columbus 5300 or Columbus 9056.

PACKARD cars, day, week, month; reasonable. Palace Auto, 1,588 Broadway, 3421 Bryant.

PACKARD Limousine, 1916, for hire; beautiful appearance; monthly; reasonable. Telephone Plaza 1585.

PACKARD six limousine like new; day, week, monthly; reasonable. Rhinelander 9071.

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.

Beautiful Cars; Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs, Hour, Day. Special rates month, year.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE, 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Automobiles Wanted.

POPE HARTFORD landaulet, 1912; newly repainted; perfect mechanical condition; extra tire; immediate sale for highest offer. M 259 Times Downtown.

WANTED—CLOSED CARS FOR CASH. D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 1920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plan and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East side.

Corner apartment, 5th Av.; 2 rooms, bath. Phone Murray Hill 3800, Extension 128.

Unfurnished—West Side.

180TH ST., 660 WEST; 180TH ST., 661 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Very high-class elevator apartment house, spacious rooms with every newest improvement; 4 rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $42. Inquire Supt.

THE HUNTINGTON, 234-238 West 21st St.

Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

Furnished—East Side.

57TH, 23 EAST.—Two-room, bath; attractively furnished; light, sunny; gentlemen; references.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished. THE FAL-CO., 506 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4333.

Apartments HANDSOMELY furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1496.

TO SUBLET an attractive apartment for the coming Winter months. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th Street.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix-Portland.)—Two rooms and bath; extremely reasonable; American and European plan; Spanish cuisine.

71ST St., 135 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE, ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR, EXTENSION, BATH, KITCHENETTE, STEAM ELECTRICITY.

91ST, 15 WEST.—To sublet, a furnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath. Apt. 3 west.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Two-room apartment with kitchen; conveniences; reasonable. Apt. 43.

149TH, 450 WEST.—Lady alone would share nicely furnished apartment with lady or couple; $12 weekly. Apartment 44.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished. R. De Florez, 334 5th Av. Phone 6661 Madison.

FOR season or year—3 to 10 rooms, furnished; $75 to $600 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 W. 26th St., (Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.)—Newly furnished, 2-3-4 and 5 rooms, shower bath, all night maid, bell boy, elevator and telephone service; immediate possession; $30 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

THE WILSONIA, 226, 227, 229 West 60th St., near Broadway. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $60 and up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 8th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

SINGLE LADY, with small pet dog, wishes two rooms, kitchen and bath; sunny apartment; fully furnished except linen and silver; from Dec. 1 to May 1; rent not more than $40 monthly; first-class accommodations only considered. Situation, west of B'way, between 137th and 181st Sts. Phone Apartment 55, St. Nicholas 9200 between 6 and 7 P. M.

COMPLETELY INDEPENDENT new furnished apartment, two or three rooms, private bath, closets, wanted by bachelor; between 50th and 90th Sts., near Broadway. Write fully, prices, to S 16 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Sitting room, two double bedrooms, and private bath, with family; board for couple and one child. H. Kearny, 30 Church St. Telephone Cortlandt 1615.

FURNISHED elevator apartment wanted for four adults; six to eight rooms; west side below 86th St., or in the Fifties near 7th Av.; rent not to exceed $225 per month; no agents. Box Y 342 Times Annex.

RESPONSIBLE TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APTS.; SEND PARTICULARS. R. DE FLOREZ, 334 5TH AV.

TO SUBLET, (3 days in each week,) large, sunny studio apartment, between 34th and 57th Sts. N 36 Times.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$300. FRED'K L. HURST, AEOLIAN HALL. VANDERBILT 4183.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2163 Yonkers.

Pennsylvania.

NURSE would give constant care to helpless, chronic patient or ill tubercular case in her own home; $25 per week. Y 254 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

25TH ST., 52 EAST.—Board and room in Southern family; moderate; references; table guests.

38TH ST., 156 EAST.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS; WHOLESOME MEALS.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Rooms, singly, en suite; furnished, unfurnished; reasonable. Phone 6618 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 218.—Large, small rooms, with or without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board; electricity, phone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Table board; rooms, with or without bath; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private baths; table guests; references.

66TH, 22 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Suite; particular people; private baths; steam; electricity; parlor dining room; also smaller rooms; Southern cooking.

72D, 267 WEST.—Attractive, sunny second-story room; private bath; abundant table.

70TH ST., 127 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable, newly decorated room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large rooms; desirable home; near "L;" surface; references.

76TH, 139 WEST.—Front hallroom, with board; references.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable home for business people, parlor dining; references; moderate.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Large front room; two flights; references exchanged. Riverside 4587.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive room; southern exposure; electricity; excellent French cuisine; references.

80TH, 106-106-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new, high-type furnishings, pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests, booklet.

84TH, 53 WEST.—In Jewish family; large, small rooms; excellent table; private bath.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; electricity; hot water; home cooking.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern improvements; electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Exclusive accommodation for couple appreciating refined surroundings, for first-class table and service; accessible, quiet neighborhood; references.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Large room, suitable two or three; table guests; electricity, telephone.

102D, 249 WEST.—Large front room; superior accommodations; first-class table board.

104TH, 822 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy, three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

115TH, (cor. Manhattan Av.)—One block west 8th Av. "L"; near beautiful Morningside Park; the Columbia; pleasant, well-heated rooms; good board; home comforts; low rates. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Forte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; all outside rooms, with, without bath; southern exposure; full hotel service at very reasonable rates.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway Subway.)—Audubon. Bright rooms; excellent board; good service. $4-$12 one. $15-$20 two; exceptional vacant entire floor, $25. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

A cultured, responsible gentleman, to join American family of 3 adults in a charming modern apartment, one appreciating home atmosphere; $125 monthly. J 193 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 418.—Wanted, quiet, refined girl, share large, ideal room with girl; board optional. Apartment 103.

SEVEN FIFTH AV.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; switchboard, electricity; refined service.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cheerful, comfortable room with, without bath; gentlemen only; references.

55TH, 118 EAST. — Handsomely furnished large front room with bath; private; gentleman preferred; reference.

57TH, 23 EAST.

Large, attractive rooms; private bath, southern exposure; gentlemen; references.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Small, nicely furnished room to rent; bath adjacent; gentlemen only.

80TH, 158 EAST.—Scrupulously clean large room; heat; bath; quiet, refined house.

LEXINGTON AV., 665, (55th-56th.)—Large room; all conveniences; on floor with bath; in house conducted in first-class manner; quiet and cleanliness assured; business people or gentlemen; phone; references.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily furnished, large rooms, two beds, gas, electricity, steam, telephone, continuous hot water, elegant baths, exceptionally clean; moderate prices.

40TH, 66 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; electricity high-class house; bachelors; references.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Nice rooms, bath; gentlemen only; all conveniences; telephone. Stebbins.

57TH, 328 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; one large front room, suitable two or three gentlemen; also dining room, kitchen, and bedroom; all conveniences. 5th floor.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; advantages; references. 4W.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; bath adjoining; all conveniences; gentleman; references.

61ST ST., 10 WEST—Suite of two handsomely furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment; separate entrance; all conveniences. "L."

68TH, 68 WEST.—Newly furnished top floor large room, bath, telephone, electricity. F. Mattern.

97TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory, business man; appointment. Telephone Johnson, 948 Madison.

71ST, 242 WEST.—Attractive room, bath; exclusive private family; gentleman; references exchanged.

71ST ST., (237 West End Av.)—Large, sunny suite, second floor, adjoining bath, in private residence.

72D, 121 WEST.—Medium rooms; southern exposure; running water; also parlor floor.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Large room, bath; reasonable; gentleman. Phone 1342 Col.

73D, 154 WEST.—Attractive sunny rooms, adjoining bath, suitable one, two.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated room, with private bath; telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

73D, 255 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; twin beds; private bath; near Broadway.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautifully parlor; flight up; private bath; single, double rooms; ideal location; with, without meals; private service.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Medium room; also small; near bath; gentlemen only; private house.

74TH, 250 WEST.—Well-furnished room, with bath; private family; references required.

75TH, 8 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; southern exposure; continuous hot water; $9, $10.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Suite with private bath; continuous hot water; single room; electricity.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large room, suitable as music room; small rooms; southern exposure.

77TH, 161 WEST.—Delightful, warm, sunny, large, front room, bathroom, floor; electricity.

77TH, 108 WEST.—Two comfortable rooms, bath, with private New England Christian family.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive large room, twin beds; suitable two gentlemen; references.

77TH, 113 WEST.—Newly furnished, sunny room in private home; select location.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $7, $10.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one medium room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, sunny rooms; well heated; continuous hot water; references.

80TH ST., 167 WEST.—Attractive suite of rooms, bath; other small rooms; convenient subway, "L."

80TH, 104 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; steam heat, electricity, telephone; reference.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Convenient "L," subway; newly furnished, medium rooms; electricity; $5.50-$6.

82D, (overlooking Park.)—Two attractively furnished rooms, bath. Telephone Johnson, 948 Madison.

82D, 100 WEST.—Large front parlor and bedroom; all conveniences; references; reasonable. Koenig.

82D, 8 WEST.—Desirable kitchenette; also large, sunny room; all conveniences.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly decorated large room, refined surroundings; board, if desired.

84TH 268 WEST, (near West End.)—Outside rooms; electricity, lavatories; gentlemen; breakfast. Haskins.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful, large, medium rooms, private bath, kitchenette, electricity.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive room, $3.50. Telephone Riverside 7792. Davis.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Large room, $6; electricity, bath, telephone; private family.

93D, 270 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private bath or bath adjoining; furnished, unfurnished.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; large, well-furnished, warm room; bath; gentlemen.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Unusual Winter opportunity; large room or suite, adjoining bath; gentleman or couple. Apartment 9.

104TH ST., 244 WEST.—Newly furnished, light, airy, with lavatory; private family; gentlemen; references. Mascher. Telephone Academy 1850.

104TH, 58 WEST.—Connecting rooms; use of piano; all conveniences; reasonable. Wheeler.

105TH, 201 WEST.—Large connecting front rooms; piano, phone, elevator. 2B. Hughes.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful large, light room; running water; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Pleasant front room. Call evenings, 15 Claremont, Apt 1.

117TH, 100 WEST.—Beautiful, light, large furnished room, for one or two, with private family; bath, telephone, elevator. Elsner.

118TH, 601 WEST.—For men, comfortably furnished, south room, overlooking park; two closets; running water; double, $8; single, $7. Apt. 2; Lawrence.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, front, south, opposite Columbia. Apartment 4B.

120TH ST., 157 WEST. — Large, beautiful, sunny room; suitable two gentlemen; reference; gentleman.

120TH ST., 134 WEST.—Sunny, comfortable room, suitable one or two; private family.

121ST, 587 WEST.—Well-furnished corner suite; smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 51.

122D, 137 WEST.—Single room; private house; heated; hot cold water; subway.

122D, 620 WEST.—Comfortable room, steam heat, telephone, elevator. Apt. 6. F. W.

124TH, 505 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, suitable one, two gentlemen; elevator; phone; electricity; moderate. Apt. 2E. Wiggins.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large three-window front room, second floor, adjoining bath; spacious closets; gentleman; $4.50; American family; reference.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Light, comfortable, adjoining bath; elevator; private family. Apt. 64.

142D, 605 WEST.—Attractive outside room, overlooking Hudson; elevator; shower; moderate. Scott.

180TH, 661 WEST.—Attractive room, with private bath; facing Broadway. Apt. 8F.

Bachelor apartment; beautiful rooms; steam heat; electric light; private bath. G 74 Times.

BROADWAY, 3,080, (122d.)—Exceptional room in refined home; elevator, &c.; references. Apt. 41.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410. — Elegantly furnished front and back parlor for refined party; references; no other roomers. Fisher.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 865, Near 96th St. —Pleasant room, adjoining bath.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St.)—Steam heated small room; gentleman; private house.

LENOX AV., 32.—Large rooms for two; all new, with all improvements.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 50.—Large, pleasant, outside room.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 596, (Apt. 1.)—Exceptional bachelor's suite; rooms, front, facing Hudson; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms, modern conveniences, gentlemen. (Davis.) apartment 63.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, 137th Subway.—Nicely furnished rooms; home cooking. Apt. 4-D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Cheerful room; private family; gentlemen. Apt

FEARS A CRISIS SOON IN FOOD SITUATION

Commissioner Hartigan Predicts $20 Flour Unless Remedy is Found.

RETAIL GROCERS COMPLAIN

Stocks of Canned Goods Running Low, and They Are Unable to Get Additional Supplies.

The food situation in this city and throughout the country was growing rapidly more serious, investigators and officials who had been studying the situation said yesterday, and in some quarters it was predicted that unless drastic steps were taken to remedy the situation a near famine and unprecedented prices would result before the end of Winter.

Commissioner Joseph Hartigan of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures, whose statement last week that farmers were withholding a considerable part of their produce for high prices brought forth vigorous denials from the Department of Agriculture, and the Chicago Board of Trade issued another statement yesterday justifying the farmer and saying that "food gamblers" were primarily responsible for the exorbitant prices.

"We will be paying $20 a barrel for flour unless something is done," Commissioner Hartigan said in discussing the situation, "and instead of complaining about six and seven cent bread we will be lucky if we can buy wheat bread at ten or fifteen cents a loaf. This isn't empty alarmist talk; it is the serious situation which the facts show that we are facing."

William Winkleman, a trustee of the Retail Grocers' Association, who conducts a grocery store at 570 Amsterdam Avenue, said that the situation was rapidly approaching a crisis.

Many retail grocers were running out of supplies of standard, widely advertised canned products, Mr. Winkleman said, and were unable to replenish their stocks. According to his prediction, hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of grocerymen would have to go out of business, and it was impossible to predict how high prices would go. The small quantities of goods that the packers were able to deliver now, he said, had been advanced greatly in wholesale price. This, Mr. Winkleman said, applied to articles, especially canned foods, that had for years been advertised at a standard retail price, so that the grocerymen were unable to raise their selling price, while they had to pay more for the articles at wholesale.

In the statement he made public last night Commissioner Hartigan spoke of the "Chicago Board of Trade food gamblers," and said that the American farmer did not need them or others to defend him.

"For the first time in the history of the United States," Mr. Hartigan continued, "the American farmer and producer is on the offensive. He has turned the tables on the gamblers and speculators. In place of being dictated to as to what he shall be paid for his products and taking what the middleman pleases to give him, he now dictates to them. It is unique in American economic history. In place of the farmer now being exploited by the foodstuffs gambler, the farmer now follows the example of industrial salesmanship efficiency methods. He can afford to choose his markets and name his prices. He stores his products on the farm in newly built storehouses. All of it does not go to the city storage or elevators."

Mr. Hartigan attacked the present method of gathering official crop reports, and said it was often misleading and untrustworthy, and that the present Government crop reports, on which much speculation was based, were "as reliable as pre-election straw votes and election predictions. They were of little practical use to the farmers, but useful instruments for the food gamblers." Mr. Hartigan said that if these reports were to be useful at all, they would have to be gathered by a new and better system than through bankers, Postmasters, city and State politicians and a few farmers.

"While I have favored embargo on foodstuffs going abroad," he said, "I recognize that it is only an artificial barrier and its going into operation may prove shortsighted and injurious to our country."

Commissioner Hartigan said that what we needed now was to follow President Wilson's advice and have cooperation in reducing the "higher high cost of living," instead of investigations. It is said that about twenty food investigations were now in progress. These, however, the Commissioner said, did not reduce the cost of food

"Investigations lead to one result," he said. "Prices are inordinate, conditions are abnormal, criminal conspiracy, if any is present, cannot be proved, city, State and Federal laws appear so far to be unbroken. It seems that the remedy—the practical remedy—must come through the collective action of the American people. Let us get the best brains of the country at work at once. If embargo is considered practical and wise let us have it. If we are wasteful and extravagant let us retrench. If we have too many handlers of foodstuffs between the producer and the consumer let us rid ourselves of the non essentials. Right now authorities in grain realise that, based on crop estimates, which show subnormal production and abnormal exportation, the wheat market is automatically developing into a corner.

"At the present ratio of foreign buying 400,000,000 bushels of wheat are going off the home market. Adding the reported carry-over from last year and deducting the 80,000,000 bushels needed for seeding, there will be about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat to meet domestic needs, and a crop of at least 625,000,000 bushels is necessary for home consumption.

"Regardless of the imperfections of this plan, I am convinced that if an embargo were placed on the exportation of foodstuffs tomorrow it would result in a 30 per cent. reduction in food prices.

"It's laughable to hear the President of the Chicago Board of Trade say that my statement is an attack on the honesty of the American farmer. That infamous institution has sucked the life blood out of the American farmer for years. They cannot fool him any more. I understand that some prominent progressive people in Illinois have in mind a movement to rid that great State of its gambling hell. It's a temptation and an opportunity to gamble in the foodstuffs of the producer and consumer."

HIGH PRICES ALARM CITIES.

Ex-Justice Russell Says Food Problem Is Growing More Serious.

"If you don't believe we are entering upon a new epoch—look at your coal bill," said Isaac Franklin Russell, former Chief Justice of the Court of Special Sessions in an address at the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning. He spoke in the place of Charles H. Grasty, Treasurer of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who was to have delivered an address on "The World Crisis," but who was unable to be present.

"I think that the result of the recent election shows that the farming people, who are getting twice as much for their wheat, corn, and hogs as they did before the war, care little about the world crisis," Mr. Russell said. "But bankers and business men who have to look out for the future feel greatly alarmed. With the cost of practically everything either doubled or trebled we city folk cannot overrate the seriousness of the food situation. We Americans must prepare ourselves for the time when the millions who are now engaged in the work of destruction will go back to the work of production and become our competitors."

Mr. Russell said that he believed the coming epoch would be the most revolutionary since the Reformation. Privilege by birth was at the bottom of the present European trouble, he said, and this should be uprooted. Kaisers, Kings, and idle nobility must go, he said.

In speaking of the present-day labor problems, the speaker said that a man who would allow a labor union or any other organization to command him and dictate his wage was nothing more than a slave.

"If you allow a delegate to dictate to you about your labor," he said, "you have surrendered your manhood and your most sacred rights."

JOE HILL'S ASHES DIVIDED.

I. W. W. to Send 600 Shares to All Parts of World.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 19.—Six hundred envelopes, each bearing a share of the ashes of Joe Hill's body, will go to the ends of the earth. Six hundred men and women, recipients of the envelopes, will scatter the ashes, in accord with Joe Hill's will.

One hundred and fifty of the envelopes were given to I. W. W. delegates at a Joe Hill meeting here today. The remaining 450 will be sent to I. W. W. locals throughout the land.

Hill, having been convicted in Utah of murder, was shot to death one year ago, after President Wilson twice had interceded in his behalf. Hill protested his innocence. Governor Spry, a Republican, who ordered the execution, was not renominated this year. The Republicans made a campaign question of the Presidential intercession. The Democrats carried Utah.

The annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World begins Tuesday. One hundred and fifty delegates were in the audience of 1,500 at today's memorial meeting, at which speakers called Hill a martyr. Among the foreign delegates who received envelopes were Charles Carter, Philippine Islands; K. Taro, Japan; J. R. Webster, Australia, and A. B. Prashner, England.

BRITAIN WELCOMES CONTROL OF FOOD

Government Boards Study Plans for the Regulation of Prices.

HOPE TO STOP THE WASTE

Restaurant Charges Lower Even Now Than in New York Before the War.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—No other Government action in Great Britain during the war has commanded such immediate and almost unanimous support as has the decision to control food supplies and prices. Virtually the entire press welcomes the plan. Almost the only criticism expressed is that the authorities should have taken charge of the nation's food supply long ago.

The Statist points out that the measure advances Socialism immensely. The public appears just to have awakened to the fact that a majority of the population is living lavishly as in pre-war days.

The difficulties of handling such a vast and complicated problem in a country unused to paternalistic methods are not underestimated. The rationing of the population on the German system appears as yet improbable.

Arrangements already are being made between the Board of Trade and the Board of Agriculture for controlling the prices of foodstuffs. The distribution of the most important commodities—corn, meat, and potatoes—is already partially regulated, as is also that of sugar.

The most probable appointment to the office of food controller is considered to be Sir George Saltmarsh, formerly President of the London Corn Trade Association, and during the war the Government's chief adviser on corn supplies, or Baron Devnport, Chairman of the Port Authority of London, who is an authority on shipping and foodsupply questions.

One of the troublesome features of the situation is how to equalize matters between the rich and the poor. On the theory of "Equality of Sacrifice for All," which is a popular war watchword, the newspapers are making a sensation of luxurious menus in fashionable restaurants and homes. The limitation of restaurant meals to three courses is to be discussed by the conferees of Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, with hotel and restaurant managers on Wednesday to devise economy, but the restaurants in the cities really are a small factor in the general problem.

To the casual observer there are no signs of food shortage. The variety and the quantity of eatables in the shops and restaurants appear undiminished, but the big markets tell a different story. It still is possible to get a good dinner or luncheon in London cheaper than it could be obtained in New York before the war. A prosperous stock broker for three or four shillings and sixpence has a satisfactory luncheon. A course dinner at a good hotel costs five or six shillings. The poorer housekeepers who buy in small quantities feel the pinch, since general retail prices average nearly 70 per cent. higher than before the war.

The Government has to deal on the one hand with increased consumption, due to the demand of the army, and the better scale of living practised by a larger number of the people who are getting unusual wages from war work, and on the other hand with decreased waste and decreased home production. The latter is due largely to the withdrawal of men from farming and other ordinary pursuits for the army.

In the meantime "the workman's beer" remains almost sacred. Notice has been given by a small group of members of the House of Commons that they will press for prohibition of the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, but this has excited no popular response.

Prohibition proposals are very few. One argument constantly raised against drink restriction in Great Britain is that "if the fanatics have their way a fight will be necessary after the war for the people to regain their liberties."

UNCOVER FOOD SWINDLE.

German Official Is Involved in a Wide Conspiracy.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The arrest of the director of the Imperial Potato Distribution Office, Hugo Siewert of Dansig, which took place here yesterday, has caused a sensation. Siewert is charged with infringement of the war regulations affecting the grain trade.

Siewert, who is the manager of a great grain company, is alleged to have conspired with various prominent persons throughout the northeastern provinces to buy large quantities of barley and other grain and ship it to Berlin, where the grain was sold at exorbitant prices. Numerous arrests have already been made, and others are expected.

WORLD'S JEWS TURN HERE.

Marshall Sees America the Centre of Jewish Faith and Population.

"America is the logical new centre of the Jewish faith and the Jewish population of the world," said Louis Marshall, speaking yesterday afternoon at the graduation exercises of the Schools for Jewish Girls of the Kehillah in the Auditorium of Stuyvesant High School. "It is for the American Jews," he said, "to strive to make this new centre strong, loyal and closely knit."

Mr. Marshall pointed out that the older centres of the Jewish faith in Europe were being destroyed by the present war. "The Jews of the world," he said, "are now looking to America for their hope and for their future." He then said that the greatest consideration in the well-being of a Jewish community is the knowledge of the Jewish traditions and religion. "We cannot be a Jewish people," he said, "without knowledge of Jewish religion and traditions. In the work of inculcating this knowledge primary schools are of, perhaps, greatest importance. The conditions of Jewish education in New York should be a good deal better than they are, and for this every Jew in the city is responsible. I wish they were all here now to see the good work that is being done by a few and the need for more extensive work of the same sort. We are proud of our charities, and we should be equally proud of our educational system."

Dr. J. L. Magnes spoke of the destruction of the great Jewish centres of Europe. He said that in spite of suffering the Jews of Europe were standing together as a body and remained loyal to their faith. "Here in America," he added, "we may build a house of Judaism freer and larger, perhaps, than any that has been built before."

Professor Israel Friedlaender presided, and Bernard Semel made a short address in Yiddish.

PLAN A NEW CHAUTAUQUA.

Educators Determine on an Institution for the South.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The establishment at some central Southern city of a Chautauqua of the South similar to the institution that has grown up on the shores of Lake Chautauqua, N. Y., has been decided on at a conference held here of officials of the Southern Conference for Education and Industry and the Chautauqua Institute.

An announcement of the project today said that a plant comparing favorably with that of the parent organization, erected at a cost of $2,000,000, was contemplated "to further the educational progress of the South." Dr. D. B. Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C., President of Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, was elected President of the new Chautauqua.

GANG GOT THOUSANDS BY RACING SWINDLE

Police Seek Men Who Used Ancient Poolroom Game in Atlantic City.

POSED AS A BRITISH AGENT

Plausible Stranger Lured New York Merchant to the Seaside to Make Fake Bets.

The police of this city and private detectives are looking for a confidence man, who, posing as a British Secret Service agent, is said to have fleeced a number of persons out of large sums of money by the old fake poolroom swindle. Warrants have been issued for him and an accomplice. There are said to be other members of the gang, including one or more women.

The activities of the gang came to the notice of the police through the complaint of a man whose name is given as E. S. Brown of New York, who said that he had been swindled out of $7,500. According to detectives working on the case, Mr. Brown, a business man, met the leader of the gang in New York last July. He represented himself to Mr. Brown as an agent of the British Government, and after an acquaintance of some days suggested that they take a trip to Atlantic City. On the Boardwalk there the next day they met a man and a woman known to Mr. Brown's companion.

It wasn't long before the man Mr. Brown and his complon met on the Boardwalk told them how they could beat the races. Then, in all its details, the old, old poolroom swindle was worked again. The party, said to have grown in the meanwhile by the accession of other victims, went to a poolroom in a street in Atlantic City just off the Boardwalk. There were men in shirtsleeves, with green eye-shades, busily taking the "returns." The "results" of the races in Maryland were coming in by telegraph every few moments; large wads of money were being bet on every hand. Mr. Brown is said to have placed a bet and won, leaving the place, thanking his new friends for their kindness in putting him up against a sure thing.

Then, the story goes, there followed the usual return visit to the poolroom with the result that Mr. Brown was out $7,500. Other persons were said to have lost large amounts.

Mr. Brown is said to have taken his loss in good spirit, and to have returned to New York to his business. For almost three months he thought about the matter, and then decided to ask the British Embassy if they had in their employ any such man as the one who had accompanied him to Atlantic City and led him to the poolroom. The British Embassy knew of no such man, and Mr. Brown began an investigation, which has led to the investigation now going on.

The story of this swindle reads like the accounts of the coups of the old Gondorf gang, which came to grief a year ago, when the members were caught in a handsome resort they had fitted out in the Ventnor district of Atlantic City. Charles Gondorf, Frank Thomas, and Samuel Glouzer, the leaders of that gang, are now in prison.

Whether the leader of the new gang is a pupil of Gondorf the police do not know. The best clue they have is that the fake Secret Service man was seen in New York, at Fiftieth Street and Broadway, about three weeks ago.

NEW QUEENS CITY OFFICES.

Borough Quarters Open Today in Subway Building, Long Island City.

Beginning this morning the business of the Borough President's office and all of the bureaus under him will be transacted in the Queens Subway Building at Hunterspoint and Van Alst Avenues, Long Island City. This is a modern fireproof building recently erected, and is over the Hunterspoint Avenue Station of the new Queens subway. The building was recently leased for a borough hall by the Sinking Fund Commission.

For more than sixteen years the borough offices have been located in the Hackett Building and the Richensteen Building at Jackson Avenue and Fourth Street, Long Island City. This building is not fireproof and lacks modern conveniences. President Connolly tried to get an appropriation for a municipal building, but this was refused by the Board of Estimate. After this the new building was leased.

Moving contractors were busy yesterday transferring the records of the borough from the old quarters to the new. More than twenty big safes had to be moved, and the work attracted a big crowd of spectators.

BILLY SUNDAY PLANS FIGHT.

Doesn't Want Churches Closed When He Opens Campaign Here.

The Rev. Billy Sunday, now in Boston, made known through his New York Sunday Evangelistic Committee yesterday, that when he opens his campaign in this city on April 1, 1917, churches are not to be asked to close up while his meetings go on. Particular attention is to be given to plans for getting men and women who "hit the Sunday trail" into actual membership in the churches. A group of trained workers, fifteen strong, or twice the usual size, will be assigned to work in Columbia University, City College, the public high schools, and the business institutes. This group is to be brought from Boston and set to work long before Sunday himself arrives.

The following Sunday, Committee, to have charge of the New York campaign, was announced yesterday:

Presbyterian ministers, the Rev. Drs. Wilton Merle Smith, Wilbert W. White, A. E. Keigwin, and Arthur J. Smith.

Presbyterian laymen, Messrs. James M. Speers, Chairman; George Arnold, Chairman of the Paterson Committee; William L. Amerman of the Central Church, Nolan R. Best, Henry W. Jessup, and John Nicolson.

Reformed Church, the Rev. Dr. Henry E. Cobb, Eben E. Olcott, and James M. Montgomery.

Methodist, District Superintendent McRossie, the Rev. Dr. C. L. Goodell, William B. Millar, the Rev. Dr. C. F. Reisner, and W. H. Van Benschoten.

Congregational, the Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson of Manhattan Church.

Episcopal, the Rev. Dr. James Empringham of the Anti-Saloon League, the Rev. Charles P. Tinker, Superintendent of the City Mission Society; Alexander M. Hadden of St. Thomas's Church, and Stephen Baker of St. James's Church.

The principal advance work of the Sunday agents is to be done on Manhattan Island. Not counting Columbia and City College, which with high schools, are a special task, eighteen districts have been decided on, and the work of selecting district leaders is now going on. In these districts prayer meetings are to be started, two each week, and always to be held in parlors, never in churches or parish houses. Below Chambers Street is a business district, and wherever possible noon prayer meetings are to be held in stock brokers' offices, lawyers' libraries, and stores, and banks.

For Thanksgiving
Order a special Pin-Cask (5 gallons) of
Bass Ale
for family use on draught at home from any department store, dealer or jobber
'Twill Add a Keen Zest to the Feast
Bass & Co., Importers, 90 Warren St., N. Y.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Dress Clothes

There's positively no excuse for being without a Dress Suit or Tuxedo—when in a Wallach Store you can get the quietly correct kind that gentlemen wear—faultlessly tailored by experts—

at $35

Full Dress Suits begin at $35—Tuxedo Coats to match, $24; of rich dress worsteds, silk-lined throughout. They have the sort of style you know is right; and they cost no more than good business clothes.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
246-248 West 125th St. } Open Evenings
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. }

Thanksgiving Special Dress & Semi-Dress Styles

The difference between custom-made and ready-made clothes is even more apparent in dress than business clothes. Dress and semi-dress clothes must be skillfully tailored and perfectly fitted, or they're a joke.

Why risk dissatisfaction when for as little or even less money you can come here and get greater value and satisfaction?

To Measure Only

Full evening dress suits, silk-lined throughout, $45. Tuxedo suits, $40. Cutaway suits, $28. Top coats, silk-lined, $30.

At the same time consider a special and attractive line of business suitings, made to measure at $25.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

It's a rattling good car—because it doesn't!

Piano-felt, fibre, rubber, all three are used in such places as:—between body and frame; between fenders, running board and frame—rubber buffers on the doors and things like that.

Springs on brake-shoes and rods keep them quiet too!

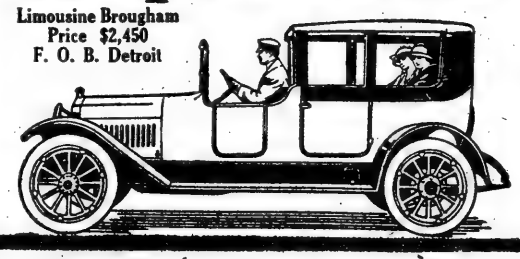
The mark of superior motor car service

For Immediate Delivery

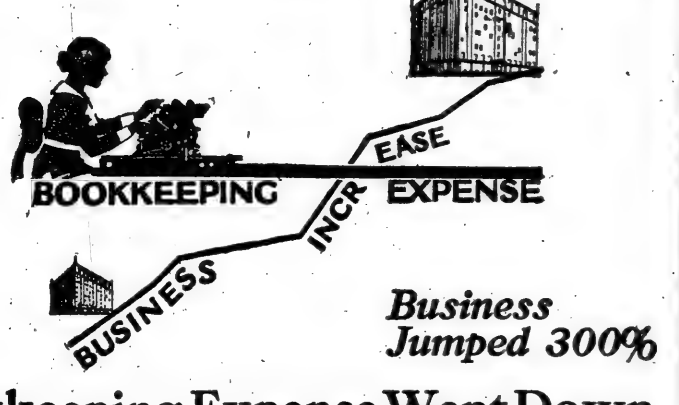
We have Limousines, Landaulets, Broughams, Sedans—wonderfully comfortable and luxurious bodies on the standard Hupmobile chassis. Get closed car comfort now.

PHONE CIRCLE 1616
Note the New Address
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.
1641 Broadway, at 56th Street

Hupmobile
Limousine Brougham
Price $2,450
F. O. B. Detroit



MORE MONEY
WE LOAN 25% MORE
than any other loan company on Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.
Our Rate 1% Per Month
MAX BERNSTEIN
273 West 125th Street.



Business Jumped 300%

Bookkeeping Expense Went Down

A remarkable fact! Yet that is exactly what Elliott-Fisher did for the Scotch Woolen Mills of Chicago.

"Our business for the year ending July 1, 1916, shows an increase of 300% over that of our business three years ago, yet in every department wherein your machines have been installed," said Mr. S. B. Weinland, Auditor, "we are handling this increasing business with less help than three years ago.

"This fact speaks for itself as far as showing a great saving is concerned, and it goes without saying that any installation effecting such a great saving must of necessity be of a highly efficient nature. The great saving effected by the installation of your machines has, in every instance, paid for the initial cost of same within from six to eight months."

Elliott-Fisher keeps expense down—does more work in less time and with greater accuracy than old-fashioned methods of bookkeeping.

Others in your line of business have easily and profitably solved their bookkeeping problems. Just call "Cortland 7382" or address Elliott-Fisher Co., 404-5-6 Astor House Building, 217 Broadway, and one of our accounting specialists will see you at once.

Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine

$1.00 For This Dinner

If you travel *to* or *from* Philadelphia on the 5 or 6 P. M. trains of the New Jersey Central;

also de luxe a la carte dining service at morning and midday dining hours.

The dining car service of the New Jersey Central is a feature of the hourly trains to Philadelphia that is highly commended by its patrons.

Have You Tried It?

Fast Trains Leave "Every Hour on the Hour"

Liberty Street from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. weekdays; 8:15 A. M. and hourly from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays. Midnight train daily; Sleeper ready 10 P. M. (Leave W. 23d Street 10 minutes earlier for all trains.)

"Your Watch Is Your Timetable"

Tuesday, Nov. 21st, 6 P. M. Train from N. Y.

READING-NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DINING CARS.

MENU

DINNER

Oysters on Half Shell
English Beef with Barley — Consomme with Rice
Celery — Olives
Baked Haddock, Chili Sauce
Potatoes, Braised
Macaroni with Oysters
Roast Prime Ribs of Beef, Au Jus
Roast Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce
Mashed Potatoes — Braised Sweet Potatoes
June Peas
Pineapple Sherbert
Fruit Salad
Green Apple Pie
Coffee Ice Cream — Assorted Cake
Neuchatel Cheese — Saltine Wafers
Black Coffee

MEALS ONE DOLLAR

Similar Menu on 5 P. M. Train from New York and on 5 and 6 P. M. Trains from Philadelphia.

You Cannot Duplicate It.
Trains leave 10 minutes of the hour from W. 23d St.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Certificate No. A706315, for 10 shares Canadian Pacific Railway common stock, issued in the name of Edward W. Connolly, and by him assigned to Mrs. M. E. Chisholm, has been lost in the mails between Truro and Halifax, Canada. Transfer of this certificate has been stopped with the transfer agents, the Bank of Montreal, New York, and the public are hereby notified not to negotiate said certificate.

LOST.—Buick automobile, 6 cylinder; factory No. 250,985; stolen from Broadway and 145th St.; had N. J. license No. 90,343; reg. 1916 model, with tan seat covers. Finder will receive reward; no questions asked. J. Arun, 90 Wall.

LOST—SATURDAY, OCT. 28, LARGE, OLD-FASHIONED PEARL GOLD BROOCH, HOTEL BILTMORE, LONGACRE THEATRE, OR TAXI; FAMILY HEIRLOOM, MATCHING SET; LIBERAL REWARD. J., 50 GRAMERCY PARK.

LOST—A circle of diamonds and pearls pin, Friday, between Bound Brook, N. J., via Jersey Central R. R., and 81st St. and Park Av., N. Y. City; liberal reward to finder. Paul Hanke, 150 East 23d St., City.

LOST.—Lady's watch, sapphire set in diamonds; three-strand diamond pendant; 5th Av., somewhere between 51st and 14th Sts., Sunday night; suitable reward. Apply Black, Starr & Frost.

LOST.—From automobile Saturday afternoon on Lincoln Highway, between Princeton, N. J., and New York, mink cape, consisting of twelve skins. Reward for return to Mrs. F. W. Rebhann, 1,108 Dean St., Brooklyn.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Diamond rings and earrings, in chamois bag; liberal reward offered, no questions asked. Y 829 Times Annex.

LOST—Three-stone gipsy setting ring, lost between Shanley's, 43d St. and Broadway, to Times Square subway station, on Nov. 18; liberal reward. J. H. S., Y 363 Times Annex.

LOST.—Dark brown fox muff Saturday 6 P. M., between Grand Central Station and Manhattan Hotel. Return to Room 107, Manhattan Hotel. Liberal reward.

LOST.—Large white ostrich fan Saturday night, Nov. 18, between 169th St. and Broadway and 168th St. subway station; reward. Apartment 42, 600 West 168th.

LOST—velvet bag containing gold lorgnette and small sum of money, at Park Theatre, Wednesday night. Reward return to Cashier Hotel Plaza.

LOST—At Schuyler Theatre, 82d and Broadway, blue fox neckpiece; $20 reward, no questions asked, if returned to H. C. Eichbold, 450 West End Av.

LOST.—Nov. 16, gold and black onyx drop earring, with four pearls; suitable reward offered. Telephone Rector 8166.

LOST.—Saturday night, between Astor and Healey's, ribbon bracelet with diamond initials D. J. T.; reward. N 110 Times.

LOST.—White coral beads, 9th Av., 42d, and Strand Theatre; reward. 89 Cortlandt St., Room 304.

LOST.—Raccoon fur collar; Hegemans, Times Square, Sunday; reward. Benson, 799 Park Av.

LOST.—A lady's silver watch on Riverside bus, between 110th St. and Carnegie Hall. Please return to Sinsheimer, 500 West 110th.

LOST.—Small pocketbook containing $55; liberal reward. Dr. C. N. Cogswell, 1,744 Broadway.

LOST.—Diamond pendant, with four tulip drops; handsome reward. K 18 Times.

LIBERAL reward, no questions asked, return of diamond bar pin to Walther, 1,074 Jackson Av., Bronx, New York.

Found.

FOUND.—17th, Lady's handbag; full particulars. Verrall, 14 West 48th.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Small French bulldog, rear entrance Chatsworth Apartments, 351 West 71st St.; $50 reward for immediate return; no questions asked. Waterbury, 344 West 72d St. Telephone 6650 Columbus.

LOST.—Boston bull, brindle, white markings, screw tail, bat ears; reward. Stanley, 501 West 178th St.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today; tomorrow fair; fresh north winds.
Full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,486. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

RAILROAD FORCES FORM THEIR LINES FOR NEW FIGHT

Brotherhood Leaders, Worried Over 8-Hour Law Situation, Prepare for Defense.

LEADERS VISIT WILSON

Also Call on Attorney General—More Government Attorneys to Participate in Test Case.

JOINT INQUIRY IS OPENED

Problem of Government Ownership Must Be Faced, Newlands Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Events in Washington today indicated that the battle between railroad capital and railroad labor, which was suspended by the armistice afforded by the enactment of the Adamson eight-hour law in August, is about to be renewed. The skirmishing has already begun. It is evident that the chiefs of the railroad brotherhoods are worried over the present situation and are preparing to make a fight to regain the ground which they think has been lost by the action of the railroads in seeking to test the constitutionality of the Adamson act in the Federal courts.

The four brotherhood leaders, W. G. Lee, Chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Warren S. Stone, Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. S. Carter, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and L. E. Sheppard, Acting Chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, called on President Wilson this evening. The elation which they felt yesterday over the working agreement effected between the brotherhoods and the twelve railroad unions of the American Federation of Labor to obtain a permanent eight-hour work day for railway workers, to fight the effort of the railroads to overturn the Adamson law, and to oppose any attempt in Congress to enact unsatisfactory legislation apparently had disappeared today.

While the brotherhood heads are saying little, the talk among those acquainted with the views of these organizations shows that the leaders of railroad labor feel that President Wilson is under a debt to them, and that he will use his influence to combat the attempt of the railroads to have the Adamson law declared unconstitutional. That the brotherhood chiefs are worried is a rather general opinion among those who have talked with them.

What the heads of the four brotherhoods said to President Wilson when they saw him at the White House this evening has not been made known in detail, but it is gathered that they took advantage of the opportunity to tell Mr. Wilson of the work they had done in Ohio and California in organizing the railroad workers in behalf of the Democratic national ticket.

Their reception by the President followed a request from them "for five minutes in which to congratulate the President on his re-election." They remained at the White House for fifteen minutes. All that occurred is not known, but it is understood that the brotherhood chiefs emphasized to the President the part they and their followers had played in bringing victory to the Democratic Party.

Prepare for Test Case.

Before going to the White House Messrs. Lee, Stone, Carter, and Sheppard had a conference at the Department of Justice with Attorney General Gregory, John W. Davis, Solicitor General; G. Carroll Todd, Assistant to the Attorney General; E. Marvin Underwood, Assistant Attorney General, and Percy M. Cox, one of the attorneys of the Department of Justice. When the conference ended it was announced that Mr. Todd and Mr. Underwood would go to Kansas City to assist Frank Hagerman, special counsel of the United States, in defending the constitutionality of the Adamson law in the test case brought there by the Union Pacific and the Santa Fé Railroads.

This case, which is based on an application for an injunction to restrain the Government from putting the eight-hour day into effect on the systems complaining, will be called for hearing on Thursday. The heads of the four brotherhoods will go from Washington to Baltimore tomorrow morning to address the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor and will proceed from Baltimore to Kansas City to be present at the hearing of the test case.

Although it was said that a decision to send Mr. Todd and Mr. Underwood to Kansas City had been reached before the brotherhood heads called at the Department of Justice this afternoon, the hint was given that their visit caused the Attorney General to be influenced by an urgent request from them that a stronger array of Government counsel be assigned to the Kansas City hearing. The brotherhoods are understood to have shown concern lest Mr. Hagerman, the special counsel, would be unable to handle the case alone, and the idea was obtained, after their call at the Department of Justice, that it was through their insistence that additional counsel had been assigned.

Everything learned here today gave the impression that the brotherhood heads felt that their case against the attempt to overthrow the Adamson law was the Government's case; that the Government should stand by the broth-

Continued on Page 4.

DEUTSCHLAND FREED OF LEGAL RESTRAINTS

Bonds, Supplied in Damage Actions—Repairing of the Submarine Still Uncompleted.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 20.—There are no further legal obstacles to the sailing of the Deutschland. The German undersea freighter was freed today of the writs of attachment which held her in the custody of Federal and State officers as a result of suits growing out of the collision early Friday morning, in which the submarine sank a convoying tug.

Once more the time of her departure on the second attempt to return to Bremen seemed uncertain today, when it became apparent that repairs to the bow which was twisted in the accident had not been completed. It was learned that her aft compartments had been flooded, lifting her nose high out of water, and that cases of rubber had been piled forward upon her deck, evidently having been take out of the forward hold. There was neither sight nor sound of workmen about the craft, a fact which gave rise to the supposition that completion of the repairs might be awaiting the arrival of new plates or some other material.

About the dock of the T. A. Scott Company, which furnished the two tugs that convoyed the submarine on her recent effort to slip out to sea, there were no signs of activity tonight; though it was understood that the wrecking concern again would supply the escort.

C. Hadlai Hull of the law firm which has handled the claims against the submarine was appointed administrator of the estate of Eugene Duzant, who was deckhand on the lost tug. He immediately instituted suit for $25,000 on behalf of the estate. As did the other actions, this one alleged that "the officers" of the Deutschland caused the wreck by negligently and carelessly operating her. The suits were set for trial next month.

The Maryland Casualty Company furnished the bonds which restored the submarine to the custody of her agents and officers. The libel taken out by the owners of the sunken tug to insure satisfaction of a possible judgment for $12,000, the value of that craft, plus $250 expense of the legal proceedings, was secured by a bond to that amount. The five suits, totaling $200,000, instituted by Hull, Moore & Hull, attorneys, on behalf of the estates of those who were drowned, were secured at less than half the face amount, owing to the fact that the claimants were unable to show that the German Ocean Navigating Company, named with the Eastern Forwarding Company as defendant, completely owned the submarine. The total bonds amounted to $97,250.

33,000 COTTON WORKERS GET INCREASE IN PAY

$1,700,000 Added to Payrolls of the New Bedford Mills—Other Companies Raise Wages.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 20.—The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of this city voted today to grant a 10 per cent. increase in pay to their 33,000 operatives to be effective for a period of six months beginning Dec. 4. The increase is the third within this calendar year, and brings the total advance within that time to 27½ per cent. This is the largest increase within a year that the mill hands have ever received. It will increase the total annual payroll of the mills from about $17,300,000 to approximately $19,000,000.

The Manufacturers' Association includes only the cloth mills, but the yarn mills always have followed the cloth mills in the past, so that labor leaders expect the increase to be general throughout the city.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 20.—The Eastman Kodak Company announced today that it will give a temporary increase in pay to all employes earning up to and including $50 a week. The high cost of living and a probable hard Winter are given as the reason for the advance. The increase will be paid for twenty-one weeks beginning Dec. 6.

An additional wage of 10 per cent. of their daily wages will be paid to employes earning not more than $20 a week. Employes earning more than $20 and up to and including $50 a week will receive $3 additional a week.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Wage advances approximating between $250,000 and $300,000 annually, were granted the glove workers of Fulton County—the centre of the American fine glove industry—at a meeting of the Glove Manufacturers' Association of the State of New York here tonight. These advances are made in view of the unprecedented demand for American gloves owing to the European war, and in spite of a tariff decrease under the Underwood-Simmons Tariff Law, and they vary from 4 to 25 per cent. according to the class of work. The advance is effective Dec. 1.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 20.—Word was received here today from Harlan County to the effect that all of the coal mines in that county had voluntarily granted a 10 per cent. increase in wages to the mine workers. Three thousand five hundred men will benefit by the increase. The companies issued a statement to the effect that the action had been taken because of the high cost of living.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 20.—The wages of 1,400 operatives of the Aitken, Langley, and Seminole cotton mills near here were increased 10 per cent., effective today. The payroll for the three mills is approximately $425,000 annually.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT FLIES TO WASHINGTON

O. D. Bleakley Makes Trip from Philadelphia in Two Hours in Army Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Representative-elect O. D. Bleakley of Franklin, Penn., made a flight in an aeroplane from Philadelphia to this city today in actual time of two hours. He was a passenger in a machine operated by Sergeant William C. Ocher of the Aviation Corps of the United States Army.

The trip was made without incident, the aviator following the railroad line from Philadelphia to the capital. The machine made a stop of an hour in Baltimore, landing in the suburbs, where, after a short rest, the trip was continued. The flight was made between Baltimore and Washington, forty miles, in forty-five minutes. The two will return by aeroplane to Philadelphia tomorrow.

It was a few minutes before 5 o'clock when the Congressman-elect, making his first trip to Washington, was struck in an airship, circled around the White House and Washington Monument, alighting on the Polo Grounds.

"It was a great experience and, while we were in no danger at any time, I feared that we were going to drop several times when the machine was struck by a heavy wind," said Mr. Bleakley, who is a man of 60.

Continued on Page 3.

RUTH LAW LANDS HERE FROM CHICAGO IN RECORD FLIGHT

Gasoline Nearly Gone on Last Leg of Her Journey, She Volplanes to Governors Island.

GLIDES THROUGH DENSE FOG

Gen. Wood Greets Her at End of 884-Mile Trip, Made in 8 Hours, 55 Min., 35 Sec.

ALMOST BENUMBED BY COLD

Trip Hailed as America's Greatest Flight—Will Try Again with a Big Machine.

Record of Miss Law's Flight from Chicago to New York.

Left Chicago, (Eastern time)	8:25:00 A. M.
Arrived Hornell, N. Y.	2:10:00 P. M.
Left Hornell	3:24:00 P. M.
Arrived Binghamton, N. Y.	4:20:00 P. M.
Left Binghamton	7:23:00 A. M.
Arrived New York	9:37:35 A. M.

	Time.	Miles.
Chicago to Hornell	5:45:00	590
Hornell to Binghamton	0:56:00	90
*Binghamton to New York	2:14:35	204
Total	8:55:35	884

*This figure is based on Miss Law's speedometer. The Aero Club figures that she flew 210 miles.

A hundred and twenty pounds of pluck called Ruth Law glided her little old 100 horse power "pusher" aeroplane down on a swift wind out of a mixture of fog and Jersey smoke yesterday morning and landed on Governors Island, winner of the American non-stop cross-country aviation record, and breaker of all world's records for women fliers.

Uncle Sam's band down on the island was playing its best tune, and the sun peeped out to glint a thousand welcomes from the rifles and swords of the garrison on parade, as the girl made a graceful turn and stopped in front of Major General Leonard Wood, who was waiting to shake her hand. As his aides helped her from her seat the General said:

"Little girl, you beat them all!"

Miss Law had completed the last leg of her Chicago-New York flight, having come yesterday morning from Binghamton. Sunday she had set a new American cross-country record by flying from Chicago to Hornell, N. Y., a distance of 590 miles, and then ninety miles more to Binghamton, where she spent the night.

She left Binghamton at 7:23 A. M., and landed on Governors Island at 9:37:35, official time. It's a matter of about 150 miles in air line from Binghamton to New York, but Miss Law flew 204 miles in making the trip, according to her speedometer. Because of the fog she found it impossible exactly to follow her course. She made the 884 miles from Chicago in 8 hours 55 minutes and 35 seconds.

Benumbed on Arrival.

Seated away out on the nose of her little machine, she looked in her aviation togs of wool and leather for all the world like a young Eskimo in his Sunday clothes. She was so benumbed with cold that she didn't move for a moment or two after her aeroplane had stopped. Bundled up as she was, what one noticed first were her blue eyes looking through the goggles. Unprotected by shield or car body, she had flown perched out in the air surrounded on three sides by nothing, and the cold and the dampness had penetrated even her heavy clothing.

Other hands unbuckled the strap that held her in the craft and helped her from her seat. She stood a bit stiffly for a moment, then she pulled off her gloves and removed her leather helmet. Next off came her face mask, and she stood there smiling. And then everybody cheered.

Her face was blue with cold and she started to walk briskly about to get warm. With her feet incased in big leather boots over her shoes, with four suits of woolen and leather clothes, she looked to be the very stout person she wasn't.

"I'm cold," was the first thing she had to say. Then she took from the seat all her baggage—a blue serge skirt—tucked it under her arm, climbed into an automobile, and went to the quarters of Major and Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, where she washed her face and hands, asked for Mrs. Hartmann's powder puff, and then ate some breakfast.

Volplaned to Island.

It was at breakfast that Miss Law told of a thrilling experience she had had in landing on the aviation field at Governors Island that none of the spectators knew about. She said that when she left Binghamton she had not put any additional gasoline in the tanks of the machine, because after measuring the fuel she thought she had an ample supply. She forgot that the extra tank she had put on the machine was set so low and that it would not feed the last two or three inches of fuel. When she reached upper Manhattan coming down the Hudson her engine began to "cut out," and when she was about opposite Twenty-third Street it began to miss badly. To meet this critical situation the girl shot up rapidly and volplaned to Governors Island for the last three miles of her flight, gliding down with the wind instead of against it. When she landed the engine was still missing badly, and she could have gone only a short distance further. As it was, to get to the Island she had to tip the machine several times to get fuel to the carburetors from the low supply in the tank.

After she had breakfasted, Miss Law faced about fifty newspaper men.

"You have made the longest flight a woman ever made, haven't you?" they asked.

"I have made the longest flight an American ever made," she replied, heav-

Continued on Page 7.

FLORIDA-CUBA-ATLANTA & S. W.—Ha BEABOARD AIR LINE RY. Direct thru service. Quick schedules. Finest booklet. Information Bureau, 1184 B'way.—Adv.

Shipowner Offers $10,000 for Each U-Boat Sunk; Would Pay Out $500,000 to Help the Warfare

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 21.—The Times publishes a letter from a shipowner, R. P. Houston, M. P., on the submarine menace, from which the following are extracts:

"Centuries ago the seas were infested with pirates as fiendish in their methods as the hideous modern Hun, but the fear of consequences of reprisals upon the pirates did not prevent the virile English Government from ruthlessly hunting them out of their hiding places, irrespective of in what zone of foreign jurisdiction or influence their hiding places might be situate.

"That the British merchant seaman is still inspired by the dauntless spirit of his forefathers of the spacious Elizabethan days is shown by the recent running fight between a British steamer (the censor might suppress the name) and a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay, where, after fifteen quick-firing shots from the Britisher, fourteen of which went home, the submarine was sunk. But we paid the toll of British dead.

"This is only one of many deeds of derring-do achieved by our merchant seamen but which our cautious censor, inspired by fear or stupidity, is successful in suppressing.

"As our nerveless and lethargic Coalition Government is somewhats low in putting down that piratical pest, the German submarine, it would be well that our merchant master mariners and seamen should revert to the methods of Hawkins and Drake, or adopt the more modern example of Nelson at Copenhagen, when he turned on his blind eye to signal to cease fire, and take the sea law into their own hands.

"To encourage them by deed as by word, I will present to any British-born master of a British-owned merchant ship 2,000 for each and every German submarine that can be satisfactorily proved to have been sunk by his ship, up to the total number of fifty, between now and May 31 next, my birthday, the 2,000 bonus to be divided among the master and crew in proportions satisfactory to me."

LAST PROPOSAL GOES TO MEXICANS TODAY

American Conferees' Plan Provides for Solution of the Military Problems.

HAS PRESIDENT'S APPROVAL

Conditions Under Which Pershing's Column Will Be Withdrawn Set Forth in Offer.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 20.—The American members of the American-Mexican Joint Commission will go before the body when it meets tomorrow morning with a plan for the withdrawal of the expeditionary forces from Mexico and the protection of the border.

The proposal has been approved by President Wilson and all the American members. It will not be presented to the Mexican members in an uncompromising spirit, but they will be given to understand that further haggling and evasion will result in their being faced by the necessity of choosing between this plan and such drastic action as is calculated to eliminate General Carranza permanently from Mexican affairs.

Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican section of the Commission, stated tonight that he was more confident than ever that the United States would be willing to agree to the withdrawal of the American forces now in Mexico under conditions acceptable to Mexico. He refused to discuss his probable attitude toward the American proposal, and stated that this had not been communicated to General Carranza.

It is known that the American Commissioners laid before the Mexicans the principles of the plan, which now is in concrete form some days ago, and assumed that the Mexicans by this time had consulted with Carranza regarding it. The Mexicans, on the other hand, stated tonight that they had nothing as yet to communicate to General Carranza and that he was waiting to hear from them rather than they from him. They will have a definite proposal to lay before the First Chief tomorrow night should they find it necessary to do so.

Early Action Possible.

Persons in close touch with the commission stated tonight that it was entirely possible that the confidential instructions which were given the Mexican Commissioners before they left Mexico may have been such as to make further consultation with the First Chief unnecessary. Should that be the case, definite action on the American proposal may be looked for by tomorrow night. This is not considered likely by the American members, but they expect to see something accomplished "before long." It was not considered probable tonight that the conferences would continue another week.

The first agreement to be reached will be on the military situation and nothing more. It will stipulate the conditions which must be fulfilled by the Carranza Government before the American troops can be withdrawn and will set a time limit for the carrying out of the plan. The question of the border patrol will be an intrinsic part of the conditions. The American commissions have some very definite ideas about the manner in which the border should be protected, and are not expected to make any concessions where these are involved.

When this question has been disposed of the commission will take up the situation in Mexico as affecting foreign lives and interests. The American Commissioners have insisted from the start that attention to this was of the most vital importance to the Mexicans, and that it must be one of the questions settled here if the work of the commission was to be of more than transitory value. The establishment of peace and safety in places where large American interests are operating is regarded by the American Commissioners as one of the easiest ways in which the Carranza Government can bring about a permanent prosperity which will assure foreign Governments and financiers of the stability of the Mexican Administration.

Expect Mexicans to Agree.

The Americans tonight said they thought the Mexicans would agree to the proposal. Secretary Lane did not consider it diplomatic to make public tonight even the general terms of the plan. As to what alternative would be offered them should they refuse to agree to the arrangement, he refused to speak. He said he thought his action in the commission room would lose weight should he do so. It is known here, however, that the commission has full power to decide once and for all whether General Carranza is to continue in the good graces of the United States. The American Commissioners already believe that they have gone more than half way in meeting the Mexicans, and that for them to go further would be derogatory to the dignity of the Administration and would detract from the prestige of the nation both in Mexico and throughout Latin America.

It was announced tonight that Mr. Cabrera, who is Minister of Finance in the Carranza Cabinet, had agreed to make concessions to American mining men relative to decrees imposing new taxes on the production of mines and smelters. These taxes were considered

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1,200 BELGIAN EXILES SHIPPED FROM MONS

Hustled in Cattle Cars, Cold and Hungry, to Work in German-Held France.

SOME TAKEN FROM WORK

Belgians Forced to Idle, Neutral Says, Because Germans Seized Machinery, Closed Factories.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Belgian authorities in London have received details of the compulsory recruiting of workmen by Germans in the district of Mons, which is not included in the so-called "Etappenzone," (zone of military operations.)

The proceedings began on Thursday, Oct. 26. An order was posted on the preceding day in the villages of Quievrain, Thulin, Elouges, Baisieux, Hansies, and Montrosul-sur-Haine, summoning the entire male population above the age of 17 to present themselves at Quievrain on the morning of Oct. 26 at 8 o'clock. The men were brought into the courtyard of a school, where they remained for a long period in the rain. Most of them had come unprovided with warm clothes or food, unprepared for the length of the proceedings, and ignorant of their meaning.

After a preliminary inspection, the German authorities singled out priests, professors and teachers, town clerks, customs officials, and members of the local food committees. Old men and cripples were at once rejected. The authorities then proceeded to select the men whom they proposed to take. The selection was made with great care, although the principle upon which it was based is not apparent. In some cases men out of work were sent back home, while others who had never been unemployed, as well as clerks, students, and farmers, were taken. Twelve hundred persons were retained—almost 20 to 25 per cent. of the able-bodied population of the villages. These men were divided into various groups and sent to the railway station, where a train had been waiting since morning. The train departed in the direction of Mons, and nothing further is known of what happened to its forced passengers. Their relatives, who in great distress had followed the train as far as Mons, bringing clothes and food for the men, were not allowed access to them. It is considered probable that the men were sent into Germany.

Another report says:

"Similar measures have been taken in other places. On Saturday the men in the district of St. Ghislain were called up. In some cases the German authorities forced the men to sign a contract for six months. This contract stated the rate of wages and cost of lodging, and guaranteed free transport on the outward journey; only these engagements were obtained under pressure. Two sons of a farmer from the village of Audregnies showed me their contracts, in accordance with which they were to present themselves at the railway station of Quievrain Nov. 3. They were warned that if they refused to sign they would be imprisoned and have nothing to eat but potatoes and similar food. It is probable that many men were obtained under similar conditions, but all those who were left had no doubt refused to sign.

"Many trains were seen passing through the station at Mons, going to the German-held part of France packed with civilians from Flanders. They were herded together in cattle trucks, insufficiently clothed and without any knowledge of their destination. Certain cases of brutality were pointed out, and it is certain that these unfortunate men were harshly treated. One of the trains, full of Flemish people, stopped a whole night at Frameries, and men employed in a neighboring factory heard their cries of distress. They complained of hunger and cold. The workmen brought what food they had, but were not allowed access to the men, and one of them who left the train to pick up a piece of bread was brutally treated by the Germans.

"The whole population in the district of Mons has been deeply affected by these events."

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 21.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Rotterdam says:

"The entire Brussels City Council, with the Aldermen, were arrested on the 17th for refusing to surrender lists of the city's unemployed. They were released after twenty-four hours, when it was found that the lists had been taken by the Germans.

"As far as is known at Rotterdam, no deportation from Brussels had occurred as late as Saturday."

CHARGES BELGIANS ARE FORCED TO IDLE

Neutral from Belgium Says Germans Seized Machinery and Stocks, Closing Factories.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 21.—The Times this morning publishes an article on conditions in Belgium by a neutral commercial agent who has just returned from Brussels, where he lived many years. He says:

"L'autorité occupant, (the authority in occupation,) which is the term employed in official correspondence and

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. Ask the cafe or dry goods-purchased bottles. —Adv.

PREMIER PLEDGES CANADA TO FIGHT UNTIL WAR IS WON

She Has Bled Too Much, Sir Robert Borden Says, to Accept an Inconclusive Peace.

PROUD OF PART IN BATTLES

And Country Will Send More Men and Money as Needed, He Tells 700 Diners.

HIS STATEMENT IS CHEERED

Ex-President Taft and Mayor Mitchel Join in Praise of Valor Shown by Troops.

Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada, speaking with all the earnestness he could command, told 700 members of the Canadian Club of New York and their friends at a dinner at the Hotel Biltmore last night that the Dominion never would consent to a cessation of hostilities in Europe which did not carry with it conditions that would forever make impossible a repetition of the conflict.

He said with almost passionate fervor that Canada, confident of the ultimate victory of the British Empire and its allies, had made too many sacrifices in money and men, and believed too fervently in the principles of humanity and civilization, to consent to a truce that might only be a preparation for another war in which many more thousands of human beings would be slaughtered.

This speech, coming after the assemblage had been roused to enthusiasm by tributes to Canadian valor and loyalty paid by ex-President Taft and Mayor Mitchel, brought the diners to their feet in a demonstration.

"I am proud of the part that Canada has played in the war," Premier Borden said with emphasis. "It was due to the fact that her sons stood in the way that the path to Calais was not opened. We were a peaceful people, absorbed in the peaceful vocation of life before the outbreak of this war, but we have since proved that when the call came to fight, we were ready and willing to respond.

"And now that we have made great sacrifices and have sent our sons to the defense of the Empire, there is one thing that I desire to say to you Canadians in this great metropolis of America. Canada is as determined to maintain the cause to the end as it was on Aug. 4, 1914, when this war began. While we all pray for peace and hope that it be not long deferred, so long as we in Canada have a voice there will be no truce, nor an inconclusive peace.

To Fight Until Their Cause Is Won.

"Something depends on the principles for which this war has been fought, and we in Canada believe that all our sacrifices will have been in vain unless these principles, the principles for which we have fought, principles for civilization and right as we understand them, are maintained and are triumphant. If those principles are maintained we will emerge from the war purified and triumphant. But, as I have said, if it is to mean only a truce and a preparation for another war then, as far as we are concerned it were much better that we had never fought at all.

"We have fought for certain principles and we mean to maintain them to the end.

"Although the war has lasted longer than we believed at the start, although the task has been made formidable than we had anticipated, there is no doubt in Canada as to the issue, nor that we will continue to give of our sons and our money, and to do all we can, until the fight for which we have made these sacrifices has come to triumph in the end."

As Premier Borden concluded, diners sitting at tables decorated with Canadian and American flags, rose to their feet, waving their napkins and filling the high-vaulted room with cheers.

A notable list of men at the speakers' table also rose and applauded vigorously. Some of these, in addition to Mr. Taft and Mayor Mitchel, were ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, James M. Beck, Otto H. Kahn, Henry P. Davison, Frederick Palmer, Herbert S. Houston, the Rev. William T. Manning, Paul D. Cravath, Theodore Marburg, and Thomas D. Neelands, President of the Canadian Club.

Taft Pleads for World Peace.

Mr. Taft appeared at the dinner both as an old friend of Premier Borden and as the President of the League to Enforce Peace. It had been announced by the Secretary of that organization that Mr. Taft would speak on a league of nations to maintain the peace of the world after the war, but his reference to the subject, while to the point, was brief.

"A hundred years of peace between the United States and Canada have got us into the habit of settling our differences by peaceful means, and this habit, by the help of God, we shall never get over. And it is a habit which ought to furnish the nations of the world with a model for their relations after the war is over," said he. "We in the United States have the greatest sympathy with the people of Canada, and with Sir Robert Borden, who worthily represents the people of Canada. Its 8,000,000 people are nobly responding to the call of loyalty to their mother country. They are feeling the moral inspiration of patriotic self-sacrifice. For the loss of their finest and their best they mourn, but they do not regret the cause.

"When the war is over they will stagger under a heavy debt, but with the confidence born of steadfastness and loyalty and the ultimate sacrifice, they will go on to the development of their magnificent Dominion, and we shall witness a progress, material, economic, social, and political, that will make their most honorable history seem commonplace."

Mayor Mitchel, after extending the hospitality and friendship of the city to Sir Robert, aroused applause by asserting that the showing made by Canada in the war was evidence of what could be accomplished by citizen soldiery. He contended that this showing might serve as a great lesson to the United States in building up adequate defenses and for developing the movement for national preparedness.

Mr. Palmer told of Canadian valor on the field, and Mr. Wickersham also expressed his admiration for the people of the Dominion.

President Neelands read a telegram from President Wilson expressing friendship to Premier Borden and Canada, and expressing regret at his inability to attend the dinner. The dinner ended, as it began, with the playing by an orchestra of the national airs of the Allied nations and of the United States.

PEOPLE OF MONASTIR DECK VICTORS' HORSES

French and Russian Troops Enter City at Heels of Retreating Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 21.—Ward Price, the first Englishman to arrive in Monastir since its recapture, in a dispatch dated Monastir, Sunday, writes:

"The Allies are in Monastir at last. Down the streets, with their black vistas of closed iron shutters, come French cavalry, which were the first to enter. They are now maintaining a strict patrol.

"Their horses' necks are hung with wreaths of flowers, for the inhabitants, after peeping timidly from behind the barred windows for a while, have at length ventured out and are offering posies and garlands to the French and Russian soldiers who come constantly marching in.

"It was 8:15 o'clock this morning when the last battalion of Germans marched out at the northern end of Monastir. They were seen by the French scouts pouring along the Prilep road. A quarter of an hour later a battery left to protect the rear of the retreating army limbered up and made off at a fast trot through the streets. French cavalry and mounted scouts were close upon its heels as it went.

"At 9 o'clock the first French company of infantry marched in past the still burning barracks, which the enemy had set afire during the night.

"A Russian battalion was with them; the two columns, in fact, came abreast along the road. And so Monastir became Serbian again, for though the French and Russian troops had the privilege of first arriving, they themselves were anxious to admit that it was chiefly the tireless advance of the Serbians among the mountains in the loop of the Cerna River that forced Bulgars and Germans to evacuate Monastir. 'It is thanks to the Serbians that we won the town,' said a French Colonel, who was one of the first to get in.

"The whole of the centre of the town is being reserved as quarters for the Serbians to dispose of as they require should a triumphal entry of the Serbian Army into their redeemed city be afterward arranged.

"When the inhabitants of Monastir sent a deputation just now to headquarters that had been temporarily established to ask if they might hoist the French flag they were told no, but they might hoist the Serbian flag. It was the Serbian capture yesterday of three peaks to the left of the famous Hill 1,212 and beyond it that finally obliged the enemy to fall back from Monastir by threatening his line of retreat up the Prilep road.

"Along that road he is retiring now. At the moment of writing (noon) the Bulgar rearguard forms a firing line two miles and a half out from Monastir toward Prilep, while the Russians and French are already pressing on to drive the retiring enemy as far as possible."

NEW BRITISH DECREE FIXES MILK PRICES

Twelve Cents a Quart the Maximum to be Charged—Use of Wheat Also Regulated.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Board of Trade has begun work speedily under the new food control regulations. Two orders have been issued, which will come into operation Nov. 27, dealing with wheat and milk. One regulates the percentage of flour which may be milled from wheat, varying for the different qualities from 73 to 78 per cent., and stipulates that after Jan. 1 only flour made in accordance with this schedule may be used for the making of bread or articles of food.

The milk order fixes a maximum price not exceeding the price which prevailed on Nov. 15, or alternately that the price may not exceed by more than a specified amount the price which prevailed in the corresponding month before the war, this amount being two pence (four cents) per quart. This order makes the maximum price approximately six pence (twelve cents) per quart. The order does not apply to condensed milk or dried milk or milk preparations.

HAMBURG PAPER PAYS TRIBUTE TO WILSON

The Fremdenblatt Urges Him to Establish "Real Neutrality" Before Seeking Peace.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In an editorial entitled "Grey and Wilson" the Fremdenblatt of Hamburg refers to the British Government's note to the United States in regard to the British blacklist, and continues:

"Great Britain attempts to justify control of the whole world's trade and the examination by officers of the British commercial spying system of the most private matters. Great Britain asks for bonds under threat of boycott, which in everyday life would be stigmatized as conspiracy against liberty, if not blackmail."

Great Britain's assertion that she has always considered her sea power a trust to be used in the interests of liberty is ridiculed by the Fremdenblatt. Regarding President Wilson's position the newspaper says:

"The platform on which Mr. Wilson was elected was 'peace and prosperity.' For Mr. Wilson there is but one aim—to establish on a still firmer foundation peace and prosperity in his country, and by doing so to inscribe his name in glittering letters in the book of history. Without doubt Mr. Wilson is still more powerful than before. During his Administration he certainly has appreciated the force of facts. His policy, although idealistic, will begin with facts and present needs, and the re-establishment of peace must be preceded by the re-establishment of true neutrality. Foreign Secretary Grey has given President Wilson a chance to establish himself and his policy in history as firm as a rock."

POPE'S APPEAL SAVES 14.

Germans Pardon Belgians Doomed as Spies—Four Others Executed.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20, (via London.)—According to the Telegraaf, the intervention of the Nuncio at Brussels on behalf of Pope Benedict has resulted in the pardon of fourteen persons out of eighteen who had been condemned to death at Hasselt for espionage, only four being executed. Those pardoned included the Burgomaster of Namur and two priests.

According to the Maastricht correspondent of Les Nouvelles the espionage trials at Hasselt have not yet been concluded. Six Belgians, including two women, were condemned to death there last week.

PINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS Now open. Seaboard Air Line. 1184 B'way.—Adv.

ALLIED FORCES PURSUE BULGARS BEYOND MONASTIR

Seize Villages and Heights to North and Northeast of the Macedonian Capital.

ROUND UP 622 PRISONERS

Victory Belittled by Germans, Who Say It Does Not Change Strategical Situation.

RUMANIANS STILL RETREAT

Invading Austro-German Army from Vulcan Pass Nearing Capital of West Wallachia.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Military opinion insists that the Allies must follow up their success on the west Macedonian front by an advance toward Prilep, using Monastir as a base, and from there to Negotine on the Vardar. From the latter town, they argue, the Bulgarian positions east of the Cerna could be outflanked and the frontier passes opened to the allied forces which are now engaged northwest of Salonika.

The Paris official report issued in Paris this afternoon says that yesterday, after occupying Monastir, French troops moved out to the north of the city and captured Hill No. 821 and other villages in this vicinity. They also took 622 prisoners and a considerable quantity of war material. The text of the communication follows:

The fighting, which has been going on since Nov. 10 along the front of the army in the Orient, from the River Cerna to Lake Presba, has come to an end with a complete victory for the allied troops.

The day of Nov. 19 saw the final result of the fast enveloping manoeuvre of the German and Bulgarian forces which were defending the region of Monastir.

On the evening of Nov. 18 Serbian forces, continuing their victorious offensive, occupied the village of Grunishte, east of the Cerna. The same night Yarashok, in the bend of the river, fell into the hands of Franco-Serbian troops. Following up their success with energy during the night of the 18th and 19th, our allies, after a brilliant engagement, took possession of Hill 1,378, and at daybreak of Nov. 19 they drove the enemy out of Makovo.

During the day of the 19th several lines of Bulgarian trenches located in the vicinity of Debromir were occupied by Serbian forces. This determined advance movement compelled the Germano-Bulgarians to evacuate the last of their positions protecting Monastir.

French cavalry pursuing closely the rear guard of the enemy entered Monastir Nov. 19 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning. They were followed by a column of Franco-Russian infantry.

During the day our troops, working out directly north of Monastir, took possession successively of Hill 821 and the village of Kirklina, two miles north of Monastir, and they reached the outskirts of Karaman and Orizar, respectively four miles to the northeast and two miles to the north of Monastir. These towns were at once attacked, and the pursuit of the enemy is continuing without respite. Six hundred and twenty-two prisoners and a considerable quantity of war material remained in our hands.

An official bulletin from the War Office at Rome, showing the part taken in the operations by the Italians, says:

Italian infantry and artillery effectively co-operated in the capture of the Monastir area between the Cerna Plain and Lake Presba.

In spite of the difficult nature of the ground, bad weather, and the stubborn resistance of the enemy, the Italian troops vigorously pressed their advance on the eastern slopes of the Babab Mountains and took 200 prisoners.

German Supports Rushed Up.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—New German formations have reached the Macedonian front, it is announced officially in the following bulletin:

The new positions north of Monastir were occupied without pressure from the enemy. New German forces have arrived at the fighting zone.

On the Moglenica front Serbian advances near Bahovo and Tusin were repulsed by the Bulgarians.

"Monastir's evacuation by the Germans and Bulgars," says the Overseas News Agency, "was a measure which had been prepared for several days by the chief in command of the Central Allies. The Serbians had crossed the River Cerna, and, advancing northward with superior forces, had reached the height north of Chegel after engagements in which the tide of battle fluctuated, and during which General Otto von Below, at the head of the German riflemen, stormed and recaptured a height.

"The height taken by the Serbians was upon the same level as Monastir, so that the Serbians were able to observe the Germano-Bulgarian positions and were able to shell them from the flanks. Simultaneously strong French forces advanced upon the position on the Monastir plain. The maintenance, with heavy sacrifices, of a position without any importance as regarded the general strategical situation would not have been justifiable. Therefore the evacuation of Monastir was a matter of course, as it was lacking in military importance.

"The Germans and Bulgarians occupied positions on the hills north of Monastir from which they dominate the basin of the Cerna. Monastir is under the range of our guns, which means that its position is insecure.

"The occupation of Monastir does not in the least change the strategical situation in the Balkans. General Sarrail's task, which was to accomplish a junction with the Russo-Roumanian army advancing from Bessarabia, has failed, and now serves only to become

plished. The broad strategical plan of the Entente would have been complied with if General Sarrail had advanced on his eastern flank, but as he was unable to break the Bulgarian pressure in this section his principal attacks were carried out more and more to the westward.

"Although he thus obtained minor local successes, he thereby made by an avowal of the fact that the original plan for joining hands with the Russo-Rumanian armies had been entirely abandoned."

Victory Fills Putnik with Joy.

NICE, France, Nov. 20.—The old Serbian Field Marshal, Radomir Putnik, who was Minister of War and Chief of General Staff, and is now here ill, expressed to the correspondent of The Associated Press today his joy over the winning of Monastir.

"Now," said he, "Prilep must fall into our hands. It is a strong natural position, formidably fortified by the Germans and Bulgars, but I hope it will soon be ours. The Germans must now certainly send more troops to Macedonia, because the Bulgarians alone are unable to support the shock of the Allies. These troops will probably have to be taken from the Danube front. The situation in Rumania must, in consequence, be improved."

Field Marshal Putnik took part in the Serbian retreat into Albania, and, notwithstanding his broken health, follows closely all the details of the campaign. He has telegraphed his congratulations to the Crown Prince.

FALKENHAYN'S FORCES APPROACHING CRAIOVA

Rumanians in Jiul Valley Continue to Fall Back Toward Western Wallachian Capital.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German War Office announces tonight that the Teutonic troops in Rumania are approaching Craiova, the capital of western Wallachia, 120 miles west of Bucharest. An official statement issued earlier in the day reads:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—Our operations against the Russo-Rumanian front are progressing according to our plans.

Northwest of Campulung the Rumanians are exhausting their units, which are of mixed and haphazard formation, in fruitless attacks.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen — In Dobrudja and along the Danube, as far as the Port of Oltina, east of Silistria, there has been artillery firing.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 20.—The Rumanians are still retiring southward before the invading Austro-German troops in the Jiul Valley region, the War Office announced today. The bulletin follows:

Transylvania—In the region of Campulung Rumanian attacks south of Dragoslavele were unsuccessful.

In the region of Aldesht the Rumanians advanced to the northward and captured 100 prisoners, two machine guns, and one cannon.

The enemy attack on the Rumanian troops in the Alt district, in the region of Tchest, Serbanesht, and Bressel, was unsuccessful. The attack was repulsed by our fire.

In the valley of the River Jiul the Rumanians, under the pressure of superior forces, still continue to retire to the southward.

Danube Front—The situation is unchanged.

HOOTS STOP WAGNER MUSIC.

Toscanini's Concert in Rome Ended Prematurely by Demonstration.

ROME, (via Paris,) Nov. 20.—An attempt to introduce some of Wagner's music into a concert conducted by Toscanini resulted in an uproar last night which closed the performance prematurely.

The orchestra had commenced the funeral march from Götterdämmerung when there were loud shouts of "It is for the victims of Padua." A storm of imprecations against Wagner and Germany came from all parts of the great auditorium and the concert had to be abandoned.

An Austrian aviator bombarded Padua on Nov. 11 and, according to news dispatches, killed thirty-two persons and injured about twice that number. All the dead were said to be noncombatants and most of them were women and children. Pope Benedict made a strong protest to Vienna as a result of the raid.

MANY BRITISH SHIPS ARMED.

Sir Norman Hill Says They Are Using Their Guns Effectively.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 21.—Sir Norman Hill, Secretary of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, in an interview reported by The Liverpool Express, says that if the Germans think that many merchant ships are unarmed they will find out the facts to their peril. The guns of merchantmen are answering for themselves uncommonly well, he asserts. They are using their guns most effectively and courageously to beat off attacks. It is thoroughly understood that the guns must be used only for defense.

Commenting on this statement, The Express says:

"The fact that merchantmen's guns are used to good purpose is proved by frequent little ceremonies in Liverpool, when rewards are given to those who encounter and dispose of the German pirate."

LOSE $120,000 BET ON WAR

But Amsterdam Men Had Wager Insured, So Companies Lost Most.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Whether the war would end before October, 1918, was the subject of a $120,000 bet just liquidated here.

The members of the groups concerned were principally stock exchange and commercial men, and the bet was made last year. Both parties had insured their chances of losing by taking out policies, for which 10 per cent. premium was paid, and the risk of these policies was redistributed among various companies.

The winners of the bet had $108,000 to distribute, while the losers had to pay $12,000. The main loss fell on the insurance combination.

TO RAISE NEWSPAPER PRICE.

Halfpenny Increase Is Recommended Throughout Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A resolution was passed today at a meeting of representatives of British newspaper proprietors held in London, recommending that the newspapers throughout the country raise their price by a halfpenny.

A London dispatch on Nov. 12 reported an increase in the price of The London Times, beginning Nov. 20, to three halfpence, or a halfpenny above the former price.

AIDS 20,000 WAR CAPTIVES.

Many Consumptives Among the Prisoners Now in Switzerland.

BERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 20.—Nearly 20,000 French, British, and German prisoners, ill or convalescing, are now in Switzerland, and 8,000 additional French and 5,000 more German prisoners in similar condition are expected to begin arriving on Thursday.

The Swiss Government is offering its hospitality to all such prisoners who, under mutual arrangements of the belligerents, can be sent to Switzerland. Many consumptives are among their number.

GERMANS WIN BACK PART OF GRANDCOURT

Drive the British from Western End of Village with Grenades, Berlin Says.

TELL OF BRITISH ATTACKS

But London and Paris Official Bulletins Chronicle Only Slight Activity on the Somme.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Attacks were made by the British yesterday on the Somme front, between Serre and Beaucourt and south of Miraumont, according to the War Office announcement today. These assaults failed, with heavy losses to the attackers, it is said.

The British were driven from the western part of Grandcourt, according to the report.

The bulletin reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—The British artillery fire was in general diminished yesterday. Only along the Ancre, on both sides of the river, was it heavy.

Between Serre and Beaucourt and against our positions south of Miraumont attacks were launched during the evening hours, which failed with heavy losses to the enemy.

In hand grenade engagements our infantry ejected the British from the western portion of Grandcourt.

During the counterattacks of last week we took prisoner twenty-two officers and 900 men and captured thirty-four machine guns.

The French again attempted to enter St. Pierre Vaast Wood from the northwest. They were repulsed, although their attack was made with fresh forces and prepared by strong fire.

Allies Report Little Activity.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Outside of artillery fire there was practically no military activity on the western front last night or today, according to the official bulletins issued in Paris and London.

The French official communication today said only that the night passed in relative quiet on all fronts.

Tonight's report reads:

The enemy artillery was quite active north of the Somme and in the sector of Douaumont.

On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

The British War Office's day bulletin simply stated that the situation on the Franco-Belgian front was unchanged.

The communication issued tonight says:

On the Ancre and Somme battle grounds today the enemy shelled Beaumont-Hamel and the neighborhood of Gueudecourt.

During the past twenty-four hours we have taken eighty more prisoners.

The Belgian communication, issued at Havre, says:

There was artillery fighting, as well as bomb fighting, in the region of Dixmude and Boesinghe.

GRANDCOURT ROAD IS GERMAN ARTERY

Until British Can Cut It Supplies Will Go Down to Forces Holding Ancre Lines.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE SOMME, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The long road above the marshes of the Ancre, which shows itself in the distance as a string of shell-splintered poplar stumps, crooks a sharp elbow where it enters the village of Grandcourt and is converted from there on to the purposes of a broad, village street.

It is or was before big shells did their work a quiet thoroughfare, running between eyeless house fronts of Oise and Picardy village farms, whose barns and cow houses show their backs to the street, making the outer wall of the courtyard, with the dwelling houses at the inner and further side of the square of buildings. Pozières was once like that, and Beaucourt-Hamel and Beaucourt-sur-Ancre.

In the daytime that road was an empty, white, dead stripe upon the brown dead lands from Grandcourt down to No Man's Land. The British guns searched it with shrapnel and high explosives were planing from its surface whatever life moved upon it. The guns were so masters and governors of it that by daylight not a pickelhaube or outze could lift its crown under the penalty of being squashed like a fly on a pane.

But at night it awoke and along it poured the blood of life for the German front-line positions, south of the Ancre, men for reliefs, ammunition, food for the men, and the like. It was the carotid artery of the front line.

Last night the current flowed as usual, but this afternoon, following a dawn attack from Staff and Regina trenches, bombing parties of British soldiers crawled and clambered through the piled ruins of the houses on the southeastern outskirts of the village and blazed their way up the road with grenades till they reached the elbow, and there behind fallen walls that sprawl across the street in heaps of broken brick they hang on. Until the carotid is cut, Grandcourt is not taken, but the mere fact that the British have a footing within lends special éclat to the operation of which their dashing thrust was a part.

Grandcourt, by some quite illogical operation, though, has gained for itself a character of singular remoteness. It is not merely that it is fortified like a miniature Metz, but from the points at which one could see it it peeped above its sheltering bosom of hill distantly and aloofly.

But Grandcourt is no longer so remote—"Nous les aurons," in the good phrase of our good ally.

The bombers who plucked the pompous and stand-offish old village by the beard were only the tip of the point of an advance which lifts the solid main fighting line nearer to Grandcourt by pretty well 300 yards.

The attack took place on a front of about 500 yards from the British positions upon lines of the recently captured Stuff and Regina trenches. Last night there fell a thin snow, bitter as acid in the long, stagnant cold of night, and as the darkness thinned toward the dawn, while the men behind their parapets stood by for the word to go over, it showed a landscape suddenly become unfamiliar to eyes so long accustomed to the prospects of unrelieved brown mud.

The barrage went over in dark, splashing, brief, new constellations against the sullen sky as the shrapnel of creeping fire twinkled and glittered. When the moment came for the waves to flow over the parapet the snow was even of some use, since the dim shine of it let the shapes of men be seen and made it easier for the platoons to keep in touch upon right and centre.

The objective was gained in the usual manner—rushes, rushes forward behind the barrage till the moment when the bombers went for the trench and the bayonet men came through them and went down to their work in the trench. Very many prisoners were taken. A thousand are spoken of, but there is nothing official yet about the figures.

"Upon the left of the sunken road which runs from back of the British line near its centre, through the German positions, (Stump Road is its local title,) there was a deft arrangement of machine guns which held up the advance and occasioned the chief part of the British losses. Left of that, again the British got through, and it is thence that the bombers groped and crawled and dared their way up to Grandcourt.

Upon the right a portion of the attackers carried their objective thrust on as far as Grandcourt trench, the great main line of the German position, in front of the village. Those who went forward to this point are men and officers of a famous formation who have never been lacking when hand-to-hand work was forward, and there was some savage bayonet fighting in the portion of the trench which they attacked. They found themselves, however, out in advance of their own line, holding an end of the trench with the Germans for neighbors.

As at other points upon the Somme front, the Germans have developed here their system of sowing the earth with little trenches with both ends in the air, the sum of which builds up a vague but very formidable system of defense.

I talked to wounded Saxons of the 126th and 127th Regiments. The latter included men who had been occupants of such an island trench and had found themselves surrounded. Upon that their officer, an ober-Lieutenant, had surrendered them and himself. Those Saxons, save for one of them, were the poorest human specimens I had yet seen, flimsy and undersized. The exception was a big good-looking lad of 21 who had been in service since March. They had no losses from the barrage, they said. They had all been sheltered underground while it passed.

As to food, it always did very well, while they were up in the line. There was plenty to eat and in good variety. But back of the line it was "ein bischen knapp," (a little short.)

Those who surrendered in time had no grenade wounds, but seven of them had been hit about the head or faces by the shrapnel. Each testified enthusiastic ally, and, it seemed to me, with relief and surprise, to the good and humane treatment he had received.

North of the Ancre the British patrols, who yesterday went beyond Bois d'Hollande, reported the Puisieux ridge positions strongly held. None the less the thrust here resulted in the British entering the main trench upon the ridge after some brisk fighting.

The prisoners taken two days ago included some intelligent men with reasonable theories upon the situation and its possibilities. All of these expressed their opinion, speaking of it as one commonly held in their army, that Germans might conceivably be obliged to yield ground here and there before being actually driven out of it. In such cases, they said, they would fall back upon the line of Puisieux ridge. Therefore, more than casual significance is to be attached to the fact that the British have the south end of the ridge, which has an important bearing upon the fate of Grandcourt.

When asked about the tanks, the Saxon lad of 21 whom I mentioned had actually seen one rolling hot across the craters. He was boastful of it.

"I saw it with my own eyes," he persisted.

"And what did you think of the little thing?"

He shook his head seriously. "Wunderbar! Unglaublich!" (Marvelous! incredible!"

CALLS SOMME THRUST ENDED.

German Military Critic Insists the Allies Cannot Advance.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The military critic of the Overseas News Agency writes:

"The great thrust on the Somme has come to a complete standstill. Last week the general battle was split into isolated attacks. The small local successes of the enemy could not be developed, and for the most part were nullified by counterattacks. The fact that for several weeks the same villages have been mentioned again and again in the official German reports and those of the Entente is the best proof that the general battle on the Somme has come to a standstill, and that the British as well as the French are limited to improving their positions.

"Although the British won small local successes near Grandcourt, and the Germans were again driven from Serre, the coveted heights of Serre remained in German hands after a desperate battle.

"Three fresh army corps were brought up by the British for the great attack of Nov. 13 and 14, the objective of which was not merely Beaumont-Hamel and Beaucourt, but Bapaume, as is proved by orders that were found. After the failure of the mass thrusts isolated attacks were continued by the British all through the week. These were without success, and on Saturday the British again made a general attack on both sides of the Ancre. This new attempt to break through our line was a complete failure. On the twelve-kilometer front the enemy was repulsed almost everywhere, and his insignificant successes at some places required the heaviest sacrifices.

"Local success at the bend of the Ancre was paid for by the British with losses elsewhere on the front. The Butte de Warlencourt, a hill which bars the road to Bapaume, which was captured by the British on November 14 at the expense of enormous sacrifice, was recaptured by the Germans on the 16th. A surprise attack was made by the Germans without artillery preparation, and the opposing troops fled. Only two noncommissioned officers and seventeen men could be captured. The prisoners bore no arms. They were Australians who were most weary of war, and they declared that all the Australian troops on the Somme front were kept up only by the hope of speedy relief.

"Isolated attacks by the French were equally unsuccessful. Near St. Pierre Vaast Wood a French attack broke down with heavy losses, and near Pressoire little was gained."

CLAVEILLE ASSUMES TRANSPORTATION POST

Supervises All Traffic in France and Is Subordinate to Three Ministries.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Albert Claveille, former Under Secretary for Munitions, assumed office today as Director General of Transports and Importations, with supervisory powers over all matters connected with traffic by rail or water. He took hold of his immense task with energy and before noon had summoned the General Managers of railway lines and outlined to them a comprehensive scheme of Government control.

M. Claveille is subordinate to three Ministers—War, Marine, and Public Works. He is the first French official to be under orders of more than one department. It will be his duty to give greater impulsion to measures already taken or to be taken by the Ministers to relieve congestion of railway and water traffic, and also to supervise execution of decrees restricting importations.

M. Claveille, a self-made man, began by carrying a surveyor's chain and became, by practcal application, an engineer able to hold his own with graduates of the polytechnical schools. He built one of the largest hydraulic power stations in France and had become Director of the staff of the Ministry of Public Works when the Government bought the Western Railroad and made him its General Manager. Since the war began he has been directing artillery production in collaboration with Albert Thomas, the Minister of Munitions.

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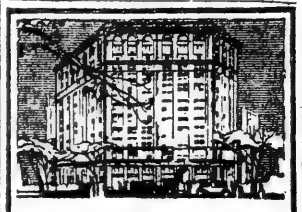

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THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

1,200 BELGIAN EXILES SHIPPED FROM MONS

Continued from Page 1.

notices, tried at first to force manufacturers and tradesmen to continue their businesses, and many Belgians who had fled the country returned to save their property from confiscation. But it was difficult, if not impossible, to satisfy the terms imposed by the man in possession."

"A spirit of revolt was awakened which has grown stronger and more active month by month, especially among the laboring classes. When, for instance, the entire output of a big boot factory was commandeered on behalf of German soldiers the master was aggrieved and the workmen were exasperated. They realized that they were assisting the enemy at a time when their compatriots were in want of boots.

"The metal and engineering trades have suffered worst of all. The great Cockerill Works at Seraing were taken over immediately after the fall of Liège. Since then all the iron, steel and electrical works in the valley of the Meuse have fallen into German hands. M. Renson, Director of the important Angleur Steel Works, who refused to conduct operations for the invader, was made a prisoner and sent to Germany.

"The machinery of the International Electric Company and several similar concerns has been carried across the Rhine.

"All stocks of copper and brass and enormous quantities of tools were also commandeered and thousands of skilled artisans thrown out of work in consequence.

"Many factories which Belgians were trying to keep going have since been closed because it is impossible to obtain lubricating oils for engines and machines, and the latest requisitions of the German tyrant are for all the leather belting in the country.

"Idleness has been forced on the people. The German statement that the workmen prefer to be maintained by public charity is not true. The conditions of work in our country was made impossible for them, and then they were told there was plenty of employment for them in Germany.

"Look als at what has been done in the agricultural districts. After the harvest time there was nothing for the peasants to do. The Germans took all their crops and seeds. There was a plentiful potato crop, but the bulk of it was sent to Germany. Latterly they have carried off all the cattle. Oxen, cows, sheep, and even goats have been requisitioned, and every week about 1,000 animals have been passing through Liège on the way to the frontier.

"Farmers have been forbidden to breed horses, and no Belgian is allowed to buy a horse or sell one except to a German.

"Now you will understand why starvation is driving these naturally industrious and thrifty people to desperation.

"The food sent in by the American Committee is widely distributed, but it is impossible to provide for men as well as for women and children.

"When the factories closed down, with the quays of Antwerp idle and the fields uncultivated, there must be more than 100,000 men hungry and hopeless."

NO RELIEF WORKERS EXILED FROM BELGIUM

Chairman Hoover Says That Germans Have Not Molested His 100,000 Aids.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—On being asked whether the deportation of workmen from Belgium to Germany would interfere with the work of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the commission, said today:

"Intrinsically, the removal of even 250,000 workmen from Belgium and Northern France would not materially affect the number of mouths which have to be fed, as this number would diminish the total by only about 3 per cent. The needs of the 9,000,000 or so who remain would not be less than before; and for other reasons their needs present a constantly growing problem.

"There is no deportation of persons directly or indirectly employed in relief work. They are protected by certificates, which are issued by the Relief Commission. Something like 100,000 of such persons are engaged as members of local committees, in transportation work, or as bakers, millers, &c.

"We have at present no statement to make as to the attitude of the allied Governments toward continuance of relief or as to the rights and wrongs of the measures taken by the German authorities. We are filled with anxiety and trust some solution can be found so that the relief work will not be jeopardized, because the welfare of more than 9,000,000 helpless people is at stake."

40,000 ALREADY DEPORTED.

Cable to Belgian Consul Here Says 300,000 Will Be Exiled.

Definite news that the men of Belgium are being shipped to Germany, to take the places of the German soldiers needed at the front, was received yesterday by Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul here. He received a cablegram to that effect from the Chevalier Edmond Carton de Wiart, former secretary of King Albert and a brother of Henri Carton de Wiart, Belgian Minister of Justice. In his message, which was sent yesterday from London, the Chevalier said:

"News from Belgium describes the situation there as horrible. Over 40,000 men have already been deported for military works amid awful scenes. It is proposed to deport 300,000."

Mr. Mali was greatly distressed yesterday, and said that the United States alone could save the Belgian people.

"These Germans are mad dogs," he said, "and are taking this measure to destroy the Belgian nation. They are treating our people exactly as the Turks treated the Armenians, when they decided that the Armenians should be wiped out."

ORDER DINANT REBUILT.

Germans Tell Belgians to Reconstruct Their Wrecked Houses.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20.—According to the Telegraaf the Germans have ordered the owners of houses which were wrecked in Dinant, Belgium, in August, 1914, to rebuild as rapidly as possible. If they are unwilling to reconstruct their houses they must remove the wreckage and make the site into a garden. The town of Dinant, the Telegraaf says, has been ordered to rebuild the belfry of the church toward which the Germans offer a subsidy of £800 from the Belgium budget. The town has protested against the order.

DUTCH APPEAL FOR BELGIANS.

Minister Ordered to Advise Berlin of His Countrymen's Feelings.

LONDON, Nov. 20. — An Amsterdam dispatch to The Wireless Press says the Dutch Government has instructed its representative at Berlin to notify the German Government that a painful impression has been produced in Holland by the deportation of Belgian civilians.

LOST.

See advertisements on last page.—Advt.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Our patrons will be interested to learn that we are prepared to exchange all policies of insurance of the Casualty Company of America procured by us without expense to them.

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VENIZELOS EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF REVOLT

To Raise Greece to Former Position and Ensure Supremacy of People's Will.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 21.—Eleutherios Venizelos, former Premier of Greece, in a vigorous letter to The Times, makes clear for the first time what his future attitude toward King Constantine will be and how he hopes, with the aid of the Entente force, to guarantee that the Crown never again will be able "to exceed strict constitutional limits of a limited monarchy," similar to that of Great Britain.

"We cannot be accused," says M. Venizelos, "of being anti-dynastic because we come into conflict with the Crown on account of the system of despotism set up at Athens, and on account of our resolve to claim in the name of the people the right which is theirs according to their Constitution and by which the people are entitled to decide their own destinies.

"Even if it be this conflict has provoked our movement, I state emphatically that our movement has not been organized with the object of achieving a settlement of that conflict. We have no intention of settling it by force of arms nor of dealing with it at all while the war lasts. For the present our intention is absorbed by our country's enemy.

"After the war has terminated, however, and we are ensured as far as possible the safeguarding of our national interests and have raised Greece from the position to which she has sunk through her violation of the Serb-Greek treaty—then we will see what guarantees can be obtained for the future against the possibility of a limited number of persons around the King, imposing on the crown opinions which are in direct contradiction to the will of the people and of forcing of the people against their will policies calculated to drive the country to national suicide."

ROTHERMERE'S SON SLAIN.

Nephew of Lord Northcliffe Meets Death in Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Lieutenant the Hon. V. S. T. Harmsworth, second son of Lord Rothermere and favorite nephew of Lord Northcliffe, was killed in action on Nov. 13. Quite recently he refused a staff appointment, writing that "the greatest honor which an officer can receive is to lead his men over the parapet."

The commanding officer of Mr. Harmsworth's battalion wrote of him last week:

"He led his company in the attack. In going across No Man's Land he was wounded in the throat. In spite of this he rallied a part of another battalion and such of his own battalion as was in the immediate neighborhood and led the attack on the first German trenches.

"He saw these were cleared of Germans, and advanced with a number of men on the second line. In or near this line he was again wounded, this time on the right shoulder. He sat down and lit a cigarette. Almost immediately he got up, collected such men as were near him, and led the attack on the third line. On or just before reaching it he was hit by a shell and instantly killed. During the greater part of this time he was commanding the attacking line, and by his endurance and courage got the men forward at a critical juncture."

Lieutenant Harmsworth was a nephew of Lord Northcliffe, owner of The Times, Daily Mail, and other papers. He was born in 1895. He was formerly a midshipman in the Royal Navy, and later a Lieutenant of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. He served in the war with the Fourth Battalion Naval Division. Lord Rothermere, former Harold Sidney Harmsworth, is a younger brother of Lord Northcliffe.

Danies Airmen Damaged Ostend.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The British Admiralty," says an Overseas News Agency statement today, "reported on Nov. 27 a successful air attack on the port establishments of Ostend and Zeebrugge. The military damage done during this attack, as a matter of fact, was negligible."

ALLIES EXPEL ENVOYS OF FOES FROM GREECE

Greek Armaments Demanded as Offset to Those Handed to Germans and Bulgars.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Admiral du Fournet has informed the Government that at 7 o'clock this evening notice had been sent to the German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish Legations that Ministers and their staffs must within forty-eight hours be aboard the Marienbad for deportation to their respective countries.

The King presided over a Cabinet Council this evening and a Crown Council will be held tomorrow.

The Greek Government has been definitely informed on behalf of the Allies of the Entente demand for army artillery, rifles and ammunition which are in excess of the requirements of the armed forces of the State of Athens. The communication adds that the armament to be taken over will be regarded as compensation for that handed over to the Germans and Bulgars in Eastern Macedonia and now being used against the allied army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—This morning there was another demonstration, this time of entirely anti-Entente character. After yesterday's disturbance a meeting of students was called for this morning. A few hundreds responded and these were joined by a couple of thousand reservists, who demonstrated in the streets with the usual cries. Passing the house of former Premier Gounaris they were greeted by that gentleman with smiles from his balcony.

Nowhere were the police in any force, nor did they attempt to interfere with the rowdies who spread terror along the principal streets, compelling tradesmen to shut their shops.

Today has shown the affair was part and parcel of renewed reservist activity. Those disturbers of the peace, encouraged by Gounaris, are now exploiting the university and rousing disorder by means of false information to the press that professors made representations to the King in favor of war.

Certain disturbers have been organized by the reservists, with the help of one of the Attachés of the Austrian Legation. As the noisy crowd passed the Legation this morning that person cheered them from his balcony. It should be remembered that three consecutive Greek Cabinets promised the dissolution of the anarchistic Reservists' Leagues, but nevertheless they are quite as active as ever.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Relative to the expulsion by the Allies from Greece of the hostile envoys, Reuter's Athens correspondent says the American Legation has undertaken the protection of the Austrians, Turks and Bulgars in Greece, while the Spanish Legation will take charge of German interests.

The Daily Mail's Athens correspondent says: "The immediate cause of the expulsion of the Ministers was the discovery that the German Naval Attaché, Baron von Senarclens-Grancy, was engaged in espionage."

Other advices say that a royal decree issued on Friday accepts the resignations of the officers of the Greek Army who desire to join the Provisional Government at Saloniki and orders their liberation from Syngros Prison, where they have been confined on charges of desertion from the Greek Army.

The Greek Government has ordered that the University at Athens be closed, owing to disturbances on the part of the students.

ATHENS, Nov. 18.—The Greek Government was expected to formally protest this afternoon the formation of a neutral zone between two sections of the country in which only one Government officially exists. The French will guard the zone, and also administer Servia, Grevena, and other towns in it."

Germany Returns American Mail.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20.—The Handelsblad says that Germany has returned the mail bags of the steamship Koenigin Regentes, most of which were destined for New York.

The steamship Koenigin Regentes, bound from Holland for Great Britain, was recently taken into Zeebrugge by German submarines and a number of Entente subjects removed from her. She was reported to have been released, but this was later denied, advices from Flushing on Nov. 17 saying that she had been taken from Zeebrugge to Ostend.

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Another Nervous Breakdown?

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Physicians will frankly tell you that medicines are of no avail—that rest and *nutrition* are the only salvation. And as a scientific means of furthering nutrition they often use Sanatogen — in itself concentrated nutrition which conveys to the starved centers exactly the food that is needed, and especially organic phosphorus, "in such a form," as Dr. Saleeby says, "that the nerves *can actually take hold of it.*"

Several weeks' regular use of Sanatogen has brought to thousands and thousands of nervous sufferers new vigor, fresh vitality and sustaining endurance—with better sleep and better digestion.

Lady Henry Somerset, one of the thousands of well-known people who have endorsed Sanatogen, writes:

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AMERICAN STEAMER ASHORE OFF BRITAIN

Terrific Seas Are Pounding the Sibiria to Bits on the Goodwin Sands.

CARRIES FORTY PASSENGERS

Two of Ship's Boats Wrecked in the Launching—Life Savers Cannot Reach the Vessel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DEAL, England, Nov. 20. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A drama of the sea which may result in tragedy is taking place on Goodwin Sands. Through the greater part of last night and today the crews of Deal No. 2 and Ramsgate lifeboats have been engaged in attempts to rescue the crew and passengers of the American steamer Sibiria, ashore on the southern part of the Sands. Both boats have returned much battered and damaged, with many members of the crews more or less seriously injured and the persons on the wreck still unsaved. Moreover, giant seas are slowly battering the vessel to pieces.

As far as can be judged, those aboard number about forty, including several women passengers, who could clearly be seen clustered on the bridge.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Deal boat seized what seemed to be a favorable opportunity to get alongside the steamer, but a huge sea caught her and ripped her sails to shreds and tore the thwart to which the anchor line was fixed clean out of the boat. At the same time she was brought broadside on and filled with water.

The boat was almost buried in the broken water, and to the crew of the Ramsgate boat, who were watching the progress of their comrades' gallant effort, it seemed impossible that any of her crew could survive. But fortunately the centre keel of the boat was down and became imbedded in the sand, with the result that in a few moments she righted herself, but it found the boat so badly damaged and so many of her crew hurt that a return to shore was inevitable.

Scarcely had the Deal boat started for her station, however, than a similar fate attended the Ramsgate boat, several of whose crew sustained broken arms and legs. She also had to put back. A few minutes later a further disaster nearly befell the two sorely battered boats, for huge seas almost dashed them against each other. Skillful seamanship, however, prevented this disaster.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A lifeboat is standing by the stranded Sibiria tonight, but it seems unlikely that another effort at rescue can be made before daylight. The ship is so far submerged that they are unable to go below for food, shelter, or clothing.

The vessel reported in these dispatches is undoubtedly the steamship Sibiria, of 8,847 tons gross. The Sibiria was formerly owned by the Atlantic Fruit Company, but in the Spring of this year, according to advices received here, was sold to the Wittenberg Coal Company.

She sailed from Sydney, C. B., on Nov. 7, bound for Cherbourg with a cargo of wheat and flour. She carried a crew of fifty persons, said to be all Americans.

The Sibiria was originally the German steamer Hertha. She was built in Hamburg in 1894 for the Hamburg-American Line.

MARINA UNWARNED, AMERICANS TESTIFY

Affidavits of Crew Cabled to Washington Not Clear on U-Boat's Identity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—A cabled summary of affidavits made by American survivors of the British steamer Marina, sunk by submarine torpedo attacks off the Irish coast, 100 miles west of Cape Clear, on Oct. 28, was received by Secretary Lansing today from Mr. Page, the American Ambassador at London. The affidavits declare that the Marina was sunk without warning, made no resistance, and did not try to escape, but assert that the identity of the submarine was not established. The full text of the affidavits has been mailed and will reach Washington next week.

The affidavits of the American survivors were taken by Wesley Frost, the American Consul at Queenstown. A joint affidavit was obtained from the Americans who went to Crookhaven, Ireland, after having been rescued, while similar affidavits were obtained from American survivors who landed at Bearhaven.

The affidavits showed that the Marina was armed for defensive purposes with a 4.7-inch gun mounted astern, but this weapon was not used. There was no opportunity to use the gun, the affidavits declare, because the officers had no warning that the vessel would be sunk. The affidavits indicate that the vessel was struck by two torpedoes. An interval of twelve minutes elapsed between the striking of the first and second torpedo. The second torpedo attack is said to have been followed by a boiler explosion. The loss of the Americans' lives was due to their drowning as the lifeboats were being launched in a rough sea. One of the lifeboats was in 1,000 water seventeen hours, another twenty-one hours, and a third thirty-one hours.

If it is definitely established that a German submarine attacked the Marina a serious situation will arise. Unless there is a prompt disavowal it is believed that President Wilson will look upon the Marina case with very grave concern and consider it a violation of the pledges given by the German Government.

Articles found may be listed in the Lost and Found column of The New York Times today. See last page.—Advt.

Miss Law's Diminutive Biplane Near Carlstrom's on Governors Island

RUTH LAW IN RECORD FLIGHT FROM CHICAGO

Continued from Page 1.

ing no doubt that she wished to be known as an aviator rather than an aviatrice.

"When I left Binghamton," she went on, "the wind was blowing briskly, but it didn't do me any good. I soon found myself in a fog so thick that I couldn't make out where I was going. I had mapped out my course with the directions marked, but I had no instrument to indicate the drift the wind was imposing, and I couldn't see any landmarks. And so I came down until I was just topping the hills. I kept as close to the ground as I could. In fact, it was like coasting up and down the hills. I picked up the Susquehanna River and followed it, for, you know, an aviator can see the water when nothing else below is visible.

"When I got to where the Susquehanna made a sharp turn south I steered due east and flew over to the Delaware River, and I followed it until I came to Port Jervis. Then I steered to the southeast, passing over Greenwood Lake. Then I went over the Ramapo Mountains, keeping close to the ground to see where I was going. Just where I hit the Hudson River I don't know; it must have been about Hastings or possibly near Haverstraw.

"I flew low down over the Hudson. I felt the cold much more than yesterday, on account of the dampness. It was when I was off the upper end of Manhattan that the engine began to cut out. I knew that meant the gasoline had got low. The missing became worse and I had to tip the machine suddenly and then straighten out again to get the gasoline to flow to the carburetors. Finally, I got sight of Governors Island and made the long sweep you saw because I was not depending on the missing engine, but was gliding so that I could alight. I thought once that I was going to hit the brass band. And here I am!"

Miss Law admitted that although her flight had gone as she had planned it, in that she had set out to stop at Hornell, if necessary, she had hopes way down in her heart, when she left Chicago, that she would be able to make a non-stop flight to New York on fifty-three gallons of gasoline—all her little machine could carry.

"It is true that in still air that much gasoline would carry me only to about where Hornell is," she said. "But the weather man in Chicago—Mr. Mitchell—told me I would have a 50-mile wind behind me all the way. If I had had that wind, I would have made the flight to New York without stopping. I didn't have the wind, because all the wind there was died out soon after I left Chicago. That's why I had to stop at Hornell."

She added quickly that her chief concern now was to get a big machine that could carry enough gasoline so that she could make the Chicago-New York flight, wind or no wind.

"You see," she explained, "I did so much want that big battle-plane I tried to get from Mr. Curtiss. I offered to buy it, but he wouldn't let me have it, because, he said, the big machine was too much for a girl to handle. I trust he will change his mind, or that I will get a big machine somehow. Right here, I want to say that there is nothing against my little aeroplane. It's not its fault that it doesn't carry enough gasoline."

Miss Law said most of her flight yesterday was made at an altitude of about 1,000 feet, and that several times she reached 2,000 feet, but seldom higher than that. Her flight on Sunday, from Chicago to Binghamton, was made at an average height of 5,000 feet.

What scant equipment the girl had for her remarkable feat was shown when her little machine was rolled alongside the one in which Victor Carlstrom made his Chicago to New York flight. Carlstrom's machine was more than twice as wide, twice as high. Its tanks carry 200 gallons of gasoline; the normal capacity of Miss Law's machine is 16 gallons. She had added a tank to bring the capacity up to 53 gallons.

"Anyway," she said, "this was only a vacation trip, and I have had lots of fun out of it."

Among the Army and Aero Club officials at Governors Island aviation field to welcome Miss Law were Major Hartmann, head of the army air service in the Department of the East; Evert Jansen Wendell, Henry Woodhouse, and Charles Jerome Edwards, members of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club; Augustus Post, and C. Douglas Wardrop, editor of The Aerial Age. Miss Law had a letter for Mr. Wardrop from A. W. Scott of Chicago, a letter for David Belasco from Binghamton, a letter for W. J. Bemish, Secretary of the Rotary Club of New York, sent by James G. Bronlow, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Binghamton, and letters for other persons.

"It is the greatest flight ever made in America," said Mr. Woodhouse, as he collected Miss Law's records of her flight.

THE RECORD MADE OFFICIAL.

Aero Club of America Issues Statement on Miss Law's Flight.

Ruth Law's achievement as viewed by the Aero Club of America, the governing body of aviation in this country, was outlined in a statement issued by the club last evening. It named her as the record holder for American non-stop cross-country flight, as well as the holder of the world's record for women fliers, and of the second best non-stop flight made by either man or woman here or abroad. The statement, reviewing her flight, said in part:

"She left Chicago on Sunday morning at 8:25 A. M., Eastern time, cheered by the people who had gathered at Grant Park. Her aeroplane, being loaded to its fullest capacity, climbed sluggishly and battled with the varying wind currents which came across and over the buildings on the Lake front. There was at the time a southwest wind of about twenty-six miles an hour, which soon died out, and there was almost no wind thereafter.

"She had mapped her course and had her chart mounted on rollers in a case, the case being strapped to her belt and to the guard of her seat. She had gone over the route with Lieutenant J. A. McAlser of the Hydrographic Survey Office of Chicago and had then traced the route herself on a chart, noting on the chart the compass directions of her flight, which directions she summarized on the cuff of her gauntlet. These notations read: 'Gary, 227 miles, S 89 degrees E; Port Clinton, 21 miles, S 69 degrees E; Huron, 41¼ miles, N 81 degrees E; Cleveland, 95 miles, N 63 degrees E; Erie, 83¾ miles, S 84 degrees E; Olean, 44 miles, N 72 degrees E; Hornell, 48 miles, S 60 degrees E; Elmira, 45 miles, S 81 degrees E; Binghamton, 81 miles, S 42 degrees E; Port Jervis, 33 miles, S 50 degrees E; Suffern, 32 miles, South to New York.'

"Following her directions, she passed Cleveland flying at a height of about 6,000 feet, and went on and passed Erie at a height of 3,000 feet. She soon passed Olean and flew to Hornell, where she landed at 2:10 P. M., having covered the distance of 500 miles, breaking the American cross-country non-stop record made by Victor Carlstrom on Nov. 2, bettering Victor Carlstrom's non-stop distance record from Chicago to Erie by 138 miles."

Referring to Miss Law's equipment, the Aero Club official statement said:

"It was a surprise to everybody to find that the aeroplane used to make the record breaking flight was the small loop-the-loop Curtiss biplane with the propeller in the rear which she had rebuilt for herself on the old model last March for looping-the-loop exhibitions which she gave in number during the past season. She wanted this type, where the seat is in front, without protection from the elements, because, she said, it afforded a wider range of vision while flying. The machine was equipped with a 100-horsepower Curtiss motor and gasoline tanks holding fifty-three gallons."

In a statement issued for the Aero Club's use, Miss Law said:

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Miss Law Greeted by General Wood.

not only in an almost obsolete type of plane, but with a common stock motor. Her whole equipment could be obtained by anybody. She started on her trip with little, if any, expensive preparation, and she came on just as one would if one were in an automobile.

"The big lesson of her flight, in my mind, is, therefore, the fact that such a cross-country flight is not a circus 'stunt,' performed only by a special expert with a special apparatus. Any aviator with an American aeroplane can make the trip as safely and as surely as a chauffeur in an automobile.

"Now, in the army we used just the sort of aviation which Miss Law and, incidentally, Carlstrom have shown. A long, non-stop flight, either for observation or raiding, Miss Law has shown us can be done in an American machine with a common motor. Thus the army can be assured that American manufacturers can equip them with planes capable of competing with any foreign military machines in existence.

"From what Miss Law has done, I should say that our army aviators could with the equipment they have meet any situation demanded of them in a war against any nation we might fight, which did not already have an aero force.

"Another element of the flight which I consider important will be its effect on the popular mind. In the army we do not want any special sort of men to become aviators—we want all sorts. Then we can pick out the best. Miss Law has shown that anybody who thinks he would like to fly need not hesitate because he believes himself unfit. All he needs do is to have the nerve to try."

Of Miss Law's personality Major Hartmann said he thought her success was largely due to the fact that she combined nerve and intelligence.

RECEPTION TO MISS LAW.

Aero Club Members Congratulate Her After Flight.

A reception was tendered to Miss Law yesterday afternoon by officers and members of the Aero Club of America.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the club, congratulated her upon her feat and said it came as a fitting climax to a year of substantial development in American aviation. Other speakers said that the $50,000 prize to be given by the club, next year, to the winner of its Transcontinental Aeroplane Contest was something Miss Law might well hope to win.

Among those at the reception were Henry A. Wise Wood, Evert Jansen Wendell, Henry Woodhouse and Charles Jerome Edwards, Governors of the club; Augustus Post, Professor David Todd, Glenn L. Martin, G. Douglas Wardrop, W. D. Judkins, Stuart McDonald, Victor Carlstrom, J. Guy Gilpatric, John D. Cooper, A. Leo Stevens, W. S. Bonney, Ladislas d'Orcy, W. W. Niles, Farnum T. Fish, George L. Larabee, George H. Guy, Arthur Johns, Edward F. Searles, and Lyman J. Seeley.

DID WHAT MEN COULDN'T DO.

"Bud" Mars Pays Tribute to Miss Law's Nerve and Achievement.

J. C. Mars better known as "Bud" Mars, who made a trip around the world in 1911 giving flying exhibitions, used at that time a machine of the same type in which Ruth Law made her record-breaking flight.

"Only persons who have used that type of machine and know the exposure problem can appreciate what Miss Law has done," he said last night. 'She is a most wonderful girl. An up-to-the-minute man aviator would say that her equipment was little more than junk. She knew it wasn't what she should have had, but when she couldn't get better, she had pluck enough to go ahead with what she had.

"You will recall the flight of Bleriot across the English Channel in 1909. He had better equipment than Miss Law had for her flight. Eugene Ely started in 1910 to make the same flight she did: he had the same sort of machine, and got twelve miles out of Chicago. James Ward started out against "Cal" Rogers to fly across the country in 1911. After two weeks Ward got to Buffalo and gave it up. Both he and Ely said they couldn't stand the exposure of the unprotected seat. Miss Law did stand just what they didn't.

"She will surely make the Chicago-New York non-stop flight. In fact, if she has the equipment, I don't believe there is anything in the way of flying she wouldn't attempt."

MISS LAW RISKED HER LIFE.

Carlstrom Says He Never Dreamed a Woman Could Make the Flight.

Characterizing Miss Law's record-breaking flight as the best individual performance by an American aviator, Victor Carlstrom placed himself on record yesterday as one of her most ardent admirers. His opinion carries much weight in aviation circles, particularly when it is remembered that it was his cross-country record that Miss Law broke.

"Any aviator would be proud to have made the flight she did," he said yesterday, after hearing that she had landed at Governors Island, "and most of them would be willing to quit the cross-country game and retire on their reputations after doing it.

"I know what it means to face the biting wind hour after hour in such a flight. I know that it takes great endurance, strength, and nerve, and perhaps the most wonderful thing about Miss Law's record is that she had the physical ability to make it. I knew she'd stick to it as long as she was able, but I never dreamed that such a slight, little woman would stand the strain of flying half the distance she made.

"Another extraordinary thing is that the old model aeroplane she flew stood up like it did for the entire distance. Flying such a machine is very wearying. Never for a moment could she rest and relax. Every minute she was in the air she had to have her hands on the controls. This alone shows that even inferior equipment driven by an experienced aviator wit unlimited nerve will make a brilliant showing.

"Of course, Miss Law took some chances. When she left Hornell she risked her life by skimming the tops of the trees on the hill over which she flew. Few pilots would have taken such a chance, which meant death or serious injury if the machine was wrecked. However, taking chances is second nature in the Law family, as Miss Law's brother, Rodman, has so often shown.

"Her flight is the best performance to date in American aviation, and mighty few European fliers have bettered it. Miss Law has shown us all the way and set a new mark, at which I for one will be glad to shoot."

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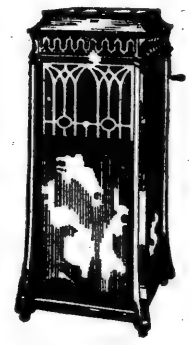

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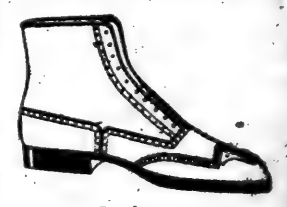

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RAILROAD FORCES LINE UP FOR FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

erhoods in maintaining the eight-hour railroad workday, and that they believed the Administration owed them a debt that could be repaid only by using its influence to make the eight-hour day a permanent thing.

The brotherhoods see cause for worry in the knowledge that President Wilson intends to renew to Congress his recommendation of the last session that a law be enacted for the compulsory investigation of industrial disputes, the investigation to be completed, to use the President's words "before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted." The President so informed Representative Adamson of Georgia, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, when the latter called on him tonight, immediately after the brotherhood chiefs had left the White House.

The brotherhoods make no secret of the fact that they are "irrevocably opposed" to compulsory investigation. At one of the sessions of the American Federation of Labor in Baltimore last week a resolution against compulsory investigation was adopted.

The brotherhoods are thus in a dilemma. In the first place they did not want the eight-hour day by Congressional enactment, preferring to deal directly with the railroads and enforce their demands by the threat of a strike or by a strike itself. When the effort of President Wilson to prevent the strike through legislation resulted in the enactment of the Adamson eight-hour law, the brotherhoods felt that they owed something to the Administration and the Democratic Party, and for the first time in their history they took an active part in a political campaign. With the President re-elected they feel that the obligation is mutual, and that it is due to them the Administration should do everything in its power to prevent the courts from overturning the Adamson law.

They feel also that the Administration should not propose any additional legislation that is offensive to railroad workers, such as the compulsory investigation measure. It would not be surprising to observers here to find the brotherhood heads back in Congress again at the session which will begin on Dec. 4, using their influence to defeat the enactment of the compulsory investigation proposal which President Wilson will renew in his annual address.

How the brotherhoods will fare in that event is problematical. The election is over, and the fear of the labor vote on the part of aspirants for the Federal offices is not so potent as it was last August.

President Wilson is committed to the enactment of a compulsory investigation law, and presumably will use his utmost endeavor to have it passed before March 4 next, when the House of Representatives will be transferred from Democratic to Republican control.

The brotherhoods are stronger than they were, for through their agreement with the American Federation of Labor yesterday, they will have the support of 300,000 members of the twelve departments of railroad workers affiliated with the federation. It is apparent that a struggle of intense interest will be witnessed in the Capitol this Winter if President Wilson uses his influence with Congress to bring about the passage of the compulsory investigation law and the other features of the program he laid before the two houses last August when the general strike of railroad trainmen was threatened.

Chairman Adamson would say little tonight about his call on the President. He intended, he said, at the coming session to introduce a bill dealing with the railroad situation. The commission, he said, had the right to take wages of railroad workers into consideration in determining freight rates, and he thought that if wages were to be considered by the commission it would be well for the commission to consider the big salaries paid to railroad Presidents and attorneys. The suits to test the constitutionality of the Adamson law were merely strike suits, Mr. Adamson said, and were brought to force the commission to give the railroads an increase of freight rates.

Mr. Adamson said that under the Adamson law it would not be lawful for a railroad to compel a trainman who completed his run in less than eight hours to work for the rest of the eight-hour period. He referred to the contention of Charles E. Hughes in this connection, and said that as good a lawyer as Mr. Hughes must have known that the railroads had no such right. One hundred miles was a day's run on railroads, and if the trainman completed the 100 miles in less than eight hours he had done his day's work.

The Joint Congressional Committee on Interstate Commerce began its investigation of the transportation problem today. None of the brotherhoods heads attended the first meeting of the committee, and they indicated tonight that they did not expect to appear until they were invited.

DEFENDS 8-HOUR LAW.

Adamson Deplores "Falsehoods" About the Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The views of Representative W. C. Adamson of Georgia, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and author of the Adamson eight-hour railway workers' law, with reference to President Wilson's renewal of his program of labor legislation and the manner in which the Adamson act was passed, are contained in a letter which Mr. Adamson sent under yesterday's date to The Philadelphia Public Ledger in response to the following telegraphic inquiries from that newspaper:

"Will you favor prompt action on the President's program for labor legislation during the short session and get the matter out of the way?

"Will you submit a second time to dictation of labor leaders on threat of a strike within the time limit set?"

Mr. Adamson replied:

"I have no doubt Congress will proceed in an orderly manner to consider measures designed to accomplish whatever may be necessary to secure to the people prompt and efficient service by interstate carriers. If the railroad companies and the men are not able to agree among themselves and conduct the business decently and orderly, Congress will have to take it in charge and regulate it for them, which it will not hesitate to do. That answers your first question.

"Your second question is in form offensive, though I have no idea you intended it, as you were doubtless misled by the selfish misrepresentations sent out by the railroad companies and the falsehoods circulated by the Republican Party in their political exigencies before the election. Your question assumes as true that which is an unmitigated falsehood—that is, that we submitted once to the dictation of labor leaders on a threat of a strike. Those who fooled you into believing that were either ignorant or malicious. The campaign is over now, and there is no use for politicians to continue misrepresentations. Of course the railroad companies are going to keep up the row, in the hope of securing their contention, which is increased rates.

"In the conference between the railroad companies and the trainmen they were perfectly willing that the trainmen should have what they wanted, and the trainmen in turn were perfectly willing for the railroads, under a false claim of increased expenses, to pile unconscionable charges in the shape of increased rates on the people, but as the assurance of the increased rates was wanting the agreement failed.

"The President then called the parties before him and made a fair and decent proposition to them to put in force the eight-hour law as to men who operate trains, and inasmuch as the railroad companies insisted it would increase the cost and demanded an increase in rates, and as the President had neither the power nor disposition to grant the increase, he proposed an investigation to settle the mooted question as to whether there would be such an increase in expenses as to justify the enormous increase in rates. The trainmen promptly accepted the proposition.

"The railroad Presidents refused unless they could get the assurance of the increase of rates. They were still perfectly willing to accept the eight-hour day if it could be made the pretext for an increase of rates.

"I notified the railroad companies then that they ought to accept the proposition and trust the Interstate Commerce Commission and Congress to take care of them and gave them my opinion that Congress would pass the eight-hour law the first thing it did when it took up the subject. They refused it, and the President threw up his hands.

"Then Congress, at the suggestion of the President, took up the matter. Right here another monumental falsehood has been circulated to mislead the people. The charge has been made that the matter had not been considered. The railroad companies and the trainmen had already fully considered it and were ready to agree on it conditionally. The committee, of which I am Chairman, had been considering the subject of hours of labor for a generation. We had passed the sixteen, thirteen, and nine-hour law of 1907, which prevented the railroads from working their men anywhere from twenty-five to forty hours. President Roosevelt signed that without hesitation, never once intimating it was a wage law.

"In the Sixty-second Congress our committee reported a bill for an absolute eight-hour-day as to all telegraphers, telephone operators, and all signal men connected with the operation of trains, and had again reported the bill and placed it on the calendar last Spring, and we were ready to report an amendment to the Act of 1907 applying it to all persons connected with the operations of trains—and right here another sophistry is promulgated.

"The people are led to believe Congress is tampering with wages and private businesses, when in fact we are merely looking after our constitutional duty to regulate interstate commerce, and, in the interest of public safety, of the lives of the traveling public, we limited the time in which a man can be kept on duty in operating a train, because human experience, ever since the days of the dawn of history, has demonstrated that a man in a critical occupation, straining and racking the nerves, requiring concentration of attention, cannot hold his faculties in absolute perfection after eight hours' continuous service.

"There is no use for anybody further to give currency to the falsehood that Congress was held up. The railroad companies were not held up because they offered to yield if they could secure increased rates. The President was not held up because all he offered was what civilization approves, safety in operating trains, and what the railroads were willing to accept on condition of increased rates. The men didn't go to the President until he called for them, and he called for the railroad Presidents, and he submitted his proposition to both of them, not a proposition of either one to the other.

"When it came to Congress, the trainmen not only did not request legislation, but positively requested that there should be no legislation, but Congress couldn't afford to permit the row between the two classes of public servants to jeopardize and suspend operations of interstate commerce, when it could be averted by merely passing a law, well considered, which it could easily approve and which both sides had agreed to accept—one absolutely and the other conditionally—and so we passed what is understood and what nobody objected to. For be it remembered, in the face of all traducers and falsifiers, that none of the railroads or the opposing Senators fought it on the ground of the eight-hour law; they based their fights on propositions for arbitration and compensatory rates, which we did not have time to consider then.

"Please tell all traducers that when Congress deals with this matter it represents the public, and not trainmen nor railroad companies, and that its legislation will be fair to both sides in controversy, but the public is our client and constituent, and we intend to see that the railroads are operated without danger of exploitation, destruction, and bankruptcy through the machinations of unprincipled speculating capitalists, and that, on the other hand, it shall be made impossible for anybody to ignore the courts and interrupt traffic by strikes."

TO APPEAL TO FEDERATION.

Brotherhood Leaders Will Present Their Case to Convention Today.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Affiliation of the four railroad brotherhoods with the American Federation of Labor as a separate body was regarded as more than a possibility tonight by influential federation leaders. Two separate organizations of railroad employes with membership in the federation that would give them the support of the organized labor forces of the country in any effort to advance the interests of all organized railroad workers was the plan, according to information obtained tonight.

It has been arranged that the Presidents of the four brotherhoods shall place their case before the federation convention at tomorrow morning's session. The federation Executive Council already has reported to the convention that the brotherhoods were assured of the support and co-operation of the American Federation of Labor in their struggle for the eight-hour day. There could be no temporary amalgamation of organizations affiliated with the federation and unaffiliated bodies, however, a federation official said tonight. He pointed out that the constitution of the American Federation of Labor did not permit such amalgamation.

The only reference to the possibility of affiliation of the brotherhoods with the federation coming from President Gompers was made late today, at the close of a three-hour debate over what seemed to be unimportant matters. President Gompers said there was involved, however, the principle of compulsory association as against voluntary association in the federation. On the principle of voluntary association, he said, the federation had grown and thrived. Had the old principle of compulsion remained in force, the bricklayers, machinists, and other strong unions, he said, never would have affiliated with the federation. Then he added, after a pause:

"Do you think that if we go back to compulsion it will induce the railroad brotherhoods to become affiliated? Is it not more likely to drive them away from us?"

Several resolutions in favor of a universal eight-hour day are being considered by the federation Committee on Resolutions. Chairman Duncan expects to report one of them tomorrow.

CONGRESS INQUIRY OPENS.

Newlands Says Government Ownership Question Must Be Faced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Congressional Joint Committee authorized by Congress to investigate existing railroad conditions met at 10 o'clock this morning in the hearing room of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce with Senator Newlands of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, presiding. Other members of the Joint Committee present were Representative W. C. Adamson of Georgia, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee; Senators Cummins of Iowa, Robinson of Arkansas, Underwood of Alabama, and Brandegee of Connecticut, and Representatives Sims of Tennessee, Esch of Wisconsin, and Hamilton of Michigan. Representative W. A. Cullop of Indiana, a member, was unable to be present.

At the outset of the investigation it was announced by Senator Newlands, speaking for the committee, that the wage question would be thoroughly investigated in order that Congress might substitute for "brute force and strikes, the most barbaric and brutal of processes," lawful and orderly methods of arranging differences between men and managers.

There were scores of well known railroad men present in the hearing room, which was filled to overflowing. Few railroad workers were there. When it came time to note appearances and one railroad attorney after another was addressing the committee to outline the testimony desired to be introduced, one lone workingmn, C. B. Johns, arose and said that he was the only representative of railroad workingmen present, and he represented only his own local of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Ebensburg, Penn. He said that he had hoped to find the heads of the Brotherhoods there, and expected that they would put in an appearance later. He asked to be heard at the proper time in behalf of his local organization at Ebensburg.

A. P. Thom of Washington, counsel for the Railroad Executive Advisory Committee, explained to the committee what he desired to have brought out in the testimony he had to present, and when asked what witnesses in particular he would bring named President Hadley of Yale, Professor Ripley of Harvard, and President Van Hise of the Wisconsin University, who would urge the importance of Federal incorporation. Beyond that, he said, he was not prepared to indicate just who the witnesses would be, but gave assurances that their standing would be such as to satisfy the most exhaustive demands for information on all questions that might come up.

Frederick W. Lehmann of St. Louis, formerly Solicitor General of the United States, announced his appearance for the American Telegraph and Telephone Company. He asked that time be given in which to bring witnesses from Europe, as it was his purpose to inform the committee as to the practical operation of the telegraph and the telephone business not only in the United States but in every country which would afford a comparison. Albert T. Benedict appeared for the Western Union Telegraph Company, T. B. Harrison for the Adams and American Express Companies, and F. P. McKenna for the Independent Telephone Company.

Benjamin C. Marsh appeared for the Committee on Preparedness, saying he and Amos Pinchot would discuss the subject of Government ownership. Ex-Senator Joseph W. Bristow of Kansas appeared for the National Association of State Railway Commissioners and gave the names of a number of State Commissioners who would appear before the committee. A. L. Hathaway for the Boston Chamber of Commerce entered an appearance in support Federal incorporation. Philip Godley, representing the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, asked to be heard in support of Government ownership. J. H. Townsend appeared for the Southern Hardware Association, James Butler for the Chicago Association of Commerce, and W. E. Lamb for the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. Of the several scores of publicists and economists who two months ago were invited by the committee to appear and give their views, only one, Professor H. C. Commons of the University of Wisconsin, was present and prepared to proceed with his statement.

Newlands Outlines Plans.

The session closed when all who desired to note an appearance had been heard and the committee arranged to take up its work tomorrow morning. The statement that Senator Newlands read set forth the views of the committee as to the scope and character of its work.

Senator Newlands brought out that the broad scope of the inquiry would relate not only to rail carriers, but to river and ocean carriers, and would aim to produce a system harmonizing these three classes to meet the demands of interstate and foreign commerce. The inquiry would relate also, he said, to telegraph and telephone lines, express companies and other public utilities, and would embrace the subject of Government control and regulations of these utilities, and "the wisdom and the feasibility of Government ownership and the comparative worth and efficiency of Government regulation and control as compared with Government ownership and operation."

Senator Newlands spoke of the proposals to enlarge the Interstate Commerce Commission and to divide the commission into departments to sit in each traffic area with perhaps a central body in Washington to hear appeals.

"Another question of importance that will come up," said Mr. Newlands, "will be the question of control of railway and other public utility securities. As it is, most of the State public utility commissions are regulating the issue of securities upon the railroads within the boundaries of the State over which each has jurisdiction. It is contended that this complexity of control, which affects not only the securities but the rates, restrains the activities of the corporations themselves, makes their methods of obtaining money for needed improvements and developments very complicated, and frequently defeats their purpose of securing favorable markets, the approval of the securities sometimes being given when the favorable opportunity has passed by.

To Discuss Federal Incorporation.

"There will also come up the question as to whether the nation or the States should create the great organizations that serve the purpose of interstate commerce. Thus far we have been content to allow the States to create these corporations, these railroad companies. But as interstate commerce increased and these systems were brought together in a co-ordinated service over the entire country in interstate commerce, it has been claimed that we have not met the economic requirements of the time by creating national organizations under which great railway systems could be incorporated as broad in their operation as the national power of interstate commerce. There again the question of State rights will come up.

"Among others will be the question of taxation; as to whether the States will insist each upon its sovereign right to tax the corporation and its property doing business within the boundaries of that State or whether the National Government shall declare a uniform rule as in the case of the banks, under which taxes shall be levied.

"Then in connection with that will come the question of hours and wages of employes. The burdens which constitute the operation expenses of these corporations are in time transferred to the shippers. They cannot long rest upon the investors, for if they rest upon them too heavily there will be a decline in the securities and a consequent difficulty in securing the money for improvements and extensions and thus the public demands themselves will not be met.

"Railway corporations have to raise their revenue from the public in the shape of rates for freight and passengers. That revenue goes to the operating expenses, wages of some 1,800,000 employes, the supplies to the railways, the taxes, and the interest upon the stocks and bonds issued. So that the public itself, the ultimate bearer of this entire burden, is most profoundly interested in perfecting a system which will establish the credit of the carriers themselves in such a way as to enable them to obtain money at the lowest rates and yet maintain the value of their securities. A difference of 1 per cent. paid to the investors on the $16,000,000,000 of bonds and stocks issued by the railway corporations of this country makes an additional charge of $160,000,000 annually upon the shippers of the country. Here the question of receiverships and railway reorganizations will also come up for consideration.

Wages and Working Hours.

"As to wages and the hours of labor, it is very evident that under present conditions the only ultimate method of settling a difficulty between a railroad and its employes is a resort to force. And the question is whether a nation pretending to some degree of civilization, which has eliminated the doctrine of force from application to controversies between man and man, and which furnishes judicial tribunals for the settlement of those controversies, and which is now and has been for years endeavoring internationally to secure a system under which the nations of the earth will create similar tribunals for the adjustment of international disputes without resort to force, whether such a civilized nation can be content to perpetuate the existing condition of things.

"This is a subject of profound thought. It will require the best and the most humane consideration of communities and State and of the nation itself.

Government Ownership.

"In addition to this question of regulation and control of these great public utilities, there is intrusted to this committee the study of the question of Government ownership. It is a question that must be faced. Other nations far advanced in civilization have adopted the system. Recently, under the stress of war, almost all European Governments have taken over the railways. Whether that will be a permanent taking over or only a temporary one, it demonstrates that in conditions of great crisis, when autocratic powers must be given to the Government, all intelligent Governments drift toward absolute and complete operation of the roads as the only solution of the question.

"If we pursue the exercise and the study of Government regulation wisely, persistently, and energetically we may create such a system of regulation as will meet every requirement, both in time of peace and of war, and in exigency of crisis. But it seems to be a wise thing for the Government of the United States to ascertain now the history of the countries that have adopted Government ownership and operation of railways, and to watch the experiences of the European countries in this great war in this regard.

"In this connection will come the question of the method of taking over the railroads. Shall it be accomplished by an actual valuation of the railways and a condemnation of them, or shall they be taken over by the easier method of taking over the stock and the bonds at their market value, thus at one step having the national Government take the position of stockholder and security holder in these great corporations?

"We want the best thought of the country in the consideration of these important questions."

SWANN THREATENS COALMEN

Will Ask Jail Sentences for Those Giving Short Weight.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that in view of the many cases which had come to his attention recently where dealers of coal and other necessities were charged with defrauding the poor by means of short-weight scales, that in the future he intended to ask for jail sentences for those convicted.

"This is larceny of a very mean type," the District Attorney said. "I know of several instances where customers were defrauded of coal to the extent of from ten to a hundred pounds to the ton. This disgraceful practice must stop, and I have instructed my assistants to request jail sentences rather than fines, which do not seem to have the proper effect."

Mr. Swann said that offenders were subject to indeterminate sentences in the penitentiary.

Frank Burns, Vice President of Burns Bros., who distribute about 60 per cent. of the coal used in the city for domestic purposes, conferred yesterday with Assistant District Attorney Markewich, in charge of District Attorney Swann's inquiry into the coal situation. He said that the company's supply of coal was normal until about Oct. 28, when it was found difficult to procure a sufficient supply for customers.

"I made a personal investigation of the shortage, Mr. Burns said, "and found that one of the chief causes was the scarcity of labor at the mines."

Because of conditions, Mr. Burns declared, he was compelled recently to buy 20,000 tons of coal in the open market at a cost of from $7.40 to $12 a ton in order to supply customers of the firm. At present, he said, he had only 25,000 tons on hand.

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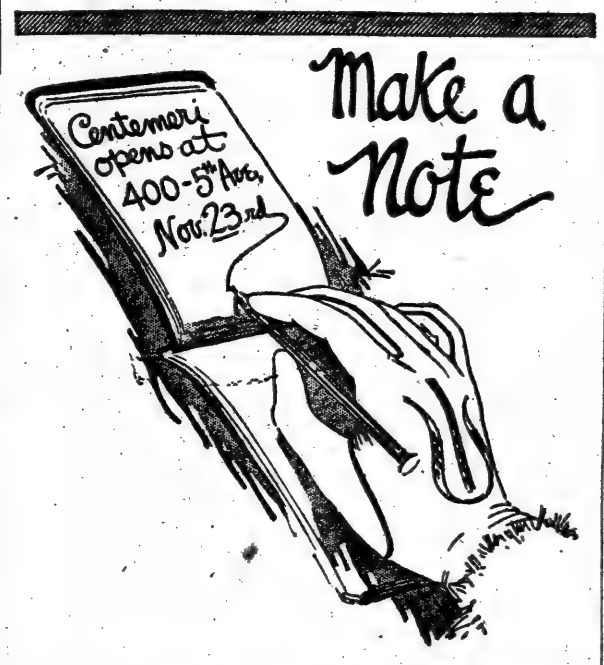

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Thirty-five seconds from Grand Central subway station.
In a new, light shop where courtesy abounds.
You will find the overcoat that you need.
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Sale of Automobile Lap Robes

¶ Well-made robes from our regular stock, offered at these substantial reductions *for today only:*

$5 Robes, of double-faced Plush, in black and green $3.95
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As the Opera swings open the doors of a record season of social activity, the tremendous vogue of the very richest fur wraps for evening wear manifests itself.

An unprecedented demand has found us more fully prepared than ever.

At the present moment we have, ready for immediate delivery, subject to previous sale, a number of these Evening Coats and Wraps for which the furs have been painstakingly selected—ranging in price from $500 to $15,000.

In the collection are:

Coats and Wraps of Chinchilla.

Two very unusual Sable Coats.

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There are as many forward passes motoring to New Haven as in front of the goal posts.

The onlooker in the bowl is bucking the wind, while the tackles and ends are bucking the line.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World is furnishing everything required to change the cold blasts of November into bracing, enjoyable cheek-reddening breezes.

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As shown above—made in London of English wool gabardine, fleece lined, with an interlining of oiled silk. Price, $75.

Smarter than a top coat—warmer than furs—being generally adopted by leading sportswomen.

A. & F. Motor Ulsters of heavy imported tweeds, camel's hair and fleeces; $35 to $75.

Separate leather Shells to button into a top coat; $30 to $45.

A. & F. winter sporting Slip-ons; $19.50 up.

Leather Helmets for motoring and aviation, dog skin, lined with chamois or silk, with ear ports or vestibule lappets; $12 and $15.

Heavy sweaters, woolen stockings, flannel shirts, Shetland motor scarfs, motor gloves, winter motor goggles.

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For every Winter use, for men and women, young men and girls.

New A. & F. automobile boot for women shown above, of Russia calf, lined throughout with lamb's wool, 10 inches high—to be worn over stockings—extremely smart in appearance and most comfortable, $10.

Men's Town and Country Shoes, pliable and waterproof; Skating Shoes, Hunting Boots and fleece-lined House Moccasins.

Men's Sporting Clothes for Winter Weather

The most complete line of A. & F. and imported London-made motor coats ever presented.

Full, roomy ulster coats, of Irish duffle fleece and other imported woolens — browns, tans, greens, heathers; $40 to $100.

Sporting Overcoats, slip-on-style, of imported fabrics; $30 up.

Skating Mackinaws, belted, with lamb-lined muff pockets; $20.

English gabardine Raincoats, silk lined, made-in-London; $35.

English wind-proof, smock-style Motor Shirts, of double texture mackintosh; $30.

Skating Suits, Shooting Suits and Golf Suits of imported tweeds, homespuns and thorntweeds; $25 up.

Write for New Booklet on Women's Autumn and Winter Sporting Apparel.

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Lost and Found advertisements last page.—Advt.

WOMEN START WORK FOR VOTES IN 1917

State Suffrage Party Opens 48th Annual Convention in Albany Today.

600 DELEGATES EXPECTED

Mayor Stevens Will Welcome Women to Capital and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse Will Preside.

The big New York State suffrage drive for the vote in 1917 will begin today in Eastern Star Hall, Albany, when the forty-eighth annual convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party will open officially. The women who were busy with organization work this past Summer and Fall have been taking vacations preparatory to putting in a year's hard work, as there will be no time to stop for rest now. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the party, will call the convention to order at 2 o'clock, and Mayor Joseph W. Stevens will welcome the women for the city.

Every one of the 600 delegates to the convention is expected to be present, even from the most remote hamlet in New York State. Two hundred of the delegates are from New York City. Most of these went up to Albany on the night boat on Sunday to be ready for committee meetings which began yesterday morning when the Executive Committee met in the ballroom of the Hotel Ten Eyck. The State Committee met in the afternoon. A meeting of the Campaign District Chairman and the State Chairman was followed by a second conference of the State Committee in the evening.

Open-air meetings are to be features of this convention. They will be held daily at noon and on two evenings, beginning last night. They will be held under the auspices of the Industrial Section of the party. Miss Margaret Hinchey, the Irish orator, will be in charge, with Miss Jane Olcott, Mrs. Mary Wright, Miss Leonora O'Reilly, and other members of the section, from different parts of the country. An open-air mass meeting at State and Pearl Sts. was the one public function of the suffragists in Albany yesterday, while another open-air meeting was held in Cohoes under the auspices of the Industrial Section. The noonday meetings will be held at the Delaware & Hudson and New York Central car shops, in West Albany, and in Pearl Street, and that of Wednesday evening in the industrial section of Pearl Street.

A dinner will be held at the Hotel Ten Eyck this evening, Mrs. Whitehouse presiding. The chief speakers will be Mrs. Alice Duer Miller and Judge Samuel Seabury, while five-minute talks will be given by Miss Harriet May Mills, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, and others.

Governor and Mrs. Whitman will give a reception to the delegates, alternates, and invited guests of the convention at the Executive mansion tomorrow evening. This will follow the day's work including reports of campaign district Chairmen in the morning, with the presentation of a medal to the suffragist who obtained the largest number of suffrage signatures during Harvest Week. At a primary for the election of officers, and in the afternoon, the President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will make an address, and there will be a discussion of the State budget and financial pledge to the national.

There will be an "Efficiency Session" Thursday morning, when the work of organization, rural problems—getting at the country voters—finances, &c., will be discussed. The election will be held in the latter part of the session. Reports and suggestions of the different sections of the party will be heard in the afternoon, and there will be a big open meeting at Eastern Star Hall in the evening, with Miss Leila Stott, Chairman. Addresses will be made by the suffrage leaders. It is not likely that the election will be exciting. The women are pooling all their issues and working together in great harmony in the interest of the common cause. There are 3,000 women in official capacities in the New York State Woman Suffrage movement, and many thousands of members. The women say that they are approaching a crisis in their affairs, and that the convention will be a large and important one.

Albany women are co-operating in the work and have in hand all the arrangements for the convention under the leadership of Mrs. F. W. Cameron, 2d.

Miss Alice Paul of the Congressional Union and Woman's Party was making up her Christmas budget yesterday afternoon at the New York headquarters of the party, 13 East Forty-first Street, and arranging political Christmas presents. The Congressmen of the United States are each to receive one from the party on Christmas Eve. It will be in the form of a billet doux from the party, and it will inform him that he has one job that the party expects he will look after, and that will be to see that the Susan B. Anthony Federal suffrage amendment goes through during this session of the Legislature. The party will work through all its various lines, and every Congressman in the country will receive one of these letters.

SAYS CALIFORNIA IS SAFE.

McCormick Assured That Wilson Will Get All 13 Electors.

Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, received assurance from the California Democratic Campaign Committee yesterday that President Wilson surely had carried that State, including all thirteen Electors. This message was received from Gavin McNab, a member of the committee:

"San Francisco count completed. All California Electors absolutely safe."

The national Chairman returned to the city to supervise the efforts to collect $300,000 to cover the campaign deficit. He said the response to the nation-wide appeal for funds had been fair, and expressed the hope that the entire amount would be made up by popular subscription.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 20.—Election returns from fifteen counties, in which were cast more than half the votes of the State, are yet to be received for final canvass by Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan. In the forty-three counties from which figures have been received official tabulation showed no errors. The counties not received include San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Diego.

MITCHEL KEEPS SILENT ON HIS RENOMINATION

The Mayor Says He Has Enough to Do at Present to Attend to His Daily Duties.

Mayor Mitchel refused yesterday to discuss the question of his accepting a renomination. For days rumors have been floating about the City Hall that a few Fusion Committee, headed by Joseph M. Price, who was Secretary of the Fusion Committee of One Hundred and Seven that brought about the Mayor's nomination in 1913, had already decided to support Mr. Mitchel again next year. The Mayor said he was too busy to talk politics, but when a questioner persisted in asking if he would accept a renomination he said:

"I am not thinking about that matter. I've got enough to do to attend to the business which comes up every day. Am I to be asked every day for the next two hundred days whether I'm to run for Mayor? If I am I won't answer."

The Mayor was informed that members of the Committee of One Hundred and Seven had had a dinner and conference recently, and he added:

"I don't care what the Committee of One Hundred and Seven has done. I was not at the dinner and conference. I am not going to take any part in such conferences. I am going to attend to the business of this administration and not put off matters of today to give time to things that will be decided months hence. I don't know a thing about Mr. Price's dinner. I am not interested in that matter yet."

It has also been rumored recently that Tammany is grooming James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany, for next year's Mayoralty fight. One of Mr. Gerard's close friends said yesterday that under no condition would the Ambassador be a Mayoralty candidate.

"But if the war is over within the next two years it may be that Mr. Gerard will consider the advisability of running for Governor," he said.

It is known that some of Mr. Gerard's friends are urging him to consider the question of becoming a Gubernatorial candidate two years hence in order to place himself in the Presidential race in 1920.

LEADERS HOLD BACK MESSAGE BY HUGHES

Congratulations to Wilson May Be Sent Today, as California Hope Is Gone.

ADMIT PRESIDENT HAS WON

Republican Nominee Had His Felicitations Ready Sunday at Lakewood, N. J.

Charles E. Hughes, late Republican nominee for President, is chafing under the delay in completing the official canvass of the vote in California, according to close friends. He has had a message congratulating President Wilson on his re-election ready for a couple of days, and would have sent it on Sunday night but for the fact that some Republican leaders were unwilling to concede the victory of Mr. Wilson until the last vote in California has been counted and tabulated and the result promulgated.

On Sunday night, it was learned yesterday, Mr. Hughes read a telegram from Chester H. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee in California, in which he declared that while the count had not been completed, there was little doubt that complete official returns would give the electoral vote of California to President Wilson. Mr. Hughes, it was said, upon reading this message insisted that he should not delay his belated congratulations to the President. But this proposition met with such emphatic objection from some Republican leaders whom Mr. Hughes consulted at Lakewood, N. J., that the sending of the message was again postponed.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee came to New York yesterday from Lakewood, where he, too, had been resting after the hard work of the campaign. He had a conference at Republican National Headquarters with National Committeeman Herbert Parsons of this State and National Committeeman Charles B. Warren of Michigan. They talked over the California situation and determined that inasmuch as the message from their candidate felicitating the President had been so long delayed, nothing could possibly be gained by having it sent in advance of the official canvass in California being completed.

The Republican leaders in that State were instructed yesterday to inform Chairman Willcox by wire the moment the count of the vote had been completed and the result made known. None of the leaders had any expectation that the official canvass would change the result materially to the advantage of the Republican candidate. It was said yesterday that a message from California might be looked for some time today.

Mr. Willcox returned to Lakewood shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon without making any statement on the California situation. He expects to come to the city for a few hours today. It is believed that before he returns to Lakewood he will have received word that may prompt him to concede the re-election of President Wilson and that consequently the much delayed felicitations of Mr. Hughes to the President may be released before the day is over.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, spent some hours at headquarters yesterday closing up his campaign accounts. He denied the report that the Republicans would be confronted with a deficit of $350,000, and expressed the opinion that if the expenses of the national campaign have exceeded the receipts it would not be by more than $25,000.

FLIGHT POSTALS IN LONDON.

Cards Carried by Carlstrom in New York Times Journey Received There

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Postcards carried by Victor Carlstrom in his aeroplane from Chicago to New York, under arrangement made by THE NEW YORK TIMES with the United States Post Office, reached London today.

The utilization of the airplane has been developed to a high point during the war. After the war the development of the airplane as an adjunct to the postal service, as demonstrated by THE NEW YORK TIMES's Chicago-New York flight, will undoubtedly receive the attention of the British authorities.

PASTORS DISAGREE WITH ARMY'S CRITIC

Inquiry Among Baptists Fails to Reveal Indorsement of Dr. Frank M. Goodchild.

CONTROVERSY NOT DESIRED

Request for Action by Congress Is Unsupported by His Colleagues Here.

Prominent Baptist clergymen, learning of the announcement by the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Goodchild, pastor of Central Baptist Church, that influential officials of the church would request Congress to investigate conditions in the army, asserted yesterday that they had no intention of joining in any such movement, and that they had no sympathy with Dr. Goodchild's criticism of General Frederick Funston for his attitude toward the activities of clergymen in the army. Dr. Goodchild asserted in a sermon last Sunday that, because of General Funston's alleged refusal to permit clergymen to preach without restrictions to soldiers, he would advise every communicant of his church who was a member of the army to withdraw from its service.

The sermon was the subject of informal discussion among Baptist ministers at their regular conference yesterday.

"I am forced to confess that I know of no such movement to appeal to Congress as is said to have been announced by Dr. Goodchild," said the Rev. Dr. Oscar Haywood, President of the Conference of Baptist Ministers. "Nor can I say that I share with him in his criticism of General Funston.

Dr. Goodchild, in his sermon, complained that General Funston had sought to be a "religious dictator," by telling Dr. Gambrell that preachers must not "tell the soldiers that they were lost and were in need of being saved," and that he did not "wish the emotions of the soldiers stirred, and wanted no such thing as a revival."

The Rev. Spencer James Ford, pastor of the Central Park Baptist Church, said he felt no resentment against General Funston.

"I have not been informed of any intention on the part of Baptist clergymen to ask Congress to investigate conditions in the army," he said.

The Rev. E. S. Hollaway, pastor of Hope Baptist Church, ventured the suggestion that Dr. Goodchild's utterances were purely personal in their scope, as did also the Rev. David Ross, associate pastor of Calvary Baptist Church.

Dowling Heads Sons of St. Patrick

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was held last night at the Hotel Astor. It was voted to write the history of the organization since its founding in 1786. A report was read showing that the fund for charitable purposes had been doubled in the last ten years, and that the sum now amounted to more than $100,000. A sum of $2,000 was voted for a general Christmas fund and $500 for specific charitable purposes. Justice Victor J. Dowling was elected President; Daniel J. Cohalan, First Vice President; Henry L. Joyce, Second Vice President; John G. O'Keefe, Treasurer; Nicholas L. Joyce, Almoner; James L. Hoey, Recording Secretary, and Joseph Rowan, Recording Secretary.

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Of wool velour . . . . at $48.00
Of black velveteen . . . . at 45.00
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Of wool cheviots . . . . at 25.00

SPORTS SUITS

Of Irish tweeds . . . . at 26.00

Fifth Avenue, New York

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for six months ended September 30th, 1916, was 340,904—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

"A Notable Public Sale"
This Afternoon at 2:30
At the American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York
The Famous Davanzati Palace
and
Villa Pia Collections

THIS AFTERNOON'S SALE includes Ancient Ivory Carvings, Famous Old Bronzes, Sculptures in Marble and Terra Cotta, Orvieto and Primitive Majolica. Catalogue Nos. 1 to 169 "K," inclusive.

THE EXHIBITION ENDS AT NOON TODAY.

The sale will be conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the
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INCLUDING FASHIONABLE FUR-TRIMMED SUITS—STREET AND AFTERNOON DRESSES—HANDSOME EVENING GOWNS AND WRAPS—TAILLEUR HATS—BEAUTIFUL DRESS HATS—RICH FURS IN COATS, SETS or SEPARATE PIECES and RARE NOVELTIES.

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Women's Georgette Crepe Gowns

Georgette Crepe Gowns—*Fur trimmed*
Afternoon Gowns of Georgette Crepe made over silk, in Copen, rose, Burgundy, navy or black; trimmed with bands of beaver or French seal. Special 29.50

Georgette Crepe Gowns—*Chenille embroidered*
Afternoon gowns of Georgette Crepe made over silk, in Burgundy, taupe, rose, navy, prune or black; two-tone chenille or bead embroidered. Special 45.00

Georgette Crepe Gowns—*Beaded or embroidered*
Dressy afternoon gowns of Georgette Crepe in all colors made over silk, elaborately embroidered or beaded, a number trimmed with Hudson seal, or chiffon. Special 55.00

Reduced Prices To-Day
Women's Afternoon Gowns
Drecoll model of crepe de chine elaborately embroidered with oxidized silver; Doucet model of Georgette crepe trimmed with Hudson seal border and buttons.
29.50
Much Below Their Former Prices

Women's Afternoon Gowns
Lanvin, Doeuillet or Lucienne models of crepe meteor, satin, silk chiffon or Georgette crepe, elaborately embroidered, a number trimmed with Hudson seal, or Kolinsky.
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Much Below Their Former Prices

Franklin Simon & Co.
Will Close Out To-Day
Women's Tailored Suits
Much Below Their Former Prices
Suits of broadcloth, wool velour, duvet de laine, checks or mixtures; a great majority trimmed with fashionable furs.
Reduced to 25.00

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4,000 *Smart, New*
Winter Overcoats
For Men and Young Men
Perhaps the Largest Collection in All New York Territory.
Prices Featured Are
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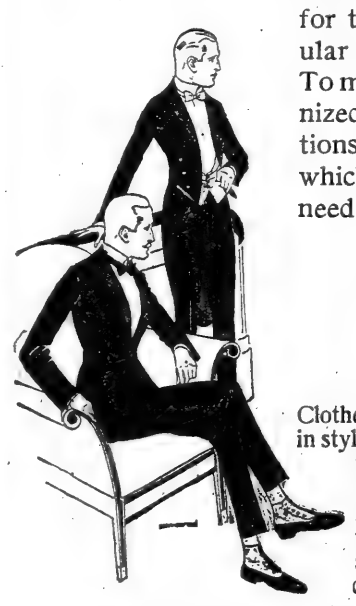

What man has not at some time longed for that all-important part of the particular man's wardrobe—an evening suit? To many men the possession of this recognized appropriate apparel for social functions—after six—seems a remote necessity which appears an extravagance. Still, it need not be, for at Macy's he may get

Full Dress Clothes
(Coat and Trousers)
at $24.50

Clothes that embody all that is fine in tailoring, new in style and proper in fabric, cut along lines that give the dignity and bearing of formal dress with all the comfort and ease of daytime clothes. Made of black unfinished worsted, firm in weave and texture; silk lined, including the sleeves as well; silk galloon binding around collar; finely finished in every respect.

Other Dress Suits $31.25 to $40.25 Tuxedo Coats $18.75

"Burberry" London Winter Overcoats
Smartly cut and tailored in new styles. Made of warm fabrics that are neither cumbersome nor heavy. Loose English Box Coats or Double Breasted Ulsters in brown, Oxford or gray. $44.50 to $64.50

Dress Clothes Accessories
Custom Stock dress shirts, dress ties, shoes, reefers, gloves, etc.

Dull Brass Horn Lantern
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May we send you "A Glimpse of 1000 and 1 Things at Lewis & Conger's"?

WE are busiest during the holiday season, but never too busy. You will find no extra salesmen in our store, and whether you are an early Christmas shopper or a late one, the person who waits on you will be experienced, intelligent, and thoroughly acquainted with all our stock.

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45th St. and Sixth Ave.
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LIEUT. THAW HERE AS FRENCH CITIZEN

Says American Airmen Are Detailed to Most Dangerous Work at the Front.

TELLS OF PRINCE'S DEATH

He Was Flying Low When His Machine Was Upset by a Telegraph Wire.

First Lieutenant William Thaw of the French Army Aviation Corps arrived yesterday from Bordeaux. He was in good health, but rather blue, he said, because he missed the Yale-Princeton football game on Saturday through the French liner Touraine's having to put into Fayal for coal. The aviator cheered up on the pier when his father, Benjamin Thaw, told him that he could see the game between Yale and Harvard next Saturday. He traveled under a French passport and will return to his corps in three weeks.

At first Lieutenant Thaw was reluctant to speak about his experiences with the French Army, and refused to have his picture taken. After his baggage had been passed he gave the following details to the reporters on the pier:

"There is something more in aviation in war time than just soaring up toward the sky and volplaning down again to earth. The French Army aviators are divided into groups and detailed to different duties. Some of them carry messages from Paris to the Generals at the front; others take new machines and deliver them to the aviators at the front; others confine themselves to range finding, and others again drop bombs inside the enemy's lines to destroy his magazines or supply stores.

"The duty of the American aviators, if I may say it without boasting, is the most dangerous of all, because they have to go up and attack the German aviators directly they are reported in the air. The chief object is to get the German over his own lines so that his troops cannot use their anti-aircraft guns to assist him, and the duel is fought to the death. We go up alone and use the left hand for the gas and the right for the lever and the machine gun. The Americans have brought down many German aeroplanes since the war started, and I have destroyed some of them myself.

"I was wounded at Verdun in May while fighting a duel above the clouds with a German aviator. He was done and falling to the ground when two more Germans came to his rescue, flying very fast, and I had to descend.

"The bullet fired by the foremost German shattered my left elbow, but, using my right hand, I managed to volplane down, and landed 800 yards behind the first-line French trenches at Verdun.

"Poor Norman Prince had brought down his man, and was on his way back to the lines, as the weather was too hazy to do any more work. He was flying rather low, and did not know there were any telegraph wires up. His machine caught in them and capsized, turning several somersaults on its way, and crushing his back when he struck the ground. He died from the effect of a clot of blood on the brain, the surgeon said."

Lieutenant Thaw declined to say where the American aviators had been flying since they left Verdun, but indicated in his conversation that it was on the Somme front.

He said the most dangerous country he had flown over in the war was Alsace, because it was full of ravines, which made descents perilous in the extreme. After circling around for half an hour in search of a landing place, an aviator would descend, only to find that what looked like an open field was a deep ravine.

The English, he said, had lost more aviators than the French because their men were too impetuous and were not sufficiently trained before they were sent to the front. The Germans and the French took precautions to see that their aviators were in every way fit before they flew over the enemy's lines. He added that the Germans were losing a great many more aeroplanes now than they lost last year, and were not flying so often.

Captain Boelke was killed, Lieutenant Thaw said, in a collision with an English aviator.

When asked about the request made by the State Department to the French Government regarding the use of the term "American Aviation Corps," he laughed and said that the only people who used that appellation were the American newspaper correspondents.

"We are known as 'N. 124.' The letter stands for Nieuport," the Lieutenant continued, "the machine which all the American flyers use, as it is the lightest and fastest in the service of the Allies. I came here under a French passport, and shall be a French citizen to the end of the war, as I cannot get American papers while I am fighting for France."

Another passenger on the Touraine was Jean Gauthier, a French actor, formerly in Mme. Bernhardt's company, who has come over to act at the Théâtre Français. He wears a large silver plate covering his abdomen, another on his spine, and a third at the back of his head.

When the war started Gauthier joined his regiment and was wounded severely in the head at the battle of the Marne. He recovered, and was wounded in the spine while trapped at the battle of Loos in September, 1915. The surgeons treated his wounds so skilfully that he was able to rejoin his regiment once more, and was rewarded with the War Cross with golden palms and a commission as Second Lieutenant. Beyond being kicked over a gun carriage by an army mule and knocked down by an aeroplane, Mr. Gauthier said his career was uneventful until last May at Verdun, when he was wounded in the abdomen. After the surgeons had patched him up with a silver plate the War Office officials in Paris said he could return to the stage.

Signora Amato, wife of the Metropolitan Opera baritone, returned on the Touraine from Switzerland, where she had left her son in school. She said the cost of living was very high in Switzerland on account of the war, and that bread and meat were especially dear.

The Touraine has a naval six-inch quickfiring gun mounted at her stern for protection in case of attack.

Captain Caussin said that on Nov. 5, the day after she left Bordeaux, he sighted a British freighter about a mile away, flying signals of distress and asking for a tow. From her signals he took her to be the Frederick Knight, and learned that she had lost her propeller. The sea was so rough that he could not give her assistance, but wirelessed Bordeaux and Corunna to send help.

On Nov. 6 he received two wireless messages from the American steamship Columbian. The first one read: "Have been stopped by German submarine," and the second was: "The submarine is circling round and preparing to attack the ship."

The Touraine spent three days at Fayal in the Azores taking on coal. The passengers employed the time in making excursions on the island.

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A better drink—more easily served—

Club Cocktails

No doubt about their perfect blending or their high-grade liquors.

TURKEYS TAKE JUMP TO 35 CENTS A POUND

Market Men Fear the Price Will Be 40 Cents Before Thanksgiving Day.

BUTTER AND EGGS RISE ALSO

Chickens, Geese, and Other Fowl Increased—Potatoes Coming from British Columbia.

Turkeys, butter and eggs advanced in price again yesterday. In butter and eggs the increase was slight and was chiefly felt in the wholesale market, where the best grades of eggs went up half a cent a dozen and butter about 1 cent a pound. Most of the retail dealers made no change in their prices from last week. The average grocery price for fine creamery butter was 45 cents a pound and from 45 to 50 cents a dozen for fresh eggs. Most of these are what are known in the trade as Western eggs. For the fancy leghorn grades, about twenty-four hours from the farm to the consumer's table, the price was 80 to 90 a dozen and not easy to get at that. One large egg dealer said that he would gladly pay 72 cents a dozen for all he could get of these fresh eggs from local farms.

Turkeys showed an advance of 3 cents a pound over Saturday's retail market price, being sufficiently high to cause apprehension to the frugal housewife who is looking forward to supplying her family with the customary Thanksgiving Day feast. The price in Washington Market was 35 cents a pound for fine plump Western birds. Last week they were 32 cents a pound. It is possible to buy turkeys for 30 cents a pound. These are the Texas town, which are thinner and would not make so fine an appearance on the table as the Western birds and the choice stock from Maryland and Virginia. The Rhode Island turkey has always been famous for its quality but very few ever come into the New York market.

Several marketmen predicted that fine Thanksgiving turkeys would bring 40 cents a pound next week. It was not a subject, however, that they cared to talk about. They do not like the high price any more than the ultimate consumer.

"I would rather sell good turkeys for 25 to 30 cents a pound than at the prices they are bringing today," said a large Washington Street dealer. "I could probably make more money and I would feel that I was satisfying my customers better at the prevailing prices the margin of profit for the wholesaler and the retailer is very small. There is limit beyond which it is impossible to go and do any business. It is the farmers who are getting the big profits out of the turkeys this season.

Roasting chickens also advanced, being quoted on the markets at 25 cents, whereas last week the price was 23 to 30 cents. The best Maryland geese have gone up to 30 cents from 28 cents, but Long Island ducks remain the same as a week ago, 28 cents a pound. Those who desire the delicacy of a guinea hen, however, must be willing to pay $2.50 a pair, considerably more than a year ago.

To meet the scarcity in potatoes, which have never been so high in this country before, a shipment of ten carloads from British Columbia is expected here within a few days. They were purchased by a buyer sent to Edmonton by Samuel E. Hunter of 101 Murray Street, and Mr. Hunter said that so far as he knew it was the largest consignment ever sent to New York from so distant a point in Canada. His first purchases there were at 80 cents a bushel, but the farmers then jumped the price to $1. It costs about 50 cents a bushel to send them here and before crossing the border they will be inspected by the United States Agricultural Department officials to see if they are affected with the potato scab. There are about 100 bushels in a load, and when delivered Mr. Hunter figures they will cost him $4.25 a barrel. The wholesale price of potatoes yesterday delivered at the Harlem River was $1.70 a bushel, which means about $2.25 retail. The average barrel price, 165 pounds, or a little under three bushels, is $5.25 to $5.50, being the best quality of Maine or New York potatoes.

There has been little change in the last two weeks in the price of flour. The best grade remains at $11 a barrel retail, forcing the small grocer to sell at 6½ to 7 cents a pound.

SUMMONS POULTRY DEALERS.

District Attorney Starts Inquiry Into Extortionate Rates Here.

Grand Jury subpoenas were sent yesterday at the direction of Assistant District Attorney Samuel Markewich to eight wholesale poultry dealers against whom charges of price fixing have been made by several retail butchers on the east side.

Although several of the defendants declared that the Western Shippers' Association was responsible for the present high prices, Mr. Markewich said that he had evidence which would prove that the local wholesalers were responsible.

FOOD UP 30 PER CENT. A YEAR.

Association for Improving Condition of Poor Gives Result of Inquiry.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor made public yesterday the results of a study which it has been making to determine what the recent increases in the cost of food mean to the poor families of the city. In this study the workers visited dietitians made a comparison of the actual purchases of a list of staple foods made by families in November, 1915, and in November, 1916. The study shows that the increase in these twelve months alone was approximately 30 per cent., whereas there had already been considerable increase in prices prior to November, 1915.

To make the study as specific as possible, the association prepared the following table of actual retail prices as for the month of November:

Food.	Quantity.	1915.	1916.	P.C. Inc.
Codfish	1 lb.	.10	.15	50
Eggs	1 doz.	.32	.36	13
Butter	1 lbs.	.35	.50	43
Cheese	1 lb.	.20	.27	35
Bread	17 lbs.	1.13	1.50	33
Barley	½ lb.	.02	.02	..
Oatmeal	4 lbs.	.16	.20	25
Macaroni	1 lb.	.06	.08	33
Rice	1 lb.	.06	.07	20
Molasses	1 pt.	.10	.10	..
Sugar	2 lbs.	.09	.11	21
Beans	2 lbs.	.15	.20	67
Cabbage	1 head	.11	.15	36
Carrots	6 lbs.	.15	.24	60
Onions	6 lbs.	.24	.30	25
Potatoes	10 lbs.	.47	.54	14
Tomatoes	1 lb.	.10	.10	..
Apples	12 lbs.	.20	.50	150
Raisins	1 lb.	.18	.22	22
Coffee	¼ lb.	.10	.10	..
Tea	¼ lb.	.07	.07	..
Cocoa	½ lb.	.13	.13	..
Chuck steak	3 lbs.	.44	.44	..
Bacon	1 lb.	.22	.22	..
Milk	21 qts.	1.89	2.10	11
Totals		$7.97	$10.22	28.6

The increases this average from 11 per cent. in the cost of milk to 114 per cent. in the cost of potatoes, whereas there is no item in which there was a decrease.

While this information was being compiled reports were coming in to the association from its district visitors in the tenements of the many changes in the city's poor from the rising prices, and, beginning yesterday, the association put into effect a new schedule of its relief allowances for food. Since 1914 the association has regarded 27 cents as the amount necessary for food for a man of 17 years or over with 15 cents of this amount for his wife and lesser fractions for the children, according to their ages. For a family afflicted with tuberculosis the allowance was 30 cents for the man. The new basis which went into effect yesterday allows 34 cents instead of 27 cents for the unit in all families, and 23 cents instead of 30 cents in tuberculosis families.

"This increase," says Bailey B. Burritt, General Director of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, "will mean an added cost to the Relief Bureau of the association of approximately $2,000 a month in its work among families in the tenement homes, and in all the activities of the association, including its institutions, such as the Home Hospital and Caroline Rest. It will mean an added annual expenditure for food of at least $25,000.

"As to the exact effect of the increased prices among the poor families, it is estimated that the average wage-earner's family has to spend fully 45 per cent. of its income for food. This means that the unskilled laborer who earns $15 a week and who has been paying $6.40 of this for food each week is now obliged to pay $7.02 for the same food. If there has been no increase in his wages, it will be readily seen that he cannot spend this additional amount for food. The result is that his family is obliged to do without it.

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Even a pie-for-breakfast hotel failed to destroy Julian Street's enthusiasm for the charming life and manners of the first families of Virginia whom he met and observed during his American Adventure into the Old Dominion. It is published in this week's

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

PENROD AND SAM
THE NEW BOOTH TARKINGTON
AT YOUR BOOKSTORE BOOK
Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y.

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GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. "GET THE HABIT."

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During these 29 years the Brill business has grown from one small haberdashery shop located on Cortlandt Street to Nine Busy Stores located in four different cities—and it was Value-Giving which made this growth possible—Value-Giving of the kind indicated in these

Overcoats and Suits for Men

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IN OVERCOATS—Scotch mixtures, heather mixtures, meltons, black kerseys, and scores of gray, brown, tan and dark green mixtures; in almost every conceivable and desirable model—Ulsters, Ulsterettes, double-breasted Overcoats, Scotch Balmaroons, Box Coats, Belted Coats, Form-Fitting Coats, Chesterfield Coats, and light-weight blacks and Oxfords.

IN SUITS—This season's newest and smartest models—browns, regimental stripes, Dublin greens, gun-metal grays, silver striped blues, two-tone worsteds, blue, gray, brown and green flannels, blue serges, black thibets, pencil and pin stripes, over-plaids, checks, two-tone grays and browns, fancy cassimeres, silk mixtures and worsteds.

Overcoats and Suits, Special at $20.00

IN OVERCOATS—Big, warm ulsters, in grays, browns, plaids, overplaids, fancy mixtures and heather mixtures, double-breasted and single-breasted, most of them with satin yokes and satin sleeve linings, and hundreds of wonderfully smart blacks and Oxfords in form-fitting and Chesterfield models.

IN SUITS—Smart, snappy models for young men and men who feel young; and neat, conservative, dignified designs and models for men of more moderate taste and temperament, many of them silk-lined, all of them wonderfully good value at $20.00.

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You're Swamped!

And wondering how you are ever going to pull out on dry land.

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You are swamped. Your desk is always cluttered up with work to be done and letters to be dictated when the fates will let you do it. You can't get a stenographer when you want her—she is always at some other dictator's desk, taking dictation or waiting to take it. And her typewriter stands idle and doesn't *produce*.

Just think how absurd it all is. You pay *twice* for every letter you write—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter. You grimly put up with the exasperations and personal inconveniences of the shorthand system. And yet you don't make a move to find out if there is a way to put correspondence on an efficient, rational, economical basis. And save a third on the cost of every letter by doing it.

Wake up. Put some of the pepper of efficiency into your correspondence. Dictate to The Dictaphone.

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E. M. Swasey
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"I can almost deliver a speech or a sales argument or a ginger-up talk to the entire organization by merely talking it to The Dictaphone, and then the typewriter and the multigraph send it to every part of the United States.

"I would simply be lost without The Dictaphone."

Here's The Dictaphone telephone number—Worth 3043. Let us hear from you. Or, here's the coupon. Either way—but do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street. Please send me particulars.

Name .....

Address .....

Address personally Mr. 21

"How Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone"

OTTO WITTPENN'S JOB CALLED OF NO VALUE

Customs Chief Halstead Would Abolish the Post of Naval Officer at All Ports.

ARE SEVEN IN THE COUNTRY

Also Wants Civil Service for Collectors, Surveyors, and Appraisers—Customs Men Convene.

Abolishment of the post of Naval Officer in the customs service, on the ground that it was of no value to the Government was recommended by Frank M. Halstead, Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, in opening the fourth annual conference of customs officials of the country at the Custom House yesterday. He also urged the inclusion of collectors, surveyors, appraisers, and assistant appraisers in the civil service. Mr. Halstead said:

"The only way you can make the United States customs service a genuine business institution that will be an example to other branches of the Government, to State, county, and city Governments—all of them perhaps equally as wasteful as we were at the start of our operations, is by rendering permanent the tenure of all officers of the customs.

The seven Naval Officers in the Customs Service are H. Otto Wittpenn, New York; William Brown, Chicago; J. H. Barry, San Francisco; J. Y. Sanders, New Orleans; W. M. Diggs, Baltimore; W. M. Croll, Philadelphia, and John B. Nash, Boston. Naval Officer Wittpenn gets $8,000 a year. The salaries of the others are somewhat less. The office of Naval Officer, who checks up transactions of the Collector, was established in 1804. Wittpenn was appointed by President Wilson in 1913.

Naval Officer Wittpenn came into the room just as the afternoon meeting closed. He said he would give out a statement today telling why, in his judgment, the office was necessary to the proper conduct of the customs business.

The officials for whom permanent places in the classified service were advocated by Mr. Halstead number about 100. There are forty-eight Collectors of Ports, ten Appraisers, eighteen Assistant Appraisers, seven Surveyors, and seven Naval Officers, in case the latter office is retained. Their yearly salaries aggregate $442,000. About 120 officials, representing all classes of the service, were present at the opening session yesterday morning.

Mr. Halstead told his hearers that some of the districts over which they presided were at "zero" so far as efficiency was concerned. He also scored executive officials who only visited their offices on pay day.

He said that during the fiscal year 1913 the expenses of the Customs Service were slightly more than $11,000,000, but that by doing away with waste the current year's cost would be only $9,600,000, a decrease of $1,400,000.

Following Mr. Halstead's address, the Collectors and other officials, excepting the Appraisers elected Mr. Halstead Chairman, Collector William P. Ryan of Buffalo Vice Chairman, and E. S. Hawkins of New York Recorder.

At the afternoon session the conference took up the matter of recommending to the Treasury Department the raising of Customs Inspectors' pay from $3 to $4 per day. Mr. Halstead decried the system under which the men received additional compensation from steamship companies for extra work, and declared this was the last "legal graft" left in the Customs Service.

Denied by Mr. Wichfeld.

Mr. A. Wichfeld, newly appointed Attaché to the Legation of Denmark, informs THE TIMES that it was in error in stating that he had been a tutor to the young sons of his bride, formerly Mrs. Clarence Moore. Mr. Wichfeld says that since his arrival here six years ago he has been in the banking business and interested in taxicab companies in New York from which he resigned to accept the Legation appointment.

DRY MOTOR TOURING NOW.

From Washington to Jacksonville on a Single Quart.

In Winter automobile touring in the South, which will attract more New York motorists this season than ever before, Washington rises in new importance as a port of departure and Jacksonville, Fla., to equal prominence as a port of arrival.

With new prohibition laws just going into effect in two Southern States there is not a saloon between Washington and Jacksonville. Through the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia it is all "dry." The main route to Florida traverses these States, and as Florida is the point of destination of most of the New York motorists, the new dispensation, in the minds of those automobile tourists who consider a flask of whisky necessary to prevent chills, makes Washington the gateway of the South.

But even from Washington only a quart of liquor to a person may be taken by automobile into Virginia. The same regulation holds in the other States mentioned, so that for more than 500 miles the quart will have to suffice.

SWISS PROTEST TO BRITAIN.

Official Document, Taken from a Courier, Released After Complaint.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (via Sayville.)—The National Zeitung of Basle reports that Switzerland formally protested to Great Britain against the seizure by British authorities at Falmouth of official Swiss documents which were being carried from Basle to Washington, says the Overseas News Agency. The National Zeitung adds that the parcels then were released by the British authorities.

Jules Metzger, the Swiss courier, arrived in New York on the steamer Noordam Oct. 31, and reported the seizure of the documents at Falmouth. The Swiss Minister at Washington informed the State Department of the seizure, but made no suggestions concerning it.

LAST PROPOSAL GOES TO MEXICANS TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

confiscatory by the American mining interests, and it is understood that the American Commissioners agreed with them on this point. The full terms of the concessions granted will not be made public until they have been embodied in a decree by the First Chief. It is known, however, that taxes on gold and silver ores are to be reduced from 10 to 7 per cent. ad valorem and on bullion from 8 to 5 per cent.

The taxes on copper, lead, zinc, and tin will remain unchanged, although efforts are being made to have these reduced. Mr. Cabrera said that no provision had been made for mines which could not be operated because of revolutionary activity, since the decrees were based on production, and would not affect idle properties.

The mining men now are taking up the question of transportation with Alberto J. Pani, Director General of the national railways of Mexico. This is considered by the American Commissioners to be almost as vital as the question of taxes, for without adequate transportation, production must be negligible at best, and thus the producing power of any tax would be reduced. It is probable that the mining men will be asked to purchase a certain number of cars and other rolling stock which will be leased by the railways and operated by them in their own interests when not required by the owners. Several companies already have adopted this plan, and it is said several hundred cars have been delivered to private owners in the last few months.

SEVENTH STARTS TOMORROW.

Dates for Departure of Border Regiments for Homes.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 20.—Dates for the departure of National Guard regiments ordered home from the border were announced at headquarters today as follows: Seventh New York, Nov. 22; Third Wisconsin, Nov. 23; First South Carolina, Nov. 25.

It is expected the Third Minnesota and the Third Indiana will not be able to leave before December because of manoeuvres in which they are engaged.

GRAVES AS CITIZEN WILL DEFY GERMANY

Kaiser's Alleged Former Confidential Agent Takes Out First Papers Here.

FEARS FOR HIS LIBERTY

Refuses to Reveal His Birthplace Other Than to Say It Is "Central Europe."

Armgaard Karl Graves, alleged former confidential agent of the German Government, who was arrested in Washington ten days ago charged with an attempt to blackmail the Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German Ambassador, called at the naturalization office in the Hall of Records yesterday and made application for his first citizenship papers. With him was his counsel, John J. Halligan of 277 Broadway, who said:

"Dr. Graves fears that an attempt will be made by the German Government to get possession of his person. As a citizen he could demand the protection of this Government if any attack was made upon his liberty by a foreign power. That explains his application for his papers at this time."

Dr. Graves answered all the questions of the clerk until he was asked where he was born. He declined to reply and it was not until a telephone message was sent to the Federal Bureau and an answer received that specific information on this point could be dispensed with that his papers were made out. He said he was born in "Central Europe" on May 7, 1878, and that he lived at 65 West Sixty-ninth Street.

Asked whose subject he was, he replied, "The King of Hungary," in reply to other questions he said that his last place of foreign residence was London, that he emigrated from Southampton, England, that he weighed 200 pounds, and that he was 5 feet 10 inches tall.

He paid the necessary dollar, and received his first papers. Dr. Graves is held in $2,000 bail on the blackmail charge, and must appear for examination on Dec. 6 before United States Commissioner Taylor in Washington. Mr. Halligan said:

"Dr. Graves is certain that the German Government would do anything to get him into its power, and he is afraid of some plot against his person. I am searching the records to see if there is not some precedent by which Prince Hatzfeldt, counsellor to the German Embassy, cannot be compelled to testify. It was in the home of the Prince that the alleged blackmail attempt was made.

"I question whether the Prince or any other Attaché of the German Embassy could appear as a witness in a legal proceeding here without the consent of the home Government. But if that consent could be procured, and the Prince should testify, I am sure that I could make his testimony of worldwide interest."

DAVISON'S CALL EXPLAINED.

Banker Told President About Condition of European Finances.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—It became known today that the purpose of the visit of Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. to the White House on Saturday was to tell President Wilson about the condition of European finances.

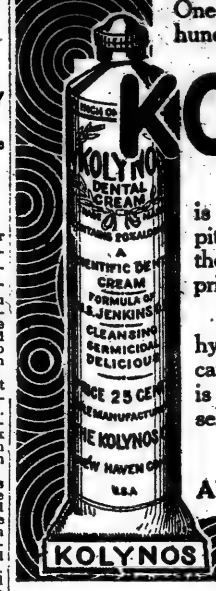
The President had received a note from Mr. Davison on Friday asking for the interview, and saying that the banker, who had returned from Europe recently, would like to explain to the President what he had ascertained there concerning the financial situation of the belligerent countries.

The details of the conversation between the President and Mr. Davison were not made known.

Auction to End Jewish Fair.

An auction will be held tonight bringing to a close the three-day bazaar of the Federation of Bronx Jewish Charities at the Hotel McAlpin, at which the gifts donated by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the Governors of Kansas, Arizona, and Vermont, as well as those from Senators and Congressmen, will be sold in aid of the work. The members of the federation hope to raise $5,000 to buy a home for the day nursery they are directing in the Bronx. Mrs. Emanuel Friendlich is the President of the federation.

The dentist has occupied a place of great prominence in the European War. One army is accompanied by eight hundred dental surgeons.



KOLYNOS
Dental Cream

is being freely used in many field hospitals, Red Cross hospitals, and by the soldiers in the trenches in the principal European armies.

Where the utmost efficiency and hygienic cleanliness are essential in caring for the teeth and mouth, Kolynos is most likely to be the dental cream selected.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH, TOO"

FLEE IN AUTO TO WED AS FATHER PURSUES

Parker Calls on Police to Stop Wedding of His Daughter to Yale Student.

LONG HUNT FOR LICENSE

Justice of the Peace in Port Chester Finally Unites Wealthy Merchant's Daughter to W. H. Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 20.—After a trip from New Haven by auto, Miss Caroline Hinman Parker, daughter of J. H. Parker of Hartford, Conn., and Walton Hall Smith, a Yale student from Kansas City were married here last night by Justice of the Peace Malcolm Merritt. The police of several towns and cities joined with the bride's father in an attempt to prevent the marriage, and a few minutes after the wedding, Justice Merritt received word from the Port Chester police not to perform the ceremony.

After fruitless attempts to obtain a marriage license in Bridgeport, South Norwalk, and Greenwich, Miss Parker and Mr Smith arrived at the home of Town Clerk Charles O. Derby in Port Chester, who gave them a license. They were then directed to the home of Justice Merritt, who married them. George Harrington, their chauffeur, acting as witness.

To Town Clerk Derby, Smith admitted he and his bride had decided to wed on the "spur of the moment." J. H. Parker, father of the bride, who is wealthy, notified the police that his daughter was not of age. Both bride and bridegroom gave their ages as 21.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20.—Yale friends of Walton Hall Smith, the freshman who wed Miss Caroline Parker of Hartford, said tonight that he had left college.

Officials of the Sheffield Scientific School authorized the statement that he would not be taken back, although he was in good standing in scholarship when he departed. No Yale undergraduates who have run away to wed have returned to their studies. It is understood that Smith will go into business at his home in Kansas City.

FINISHES ANNUAL MESSAGE.

President Urges Railroad, Porto Rico, and Other Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—President Wilson practically completed his message to Congress today, and will put the finishing touches on it tomorrow. The message will be devoted almost entirely to domestic matters, and will deal primarily with previous recommendations to Congress. The principal items in the message are understood to be railroad legislation to meet the situation created by the threatened railroad strike last August, a measure to allow American exporters to form common selling agencies abroad, conservation bills, a corrupt practice measure, and the Porto Rico bill.

Governor Arthur Yager of Porto Rico was at the White House today, and expects to see the President within a few days to urge that action on the Porto Rico bill be taken before the Christmas recess of Congress. Governor Yager said that until the bill is passed giving citizenship to Porto Ricans agitation for the independence of the Island will continue.

When the maker's name appears on his product, he is not afraid to risk his reputation on it. For almost 140 years Fownes gloves have been sold by Name. Look in the wrist.

It's a **FOWNES**

that's all you need to know about a GLOVE.

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New Book
THE HUNGRY STONES and other stories
Short Stories by the Great Hindu Poet, Now in New York

"A book of strange, beautiful, widely varying tales. . . . They are all exquisite. . . . Through them all, the thread on which the beautiful beads are strung is the poet's mystic philosophy."—N. Y. Times.

Now ready in special cloth and leather bindings.

Ask at the bookstore for Tagore's other new books, "Fruit Gathering" and "Stray Birds," or send for our Tagore booklet describing his complete works.

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THE RISING TIDE
By MARGARET DELAND

"We turn with relief . . . to Mrs. Deland's sincere study of youth rallying hot-footed to the doubtful standard of feminism. . . . This difficult theme, which is wont to arouse voices so shrill or so gruff on one side or the other, Mrs. Deland has treated, after her wont, with infinite good sense and sound humor."—*The Bookman.*

"One didn't know that Mrs. Deland had hidden anywhere about her the ability to turn her sane and sympathetic observation to the uses of such clarifying laughter."—*Life.*

Illustrated. $1.35 net.

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STEEL LETTER FILES

SHAW-WALKER drawers will run smoothly, silently for 100 years without repair or attention.

This file is built with uprights, crosspieces and sills of real skyscraper steel, reinforced where great strength is needed.

Really goes the skyscraper one better, for it is electric spot-welded into one solid piece of steel. No nuts — no bolts — no rivets — no rods—no screws.

Highest awards at San Francisco and San Diego Expositions, 1915—examine the Shaw-Walker File up against your old equipment—you will understand why. You will also understand our guarantee of money back if it isn't the best file you ever owned.

'Phone us to send you one today. Franklin 2261.

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Complete Catalog of Wood Files, Steel Files, File Desks, File Safes and Supplies for all Files on request.

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SHAW WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

At the Family Table

BENEATH the mellow glow of this harmonious fixture, let good digestion wait on appetite—and health on both.

Ask to see No. 2345E.

THIS fixture and hundreds of others, can be seen at our showrooms.

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One Block East of Brooklyn Bridge.

WANTED
VETERINARIAN
SALARY $1200 TO $1320.

Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, December 6 at 4 P. M. Subjects and Weights: Experience, 3; Technical, 7. Requirements: Must present a license to practice veterinary science issued by Board of Regents of the University of State of New York, at the time of filing their applications. Minimum age, 21 years. For further particulars see

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published daily, or apply to

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STORES—Plainfield N.J. Poughkeepsie N.Y.

How to Recover a Lost Article

A purse lost by a guest at the Forest Hills Inn on October 25 was returned to the owner after the first insertion of an advertisement in the Lost and Found columns of The Times.

More than 340,000 men and women buy and read The Times every morning. Most of them read the Lost and Found column. Times readers are the kind who return what they find, if they know where to return it.

TELEPHONE BRYANT 1000

Suppose Fatimas were NOT Sensible

It isn't possible to fool men for long. Lincoln said that better than we could. ¶ Surely, if Fatimas were not as comfortable to the throat and tongue as we say they are—if they did not leave a man feeling keen and "*fit*" after a long-smoking day—do you suppose that more Fatimas would be sold every day than any other high-grade cigarette? ¶ Remember these facts as you try Fatimas and observe how comfortable, how *sensible* they really are.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

20 for 15¢

FATIMA
A SENSIBLE CIGARETTE

WILL DISREGARD LABOR INJUNCTIONS

Federation Votes to Defy Orders Based on Dictum That Labor Is Property.

PREMIER POLITICAL ISSUE

All Workers Urged to So Regard It —Postal Bank Funds to Build Model Homes.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 20.—The organized labor forces of the country today avowed extreme hostility to the writ of injunction as a means of stopping a strike. First, a resolution was adopted unanimously at the morning session of the convention of the American Federation of Labor urging organized labor everywhere to make the injunction question "the paramount issue in all of their future political activities."

A more radical step was taken at the afternoon session, when the Committee on the Executive Council's Report took up that feature of the report dealing with the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court classifying labor as property. The committee submitted, and the convention unanimously adopted, a recommendation "that any injunction dealing with the relationship of employer and employe, and based on the dictum that labor is property, be disregarded, let the consequences be what they may."

The committee's report follows:

"It seems to be a settled purpose of interests antagonistic to the freedom of men and women who labor to persuade and then use the judiciary to misconstrue constitutional guarantees and thereby nullify legislative enactments, so as to leave but one remedy; and we therefore recommend that any injunctions dealing with the relationship of employer and employe and based on the dictum, 'labor is property,' be wholly and absolutely regarded as usurpation and disregarded, let the consequences be what they may.

"Such decisions as the one rendered by the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts, have their roots in class interests; it is usurpation and tyranny. Freedom came to man because he believed that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God. As it came, so it must be maintained. Kings could be and were disobeyed and sometimes deposed. In cases of this kind, Judges must be disobeyed and should be impeached."

The Executive Council's report, the adoption of which the committee recommended, the convention concurring, dealt at length with the Massachusetts case, attacking the courts and saying there seemed to be no remedy. The council asked to be empowered to continue its aid to the Massachusetts State Federation in the fight.

Congress will be urged to pass legislation whereby money on deposit in the Postal Savings Bank may be loaned to municipalities for the purpose of building model homes for its citizens, in accordance with a resolution unanimously adopted by the convention. An alternative suggestion, contained in the resolution, is that the Government shall establish such a system of credits that the people may borrow money for a long term of years at a low rate of interest to build their own homes.

"We believe it is an easy matter for the Government to take such steps to

trial centres of the insanitary homes that are now unfit for habitation," the resolution says.

The action of the Chicago Board of Education in dropping thirty-eight teachers, "in defiance of the Superintendent's recommendation," was condemned in a resolution introduced by Mrs. Ida Fursman of the American Federation of Teachers and adopted. The board's action was characterized as "an offense to the American conception of justice, as a reversion from the merit system to spoils politics."

TUG BLOWS UP, KILLS TWO.

Boiler of the Rambler Bursts, Scattering Wood and Iron on Docks.

Two men were killed instantly, two others probably were drowned, and four more were injured, one perhaps fatally, at 7:35 o'clock yesterday morning, when the tugboat Rambler, owned by the F. & J. Russell Towing Company, West Avenue and Flushing Street, Long Island City, blew up and sank at Bergen's Dock, at the foot of Commercial Street, Greenpoint, near the mouth of Newtown Creek.

The force of the explosion was felt throughout Greenpoint, and was heard across the East River in Manhattan. The detonation caused a great deal of excitement among a large number of girls and other employes in the jute mills of the Chelsea Fiber Company, three blocks away. The debris was strewn over the water at the mouth of Newtown Creek and scattered on the decks of more than a score of barges tied up there.

Here is a list of the dead, missing, and injured:

Dead.

CASEY, EUGENE, Captain of tugboat, 1,040 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

PITTS, ANDREW, engineer, 262 Franklin Street, Brooklyn.

Missing, Probably Drowned.

ESTERBROOK, FRANK, deckhand, 46 Cymer Street, Brooklyn.

ZANE, FREDERICK, fireman, address unknown.

Injured.

GEISLER, JACOB, deckhand, 46 Diamond Street, Williamsburg; sustained possible fracture of the skull and was take in a dying condition to the Greenpoint Hospital by Dr. Curtis.

GREGORY, THEODORE, Captain of lighter.

THOMPSON, GEORGE, 555 Greenwich Street; possible internal injuries; taken to Greenpoint Hospital by Ambulance Surgeon Cawthorn.

OSMUND, LUDWIG, 101 Third Place, Brooklyn, Captain of sand and gravel barge 55-W, of the Goodwin & Gallagher Corporation; lacerations of the hand and forehead; treated by Ambulance Surgeon Silverman, Eastern District Hospital, and sent home.

WILBUR, WILLIAM, Captain of coal barge W. H. Brown; possible internal injuries; taken to Greenpoint Hospital.

The cause of the explosion is unknown, but it is supposed the boiler gave way because of either excessive steam pressure or low water.

Bazaar for College Settlement.

This is Smith Day at the College Settlement Bazaar at 35 West Thirty-seventh Street, which New York college women are conducting for the purpose of raising $10,000 for the Rivington Street Settlement. The membership of the committee which has pledged itself to raise the money represents nine colleges, all of which are interested in settlement work and especially in the College Settlement in New York City. The Rivington Street Settlement dates back twenty-seven years, and being in Manhattan's most congested centre, it has had no lack of opportunities to render civic service. Tomorrow Vassar women will have charge of the bazaar.

GOVERNMENTS OWN THIRD OF RAILROADS

City Bank Issues a Statement Giving the Statistics for the Whole World.

NO CONCLUSIONS REACHED

Occasion for Compilation of Figures the Mobility of Troops and Supplies by Rail in War.

The extraordinary mobility of the war materials of Europe in the present struggle, both as to men, munitions, and supplies, led the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York to issue yesterday a statement dealing with railroad ownership and the war. According to the statement, about two-thirds of the railways of the countries at war are owned, and in most cases operated, by the Governments controlling the territory in which they exist. The bank merely gave the figures without drawing conclusions or discussing the merit of Government ownership.

"The railways of the countries at war," said the statement, "amount to 200,000 miles, and about 125,000 miles are Goveramnent owned and operated. In the case of the Allies the railways amount to about 120,000 miles and about 40 per cent. are Government owned. In the case of the Central Powers, the railways of the territory which they control aggregate about 65,000 miles and are practically all under Government control in one way or another. In the case of Germany, practically all of her 40,000 miles are Government owned and operated. In the case of Austria-Hungary nearly all of the 29,000 miles are Government owned or controlled. Of the 4,000 miles in Turkish territory only a small proportion are owned by the Government, but most of the mileage in some way is controlled by it."

It was pointed out that in the area which has come under German control since the beginning of the war Belgium, parts of France and Russia, and certain Balkan territory the railways aggregate about 9,000 miles, and now are entirely under military control. In France only about 6,000 of the 32,000 miles are Government owned and operated, though the Government has close relations with a large part of the remainder by reason of the special terms under which they were constructed. In Italy about 9,000 miles of the 11,000 miles are Government controlled, while in Russia about two-thirds of the 50,000 miles are Government owned, and in most cases Government operated. None of the 25,000 miles of railroad in the United Kingdom is Government owned or operated.

"Europe as a whole," continued the bank's statement, "has about 220,000 miles of railway, of which approximately 120,000 miles is Government owned or controlled, and about 100,000 miles privately owned. It happens, however, that the greatest density of railways in the world, Belgium had before the war about 46 miles of railway to each 100 square miles of territory; the part of France now occupied by Germany about 30 miles per 100 square miles, Germany as a whole 19, Austria-Hungary about 11, France as a whole about 15, Italy 10, Great Britain 18, European Russia about 2 miles, and Europe as a whole slightly less than 8 miles of railway for each 100 square miles of territory.

"In the Americas the United States has about 9 miles of line per 100 square miles of territory; Mexico, Argentina, and Uruguay about 2 miles each, and Canada about 1 mile for each 100 square miles. Of the 30,000 miles of railway in Canada about 2,000 is Government owned; of the 16,000 miles in Mexico about 12,000 is owned or controlled by the Government; of the 16,000 miles in Brazil about 7,000 are governmental, and of the 21,000 in Argentina about 3,500 are Government owned. In India 30,000 of the 35,000 miles belong to the Government; of the 7,000 miles in Japan and Corea about 5,000 miles are under the Government, and of the 22,000 miles in Australia and New Zealand all but 2,000 miles are governmental."

According to the bank's compilation, of the 700,000 miles of railway in the world about one-third is owned by Governments. In Europe about 58 per cent. are Government owned or controlled; Asia, 65 per cent.; Africa, 60 per cent.; Oceania, 90 per cent.; South America, 50 per cent., and North America, 5 per cent. There are no Government owned railroads in the United States, except the line now under construction in Alaska.

The mileage of American railroads, it was stated, aggregated 270,000, and formed 40 per cent. of the railways of the entire world. Rusia comes next with 50,000 miles. The other countries and their respective mileages in order being Germany, 40,000; India, 35,000; France, 32,000; Canada, 30,000; Austria-Hungary, 29,000; Great Britain, 25,000; Argentina, 21,000; Australia, 20,000; Mexico, 16,000; Brazil, 16,000; Italy, 11,000; British South Africa, 11,000; Spain, 10,000; Sweden, 9,000; Japan, (including Corea,) 7,000; China, 6,000; Belgium, 6,000, and Chile, 4,000.

Of the world's railways outside the United States slightly more than one-half are Government owned or controlled; of the telegraphs outside this country approximately two-thirds are Government owned and operated.

Suffrage Teachers Will Give Dinner

The Teachers' Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party will hold a dinner next Saturday night at the Hotel Majestic, at which Arthur Brisbane, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and others will speak. It was stated erroneously in THE TIMES Sunday that the Teachers' Section had held a dinner last Saturday night at the Hotel Majestic, at which ostrich was served. The ostrich was eaten by the Amateur Athletic Association of New York.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MUSEUM HERE GETS HISTORIC WAMPUM

Two of William Penn's Treaty Belts, Long in England, Coming to New York.

PRESENTED ABOUT 1683

They Sealed the Compact Which Established Peace Between Quakers and Indians.

Two belts of wampum, the very belts with which the Indians guaranteed one of their treaties with William Penn, possibly the famous Elm treaty itself, have been acquired by the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, of this city after weeks of negotiation during which it was feared the relics might have been lost to this country for all time. Their acquisition was made possible by the generosity of Harmon W. Hendricks, Vice Chairman of the Museum's Board of Trustees, who guaranteed whatever funds might be necessary to bring the specimens to the museum.

The belts had been stored at the old Penn estate, known as Pennsylvania Castle, in Portland, England, and had become the property of J. Merrick Head when he bought this property in 1897. There they were supposed to be until, on last July 12, students of history and anthropology here were astonished to learn that Christie of London had sold the belts at auction. The sale had not been advertised here, and, as a result of this apparent oversight, it seemed that the historic strings of shell beads had been lost to this country. With the guarantee of Mr. Hendricks, however, agents of the museum undertook by cable the negotiations which finally brought the prized relics here. With the belts came a copy of their descriptions as contained in the sale catalogue which, presumably, gives all known data concerning them. The larger one is described as follows:

"Treaty Belt: The original treaty belt presented to William Penn by the Indians, consisting of eighteen strings of wampum, (25¼ inches by 5¼ inches,) the ground being white with four crosses

The smaller belt is thus described:

"The Treaty belt: A similar belt to the above, consisting of fifteen strings of wampum, (20 inches by 5 inches,) the ground white with diagrams in violet-colored beads. Originally there were three belts which belonged to the Penn family, but one was presented by Granville John Penn, the great-grandson of William Penn, to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. These belts formed an important part in negotiating or carrying out transactions with the Indians. By these means, writes Clarkson, 'the Indians pledged themselves to live in love with William Penn and his children as long as the sun and moon should endure.' The belts probably refer to what is known as the 'Elm treaty.'"

The Penn belts have long been known in this country through the medium of the one presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In his letter accompanying the gift on March 21, 1857, Granville John Penn wrote: "It is the belt of wampum presented by the Indian chiefs to the founder of Pennsylvania, at the great treaty which was held at Shackamaxon in 1682, confirmatory of the treaty of friendship which was then concluded between them."

Historical data give reason to believe that this belt was actually presented in 1683 instead of 1682, but in either event it is believed that the belts just acquired and that now possessed by the historical society may have been presented at the same time. It was a common practice among the Indians to present two or more belts in commemoration or ratification of the same agreement, and the two belts now here are similar to the so-called "original Penn belt."

RECEIVER FOR BUSTANOBY'S'

Petition in Bankruptcy Filed Against Owners of 39th St. Restaurant.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the Federal District Court yesterday against the Metamora Club, Inc., which has conducted the restaurant known as Bustanoby's at 110 West Thirty-ninth Street since 1914. The protesting creditors have claims for merchandise and are represented by the firm of Blau, Zalkin & Cohen. No liabilities or assets were given in the petition.

The same concern also runs the Princess restaurant at 1,645 Broadway. It was said that the expense of the Princess had made such a drain upon the resources of Bustanoby's that the latter could not meet its bills. John L. Lyttle was named as the receiver, and he will continue the business for the present. Mr. Zalkin said the owner of the premises had leased the property to others, but that the legality of the lease would be contested. The principal claimants are William H. Mowerson & Son, $274; Julius L. Strauss, $105, and A. Goodman & Co., $97.

Sarnia's Cargo Revealed Them When She Was Beached Near Cherbourg.

Henry T. Wybrants, Second Officer of the American steamship Sarnia, which has just been sold to the Hudson Bay Company of London, returned yesterday on the American liner New York from Liverpool with the report that twenty unexploded incendiary bombs had been found in her cargo of sugar when the Sarnia was unloaded at Cherbourg. The steamship left New York in the middle of October towing the barge Avondale, which was also loaded with sugar consigned to Dartmouth, England.

After leaving the barge, the Sarnia proceeded to Havre, and from there to Cherbourg, where fire was discovered in the forward hold five days after her arrival. The fire spread so rapidly, Mr. Wybrants said, that it got beyond control, and the ship had to be beached and flooded. When the wet sugar was discharged the longshoremen found twenty unexploded bombs made of metal and about eight inches square.

The officials of the marine insurance companies at Cherbourg who inspected the cargo and the ship after the fire was out said they believed it had been started by a bomb.

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PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.

November Issue
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MAURICE MAETERLINCK

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HENRY SLIOZBERG

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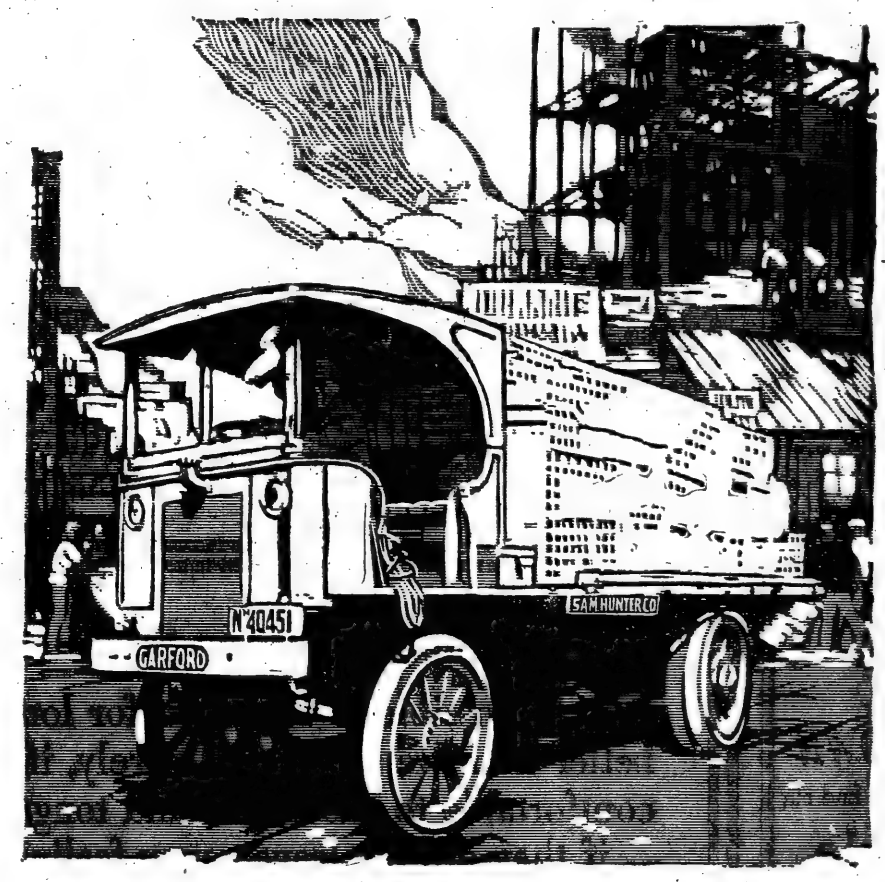
Brutes for Work



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A DETECTIVE PLAY BY BAYARD VEILLER

"The 13th Chair" Applies to Melodrama the Methods of Detective Fiction.

A THRILLING FIRST ACT

Then the Interest Slowly Abates in This Well-Played Piece by the Author of "Within the Law."

THE 13TH CHAIR.—A drama in three acts by Bayard Veiller. At the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

Helen O'Neill	Katherine La Salle
Will Crosby	Calvin Thomas
Mrs. Crosby	Martha Mayo
Roscoe Crosby	Gardner Crane
Edward Wales	S. K. Walker
Mary Eastwood	Eva Condon
Helen Trent	Sarah Whiteford
Grace Standish	Rose Aiken
Braddish Trent	Charles Lait
Howard Standish	Walter Lewis
Philip Mason	George Graham
Elizabeth Erskine	Alice Claire Elliott
Pollock	A. T. Hendon
Rosalie La Grange	Margaret Wycherly
Tim Donohue	Harrison Hunter
Sergeant Dunn	Walter Young
Deolan	William Scott

You know that kind of detective story in which a crime (preferably a murder) is committed or discovered in the first chapter so that all the rest of the book may be devoted to running the criminal down, with elaborate, sometimes suspiciously elaborate, red herrings drawn repeatedly across the trail lest you know more than is good for you before the penultimate page is reached. This is the method of a thousand and one tales from Gaboriau to Anna Katherine Green, but it is a scheme that has been followed in mighty few plays, and it has been followed in none written for the American stage quite so thoroughly as in "The 13th Chair."

This is the new play by Bayard Veiller which was presented here for the first time last evening at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. Here, by the man who wrote "Within the Law," is a new melodrama that is interesting, unusual, and, in its first act, thrilling to a degree. Despite heroic efforts, the interest after that first act gradually but steadily abates, and perhaps this is inescapable in the writing of a detective play.

In estimating how transparent is the solution of "The Strange Case of the 13th Chair," as Mr. Veiller's piece might be called, your correspondent at the front is somewhat embarrassed by the fact that he never had a shadow of doubt as to who was guilty of the murder that brings down the curtain at the end of the first act—and of the murder that preceded by several weeks the opening of the play. To begin with, the player of the guilty rôle simply radiated guilt from the moment the curtain went up. Then the detective rather pointedly avoided suspecting this character. Then, too, a gluttonous devouring of detective stories through many years tends to train the suspicions so that you become expert at telling whether the crafty author is leading you or misleading you. You become ever so foxy. They say Elihu Root finds pleasant recreation in detective fiction. "The 13th Chair" would never fool Elihu Root.

Here, however, is the mystery as it is presented. You can find the solution at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. On the night of a dinner at the home of Roscoe Crosby one of the guests, Edward Wales, has invited a celebrated medium, Rosalie La Grange, to give a seance. No one but the audience knows that Mrs. La Grange is the mother of Mrs. Crosby's secretary, to whom young Crosby has just become engaged, an engagement to which Wales has mysteriously objected. The audience also knows that Wales proposes to use the seance to get into communication with the spirit of his friend, Spencer Lee, recently killed by an undetected murderer. There is great excitement at this grisly program, and still more excitement as the guests settle in the darkened room to the thrill of their first seance. There is much skepticism, much giggling, and some little nervousness.

The doors and windows are locked. The curtains are drawn. The company forms a circle with hands joined. The lights are lowered. In an instant there is a blood-curdling shriek. It is from one of the scoffers. A hand has touched her face.

"The lights, the lights." But it is only old Mrs. La Grange. She had neatly extricated herself from the circle by a hoary medium's device. She laughingly explains the method to them, and next time they bind her hand and foot.

But now every one in that circle knows the trick of getting out. The lights are turned off again. The seance continues. The controls speak. Soon you hear—or seem to hear—the voice of the murdered Lee. He calls to his friend, Wales. The circle grows deathly quiet as Wales asks again and again: "Who killed you? Do you know the name? Can you tell us? You were stabbed in the back. Who did it? Who did it?" There is a crescendo of questions, and it seems as if the spirit were about to tell, when suddenly there is a groan, silence, a puzzled wait.

"Lights, lights!" The room is flooded from the big electroliers, and there, toppling from his chair, is Wales. He, who seemed just reaching the name of the murderer of Spencer Lee, had been stabbed in the back and killed. His voice had been stilled just in time. He had been murdered in the darkness, probably the murderer of Lee, certainly by some one in that room. But who was it? He had certainly been stabbed with a knife. But where is it?

Where is the knife and who used it? Those are the questions answered in the two acts that follow, or rather at the end of the two acts that follow; for the solution is reserved to the end, except for those whose eyes are alert and whose intuitions have been trained on more detective stories than are worth reading.

There is a good deal of ingenuity expended on those last two acts, and if they are not so interesting as the first—perhaps inevitably less interesting—still, the play by no means runs down to the stopping point.

The performance is good. The commanding figure is Margaret Wycherly as the old Irish medium. Rosalie La Grange is a character furnished to this play by Will Irwin, whose adventures among the table-tappers led to stories in which she appeared. Miss Wycherly gives an adequate performance as the humorous old woman, one part faith to pine parts fraud, but sound of heart and true to her own.

Others do well, notably Katherine La Salle, who is charming as the younger heroine; Calvin Thomas, who plays with manly fervor and a certain sheltering tenderness that makes him invaluable in such romances; Eva Condon, ever the combative damsel, and George Graham, who is unfortunately transparent. Harrison Hunter plays the detective Lieutenant. Detective Lieutenants are wont to be shamelessly theatrical, but Mr. Hunter overdoes it. They all work hard for Mr. Veiller, who has certainly done nothing half so good since he wrote "Within the Law."

CHINESE PLAY AT PALACE.

Olive Wyndham Appears There in "The Sweetmeat Game."

"The Sweetmeat Game," Ruth Comfort Mitchell's poetic drama of the Chinese quarter in the city that was, won a cordial reception yesterday afternoon at the Palace, when it was presented in vaudeville for the first time. Beautiful in verse, dramatic in the telling, and unusual in flavor, "The Sweetmeat Game" follows Fate in its rescue of a Chinese woman from her little, blind fiend of a stepson. Olive Wyndham plays the woman without the faintest suggestion of the Oriental. The playlet has been handsomely mounted.

This is the only play in one of the best programs the Palace has ever had—a bill so good that even the jugglers are entertaining. Above all, there is Nora Bayes with a whole planoful of new songs, among them a gay ballad on reducing, of which this much of the refrain lingers in the memory:

You lose fourteen ounces,
And joy knows no bounds;
Then you eat one potato
And put on three pounds,
When youre trying to eat and grow thin.

Then there is Bert Melrose with his immortal fall, the gay Cansinos with their castanets, Leo Beers at the piano, and Sammy Lee and Ruby Norton, to say nothing of Jimmy Hussey, who has found his old partner and some new jokes. For example, this one about his nearly starving to death on a motor trip through Alaska, when, by the luckiest chance, his automobile turned turtle.

PERCY HEMUS'S RECITAL.

Baritone Is Again Heard in Songs by American Composers.

Percy Hemus has for the last three seasons given recitals of songs by American composers exclusively, and last night at Carnegie Hall he added a fourth to the series. He is a singer equipped with a fine baritone voice, as he has made known before, and he uses his voice with a good deal of skill and artistry. His principal fault is an occasional tendency to sing more loudly than the occasion calls for or indulge in overemphasis. On the whole, however, the composers for whom he is making artistic propaganda would have to go far before they would find a better exponent.

Among the songs on his program marked for first performance were works of A. Walter Kramer, John Philip Sousa, Fay Foster, and Maude Haben Luck. The other composers represented were Charles F. Carlson, Alexander Russell, H. T. Burleigh, MacDowell, Claude Warford, R. Huntington Woodman, Charles Wakefield Cadman, Winter Watts, Marion Bauer, Rossetter G. Cole, Earl Cranston Snarp, and Eleanor Everest Freer. The accompanist was Gladys Craven.

STAGE HANDS GO ON STRIKE.

New York Workmen Shifted to Hartford in Time for Performance.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 20.—By a sudden strike for more wages and shorter hours, Hartford stage hands temporarily tied up every theatre in the city, including moving picture houses. Several of the movie managers obtained machine operators, but the Parsons Theatre, where Anna Held was scheduled to appear tonight in "Follow Me," and the vaudeville and burlesque theatres were in a quandary for a while what to do.

Telegrams of distress sent to New York resulted in the arrival of a carload of New York workmen in time for the opening of every scheduled performance. In some of the theatres the employes who did not wish to strike were forced to obey the general strike order, which was unexpected by the theatre managers, who had arranged to arbitrate the dispute. Following a meeting of the strikers this evening a telegram was sent to New York asking the International Alliance to send a representative to Hartford to try to adjust the difference.

YALE TO REVIVE "OURS."

Dramatic Association to Give Old Drama at the Waldorf Jan. 2.

The Yale Dramatic Association will make this season's production the most ambitious in its career. The association will revive Tom Robertson's drama "Ours" and will go on tour in the piece. The society will come to New York around holiday time and will give a performance in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria the night of Jan. 2 and at the Brooklyn Academy of Music the following night. The play will also be presented in Plainfield, East Orange, and several Connecticut cities.

"Ours" was originally produced in Liverpool in 1866, and when it was done in London shortly afterward it created a furore. Lester Wallack brought it to New York, and in the rôle of a London dandy he achieved one of his greatest successes. The story treats of the Crimean war, but does not touch upon its drab side.

Edgar M. Wooley, Yale '11, is staging the production.

"JEWELS OF THE MADONNA."

Aborn Opera Company Begins Its Engagement at the Park.

The Aborn Opera Company began an engagement at the Park Theatre last night with a performance of Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna." It is expected the company will continue at the theatre for several weeks to come, giving a new opera in English each week. The principal singers in last night's performance were Lois Ewell and Lillian Eubank, Salvatore Giordano and Louis D'Angelo. The conductor was Ignacio del Castillo.

As part of the record it should be noted that the prices charged are $1 at the highest, for this factor determines the extent of the artistic resources the producers bring to bear on the performances. It is but justice to the four principal singers to say that their work is superior to that usually heard in the small companies, but the other elements of the performance, particularly the orchestra, do not lend themselves to enthusiastic praise.

Speakers for the Drama League.

The second public meeting of the Drama League this season will be held next Tuesday afternoon in the Booth Theatre. An "American Drama" program will be given as a forerunner of the matinées of historical plays to be given next month as a part of the observance of American Drama Year. The speakers will be William H. Crane, Marjorie Patterson, Winchell Smith, and Robert E. Jones.

A Concert of Chamber Music.

Cecile M. Behrens, pianist, appeared with the Saslavsky String Quartet in Aeolian Hall last evening as a player of chamber music. The program comprised Mozart's string quartet in D, a sonata by Erkki Melartin, Op. 10, for violin and piano, and a quintet by Vitezslav Novak, for strings and pianoforte.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Beginning next Monday, Anna Pavlowa will offer a new program of dances in the eighteen minutes of the Hippodrome show allotted to her. The program will be made up of dances for which the largest number of requests have been received, and will include her gavotte, Fritz Kreisler's "The Dragon Fly," a cycle of Spanish dances, Drigo's Polka Pizzicato, and Bizet's "Ole," which will be danced for the first time in America.

Last night's performance of "Turn to the Right" at the Gaiety was for the benefit of the Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Polyclinic Hospital. The seats were sold at a premium, and the performance netted about $2,200.

At the close of the performance to be given as a testimonial to J. F. Mackay at the New Amsterdam Friday afternoon, John Drew will introduce Mr. Mackay to the audience. Several hundred actors and actresses will appear on the stage for this feature of the program.

The Shuberts produced the new Sydney-Smith-Kern musical comedy, "Girls Will Be Girls," last night at the Lyric, Philadelphia. In the principal roles were Peggy Wood, Reine Davies, Lois Meredith, Vivian Wessell, Dana Syks, Thurston Hall, Scott Welsh, Percy Ames, Clifton Webb, Frank Sylvester, and Wuentin Todd. The piece will be seen in New York around holiday time.

Winchell Smith will address the Twilight Club at its dinner at the Hotel McAlpin tonight on "The Difficulty of the Playwright in Putting It Over."

IMPORTANT TO PUBLISHERS.

Holiday Book Number of The New York Times Review of Books, next Sunday. List of 200 best books of the season and review of year's literature. Order today.—Advt.

"THE MAGIC FLUTE" AGAIN CAPTIVATES

Mozart Opera Given with Mabel Garrison as Queen of Night, Replacing Mme. Hempel.

SINGS ROLE WITH SUCCESS

A Performance of Spirit and Finish Under Mr. Bodanzky's Direction —Three New Singers Appear.

DIE ZAUBERFLOTE, (The Magic Flute,) Opera in two acts and fourteen tableaux. Book by E. Schikaneder. Music by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Sarastro	Carl Braun
Queen of the Night	Mabel Garrison
Pamina	Melanie Kurt
First Lady	Vera Curtis
Second Lady	Alice Eversman
Third Lady	Kathleen Howard
First Youth	Lenora Sparkes
Second Youth	Odette Le Fontenay
Third Youth	Sophie Brasiau
Tamino	Jacques Urlus
The Speaker	Carl Schlegel
First Priest	Max Bloch
Second Priest	Julius Bayer
Papageno	Otto Goritz
Papagena	Edith Mason
Monostatos	Albert Reiss
Conductor	Artur Bodanzky

The performances of "Die Zauberflöte for the last three seasons at the Metropolitan Opera House have been among the most artistic achievements of the house, and, taken altogether, among the finest that the opera has ever had here. There have been greater singers in the past, in some of the chief parts; but the spirit and beauty of the work have been recaptured with singular success in the German performances in these recent seasons. They have had something more than the usual perfunctory repetitions or a repertory piece.

The opera entered again into the season's list at the Opera House last evening; and the fact that it does so thus early may be taken to imply that the management is counting upon it again. "Der Zauberflöte" seemed again last evening more fresh and beautiful than ever, and the music a jet from the fountain of eternal youth.

There have been various changes in the cast since the opera was restored to the stage here four years ago, and several since last season. The fact is more conspicuously brought out than ever that singers of this day are not at home in the music of Mozart and that they do not sing it with the finish, the style, and the perfection of technique that the music demands. The changes that appear this season are not in general to the advantage of the performance. Last evening there was an expected disappointment for the audience, conveyed in printed notices at the entrances, that on account of the sudden indisposition of Mme. Hempel the part of the Queen of the Night would be sung by Miss Mabel Garrison.

As Mme. Hempel is the one singer of the company who most fully commands the style of Mozart's music, and her two airs are among the most difficult of the opera, the loss was an appreciable one. Miss Mabel Garrison received a sudden promotion from minor parts to this most conspicuous one, and her success under circumstances that must have been trying was unmistakable. She sang with a voice slender in volume, but of real purity and charm. The first air is delivered so far back upon the stage as to test the carrying power of the voice engaged in it, yet carrying power is not always determined by volume, but by the excellence of production, and Miss Garrison's met the test well. She showed also a very creditable command of the difficult coroiatura that she had to cope with, especially in the second air. Her singing was highly appreciated.

Mme. Kurt is an agreeable figure as Pamina; yet it can hardly be said that either her voice or her style in this music is shown to the best advantage. In the duet with Papageno she was a prey to a momentary lapse of memory that threatened disaster. Mr. Urlus again aroused feelings of regret that a fine voice should be so frequently misused; this music betrays the deficiencies of his vocal technique as none other does. He was the Tamino, whom he impersonates intelligently and effectively.

There were new singers among the Three Ladies, Misses Eversman and Howard, and among the Three Youths, Miss Le Fontenay. Mr. Goritz's Papageno is well remembered as one of the most amusing and characteristic of his interpretations, and Messrs. Braun, Schlegel, and Reiss are among the more valuable of the members of the cast.

The greatest excellence of the performance is the finish and spirit into which it is carried through under Mr. Bodanzky's direction. There are many beauties of delicacy, buoyancy, and solidity in the playing of the orchestra throughout; and the chorus bears its part with great credit. The numerous succession of striking and picturesque scenes with which the opera has been provided are remembered as among the most elaborate and successful mountings at the Metropolitan.

YOUNG PIANISTS HEARD.

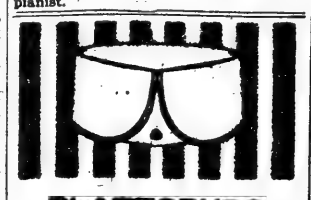
Louis Cornell and Carol Robinson, a Newcomer, Give Recital.

Recitals were given yesterday afternoon by two young pianists, Carol Robinson and Louis Cornell, who appeared respectively at the Comedy Theatre and at Aeolian Hall. Mr. Cornell, who was heard here last season, played Beethoven's Sonata, Op. " 90, Dohmanyi's "Winterreigen," shorter pieces by Ganz, Glinka-Balakirew, and d'Albert, and Liszt's Sonata in B minor. The pianist has commendable qualities, among them seriousness and simplicity, and his technical equipment is satisfactory. He makes an impression that is on the whole favorable and he seems to offer promise of further development. As yet there is scarcely that sweep to his playing, or an impressiveness in the display of the finer qualities, that would stamp him as a pianist who has something to say which others could not.

Carol Robinson is a newcomer. Her program comprised Cesar Franck's Prelude, Chorale and Fugue, Schumann's Sonata, Op. 22, and shorter compositions of Chopin, MacDowell, Bortkiewicz, Liszt, and Balakirew. Miss Robinson has a crisp and fluent technique and plays with considerable taste, and with intelligent appreciation of values. At a first hearing she gives the impression that her best work is done in smaller numbers. Her playing of MacDowell's "Of Br'er Rabbit," for instance, was charming in its grace and vivacity. She does music of this kind very well. Larger questions may well be left for a second hearing—and her playing yesterday made it seem that a second hearing would be worth while.

Concert in Aid of French Soldiers.

There will be a concert and dance under the auspices of Le Paquet du Soldat at the Waldorf on Friday evening in aid of its work of sending to French soldiers on the firing line comfort kits, food, and tobacco. The musical program will be provided by Loraine Wyman and Mme. Simone de Mauberget, vocalists; George Barrere, flutist; Andre Tourret, violinist, and Robert Lortat, pianist.



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Wed. Ev., Thur. Mat., Thur. Ev., Dec. 6 & 7: Cendres d'Opium; Jeanne d'Arc; La Chance du Mari; Le Vitrail.
Fri. Eve., Sat. Mat., Sat. Eve., Dec. 8 & 9: Hecube; Rosalie; Du Theatre au Champ Honneur; Camille.
MAIL ORDERS with Remittances Now. Seat Sale Opens Thursday, Nov. 30th.

LYCEUM WEST 45 ST. LAST WEEK BACKFIRE
TUES., Nov. 28 SEATS NOW ON SALE
MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL with A TYPICAL MOROSCO CAST.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy into Living.

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Thanksgiving.
JOHN DREW in Langdon Mitchell's comedy, MAJOR PENDENNIS
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Saturday 2:30.

Biggest Laughing Hit in Years
CAPTAIN KIDD Jr.
WITH ITS SPIRIT OF YOUTH AND ADVENTURE, IS THE HEARTIEST LAUGH IN TOWN.
AT THE COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42d St.
Tel. 6344 Bryant. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

FULTON 46th St. and B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
Arms AND THE Girl

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. EVES. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
SEVEN CHANCES

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evgs. at 8:15.
Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & Thanksgiving Day 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER
Engagement Extended. Seats 4 Weeks Ahead.

INTOLERANCE
LIBERTY West 42d St. Twice Daily. Incl. Sun., 2:15 & 8:10 P.M.
A WEALTH OF UNPARALLELED MAGNIFICENCE!
D. W. GRIFFITH'S COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
ORCHESTRA OF 50.

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
CHEATING CHEATERS

MIRTH!
Good Gracious Annabelle
MAGIC!
REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
GLOBE Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Last Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
LAST 7 TIMES.
Raymond HITCHCOCK in "Betty"
MONDAY NEXT—SEATS THURS.
LAURETTE TAYLOR
in a new play by J. HARTLEY MANNERS.
THE HARP OF LIFE

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Thanksgiving 2. Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production
BEN-HUR 850 Living People 20 Living Horses
First Time at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1
These Prices.

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To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy, including cuts, matrices or drawings of illustrations, must be in The Times Building by 5 P. M. day previous to insertion.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TODAY 50c TO $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
"A wonder of a show is this 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald.

48TH ST. Thea., East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
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The 13TH CHAIR
By BAYARD VEILLER
Author of "WITHIN THE LAW."

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Thanksgiving.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presents SHAW'S GREATEST SUCCESS
GETTING MARRIED
With HENRIETTA CROSMAN
CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG.

Casino B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
Moves to the 44th St. Theatre Nov. 27.
Lina Abarbanell Smashing Big Success, Fiora Bella.
Mon., Nov. 27 ANNA HELD and her 60 Gaiety Girls in the Newest Musical Production FOLLOW ME Seats Thurs.

39th St. THEA., Near Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Thanksgiving.
EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"

Stuart Walker's Portmanteau Special Mats. Nov. 27, 28; Dec. 1, at 2
Mornings (Special children's bill), Nov. 30, Dec. 2
Matinee Bill, Dunsany's "Gods of Mountain"; "Nevertheless"; "Six Who Pass." Seats Now.

44th St. Theatre, Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
LAST WEEK
THE FLAME
MON., NOV. 27—LINA ABARBANELL in FLORA BELLA will move here from the Casino.

The "Times" says:
"See it before all else in the Theatres of New York."
PIERROT THE PRODIGAL
MUSIC THROUGHOUT.
TONIGHT LITTLE 8:45 THEATRE W. 44th St.
Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Thanksgiving 2:30

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Thanks'g.
BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce,
SO LONG LETTY
with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

PRINCESS 39th & B'way. Daily & Sun. 2:30 to 7 P.M. Reserved Seats at 8:30.
OFFICIAL WAR PICTURES KITCHENER'S GREAT ARMY in THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME. Popular Prices—Popular Prices.
PRINCESS. Opening SAT. NIGHT. Seats Now.
SAM SOTHERN in SUCH IS LIFE.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Thanksg. in his greatest success
HODGE FIXING SISTER
"Every Bit as Good as 'The Man from Home.'"—Globe.

ASTOR 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Thanksgiving.
LAST 2 WEEKS. LAST TIME DEC. 2D.
TAYLOR HOLMES His Majesty BUNKER BEAN

Refreshing!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Matinee Tomorrow. 61st.

WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
Bushido & 3 other plays
COMEDY West 41st.
Evs. 8:45. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.

PARK Columbus Circle. Evenings 8. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksg'g 2
ABORN GRAND OPERA 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.
All Week: JEWELS OF THE MADONNA.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Today, 25c & 50c.
THE DOLLY SISTERS in "His Bridal Night."

CENTURY B'way, 62d St. & Central Park West
Dillingham & Ziegfeld's
The Century Girl
Nights 8:20; Matinees Wed. & Sat 2:15.
Popular Price Mat. Tomorrow
Note:—On account of the enormous demand for seats the extra Box Office recently installed will be open until 10 o'clock every night.

MISS MANNHEIMER
Drama Readings—Princess Theatre
Fri., Dec. 1, "King John," Shakespeare. Sun., Dec. 10, "The Waiting Soul," Gates. Fri., Dec. 15, "The Big Drum," Pinero.
3:30 P. M. Series, $5; Single, $2.
Students' Tickets, Series, $3; Single, $1.
MAIL ORDERS TO PRINCESS THEATRE.

Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon, at 3.
Piano Recital COPELAND
by GEORGE
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Nov. 29, at 3.
The Brilliant Brazilian Pianiste GUIOMAR NOVAES
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

LONGACRE WEST 48TH STREET. TONIGHT at 8:30.
POPULAR PRICE MAT. TOM'W, 2:30.
WILLIAM COLLIER
IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES,
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

POSTPONEMENT NOTICE!
SCHELLING
Recital Nov. 25, Carnegie, postponed to Thurs. Aft., Dec. 28. All tickets honored or money refunded at box office.

Sarah Bernhardt's
FIRST APPEARANCE
HOTEL BILTMORE BALLROOM.
In Aid of the B. F. F.
Permanent Blind Relief War Fund.
Sunday, Dec. 3rd, at 8:30. Prior to Her Appearance at the Empire on Dec. 4th.
MADAME
Frances Alda
and other Operatic Stars to be announced later.
MARVELOUS WAR FILMS SANCTIONED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO BE SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK.
Public Auction
Of the Seats and Boxes at Hotel Biltmore (19th floor) Friday, Nov. 24, at 4:30.
The Auctioneers will be Leading Dramatic Stars.

SELZNICK PICTURES
SECOND TREMENDOUS WEEK
HERBERT BRENON'S
GIGANTIC PRESENTATION OF
NAZIMOVA
—IN—
"WAR BRIDES"
By MARION CRAIG WENTWORTH
Beautiful Musical Program by ROBERT HOOD BOWERS.
BROADWAY Two Performances Daily. 2:15 & 8:15 (Incl. Sundays)
THEATRE, 41st St. 400 Orchestra Seats at $1
Direction of 500 Balcony. " 50c
Stanley V. Mastbaum 500 2d Balcony " 25c

LYRIC TODAY AND EVERY DAY.
B'WAY & 42D ST. MATINEE 2:30. TONIGHT AT 8:30.
WILLIAM FOX Presents
The Picture Beautiful With A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
ANNETTE KELLERMANN
Schedule of Prices:
MATINEES:—500 Seats @ 25c; 600 @ 50c; 500 @ 75c, and 400 @ $1.00.
EVENINGS:—250 Seats @ 25c; 250 @ 50c; 600 @ $1.00; 500 @ $1.50, and 400 @ $2.00.

J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau Presents
SIR RABINDRANATH
TAGORE
The Bengali Poet.
FIRST NEW YORK LECTURE
CARNEGIE HALL, Tonight 8:30
Subject: "The Cult of Nationalism."
EXTRA MATINEE
HUDSON THEATRE Friday Aft., Nov. 24, at 3
READINGS OF HIS WORKS.
Tickets $2 to 50c. at Each Box Office.

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By ALFRED CAPUS.
MATS. THURS. & SAT. at 2:30. EVE. 8:20.
Special Mat. Friday at 3 P. M.—LA FRANCAISE PUNCH & JUDY SHOW for Children, Tues., Thurs. & Sat. at 10:30 A. M.
Next Week DEBUT OF THE CELEBRATED GILDA DARTHY

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20
Season's ONE Substantial Hit
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success.
Upstairs and Down

CORT THEA.—Today at 2:30
Also Nov. 23, 24, 27, at 2:30 and Sat., Nov. 25, and Thurs., Nov. 30, at 10:30 A. M.
THE YELLOW JACKET

AEOLIAN HALL, To-Night at 8:15.
CLARA AND DAVID MANNES
Grieg, Vitali, Powell, Brahms.
Tickets at Box Office and Haensel & Jones, 29 W. 42d St. Steinway Piano.

Maxine Elliott Theatre, 39th St., nr. B'way.
YVETTE GUILBERT
FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 24, at 3.
SUNDAY NEXT, NOV. 26, at 8:30.
JOAN OF ARC
Dir. Cath. A. Bamman. Tickets at Box Office.

HIPPODROME
TWICE DAILY Mat. Today $1 Best Seats
"THE BIG SHOW"
With ANNA PAVLOWA, World's Biggest Show at the Lowest Prices.
Nights at 8:15

PHILHARMONIC
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor
Fri. Aft., Nov. 24, at 2:30, Carnegie Hall.
SOLOIST WILLEKE
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET.
Every Eve. 8:15 Der Liebe Augustin Operetta by Leo Fall.
BANDBOX 57th Street & 3rd Avenue. Every Eve. 8:15.
SCREAMING FARCE, "THEODORE & CO."

Carnegie Hall, To-morrow (Wed.) Aft. at 2:30
SONG RECITAL MME.
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Seats 50 cents to $2. (Chickering Piano.)

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. HIGH-CLASS BURLESQUE DAILY MATS. SUN. CONCERTS —PRICES— 15, 25, 35, 50c
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Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of 5th. Every Eve. at 8:15 JOSIE FLYNN'S MINSTRELS, TI LING SING, JOHNSON, HOWARD & LIZETTE, Others. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50c

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Nov. 25, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL.
LEO ORNSTEIN
MGT. M. H. HANSON. KNABE PIANO.

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ICELAND Sessions 10 A.M. 2:30 & 8:30 P.M., excepting Sunday morning & Monday afternoon, B'way at 52d St.

B. F. KEITH'S NORA BAYES, OLIVE WYNDHAM & Co., Norton & Lee, Eduardo & Elisa Cansino, Bert PALACE Melrose, Leo Beers, others, and B'way & 47th St. Daily Mat. 25c, $1. Jimmy Hussey and Al Lee. Next Week: MAUD ALLAN & Her Co.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49, E. of B'way
TREASURE ISLAND Evenings 8:30
Matinees Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Circle 1366.
241st time. Seats $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.

81 st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. 3980 Schuyler
CHAS. RAY in "THE HONORABLE ALGY"
Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE
Mat. Today 10c-15c; Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV 21, 1916.

THE TALK ABOUT PEACE.

Why is there so much discussion of peace and its terms just now? Because the war is over. It is only necessary to stop fighting. The war is over because the questions out of which it arose have been determined The subject matter of the controversy has been removed from the field What remains is a struggle for quite different purposes

It is no longer within the power of Austria to work her will in the Balkans, to extend her influence and promote her interests there with the aid and support of Germany The road along which Imperial Germany hoped to rise to dominance through the extension of her influence in the East, through the humbling of England, the subjection of Europe, is no longer open to her. The accomplishment of those great designs has been put out of the question by the defeat of Germany and Austria, a defeat now as evident and certain as if it were actually acknowledged in the written treaty.

The issues upon which the Central Powers went to war have been determined against them. They keep up the fight, not to extend their dominion and make it secure, but because they are unwilling to acknowledge defeat. That is perfectly natural, it is in accordance with the traditions of war A country that has as much fighting power left in her as Germany does not admit that she is beaten. A very great part of the German people do not even know that they are beaten They are not permitted to know where and how far the fortunes of war have gone against them When all the rest of the world is informed of the fall of Monastir, the Germans are deluded by the announcement that the forces of the Central Powers have "occupied trenches" to the north of that city But the bystanders often see more clearly which way the battle tends than the principals themselves. The impartial world, even that part of the world which is not impartial, but much inclines to one cause or the other, knows that the Central Powers have lost the fight.

Two great forces make for the continuance of the struggle. One is the firm resolve of the Allied Powers that the war must end in a way that will make its renewal impossible, that will assure the peace of Europe for a century When they talk of "crushing Germany," the meaning is that the military power and the military ideals, the imperial arrogance of Germany, must be destroyed. In Germany the chief motive for continuing the struggle is the desperate need of the militarists and imperialists to save themselves, the dread of what they know will happen to them when the war ends in their defeat It is an interest separate and distinct from the interest of the German people Could the people be made to see and understand that the dynasty and the military and agrarian classes are fighting for themselves, not really for Germany or for German subjects, that the dreadful burdens they are bearing, the sacrifices they are compelled to make are not in their own behalf but to save the ruling classes from overthrow, there would come a day of reckoning in Germany that would very quickly end the fighting. There is among the German people, too, a feeling that must be considered, the feeling that they are fighting for the existence of the Fatherland That nerves and sustains them for further suffering and sacrifice.

With the interests or the salvation of dynasties and of upholders of the blood and iron ideal the world will concern itself very little. In the purpose of the Allied Powers to bring the war to a close in a way that will insure the permanence of peace, and with the yearning of the German people, as distinct from the rulers of Germany, to assure the continued existence of their country, the world has a deep concern. If both these purposes, the assurance that the blessings of peace will be permanent, and the assurance to the German people of freedom to work out their peaceful destiny, can be achieved by peace, peace now, can be secured in the very terms of peace, who on earth could desire the further continuance of the strife save for the mere love of slaughter? There is a way. These ends can be attained, they will be brought plainly into view by the remarkable contributions of "Cosmos" now appearing in THE TIMES. It is needful only that the Allied Powers shall see, that the German people shall see, that the very substance of the things they are now fighting for can be embodied and made secure in the terms of peace, and in the international agreements which would insure its permanence. The world outside the field of strife can have no higher duty, it can undertake no nobler work than to make them see and understand

MR. BRYAN.

From Omaha the story is solemnly sent forth that Mr. BRYAN, disgusted with the defeat of his candidacy for delegate to the Democratic National Convention and of his candidates for Governor and Senator at the general election, will shake the dust of Nebraska from his feet, emigrate to North Carolina, and so on. It is an old yarn. In the imagination of his enemies Mr. BRYAN is always "sulking," "quitting Nebraska," "leaving the party." He can't go to Florida, or Texas, or anywhere else without being pursued by the antique myth. The other day he said he was going to try to bring the Democratic Party to favor national prohibition. Now "many Nebraska Democrats believe "he has his eye on the Prohibition "Presidential nomination in 1920."

Mr. BRYAN has his faults, but it can't be said truly that he doesn't stick to the Democratic Party or that he has been embittered by his political defeats, whether personal or of policy. The Democrats of his own State have to fight him at times. They fought him notably last year. But he loves to fight and he is a personage, an institution. He doesn't lose his hold. He has no inconsiderable genius for being wrong, some may think, but, after all, he is the head of the Democratic family in Nebraska. The Nebraska Democrats may quarrel with him, but they won't let anybody else.

Mr. BRYAN has never shown any disposition to get out of the Democratic Party. Possibly he may breed an enormous row in it by trying to force prohibition upon it, but nobody can doubt the sincerity of his opinions, however mistaken. Even if he were not a loyal partisan, he knows the impotence of a national Prohibition Party.

Possibly something quixotic and impossible in the attempt to impose national prohibition on the Party of State Rights allures Mr BRYAN, whose "Jeffersonian Democracy" is capable of many queernesses The South and the West, where he has been strongest, are reasonably Dry already. They are Dry, however, for the most part, under compromises with Satan that permit a certain monthly ration of mild and strong waters. Will they accept absolute prohibition by an amendment making no concession to the weaker brethren and the stomach's sake? Meanwhile, the Webb-Kenyon law which shuts out of interstate commerce rum in the original or any other package trying to make its way from a non-prohibition to a prohibition State, has yet to be passed upon by the Supreme Court. If that law happens to be sustained, it is to be feared that a good deal of quasi-Dry feeling in the South and West will evaporate. Why doesn't Mr. BRYAN use his suasive eloquence to make sham prohibition give way to real prohibition in nominally Dry territory?

ORGANIZATION AGAINST ORGANIZATION.

The organization of two million unionists is in danger of being swamped through massing its strength under a single "master of a million minds." So long as the railroad brotherhoods were in possession of the field they had things their own way, bending even Congress to their will. So the Federation of Labor, submitting to the courts only with an ill-grace while contending that its policy of boycott was justified by the necessities of its humane efforts, was in a strong position. The demonstration of its power was so complete that long ago the employers of Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Sharon, the Mahoning Valley generally, began organizing for relief from the edicts for the confinement of jobs to a minority of those who needed them, and for the limitation of profits by diverting them to wages for the organized few. The logical sequel of the program proposed six months ago by the National Association of Manufacturers is now announced. Necessarily, it was under consideration much longer before the announcement, and therefore has no relation to specific current events. The two million workers are now confronted by the employers of six or seven million wage-earners in industries employing some eight billions of capital The Federation is also reinforced by the 400,000 trainmen who have hitherto held aloof, but who feel the need of support in the crisis which they have brought upon themselves and the country.

It is probable that these are the two strongest industrial combinations ever formed, or perhaps that ever can be formed. The success of the Federation necessitated the antagonistic combination, unless the employers were to submit at discretion to those in their employ. The outlook, therefore, is that the two combinations must settle their differences by battle, or that there must be an assertion of superior power over both by those outside either, and who are the victims of the rage for combination. The unions are not all of labor. The industrial conference does not represent all the capital in the country. Together, these organizations are in the minority of the 103,000,000 of continental population of the United States. The majority interests can and should control. Otherwise, the two antagonistic combinations of labor and capital have only to come to an agreement and exploit the consumer. That much suffering individual is in no mood to submit to the predatory plans of either labor or capital or both. The consumers of the goods for which the highest prices of this era are being paid admit the beauty of the sentiments and the eloquence of the language by which events have been brought to the present economic stage, but they think that humanity and benevolence require that progress in that direction should be checked Something more than justice for the organized minority signifies something less than justice for the unorganized majority. Justice should precede generosity, and is preferable even to charity.

The contention is that the eight-hour day, the present leading issue between the two combinations, has social sanction and is a concession to justice The sentiment is applauded. The number of those who would enforce labor for longer hours than is necessary to supply the demand for products is small and is not influential Theoretically, more can be produced in eight hours than ten. Sometimes that is the case. But the market is not supplied by theory or by exceptional cases. The controlling fact is that modern production is by machinery and that short hours for machinery means reduction of production. If machinery is run by increasing the shifts of men, production costs are increased. If production is decreased or costs are increased, either prices are raised or some are forced to go without what they have been accustomed to having. It is necessary for those who approve the eight-hour law in theory to consider the economic and mechanical aspects of the case as well as social justice. Is it social justice for organized wage-earners to shorten their workday at the cost of unorganized consumers and all labor outside the organization? Is it for the good of society that one-fifth shall be cut off machine production? Would the eight-hour day enable the speeding up of machinery which already is said to run to the limit of physical capacity of workers?

Is there any man or combination of men able to answer such questions so surely that the experiment of a universal shorter day shall be ventured upon without any guarantee of the betterment of social conditions? Are conditions now so bad that something must be done about it in advance of mature consideration and some sort of surety regarding the result of the experiment? Is it not better that the individual who feels the need of shortening his day should consider accomplishing it by some individual action rather than by a reorganization of the mechanical and social worlds? Undoubtedly a shorter workday is a boon, but does society exist for the conferring of boons or for softening the sentence of nature that a man must work to live? Is it possible to disguise the fact that the universal eight-hour day is sought in the manner in which the railway eight-hour day was sought, and without general approval of method even by those who approved the thing proposed? How many think that an eight-hour day either can or should be reached by edict rather than by economic development, just as the days of most workers have been shortened hitherto?

ASKING FOR AN EMBARGO.

It can be foreseen that in the first weeks of the approaching session of Congress proposals for an embargo on exports of foodstuffs will be the subject of much discussion. Petitions for an embargo have been sent to the President by labor unions, Mayors, municipal food officers, and others. Embargo legislation will be supported in Congress not only by those of pro-German sympathies who asked that the exportation of munitions be forbidden but also by others, who would seek to reduce the cost of living by keeping all our foodstuffs in this country. Their demands will be emphasized by continually rising prices and official reports of large shipments across the Atlantic. Causes of the advance of prices are partly foreign, partly domestic. An abnormal war demand from Europe gains force by reason of short crops there. And everybody knows about crop shortage here at home. Prosperity, due to our exports, has raised wages, thus increasing cost of production, even on the farms, and enabling wage earners, as a rule, to buy freely.

This high cost of living is the greater part of our share of the war burden now; what our share will be after the war, as an effect of industrial readjustment, remains to be seen. No neutral nation has been able to avoid the war tax. This country has been more fortunate than any other, because our profits derived from exports have greatly exceeded losses due to higher cost of supplies for our own use. The arguments in favor of a food embargo have weight with a great many Americans. Those who are told that more than half of the wheat that can be spared has already been exported, and that the current rate of shipment points to an exhaustion of this surplus three are inclined to say that the outward movement of wheat and flour should be checked. On the other hand, as embargo on food which the Allies need and are buying would be at variance with the policy set forth by our Government in reply to the complaint of Austria-Hungary about the shipment of munitions, a policy requiring "unrestricted trade in military supplies." While this applied to arms and munitions, it is applicable also to foodstuffs, which are and have been supplies for the armies. Again, we are striving to promote and extend our foreign trade, and are planning to keep, if possible, after the war the trade we have gained since the fighting began. Prohibition of food exports now would not be in accord with this work and these plans. It would excite resentment and hostility which might seriously affect our foreign commerce in the days to come. And European nations would say that we were willing and glad to sell bullets to them, to be used for killing men, but were refusing to sell food that would keep the people alive.

HEAD OF FLAME AND HEAD OF GOLD.

The meagre plurality in the House of Representatives makes our Montana contemporary, The Great Falls Tribune, unduly petulant with the Democratic women voters. Why should they vote for WILSON and then "reverse themselves" and elect the Hon. JEANETTE RANKIN, Republican, Congressman or Congresswoman at large, "merely because of sex"? Merely because of sex! It is the cause, it is the cause, my soul! Merely because of sex, and especially on account of the Hughes Woman's Special, all or most of the suffrage States that voted for WILSON so voted. The Republican apologists from the Far West, coming back to Congress, are sure of it. The Butte Post, which supported Miss RANKIN, shows how valid the apology is in Montana:

> Take our own county's returns She received 7,736 votes in Silver Bow. FENNER, Republican candidate for State Auditor, ran just about as well; it never was said that he was the woman-voter favorite, nor was that ever intimated of HART, a stranger in this county and the Republican candidate for State Treasurer; in Silver Bow County he ran better than Miss RANKIN. So did PRAY, Republican candidate for Federal Senator; so did DAN BOYLE, Republican candidate for Railroad Commissioner; so did THEODORE BRANTLY, candidate for Chief Justice, many hundreds better; so did EDWARDS, Republican, for Governor, more than two thousand better.

Of the two Democratic candidates for Congress, one got 2,850 more votes in Silver Bow than Miss RANKIN, the other 1,850 more. TOM MCTAGUE, a Wilson Elector, who "has thwarted "the woman vote right along and "played tag with the suffragists," wicked TOM MCTAGUE ran nearly 5,000 votes ahead of Miss RANKIN. If the Wilson women had voted for her "merely because of sex" her plurality would have been some thousands larger than it was. The Butte Post is "pretty sure that the number "of supposed Republican women who "voted for WILSON was very much "larger than the total of Democratic "women who voted for Miss RANKIN."

Even one vote will be precious in the next House, but the Montana Democrats should forgive Miss RANKIN for her election, nor lay the blame therefor on the "illogical" Democratic women. The amount of logic in politics is seldom excessive, as plenty of "logical candidates" know.

Having done justice to the Democratic petticoats of Montana, let us salute Mrs. E. B. HANLEY, whose fame is great and radiant in Oregon and should illumine the dark East. That Oregon held the Republican fort is due, The Portland Oregonian tells us, "in no small measure to the en-"thusiasm put into the party by the "little golden-haired woman of Med-"ford." History or legend recounts that, in an evil hour for his party, a Democrat gave her more than the market price for a couple of pigs. With the proceeds she went to Portland, attended a Hughes Alliance meeting, and there caught the inspiration that made her resistless on the stump. "The Joan of Arc of politics." The Oregonian calls her:

> Here was a rancher's wife, content with home and babies, who suddenly felt a resistless call to enter the fight for her convictions. She who had never made a speech in her life found herself possessed of the quality of leadership and of an eloquence and magnetism that could bring thousands to her feet. Accompanied only by two women, Mrs. ANDERSON and Miss BASS, she went out into the State and endured the hardships that exhaust the seasoned campaigner.
>
> Cowboys came a hundred miles across the desert, lumberjacks came out of the woods, staid business and professional men flocked to hear her. She spoke to crowded houses and nightly people who tried to get in were turned away. She sold her pigs, but she brought home the bacon.

Much has been heard of Miss RANKIN and her locks of fire. She shuns the photographers. She doesn't pine for glory. Let it shine for a little on the golden head of Medford. "There's only one Mrs. HANLEY," chortles The Oregonian, "and she's ours and we're proud of her." No wonder. What State wouldn't be proud of her? If California "had her like, there would "be no red fire tonight on Democratic "hilltops." The chivalrous Democrats of Pendleton, remembering the origin of Mrs. HANLEY's excursion to Portland, have crated and sent her two little pigs. In 1920 they will be slain. Will Mrs. HANLEY's candidate have better luck then?

An Aviator Is She In Reality.

As the winner of this day are not contesting—perhaps they never were more than resigned—when told that something they have done is a magnificent achievement to have been accomplished by a woman, it is both safer and more gracious to admit, or rather to proclaim without any qualification, that the flight of RUTH LAW from Chicago to New York puts her in the rank of the great aviators. Some commentators on her feat take the needless trouble of calling her an "aviatrix," others an "aviatrice." Both are good enough words, and the one as good as the other, but as Miss LAW showed all those qualities—courage, endurance, skill, sense of direction and position—that are required for the navigation of the air, there is no necessity, and hardly an excuse, for giving her a name that emphasizes the fact, professionally irrelevant, of sex.

As she did not expect or try to make a non-stop flight between the two cities, her two descents are important only in that they still leave a "record" for her or somebody else to set. If, or rather when, such journeys come to be for practical purposes—the transportation of mails or a passenger pressed for time—it is improbable that more than 300 or 400 miles without a stop will be attempted, for that would sufficiently stress both the machine and its operator We do not expect either locomotives or locomotive engineers to make more than a small part of such distances with our fast trains; and doubtless we shall be equally considerate as regards aerial expresses.

Not a little interest is added to Miss LAW's flight because her machine was a small one and was provided with a notably simple equipment of instruments to assist in its guidance. The able workman, as is well known, likes the best of tools and plenty of them, but in case of need he can get along with few and poor ones, and with them produce results impossible with any armamentarium for the amateur or tyro. Evidently Miss LAW can supply many lacks by the use of brains.

It was, however, a serious oversight for her not to take along something to eat on the way. Food, judiciously selected, would have made her task far less exhausting, and helped her to endure the cold of the upper airs.

A Study of Urban Temptations.

Moved by an impulse which, judged by its results, can be called happy, the pastor of St. Andrew's Methodist Church, Dr. F. W. ADAMS, persuaded several of New York's eminent citizens to give at the evening service on Sunday their opinions as to what constitutes the most dangerous temptation to which the youth of the city are subjected. The answers to this truly interesting question varied widely.

It was JOHN WANAMAKER's judgment that for both young men and young women the worst of urban temptations was the temptation to waste the most valuable of their possessions—their time. JACOB H. SCHIFF, as reported, dealt only with one-half of the question, and said that the greatest temptation of the young man was the young woman—an enigmatic statement, involving large controversial possibilities and by no means as safe to make, in these days of articulate feminism, as were those of the others. Just to start the discussion, it may be declared that, so far as tempting goes, the young men and the young women pretty well balance each other here, as everywhere else, and that, everything considered, it is probably well that they should. The reciprocal tempting—or allurement of attraction, to give it a kinder name—has highly estimable consequences, and highly important consequences, too.

Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER said that trouble came most often to our young men from vying in expenditure with people of larger financial resources than their own. Justice RUSSELL lamented the tendency to seek wealth and position with little regard for moral standards, while Dr. KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS, turning to the temptations of young women, ranked as greatest of them all the desire for such pleasures as can be found in Broadway theatres and restaurants. Miss MABEL CRAFTY, General Secretary of the National Young Woman's Christian Association, summed up in the word "clothes" the influence of greatest evil.

Nobody thought to inquire whether urban or rural temptations are the greater or the more numerous. That question, also, would be hard to answer.

Garrison After Wilson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You ask, "Where is the man fit to wear Mr. Wilson's mantle?" I think that Lindley M. Garrison, the former Secretary of War, could don the mantle and wear it to good effect. As Secretary of War, Mr. Garrison demonstrated the fact that he was one of the ablest men who ever sat in the United States Cabinet, even rabid Republican newspapers finding no fault with him. Mr. Garrison was sought as a Democratic candidate for Governor in New Jersey this year, and had he decided to run there seems to be no doubt that he would have swung that State into the Democratic column.

PHILIP A. PAYNE.

West New York, Nov. 18, 1916.

One Language for Periodicals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I most heartily indorse "One Language for Newspapers" as suggested in Sunday's issue of THE TIMES by W. A. Murrill, and go even further by including all weeklies and magazines. I have often advocated this among acquaintances and my friends.

JOHN D. CAWEIN.

Harrison, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1916.

Carlstrom's Flight.

From The Aero World.

Great credit is due Victor Carlstrom for his fine flight, Nov. 2 and 3, from Chicago to New York, in a Curtiss machine, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be most heartily congratulated upon its praiseworthy enterprise in backing so laudable an undertaking in the interest of American aeronautics.

It will be recalled that on another occasion, three years ago, the Times Aerial Derby, conducted under the auspices of the Aeronautical Society of America, proved the worth of our airmen and machines, when five entrants flew from the society's grounds at Oakwood, Staten Island, around Manhattan, all safely completing the course while a forty-five-mile wind was blowing.

The two stops made by Carlstrom, one at Erie to repair a leaky gasoline connection, and the other at Hammondsport on account of nightfall, in no wise detract from the merit of his performance, which is distinctly epoch-making in aviation, in this country at least.

That this achievement will have an important influence, now, upon both the art of aeronautics and the very gradually expanding domestic industry based thereon, is unquestionable, for the simple reason that a nearly continuous thousand-mile flight, at home, is demonstrated proof to doubters that the efficiencies in men and machines reported daily from Europe are true, and capable of reproduction here. All we need is practice. With numbers of extended flights made every day our constructors will speedily learn and remedy those defects in motor and aeroplane which constant usage alone can bring to light.

Germany's Methods of Deportation Like Those of 2,600 Years Ago.

Columbia University, Nov. 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Germany has learned ancient methods from her distinguished Assyriologists! The history of Assyria and the subsequent empire of Babylonia tells in striking language how the conquering monarchs ordered wholesale deportations from occupied territories, either into Assyria or Babylonia proper, or into remote dependencies. This policy was, on the whole, a successful one, but only for the time being. It frequently happened that these imported populations would in some mysterious manner absorb the traditions of their new soil and after a generation or two be in a position to rebel against the "Great King." Tiglathpileser, Sargon, and Sennacherib were among the most noted Assyrian Kings who followed this plan of deportation.

The most remarkable enforced exodus of a native population in Assyrian times was that of the northern Israelites under Sargon, (722 B. C.,) who replaced them by Arabs and tribes from northern Asia Minor, all of whom later were assimilated into the Samaritan people. In the Babylonian period, the Judaean exile (II. Kings, 25, 11 ff.; after 597 B. C.) took place under Nebuchadnezzar, who exported forcibly the flower of the land of Babylon, where they remained until their descendants were returned to Palestine by the benevolent Cyrus the Persian in 538-537 B. C.

Every just person in America must devoutly hope that in the case of martyred Belgium her people may be restored by the modern Cyrus—the three great Allies—who are striving to overthrow as well organized and harsh a despotism as ever existed on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates.

It is strange and not very complimentary to our boasted human development that the same methods which prevailed more than 2,600 years ago are being carried out today with almost the same barbarity by the hosts of the modern Sargon.

J. DYNELEY PRINCE.

The Kaiser's Stars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those who through a private or public diary have access to a file of Harper's Weekly may be interested in the issue of March 12, 1859, which presents a half-page woodcut of the presentation to the household by Prince Frederick William of the infant now known as the Kaiser. The old, gray King on that occasion pronounced him "as lusty a recruit as you would wish to see." Dr. August, the astronomer, announced that the constellation known to astronomers as "Frederick's Honor" stood exactly at the zenith at the moment of Wilhelm's birth, and half an hour later another constellation known as Crown and Sword, stood over Berlin. Dr. August adds that "if horoscope taking be worth a groat this infant is destined to become an Alexander."

LOUISE MANNING HODGKINS.

Wilbraham, Mass., Nov. 18, 1916.

Miss Rankin's Eligibility.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the election of a woman Representative from Montana to the United States Congress, Mr. John Allison, in THE NEW YORK TIMES for November 18, 1916 says he believes that she has no right to a seat in the House of Representatives, because the Constitution says "he," and not "he or she," when referring to "person" in the final clause of the second paragraph of Article I., Section 2. Surely, any one with any knowledge of the English language would know that "he" is often used in referring to passed words even when "she" is specifically meant.

There is nothing in the Constitution, as far as I can see, that would definitely prevent a woman's having a seat in Congress, except, of course, we all know that it is in violation of the spirit of the Constitution but then, so are popular elections of Presidents.

STANLEY DALTON DODGE.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 18, 1916.

Latin Letters for Japanese.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According, to a Russian journal, the Japanese Government has decided to replace the Japanese characters by the Latin alphabet, which will be introduced in the schools of Japan, beginning from Jan. 1, 1917. It is believed that this reform will bring the country of the Mikado into a close relation with the Western World, for the Japanese literature printed in the Latin characters will be easier studied and understood in Europe and America.

It is stated that China, too, will follow this example of Japan. With latinization of China and Japan, there will be reason to speak about the establishment of Brotherhood of Nations of the world.

P. J. POPOFF.

Great Neck, L. I., Nov. 17, 1916.

The Flag in Courtrooms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An effort to be commended has been launched by Justice Edgar J. Lauer of the Municipal Court, looking to the establishment as a decorative feature as well as a very appropriate emblem of authority, of "Old Glory" upon every judicial bench throughout the State. The wonder is that, while all other public and many private buildings display the flag with pride, the gloom of courtrooms has yet to realize its effulgence. Judge Lauer is an intensely patriotic citizen, and this latest of his zealous efforts should receive immediate indorsement by one and all.

W.

New York, Nov. 18, 1916.

$160,000 for Lithuanians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We believe that the public would like to know the amount collected in the State of New York and throughout America for the Lithuanians. In New York the collections exceed $10,000, while, according to Lithuanian newspapers, the collections throughout the United States exceed $150,000. Therefore we thank the generous American public, through your valued newspaper, for the generous contributions to the starving Lithuanians.

ANTANAS KIVETA.
JUOZAS KIVETA, Jr.

Brooklyn, Nov. 19, 1916.

Mr. Perkins Writes a "Note."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does it not seem strange that Mr. Perkins, after condemning the President for note-writing, should inaugurate his fight against high prices by addressing a "note" to Governor Whitman? Why not "deeds" instead of "words"? WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

New York, Nov. 17, 1916.

A HYPHENATED TALE.

She took a seat in the Pullman car;
(Oh, the gold she paid in fee!)
But the seat was made for Six-Feet-Two,
And she was Five-Feet-Three.

The Inn was stately through and through.
She paced its halls with glee;
But she found out that its mighty chairs
Were not made for Five-Feet-Three.

In the motor-car she sat her down.
How she slipped and she slipped—ah me!—
On the seats all made for Six-Feet-Two,
And not for Five-Feet-Three.

Oh, the giant sofas! the monster chairs!
Gorgeous they are to see,
But they all are made for Six-Feet-Two—
Never for Five-Feet-Three!

KATE UPSON CLARK.

All Want Peace. Why Not Have It Now?

BY A DISTINGUISHED PUBLICIST.

SECOND ARTICLE.

When Viscount Grey and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg use substantially the same words in regard to establishing the right of all nations, great and small, to free development, do they really mean the same thing?

History will prove a more useful guide to an answer than merely theoretical discussion. The record of Great Britain, particularly that part of the record which has been made by the Liberal Governments of the last seventy-five years, is enviable, with a single exception. Russell, Palmerston, Gladstone, Campbell-Bannerman, and Asquith have consistently given support to weak and struggling nationalities aiming for greater freedom, as well as sympathy to those nationalities that were submerged under conquering nations. Great Britain befriended Belgium and Italy and Greece. In Canada, in Australia, and in South Africa she has pursued a colonial policy as wise as it has been able. The much denounced actions of Mr. Gladstone after Majuba Hill and of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman after the South African war resulted in binding the South African people more closely than ever before to the British Empire. The one weakness in Great Britain's dealing with the problem of nationality is found in Ireland. The Irish question, complicated, as it has been, by problems of land ownership, of violent religious antipathy, and of traditional race antagonism, appeared to be well on the way to at least a provisional solution when the war broke out, and perhaps even greater progress may be made so soon as the war shall end.

Since 1846 the free trade policy of Great Britain has undoubtedly been of great advantage to the world at large and to every nation whether great or small. If it could speedily have become universal, today's problems of international trade and commerce would be wholly different, and some at least of the causes of international war would have been removed. Great Britain has not only supported the policy of the open door abroad, but she alone among the greater nations has kept an open door at home. The sharp differences of opinion that have arisen among the British people themselves during the past twenty years as to the success of the free-trade policy, when measured by its effects at home, are not relevant to this discussion. What concerns the world at large is the obvious fact that this free-trade policy has been a benefit to every other nation whether great or small. It has offered them the stimulus of a British market and the added stimulus of British competition. The history of German trade proves that Germany has everything to gain and nothing to lose by Great Britain's policy.

Therefore, it is only fair to infer in view of these facts that Viscount Grey means that every nation, whether great or small, should be at liberty to develop as Belgium, as Italy, and as Greece have developed; that to every dependent nationality there should be granted that full measure of self-government which is characteristic of Canada, of Australia, and of South Africa; and that international trade should be as little restricted and hampered as possible. This policy would satisfy liberal-minded men everywhere and would put international peace on a more secure foundation than it has ever had before.

The record of the dealings of Germany with other nations, particularly small nations, is a different one. This difference is due, no doubt, in part to different circumstances from those which have confronted Great Britain. It is, however, due in part to a distinct public policy. Germany, unlike Great Britain, has not found itself in island seclusion, but with long and easily crossed frontiers that marched with those of other and quite different peoples. The relation of Germany to Poland and to Denmark has been somewhat the same as that in which England stood to Scotland and to Wales in the time of the three Edwards. In the latter case the resulting wars ended, however, in a really united Great Britain, and not in submerged and unhappy subject populations. At this moment the Prime Minister of England sits for a Scottish constituency and the Minister of War is a Welshman. Germany's treatment of Poland, of the Schleswig-Holstein duchies, and of Alsace-Lorraine has been unfortunate, to say the least, from the standpoint of a nation which is concerned for the free development of all nations, whether great or small. The plea of national necessity urged in explanation of this treatment, as in defense of the invasion of Belgium, is not convincing to modern ears. Yet it must not be too tightly set aside through lack of capacity to see the German point of view.

Prince von Bülow has described the policy of Germany toward Poland as a "mission of civilization," and he says that, if Prussia had not taken possession of that part of Poland which now constitutes the Eastern Provinces, these provinces would have fallen under the dominion of Russia. In this statement there are two implications. The first is that it would be disadvantageous to the national development of Germany if these provinces had fallen into the hands of Russia. The second is that Germany could make better provision for the development of Poland, or for that part of it which was annexed, than Poland could make for itself. The first of these implications opens the door to a long debate which, in view of the established facts, would now be futile. The second raises a definite question which bears directly upon the meaning of the words, "the right of all nations, great and small, to free development." If Poland, being a nation, possessing a language, a literature, and a body of traditions of its own, does not itself wish to be submerged under either Germany or Russia, then so to submerge it would appear to be in violation of the principles which Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg now announces as his own. The Allies are publicly committed to an autonomous Poland. A solution might perhaps be found if the Chancellor's language were interpreted to mean that, in such cases as those of the Poles and the South Slavs, the peoples in question should be given an opportunity to decide for themselves whether they prefer autonomy with national independence or autonomy with dependence on a greater and neighboring power. In order to satisfy the liberal opinion of the world, such peoples, and those of Ireland as well, must have autonomy. National independence, where it has long been lost or where it has never been gained, raises another set of questions which can hardly be answered save after detailed examination of each particular case.

Therefore, whether Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and Viscount Grey are in agreement upon this point would seem to turn upon whether Germany is willing to permit the Poles and the South Slavs to choose the form of their own political organization and to direct it when organized. If so, agreement between Germany and Great Britain, in this respect at least, is certainly in sight. Should Germany demur on the ground that her own national security is at stake, the answer must be found in those new forms of international guarantee for national security which it is hoped will be proposed and adopted at the end of the war.

More than once in the past it has been the policy of Germany to acquire, when possible, exclusive trade privileges and to insist upon them. Germany has not had the opportunity, which the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries brought to England, of establishing great colonial dependencies in the temperate zone, and therefore she has not been tested, as England has been, by the government of a Canada, or an Australia, or a South Africa. Yet, as far as the record goes, it indicates that Germany appears to favor exclusive trade privileges, if only as a basis for diplomatic negotiations, while England supports the open door. If must therefore be considered what advantage there would be in any proposal that would bring Germany to the support of an open-door policy as a means of binding the nations of the world more closely together and of removing one great cause of international rivalry and jealousy.

Nov. 20, 1916. COSMOS.

AMERICAN BOYS IN FRANCE.

Examples of Devotion to the Cause of the Allies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear and we read that the slogan "He saved us from war" won the election for President Wilson, for it appealed to all the women of this country. That is natural enough, in one way, for war has always been and always will be bella matribus detestata. Nevertheless, there are two American mothers who, it seems to us, although griefstricken at the loss of their sons, must feel their hearts swell with a sentiment of pride which will never be known to those women who consider the preservation of life the one and supreme goal of existence Here is what the French Illustration has to say of the American aviator, Kiffin Rockwell, who was killed in an aerial fight near Thann at the age of 24:

> On the day war was declared he (Kiffin) and his brother Paul wrote to our Consul in New Orleans to offer their services to France. On the 7th of August they sailed from New York, and on the 27th of the same month they enlisted in the Foreign Legion. They fought together in the Aisne and Champagne battles and then they were seperated. Kiffin went to Artois. In April, 1915, he wrote his brother, who had remained in the sector of ——: "If France should be conquered, I would prefer to die." On the 9th of May of the same year he was grievously wounded in the attack which made us masters of Targette. He had hardly recovered from his wounds when he entered the Aviation Corps, where he met again with his old friends Thaw and Chapman. His rare qualities of coolness, skill, and courage soon made of him an accomplished pilot. Five days after his arrival at the front he brought down his first German airship, near the Hartmanns Weilerkopf. He started for Verdun. In one single month he fought thirty-four aerial engagements. Once he attacked alone three of the enemy's airships; he was wounded in the head but he came out victorious from the encounter, having forced one of his adversaries to land. On the 4th of September he brought down another German craft, which fell at Vauquois. On the 23d of September he met with a glorious death on the lines of Alsace.
>
> The day of his funeral the Captain of his squadron said to me: "I have never known a better pilot, a braver soldier, or a more generous and simple nature." His companion in arms, Lieutenant X., added "Kiffin did not know the meaning of danger or fear. He went to battle as to a merrymaking. We all loved him and admired him."
>
> The name of this young hero will live in the affectionate and grateful remembrance of France.

And here is a letter from another young American, Henry Butters, Second Lieutenant in the British Royal Artillery, who was killed in France at the age of 24, and of whom his Captain said: "No one could have died in a nobler way":

> It may seem to you that for me this is all quite uncalled for, that it can only mean either the supreme sacrifice for nothing, or at best some of the best years of my life wasted; but I tell you that not only am I willing to give my life to this enterprise, (for that is comparatively easy except when I think of you,) but that I firmly believe—if I live through it to spend a useful lifetime with you—that never will I have an opportunity to gain so much honorable advancement for my own sake, or to do so much for the cause of the world's progress, as I have here daily, defending the liberty that mankind has so far gained against the attack of an enemy who would deprive us of it and set the world back some centuries if he could have his way.

"He saved us from war" was not a satisfactory slogan for these young Americans.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 18, 1916.

$200,000 PAID FOR 21 INNESS PICTURES

Some of Late Painter's Masterpieces Among Works Bought from Son by H. Reinhardt.

TWO VIEWS OF NIAGARA

"The Sunburst" Is One of Artist's Later Pictures, and "The Veteran" One of His Few Figures.

Twenty-one paintings of the late George Inness, including some of the masterpieces of the artist, have been sold to Henry Reinhardt & Son of 565 Fifth Avenue, for a sum said to be $200,000. These are the paintings retained by the Inness family after the death of Mr. Inness when the Inness collection was dispersed at the American Galleries in 1895. Many offers have previously been made for the paintings which George Inness, Jr., has now sold. The collection will be placed on public exhibition in the Reinhardt Galleries about the middle of December, and later will be exhibited, it is said, in Chicago.

This is the largest number of Inness pictures which have ever been disposed of at private sale. Sixteen works by Inness were sold to the same firm in 1910 by Emerson McMillin, and were later sold to Edward Tolver of Chicago, President of Public Libraries, the Big Bear soldier chief, who presented the lot to the Art Institute of Chicago. They are now one of the chief attractions of the institute, forming an Inness room. The sixteen cost Mr. Butler $150,000.

The two most important paintings in the present collection are views of Niagara, each five feet two inches high and three feet nine inches long. These were painted in 1884, although one of them, which is a starlit scene, bears the date of the year before Inness died, 1893. It was the habit of the artist to hood a painting in his studio after it was practically completed and add a touch now and then until he died. The effect which he desired, one of the Niagara pictures looking straight up the falls with the trees on both sides of the river showing above—was told by Mr. Inness to his wife, Rosel Smith, whose sister had married George Inness, Jr. The picture was completed to her upon her father's death. The other picture gives an even more vivid view of the falls, a rainbow coming in the water and a long stretch of rainbow colors in the spray.

"The Sunburst," 22 by 32 inches, is one of the artist's later pictures, and typical of that period. It is a picture with a golden haze in an open woodland scene, with the setting sun revealed through the trees. This was painted in 1887 and "The Veteran," which the artist painted "The Greenwards," a picture in silvery tones, a connection to the other picture. "The Veteran" is one of Inness's few figure paintings, and shows an old man hobbling down a path from a house to the edge of a wood surrounded by children. Others included "The Green Hillside," "The Apple Tree," "The Wood Chopper," with a 25 by 21 inches, are others of the paintings and smaller pictures are "The Windstorm," "The Elm Tree," "The Hayfield," "Monte Carlo," "The Coming Storm," "Penn Near Mill on Delaware," "Lake at Lords," "Gate at Albano," "Gray Day," "The End of the Farm," and "The Model."

WORLD COURT MODEL HERE.

Dr. Butler Cites Our Supreme Tribunal as Only Feasible Pattern.

Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, in an address at a luncheon given by the World's Court League, a peace organization, at the Bankers' Club yesterday, held up the United States Supreme Court as the model for an international court of justice.

"What we mean by a court, in the American sense," said Dr. Butler, "is absolutely unknown in Europe. And this has been the great obstacle in our efforts to bring about the establishment of a world tribunal.

"This is the thing that we can certainly say, that unless such a court modeled on our Supreme Court can be established for the successful establishment. The American idea of a court's powers and functions will be our contribution to international jurisprudence, and it will be the duty of groups of men such as are assembled here to make his idea known to the Governments of Europe. In Germany administrative circles the idea of a body of judges, sitting free from all administrative influences and giving their judgments against the Government as our judges again and again do, seems impossible.

James Brown Scott, Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Theodore Marburg, ex-United States Ambassador to Belgium; Dr. Charles H. Levermore, William Jay Schieffelin, George W. Kirchwey, Frederick P. Keppel, and Charles E. MacFarland, Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, also spoke.

Among those present were Henry Sloan, Colonel Frederick E. Farnsworth, Professor W. B. Guthrie, Emerson McMillin, Charles Lathrop Pack, Oscar S. Straus, Isaac N. Seligman, H. Snowden Marshall, Dutton, Frank J. Hogan, Bruce Bliss, E. R. Perry, Charles H. Barr, Colonel John D. Brooks, Professor Paul Monroe, George A. Plimpton, Charles J. Peabody, Charles Theodore Terry, the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, Frank L. Babbott, Chester De Witt Lansley, George T. Brokaw, and Cornelius Pugsley.

Advertisement Ball for Charity.

The annual entertainment in aid of the Lenox Hill Settlement this season is to be in the nature of an advertisement ball, the guests being requested to wear costumes representing popular advertisements. It will be held in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton on Thursday night, Dec. 7.

Prizes are to be awarded for the best costumes and many dinners are to preside at the ball. Mrs. John W. Alexander is in charge of the arrangements. Mrs. Gordon Bell of 58 East Seventy-second Street is receiving applications for tickets.

The Executive Committee is composed of Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Chairman; Mrs. Jewett Minturn, Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Mrs. George Draper, Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, Mrs. Bell, and Miss Carol Harriman.

Will Celebrate Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Wolleim of 175 East Seventy-ninth Street are to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary on Nov. 26 at the Tuxedo, in Madison Avenue. They have four sons and four daughters, and thirteen grandchildren. Although born in the same town in Germany, Ostrowa, they did not meet until they came to America, and that was in Elmira, N. Y.

Miss Edwina M. Morgan Engaged.

Postmaster and Mrs. Edward M. Morgan announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Edwina Margaret Morgan, to Joseph Fry Nounnan, Jr., of this city. The Morgan home is at 613 West 136th Street. The wedding will take place the latter part of January.

See last page for Lost and Found announcements.—Advt.

DIAMONDS

The finer grades only

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at 32nd Street

MISS KELLER'S FLAT DENIAL.

Formal Statement Says She Had No Thought of Marrying Fagan.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Helen Keller issued this statement tonight:

"It is a great pity that Mrs. Macy and I have been subjected to annoyance in a matter for which neither of us is in any way responsible, and as to which neither of us had any knowledge. I repeat emphatically the denial already published in the papers that there has ever been any engagement or thought of engagement, between Mr. Peter Fagan and myself. Such a thing has never been even remotely contemplated by me.

"Further than this, perhaps, it is proper for me to say that Mrs. Macy and I are on the warmest terms of affectionate friendship. She has been ordered by her physician to go to Lake Placid for a while, and I am going with my mother to Montgomery, Ala., where my married sister lives. The temporary separation is due to absolutely nothing but a question of my dear teacher's health.

"I hope this statement will put a stop to all the gossip and rumors in the newspapers and end the need of any further publicity."

ENTERTAIN FOR MISS PYNCHON

Mrs. John D. Barrett and Daughter Give a Luncheon for Debutante.

Mrs. John D. Barrett and her daughter, Miss Helen A. Barrett, gave a luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for Miss Beatrice Pynchon, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pynchon of Greenwich and New York. The guests, who numbered about thirty, included some of last as well as this year's buds. Among the latter were the Misses Charlotte Guye, Elsie Saltus, Ellen McCarter, Louise Harkness, Frances Ballard, Madeleine Lynch, Grace Montgomery, and Gertrude Riker.

Last year's débutantes included the Misses Muriel Oakes, Ethel Simmons, Isabel Stettinius, Isabel Yeomans, Dorothea Camp, Mary Cushman, Florence Lincoln, Lily Ruperti, and Grace Franklin.

Miss Pynchon will make her début at ten Mrs. Pynchon will give for her on Friday, Dec. 8, at the apartment the functions have taken for the season at 6 East Fifty-sixth Street.

S. M. Schafer's Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Schafer of 42 West Forty-sixth Street will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary today with a reception and dinner at their home, where they have lived ever since they were married.

Four daughters and three sons will be present. Mrs. David Mann, Mrs. Charles S. Guggenheimer, Mrs. Alfred Wolf, Mrs. Max Kaufman, and Leonard Algernon, and Edward Schafer, also fourteen grandchildren.

Mr. Schafer is a senior member of the backbiting firm of Schafer Brothers of 55 Wall Street, and is one of the oldest members on the New York Stock Exchange.

Andrew-Baxter Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Andrew of Cleveland, Ohio, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marcella Andrew, to Charles McGhee Baxter of this city. Mr. Baxter is a son of Colonel and Mrs. George White Baxter, formerly of Knoxville, Tenn., but now residing in New York. His family is prominent in Tennessee.

The marriage is to be celebrated in January.

Cat Show Receipts for Paris Blind.

The receipts of the two days' session of the Atlantic Cat Club Show, which will be held at the Hotel McAlpin tomorrow and Thursday, will be devoted to Miss Winifred Holt's Lighthouse for the Blind in Paris. Mrs. Gertrude E. Taylor and Miss Laura Gould Hopkins will be the judges of the various breeds of Silver Tabbies, &c. Among the exhibitors are Mrs. Chester W. Chapin, the Misses Champion, Mrs. W. F. Stoftra Vice President of the Bide-a-wee Home, and others. There are close to two hundred entries from all parts of the United States, and Australian, Siamese, and varieties of the domestic cat will be shown.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Louis Gordon Hamersley of 1,030 Fifth Avenue, who is now at his new country place near Rhinebeck, N. Y., plans to sail shortly for France to serve as an ambulance driver.

The wedding of Miss Agnes Mitchel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby M. Mitchel, and John Hanes of North Carolina, is to take place this evening at 6 o'clock at the Gotham. Mr. Hanes is to have two best men.

Two affairs for débutantes are scheduled for today. Mrs. Raymond Lesher and Miss Madge Lesher are to give a luncheon at Sherry's for Miss Katharine A. Hollister. Mrs. Edward F. Darrell will also give a luncheon there for her débutante daughter, Miss Dorothy Darrell.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, who have opened their town house, expect to spend the week-ends at their place at Rhinebeck during the Winter.

Mrs. Henry Sellers McKee of 115 East Forty-third Street is to entertain tomorrow with a luncheon, followed by a matinée party, for Mrs. Henry Sellers McKee, 2d, her granddaughter by marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills entertained a week-end party at their country estate at Staatsburg, N. Y. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Miss Evelyn Burden, and E. Gerry Chadwick.

Mrs. Frances W. White of 12 West Fifty-fourth Street is to entertain with a tea on Dec. 26 for her niece, Miss Eleanor F. White, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sumner W. White, to be followed by a dinner and theatre party.

WILLS $50,000 TO CHARITY.

Mrs. Peckham Disposes of $1,000,000 Estate in Her Testament.

The will of Mrs. Annie A. Peckham, widow of Wheeler H. Peckham, lawyer, who died at her home, 685 Madison Avenue, on Oct. 30, disposes of an estate of more than $1,000,000, the bulk of which goes to relatives of her husband. She left total bequests of $50,000 to charities, and gave her husband's law library to the Bar Association.

The charitable bequests are $10,000 each to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Sea Breeze Experimental Hospital at Coney Island, the Morristown Memorial Hospital, and All Souls Hospital, also of Morristown, N. J.

The principal heirs are the three children of Henry A. Peckham, a nephew of the decedent's husband, who are to receive $100,000 each and the residuary estate. They are Harriet, Rufus, and Henry A. Peckham, Jr. Their mother, Mrs. Catherine Peckham, receives $25,000. These children also get the principal of a trust fund of $100,000 which goes to Mary Esther Aertsen, cousin of the decedent, for life. The will contains specific bequests to forty-eight other relatives and friends. Each person who has been in Mrs. Peckham's employ more than two years gets $1,000 each, and three former servants receive a similar amount.

John Klackner, Art Publisher.

John Klackner, head of C. Klackner, fine arts publishers, of 7 West Twenty-eighth Street, and a resident of Mamaroneck, L. I., died suddenly yesterday afternoon in the waiting room of the Pennsylvania Station. He was in his sixty-eighth year and was born here. His body was removed to his office at the request of his son, George Klackner, who was associated with him in business.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 18th averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.33 cents per pound.—Advt.

EDWARD RUNGE DEAD.

Importer Who Found Chinese Porcelain for Morgan Collection.

Edward Runge, an importer of rare Oriental rugs and porcelain for nearly thirty years, during which he made yearly trips to Shanghai, Tien-tsin, and Peking, died yesterday at his home, 161 Bowne Avenue, Flushing, L. I., in his sixty-ninth year. He was a native of Hanover, Germany, and came here when a young man.

Mr. Runge found and imported many of the most notable pieces of old Chinese porcelain in the Morgan, Altman, Garland, and Havemeyer collections, and he was regarded for many years as the most discriminating buyer and connoisseur that visited Shanghai and Tien-tsin. In 1885 he represented the firm of Herter Brothers, later visiting China for William Baumgarten & Co. In 1891 he became associated with Thomas B. Clarke of this city, retiring on account of ill-health in 1911.

He was said to have been the only white man to have been granted an audience by the Dowager Empress of China, and was a friend of the late Li Hung Chang and Yuan Shih-kai the first President of China. Mr. Runge married Miss Louise Baumgarten in 1871, who, with four sons and three daughters, survives him.

Count Antonelli Killed in War.

Count Camillo Antonelli, a member of a prominent family of Rome, and a Lieutenant in the Grenadiers, was killed on Aug. 7 at San Michele, Gorizia, while trying to rescue several of his men who had been wounded. He was well known here and in Newport. Count Antonelli was 27 years old, and was living in Paris when the war started. He enlisted as a private in the Second Dragoons, Piemonte Reale Cavalry, but was transferred to the First Grenadiers, and sent to the front as a Second Lieutenant.

Shortly after Count Antonelli was wounded, but returned to his command ten days later, only to be killed at the capture of Gorizia. During the last day of his life he led seven bayonet charges, and was recommended for the Medaglia al Valore.

Charles Kappes.

Charles Kappes, manager of the Mortgage Department of the Germania Life Insurance Company, and a lifelong resident of Clifton, S. I., died on Sunday at his home, 295 Centre Street, in his fifty-ninth year. He was connected with the company for more than forty years, and was in addition a Director of the Staten Island Savings Bank and President of the Barnaby Furniture Company. Mr. Kappes was active in the civic affairs of Staten Island, and was a member of the Veteran and Exempt Firemen's Association there, and of the Richmond County Automobile Club. He was Master of Tompkins Lodge, No. 471, F. and A. M., in 1900; District Deputy Grand Master of the Eleventh Masonic District in 1901, a member of Tyrian Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Palestine Commandery, No. 18, of this city, and of Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and a son.

John P. Kenny.

John P. Kenny, formerly for many years the City Hall and political reporter of The Sun, and more recently an examiner in the law and adjustment division of the Department of Finance, died yesterday at his home, 145 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, in his forty-ninth year. He was the author of the Chinatown stories in The Sun, and in 1900 was Secretary of the Sun Alumni.

Obituary Notes.

JOEL LINDLER, a retired merchant living at the Park Avenue Hotel, died on Saturday in St. Luke's Hospital, in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Lindler was President of the United Brothers, Agudas Achim Society, and retired ten years ago.

LOUIS FARLEY, Mayor of Marlboro, Mass., died suddenly on Sunday night at his home there, in his forty-ninth year.

JOSEPH M. COONEY, for many years with The Carpet and Upholstery Trade Review, and the Review Publishing Company of this city, died on Sunday at his home in Larchmont, in his forty-eighth year.

Dr. WILLIAM FINDER, Jr., of Troy, N. Y., pathologist, bacteriologist, and lecturer, died yesterday at Ballston Spa.

ANDREW G. HOPPER, formerly for many years a keeper in the New Jersey State prison, died yesterday at his home in Paterson, N. J., in his eighty-first year.

LLOYD E. MARSDEN, Secretary of the Tonopah Extension Mining Company of this city for ten years and a resident of Mount Vernon, died yesterday in the Mount Vernon Hospital, in his forty-fifth year.

JOHN H. McKEEGAN, an Inspector for the Street Cleaning Department of Queens Borough, and a resident of Long Island City, died on Sunday in St. John's Hospital there.

MORRIS FLESHER, a salesman of 46 West Eighty-third Street, died on Sunday, in his fifty-first year.

WILLIAM J. BRENNAN, Corporation Counsel of New London, Conn., died on Sunday after an operation in the Midwood Sanitarium. He was 60 years old and lived at 70 Maple Court, Flatbush.

Mrs. EMILY DE BEVOISE STEVENS, wife of Colonel James H. Stevens, who was commander of the Ninth Regiment of New York during the civil war, died at her home, 1,259 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 83 years. Her husband, who is in his ninety-second year, was formerly in the banking business in Manhattan.

Mrs. HARRIET SHOOK, widow of William H. Shook, an inventor, died at her home, 65 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday. She is survived by a son and three daughters.

CHARLES KURZ, 65 years old, a retired manufacturer of cabinet ware and a member of Our Council, No. 252, R. A., and of Arcturus Lodge, No. 274, F. and A. M., died on Saturday at his home, 733 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

CHARLES KURZ, 65 years old, a retired jeweler, died from pneumonia on Saturday at his home, 508 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, aged 66 years. Mr. Burwell was born in Clinton, N. Y., and for many years lived in Syracuse. He left four daughters.

JOHN B. DRAKE, father of Newman E. Drake, who is President of the Drake Brothers Baking Company, died on Saturday at his son's residence, 116 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Andover, N. J., and is survived by two sons and three daughters.

Notices of Deaths, Funerals, Marriages, Births, &c., for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

POLK.—Born to Dr. and Mrs. Hector Polk (nee Rose Jacobson,) a daughter, Nov. 15, at the Woman's Hospital, 106th St. and Amsterdam Av.

RITTMASTER.—Nov. 19, 600 West 138th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rittmaster, a son.

WOLF.—To Dr. and Mrs. George D. Wolf, (nee Rose Bonime,) a baby girl on Nov. 18, 1916. No cards.

Married.

BEARDSLEY—HUSE.—Saturday, Nov. 18, at 3 o'clock, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, Ten Eyck Remsen Beardsley to Mary Chapman Huse of Englewood, N. J.

HARTWELL—PENCHOEN.—On Saturday, Nov. 18, at the Church of Saint James the Less, Scarsdale, N. Y., Kate Lobridge Penchoen to Harold Talbot Hartwell.

KELL—SHELDON.—Nov. 20, at Grace Church, Miss Bertha Sheldon to Mr. Harold Kell.

STRONG—McAFEE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 15, by Rev. R. L. Tucker, Jean Ethel McAfee to Harvey Allen Strong.

TEMPLE—SAGE.—At Bronxville, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 20, Miss Katharine Sage to Mr. Arthur Temple.

Died.

ALLEN.—Leonora L., beloved wife of Arthur M. Allen, in the 70th year of her age, on Saturday, Nov. 18, at her residence, 340 Forest Av., New Brighton, Staten Island. Funeral at 10 o'clock Tuesday, Nov. 21.

ANTONELLI.—On Aug. 7, at San Michele, (Gorizia,) Count Camillo Antonelli of Rome, Lieutenant Grenadiers, killed in action.

BEATTIE.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, Henry Beattie of Oceanic, N. J., aged 23. Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 8 P. M., at the home of his sister, Mrs. Robert Veitch, 124 Willow Av., Hoboken. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment Thursday, 12 o'clock, Mount Olivet Cemetery. Red Bank papers please copy.

BROLLY.—On Monday morning, Mary A. Brolly, in her 82d year. Funeral private.

BUNKER.—Suddenly, at Newburg, N. Y., Edward A. Bunker, in his 53d year. He is survived by his wife, Lillian Mai, and daughter, Adelaide. Funeral services at the Funeral Parlors, 19 East 22d St., Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

CAHN.—On Nov. 19, 1916, Lulu V., dearly beloved wife of Sigmund Cahn and devoted sister of Alma, Alice, Emil Schwab. Funeral services from her late residence, 451 Guion Av., Richmond Hill, L. I., Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 8 P. M. Interment Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Brooklyn.

COLLINS.—On Monday, Nov. 20, Caroline Collins, daughter of the late Peter D. Collins of New York. Funeral from her late residence, 116 Ridge Road, Rutherford, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited to attend.

CONKLING.—After a short illness, on Monday, Nov. 20, James Egbert, son of the late Egbert S. and Abigail J. Conkling. Services at his late residence, 824 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 22, 8 o'clock. Interment at Hewlett, Long Island.

CONNELL.—Suddenly, Nov. 20, 1916, John Witherspoon, youngest son of Edward S. and Eleanor Witherspoon Cornell, in his 21st year. Services at his late residence, 101 Halsted St., East Orange, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 11 A. M. Interment at Oakcliff Cemetery, Derby, Conn., on arrival of the 2 o'clock train from New York.

CRAVEN.—John E., son of the late John and Catherine Craven. Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. P. H. Withey, 504 Columbus Av., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 1 P. M. Interment Calvary.

CURTIS.—On Saturday, Nov. 18, at her residence in New York City, Mary Ann Curtis, eldest daughter of the late Chief Justice William Edmond Curtis and Mary A. Curtis. Funeral services will be held at Watertown, Conn.

DISBROW.—At his residence, 322 West 108th St., on Nov. 18, 1916, Benjamin Newton Disbrow, husband of Josephine Louise Disbrow and son of the late Benjamin Newton and Sarah Haviland Disbrow. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

DUCEY.—On Nov. 20, 1916, at her residence, 159 East 90th St., Bridget, widow of Patrick Ducey and mother of Michael J., Patrick, William, Frank D., and Mary E. Ducey, and Mrs. Hannah Crilley. Solemn requiem mass at Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DURBRIDGE.—At Montclair, N. J., Sunday, Nov. 19, William, beloved husband of Sarah J. Durbridge, in his 73d year. For forty-three years with White Star Line and International Mercantile Marine. Funeral service will be held at his late home, 22 Brunswick Road, Wednesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

ENGEL.—On Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, aged 35, Alfred S. Engel, beloved husband of Mary F. Engel and son of the late Martin and Sophie Engel. Services from his late residence, 152 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

ENGEL.—Continental Lodge No. 237, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are earnestly requested to pay a last tribute of respect to our deceased brother Alfred S. Engel, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, 1916, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 152 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

ROBERT G. MOORE, Master.
LAWRENCE E. WESTERFIELD, Sec.

EVANS.—On Sunday, Nov. 19, 1916, at the French Hospital, New York, William Walz, husband of Agnes H. Evans, (nee Wold,) in his 44th year. Funeral services at late home, Homestead Av., Palisades Park, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 8 P. M.

FALK.—On Monday, Nov. 20, after a lingering illness Milton J., beloved husband of Amy P. Falk, in the 53d year of his age. Funeral private.

FLESHER.—On Saturday, Nov. 18, Morris, beloved husband of Estelle Flesher, brother of Ferdinand, Berthold, Robert, Herman, Mrs. Luise Siegler, Essie Arndt, Irma Weill. Funeral private, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. J. Siegler, 46 West 83d St.

FORBES.—On Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, at his residence, 496 9th Av., David Forbes. Masonic services will be held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock. Members of Scotia Lodge, No. 634, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

HUMPHREY.—At South Orange, N. J., Nov. 19, 1916, Thomas Humphrey, in his 72d year. Funeral service will be held at his home, 425 Meeker St., Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, at 7:45 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, Sunday, Nov. 19, William Guion, son of the late Rev. Daniel V. M. Johnson, D.D., and Caroline G. Johnson, in the 55th year of his age. Funeral services will be held from the Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

JONES.—On Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, Mabel Evelyn, wife of Edwin Artimus Jones and daughter of Martha E. Gardner. Funeral services at her late residence, 251 West 92d St., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 22, at 8:15 P. M. Interment private.

KAPLAN.—Saturday, Nov. 18, Lena Kaplan, beloved wife of Rabbi Bernard M. Kaplan and adored mother of Blanche, Isidor, Naomi, Miriam, Daniel Boaz, and Amos Montefiore. Funeral from 160 East 126th St., Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1916, at 10 A. M., private.

KAPPES.—Charles, on Sunday, Nov. 19, 1916, beloved husband of Louise and father of Gladys Irene Spring and Charles, Jr., in his 59th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 295 Centre St., Clifton, S. I., N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1916, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

KAPPES.—Tompkins Lodge, No. 471, F. & A. M., Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend the funeral of our departed brother, R. Charles Kappes, from his late residence, 295 Centre St., Clifton, S. I., N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1916, at 8 P. M.

WILLIAM W. BALE, Master.
ARTHUR W. JENKINS, Secy.

KENNERLY.—Mary J., on Nov. 20, wife of Charles H. Kennerly and sister of Catherine Cogan and William C. Blaney. Funeral on Thursday, Nov. 23, from her late residence, 664 East 166th St., 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of St. Augustine, 167th St. and Franklin Av., solemn requiem mass. Interment Holy Cross.

KENNY.—Nov. 20, 1916, John P., beloved husband of Mary E. F. Kenny (nee McGinty) and brother of the late Thomas A., James J., Jane, and Mrs. J. J. Hunter. Funeral from his late residence, 145 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Augustine's Church, 6th Av. and Sterling Place, where a solemn requiem mass will be read.

KLACKNER.—John, suddenly, on Nov. 20, beloved father of George C. Klackner, in his 69th year. Residence, 7 West 28th St. Funeral notice later.

KLEIN.—On Nov. 19, Katie, aged 45, beloved wife of Emanuel Klein, mother of Henry Edward Irwin, Fred, William, Helen, and Alice. Funeral from her late residence, 865 Whitlock Av., Bronx, New York, Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MEAD.—Francis Dominick, son of the late William J. and Katherine Carroll Mead, at Lexington, Va. Interment at Greenwich, Conn.

MERRYLEES.—Suddenly, Nov. 20, Belle Gibbs Merrylees, dearly beloved wife of John Merrylees, Esq. Notice of funeral later. Boston papers please copy.

NORRIS.—Henry Seldon Norris, M. D., aged 69 years, Sunday, Nov. 19, after a short illness, at his residence, 10 West 49th St. Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 40th St. and 5th Av., Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 2:30 P. M.

NORRIS.—It is with deep regret that we announce to the Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital the death of Dr. Henry Seldon Norris, one of our oldest and most loyal members. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 45th St. and 5th Av., this afternoon at 2:30 P. M.

R. J. WILSON, President.
H. B. BLACKWELL, Secretary.

NORRIS.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.: Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Dr. Henry S. Norris, (First Company,) at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 40th St. and 5th Av., New York City, on Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1916, at 2:30 P. M.

THOMAS DIMOND, President.

NORRIS.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York.—It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Henry Seldon Norris, M. D., a member of this society, on Nov. 19, 1916.

DE LANCEY NICOLL, President.
GUY VAN AMRINGE, Secretary.

PAUL.—Henry, beloved father of Samuel R., Henry R., Mrs. Carrie Steinitz, and Amelia Schlichter, in his 76th year. Funeral from the residence of his son, 2,251 Powell Av., Unionport, Bronx, Tuesday, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn. Members of Kitching Post No. 90, G. A. R., Yonkers, and the Twentieth Turner Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, are respectfully invited to attend.

PHILIP.—Sigmund, Nov. 20, 1916, beloved husband of Minnie Philip, (nee Goodman.) Funeral from his late residence, 340 West 146th St., 2 P. M. o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 22.

POLITZINER.—Meyer H., on Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, at his residence, 9 East 97th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

POST.—On Nov. 19, Edmund Bodine Post, aged 76 years. Funeral services Tuesday, 8 P. M., at 391 Convent Av., near West 147th St. Interment private.

RICKSECKER.—At Poughkeepsie, New York, Nov. 19, of tuberculosis, Theodore Wilde Ricksecker, beloved son of Theodore and Fannie B. Ricksecker, aged 35. Funeral Wednesday noon, Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn.

RUNGE.—At his residence, 154 Bowne Av., Flushing, L. I., on Nov. 20, 1916, Edward J. C., husband of Louise Runge. Funeral private.

SANFORD.—On Sunday, Nov. 19, Rowena Herrick, beloved wife of Ferdinand V. Sanford. Funeral services at her late residence, Warwick, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves Erie Station, Jersey City, at 9:25 A. M.

SPRAGUE.—On Sunday, Nov. 19, 1916, Carleton, son of the late Eben Carleton Sprague and Elizabeth H. Williams, of Buffalo, N. Y., at his residence, 130 East 67th St., New York City. Funeral services at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning from the Church House of the Church of the Messiah, Park Av. and 34th St. Entrance on Park Av.

SUTHERLAND.—Suddenly, Nov. 18, Mary Emma Sutherland. Funeral services at St. John's Church, White Plains Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 9:30 o'clock. Interment White Plains Rural Cemetery.

TARBOX.—On Nov. 19, at her residence, 2,769 Briggs Av., 196th St., Bronx, Ellen P. Tarbox, widow of the late William Tarbox. Funeral services at her late residence Tuesday evening at 8 P. M.

UHINK.—Suddenly, on Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, Dora M. Uhink, (nee Mackarness.) Funeral service at 537 Bay St., Stapleton, S. I., on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

VANDERVEER.—At Chester, N. J., on Nov. 19, Mary Elizabeth Stearns, widow of James Vanderveer. Funeral service from her late residence, Chester, N. J., on Wednesday, at 1:30 P. M.

VARRELMANN.—On Sunday, Nov. 19, 1916, Ferdinand G., eldest son of Ferdinand G. Varrelmann. Funeral service at the chapel of Kingston Hospital, Kingston Av., corner Fenimore St., Brooklyn, Thursday, Nov. 23, at 10 A. M.

VOGEL.—On Monday, Nov. 20, Gabriel, beloved husband of Katharine Vogel, aged 65 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 165 East 36th St., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 1:30 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

WARD.—Robert. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, Wednesday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

WILEY.—On Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, Priscilla Wiley, at her residence, 342 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn. Funeral services private, on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

WOLFE.—Nov. 20, 1916, Florence, beloved daughter of Mrs. Kate Wolfe, 8 West 92d St. Interment private in Baltimore Wednesday, Nov. 22.

WYLER.—Nov. 20, Theresa, aged 65. Funeral, Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St. Time later.

ZIMMERMAN.—On Nov. 18, George L. Zimmerman, in his 46th year. Services this (Tuesday) evening, 8 o'clock, at chapel 851 Amsterdam Av.

ZIMMERMAN.—Knickerbocker Lodge, 612, F. and A. M.: We announce with deep regret the death of Brother Gerd L. Zimmerman, on Nov. 18, 1916. Masonic funeral services will be held at the funeral chapel of Luckings, Bender & Schutte, Inc., 861 Amsterdam Av., near 102d St., Manhattan, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock. Brethren are requested to attend.

WILLIAM F. WUNDER, Master.
CHARLES H. DAHMER, Secretary.

AITKENS.—Elizabeth, 947 55th St., Nov. 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BERTINE.—John W., 151 West 123d St., Nov. 19.

BOCK.—Sophia, 1,271 1st Av., Nov. 19, aged 58. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

BOESSMANN.—Frederick W., 389 Hudson St., Nov. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

BOURNE.—Catherine, 301 West 151st St., Nov. 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BRADY.—William A., Rosebank, S. I., Nov. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CLARKE.—Margaret, 401 West 47th St., Nov. 18. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

CREGAN.—John T., 522 Hudson St., Nov. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DILLON.—Daniel, 329 West 18th St., Nov. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DI MICELI.—Louise, Nov. 18. Funeral 75 West 47th St.

DONNELLY.—John, Nov. 18. Funeral 1,886 Lexington Av., today, 10 A. M.

GOTTHOLD.—Lena, 238 East 82d St., Nov. 19. Funeral notice later.

GRAHAM.—Lawrence F., 464 St. Nicholas Av., Nov. 19. Funeral notice later.

LEE.—James W., 269 West 34th St., Nov. 18. Funeral today.

LEVY.—Rose, 1,562 Avenue A, Nov. 17. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

LOUIS.—Lavinia, 256 West 97th St., Nov. 18. Funeral private.

MARTIN.—Edward J., 206 West 64th St., Nov. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MELICAN.—Catharine, 156 East 111th St., Nov. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MEYER.—Charles, 2,405 Grand Av., Bronx, Nov. 18, aged 81. Funeral private.

OHLAND.—Adolph P., 304 East 158th St., Nov. 19, aged 62. Funeral service today.

REILLY.—Alice, 28 Macomb's Place, Nov. 19.

WEBER.—Mary, Nov. 19, Funeral 1,488 Lexington Av. today, 1:30 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ARMOR.—Augusta, 184 St. Nicholas Av., Nov. 19.

BADER.—Millie, 872 48th St., Nov. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BOHN.—Nicholas, 2,046 Gates Av., Nov. 18, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CALDWELL.—Thomas S., 76 Windsor Place, Nov. 20, aged 38. Funeral Nov. 24.

CAMPBELL.—Minnie, 3,018 10th Av., Nov. 18. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

CARPENTER.—Edwin B., 248 Leonard St., Nov. 19, aged 55.

CURLEY.—Mary A., 37 2d St., Nov. 18. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

DRAKE.—John B., 116 Willoughby Av., Nov. 18. Funeral today, noon.

DUNDON.—

A. A. U. CONVENTION REFUSES TO BAN PROS IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

PROS RETAINED AS A. A. U. LEGISLATORS

Amendment to Drop Women's Swimming Also Fails to Pass at Annual Meeting.

CONVENTION A STORMY ONE

Life-Savers Allowed to Compete as Amateurs and More Liberty Is Accorded Collegians.

After nearly eight hours of debating, which made the meeting one of the most tempestuous held in recent years by the Amateur Athletic Union, two of the most important clauses of the revised constitution presented for adoption at the annual convention of the governing amateur organization at the Hotel Astor yesterday, were rejected by a large majority of votes.

One was the clause which would have kept out of the legislative affairs of the A. A. U. every man who could not prove he was an amateur in every sense of the word. The other was the proposed regulation which would have denied women swimmers the right to register with the A. A. U., a privilege which was granted them at the annual meeting two years ago.

Practically all the other features of the new code as drawn up by the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, of which Seward A. Simons of Los Angeles was Chairman, were adopted. These include the new definition of an amateur, which states that "an amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the pleasure and physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom sport is nothing more than an avocation."; also the acts of disbarment, which would put on the shelf every athlete who in any way infringes the regulations prescribed; the pardoning power which invests the Board of Governors with authority to reinstate debarred athletes after they have suffered the prescribed penance, which is made to fit the crime; and the penalties for violations of all the enumerated acts of disbarment, which include fraud, capitalization of athletic fame, coaching, and competing for money.

The new legislation is along the lines which met with the approval of delegates from nearly every amateur body which participated in the general sports conference held here last year under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America.

Delegates Wrestle for Hours.

From noon until 8:30 o'clock in the evening, when they adjourned for their annual dinner, before even the session of the Board of Governors was held and the officers for the coming year were elected, the delegates wrestled with the problems which stood out as of the greatest import.

The question of permitting only amateurs as delegates to A. A. U. conventions found two of the chief lights of the Legislation Committee arrayed against each other. On one side was Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Chairman of the committee, who was firm in his conviction that professionals should be barred entirely from the affairs of the A. A. U. And on the other side was Gustavus Towne Kirby, former President of the A. A. U., who contended strenuously and with ultimate success that the knowledge of professionals was needed in the A. A. U. to promote its best interest. For nearly an hour the debate between these two experts on amateurism was waged, but when the vote was taken it was found that a large majority of the delegates had been convinced by the reasoning advanced by Mr. Kirby, and voted the way he felt. Mr. Kirby expressed the opinion that to bar professionals from A. A. U. officialdom would be to strike at its existence; that the A. A. U., by adopting such a measure, would be deprived of the services of some of its most able men, who, though technically professionals, were the stoutest of amateurs at heart.

The plea of Edward C. Day of the Rocky Mountain Association against the adoption of the clause proposed in the new code had considerable weight with the delegates. Mr. Day asserted that in the West amateur athletics were obtaining a firmer grip than they ever held before, and it was largely due to the hard work of men who are now listed as professionals, but who formerly were amateurs and still retain their love for clean, amateur sport. He said that to make only amateurs eligible as delegates would be like cutting out the heart of his association, for it would eliminate from its ranks its chief officials and most ardent supporters.

Hard Fight on Girls' Swimming.

The women's swimming question became an enigma for the delegates before the evening recess was taken. First came the question of doing away with the registration entirely. Jacob Stumpf, one of the Metropolitan Association delegates, made a hard fight for the amendment, urging that the abolishing of registration for women would work to the advantage of the mermaids themselves. He said it was his belief that the women could handle their own affairs better than could the A. A. U. In this contention he was supported by Harry Fitzpatrick of the Southern Association and through a letter by the Pacific Northwest Association. On the other side was lined up the Middle Atlantic, New England, Central and Hawaiian Associations. Michael J. Slattery of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, made a brilliant plea for the women, as did Leo A. Johnson of the New England Association, Everett C. Brown of the Central Association, A. L. Wanemaker of the Middle Atlantic Association and Lorrin Andrews of the Hawaiian Association.

The amendment was finally defeated and the wording changed to read as follows:

"Registration shall be granted to women for swimming events confined exclusively to women, but only for such events." The last section of the clause was added to eliminate any possibility of a misunderstanding regarding the registration of the women and to place emphasis on the fact that women are to be registered for swimming events only.

It was believed that the Board of Governors would be intrusted with the task of deciding what costumes the women swimmers should wear, but it was eventually decided to permit the Registration Committees of the various associations to solve this problem. The Metropolitan Association has already ruled that the girls must wear neck to knee costumes of dark material.

The excitement aroused over the women's swimming amendment had only subsided when Robert Weaver, President of the Southern Pacific Association, endeavored to railroad through a rule which would permit all women swimmers who had been amateurs for the past two years, though they were professionals before that time, to compete as amateurs. President Turner decided that the question was out of order. This decision came after nearly an hour's wrangling. The Los Angeles man then took an exception to the chair's ruling, but on the vote of associations he was defeated 10 to 7. And still the matter was not entirely settled. More discussion about the competition of the mermaids followed, but all further action on the matter was deferred until the incoming Board of Governors was seated.

Liberal Rule for Collegians.

One of the few changes to the new constitution will give to a college student who attains his majority while in school the right to claim the college town as his legal residence for the purpose of registering with a club in that district in order to represent that organization in open competition. A good example of the working of this regulation is provided in the case of Johnny Overton of Yale. Last year Overton, while still a minor, desired to compete in the Metropolitan Association championships for the New York A. C. He was ineligible then, as his home was in Tennessee because his parents resided there. During the last year Overton attained his majority, and should he prove that he has made New Haven his legal residence he could register as a member of the New York A. C., and during the Summer months he could carry the Winged Foot in A. A. U. competitions, provided he was registered with the A. A. U. as a member of the New York A. C. The new regulation is as follows:

A student in actual attendance at an educational institution may represent either such institution or a club belonging to an active or allied member of this union, or may compete unattached. Such student shall not be required to register for competition held under the rules of a recognized intercollegiate or interscholastic association, but such student must be registered for competition held under the rules of the A. A. U. When such registration is required he must be registered from the place of his actual residence, unless he elects to represent such institution in such A. A. U. competition, in which case he may elect to consider such institution his residence for the purpose of such registration, and he may thereafter transfer his registration to another organization belonging to an active or allied member of this new location in the district of his actual residence, (a) between the first day of June and the first day of October, unless such institution closes prior to June 1, in which case said period shall run from the close to the opening of the scholastic year as established by the certificate of the registrar of such institution filed with the Registration Committee at the time of applying for transfer, and (b) during the period of a semester in an institution permitting the attendance, in regular course, of students in semesters not consecutive, provided a certificate of the registrar of such institution is filed with the Registration Committee at the time of applying for transfer that such student is regularly enrolled in such institution, but is not required to attend such institution during said semester.

For the purpose of transfer of registration from a scholastic institution under this section the residence of such student, if he be a minor, shall be the residence of his parents, if any, or of his guardian, if his parents be dead, or if he is an adult his own last place of abode at date of the commencement of the semester immediately preceding the date of his application for transfer.

At the termination of the period during which such student is permitted to represent a club or an organization other than his educational institution his registration may be retransferred to said institution. If he competes for such club or other organization after the expiration of such period he forfeits his right to represent the educational institution in competitions governed by the rules of this union.

Lifesavers Are Not Barred.

Through an interpretation rendered by Justice Weeks as Chairman of the Legislation Committee, lifesavers and guards who do not give swimming instructions for money, even though they are compensated for their beach patrolling, will in future be eligible for amateur competition. In deciphering the acts of disbarment under the new amateur definition, Justice Weeks interpreted the status of life guards as follows:

"Any lifesaver who does not give any instructions and does not accept any compensation except as a policeman on the water front, should not be considered as a professional."

This decision is of much importance to the Central Association because of the numerous swimmers around Chicago who have been recently disqualified for serving as professional guardians of human life on the lake front. Everett C. Brown, representing the Central Association, asked for the interpretation given by Justice Weeks. The ruling does not leave any loophole by which professional aquatic instructors might be enabled to compete against amateurs.

With the boxing and senior indoor track and field championships showing exceptional profits, the report of Secretary Treasurer Rubien indicates that last year was decidedly profitable for the governing organization. From registrations, entry fees, and profits on championships promoted by the union itself, $1,721.60 was cleared, despite heavy losses suffered in some sports. On the year, however, the Treasurer's report shows that $778.34 had to be drawn from the treasury, owing to a contribution of $2,500 made to the James E. Sullivan Memorial Fund. There still remains $15,567.42 to the credit of the A. A. U. in local banks.

Boosting love of amateur boxing is reflected in the profit of $3,523.11 recorded for the last national championships. The indoor titular track and field games at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory were the most successful financially held in many years, showing a profit of $464.71. This amount probably represents the difference in rental between that of the engineers' armory and Madison Square Garden. Other features which paid well were women's swimming, senior swimming, wrestling, gymnastics, junior and senior outdoor track championships at Newark.

In the election of officers which followed the annual dinner, George J. Turner of Baltimore, was unanimously elected to his second term as President, and Frederick W. Rubien of this city, was chosen Secretary Treasurer for the third time. The following Vice Presidents were chosen: R. W. Dodd, San Francisco, First Vice President; Thomas Watts, Jr., St. Louis, Second Vice President; W. C. Prout, Boston, Third Vice President; Joseph Ritchie, Chicago, Fourth Vice President.

For the first time in the history of the Amateur Athletic Union the annual convention of the governing organization will not be held in New York. It will take place in St. Louis on the third Monday in November, 1917.

The President was empowered to instruct his new Championship Comittee to award both the junior and senior nationals, the all-around, and relay championships to St. Louis, to be held some time in September. No disposition was made of the indoor championships.

The protest made against Miss Aileen Allen of Los Angeles, winner of the women's high diving championship on the Coast last year, on the grounds that she should have been barred from amateur competition because she had been a professional before being registered with the Southern Pacific Association, was thrown out by a vote of 27 to 15.

The affairs of the Middle Atlantic Association, which have been unsettled for several months, will be investigated by a committee of three which will be appointed by President Turner.

Texas Association Drops Out.

The Texas association was dropped from the union because during the year it lost one of its four clubs, and under the A. A. U. regulations is not entitled to association membership. Both the Western and Southern associations made bids for the territory of the disbanded Texas organization, but after a discussion the Western association waived its right to the territory. The Texas body never was very active in A. A. U. affairs.

Those present were:

Metropolitan Association—Frederick W. Rubien, Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Jacob W. Stumpf, Herman Obertubessing, George P. Mathews, and Frederick J. V. Delaney.

New England Association—William C. Prout, Michael F. Winston, Edmund F. Walsh, Joseph F. Conway, Richard M. Walsh, and Leo A. Johnson.

Middle Atlantic Association—Herman Meyer, Frederick W. Beuer, John T. Taylor, John S. Farrington, W. H. Haddock, and A. L. Wanamaker.

Central Association—Joseph Ritchie.

Pacific Association—Robert W. Dodd.

South Atlantic Association—George J. Turner, Latrobe Cornwell, Dr. William Burdick, and Washington Bowie, Jr.

Southern Pacific Association—Robert S. Weavor.

Western Association—Thomas G. Watts, J. Verne, R. C. Lasy, Fred Ward, and Dwight Davis.

Southern Association—Harry W. Fitzpatrick.

Hawaiian Association—Lorrin Andrews.

Rocky Mountain Association—Edward C. Day.

Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America—Gustavus Towne Kirby and Romeyn Berry.

Amateur Fencers' League of America—W. Scott O'Connor.

National Cycling Association—Inglis M. Uppercu and Richard F. Kelsey.

United States Football Association—Thomas W. Cahill.

Catholic Young Men's National Union—Michael J. Slattery and Murray Hulbert.

Military Athletic League—Robert W. Kennedy and Captain Charles J. Diegea.

North American Gymnastic Union—Emanuel Haug.

Ex Presidents—Edward E. Babb, Walter H. Liginger, Joseph B. Maccabe, Everett C. Brown, and Alfred J. Lill, Jr.

Delegate at Large—A. G. Mills.

Cut in Columbia Harrier Squad.

Coach Johnny Hayes of the Columbia University cross-country squad has eliminated all but thirteen of his harriers as candidates for positions on the Columbia team in the intercollegiate race at New Haven next Saturday. He will make his selection this week from the following runners: Captain H. W. Look, Huelsenbeck, McCracken, Hunt, Knox, Shepard, Ward, Turner, Hopkins, Sarlin, Larson, Loesch, and Morse.

ROBINSON PILOTS HARVARD ELEVEN

Replaces Murray at Quarter on First Day of Preparation for Yale Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 20.—Harvard began its final work for Yale in the Stadium this afternoon, the regular men, who have been taking things easy for a week, getting some active football into their systems. The 'Varsity and the substitutes were lined against each other, the coaches driving the regulars hard on their attack, which is being perfected for the New Haven fray.

The regulars scored three touchdowns and a field goal. The second team spent the afternoon under the direction of Reggie Brown, who is preparing them to use Yale's plays against the Harvard regulars tomorrow and Wednesday. These two days will be devoted to defensive work for the 'Varsity, which from now on, will perfect its attack in signal drill and in dummy scrimmage both against the scrubs and substitutes.

In the play today Casey made a brilliant run for a score. Phinney got a fumbled ball close to the subs' goal, a touchdown coming quickly. The 'Varsity also made one steady advance on line plays. Robinson's field goal kick was a short one. This player, who handled the 'Varsity team today, may get into the Yale game at the start. His leg seems to be well, but he will not be able to endure any battering at New Haven.

Caner was at right tackle again after a long absence. Sweetser was with the substitutes, as was Billy Murray. Sweetser has shown more ability at tackle this fall than Caner, and if he loses his place on the first team it will be a great surprise to those who have followed the eleven.

The backfield looked to be in fine trim today, and the linemen have come back fast after their week's rest following the Princeton game. Taylor, who played centre against Brown, was used at right tackle for the substitutes, and therefore will be counted on for either place at New Haven, just as he was the first substitute for guard and centre a year ago against Yale. The 'Varsity today had an upset when Murray scored for the substitutes following a 'Varsity fumble within fifteen yards of its own goal line.

HARVARD UNSPORTSMANLIKE

So Crimson Declares, Commenting on Use of Subs Against Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 20.—Under the caption of "Poor Sportsmanship" The Crimson, the undergraduate daily at Harvard, will declare tomorrow editorially that Brown is hardly given a fair game when Harvard uses the varsity's football substitutes, and suggests that Harvard use its strongest possible team against Brown, whether the game is played the Saturday before the Yale game or much earlier in the season. The editorial in part declares:

"The present practice of the Harvard coaches fails to give Brown a square deal, and presents possible grounds for the charge of an unsportsmanlike policy."

"The size of Brown University and the character of its football teams warrant the respect of our best trained eleven. If it does not, coaching system, which, by the way, is beyond criticism as regards the making of football players, believes a comparatively easy contest before the Yale game essential for the successful development of the team, the date of the Brown game should be earlier in the football schedule. Either give Brown a date when Harvard's strongest team can oppose her, or run the ever-present chances of injuries to our best players and play the first string men on the usual date.

"Thus far a large number of Harvard graduates have been the only ones to voice their sentiments, yet the spirit of fair play and good sportsmanship seems to recommend this criticism as worthy of consideration on the part of the undergraduates and the Athletic Committee. The increasing tendency of college athletics is more and more toward the calculating efficient ideal of modern business, and away from a recreative standard of true sport for sport's sake."

BROWN FAINTS TOWN RED.

Celebration of Victory Over Harvard Precedes Practice for Colgate.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 20.—Brown is giving vent to its pent-up enthusiasm over the Harvard victory tonight with the biggest celebration over an athletic victory ever seen on the hill. Practically the entire student body was in attendance at the game, but it was long after midnight when the special train pulled into the city from the return, and attempts to celebrate at that time were squelched by the authorities. Tonight, however, the Brown boys are literally painting the town red. College Hill is illuminated with a monster bonfire, and a big parade, with two brass bands, marched through the downtown streets.

This has been the lightest Monday afternoon since the football season opened for the players, all that was required of them being to report at the field house. Most of them, however, donned suits and were on the field for a short time while limbering up. None of the team suffered any injury in Saturday's game, and the men are ready to begin work preparing for the final game of the season with Colgate on Thanksgiving Day in this city.

Coach Robinson stated today that there would be no letup in the work, and, beginning tomorrow, the team would get down to business. It is expected that there will be several scrimmages during the week. Saturday of this week will be a day of rest, and most of the team are planning to see the Harvard-Yale game.

W. AND J. LOSES SHIELDS.

Fracture of Small Bone Will Keep Centre Out of Remaining Games.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 20.—Washington and Jefferson celebrated the victory over Washington and Lee tonight, and tomorrow will commence preparation for the final games on the schedule—Chattanooga here on Saturday and Rutgers in New York on Thanksgiving Day. Bill Shields, centre, is lost for the remainder of the season, having suffered a fracture of a small bone in his ankle Saturday. Carroll is on the injured list, but will be in shape in a few days.

Head Coach Sol Metzger is satisfied that the combination used Saturday was the most efficient he has tried this season, and will rely upon it in the remaining contests. The work of Loucks, a freshman, at tackle was a revelation, while Crawford played a strong game at half back. Fain and Null are attempting to remove the conditions that resulted in their being declared ineligible. Whitehill, Varsity end, will be unable to play again, and it seems doubtful if the other two stars will either.

PENN HAS A DAY OFF.

Nearly All Who Faced Wolverines Are More or Less Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—As all the students were excused from scholastic classes at the University of Pennsylvania today, Bob Folwell permitted his pupils to stay away from football classes on Franklin Field. The majority of the Red and Blue 'Varsity players, however, wandered over to the Quaker stadium and watched the freshmen go through their drilling under Coach Lon Jurdell.

It was the happiest group of gladiators that has gathered on Franklin Field in recent years. All the men are suffering from injuries which are more or less serious, but, with a stretch of ten days before the Cornell battle, every one should be in tiptop condition when the Ithacans come for their twenty-fourth annual fray on Thanksgiving Day.

NO ILL EFFECTS AT ELI.

Eleven Has Short Signal Drill Upon Return to New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20.—The Yale eleven quietly dropped anchor in the home port late today. The team left Atlantic City in the afternoon, and, although it was after dark when it reached the campus, a signal drill was ordered before dinner. The squad dressed and immediately reported in the baseball cage, where they rehearsed plays for half an hour, especially forward passing formations. Four regulars were excused to attend 5 o'clock recitations. They were End Rush Comerford, Guards Black and Fox, and Centre Rush Callahan. Buck Church was assigned to right end, Zenner and Galt to guard, and Hutchinson to centre.

Otherwise the eleven adopted the same line-up which subdued the Tigers last Saturday. Quarter Back Traver Smith will not rejoin the eleven until tomorrow, and in his place Chester Laroche ran the team today. The coaches plan to start Smith at quarter back on Saturday, but to divide the game up between him and Laroche. Smith is still a trifle weak from his recent attack of tonsilitis, and it is not believed that he will able to play the entire game.

With the exception that he will be placed at quarter back, Yale's line-up against Harvard is planned by the coaches as exactly the same which began the game at Princeton. Although this week's program will be light, a short scrimmage practice is ordered for tomorrow. Indications are that this will be the last drill in actual football before the Harvard game.

The entire squad appeared in remarkably good physical condition today, and Trainer John Mack predicted that the eleven would be in better form at the beginning of the Harvard than the Princeton game. In addition to freedom from injuries, the entire eleven appeared refreshed by its two days stay at Atlantic City. Head Coach Tad Jones declared that he had in any way predicted the outcome of the Yale-Harvard game for next Saturday as reported.

PITT TONES UP FOR STATE.

Close Shave with Carnegie Tech Leads to Renewed Vigor.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 20.—Glenn Warner, coach of the University of Pittsburgh football team, flashed a danger signal today and ordered the squad out for light practice. After the hard games against Syracuse, Pennsylvania, and Washington and Jefferson the men let down in their preparation for the Carnegie Tech game last Saturday. The result was a complete surprise, in that they had to work mighty hard to keep the Plaid from evening up on the score in the last period of play.

In view of the fact that the Pitt freshman team will line up against Penn State freshmen next Saturday, Coaches Warner and Kerr combined the squads and drilled them in signal work, light running, catching of punts, and breaking up of the forward pass. In the last-named play the Blue and Gold were excelled by Walter Steffens's Tech lads on Saturday, and, as Penn State is known to play the open game, it is the intention of Warner to get his men ready for more effective work in intercepting the pass than they have shown this season.

Andy Hastings, who was sadly missed in the Tech game, will positively be ready for Penn State on Thanksgiving Day, and Jim Morrow's sore ankle will be healed by that time, so that the whole strength of Pitt will be hurled against Dick Harlow's team.

NEW PLAYS FOR CORNELL.

Dr. Sharpe Instructs Men In Penn's Type of Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The Cornell football team listened to a long talk by Head Coach Sharpe this evening based on his impressions of the Pennsylvania eleven. Dr. Sharpe saw the Quakers for the first time this year when he watched the Michigan-Penn game at Ann Arbor last Saturday, and he is convinced that the Ithacans will have a hard job on their hands at Philadelphia on Thanksgiving Day.

The Cornell team is in better physical shape now than at any time this year, and the improvement in team work and morale has been as rapid. Practically all of the injured men are in good shape, and even Tilley, who sprained his ankle in the game Saturday, will be able to make the Penn trip. Bretz, a promising half back, who was hurt about a month ago, will go into action, scrimmaging tomorrow, and he may get a place in the 'Varsity lineup for part of the Penn game. There is no doubt, however, that Speed will be the first choice at left half.

The coaches have planned a few new forward passes and other plays which the team will practice this week. Some of the formations used so far have been discarded. The aim of the work this week will be to get more speed out of the men, and two or three hard scrimmages will also be on the program.

MIDDLEBURY WINS TITLE.

Earns Football Championship of Vermont by Beating U. of V.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Nov. 20.—By defeating the University of Vermont eleven, 6 to 2, on Saturday, Middlebury College won the football championship of the State of Vermont. Middlebury defeated Norwich by 20 to 7, and Vermont lost to Norwich by 7 to 6. Middlebury's record for the season is five victories, beating Union, Stevens, R. P. I., Norwich, and Vermont; two defeats, by Bowdoin and Springfield, and a tie with New Hampshire State.

FOOTBALL CAPTAINS NAMED.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Louis W. Robertson of El Paso has been elected Captain of the Rensselaer Poly football eleven for 1917. Robertson is one of the best athletes at the Institute, having won his letter in the three major sports.

WATERVILLE, Me., Nov. 20.—Ernest J. Perry of Lawrence, Mass., today was elected Captain of the Colby College football team for 1917. He plays right end.

The Stevens Athletic Association yesterday ratified the election of Benny Marshall of Brooklyn as Captain of the Stevens eleven for the season of 1917. Marshall is a junior and has played on the 'Varsity for the last three years.

COMMERCE SWIMMERS WIN.

New Utrecht Beaten by One Point in First Dual Meet.

The high school swimming season got under way yesterday at the Sixtieth Street Baths, when the teams from Commerce and New Utrecht opposed each other in a dual meet. By taking first and second in the 100-yard swim Commerce won by one point, 27 to 26.

Nine schools are entered in the tournament.

The summaries:

160-Yard Relay.—Won by Commerce (Wickfors, McAleer, Vail, and George); New Utrecht, second (Rabinowitz, E. Curley, T. Curley, Drum.). Time—3:02.

Diving.—Won by McKee, New Utrecht; Dillon, Commerce, second; T. Curley, New Utrecht, third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Drum, New Utrecht; Ramsgate, New Utrecht, second; Gorly, Commerce, third. Time—0:31 2-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Coakley, New Utrecht; McAleer, Commerce, second; Ehrens, New Utrecht, third. Time—3:06.

Plunge.—Won by Oppekoffer, New Utrecht; McAleer, Commerce, second.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Vail, Commerce; Wickfors, Commerce, second; Ramsgate, New Utrecht, third. No time taken.

Dodgers Get Catcher Snyder.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—The Board of Arbitration of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues today finished consideration of disputed cases and adjourned. Among the decisions announced tonight was the award to Brooklyn of Catcher Snyder, who was claimed by Macon, Ga.

ARMY BEGINS HARD WORK FOR MIDDIES

Vidal Only Cadet Allowed to Rest During Strenuous Monday Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 20.—With only a few days left for the Army eleven to get into its stride for the Navy battle at the Polo Grounds, the coaches sent the cadets into the stiffest Monday workout of the season. For two hours the men were drilled in every department of the game. "Come on, work," was the cry today. The men showed improvement along certain lines, but some things were below par, and it is these deficiencies which are worrying the coaches most.

All the 'Varsity men were in the drill today except Vidal and Butler. The latter was in togs, and will in all probability be able to resume practice tomorrow. Vidal rested after Saturday's strenuous session. He stayed in the game against the Y. M. C. A. collegians longer than any other of the 'Varsity men, and the coaches decided on a rest for him today. Ford filled the vacancy behind the line and did the 'Varsity's kicking also. Place and Oliphant with Gerhardt at quarter made up the remainder of the backfield, and this combination will undoubtedly be chosen to face the middies.

Daly solfted his linemen about today. A change which will be permanent is the sending of O. Knight to guard and drawing Jones out one file nearer the end to fill Knight's tackle position. Captain McEwan starred in his downthe-field work today, under Ford's vigorous booting. Big Mac had his ends, House and Shrader, going at top speed to keep ahead of him. Stenzel, a diminutive lad who has been piloting the Army's Cullum Hall eleven to all its recent victories, received his reward today when the coaches requisitioned him for the 'Varsity squad as sub-quarter.

The newcomer ran the first reserve string with smoothness and precision, and marked himself as a strong contender for the position of understudy to Gerhardt. Daly tried all his reserve quarters today except Murrill. The latter has been doing rather poor work of late. McNeil, Johnson, Kilburn, and Buechler all had a chance to pilot the big team. The end problem is being left for Merrilat to solve. The former all-American wingman has a hard proposition with such men as House and Shrader being pressed by Ford and Redfield, the latter two men who have already weatered several Navy gales.

MIDDIES ARE OPTIMISTIC.

Cheer Navy Team as Final Work for Army Game Starts.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 20.—The work of finishing off the Naval Academy team to meet its service rival was begun this afternoon by Head Coach Ingram and his assistants. There will be practice Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons and Thursday morning here, and it will be continued at the Polo Grounds on Friday.

The midshipmen assembled in the stands this afternoon and encouraged their team with songs and yells. Confidence is growing that the Navy has a fair chance to win next Saturday. It is admitted that the team as a whole is younger and less experienced, but there is no doubt that an unusual set of backs has been assembled. There is little doubt about any of the first choices for the backfield positions except at quarter, where Orr is pushing Wheichel hard. Perry and Ingram will begin the game at the halves, and Roberts at full. Roberts played at Colgate last year, but the rest of those who are likely to start the game have never had any previous college experience.

TALK OF THIRD BIG LEAGUE.

Ban Johnson Likes Idea, but Barrow Calls It a Dream.

President Ban Johnson of the American League stated in an interview in Chicago yesterday that he would not oppose the formation of a third major league if such a proposition ever comes before the powers of Organized Baseball. There has been some gossip of late to the effect that there was a plan afoot to drop the draft on two Class AA Leagues, the International League and the American Association, and raise them to the standard of the major leagues.

"I rather like the idea," said President Johnson. The cities suggested for the new League include Baltimore, Newark, Toronto, Toledo, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Louisville and Milwaukee.

President Edward G. Barrow of the International League returned yesterday from New Orleans, where he attended the annual meeting of the National Association of Minor Lagues. Mr. Barrow branded the idea of a third major league as a dream and a joke. He said that the plan was so preposterous that it had never even been discussed at New Orleans, when at the same time ago officials of the American Association suggested that their organization be raised above the Class AA standard, but nothing had ever been done about the suggestion.

Mr. Barrow said that the International League would operate next season as a Class AA league. He stated that the only probable change in the makeup of the circuit was the shifting of the Montreal franchise to Troy or Albany or perhaps that team would operate between the two cities. Concerning the demands of the Players' Fraternity, President Barrow said that he thought that President Dave Tobin was going out of his way to find imaginary grievances against the minor league players.

SMITH MAKES HOLE IN 1.

Spectacular Stroke Shatters Nerves of Opponents at North Jersey.

Playing in a four-ball match at North Jersey yesterday, T. V. Smith, who was partnered with William A. Kearns, made the thirteenth hole in a single stroke. This spectacular stroke squared the match and played so much havoc with the nerves of the opposing players, Louis V. Hinchliffe and C. F. Smith, that Kearns and T. V. Smith continued their winning stride and clinched the match quickly. The hole is 220 yards long, with no helping slope, and has a par 3, with a bogey allowance of 4. It is the first time that it was ever made in one stroke.

DILLON BOUT POSTPONED.

Will Be Held Friday at Request of McCoy—Other Bouts.

The bout between Al McCoy and Jack Dillon, which was to have taken place tonight at the Broadway Sporting Club, has been postponed by the officials of the club, at the request of McCoy. The latter reported with his father and said that he was not in shape to do himself justice against a man of Dillon's reputation, and asked for a few more days in which to train. It was decided to change the date of the contest to Friday, after the club found it was unable to get other boxers to fill the bill.

At the Pioneer Sporting Club on West Forty-fourth Street two ten-round bouts will be held. In the main event Marty Cross, whose recent decisive victory over Albert Badoud, the European welterweight champion, surprised local boxing enthusiasts, will oppose Farmer Sullivan of Greenwich Village. The other ten-round bout will bring together Mike McTigue, the Irish middleweight, and Tex Kelly of the Bronx.

The Times Junior Five Victorious.

THE NEW YORK TIMES junior basket ball team won from the St. Nicholas five on Saturday night by forfeit. When the St. Nicholas team failed to appear a game was arranged with a team of former TIMES players known as THE TIMES Federals, from which the juniors won by a score of 28 to 18.

VENETIA IN VAN AT BOWIE.

Sheridan Entry Wins Bonaventure Purse by Safe Margin.

BOWIE, Md., Nov. 20.—P. Sheridan's Venetia won the Bonaventure Purse at the Southern Maryland track this afternoon. This event was the feature of a card consisting of over-night races, which drew only moderate fields. The race was at a mile, and furnished a good contest in the last quarter, when Indian Chant and Poiroma came up alongside and challenged the winner, which was in the lead at the time. Venetia, however, was able to withstand the test and threw the other contenders off, to come on and win by a comfortable margin. Indian Chant and Poiroma finished in the order named.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling; purse $800; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 2-5.

Ed. Garrison, T. J. Smith's b. c., 101 pounds, by Ogden-Country Fraud, $23, $12.80, $8.10. (B. Koppelman).....1

Merchant, J. Duffy's ch. c., 108, $5.90, $3.70, (L. McAtee).....2

Cesco, J. T. Ready's b. c., 106, $6.40 third, (F. Robinson).....3

Hall Columbia, Grand Jury, Moonlighter, Palisade, Lady Clinton, Al Hudson, Bandlet, Mecklogene, and Chelsea also ran. Bright Star, Glanaglint, and Felucca scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; Prince George Juvenile, purse $800; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Alvord, W. P. Burch's b. g., 112 pounds, by Solitaire II.-Lily Golding, $3.60, $1.80, $2.20, (E. Ambrose).....1

Lucius, J. Johnson's ch. c., 109, $3.20, $2.50, (J. Petrof).....2

Kentucky Boy, W. W. Loney's ch. c., 113, $2.50, third, (C. Fairbrother).....3

Willis, Sea Gull, Joana, Ivanhoe ran. Buchanan Brady, Dandy Dude, Cherry Ripe, Lord Fitz Herbert scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse $800; six furlongs. Time—1:14 1-5.

Flaudito, A. L. Aste's b. g., 3 years, 106 pounds, by Plaudit-Olga Nethersole, $6, $4.80, $3.60, (F. Robinson).....1

Colore, J. D. Misick's b. m., 6, 108, $4.50, $4.80, (W. Ward).....2

Talebearer, W. C. Weant's ch. g., 4, 108, $4.80, third, (J. Williams).....3

King Stalwart, Cuddle Up, Reveen, Seelicka, Dash, Garnet, Spectra, Schrapnel, Golden List, Ancon, Short Ballot also ran. Rosemary, Wet Sail scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; Bonaventure purse of $800; one mile. Time—1:42 2-5.

Venetia, P. Sheridan's b. f., 4 years, 106 pounds, by Solitaire II.-Salvatrix, $11.20, $5, $3.40, (E. Schuttinger).....1

Indian Chant, J. W. Bean's ch. c., 3, 100, $5.50, $3.50, (R. Dermott).....2

Poiroma, F. Houseman's b. c., 3, 106, $5.10 third, (F. Robinson).....3

Sir William Johnson, Oraterium, Lady Littie, Etruscan, The Decision, and Favour also ran. Calmer and Sevillian scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

Sandbar, M. Daly's b. h., 5 years, 106 pounds, by Rock Sand-Velocity, $5.30, $3.60, $3.10, (J. Butwell).....1

Hiker, J. Pendinga's b. f., 4, 106, $21.60, $10.60, (R. McDermott).....2

Penniless, A. R. Joplin's br. m., 5, 108, $6.80 third, (L. McAtee).....3

Scorpil, Sam Slick, Prime Mover, Peaceful Star, Billy Oliver, and Fonctionnaire also ran. Colonel Holloway, Minda, Thomas Callaway, Peacock, Tom Hancock, Dartworth, and Young Emblem scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and one-sixteenth. Time—1:51.

Lynn, J. A. Gibson's br. g., 8 years, 98 pounds, by Frontenac-Huron Fairy, $14.40, $5.30, $3.10, (F. Crump).....1

Buzz Around, J. Butwell's ch. m., 5, 103, $3.70, $2.70, (J. Collins).....2

Blackford, W. Murray's br. g., 10, 109, $2.60, third, (J. Butwell).....3

Addon, Good Counsel, Rose Water, Billie Hibbard ran. Batwa, Bob Redfield, Fenrock scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:48.

Soldier, E. Herz's b. g., 6 years, 109 pounds, by The Picket-Performance, $7.80, $4.80, $3, (I. Butwell).....1

Harry Lauder, J. F. Sweeney's ch. g., 6, 110, $6, $3.60, (R. McDermott).....2

Handful, J. Johnson's ch. g., 8, 100, $4.50 third, (E. Crump).....3

Dr. Charcot, Republican, and Presumption also ran. Yankee Notions, Queen of Paradise, Menlo Park, and Budweiser scratched.

TODAY'S BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Whitney Belle, 111 pounds; Topscuth, 109; Lady Bob, 103; *Burbank, 107; *Lantana, 96; Rebel, 110; *Burbank, 107; Spinster, 102; *Great Dolly, 106; Chemung, 110; Gold Bond, 106; *Onwa, 111; Sepoy, 102.

SECOND RACE.—The Rancocas Handicap; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Manokin, 118 pounds; Gloomy Gus, 112; Ophelia W., 104; Brooklyn, 106; Bondage, 118; Amalgamator, 103.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Southern Gold, 114 pounds; Freda Johnson, 111; Surprising, 111; *Finalee, 103; Young Eileen, 111; Gainsborough, 111; Minda, 106; *Bob Redfield, 101; Brave, 111; Mary Warren, 111; Rake Off, 106; *Fonctionnaire, (imp.) 101.

FOURTH RACE.—The Capital City Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Haubert, 116 pounds; Kewease, 112; Marse Henry, 110; Amazon, 105; Wiseman, 100; Indian Chant, 94; Holiday, 114; Celto, 110; Father Riley, 107; Prince Hermis, 103; Pesky, 100; Water Lady, 112; Brooks, 110; Daddy's Choice, 107; Back Bay, 103; Bac, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Jackfield, 109 pounds; Handful, 106; *Pine Rock, 103; Valas, 112; Disturber, 106; *Gibraltar, 100; Juliet, 111; *Tinkle Bell, 107; *Greetings, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Dundreary, 111 pounds; Billie Baker, 109; Peacock, 106; *Runaway, 104; High Tide, 109; Slumber

COTTON UP 48 POINTS ON EXCITED CABLES

Every Active Old Crop Month Except December Crosses 21-Cent Level.

ATTACK BY BEARS A FAILURE

Spot Cotton Advances $5.10 a Bale in Liverpool, with Higher Prices Readily Paid.

Yesterday's market in cotton bordered on the sensational, with prices making a net gain for the day of 42 to 48 points. The bears and their reactionary allies made a spirited attack upon the market in midafternoon, and succeeded in forcing prices down about 25 points. The recovery was ominously strong, and prices sold above the highest level of the early session.

The opening was firm at an advance of 20 to 30 points. This was in response to excited cables from Liverpool, where spot cotton advanced 51 English points, the equivalent of $5.10 per bale, or more than 100 American points. One private cable said: "Wildly excited opening; practically no sellers; Continental buying; heavy trade buying, covering Friday's Manchester business." Another cable said: "Market very strong, with higher prices readily paid and South offering nothing. Manchester strong and demand more than equal to production. Market feels that there will not be enough cotton."

When the session closed, every active old crop month, with the exception of December, had crossed the level of 21 cents.

While there has been a disposition to attribute the advance in cotton to the wild bull speculation on the exchanges, it must be admitted that spot cotton has actually led the advance. Wires from Southern markets yesterday laid emphasis on the strength of the spot situation. Many districts have been practically cleaned up on cotton. In Fall River, brokers state that they are forced to ask from 21 cents to 22 cents for cotton suitable for print cloth manufacture, and even at these prices Southern shippers are not offering freely. One New England broker is quoted as saying: "The South is beginning to tell ... the story of cotton we ask for is nearly all gone. We have never seen ... situation as this in November. It is usually March buyers they talk the way they are talking now."

Mail advices from Anniston, Ala., received yesterday, said: "Spot cotton is bringing ... cents. This is the first 20-cent cotton, other than long staple, reported in Alabama in nearly half a century, and predictions are made that spot cotton will be selling for 25 cents before the autumn."

Market closed strong.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	20.30	20.90	20.67	20.84@20.94	20.31@20.32
Jan.	20.55	21.06	20.75	21.00@21.06	20.50@20.55
Mar.	21.09	21.25	20.95	21.22@21.25	20.70@20.75
May	21.25	21.40	21.17	21.38@21.40	20.84@20.91
July	21.30	21.40	21.19	21.35@21.40	20.90@20.96
Oct.	19.05	19.20	18.98	19.17@19.20	18.86@18.90

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 50 points advance; middling 20.90c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were firm, 15 to 50 points advance. New Orleans, 20.15c; Galveston, 20.85c; Savannah, 20.50c; Memphis, 20.35c; Augusta, 20.50c; Houston, 21c. New Orleans market closed irregular.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	20.35	20.35	20.16	20.29@20.31	19.87@19.88
Jan.	20.49	20.51	20.23	20.47@20.50	20.03@20.05
May	20.60	20.79	20.55	20.76@20.78	20.19@20.22
May	20.90	20.90	20.77	20.90@20.90	20.35@20.44
July	20.89	21.09	20.88	21.07@21.09	20.54@20.64

The Liverpool market opened strong. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 51 points advance, at 11.36d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Closed irregular and unsettled.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.
Jan.-Feb.	12.29	12.38	12.29	12.40	12.41
Mar.-April	12.40	12.50	12.40	12.50	12.51@52
May-June	12.50	12.60	12.50	12.61	12.53
July-Aug.	12.58	12.91	12.58	12.90	12.92
Oct.-Nov.	11.37	11.70	11.37	11.41	11.42

At 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 20.55; March, 21.05; May, 21.31; July, 21.50. The max ket there was due to open today at 7¼ to 9¼ points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	10,485	5,105	370,856	261,667
New Orleans	7,612	6,685	488,536	302,087
Mobile	252	249	10,951	21,422
Savannah	4,477	4,021	158,228	20,929
Charleston	1,627	318	78,600	95,002
Wilmington	230	1,444	35,624	36,306
Norfolk	1,522	4,677	51,617	100,040

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	1,432	1,988	131,647	183,038
Memphis	7,642	10,342	242,196	205,883
St. Louis	453	6	29,471	12,779
Houston	17,414	17,131	277,149	90,410

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	17,500 to 19,000	21,707	19,445
New Orleans	13,000 to 15,000	25,013	10,800

Exports yesterday were 39,944 bales. Total thus far for this season, 2,142,432 bales. Total last season, 1,718,184 bales.

ASKS EDISON CO. APPRAISAL.

Marsh Writes Public Service Commission Urging Speedy Action.

Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary of the League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City, has sent a letter to Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission urging that work be begun immediately to appraise the property of the New York Edison Company.

It is understood at the hearing last Thursday," Mr. Marsh wrote, "that the commission had decided not to make such an appraisal. Permit me to point out, if such is the case, how illogical the position of the commission would be and what irrefutable evidence it would afford of the incompetency, or worse, of the commission. The estimate of the value of the New York Edison Company's property made by former Commissioner Maltbie is ignored by the commission, on the ground that an actual appraisal has not been made, though on the basis of his findings a rate of 9 cents per kilowatt hour would afford the company exorbitant profits.

"At the conclusion of a scientific, thorough appraisal the commission would at least have the facts to enable it to determine whether a reasonable material reduction in rates would afford the company reasonable profit. Without such an appraisal the company can still masquerade as brothers of charity with its ridiculously small reductions."

The company has agreed to reduce its rate on Jan. 1 to 7½ cents per kilowatt hour from the present eight-cent rate.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; colder Wed.; variable, gentle winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle, variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; cooler Wed.; moderate, variable winds.

Tenn.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; colder Wed.

Ky.—Probably fair Tues. and Wed.; colder.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; colder; fresh n. e. and n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Tues.; colder in s. Wed., probably fair; moderate n. e. and n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Probably fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate variable winds.

La.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., unsettled; colder in n. w.

Ark.—Unsettled Tues.; colder in n. w. and cen. Wed., unsettled and colder.

Okla.—Unsettled and colder Tues. Wed., fair.

N. Tex.—Unsettled, with rain, Tues.; colder in p. Wed., unsettled and colder.

W. Tex.—Fair Tues.; colder in s. and w. Wed., fair; colder in s. n.

Ill.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; colder Tues. in. and cent.

Wis.—Cloudy and colder Tues. Wed. fair.

Minn.—Cloudy Tues. Wed. fair and warmer.

Iowa.—Cloudy Tues.; colder in s. Wed. fair and warmer.

Nebr.—Cloudy and colder Tues. Wed. fair and warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer. Wyo. and in cent. Tues.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.

Mont.—Cloudy Tues.; colder in s. Wed. fair and warmer.

Colo.—Cloudy and colder Tues. Wed. fair and warmer.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Prices experienced a sharp upturn on Monday, and at the close were 3¼ to 4¾c net higher. Evidences that exporters were buying wheat under cover, and an advance of about 7c a bushel in the Winnipeg market, which suggested heavy foreign buying there, caused a very active covering movement, and prices advanced rapidly, with little opposition. The technical position of the market was thought to have been materially strengthened by heavy selling during last week's decline of 10 to 15c a bushel, and shorts were extremely nervous. The domestic visible supply showed an increase for the week of 1,700,000 bushels, and the fact that supplies continue to creep up steadily, notwithstanding the big export demand, caused some active selling, especially as both bonded and Canadian stocks also showed increases, and the total gain in all America for the week was 4,121,000 bushels, compared with 6,700,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $2.16; No. 2 hard, $2.01; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $2.10; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $2.18½, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	$1.82¾	$1.77	$1.82¼	$1.78⅛	$1.03⅝
May	1.80¾	1.83¼	1.88⅝	1.83⅝	1.02⅝
July	1.59	1.58½	1.58	1.54¾	..

CORN.

The corn market was strong and higher, closing with net gains of 2½c. The advance was due to active covering, as well as new buying, prompted by the advance in wheat, as well as further bullish reports from Argentina. The visible supply showed an increase for the week of 79,000 bushels, compared with an increase last year of 2,226,000. Exports were estimated at about 100,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.18¾, 10 days' shipment, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	95¼	91⅞	94½	92⅝	61⅜
May	97¼	93⅞	96⅝	94½	65⅝
July	97	93⅝	96⅝	94¾	..

OATS.

The oats market advanced with the others and showed net gains of 1½c. The visible showed an increase of 482,000 bushels, and the total is now 47,790,000, compared with 19,756,000 last year. There was a fair export inquiry, and sales for the day were estimated at 150,000 bushels. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 63@63½c; No. 2 white, 63¼@64c; No. 3 white, 62½@63c; No. 4 white, 62@62½c; fancy clipped white, 67@68½c; ordinary clipped white, 66@66½c, in elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	57¾	56¼	57⅝	56¼	38⅝
May	62¾	60¼	62¼	61	40⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was strong and higher owing to active covering due to the advance in the grain markets and on evidences of buying by packing interests in the West. Hog receipts were liberal and hog prices were lower, but this was offset by further talk of export demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 66,000; estimated for Tuesday, 43,000. Kansas City received 12,000 and Omaha 9,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	16.42	15.92	16.42	15.90	9.20
May	16.45	15.85	16.40	15.90	9.45
Ribs—					
January	14.65	14.30	14.65	14.32	9.27
May	14.75	14.37	14.75	14.42	9.50
Pork—					
January	27.55	26.75	27.60	26.90	17.17
May	27.65	26.70	27.50	26.82	17.17

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil experienced a sharp upturn, closing near the top, with net gains of from 20 to 23 points. There was active covering as well as scattered commission house buying, prompted by the strength in the lard and cotton markets. Total sales for the day were 26,300 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.73@	12.60
November	..	..	12.73@	12.45
December	12.58	12.77	12.83@12.84	12.60
January	12.85	12.71	12.83@12.84	12.60
February	..	..	12.80@12.88	12.60
March	12.80	12.80	12.84@12.85	12.64
April	12.95	12.89	12.85@12.90	12.65
May	12.96	12.87	12.90@12.91	12.69
June	..	..	12.90@12.98	12.70

COFFEE.

Early irregularity was followed by a declining tendency in the coffee market here yesterday, with the close showing a net loss of 5 to 7 points. Business was moderately active and sales, including exchanges of December for later months, amounted to about 56,000 bags. The local spot market remained quiet, at 9¼c for Rio 7 and 10½c for Santos 4s, range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	8.29	8.12	8.09@8.12	8.15
December	8.29	8.12	8.10@8.12	8.16
January	..	..	8.1 .16	8.24
February	8.33	8.31	8.26@8.27	8.31
March	8.45	8.35	8.34@8.36	8.40
April	..	..	8.39@8.41	8.46
May	8.58	8.47	..	8.51
June	..	..	8.52@8.53	8.57
July	8.70	8.61	8.5 .@8.60	8.63
August	..	..	8.63@8.65	8.68
September	8.76	8.70	8.7 .@8.71	8.73
October	..	..	8.75@8.77	8.78

SUGAR.

The futures market opened easier, 4 to 6 points lower, with sales on the call 2,000 tons. Around midday values advanced several points on short covering, but later there was considerable pressure to sell by local trade interests, particularly in the new crop positions, and the close was easy, net unchanged to a decline of 7 points, with sales for the day 30,500 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	5.38	5.32	5.36@5.32	5.35
December	5.00	4.95	4.98@4.99	4.98
January	4.43	4.40	4.41@4.42	4.41
February	4.15	4.11	4.14@4.15	4.15
March	4.13	4.08	4.10@4.11	4.11
April	4.19	4.11	4.14@4.15	4.14
May	4.24	4.18	4.21@4.22	4.21
June	..	..	4.25@4.27	4.23
July	..	..	4.29@4.31	4.33
August	..	..	4.33@4.35	4.39
September	..	..	4.37@4.39	4.44
October	..	..	..	..

The market for refined sugar was quiet and prices remained unchanged, all refiners listprices remained unchanged, all refiners list-ed granulated at 7.50c for fine. There were moderate withdrawals on old contract, but the country seems to be fairly well supplied and are holding off for the time being, while export inquiry is practically nothing. The market for raw sugar was dull and without feature of any kind. The continued bad weather in Cuba has prevented an early grinding movement, but should the weather clear within a few days grinding could begin within ten days or two weeks, which would be almost a normal start. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.40c; molasses, 5.58c; cost and freight, 5¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,798 packages. The strong features noted at the close of last week continued and prices were further advanced about ½c on practically all grades of both fresh and held creamery, and at the higher rates buyers are taking hold pretty well. Renovated somewhat stronger, and makers of ladle butter are asking further advance. Only a little packing stock to be had, and it brings extreme figures. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 43@43½c; extras (92 score), 41½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 39@41c; seconds, 783 to 87 score,) 38½@38¾c; thirds, 35½@38c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 43@43½c; extras, 42@42½c; firsts, 40@41½c; seconds, 37@39½c; creamery, half-pound, higher than solids, 39½@40c; extras, 38½@39c; firsts, 35½@38c; seconds, 35½@37c; thirds, 34@35c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40½c; good to prime, 38@40c; common to fair, 33@37½c; repacked, extras, 34@34½c; seconds, 34@34½c; lower grades, 32½@33½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@34½c; ladles, June make, firsts, 33@33½c; seconds, 32½c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½c; No. 2, 31½@32c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 4,594 cases. Receipts continue decreasing, and there is a great scarcity of new-laid eggs. Dealers requiring such are offering extreme prices to obtain the few lots showing a large proportion fit for the best trade, and the sales generally reported establish a further advance in prices for all good to fine qualities. It is evident, however, that the distribution is being affected by the extreme prices ruling. Trading from store is quiet and values are supported only by extreme scarcity. Medium and lower grades, which comprise most of the offerings, move slowly. Storage eggs have had further free sales at fully sustained or slightly enhanced prices; most of the trading reported is in range of 35@36c, only an occasional lot of exceptionally fine quality commanding more. Nearby white eggs in small supply. Average qualities move slowly at irregular prices; fancy uniformly new-laid are so scarce that values are largely nominal. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 48@50c; extra firsts, 45@47c; firsts, 42@44c; seconds, 38@41c; thirds and poorer, 32@37c. Refrigerator special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 33@35½c; firsts, 31@31½c; seconds, 29½@30½c; lower grades, 29@30c. Refrigerator, State whites, 38@40c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, bennery whites, fine to fancy, 45@47c; ordinary to good, 50@45c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 30@36c. Nearby pullets' eggs, whites, 45@35c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 45@50c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, bennery browns, 45@48c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 42@45c.

HOLDS UP INCREASES IN DEMURRAGE RATES

Commerce Board Suspends New Charges in Southern and Western Territory.

CHECKS RAILROAD PLAN

Proposed Remedy for Car Shortage Aroused the Active Opposition of Shippers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Tariffs filed by railroads in official Southern and Western classification territories, proposing increased demurrage charges to check the freight car shortage, were suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission today until March 31 next.

The present demurrage charge of practically all roads is 1 a day after free time allowance. Following the general complaint of acute shortage of equipment in all parts of the country, the railroads began filing tariffs providing for increased charges for demurrage to hasten the release of cars by shippers.

The shippers protested, as they did on a previous occasion when an increased demurrage was proposed. The commission now has suspended the new rates pending further investigation.

The proposed tariffs would provide, after the usual free time allowance, charges of $2 for the first day or fraction; $3 for the second day, $4 for the third day, and $5 for the fourth anad each succeeding day.

In discussing the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission, J. C. Lincoln, Manager of the Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Association, said yesterday:

"It was not exactly fair to the shippers to circulate the impression that they alone were responsible for the car shortage, but in saying this I am not defending the shippers who are needlessly withholding equipment and thereby imposing hardship on other shippers who might need the cars. There is a very strong feeling among many business men that this class of shippers should be penalized by higher demurrage rates, because they are responsible for creating a situation that is working a great hardship on the country.

"But it is also true that many of the railroads themselves are also guilty of practices that are open to question, and we felt, and evidently the Interstate Commerce Commission took the same view, that so long as the operators failed to correct their own shortcomings it was not fair to lay the whole burden of blame on the shippers.

"It is true, as has been pointed out, that some of the railroads do not return cars to their owners as soon as possible, and this condition has been made the subject of investigation by the American Railway Association. It remains to be seen what will happen to the demurrage question after the period of suspension announced by the commission expires. It is entirely within the power of the commission, if it finds it cannot complete its investigation of this subject in four months, to extend the suspension, but it is to be hoped that some definite decision will be reached before that time. It is a serious question as to what should be done with shippers who abuse the present privilege and use cars for storage purposes.

"The suggestion has been made, and has been indorsed by many, that one way for the railroads to deal with such shippers is to declare an embargo against them, and to refuse to accept more freight for them as long as they are withholding cars."

Bar Invites President Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Morgan J. O'Brien, President of the New York State Bar Association, called on Secretary Tumulty at the White House today and left with hi man invitation for President Wilson to attend the annual meeting of the Bar Association in New York on Feb. 12.

South and Central America Mails.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 12 M.—Hilarius.....Nov. 21

Maranham and Parnahyba, at 9 A. M.—Atahualpa .....Nov. 21

Nicaragua, (except East Coast) Salvador, Grenada, &c., Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran in Honduras, (other parts of Honduras, Cuba, Panama, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Cristobal, Puntarenas, San Juan del Sur, Corinto, Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, San Salvador, San Jose, Camperico, Ocas, and Salina Cruz, at 9 A. M.—Manzanillo .....Nov. 22

Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, (Panama and Canal Zone must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 A. M.—Santa Marta .....Nov. 22

Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela, via Mayaguez, La Guaira, Curacao, and Maracaibo, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,) (sea post)—Zulia .....Nov. 22

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 12 M.—Kentuckian.....Nov. 22

North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parnahyba, and Natal, via Para, Maranham Ceara, Pernambuco, and Maceio, at 12 M.—Sergipe .....Nov. 22

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 2:30 A. M.—Andijk .....Nov. 23

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Colon .....Nov. 23

Rio Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Rio Janeiro, Santos, Paranagua, Florianopolis, and Rio Grande do Sul, at 12 M.—Santa Cecilia .....Nov. 23

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Asturia .....Nov. 25

Leeward and Windward Islands and Guiana, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad, via Barbados, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 10:30 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Guiana .....Nov. 25

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Matapan .....Nov. 25

Pernambuco, Parnahyba, and Natal, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Tennessee .....Nov. 25

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:49|Sun sets..4:35|Moon rises..3:42

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:01	4:16	10:27	10:39
Governors Island	4:30	4:40	11:04	11:08
Hell Gate	6:34	6:46	12:48	12:48

Arrived—Monday, Nov. 20.

SS New York, Liverpool, Nov. 11.
SS Germania, Liverpool, Nov. 9.
SS Touraine, Bordeaux, Nov. 8.
SS Coamo, San Juan, Nov. 15.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, Nov. 17.
SS Noordendijk, Rotterdam, Oct. 28.
SS Jarrowdale, Bordeaux, Oct. 30.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Nov. 17.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Nov. 14.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Nov. 15.
SS Norman Bridge, Tampico, Nov. 10.
SS Majoran, Victoria, Oct. 21.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Nov. 17.
SS Osgoode, London, Oct. 27.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Nov. 19.
SS Socony, New Orleans, Nov. 11.
SS Levias, Chicoutimi, Nov. 11.
SS Falcon, San Francisco, Oct. 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Dante Alighieri	Fayal	Nov. 12
Fennmoral	Havre	Oct. 28
Volodia	London	Nov. 1
St. George	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Otterstad	Havre	Nov. 4
Runswijk	Rotterdam	Nov. 1
Mardinnette	Barcelona	Oct. 21
Andy	Santos	Oct. 20
Guyane	Havre	Nov. 5
Minnehaha	London	Nov. 8
Helen	Matanzas	Nov. 14
Proceus	Santos	Nov. 8
Irvington Court	Rio	Nov. 4
Havana	Havana	Nov. 15
Metapan	Port Limon	Nov. 13
El Cid	Galveston	Nov. 15

DUE TOMORROW.

*Alphonso XII	Havana	Nov. 19
†Stockholm	Gothenburg	Nov. 8
Ancon	Colon	Nov. 15
Sama	Jamaica	Nov. 17
Acre	Pernambuco	Nov. 7
Munamar	Antilla	Nov. 17
Vivian	Cienfuegos	Nov. 13
El Siglo	Galveston	Nov. 16

DUE THURSDAY.

Rio de Janeiro	Santos	Nov. 8
Pannonia	London	Nov. 11
Almirante	Jamaica	Nov. 16
Unkai Maru	Santos	Nov. 13
Caracas	San Juan	Nov. 13
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Nov. 20
Proteus	New Orleans	Nov. 18

DUE FRIDAY.

*Kroonland	Liverpool	Nov. 15
*San Giovanni	Fayal	Nov. 10
Exeter City	Bristol	Nov. 9
Kanaris	Barry	Nov. 9
E. K. Venezuelan	Lisbon	Nov. 13
Conoho	Galveston	Nov. 15
El Sol	Galveston	Nov. 15

DUE SATURDAY.

*San Guglielmo	Palermo	Nov. 13
Port Hardy	London	Nov. 9
Matgra	Trinidad	Nov. 17
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 22
Bella	Rantan	Nov. 15
Mimer	Curacao	Nov. 16

DUE SUNDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Nov. 18
†Frederik VIII	Copenhagen	Nov. 14
†Themistocles	Piraeus	Nov. 12
Saracen	Cardiff	Nov. 10
Monterey	Havana	Nov. 21

DUE MONDAY.

*Laconia	Liverpool	Nov. 18
*Tuscania	Glasgow	Nov. 18
Lapland	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Pastores	Cristobal	Nov. 19
Bermudian	Bermuda	Nov. 20
Brazos	San Juan	Nov. 23
Cornelia	San Juan	Nov. 19
Folkvard	Kirkwall	Nov. 19

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Florizel, St. John's	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Atahualpa, Para	8:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Hilarius, Buenos Aires	2:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Salonica, Argentina	———	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	11:00 M.
Sergipe, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	1:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Manzanillo, San Jose	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Santa Cecilia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
French Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kentuckian, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Andijk, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Helig Olav, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	———	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Sir Oda, Jamaica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
America, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Robert, Para	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alfonso XII., Vigo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
C. of Monte'y, Savan'h	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vestris, Rio Janeiro	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Regina d'Italia, Naples	8:0 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tocantins, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sama, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Isles	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
St. George, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Lepanto, Hull	———	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	———	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Siglo, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Dante Alighieri, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Eastern Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., NOV. 20.

SS Dante Alighieri, Genoa to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 21st, forenoon, Italian Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP,

SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 284 miles S. at noon.

SS Olinda, Porto Padre to New York, was 486 miles S. at noon.

SS I. D. Packstaller, New Orleans to New York, was 147 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 186 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 274 miles S. at noon.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 230 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 122 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 100 miles N. E. of Sand Key at 7 P. M. 19th.

SS El Sigio, Galveston to New York, was 141 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 250 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 82 miles W. N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 19 miles N. of St. John's at 7 P. M.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 220 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 564 miles E. of Galveston at noon.

SS Louisiana, Tampico to New York, was 321 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 320 miles E. at 7 P. M.

SS Saranac, Jacksonville to New York, was 402 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 25, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 25, SS La Touraine.

Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Dec. 16, SS Parris.

Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 25, SS Regina d'Italia, and at 8:30 A. M. Nov. 25, SS Cretic.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 25, SS Hellig Olav.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 23, SS Hellig Olav.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 25, SS Regina d'Italia, and at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 25, SS Verona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Great Northern .....Nov. 22

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .....Nov. 20

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia .....Nov. 24

Shanghai, (and specially addressed mail for China, Japan, and Korea,) (via Seattle)—Ixion .....Nov. 25

Japan, China, (except Shanghai City,) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia .....Nov. 29

Ocean and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—O. S. Transport .....Nov. 30

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Steels Strong; Coppers React; Railroads Higher—Mr. Davison's Visit to White House.

Trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday again attained the 2,000,000-share level. There were cross-currents in the dealings both within the industrial group and as between that group and the railroads.

Less dependence was placed as a market influence upon the copper merger talk which had dominated the market on Saturday, and most of the copper shares which had risen abruptly on that day reacted yesterday. They still retained much of the ground which they had won, but disposition was shown to be a little more cautious in accepting the Street rumors regarding the magnitude of the merger and to modify the more extravagant of the predictions concerning the plans of the promoters of the proposed consolidation. In all this there was nothing unusual for lacking definite announcement of the merger plans upon which speculators were banking so freely at the close of last week. They lacked a sufficient market to dispose of their holdings for profit-taking purposes without making concessions to the new buyers.

The course of the copper shares, however, did not control the movement of the industrials as a whole. United States Steel remained conspicuously strong, overtopping its previous high record and a number of the other industrials were strong along with it. The main reason for their strength was not new. It was the familiar story of great industrial activity, of output sold at high prices of financial positions greatly strengthened and of an outlook which promises for an indefinite time to come a continuance of the conditions under which American industries are today operating.

The increased buying of the railroads in the afternoon, which brought strength to many of those shares, was not a movement pronounced enough to have caused any special comment had it occurred in a corresponding number of industrial issues, but such is the Wall Street attitude toward railroad stocks that any show of real strength in them is looked upon as calling for some other explanation than that which today applies to most of the railroads of the country, namely, that they were never gathering in larger receipts nor ever making more money. That, however, is one of the best reasons for such strength as the railroad stocks show from time to time, for to whatever burdens of the railroads of the country are subjected their ability to bear up under those burdens is greatly increased by record-breaking earnings.

The gathering in Washington yesterday of the Congressional Committee, which is to investigate the transportation situation in the United States, might be regarded as the occasion for some special strength in the railway shares, for among railroad executives, some at least of the leaders are confident that good will come out of the investigation and out of the legislation which may grow out of it or out of the promises which were made to the railroads at the time of the passage of the eight-hour law. A little optimism would be by no means a bad thing to mingle with the pessimism with which a good part of Wall Street has been in the habit of regarding the position of the country's railroads.

Some were disposed to associate the better tone in the railroad market yesterday with the visit which H. P. Davison made to the White House on Saturday. There was no reason at all for assuming that Mr. Davison's visit had anything to do with the railroad situation. A suggestion upon which bankers laid more stress was that the visit had something to do with international financing and particularly, perhaps, with some phases of the part which this country has to play in international financial operations under the new world conditions. The banking community, however, was left to surmises regarding the matter in the absence of any authoritative statement concerning the President's talk with Mr. Davison.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Heavy profit taking sales encountered fresh buying in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, with resulting irregularity in the price movement. The advance in United States Steel common to new high record levels stimulated other sections of the list favorably.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska Gold..	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12⅞
270	Allis-Chalmers.	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼
40	Am. B. Sugar.	102½	102½	101¾	102¼
1,040	Am. Can	68	68¼	65¼	65¾
2,170	Am. C. & F....	74	77¼	75	76
680	Am. H. & L..	18¾	18¾	16¾	17¾
240	A. H. & L. pf.	75	77	75	75½
150	Am. Linseed..	22¾	22¾	21¾	22¾
1,270	Am. Locomo..	93¾	95¾	93¾	95¾
3,750	Am. Smelting.	122¾	122¾	120¾	121
80	Am. St. Fdry.	72¾	72¾	71¼	71¼
60	Am. Sugar ..	118	118	118	118
50	Am. W. P. pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
280	Am. Zinc	65¾	66½	63¾	63¾
10,500	Anaconda Cop.	104¾	105½	103¾	103¾
70	At., T. & S. F.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
1,240	Baldwin Loco.	87¾	88¾	86¾	87¾
40	Brook. R. T..	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
1,120	Butte & Sup..	74¼	74¼	73¼	73¾
410	California Pet.	25¾	25¾	24¾	25¾
2,690	Cent. Leather.	114	114	110¼	113¾
120	Ches. & Ohio.	67¾	68¼	67¾	68¼
50	Chi. Gt. West.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
180	C., M. & St.P.	93	94¾	93	94¾
140	C., R., I. & P.	33¾	34	33¼	34
3,550	Chile Copper..	37¾	37¾	33¾	34¼
690	Chino Copper..	73¾	73¾	71	71
2,780	Col. F. & I...	60	61¼	59¼	60
90	Col. Gas	47	47¼	47	47¼
960	Can. Products.	22¾	23¾	22¾	23¾
8,520	Crucible Steel.	91¾	92¾	90¾	91¾
110	Cuba C. Sug..	72	72	71¼	71¾
50	Dist. Securities	42	42	42	42
1,400	Erie	37	37¾	35¾	37¾
80	Erie 1st pf..	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
150	Goodrich Co..	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¼
150	Gt. North. pf.	118	118	118	118
440	Gt. North. Ore	46¾	47¼	46¾	46¾
70	Greene Can....	55	55	55	55
1,510	Inspir. Copper	74	74¼	72¾	72¾
1,120	Int. Mer. Mar.	47¾	47¾	45¾	46¾
510	Int. M. M. pf.	119¾	120	119¾	119½
280	Int. Nickel ..	48¾	48¾	48	48
570	Int. Paper ..	69	69¾	67¾	68
300	Interboro Con.	18¼	19¼	18¼	18¾
8,970	Ken. Copper..	64¼	64¾	61¾	61¾
690	Lack Steel ..	105¾	106¾	104¾	106
100	Lehigh Valley..	83	83¾	83	83¾
120	Maxwell Motor	76¾	79¾	75¾	75¾
1,030	Mexican Pet..	111	111¾	109¾	111
1,510	Miami Copper..	49	49¾	48	48¾
40	Nat.Enam.& S.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
70	Nat. Lead.....	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
980	Nevada Con....	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
420	N. Y. Central.	106¾	108¼	106¾	108¼
70	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
40	N. Y., O. & W.	30¾	31	30¾	31
50	Pacific Mail...	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
50	Pennsylvania..	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
120	Pres. Steel Car	57¾	57¾	57	57
190	Ry. Steel Spr..	58¾	58¾	57	57
2,170	Ray Copper....	37¼	37¼	35¾	35¼
5,190	Reading	108¼	110¾	108¼	110¾
1,420	Rep. Iron & S..	90¾	92¼	90¼	91¾
820	Shattuck Ariz.	37	37¼	36¾	36¾
160	Southern Pac..	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼
40	Southern Ry...	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¼
600	Studebaker	126	126¾	124½	125
420	Tenn. Copper..	24¾	25	24¾	24¾
50	Third Avenue..	49¼	49¼	49¼	49½
20	Un. Bag & P..	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
2,710	Union Pacific..	148¾	149¾	147¾	149¾
180	U. S. Ind. A....	136	137	135½	137
90	U. S. Rubber...	61¾	64	61¾	63¼
75,300	U. S. Steel...	128¾	129	126¾	127¾
50	U. S. Steel pf.	128	128	128	128
2,780	Utah/Copper...	128	129¾	126¾	126¼
100	Wabash pf. A.	57¼	57¾	57¼	57¾
640	Westing. Elec..	65¾	65¾	65	65
160	Willys Over'd.	33	33¼	33	33

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.06¼	.06½	.06¼	.06¼
400	Big Jim	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½
1,650	Cashboy	.06¼	.06¾	.06	.06
500	Isabella	.22	.22	.22	.22
500	Montana	.23	.23	.23	.23
400	Ophir	.24	.24	.24	.24
1,700	Rescue Eula...	.29	.29	.29	.29
400	Sierra Nevada..	.26	.26	.26	.26
400	Sioux City.....	.14	.14	.14	.14
2,000	Silver Pick....	.22	.23	.22	.23
200	Tonopah Ext..	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
400	Union Consol..	.58	.59	.58	.59
400	United Gold....	.21	.21	.21	.21
200	Vindicator	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	2,135,360
Same day last year	419,744
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	191,755,767
Same period last year	157,128,244
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
66¼	67	200	Acme Tea.....	67	67	66¾	66¾	— ¾
15¾	16¼	100	Advance Rumely.....	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
32½	35¾	100	Advance Rumely pf..	33	33	33	33	...
72½	74	1,900	Ajax Rubber.....	74	74½	74	74	...
12¼	12¾	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines...	13	13	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
84	84½	2,400	Alaska Juneau.....	84	84½	83⅝	84	— ⅛
32¾	32⅞	6,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg..	32½	33¼	32¾	32⅝	+ ⅛
89½	90	1,600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf..	90¼	90¾	89¾	89¾	— 1⅛
88	88½	1,900	Am. Agricul. Chem..	88½	88½	88	88¼	— ⅛
102¼	102⅝	700	Am. Beet Sugar.....	102¾	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
65	65¼	12,950	Am. Can.....	66	66¼	65½	65¾	— 1⅛
113	115¼	200	Am. Can pf.....	114	114	114	114	...
73½	76¾	44,100	Am. Car & Fdry.....	74	77½	73½	76¼	+ 2⅝
52	52¾	700	Am. Cotton Oil.....	53	53	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	17⅝	9,706	Am. Ice Securities...	17¾	18⅝	17	17½	+ ⅝
75	75½	12,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf..	74	77	73½	75	+1
28¼	28⅝	500	Am. Ice Securities...	28⅞	28⅞	28	28½	+ ⅛
21⅞	22	1,800	Am. Linseed.....	22¼	22¾	22	22	— ⅛
51½	52¼	4,800	Am. Linseed pf.....	53	53	51¾	52	—1
94	94¼	17,000	Am. Locomotive.....	94½	95⅞	93¼	94	— ⅛
108	108¾	200	Am. Locomotive pf...	108	108	108	108	...
120½	121	50,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	120¾	122¾	120¾	121	+ ⅛
116	117	900	Am. Smelt. & R. pf..	116½	117	116	117	+ ⅛
101	101⅜	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A..	101¼	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅛
96¼	96¾	500	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B..	96⅝	96⅝	96¼	96¼	+ ⅛
140	145	100	Am. Snuff.....	140¼	140¾	140¼	140¾	—2⅞
71⅜	71½	7,400	Am. Steel Fdries....	69⅝	72	69¼	71¼	+2⅝
117	117½	2,000	Am. Sugar Ref.....	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117¼	— ⅝
132	132½	1,300	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	132½	132½	132¼	132¼	— ⅛
221¼	222	200	Am. Tobacco.....	221½	221½	221½	221½	+ ½
107½	109	200	Am. Tob. pf. new....	108	108¼	107⅝	107⅝	—1⅝
53⅞	53¾	2,000	Am. Woolen.....	54	54⅝	53½	53⅝	— ⅛
98	99⅝	100	Am. Woolen pf.....	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ⅝
74¼	75	44,100	Am. Writing P. pf...	74	76¾	71	74½	+3½
63⅛	64	7,700	Am. Zinc L. S.....	64½	65½	63	63¾	—1¼
81	83	200	Am. Zinc L. S. pf...	83	83	82	82	—1⅝
104	104⅛	81,500	Anaconda Cop. Co...	104¾	105⅜	103⅞	104	— ⅞
49½	50	100	As. Dry Goods 2d pf..	49¾	49½	49½	49½	...
68	69	100	As. Dry Gds 1st pf...	70	70	70	70	...
71	72	1,400	Associated Oil.....	69	72	69	71	+ ⅜
105	105¼	13,600	Atch., Top. & S. F....	104⅝	105½	104¼	105¼	+ ⅞
100⅜	100¾	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf..	100¾	100½	100⅜	100¼	...
12	12⅛	100	At., Berm. & At.....	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅛	+ ⅛
123	125	700	Atlantic Coast Line..	122½	124⅞	122⅜	124⅞	+3⅝
121	121¼	4,400	At., Gulf & W. I....	122¼	122¼	120½	120⅞	—1½
71¼	72¼	900	At., Gulf & W. I. pf..	72¼	72¼	71¾	72¼	...
87½	87¾	11,600	Baldwin Loco.....	87¼	88⅝	86¾	87¼	+ ⅜
107½	109	400	Baldwin Loco. pf....	108¾	109¾	107½	107½	+ ⅜
86⅞	87	4,400	Baltimore & Ohio....	86¾	87	86	86⅞	+ ⅜
74¾	75¼	200	Baltimore & O. pf...	75	75	74¾	74¾	— ⅛
...	...	29	Bank of Commerce..	200	200	200	200	...
1¾	2⅛	300	Batopilas Mining....	2	2	2	2	...
164	165	1,750	Barrett Co.....	165	167	164½	164½	— ⅝
690	699	100	Bethlehem Steel....	698	698	698	698	—2
690	699	50	Do., odd lot	700	700	700	700	...
160	170	200	Bethlehem Steel pf..	165	165	165	165	—3
84½	85	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran...	83⅞	85	83⅞	85	+1½
84¾	88	100	Burns Brothers.....	85¼	85¾	85¾	85¾	...
72½	72¾	17,150	Butte & Superior....	74	74	71½	72¾	+1⅜
20	21	100	Butterick Co.....	20	20	20	20	—1⅞
23⅜	24¼	2,300	California Petrol....	23¾	24½	23	24	+ ½
52¼	52⅝	1,000	California Pet. pf....	52¼	52⅝	51¾	52¼	...
173	174	1,100	Canadian Pacific....	171¾	174¾	171¾	173¾	+1⅝
112⅞	113	86,900	Central Leather Co..	113¼	114⅝	110¾	112⅞	—1½
116	117	100	Central Leather pf...	116¾	116⅞	116½	116⅞	...
106¼	107	500	Chandler Motor.....	106	108¼	106	106¼	...
67⅞	68	8,200	Chesapeake & Ohio...	68	68	67	68	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	600	Chi. Great Western...	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	...
43⅝	44½	2,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf....	43	44½	43	43¾	+ ⅝
94	94½	2,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	93	94½	92⅝	94½	+1½
127⅞	128	200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P...	128	128	128	128	— ⅜
33⅜	33⅝	8,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P...	33¼	33¼	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
34	34½	131,700	Chile Copper.....	36	37	33¾	34⅛	—2⅜
70¼	71½	15,600	Chino Copper.....	73¼	73⅝	70½	70½	—2½
58	60	100	Clev., C. C. & St. L..	57	57	57	57	— ⅛
71½	73	200	Cluett, Peabody Co..	72½	73	72⅝	72⅞	+ ⅛
60	60¼	34,100	Col. Fuel & Iron.....	59¼	61¾	59¼	60	+ ½
47⅜	47½	29,000	Columbia Gas.....	45½	47⅝	45½	47½	+2⅛
48¾	49	200	Comput. Tab. Recor...	49	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
136½	137	600	Consolidated Gas....	136¾	136¾	136¾	136½	...
128	129	600	Consol. Gas, Balt...	129	129	128¾	128¾	— ⅜
101	102	1,500	Continental Can.....	102¼	102⅝	102	102¼	— ⅛
64	64¼	3,900	Continental Insur....	63	64⅜	63	64¼	+ ⅛
22¼	22⅝	21,000	Corn Products Ref...	22⅜	23¼	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
106	106¼	4,500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	105⅝	106⅝	105⅝	106½	+ ⅛
91½	92	27,200	Crucible Steel.....	91⅜	93	90¾	91½	— ⅛
121¼	123	400	Crucible Steel pf....	120¼	122¾	120½	122½	—1
71⅜	71⅝	7,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	71⅜	71⅞	71⅜	71⅝	— ⅛
98¼	98⅜	1,200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf..	98¼	99½	98¼	98⅜	— ⅛
95	96	300	Deere & Co. pf	95	96	95	95	...
46	46¼	3,100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	45	47	45	46¼	+1¼
147	149¾	21	Detroit Edison Co...	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	...
42½	43	2,400	Distillers' Secur....	42¾	43	42¼	42¾	— ⅛
23⅞	24	1,300	Dome Mines.....	24¾	24¾	24	24	+ ⅛
78	82	300	Driggs-Seabury	79	80	79	80	...
37½	37⅝	10,500	Erie	37	38	36⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
52⅝	53¼	1,000	Erie 1st pf.....	52⅝	53¼	52½	53¼	+ ⅛
42⅜	42	1,000	Erie 2d pf	42¼	43	42½	43	+ ⅛
16	26	200	Federal Min. & S....	25	25	25	25	+2
49¼	49⅜	1,400	Federal M. & S. pf..	49	49¾	49	49¼	— ⅛
43½	44	2,800	Gaston, Wms. & W....	45¼	45¼	43	43¾	—1¼
325	330	100	Gen. Chemical x d...	325	325	325	325	+1½
182⅜	183	3,400	General Electric....	182¾	183½	182	182	+ ⅛
120	124	200	General Motors pf...	124½	124½	124½	124½	— ⅛
70¼	70½	2,400	Goodrich (B F.) Co..	70½	70¾	70¼	70¼	— ⅛
112	114	5,800	Granby Consol.....	117	118	113	113	—2
117⅜	118½	1,600	Great Northern pf...	117⅝	118	117¼	117¾	— ⅜
46⅜	47	49,600	G. N. ctfs. for o. p..	45¾	47¼	45¾	46¾	+1⅛
54½	55	3,600	Greene-Cananea	56	56¾	54½	54½	— ⅛
165	170	1,000	Gulf States Steel....	159	165	159	164	+ ⅝
105	...	100	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	...
165	171	200	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	158	163	158	163	—2
105	105¼	1,000	Illinois Central.....	104½	105¼	104½	105¼	+ ⅛
72¾	73	50,700	Inspiration Copper..	74	74¾	72¾	72¾	+ ⅛
18¼	18½	4,600	Interboro Consol....	18½	18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
24½	25	100	Int. Agricultural....	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
79	80¾	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	79½	79½	79¼	79¼	—1½
46¾	47	18,800	Int. Mer. Mar. pf....	48¼	48¼	46¾	46¾	—1¼
118¾	119¼	13,300	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr..	120¾	120¾	119¼	119½	—1
47¾	48	13,700	Int. Nickel.....	48¾	48¾	47¼	47½	— ⅝
68¼	68⅝	16,300	Int. Paper.....	70¾	70¾	67½	68¾	— ⅛
105	106	2,600	Int. Paper pf.....	104¾	105¾	104½	105¼	— ⅛
25¾	26¾	700	Kansas City South..	25¾	26⅜	25¾	26¼	+ ⅛
98	98	100	Kayser (J.) & Co....	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ¼
77	78	200	Kelly Spring Tire...	78	78	78	78	+1
61¼	61¾	218,600	Kennecott Copper...	64	64½	61	61¼	—1⅝
123	127	100	Kgs.Co.E.L.& P x d..	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	+1½
105	105¼	27,100	Lackawanna Steel....	105½	106½	104¾	105¾	+ ⅞
50	51	300	Lake Erie & W. pf..	50	51	50	51	+1
39½	40	500	Lee Rubber & Tire..	40¼	40	40	40	+ ⅛
83½	83⅝	3,300	Lehigh Valley.....	83	84	82¾	83¼	+ ⅛
134	135½	300	Louis. & Nash.....	133	135¾	133	135¾	+1½
65¼	66	900	Mackay Co.....	65½	66	65½	65½	+ ⅛
75½	76	2,300	Maxwell Motors	76¼	76¾	75½	76	+ ⅛
50	51½	300	Max. Motors 2d pf...	50	50	50	50	+ ⅛
64	65	400	May Dept. St. x d...	65½	65½	65	65	— ⅝
110⅜	111¼	10,000	Mexican Petroleum..	111	111¾	109¾	110⅜	+1
48½	48⅝	17,750	Miami Copper	49¾	49¾	48	48⅝	+1
32	32½	500	Minn. & St. L. new..	31¾	32¾	31¾	32¼	+ ⅜
122½	124	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	121¾	122	121¾	122	— ⅝
7⅞	7⅞	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	...
17⅜	18	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf...	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
10¼	10½	4,250	Missouri Pacific	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10¼	...
10½	10½	1,100	Mo. Pacific t r.....	10½	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
26¾	27	1,100	Mo. Pacific w i.....	26¾	27	26¾	27	+ ⅜
56	56	500	Mo. Pacific pf. w i..	56	56	55¾	55¾	—1½
99	99	500	Montana Power	99	99	97¾	97¾	—1½
123	123	650	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	123	123	122	122	—1½
...	...	50	Do., odd lot.....	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	...
83¾	84	3,200	Nat. Enam. & St. Co...	84½	84½	83¾	83¾	+ ⅛
69¾	69¾	1,700	Nat. Lead Co.....	70	70	69½	69½	+ ⅛
29¾	30	29,000	Nevada Con. Cop....	34	34½	30	30	—3
182	183	8,700	N. Y. Air Brake.....	177¼	186	177	183	+6
108¾	108¾	16,100	N. Y. Central.....	106¾	108¾	106¾	108¼	+1½
43¾	44½	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L..	43¼	44	43	44	+ ⅛
17	17	300	N. Y. Dock.....	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
58¾	59¾	2,000	N. Y., N. H. & H....	58	59¼	58	59¼	+ ⅛
31¼	31½	1,400	N. Y., Ont. & West..	30¼	31⅜	30¼	31½	+ ⅛
141	141½	5,000	Norfolk & Western..	140¼	141½	140	141	+ ⅛
111¼	111⅝	3,100	Northern Pacific	110¾	111⅝	110¼	111⅜	+ ⅛
146	149	400	Nova Scotia S. & C..	146¾	147	146¾	147	—1¼
...	...	2,400	Ohio Cities Gas.....	85	85	84	84	...
7¼	7¾	7,800	Ontario Mining	7¼	7¾	6¾	6	—1¼
96¼	96¾	1,400	Owens Bottle Mach ..	96¼	96¾	96	96¾	— ⅛
26¾	27	1,700	Pacific Mail	26¾	28¼	26¾	28¼	+ ⅛
37	37	800	Pacific Tel. & Tel....	37	37	37	37	— ⅛
98¼	98¾	400	Pan-Am. Pet. & T. pf..	98¼	98¾	98	98¾	— ⅛
56¾	57	1,600	Penn. R. R.....	56¾	57	56¾	57	— ⅛
43⅝	44	800	Philadelphia Co.....	43⅝	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
85	86¾	200	P., C., C. & St. L....	85	86¾	85	86¾	+1½
44⅞	44⅞	7,700	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d..	44⅞	44⅞	43¼	43⅞	— ⅛
110	110	200	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d..	110	110	108⅝	109⅞	+ ⅛
88	88¼	7,500	Pressed Steel Car....	88	88¼	85¾	85¾	—1⅝
168	168	500	Pullman Co.....	168	168	167¾	167¾	— ⅛
75	75	60	R. R. Sec., Ill.C.st.c.	75	75	75	75	...
58¼	58⅝	4,000	Railway Steel Sp....	58¼	58⅝	57¼	57¾	— ¼
36⅜	37	41,000	Ray Con. Copper....	36⅜	37	35¼	35½	—1
108½	110¾	38,

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100 Am. Typefrs Pfd.
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19 Old Dominion S. S.
20 Lehigh Val. Coal Sales
100 Riverside Traction Pfd.
100 New York Railways
25 Reliance Mot. Pict. Pf.
50 Royal Baking Pow. Pf.
50 Borden's Milk Pfd.
100 Gray & Davis Com.
100 Am. Surety Co.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
Sales.				
300 Com. Power....	62	60¾	61	61⅜
400 Com. Power pf.	84¼	83¾	84¾	84⅞
2,100 N. Ohio E. C..	42	41	42	42
800 N. O. E. C. pf.	82	81	81	..
10 Rep. R. & Lt pf	81	81	..	..

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power	3	9
Appalachian Power pf	20	22
Adirondack Electric Power	26	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf	83	87
American Cities	13	16
American Cities pf	37½	40
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	152	155
American Gas & Electric pf	50	51
American Light & Traction	882	884
American Light & Traction pf	110	113
American Power & Light	75½	77
American Power & Light pf	85	87
American Public Utilities	40	44
American Public Utilities pf	72	75
American W. W. & E.	9¼	10
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	67	70
American W. W. & E., partic	24	26
Atlantic P. P. pf	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf	88	..
Carolina Power & Light	38	..
Carolina Power & Light pf	96	102
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf	72	76
Central States Electric	22	23
Central States Electric pf	90¾	92¾
†Cities Service	328	330
†Cities Service pf	92	94
Colorado Power	31	32
Colorado Power pf	100	102
Columbus Electric pf	90	95
Consumers' Power pf	97	99
Connecticut Power pf	98	..
Eastern Texas Electric	60	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf	89½	92
Electric Properties	52	54
El Paso Electric	120	125
El Paso Electric pf	100	..
Federal Light & Traction	18	19
Electric B. & S. pf	*98½	*100
Empire D. E.	90	95
Federal Light & Traction	18	20
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	59
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf	95	100
Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction	48	51
International Traction pf	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	10	12½
Mississippi River Power pf	37½	47
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	76	81
Northern States Power	103	105
Northern States Power pf	99¼	101
Northern Texas Electric	50	..
Northern Texas Electric pf	82½	88
Ozark P. & W.	44	48
Pacific G. & E.	66	66¾
Pacific G. & E. pf	90	92
Puget Sound Traction	23	..
Puget Sound Traction pf	68	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	35	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	75	83
Rep. Ry. & L.	54	55
Securities Corp. general	18	23
Securities Corp., general pf	80	85
Southern California Edison	90	90½
Southern California Edison pf	106	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf	*97½	*100
Standard Gas & Electric	15¼	16¼
Standard Gas & Electric pf	43	48½
Tampa Electric	128	132
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	12	12⅝
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	51	52
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United Gas & Electric 1st pf	71	73
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	12	16
United Light & Railways	49½	51
United Light & Railways pf	79	81
Western Power	13	19
Western Power pf	69¾	71
*West. Penn. pf	103	107

BONDS.				
American Power & Light 6s, 1921	100		101½	
American W. W. & E. 5s	76½		77½	
Baton Rouge cons. 5s	90		92½	
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918	99½		..	
Central Illinois Light 5s	95		97	
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100¼		..	
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	85		90	
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	78		..	
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96		..	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	87½		98½	
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99¾		..	
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942	91		94	
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	97		99	
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½		102	
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918	99½		..	
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	92		95	
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	99¼		100	
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90		95	
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1935	99		101	
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90¼		91	
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½		100	
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98½		..	
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	90		102	
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	80		95	
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	81		95	
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½		99	
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99¼		100	
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	75		76	
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1923	94		94½	
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	99¼		100	
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97		98	
North Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	96		98	
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	93½		98	
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	87½		..	
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99		..	
Seattle Electric con. 5s	94		98	
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½		100	
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	99		..	
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111		113	
W. West. Light 6s, 1923	98		98	
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½		93½	
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	97½		98	

*And dividend. †Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
4½s	June, 1965	110¼	111	110¼	111
4½s	Mar., 1963	109½	110	108½	110
4½s	Nov., 1957	109½	110	109½	109⅞
4½s	May, 1957	109¾	110	109½	110
4½s	Apr., 1966	105	105¼	104⅞	105
4½s	Mar., 1964	104⅜	105	104⅝	104⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960	104½	104⅝		
4½s	Mar., 1960-1960	103¼	103½	103¼	103½
4s	May, 1959	101⅜	102	101⅜	101⅞
4s	Nov., 1958	101⅜	102	101⅜	101⅞
4s	May, 1957	101⅜	102	101⅜	101⅞
4s	Nov., 1956	101⅜	101⅝	101	101⅛
4s	Nov., 1956	101¼	101⅜	101	101⅛
4s	Nov., 1936	101	101⅜	101	101⅛
3½s	Nov., 1955	93¼	..	93¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	93⅝	94	93¼	94¼
3½s	May, 1954	93⅝	94	93¼	94¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1930	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s 1918-1923	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s Nov., 1917	3.73	..	3.75	..
4½s June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s 1924-1931	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s 1921-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s Apr., 1920	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
4½s 1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s May, 1919	3.90	..	3.95	..
4s Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s May, 1917	3.50	..	3.50	..
3½s 1940-1953	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s 1930-1939	3.85	..	3.85	..
3½s 1922-1929	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s 1919-1921	3.95	..	3.95	..
3½s 1917-1918	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.50
3s 1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s 1926-1930	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s 1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
2s 1916-1917	3.60	..	3.60	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. & M.	150	160	150	160
MacAndrews & F.	195	205	195	205
MacAndrews & F. pf	100	102	100	102
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	250	260	250	260
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	620	640	620	640
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	123	125	123	125

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky	.04
Andes	.08	Mexican	.08
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental	.05
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.17
Challenge Con.	.06	Overman	.08
Chollar	.05	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.24	Savage	.07
Con. Virginia	.07	Seg. Belcher	.02
Exchequer	.02	Sierra Nevada	.25
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.53
Hale & Norcross	.08	Utah	.02
Jacket	.03	Mexican dollars	.54¼
Justice	.03		

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.90	Florence	.20
McNamara	.07	G'field Consol	.53
Midway	.22	G'field Merger	.06
Mizpah Extn.	.17	Great Bend	.03
Monarch Pitts.	.19	Jumbo Extn.	.23
Montana	.21	Kewanas	.10
North Star	.15	Red Lion	.18
Rescue	.29	Silver Pick	.22
Tonopah Exten.	5.00	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Nevada	5.90	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.70	Big Jim	2.37½
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.22
Atlanta	.01	Packard	.49
Booth	.08	Rochester	.74
C. O. D.	.02	Round Mountain	.33
Comb. Fraction	.07	White Caps	.33

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	.339	.341	Granite	.63	.67
Dr. J'pot	.87½	.94	Isabella	.23	.25¼
Elkton	.12½	.15	McKinney	.23	.32
El Paso	.39	.50	Portland	.193	.195
Findlay	.5	.4½	U. G. M.	.15¼	.19¼
Gold Dirt	.2¼	.3½	Vindicator	.188	.190
Gold Sov	.4	.6¼			

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	99½	100
2s, c. 1930	99½	..
2s, r. 1918	100¾	101¼
2s, c. 1918	100¾	..
3s, 1918-1948	101¾	102
4s, r. 1925	110	110¾
4s, c. 1925	110¾	..
Pan. 2s, r. 1938	99¾	100

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea. 1st pf, ex div	96¾	97
Adams Ex.	146	149
Ala & B.	245	..
Am Ag Ch. pf	102	104
Am B N.	42½	45
Do pf	50¾	53
Am B Sug. pf	99½	100¼
Am B & F'dy	107	109
Do pf	195	206
Am Coal	54½	..
Am Coal P pf	98	102
Am Malt.	8¼	10
Do pf	45	49
Am Sm pf.	105	109
Am S Ref. pf	120	122
A T & C.	62¼	65
Ann Arbor	..	30
Do pf	..	50
Asso D G.	25	28
Barrett Co pf	117½	121
Beech Cr'k	44½	46
B Un G.	131	134
Brown Sh.	73	..
Do pf	100	101½
Bruns Ter.	8¾	9¼
B, R & P.	97	99
Do pf	110	..
Burns Bros pf	103	110
Can So.	57½	58½
C R R of N J.	200	800
C & S A Tel	147½	151
Chi & Alt.	18	20
Do pf	25	30¼
C, M & St Paul pf	125	126
C & N W. pf	175	185
Chi. St P. M & Om.	115	120
Do pf	153	140
Col. Fu. & I.	89¼	100
Do pf	102	..
Col. Gas & El.	136	138
Con Gas Chi.	120	121
Con Gas N Y.	155	160
Cons Ice.	10	15
Cons Ref.	50	60
Cons Tob. pf	85	90
Corn Prod. pf	118	119
Crex Carp.	42	45
C-Am Sug.	220	240
Do pf	110	120
Del & H.	152½	155
D, L & W.	235	240
D & R G.	19½	20
Det U Ry.	117	121
Dia Match.	153	157
D, S S & A. pf	4½	10
Do pf	10	12½
Elec S B.	66	70
Erie & P.	63½	117
Gen Ch pf.	115	117
Gen Mot.	860	875
G'dfrich (B F) Co pf	113½	114
G & S T.	112½	..
Harb-W. ex div	106	..
Do pf	105	..
Helme (G W) Co	185	205
Do pf	117½	124
Homestake, ex div	180	187
Int Ag pf.	55	56
I H, N J.	117½	117¾
Do pf	120	123
Int H Cor pf	111¼	..
Iowa Cent.	7	8
Do pf	15	15
Jewel Tea.	86	88
Do pf	109	110¼
K C, Ft S & M pf.	73	76½
Kan C So	..	..
pf	59¾	60
Kayser (J) & Co 1st pf	114	118
Kelly & T pf	96	100
K & M.	4	6
Do pf	50	..
Lack Steel.	112	116
L E & W.	25¾	26¼
Ligg & M.	287	290
Do pf	124	126
Long Isl'd.	32	37
L-W Sta.	20	24
Do 1st pf	35	40
Do 2d pf	20	30
Lorill'd Co.	230	240
Do pf	118	121
M'kay Cos.	85	85½
Man Bch.	145	155
Man Elev.	120	130
Man R'way.	62½	70
Do pf	113	..
M M 1st pf	81¾	85
May Dep S pf	108½	110
Mex Pr pf.	99¾	99¾
Mich Cent.	123	125
M, St P & S M pf.	120	122
Do 1st pf.	113	117
Mon P pf.	112	122
M Wd pf.	114	..
Mor & Ess.	88	89½
N, C & St L.	125	140
Nat Bis.	125¾	130
N C & St.	82	84
Do pf.	100	114
Nat Enc 1st.	100	105
Nat Lead.	112¾	113
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	22	28
Do 2d pf.	6	7
N Y, C & St L. 1st pf.	79	83
Do 2d pf.	62	64
N Y D Pr.	38	46
N Y L & W. pf.	114¼	118
Norf So.	36	38
N & W pf.	85½	88
North Am.	68	69¾
N W Tel.	83½	..
Nova S & M pf.	116¾	120
Pabst B pf.	90	97
Pac Coast.	38	41
Do 1st pf.	76	80
Do 2d pf.	70	80
P T & Tel pf.	97¼	100
Peo & E.	14	16
Pett-Minh.	..	90
Do 1st pf	..	90
P, C, C & St L pf.	..	94
Pitts Coal.	..	50
Do pf.	100	115
P, Ft W & C.	138	..
Do pref.	146¾	..
Pitts S pf.	102¾	103½
Pr Steel Car pf.	105	107
Do pf.	97½	98
Pub S N J.	130½	134
Quicksilver	3¾	4¼
Do pf.	4¾	5
Ry Sil Spr.	16	18
Do pf.	161	166
Rep I & S.	42½	44¾
Rens & W.	17½	..
Do pf.	..	..
Rich & L.	14	17
Do pf.	35	40
Sears-R pf.	124	127
S-S S & I.	101	103
S P R.	215	235
Do pf.	120	125
Std M pf.	86	86
Stdrds Oil Co of Ind.	110¾	110¾
Do pf.	104½	105¼
T P L Tr.	120	122
Tor P pf.	102¾	104¼
T St L & W.	9¾	10
Do pf.	18¾	19
T C R T pf.	125	135
Und Typ.	105	107½
Do pf.	114	120
Un Bag & P pf.	94	95
Un Cig M.	40	47¾
Do pf.	102¾	104
Un Cig Sts.	..	..
Do pf.	119¼	120
U Drug 2d pf.	94	95
U S Exp.	21	23½
U S Ind A. pf.	194	195
U S R & M.	29	30
Imp	3	..
U S R. pf.	51	51½
U S S pf.	51	..
Va-Car Ch pf.	112¾	..
W B & M.	..	..
Int pf.	72	76
Weym-Bru. pf.	110¾	124
W & L E 1st pf.	3½	4
Wis Cent.	51	52
W'w'th (F W) pf.	128¾	..
Wor Pump.	81½	83
Do pf.	98	100
Do pf. B.	56	60

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
925	Adventure	5¼	5¾	5¼	5⅝
960	Allouez	82½	83	80¾	81
800	Algomah	1¾	2⅛	1¾	1¾
115	Ahmeek	125	125	124	124
335	Alaska Gold	13	13	12¾	12⅝
965	Kerr Lake	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
200	Keweenaw	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
1,805	Lake	16	18⅜	17	17
1,430	La Salle	6	6¾	6	6¼
110	Mason Valley	5¼	5½	5	5
2,650	Mass. Con.	19	19½	18⅜	18⅝
845	Mayflower	5	5¼	4½	4½
10	Miami	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¼
480	Michigan	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝
1,325	Mohawk	106	108	107	107½
150	Nevada Con.	33¼	33½	33⅛	33¼
1,175	New Arcadian	8¼	8⅞	8½	8⅝
100	New Idria	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16⅝
7,840	North Butte	31	33	30	30½
420	North Lake	2⅞	3	2¾	2⅞
100	Ojibway	2½	2½	2½	2½
323	Old Colony	3⅝	4	3½	3½
1,830	Old Dom	82	82	81½	81¾
710	Osceola	102	105½	102	104⅝
530	Pond Creek	18½	18½	18⅜	18⅜
1,050	Quincy	104	107½	104	105¾
120	Ray Con.	36⅝	36⅝	36	36⅛
1,175	Santa Fe	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞
3,100	Shannon	11⅞	12	11¾	11¾
3,675	South Lake	8	8½	8	8
30	Shattuck & A.	30¾	30¾	30¼	30⅜
620	South Utah	40	40	40	40c.
305	St. Mary's L.	110	110	107	107
1,535	Sup. & Bost.	8¼	8¾	7⅞	8
1,150	Sup. Copper	20¾	22	20½	20⅝
630	Tamarack	48¼	48¾	47¾	47¾
1,920	Trinity	8¾	9	8¼	8⅝
800	Tuolumne	70	70	70	70c.
1,110	Un. Cop. Land	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
9,585	U. S. Smeltera	79	80¼	78⅜	80⅛
280	U. S. Sm. pf.	51¾	51½	51	51¾
2,400	Utah Apex	3½	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜
6,365	Utah Con	29	30½	27½	27¾
150	Utah Copper	126¾	127¾	126¾	127⅜
7,150	Utah Metal	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¼
1,450	Victoria	7⅞	8¼	8¼	8¼
7,850	Winona	8	8⅞	7⅝	8
310	Wolverine	59¼	60½	58	58
1,750	Wyandot	2½	2½	2¼	2⅜

RAILROADS.

10	Bost. & Alb.	180	180	180	180
121	Boston Elev.	80½	80¾	80	80¾
10	Bost. & Lowell	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾
40	Bost. & Maine	45	45	44	44
10	Fitchburg pf.	78½	78½	78	78
30	Mass. El. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½
190	New Haven	58¾	58¾	57⅞	57¾
16	North. N. H.	103	103	103	103
51	W. End S. RR.	57	57	57	57
124	Am. As. C. pf.	102	102	102	102
110	Am. Sugar	117¾	117¾	117¾	117⅝
35	Am. Sugar pf.	122½	122½	122½	122½
70	Am. Wool. pf.	98½	99	98½	98¾
10	Amoskeag pf.	99	99	99	99
840	A. G. & W. I.	122	122	120¾	121¼
95	A. G. & W. I. pf.	72¼	72¼	72	72¼
26	Edison	233	233	228	228
7	Mergenthaler	181	181	179	179
840	Mass. Gas	99	99½	98¾	98¾
50	Nova S. S.	148	148	148	148
1,810	New River	30	31¾	30	31
1,740	New River pf.	93¾	93¾	92	92¼
10	N. E. C. Yarn	28	28	28	28
35	N. E. Tel.	123	125¼	123	123½
321	Nipe Bay Sug.	160	161	160	161
30	Pullman	167½	168	167½	168
15	Reece Button	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
600	Swift & Co.	138½	139¾	138¼	139¾
3,294	Swift & Co. rts.	12½	12¾	12¾	12¾
485	Torrington	69	70	69	70
190	Un. Fruit	163½	163¾	163	163½
656	Un. Shoe Mach.	59	59¾	58½	59
15	Un. S. M. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
950	Ventura Oil	9¾	9⅞	9¼	9½

BONDS.

$5,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
37,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	88	88¾	88	88
1,000	C. B. & Q. 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s	101¾	101¾	101½	101¾
5,000	Mass. G. 4½s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	Miss. R. P. 5s	77	77	77	77
25	New River 5s	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
4,000	Pond C. 6s	101	101	101	101
4,000	Swift & Co. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101¾
13,000	U. S. Smelt. 6s	112½	112¾	112	112½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1¼	Iron Blosa.	1⅝	1⅝
Am Oil	22	24	Iron Cap.	9¼	9⅝
Begole	1¼	1⅜	Iron C. pf.	9¼	9⅝
B. St. Gas.	13	16	Jerome V.	1¾	1⅞
Bing. Min.	1⅜	1⅝	La Rose	.50	.55
Bohemia	2¾	2¾	Majestic	.82	.85
Bost. Corb.	.70	.75	McK.-D.	.34	.36
Bost. Ely.	.95	.98	Mex. Mets.	.46	.52
Bost. Mon.	.85	.92	Moj. Tung.	2¾	2¾
Bost. Arts.	1½	2½	Nat. L. Z.	.60	.61
Butte Lon.	.60	.61	N. Baltic	3¼	3⅜
Butte Det.	.98	$1	N. Cornelia	18¾	19
Cal. Corbin	1½	2½	Nev. Doug.	1½	2
Calaveras	5⅝	6	N. U. Bing.	.75	1¼
Cham. Con.	.15	.15	Nixon	.38	.40
Chief Con.	2¾	2¾	Oneco	1¼	1½
Con. Cop.	4¾	4⅝	Onondaga	1¼	1½
Con Arts.	2⅞	3	Ohio Cop.	.41	.42
Crown Res.	.48	.51	Pilot Butte	.08	.10
Cortez	.20	.30	P. Con. M.	3	3½
Davis-D.	4⅞	5	Ray Here.	6¼	6¾
Earle	.40	.42	Rilla	.98	1
E. & B. H.	1⅝	2	S.W. Miami	..	..
First N. C.	4⅛	4⅜	S. P.	4¼	4⅝
Fortuna	.14	.15	S.W. Miami pf.	4	4⅜
Gold Lake	.15	.17	S. P. pf.	2¼	2⅝
Homa Oil	.80	.82	Truro	2¼	2⅜
Hotom	1¾	2	U. V. Ext.	42	42¾
Humboldt	2¾	4	Yukon G.	2¼	2¼

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
910	Am. W. Gl. Mach	63	63	62¼	62½
195	Am. W. Gl. M. pf.	118	119	118	119
205	Caney River	42½	44	42¾	44
210	Consol. Ice	4½	4½	4½	4½
50	Crucible pf.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
50	Columbia Gas	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾
1,600	Cable Consol.	.06	.06	.07	.07
200	Indep. Brew	5¼	5¼	5	5¼
1,100	Labelle I. & S.	87½	94½	87½	92¾
200	Lone Star	92	98	92	98
2,738	Mfrs. L. & H.	68¼	68	65¼	66
33,700	Mt. Shasta	.96	.97	.95	.95

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50 American Snuff Com.
50 Nichols Copper Com.
10,000 Birming., Ensley Bess. Rec'ts
50 West Va. Pulp & Paper

FOR SALE
100 Warrens Bros. 1st Pfd.
50 U. S. Finishing Com. & Pfd.
50 American Piano Com.
40 Amer. Cyanamid Com.
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1,500 Amer. Real Estate 6s

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Mo., Kans. & Texas Rfdg. 4s
Mo., Kans. & Okla. 5s, 1942
Dallas & Waco 5s, 1940
R. D. G. Jersey Cent. Coll. 4s
Norf. & Southern 5s, 1961
FINCH & TARBELL
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 BROADWAY. Rector 1680-1

Control of Railroad Has Not Passed Into Hands of Chicagoans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—A report circulated in Wall Street to the effect that absolute control of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway is now held by Charles G. Dawes, J. Ogden Armour, the Swifts and other Chicagoans, in association with Eastern interests, was denied today in local banking quarters.

"We do not control, and are not seeking to control, the Rock Island," said one of the interested capitalists. "We are merely interested in seeing that hereafter it is run as a railroad, and in order to make money as a railroad."

It is known that Mr. Armour and James A. Patten have become largely interested in the property. James E. Gorman, chief executive officer for the receiver, is one of the men mentioned in connection with the presidency of the reorganized company.

Charles G. Dawes is a Director of the Rock Island, and has been largely interested in the property for a long time. Last Thursday, when he telegraphed Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Joint Reorganization Committee, that he and other large shareholders would be opposed to any movement to form a voting trust, he said he represented about 200,000 shares of stock. Presumably the Armour, Patten and Swift holdings were included. This would not amount to control, as there are 1,450,000 Rock Island shares.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Reorganization Committee, issued a statement saying that the Committee and Rock Island are working in harmony.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued Nov. 15, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion, increased	3,106,000
Gold, increased	4,372,000
Treasury notes, increased	47,462,000
Notes of other banks, increased	3,277,000
Bills discounted, increased	483,427,000
Advances, decreased	900,000
Investments, increased	2,919,000
Other securities, increased	21,767,000
Notes in circulation, decreased	67,516,000
Deposits, increased	529,424,000
Other liabilities, increased	55,411,000
Total gold holdings	2,816,752,000 marks.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	45.00	45.50	44.75	...
Lead	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.10
Spelter	12.35		12.25	...
Antimony	12.00	12.50	12.75	13.25
Quicksilver	$80.00	...	$80.00	...
Aluminium	*64.00	66.00	*64.00	65.00
Iron, No. 2X Ferv.	25.00	25.50	25.00	25.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 30¼@31c. first quarter, 1917; tungsten, 29¾@30c, second quarter, 1917, delivery. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	141	0	0	139	0	0
Copper, futures	136	10	0	135	0	0
Tin, spot	188	10	0	188	15	0
Tin, futures	190	5	0	190	2	6
Spelter	54	10	0	57	10	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Tranactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 1,281,645 shares of stocks and $769,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 165,145; oils, 147,450, and mining, 969,050. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Aetna Exp.	10¾	10¾	9¾	10¾
432	Am. Int. Cor. ($50 paid)	59	60	59	60
200	Am. Su. Tob.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
4,500	‡Am. Wr. P.	9¾	9¾	9	9¼
150	Atl. Steel	130	130	130	130
1,500	Br.-Am. Tob. ord. b	20¾	21¼	20¾	21¼
120	‡Butler Chem.	3½	3½	3½	3½
3,000	Carwen Steel	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
1,000	‡Cent. Fdry.	18¾	20	18¾	20
3,000	‡Cen. Fy. pf.	35	40½	35	40
1,000	‡Chal. Motors w. i.	37	37½	36½	37
1,000	Char. I. of A.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	C. I. of A. pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,000	Chev. Motor	178	180	178	180
500	Cor. of R.&H.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
850	Curtiss Aerop. v. t. ctfs	25	29	25	27
225	Em. Phono	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
3,000	‡Fall Motors	13	13	13	13
250	‡Fisher B. Cp.	39	39	38	38
100	‡g. A. T. Car.	57	57	57	57
500	‡G. M., w. i.	153	156	154	154
20	Gen. Ry. Sig.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
700	‡Hart Ball Co.	35	35	35	35
9,700	H. & B. C. Co	44¾	47¾	44¾	46½
500	Holly S. Corp.	59½	59½	58½	59
1,100	‡Imp. Car. C.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,100	‡Jopin O. S. (new)	45	47	45	47
300	Key. T. & R.	16	16	15¾	15¾
800	‡K. T. & R. pf	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
2,500	‡Lake Tor. B.	14½	14¾	13¾	14¼
450	‡Lake Tor. B. 1st pf	14	14	*13½	13¾
400	Man. El. pf.	95¾	96¼	95¾	96½
500	Marsh Arms. v. t. ctfs	64	*67	64	65
690	Marlin Arms. pf. v. t. ctfs.	101	101	100	100½
200	Mar. of Am.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
5,100	‡Max. Mun.	6¾	7½	6¾	7⅝
200	‡Mx. P. E. Co.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
27,500	‡Mid. Steel	73¾-74	74¾	72¾	72¾
500	‡Mitchell Mo.	60	60	59	59¾
1,000	‡Nat. A. Cor.	41¼	41¼	40¾	40¾
1,000	‡N.Y. C. Rts.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	N. Y. Trans.	15½	15½	15½	15½
12,300	N. A. P. & P.	15¾	15¾	14¾	14¾
2,000	‡Pierce-Arrow	35¾	36	35½	35¾
1,000	‡R. I., w. i.	38	39½	38	38¾
2,000	‡R. I., pf.(A)	89	89	88	88¼
2,000	‡R. I., pf.(B)	70¾	71	70½	70¾
100	Sea. S. & M.	31	31	31	31
50	A. O. Smith Cor.	42½	42¾	42½	42½
88	A. O. Smith Cor., pf.	96½	97	96½	97
4,500	‡Smith M. T.	6¾	6¾	5¾	6¼
200	‡Spicer Mfg.	47½	47½	47¾	47½
100	Spring. B. Co.	95	96	95	95
5,500	‡Steel A. C.	3¼	4¼	3¼	4¼
10,000	S. B., v. t. c.	44	44	43	43
3,000	‡Tex. Co., rts.	25¾	26¾	25¾	26¾
250	‡Todd Ship.	82	82	82	82½
2,000	‡T. W. S. F.	44½	45¾	44½	44¾
1,200	‡U.S.L.& H.C.	2½	2½	2	2
1,800	U. S. S. Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,300	‡Un. Motors	63	63	62½	62½
20,000	‡U. A. S. C.	50¾	51¼	50½	50¾
2,000	Un. Profit S.	1	1	1	1
700	‡V.-P. C., w. i.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	W. F. C., v. t. c.	1¼	1¼	1	1
5,000	‡W.-M. A. Cp.	24	24¼	23¾	23¾
300	‡W.-M. A. pf.	76½	76¾	75	75½
600	‡Zinc C. Co.	4	4¼	4	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	Prairie P. L.	841	837	838	— 5
200	S. O. Co., Cal.	387	378	381	+ 1
200	S. O. Co., N.Y.	282	274	274	+14

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	‡Alb.Pet.,Ltd. (a pros.)	68	68	68	68
4,000	‡Bar. O. & G.	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜
2,300	Con. Mex. O. (a pros.)	1	1¼	1	1¼
800	‡Cosden & Co. (oil ref.)	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
2,900	‡Cos. O. & G.	13½	14	13¾	13⅞
8,700	‡Federal Oil	3½	4	3½	3¾
500	‡Gen.R. & P.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,100	‡Houston Oil	19	19½	19	19½
1,800	‡Int. Petrol.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾
1,500	Met. Petrol.	13	14	12¾	13
3,800	‡Midwest Oil	48	48	45	46
2,800	‡N.Y.-Okla.Oil	1¼	1½	1	1½
1,100	‡Oil & Explo.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
16,800	‡Okla. Oil	10	11	10	11
3,850	‡Okla. Oil pf.	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
4,500	Okla. Pr. & R.	11¼	11¾	11	11¼
8,000	Okla. Yright	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
500	‡Omar O. & G.	55	55	55	55
1,400	‡S'p'pa O. & R.	11¾	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
6,300	Seaboard O. & R.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
10,000	‡Sinclair Oil	57½	59¾	57½	57¾
1,200	‡South. O. & T.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	‡Unit. W. Oil	1	1⅛	1	1
2,000	‡Utah Pet. Co. (a pros.)	60	60	59	60
8,000	Wa'm G. & Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
11,000	‡Victoria Oil	2	2⅛	1½	2
87,000	‡‡West End Oil & Gas	60	60	50	55

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Booth	9	10	10	10
7,000	A.-B. Co. M., (a prospect)	1	2	1	1⅝
10,300	†Alaska M. Cp	90	90	89	89
1,000	†Alaska-W.	58	60	58	60
15,000	†Am. Com'l.	9	10	9	9½
5,000	‡Arkansas A.	75	75	75	75
6,700	‡Ariz. Chl.	48	52	48	51
1,100	‡Ariz. Copfds.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,700	‡Atlanta	8½	8½	8	8
17,000	Big Jim	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,700	B. L. Cop. Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
700	Bingham Min.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
22,000	‡B. C. (a pr.)	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
30,500	‡Bitter C. C., (a prospect)	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,000	‡‡Booth	10	10	10	10
1,700	Boston & M.	81	81	79	80
400	Buff. Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7,400	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	17¾	17¾	16¾	17
4,200	Butte Detroit	98	1¼	98	1¼
1,000	Butte-N. Y.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
4,500	†Caledonia	54	57	54	56
1,100	†Cal.-Tr. Gold (a prospect)	78	78	78	78
63,000	‡Cal. & Jer.	2¼	3¼	2¼	3⅛
15,000	Can. Copper	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,700	†Cash Boy	6	6	5	6
23,200	C. de P. Cop.	47	47½	45½	46
1,800	‡‡Com. Tun./	8	9	8	9
30,000	Con. Ar. Sm.	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
6,000	Con. Cop. M.	5	5	3¾	4
600	‡Cons.-Home.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,800	Con. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
54,265	C. Con. G.	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
900	Dar. Ld. & S. M. & D.	15¼	15¾	15½	15⅝
1,100	Dun.-Ar. Cop. (a prospect)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	‡Eagle & B.B.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡Emma Cop.	2¾	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,200	First Nat. C.	5	5¼	5	5¼
2,000	Gilp. Ru. M.	50	55	50	50
2,700	†Goldf. Cons.	53	56	53	56
1,500	‡‡Goldf. Mer.	6	6	6	6
3,700	‡‡Gr. Can. G.	14	14	13	14
28,000	‡Greenm. M.	4	5	3¾	4¾
3,500	‡Gris.F. G.M.	95	95	88	95
2,575	Hecla Min.	9¼	9¾	8¾	8½
50,000	†Ind. Lead.	21	21½	19	20
10,300	Howe Sound	9	*9¼	*8¾	8¾
8,300	I. N. C. (a p.)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	‡Int. Mines	12	12	12	12
1,570	Iron Blos.	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
8,000	J. V. (a pr.)	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1½
4,200	‡J. V.E. (a p.)	3¾	3	2½	2⅝
3,700	‡Jim Butler	93	96	93	94
4,700	‡Jumbo Extn	25	28	25	27
200	Kerr Lake	5	5	5	5
2,000	‡‡Kewanas	10	10	10	10
100	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
7,500	L. P. M. C. (a pros.)	1¼	1¾	1¼	1⅝
9,600	Louis'a Con.	90	93	90	92
25,000	Magma Cop.	63	65½	60	61
1,850	M. G. M. Co.	2	2	1⅞	2
48,000	Mason Val.	8¼	8¾	7⅝	7⅞
1,000	‡McK.-Dar.	60	60	60	60
24,700	M.C. (a pros.)	60	65	58	59
1,420	‡Mojave Tun.	2¾	3	2¾	3
500	‡M. Gold M.	85	85	85	85
500	Monitor Silver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9,500	‡Monster Chief	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
28,000	‡‡Mother Lode	37¾	39	37¾	38½
10,000	‡Newray	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	New Utah B.	1	1	1	1
200	N.Y.&H.R.M.	16¾	16¾	16½	16½
9,500	Nipissing	9½	9¾	9½	9¾
2,500	N. Butte Dv.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
15,000	‡Ohio Copper.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,800	Ohio Copper, new. w. i.	1¼	1¾	1½	1¾
10,000	‡‡Old Em. L.	58	68	58	66
3,000	Pitts.-Jerome Cop., a pros.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
9,000	Prog. M. & M.	¾	¾	¾	¾
25,000	‡Ray Hercules	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
30,000	‡‡Rex Consol.	70	70	64	67
16,500	†Rochester	70	75	70	74
100	‡‡R. Mountain	34	34	34	34
3,600	‡Sac. V. Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
500	‡San Toy.	19½	19½	19½	19½
2,700	‡Santa R. D.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,400	‡Sec. Thirty	15	15½	15	15⅝
6,500	Silver King of Arizona	95	1¼	95	1⅛
400	‡Silver King Con. of Utah	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,000	‡‡Silver Pick.	23	23	23	23
400	Stand. S.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,000	‡St. Nicholas Zinc	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
16,000	‡‡Success M.	45	52	45	50
28,000	Teck. Hughes	52	55	51	51
24,000	‡Superst'n M. (a pros.)	43	45	42	44
2,000	‡Tenn. Copper rights	3	3¾	3	3¾
41,600	Tommy Burns Gold pf.	91	92	90	91
120	‡Tono. Belm't	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,200	Tonopah Ext.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,600	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,550	Un. Eastern	4¾	5	4¼	4¾
24,600	‡Un. Mines of Arizona	66	75	66	75
2,500	‡‡U. S. Con. Mine	11	11	11	11
6,000	‡United Verde Extension	41½-3	43½	41½	42¼
2,550	United Gold Mines Co.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
650	‡Velvet Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	‡W. End Con.	75	76	74	75
1,200	‡White C. M.	39	39	38	38
3,500	‡Wh. C. Cop.	⅝	⅝	½	⅝
17,500	‡Yer. M. C. (a prospect)	31	31	29	30
300	‡Ynsc. Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Yukon Gold.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜

BONDS.

$170,000	C. de P. C. 6s.	127	128½	126	126½
28,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s.	105	105¼	104⅝	104⅝
50,000	‡Met. Pet. 6s.	101	103	101	103
21,000	‡Mid. St'l 5s.	99¾	99½	98¼	98½
110,000	‡Sinc. Oil 5s.	104	106	104	105¼
65,000	‡Un. K. Gt. B. & I. 5 yr. 5½s.	98⅝	98¾	98⅜	98½
300,000	‡Un. K. Gt. B. & I. 3 yr. 5½s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
25,000	Wil. & Co. 6s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—The first sale of Saturday in United Verde Ext. was 40 and low sale in Sinclair Oil was 58½.

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate	12½	13	12½	13
Brit.-Amer. Tob. ord.	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼
Butterworth Judson	69	71	69	71
Enger Motor Car	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Fisher Body Corp. pf.	93	93	93	93
Fisk Rub. cv. 1st pf.	104	105	104	106
General Motors	152	157	153	155
Grant Motor Car	8½	9	8¾	9
Holly Sugar Corp. pf.	100¾	103	100¾	103
Imp. Carbon Chaser	⅜	½	⅜	½
Inter. Arms F. S. C.	22¼	23	22¼	23
Intercontl. Rubber	13¾	16	15¼	16
Kathodian Bronze pf.	9	10	9	10
Lehigh V. Coal Sales	93	98	93	98
Manhattan Transit	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Manhat. Elec. Supply	35	50	35	36
Man. Elec. Supply pf.	95½	96½	95½	96½
Pierce-Arrow pf.	107	109	107	109
Penn Seaboard Steel	58	62	58	62
Pugh Stores Corp.	9¾	10	9¾	10
Poole Eng. & Mach.	100	110	100	110
Republic Motor Truck	64	71	68	71
Smith&TerryTrans.pf.	10	10¼	10	10¼
Standard Motors	7	7¼	7	7¼
St. Joseph Lead	21½	22¼	21½	22¼
Spicer Mfg. pf.	101½	102¾	101	102
Sp'gfield Body Co. pf.	133	136	135	140
St. L., R. M. & Fac.	30¼	31½	30¾	31½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17¾	18½	18¼	18½
Wheeling & L. E. pf.	51	52	51	52

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	14¾	15	14¾	15¼
Tide Water	183	185	183	183

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	84	86	84	86

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	55	60	56	58
American Brass	423	425	425	430
Atlas Powder	173	177	173	178
Atlas Powder pf.	99½	101	99¼	101
Babcock & Wilcox	126	129	126	129
Bliss (E. W.)	750	780	750	780
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	193	198	193	198
Canadian Explosives.	380	400	380	400
Canadian Explos. pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	900	915	900	913
Du Pont Powd. new.	290	300	298	302
Du Pont Powder deb.	102½	104	102½	104
Hercules Powder	380	385	376	385
Hercules Powder pf.	115	118	116	119
International Arms	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond	215	218	218	221
Niles-Bem't-Pond pf.	105	108	103	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.	875	885	870	880
Win. Rptg. Arms	1200	1300	1200	1500

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement, Nov. 18, 1916.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Nov. 11		$17,008,778.63
Receipts—		
Revenues	$3,589,968.56	
Miscellaneous	78,763.59	
Loans:		
Corp. stock notes	$1,750,000.00	
General fund bonds	3,900,000.00	
	5,750,000.00	
		13,383,732.93
		$30,402,511.56
Payments—		
General administration	$5,613,559.63	
Corp. stock notes	23,500,000.00	
Rev. bonds and bills	508.00	
	2,506,500.00	
Redemption of city debt	53,000.00	
Interest on city debt	6,446.45	
Annual installments	1,700,000.00	
		7,878,506.11
Balance Nov. 18		$22,524,005.45

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Nov. 11		$8,644,922.80
Receipts		4,821,074.63
		$13,175,997.02
Payments		9,250,000.00
Balance uninvested Nov. 18		$3,925,997.02
Aggregate balances Nov. 18		$26,450,002.47

WE BUY & SELL:
Crocker Wheeler com. & pfd.
Royal Bak. Pow. pfd.
Borden's Milk
Safety Car H. & L.
Remington Type. Stocks
Babcock & Wilcox
Guaranty Trust Co.
Natl. City Bank
Natl. Bank of Commerce
Peoples Trust Co.
Title Guar. & Tr. Co.
Amer. Internatl. Corp.

L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2505. 25 Broad St.

Pacific Gas & Elec.

Fanning, Buck & Co.
Tel. Rector 6885-6886-6887-6889.
67 Exchange Place, New York.

WE OFFER
Republic Ry. & Lt. Co.
Preferred Stock
Earning at rate of 3 times dividend requirement
To Yield 7.40%
GEO. REITH & CO.
40 WALL ST., N. Y. Phone John 3000

Dominion of Canada 5s
(New War Loan) Oct., 1931
To yield 5.10%
Barr & Schmeltzer
14 Wall St. Telephone Rector 2910 New York

Suggestions for Investors
may be had on request.
A. B. Leach & Co.
Investment Securities,
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Metropolitan Trust Co
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl Jr., President
49 Wall St. 716 Fifth Ave.

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CHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
Capital & Surplus . $5,000,000
Resources $80,000,000
102 Broadway, N. Y.
And 12 Branches

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
in the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

MADISON RIVER POWER COMPANY.

The Madison River Power Company, pursuant to the terms of its First Mortgage dated February 1, 1905, has deposited with the undersigned, the Trustee thereunder, the sum of $84,832.74 as a payment into the Sinking Fund mentioned therein. Proposals for the sale of bonds sufficient to absorb such sum are hereby invited at a price not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest. All proposals must be in securely sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned and marked "Madison River Power Company, Proposals for Sinking Fund," and must be delivered at the office of the undersigned, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon, December 5, 1916. The right is reserved to reject any application deemed by the undersigned not to have been made in good faith, or in accordance with the above.

New York, Nov. 20, 1916.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY.
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice-President.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of December, 1916, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $85,000.00. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1916.

We Are Specialists in
North American Pulp & Paper
COMMON SHARES
Traded in on N. Y. Curb
Circular on Request
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Cities Service
Chalmers Motor
Standard Oil Stocks
CLARENCE C. PERP

First (closed) Mortgage
5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
Price to Yield over 5.60%

These bonds are a First (closed) Mortgage on a modern hydro-electric plant with an installed capacity of 125,000 horsepower.

Bonded debt of $60 per horsepower is less than that of any similar company.

Fifty-year contracts (pledged under the mortgage) running 20 years beyond maturity of bonds, for 75,000 horsepower, assure net earnings approximately twice interest charges on entire bond issue. Earnings from remaining 50,000 horsepower will substantially increase margin of safety.

Sinking fund provides for redemption of approximately half entire issue before maturity.

Full particulars on request for Circular T-25

Stone & Webster

Established 1888.

120 Broadway

Boston New York Chicago

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF $494,000 THREE-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. SECURED GOLD NOTES.

To the Holders of Three-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of Republic Railway & Light Company:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to Section 3 of Article IV. of the Trust Agreement executed by Republic Railway & Light Company to Fidelity Trust Company, as Trustee, dated December 1, 1915, the Trustee has drawn by lot for redemption on December 1, 1916, at par and accrued interest, $484,000 face value of Three-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of Republic Railway & Light Company, the distinctive numbers of which are as follows:

1	6	15	20	33	52	53	54	60	61	70	72
73	76	77	78	79	89	91	115	127	139	140	142
144	149	150	151	156	158	181	198	201	202	204	210
219	229	231	254	245	256	257	260	264	267	272	277
282	283	291	296	314	316	319	327	363	365	373	379
381	388	389	392	394	417	420	447	451	462	467	469
475	484	502	508	523	526	532	544	558	584	572	573
584	589	590	607	613	618	627	628	639	643	645	650
653	654	670	680	698	705	709	729	735	737	744	756
763	764	765	771	784	785	795	799	801	816	817	818
822	833	847	852	858	867	871	875	887	890	893	902
908	912	915	916	920	922	923	924	925	929	933	938
943	958	962	964	969	977	981	983	984	987	990	1000
1015	1018	1021	1026	1028	1029	1043	1054	1056	1061	1064	1078
1077	1098	1100	1104	1120	1137	1151	1166	1172	1179	1181	1184
1205	1208	1220	1223	1228	1233	1238	1250	1251	1254	1256	1257
1258	1271	1280	1284	1288	1297	1301	1307	1310	1326	1333	1337
1348	1345	1346	1349	1350	1358	1384	1367	1372	1374	1376	1390
1391	1409	1410	1415	1422	1436	1439	1448	1449	1452	1455	1459
1465	1502	1505	1509	1514	1521	1523	1527	1530	1531	1533	1535
1538	1539	1541	1542	1556	1558	1577	1580	1590	1599	1607	1611
1618	1617	1623	1641	1645	1647	1653	1654	1657	1660	1673	1692
1698	1694	1707	1717	1720	1727	1739	1743	1748	1750	1761	1783
1790	1770	1775	1778	1784	1789	1807	1813	1817	1822	1825	1854
1838	1841	1848	1851	1865	1866	1876	1885	1887	1900	1901	1904
1918	1937	1950	1954	1970	1975	1984	1991	1993	1997	1998	2006
2014	2020	2026	2037	2059	2061	2083	2087	2116	2119	2120	2135
2138	2145	2147	2151	2155	2168	2186	2193	2198	2212	2213	2217
2219	2223	2224	2231	2232	2235	2240	2243	2244	2245	2263	2268
2263	2274	2286	2294	2296	2304	2306	2307	2312	2318	2314	2315
2321	2328	2329	2330	2334	2336	2343	2346	2347	2349	2357	2365
2372	2378	2382	2393	2402	2404	2411	2419	2422	2440	2443	2461
2463	2465	2467	2468	2471	2483	2488	2494	2499	2504	2511	2514
2518	2520	2522	2523	2550	2539	2576	2580	2582	2584	2585	2598
2603	2609	2618	2625	2632	2637	2639	2643	2648	2664	2670	2671
2673	2674	2675	2679	2686	2687	2691	2692	2698	2699	2701	2702
2704	2705	2709	2713	2716	2717	2721	2722	2729	2735	2747	2750
2751	2762	2753	2755	2756	2757	2761	2765	2772	2774	2775	2801
2803	2811	2812	2818	2828	2832	2846	2848	2849	2835	2873	2874
2880	2887	2901	2910	2924	2935	2940	2944	2948	2954	2958	2962
2972	2980	2996 and 2997, for $1,000 each; in all amounting to Four hundred eighty-four thousand dollars ($484,000.)									

The said Four hundred eighty-four thousand dollars ($484,000) of notes, representing the balance of the Five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) of notes required by the said Trust Agreement to be drawn by lot for redemption on December 1, 1916, after the deduction therefrom of an amount equal to fifty per cent. (50%) of the par value of the notes converted into preferred stock of the Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company during the past year.

Interest on the above-mentioned notes will cease on December 1, 1916. Holders of the above-mentioned notes are required to present them on or before December 1, 1916, at the office of Fidelity Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for redemption.

Under the terms of the Trust Agreement the holders of the above-mentioned notes are entitled to convert the same at their face value, par for par, under the conditions and regulations prescribed in the Trust Agreement, into shares of the non-assessable 7% Preferred Capital Stock of Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company upon presentation and surrender of the same for conversion with all unmatured coupons attached, at the office of Fidelity Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on or before November 21, 1916. The adjustment of current dividends and accrued interest upon notes so converted will be made in cash. All holders of said notes who shall not have converted the same into preferred stock of Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company prior to November 21, 1916, shall be conclusively determined to have elected to receive cash for said notes.

Dated: October 31, 1916.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY,
By W. M. COLEMAN, Vice President.

To the Stockholders of the

OHIO COPPER MINING COMPANY

Pursuant to the order of the United States District Court, stockholders of the Ohio Copper Mining Co. are hereby given the opportunity to participate in the benefits of the plan formulated by this committee, and dated November 1, 1916, by depositing their stock with The New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St., New York, on or before DECEMBER 1, 1916, and upon paying the said Trust Company $1.00 per share thereon, which will represent their subscription to a like amount of the stock of the new company, to be formed as set out in the plan; such new stock to be deliverable when, as and if issued. Copies of plan may be obtained from the Trust Company, or from the secretary of the committee.

Stockholders who have deposited their stock elsewhere than with The New York Trust Co., may become subscribers by depositing their Certificates of Deposit with The New York Trust Co., and upon payment of $1.00 per share to the said Trust Company.

All stock not subscribed for by the stockholders as above, will be taken by an Underwriting Syndicate in accordance with the plan.

Shareholders' Protective Committee

THE NEW YORK TRUST CO., Depositary
26 Broad St., New York, N. Y.

JAMES A. HEITZMANN, Secretary
43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
CHARLES A. KITTLE,
GEORGE E. MACOMBER,
FRANK B. COOK,
HUBERT E. ROGERS, Chairman

PAPER

Famine prices for newsprint and paper pulp promise fortunes to fully equipped producing companies, particularly North American Pulp & Paper Co., which has an annual capacity of 145,000 tons, soon to be doubled. Paper was $40, now $100 per ton.

Is MIDVALE STEEL WORTH $100? —this article reviews the situation, drawing a definite conclusion.

Our current Market Letter No. 699 contains a complete report on the above, and discusses other features, including

Lake Torpedo Boat — United Motors
Submarine Boat — Magma Copper
Wyoming Feitel'm — Pierce-Arrow

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Harvey A. Willis & Co.
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30 B'way, N. Y. Phones 157-8-9 Broad

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Common & Preferred

McCrory Stores
Common & Preferred

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Specialist
30 BROAD ST. Tel. 153-159 Broad.

Individual Letters

We will prepare, on request, a personal letter on any of the Curb issues, giving not only the statistical data, but also an opinion as to the immediate condition of the company and its operation.

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Brazilian Tr. Lt. & Pow. 6s, 1919
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STAN (OIL) DARD

WILL BUY	WILL SELL
25 Galena Sig Oil	25 Prairie O. & G.
25 N. Y. Transit	25 Indiana Pipe
25 Prairie Pipe	25 S. O. of Ind.
50 Ohio Oil	10 Solar Ref.
25 So. Penn Oil	50 Union Tank

R. W. P. Barnes,
Dealer in Standard Oil Stocks.
25 BROAD ST. Tel. Broad 1764-5.

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U. S. Mortg. & Trust Co.

Frank J. M. Dillon
Tel. 545—Boston 74 Broadway, N. Y.

I SPENT PAST SEASON
ALASKA LOCATING,
proving up,
securing title valuable gold placer ground for
New York Syndicate.
Expect leave New York again December. Can secure similar ground next season near new Government railroad; test preliminary way $15,000 expense and interest in ground. Such property in demand easily worth $100,000 immediately.
HERSCHEL C. PARKER, Mining Expert,
Equitable Building, New York.

CREDIT TALKS

The Merchant taking full advantage of his market opportunities oftentimes requires seasonal financing in preparation. We will be pleased to confer with you regarding your requirements.

Winthrop V. Taylor & Co.
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
37 Pine Street, N. Y. Tel. John 4943.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Save and Be Safe

Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before November 30 earn from December 1st.

Dividend—July 1, 1916 - 4½%

Begin now or write for Booklet A.

The Franklin Society
HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
50 Pine Street, New York City.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90 up to 120.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	3	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	
Chicago	5	4	4	
St. Louis	5	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	3½	4½	4½
Kansas City	5	4	4	
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 59 days; over 60 to 90, 4 per cent, over 90 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3½	3½	3½	3½

Time.

60 days	3½@3¾	5 months	3½
90 days	3½	6 months	3½
4 months	3½		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days: 2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days: 3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

60 to 90 days: 3 @3½
4 to 6 months: 3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months: 3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	—.06¼
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¾	4.76¾	..
France—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	..
Cables	5.83½	5.83	5.83½	..
Marks—				
Demand	69.18%	69.18%	69.18%	—.06¼
Cables	69.36	69.26	69.25	—.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency, in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close.—Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75¾	4.76¼
5.1826	Paris	5.84½	5.83½
95.26	Berlin	69.18%	69.25
5.1826	Switzerland	5.18	5.17
19.295	Greece	12.46	12.68
5.1826	Italy	6.70	6.69½
20.26	Austria	11.86	11.87
51.45	Russia	30.25	30.50
26.79	Scandinavia		
....	Copenhagen	26.95	27.05
....	Stockholm	28.35	28.30
....	Christiania	27.55	27.62
19.20	Spain	20.45	20.50
40.14	Holland	40.81½	40.87½
	China—		
....	Hongkong	55.00	55.12½
....	Peking	55.50	55.62½
....	Shanghai	50.50	50.62½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.12½	50.25
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.37	43.47
42.46	Rio	23.26	23.36

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $396,730,849; balance, $30,902,484; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $825,547. Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $18,655,097.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 34½d, in New York, 72½c; Mexican dollars, 53½@53¾c.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company, regular semi-annual $3 on preferred, and the regular quarterly $2 on common, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 21.

Connecticut Power Company, regular quarterly $1.50 a share on preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Cosden Oil & Gas Company, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 22; and regular quarterly 2½ per cent. and an extra 1 per cent. on common, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 11.

Hackensack Water Company, ¾ per cent. on the common and preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on common, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 25.

Ohio Oil Company, regular quarterly $1.25 a share and extra $3.75 a share, payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Nov. 27.

Pabst Brewing Company, 1¾ per cent., payable Dec. 15. Books close Dec. 6 and reopen Dec. 16.

Pensacola Electric Company, regular semi-annual $3 a share on preferred and also a dividend of $1.50 on this stock on account of accumulated dividends, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 25.

Shawinigan Water & Power Company, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent, payable Jan. 10 to stock of record Dec. 29.

Tennessee Eastern Electric Company, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 18.

Texas Southern Electric Company, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent on preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 18.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1936	97	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	98½	99¾	5.50
Anglo-Fr.	5	Oct. 15, '20	94½	95	6.20
Argen. Gov. Dir.	5	Feb. 21, '17	98¾	99	4.60
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '17	101¾	101¼	4.60
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	101½	101¾	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100½	100¾	4.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.80
City of Paris	6	Oct. 15, '21	97¼	98	6.40
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¾	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¾	4.83
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100½	100¾	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99¾	100¾	5.13
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 14, '17	99¾	100	5.35
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	101	102	5.90
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	103	106	4.87
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99¾	5.10
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99½	100¾	4.88
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Govt. of N. S.	5	July, 1919	99¾	99	5.33
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100¾	100¾	6.23
Do rubles	5½	Aug. 14, '26	208	236	..
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97¾	99.21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	6	May, 1926	97	98¾	6.20
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1933	94½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.80
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¾	100¾	3.85
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	93½	96¾	4.25
Amacom. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100¾	3.75
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101¼	5.75
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	90	100	6.00
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102¾	103¾	5.40
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.40
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102¾	4.80
C. R. & Q.	4	July, 1921	90	93¾	4.20
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.40
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¾	102¾	4.35
Can. North.	6	Sep., 1917	99¼	100¾	4.70
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	100¼	101	4.80
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	100¼	100¾	5.75
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 1, '24	103¼	104¼	5.45
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00
E. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '21	90	95	6.17
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¾	101	2.60
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	101¼	101¾	4.85
G. T. of Can.	6	Nov., 1917	100	100¼	4.45
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99¼	100¾	4.85
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101	100¾	4.40
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101¼	101¾	3.80
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100¼	101¼	5.87
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100¾	101¼	5.80
Mo. Pacific.	5	June, 1918	98¾	99¾	6.05
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99¾	100	6.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	100¾	4.70
N. Y. N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100¼	100¾	4.80
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100¼	Due
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100	101	6.95
Penn Co.	4½	June 5, '21	101¼	101¾	4.50
P. R. C. & N. J.	6	Mar., 1919	100¾	101¼	4.80
Rem. A. Un. Mot. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	99¾	99¾	
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100¾	2.75
United Profit.	5	May, 1918	98¾	100¾	4.10
Whouse Mf. & Mfg. Co.		Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	4.75
Wis. R. Appal.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100¾	4.97
W. V. T. & R.	6	June, 1917	99¾	100¼	5.75
W. S. G. & E.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¾	4.90
Wis. R. Ry.	6	Jan. 31, '18	100¾	101	5.40

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

	1916.	Increase.
Second week November	$	$
July 1-Nov. 14		

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

Second week November	3,261,000	13,000
July 1-Nov. 14	66,710,000	14,400,000

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

Second week November	275,000	13,100
July 1-Nov. 14	6,627,126	497,740

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

Second week November	24,027	324
July 1-Nov. 14	485,365	68,552

GRAND TRUNK—

Second week November	1,283,901	213,198

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

Second week November	257,966	19,672
July 1-Nov. 14	4,520,647	661,273

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

Second week November	210,000	19,977
July 1-Nov. 14	5,105,271	1,097,158

Public Utility.

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC for October—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$712,715	$601,858	$101,497
Net after taxes	348,117	270,668	80,419
Total income	362,583	286,026	76,557
Bal. aft. int., rentals, &c.	51,409	*8,886	60,295
10 mos. gross	7,219,543	6,501,031	718,511
Net after taxes	3,627,151	3,191,226	435,925
Total income	4,050,443	3,613,686	436,757
Int., rents, &c.	2,842,643	2,799,373	43,271
Fixed charges.			
C. G. & E.	578,426	571,212	7,214
Surplus	629,374	243,101	416,302

*Deficit.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

JEWEL TEA CO. reports sales as follows:

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Four weeks ended Nov. 4	$1,114,472	$699,668	$414,805
44 weeks ended Nov. 4	16,122,395	6,444,698	9,677,503

VULCAN DETINNING CO. for quarter ended Sept. 30—

Quart. end:	Sep. 30, '16	Jun. 30, '16	Increase.
Sales	$153,180	$134,661	$18,190
Inc. in inv'y.	11,760	4,732	4,028
Total	199,940	192,718	7,957
Ma'ls & op. ex.	208,273	201,379	2,894
Loss	3,433	8,660	*4,934
Miscel. income	5,163	3,163	1,949
Net prf. for qr.	1,170	15,413	6,583
Prev. surp.	418,331	418,379	*47
†Total surp.	418,501	418,581	1,170

*Decrease. ‡Deficit. †Less income tax.

We Recommend

The Common Stock of a large trading corporation operating 115 retail Five & Ten Cent Stores

Because its earnings will steadily increase regardless of the duration of the war

Because earnings in 1916 show an increase of 40% over last year's record

Because the Company is conservatively capitalized, is under splendid management and has 28,000,000 customers

Send for Letter "T"

ROBERT C. MAYER & CO.
Investment Securities
Equitable Bldg., New York

Nipissing Mines Corporation

In 1908, Nipissing earned $903,090. Its surplus was $803,325. The stock sold that year as high as 13¼. In 1915, the earnings were $1,441,427, the surplus stood at $1,786,260. Stock sold as high as 8⅞.

Estimated earnings for
1916 are.....$2,000,000
Estimated surplus... 2,286,260

In 1908, Nipissing had estimated ore reserves of 1,000,000 ounces.

In 1915, ore reserves had increased to 9,000,000 ounces.

Ore reserves for this year are conservatively estimated at 10,000,000 ounces.

NIPISSING MINES affords an unusual investment and speculative opportunity scarcely equalled by any stock of a similar character.

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad St. New York

Economic Problems of Europe
To what extent are we concerned?

This important influence upon the present and future investment market is thoroughly discussed in our recent booklet.

Sent upon request

Foster Debevoise
Investment Securities
149 Broadway New York

FOR THE ODD LOT TRADER

The Annalist with its statistical data, its complete reports of transactions on the Stock Exchange and Curb, its Open Market quotations of unlisted securities, and its timely discussions of topics of vital interest to the trader, is "par excellence," the financial publication for the man who deals in either odd or hundred share lots.

A one dollar bill will bring it to you for three months. Four dollars for a year.

THE ANNALIST
NEWS SQUARE NEW YORK

$8,516,000

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY

(NEW COMPANY)

PRIOR LIEN MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS

DUE JULY 1, 1950

PRICE 90 AND INTEREST

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO. — **GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK**

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only, all of the above bonds having been sold

Newlands Joint Congressional Committee

An Open Letter to All Investors in American Railway Securities

Do you, the real owners of America's railroads, wish to be ignored by the Newlands Joint Congressional Committee's investigation, which began yesterday and will continue probably for many months?

Or, do you want to have your interests properly presented and represented by spokesmen chosen by you and authorized to speak for you with a view to securing fair play for your invested savings?

Every conceivable interest will be represented at the Committee's hearing—except the real owners of our railroads, you and us and the rest of the 600,000 investors who, by means of our savings, have provided the capital for the creation and development of our $20,000,000,000 transportation system.

There is no one authorized to go before the Congressional Committee and present your united views.

The truth is that the small and moderate investors who have supplied the bulk of our railroad capital are the only body or class identified with the railroads who will not be very much to the fore throughout this investigation, so vital to the future of every railroad stockholder and bondholder in the land.

Read carefully the following list of interests Senator Newlands, the chairman, declares the Committee desires to hear from:

> "The purpose of the Committee is to hear regarding Government regulation and Government ownership, the opinions of economists and publicists of eminence, representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the National Association of State Railroad Commissioners, State railroad and public utility commissions, representatives of the railroad executives and labor organizations, representatives of farming organizations, and farmers, shippers, and bankers, representatives of Chambers of Commerce, and other important business and industrial organizations."

Not one word, you will note, about the great army of frugal citizens whose hard-won savings have brought the railroads into being and keep them running. Railroad regulators galore are cordially invited. So, too, are the labor unions, the shippers, farmers. "Important business and industrial organizations" are likewise bidden to the deliberations.

But railway investors are wholly without any "important organization" to champion their rights.

This ought not to be.

Are you content to stand idly and impotently by and let everybody and anybody else say what should be done with your properties?

J. A. FAGAN, Minneapolis, Minn.
CARL W PEIRCE, Massillon, O.
F. EDWARD SOMMERS, St. Louis, Mo.
WILLIAM K. EWING, San Antonio, Texas.
H. T. WINSTON, Washington, D. C.
C. McCONNELL, M. D., Hogansburg, N. Y.

Don't you feel that your wishes, your views, your interests, should cut some figure in the momentous proceedings, proceedings which are to determine whether the time has come to have the Government become owners of our 250,000 miles of railway, or whether some other method be adopted hereafter in handling the whole railroad situation?

Surely to ask the question is to answer it.

If you agree with this, if you wish to have a voice in shaping the future and the fate of your properties, you can insure the proper presentation of your wishes by joining the movement to organize a Railway Investors' League and, later on, by nominating and authorizing the strongest delegates possible to go before the Committee to defend your legitimate rights.

Railway Investors' League

The Railway Investors' League has already tentatively enrolled several thousands of members from all the States of the Union, and a start has been made in inducing the leading railroad companies to bring the movement directly before each one of their recorded stockholders.

If the response to this announcement—and to the other measures being taken by those who are striving to bring together railway investors in a united, influential, nation-wide body—shows unmistakably that you wish to have some voice in the fate of your properties, steps will be promptly taken to proceed with the formal and permanent organization of the Railway Investors' League.

Such an association must, of course, be self-supporting, and it is proposed to fix the annual dues at one dollar.

Do not forward any money at this stage, but simply fill in the appended blank form and mail it at once—without committing yourself to any obligation or to any responsibility whatsoever.

If YOU do not consider your own rights worth protecting, it is scarcely to be expected that any one else will.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE:
JOHN MUIR, New York City, Chairman.
LIONEL SUTRO, New York City, Vice-Chairman.
B. C. FORBES, New York City, Vice-Chairman.
PAUL MACK WHELAN, New York City, Secretary.

Railway Investors' League,
John Muir, Chairman,
61 Broadway, New York City.

Date.....1916.

I have read the platform of the Railway Investors' League. I am in hearty sympathy and accord with its object and purpose, and I hereby pledge my co-operation and assistance in carrying out the program.

With the understanding that signing this form does not place me under financial obligation, please enroll me as a member of the organization.

Owner of
(Name securities owned)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signed .....

.....

Address .....

.....

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, O., October 4, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, the 4th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and authorizing the following matters: (1) The purchase by and conveyance to the company of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Saline Valley Railway Company, and of all or any part of the railroad, franch

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Fifty corporations were chartered today, with aggregate capitalization of $568,600. They included:

Hospital Buildings Corporation, Bronx, realty, $150,000; L. W. Eisenberg, M. D., and K. Arnow, 270 E. B'way.

Victor Match Corp., matches, boxes, receptacles, $100,000; N. Lieberman, N. Steinberg, C. von Hoofstadt, 280 Fort Washington Av.

G. S. Nicholas & Son, Ltd., distillers, wines, liquors, tobacco, $100,000; J. J. Zeller, G. S. and G. S. Nichols, Jr., 44 Park Av.

The Improved Aeroplane Co., Inc., Brooklyn, aeroplane machinery, propellers, $50,000; S. Ratajczak, W. Kedzierski, B. Schmelzer, 111 Sharman Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Glendale Consumers Ice Co., Queens, raw mercantile material, articles of merchandise, artificial ice, $75,000; O. Herrmann, H. Burkhardt, J. Frank, 489 Seneca Av., Queens.

Doris Mfg. Co., Inc., women's, children's wear, $60,000; M. Weinberg, A. Honig, S. Rosenfeld, 3,100 B'way.

Globe Bond Corpn., Elmira, stocks, bonds, brokers, $25,000; J. W. Lunn, F. A. Searles, W. A. Rexford, Elmira.

The Wool Spun Corpn., skirts, waists, collars, cuffs, neckwear, $25,000; M. and M. Sulsbelmer, S. Rosenstein, 87 Franklin St.

Gr. Weinberg and Al Posner Engineering Co., Inc., machinery, hardware, implements, tools, autos, merchandise, $25,000; E. S. Paine, D. A. Wilson, H. O. Burden, 247 W. 4 St.

Gotham Mills, Inc., dress fabrics, $20,000; E. Brunner, J. Newman, A. M. Markewitz, 226 W. 37 St.

Kaufman & Stern, Inc., needlework, novelties, $20,000; B. Barondess, J. Kaufman, R. M. Stern, 888 Southern Boulevard.

The Ellicott Spinning Co., Inc., Ellicottville, woolens, worsteds, blankets, comforters, $20,000; I. J. Brisbane, M. Murphy, E. Hickey, Ellicottville.

The Lacy Marine Motor Co., Inc., Rochester, gas, motors, engines, machinery, $10,000; W. J. Erdle, F. A. Mabbett, V. E. Lacy, Rochester.

Charles Cohen & Bro., Inc., ladies', misses' cloaks, suits, $10,000; H. Kaufman, C. H. Levitt, C. Cohen, 35 Ridge St.

Greater New York News Co., Inc., newspaper routes, $10,000; A. J. Halpin, L. Bass, N. Silverman, 445 W. 43 St.

Windsor Cinematograph Corporation, moving pictures, $10,000; J. F. Stack, F. D. Benham, F. F. Byers, Mahwah, N. J.

Sterling Tool and Machine Works, machinery, experimental works, patented articles, $10,000; A. Mustcher, M. Woltman, I. Friend, 205 W. 19 St.

Gelas Dress Co., Inc., textiles, $10,000; H. H. Gelas, A. A. Berman, M. J. Finkelstein, 238 B'way.

E. S. Slocum, Inc., realty agency, brokerage, $10,000; J. B. Cashman, E. E. and J. G. Slocum, Glen Ridge, N. J.

The Hillman Press, Inc., printing, $10,000; J. J. Scarpato, G. H. Marsh, J. E. Hillman, 56 Duane St.

The Independent Producers, Inc., New Berlin, milk products, eggs, farm products, $10,000; H. A. Robinson, L. M. Gage, W. C. Chapin, South New Berlin.

Jefferson Film Corporation, motion pictures, amusement enterprises, $10,000; L. Friedman, C. C. Moskowitz, H. J. Hoebel, 1,493 Broadway.

Modern Feature Photo Plays, Inc., motion pictures, theatrical, $10,000; J. Deutsch, J. Jacoves, L. Cohen, 136 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Hamilton Card and Paper House, Inc., paper, $8,000; A. S. Landsberg, R. and A. Braunstein, 372 Manhattan Av.

Mannie Builder Co., Inc., ladies', children's wearing apparel, $8,800; J. A. Arnold, E. Miller, L. H. Weil, 231 West 22d St.

Stranahan Pyrites Co., Ltd., mining, milling, iron, pyrites, gold, silver, blue vitriol, copper, begin business with $1,000; J. E. Whiting, W. P. Jessup, R. Tracy, 5 Nassau St.

Geduld Embroidery Works, Inc., Bronx, laces, embroideries, novelties, neckwear, $5,000; J. Deutsch, L. J. Jacoves, L. Cohen, 1,486 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Semenza Realty Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, $5,000; A. C. and L. Semenza, 239 East 151st St.

L. E. Wild & Co., Inc., employment, intelligence agency, $5,000; J. B. Pruyn, J. Lloyd, W. C. Orton, Westerly.

Atlantic Elliott Co., Inc., realty, cabinet work, $5,000; S. Dressel, A. G. and J. G. Abramson, 30 Church St.

A. M. Zimbrich Motor Co., Inc., Rochester, autos, trucks, accessories, $5,000; M. D. and A. M. Zimbrich, 1,219 North Goodman St., Rochester.

Utah Building Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; J. Dubinsky, H. and M. Cantor, 479 Stone Av., Brooklyn.

Mark B. Hyslip Furniture Co., Inc., Wellsville, furniture, house furnishings, $5,000; C. B. and M. B. Hyslip, E. C. Brown, Wellsville.

Edward I. Delson, Inc., brokerage sales agent, groceries, canned goods, $5,000; J. Bernstein, J. E. Aronson, E. I. Delson, 105 Hudson St.

Touraine Dress Co., Inc., cloaks, suits, dresses, $5,000; A. L. Pitts, H. H. and J. O. Thellusson, 520 West 157th St.

Capital Increases—Savannah Sugar Refining Corpn., Manhattan, common shares 20,000 to 50,000, no par value, preferred capital $2,100,000 to $2,150,000; Wilton Manufacturing Co., New York, $200,000 to $500,000; Colorgraph Laboratory, Inc., New York, $25,000 to $100,000; Italo Guatemala Coffee Importing Co., $50,000; Mitchell Builders' Supply Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, $15,000 to $50,000; C. G. Meaker Co., Inc., Auburn, $100,000 to $160,000; W. Becker's Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., Brooklyn, $2,000,000 to $3,000,000; the Canton Realty Co., Inc., New York, $1,000 to $10,000; Oriental Restaurant, Inc., Manhattan, $2,000 to $10,000; Tip Top Laundry, Inc., New York, $20,000 to $200,000; Hall Welter Co., Inc., Rochester, $50,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Garwitt & Newson, Inc., Manhattan; Knoll Automobile Electric Service Co., Inc., Buffalo; Metropolitan Fur Dressing Co., Inc., Brooklyn; Brooklyn American Association of Accredited Realty Brokers, Inc., Manhattan; Venice Amusement Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 20.—Charters filed:

Modern Aeros Corporation, Limited, Broad Street Bank Building, Trenton, manufacture and deal in self-propelled and horseless vehicles, motors, and engines, using compressed air or gas, $100,000; Lazar Lukacs, Joseph Pedery, Armand W. Allyn, Trenton.

D. Cafarelli Company, Inc., Town of Union, Hudson County, construction, $2,000; Dominick Cafarelli, West New York; Nicholas J. Cafarelli, Union Hill; Joseph Doria, New York City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 20.—Charters filed:

Carbo Nitrates Company, to mine for coal lignite, feldspar, coke, gold, &c., $5,000,000; J. H. Reed, Sherman, N. Y.; George P. Christ, Pittsburgh; Frank S. Christy, H. A. Porter, Grafton, Penn.; J. M. Bergman, Avalon, Penn.

Aluminium Metals and Alloys Corporation, to mine for and refine metals and minerals of all kinds, $2,000,000; Joseph S. Greenberg, Ernest A. Zema, M. Tischer, all of New York

Carr Road Tour Motor Company, to manufacture automobiles and supplies for same, $500,000; K. M. Dougherty, Ferris Giles, L. S. Dorsey, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Auction Sales

NOW ON VIEW

Clarke's Art Rooms

Only Address—
5 West 44th St.
Entire Building,
Adj. 5th Ave. Bank.

The Furniture and Appointments removed from

GREY MANSE,
Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

To Be Sold by Auction on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 23d, 24th and 25th. Each Day at 2:30.

By Order of

Mrs. De Witt Smith

A number of excellent Persian Rugs and Carpets, Window Hangings, Victrola and Records, Chinese Screens, French, English and Italian Furniture and Works of Art, etc., etc.

The sale will be conducted by

MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE.

Auto Body Auction

Monday, Nov. 20th, 10:30 A. M.
309 W. 59th St,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Absolute Sale of
Limousines, Landaulettes, Taxis, Coupes, etc.
Benj. S. Wise, Auctioneer.

ATTENTION, ANTIQUE DEALERS AND CONNOISSEURS!

The entire stock of the Armand Hawkins Co., New Orleans, La., the oldest Art Antique House in the South, will be sold at Public Auction Tuesday, November 23th. For information apply to Stern's Auction Exchange, Jac H. Stern, Auctioneer, New Orleans, La.

Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—(F. & H. botany,) or any other surplus stock at a price. Phone Mr. L., Greeley 980.

BUTTONS, Silks, Woolens.—Pay cash. Write phone Remarkable, 491 Broadway, Spring 2121.

COATS AND SUITS. — Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS. — Jobber looking at Spring samples; ready to place orders. Room 1,002, 10th floor, 18 West 27th.

COATS.—Western jobber looking at Spring samples of children's and juniors' coats, 30 West 26th, 4th floor.

COATS.—Suits, Spring; jobber will look Wednesday morning. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,123.

COATS.—Cash for coats, dresses, bath robes, sweaters. J. Kaplan, Washington St., Hoboken.

COATS.—Jobber looking at children's, juniors' Spring coats all week. Stern, 116 West 22d.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' Spring coats and suits. Ground floor, 29 W. 30th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 134 West 26th St., 4th floor.

CREPE DE CHINES and peau de Cygnes wanted; spot cash. Madison Square 7443.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at street dresses, satin, charmeuse, crepe meteor, &c. Call from 8:30 on, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St., 10th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on cloth and silk ladies' and misses' dresses; must bring samples. Hugo H. Levy & Brothers, 29 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and Georgette dresses. Call with samples. Ready to buy. 115 West 29th, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses for Spring; will place orders. Evans Garment Co., 134 West 26th St., 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Looking at Spring samples between 10 and 12 A. M., all week. Peerless Dress, 134 West 29th.

DRESSES.—We are looking at serge and silk dresses, Spring styles. 26 East 22d St., 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. Call Room 1,114, 34 West 33d St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Spring dresses all week. Rube Harris, 44 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Spring silk dresses. 28-30 West 25th, 1st floor.

FUR TRIMMING.—2 and 3 inch mole and seal fur trimming. Charlop Bros. & Co., 129 West 27th.

GEORGETTES.—Domestic georgettes wanted. Y 386 Times Annex.

PAPER wanted.—We buy old ledgers and books for paper manufacturing. M. Helfgott & Son, Inc., 523 West 30th.

PIECE GOODS.—Will buy for cash, silk, cotton, and woolen piece goods. Mad. Sq. 3867.

SATEENS.—Jobs wanted in black and all colors. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

SILKS.—Open for seconds and tender silks and velvets. 7934 Spring.

SILKS Wanted; tub silks in all colors. 87 Fifth Av., 7th floor.

SPORT COATS.—Open for 2,000 cotton flannel and beacon cloth sport coats for spot cash; also 500 poplin suits. Prager, Bregman & Dreyspool, 1,161 Broadway.

SPRING SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring suits all week. Top floor, 142 West 22d St.

STRAW GOODS.—Buttons and cones of straw braid. Phone Greeley 588.

SUITS, COATS, &c.—Bry Block Mercantile Co., Memphis, Tenn., open for jobs suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, &c., for bargain basement. Call with samples Tuesday, 5:30 a.m. James P. Leonard & Co., 853 4th Av.

SUITS.—Will buy jobs of cloaks suits, skirts, dresses for cash. M. Levy & Co., 149 West 24th. Farr. 9980.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring suits. 19 West 24th St., top floor.

SUITS and COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring suits and coats all week. 22 West 21st St., 5th floor.

SUITS AND COATS, Spring; cash; jobber looking all week. Room 1,911, 15 East 26th.

WAISTS.—Open for jobs; quantity is no object. Original Sample Cloak and Suit Co., 24 West 27th St.

WASH DRESSES.—Prominent manufacturer is ready to look at wash dresses of the better kind; must submit own samples. Dresses, 238 Times Downtown.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER TRIMMING, Chase's 3½-inch strips for sale; price $6 per yard. Greeley 4582.

BROADCLOTH.—White, tan, grey; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—Parker Wilder 531, black, blue, brown, green, $1.05 net. Chelsea 1858.

BROADCLOTH.—White Deering Millikens, No. 205, $1.50 per yard. Chelsea 608.

CHINCHILLAS, Boucles, Astrachans, Worumbo, Jermania, and other standard makes; will close less mill prices. Rosenberg Brothers, 40 West 29th St.

CHINCHILLA, Raritan gray, No. 143, $1.10, less 5 per cent. Weinstein & Klipstein, 139 Spring St. Spring 1986.

CLOTH.—American and Forstman-Hoffman velours, Lymansville cheviots, Parker-Wilder broadcloths, American poplin, cheviot, yarn dye and linc., taffetas; act quick. C. M. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway, 5240 Mad. Sq.

CLOTH.—Montagnac, Sturaburg, Schell; also Blumenthal's Sealart plushes. Greeley 2137.

COATINGS.—Velours and wool plush, to close out cheap; all colors. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

COATS.—A wonder for the money, silk plush coats, with large sailor collars, trimmed with imitation ermine, collar, and cuffs; 54 inches long, with guaranteed lining; all for $10 net. Don't miss seeing this wonder. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Underselling everybody; Nutria trimmed plush coats, $8.75; stunning models, $11; superb plush coats, light beaver trimmed, $16; immediate delivery. Myers, 135 West 26th St.

COATS.—2,000, all late models, cloth and pile fabrics; four groups at sacrifice prices, $8.75, $10.50, $12.50, $14.75; call early for a good selection. Harry Greenberg Company, 5 West 37th. 5417 Madison Square.

COATS.—Plush coats, immediate delivery; trimmed with beaver and fur, $13.50 to $18.50; children's plush coats, $5 to $8. Felenstein Bros., 56 West 22d.

COATS.—1,000 up-to-date; models in wool velour, all fur collars, and other fabrics. Call to be convinced. Williamsburgh Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS.—Plush, velour, and kersey; latest models; immediate delivery. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st.

COATS.—5,000 at attractive prices in velours, Bolivias, mixtures, and plushes. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—300 ladies' and children's coats to close out at a price. Robt. Kamber, Frank & Bregstein, 12 West 27th St.

COATS.—200 to close out; wool velour, wool plush, and corduroy; very cheap. Strauss & Deres, 127 West 26th.

COATS.—Entire stock of velours, cheviot, and Bolivia coats at clean-up prices. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 21st.

COATS, velours, Bolivias, broadcloth, to close out at a sacrifice; price $7.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 24th.

COATS.—Big values in better grade plush and cloth coats; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS in all the newest styles and fabrics for immediate delivery. J. P. Slater & Co., 114 West 26th.

COATS.—Infants', intermediates, and children's coats; low prices. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 24th.

COATS for immediate delivery; velours, plushes; suits, closing out. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Sacrificing all our esquimette plush coats, account of moving. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS. — Ladies' plush coats, mouffion trimmed, to close out. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, &c., all colors, to close out. Kurlan & Bernstein, 63 West 36th St.

COATS.—Plushes, beaver, and mouffin trimmed, $13-$25. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Wool velours, broadcloths, plushes, $7 to $15; on the rack for immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS and suits to close out cheap. Kaplan & Alper, Inc., 51 West 24th, 10th floor.

COATS, silk plush; preference to resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk plush; special prices; resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Job; good styles; to close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, Salt's plush; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Plush, cloth, pile fabrics; immediate delivery. Siafkes & Teskar, 7 West 18th.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, plushes; closing out. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 21st.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $9. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk, plush; special prices; resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobs to close at a price. Bernstein & Co., 113 West 27th St.

CORDUROYS, 27 inches wide; pastel shades; immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 2640.

CREPE CHIFFON, all colors, at low price. Telephone Gramercy 2158.

DRESSES.—Children's white samples; also party dresses to close out account moving. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Special lots of silk serge and velvet dresses at a price. Harris, 131 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Job 50 serge, silk dresses. Lillian Dress Co., 78 5th Av.

ESQUIMETTE and peerless plush for sale. Chelsea 3763.

FIXTURES.—Safe, cutting tables, and desk. 32 West 24th, first floor.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

FURS.—Red fox sets. D. Berger, 19 East 8th St. Stuyvesant 3799.

GENUINE natural ladies' mink fur coat, recently made; price $300; original cost $750. Williams, 226 West 42d.

HATS.—Job lot 29 dozen new hats and 12 dozen new capes; cheap. J. Toral, 468 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

HOSIERY, various qualities, in first and seconds, to close out. Gold Hosiery, 450 B'way.

MATELAMS, Persians, astrachans, velveteens. Pearson & Rollinson's fancy velours, quilted lining. Merit Co., 22 W. 27th.

PAISLEY shawls in stock; size 72x36. Phone Gramercy 62.

PEAU-DE-CYGNE.—Gold and other desirable Spring shades for immediate delivery. I. Cunningham & Brother, 28 West 25th St.

PLUSHES.—50-60 Philadelphia art loom for sale. Telephone Madison Sq. 4761.

PLUSHES.—Suits $50, Rauch 50; any quantity. K 24 Times.

PLUSH COATS for immediate delivery. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th St.

RAINCOAT combination sets for children, $1.50 up. Reliable Coat, 41 West 21st.

SERGES.—No. 4,408, navy, Burgundy, black, plum, green, Copen.; immediate delivery. A. Rafelson, Farragut 8816.

SERGE.—A. D. Juilliards, 54249, navy and brown. Phone Farragut 9783.

SILK NETS AND SATINS, all colors, below market price. K 82 Times.

SKIRTS.—500 skirts, sport effect, staples; poplins, serges; assorted sizes; prices range from $3.50 to $10 per garment; excellent variety; will close at a special price; unequalled opportunity. If interested, call Farragut 9042 for an appointment. Itzkowitz Bros., 245 5th Av., corner 24th St.

SKIRTS.—About 600, ranging from $3.50 to $10; assorted sizes; most sport effects and staples; good selection for the right buyer. Phone Farragut 9042 for appointment. Itzkowitz Brothers, 245 7th Av., corner 24th St.

SKIRT HANGERS.—Large quantity galvanized wire skirt hangers, 3½c each. Seymour Skirt Co., 142 West 24th.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, whits and black; all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossmann, Inc., 320 8th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS, 500, great gross; black, white, carded. Herman Strauss, 320 5th Av.

SUITS.—500 suits, 1,000 serge dresses, 250 dozen house dresses to close out. Maurice Rob, 133 West 21st.

SUITS.—Have 200 fur-trimmed suits to close out cheap. A. Zimmerman, 55 East 11th St.

SUITS, fur trimmed, to close out; latest styles. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

SUITS.—Job to close out. Jackter & Goldstein, 126 West 22d St.

WOOL PLUSH.—Strook's and Chase's at $1.75 net. Phone Farragut 3264.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Saturday..3¼@3½ " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Dress Ginghams Going Up.

The demand for dress ginghams continues so brisk in this market for Spring delivery that certain well-known Southern lines of these goods were advanced half a cent a yard yesterday. Some extent of the present buying may be had from the fact that, while as a rule Spring deliveries of these goods to the wholesale and manufacturing trades end in February, orders have been taken that call for shipments running into May. And many of the goods called for by these orders are "lights." In certain quarters goods usually classed as Fall stock are being offered these manufacturing trades for that season of 1917, subject to confirmation when prices are made. This will be in about six weeks.

Are In a Hard Position Now.

The raising of the British embargo on knit goods until Jan. 1 is causing considerable uneasiness on the part of several local exporters of this merchandise, especially hosiery. When the embargo was first put on a large quantity of cotton and artificial silk hose, that had been bought for the British use, entered a kind of suspended state. The orders were not canceled formally in most cases but, because it was thought that the goods could not be delivered, considerable effort was directed to selling them to other foreign buyers. Scandinavian buyers, in particular, "stepped nobly into the breach," with the result that many of the goods were sold twice. Now British buyers are calling for deliveries on the "suspended" orders, and the Scandinavians also want their goods. In the meantime, prices have gone up still further. The main question seems to be who is going to bear the loss, the seller or the second buyer?

Embargo Off Burry Merinos.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., has received official confirmation from Australia of the statement that shipments of burry merino wool to the United States would be permitted after Nov. 20. An honorary committee has been appointed to assist the Commonwealth Government in the conduct of the business, which will be transacted through the Textile Alliance, as heretofore. In some quarters of this market the lifting of the embargo on this class of wool is taken as a forerunner of further action of the same sort. Reports are now current that Australia intends to permit the shipment of some crossbred wools to this country. Wool of this description is the sort mostly wanted here.

Converters Are Cashing In.

These are fine, fat days for converters who were big enough, both in finances and foresight, to buy printcloths and other gray goods early and often a few months back. Those who did so are enjoying a little "unearned increment" today. This is how it works out: There are still converters in this market who for gray goods due from 1st to 15th contracts made when 38½-inch 64-60s were selling at 6¾ cents, with other constructions in proportion. On the basis of today's contract price for 64-60s—8 cents—a firm with 1,000 pieces of these goods still coming to it that were bought at 5⅝ cents is in for a gross profit of about $1,250, regardless of whether the price of the finished goods has been moved up or not since the grays were purchased. Aside from this there is little profit in the business—according to the converter.

Printcloth Trading Picks Up.

Buyers of gray goods turned back to printcloths in this market yesterday, and the result was the best day these goods have had in a week or more. Business was done for this year's delivery on 39-inch 68-72s at 6¾ cents, on 38½-inch 60-52s at 7¼ cents, and on 60-48s in the latter width at 7½ cents. Large sales of 38½-inch 64-60s and 64-56s were made, respectively, at 8 and 7⅝ cents, for shipment through the first half of 1917, though both are held higher for 1916 delivery. Not a great deal of interest transpired in coarse goods from all accounts. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10⅝c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7¼c
39-inch, 56-44	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	5½c

*Asked.

Overcoats In Strong Demand.

With one of the heaviest Spring businesses ever booked, the manufacturing clothiers find an exceptionally strong demand on overcoats for immediate needs. Not only has the early setting in of Winter brought telegraphed orders from out of town dealers, but the local retail trade finds it necessary to replenish overcoat stocks. The attractive styles that have been featured this season, according to the manufacturers, has had a good deal of influence in making the volume of sales so large.

Three Seasons In One.

Seasons have been rushed to such an extent by the garment industry that dress goods mills are now faced with the problem of cleaning up business for this Fall, shipping samples for next Spring and answering inquiries as to prices for the Fall, 1917, season. Quite some sentiment exists in the market for putting off the opening of the next Fall season until such a time as the period becomes more sharply defined; in other words, until the odds and ends of the present season have been looked after and the shipment of goods for the Spring has been more fully completed. The middle of January is regarded as a pretty fair time of begin consideration of working on next Fall's goods.

Burlap Prices Are on the Rise.

In spite of the fact that lightweight burlaps have recently sold in this market at the highest prices in many years and that heavy goods are rising to the high levels of several months ago, it is figured that this is nothing to what is coming. With freight space from Calcutta scarce and higher, with war risk insurance to and from Dundee advanced, with American burlap receipts from Calcutta for October down to 80,000 grade—about 50 per cent. normal and much too small for the current rate of consumption—and with at least 170,000,000 yards of goods going into sandbags for use by the British Government, it would seem that higher prices are inevitable. Spot sales of 8-ounce 40-inch goods were reported yesterday at 8.30 cents, with similar goods sold to arrive in about six weeks, at 8.45 cents. Spot business was done on 10-ounce "forties" at 9.50 cents. Some importers are said to be withdrawing quotations now on goods to arrive.

Retailers Buying Underwear, Too.

It is not only the jobbers and the big retailers who are buying underwear heavily at this time for future delivery, for some of the medium-sized and smaller retailers, principally the former, are said to be operating so freely on heavy underwear, with local jobbers, that the suspicion is arising that not a little of it is being bought to carry over until next Fall. The fact that some of the deliveries asked for are later than might be expected at this time, when all kinds of heavy underwear for the current season are scarce and advancing, leads to this belief, and it is acknowledged that there is plenty of reason for such buying, since mill prices for next Fall have been named. With advances of 50 or more per cent. on the new goods from first hands, it is said that the retailer who has the financial facilities and the space could buy goods now, store them for several months after delivery, and own them comparatively cheaply after all carrying charges are paid.

From Hudson Bay Co.'s Territory.

One of the leading fur dealers in this market has just received a shipment of furs from the Peace River country. This has been, from the inception of the fur industry on this continent, the special preserve of the Hudson Bay Company. The firm in question, however, has twelve posts there now and, through a plan carrying with it cash payment for skins together with the supplying of trappers with supplies, has been able to gather quite a collection. These shipments will be put on sale, it was said, at the New York Fur Auction in January.

URGES HIGHER ROAD RATES.

President Willard Tells R. & O. Stockholders of Rising Expenses.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad told the stockholders of the company at their annual meeting here today that higher rates should be granted the carriers if they are to be expected to carry on their program of expansion and development in accordance with the demands of the business needs of the nation. He did not mention the eight-hour day question.

Mr. Willard reviewed the business conditions throughout the country and what the railroads are doing to meet the situation. He called attention to the constantly increasing expenses of operation resulting from higher rates of pay for labor and the steady rise in the cost of material, as well as the demands upon the railroads in other ways.

Hugh L. Bond, Jr., general counsel of the company, was elected a Director. The other Directors were re-elected.

SPECIAL CUSTOMS PERMITS.

They May Be Issued Before or After Arrival of a Vessel.

The Treasury Department, in a letter to Collector Malone which has the force of an order to customs officials generally, has straightened out misunderstandings regarding special permits for preliminary entries. The order was brought out by a letter from the Collector relative to the issuance of special permits for the immediate landing and delivery of automobiles, tropical fruits, and certain other articles under the provisions of the Customs Regulations of 1915.

The question arose at this port whether the express provision for the issuance of a special permit "in advance of the arrival of the importing vessel" (as contained in the regulations) by implication prohibited the issuance of such permits after such vessel's arrival. The further question arose whether such special permits must include the entire shipment or whether they should be limited to that portion thereof for the immediate delivery of which a necessity existed.

Assistant Secretary Peters said the regulations contained in T. D. 24,611 were not to be construed as prohibiting the issuance of special permits after the arrival of the importing vessel, nor was it the intention of the Customs Regulations of 1915 to so limit the issuance of such permits.

"The department is of the opinion that the regulation should not be so construed as to prohibit the issuance of such special permits merely because the application is filed after the vessel's arrival. It is further of the opinion that such permits should not include an entire cargo or shipment, but should be issued for only such part thereof for which the necessity for immediate delivery is shown to exist."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Decisions in Reappraisement Proceedings.

French and British silk products came in for advances over entered values yesterday in proceedings before the reappraisement division of the Board of General Appraisers.

A. Fournier & Co., Successors, Lyons, shipped to New York importers silk merchandise described as "Damas, 54 c/m, 7,596," which was entered at 4.50, and advanced by Judge Howell to 5.35 francs per metre. Goods having similar dimensions, but invoiced as "22,239 and 7,599," were entered at 3.40 and advanced to 4 francs per metre.

Ungassed tussah silk yarn, 23/2, 14,724 and 14,725, from Thomas A. Power & Co., Bradford, was entered at Bridgeport, Conn., where the Customs officials raised the values for dutiable purposes. Judge Howell, reviewing the appraisal, held that duty would have to be taken on a value of 7 shillings 6 pence, instead of 7 shillings as entered.

Board 3 handed down a decision affirming advances made by New York officials on bottles of different kinds shipped here by A. Quiot, Paris. Sealed 4-ounce bottles were entered at 3.35 and advanced to 12 francs per 100; while 32-ounce bottles entered at 12.70 were raised to 25 francs per 100. Intermediate sized bottles also came in for proportionate advances. The same board also affirmed advances on bottles from the Dominion Bottle Company, Montreal. These goods were entered at Rouse's Point.

A controversy between the Government and importers representing Semma Santi, Palermo, regarding the market values on various kinds of human hair, was settled by Judge Waite in favor of the importers, it being held that the entered values put on the hair at the New York Custom House were correct. The appraising officers were reversed in advancing the values.

Several importers were concerned in protests affecting the classification of Cutch and ornamental feathers. The Collector at New York exacted duty on the cutch at the rate of three-eighths of 1 cent per pound, while the feathers came in for a customs tax of 60 per cent. Both kinds of merchandise were claimed to be dutiable at either 10 or 15 per cent. as unenumerated unmanufactured or manufactured articles, while other claims were filed, among them one for free entry of the cutch as a crude drug. The protests were submitted without evidence, and Judge McClelland, who wrote the decision, said an examination of the Custom House papers in the cases led the board to the conclusion that the merchandise was properly assessed. The claims were accordingly overruled. The importers included Goodkind & Robinson, A. L. Simon & Co., H. Bendel, H. & E. & S. Myers, P. C. Kuyper & Co., S. Stern, the R. L. Cochran Company, Morris Goldsmer, and J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; A. M. Barber, furnishing goods, underwear; 230 5th Av.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman Co.; L. G. Federman, general mdse.; 1,140 Broadway.

AKRON, Ohio—L. J. Federman jobs furs, plush coats, dresses, jobs; 1,140 Broadway.

ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable & Co.; F. B. Woodward, furn. goods; 230 5th Av.; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE — Stewart & Co.; J. L. Godfrey, men's furn. goods; 18 W. 35th; Prince George.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; M. Epstein, notions; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. Mulliken, drug sundrys; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Eisenberg; D. Eisenberg, gloves, white goods; H. Eisenberg, dry goods; Miss G. Sauer, laces, neckwear, notions; 11-9 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rohr, millinery; 220 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goodall, Bond & Co.; G. R. Selars, underwear, sweaters, hosiery, notions; Martinique.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Kovah, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Lyford, furs; Mr. O'Callahan, misses' suits; Mr. Ring, dresses, furs, basement; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Eastern Mfg. Co.; H. Robbins, hosiery, furn. goods; Grand.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — Smith-Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, waists; 315 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; F. E. Hochreiter, furnishing goods, women's underwear; 315 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. F. Wilson, white goods, linens; A. Hamling, notions, laces, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Cronin, silks, dress goods; 315 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. E. Dooley, muslin underwear, corsets; 18 W. 35th.

CANTON, Ohio—Erlanger D. G. Co.; Mr. Erlanger, jobs ladies' trimmed hats; 72 Madison Av.

CHATTANOOGA — Schwartz Brothers; S. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Mrs. F. R. Tryon, L. Marks, jobs dresses; 364 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss Gill, gloves; 315 Worth.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; J. B. Ertle, silks; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; W. B. Leddy, upholstery goods; G. Dahlgren, housefurn. goods; 9 W. 21st; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. R. Boesart, knit underwear; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—F. Siegel & Bro.; J. P. Hoeland, women's, children's, misses' Spring coats; 303 5th Av.

CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; H. M. Hillman, waists; F. J. Kicker, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 315 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; W. L. Pearson, men's clothing; 43 West 23d.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; S. Bamberger, shoes; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; R. G. Arens, cut glass; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—R. W. Co.; H. Reinberg, leather goods, holiday novelties; 33 Union Square.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Catalogue House; D. Dicker, coats, suits, dresses, skirts, Spring; 132 West 21st.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery-Ward Co.; F. Hagerella & Co.; and Adolph Lewisohn & Sons, household furnishings, crockery, glassware, lamps; 43 West 23d.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; E. Price, linings; 44 E. 22d; Brentell.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. R. Bossart, men's underwear; Miss M. Halberg, costumes; Miss E. O'

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means cevens or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Cletus Keating and Mervin R. Lindheim of New York City were admitted to practice.

66—D. O'Neil, plaintiff, v. the Northern Colorado Irrigation Co. et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

263—Southward Air Line Railway, appellant, v. the City of Raleigh and J. I. Johnson, O. O. King and R. B. Seawell, Commissioners of the City of Raleigh.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

96—International Harvester Company of New Jersey et al., appellants v. the United States.—Assigned for reargument on Feb. 28 next at the head of the call for that day.

678—Werner Hern, appellant, v. J. J. Mitchell, United States Marshal, &c.—Motion to advance granted, and case assigned for argument on Jan. 8 next.

874—J. L. Straus et al., petitioners, v. Victor Talking Machine Co.—Reassigned for argument Jan. 8 next.

713—Motion Picture Patents Co., petitioner, v. Universal Film Mfg. Co. et al.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Jan. 8 next.

448—M. E. Donohue, plaintiff, v. B. Voeper et al.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

492—The Second National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, plaintiff, v. the First National Bank of Greana, Ohio.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

787—G. S. Nichols Company, et al., petitioners, v. the United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Customs Appeals granted.

758—A. D. Shaw & Co., et al., petitioners, v. the United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Customs Appeals granted.

760—F. Vitalli & Son, petitioners, v. the United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Customs Appeals granted.

770—Same v. same.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Customs Appeals granted.

765—Lam Fung Yen, petitioner, v. G. O. Frick Immigration Inspector, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

781—Chautauqua Institution, petitioner, v. J. L. Zimmerman et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

768—J. W. Campbell, petitioner, v. C. M. Campbell et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of District of Columbia denied.

773—Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, pet., v. T. M. Bump.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

21 (original)—Ex parte in matter of B. B. Selling et al., &c., petitioners.—Submitted.

127—G. Dixon et al., appellants, v. G. W. Goethals et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for appellees and for appellants in opposition thereto.

254—The United States, appellant, v. E. Dewden et al.—Appeal from Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit.—Examined on motion of counsel for appellant.

9 (original)—The State of Wisconsin, complainant, v. F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.—Leave granted to file report of Commissioner and to open and publish testimony therein, on motion of counsel for defendant.

850—Hans Berg, prize master in charge of the prize ship Appam, et al., appellants, v. British and African Steam Navigation Co.—Motion to advance submitted for appellees.

5 (original)—New York Electric Lines Co., petitioner, v. W. J. Gaynor et al., &c.—Petition for writ of error submitted for petitioner, and notice directed to be served on opposing counsel, together with copy of petition and brief, if any, within five days, the matter to be finally submitted within fifteen days thereafter unless parties may desire to file.

524—P. Scharrenberg, petitioner, v. The Dollar Steamship Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit submitted.

769—G. W. Caldwell and L. Drake, as Caldwell & Drake, et al., petitioners, v. Northwestern Terra Cotta Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted for petitioners.

605—Grand Northern Railway Company, plaintiff, v. Anna Roach, as administratrix, &c.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket submitted.

747—P. Appenzellar, plaintiff, v. H. C. Conrad, Associate Judge, et al.—Motion to advance submitted for defendants.

508—Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd., petitioner, v. Unione Austriaca di Navigazione, &c.—Motion to advance submitted for petitioner in support of motion and for respondent in opposition thereto.

761—The Victor-American Fuel Co., petitioner, v. P. Tomljanovich, per pro ami.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Tenth Circuit submitted.

622—Memphis St. Ry. Co., petitioner, v. J. W. Bone, administrator, &c., and 628—Same v. S. C. Moore, administrator, &c.—Motion to place on summary docket submitted for respondent.

91—Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, plaintiff, v. The State of Oklahoma; 92—The American Express Co., plaintiff, v. same, and 93—United States Express Co., plaintiff, v. same.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiffs.

Adjourned until Dec. 4.

Call for Monday, Dec. 4: Nos. 252, 242, 429, 431, 376, 376, 145, 275, 534, 541, 490, 699, 617, (Criminal,) 540, 713, 606, 408, (and 494,) 617, (and 618, 642, 643, 644, and 645,) and 34, (and 114.)

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Stremberg<Anson. Ambrosius<Ambrosius. Re Barthoud. Holbrook<Sperling. Safety Car Htg. Co< Gould Coupler Co. Weber Elec Co<Nat Gas. &c., Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 2d Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Daily<CNY. Re Barge O. B. Sheffer.

Bradley Import Co<W. S. Holbrook. McGowin Lumber< Schr. H. Lippitt.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg. at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

Amata<Lehigh Valley R.R. Smith<Penn RR. U. S<Taylor. Shepley, Ryle & Symmes<Underhill Guide Service Co. U. S<Mullen. U. S<Chase Nat Bank. Pan Coast Gas<Gen Acoid & F. Ins. Kreger<Ruppert. Same<Gibson Distilling Co. Trenton Marble Co<U S Fidelity & Gty Co.

Taussig<Nor Un Gas Co. Fischer<Cushman Brd. Proctor<Delamater. Meese<Union Club. Haley<Molloy. Case on.

PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Westman<Moynihan, (2.)

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Imp Film Exch<Kalem Co.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Beseen<Rodgers & H. Hertz<same.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Pompian Co<Nicolle Olive Oil Co.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Finkelstein<CNY.

PART XII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Lattin<Rapid Transit Sub Cont.

PART XIII.—Bissell, J.—At 10 A. M. Oak Ridge<Foster Debevoise.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.

Inq—CNY<All Right Soda Co. Inq—Same<Clark. Wells Marine Equipt Co<Mitsui & Co. Pipe & Cont Supply< Mason & Hanger. Griffen<CNY. Chellmer<Borman. Title Guar. & Trust< Tax Lien. Neagle<Neagle. Imperator Rtv Co< Tull. Hynes<Kabro Assets Corp. Hixson & Schafran< Von Raitz. Atlantic Terra Cotta Co<Nordone. Lynch<Palmer. Little<Yale. Nat Nassau Bk<Noone Dammann<New Eng Cas Co. Hansen<McGovern. Wolf<De Mar. Spencer<Colima Lumber Co. Rodgers<CNY. Stockum<Lambert H E Co. Dogin<Dogin. Del Mar<Del Mar. New Eng Cas Co< Sirignano. Shubert<Walter. Brunson<Turpie. CNY<Floridine Mfg. Green<Wahmann. Same<Meyer. Same<Kulze. Same<Rogers. Same<Lowe. Same<Degnan. Same<Schuman. Same<Finnerty.

Same<Diamond. Rupprich<Int R. T. Harington<Loew's Theatrical Ent. Schaeffer<Taylor. Harnett<Architectural Plastering. Toussaint<Nor Un Gas Co. Fischer<Cushman Brd. Proctor<Delamater. Meese<Union Club. Haley<Molloy. Case on.

PART XV.—No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Bacon<Modern Pen. Same<Chapman. McMurray<Diemenland Reopath Co.

PART XVII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. McKeaney<Illinois Surety.

Hunter<Hunter. Smith<Smith. Bregman<Blumstein. Asche<Asche. Cont Coal L & T< Kilpatrick. Kelly<L G House Eng Dept. & Mach< Ambrose. Rogers<Rogers. Schley<Coler. Wallssen<Wollesen. Zimmerman<Savats. Seery<Curtis. Rosenberg<Hommel. Richman<Richman. Bosch<Bosch. Maloy<Maloy. Moloughney<Mitchell. Randolph<Smith. Ruger<D, L & W RR. Thomas<Abramson. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Motion calendar, at 10:30 A. M.

Moritz Freedman, Jessie Gillender, John P Rath, Serafino Piana, William C Lesster, Henry P Phyfe, Inf., Churchill B Phyfe, Herbert Wickenheiser, W J Wickenheiser, Susanna Weis, Serafino Piana, Solomon Cohen, Henry T Cutter, Edith C Gallagher, Elizabeth Healing, Francesco Tocci, James Scanlan, Margaret Fay, John Gallagher, Father M Sheridck, Thomas F Dougherty, Catharine M Dixon, Joseph Killian, Francis J Vernon, Charles P Hall, Harry Stephens, Anne Molev, Theron J Blakeslee, Aaron Greene, Lena Stevens, Ferdinand S Ruttman,

Estey F Dayton, Jennie Brannigan, Elizabeth Peters, George W Sewell, Wilhelmina T Wilcox, John D Cheever, John Gerry, Ellen Power, Isaac Mothner, Carmine Colon, Henrietta Simon, Anna M Cone, Ann Valentine, Berkis G Telfeyan, Robert F Amend, Frederick W Mertens, Estates of, (issues of fact:) Samuel Green, John Dort, Simon Schenkel, Sophie D Huner. Wills for probate: Edward M Greacen, Anna Schafer, Camilla Clark, Anna S Johnson, Mary L Bannum, Frank Fechseler, Charles H Meaker.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM — Part I. —Schmuck, J.— Litigated motions.

Kelly<Creston Bldg. Ltd. Austrian B A< Stern. Zatinsky & Son<Cook. Leibowich<Steinfeld. Shapiro<Hilliquit. Gaynor<Meadows. Met Tobacco Co<Silverman, Kissam<Regular C Co. Silverman<Rosenblum & Frey<NY Rys. (2.) Wolf<same. McAuliffe<Comp Gen Trans, &c. Mahler<Bierman. Wineff<Pearlstein. Klishowsky<Gruber. Weisman<Underhill. Bernstein<Zipser. Guida<Adrian Corp. Harris<Miller. Cohen<Benenson.

Riley<Ball. Matzman<Gorlick. Friedler<Gerstle. Katz<Keys. Kravetzky<Koch. Cook<Rubinger. Blondman<Breslauer. Troutz<Bochar. Bennett<Kistler. So Pac Co<I Gross Co Carolyn Ldry<Lenden & Co. &c. &c. Roth<Biele, (2.) Pittston Coal Co< Parkway Palace Co. Ormsby<U F Ins Co. MacBride<Lacroix. Guarniere<Ludlam. Gregorovich<Klasek. Wechsler<Con Gas Co. Abrams<Singer. Meyerheim<Hussey.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Cohen<Rosenberg. The Ansonia<Goodwin. Cohen<Erie RR. Sternberg<Fleischeimer Benjamin<NY Rys. Danziger<Childs Co, (2.) Zeman<Gaertner, (2.) Hawkan<Levinson Wrecking Co.

Cohen<Chianese. Buckley<P Doelger Brew Co. Firsht<Cohen. Histritsky<Heckinger (2.) Antler<Schwarts, (2.) Levitan<NY Rys. Hurwits<Union Ry. Hattandorf<Schrupp.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Singer<Ramaswill Caviga Co. Brann<Beery. Austin<Heller (2.) Krul<Dunphy Schatzky<Harber. Bernstein<Katz. Faller<Schaff. Benowitz<NY Rys. Kitrosser<Poses.

Gravino<Donaldson. Goldberg<Con Gas. Doughty<Weston. Ward<A Bushman Co. Oppenheim<Patkovsky. Peluso<N Y Mutual Gas Light Co. Capalongo<same. Diffino<same.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Printer<Bauman. Alpert<Borden's C M. Hynes Waist Co< Schwartz. Kravits<Borden's C M Co (2.) Silver<Mermelstein. Grossman & Co< Cloak &c, Co. Schoenblum<Dave. Reichbach<Roenfeld. Hanauer<Mackey. Bottiglieri<Ry. Rys. Kempner<Kantor. Munsbourg<Whitridge. Skalka<Dinerstein.

Burnstine<Beshotts. Spooner<Brokaw. Reisner<Rosen (2.) Wechsler<Consol Gas. Simpson<Wilsey. Schwartz<Schwartz. Friedman<Bronx Home News Pub. Shilling Press<Kerr. Dunne<Keevan. McGovern<Shelton. Macchino<Reisenbeer & Co. Mackey<Pearson. Smith<Brady.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Routh<Logie. Roth<Biele. Case on.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Epstein<Rubin. Kridel<Barnett. Krabo<Ernst. Schnell<Dominion Trading Co.

Pratz<Fitzgerald. Jacoby<Kaufman. Press of as D Mc-Guire, Inc<All Americas Pub Co.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Finnlitz, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Sanborn<Rinehart—Malcolm Sunheimer.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Alexander< Levi—George J Gillespie. City N Y<Port Rich Ferry—Edward V Thornell. Matter of Warner et al—Boardman Spalding.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Balogh< Pitts Coal—Henry A Gildersleeve. Mattucci< Archbold Coal Co—Henry A Gildersleeve. Dargenwics<Pitts Coal Co—Henry A Gildersleeve. Paone<Archbold Coal Co—Henry A Gildersleeve. Davis<Fowler—Isaac F Cohen. Kernochan<Osnowitz—William H Daly. Howells<Archbold Coal Co—Henry A Gildersleeve. Accermid<Archbold Coal Co—Henry A Gildersleeve.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Eliza Goldstein<Mary Schieffer—Roderick J Kennedy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Metropolitan Sav Bank<Palermo. De Peyster<Cohen. Moller<Fernwood Realty Co. Holzapfels American Comp Co<Cappiello. Henning<Camacho. Leehan<Horne.

Abrams<Southold Sav Bank. Burke<Burke. Waxman<Waxman. Green<Green. Bagg<Becker. Strauss<Steinberg. Castagnetta<Buccini.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. Inq—Lahanay< Lahaney. Martinson<Nathan.

Quinlan<Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J. Galiana<Galiana. Kelly<Bergin. Mautner<Brown. Curry<Cen Union Gas. Doherty<Terry & Tench Co. Berardi<Polonsky. Cottingham<Int R T. Staub<same. Cuzy<Brauss. Anker<CNY. Fallon<Irish-Am A C. Lehman<Int R T. O'Neill<Perry. P Guthy, Inc< Berliner. Burke<Higgins. Same<Higgins & Stonton Const Co. Highest number reached in regular order, 940.

Wolnstein<Vincenet. Heacy<J M B Cent. Socoloff<Heit. Greenbaum<Scheer. Rosenzweig<Volck. Hall<Rosenberg. Forster<Newton Bldg. Heppner<Man Elect Sup Co. Doockler<Atlantic Amusement Co. Barrett<Laminsky. Murray<North Sand. Aronson, Inc<Newmark. Dart<Higginson. Magnus<Royal Jewelry Mfg Co.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Case on—Levingston< Rolitzak.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM.—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Philpot<Lord & Taylor. Ehrlich<Union Ry. Rosner<same. Lefkovitz<Bloom Bros Co, Inc. Amoroso<Helm. Brown<Union Ry. Nachmanson<Int R T. Dangelo<Union Ry.

Goldstein<Comet Amusement Co. Parlefsky<Zisisparger. Spieler<Int R T. Mandel<Auerbach. Rosenberg<Poe Park Const Co. Kissman<Charibo. Levine<Bordan's Cond Milk Co.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Edward Roesler et al.< Cerra Realty and Construction Co et al.—Isidor Wasservogel.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department —Jenks, P. J., Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.

Bd of Education of the Re H A McTernan. Reformed Ch<Blute et al.

Indust Savs Bk<Harter et al.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR:

People<Scanlon. Scheles<NY Con RR. Wagner<Curtis. Stubmann<CNY. Rupp<same. Re N Y M RR. Flood<Duval. Jankowski<Borden's Milk Co.

Lamoutte<Francke. Snyder<NY, N H & H RR. Young Men's Lyceum< Nat Ben Franklin Fire Ins Co. Paffen<CNY. Rositzke<Bklyn Ash Co<Connell.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelby, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Bitter<Wilson. Gillen<Magan. Kean<Vollweiler. Lyons<Lyons. Hulse<Hulse. Marino<Di Vito Sooy. Hines<C I & B RR. Heiser<NY Con RR. Taft<same. Greene<B, Q Co & S RR. Brady<same. Ponsiglione<B H RR. Hauer<same. Rakow<N E RR. Caragol<same. Lahune<same. Ciarapica<N E RR. Moglia<same. Chirinsky<same. Bultman<Muller. Yerkes<Betts & Betts Corp. Selander<Johnson. Vasile<Vasile. Ritter<Ritter. Hamilton Trust Co< Achner. Lewis<Conners Bros Co, (2.) Marks<Polo.

Smith<Rosendorf. Stumpf<Wohlfart. Poute<NY Cath Prot. Gross<Potts. Weyand<Weyand. Carroll<Pierson. Evans<Silsby. Re Newtown Road, (Freitag.) Re W 20th St, (Stubenord.) Edmonds<Edmonds. Pacific-Burt Co< Kimball. Barkowitz<Lubetkin. Re Conveyance Maze Co, (Feibel.) Re E 98th St. Gallagher<Adikes. Goldstein<Shapiro. Schwatz<Carlson. Mudge<Mortonson. Halstead<Wallace. Socy for Ethical Culture<Rosenthal. Lawson<Gefsell. Hamilton<Goldberg. Zoberg<Zoberg. Robert<Worster. Baillet<Borish.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hoppe<Meier. Krabbe<Heidelman. Juergens Jewelry< Sands. J P Duffy Co<Boyd Realty Co. Samuel<Weston. Zamparelli<Zamparelli Federici<Federici. Salomon<Perkins.

Richards<Richards. Regan<Rogan. Weissner<Weissner. Watson<Watson. Rauscher<Finnerty. Taylor<Morrison. Hornig<Hornig. Donovan<Standard. Stritter<Stritter. Fishman<Gonberg.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3613.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Clark, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Cropsey, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.

Chardavoyne<B H RR Hill<same. Drew<Transit Dev Co. Svenson<B H RR. Rabinowitz<Bklyn Union Pub Co. Pettit<B H RR. Lutzky<Nassau RR. Hampton<Lehigh Valley RR. MacDougall<Looser & Co. Feudale<Wachsman. Lee<Nassau RR et al. Seconty<White. Shea<CNY et al. Shock<N Y Cons RR. Gary<L I RR. Germer<Giambalvo et al. Markowitz<Lipman. Smiley<Wood Co. Gordon<Burr-Huston Co. Aiello<Grommiler. Westman<N Y Cons RR. Kafline<Bklyn B D Terminal.

Vaston<B H RR. Hamilton<L I RR. Johanson<Kahn. Heggos<Streeter et al. Mort<Eastern Boulevard RR. Lent<N Y & L I Traction Co. Fountain<Lamberton. Conklin<Peoples Tr. Goldberg<B H RR. Ofstnak<Collins. Lally<CNY. Dean<Knickerbocker Ice Co. Eernstein<Transit Dev Co. Cohen<Int R T. Peppitino<Fisher. Bennett<Hof. Bloom<Nassau RR. Troge<Fleischman. Farney<Taggart. Keller<Goldmark. N Y Utility<Wmsbg Steam Laundry. Beatie<Abraham et al.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on October 18th, 1916, the STANDARD TRANSPORTATION COMPANY filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co. No. 17 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about January 19, 1916, while tug S. T. Co. No. 17 was taking scow Degnon No. 8 alongside, in consequence of which one John Johnsen is alleged to have sustained personal injuries: That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 17 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $45,000, with lawful interest according to law. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22nd day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. And that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of SANITARY MILK URN COMPANY, INC., for authority to change its name to LYONS SANITARY URN CO., INCORPORATED.

Notice is hereby given that Sanitary Milk Urn Company, Inc., a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1916, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorising said corporation to change its corporate name to "Lyons Sanitary Urn Co., Incorporated."

Dated, New York City, New York, November 1st, 1916.

SANITARY MILK URN COMPANY, INC., By HARRY C. LYONS, President.

TIMES BUILDING
TIMES SQUARE

In the tower of New York's several small office building are several small, compact suites and single rooms to be rented on reasonable terms to high-grade tenants. Adapted for use of architects, physicians, dentists and lawyers. Splendid light on all sides and every modern equipment for comfort of tenants.

Renting agent in building—Room 406.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Fish<Irwin. Re Trussell. Re Public Service Commission-I R T. Re Seelch.

Newberger-Morris Co<Weed. Re Shiloh Baptist Church. Willis<City of Rochester.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Shearn, J.—Litigated motions.

Jaeger<Waldron. Kurzeine<Del & Hud. Koenig<same. Re Walsh<Woods. Re French Art Novelty Works. Green<Green. Halbert<Perkins. Conklin<Federal Trust Co. Jones<Donald. Peall<Hattenbach. Callan<Farrell (2). Re Denver health Co. Pfleger<Keyes. Pulito<Pottenbaum. Di Giovanni<Rossbach. Heyneman<Heyneman. Security Bank<Penlon. Gluck<Schumaker. Stern<Joseph Rosenthal Realty Co (2). Schermerhorn<Gabriel. Wilson<Wilson. Re W D Earl Co. Riley<Harrison. Erdmann<Erdmann. Seitz<Brewster Camera Co. Dunbar<Randall-Taichmey Co (2). Miller<Gellert. Citizens Savings Bank< Adams (2). Kampe<Kelley. Chalenda<Wheeler. Bellinger<Rome Mfg. Geoghan<Bramhall-Deane Co. Re Eastern Mfg Co. Gornte<Mirror Films. Schaffer<Ryan (3). Powell<McKee. Scharf<Taylor. Guaranteed Mtg< Trust. Re Athois. Re Wagner (Houghton Av). Wald<Goldberg. Re Underpinning & Foundation Co. Bowles<Bowles. Re Praenkell. Lurie<Lurie. Sabo & Co<Lessar. Johnsky<Hillside Coal & Iron Co.

Tritschler<Tritschler. Re Harry. William Burns, Inc< Goldsmith. Connolly<Hessig. W & S Job & Co< Green. Conner<Taylors. Jones<Donald. Weinberg<A Manheim & Co. Comer<Garfinkel (2). Arrow<same. Re Friend (St Lawrence Av). Cohen<Cohen. C P Fischer, Inc< Shubert (4). Mallam<same. Maisen Bernard Imp Co<Kaufman. Miller<Miller. Hieckman<Schmasel. CNY<Unger. Re Moore. MacGinniss<Lane (2). Re Fitzpatrick. Rosenberg<Sobel. Plafker<Kaufman. Re Blackman<Blackman. Albany Savings Bank< Dooley. Same<Bindseil. Levett<Bolardi. Seaver<Southern Surety Co. Morris<Aistedten. Kohn<Hafker. Weiss & Co<Spiers-Lederle Glass Co. Costello<Pratt. Heatless Dental Wheel Co<481 8th Av Co. Hontz<Haimowitz. Re Palmer. Rosenberg<Sobel. Herman<Roberts. Simpkins<Simpkins. Flaumenbaum<Greenberger. Speesman<Nassau Peakman Inv Co. Gershel<Densen. Fahnstock<Towsend.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Sawkiss<Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre C Co. US<190 Half Cases Figs et al.

REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Upper Manhattan Block Front in Big Trade Deal—Spring Street Sale—Art Firm Leases Near Union Club—Buys East Norwich Estate—Good Larchmont Sale.

An upper west side deal comprising four parcels of property figured in a deal yesterday aggregating about 250,000. The large end of the transaction involved the purchase by George Finck of the vacant plot on the south side of 181st Street, between Haven and Northern Avenues, in the active Fort Washington apartment section. The frontage on the street is about 218 feet by 159.9 on Northern Avenue and 122 on Haven Avenue. It was assessed in 1916 for $122,000.

The seller, David Zipkin, took in exchange the five-story apartment, 50 by 99.11, at 517 and 519 West 159th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue; the vacant parcel, 50 by 100, on the north side of 164th Street, 150 feet west of Edgecombe Avenue, and the four dwellings at 110 to 116 East 127th Street, 68 by 99.11, between Park and Lexington Avenues. The 159th Street parcel was resold to Michael Retzker, and the 127th Street and 164th Street properties to the Reliant Leasing Company, of which Mr. Retzker is President.

Charles Goldberg was the broker in the transaction.

Buyer for Spring Street Corner.

William H. Archibald has sold for a client the tenement at the southwest corner of Spring and Thompson Streets, on a lot 25 by 51. The purchaser, who is in business in the neighborhood, contemplates improving the property.

Two Harlem Deals.

The three-story tenement, 452 East 119th Street, on a lot 16.8 by 100.11, has been resold by Frank Callahan to John P. Peel.

The Lopard Building Corporation purchased from Benjamin Levy 100 East 122d Street, a two-story dwelling, 17.4 by 67.2.

Vanderbilt House for Art Firm.

E. Gimpel & Wildenstein, dealers in old paintings and works of art, now at 636 Fifth Avenue, have leased, for a long term of years, the dwelling at 647 Fifth Avenue, from William K. Vanderbilt. The Cruikshank Company was the broker in the transaction. The tenants will occupy the entire building. The adjoining house on the north, at the corner of Fifty-second Street, was recently leased by Cartier, jewelers. This was the former Morton F. Plant home, recently purchased by W. K. Vanderbilt.

Bronx Sales.

Frederick Brown, operator, sold to A. A. Dilg, 79 Haven Avenue, a five-story apartment on a plot 50 by 100 by irregular. In part payment the buyer gave the two new five-story houses, each on plot 56.6 by 100.9, at 1,686 and 1,640 University Avenue, recently built by James F. Meehan. The entire transaction involves about $275,000. Charles Kohler was the broker.

Nicholas Lopard sold for the Harrington Building Company, Inc., the three-story brick house, on a plot 56 by 104, known as 1,408 Park Avenue, to the Lopard Building Corporation.

C. Hough & Co. sold for the Bromberg Realty Company, Bernard B. Bromberg, President, to Frederic Brown, the five-story flat, 25 Arden Street, on a plot 27 by 110. Mr. Brown gives in part payment five lots at Valley Stream, L. I.

Joseph A. Wasserman has sold for August Schuessler 1,522 Vyse Avenue, northeast corner of 172d Street, a five-story new-law apartment house on plot 50 by 100, to Wilson Bryant Company. It was a cash deal.

M. H. Bearns purchased 641 East 136th Street, a six-story new-law tenement, on a plot 75 by 100, from the Wrede Café Company.

Brooklyn.

O. E. Larson sold for J. L. Craig 754 Fifty-fourth Street, a two-family brick dwelling, to a client for occupancy.

Frank C. B. Page Buys Long Island Farm.

Frank C. B. Page, Vice President of the E. W. Bliss Company, has purchased from Francis L. Hine the Seaman farm at East Norwich, L. I. The property is one of the highest points in the section, and commands a view of Long Island Sound. It is opposite the estates of Sterling Postley and Guernsey Curran, while in the immediate vicinity are the homes of many prominent people. The buyer has also acquired a few acres of the Mitchell farm adjoining. Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale.

Buys Old Flushing Factory.

The Commercial Research Company of Long Island City has purchased the old Bogert factory property at 68 Myrtle Avenue, Flushing, from the Bogert estate, Mrs. Helen L. Bogert, executrix. The property consists of three and one-half acres. The purchasing company is engaged in the manufacture of glycerine and toilet preparations, and intends to erect two large buildings on the site.

Amy Crocker Gouraud Sells Larchmont Estate.

Amy Crocker Gouraud sold to R. D. Whitmore her property consisting of two acres of land on Preyer Point Lane, Larchmont, N. Y., improved with a dwelling, garage, and boat house.

Charles Field Griffen & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Garage for Old Children's Court.

The old two-story building on the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Eleventh Street, formerly used for the Children's Court, owned by the City of New York, has been leased for seven years by Brown's Garage Company. The lease was sold yesterday in the Controller's office, the upset price being $5,000 a year. The lessees, now at 115 Second Avenue, will improve the site with a garage. The plot is 77.5 by 100. S. Steingut represented the lessees in the transaction.

Commercial Lease.

William A. White & Sons, in conjunction with L. Porrino, have leased the store and basement 186 and 188 Wooster Street, to Ciocca-Lombardi Wine Company of San Francisco, Cal.

Taxpayers Elect Officers.

At the annual election of the Greater New York Taxpayers' Association the following officers were elected for the year 1917: Meyer Goldberg, President; Elias Diamand, First Vice President; Samuel Isaacs, Second Vice President; Julius Feinberg, Treasurer; Max Kahn, Financial Secretary; Simon Greenfield, Recording Secretary.

Building Materials Advancing.

With an almost unprecedented quantity of new construction ready to go upon architects' boards, architects are finding it increasingly difficult, due to conditions, to figure them, because the contractors have trouble in getting quotations upon which to base their estimates, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

Common Hudson brick moved up to $8.75@9.00 a thousand wholesale. Sheet high brass, quoted last week at $37.50 is now $40@43. Portland cement moved from $1.77 to $1.82, and $1.82 to $1.92, making a mill base of $1.25@1.30 a barrel. Sheet copper advanced from $37.50 to $38.50@40. Pig iron moved up 50 cents and $1.50 a ton. Many crushed blue stone and trap rock interests are making no quotations because their capacities have been taken up to April 1st. The price of screened building sand moved from 55 cents a cubic yard to an indefinite price based upon the combination requirements and speed of unloading barges. The new price of $1.65@1.75 for lime is firm, stiff and temporary. Further upward movements are expected in finishing eastern common.

Discounts for window and plate glass are without change. Mason's finishing plaster has moved up to $15 a ton in bags. Dry mortar in bags is quoted at $6.75@7.25 a ton, a raise of 25 cents.

Linseed oil has gone to the most unusual price of .98 cents and $1, with American city boiled at 99 cents and $1.01. This price movement if continued will be sure to have an important bearing upon paint prices, which already have followed the lead of linseed oil almost without exception for the last year. Sheet zinc has gone from $15 to $18.

The Portland cement situation with its 10-cents-a-barrel advance this week reflects basic conditions throughout the country.

Rarely in the history of New York have dealers been willing to stock brick for winter requirements at a price above $7 a thousand. Within the last ten days, brick dealers have been storing brick at a price of $8.75 and in some cases, $9 a thousand. This is considered more remarkable because there is plenty of brick available in Hudson River yards to meet even an exceptionally heavy demand for Winter and Spring brick in this district. The cause of the present high prices of this commodity as well as that of cement, crushed stone, sand and glass is scarcity of labor. Only five barges of 2,000,000 brick were sent out from the Hudson River yards Saturday morning, consigned to a market that can absorb 37,000,000 brick within ten days. There were not enough men available to load more barges.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street. Commissioner D. F. Wilcox of the Water Department will address the members on the proposed request to the Board of Aldermen to install water meters in all houses in the City of New York.

A meeting of the Clason Point Taxpayers' Association has been called for Thursday evening at Clason Point Park Office.

Mrs. E. D. Bodine was associated as broker in the sale of Scarsdale acreage sold to G. H. Mayo.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

2d Av, 1,447 n. 52d st, 42 ft e of 52d St, 20x70; four-story tenement and store; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against David Steigerwald et al; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due on judgment, $16,124.63; taxes, etc., $601.50; to the plaintiff for $16,800.

8th Av, 181, w s, 115 ft s of 17th St, 25x100; five-story building and store; H. L. Halligan against Patrick Long, et al; Blauvelt & W., attorneys; partition; to M. M. Long, a party in interest, for $25,250.

19th St, 144-146 West, s s, 197 ft e of 7th Av, 44x93.6x irregular; six-story loft and store; adjourned to Dec. 4.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

81st St, 15 East, n s, 138.8 ft w of Madison Av, 21.10x98.9; four-story building; Montrose Realty Company against P. S. Rigney et al; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., att

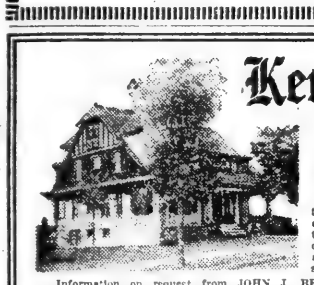
Attorneys and Brokers!

We have available for distribution a map of Manhattan Island showing the zones as created by the Board of Estimate, July 25, last, which may be had upon application.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

135 Broadway, New York 203 Montague St., Brooklyn

Kew Gardens



Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.

15 Minutes from Herald Sq.

Via Penn. L. I. Electric Express Service.

A Handsome Residence

11 rooms and 3 baths; first story hollow tile and stucco; second story shingle; roof of Spanish tile; reasonable price; convenient terms. Many other new houses now ready for occupancy from $9,000 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5270. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 10:24, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 12:30, 12:52 (1:15 Saturdays only), 1:26, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:29, 5:00, 5:12, 5:33 P. M., &c. SUNDAYS—8:23, 9:05, 10:00, 11:16, 11:40 A. M.; 1:08, 1:56, 2:15, 3:05, 4:17, 4:51, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Sell—Lease NEW YORK CITY WATER FRONT

East River, Manhattan Below 42nd St.

Large amount upland, suitable warehouse, factory, holding shed, &c., with bulkhead on deep water right in New York; long pier; no haulage to local markets; your product can go anywhere along the Atlantic seaboard without extra handling, or you can ship direct abroad or to the Great Lakes by inland seas and also to the Pacific via the Panama Canal. Also good for a steamship company.

G. P. BUTTERLY, Times Building

Furnished Houses Wanted

Kindly send full particulars at once to

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
461 5th Av., Cor. 40th St.

For Sale by an Estate

TWO PROPERTIES IN COMING NEIGHBORHOODS

45 and 47 West 29th Street, 50 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, and 137 and 139 East 28th Street, 45 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

Apply to the Executors Estate NELLIE M. NOE.

EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Attorney, Room 900, 111 Broadway, New York City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BALDWIN HARBOR

Handsome Semi-Bungalow

6 large, light, airy rooms, living room with panel walls and beamed ceiling, open tapestry brick fireplace, French doors and windows, connecting bath with bedrooms, modern kitchen, every up-to-date convenience and improvement, spacious veranda, overlooking harbor, block from private beach, magnificent restricted locality, lawn, shrubbery and trees, ground 60x100, easy commutation, train or trolley.

$500 DOWN & $20 MONTHLY

For tickets to visit and detailed information call or write B. ALTMAN, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Wonderful Bargain!

22 lots, 45,000 sq. ft., at $12.50 per lot, will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month. The property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing near by; excellent soil for fruit, berries and vegetables; splendid chances for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates. Why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B. Fisher, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

OVERLOOKING OCEAN

Beautiful cottage, just finished, built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; six large rooms and bath; open fireplace and living room; all very latest improvements; full cellar; electricity, gas, hot water heat; new model gas range with hot water attachment; large plot, 5,000 sq. ft.; abundance of shrubbery; price $4,500, worth $5,500; responsible party can take possession for $400 cash, balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. E., Owner, 248 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

$55 HUNTINGTON LOTS FINE HIGH LAND, NEAR TROLLEY AND STATION. GOOD FOR INVESTMENT OR HOME. FREE DEED. $5 DOWN. $2 MONTHLY. HEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK.

A desirable home of Italian Architecture with all modern improvements. Grounds well laid out. Price $16,000; easy payments. For further particulars address Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck Station, L. I. Telephone 65M—Great Neck.

$17.50 PER MONTH.

Buys my artistic bungalow; 5 rooms, bath, all modern improvements; full cellar, heat, running water, gas, electric; large plot near station. Oyster Bay division; must be sold at once; small first payment. Great bargain. Box 177 Times Downtown.

Commuting Farm Bargain.

100 acres, North Shore, 48 miles out, long highway frontage two roads, half cleared, high; views, orchard, farm buildings; excellent section; $35 acre; terms.

HARVEY R. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE

to close an estate. Country place, centre of Long Island, 60 miles from N. Y., bordering on lake; 12-room house, barn, and outbuildings. Exceptionally fine for Summer Hotel, School or Club House.

ADDRESS EXECUTOR, N 122 TIMES.

FORCED TO SELL.

modern home, 7 rooms, bath, 30 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $150 cash needed at once; balance same as rent. Hughes. Box 172 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fireproof House—Sell or Rent

One of the most attractive country homes in Westchester; 12 large rooms, besides reception and billiard hall; three baths, three-car concealed, heated garage; over acre of ground, facing Bronx River Parkway; high elevation, no mosquitos or malaria; every improvement, including sewers and gas; near depot; 30 minutes from Grand Central; photo and particulars. GEORGE H. MILLS, Tribune Building. Phone 4500 Beekman.

UNUSUAL BARGAIN COLONIAL DWELLING

14 ROOMS, 4 BATHS; 5 ACRES.

Very attractive home; magnificent views; excellent neighborhood; near country club; 40 minutes from Grand Central; photos, further particulars.

FOX REALTY COMPANY
51 East 42d Street.

New House—Georgian Colonial

Rent or sell at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem electric division; all improvements, including sewers; high elevation; walking distance of depot; plot 100x100; nine large rooms, tastefully decorated; sleeping porches and open fireplaces; photo and description upon request. H. E. WILSON, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

SPECIALISTS IN—
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

SHORE ACRES

ON THE SOUND

At Mamaroneck, Westchester County. Building Plot, 75x150, $1,200; will finance building operation.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill—3498.

Scarsdale—White Plains.

Furnished and unfurnished rentals—

GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 East Forty-First Street, New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOW CAN WE DO IT? YOU ASK. WE CAN AND WE WILL DO IT.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

will pay for, and $38 (and up) is the Winter price of absolutely high, dry, level and cleared lots (25 x 100) at Bound Brook South, benefited by the four great railroads of the New Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, Philadelphia & Reading, and Baltimore & Ohio; 100 trains daily. Bound Brook has 2 Banks, 2 Theatres, Stores, Trolleys, Board of Trade, and countless homes and mansions; 14 Factories and Plants. Free Certificate of Title. Free trips to property week days and Sundays. Write, call, or 'phone for free tickets and particulars.

Brooks Inter-State Realty Corp'n.
I. B. BROOKS, President.
30 YEARS IN BUSINESS.
45 West 34th St., N. Y.
'PHONES: GREELEY 186-187.

IDEAL HOME

Price $5,500. Including Garage.

Cash required, $500. Owing to business changes must sell. House has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation; schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences—sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

F. W. WAGGONER,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET
KINGSLAND MANSION AT ELBERON
South Lincoln Avenue
Adj. private golf links of Samuel Sachs Est.
PLOT 150 OR 300 X 280 FEET.
6 master's bedrooms, 2 master's bathrooms. Unusually large piazzas, stable, garage, etc.
Price and particulars from Owner's Agent
MORGENTHAU JR © 25 PINE STREET

MONTCLAIR New Residence. Plot 286 ft. deep. **$18,000**

Centre hall, large living room, extra large dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor, parquet floors throughout, large open fireplaces; exterior tapestry brick, tiled roof; every convenience.

J. W. PLAISON, 178 Midland Av., Montclair.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

To Rent—A Studio.

AN UNUSUALLY BEAUTIFUL AND ARTISTICALLY DECORATED SUITE OF TWO CORNER ROOMS, COMPLETELY FURNISHED AND DECORATED, IN CHINESE STYLE, BY A FOREMOST ARTIST. LOCATED AT FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTIETH STREET. WILL SUBLET EITHER FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

ADDRESS N 124 TIMES.

LOFTS 50x100, N. W. Corner BLEECKER & WOOSTER STS. — Modern Fireproof Bldg. Freight and passenger elevators; sprinkler system; all improvements; high ceilings, unusual lights; lofts to lease from Feb. 1 at $1,800 per annum. Apply Supt. on premises or your own broker.

STORE—Light, Fireproof, 72x90 LOFTS Steam heat, elevators, good light. 50x90 and 50x150.

EAST 23D STREET, NEAR 2D AV.

PRINTING—MANUFACTURING
E. W. BLISS BLDGS., 812 E. 23D. ST.

ONLY $2,000—ON EASY TERMS

($4,000 May Remain on First Mortgage) Buys This

Dainty All Year Home Overlooking Lakes

GROUNDS 100 by 142 FEET

7 Large Rooms, Tiled Bath

After the $2,000 Is Paid **$27.60 MONTHLY** Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance and Water Rate.

A beautiful home, delightfully situated, commanding superb views. Interior—has large living room, with open fireplaces, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor. The second floor is made up of the four large bedrooms and tiled bath. Attic over entire house. Everything is modern. Walls are paneled, ceilings beamed, floors parqueted, electric light, steam heat, all conveniences. All winter sports—skating, ice boating, tobogganing. Golf, country club, lakes, schools, churches near by. Send for actual photographs.

F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway, New York. Tel. 1831—Cortlandt.

Taken From Actual Photo.

Unusually Attractive Second Floor on Fourth Ave.

In the Building No. 373 Fourth Ave., with L to 26th St.

This floor contains about 7,500 square feet; ceilings are high; light is excellent; ventilation splendid; two passenger and two freight elevators; all shipping done from 26th Street; very low insurance rates; 100% sprinkler system.

One of the unusual features of this space is the absence of obstructing pillars, there being but one column on the entire floor, enabling the tenant to make any lay-out desired. Large plate glass windows on Fourth Avenue give considerable advertising value.

A Model Up-to-Date Building for High-Class Tenants Only.

No manufacturing will be accepted. For further particulars address

Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row
Tel. 5900—Cortlandt.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

HESS SERVICE

FOR THE TENANT

329-31 Fourth Av.
24th and 25th Sts.
5th floor, 38x83.
8th floor, 38x83.
Smaller Offices.
No manufacturing.
Possession now.

M. & L. HESS, Inc.,
907 Broadway, Cor. 20th St.
Telephone Gramercy—6052.

Store to Let

Contains 10,105 net sq. ft. Arrangements can be made to rent in addition one to six lofts above. Private elevator to upper floors. Available February 1st, 1917 or before.

Susquehanna Building
18-22 W. 16th St.—23-27 W. 17th St.

Loton H. Slawson Company
Managing Agent
171 Madison Avenue, Tel. Murray Hill 3530

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
3-4-5-6 GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE,
N. W. Cor. 192d St.
Exceedingly large, outside rooms facing Poe and St. James Park. Overlooking Grand Concourse.
ROOMS All modern improvements. Moderate rentals.
173D ST. REALTY CO., INC., BLDS.
WOLFSOHN & AUGUST,
Agent on Premises.
Phone Fordham 3323.

900 Riverside Drive
COR. 161ST ST.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $70 to $95
Inquire at 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4657 Audubon.

The Chepstow

215 West 101st Street,
NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,000.
TO SUBLET
ALL OUTSIDE SUNNY ROOMS.
Apply on premises, or
NASSOIT & LANNING,
BROADWAY, CORNER 89TH ST.

The HILLCREST
Modern Elevator Apts.
8 Large, sunny rooms & 3 baths,
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
430 WEST 116th ST

Terrace Court,
202 Riverside Drive.
One 9-room apartment, including two maids' rooms and three baths. Apply on premises, or to
J. AXELROD,
200 W. 72d St. Phone: Columbus 3967

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

8 ROOMS, CORNER, $60.
400 WEST 152D ST.,
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147)

MANHATTAN—East Side.

15-19 E. 26th St.
10-14 E. 27th St.
Facing Madison Square
FOR RENT
5th, 6th and 7th floors, about 17,000 sq. ft. each, in this new, high-class, fireproof, sprinkled building. First-class tenants only desired. Satisfactory financial rating and references indispensable.
Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Phone 2000 John. 92 William St.

Passavant Building
440 4th Ave.
S. W. Corner 30th St.
New 16-Story Building.
OFFICES
—AND—
SHOWROOMS
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
$1,300 to $1,950.
Unobstructed North Light.
Lowest Insurance Rate.
Automatic Sprinklers.
Complete Supervisory Service.
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
546 5TH AVE. 'Phone 1263 Bryant.
Corner 45th Street.

FOR LEASE—VERY CHEAP
Entire building, 5-story, 20.10x80.
Fourth Avenue, near 22d Street.
Suitable for manufacturing; 20 years lease.
Van Norden & Wilson,
1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET.
New subway station, 19th St. and 7th Av., modern lofts, 100% sprinkler system; fine light; rent reasonable.
Apply Superintendent, or Royal Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 122 Worth Or your own broker.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ATTENTION TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS!
STUTZ 1916 touring; make offer.
WILLYS KNIGHT 1913 limousine, run less than 2,500 miles; cannot be told from new; reasonable offer accepted.
HUDSON 1916 sedan, like new; make offer.
MERCER 1915, with extra convertible sedan top; reasonable offer accepted.
STUTZ 1915 Bearcat, excellent condition; make offer.
CHANDLER 1916 touring, like new; price, $650.
PACKARD 3-40, seven-passenger; reasonable offer accepted.
HUDSON 6-54, 7-passenger; elegant condition, $575.
PAIGE DETROIT 1915 touring; price, $450.
MARMON limousine, electric starter, with extra touring body; price $475.
WINTON limousine, fine condition; price, $675.
PACKARD 1912 30 touring, seven-passenger; price $600.
Several other cars at bargain prices.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.
Open Sundays.

AUTOMOBILES, electric; light delivery type; batteries in first-class shape and otherwise in good serviceable condition for sale at low prices. The Fleischmann Co., 701 Washington St.

CADILLAC "8," 1916, LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, LANDAULETTE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, COUPE.
WHITE, 1916, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1915, "8-40" BROUGHAM.
HUDSON, 1915, "8-40" LIMOUSINE.
S. G. V., 1914, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
S. G. V., 1914, COUPE, WIRE WHEELS.
CADILLAC, 1914, BROUGHAM, wire wheels.
MANY OTHERS. DAILY ARRIVALS.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

CADILLAC SEDAN, 1916; 7-passenger; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger landaulet. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CHALMERS SEVEN PASSENGER.
Late model; cost $1,725; every equipment; accept $625. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

DODGE, touring, late 1915; exceptional condition; just overhauled; brand-new storage battery, vacuum feed, platinum points, etc., like new car; no dealers; $500. Phone Spring 419.

FIAT racing car, 120 H. P., foreign make, built in 1913; cost new $13,500; in excellent condition; has won several important speed events; price $2,000. Photo on request. Packard Motor Car Co., 319 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., Broadway at 61st St.

FORD AUTHORIZED AGENCY.
Complete line, regular prices; also 1917 touring, full equipment, with closed Winter body, $465; demountables, self starter, speedometer, Bumber horn, $435; runabouts, $415; complete, $530; complete commercial, $425; ton trucks, $500; 1½-ton trucks, $715. Telephone Lenox 4963; we send salesman. Time payments. Open evenings Sundays. Lexington Av., corner 88th St. Immediate deliveries.

FORD touring car, electric lights and starter; also Ford commercial with large closed body; both only one month old; sell either car; only have use for one; extra shoes, tools; bargain. 48 Oakland St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.
Runabout, run 800 miles; has electric lights, self-starter, demountable rims, top, windshield, speedometer, five new shoes and tubes; price $375. Write, phone, or call, R. T. Hill, 220 Wadsworth Av., City. Phone Audubon 4372. After 7 P. M.

FOR SALE.
Ford 1916 touring car, perfect condition; run 3,000 miles; equipped with generator, Bosch magneto, demountables, slipcovers, spare shoes, &c.; $300. Phone Spring 622 or Burghart Mills, 211 West 82d St.

HUDSON, 1916, SEDAN.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, SPECIAL LIMOUSINE.
STUTZ, 1917, ROADSTER; NEW CAR.
CADILLAC, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON & PEERLESS, 1915, CABRIOLETS.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING.
BUICK, 1916, LITTLE SIX ROADSTER.
MERCER RACEABOUT, BARGAIN; $850.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
8D FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

LIMOUSINE bodies, new, half price; used ones cheap. Century Co., 1,700 Broadway.

MERCER, 1915, touring, with extra convertible sedan top; runs like a new car; price, $1,550. Can be seen at 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

NATIONAL, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 BABY.
5-passenger touring; used 3 months privately; like new; has slip covers and many extras; cost $1,095 without extras; accept $560. 150 West 55th.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car in excellent condition; special bargain; time payments arranged if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 50th St.

PACKARDS, latest models, sold, bought. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,860 Broadway. Columbus 5078.

PACKARD landaulet, 1916, 1-35 limousine-landaulet; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PEERLESS coupe, 1914, 6-38; A1 condition throughout; Gray-Davis starting, lighting system; cost $5,000; will accept reasonable offer. For further information phone 1808 Circle.

PEERLESS Cabriolet 1916; appearance and condition like new; cost $2,500; reasonable cash offer takes same. 150 West 55th.

PIERCE-ARROW SEDAN, light six-cylinder; electric light and self-starter; new tires all around; full tool equipment; quick sale necessary; no dealers. Address P. O. Box 177, Elizabeth, N. J.

PIERCE-ARROW, 6-66 H. P. limousine, 1912; high-class body; powerful engine; in good order; a classy car; price right. A 205 Times Downtown.

POPE HARTFORD landaulet, 1912; newly repainted; perfect mechanical condition; extra tire; immediate sale for highest offer. M 238 Times Downtown.

REO.—Doctor's car for sale; four-passenger sedan, 1914; full equipment; very good condition. Address K 24 Times.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

SIMPLEX, 50, 7-passenger, good as new; self-starter; up to date; bargain. Netherland Hotel, Room 1,632.

STEVENS DURYEA, Model X, touring; $160 sacrifice today to save storage; A1 motor. 216 West 51st. Ryan.

STEARNS-KNIGHT.—A beautiful Stearns-Knight French brougham-landaulet; rear, ivory; front, blue; will sacrifice. Dr. Lunenfeld, 507 5th Av. Phone for demonstration Murray Hill 9851, between 2 and 3.

STEARNS, 1915, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

STUTZ LIMOUSINE AND TOURING.
Positively one of the handsomest cars in Greater New York; mechanically O. K.; shoes are all new; the paint is perfect; not a scratch; the equipment is complete, and there are many extras; the top now on cost $800. If you are interested in a real classy car see this immediately; demonstration day, evening, or Sunday; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1916 SPECIAL BULLDOG.
MERCER 1915 4 PASS. SPORTY MODEL.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX, 4,300 MILES.
CADILLAC RUNABOUT 1914, PERFECT.
BECKER, 1,777 B'WAY, COLUMBUS 6933

BRONX.

JUST COMPLETED
MOORADA APTS.,
UNIVERSITY AV.,
Corner 190th Street,
One Block North of Fordham Road.
Near N. Y. Central, University Hts. Sta.
One block from St. James & Devoe Parks.
4-5-6 Rooms,
$32 to $53
H. A. DOUGLAS & CO.
Agent on Premises.
187th Street and Grand Concourse.
Garage accommodation nearby, $6 per Mo.

JUST COMPLETED
Ideally located high-class house
1367 PLYMTON AVE.
near 170th St., Bronx, half block from 167th St. crosstown cars, and a few minutes' walk from 181st St. Bridge.

3-4 ROOMS — Tiled bath; electricity, telephone, beautiful fixtures, large rooms and closets, country surroundings. — Rents **$24 to $32**

Berlin Renting Agency, on premises, or Cor. 162d St. and Broadway.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
3 minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St.
3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
4-5-6 Rooms, $27-$34-$42

JUST COMPLETED
Grand Terrace Apartments
3-4-5 ROOMS — N. W. Cor. 182d St. 2307-2311 Tiebout Ave. Highest elevation on Fordham Heights. With every conceivable improvement. Moderate rentals. Agent on premises.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

WINTON, 1915, light six; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOCARS, FORDS and other commercial cars to hire, by hour, day, week, month, year. S. & S. Auto Renting Co., 438 West 18th St. Phone Chelsea 2188.

BENZ.—Luxurious Benz limousine, 50 H. P., Westinghouse springs; for rent monthly; reasonable. Riverside 2224. Keister, 127 West 80th St.

CHALMERS 1916 seven-passenger, $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryt. 3916.

HUDSON.—Beautiful private landaulet; hour, $2.50; monthly, $950. Walters, Lenox 8040.

PACKARD, 1916, with new 1917 limousine-landaulette body; never been used; for rent by month to responsible party. Phone Columbus 5600 or Columbus 9056.

PACKARD.—Beautiful 38 Packard limousine, Westinghouse springs, reasonable; owner drives. Ilvery, 645 Circle.

PACKARD limousines; excellent condition; day, week, month; competent liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 22 West 60th. Col. 7589.

PACKARD Limousine, 1916, for hire; beautiful appearance; monthly; reasonable. Telephone Plaza 1585.

PACKARD for hire by hour; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, Cathedral 9082.

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars; Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs.
Hour, Day. Special rates month, year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

YALE-HARVARD GAME.—Rent Packard Twin-six for trip, week end, or month. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Telephones 4210—3530 Bryant.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE wanted as first payment on suburban 10-room house, which can be used for two families; commuting distance; barn and acre. Charles Kirch, 453 Prospect St., Ridgewood, N. J.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 233 W. 58th St. (at B'way.) Tel. 8956 Col.

10,000 TIRES, $4, $5, $6, $8, $10, &c. BIG SNAPS. Jandorf, 303 West 59th St., near Broadway.

Automobile Storage.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St.—Autos and bodies stored; reasonable charges.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School, West Side U.S. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920.—Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet explaining WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

REAL ESTATE.

ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent. Ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you.

KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO.,
141 West 20th St.

LEWIS H. PRESTON, (INC.)
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.
SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES
Send for our selected list of desirable places to live.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1122
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4961.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

In the lower Seventies, just off Fifth Avenue, an old 4-story residence, 22.6x102.2; rear not shut in; suitable for remodeling; very cheap. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

22 lots directly opposite and adjacent to the Baychester Station of the New Haven Railway in Bronx, for sale on easy terms. Good location. Suitable for colony Italian workers.

THE WHEELER CORPORATION,
503 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Murray Hill 5977.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new six-room all-year home, equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near waterfront; title guaranteed.

F. H. RICHMOND, 51 Chambers St.

Will sacrifice my two Jamaica lots for $150 each; block from station and trolley; bargain; act quick; terms to right party. "Jamaica," Box 171 Times Downtown.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, in the matter of AMERICAN FINANCE & SECURITY CO., Bankrupt, the undersigned will expose to sale at public vendue at the office of George R. Beach, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, November 29, 1916, at eleven o'clock A. M., the following property of said bankrupt:

1. $92,500 par first mortgage 6% 20-year gold bonds of the GUANAJUATO REDUCTION & MINES COMPANY, coupons one to twenty, inclusive, detached.

2. 22,945 shares of stock of said Company.

3. $402,602.86 book account against said Company, with interest from December 31, 1914. This account is subject to agreements dated May 16, 1908, and December 8, 1910, between Guanajuato Reduction & Mines Company, and Guanajuato Power and Electric Company, postponing the payment of this claim to mortgage interest, current costs of operation, and indebtedness of Mines Company to Power Company, as in said agreements fully set out.

4. 10 mortgage interest coupons $30.00 each, due January 1, 1915, of said Company.

5. 17 6% first mortgage gold bonds, $500 each, due July 1, 1917, EL TIRO COPPER COMPANY, coupons one and two detached.

6. 57 6% first mortgage gold bonds, $1,000.00 each, due July 1, 1917, EL TIRO COPPER COMPANY, coupons one to ten inclusive detached.

7. 271,447 shares of stock of EL TIRO COPPER COMPANY.

8. $191,028.51 book account against EL TIRO COPPER COMPANY, with interest from December 31, 1914, together with 180,000 unexecuted 6% first mortgage gold bonds of said Company.

9. $3,900 first mortgage 20-year gold bonds of the EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY, due July 1, 1930, coupons one to nine, inclusive, detached.

10. Claim against Empire Lumber Company for $8,510.00, amount due on mortgage interest coupons due July 1, 1914, to July 1, 1915, which coupons were surrendered to the Lumber Company by Bankrupt, its note taken in lieu thereof, which note has been lost.

11. 10,914 shares capital stock of the Empire Lumber Company.

HENRY J. WEST,
Trustee in Bankruptcy.
JOHN D. McMULLIN, Atty. for Trustee, 301 Lincoln Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of UNITED STATES STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.—No. 23,571.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of William Lesser, the Trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at Room 1,511, 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1916, at 4 o'clock P. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: The personal property belonging to the estate in bankruptcy herein, contained in the plant and factory of said bankrupt, located at Bound Brook, Middlesex County, New Jersey, including chemical machinery, apparatus, appliances, fixtures, &c., employed in the manufacture of carbolic acid crystals, and also the right to complete a certain contract, dated January 12th, 1916, between the Estate of Ray V. Pierce and the bankrupt, for the sale and conveyance by said Estate of Ray V. Pierce to the bankrupt of lands in the Borough of Middlesex County of Middlesex, New Jersey, upon which said factory and plant are located, a copy of which contract may be inspected at the office of the referee or trustee herein, and subject to liens and encumbrances filed and existing against said real property at the time of sale.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated, November 13th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of LOUISE RIEDERS, trading under the name of J. KOLISCH & SON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Dec. 1, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 301 East 77th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of soap racks, paper, motors, machinery, double truck, etc. R. J. YOUNG, Trustee.

BAYLIS & SANBORN, Attorneys for Trustee, 141 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of EMMIE YOUNG COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 839 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of soap and alcohol stoves, &c.

H. HOWARD BABCOCK, Trustee.
ALEXANDER ACKERSON, Attorney for Trustee, 24 Broadway, New York City.

REAL ESTATE.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful, Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; owner. 24 Larchmont. 40 West 32d St. Phone 9880 Madison Square.

A REAL BARGAIN.

Seven-room, all-year cottage, ideally located; large plot; no assessments; all improvements, including electric light; less than 30 minutes out; will make terms to suit you. F. H. Richmond, 51 Chambers St., City.

$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new six-room all-year home, equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near waterfront; title guaranteed.

F. H. Richmond, 51 Chambers St.

Beautiful lots at Little Neck Hills; high and healthful; near water and station; $400 each, easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., New York City. Phone 744 Cortlandt.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

REAL BARGAINS

in River View manor; building plots and houses of all sizes, for sale or rent. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, 12 E. 41st St., N. Y. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$10 a month buys fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for party to make nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information write Farm, Box 135 Times Downtown.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND HOME BUILDING PLOTS, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Handsome, nearly new six-room home; every improvement; fine grounds; 42 minutes out; must sacrifice; price, $3,800; willing to take lots as part payment; must have $200 cash; balance $20 monthly. Owner, Box G 180 Times.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, stores, and churches, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. B., store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Small chicken farm; 5-room house; poultry house; ready to move in; plenty of ground for farming, vegetables, &c.; small amount down and $14 monthly. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY HOMES — ACREAGE — FARMS.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (32d.) N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers at about 50% of former prices choice home sites at MORSEMERE GRANTWOOD, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD, and TEANECK, New Jers

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

To rent, studio house, furnished, all conveniences, eight rooms, two baths; $200 per month; can be seen 12:30 to 1:30. 103 East 10th St.

City—Unfurnished.

Three-story and basement one-family house; improvements. 311 East 142d.

Bargain. — Ten-room houses; yard; improvements, $45 month. Inquire 225 East 163d.

Out of Town.

$30 A MONTH—Beautiful new Winter home by ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath; ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Nesconset Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 W. 34th St., New York.

Wanted to rent, small furnished house, all conveniences, with ground for chickens, near Lynbrook, L. I. N 126 Times.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Furnished housekeeping cottage wanted in Miami, Fla., with three master's bedrooms, for six weeks beginning Feb. 1. Address Y 869 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH ST., 7 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Beautiful, cozy, large, sunny front parlor, bath; telephone; all conveniences; $12.50; references.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, all conveniences, $5; another, $4; electricity; gentlemen.

55TH, 113 EAST. — Handsomely furnished large front room with bath; private; gentleman preferred; references.

57TH, 23 EAST.

Large, attractive rooms; private bath, southern exposure; gentlemen; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 865, (55th-56th).—Large room; all conveniences; on floor With bath; in house conducted in first-class manner; quiet and clean; ness assured; business people or gentlemen; phone; references.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily furnished, large rooms, two beds, gas, electricity, steam, telephone, continuous hot water, elegant baths; exceptionally clean; moderate prices.

33D, 455 WEST.—Private house; floor, three rooms; rent singly; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

56TH, 326 WEST.—Large, light, well-furnished outside room; large wardrobe; gentleman preferred; no other roomers; references exchanged. Sharkey.

40TH, 66 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; electricity. high-class house; bachelors; references.

44TH, 154 WEST, (Off Broadway.)—Large front room; piano; bath; running water; kitchenette.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; advantages; references. 4W.

58TH, (Near 7th Av.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; running water; separate entrance; gentlemen only. Columbus 5186.

61ST ST., 10 WEST—Suite of two handsomely furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment; separate entrance; all conveniences. L.

70TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory, business man; appointment. Telephone Johnson, 948 Madison.

71ST, 242 WEST.—Attractive room; bath; private family; gentleman. Call mornings or evenings.

72D, (Subway.)—Large front room; opposite bath; high-class apartment; business gentleman; references. Columbus 684. Apt. 1C.

72D, 121 WEST.—Medium rooms; southern exposure; running water; also parlor floor.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Large room, bath; reasonable; gentleman. Phone 1242 Col.

72D, 222 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, private bath, shower; quiet; electricity.

72D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated room, with private bath; telephone.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Medium room; also small; hear bath; gentlemen only; private house.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large and small room; beautifully furnished; private house; electricity; reasonable.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean rooms; private bath; electricity; hall room; reference.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Immaculately clean large room; kitchenette privileges; hall room; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $7, $10.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, sunny rooms; well heated; continuous hot water; references.

80TH ST., 167 WEST.—Attractive suite of rooms, bath; other small rooms; convenient subway. "B."

80TH, 104 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; steam heat, electricity, telephone; reference.

82D, 100 WEST.—Large front parlor and bedroom, all conveniences; references; reasonable. Koenig.

82D, 9 WEST.—Desirable kitchenette; also large, sunny room; all conveniences.

86TH ST., WEST, (near Broadway.)—Southern exposure; electricity; elevator; private; references. Schuyler 2739.

88TH, 175 WEST.—Front room; home comfort; private American family; references, $4.50.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Small, nicely furnished rooms, also suitable for light housekeeping; reasonable.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, medium rooms, private bath, kitchenette, electricity.

88D, 270 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private bath or bath adjoining; furnished, unfurnished.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; large, well-furnished, warm room; bath; gentlemen.

97TH, 48 WEST.—Large front parlor with private kitchenette; reasonable.

100TH, 216 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished room in private apartment for one or two gentlemen; new fireproof building. Hurt, 120, Riverside 5829.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive, select environment, nicely furnished, bath; telephone.

106TH, 201 WEST.—Large connecting front rooms; piano, phone, elevator. 2B, Hughes.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Academy 1240. Clinton.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Opportunity gentlemen; sunny connecting parlor and bedroom, beautifully furnished; two baths; private. Apartment 14. Morningside 2396.

118TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful large, light room; running water; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

118TH, 620 WEST, Apt. 62.—Delightful southwest, overlooking river and Drive; excellent transportation.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Outside single room; light, airy; bath adjoining; breakfast optional; gentleman. Apt. 93.

117TH, 100 WEST.—Beautiful light, large furnished room for one or two with private family; bath; telephone; elevator. Esner.

118TH, 401 WEST.—For men, comfortably furnished, south room, overlooking park; two closets; running water; double, $3; single, $7. Apt. 2; Lawrence.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Very attractive single room with private lavatory. Apartment 22.

119TH, 361 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, modern improvements; high class, piano, victrola.

120TH, (2,010 7th Av.)—Nice, large, airy room; elevator apartment.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Well-furnished corner suite; smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 51.

123D ST., 503 WEST.—Room for one young lady in business woman's apartment; $3.75 per week; home privileges. Mrs. Brock, Morningside 2540.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large three-window front room, second floor, adjoining bath; spacious closets; gentleman; $4.50; American family; references.

130TH, 661 WEST.—Attractive room, with private bath; facing Broadway. Apt. 3F.

CONVENT AV., 425, (146th St.)—Steam heated small room; gentleman; private house.

LENOX AV., 32.—Large rooms for two; all new, with all improvements.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 50.—Large, pleasant, outside room.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms, modern conveniences, gentlemen. (Davis,) apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 567, 137th Subway.—Nicely furnished rooms; home cooking. Apt. 6-D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Cheerful room; private family; gentlemen. Apt. 44.

WEST END AV., 533, (86th St.)—Doctor's office; electricity; bath; maid service. Phone Schuyler 9865.

WEST END, 886.—Large front room, adjoining bath; steam; phone; electricity; $8.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER with 2½ years' of commercial schooling, has excellent references, desires connection with reliable firm. K 20 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MANAGER. Bright American girl, long experience, highly recommended by certified public accountant firm, capable of handling intricate set of books, balance sheet, trial balance, collections, correspondence, desires position where real merit will be suitably rewarded; $22 to start. Gertrude Freeman, 547 West 123d.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS, TRIAL BALANCES, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS; CAPABLE TAKING FULL CHARGE OFFICE; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE FRENCH, GERMAN. N 45 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, typist; bill, entry, payroll, cost, clerk; knowledge of stenography, office details; references; $20. M 374 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, trial balance; thoroughly competent; 4 years' experience; high school graduate; typist; $12. A 222 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' experience; double entry, control methods; entire charge; capable, thorough, and conscientious. L. V., 150 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—An American lady would care for semi-invalid or companion to lady planning Winter in California; highest references. Miss S. Hewes, care of American Express Co., 65 Broadway.

COOK.—An experienced colored cook by the day; good reference. Annie E. Clarke, 248 West 53d St. Phone Circle 5881.

COOK, first class, understands big dinners, wishes position. Cook, 206 East 84th, advertising office.

COOK.—Swedish young woman; first-class; willing; references; wages $45 up. C 219 Times Annex.

DAY'S WORK, cleaning; good laundress; references. Bohringer, 328 East 125th St.

DRESSMAKER—Armande, recently from Paris, will make robes and manteaux, chic Parisian. 330 West 95th. Tel. 4174 Riverside.

DRESSMAKER, by day, $2.50; work done home. Miss Cleary, 803 Amsterdam Av.

ENGLISH WAITRESS, 27, wishes dinner engagements. Col. 8820.

GOVERNESS, nursery, Lakewood season, or companion by lady of refinement; helpful; practical experience teacher, nurse; references. C 211 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Middle-aged American, Protestant, position private family, school, or institution; excellent manager and cook; references. N 135 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER wishes position; can furnish highest references. Flogel, 470 East 142d St.

INFANT'S NURSE. — Trustworthy, experienced, obliging; takes full charge from birth; highest references. Nurse, 511 West 122d St.

LADY'S MAID, experienced, best references, wants position in apartment or hotel. Phone Bryant 8584.

LAUNDRESS, Swedish; by day or month; competent; reference. Forsom, 210 E 124th.

MAID.—A lady wants position as ladies' maid, would like to travel, speaks English, French and German; has 3½ years' reference. Address M. S., care of Mrs. Gunther, 112 West 104th St.

NURSE.—Position as nurse and companion to invalid or convalescent patient; hospital experience; city or country; highest references. S 32 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Young woman, excellent business training; desires position secretary-stenographer, busy hotel man or insurance broker. S 33 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (22,) conscientious, has brains, ability, ambition; not afraid work; knowledge bookkeeping; 4 years' insurance, real estate brokerage experience; expert shorthand worker; high school graduate; good references; $12. M 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; engineering contracting experience, 8 years; age 25; academic education; capable mastering technicalities grammatically; versed up-to-date office methods; $18. M 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, efficient, 6 years' practical experience, exceptionally neat personality, excellent grammarian, college graduate, seeks permanency, where competency, intelligence are mandatory; $18. M 380 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; age 20, 3 years' architectural, manufacturing experience; legible penman; operate switchboard; good mathematician; Christian; excellent references; $10. M 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Confidential Assistant.—Refined, businesslike; exceptionally neat; brainy, cultured girl; possesses initiative, quick grasping ideas; intelligent, conscientious; industrious worker; $15. M 387 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate; fast dictation; transcribes accurately and neatly; willing and obliging; $10. Frances Zimmerman, Candler Building, Room 1,605. Bryant 1210.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (Christian,) intelligent, exceptionally rapid, accurate, thoroughly efficient, experienced, desires position with opportunity; $20-$22. M 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' good, practical experience; above average intellect, uses discretion, common sense; accustomed rapid dictation; accurate transcriptions; references; $15. M 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; fluent correspondent; familiar with detail work; capable assuming responsibilities; long experience; reference; $15. M 381 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; good stenographer; executive ability, 5 years' experience; excellent references; $18. Miss J. John 4715.

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY. — Educated; familiar office detail; operates any machine; unquestionable references; $20. M 380 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 months' experience, wishes to locate where she may gain advancement and experience; medal pupil. M 376 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; refined; familiar secretarial duties; good address; excellent references; $18. M 391 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly experienced; good business training; accustomed responsibilities; $15. M 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Efficient, competent, 5 years' law experience, desires permanent position; $16-$18. N 134 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; accurate, neat, experienced; references; salary $10. M 352 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; switchboard operator; excellent reference; salary $15. M 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wishes connect reliable concern; 5 years' experience publishing, drugs. M 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; familiar with office work; neat appearance; $12. M 376 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' experience; take 120 words minute; Christian; $15. M 388 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, good business experience; $12, with chance of advancement. M 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; neat, rapid and accurate; intelligent; $10. M 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—6½ years' experience; references; $18. A 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; capable, willing; neat appearance; prefers downtown position; $8-$9. M 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent beginner; neat appearance; $7-$8. M 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, desires position half days. Z., 15 West 38th St., Room 903.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience; reference former employer; $12. M 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wants work for mornings, or will take work home. N 115 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Clever, courteous; 4 years' experience; handle busy board, pleasant voice, excellent credentials; $8. M 382 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Young lady, specialized and experienced in psychology, desires position as teacher, tutor, in business, statistics, or abnormal field. N 106 Times.

YOUNG LADY, refined, educated, suddenly deprived of means, desires position as social secretary or as companion for lady. Y 252 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, (colored.)—Neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 514 West 59th. Phone Columbus 9022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Thoroughly experienced girls; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, waitresses, chambermaids, housework. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SELECT COLORED COOKS, COUPLES, chambermaids, &c. Augusta, 533 West 53d. Columbus 3129.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St. Room 1,308. Telephone Cortlandt 7938.

ACCOUNTANT.—Details simplified systems; stopping leaks, giving daily statements and information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6372.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits 26 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5850.

ACCOUNTANTS EXPERT—Install simple and complete systems, straighten tangled books, prepare financial statements, show costs, expenses, profits, &c.; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, periodical audits, investigations; financial statements; reliable personal service; terms reasonable. Kramer, 277 Broadway. Telephone Worth 17.

ACCOUNTANT desires small set books; evening work; reference; satisfaction guaranteed. N 121 Times.

ACCOUNTANT. — Audits, investigations, best systems, financial statements. Accountant, 79 Worth St.

ADVERTISING WRITER, highly successful, agency and publishing house experience, desires part time or special work; handles anything from booklet to complete campaign. S 50 Times.

ALL AROUND office man, (26,) reliable, willing, rapid figurer, legible writer, knowledge bookkeeping; chance to advance. N 130 Times.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF AN OFFICE MAN WHO CAN PRODUCE RESULTS? AM A1 ACCOUNTANT; COSTS; SYSTEMATIZING, CREDITS, COLLECTIONS, CORRESPONDENCE; TOTAL ABSTAINER; HIGH CHARACTER; UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES. N 97 TIMES.

BANKER.—Young man, 21, experienced receiving teller, employed, wishes position; excellent reference. Barnard Stone, 254 61st St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 12 years' experience, desires responsible position with large concern to take full charge of office where executive ability is required; experienced in most modern methods; A1 references. N 118 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (37,) seven years' thorough experience with modern methods; competent take full charge; excellent education; references; moderate salary. C 208 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, (24;) 7 years' experience; double entry, control accounts, trial balance; excellent references; salary $20. M 373 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, desires bookkeeping position; 7 years' practical experience; 2 years as systematiser and auditor. M 252 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, Correspondent, (21;) extensive experience; best references; conscientious worker. M 393 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; 22; well educated; thoroughly experienced; competent to take full charge; best references. N 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, 25, seven years' experience, office manager, desires position. M 398 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, 8 years' experience, excellent handwriting, desires position; references. M 397 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—(24,) seven years' experience, capable of taking full charge. S 36 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 22, wishes position; 13 years' experience; Christian; $20. M 351 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (25;) thoroughly experienced; controlling accounts; take full charge. M 357 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant typist, efficient, with 4 years' experience. L., 604 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16, public school graduate, wishes office position. Pointer, 261 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish; married, no children; ten years' experience, private families; careful driver; trustworthy, prompt; good mechanic; excellent references, written, personal. Streyffert, 145 East 56th.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write W. Murphy, care Scottish Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner about to store car for the Winter wishes to secure position for his chauffeur, who is an excellent and reliable driver and a thorough mechanic. L 398 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, single, with first-class city references, wishes position with private family. Ernest Marxs, care of McGinnis, 117 East 76th. Telephone Lenox 4945.

CHAUFFEUR, at present in position, A1 mechanic, own repairs, willing to help around furnace, wishes position, city or country. Address Chauffeur, 50 Avenue A, book store.

CHAUFFEUR; 26; married; 16 years' experience; expert driver, mechanic; excellent private references. Man, 581 Amsterdam Av. Riverside 3174.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced mechanic; careful driver, desires position with private family; all references New York and New Jersey families. N 123 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Lady leaving city wishes to place her chauffeur with any one desiring services of honest, temperate, careful driver. Telephone Circle 2094.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman giving up car for Winter, desires to place chauffeur in good position. Communicate, White, 159 West 62d St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, age 33, wishes private position; capable, careful driver; excellent references. Furnclift, 7 West 111th St.

CHAUFFEUR, English, married; good mechanic and careful driver; city references. E. Owen, 549 East 72d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert mechanic, (35;) 15 years' references; Pierce, etc. Lembeck, 116 East 59th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—English, reliable man; references; open to conviction. Rouse, 418 West 54th.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, steady position; private; city; former employer laying up car; reference. Johnson, 778 Lexington Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR experienced, careful driver; repairs; moderate salary; references. Vandewater, 200 West 94th.

CHEMIST, graduate; experienced in nitrocellulose products and mixed acids. D. C., Times Harlem.

CIVIL ENGINEER, technical graduate, desires change; estimates and reports on projects, experienced in Spanish America; executive ability; minimum salary $200 per month. N 120 Times.

COMPETENT MAN, position of responsibility; experienced; college training; executive or confidential aid; good correspondent, etc.; understands accounts; excellent references. Bourel, M 368 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL ILLUSTRATORS who could use Pratt student kindly notify M. 360 Times Downtown.

COOK-BUTLER wants position, family or bachelor apartment; cook or cook-butler; all-round cook; capable caterer; city or country; A1 references. C 228 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN. — First-class mechanical, 4 years' detailing and layout work experience, desires position in New York. N 33 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, (22,) ten years' experience on power stations and electrical devices. Y 851 Times Annex.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER desires position, electrical engineers, planning, drafts, Spanish and French correspondence, &c. N 109 Times.

ESTIMATOR on building construction, handle purchasing, sub-contracts, superintending, wants position. S 3 Times.

FACTORY manager's assistant, handle male and female help, correspondent, salesman. M 401 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST, Superintendent or Foreman.—Seventeen years' experience; tools, dies, interchangeable manufacturing, jobbing; up-to-date methods; capable, energetic; references. A 201 Times Downtown.

MR. SALES MANAGER.

Young man of ability and intelligence, open for real position, aggressive, unexcelled salesman, records exceptional, familiar with metropolitan druggists, housefurnishing and grocery trade. N 131 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, 1 year's general experience, knowledge efficiency methods, accounting, sales, credits, collections, desires making change. S 292 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.—Experienced renter, collector, can take charge repairs, decorating, &c., wishes position; references. Masten, 826 Columbus Av.

REAL ESTATE.—Wide experience managing, collecting, repairs, qualifies, energetic dependable young man, now employed. B. B., 2,012 Third Avenue.

SALESMAN.—Clean-cut business man, with ten years' experience as salesman and manager desires to locate with either retail or manufacturer; only high-grade proposition considered; Christian. S 29 Times.

SALESMAN, energetic, wide experience, desires larger opportunities; best references. M. G., 1,142 Woolworth Building.

SALESMAN.—Boys' blouses, shirts, night robes, pajamas, jobbers, retailers. M 400 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Salary and commission; three years' selling experience. N 116 Times.

SALESMAN.—Silk salesman; five years' experience; good references. H 89 Times.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer; college education; pleasing personality; highest references. M 356 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, age 30, executive ability, technical college graduate. E 201 Times Downtown.

SELLING ORGANIZATIONS! MANUFACTURERS! Inside representative wants good connection; thorough sales correspondent; city or out of town. Y 349 Times Annex.

SHIPPING and Receiving Clerk.—Young man, 27; ten years with last firm; furnish good references. N 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English, experienced; knowledge French, Italian, bookkeeping, wishes employment. M 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, experienced male stenographer desires position with reliable firm; $25. M 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (27,) 5 years' experience, rapid, accurate, desires position. M 364 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, evening work; verbatim, 5c folio; copy 3c. M 276 Times Downtown.

STEWARD and COOK.—By young couple; for club or lodge; city or country; experienced; A1 references. N 140 Times.

VALET-BUTLER. — A high-class Chinese wishes position with refined bachelor; absolutely reliable, honest, and efficient. N 113 Times.

WILL SELL antiques on commission for private parties; highest references given and required; also reputable firms. S 26 Times.

YOUNG AMERICAN, (23,) executive, mechanical ability, wants position where results meant promotion; well educated; can take charge of your factory maintenance department; will go anywhere and work any hours for promotion; good recommendations. M 361 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) with advertising experience, desires position 4 or 5 evenings a week; adaptable to any kind of clerical work. K 81 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 18, ambitious, willing to learn business where opportunity is offered; knowledge of typewriting and bookkeeping. Barney Rosenbloom, 104 West 115th St.

YOUNG MAN, mechanical experience and inventive ability, desires position where brain work is required; salary no object. Y 371 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 22, experienced bookkeeper, high school graduate, efficient office man, wants position; excellent references furnished. E 206 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, office and shipping experience, desires position; advancement. S. H., 157 East 47th St.

YOUNG MAN, 26 years old, college trained, versed in accounting and office procedure, desires executive position. B 36 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, good education and personality, knowledge of bookkeeping, collections, stenography, typewriter, and all clerical details, desires position where energy and ability essential; capable and industrial; 4 years' experience; A1 references. N 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN of exceptional ability, sixteen years' experience as salesman on subdivision, also designer and builder of modern homes, would like to connect with live, up-to-date concern; holding at present position; desire to change locality. S 24 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) desires position of responsibility where hard and earnest worker is needed. N 117 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, ambitious, desires position with chance for advancement. M 385 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, office experience, bookkeeping, typewriting. Rosenbluth, 448 East 148th St.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school education, desires position reliable concern. M 363 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

CHAUFFEURS' AGENCY.—We are the only agency devoted exclusively to furnishing competent chauffeurs for all kinds of automobiles; all are thoroughly tested in driving Buick D, 45, 1916; Hudson Super Six, 1917; Chalmers, 36-B, 1916; Pat. 1916, &c. We supply chauffeurs for every make of car. Arena Chauffeurs' Agency, 219 West 50th St. Phone 496 Circle.

CHAUFFEUR! YOU NEED ONE! Phone Col. 1495 or 1496. Blue List Chauffeurs' Agency, Inc., U. S. Rubber Bldg., 1,790 B'way.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—We need saleswomen for our muslin underwear, housefurnishing, toilet articles, umbrella, linen, leather goods, jewelry, glove, toy, stationery, and handkerchief departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

YOUNG WOMEN.—We can place inexperienced young women in various holiday departments as sales people; an excellent opportunity for young women to qualify for steady service and to be paid while learning. Apply to Superintendent between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ALSO

YOUNG GIRLS.—A number of bright girls to act as floral wrappers and in various other capacities. Apply to Superintendent Department of Wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted; steady position for good ledger clerk; state age, references, and salary expected. M 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT AND ALSO FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; RAPID AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; GOOD PENMAN; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE REFERENCES AND SALARY. B. D., 216 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, experienced; typist preferred; state salary and reference. S 313 Times Downtown.

CHINA SALESWOMEN.

Must be experienced. Apply Superintendent's Office, 8th floor, James McCreery & Co., 35th St. (Employes') Entrance.

GENTLEWOMAN, care of two boys; afternoons; Washington Heights. Write G. C., 8,625 Broadway.

GIRLS, 16 to 20 years of age, for stockroom and order filling in large mail order house; experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

GIRL wanted in office to do clerical work. Answer own handwriting, stating age and salary expected. N 123 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Business couple, two children, boy 9 and girl 6, would like kind, reliable woman; must be fond of children; do all work; good home and kind treatment. Call Room 1,606, Candler Bldg. Phone 1313 Bryant.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Efficient working housekeeper in business couple's new three-room apartment; good waitress accustomed to refined surroundings; evenings after 8. Yates, 144 East 36th St.

INFANTS' WEAR SALESWOMEN.

Must be experienced and accustomed to high-class trade. Apply Superintendent's Office, James McCreery & Co., 35th St. (Employes') Entrance.

JUNIORS wanted at Wanamaker's, From 14 to 20 years of age, as messengers, stock clerks, and office help; must come well recommended; steady positions with excellent chances for advancement. Apply at office of Juniors, Basement, New Building.

MAID for upstairs work; wages $25. Apply, after 9 o'clock, 34 West 87th St.

MILLINERY.

J. TENNENBAUM & SONS, 5 WEST 57TH STREET.

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A CLEVER MILLINERY DESIGNER WHO CAN CREATE SMART TAILORED STYLES FOR THE FINE TRADE; EXCELLENT POSITION.

NURSE who can speak French fluently wanted for one-year-old baby. E 208 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY.—Experienced in large retail stationery store, good wages and permanent position. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Knowledge of bookkeeping preferred, but not essential; neat penman; good figurer; state experience, salary desired, and references; would consider bright beginner. Address Manufacturer, 132 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced, for permanent position; good chances for advancement; state previous experience, references, and salary expected. M 396 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, one with knowledge of English and Dutch languages; must have good references. Apply in person, Room 328, 44 Whitehall St.

STENOGRAPHER and Assistant Bookkeeper, knowledge of office details. Saffer Bros., 1 and 3 Bond St.

TYPIST.—Girl, experienced, rapid and accurate at figures, for billing and switchboard; visitor preferred; salary $12; state references. K 33 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, typist, writing good hand, knowledge of stenography not essential; start at $7; bright and willing. Apply by letter only, Harriet Hubbard Ayer, 322 East 34th.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, for Bronx position; $10, with advancement.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, American, for excellent uptown position; $12, with advancement.

STENOGRAPHER, clean cut, refined, educated, good at figures; $14, with advancement.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, American, of good address; $15; good hours.

CLERICAL WORKERS, without experience, $6.

TYPISTS, several, $10.

TYPIST and switchboard operator, $35 per month.

Numerous other vacancies.

Clark Agency, 32 Beekman, or Times Bldg., Broadway and 42d St.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.

Call immediately.

HIGH - CLASS, REFINED STENOGRAPHERS (Americans) for permanent positions as follows:

PAINT openings, $10-$12.

One EXPORT, $15.

One BROKERAGE, $18.

One ITALIAN-ENGLISH, $20.

Two FRENCH-ENGLISH, $25.

Three SPANISH-ENGLISH, $25.

TYPISTS, $8-$10-$12-$15.

CLERICAL ASSISTANTS, $6 upward.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE and SPANISH-AMERICAN AGENCY.

E. Speisser, Prop. 17 Liberty St.

FRENCH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, take rapid dictation both languages; $20.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER; handle double-entry books, small amount stenographic work; $15.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Several good opportunities for high-grade girls; must have good education and some experience; salaries from $10 to $15.

BOOKKEEPER, wholesale business double entry; $15.

Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 80 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHERS, competent, can increase their earnings; better positions guaranteed; class held Wednesday evening. No charge and no interference with present work. Register early, by 'phone, 5043 Worth. Miss Griffin.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—French-English stenographer, $20; bookkeeper-stenographer, $20; file clerk, $13; typist, $12; other positions. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 32 Beekman St., Cortlandt 4368, (Branch Office.) Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway, Bryant 8456.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, secretaries, bookkeepers, typists, telephone operators, office assistants wanted for high-class permanent positions; no registration fee or waiting. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants; dictaphone operators, numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Boyle Agency, 154 Nassau and 29 East 42d. Room 15.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.

SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd's Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 527 West 125th St., 50 East 42d St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

This week ONLY, Day or Night, rate for Complete Course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Tel. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

FILING. — Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESMEN. — Require experienced salesmen for our linen and blanket departments. Apply to Superintendent, subway floor, East Building.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, A1 accountant, thorough bookkeeper, with experience in controlling accounts, balance sheets, financial statements, and consolidated balance sheets; state age, salary expected, and experience; only those with above qualifications need write. M 394 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Permanent place for properly qualified young man with C. P. A. E 204 Times Downtown.

ACTIVE BOY, about 16 years, (or under, with working papers,) in office of large manufacturing concern, with good chance of advancement. Address Manufacturer, S 382 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MEN, active, aggressive, selling experience essential, to interview manufacturers for an established concern; liberal commission; appearance absolutely necessary. Call Room 908, 96 Warren St.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN wanted for residence and hotel work. Permanent position, good chance for advancement. Address R. Greene, Chief Archt., care of Carolina Wood Products Company, Asheville, N. C.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER seeks position where there is advancement; have had 2½ years' commercial school training; am ambitious, possess initiative, and always willing to please my employer. K 20 Times.

AUTOMOBILE TRIMMERS.—First-class men on inclosed bodies; steady employment, day and piece work; good pay; sanitary, modern plant; no trouble. Write Superintendent, J. Thompson Co., Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, Penn.

BANK CLERK WANTED.—Young man with ability and several years' banking experience. Address, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. N 41 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, knowledge of double entry essential; one having had experience in meat market preferred; salary moderate. Call at 10 A. M., Samuel Klein & Son, 128 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER as office assistant; must be accurate of figures and good penman. Address in own writing, stating age, experience, salary expected. T., 153, 2,960 3d Av.

BOYS, 16 years of age; refined, healthy, intelligent, to make themselves generally useful; $6 weekly to start; exceptional opportunity to learn the clean, well-paying professional trade of Mechanical Dentistry. Apply personally after 10 o'clock. Dentists Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St.

BOY.—An opportunity is afforded a bright boy with high school education, living at home with parents, to enter employ of large fire insurance company, where application and ability receive recognition. Address P. O. Box 2,129.

BOY to start as general office assistant; good opportunity to advance for a willing and ambitious boy between the ages of 16 and 17 years; give details, state age, &c. S 318 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, active, for office work and light errands; good opportunity for advancement; state age, salary desired, and references. N 119 Times.

BOY, about 16, as office

JAPANESE MARQUIS HERE.

Mayeda Returning to Tokio After a Special Mission to George V.

The Marquis Mayeda, one of the wealthiest men in Japan, arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner New York. He is on his way to Tokio after having paid a visit to King George on a special mission for his Emperor. He was accompanied by the Marchioness and a retinue of secretaries and servants, and said that he intended to travel to the Pacific Coast by easy stages.

The Marquis was courteous but firm in his refusal to discuss the nature of his mission to the King of England. One of the Japanese officials who met him at the pier said that the object of the Emperor in sending the Marquis Mayeda to England was to assure King George that politically, financially, and industrially Japan was firmly on the side of the Allies. The German propaganda which has been at work in the Far East to bring about a treaty between Russia, Japan, and Germany had made no headway with the Japanese Government, he said.

Although Japan and Germany were at war, this official said, and the Germans were entitled to intern the Japanese living in Germany, they had not done so. Instead they entertained them in the most sumptuous fashion and gave them automobile rides all over the country.

Another passenger on the New York was Captain John Tregalles, who was chief transport officer at the Dardanelles, and is now on his way to Mexico to look after his plantations there.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Certificate No. A706515, for 10 shares Canadian Pacific Railway common stock, issued in the name of Edward W. Connolly, and by him assigned to Mrs. M. E. Chisholm; has been lost in the mails between Truro and Halifax, Canada. Transfer of this certificate has been stopped with the transfer agents, the Bank of Montreal, New York, and the public are hereby notified not to negotiate said certificate.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN—Oldsmobile 1915; factory No. 726337; runabout; New York license No. 90691; stolen 7 P. M., Nov. 17, front of 509 West 121st St., New York. A. K. B. painted on side door. Communicate with R. Wilmerding, 80 Maiden Lane, New York. Telephone John 3554.

LOST—Between Broadway, at 40th St., through Central Park to West 100th St., black suitcase containing pink evening dress and red cloak with white fox collar; suitable reward if returned to Violet Borden, 1 West 104th St.

LOST—Buick automobile, 6 cylinder; factory No. 256985; stolen from Broadway and 145th St.; had N. J. license No. 98243; reg. 1916 model, with tan seat covers. Finder will receive reward; no questions asked. J. Arent, 26 Wall.

LOST—In front of Schrafft's, Liberty St., noon, Nov. 20, silver mesh bag; great sentimental value to owner; reward to finder. Helen Schwartz, Room 914, 27 William St., New York City.

LOST—A circle of diamonds and pearls pin, Friday, between Bound Brook, N. J., via Jersey Central R. R., and 81st St. and Park Av., N. Y. City; liberal reward to finder. Paul Hanke, 150 East 23d St., City.

LOST.—Large white ostrich fan Saturday night, Nov. 18, between 169th St. and Broadway and 168th St. subway station; reward. Apartment 42, 600 West 169th.

LOST—At Schuyler Theatre, 82d and Broadway, blue fox neckpiece; $20 reward, no questions asked, if returned to H. C. Eichhold, 450 West End Av.

LOST—velvet bag containing gold lorgnette and small sum of money, at Park Theatre, Wednesday night. Reward return to Cashier Hotel Plaza.

LOST—Diamond brooch, at 3 P. M., Friday, between Madison Av. and 32d St. and 33d St. subway station; reward. Room 510, 101 Park Av.

LOST — Diamond and sapphire bar pin, in ladies' room, Manhattan Hotel, Monday evening. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. L. Wood, 219 West 81st.

LOST—Between Queensboro Bridge and College Point, handbag containing checks, money, and gold watch. Reward. 207 West 85th, Apt. 5.

LOST—Small bar pin, pearls and sapphires; handsome reward. E. C. Howe, 310 West 144th.

LOST—Mink fur collar, Columbia entrance subway. Reward. Brown, 498 West End Av.

LOST—Lady's gold handbag, containing 50-trip commutation ticket, New Rochelle, $5 bill, pair gloves, &c. Phone Cortlandt 1580.

LOST—In or near Prospect Park, a mink fur collar; suitable reward for return. M. W. Morehouse, 60 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Saturday, vicinity Saks's, envelope, money ring, railroad tickets; reward. M 539 Times Downtown.

LOST—81st-100th, gold earring, set with diamonds; reward. M. M., 106 West 81st St.

LOST.—Diamond pendant, with four tulip drops; handsome reward. K 18 Times.

REWARD—Nov. 16, large oval, black pin, white lily centre; locality Broadway, 111th and 112th. Telephone 3046 J Main, Brooklyn.

REWARD—Cameo brooch, Sunday evening, De Witt Clinton High School, Central Park, 59th to 72d. Liberal reward. K 35 Times.

REWARD—Gold watch bracelet, between Colonial Theatre, 72d subway, Nally, 626 West 138th.

$25 REWARD for return diamond screw earring. Mrs. A. Keal, 66 Fort Washington.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Small French bulldog, rear entrance Chatsworth Apartments, 351 West 71st St.; $50 reward for immediate return; no questions asked. Waterbury, 344 West 72d St. Telephone 0650 Columbus.

LOST—Dog, red Irish terrier, named Larry, reward. Return to J. J. Dwyer, 61 East 129th St., or telephone 4597 Harlem.

NATIONAL
Hotel Men's Exposition
OF THE HOTEL AND ALLIED INTERESTS
CONDUCTED JOINTLY BY THE N.Y. STATE HOTEL ASSN AND THE HOTEL ASSN OF N.Y. CITY
DIRECTION—INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION CO., INC.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
OPENS TO-NIGHT 8 P.M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN'S
On sale at all Liggett's Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores, United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Late receipt of advertisements may cause omission. To be sure of insertion in The New York Times, copy, cuts, and matrices must be in The Times Building not later than 6 P. M. day before publication. For the Sunday edition of The Times finally approved copy must be delivered not later than Friday night.

AWARDS CONTRACTS FOR ARMOR PLATE

Daniels Divides $13,500,000 Order Between Bethlehem and Carnegie Cos. at Old Prices.

1918 ESTIMATES TAKEN UP

Heaviest in American History Placed Before House Sub-Committee—Provide for 43 Ships.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—While Secretary Daniels was awarding contracts today for armor plate for the four battleships authorized at the late session of Congress and approving plans for an ammunition ship, the last vessel designed for the 1917 building program, the Appropriation Sub-Committee of the House Naval Committee began work on the 1918 estimates, the heaviest in American history to be presented to Congress this Winter.

The Navy Department's 1918 figures contemplate construction of half of the ships yet to be built in the great three-year program and show total appropriations of $379,151,701, or more than $66,000,000 in excess of the record total appropriated last Summer.

Contracts for the armor plate, which will go on the Colorado, Maryland, Washington, and West Virginia, were awarded to the Bethlehem and Carnegie Steel Companies, each receiving half of the work. A statement analyzing the contracts says that, despite the unprecedented European demand for plate, the prices offered were approximately the same as those paid three years ago, when the Pennsylvania was being constructed. The figures are: Armor plate, class A-1, a total of 14,479.2 tons to each company at $420 a ton to Bethlehem and $425 to Carnegie; 820 tons of A-2 class to each at $485 to Bethlehem and $426 to Carnegie, and 902 tons of class B, at $468 a ton to Bethlehem and $490 to Carnegie. The value of the contract to the Bethlehem Company is $6,759,466 and to the Carnegie Company $6,829,100.

Estimates for 43 Vessels.

The department estimates before the House sub-committee calls for funds to begin construction of three battleships, one battle cruiser, three scout cruisers, sixteen destroyers, four fleet submarines, fourteen coast submarines, one submarine tender and one destroyer tender.

Rear Admiral Strauss, Chief of Ordnance, appeared before the sub-committee. Explaining an increase of $1,500,000 for fleet ammunition, he said the cost of projectiles and other ordance material had increased that much since Congress provided $13,000,000 for the purpose last year. Prices of smaller shells, he said, were going down, indicating a decreasing demand from Europe, but large shells of the four-teen-inch size used by the navy, showed a 20 per cent. increase over last year's quotations.

Admiral Strauss said the naval gun factory was now producing torpedoes, the first deliveries, however, exceeding in cost the prices quoted by private manufacturers. It is expected that the factory will get its costs considerably below the commercial rate with its next delivery.

Ammunition Ship Convertible.

The ammunition ship for which the Secretary approved plans is the first craft of the kind ever designed for the navy. She will have a displacement of 10,000 tons with cargo of powder and shells. Special facilities are provided for handling explosives aboard, and the holds will be equipped with cooling facilities to insure the regulation of temperature. Large refrigeration spaces will make her easily convertible into a supply vessel. Her propelling machinery is designed for either coal or fuel oil. Her defensive armament includes four 5-inch rapid-fire guns and two 3-inch anti-aircraft guns. Bids are being asked from shipbuilders, and the department hopes to be able to open them by the first of the year.

Secretary Daniels said today he had arranged to confer with representatives of the Electric Boat Company in an effort to obtain modifications of their pending submarine bids. This company offered to construct twenty-four or more submarines, deliveries to begin within twenty-five months, and proposed at much higher cost to have the deliveries begin within fifteen months. The department is determined to place the submarine construction on not more than a twenty-two months' basis, and will urge the electric company to agree to this.

ARREST COL. BENNETT ON BRIBERY CHARGE

Accused of Offer to Influence Juror, He Says It's a Plot.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 20.—Colonel Henry M. Bennett, prominent in Republican politics in Oyster Bay, and a friend of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, whom he introduced as a speaker in a final political rally the night before election in Oyster Bay, was arrested here today on the charge of ex-Assistant District Attorney Charles E. McCarthy that Bennett had accepted $100 in marked bills as part payment of $2,500 for his services in influencing the vote of a juror in a $400,000 suit in the Supreme Court here. Colonel Bennett was arraigned before Justice Duhler, who released him in $2,000 bail for a hearing next Thursday.

McCarthy, who appeared as the chief witness against Colonel Bennett, testified that he had heard that the Colonel was offering to influence a juror in a case in which Surrogate Graham, a close friend of McCarthy, was interested. This was the suit of Charles Fuller, a lawyer of New York, for whom the Surrogate appeared, against the Bradley Contracting Company of Port Washington, L. I., represented by ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway.

Colonel Bennett, who expects to be a candidate for Supervisor from Oyster Bay next Spring, denied that he had offered to influence a juror, and said his arrest was a plot to discredit him. He accused McCarthy of having owed him the $100 for some time and of having conceived this method of employing the payment of his debt as a means of injuring the Colonel before the voters.

RESERVE COUNCIL MEETS.

How to Promote Foreign Trade Discussed by Bankers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Prominent bankers from nearly every section of the country, composing the Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board, met here today for the council's quarterly conference. They discussed foreign credit, discount rates, the gold situation, and business conditions generally and tomorrow will submit recommendations at a joint conference with the Reserve Board.

At a parliamentary session today W. P. G. Hadring, Governor of the Reserve Board, outlined what the board is going and has done since the last conference, and suggested lines of thought for the consideration of the council. Speaking of the steady flow of gold into this country he said there were no signs of slackening, and some of the strongest banks were protecting themselves by accumulating short-term commercial bills and obligations put out in foreign countries.

After the joint session the Council met in executive session. There was talk about means of absorbing Europe's extension of credit to South American and other countries. Federal Reserve officials say that to maintain a position as one of the world's bankers the United States must expect to be called upon abroad to render a good deal of the service performed largely by England in the past, in extending short term credits necessary in the production and transportation of goods of all kinds in the world's trade, and that acceptances in foreign trade require lowest discounts and the freest and most reliable gold markets.

C. C. N. Y. Gives Credits to Teachers

The College of the City of New York announced yesterday that credits toward their degrees would be granted to the 3,000 teachers now taking the courses of the Extension Division. All teachers who are working for degrees are requested to communicate with Paul Klapper, Secretary of the Extension Division, so that the necessary registration may be made and the high school requirements checked up. The last day on which teachers may file their applications for credits in any of the courses is Nov. 22.

$50,000,000 IN BONDS MARKETED IN JAPAN

Merchants and Exporters of That Country Invest in Our Rails and Industrials.

GREAT PROSPERITY THERE

Prefer Buying Securities Here to Lending Money at Low Rate Prevailing in Their Own Land.

Japanese merchants and exporters have bought between $30,000,000 and $50,000,000 American securities in the last six months, according to estimates made yesterday in banking quarters, where an important part of the purchases were put through. The securities were bonds for the most part, largely underlying railroad issues, although a substantial part consisted of mortgage bonds of industrial companies returning a high yield on the purchase price. It is assumed that many hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of American bonds sold here by Europe have gone directly into Japanese hands.

These Japanese investments on so large a scale are the outgrowth of the shifts of commerce which resulted from the war. Japan has been shipping to the United States a great amount of goods which formerly were manufactured by Germany, and at the same time exports to us of silks and other Far Eastern products from Japan have been stimulated because the European demand for them has been reduced. In consequence Japan's trade balance in this country has been growing steadily, producing credits which either had to be transferred to the owners or put to use here.

For the most part the securities bought with the proceeds of Japanese goods sold in the United States have been deposited with local banks. As the interest on the bonds falls due it will be credited to the owner's account, and dividend checks will receive similar attention. On most of the stocks and bonds, it is said, an income return of at least 4½ per cent. is obtained, which is 1½ per cent. or more higher than the owners could get if they had their funds sent back home and the money lent at interest rates current in the Japanese market.

The superabundance of money in Japan is the primary reason for investments in American stocks and bonds. The nation has prospered greatly from war orders, and this business has flooded the country with money. A number of prominent banks have of late begun to refuse further deposits, and the bankers have discouraged gold imports as far as possible. Gold is sent from this side from time to time, however, $2,000,000 having been transferred yesterday by the Sub-Treasury to the San Francisco Mint for shipment to Japan. Half of the total was arranged for by the local agency of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and the remainder by a local banking firm.

Japan has invested a part of her balance of trade in Great Britain in British Treasury notes. Three months ago it was learned that approximately $30,000,000 of Japanese Government funds held in New York had been sent to London to be used in the purchase of these English Treasury obligations.

SALE OF RED CROSS SEALS.

Contest Begins Tomorrow for Honors in Country-Wide Campaign.

The sale of Red Cross Christmas seals will begin tomorrow, and the State Charities Aid Association will today send out 25,000,000 seals for distribution throughout the State. The third annual countrywide competition for honors in the Red Cross seal campaign has been arranged by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The States have been arranged in ten groups, classified according to population, and a pennant will be presented to each of the ten groups.

Last year New York won first place among the larger States for the highest per capita sale of seals, the ratio of sales being 1.8 per inhabitant. In their respective classes in the national intercity competition last year Rochester, Troy, Elmira, and Ithaca topped the list of the biggest buyers. This year Buffalo has ordered 4,500,000, Syracuse and Elmira 1,000,000 each, Albany 800,000, and Troy 500,00 seals.

POLICEMAN SAVES 9 AT FIRE.

Uses His Coat as Life Net, Then Gets Out Family Via Window.

Policeman Benjamin Waldeck of the Herbert Street Station stood on the ledge of a window on the third floor of 180 Bayard Street last evening and lifted Mrs. Sophie Lawanakowsky and her six small children to safety from the window of their flat on the third floor of a four-story brick tenement at 523 and 525 Humboldt Street, in which a fire, starting in the cellar, spread so rapidly that escape by the stairs was cut off. Tenants in the house were in a panic, but only one, Mrs. Stella Swokacik, was hurt. She fell from the fire escape on the third floor to one on the second. Her right ankle was fractured.

Waldeck was one of the first to reach the house after a passerby had discovered the blaze and turned in an alarm. The policeman saw Mrs. Tessie Nisko apparently making ready to drop her two little girls out of the window. He spread his coat and got several men to help hold it as a net. Then Mrs. Nisko dropped the children safely into it. Firemen, arriving then, brought her down a ladder.

Several persons were overcome by smoke, but all were resuscitated. How the fire started is not known.

COMES HERE TO WED AT 81.

Dr. Harrison Will Marry Mrs. Seymour, a Friend for 40 Years.

After a friendship of nearly forty years, Dr. George Tucker Harrison, 81 years old, of Charlottesville, Va., a member of the Advisory Committee of the Woman's Hospital here, will today marry Mrs. John Collins Seymour of the Hotel Langdon, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street. Dr. Harrison arrived here yesterday and went to the home of his brother, Robert L. Harrison, at 20 West Ninth Street.

Mrs. Seymour is the widow of John Collins Seymour of this city. Dr. Harrison is a widower with two daughters and one son. One of his daughters is the wife of Professor William H. Echols of the department of mathematics of the University of Virginia, to which Dr. Harrison is attached as physician. Another of his daughters is Mrs. Elliot C. Cowdin, at whose home in Mount Kisco Dr. Harrison's wife, Mrs. Lelia Harrison, died on July 7, 1911.

For many years Dr. Harrison practiced here, making his home at 132 West Seventieth Street. He is a son of the late Dr. Gessner Harrison, formerly Professor of Ancient Languages at the University of Virginia, and served with the Confederate Army as a surgeon.

OSSINING GHOULS TRY TO ROB WOMAN'S GRAVE

Rip Off Coffin Lid, Then Flee, in Futile Hunt for Potter Valuables

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Nov. 20.—Robbers who, it is believed, hoped to find valuable jewels, opened the grave of Mrs. Frederick Potter in Dale Cemetry here, tore off the box covering the coffin, and had started to open this when, apparently, they were frightened away. The attempt was made last Thursday night and became known only when the cemetery association offered a reward of $100 today for the discovery of the culprits. Mr. Potter, a wealthy resident of this town, increased this to $250.

Until today, it is understood, Mr. Potter hoped that the grave robbers might be discovered. It is said that he and private detectives whom he employed believed they knew the identity of the thieves, and had hoped to make an arrest before publication of the facts should frighten away the men they sought, but they could not make a sufficiently strong case against those they suspected.

In the fresh earth which the vandals threw out of the grave were found many footprints, and on the coffin were finger marks which the detectives recorded.

Mrs. Potter died ten years ago and her husband built a bronze monument over her grave. At the time it was said that many of the valuable jewels which Mrs. Potter had frequently displayed in life had been buried with her. It is understood, however, that that report was untrue.

Police Get Time to Eat Turkey.

As a reward for excellent work performed in the car strike, Police Commissioner Woods yesterday issued a general order providing for time off on Thanksgiving Day for all policemen who, in the ordinary routine of their work, would have been unable to eat their Thanksgiving dinner with their families. The order applies to the first squad which will be on reserve duty all Thanksgiving Day. The other two squads will do alternate patrol duty of eight hours each, permitting them to spend eight hours at home.

SEEK FUNDS FOR CORNELL.

Campaign for Additional $100,000 Yearly Started by Alumni.

A campaign to obtain contributions which would add $100,000 or more to the annual income of Cornell University was started at an informal dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, attended by 775 Cornell graduates of this city. Practically all of those at the gathering pledged themselves in writing to spend two hours a day for five days on a class team organized to obtain pledges of yearly subscriptions to Cornell.

President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell said that the university faced the necessity of increasing its income or of risking the danger that the teaching staff could not retain men of the highest type of intellect in its service. All that was sought, he said, was an income sufficient to pay modest salaries.

Daniel Alden Reed, the former football star and coach, made an eloquent plea for generous contributions. He said Cornell had finished last year with a deficit of $30,000 for current expenses, and that only a considerable enlargement of the revenues of the institution could enable it to take care of the annual increase of students. Franklin Matthews, who presided at the dinner, carried through a vote in favor of conferring a degree of Doctor of Loyalty on George C. Baldt; he and George F. Baker had been praised by President Schurman for their gifts of dormitories. General Leonard Wood, who has a son at Cornell, said that Cornell more than any other university in the country had understood the obligation of a citizen to his country, and that every university in the country ought to have a sound military course like that of Cornell.

THE CITY CLUB TO BUILD.

Announces Plan to Erect $2,000,000 Structure Near 5th Av. and 42d St.

A report read last night at the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the City Club revealed for the first time that the Trustees were considering plans for a new building in the Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street district, to cost $2,000,000. Lincoln Cromwell, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, explained that the membership had increased from 1,302 to 1,848 in the last year and was steadily growing.

The plans under consideration will attempt to provide for an organization having from 4,000 to 6,000 members, according to the annual report, in a building running through from street to street.

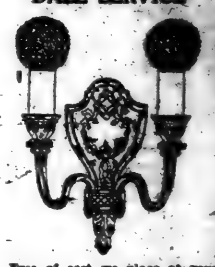
Ample library, working, and dining rooms are contemplated, so that the club will be the greatest centre of social activity in New York. A consulting architect has already been employed, and the Board of Trustees hopes to put forward definite information regarding the site and the building plans within the next two months.

In announcing plans for the year, Chairman said the secretarial force would have to be doubled and $15,000 would have to be raised for public work. Among the subjects to receive attention will be the creation of a new standing committee to follow the work of the Public Service Commission, and legislation to insure longer terms for Public Commissioners.

Robert A. Franks, Vice President and Treasurer of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, was added to the Trustees, and the other members were re-elected.

IMPORTANT TO PUBLISHERS.
Holiday Book Number of The New York Times Review of Books, next Sunday. List of 300 best books of the season and review of year's literature. Order today.—Advt.

DALE SERVICE



Free of cost we place at your service our own experts. Our prices are one-third below retail cost. In quality, artistic value and variety of fixtures we can offer you unlimited choice.
Complete line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.
Write or call and we shall be pleased to give you prompt attention.
100 West 13th St., New York.
1 Door West of 6th Ave.
Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

Carter's
KNIT
Union Suits
Of course you can get Carter's at Wallach's. It is our policy to carry the best in each line. Wear Carter's this Winter—and know real underwear comfort. There's warmth in Carter's that won't wear out—try it once and see.
$1.50 to $3.50
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
246-248 West 125th St. } Open
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Evenings.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Relieve his burning skin with
Resinol
When Resinol Ointment is applied to unhealthy skin the discomfort usually stops and healing begins. That is why doctors have prescribed it so successfully for over 20 years even in severe and stubborn cases of tormenting, disfiguring skin diseases. Aided by warm baths with Resinol Soap, Resinol Ointment makes a sick skin or scalp healthy, quickly, easily and at little cost.
Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also greatly help to clear away pimples and dandruff. Sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Resinol, Dept. 23-R, Baltimore, Md.

Satin-Lined Overcoats For Dress Wear $30
No wardrobe is complete without such a coat. No such coat can be better bought than here. You can suit yourself as to pattern and material, and dictate the style to the smallest detail, as we make clothes to measure only.
Then to think of business suits—we are showing a special line of imported and domestic materials which we make to measure at $25.
Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

Southern Pacific Lines

OUT ON DECK
Exhilarating days and balmy nights will make you revel in outdoor life on
Southern Pacific Steamships
"MORGAN LINE"
NEW YORK NEW ORLEANS
Why not enjoy the new experience of a circle tour between these two cities, going by steamer and returning by rail, or vice versa? Attractively low fares including berth and meals. Fast, Modern Steamers.
Connections at New Orleans with Sunset Limited and other luxurious trains to Texas, Arizona and California. See the Apache Trail of Arizona en route to California. Address
1153 Broadway at 27th St. 366 Broadway at Franklin St. 39 Broadway near Wall St.

An Open Letter to
Nathan Straus
Philanthropist
Dear Mr. Straus:
Thousands of healthy children, who attend our public schools today, owe their *health*—and *lives*—to you. The children may not know it, but their parents do. You are the man who devised the plan for the Pasteurization of milk and reduced infant mortality to a tremendous degree. You gave freely of your *time*, your *thought* and your *money*.
Any man who is big enough to do these big things, may be addressed on *any* subject. In following the fortunes of the little ones, you came in contact with their daddies. You doubtless found that many of them smoked cigarettes and that the vast majority were men of extremely modest incomes.
Don't you consider it just as necessary, Mr. Straus, that these daddies be educated to smoke *pure* cigarettes at *nominal cost*, as that their babies shall subsist on pure milk at minimum expense? At first glance, perhaps the question is absurd, yet when you realize that nine-tenths of the male population of this city smoke cigarettes, doesn't the question assume gigantic proportions?
The LORD SALISBURY CIGARETTE made and guaranteed by The American Tobacco Company, is the only 100% pure all-Turkish-tobacco Cigarette in the world that sells for as little money as 15 cents for 20. Inasmuch as it is maximum Turkish grade at minimum American cost, is this not the logical cigarette? Wouldn't you recommend it to the daddies of the babies you have saved?
Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
W. K. Cochrane
Pres. W. K. Cochrane Adv. Agency

P.S. The cigarette will speak for itself. Give it a fair chance today. Please.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Thursday increasingly cloudy, warmer; east winds.
Full weather report on Page 22.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,487. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

POPE PREPARES NEW PEACE PLEA AS FINAL EFFORT

Pontiff's Allocution on Dec. 4 Will Avoid Polish and Belgian Questions.

HARDEN ARRAIGNS TEUTONS

Calls Their Talk of Ending War Insincere Unless Their Aims Are Changed.

LONDON'S VIEW OF 'COSMOS'

Any Move to End the War Now Vehemently Denounced—Don't Believe President Will Try.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 21.—The Pope is working daily with Cardinal Gasparri on an allocution which he will deliver in a secret consistory on Dec. 4. This allocution will be one of the most important documents issued by the Papacy since the beginning of the war. The Pope consulted on the subject also Cardinals Delai, Falconio, Vannutelli, and Serafini.

The allocution will show, it is said, the perfect impartiality of the Holy See, which desired altogether to prevent the war, but, having failed, used all means at its disposal to shorten the conflict, meanwhile making arrangements to alleviate the sufferings caused by the war without any distinction of nationality or creed of the belligerents. The allocution, it is reported, will make another desperate appeal in favor of peace, inviting the faithful throughout the world to continue their prayers with that as the object.

The discussion with the Cardinals dealt with the extent of the allocution, whether to include passages concerning the autonomy of Poland, the deportation of Belgians, and efforts made toward the conclusion of peace by several neutral States, especially by President Wilson and King Alfonso, but so far it seems the opinion prevailed not to enter into particulars for fear of compromising the supreme interests.

According to the Vatican reports, among the innumerable messages of greeting received by the Pope today on the occasion of his birthday this year, those wishing success for his action in favor of peace are almost three times as numerous as last year.

INSINCERE, SAYS HARDEN.

Urges Germans to Put Government Into People's Hands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 22.—The Amsterdam correspondent of The London Times writes that in a new article in Die Zukunft Maximilian Harden condemns German efforts to provoke peace discussion as insincere and useless.

He argues that for Germany to say "we do not want annexation," but to reject the independence of every State is meaningless, because annexation nowadays is possible in forms not covered by the ordinarily accepted meaning of the word, and under the appearance of independence a State may, nevertheless, be handed over to the power of its stronger neighbor. Moreover, the statement that Germany fears no tribunal of inquiry does not mean that Germany is willing to submit her case to an impartial jury for trial of all causes of the war.

Harden urges Germany to understand the real objects of the Entente and say that they are the first to bring Germany into line with the political system of Western Europe and to end what the Entente powers certainly consider to be a survival in Germany of bellicose feudalism; secondly, to introduce into Germany parliamentary government, so that the people shall really have something to say in the policy of the country; thirdly, the establishment as the central idea of German preparations of the determination to keep the peace and not, as hitherto, the determination to be ready for war; fourthly, to restrict armaments in proportion to population, and fifthly, to establish real international arbitration based upon such guarantees as will insure the punishment of the rebellious.

Harden indicates that an offer to endeavor to fulfill these conditions would find a fruitful response before Christmas. Meanwhile he prides himself that the German preparations for a Spring campaign are following the lines which he recommended "immediately after the disaster of the Marne and Kitchener's sober three-year prophecy."

LONDON'S COMMENTS ON 'COSMOS' ARTICLES

Called "A New Peace Kite"—Asquith's Guildhall Declaration Still Stands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A summary of the first "Cosmos" article in THE NEW YORK TIMES was published in this morning's Times and Daily Mail. The subject is not mentioned in any other morning paper.

The Times displays a dispatch from its Washington correspondent, giving the summary prominently under the headings, "The Peace Kite, No Allied Breeze to Carry It—New York Suggestions." The headlines are followed by an italicized paragraph saying:

"In courtesy to THE NEW YORK TIMES and in recognition of the natural desire for peace entertained by a respectable body of opinion in the United States, we publish the following dispatch. The British reply is still contained in Premier Asquith's Guild Hall declaration: 'We shall never sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium receives in full measure all and more than all that she has sacrificed, until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed."

The London Times's Washington correspondent in the course of his dispatch says:

"There can be no doubt, as already indicated in this correspondence, that the drawn war theory is gaining ground here. The theory is not based upon any

Continued on Page 4.

REPORTS 8 SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOAT IN CHANNEL

But British Admiralty Denies German Statement That French Warship Was Destroyed.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (via London.)—A German submarine sank, in the English Channel, Nov. 14, a French guard vessel and seven merchantmen, one of them a Norwegian, according to an official communication issued today. The communication says:

One of our submarines in the English Channel on the 14th sank a French guard vessel, apparently a torpedo-boat destroyer of the Arc or Sabre class, and besides six enemy merchantmen. The same U-boat sank the Norwegian steamer Ullvang, which was carrying war material for the French Government.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—This communication was issued by the British Admiralty tonight in connection with the Berlin report of the sinking of a French guard vessel:

"The British Admiralty states on authority of the French Ministry of Marine that no French war vessel was sunk on the 14th in the English Channel."

GERMAN AUTHORITIES UNCIVIL TO U. S. CONSUL

D. I. Murphy Reports Discourtesy to Himself and Wife at Warnemuende.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21, (via London.)—Dominic I. Murphy, American Consul General at Sofia, Bulgaria, reached here today after a journey through Germany from Stockholm, whither he went recently with his wife to visit their daughter.

Despite the fact that Mr. Murphy had a special pass from the German Legation at The Hague, it is stated that the German authorities at Warnemünde treated the couple with incivility on their way to Stockholm and again on their return, notwithstanding the intervention of Dr. Maurice F. Egan, the American Minister to Denmark, and also of the German Minister to Stockholm, who had assured Mr. Murphy that the treatment accorded him and his wife would not be repeated.

Mr. Murphy will leave here for Sofia on Wednesday.

ALL ON SIBIRIA SAVED FROM GOODWIN SANDS

Fifty-three Persons Rescued by English Lifeboat After Twenty-four Hours of Peril.

DOVER, England, Nov. 21.—The passengers and crew—fifty-three in all—of the American steamer Sibiria, stranded on the Goodwin Sands, were landed at Deal today by the Kingsdown lifeboat.

They had a distressing experience during the twenty-four hours they were on the steamer awaiting assistance, in momentary peril of the vessel being engulfed in the treacherous quicksands.

Fruitless efforts were made yesterday by lifeboats from neighboring stations to rescue the passengers. Several men of the lifeboat crews were injured and the boats narrowly escaped destruction.

The Sibiria is still aground.

A violent southeasterly gale drove the ship on the sands, near the spot where the Italian steamship Val Selice, whose crew was rescued yesterday, grounded. Attempts were made all day yesterday by the Deal and Ramsgate lifeboats to rescue those on the Sibiria who were huddled together on the bridge. Two lifeboats were driven back badly damaged.

Last evening volunteers were called for to man the South Downs boat, the only one remaining intact. A British patrol boat towed the lifeboat as near as possible to the Sibiria. The searchlights of the patrol boat were fixed on the stranded ship, showing that all but the bridge had disappeared. While trying to get alongside the steamship the lifeboat was thrown on its side by the heavy sea and filled with water, but righted itself. The fight continued until the rescue was effected.

The lifeboat was again taken in tow by the patrol boat, which brought her to the Downs.

ARCHANGEL EXPLOSION KILLED 341; HURT 667

Large Number of Victims Explained by Fact That Blowup Occurred at Dinner Hour.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 21, (via London.)—It is announced officially that 341 persons have been killed and 667 wounded by an explosion at Bakaritza. The statement follows:

"According to supplementary information, the number of persons killed by the explosion at Bakaritza was found, after clearing the débris of masonry, to be 341, while the number of persons injured, according to reports received from hospitals, amounts to 49 officers and officials, 431 soldiers, 131 civilians, and 25 women. Of the crews of British merchant ships, 27 were killed and 25 injured.

"The large number of victims is explained by the fact that the explosion occurred during the dinner hour, when the men were resting in huts wrecked by the explosion."

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A Reuter's dispatch from Petrograd says it is authoritatively announced that only two vessels were destroyed in the recent explosion in the harbor of Bakaritza, near Archangel. These were the British steamer Baron Driesen and the British coal steamer Earl of Forfar, moored beside the Baron Driesen. Russian authorities make a categorical denial of the German report that seven munition-laden ships were destroyed, and the Russian Admiralty declares that the German report, attributing the first explosion on board the Baron Driesen to a submarine, is absurd, adding that German submarines cannot possibly penetrate to Bakaritza harbor.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Reports received from Swedish sources say that at least twenty steamers caught fire in the recent series of explosions near Archangel and were forced to stay in the harbor until it was ice-bound, says the Overseas News Agency. According to these reports it is estimated that ammunition valued at 50,000,000 rubles, ($40,000,000;) 20,000 bales of cotton belonging to the Moscow Association of Cotton Mills, and 15,000,000 rubles, ($7,500,000,) worth of rubber were burned. A new automobile train for Petrograd and Moscow, is reported to have been partly destroyed.

FREEMONT FARM SAUSAGE MEAT
For to-morrow's breakfast—a real treat. Made in the country at Smithtown, Mass.—Adv.

U. S. STEEL RAISES WAGES $28,000,000 FOR 260,000 MEN

Grants to Employes Third Rise of Year, Making Total Advance 33%.

$9 A MONTH MORE TO ALL

Action Announced by Chairman Gary Is Taken to Meet High Cost of Living.

CLERICAL FORCES TO SHARE

New Scale Effective on Dec. 15—Other Steel Concerns Likely to Follow Suit.

To meet the increased cost of living the United States Steel Corporation decided yesterday to increase the wages of its employes at steel-works and blast furnaces 10 per cent., with a proportionate advance in case of workers in the mines and transportation companies. This is the third increase made this year for a total of 33 per cent. over the wages in force Jan. 1. After the weekly meeting of the Finance Committee, Chairman E. H. Gary issued this statement:

"Ordinarily the question of wages would not come up for consideration or decision at this time of the year, but in consequence of the abnormal conditions now existing it has been decided to increase the wage rates of our iron and steel companies about 10 per cent., to take effect Dec. 15. As to other departments, increases will be equitably proportioned.

"The clerical forces in the various offices of subsidiary companies are expected to share in the benefit. All told about 260,000 men are employed by the corporation, and the average monthly wage, when the increase is in application, will be nearly $60. The increase of dollars will approximate $9 a month, basing calculations on the official wage records of the corporation which showed the average monthly pay of the men to be close to $60 when the second quarter of the year became effective on May 1. As the increased schedule of pay can, in case of the men, only commence with a pay-day, the corporation will pay to the employes who participate in the betterment about $40,000,000 a year on the new basis, compared with $30,000,000 being distributed similarly at the January rate to the 300,000 laborers then employed.

"In this table is presented the monthly record of employes and payroll for the first half of this year and the average number of employes and total payroll in the five preceding years:

1916.	Employes.	Payroll.
January	282,940	$17,982,066
February	280,195	16,800,000
March	341,043	21,501,122
April	344,543	19,500,413
May	358,743	23,372,155
June	295,398	22,975,408

Total wages for 6 months $124,789,230

Wages for Last Five Years.

1915	191,426	$176,800,863
1914	179,338	162,379,906
1913	228,906	207,206,176
1912	221,025	189,851,001
1911	196,688	161,419,031

It is expected that the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Lackawanna, the Cambria, and other big producers of iron and steel will put the same advance into operation. They followed the lead of the Steel Corporation when the other increases were voted last January and April.

While wages have advanced 33 per cent., the prices for steel products have risen this year from 200 to 600 per cent.

In voting the two previous wage increases, the Finance Committee of the Steel Corporation considered as one factor the rising cost of living throughout the country. Presumably the same item had influence in yesterday's action.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21.—The increase in wages announced by the United States Steel Corporation affects five corporations and approximately 75,000 men in the Pittsburgh district, according to officials of the Carnegie Steel Company. The corporations are the Carnegie Steel Company, the National Tube Company, the American Bridge Company, the American Sheet and Tin-plate Company, and the American Steel and Wire Company. By the increase ordinary laborers will be paid a minimum wage of 27½ cents an hour. Local independent steel manufacturers indicated tonight that a similar increase in wages would be granted their employes.

40,000 MILL HANDS GET WAGE INCREASE

American Woolen Company and Arlington Mills Grant a 10 Per Cent. Advance.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—A 10 per cent. wage increase in all the mills of the American Woolen Company, which employs 35,000 hands in New England and New York State, was announced at the headquarters of the company here tonight. At the same time the Arlington Mills, whose big cotton plant at Lawrence employs 5,000 hands, announced "a higher scale of wages," the amount of which was not specified. It was believed that the new scale would be similar to that made public last night by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of New Bedford, granting their 32,000 employes a 10 per cent. raise.

Franklin W. H. Hobbs, President of the Arlington Mills, in announcing the new scale of his company, said:

"The increase is in accordance with the policy of the corporation to adapt its scale of wage to improved conditions of business, and keep it at least on a parity with the best wage scale among its competitors in New England."

ADAMS, Mass., Nov. 21.—Wage increases of 10 per cent., effective Dec. 4, were announced today by several cotton mills in this vicinity. Notices to this effect were posted by William B. Plunkett, who controls four mills in this town, W. C. Plunkett & Sons, Greylock Manufacturing Company, with mills at Greylock, Williamstown, and North Pownal, Vt., and the Hoosac Cotton Company of North Adams.

Several thousand operatives are affected. The present increase will be the third of the calendar year, making the total advance 25 per

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Submarine Deutschland Sails in Daylight; Has $2,000,000 Cargo; Crowds View Start

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 21.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland left here suddenly at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and when last seen was far beyond Race Rock Light on her way to Bremerhaven.

On her previous return voyage, the submersible stole away from Baltimore under the cover of night, but today, for some inscrutable reason, Captain Paul Koenig took his vessel out in sunshiny mid-afternoon, when any allied warship on watch could discern the low craft.

The boldness of Koenig's second venture is generally accounted for by the fact that once out of the Thames River and past Race Rock Light, there was deep water on all sides, so that an enemy cruiser apparently had slight chance to get him. When he passed out the Virginia Capes on his first trip back to Germany his emerging point was to some extent localized.

The tug Alert and the steam fishing vessel Frank E. Beckwith, chartered by the T. A. Scott Company, convoyed the submarine as far as the light. Both of them kept astern of her, making a repetition of the fatal accident of last Friday morning, when she sank a tug, causing the drowning of five of the crew, impossible. On the deck of the Beckwith, huge megaphone in hand, stood Captain Frederick Hinsch, shore superintendent for the Eastern Forwarding Company, the American agents for the Deutschland's owners.

Though the manifest of the ship's cargo has not been made public, it is fairly well established that she carries nearly a thousand tons of crude rubber, nickel, crude tin, and "iron alloy," estimated to be worth $2,000,000. She also has seven pouches filled with mail, brought here by members of the German Embassy at Washington.

The Deutschland apparently was ready to sail late last night or early this morning, but for some unknown reason plans were changed. Two tugs had steam up all night ready to act as convoys, but finally they were dismissed at 2:30 o'clock this morning. During the forenoon there was unusual activity on the State pier and on board the Willehad, the submersible's mother ship.

The Alert and the Frank Beckwith went up the harbor to the pier at 2 o'clock. Fifteen minutes later the steel net guarding the pocket was hauled up and the pontoon bearing a fence fifteen feet high was pulled to one side. When the Deutschland was ready to start the waterfront was lined with spectators. Housetops were crowded, and there was a rush for ferryboats and small craft.

The great whaleback poked her stern out into the river, her convoy keeping respectful distance. Then she swung her nose slowly down stream, turning almost in her own length, and slid away. The ferryboat Governor Winthrop stopped to give her passengers a good look, several tugs edged near, the decks of a couple of Government transports became alive with watchers, and from the side of the United States naval cruiser Columbia a small launch loaded with officers shot out into the river.

In the conning tower of the submarine were Captain Koenig and Chief Officer Kraohl, while the twenty-seven others of her ship's company posed about her clean, cleared decks. She carried no pilot. Her telescoped masts were snug in their grooves in the deck floor, her wireless aerials had not been strung up, and it was evident it needed but the command "diving stations" and the touch of a lever or two to send her quickly below the surface.

So artfully had the Deutschland been repainted that she blended amazingly with her surroundings. The whole of her had been colored a wave green at least as far as the water line, and she melted into sky and sea at a startlingly short distance.

The submarine rounded Race Rock at 3:45 o'clock and headed for the sea, apparently intending to pass east of Block Island not far from No Man's Land off Martha's Vineyard. Before dark she was beyond the three-mile limit and there was activity about her decks that indicated that her masts were about to be raised, her wireless strung, and her running lights illuminated, unless she decided to submerge.

RUSH 8-HOUR CASE AS LABOR PREPARES

Government Attorney Springs a Surprise by Forcing Action at Kansas City.

EXPECT DECISION TODAY

Industrial Armies Practically Join Forces at Baltimore Convention—Gompers Warns Men of Wealth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—There was swift manœuvring today by all concerned in the fight on the Adamson eight-hour law.

In speeches made before the Federation of Labor convention in Baltimore by the chiefs of the four railway brotherhoods and Samuel Gompers, President of the federation, sentiments were expressed which are regarded here as confirming the impression produced by events of the last few days that the greatest battle between capital and labor is imminent.

United effort on the part of organized labor in the country to obtain a universal eight-hour day seems to be the certain outcome of the working agreement reached here on Sunday between the brotherhoods and the Federation of Labor and of the statements made in the convention today by the leaders of both bodies.

The Government forces sprang a surprise in Kansas City today when they urged haste in the injunction proceedings against the eight-hour law brought by the receivers of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad. Judge Hook, it is intimated, may hand down a decision today. In Kansas City it is believed that this will be the test case on which the law will get before the Supreme Court.

Confer with Attorney General.

The interest of the Government and the railroads in getting a quick decision from the Supreme Court was shown tonight by a conference at the Department of Justice, in which the participants were Attorney General Gregory, Solicitor General Davis, and representatives of the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. The conference was entirely informal, and afterward the Attorney General said that no conclusions were reached and no recommendations made.

It is understood, however, that the test case matter was discussed, and there were hints that the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf case might not be the one finally selected for advancement to the Supreme Court, despite the statements of the Government's counsel. Indeed, Department of Justice officials caused some confusion tonight by saying that no decision to expedite any of the pending cases had been reached. Mr. Gregory said that no one knew which of the cases would be selected. In view of the fact that the Government has employed a special attorney and has sent two officers of the Department of Justice to appear on Thursday at Kansas City in the hearing of the suit filed there by the Union Pacific and Santa Fé it had all along been supposed that the Government would be inclined to agree that this case should afford the test.

President to Renew Recommendations.

Because of the renewed seriousness of the dispute over the Adamson act, President Wilson has made recommendations for railroad legislation the principal part of his next address to Congress, which he completed late today. These recommendations, it became known definitely tonight, will be practically the same as those made to Congress last August when the Adamson bill was enacted. The question was discussed at today's Cabinet meeting.

It was learned today that the President has been strongly but vainly urged to recommend to Congress legislation authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix wages paid on railroads. In addition to the proposals made last Summer for enlargement of the commission, enforced investigation of disputes before strikes or lockouts, and authorization to the commission to consider wages in fixing freight rates, the President is understood to have re-

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MEXICANS SHOCKED AT FINAL PROPOSAL

Cabrera Especially Perturbed Over the American Terms of Settlement.

DEFINITE ACTION DELAYED

Right to Pursue Raiders Over Border and Conditional Troop Recall Outlined.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 21.—The American members of the joint commission today laid before the Mexican section a memorandum embodying the final proposals of the United States for settlement of the international difficulties arising out of the frequent raids along the border. The memorandum contained also suggestions for decided reforms in the internal affairs of the southern republic which, in the minds of the Commissioners, are calculated to make the recurrence of difficulties less likely.

Everything indicated tonight that the proposals of the American section and the manner in which they were presented took the Mexicans completely by surprise, and they had not yet recovered their composure tonight. Mr. Pani and Mr. Bonillas seemed less perturbed than Mr. Cabrera, who for the first time since the commission convened lost his presence of mind, if not his temper. He left for Philadelphia tonight in something very much resembling a fit of offended pride.

Hope that the Mexican question might be settled within the next few days vanished when Dr. John R. Mott of the American section left for Cleveland, Ohio, to attend a Y. M. C. A. convention, with the intention of being away until Thursday night. It was stated officially that his absence would not stop the work of the commission, as his colleagues were fully conversant with his attitude and opinions, and would be able to deal with anything which might come up in the way of questions from the Mexican side. It was evident, however, that no definite action was expected until he returned.

Cabrera Angry at Press.

Mr. Cabrera sent Mr. Rojo, Secretary of the Mexican section, from the Mexican offices to tell reporters that he already had left for Philadelphia. His appearance in the hall a few minutes later did not surprise the newspaper men, who promptly asked for some statement on the developments of the day. He refused to talk, and left hurriedly, with a few caustic remarks about newspapers.

The American Commissioners at the morning session presented a partial memorandum covering the question of the withdrawal of the American expeditionary column from Mexico. The commission expressed its willingness to recommend the withdrawal at the end of ninety days provided the absence of revolutionary activity in the territory now occupied by the column and consigned to the International line showed that this could be done with safety. It is known that the Mexicans have objected to this on the ground that they did not consider it a fair test of the ability of the Mexican Government to handle the situation in the north.

The question of a border patrol was dismissed with a reiteration of existing international usage, which leaves each nation to protect its own territory. It is understood that the United States maintained its right to send the present expeditionary column into Mexico and reserved the right to repeat the operation without limitation should occasion demand.

Several efforts have been made by the Mexicans to obtain from their associates a statement that the expeditionary column had no right to be in Mexico and that there would be no repetition of this method of procedure except in accord with such stipulations as might be agreed upon by the Commissioners.

Counterproposals Made.

The morning session adjourned to enable the Mexican Commissioners to recover from the shock and to talk over the new proposal among themselves. Mr. Cabrera was violent in his insistence that a demand be made for material changes in this plan before it was discussed, but his colleagues were finally successful in persuading him to

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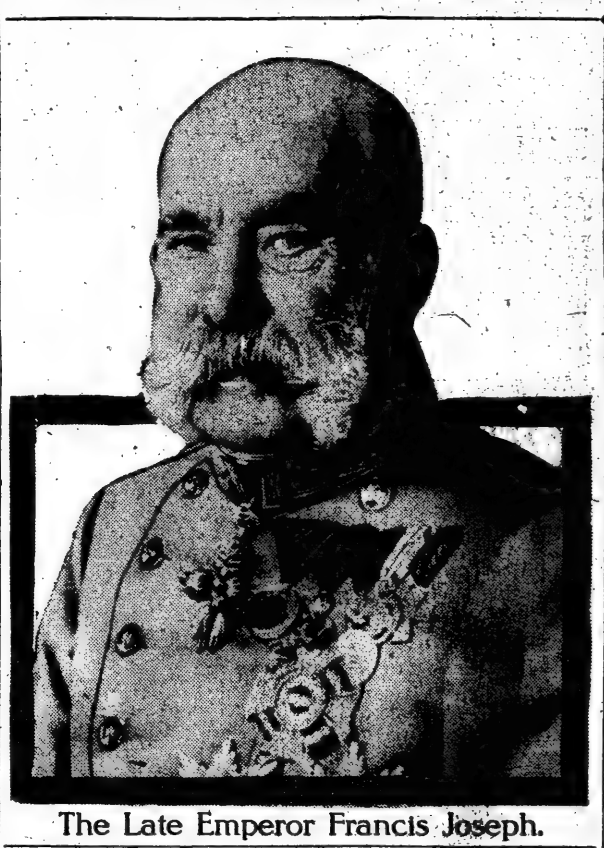
EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH IS DEAD AFTER 68 YEARS ON AUSTRIA'S THRONE; CARL FRANCIS JOSEPH IS NOW EMPEROR



The Late Emperor Francis Joseph.

AGED RULER STRONG TO END

Refused to Obey Orders of Physicians and Gave Audiences Daily.

WAS UP ALL DAY MONDAY

But Is Reported to Have Received the Last Sacraments on Saturday.

REIGN FULL OF TROUBLE

His Death Amid War He Precipitated One of Many Hapsburg Tragedies.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 22.—Emperor Francis Joseph died last night at 9 o'clock at Schönbrunn Castle, according to a Reuter dispatch from Vienna by way of Amsterdam.

He had been suffering for some time from lung trouble, which a few days ago became acute.

A Geneva dispatch forwarded to Reuter's by way of Amsterdam yesterday quoted the Katolische Zeitung as saying the sacrament was administered on Saturday.

The Emperor retained his extraordinary vigor to the end, and his disinclination to obey the orders of his physician caused them the greatest anxiety. He insisted on giving audiences daily, and on Sunday conferred with Premier von Koerber for an hour, according to Vienna advices. He was out of bed all day Monday, it is stated, and in the evening received several visitors.

The first intimation received here [illegible] his health was again the subject of [illegible] itation was contained in a [illegible] dated Nov. 12, emanating [illegible] news agency, which [illegible] Emperor had been suff[illegible] days from a slight cat[illegible]

Subsequent reports [illegible] sources, more or less [illegible] sented that his condition [illegible] worse, but none indic[illegible] ness threatened to reac[illegible] until the following bulle[illegible] Vienna early last evening:

"The seat of the in[illegible] right lung, established yesterday, has increased. The patient's temperature early this morning was [illegible] at 2 o'clock 39.5, and this evening 39.6. Breathing had accelerated to 36 respirations a minute. Appetite [illegible] and vitality visibly lowered."

What gave credence to the suspicion that his condition was much graver than the official bulletins indicated was the report, which still lacks official confirmation, that it had been decided to associate the heir to the throne Archduke Carl Francis, in the government of the country and that he was to assume the position on Dec. 2, on the sixty-eighth anniversary of the Emperor's ascension to the throne.

Telegraphing from Amsterdam the Central News correspondent says:

"Vienna reports that although the death of the Emperor had been expected, the news, which was printed in special editions of the newspapers, made a deep impression on the public. A special Cabinet meeting was held. The heir to the throne, Archduke Charles Francis, has been for some time in Vienna.

"A meeting of the Hungarian Cabinet has been called at Budapest. Premier Tisza will afterward come to Vienna."

London Prints Special Editions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 22.—News of the death of the Austrian Emperor last evening at Schoenbrunn Castle was received in London too late to catch the ordinary editions of the papers, so no editorial opinion is available as to the probable effect, if any, it will have on the course of the war or on the Austrian people.

The Daily Mail in a late special edition publishes a short obituary in which it says:

"Emperor Francis Joseph had been politically defunct for two years. In the present war he played a very insignificant part and it is exceedingly doubtful whether had he been in vigorous health he would ever have consented to become the passive agent of a German plot.

"The initial disasters which befell Austria weighed heavily upon him. The loss of Galicia in the Autumn of 1914 he felt as a crushing blow. From then onwards Germany assumed virtual control of the dominions of the once proud Hapsburg. A reign which began with the abdication of his weak predecessor ended in his own virtual abdication in favor of Emperor William.

"From first to last his reign has been marked by domestic misfortunes and tragedies which recall the fearful doom of the House of Atreus. It has also been politically unfortunate. It opened with civil war and disaster, it will [illegible] the loss of his Italian provinces [illegible] Italy [illegible]

VON JAGOW GIVES UP HIS PORTFOLIO

Kaiser's Foreign Minister Resigns, Giving Continued Illness as the Reason.

POST FOR ZIMMERMANN

Under Secretary Likely to Succeed His Former Chief—Advocate of War on Armed Ships.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21, (via London.)—Gottlieb von Jagow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned, according to a Berlin dispatch. The condition of his health is given as the cause of his resignation.

Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, the dispatch adds, probably will succeed Herr von Jagow.

The Tageblatt prints a rumor that Herr von Jagow will become Ambassador at Vienna.

Herr von Jagow, the retiring Imperial Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Herr Zimmermann, the Under Secretary of State, who may succeed him, figured large in the British and German White Papers, published for the first time by THE NEW YORK TIMES in the Fall of 1914. Since then the former has signed most of the notes sent to Washington in regard to the U-boat controversy.

It also fell to his lot to conduct the negotiations with Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador, which terminated in Great Britain's declaration of war. Von Jagow was known to have worked hard for a British-German alliance.

Although von Jagow bears no title his family has been noble since the eleventh century. He was Ambassador at Rome when he was made Secretary of State in January, 1914.

Herr Zimmermann saw Sir Edward Goschen after the memorable interview with the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, in which the latter had characterized the Belgian neutrality treaty as "a scrap of paper," and it was he who said that Germany's failure to reply to the British ultimatum was, "in fact, a declaration of war."

Herr Zimmermann, aside from explaining to American interviewers many times that Germany's U-boat campaign was conducted within the law, has been chiefly occupied with the cases of Sweden and Norway—particularly with the latter, which forbade U-boats to provision at her ports so long as her ships were sunk. Zimmermann, however, has always contended that armed merchant vessels should be treated as warships.

CAUGHT U-53 MESSAGE SENT TO BERNSTORFF

Captain Angelo Sturiese of the Italian liner Dante Alighieri, which arrived yesterday from Genoa, told of an interesting wireless message he had picked up on the eastward voyage, which was sent by Commandant Hans Rose of the submarine U-53 to the German Ambassador. The Captain said that he left New York on Sunday, Oct. 8, about four hours after the West Point had been sunk off Nantucket Lightship, and took a zigzag course southward.

"At two o'clock on Monday morning," Captain Sturiese continued, "the chief operator picked up a message from the U-53, calling Siasconsett Station. No answer was received, and after repeating it three times the German submarine flashed this message broadcast in the hope that it would be picked up by some friendly ship and forwarded to Washington:

"Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, Washington:

"Have sunk several merchant steamships today. Am looking for nine more vessels.

"COMMANDANT U-53."

Captain Sturiese said that he zigzagged for five days after leaving New York, but did not see or hear anything more of any German submarine.

FIREPROOF HOTELS AND GOOD LIVING
Four Seas, Dunsley Parkway At Park, Like Your

CRAIOVA TAKEN BY FALKENHAYN

Swift Success of Teutons Puts Rumanian Army in Wallachia in a Critical Position.

ORSOVA NOW IN DANGER

London Also Fears That Mackensen May Join Forces with Invaders Across the Danube.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The occupation of the Rumanian town of Craiova was reported by the German Official Headquarters bulletin last night.

This has not yet been confirmed from the Entente side, but the fact that no Rumanian official report has been issued since Sunday leaves little reason to doubt its correctness.

The official reports from both German and Russian Headquarters the last two days had prepared the public for this news of the success of the Central Powers' thrust at Rumania, but it had been hoped that Russia, which was known to be sending reinforcements into Rumania as fast as possible, might be in time to avert the blow. According to information in Rumanian quarters in London, the Entente Allies had made provisions so that the huge stores of grain in Craiova should not fall into enemy hands.

Craiova is in the centre of a great grain district on the edge of the Wallachian Plain, and is an important railway junction. Its possession by the Central Powers cuts the railway communications of the Rumanian armies holding the Orsova region to the west. As the lines from Turgujtulis, south of the Vulcan Pass, and from the Danube frontier, opposite Vidin, pass through Craiova, the position of the Rumanian forces in Orsova is now extremely critical, and they may be compelled to evacuate the Orsova region, the holding of which has up to the present barred the Teutonic Allies from the use of the Danube.

The swiftness with which von Falkenhayn struck his blow has caused surprise here, as today's Russian official communication reports the Rumanian retreat as having only reached Filliash, about twenty miles northwest of Craiova.

Some anxiety is felt that nothing has been heard of the German Field Marshal von Mackensen's operations in Dobrudja for some time, and it is suggested that his recent retreat may have been a deliberate move to conceal the assemblage of big forces for a possible crossing of the Danube opposite to where General von Falkenhayn is fighting, in which case he might be expected to be heard of at Nikipoli or further west at Rahova.

The London morning papers show no disposition to underestimate the gravity of the situation in Rumania.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"More alarming, perhaps, than the fall of Craiova is the speed with which it was reached and captured. This points to an out-manœuvring of the Western Rumanian defensive under which the latter temporarily and locally has suffered complete collapse. It is scarcely likely that the Craiova movement from the southwestern corner of Wallachia from passing under German control.

The Daily News says:

"It seems certain that Western Wallachia is lost for the time being. Orsova, if garrisoned, may hold out for a long time, but the line of isolated fortresses when attacked with modern artillery has not been encouraging in this war. Fortunately the chances of assistance from Field Marshal von Mackensen have been diminished by the fall of Monastir, and the allied activities thereabout must prove the greatest encouragement to the enemy, already hard pressed for men."

A Petrograd dispatch to The Daily News says:

"The German advance at the west only allows him to occupy a narrow strip of Western Rumania. An advance

bers of his family, Venetia, Lombardy, Parma, Modena, and Tuscany. It has closed amid the frightful ruin of the greatest war history ever knew—a war kindled by the folloy of Austrian statesmen who allowed themselves to become German puppets."

CAREER OF FRANCIS JOSEPH.

A Military Despot at First, He Afterward Became Just and Popular.

The Emperor Francis Joseph ascended the throne of Austria-Hungary in 1848. The sixty-eight years of his reign have seen the remaking of Europe, while at the present time almost the entire continent is at war.

Other nations have seen greater and more far-reaching changes than Austria in the two-thirds of a century covered by Francis Joseph's reign, but in no other of the greater powers have there been so many vicissitudes as those through which the aged ruler lived. He was born on Aug. 18 in the revolutionary year of 1830, and ascended the throne in the other revolutionary year 1848. Liberalism and Nationalism were beginning to show their full force when the boy of eighteen came to the throne from which his uncle had withdrawn in dismay at the problems confronting him. Francis Joseph began as the despot of a heterogeneous collection of races, held together by military power and the aristocracy of a favored nation. He was obliged to quell formidable attempts at secession, and was for some years apparently as powerful as any of his predecessors. Then came two disastrous wars, which cost Austria nearly all her Italian possessions, much of her prestige, and her hegemony of the German States. A direct consequence of the second war was the "Ausgleich" of 1867, whereby the Hungarians, who had struck vainly for their liberty eighteen years previously, received nearly everything they had wanted.

At that point the fortunes of Austria were at their lowest ebb. But then came the close and very profitable alliance with Germany, which restored Austria to a strong position among the Powers. There was a Balkan policy which, if failing to reach Salonika, at least won Bosnia and Herzegovina; and Italy, though still at heart an enemy, became, in name at least, a friend. So, two years ago, it seemed as if the long career of Francis Joseph would end with his Empire once more on the upgrade.

The sudden rise of the Balkan League upset Austria's "Drang nach Osten." The Dual Monarchy seemed shut off from her chosen and ancient goal, the Aegean, and threatened on the south by a power hostile to herself and friendly to Russia. But clever diplomacy neutralized much of the harm to Austrian interests resulting from the Balkan War, and only the strength of Serbian agitation, brought to a head by the murder of the heir to the Hapsburg throne, led to the final catastrophe.

Through all these vicissitudes the Emperor, whose task it was during most of his reign to keep together an Empire that, most observers predicted, must sooner or later break up, managed to grow out of the inexperience which weighed upon him when he first took up the sceptre, to throw off many of the traditions of absolutism which were incompatible with the duties of a constitutional monarch of the nineteenth century, and to make himself much loved in his own dominions and universally respected abroad. And he did this in spite of perhaps the most appalling series of domestic calamities that has ever befallen a king.

Succeeded in a Year of Revolutions

Francis Joseph succeeded to the throne of Austria in the year of revolutions, 1848. His uncle, the Emperor Ferdinand, was entirely unfit to meet the storm and stress of the rising tide of liberalism. His father, the Archduke Francis Charles, had abdicated his rights of succession in favor of his four [illegible]. His mother, the Princess Sophie, was an ambitious woman and persuaded the Emperor to reign in favor of his eighteen-year-old nephew.

Francis Joseph at that time was far from being the wise statesman his later years proved him. He was a scholar, deeply read in jurisprudence, philosophy, and diplomacy. He was a famous linguist, and was fairly well acquainted with chemistry and natural science, but he could not realize the task before him. Austria has been cursed for centuries with the war of nationalities. Seventeen separate peoples, each with its own language and customs, each with its pride of race and love of freedom, are intermingled in the territories he ruled. To satisfy them would have been difficult enough if each nationality had had a local habitation and could be allowed some form of autonomy within its own district. But there was none of this, and German and Magyar, Czech and Ruthenian rubbed shoulders on the streets and struggled for their own supremacy in every province and town of the empire.

The Europe the young Emperor had to face was far different from what it is now. Germany was still a congeries of States. Prussia had not yet risen to greatness by the genius of Bismarck and the Emperor William. It was still doubtful whether the Austrian Emperor, the claimant of the historic title of the Emperor, the direct successor of the Caesars, might not become the leader of the German world. Moreover, the Austrian dominions extended beyond the Alps. In the north of Italy Venetia and Lombardy were under the imperial sway, and, with Italy still divided, constituted a constant temptation to interfere in the politics of that peninsula.

The immediate dangers which confronted Francis Joseph in his accession were revolts in these Italian provinces and in Hungary. The former were put down first. The King of Sardinia met with a heavy check in his attempt to wrest Italian soil from the alien power, and after the defeat of Novara, three months after the Emperor's reign had begun, was forced to pay a heavy indemnity.

In Hungary Austria met with a greater difficulty. Kossuth had kindled a fire of liberty which was beyond all the power of the empire to check, and only by calling upon Russia to aid with 100,000 troops were the brave patriots suppressed and their great leader forced to fly.

Dissolved the Reichsrath.

The young man of 20 who thus saw himself victorious after the severest trials was not likely to deny himself the fruits of his victory. Brought up in an absolute régime, surrounded by advisers of the old school, encouraged by his mother to preserve every particle of his prerogative, he proved himself for a time a thoroughgoing reactionary. In spite of his promise at his accession to resuscitate Austria upon the basis of "liberty and equality before the law," within three months he dissolved the Reichsrath, and two years later, on Dec. 31, 1851, he formally abolished the Constitution which had lingered only in name.

Henceforth for some years absolutism and military despotism were the rule in his dominions, and he gave himself up to the sordid amusements which have been the curse of so many monarchs. It is said that his awakening came in a dramatic fashion. On Feb. 18, 1853, as he was reviewing his army on the Schmeis, a young Hungarian, Joseph Libenyi, sprang from the crowd and aimed a blow at his throat with a long, sharp butcher's knife. Only the large buckle worn by Austrian officers saved Francis Joseph's life, and before the assassin could strike again he was seized by Count O'Donnel, an Irishman in the imperial service.

Francis Joseph, it is said, took the attack deeply to heart, and realized that there was something wrong with a régime which could lead to such an attack. He became more liberal in his views, and his marriage to the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria in 1854 confirmed him in his altered policy. She was a liberal in every way, and his meeting with her was a happy day for Austria. As a matter of fact, there was something of chance about it. The Emperor's mother desired him to marry Elizabeth's elder sister, the Princess Helena, but Francis Joseph met the younger sister of the woman he had agreed to marry, and at once transferred his proposals to her.

Crushed in Two Battles.

At this period Austria was at the height of its power, but was soon to see it begin to decline. The struggle for a "United Italy" was entering upon its final stage, and in 1859 Napoleon III., in the pursuit of his tortuous diplomacy, joined hands with the King of Sardinia. They declared war upon Francis Joseph and crushed him at the battles of Magenta and Solferino. As a consequence he was forced to grant freedom to the rich Province of Lombardy.

Eight years later came another crushing blow. Prussia was strong enough to dispute the supremacy it had allowed to Austria in 1850. The complicated Schleswig-Holstein question gave the excuse, and in the Summer of 1867 Bismarck brought on war. With astonishing celerity, within seven weeks the battle of Königgrätz had been lost and won. Austria was prostrate before the genius of Moltke, and King William could dictate what terms he liked. Austria lost Venetia and was forced back upon itself. Its aspiration to control the destinies of the German-speaking peoples was crushed for ever, and Francis Joseph was left to face the difficult problem of governing his heterogeneous subjects undistracted by the claims of world politics.

His defeat in Italy in 1859 had already made him far more liberal in his policy. In 1860 he had undone the mistake of the first years of his reign and given to Austria a Parliament. In 1867 he opened at Pesth the first Diet of the Kingdom of Hungary. From this has been developed the dual Constitution which allows Austria and Hungary perfect autonomy in all internal affairs, but a common Ministry as far as foreign relations, war, and finance are concerned.

Moreover, in 1867, still further to win the allegiance of his Hungarian subjects, he was crowned their King. To this proud people this was no empty ceremony. Their King must come to Pesth and assume the historic crown of St. Stephen. Then he must ascend on horseback a mound of earth brought from every part of the moharchy and lunge with his sword north, south, east, and west, in token of his determination to defend every portion of his dominions. Then and then only would he be recognized as the true "Apostolic King."

Popular with Hungarians.

From this dates the surprising popularity of Francis Joseph with the Hungarians. Since that day again and again have Austrian and Hungarian stood at daggers drawn. Again and again has it seemed certain that the Dual Monarchy would be rent in twain, but at every crisis the personal popularity of the aged Emperor somehow prevented an open split. A few years ago, when the Hungarian Parliament denied the right of the crown to call out the reservists when necessary, the old Emperor's threat to abdicate as King of Hungary carried his point. Fart of this feeling toward him he had engendered by his great linguistic gifts. German though he always professed himself in his early life to be, he could speak the tongue of every one of his subjects, and was able to discuss with them their grievances and aspirations.

The war with Prussia and the establishment of the Triple Alliance with the German Empire and Italy seemed to fix the position of Austria-Hungary in Europe. For years it was at peace, content to play a somewhat secondary, but none the less important, part in European affairs, till in 1908 it took a step which startled the world. In 1878, at the Congress of Berlin, Austria had received the right to administer the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They still remained nominally subject to the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, but they were governed entirely from Vienna.

Under the new régime they prospered exceedingly, and the complex nationalities and religions of what had been one of the danger spots of Europe dwelt in harmony side by side. Then came the fall of Abdul Hamid, and the rise of the Young Turk Party. Constitutionality was to be the order of the day in the Turkish Empire, and Austria feared that she might be asked to restore the two provinces. Moreover, she dreaded the rise of the Slavic idea and a movement on the part of Montenegro and Serbia to revive the old Serb Empire. So the aged Emperor, on Oct. 6, 1908, issued a decree formally annexing the two provinces to his empire, and promising them a liberal Constitution. Russia, France, and Great Britain protested, the Kaiser stood grimly behind his old ally, and, in spite of the heartburnings of the Triple Entente, the annexation became at once an accomplished fact.

Austria and the Dreibund.

To Germany's firm support of her ally on this occasion, when William II., in his own phrase, "Stood forth in shining armor," may be traced the series of international difficulties which have culminated in the present great war. The attitude of Germany aroused undying resentment in Russia as well as in Serbia, and caused considerable ill-feeling in Italy. Yet it was perhaps the most remarkable triumph of the Triple Alliance, and the most prominent instance in which German support proved invaluable to Austria.

Italy, Austria's deadly enemy for many years, became, on the establishment of the Triple Alliance, her reluctant friend through the very necessity of the Adriatic situation, which required that the two powers must either be allies or constantly on the verge of war. For thirty years peace has been kept between the two nations, and it is only now, when Italian interests and sympathy are both on the side of the allies against the German powers, that the Government of Italy has shown its hand.

Bismarck, to be sure, foresaw something of the sort from the first. "If a single Italian soldier faces west when the war comes," he is reported to have said, "I shall be satisfied." But the fact that the alliance held as long and successfully as it did has brought considerable advantage to both powers and, backed by Italy and Germany, Francis Joseph's empire seemed from 1883 to 1912 on the road to renewed prosperity and power.

The culmination of this era was the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Three years afterward the formation of the Balkan League and its victories over Turkey brought about a great change in the position of the Dual Monarchy. The road to Salonika was suddenly blocked by a young and vigorous confederation, and a tremendous impetus had been given to centrifugal and nationalistic movements among the Slavs of Austria-Hungary. The second Balkan war, which broke up the formidable league that threatened Austria on her southern frontier, has usually been attributed to the "Machiavellian wiles" of Austria. But, though Bulgaria was humbled, there remained a strengthened Rumania, an overgrown Greece, and, most serious of all for the Dual Monarchy, a Serbia which was greatly expanded, flushed with victory, and enthusiastic for union with the Serb peoples of the Hapsburg Empire. And it was the rise of Serbia, which, directly or indirectly, after the murder of the heir to the throne, led the statesmen of the Dual Monarchy to resolve at last to risk the very existence of their empire on an appeal to the sword.

Little that can be considered authentic has been known in this country of the part the aged Emperor played in the war. It was generally believed that it was at a hint from him that the Kaiser determined not to attend the funeral of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, but if Francis Joseph had decided to maintain independence of action for his empire, he found it impossible to carry out this policy.

Berlin knew exactly what diplomatic steps Vienna was taking in the last frenzied hours before strife broke out, and, month by month, as the Austrian Army showed itself unable to hold off the Russians, the German influence grew. The Kaiser paid Francis Joseph a visit a few months after the war had begun, and it was followed immediately by rumors that a Zollverein after peace had been concluded had been already decided upon by the two empires. So in his last days the aged Emperor, weighed down with domestic sorrows and oppressed by the sufferings of his people from the war, saw his authority as a monarch steadily diminished and the prestige of his throne stolen by his ally.

Many Domestic Misfortunes.

Emperor Francis Joseph met with a series of domestic misfortunes which befall few men. The superstitious among his subjects, as again and again they have seen the imperial house plunged into mourning, have called to mind the curse of the Countess Karolyi. Her son was put to death in 1848 for participation in the Kossuth rising, and she called on heaven to blast the happiness of the Emperor, to exterminate his family, to strike him through those he loved, and to wreck his life and ruin his children.

The first in the long roll of Hapsburgs who met a sad fate was the Emperor's brother Maximilian, whom Napoleon III. sent on his mad expedition to Mexico and there deserted. Then came the mysterious death of his son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, in 1887.

He had been married for six years to the Princess Stéphanie, daughter of the King of Belgium. The marriage had been a loveless one, and the disappointment when, two and a half years after their union, a daughter and not an heir was born to them, was great.

In the Autumn of 1887 the Crown Prince met the Baroness Marie Vetsera. She was a beautiful woman and Rudolph conceived a violent passion for her at first sight. It was whispered that he even intended to resign his rights to the throne in order that he might put away the Princess Stéphanie. The Emperor heard the rumors and sent for his son. A stormy interview followed, but it was announced that the Crown Prince had determined to part from the Baroness.

At last meeting, according to the most reliable of the stories available, was arranged at Rudolph's hunting lodge near Mayerling. Bratfisch, a singer of note, drove them out, and an enjoyable evening was passed with Prince Philip of Coburg, Count Hovos, and Bratfisch. It was noticed that Rudolph, contrary to his usual custom, drank heavily, and it was 2 o'clock before he left his companions.

Next morning at 7 o'clock Bratfisch went to awake him to go hunting. He found, lying upon a couch and completely covered with wild flowers, the Baroness dead, and on the floor near her side the Crown Prince, a heavy cavalry pistol in his hand and the back of his head blown off.

The Crown Princess Stéphanie herself a few years later contracted a marriage outside the circle of royalty with Count Elmer Lonyay de Nagy Lonya.

A nephew of the Emperor, the Archduke Johann, has disappeared, and whether he lives or is dead is unknown to this day. As John Orth, skipper of the vessel Santa Margaretha, he is believed to have been wrecked on the voyage to Chile, but many stories have been printed from time to time of his reappearance.

At the terrible fire in Paris which consumed a charity bazaar and burned to death numbers of the most prominent persons of the French capital, the Duchess d'Alençon, the sister-in-law of the Emperor, was one of the victims.

The Empress Elisabeth herself was foully murdered by an Anarchist. She was staying at Geneva in September, 1898, and was taking a walk from her hotel. She was without guards, for it has never been the habit of the Austrian royal family to hide themselves behind the police. A man named Luccheni sprang out upon her and killed her before any one could come to her assistance. When the aged monarch heard the news he exclaimed: "It seems that no sorrow is to be spared me."

Eight years ago his favorite grandchild, the pretty little Princess Elisabeth, who had married, against Francis Joseph's wishes, Prince Otto of Windisch-Grätz, shot her husband's mistress, with whom she surprised him at Prague.

The latest tragedy which afflicted the old Emperor, and the one which directly occasioned the great war in which his reign ended, was the murder on June 28, 1914, at Sarajevo, Bosnia, of his nephew and heir, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and the Duchess of Hohenberg, the Archduke's consort. This murder, by a band of Serbs who thought they were striking for Bosnian independence, brought on the war between Austria and Serbia, and then the great European war. It left the young Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, grandnephew of the late Emperor, as the heir to the throne.

Chief Servant of His People.

But with all his private griefs Francis Joseph ever bore himself as the chief servant of his people. He mixed freely among them, he received them in public audience, and worked harder at the business of governing than any of his Ministers.

Twice a week, when he was in Vienna, he received in audience any one who had a petition to lay before him. Standing at a table, he would greet the petitioner without formality, and, referring to a paper on which was a list of those who were to be admitted, he would inquire closely into the complaint in whatever one of the seventeen languages of his dominions the petitioner might happen to speak. On his hunting trips in the mountains he wandered about without ceremony, and many a mountaineer has had the Emperor stop at his cottage for a friendly chat or a few minutes' rest.

THE NEW EMPEROR.

Carl Francis Joseph a Good Linguist —Popular in Vienna.

The new Emperor, Carl Francis Joseph, is only twenty-nine years old. He has as yet had little opportunity to make himself known, for until the tragedy at Serajevo the personality of the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand occupied all those who speculated on what would follow the death of Francis Joseph.

Nevertheless, the new Emperor is very popular personally, as he embodies many of the traits generally considered typical of the Viennese character.

He is the grand-nephew of Francis Joseph, and the eldest son of the Archduke Otto, younger brother of the murdered Francis Ferdinand. The mother of the new Kaiser, who is still living, was the Princess Maria Josepha of Saxony. He has a younger brother, Maximilian Eugen Ludwig, who is nineteen years old, and was studying law when the European war began.

Carl Francis Joseph was born at Persenbeug on Aug. 17, 1887. He attended the public schools of Vienna, this being a great shock to sticklers for etiquette about the court; but much of his popularity dates from this early association with the sons of workingmen. He is a Major in the Thirty-ninth Austrian Infantry, and holds honorary commissions in various Prussian, Saxon, and Bavarian regiments. Among his honorary orders are those of the Golden Fleece, the Black Eagle, and St. Hubert.

He has been widely known as a sportsman, though not so much so as the late Francis Ferdinand. He is an excellent shot and an enthusiastic motorist, and was an admirable dancer until a skating accident a few years ago put an end to his ballroom activities. Opera and the theatre have been among his chief enthusiasms, but, as befits a true Viennese, his preference, according to rumor, is for operettas of home manufacture. He speaks English, French, German, Hungarian, and some Slavic languages, and is said to have made a close study of the various national problems of the Slavic races of the empire.

The new Empress was Princess Zita of the Bourbon house of Parma. This Duchy was made a part of the Kingdom of Italy after 1859, since which time the principal residence of the ducal family has been at the Castle of Schwarzau near Vienna. It was here that the Princess Zita was married on Oct. 21, 1911. Her father, Duke Robert of Parma, who died in 1907, was married first to Princess Maria Pia of the Two Sicilies, and secondly to Princess Maria Antonia of Schwarzau. Duke Henry, the present head of the House, is an offspring of the first mariage, the Princess Zita of the second. She was born at the Villa Pianore, near Viareggio, on May 9, 1892.

The new Emperor has always been devoted to his wife. Their union is said to have been the result of a pure love match. The alliance is said to have been looked on unfavorably by the old Emperor—the more particularly as he had hoped, according to persistent rumor, that Carl Francis Joseph would marry a daughter of the Archduchess Marie Valeria, his own daughter, who was married in 1890 to the Archduke Francis Salvator of Hapsburg-Tuscany.

Upon making the acquaintance of the Princess Zita, however, the old Emperor relented, and soon gave his consent to her marriage to the Archduke. It is even said that she so strongly reminded him of his dead wife that he exclaimed that she would make a second Elisabeth.

The new Empress has two sons, the elder of whom, the Archduke Francis Joseph Otto, was born at the Villa Wartholz, near Reichenau, on Nov. 30, 1912. The younger, Louis, was born on Feb. 8, 1915. There is also a daughter, Archduchess Adelaida, who was born Jan. 8, 1914.

The new Emperor is said to be devoted to his family, and while an Archduke could often be seen on the Vienna Ring wheeling his first son and heir in a perambulator. A model family man, a handsome officer, a linguist, a sportsman, a good soldier, and a patron of musical comedy, he has been so far in the minds of the populace very much what a Prince ought to be.

GERARD REGRETS HIS DEATH.

But Will Not Discuss Probable Effect of Emperor's Passing.

Ambassador Gerard, when told last night that Emperor Joseph was dead, said:

"I am very sorry to hear of it."

He said he could not comment on any possible effect the Emperor's death might have on the war.

No Word Yet to Washington Embassy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 22.—Up to an early hour this morning the Austro-Hungarian Embassy had not received official notification of the death of the Emperor.

It was said there that the Embassy had heard that the Emperor was ill with a bronchial affection.

NOTABLE FATALITIES INCIDENT TO THE WAR

Longest Series the World Has Ever Seen in a Similar Given Period.

The murder of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo on June 28, 1914, was the indirect cause of the greatest series of fatalities that the world has ever seen in a similar given period, for, aside from those actually killed in the war, such as numerous German Princes, Lord Kitchener, who lost his life with the Hampshire on June 5; Rear Admiral Sir Cnristopher Cradock, who died in the battle off Chile on Nov. 1, 1914, and the German Admiral von Spee, who met his death in the engagement off the Falkland Islands, Dec. 8, 1914, there have been others who owed their death indirectly to the conflict, and among them, in spite of his advanced years, may reasonably be mentioned the Emperor Francis Joseph.

His death closes a long list of notable names, including that of Pope Pius X. and King Carol of Rumania. The cause of the Pope's death has been officially attributed to worry over the great combat, while that of King Carol, who until his last breath tried to assure Germany and Austria that Rumania would preserve her friendly relations with the Central Powers, has been officially assigned to the same cause.

In Germany nine members of the sixty-four princely families who are taking part in the war, including a nephew of the Kaiser, have been slain. They include Prince Wilhelm zu Schvaich-Carolath, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm and Prince Ernst of Lippe, Prince Wolrad Friedrich zu Waldeck und Pyrmont, Prince Otto of Schonburg-Waldenburg, Prince Friedrich of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Henry XLVI. of Reuss, and Prince Ernst of Saxe-Meiningen.

Titled Britons have also figured largely in the war deaths. Among the peers to be killed have been Earls Annesley and Roberts, Viscount Hawarden, and Lords Brabourne, Congleton, and De Freyne. To be sure Lord Roberts did not die in action, but his death with the British Army in France was, nevertheless, directly due to the war, as he contracted his brief fatal disease there.

Beginning, therefore, with the death of the Austrian Archduke, personages whose passing has been more or less due to the war and sacrifices and worries, although not directly so, may be named as follows:

Francis Ferdinand, Archduke, Crown Prince of Austria-Hungary, 51 years of age, and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenburg, were assassinated at Serajevo, Bosnia, June 28, 1914, which act led to Austria's ultimatum to Serbia on July 23 and ultimately to the European war.

Pope Pius X., 79 years old, died at Rome on Aug. 20, 1914.

Carol I., King of Rumania, died at the age of 75 at Sinaia, Wallachia, Oct. 10, 1914.

George II., reigning Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, died at the age of 80 on June 25, 1914.

General Marie George Picquart, chief defender of Dreyfus and Minister of War, died at the age of 59 at Amiens, July 2, 1914.

Earl Roberts, Field Marshal of the British Army, died in France on Nov. 14, 1914, at the age of 82.

Adolph Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz, died in Berlin on June 11, 1914, aged 66.

Francis Kossuth, Hungarian Statesman, died at Budapest, May 25, 1914, aged 73.

Count Sergius Julovich Witte, Russian statesman and delegate to Portsmouth Congress, died in Petrograd in March, 1915, aged 65.

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It was shown that a certain testator tried to make sure of being survived by at least one executor by naming three in his will. Before the clauses of the will had been carried out all three had died. Much confusion and damage to the estate resulted. 88 N.Y. 174.

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LOST.
See advertisements on last page.—Advt.

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BRITISH SECURING GRIP ON GRANDCOURT

Bombers Cling to Outlying Ruins of the Ancre Village—Line Being Strengthened.

TROOPS PASS A QUIET DAY

Artillerymen of Both Sides Are Busy, but Infantry Are Inactive.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE SOMME, Monday, Nov. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Slowly, by little adjustments and the enterprise of patrols, our new line to the north and south of the Ancre becomes definite.

The bombers who held the outlying ruins of Grandcourt, lying out there among the brick heaps waiting for counterattacks to come rolling down on them, are now the foremost point of the troops who yesterday and last night made good their footing upon the ground which extends up to and into the village.

The men in the south end of Pulsieux trench upon the ridge of that name that runs down to the channel of the Ancre are now linked with the forces beyond the Bois d'Hollande. At a score of points lonely little groups of British soldiers, hanging to strings of shell-holes out in the open, have seen the line crawl up toward them and make them one with itself again.

It is not a battle, it is not even fighting on the scale of attention in the official communiqué. It is rather a process of isolated obscure heroisms working like strenuous yeast in the mud and fire. Out of it grows to sight a new firm front, a springboard for fresh victories.

There are reported to be no great dugouts in Grandcourt. The German engineers found the ground there too wet for subterranean barracks, but as many as 900 men have been billeted in the village. Miraumont, further back and bigger, held 2,700.

Prisoners in ones—very wet and humble and stiff about the arms through the exercise of holding them up while walking—and twos still come trickling in from their hiding places among the reeds of the river side. Those from the neighborhood of Grandcourt are nearly all Hessians, fine physical types enough when they have been cleaned and fed and have lost the droop of their fear and weariness.

The average age of the prisoners whom I have seen is about 26. The poorest physically and in point of general quality are the Saxons. As regards their youth and strength they say that being in the line insures them at least good food and plenty of it so long as the British shellfire allows them to bring it up.

If evidence is needed to prove the fierceness of the fighting upon the Ancre it is furnished by the ground toward Beaucourt, where every step was forced by the bayonet. Here are yet the bodies of many who fell in that superb advance, Germans as well as British, waiting till the overworked burial parties can put them out of sight.

There had been an alarm of gas, for most of the men have gas helmets out, either in their hands or on their heads, and where hand to hand struggles took place many of them are still lying as they died, the Germans as they were when a shell or bullet killed them.

The weather continues to improve. Today broke sunny and clear, and the newly drenched ground is drying. All along the line spades are at work and trenches are sinking to their level. Opposite the German in his prepared positions is shoveling back to its place what the British shells overthrow. The better he works the better for the British, for they will be needing those trenches of his before long.

BLUEJACKETS WON BEAUCOURT VILLAGE

British Naval Troops Surrounded Redoubt and Ordered Germans Up "on Deck."

STORMED RUINS AT NIGHT

Units Keep Watches by Bells in the Towers Where They Take Their Rest.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Nov. 21, (via London, Nov. 22.)—British naval troops are fighting for the first time on the western front. A naval division took part in the breaching of the original German main line north of the Ancre Nov. 13 and the capturing of Beaucourt the following morning after twenty-four hours of continuous fighting.

"The advance of a portion of the naval troops was temporarily held up by a strong German redoubt joining the first and second rows of trenches and containing many concreted machine guns, the fire from which prevented the battalions on the left immediately south of the quarries of Beaumont-Hamel from securing the entire entry position.

But the bluejackets nearer the bank of the Ancre pushed through to the outskirts of Beaucourt within an hour, where they remained all day under a heavy machine gun and snipers' fire. At nightfall the position of the division was somewhat confused, but a battalion officer with a contingent, although wounded fourteen hours before, determined to storm the village at dawn with what composite naval troops could be assembled in the darkness and among the craters and temporary shelters of the ground newly won.

This officer has had an adventurous career, being a successful gun runner in Mexico and having also fought on Gallipoli with great distinction, gaining the Distinguished Service Order. He managed to concentrate a striking force during the night with which he dashed into Beaucourt at dawn, bombing and bayoneting the Germans. For ten minutes the Germans fought and then surrendered en masse to the officer, who had received three additional wounds during the capture of the village.

The redoubt which held up the left of the naval troops resisted throughout the day of the 13th, and until dawn of the 14th, although it was unable to drive back the bluejackets holding the line around it. Then many of the men advancing in No Man's Land at dawn halted 200 yards distant.

The machine gunners in the redoubt saw some of the tank's crew emerging through the hatchways with a gun, which they were mounting in a crater beside the tank. The Germans hoisted a dirty handkerchief on a long pole as a signal of surrender.

The naval troops surrounded the redoubt and ordered the occupants of the dugouts to "come on deck and step lively." Over 400 men came tumbling up the ladder stairways from a network of underground positions. The bluejackets took a total of nearly 2,000 prisoners in two days fighting north of the Ancre.

The Germans were the first to utilize naval troops on the western front, putting a division south of the Ancre in a vain endeavor to retake the Schwaben redoubt in October.

The British naval units bear the names of famous sailors and wear khaki with naval caps and badges. They have Quartermasters instead of Sergeants, and otherwise follow naval routine, keeping watches by bells in villages where they are billetted and referring to technical operations in the field in the language of the sea.

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Szechenyi Succeeds von Tarnow.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21, (via London.)—Advices received here today from Vienna say that Count Ludwig Szechenyi, who before the war was Austro-Hungarian Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Cairo, Egypt, has been appointed Minister of the Dual Monarchy at Sofia, Bulgaria. Count Szechenyi succeeds Count Tarnowski von Tarnow, who has been appointed Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States.

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abie hostile shelling against our front on both sides of the Ancre. Elsewhere there is nothing to report.

Yesterday our airplanes co-operated successfully with our artillery. Two of our machines are missing.

The official communication given out by the War Office this afternoon follows:

Artillery activity was maintained last night to a notable degree in the region of Saillisel and Bouaumont. The night passed in relative calm everywhere else on the front.

The French night communication adds:

The day was calm on the whole front. The usual cannonade occurred, but no infantry action.

Aviation—In the night of Nov. 20-21 our bombing aeroplanes dropped about 100 shells on the enemy bivouacs in the rear of the Somme front.

The Belgian communication says:

In the course of the past week our air squadrons were very active. The aviation field at Ghistelles and enemy cantonments were efficaciously bombarded at night. Our pursuit aeroplanes fought twenty-five engagements, in the course of which several enemy machines were seen to fall vertically. One of our pilots, attacked by four Fokkers, took to flight, and, though his machine was seriously damaged, succeeded in returning safely to our lines.

Berlin Reports Little Activity.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German positions on both sides of the Ancre and in the St. Pierre Vaast Wood were shelled heavily by the Allies yesterday, the War Office announces. There was a revival of artillery activity in the Champagne. The text of the statement follows:

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Our artillery was in action against hostile batteries and points of support. The effects of the bombardment were visible.

A lively hostile fire was directed against our positions on both sides of the Ancre and on St. Pierre Vaast Wood. There were no infantry engagements.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: In the Champagne and in the Meuse sector (Verdun) artillery activity was revived for a few hours yesterday.

A statement issued this evening reported a thick fog in the Somme district, with a lessening of activities along this front.

WOMAN'S DISCOVERY STERILIZES UNIFORMS

Miss Mary Davies's Preparation Prevents Infection From Cloth Shot Into the Body.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Miss Mary Davies, bacteriologist for the Robert Walton Goelet Research Fund, has just completed experiments at Ris-Orangeis Hospital, where Dr. Joseph A. Blake is head, which marks another advance in minimizing wound infections contracted on the battlefield.

One of the greatest causes of infection found in all military hospitals has been pieces of uniforms shot into the body.

Miss Davies's experiments consist in treatment of cloth by antiseptic substances so that after months of subjection to all forms of dirt and germs it remains absolutely sterile. Results of the experiments are now in the hands of the French and British authorities with a view of having all uniforms at the front treated with the Davies preparation. In England the preparation has had the approval of David Lloyd George; so, for the next consignment of clothes sent to the "Tommies" such sterilization has been ordered.

Aside from preventing infection of wounds the preparation has another great advantage. In the words of Miss Davies:

"Body lice, which are the greatest discomfort of trench life, will henceforth find these antiseptic substances entirely inimical to their well being."

Operations proving the utility of the preparation were made at Ris-Orangeis laboratories by Dr. Kenneth Taylor. The subjects were guinea pigs, and both non-treated and sterilized cloths were used. In the latter cases the cloth was subjected to the most severe exposure, such as being smeared with garden soil known to contain tetanus and other deadly germs. Also the cloth was left lying about on the earth and later on a roof for weeks before being injected into the pigs. In all cases the pigs remained well, while in cases where pieces cut from uniforms of French soldiers were injected the pigs invariably died.

The basis for the treatment is a combination of cresol and soft soap, Miss Davies, summarizing her report to the Government, says: "The practice of periodically impregnating the clothing of armies upon active service will fully repay the cost in reducing the proportion of highly septic wounds."

Miss Davies is the woman who inoculated herself with gangrene bacilli a year ago to prove the efficacy of Taylor's preparation.

FIGHTING ON SOMME LIMITED TO BIG GUNS

Both Allied Capitals and Berlin Report Heavy Shelling—Activity by Aircraft.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Today was another quiet day on the Somme front, with only slight artillery activity and patrol work to relieve the monontony.

The air squadrons of both sides have been busy along the entitre front.

The London War Office issued the following statement this afternoon:

During the night our line was heavily shelled southwest of Grandcourt. To the right of our new front a hostile patrol fell into our hands.

Enemy trenches were successfully raided at Gommecourt and in the neighborhood of Roclincourt and Ypres.

The British night report says:

During the day there was consider-

SERBIANS CAPTURE 8 MORE VILLAGES

Follow Up Retreating Germans and Bulgars in Mountains Northeast of Monastir.

ALLIES ADVANCE ON WEST

Krani, on Lake Presba, Occupied by the French, While Italians Engage Foe in Muzn Region.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Serbian troops, pressing to the utmost their advance which caused the hurried evacuation of Monastir by the Germans and Bulgarians, have captured the villages of Makovo, Crahovo, Vranovtsi, Ribartsi, Bilyanik, Novak, Suhodol, and Rapesh, all in the sector east and northeast of Monastir.

In addition to many prisoners, the Serbians are said to have taken three field guns, a considerable number of machine guns, and a great quantity of other war materials. To the west of Monastir Italian forces have repulsed a counter-attack, while French troops have occupied the villages of Krani, on Lake Presba.

The Paris War Office today issued the following report of the operations:

Army of the Orient, Nov. 20.—To the north of Monastir rearguards of the enemy, supported by strong detachments of artillery, are being strongly pressed by the allied troops.

To the west of Monastir Italian forces have repulsed a violent counterattack delivered by detachments of the enemy from the mountainous region of Muzn, seven miles southwest of Monastir.

We have occupied the village of Krani, on the eastern bank of Lake Presba.

The official communication from Serbian Headquarters, as received here from Saloniki, reads:

Despite the stubborn resistance of the enemy, the Serbians advanced northward and occupied the village of Rapesh. North of Suhodol the Serbians defeated the Germans, forcing them to beat a hasty retreat. A great number of prisoners, Germans and Bulgarians, and considerable booty were captured. In this retreat the enemy abandoned a quantity of stores, engineering materials, and other material.

The Paris Petit Journal's correspondent on the Serbian front, telegraphing Sunday, says the Bulgars and Germans will attempt to form upon a line, seventeen miles to the north, which was prepared two months ago and which passes approximately along the Topolchani heights by the villages of Klepal, Kahartiachi, and Hill 1,506 of the Viocho range. He adds:

"During the last two days the enemy has been obliged to abandon an enormous quantity of material. We found, among other things at Monastir, a number of locomotives, which will be precious to us."

PARIS, Nov. 21.—General Joffre has sent a telegram to General Sarrail, commanding in Macedonia, cordially congratulating him and his men for having taken Monastir. The message includes a special general army order addressed to the officers and men of the Army of the East, praising them for having driven the Germans and Bulgars from Western Macedonia. In conclusion the message says:

"You have deprived the enemy of Monastir. Tomorrow you will end it by beating him."

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Attempts of Serbian troops to advance in the Moglenica region of the Macedonian front yesterday were defeated, it is announced officially. In the Monastir district the Entente troops are still advancing. The official statement reads:

Between Presba Lake and the Cerna the enemy is feeling his way with his advance guard toward the German and Bulgarian positions.

Serbian advances at some points along the Moglenica front, prepared for by heavy fire, failed.

On the inundated Struma plain there have been engagements between reconnoitring detachments.

MERCIER DISDAINS A FAVOR.

To Miss Rome Consistory Rather Than Ask Foe's Permission to Go.

ROME, Nov. 21, (via Paris.)—Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, will not be present at the Consistory on Dec. 4 for the investment of Cardinals, as he does not desire to ask the permission of the German authorities to make the journey or to risk the chance of another demonstration such as occurred on the occasion of his visit to Rome last January.

No foreign Cardinals will attend the Consistory except Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris.

CRAIOVA TAKEN BY FALKENHAYN

Continued from Page 1.

thence in an easterly direction would be most difficult, as Rumania is intersected by hundreds of mountain streams."

Following is the text of the Russian War Office report issued yesterday:

Rumanian front: In Transylvania, in the Alt Valley, the enemy continued his attacks with the usual forces. Under pressure of the enemy the Rumanian troops are retiring slowly southward.

In the Jiul Valley the Rumanians, under the pressure of superior enemy forces, retired to the region of Filiash.

Danube front, (Dobrudja:) The situation is unchanged.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The capture of Craiova, in Western Wallachia, by German troops was announced by the War Office in an official statement this evening.

The following official communication was issued earlier in the day:

Eastern Transylvania: Only minor fighting took place.

German and Austro-Hungarian troops north of Campulung repulsed several Russian night attacks.

On the Alt River some important towns and intrenched heights were captured by us from the Rumanians in severe struggles.

Our infantry stands before Craiova, which until now has been the seat of the chief command of the first Rumanian army.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Nothing important occurred with the exception of artillery engagements. Constanza and Cernavoda were shelled.

Our air squadrons bombarded a transportation establishment near Bucharest.

GERMANS IN GRAIN COUNTRY.

Wallachian Plains a Rich Source of Food Supply.

From a Staff Correspondent.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (via Sayville.)—While not minimising the grim death grapple on the Somme and the tactical successes scored by the English there, all German military eyes are today more than ever turned toward the Rumanian theatre, where Germany is forcing the fighting to bring about a decision, and whence comes the news that General von Falkenhayn has at last broken the long deadlock in the Transylvanian Alps and that his right, operating in two columns through the Vulcan and Szurduk passes, has at last broken through the mountain barrier into the fruitful Wallachian plain where cavalry can operate to advantage, and that he is still pursuing the beaten Rumanians at the important Orsova-Craiova railway, which is cut on a broad front.

The Rumanian forces at Orsova are threatened with being cut off, as they have no other railways of retreat, or, as a high staff officer remarked today, "They won't play much of a rôle in the future."

The importance of Falkenhayn's break into the Wallachian plain is not only tactical, but strategic. The effect should make itself quickly felt all along Falkenhayn's front, in the first line by General Krafft von Dellmensingen, whose Alpine troops have already won an exit through Rothenthurm Pass out of the mountains and are now hitting up a faster pace through the lower southern foothills of the Transylvanian Alps. Falkenhayn's drive into the Wallachian plain and resultant faster motion of the warfare is also expected shortly to make itself felt on other points, where the Rumanians are throwing in their reserves in desperate attacks to check the German flanking operations.

Economically, too, Falkenhayn has got a grip on an important direct railway line running through Orsova to Temesvar, which will prove most useful in relieving Rumania of surplus grain when further progress is made in conquering the Wallachian granary.

Of Rumania's three great strategic centres—Dobrudja, Bucharest, and Craiova—Craiova, 110 miles west of Bucharest, 70 miles south of the Vulcan Pass, and 75 miles southeast of Orsova, forms the western defense of the military camp at Bucharest, the political capital of the country.

Three passes converge on Craiova—the Vercicova, or the Iron Gates; the Vulcan, and the Rothenthurm, or Red Tower. Both the Verciosova and the Rothenshurm, by which von Falkenhayn has made his furtherest advance, carry railways. The Vercicorova is still held by the Rumanians, who on Aug. 30 established themselves at Orsova. This force is now in a position to be cut off by the invaders, or, if strong enough and supported from Bucharest, to cut von Falkenhayn's lines of communications through the Rothenthurm Pass.

VICTORY HEARTENS SERBS.

Col. Vassitch, Ill at Front, Wanted to Go to Monastir if Only to Die.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The great victory at Monastir already has had far-reaching results. The enemy is in disorderly retreat along the whole left front, abandoning dead and wounded and enormous quantities of material, and the still advancing Serbs are emphasizing the thorough nature of their triumph.

Beyond the Cerna on its right bank the veteran Voivode Stephanovitch has, during recent days, achieved the capture of Dobropolje, Vet, Kukurus, and Sbornik heights and is now driving the semi-demoralized army of the enemy without halt or rest towards the river. His forces ought, in the matter of hours, to be threatening the exit from the famous Babuna defiles. His left wing has carried Groudissta and is advancing along the hills on the right bank of the Cerna, Statarovina has also fallen, while his centre is advancing along the Germaine road from Veterinik and should now be before Vebsko near the Cerna.

Inside the Cerna loop Voivode Mishitchis's First Army is sweeping successfully onward, having taken Bernik, north of Iven, and Jaretak. But the finest triumph, just reported as I write this dispatch, is the capture of Hill 1,378 in the upper Morichovo Mountains. Plus a grip on Mount Seletchka, was secured and as a result the Serb forces dominate the route to Prilep, which will greatly hasten the enemy's retreat.

On the left the Third Serb Army under General Vassitch—the name is not to be confounded with that of the gallant Colonel Vassitch, defender of Babuna and Monastir last year—is quickly clearing the foe out of the mountainous regions east of Monastir with the aid of the French and Russians. The enemy, then, are retreating hastily along the whole line and at midnight comes news that the Serb advanced forces are within a few hours of Prilep.

All reports agree that the enemy's losses must be enormous. For example, two regiments sent to reinforce the troops defending Hill 1,212 were in two hours slaughtered to a man.

The great triumph has been received by the Serb Army with pathetic joy. "Now," said an officer who has just come here from the front, "we have a home again."

He told me a story of Colonel Vassitch. The invalid Colonel took Monastir from the Turks just over four years ago. He, as all the world knows, held on to Babuna with 4,000 men last November against vastly superior enemy forces. He had a reputation with his men of always being first into the enemy's position. Though ill, he is with the forces at the front, and a day or two ago, when it was suggested that he should go to the hospital, he replied: "No; only let me enter Monastir, if it be but to die there."

HINDENBURG FOR COERCION.

Tells Chancellor It Is Necessary to Develop German Working Power.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21, (via London.)—The German papers print a second letter addressed by Field Marshal von Hindenburg to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, emphasizing his belief that a certain amount of coercion is necessary for the solution of the food, war material, and working power problem.

As a result of the Field Marshal's first letter dealing with these questions, the German Economic Council has issued an appeal to the farmers to use their utmost efforts in the production of foodstuffs.

Chinese Minister Dismissed.

PEKING, Nov. 21.—Sung Hung-Yi, the Minister of the Interior, has been dismissed because of a controversy with Tuan Chi-Jui, the Premier.

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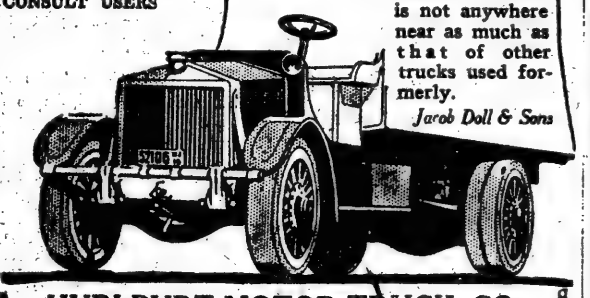

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GERMANY RECEIVES INQUIRY ON SINKINGS

Mr. Grew, American Charge, Presents Communication About Arabia and Four Other Ships.

WILL GO TO ADMIRALTY

Published Details Differ from American Version, It Is Said—Reply Sent on Rowanmore.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—Joseph C. Grew, Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy, called at the Foreign Office at 6 o'clock this evening and presented the American Government's inquiry regarding the torpedoing of the steamers Arabia, Columbian, and Lanao, and two other steamers having Americans on board, which are alleged to have been sunk without warning.

The Foreign Office will refer the cases to the Admiralty for a report, which is regarded as necessary, as the details of the sinking of the vessels, as published here, differ in several important respects from those advanced in the American representations.

This is particularly true in the case of the Columbian, which, instead of being in ballast and sunk without warning, was, according to the wireless press, reported from Spain as being laden with a mixed cargo of contraband and given a long period of grace to permit the rough sea to subside before she was torpedoed.

Says Rowanmore Sought Flight.
From a Staff Correspondent.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (via Sayville.)—Joseph C. Grew, Chargé at the American Embassy, received two notes from the German Government this morning, one dealing with the Rowanmore case and the other answering Washington's inquiries regarding the Rievaulx Abbey, Strathtay, and Antwerpen. In conversation with a high official of the Foreign Office I learn that the Imperial Government holds that the Rowanmore case is settled by this answer. The testimony of the submarine commander concerned is that the Rowanmore was sunk after all aboard had been brought into safety and that there had not been the slightest infringement of any provision of international law regarding cruiser warfare. Commenting on this relatively simple case, my informant said:

"The Rowanmore did not comply with the submarine's summons to stop, and despite the warning shot took to flight. The Rowanmore continued to attempt to escape until her steering gear was shot away, when the Captain stopped the ship and the lifeboats were lowered. As soon as the submarine commander discovered that the Rowanmore had finally stopped and the boats were being lowered he ceased firing and did not sink her until all aboard were in safety. After the Rowanmore had stopped a signal was set that she was being abandoned, but in the haste of the moment the signal was set wrong, as the Rowanmore's commander afterward confirmed. I may add that there was considerable bad feeling among the Rowanmore's crew toward their Captain for having willfully and foolishly endangered the lives of all on board by attempting flight in the face of the submarine's order to stop. The feeling was, in fact, so strong that the crew took to separate boats and left the Captain in the lurch. He was found floating alone in one lifeboat with only one oar and was picked up and taken aboard the submarine. Any and every statement that the submarine fired on the lifeboats is a falsehood. The submarine commander was most emphatic on this point and stated that there was not a vestige of truth in this charge."

Concerning the ships dealt with in the second note, it is stated from the same official source that no German submarine was concerned in the sinking of the Rievaulx Abbey or the Strathtay, and that the Antwerpen was sunk because she was carrying contraband.

All Unimportant Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The notes delivered to Joseph C. Grew, the American Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, dealing with the destruction of the Rowanmore and other vessels had not been received in Washington up to a late hour tonight.

There has never been much prospect that the Rowanmore case would assume serious proportions, because the vessel is generally credited here with having lost immunity from attack by having endeavored to escape. The Columbian incident also has not been regarded as serious enough to endanger friendly relations between the two nations, because it is a case similar to that of the William P. Frye and covered by the old Prussian-American treaty.

The Antwerpen case has not been regarded as serious. She was a large tank ship flying the Dutch flag, bound from New York for London, with a cargo of oil, which is considered to be absolute contraband. The destruction of the Antwerpen was announced in a Lloyd's bulletin in London on Sept. 18.

The case of the Rievaulx Abbey, which the German Government says was not sunk by German forces, is one in which there has been no public interest in Washington.

The case of the Strathtay, which excited some interest when first news of its destruction was received, had also become a dead issue at the State Department in view of the fact that the British Admiralty was reported to have admitted that this vessel was destroyed by a mine.

The notes handed to the American Chargé today are, therefore, not considered important. But it is conceded that they may contain important declarations regarding Germany's pledges. Special inquiries were made of the Berlin Government by direction of Secretary Lansing regarding the cases of the Marina and the Arabic, and it is respecting these that Washington is most anxious for Germanys' version. Six Americans lost their lives when the Marina went down. Affidavits taken by Consul Frost at Queenstown from the American survivors of the Marina agree that the Marina was sunk without warning. A cabled summary of these affidavits reached Secretary Lansing yesterday from Ambassador Page at London.

STORM SAVED VESSEL ATTACKED BY U-BOAT

Siamese Prince, Carrying Fifty-four Americans, Got Away After Being Shelled.

According to Captain William Anderson and the officers of the British freighter Siamese Prince, which arrived yesterday from Brest in ballast, the vessel had a narrow escape on Nov. 4 from being sunk by a German submarine, which fired three shots at her. The steamship was saved by a heavy rain squall and the high seas which prevented the submarine's getting the range before she was lost to view.

In addition to her own crew of forty-two men the Siamese Prince had on board fifty-four American hostlers who had gone over on the ship from New York to Brest to take care of a cargo of horses consigned to the French Government.

Captain Anderson said the submarine's attack was made at 7 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 4, when his ship was about 200 miles off the French coast. There was a strong gale blowing with a heavy sea, and the first intimation he had of the presence of the submarine was three shots coming from the port side about a mile away. Two shells passed over the port quarter of the steamship and another shot fell into the sea just under the stern. The Siamese Prince was stopped immediately, but on account of the heavy rainstorm and heaving seas nothing could be seen of the submarine. After waiting for about fifteen minutes the Captain ordered the engines full speed ahead, and proceeded on a zigzag course for New York.

Captain Anderson and his officers could not say whether their vessel was pursued by the submarine or not.

FOUR NEUTRAL SHIPS SUNK.

Norwegian, Dutch, and Greek Vessels Fall Prey to U-Boats.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 22.—The master and part of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Finn landed yesterday and reported that their vessel had been sunk by a German submarine.

The Daily Mail's Athens correspondent says the Greek steamer Sparti has been sunk. The Captain believes the vessel was torpedoed. Nearly all those on board the steamer were saved, including several nurses.

Lloyds reports that the Dutch sailing ship Dolphin, 134 tons, and the Norwegian ship Parnass, 647 tons, are believed to have been sunk.

There are two Greek steamers named Sparti, one measuring 2,540 tons and the other 961 tons.

218 SHIPS SUNK IN MONTH.

Berlin Says That of This Number 72 Were Neutral Vessels.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (via London, Nov. 22.)—An official communication issued today gives this information concerning ships of enemy and neutral countries which have been captured or sunk by submarines or blown up by mines during the war:

"During October 146 hostile merchantmen of 306,500 tons have been brought into port or sunk by submarines or torpedo boats of the Central Powers or lost owing to mines. Neutral merchantmen numbering 72 and of 87,000 tons were sunk because they were carrying contraband to the enemy.

"Since the beginning of the war 3,822,000 tons of hostile shipping, of which 2,550,000 tons were English, have been lost owing to the war measures of the Central Powers."

WON'T PAY FOR DUTCH SHIP.

Germans Refuse Compensation for the Blommersdyjk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Germany has refused compensation to Holland for the loss of the steamer Blommersdyjk, which was torpedoed off the American coast. The reason for the refusal, it is said, is connected with the fact that the vessel carried bill of health papers signed by the British Consul at the port of departure.

CARD SYSTEM FOR NORWAY.

Food Minister Says Population May Be Put on Short Rations.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Royal Provision Committee of Norway has unanimously decided that a ticket system ought to be instituted to meet the food situation, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company quoting the Norwegian Food Minister. At a meeting in Christiania the Minister said that a great question had arisen as to whether the population of Norway should be put on a short food allowance.

The Minister added that neighboring neutral countries were organizing themselves as if they were participating in the war, and that in Sweden the German ticket system for grain and flour would be introduced.

DUMA VICTORIOUS IN RUSSIAN CRISIS

Said to Have Imposed Its Views Upon the Reactionary Cabinet.

NO SEPARATE PEACE FEARED

Agreement Expected to Unite All Classes in Determination to Fight to the End.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 21, (via London.)—The crisis which was brought about by the attacks upon the Government by the Constitutional Democrats, led by Professor Paul Milukoff, is generally believed to have passed. The opinion of the press and public in the last few days has become decidedly more optimistic regarding an agreement between the Duma and the Cabinet, and it is felt that, whatever political expedients may be found necessary to bring them into harmony, the danger of a rupture is at an end.

Professor Milukoff said to The Associated Press representative today:

"I regard the trouble as definitely over. The War and Marine Ministers have shown their sympathy with the Duma, and the Duma feels and has felt confidence in them. The Duma can go on with its appointed tasks, the chief of which is the reorganization of the Zemstvo unions and all the channels by which supplies are handled and distributed."

It is stated on good authority that an agreement has been reached which has entirely satisfied the representatives of the people. The nature of this agreement will probably be disclosed in the course of a few days.

The event is interpreted generally as a victory for the Duma. Its chief significance is the political awakening of the entire nation and the development of a real public consciousness which, perhaps for the first time in Russian history, has become articulate and can be ignored no longer.

Among the effects expected from the agreement is the final burial of all rumors of a separate peace and of the influences which gave rise to them. Another effect which is looked for is the infusion of a new spirit in the Government, which is believed will reflect with greater decision than ever the unswerving intention of the nation to carry the war to the conclusion desired.

The gravity of the recent crisis is indicated by an article in the Russkiya Vedemosty of Moscow, which is permitted to publish an unusually candid analysis of the situation. This paper states:

"The situation is now quite clear and defined. We do not live in a time of political crisis in the ordinary sense of the word, but in a time much more serious—a crisis which touches the whole life of the empire. The crisis in obtaining supplies and the experiments in remedying this situation, the present status of foreign politics, the new limitations of the press, dark rumors and dark facts which are making the masses of the population nervous—all these are only single aspects of the question. Events clearly foretold a collision between the interests of the country and the present system of Government.

"The disorganization to which the country has been brought at a critical moment, when occupied with an enemy without, is final judgment upon the existing order.

"The Government does not believe in the same measures as do the people. In this lies the greatest internal danger. This cannot go on longer. Without harmony between the Government and the country we cannot be victorious or preserve our internal life from disorder. Only a public-spirited and responsible Ministry will be able to hold back the empire from the precipice."

ITALIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

Defeat Austrian Attempts to Recapture Hill on the Carso Front.

ROME, Nov. 21.—The repulse of two attacks by the Austrians on Hill 126 on the Carso front was announced by the War Office today. The statement reads:

Reciprocal artillery actions occurred at some points on the front in the Trentino and in the Julian Alps.

Yesterday, in the Carso area, during minor infantry encounters, we made a few prisoners. During Monday night the enemy launched two attacks upon our positions on the summit of Hill 126, north of Mount Volkevniak, being completely repulsed.

VIENNA, Nov. 21, (via London.)—The War Office issued the following statement today concerning operations on the Italian front:

An enemy counterattack in mass formation against a trench we recently captured south of Biglia was repulsed.

FIGHTS ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

Attacks and Counterattacks in Wooded Carpathians Reported.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 21.—The repulse of an Austro-German attack on the Russian line in the wooded Carpathians is announced in today's War Office statement on operations along the Western Russian front. The statement reads:

There has been rifle and artillery firing. On the River Stokhod the fire was above the average in intensity. In the region of Maitolsk the enemy's heavy and light artillery bombarded the district of Garbunev-Gukalov, which is west of Nove Oleksenets.

In the wooded Carpathian region, five versts north of Gifpnev, the enemy attacked but was repulsed.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The repulse of a Russian attack in the wooded Carpathian region is reported in today's Army Headquarters statement on operations along the Russian front, as follows:

Front of Prince Leopold—Nothing of importance occurred.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—In the Ludova sector of the wooded Carpathians a patrol enterprise was carried out, according to plan, by German riflemen and forty prisoners were brought in. A Russian advance in a neighboring sector, carried out in an effort to relieve another portion of the front, failed in sanguinary fashion.

DEFENDS THE CHANCELLOR.

Kaiser Lauds Action of von Bethmann Hollweg's Supporters.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—Emperor William has just taken occasion to declare publicly his support of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg against attacks upon him by his opponents at home.

A number of prominent persons in Karlsruhe and vicinity having recently sent the Chancellor a letter condemning the campaign of his opponents against him and the present methods of conducting the war, and having sent a copy of this document to the Emperor, the latter caused the Chief of the Civil Cabinet to reply in the Emperor's behalf that he observed with lively satisfaction this demonstration from Karlsruhe.

SPAIN INTERVENES TO AID BELGIUM

Her Ambassador in Berlin Files a Strong Protest Against Deportations.

BRITISH TELL OF PLEDGE

Lord Robert Cecil Declares German Officials Promised Not to Exile Belgians.

MADRID, Nov. 21, (via Paris.)—A semi-official note made public here today announces that the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin has handed the German Government a strong protest against the deportation in Belgium. The protest came from the Spanish diplomatic representative at Brussels. The Ambassador, who is charged with the protection of Belgian interests, asked the Government to relinquish its measures for deportations and to release those who had been victims of it.

The note says that pending the outcome of the protest the Spanish Government has instructed its Ambassador to do his utmost to obtain better treatment for the deported men.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—In the House of Commons today Lord Robert Cecil, War Trade Minister, confirmed statements, made on the floor, that 25,000 Belgian men had been deported from Belgium to work in German coal, iron, and steel industries in the Rhine Province and Westphalia. He said that after the surrender of Antwarp the Military Governor gave Cardinal Mercier a solemn written assurance that no Belgians should be deported, and that this assurance was confirmed by Field Marshal von der Goltz, now dead, who at that time was Governor General of Belgium.

Lord Robert added that the German officer under whose orders the first deportations from Flanders were carried out was formerly Governor of Brussels, and "was directly responsible for the execution of Nurse Cavell."

The British Government, Lord Robert added, would support every Belgian protest, but the only way to solve the question was "to prosecute the war with all our powers and make it a cardinal point to secure the liberation of Belgian territory and Belgian citizens from this oppression."

The Common Council of Antwerp has refused to deliver lists of the unemployed to the Germans, according to a Reuter's Amsterdam dispatch quoting the Telegraaf. As a consequence, the dispatch says, the Germans are now calling men of all classes to the police stations for examination as to the identity of their papers. These men are said to have the choice of a German labor contract of three or six months or immediate deportation to Germany. The Telegraaf adds that an official letter has been sent to all Burgomasters demanding lists of unemployed under penalty of deporting citizens of all classes to Germany.

The Belgian Refugees' Committee at Flushing has petitioned Queen Wilhelmina to intercede with Germany in an endeavor to stop the deportations of Belgians, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Nov. 20, (via London, Nov. 21.)—According to the frontier correspondent of the Telegraaf, a number of Belgians who had been deported to Germany have returned to Belgium, having paid a ransom to the Germans. It appears, the correspondent says, that the Germans first offered a ransom for 1,000 marks, and, none offering to pay this amount, reduced it to 500 marks, which also many refused to pay.

PLEA TO GERMAN CHURCHES.

Dr. Young Asks American Clergy's Protest in Belgium's Behalf.

An invitation to join in an appeal to German churches and universities to prevent the deportation of Belgians is being sent to American religious and educational bodies by the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

Clergymen generally and heads of institutions of learning are urged to write their opinions as to the propriety of sending such a communication, and in the event of a sufficient number of favorable replies being received, a wireless message will be sent within a few days to a few religious leaders and heads of universities in Germany.

Dr. Young said yesterday:

"While Germany is regarded by many outsiders as absolutely dominated at the present time by her military regime, there are pastors and university men in Germany who openly boldly their dissent from the Government's position on various issues connected with the war. In all Germany's crises since the Reformation her pastors and university men have taken a leading part. They can exercise tremendous influence during these months ahead.

"Some pastors and university leaders may resent even this well-intended and fraternal suggestion, but it is likely that many will welcome the occasion to declare their already formed private judgments against the Belgian deportations."

CALLS GERMANS SLAVERS.

Semi-Official French Statement Says They Violate Their 1885 Compact.

PARIS, Oct. 31, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A semi-official statement just given out here replies to statements from German sources in which the enforced labor of civilians of Belgium and Northern France is justified on the ground that the army occupation is required by Article 43 of The Hague Convention to take necessary measures to re-establish and maintain order and public life. Attention is called to the fact that the same article requires the occupying army to provide nourishment for the population which, the reply says, Germany has not done.

In referring to the deportation of 25,000 inhabitants of Lille, Roubaix, and Turcoing, forced to work in other regions by the military authorities, the statement cites the decrees issued by General von Bissing, constraining the population under severe penalties to enforced labor either in Belgium or Germany. It recalls the protestations made by France against the deportations from Lille, and denies that the German military authorities were under the necessity of resorting to this measure for the nourishment of the population, because they had never occupied themselves with that duty. On the contrary, it is declared, they have disinterested themselves entirely as to the fate of the population in the occupied regions, who receive their sustenance from the Allies through the philanthropic intervention of the Spanish-American committees.

The statement says, furthermore, that not only did Germany neglect its duty in this regard, but it has actually obstructed the provisioning of the population of occupied regions by requisitioning and sending to Germany all the raw materials and industrial equipment found in these regions.

On this question the statement cites the evidence of Siegfried Herbert, a Swedish doctor, who resided in Lille from 1908 to June 10, 1916. On his return to his native country in September last, he declared that all of the production of 1915 in that region had been seized by the Germans, and that, not being able to consume the entire product on the spot, they put the surplus into storage for the account of German authorities, and by reason of that action enormous quantities of potatoes were allowed to rot.

The occupying forces have not, according to the rights of man, the statement sets forth, absolute liberty in the choice of measures proper to assure order and public life. Besides the obligation to respect, except in case of absolute impossibility, the laws in force in the country, (and no French or Belgian law imposes obligation to work,) Article 52 of The Hague Convention regulates in what measure the occupying forces may impose work upon the inhabitants. It provides that requisitions of products and of labor cannot be claimed of communes or of inhabitants excepting for the needs of the army of occupation. Such is not the case, the statement asserts, if the product of labor imposed upon the population is to be transported to Germany; neither is it the case if the labor is not utilized on the spot, but in Germany. In either of these cases, it is contended, the work is not imposed for the needs of the army of occupation, as required by The Hague Convention, but with an entirely different object, which entirely disregards the limits set by Article 52.

The statement concludes that neither the usages of civilized nations, the laws of humanity, nor the workings of the public conscience, is compatible with this enforced service; that it is a veritable return to slavery, to that slavery which the signatories of the General Act of the General Conference at Berlin in 1885, Germany among them, engaged to suppress in Africa, and that Germany has revived it for the unfortunate inhabitants of Belgium and the North of France.

BELGIANS IMPLORE OUR AID.

Minister of Justice Urges a Campaign Here.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Henri Carton de Wiart, Belgian Minister of Justice, has sent from Havre the following cablegram to Miss Mary Patten of this city regarding the deportation of Belgians to Germany:

"News from Belgium describes situation horrible. Over 40,000 men already deported for military work amid awful scenes; number proposed 300,000. Stop it, please. Get influential friends. Start strong campaign of opinion, which might possibly prevent extensive slave trade. Implore your help in the name of humanity and honor of mankind."

DISCUSS PRISON CAMPS.

Cecil Regrets Nonpublication of Our Investigators' Reports.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Washington's refusal to permit the publication of reports of American officials on prison camps in Germany was the subject of a question today in the House of Commons. Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, replying to the interrogation, said he had some reason to believe that, while the United States Government objected in principle to the publication of such reports, its consent might be obtained to the publication of individual reports.

The expenses incurred by the American officials in visiting the camps, Lord Robert said, would be refunded to the American Government in due course, and concluded:

"We are obliged, however reluctantly, to defer to the wishes of the United States Government as to the publication of reports drawn up by United States officials."

The Minister of War Trade told another questioner that the American Ambassador at Constantinople was well aware of the great importance Great Britain attached to the inspection of prison camps in Turkey.

Urges Prayer for End of War.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Governor McCall, in a Thanksgiving proclamation today, said: "Let us devoutly pray to Almighty God for the speedy ending of the black welter of war that threatens to put out the light of Europe."

LONDON COMMENTS ON 'COSMOS' ARTICLES

Continued from Page 1.

desire to help this side or that. The utterances of organs like THE NEW YORK TIMES and The New Republic must be sharply distinguished from those of German propagandists like Mr. Hearst, who clamors continually for peace, but upon genuine humanitarianism."

Then the correspondent gave the following condensation of "Cosmos'" argument:

"Germany may have been the sinister aggressor, but she has learned her lesson. If peace comes now her people can be relied upon to do their best to prevent more war, just as the people of the Allies can be. They would, in fact, now be ready to join honestly in a league to enforce peace or whatever concerted means may be taken against more war, and some such guarantee, judging from utterances such as Viscount Grey's, is what the Allies really want, besides, of course, the restitution of Belgium, the evacuation of France, and other things which Germany is believed to be ready to do.

"To continue the war indefinitely would, on the other hand, mean not only more and worse suffering, but the exacerbation of feelings deleterious to the future peace of Europe. The Allies might well win, but they do not want and would not probably be able utterly to crush their enemies, and if they succeeded in merely crippling the Central Powers, what would be the result? Exhaustion does not last for ever. Instead of realizing the errors of their ways, the Teutonic peoples would be inclined to heed the arguments of their rulers that they had been unfairly attacked and despoiled by a jealous cabal, and would sanction efforts to prepare for a war of revenge.

"This is not, of course," added the correspondent, "the view of many thoughtful Americans, who realize as well as we do what we are confronted with, and do not relish the idea of any effort to hamper the Allies just when they are beginning to overcome the handicap of their unpreparedness, but it is becoming prevalent enough to merit serious attention."

Reference was then made to the American publication of Berlin and Vienna dispatches giving German comment upon President Wilson's alleged belief that the time is coming when he might do something toward peace, or, at any rate, an armistice.

"The tenor of these dispatches," said the correspondent, "is mildly and cautiously encouraging."

The correspondent followed this by a quotation from the Washington announcement that there was no foundation for "statements that the President has changed his opinion that to intervene would be ill-timed and futile unless the belligerents indicated such action would be acceptable, which, it is intimated, they have not yet done."

Lord Northcliffe's other paper, The Daily Mail, printed a shorter dispatch, in which it spoke of "the first serious movement toward peace among American newspapers by THE NEW YORK TIMES." The Mail headed the dispatch "German Peace Trick—Fresh Effort to Make a Catspaw of President Wilson."

In regard to the foregoing it is said that in the best-informed quarters here there is not the slightest idea that President Wilson will go beyond the limits which he has set himself.

Views of Daily Express' Editor.

R. D. Blumenfeld, editor of The Daily Express, said yesterday:

"I can quite understand a willingness on the part of the German Chancellor and the German people to discuss peace suggestions as outlined by 'Cosmos,' namely that the war should be declared a draw, but it doesn't appear to me to be in the least sound to suggest that the Allies should now let bygones be bygones and shake hands with the Central Powers. German ambition was to dominate the world. It has failed. The Allies have sacrificed too much to desire now to call a truce without a definite result. There is no sane person in this country today who would care to accommodate Germany to an easy peace. There is no sane person in this country who wishes to destroy Germany root and branch, but every thinking woman who has gone through the terrible experiences of this war remains firm in the belief that it must go on until 'never again' has become a certainty.

"An inconclusive peace today would merely postpone the inevitable recurrence of bloodshed and sacrifice. The menace of aggression must be eliminated forever from the European horizon."

Warns us "Hands Off."

Among the evening paper all avoided reference to THE NEW YORK TIMES article with the exception of the Pall Mall Gazette, which in its news columns emphasizes the view taken by the London Times, whose dispatch it quoted in full, adding:

"Another peace kite is flying—in America. THE NEW YORK TIMES definitely declares itself in favor of the theory that the time is nearly ripe for peace. The lines of the arguments are not new."

The Pall Mall Gazette referred to Maximilian Harden's Die Zukunft article urging Germany to understand the real objects of the Entente and suggesting that an offer to endeavor to fulfill those conditions would find fruitful response before Christmas as "interesting comment" on THE NEW YORK TIMES article.

In an editorial note the Pall Mall Gazette said:

"Those American newspapers which are flying a new peace kite may be perfectly free from German influences, but they are none the less playing the German game, and it is well they should understand that their efforts can only discredit the United States in the eyes of this country. The mind of the Allies is quite fixed that there can be no safety for Europe so long as a nation of Germany's criminal instincts retains its military power. America has excused her aloofness from the defense of civilization by pleading she has no concern in the affairs of Europe. Very well, let it stay at that. She will only incur unpleasant consequences by interfering at this stage with measures which the Allies are taking to put their own side of the world in order."

The Evening Standard had an editorial congratulating the Cabinet Ministers on the decision to address a number of meetings during the Winter, saying:

"Some such antidote to pessimism and underground intrigue is badly wanted. The patchy working of the censorship is all against the maintenance of healthy public opinion. It is impossible for honest commentators to say all they would like to say, while, on the other hand, the pacificists are free to carry on their underground campaign in the interests of Germany. Lying rumor has in these times an enormous advantage, of which the Morels and MacDonalds are quick to make the most effective use. It cannot be denied also that the Ministers themselves are much to blame for the gloom and uneasiness widely felt, if not articulately expressed.

"If the common people gain the impression that a patched-up peace is in contemplation, that Germany after all her crimes is to be welcomed back, Hohenzollerns and all, to the comity of civilized nations, then assuredly there will be no heart in the war. If, on the other hand, they are convinced that all these dreadful losses are not being incurred in vain, that the object to be achieved is worth sacrifice, all the wiles of Morel and Wolff will be in vain.

"In one sense, the issue of the war depends more on our civil leaders than on the army, for the army cannot conquer without the nation behind it, and the nation will lose its courage and hope unless it sees those qualities in the Government."

The Globe published an editorial headed "Malignant Pacifists," wherein it denounced an article in the organ of the union of democratic control, in which it was said:

"There is good reason for believing that upon the vital issue of peace by negotiations our Government is divided in opinion."

The Western Morning News of Plymouth, under the title "Peace? With Slave Drivers?" says:

"Americans are not without ideals. They once went to war themselves to put an end to what they believed to be the degenerate system of colonial administration of Spain. Yet if THE NEW YORK TIMES enjoys any substantial following in the United States in this peace propaganda America must be supposed to be ready to counsel this country to make terms with a conscienceless power which has outraged every law and practice of civilized warfare, whether on land or sea. Remote from the realities of conflict and failing to realize the poignant sacrifices in life and all that makes life dear which it has cost us, THE NEW YORK TIMES and its friends proffer us their counsel to 'throw up the sponge.' They have adopted with remarkable readiness the German-made story that the war is reaching a condition of stalemate. Stalemate! When the mightiest efforts which this country has made to produce a preponderance in men and material have not reached full fruition, when next year will place us in possession of resources which will alter the whole aspect of the campaign!"

Confident Allies Can Win.

The Daily Chronicle in an editorial this morning says:

"Without in the least impugning the sincerity of THE NEW YORK TIMES we disagree both with its premises and with its conclusions. The Allies, we believe, can win without paying a prohibitive price; much the heaviest part of their price has been paid already.

"In the end of September our forces in the West had got the Germans definitely 'down,' we were inflicting on them weekly very much heavier losses than we suffered, and there was nothing save the weather to prevent the process being pushed further and further to its inevitable end. That is still the position which the expansion of our artillery and air services can only accentuate. Six weeks' nearly continuous rain gave the Germans respite, three months of Winter may give them more, but after all these respites the working of the process must return. The Germans can no longer hope, as in 1915, to stop it by [illegible]tion.

"The fate of Combles, Thiepval, and Beaumont-Hamel proves that. Nor do we believe Germany 'learnt her lesson.' If she had, she would not continue as she does in the path of perfidy and atrocity. The power, which we are told may join hereafter in a league, that would be utterly worthless unless composed of trustworthy parties, is not merely the power which invaded Belgium in 1914, but the power which in defiance of both general right and of special pledges is slave-driving in Belgium today.

"It is not merely the power which sank the Lusitania nineteen months ago, but the power which still exults in almost daily perpetration of piracy and murder at sea. No post-war settlement which depends for its stability on undertakings given by such a power can have any real stability at all. We are bound to fight on for a solid material guarantee. We want no peace of Amiens, we do not even want such a peace as was made and broken before Waterloo; we need an after Waterloo peace."

MORE BERLIN PEACE TALK.

The Tageblatt Says Burian Discussed Subject with Chancellor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—After a long interval since the suspension of his journal, Theodore Wolff reappears in the Tageblatt. He suggests a connection between Baron Burian's visit to the Chancellor and the peace negotiation rumors.

Since the Chancellor's speech the whole world, he says, knows Germany would not refuse to consider proposals to negotiate. "We may assume that the object of Burian's visit there was to talk both about Polish affairs and about the future of Europe."

Wolff warns his readers, however, not to overestimate the importance of these things, since there are very few indications of any inclination toward peace on the part of the Allies.

HUNGARIANS EAGER FOR OUR MEDIATION

Only Remains, Says One, to Convince Allies That Blockade Is Absurd and Teutons Invincible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 22.—The Morning Post's Berne correspondent sends the following:

"Great prominence is given by the Neue Freie Presse, the leading exponent of Germanism in Austria, to the news that a reported peace plan by President Wilson is most eagerly discussed in Budapest. In place of the leading article it reproduces the views of several eminent Hungarian parliamentarians on the reported proposal.

"Joseph Esterenyi, former Secretary of State and now member of the Hungarian Diet, says that Mr. Wilson's idea is undoubtedly sound. He avers that the German Chancellor is at one with the Entente statesmen in respect of the policy to be pursued in regard to Belgium and small States, and contends that the presentation of independence to Russian Poland is not conquest by the Central Powers, seeing that the objective foundation for the commencement of peace negotiations is established. It only remains, according to Esterenyi, to convince Paris and London of the absurdity of the idea that the Central Powers can be forced by means of a blockade to sue for peace, and, furthermore, that the armies of the Central Powers are invincible.

"Everybody in Hungary, he says, will joyfully welcome President Wilson's initiative, and he adds that in view of the fact that the Central Powers have given so many proofs that they do not wish further purposeless bloodshed, there is no possibility of their doing anything but to encourage Mr. Wilson's initiative.

"Georg von Lukacs, member of the Foreign Committee of the Hungarian delegation, mistrusts President Wilson on account of his attitude hitherto maintained toward the two belligerent groups, but he rejoices over the fact that Mr. Wilson's plan justifies the hope that the United States will finally adopt an attitude of honest and impartial neutrality. He declares it is an open secret that the prolongation of the war beyond all reason is due to a considerable extent to the one-sided neutrality of the United States.

"Belafoeldes, Vice President of the Independence Party, says, according to the Neue Freie Presse, that while the steps in favor of peace about to be taken by Mr. Wilson will be heartily welcomed, the war has made the Hungarians very pessimistic and very skeptical. Any effort, however, which seems to promise to put an end to the awful dance of death, he adds, will be greeted with joy; and he remarks that the importance of Wilson's action will naturally be greatly enhanced if the other neutral States join in.

"Germania, the Berlin organ of the powerful Centre Party, contends that only the Pope is qualified to act as mediator in the cause of peace, because only he is absolutely impartial. It declares that Mr. Wilson owes his reelection partly to his peace program, but that latter is concerned with the maintenance and not the restoration of peace. The Centre organ observes that the prospects of an early peace are very slight. The same journal protests against Herr Scheidemann posing as spokesman of the German people, and declaring that nine-tenths of the population of Germany share his views in regard to war aims, Germania asserts that Scheidemann has not only no right to speak in the name of the majority of the people, but he has not even the whole Socialist Party behind him."

DIVERGENT PEACE PLANS.

Prof. Dutton Contrasts Ideals of World's Court and Taft Leagues.

Professor Samuel T. Dutton of Columbia University, Secretary of the World's Court League, of which John Hays Hammond is President, issued a statement yesterday setting forth the differences between this organization and the League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President Taft is the head. In the main the two organizations are working toward the same end, and Mr. Taft is honorary President of the World's Court League and interested in both organizations.

"The platform of the World's Court League differs in several essential particulars from the plan of the League to Enforce Peace, each difference representing an attempt to develop more completely the idea of international agreement," Professor Dutton said in his statement. "The main points of difference are these: that the World's Court League recognizes the institutions already in existence that grew out of the first and second Hague Conferences; sees the need of continuing the Hague Conferences, not depending on the initiative of any one power, but meeting at fixed periods automatically, and looks to the establishment of a permanent administrative committee representing all the nations to keep in touch with the various Governments."

Ex-President Taft is to speak tonight at a meeting of the Canadian Club at which Sir Robert Baird Borden, the Premier of Canada, is to be a guest of honor. Advocates of the League to Enforce Peace plan are looking forward to this meeting with great interest in view of the comments favorable to the plan which the Premier made in his speech on Saturday before the members of the Lawyers' Club.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

In 1879 George Ehret paid $350,000 for 411 lots on Washington Heights. Sold in 1891 by Henry Morgenthau and his associates at auction for $1,494,300. The same lots to-day are valued conservatively at $5,000,000 to $6,000,000, and are sites of modern apartment houses. The Broadway Subway made this development possible. What, then, will the Dual Subway System (both Interboro and B. R. T.) do for Jackson Heights, where land values now are very moderate and apartment builders already active?

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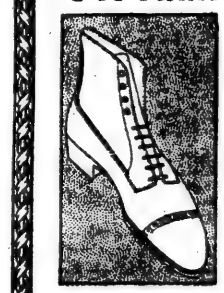

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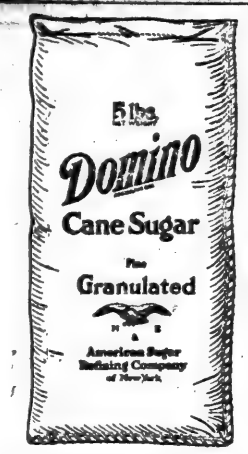

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EXPELLED DIPLOMATS TO QUIT GREECE TODAY

Greek Crown Council Decides "in Principle" to Reject Allied Demand for Armaments.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A request for delay until Saturday by the diplomatic representatives of the Central Empires, who were ordered by the Entente to leave Greece, has been refused, and all of them will leave Athens tomorrow morning, a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens says.

An earlier dispatch from the same source, dated yesterday, read:

"The main discussion at this morning's session of the Crown Council was regarding the refusal of the Austrian and German Ministers to accept Vice Admiral du Fournet's notice to leave Greece and the attitude to be taken by King Constantine in the event of their demanding his protection.

"It is learned that Premier Briand of France, in a telegram to the King, suggested that in order to emerge from his present difficulties he seek a reconciliation with former Premier Venizelos and declare war on Bulgaria."

Other advices say that the Crown Council has decided in principle to refuse to surrender the arms and munitions of Greece to the Allies, as demanded by Vice Admiral du Fournet, commander of the Allied fleet. King Constantine, on leaving the Palace after the meeting, was cheered by a crowd. It is understood that Premier Lambros will remain in power for the present.

It is learned that while the suggestion of Aristide Briand, the French Premier, that King Constantine recall former Premier Venizelos is meeting with opposition in Athens, sentiment in favor of the King accepting the other principal suggestion, namely, that he declare war on Bulgaria, is growing.

As the Lambros Cabinet is a purely service one, it is understood to be the opinion of the King that it should be replaced by a Cabinet representing at least the present Boule, (legislative Assembly.) Therefore the resignation of the Ministry is under consideration, to be followed by a reorganized Kalogeropoulos Cabinet along lines informally suggested by the King to the Entente Powers on Sept. 21.

It is further understood that the King proposes to consult with the Entente Powers with a view to avoiding such a failure as occurred in the case of the Ministry under Premier Kalogeropoulos.

War Sentiment in Greece Growing.

ATHENS, Nov. 20, (via London, Nov. 21.)—This morning the Secretary of the American Legation, Sheldon Whitehouse, had a conference with the Turkish, Bulgarian, and Austrian Ministers with reference to the United States taking over the interests of their nationals. The Dutch Minister will be charged with the care of the German interests.

According to information from the highest source furnished to The Associated Press, King Constantine does not object to the departure of the Ministers, but does not desire to be put into the position of refusing to afford them protection if they demand it.

NEW ALLIED DEMANDS PRESENTED TO SWISS

Berlin Hears Quantities of Food Are Being Held Up Pending Switzerland's Compliance.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—It is reported from Switzerland that new demands have been presented to the Swiss Government by the Entente Powers, Swiss press dispatches, as quoted by the Overseas News Agency, say that large quantities of food and other supplies are being held up in Italian and French ports pending Switzerland's compliance with the demands, which are characterized by the Bund of Berne as "something unheard of in the memory of man, and as "treatment which no one can endure."

After long negotiations with the Entente powers and Germany, Switzerland entered into arrangements for the importation of food supplies through allied territory, and of coal, iron and other materials from Germany. A dispatch from Berne on Nov. 13 said a new dispute had arisen regarding the exportation to Germany and Austria of products made by machines lubricated with oil coming from Entente countries, and of electric power transmitted by copper wire purchased in these countries.

GERARD ON GERMAN FUTURE.

Expects Committee to Do All Foreign Buying After War.

James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador to Germany, speaking last night at a dinner given in his honor by Frank A. Munsey in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton, predicted that Germany, to encourage her home industries after the war, would probably do all her foreign buying through a Central Committee.

"If we are to give in this country an hour-hour day, then we must give to the manufacturer and the laboring man some measure of protection against those countries in which the laboring men work ten hours and over and where many women work," the Ambassador said.

"If our peace and prosperity is to continue," he went on, "we must give permission for business men to combine for foreign trade. Probably in Germany no one after the war will be permitted to buy anywhere except in Germany. Probably a buying committee will be formed to do the buying."

This system, he thought, would be in vogue in other European countries. It was of advantage, he said, in that it allowed the making of better bargains.

"I thank you for this reception," he said, before taking his seat. "Your welcome has given me a new strength to go back to Germany to stand up not only for the political rights, but the commercial rights of the United States."

WILL DENY FREEDOM TO GERMAN POLES

Prussian Diet Pledged to Keep Eastern Districts "Sacred and Inalienable."

IGNORES POLISH PROTESTS

Government Carries Its Motion Against Catholic and Socialist Opposition.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Before the Prussian Diet yesterday, Count Friedrich von Loebell, Minister of the Interior, said no part of Prussian Poland would be incorporated in the new Kingdom of Poland, Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent cables. The Polish question was debated by the Diet, and Count von Loebell, the correspondent says, made the following declaration:

"The Government takes its part of the responsibility for this step of world-historical importance in the confident expectation it will be to the advantage of the German Empire by closely connecting the Polish State with the German Empire and with the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. We hope the German Empire's safety will forever be secured against the east. It is unnecessary to say that every inch of ground in the eastern frontier districts of Prussia is sacred and inalienable. No Prussian can think otherwise.

"The Government confidently expects that Prussian Poles, without prejudice to the Polish national feeling, will live more and more up to their duties as Prussian citizens."

The Minister promised for the period after the war reorganization laws concerning Prussian Poles, and said future decisions of the Government would be guided by good-will toward the Polish population.

Dr. Pachnicke said that the legal privileges which Prussians enjoyed could not be denied to Poles much longer; but we expect from Prussian Poles close co-operation for the economic and political prosperity of the State."

Herr Shyczynski, a Polish member, said:

"The manifesto of the Emperors fills us with satisfaction because it acknowledges in principle the right of Polish people to be an independent State; but there still is much apprehension that only a portion of the Polish people will have national freedom, and that only nominally, according to the wishes of those submitting the motion that so many restrictions should be imposed upon the Poles in military, economic, and political affairs that their free independence would be only a pretense."

Herr Stroebel, Socialist, said:

"We also are for liberation of the Poles, but for their self-liberation without foreign assistance. It is desired to hold the Poles firmly in hand. Such liberation means nothing but annexation. The Poles fear the new State will fill gaps in our army."

Count von Loebell, the dispatch continues, said he would degrade himself if he answered the last speaker, adding: "It is disgraceful in such a Parliament that such speeches should be made."

A motion of the Conservative, Independent-Conservative and National Liberal members requesting guarantees that no portion of Prussian Poland would be incorporated in the future Kingdom of Poland was adopted by a vote of 180 to 104. The Center, the Poles, the Progressives, the Socialists, and the Danes voted in the minority.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Swiss Government has decided not to recognize the newly created Kingdom of Poland, according to a Swiss dispatch to the Radio Agency. The dispatch adds that the decision will not, however, be made public until after the war.

BRITISH POTATO CENSUS.

All Growers Ordered to Report on Stocks and Contracts.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Board of Trade has issued an order requiring all persons cultivating more than ten acres in the kingdom to make a return of their potato stocks and contracts by Dec. 7.

Tanks Now Pictured in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 22.—Notwithstanding David Lloyd George's announcement in the House of Commons yesterday, in reply to a question, that the publication of photographs of the British "tanks" in this country had been prohibited at the request of those responsible for the production and use of the machines, The Daily Mirror this morning prints three photographs of "tanks" in action. These are the first photographs of these machines published in a British newspaper. Mr. Lloyd George told his questioner that those published in America were "absolutely no resemblance to the actual machines."

NEW GIANT GUNS FOR NAVY.

16-Inch Type of 50-Calibre to be Tried for Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Battleships authorized this year will carry the most powerful guns of which the navy has any authentic information. Rear Admiral Strauss, Chief of Ordnance, told the House Naval Committee today he expected to complete and prove a sixteen-inch 50-calibre gun early next year.

"We have a very good sixteen-inch 45-calibre gun," he said, "but the 50-calibre weapon will be the largest gun in the world of which we have any authentic information. We wish to build and prove the new gun, however, before adopting it for new ships."

Four battleships, bids for which soon will be awarded by the Navy Department, will each carry eight sixteen-inch 45-calibre guns. The three ships Congress is expected to authorize this Winter will each carry twelve sixteen-inch 50-calibre guns if the department's hopes are carried out. Admiral Strauss said the 50-calibre gun would weigh 128 tons as against 100 tons for the 45-calibre weapon, and would have greater penetrating force and range.

The forgings for the trial 50-calibre gun already have been ordered, and it will be manufactured at the naval gun factory here.

RIFLE CONTRACTS GIVEN UP.

Action by Remington and Midvale Companies Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 21.—It was reported here today that the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company virtually had relinquished its $60,000,000 army rifle contract, and that under an arrangement somewhat similar to that by which the British and Russian commissions took over the Russian shell contract from the Eddystone Ammunition Company, the British commission now has taken up the Remington Arms Company contract, which covered 2,000,000 Enfield rifles.

In both these contracts the Baldwin Locomotive Works had an interest in the way of royalties, and to get the huge buildings constructed under improvement lease arrangements on its Eddystone property. It is said that the British commission reimburses the Midvale to the full extent of cash, up to perhaps $10,000,000, which has gone into the Remington Arms operation.

There is another part of the agreement, it is understood, by which the Midvale is to get a specified profit on all rifles above 1,000,000 which may be manufactured at the Remington plant during the remainder of the war or such time as the plant shall be held under control of the British commission.

PREPARING TO COMBAT WORLD TRADE WAR

Washington Officials Believe Such a Struggle Is Brewing and Hope to Forestall It.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The prospective European commercial war after the war is being watched carefully by Consular officers abroad, and reports are being received regularly from many sources. All available facts are being sent to Washington. It is believed here that the country faces a serious economic danger unless it adopts means to forestall a war on its foreign trade. Legislation will be sought in Congress.

Reports to the departments vary widely in their interpretation of probabilities abroad. Some say that personal hatred among the masses may result in practical boycotts against goods from countries now hostile. Doubt is expressed, however, as to whether an actual trade war, as proposed by the London Chamber of Commerce, with different tariffs for colonies, allies, friendly neutrals, unfriendly neutrals, and enemies, will be decreed by official act.

Reports from investigators who have recently returned from Europe show that in England the "England first" campaign has been directed very largely against American goods. In Germany some of the largest companies are putting out advertisements decrying the purchase of American goods.

KING'S EMPLOYES TO COLORS

George V. Orders All Unmarried Men on Staff to Join Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 22.—The Times understands that the King has given orders that every unmarried man of military age in his household establishments at Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, Balmoral, and Sandringham, no matter of what nature his employment, is to report himself to the military authorities for service with the colors.

From the outset of the war, adds The Times, the King set an example where military service was concerned. When war was declared he allowed as many men as could then be spared to go to the front, continuing their full pay.

LABOR ARMIES JOIN FOR RAILROAD FIGHT

Federationists Cheer Brotherhood Men and Leaders Prepare for Future Co-operation.

8-HOUR DAY THE GOAL

"Must Hang Together or Separately," Lee Declares — Gompers Warns Men of Wealth.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—Efforts to effect an affiliation between the American Federation of Labor and the four big railroad brotherhoods received a decided impetus today, when the federation convention here enthusiastically received speeches by the representatives of the brotherhoods and President Gompers of the federation favoring such action.

Encouraged by the friendly reception of the plan, the leaders of the two organizations tonight were preparing to begin a joint fight for better working conditions, particularly for railroad workers of all classes, and against all compulsory arbitration measures, just as if an official affiliation had been perfected.

Both sides hope that they will be able to gain much, particularly in the way of favorable legislation during the coming session of Congress and in preventing the breaking down of present favorable labor laws, by presenting a united front. They believe, too, that official affiliation only awaits certain formal steps to be taken by the brotherhoods at their next convention, to be held next year.

Other than to say that they would oppose all compulsory arbitration bills in Congress, the speakers were rather indefinite today as to what they expected to do for the great mass of railway workers. Federation leaders, however, said frankly that the primary object of the propsed affiliation was to bring about a universal eight-hour day.

Brotherhood leaders left here after the meeting undetermined as to what their next step would be. If they should decide to call a strike because the railroads do not put the Adamson law into effect on Jan. 1, they probably will ask a conference with federation officials. They also will seek conferences, it is believed, if the present injunction suits of the railroads are successful.

Joint Action Planned.

The only definite plan the leaders of the two organizations now have is to confer immediately upon the presentation of any proposed compulsory arbitration bill in Congress, or any other bills which they believe will prove detrimental to their mutual interests.

No conferences followed the meeting today. Shortly after the speakers had addressed the convention all of the brotherhood representatives left here for various cities. William G. Lee, Warren S. Stone, and L. E. Sheppard of the trainmen, engineers, and conductors, respectively, returned to Washington, whence they came by motor early today, and W. S. Carter of the firemen went to New York.

Mr. Lee, who made the chief address to the convention, sought to make it plain that the brotherhoods were not coming to the federation to obtain help specifically for their fight against the railroads over the Adamson eight-hour day law. He said that the brotherhoods were willing to assume all responsibility in that struggle, but he held that the time had come when it was to the interest of all railroad workers to unite for their mutual advantage.

"We must hang together, or we will hang separately," he shouted amid great applause. Continuing, Mr. Lee said:

"I am about anarchist enough, to say that we are going to work for the eight-hour day for all classes. If we can't get it peaceably, we will fight for it."

Mr. Lee said that some sort of affiliation should be effected to fight any proposed arbitration legislation which might be unfair to labor. President Wilson planned such legislation, Mr. Lee said, and it should be carefully watched. Congress had no right, he said, to pass any law compelling a man to work, provided he was not in prison, if he did not want to and Mr. Lee did not think it would do so.

Praises the President.

Prolonged cheering followed praise of President Wilson by Mr. Lee.

"It took more courage," he said, "for him to write across the front pages of the newspapers of this country that he was for an eight-hour work day than it would have taken for him to have written that this country was at war with Mexico.

"Our principal object now is to help the President and the men in both branches of Congress to make good their promises to us. I believe they will do it."

"I know that a large percentage of our members," Mr. Lee continued, "will be glad to know that we have been here and spoken to you today. It is absolutely necessary for us who are organized to get together and I say that we shall go the limit to obtain better conditions, particularly for men on lines that the railroads now will not permit to organize. We will not strike, or go out to help them, but we will use our best efforts to obtain better conditions for them."

Mr. Lee paid his respects to the "Wall Street crowd," and said that now that an election had been won without the assistance of New York, Indiana, or Illinois, labor should not fail to retain its power thus gained. Mr. Lee reviewed the conferences which led to the enactment of the Adamson eight-hour day law in September, and charged the railroad heads with playing unfairly with the President at that time. The brotherhoods, he said, had no desire that the Adamson bill be enacted into law, but, inasmuch as it had become a law, they were trying to live up to it.

W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen and Enginemen, addressing the convention, said that the danger that confronted all working people today was the "coercion or subornation of the public press by the master class."

"The coming of the penny paper," he added, "has done more than anything else to place the press under the domination of advertisers. Unfortunately, labor has but little to do with advertising; practically all the advertisements come from the master class."

Mr. Carter declared that when the railroad brotherhoods began the eight-hour movement a year ago, "a few men in New York City who direct the affairs of all the railroads" undertook one of the greatest publicity campaigns the world ever has witnessed.

"I have positive evidence from one of the leading advertising agencies," Mr. Carter said, "that provision was made to advertise in 3,000 daily and 14,000 weekly papers. Think of it—many millions of dollars' worth of advertising to prejudice the public against the brotherhoods."

Gompers Promises Support.

President Gompers, in the course of his remarks, said:

"We expect that the railroad brotherhoods will on Jan. 1 inaugurate the eight-hour work day, and I think I can truly say to you that whatever arises, whatever betides, you have the undivided support of the organized workingmen and women as represented by the American Federation of Labor.

"When the money power of the United States failed in the attempt to corrupt the electorate, and when their plans were upset by the votes of the citizenship of the United States, the capitalists showed their colors. They met and gave out a declaration that they were going to antagonize every effort put forth by organized labor.

"But men of wealth, I say to you, be careful how far you go. There is a limit even to human endurance. You throw down the gauntlet and we accept the challenge. When the time comes, it will be another case of 'lay on MacDuff and damned be he who first cries enough.'"

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Gompers was overcome by his emotions, and was obliged to retire to an anteroom, where he lay down for fifteen minutes. He afterward returned to the platform.

Supports Injunction Report.

Andrew Furuseth of the International Seamen's Union of America, Chairman of the committee which recommended yesterday that organized labor disregard injunctions based on the dictum that labor is property, told the convention today that the recommendation was "not a joke," as some seemed inclined to regard it.

"Every word written in that recommendation was meant," he said, "and if any member of the federation is not willing to take the consequences of disregarding such injunctions, the sooner he gets out the better."

This statement was brought out during discussion of a resolution which Mr. Furuseth's committee had recommended should be referred to the Executive Council for consideration. The resolution provided for the establishment of a central bureau for all legal matters affecting the interests of labor. One delegate argued for the immediate passage of the resolution on the ground that, if the recommendation that the convention adopted yesterday was obeyed, many federationists would need legal assistance to get them out of prison. It was then Mr. Furuseth insisted upon a literal application of the clause in the injunction recommendation, "let the consequences be what they may." The legal department resolution, by vote of the convention, was referred to the Committee on Laws for immediate consideration and a report before adjournment of the convention.

RUSH 8-HOUR CASE AS LABOR PREPARES

Continued from Page 1.

cided again to urge that Congress make all arbitral awards in such disputes judgments by record of a court of law.

Brotherhood Leaders Active.

The chiefs of the railroad brotherhoods, Lee of the trainmen, Stone of the engineers, Carter of the firemen, and Sheppard, acting for Garretson of the conductors, returned here from Baltimore this afternoon, and three of them left tonight for Kansas City, where they will attend the hearing of the injunction suit brought by the Union Pacific and Santa Fé Railroads. They have made no arrangements to appear before the Joint Congressional Committee which has begun an investigation into every aspect of the transportation problem. Their interest at this time lies in the effort to prevent the Adamson law from being abrogated, and from what they say, they seem to be prepared to go to extremes to make the eight-hour railway day a permanent thing.

Just how the brotherhoods, supported by the Federation of Labor, will proceed to carry out their attempt to make the eight-hour day effective if the United States Supreme Court should declare the Adamson act null and void or the injunction against putting the act in operation should still be in force on Jan. 1, has probably not been determined. The brotherhoods and Federation leaders, however, appear to have reached a firm intention to make the fight of their lives to obtain the eight-hour day not only for railway trainmen, but for all other organized workers.

That a general railroad strike may be called if the Adamson law is not put into effect on Jan. 1 is inferred from the remarks of the brotherhood leaders.

"There will be an eight-hour day on the railroads or there'll be some unfinished business before this country," was the way Chief Stone of the engineers put it when he was asked whether a strike would be called.

The belligerent attitude of the labor leaders has impressed observers here with the belief that they will have the eight-hour day or take radical means to obtain it.

URGES QUICK ACTION IN 8-HOUR CASE

Government Presses for Decision in Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Injunction Proceedings.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 21.—The fight of the railroads of the United States against the Adamson eight-hour law was brought to a sudden issue today by a motion filed by the Government in the United States District Court here, which it is expected will result in a decision on the constitutionality of the law by the Supreme Court of the United States before Jan. 1, when the law is to go into effect.

"Prolonged, unnecessary and scattered litigation should, if possible, be avoided, otherwise injury may result to the public and the railroads and their employes," the Government says on its motion.

The Government's motion, made by Frank Hagerman, as special counsel, was directed against Alexander New and Henry C. Ferris, receivers for the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, and embodied two distinct requests of the court, as follows:

1. The Government asks an immediate decision on the injunction petition filed by the receivers for the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, in which the Adamson eight-hour law was attacked as unconstitutional, and an order required forbidding its enforcement. The Government contends that the injunction petition should be dismissed because the law is constitutional.

2. Should the law be held unconstitutional, the Government asks that the court direct the receivers for the railroad to join the Government in getting the case advanced immediately to the Supreme Court of the United States for final decision.

May Give Decision Today.

Judge William C. Hook, sitting in the case, took the motion under advisement and announced that he would render a decision tomorrow.

While the Government's action was taken in the case of only one railroad company, every railway system in the country is affected and eventually may be a participant. Judge Hook, from the bench, said that if the motion were granted, he would require the receivers of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf to invite the legal representatives of all the railroads in the United States to take part in the proceedings before the highest court.

Should the law be held constitutional by Judge Hook, it is expected that the railroads will appeal. In any case, the Government plans to have the constitutionality of the law before the Supreme Court when that tribunal reconvenes on Dec. 4 and to urge that it be advanced for immediate hearing.

Federal Court Controls the Road.

Action in the case was taken on the injunction petition of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad rather than on similar petitions of scores of other railroads throughout the United States because the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf is in receivership and under the direction of the Federal court. This enabled the Government to ask the co-operation of the railroads in obtaining a final decision of the case before Jan. 1. This assistance can be ordered by the court, and, as indicated by Judge Hook, will be so ordered if he decides to grant the motion. Had the Government proceeded against a railroad not in receivership, it was pointed out by a member of the Government counsel, the railroad might have chosen to combat the law through various legal manoeuvres which would have delayed the final decision indefinitely.

Like other injunction proceedings filed by many railroads, the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf's action against the Adamson law contended that it was unconstitutional because it deprived the railroads of their property without due process of law and compelled them to pay large sums of money to employes without receiving anything in return.

The decision on this point tomorrow will be watched eagerly by lawyers and railroad interests generally, but it will have no binding effect outside of the Western Missouri Judicial District, and, whichever way it goes, will be nullified by appeal action to be filed immediately in the Supreme Court.

"There is no use to be excited about this action," Mr. Hagerman said today. "It is simply an action to advance the case quickly to the Supreme Court, which will be the final arbiter in the case."

The same view was expressed by Arthur Miller, attorney for the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf receivers, who said that the only thing to be done was to await the Judge's decision.

DEPLORES PUNITIVE LAWS.

Railroad Spokesman Urges Encouragement of Transportation Industry

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—At a long conference today the railroad executives now in Washington arranged the order in which the testimony of the companies should be presented to the Joint Committee on Interstate Commerce, which yesterday began an investigation of the transportation situation. The committee decided that the representatives of the railroads should appear first.

It was decided by the railroad executives that the presentation of their side should be begun by A. P. Thom, counsel to the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee. He will address the Newlands Committee on Thursday morning.

Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, and other executives returned home tonight to await their turn to appear before the committee. Prior to his departure Mr. Trumbull, in answer to a request to define the position of the railroads to the inquiry, said:

"The railways naturally desired to co-operate in this inquiry in whatever way the Joint Congressional Committee considers most helpful. We regard the inquiry as one in which all those whose study or experience may throw light on the problems involved should participate, to the end that a plan may finally be adopted which will, in the President's phrase, make the railroads 'more useful servants to the public as a whole.'

"The representatives of the railroads have no completed plan or program to submit at this time and do not wish to appear as the advocates or opponents of any special plan. It is natural, however, that men who have been in daily contact with State and Federal regulation in the operation of the roads should have formed some conclusions as to particulars in which existing methods of regulation are unduly burdensome to the commerce of the country. In doing this the railroads do not oppose public regulation. That is not now a question for debate. But if, as we feel, some features of the existing system are defective, wasteful, and uneconomic, it is a matter of public duty to call attention to this fact.

"Many of the existing laws relating to railway regulation, especially State laws, are primarily punitive and restrictive. They were enacted to punish the railroads for actual or alleged past wrongdoing. The difference in spirit and purpose between our railway laws and, for example, those governing our banking system, which are designed to serve the public by encouraging and facilitating banking operations, is obvious. The railways hold that it is to the public interest as well as to their interest that the system of regulation be framed with the purpose of encouraging railway development and efficient service along legitimate lines.

"By far the greater part of the railway business of the country consists of the transportation of interstate commerce, and the regulation of this is properly a Federal and not a State function."

FEARS INDUSTRIAL BOARD.

Trainmen's Official Warns Against Corporations' Organization.

G. H. Sines, Vice President of the Railroad Trainmen, in an interview last night, said that it was the belief of the responsible executives of the four railroad brotherhoods that the recently organized eight-billion-dollar National Industrial Conference Board was a conspiracy of corporate interests to offset the sweeping tide of progressive legislation and the Adamson eight-hour law in particular.

"The railroad brotherhoods," Mr. Sines continued, "are cognizant of this enormous combine and what it portends. It contains all the elements of reaction, elements which, if allowed to prevail, will result in an industrial upheaval of the gravest consequences. The National Industrial Conference Board is likely, more than any one thing else, to bring the grievances of not only the brotherhoods but the entire laboring class of the country to a crisis."

The reason the brotherhoods were opposed to President Wilson's suggestion for Federal investigation before the calling of strikes, Mr. Sines said, was that experience had shown that the railroads utilized that time to prepare for trouble which rendered them invincible. The brotherhoods were helpless under such conditions.

Mr. Sines denied that the brotherhoods intended to fly in the face of injunctions and call a strike if the Adamson law was declared unconstitutional. Such action, he said, might have been taken if the law had been repealed by a hostile Congress, but the Supreme Court of the United States was the last rsort.

RENT DUE, KILLS HERSELF.

Mrs. Wallace Drinks Poison and Dies Clutching an Unfired Revolver.

Miss Clara Frazee returned home to her apartment at 164 West 147th Street yesterday afternoon and found her friend, Mrs. Mabel Wallace, 24 years old, who lived with her, dead in bed with a revolver clutched in her right hand. The revolver had not been fired, Coroner Feinberg said later, but evidence that Mrs. Wallace had taken cyanide of potassium was found in a glass of water near the bed.

Miss Frazee explained that Mrs. Wallace had been unable to pay the rent of $9 which fell due yesterday, and had become morose when her husband left the city to find work several days ago.

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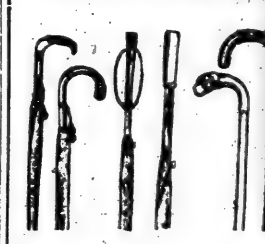

A few examples of our new extensive assortment of walking sticks and umbrellas, in the following woods:—Malacca, Pimento, Bamboo, Ash, mounted and unmounted.

Walking Sticks, from..... 75c
Men's Umbrellas, from....$3.50
Ladies' Umbrellas, from...$3.00

Cross Conveniences

Tobacco Pouch—(at left) In black, purple, grey or brown mocha leather, braided edge, full rubber lining, 6 inches across top.$4.50

Garters—(at right) For men, of tan pigskin; the size is adjusted by buckle and strap. The garters are fastened by a hook; a button and catch fastening hold the hose. In ordering please mention measurement in inches around smallest part of leg above calf.....$1.75

Cross Dog Collars

Collar—(at left) Of double stitched leather, two rows of brass studs, ¾ inch wide.....$3.00

Collar—(at right) Of round solid leather, name plate attached.$3.00

Collar—(centre) "Bulldog" design, double stitched leather, two rows of brass studs, 1½ inches wide $4.00

Engraving name plate, each letter 5 cents.

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Tan cape, silk lining.....$2.75
Grey mocha, silk lining....$2.75
Tan cape, chamois lining...$3.00
Tan cape, knitted lining...$3.50
Tan cape, lambswool lining..$4.75

For Women

Tan cape, silk lining.....$2.50
Grey mocha, silk lining....$2.50
Tan cape, chamois lining...$2.75
Tan cape, knitted lining...$3.00

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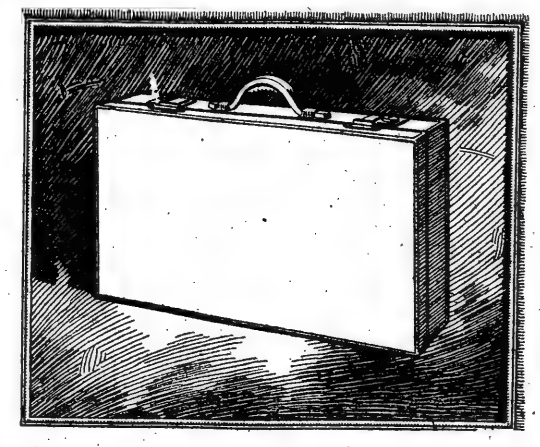

THIS suit case is made by us from the toughest of selected Oak-tanned cowhide, superbly toned and surfaced. The frame of the case is a one-piece, square steel rod, corner-rounded and welded.

The leather is laboriously and exquisitely stitched by hand. The stitches are very close together, and the thread is of pure, long-fibred, hand-waxed linen.

The lower corners have reinforcements, or rests, of heavy leather. The hinges are of copper-riveted steel, brass plated. The locks are of heavy, solid brass. They work easily, and the suit case *stays shut*.

The handle is of fine leather, padded with leather, and shaped to comfortably fit the hand.

This case is worthy of bearing the two marks we have placed upon it—our trademark and our name.

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Style means equally as much to the owner who wishes to see his driver well dressed and serviceably, too.

These Coats, so reminded of the motor car of quality, combine that comfort and style in just the proportion that pleases both chauffeur and car owner.

Made of either black or Oxford kersey, in a double breasted military model, as *illustrated*, with wide collar of Persian lamb; lined with either natural muskrat or sheared sheepskin.

Muskrat Lined, $59.75

Sheepskin Lined $42.50

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Men's Fur Coats and Fur-lined Overcoats
Caps Gloves Robe
Revillon Frères
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FINAL PROPOSAL SHOCKS MEXICANS

Continued from Page 1.

go slowly until matters had been talked over a little. He went into the afternoon session, however, with recommendations which he presented. Some of these were nothing more than slight alterations in the phraseology of the proposed protocol while others were such as to alter the entire spirit and effect of the plan. These suggestions were discussed shortly and then dropped to be taken up later should the commission so desire.

The American members then presented the remainder of the memorandum to the still greater surprise of the Mexicans, who thought that they were through with the immediate work for a time. After a short discussion the session was adjourned to enable Dr. Mott to take an early train.

After the adjournment one member of the American section stated that the situation looked "less dismal." He expressed hope for a settlement, but was not willing to make any predictions as to how long it would take to arrive at a conclusion even of the military phase of the tangle. No expression could be obtained from the Mexican members, although the attitude of Mr. Pani and Mr. Bonillas indicated that they also hoped difficulties might be arranged in a satisfactory manner.

One of the points which has surprised the American Commissioners is that no effort has been made by the Mexicans to get in touch with General Carranza on the proposed agreement. The work of translating the memorandum still was under way at a late hour tonight, but nothing had been sent to Queretaro. It is understood that no reasons will be allowed the Mexican Commissioners in which to communicate with the First Chief, but that this would not be allowed to delay the final decision unnecessarily.

SEVENTH STRIKES TENTS.

Regiment Expected to Arrive at Jersey City on Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Nov. 21.—As the last note of the general bugle call was sounded in the camp of the Seventh Regiment this afternoon every tent was struck. Where the minute before had been a city of conicals was now only a flat, brown waste, with a thousand happy soldiers in uniforms dancing about and cheering.

It is expected that the regiment will be able to leave here tomorrow evening, and that it will arrive in Jersey City on Monday evening. Loading of the wagons and baggage was begun today. The Pullmans will arrive tomorrow.

To help the Seventh get away quickly and to enable it to pack all stoves and other mess equipment, the Sixty-ninth Regiment has invited the entire unit to luncheon tomorrow. Then the Sixty-ninth will march to the trains to bid its neighbors good-bye.

ASSAILS CIVIL SERVICE MEN.

League Committee's Report Criticizes Board and Mr. Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Committee on Congressional and Legislative Action of the National Civil Service Reform League is preparing a report to be presented to the league at its annual meeting in New Haven on Dec. 4, in which the Wilson Administration and the members of the United States Civil Service Commission are criticised, and President Wilson is asked to dismiss the three Commissioners, who are declared to be the most inefficient in the commission's history.

The league has been in controversy with the commission before this, and its allegations against the Wilson Administration were utilized as campaign ammunition by Mr. Hughes in the recent Presidential contest. The report will renew charges that the commission maintains a policy of secrecy with regard to its actions, and that President Wilson has been a party to this course in refusing to see officers of the league.

The members of the commission are John A. McIlhenny, President; Charles M. Galloway, and Herman W. Craven.

MARRIED FATHER AND SON.

Master Recommends Annulment for Younger Man.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 21.—Francis Scott of Paterson, after hearing testimony as an advisory master in chancery, has filed a report in the Chancery Court here, recommending the annulment of the marriage of Robert Conklin, 28 years old, of Haledon.

The testimony showed that although married ten years, Conklin only recently learned that his wife had married his father, Lewis Conklin, the year before she accepted the son.

Photo by E. Brunel, Bloomingdale Studios.

In the Realm of Sweaters

Fascinatingly odd is a Skating outfit. Delft blue Cossack hat with saucy cockade; warm-as-it's-broad stole; crocheted tipped and tasselled. Set $5.98.

The moment's newest is a golden mixed brushed wool slip-over, pocketed and belted —$7.95.

Snug or semi-fitting. Weaves, colors, styles and prices to tempt any purse.

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TRAIN TERRORIZED BY AN ARMED NEGRO

Wielding a Knife, He Enters Pullman Car, Then Stabs a Strikebreaker.

STARTED OVER A DICE GAME

Row Spreads to Car Ahead on New Haven Express—Passengers Complain.

Armed with a long jackknife a squat, muscular negro, who was known to other strikebreakers on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company's piers at Fox Point near Providence, R. I., only as "Black Bill," made himself the virtual master last night of the fast New Haven express which reached the Grand Central Terminal at 8:40 o'clock. According to stories told by passengers, "Black Bill" stabbed one man, robbed another of $25, and for a time threatened to "cut up" the terrified passengers in one of the cars in the solid Pullman train if money he said he had stolen from him was not returned.

The express left Boston at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and when Providence was reached a day coach containing twenty-five discharged strikebreakers was added to the train. For some time the men in the day coach contented themselves with singing and shouting from the windows at each stop. Occasionally when the songs became particularly boisterous snatches of them penetrated into the well-filled Pullman ahead of the day coach. Of the thirty passengers in the Pullman ten were women, and though they afterward admitted they had been uneasy, no effort was made to quiet the men.

Finally the disturbances stopped and a dice game was begun. The game ended with "Black Bill" a big winner. Shortly afterward the negro fell asleep and when he awoke he discovered that $24 of his winnings was gone.

Infuriated, the negro demanded to know who took the money. Shouts of denial went up all along the car, but "Black Bill" drew his knife and announced that he was going to kill some one. Some of the men ducked beneath seats, others ran to the further end of the day coach, but no one offered to close with the negro.

The negro hesitated a moment, and, as he rushed toward the frightened laborers a man shouted: "The man who took your money came from that car," indicating the Pullman ahead. "Black Bill" turned, flung open the door of the day coach, and tried to enter the Pullman, but was unable to do so because the door had been locked.

Hammering and kicking upon the door, the negro was finally admitted by Conductor Charles Lockwood, who demanded to know what he wanted. Pushing the conductor aside, "Black Bill," his knife in his hand, demanded to have the thief" pointed out.

The sudden entrance of the man frightened the passengers. Seated near the door was Mrs. M. Bossel of 1,148 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, and her daughter, Miss Lena Bossel. Mrs. Bossel pleaded with the negro not to harm anyone, until her daughter became hysterical from fright.

At this juncture "Black Bill" moved forward a step or two, but before he could go further Conductor Lockwood had pushed him back through the door and into the day coach.

Here the negro made for an Italian laborer, and before the man could elude him he was stabbed in the hand. The Italian ran back to the group still huddled about the further end of the coach. In a seat was Oscar Steglitz, 28 years old, formerly of Paterson, N. J., and when the negro saw Steglitz he accused him of being the thief. The negro then forced Steglitz to hand over all the money he had.

By this time the train was well into this city, and though New Haven officials said last night the negro had eluded arrest by dropping off the train at the 125th Street Station, passengers, among them C. J. Wunder, a traveling salesman of Philadelphia, and W. J. Dana of Taunton, Mass., together with Mrs. Bossel and her daughter, were certain that he had walked out with the other passengers into the Grand Central Terminal.

When the train arrived about twenty passengers, headed by Mr. Wunder, went to the Station Master's office and complained. Employes in the Station Master's office refused to comment upon the affair.

Hotel Man Killed by Auto.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 21.—Edgar A. Slote, 63 years old, of Middletown was struck by an automobile tonight and so seriously injured that he died before a physician reached him. Mr. Slote, who a few years ago was Secretary of the Monmouth County Fair Association, was a prominent Mason. He conducted a small roadhouse patronized principally by automobilists.

NEW CABINET IN SYDNEY.

Conscription Split Results in a Labor-Liberal Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—A complete reorganization of the Government of New South Wales is announced in a cablegram to the Australian Trade Commission received here today. The change was brought about through a division in the Labor Party on conscription.

The fact that a number of members of the Labor Government, including Premier Holman, gave their support to the recent referendum on conscription, was looked on as a breach of faith to the Labor movement, and the party became divided. A new Government has now been formed, with Holman as Premier. The Cabinet consists of an equal number of Liberal and Labor members, while Mr. Beeby, head of a comparatively new party known as the Progressives, has received the portfolio of Minister for Labor and Industry. Mr. Durack is the leader of the Opposition.

DYEWOOD SPECULATORS HIT

Boom in Logwood Bought in West Indies Collapses.

Dyewood speculators have been hard hit by the collapse of the boom in buying logwood in the West Indies at top prices under the impression that the American coaltar dye and natural dye industry would be unable to meet the requirements of textile and other users, thereby compelling the latter to have recourse to natural dyes at prices to be named by the speculators.

Storehouses, piers, and even back yards along the South Brooklyn water front are piled high with logwood bought by men who at the beginning of the European war, with German coaltar dyes shut out of the American market, saw logwood selling at around $110 a ton. The speculators, with views of fortunes made over night, rushed to the West Indies and bought logwood wherever offered.

The supplies were brought to New York, and for the most part stored in Brooklyn awaiting the expected demand from the consuming industries. It did not materialize. Storage charges accumulated, and with no market for their wood most of the speculators went to the wall.

W. W. Skiddy, President and Treasurer of the Stamford Manufacturing Company, with offices at 82 Wall Street, and a large plant at Stamford, Conn., said yesterday that the legitimate trade employed its own facilities in getting logwood supplies, and had been able to satisfy requirements, notwithstanding the big expansion taking place in the natural dyestuff business as a result of the war. Logwood is bringing now about $40 a ton, he said, although soon after the war started it ranged between $75 and $80 a ton. "The legitimate trade," said Mr. Skiddy, "has no sympathy with the losers."

ALDERMEN SCAN PAY RISES.

Some Voice Objections to Increases Provided For in Budget.

The Aldermen decided yesterday thoroughly to scan the provisions of the 1917 budget allowing salary increases to city employes receiving salaries of $4,000 or more. According to next year's budget more than 18,000 city employes are to receive increases, totaling $1,147,180.80. This alone would raise the tax rate for the year one and one-half points. The Aldermanic Board has the power to cut down in the budget, but they may be restored by the Mayor. It takes a two-thirds vote of the Aldermen to override the Mayor's veto.

Alderman McGarry of Greenpoint introduced yesterday a resolution to the effect that no city employe now receiving $4,000 or more a year should get an increase. He said many of the other Aldermen opposed increasing salaries of men now enjoying good incomes from the city. He said:

When city employes who are being paid small salaries of $1,000 or less have either not been raised or so slightly increased as to be hardly noticed by families, it is unfair to boost the pay of men getting $4,000 or more."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

UPHOLD WILSON, TAFT SAYS.

Tells Audience We Cannot Be Peace Conference Force Otherwise.

Ex-President Taft lectured on "The Church, Civilization, and War" in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last night, delivered under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The audience filled the hall. Mr. Taft explained the purposes of the League to Enforce Peace, of which he is the head.

"The question is," said Mr. Taft, "whether the United States is going to lead in a movement to make war less probable after this present terrible one in Europe has ended. Can we have a restoration of friendly feeling between the belligerent nations after this war is over? Some say no. I do not believe that to be the case. We had our own fratricidal war and today all the wounds are healed, and wounds in a family are harder to heal than are those where the combatants are of different nations or families."

The President, Mr. Taft said, must have the people of the country behind him if this country is to wield influence in the peace conference which would end the war.

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FIREMAN AND TEAM PLUNGE INTO R.R. CUT

N. Y. Central Halted by Accident Which Kills Horses and Mortally Hurts Driver.

NEARLY HIT CROWDED TRAIN

Taylor Faced Death, but Stuck to His Seat—Wrecking Crew Clears Tracks.

Although his plunging horses were heading straight for the New York Central cut, Louis T. Taylor, a young fireman, driving a tender responding to an alarm, kept both his seat and his head last night and fell with team and vehicle twenty-five feet down on the tracks at 134th Street and Park Avenue, the Bronx. Both horses were killed, and he was mortally injured.

The accident caused a complete shut down of traffic on the outbound tracks and thousands of commuters were unable to board their regular trains when they arrived in the Grand Central Terminal. Many took the subway and elevated to Webster Avenue and East 161st Street, where they boarded trolleys running through Westchester County.

Shortly before 6 o'clock, in response to an alarm at East 138th Street and Washington Avenue, Engine 88, followed by the tender, left the firehouse at Belmont Avenue, between 156th and 154th Streets, and proceeded west on 156th Street. The tender, with Firemen Edward Reith and Joseph Laracy on the rear, did not follow the engine, but turned into Washington Avenue. The firemen on the rear shouted to Taylor that he was taking the wrong direction and were told to jump, as the collar of one of the horses had broken and Taylor had lost control of them.

The men did not jump then, and it was not until the horses headed straight for the five-foot railing at the edge of the New York Central cut that they leaped. With Taylor sticking to his seat until it was too late, the team smashed into the fencing, bringing down fifteen feet of it, and the whole mass went over the side.

Taylor's comrades had meanwhile notified Battalion Chief Barrett, and with most of his men the Chief hastened to the scene. At the bottom of the cut, sprawled across the railroad tracks, lay the horses and the tender and the firemen scrambled down the stone sides expecting to find Taylor dead beneath the wreckage.

The force of the impact against the iron guard rail had burst the straps which held Taylor to his seat and he had been flung clear of the debris and landed on the south-bound tracks. He was picked up unconscious and Dr. McGovern of Fordham Hospital rushed him there suffering from several broken ribs, fractured left leg, and internal injuries.

A minute before the tender took the plunge a local train, crowded with commuters bound for New Rochelle and intermediate points, pulled out of the East 183d Street Station, and the last car had just cleared the tracks when the tender fell.

Inspector Walsh and Lieutenant Meehan arrived in charge of the reserves from the Bronx Park and Tremont Stations and held in check a crowd of 3,000 homegoers. The yardmaster at the Grand Central Terminal was notified of the accident and he ordered all trains held. Several of the locals were stalled at points between the terminal and the scene of the accident. A wrecking crew from High Bridge cleared the tracks after an hour's work.

While Battalion Chief Barrett and his men were busy in the cut, Acting Captain John McMahon, in charge of Engine Company 88, proceeded to the fire, which was in a two-story barn at 466 East 183d Street. The blaze was out when they arrived.

To Celebrate British Evacuation.

The Sons of the Revolution will celebrate the 132d anniversary of the evacuation of New York City by the British troops at Delmonico's on Saturday evening. President Robert Olyphant will preside. There will be a lecture, illustrated with stereopticon views, delibered by Wilbur C. Abbott, Professor of History in Yale University. The annual dinner of the New York Society will be held at the Hotel McAlpin on the same evening to commemorate the British evacuation. The speakers will include Dr. Jacques E. Zipser, Herbert Parsons, Thomas W. Churchill, and Judge Wells.

WOOD SEES NO END OF WARS

General Says Army is Against Fighting, but Should Be Made Ready.

Three hundred members of the Society of the Colonial Wars in the State of New York attended the twenty-third annual dinner held last night in the grand ballroom at Delmonico's. During the dinner the ancient punch bowl belonging to the organization was carried in by four members dressed in the uniform worn by British soldiers in the time of Cornwallis and placed in front of Henry G. Sanford, the Governor of the Society, the toastmaster.

In responding to a toast to the army, General Leonard Wood said that military training among the citizens was essential to national integrity and honor.

"The great war raging in Europe," he continued, "is not the last of wars, and our children's children will not see the last of wars. It is essential that the new masses pouring into the country be imbued with the spirit of service to the Republic, as well as the impulse to profit by our national advantages, and that the citizens be taught not to evade the responsibility in our hour of need.

"Army men are not in favor of war, but if it should come the army should be ready and equipped to meet any situation that might arise."

Dr. Charles A. Richmond, President of Union College, spoke in favor of universal military training, and Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher responded for the navy.

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Imported Swiss Reefers, in the most wanted shades, also black and white.
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Made with bosoms of imported pique, in about six different weaves. Shirts of this sort would cost $2.50 elsewhere.

Dress Shirts $1.98 and $2.44
Very much the thing this season, with full dress size laundered pleated Bosoms, bodies of good quality cambric.

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Our own importation. A De Lion Silk Hat to top a man's evening outfit. A stylish hat reflecting excellent workmanship and materials — which may be had only at Macy's $6.74
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Combining all the comfort and fit of the made to measure shirt with the economy of the ready to wear garment. Shirts in all sizes, with various sleeve lengths. Made of fine quality linen bosoms and cuffs, and serviceable cambric bodies, in our own workroom on the premises.

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include many original novelties as well as the conventional shapes and leathers. A special feature is made of styles calculated to appeal to the man who desires his home footwear to express individuality and good taste.
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STATE AND CITY ACT TO BALK LIVING COST

Hartigan Trying to Arrange for Direct Dealing by Producer and Merchant Here.

VIOLATORS OF LAW SOUGHT

Commissioner Dillon Urges His Terminal Market Plan Again—May Appeal to Legislature.

Not since the beginning of the European war, when it was feared that the prices of foodstuffs would go to war prices overnight, have city, State, and Federal authorities been so aroused over the upward trend of the necessities of life. Legislative action is urged by some, the interference of the National Government is demanded by others, and the city authorities, through the Board of Aldermen, also seek relief measures.

All those who are now striving to better conditions are turning their efforts toward determining whether the law has been violated, whether honest weight is given, as well as how best to facilitate the getting of foods to market and eliminate the middleman. All realize that, unless there is concerted action, the merchant and the manufacturer will go on raising prices, either in accordance with the law of supply and demand or because they can profit by necessity and get more for their goods.

Within a few weeks, it is expected, information will be placed in the hands of United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall that will warrant the Federal Government taking some action regarding the unlawful holding of foods in storage. The State will be able to do but little because many of the storage plants are in New Jersey. The city may, however, be able to take a hand in the matter provided the investigation by Police Commissioner Woods and the Department of Health shows that the law regarding egg storage has been violated here.

Other lines of activity have been opened by John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Food and Markets, and Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Bureau of Weights and Measures. Both these officials are giving attention to the problem of getting food into the market, believing that if this is properly and economically done the cost of living will be lowered. Commissioner Hartigan is having prepared a list of producers and manufacturers who desire to do business directly with the trade rather than through a middleman. Commissioner Dillon has a plan for a terminal market and co-operative stores here.

Investigation by City.

The Wicks Legislative Committee and the Mayor's Committee probably will get together to consult upon legislative measures. Another corrective measure will be the passage by the Board of Aldermen of an ordinance prohibiting the sale of coal except by weight. This measure has twice been introduced in the Board of Aldermen, but has been defeated.

Alderman Isaac Gutman introduced a commission of ten business men to be questing Mayor Mitchel to appoint a commission of ten business men to ge known as "the Commission on Common Commodities." The duties of this commission would be to inquire into the high price of coal, and it would have power to summon witnesses. The commission, though appointed immediately because of the coal situation, would have power also to inquire into other commodity markets. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Commissioner Hartigan conferred in the afternoon with ten business men, representing the retail grocers, butchers, and delicatessen trade. Each had a story to tell of how the increased cost of the articles they carried had forced them to a minimum of profit from their business in spite of the high prices. The retail grocer made a margin of 15 per cent. profit before high prices came, it was said, but now, Mr. Hartigan was told, a grocer was lucky if he made 5 per cent. In the delicatessen business the profit has been cut from 25 per cent. to 15 per cent., it was said. The butchers complained that whereas in normal times they made between 15 and 18 per cent., they now had to be content with 5 per cent. These percentages, of course, it was explained, referred only to the small shopkeepers.

All these men told the Commissioner that never before had times been so hard with them, as housekeepers will not submit to prices that would insure greater profit. The dealers predicted that, within the next three or four months, the records of the bankruptcy courts would show more failures than ever before in the history of the trade.

Thinks It a Federal Problem.

"The attempt of any one man or group of men to remedy price conditions will be futile," said Mr. Hartigan. "If the situation gets tense and prices advance as is indicated the only power to remedy conditions will be the Federal Government. The increase in prices of necessities has now advanced from normal times 40 to 150 per cent., according to the commodity. This advance is in the face of the fact that there is no scarcity of foods. We do not face a famine.

"The people who are going to suffer most are the wage earners, the bank clerks, the store employes and the persons employed in various professions. In times of low prices this class is happy and is able to save. In times of stress they are afraid to complain because they are afraid of losing their positions. Now these persons are barely able to make both ends meet. They have to pay more than 40 per cent. out for food alone. They have no chance to save and they will suffer if prices go higher. Of course one way out is for a raise in salaries. Indeed, some concerns have already done this. Others are buying in large quantities and selling to their employes at cost.

"Publicity and high prices are coincident. It is believed that wide publicity of high prices advertise conditions that would not have been thought of by some dealers. Perhaps it would be well to have less publicity until some program of relief is worked out and, when it is, than submit it to the press for discussion.

"I am ready to submit to retailers a list of manufacturers and producers who are ready to do business directly with them. It would be a good thing if some of the small dealers took advantage of the offer and bought in large quantities through their associations. I will not act as sales agent. I will simply give out the list and maintain an information bureau."

Commissioner Dillon's Ideas.

Mr. Hartigan said present prices had caused the boarding houses to suffer and, along with the advance in prices of certain commodities, the prices of articles that could be substituted for them had also gone up.

The cost of living would be materially reduced by the elimination of the excessive cost of handling in the opinion of Commissioner Dillon. The Commissioner said frankly he was not in favor of investigation and inquiries, which had done nothing, in his opinion, except to ease the public mind in periods of stress. The passing of commodities from hand to hand added to the price, he said, citing eggs as passing from the farmer to the speculator, who bought them in the West; then to the Eastern storage warehouses, where they are held until prices tempt their sale.

The establishment of a great terminal market is the remedy suggested by Commissioner Dillon, who has worked out a plan which he will submit to the Legislature. He wants to give the producers an opportunity to sell directly to the consumer, and believes prices can be lowered by 20 to 30 per cent. by this process.

"The solution of the problem is the establishment of a big open market, controlled by the city or the State, where the farmer can come or can ship his goods knowing that they will be kept in proper storage and disposed of. The great trouble is that it is costing too much to get the food from the farm to the dinner table. Prices show this."

Pending the establishment of a central market, Mr. Dillon will propose the formation of a co-operative organization to back three popular price stores. One will be located on the east side, one on the lower west side, and one on Washington Heights. The stores will obtain their stock from the producer and sell to members at cost.

While all this is going on prices are advancing. Now it is the pickle that has joined the high price ranks. Not only is the demand for pickles greater than ever before but the pickle crop has not been up to former years. The car shortage also has influenced the market. Along with the other troubles that beset the pickle manufacturer, the price of glass has gone up, as well as the cartons in which to ship pickles. The only article that has not gone up, it is said, is the olive.

COAL INQUIRY BY GRAND JURY.

District Attorney Intimates That He Expects Early Indictments.

The Grand Jury announced its intention yesterday of immediately starting an investigation into the coal and food situation with an idea of fixing the responsibility for the present inflated prices. The jurymen expressed a willingness to sit all next month if District Attorney Swann thought it necessary.

District Attorney Swann and Assistant District Attorney Markewich will go before the jury this morning with evidence obtained from a score or more dealers in the city, but Mr. Swann refused to divulge the nature of this evidence, though he said he expected to get one of more indictments.

Michael Burns, President of Burns Brothers, coal distributers, conferred with Mr. Markewich for several hours yesterday. He charged present high prices to speculators, who, he declared, had bought up quantities of coal from the so-called independent mines when coal was selling at a low figure and were now reaping enormous profits.

"Mr. Burns told me," said the District Attorney, "that these scalpers purchased the coal for as low as $5 a ton and hoarded it in the neighborhood until the present scarcity arose."

Mr. Burns said he had recently been compelled to purchase several thousand tons of coal from speculators, which he had sold to his customers at a loss. When asked by Mr. Swann to divulge the names of these men Mr. Burns refused. "I do not want to be an informer," was his comment. Mr. Swann immediately caused a mandatory subpoena to be served on the coal merchant requiring him to appear before the Grand Jury tomorrow. Subpoenas have been sent to a score of other dealers.

Leonard M. Walstein, Commissioner of Accounts, came out yesterday in favor of a municipally operated coal market such as are maintained in Terre Haute, Ind., and other Western cities.

Assistant District Attorney Markewich, who has also been investigating the unprecedented rise in prices of live poultry, examined several representatives of that business yesterday, as the result of which he said he learned that the producers and Western shippers have not been demanding any higher prices than they did six months ago. From this it was apparent, Mr. Markewich said, that the law was being violated by the local distributers. He said he probably would call several dealers before the Grand Jury today.

Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, increased yesterday his force of Inspectors investigating the alleged practice of small dealers in selling short-weight coal. Three dealers were arrested yesterday, all charged with selling coal of short weight. The Inspectors also arrested a grocer, charged with selling a basket of potatoes for $2.50, representing the weight to be 60 pounds, when it was really only 54 pounds.

Investigations had shown, the Commissioner said, that some small dealers were using two scales, one honest and the other not. Where there was any question or where the customer looked like a person who would "kick," the honest scale was used. In a majority of sales, however, the crooked scale was used, he said.

CITY TAKES EGG INVENTORY.

Police and Health Departments Set Out to Learn True Supply Conditions

Police Commissioner Woods, in co-operation with the Department of Health, began yesterday an investigation into the egg market here to determine whether there was any conspiracy to advance prices. The city authorities especially wish to ascertain if the report is true that speculators and storage men are accumulating large quantities of eggs and holding them back for higher prices.

Commissioner Woods has detailed Inspectors in every precinct in the city to ascertain the actual egg supply in New York. Their efforts will be supplemented by those of men from the Health Department. The Commissioner has asked storage men to submit figures showing the egg stock on hand as compared with a year ago, also the comparative wholesale prices.

Commissioner J. J. Dillon of the State Department of Food and Markets has already warned the egg dealers that they must obey the law regarding the representation of storage eggs as the fresh article. He threatens, if the existing law is disobeyed, that the State will require each egg to be stamped with the date it was placed in storage. He expressed an opinion that good storage eggs could today be sold for 35 cents a dozen, but he said he suspected eggs of such character were now being disposed of at "strictly fresh" egg prices.

More than 32,000,000 eggs are used in New York City every week. The trade figures this number of eggs at 90,000 cases, each case containing thirty dozen, which makes an actual total of 32,400,000 eggs.

"There is a great deal of misapprehension regarding the present price of eggs and its reasons," said C. F. Droste, President of the wholesale egg firm of Droste & Snyder, at 177 Duane Street, yesterday. "There is no combination on the part of any of the storage men to keep prices up. It is purely an economic question, based on supply and demand. The shortage is now 1,000,000 cases or more, about 25 per cent. fewer eggs in cold storage now than a year ago.

"The demand from abroad has tended to advance the price, but since Nov. 1, the wholesale price has reached such a point that no more exportations have been made. The last exportations were on the basis of about 36 cents a dozen. The price is now 38 cents. Within the last week, however, inquiries from abroad have begun to come in. Should the price fall to 33 or 35 cents, England stands ready to take 100,000 cases at once, and even at the present rate exportations are likely to be resumed before Christmas."

Mr. Droste said the same condition that had led to a cessation in the exportation of eggs also prevailed in the case of butter. Since the first of this year more than 20,000,000 pounds of butter has been sent from this country to Europe, but since Nov. 1 hardly any has gone abroad.

DEFENDS PASTEURIZATION.

Dr. Brown Declares Milk Standard Should Not Be Lowered.

The Wicks Legislative Committee, which began yesterday its New York City investigation of the distribution of farm products to determine whether money was wasted in handling them, was told by the Department of Health that the city would not countenance any attempt to lessen the restrictions it throws around its milk supply. In reply to a question as to whether pasteurization would not purify milk at present branded impure under the standards of the department, Dr. Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs, said:

"Pasteurization kills the tuberculosis germs, but we must not pasteurize an impure milk supply."

After the session yesterday Senator Wicks, Chairman of the committee, said he was not trying to show that pasteurization was not necessary, but that the people of the city had the best milk supply in the world, and should not mind paying for it.

Mr. Brown told the committee the powers of the Health Department were very broad, that it practically made its own laws as to the importation and sale of food in the city, and enforced them. He said the department had little trouble with the adulteration of milk by the addition of water, but that consumers are sometimes fooled with cream that has been treated with sucrate of lime.

In reply to questions, he said that pasteurization could never be given up. He told of the reduction in the death rate since pasteurization was inaugurated in 1914. In 1913 the maximum number of typhoid cases reported in one week was 340. In 1914 after pasteurization went into effect, the number fell to 130. In 1915 the largest number of cases in a week was 145. New York got milk from five or six States. Mr. Brown said, and Michigan was planning to send cream to New York. He said 40,000 to 50,000 farms supplied milk to this city.

The shortage of Milk Inspectors was emphasized by Mr. Brown. He said the whole milk inspection of the city was done by thirty-two Inspectors, whereas there should be 140 or more. The hearing will continue at 10 o'clock this morning.

CHOSE DEATH TO BLINDNESS

Eyes Ruined by Constant Reading, Brooklyn Girl Hangs Herself.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 21.—Depressed by the realization that she was going blind, Miss Irene Chornock, 24 years old, of Brooklyn, N. Y., hanged herself last night in the attic of the Greek Catholic Rectory. Her cousin, the Rev. Orestes P. Chornock, is pastor of that church. Her body was found this morning. Pinned to her dress was a note, which ended with four lines from "The Journey Onward," by Moore, the girl's favorite author. The note read:

This deed I have done myself. I have lost my vision. Life for me has lost its joy. I am of no earthly use, doomed soon to become a burden.

So loath we part from all we love,
From all the links that bind us;
So turn our hearts, as on we rove
To those we've left behind us.

IRENE.

Before coming to visit Father Chornock, three weeks ago, the girl consulted an eye specialist in New York, who told her that constant reading had ruined her eyesight, and that it was only a matter of time when she would be totally blind. Miss Chornock had an aunt and a sister in Brooklyn.

AIR LETTER TO ROTARY CLUB

New York Body Gets Message Miss Law Brought from Binghamton.

Ruth Law, holder of the new record for aeroplane flying between New York and Chicago, delivered to the Rotary Club yesterday one of the letters intrusted to her. It came from James G. Brownlow, President of the Rotary Club of Binghamton, where Miss Law descended before making the final dash to New York. It was addressed to William J. Bemish, President of the Rotary Club in this city, and said:

"Binghamton Rotary Club sends greetings to the New York Rotary Club by Miss Ruth Law. The little lady was forced to alight and chose Binghamton. We always try to attach the New York and Binghamton Rotary Clubs to any important world service and through the courtesy of Miss Law we find an opportunity."

The letter probably will be framed and hung in the club at the Imperial Hotel.

The bravery of war,
The song of love,
The spice of humor.

Rainbow's End

By **REX BEACH**

"Adventure and peril in Cuba—the Cuba of rebellion and reconcentrados—is the theme and inspiration of Rex Beach's latest novel — 'Rainbow's End.' In the rude, rough life of a lawless, tropical country this romancer seems quite as much at home as in the frozen regions of the far north." — *Philadelphia North American.*

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The Lord & Taylor Book Shop Ian Hay (Captain Hay Beith) is here visiting and lecturing. His "The First Hundred Thousand" (Houghton) is not a war book, but a human document and delightfully Scotch. He has written novels, too, "A Safety Match," to our thinking, the best.

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$11,000 VERDICT FOR WIDOW.

Husband Killed by Faulty Electrical Equipment.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 21.—A jury in the Supreme Court here today gave to Mrs. Jessie A. Purick a verdict of $11,000 in her suit against the Port Jefferson Electric Light Company for $50,000 for the death of her husband, C. Fred Purick, a merchant of Port Jefferson. This is the largest verdict ever given in a damage action in Suffolk County. Mr. Purick was killed in the bath room of his home last January by coming into contact with a lighting fixture. The plaintiff showed that owing to defective equipment the wires entering the Purick home contained 2,300 volts, instead of 110.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch got a $5,000 verdict in an action against the same company last week for the death of her husband, William H. Blatch, who was killed on the lawn of Channing Pollock, the playwright, at Shoreham, in August, 1915. Mr. Blatch attempted to remove a wire that had fallen across the path. Mrs. Blatch sued for $100,000.

William Wheeler, superintendent of the Lighting Company, committed suicide with electrical current in the company's plant last May, after he had been served with complaints in the damage suits.

BART DUNN LOSES SUIT.

Must Pay Rockland County for Detectives Hired to Run Him Down.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Supreme Court Justice Tompkins, in a decision handed down today, directed Bart Dunn, the former Tammany leader in the Seventeenth Assembly District, to pay $1,035.35 to Rockland County or his $5,000 bail bond would be forfeited.

Dunn was convicted of defrauding Rockland County on highway work. His appeal was denied in January, 1915, and he escaped to New Jersey, where he was concealed in a sanitarium in Butler, N. J. He left the sanitarium and went to the home of Mrs. Olivia Lakeland, in Summit. After Dunn had served eight months at Blackwell's Island he married Mrs. Lakeland.

The money Dunn must return to Rockland County was spent by District Attorney Gagan for private detectives.

DIET SQUAD LOSES FLESH.

More Reduction to Normal Eating Proves Costly to Chicagoans.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The suspicion of Dr. John Dill Robertson, City Health Commissioner, that his diet squad had gorged themselves in preparation for the experiment of feeding them on 40 cents a day was verified today when the twelve subjects of the experiment were placed on the scales.

The experiment, designed to inform the public how to beat the high cost of living by eating only what is necessary to maintain the best of health, was to have begun yesterday, but the Commissioner suspected the squad had made undue preparations and postponed the start until tomorrow.

Today he placed them on the scales and observed that a mere reduction to normal eating had cost most of them some flesh.

Dr. Robertson has received letters from all parts of the country making suggestions as to the diet. One writer said his daily diet for years had not cost more than 40 cents.

"I eat entire wheat bread, cereals, and cocoa; never taste vegetables, fish, or meat; am 32 years old and weigh close to 200 pounds," he wrote.

BRYAN STICKS TO NEBRASKA

Intends to Stay There and Keep Up Fight for Prohibition.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21.—William Jennings Bryan passed through here today and scouted the report that he intended to move away from Nebraska.

"Never! nthe twenty-nine years that I have lived in Nebraska have I been in harmony with so large a majority of the people there on political issues," he said. "My home shall continue to be there, and there I will vote as long as I live. Mrs. Bryan and I arranged about four years ago to spend our Winters in Florida, and we shall spend part of the Summer in Asheville, N. C., but we shall spend part of the year in Nebraska, and that part will include Election Day.

"We were never more pleased with Nebraska than we are today. I firmly believe I shall have my Stat bhind me in my fight for prohibition. The Democracy of Nebraska was 'wet' in the primaries, but with the brewers, distilleries, and saloons closed, the Democracy will be 'dry.' We will now begin to build the organization on a 'dry' foundation."

TEAM WORK

The success of the Thompson-Starrett organization in achieving its remarkable speed records for Owners is the result of team work, in which every branch of the work is so accurately timed in its relation to the whole that it slips into place with the mathematical nicety of a gear in mesh.

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THE SECRET OF MUSIC'S CHARMS

Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the distinguished pianist, talks of the Art of Musical interpretation and its relation to

The DUO-ART PIANOLA

Gabrilowitsch

IS an artist of great brilliance and versatility. He is recognized not only as a pianist of highest rank, but as an accomplished composer and conductor as well. Each time this great Russian has visited America his wonderful musicianship has won great increases to his large following. Mr. Gabrilowitsch speaks with such breadth of musical knowledge and experience that the present interview is one of the most important published in this series.

"MUSIC, as any other phase of expression, gains life and beauty through its contrasts." Mr. Gabrilowitsch and I were discussing the possibilities of the Duo-Art Pianola. The conversation had turned to a formulation of piano-playing art.

"Think of a composition played in absolutely even tempo and straight unvarying power of tone—it would be deadly monotonous, devoid of artistic effect, the height of the mechanical," he said.

"The art of the pianist is exercised in varying each tone and rhythm so that each by contrast acquires its highest beauty and significance. No single pure tone has special attractiveness or interest. It is in tonal progressions, varying in volume and arranged in shifting rhythmical patterns that we find charm and meaning.

"The composer of a musical work provides the broader contrasts. The pianist adds a wealth of detail to the composer's broad sketch—he amplifies the effects the composer has initiated.

The Dual Origin of Music

"It is this dual origin of music that renders so important the highly perfected reproduction of piano-playing realized by the Duo-Art Pianola. Suppose we today might enjoy a fine tone picture of a performance by the master Rubinstein or Liszt—suppose we might hear Chopin played by himself, Beethoven's magnificent music in the accents of his own voicing—as would be possible had a Duo-Art been a development of their times!"

"Do you think, Mr. Gabrilowitsch, that the Duo-Art would have given us an authentic, an adequate picture of the piano-playing of these great musicians?"

"Why not? In the reproductions we should have had their conceptions broadly and clearly, practically exact in every important detail, their rhythms, their tempi, their dynamic effects—in short, if we had Duo-Art Records of the masters' performances, the Duo-Art Pianola would show us how they played—and how well!"

"You are guided in your statements by your own experience with the Duo-Art, I take it?"

"Yes."

"You are pleased with the results of the recording of your own performances, then?"

Records Highly Perfected

"Highly gratified, indeed. I have found the Duo-Art Pianola flexible and adequate in its powers. I have been able to secure in my recorded interpretations very complete representations of my intentions. Since I edit my records phrase by phrase—almost I might say note by note—the music roll when it is finished, ready for my signature, is a copy of my keyboard performance with the added polish that is product of reflective judgment and studied revision.

"Whether or not the reproduction by the Duo-Art is exactly as I would play were I sitting at the keybord at the moment is entirely unimportant. It will be my conception as I worked it out during the record making, and a performance intimately, characteristically, my own."

"What will come of the accomplishment of perfectly reproducing the pianist's work—will its influence be constructive?"

Mr. Gabrilowitsch smiled contemplatively. "The duplicating of the pianist's work—for *his* interpretations are works of *creative* art as truly as are the writings of the composer—is surely to have far reaching and purely constructive results," he replied. "The history of every art has been that its great and universal development has come after the evolution of some duplicating means by which its products gain distribution to all the people. What would literature mean to us if it were not duplicated and brought to us by the printing craft?"

A New Stimulus to Musical Appreciation

"The new development in musical instrument making, the Duo-Art Pianola, provides the means to make permanent and popularize the pianist's creative work, enables the pianist to give his best efforts not to any *audience* but to mankind and posterity.

"If you doubt that this will act as a profound stimulus upon the public knowledge and appreciation of music you have but to turn to the history of other arts.

"The Aeolian Company has unquestionably accomplished in its exploitation of the Duo-Art Pianola one of its greatest strokes for musical development. And this work, which I know has been undertaken in furtherance of more than commercial ideals, has added greatly to the respect and warm feeling which I have always entertained for your house."

I find the above article a comprehensive and accurate report of my statements.

The Duo-Art is obtainable in both Grand and Upright styles.

The DUO-ART PIANOLA

BAUER, Grainger, Granados, Saint-Saens, Hambourg, Godowsky and many others among the foremost pianists of our generation have not hesitated to endorse the Duo-Art Pianola as a development of the pianoforte of almost incalculable importance and value.

Think of an instrument that gives you all of the tonal beauty of the finest modern piano and also the art—the very presence—of the supreme masters of this great instrument!

You may play the Duo-Art as a Pianola—it is a player-piano that almost exceeds imagination in its perfection.

You may hear it played by the greatest pianists of the world.

You may play it by hand from the keyboard, since it is identical basically and in appearance with pianos of the conventional type.

The Duo-Art Pianola is made only by The Aeolian Company, in these models exclusively—Steinway, Steck, Stroud and famous Weber—Grands or Uprights. Prices from $750. Liberal exchange allowances for your present piano or player.

An interesting booklet of the Duo-Art sent free upon request

RECORD THRONGS CROWD THE HOTELS

Football Game Visitors and General Prosperity Leave Few Vacant Rooms in the City.

A RESERVATION FOR JUNE

Philadelphian Goes Back to Quaker City to Find a Bed—Some Vacancies in Smaller Houses.

It was almost impossible last night to get a room in a New York hotel. The hotels were taxed to capacity and crowded as they have seldom been crowded before, with the prospect that it would be even more difficult to get a room today than it was last night. The Army and Navy football game, the Horse Show, the various conventions assembled here, and the general prosperity of the country, with resultant "vacations" in New York, were offered by hotel clerks as contributing causes of the situation.

A Philadelphian who had come to New York to spend the week announced after failing to find accommodation in several hotels last night that he had reserved accommodations for next June and intended to return home by the next train because he didn't want to sleep on a park bench. He said he had tried thirty-four hotels without finding a vacant room, so a TIMES reporter telephoned to the principal hotels, the near principal, and many of the quiet residential hotels in side streets. In all he inquired for a room at forty-eight hotels. Eight had rooms vacant for tonight, four thought they might have a room today or tomorrow, and thirty-six were completely "booked up." The clerks of these hotels reported no rooms vacant.

Algonquin, 59 West Forty-fourth Street.
Astoria, Broadway and Seventy-third Street.
Astor, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street.
Belgravia, Broadway and Seventy-second Street.
Belmont, Park Avenue and Forty-second Street.
Beresford, Central Park West and Eighty-first Street.
Biltmore, Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Blackstone, 50 East Fifty-eighth Street.
Breevort Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street.
Clarendon, 57 East Fifty-eighth Street.
Claridge, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street.
Colonial, Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street.
Earle, 103 Waverley Place.
Endicott, Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street.
Gotham, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.
Great Northern, 118 West Fifty-seventh Street.
Howard House, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.
Holley, 36 Washington Square.
Imperial, Broadway and Thirty-first Street.
Knickerbocker, Broadway and Forty-second Street.
Manhattan, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street.
Martinique, Broadway and Thirty-second Street.
Majestic, Broadway and 103d Street.
Netherland, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.
Park Avenue, Park Avenue and Thirty-second Street.
Plaza, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.
Prince George, 14 East Twenty-eighth Street.
Ritz-Carlton, Madison Avenue and Forty-sixth Street.
St. Andrew, Broadway and Seventy-second Street.
St. Regis, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.
Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.
Vanderbilt, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.
Van Rensselaer, 17 East Eleventh Street.
Waldorf-Astoria, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.
Woodstock 127 West Forty-third Street.
Woodward, Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street.

The following hotels reported that they had one or more rooms vacant:

Aberdeen, 17 West Thirty-second Street.
Allemania, 200 West Fifty-fourth Street.
Berkeley, 170 West Seventy-fourth Street.
Bonita, 216 West Ninety-fourth Street.
Empire, Broadway and Sixty-third Street.
Felix-Portland, 132 West Forty-seventh Street.
Gregorian, 42 West Thirty-fifth Street.
Grenoble, Fifty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue.

The clerk at the Belmont estimated that there must be at least 100,000 visitors here already for the Army and Navy game Saturday and the Yale-Harvard game to be played the same day at New Haven.

"The big hotels are crowded to the limit," it was said at the Hotel Association. "They are crowded more this week than they have been for years. We are finding rooms for the people who call on us, however, though, of course, in many cases persons who want to go to the most popular hotels have to go to others."

Thomas D. Green, President of the Association, who in an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday said that the stories of New York hotels being so crowded that travelers frequently had to flit about the city in taxicabs for hours looking for places to rest were considerably exaggerated, insisted last night that the city's hotel accommodations were quite adequate to handle the present influx of visitors. Although some of the hotels in certain districts were filled, he explained, there were rooms for every visitor in the city and a lot more. He said that if that were not the case the hotel men would not be holding a convention here this week, to which between 5,000 and 6,000 hotel men from other parts of the country had come.

HOTEL MEN TO EAT AND TALK.

Advance Guard of Thousands Arrives for Exposition.

The first division of a host of hotel men that will number somewhere between ten and twenty thousand appeared at the Grand Central Palace last evening at the National Hotel Men's Exposition, which will be open for the rest of the week. This is the first national exhibition of articles used in the hotel business, and with it will be held the annual convention of the New York State Hotel Association, today and tomorrow, and the meeting of the National Congress of Hotel Associations on Friday and Saturday.

Several State hotel associations will hold side meetings during the convention, and at least one hotel system, that of E. M. Statler of Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and St. Louis, will hold its conference of managers at the same time.

The exposition was opened by Edward M. Tierney of the Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, and brief talks were made by Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, representing Mayor Mitchel; John McGlynn of the Hotel Kenselaer, Troy, President of the State Association, and Thomas D Green of the Hotel Woodward, President of the City Association.

Today is Western Day; tomorrow Pennsylvania Day; Friday, New England Day, and Saturday, New York Day. Yesterday Fred A. Reed gave a luncheon to the members of the Reception Committee at the Park Avenue Hotel; tonight John McE. Bowman holds open house at the Biltmore, and on Thursday there will be a lunch at the Grand Central Palace and the annual dinner of the State Association at the Waldorf.

Some of the subjects which will be discussed today are the American versus the European plan for small hotels, accounting and checking systems, the best forms of advertising, the necessity for nation-wide employment bureaus, front office systems, and the automobile and good roads in their relation to general hotel business.

In the 178 booths of the exhibition there is on hand everything that the hotel man is likely to need, and the display of labor-saving devices seems likely to interest housewives quite as much as the men whose business is to entertain hundreds of guests. The exhibits include everything from champagne to medicinal water, from a detective agency to an insect exterminator. There is a milk urn which insures that every glass of milk drawn off shall contain its due proportion of cream; a machine for smoothing the chipped edges of glasses, and machines for pressing clothes. In the booth of the Biltmore and Manhattan Hotels is a model of the new Commodore, to be erected at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, which will be the largest in the world. A ground plan of the kitchen is also shown.

The newest of hotel associations has one of the booths. This is the West Side Hotel Club, just organized and embracing twenty-two of the houses between Columbus Circle and Cathedral Parkway. Its members have the double object of co-operation and of boosting the neighborhood spirit in that section of the city.

And just to show the visitors from out of town what they ought to see while in New York the McAlpin is putting on a three-reel moving-picture show "A Honeymoon in New York," with the original Spanish sub-titles, which it has been displaying all through South and Central America.

WOMAN WITH PAUL SMITH.

Coroner Says Wife Chided Him About 'Nurse'—Verdict of Suicide.

Coroner Israel Feinberg said in his charge to an inquest jury yesterday that Paul Smith, Vice President of the Chalmers Motor Company of Detroit, leaped to his death from the thirteenth floor of the Biltmore Hotel on July 14 last because of an affair with a mysterious woman. The jury, which had been investigating the death of Mr. Smith for several days, later brought in a verdict of death by suicide.

At the time of Mr. Smith's death it was said by his friends that he had not been well for some time and had had a nurse called to the hotel to attend him, but Coroner Feinberg said no nurse had been called to attend Mr. Smith, and that the records of the hotel showed no call of a doctor for him.

"This man had just closed an important business deal which meant half a million profit to his firm," Coroner Feinberg said to the jury. "Did financial reverses cause him to do this act? No. Was it drink? Not alone. Was it ill health? No. It was only one thing; it was jealousy.

"On the morning of his death without previous notice his wife called him on the telephone at the hotel and told him she was in the city and on her way to see him. For three, four, or five days Paul Smith had concealed a woman in his room. So well had he concealed her that not one of the attachés of the hotel knew of her presence.

"His wife detected the scent of the perfume [illegible] left the room only thirty minutes before she arrived. As soon as Mrs. Smith telephoned she was coming the mysterious woman fled.

"Mr. and Mrs. Smith sat down to breakfast quietly in the room. Mr Smith was high-strung, partly because he had been drinking, but largely because his wife had been chiding him. Mr. Smith, in a highly-wrought up state, sprang from his chair, ran to [illegible]

The Coroner said William F. Shanahan, a clerk at the Biltmore, had testified that Mr. Smith had a woman in his room for several days, and when the manager of the hotel sent him to Mr. Smith to bring the matter to his attention, the witness testified, according to the Coroner, Mr. Smith said the woman was his nurse. She was then registered as "Nurse," with no name or address. This was two days before Mrs Smith arrived, the Coroner said.

TO SPEND $100,000,000.

Schwab Tells Baltimoreans of Bethlehem Company's Building Program.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—More than 300 of Baltimore's business men gave a testimonial dinner to Charles M. Schwab tonight which was the most elaborate affair of its kind in the history of the city. Among the guests were President Grace, and other officials of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Mabel Garrison, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, sang and Mayor Preston, on behalf of the city, presented a gold humidor to the steel magnate.

In acknowledging the testimonial, Mr. Schwab said the construction program of the Bethlehem Steel Company will involve the expenditure of $40,000,000 and will include developments at Bethlehem, Baltimore, Harrisburg, and elsewhere. Referring to the new enterprise at Sparrows Point, he said, the plans contemplate the ultimate employment there of from 15,000 to 20,000 men, with an annual payroll in Baltimore of some $20,000,000. Continuing, he said:

"Our program calls for an expenditure here of about $40,000,000. We have an annual capacity here of about 1,250,000 tons of steel, and we will pay out in freight rates, to transportation companies entering Baltimore, some $20,000,000 a year. Our work at Baltimore will be building of ships and producing heavier grades of steel products. In the shipbuilding facilities there will be included a new drydock, as large as any on the Atlantic Coast and adequate to accommodate the largest dreadnaught.

"This country cannot stand still. The United States produced only 1,000,000 tons of steel in 1880, while this year 40,000,000 tons will be produced. My own belief is that we are just as far from the zenith today as we were when the United States Steel Corporation was formed, in 1901. When the war is over there will be a reduction in the demand for ammunition steel, and there will be some recessions in steel prices generally, but the domestic demands for rails, building and other purposes only await more normal condition of trade to press forward for prompt satisfaction. A period of depression will come, and it will be severe, but it will not be acute, in my judgment, until from three to five years after the war is ended."

EPISCOPALIANS HOPE TO GET PENSION FUND

The Report of the Trustees Shows Two-thirds of $5,000,000 Already Pledged.

MUST FINISH WORK BY MARCH

Every One of Sixty-eight Dioceses of the Church Adopts System by Formal Legislation.

A report of what has been done to provide pensions for the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church has been issued by the Trustees of the Church Pension Fund, who were appointed by the General Convention in 1913. It indicates that two-thirds of the $5,000,000 needed to start the system had already been pledged, but the rest must be raised before March 1, 1917, in order that any of it may be available.

"The pension system consists of two parts, one permanent, the other temporary," says the report. "The permanent part is an assessment each year upon all salary-paying organizations of the Church equal to ½ per cent. of the salaries paid to the clergy. This rate of assessment balances the pension promises made during each year to the clergy, so that in each case when a clergyman or his family is entitled to [illegible] a grant from the Church pension fund, the money to pay all of this grant has already been accumulated. The temporary part is the accumulation beforehand of a sum of money equal to the accrued liabilities, that is, to the promises with which the pension system starts owing to services in previous years."

The pension system is to apply to aged clergymen, and to the widows and orphans. The system was made known among the dioceses following the convention of 1913, partly by special committees appointed for that purpose, and wherever possible by the officials or trustees of the fund. "The trustees are able to report," says the pamphlet, that every one of the sixty-eight dioceses of the Church by formal legislation has adopted the pension system, and accepted the responsibility of the annual pension assessment. Nineteen of the missionary districts have legislated likewise. The trustees report that they are prepared duly to start the pension system of the Church on March 1, 1917.

"But the system of annual assessments cannot become operative without the accumulation of an initial reserve of at least $5,000,000. This is the most arduous duty of a financial nature ever laid by the Church upon any set of its officers. The reserve is necessary to make up in a reasonable measure the present clergy from the absence of annual pensions assessments in the past; to cover interest losses in the years during which the pledges for the reserve run, and to allow for a certain percentage of uncollectible pledges something more than $5,000,000 is required.

"Not only has the Church never raised $5,000,000 for any purpose; it is believed that no organization in the world not organized for profit has ever raised, within a limited time, by general subscription, a sum as large as $5,000,000 where every dollar of that amount must be raised or none of it be available.

"The Right Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts, who is President of the fund, secured within a few days $125,000 for the overhead charges. This means that every dollar contributed to the reserve fund goes entirely to that fund, without deduction. Bishop Lawrence also secured from the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Massachusetts in January, 1916, leave to absent himself from the diocese during the campaign, and he determined to devote himself, at his own expense, for a year to this work. A publicity department has been organized with Ivy L. Lee as consulting head. The aim of this department is to assist the executive officers not only in raising the five-million-dollar reserve, but also in equal degree in the education of the Church to support in future an effective pension system.

"The trustees are able to announce that they possess in cash and in pledges of unquestionable financial validity two-thirds of the five-million-dollar reserve, but this great sum is absolutely dependent on securing $5,000,000 by March 1. Otherwise every dollar already given returns to its donors."

The officers and trustees of the fund are the Bishop of Massachusetts, President; Samuel Mather, Vice-President; J. Pierpont Morgan, Treasurer; Monell Sayre, Secretary; the Bishop of Virginia, the Bishop of Iowa, the Bishop of New York, the Bishop of Erie, the Bishop of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Dr. James H. McIlvaine, Gardiner L. Tucker, the Rev. Drs. William T. Manning, Ernest M Stires and Edward L Parsons, W. Fellowes Morgan, William H. Truesdale and Charles A. Peabody.

Buys Canadian Shipbuilding Plant.

John Burnham & Co., associated with other banking interests, have purchased the Western Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Company of Port Arthur, Ontario. P. G. Chace has just returned from an inspection of the property, which will shortly be refinanced to permit of an enlargement in capacity. The company is now constructing vessels for foreign countries. James Whelan of Port Arthur is President.

$25,267 FOR FRENCH BOOKS.

George D. Smith Pays $800, Highest Price at Huntington Sale.

French books from the library of Henry E. Huntington brought a total of $25,267.80 in two sessions at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The highest price, $800, was paid by George D. Smith for catalogue No. 408, the rare original edition of "Choice de Chansons," by Jean B. de la Borde, Paris, 1773, in binding by Chambolle-Duru. It is the Frederic R. Halsey copy, which Mr. Huntington obtained when he bought Mr. Halsey's library.

Other important items, with catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders, sold as follows:

No. 5.—"Abrégé, Sphère, Globe et Mappemonde, Démontrés par Démonstrations de Chambres, tirés des Cieux, avec 20 Vignettes, Gravées par Michel Aliet, Paris," Mr. Jose, D. Martin.....$1.5
No. 37.—"La Folle Journée, ou Le Mariage de Figaro," by Caron de Beaumarchais, first edition, 17..., with portrait of author, by Gombaut, proof before letters, morocco, Samuel P. Avery.....
No. 38.—"Le Barbier de Seville," by Beaumarchais, in binding by Chambolle-Duru; Gabriel Weis.....140
No. 6.—"Pygmalion," by Berquin and Rousseau, Paris, 1775, in binding by Mercier fils de Cuzin; Dr. Joseph Martini.....190
No. 74.—"L'Abbesse de Castro," by Stendhal, Paris, 1..., in binding by David; James F. Drake.....140
No. 76.—"Histoire des quatre," Paris, 1803, in finest Cuzin; C. Meunier's binding, extra illustrated; Gabriel Weis.....150
No. 96.—"Les Baisers," by George Bois, in binding by Ruban, extra illustrated; Gabriel Weis.....160
No. 145.—"Don Quixote," by Cervantes, folio, La Haye, 1746; James F. Drake.....285
No. 160.—"Cinna," by Pierre Corneille, Rouen 1663, in binding by Duru; James F. Drake.....195
No. 166.—"Observations sur les Modes et les Usages de Paris," 1822, one of the most interesting collections of caricatures ever issued; Gabriel Weis.....580
No. 186.—"Collection de Costumes," by Carle Vernet; Gabriel Weis.....285
No. 221.—"Les Baisers," by Claude J. Dorat, first issue, La Haye, 1770, the Frederic R. Halsey copy; E. F. Bonaventure.....200
No. 222.—"Fables Nouvelles," by Joseph Dorat, La Haye, 1773, in binding by Cuzin; Dr. Joseph Martini.....375
No. 248.—"Histoire des Romains," by Victor Duruy, in binding by Chambolle-Duru; H. Malkan.....200
No. 253.—"Les Quatre Heures de la Toilette des Dames," by M. de Favre, Paris, 1779, in binding by Chambolle-Duru; Dr. Joseph Martini.....290
No. 269.—"Bouvard et Pecuchet," by Gustave Flaubert, Paris, no date; George D. Smith.....205
No. 323.—"Collection des Oeuvres de Galiani," the Frederic R. Halsey copy; E. Weyhe.....450
No. 371.—"Hero et Leandre," Paris, 1801, in binding by Canope; Dr. Joseph Martini.....400
No. 438.—"Gil Blas," by Le Sage, first edition, in binding by Chambolle-Duru; James F. Drake.....600
No. 517.—"La Tartuffe," by Moliere, first issue of the first edition, in binding by Riviere; George D. Smith.....260
No. 540.—"Les Oeuvres," by Moliere, Paris, 1686, in binding by Bradstreets; James F. Drake.....450
No. 546.—"Oeuvres" of Montesquieu, Paris, 1826, in binding by Bertrand; Dr. Joseph Martini.....410

The sale will be concluded today.

ISLAND SALE INDORSED.

Danish Parties Unite in Favor of Ratifying Treaty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 21.—The crisis over the sale of the West Indian Islands at last is ended and the result is an absolute victory for the Government, and an indorsement of the sale treaty. At the sale commission's meeting today reports were read from Radicals, Socialists, and Moderates, all unanimously advocating the sale.

The Moderates, who raised the chief objection to the sale, now declare themselves ready to join in a report in favor of it. The Conservative Party has not yet finished its special report, but it is almost certain the commission will stand 23 to 7 in favor of the proposal. Thus a ratification of the treaty is absolutely certain, and a settlement will result from the plebiscite on Dec. 14. By the middle of February the Stars and Stripes will float over the Danish West Indies.

GARY'S PROSPERITY GROWS.

Five More Newspapers and Four New Banks Due to the Steel Boom.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—As a result of the steel boom in Gary, Ind., five more newspapers have been started and four new banks have been formed.

Two of the banking institutions, the Union Trust and Savings and the National Bank of America, the latter of which is headed by William Wirt, the Gary and New York educator, are erecting $100,000 homes in Gary. Banks total ten and newspapers eight, the three older ones being dailies.

Bonuses to Chemical Employes.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 21.—The Thomsen Chemical Corporation, manufacturers of sulphuric acid, today gave bonuses to all its employes ranging from 5 per cent. to 17½ per cent. of their wages. Men who make $30 a week received $800. There are several hundred employes.

MORO IN PHILIPPINE SENATE.

Other Reclaimed Savages Also Sit in Islands' New Congress.

MANILA, Oct. 16, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The new Philippine Congress, convened under the Philippine bill which was signed by President Wilson on Aug. 29, met today and, for the first time in the history of the Government of the islands, a full-blooded Moro took his seat in the upper house. The Moro Senator is Hadji Butu, for many years Prime Minister of the Sultan of Sulu, that unofficial functionary of the American Government who wields an immense influence among the Mohammedans of the Sulu archipelago and of the Far East generally.

Two other full-blooded Moros took their seats in the lower house side by side with two delegates from the wild tribes—one an Igorot and the other an Ifugao. The tribes these men represent stepped out of savagery only yesterday and their names are linked with some of the bloodiest deeds in Philippine history.

Hadji Butu, who becomes a member of the Senate by appointment of Governor General Harrison, is looked upon as one of the strongest men among the Moros and has always co-inspired conciliatory tactics on their part toward the Government. In the last few years he has played a leading rôle in the transformation of the Island of Sulu from a region of murder and pillage to one of progress and industry.

Datu, or Headman, Piang, one of Butu's fellow-tribesmen in the lower house, was famous in the days of the American occupation of Mindanao. Datu Piang took to the mountains in the days of Spanish rule and transferred his hostility to the Americans on their arrival. He held sway in an almost impregnable fortress, from which many a raid was started and where many a refugee from American justice took shelter. He at last became persuaded that the Americans really stood for justice and humanity and laid down his arms.

All together nine provinces, hitherto regarded as too close to savagery to have Governmental representatives, have spokesmen in the new Congress. Among these nine is the Province of Luzon, the home of the so-called wild people who until a few years ago were chiefly noted for their proficiency in head hunting.

Twenty of the twenty-two members of the Senate belonged to the Nationalist Party. This party was organized on a platform of immediate independence for the island, but later gave its support to the Philippine bill under which the present Government has been organized.

MUSEUM OF WAR RELICS.

National Special Aid Society to Exhibit Trophies.

A Museum of War and Peace has been established at 259 Fifth Avenue by the National Special Aid Society of that address and will be opened to the public on Tuesday; after a private opening the day before. War trophies from the Philippines, from China, Mexico, Cuba will be exhibited with relics from the battlefields of the Marne, the Meuse, and the Somme and the siege of Verdun. Photographs will be displayed to show the effects of poison gas and the bursting of shells. There will be posters also showing how Great Britain has conducted her recruiting campaign.

In addition the United States Marine Corps has detailed Sergeant W. J. Kirkpatrick to exhibit a complete marine corps equipment and the Sons of the American Revolution have contributed an exhibition of forty-seven medals struck in commemoration of historic events in this country. The exhibition will be opened by an address by Mrs. William Alexander, President of the Society, and a lecture by the Baroness Huard, an American woman, whose château was lost in the battle of the Marne.

Patronesses for the private reception Monday will be Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Duchesse de Chaulnes, Mrs. George Jay Gould, Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., Mrs. Paul Morton, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Henry Pierrepont Perry, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mrs. Alexander D. R. Pratt, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, and Mrs. Frank Spencer Witherbee.

Among the war relief societies co-operating in establishing the museum are the American Ambulance Corps, the British War Relief Association, the American Fund for French Wounded, and the Camp Fire Girls. Mrs. Alexander said the purpose of the exhibition was largely one of education.

Elkus Gives $100 Essay Prize.

Abram I. Elkus, recently appointed Ambassador to Turkey, is the donor of a prize of $100 to be offered by the Menorah Society of the College of the City of New York for the best essay on any phase of Jewish life dealing with the literature, history and achievement of the Jewish people. The contest is open to any undergraduate student of the college.

California Movement for Embargo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—California grocerymen have entered the fight to keep down the prices of wheat, flour, sugar, canned tomatoes, and canned milk. They are asking the housewives of the State to sign petitions for an embargo on these commodities. A hundred thousand signatures are wanted.

WOMEN'S COURT IS HELD UP

$500,000 Available for It Since 19 Waiting for a Builder.

The annual meeting of the New York Probation and Protective Association held yesterday afternoon in the Russell Sage Foundation Building, 130 East Twenty-second Street, resolved itself into a discussion of what should be done with $500,000, which the city appropriated in 1910 for the erection of a court and detention building for women offenders—a plan not carried through because no contractor could be found who was willing to follow the architect's specifications for less than $700,000. The meeting was under the Chairmanship of George W. Alger, member of the association's Board of Directors, and the speakers were Chief Magistrate McAdoo, who advocated following the original plan; Katharine Bement Davis, who said the money should be diverted to the purchase of a model farm for the women prisoners on Blackwell's Island, and Miss Maude E. Miner, founder of Waverly House, who was for the farm and court plan both.

Aside from sanitary reasons, Mr. McAdoo urged the new court to shut out that crowd of parasites and morbid creatures of male persuasion who throng the Night Court to see the "show." If the poor, unfortunate women fail to faint or scream, or do something dramatic, these half-human onlookers think they have been cheated. They look upon the court as a municipal snowhouse."

The Jefferson Market Court, according to Mr. McAdoo, is entirely unfitted for legal purposes; the auditorium is too large, admitting too many of the morbidly curious, while the roar of the Sixth Avenue elevated and street traffic destroy whatever acoustic properties the building has. Dr. Davis said women prisoners never should go to the Island. She thought they should be sent into the country, where there would be more room and where they could get fresh air.

Arguing that both plans should be carried out, Miss Miner suggested that the projected court be made smaller, with more rooms to a floor, so that its sheltering capacity would remain the same. The money saved by the alteration might be devoted toward the purchase of the farm.

CHINESE APPROVE LOAN.

Lower House Favors Advance of $5,000,000 from Chicago Bank.

PEKING, Nov. 21.—The lower house of Parliament unanimously has approved the loan from a Chicago bank on the security of the wine and tobacco tax. The loan is to run for three years at 6 per cent., and the selling price is to be 97. The Senate, which soon will vote on the loan, is reported to favor it.

The Chinese Government is jubilant over the prospect of strengthening the banks and relieving the financial stringency.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister at Washington, announced Nov. 16 that the Chinese Government had concluded a loan of $5,000,000 gold with the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago. It was said then that the Chinese Government was anxious to obtain an additional loan of $30,000,000 to establish a new financial system, but had deferred negotiations until it could obtain the $5,000,000 for its immediate administrative needs.

CONTESTS HIS SON'S WILL.

$500,000 Estate of William Pirdy Shannon Involved in Suit.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Nov. 21.—William T. Shannon of 300 Somerset Street, Ottawa, Canada, today filed objection to the probating of the will of his son, William Pirdy Shannon, who left $500,000. The father was not mentioned in the will. It is said the son was displeased because his father married after the death of his first wife, and hence omitted him from the division of his estate.

The will was drawn Nov. 30, 1908. It leaves $100,000 to Abbie W. Purdy, wife of the testator's uncle, Charles R. Purdy of Manhattan and Bayport. Two thousands dollars is left to Charles Putte Wicken of Babylon for "long and faithful service as secretary." The income of $10,000 is left to Hayward Hall Shannon, a brother of the testator, of Kensington, Great Neck, L. I., so long as he lives, and the will gave a similar bequest to Margaret Reilly of 335 East Thirty-third Street, Manhattan, but she died in June, 1913. The residuary estate goes to Charles R. Purdy, the uncle.

Miss C. A. Conklin Left $120,000.

The will of Miss Catherine A. Conklin, who died Nov. 11 last at 285 Central Park West, disposes of an estate of $120,000. She gave $2,000 to the Five Points House of Industry and $20,000 to her nephew, Thomas C. Stephens. The residue of about $100,000 goes to her sister, Mrs. Anna C. Stephens, with whom she lived.

Alfred Fraser's Estate $702,970.

An appraisal of the estate of Alfred Fraser of 138 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, who died Nov. 14, 1915, filed yesterday, showed that he left $702,970 net, all in personal property. The property was bequeathed entirely to five sons and three daughters.

"Continuation of a Notable Public Sale"
This Afternoon Promptly at 2:30
At the American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York
The Famous Davanzati Palace and Villa Pia Collections
This Afternoon's Sale includes Beautiful Old Italian Furniture, Velvets, Linens, Rare Rugs and Sofa Pillows.
Catalogue Nos. 170 to 330, inclusive.
The sale will be conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 24th Street, New York.

The Shaker Sisters
Will Conduct a Sale of
"Dorothy Shaker Cloaks"
and
Home Made Fancy Goods
at
Valdorf-Astoria, Nov. 20-21 & 22
The Plaza, Nov. 23, 24 & 25
Hotel Astor, Nov. 27 & 28
Vanderbilt Hotel, Nov. 29

Chauffeurs' Outfits

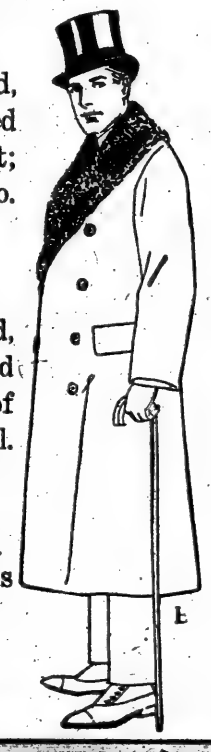
Special
AT
$47.50
Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, neat, perfect fitting, and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat. A smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or breeches. A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.
All made of exactly the same fabric, a fine quality gray worsted whipcord—the outfit complete $47.50, or as follows:
Suit . . $18.50
Overcoat $27.00
Cap . $2.00
Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$26.50
Other Outfits of Better Grade at $64.50 and $78.00.
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$22.00.
See Our "New Doubleglove" for Motoring.
An exclusive "Brill Motor Shop" production, and to the best of our knowledge, the only motor glove made with a double palm—$4.00 the pair.
Detachable Fur Collars and Fur Caps to Match.
Collars can be readily attached to any overcoat. To be had here in Persian Lamb, Natural Raccoon, dyed Raccoon, Nutria, Beaver and dyed Nutria.
Motor Apparel Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Correct Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.
Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

—It pays to turn the corner for goods of quality—
Lane Bryant
DRESSES
For Every Figure
Women's and Misses' 16 yr. to 42 Bust
Extra Size Figures 37½ to 56 Bust
At Special Prices
Serge and Morning Dresses
In black or navy, some combined with satin showing Roumanian embroidery in tinsel and worsted, or strictly Tailored.
11.95 19.85 25.75 to 79.85
Street and Afternoon Frocks
Silk poplins, crepe de chine, satin and taffeta with Bulgarian and beaded trimmings or Georgette. Some novelty stripes.
12.95 27.75 39.75 to 64.75
Restaurant and Evening Gowns
Satin, crepe meteor, Georgette taffeta or chiffon velvet, beaded and hand embroidered, some with fur trimming. Brocades and spangled net
34.50 44.75 59.50 to 225.00
ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO OUR SALE OF
Suits and Coats in the latest styles
At Remarkable Savings
PRICES VARY ACCORDING TO SIZE AND MATERIAL

James McCreery & Co.
5th Avenue 34th Street
Annual November Sale
MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS

A. Overcoat, as illustrated, of Black or Oxford Cloth, lined with superior quality Muskrat; collar of Otter or Persian Lamb.
85.00
B. Overcoat, as illustrated, of Black or Oxford Cloth, lined with Natural Muskrat; collar of Persian Lamb or Hudson Seal.
47.50
Many other handsome models at 47.50, 65.00 and 85.00.
FUR DEPARTMENT—Fourth Floor



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America's Finest
$595, upward, in our factory; value $700 in stores
Delivered on $25 payment of
Pianos taken in exchange
Dealing in reliable pianos only and enjoying the great advantage of selling direct from our conveniently located factory, we are in a position to promise unbelievable savings no matter what type piano is desired. (No rent, expert factory service.)
Cardell Players
$375 at our factory; value $500 in stores
Made specially for us, containing lead tubes [illegible] device and other modern features.
$15 first payment sends one home.
Motor car sent by appointment.
Fischer Piano Factory
417 W. 28th St. J. & C. Fischer Near 9th Ave.
Oldest Piano Makers in New York

The Mid-Week Pictorial, published weekly by The New York Times, a 24-page Rotogravure Picture Weekly, only one in the world. Thrilling photographs of the chief battle scenes, lands and personages of Europe's great war, all in soft rotogravure tones; also of chief current events. Current history in superb illustrations. Valuable now: priceless later. 10 cents a copy—$5.00 a year. Mid-Week Pictorial, Times Square, New York.

STATE SUFFRAGISTS PLAN 1917 FIGHT

Amateurs in 1915, but Professionals Now, Mrs. Whitehouse Tells Convention.

PINK TEA ERA IS PAST

On the Home Stretch, Says Mrs. Blair—Albany Welcomes 600 Votes-for-Women Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—"No more pink teas, no more parlor meetings and abstract lectures for the suffrage cause. We are on the home stretch and we no longer need debates and historical summaries. We're a political organization, and we are going to give straight votes-for-women appeals from this time on."

Mrs. John Blair so summarized the purpose of the New York State Woman's Suffrage Party, which began its forty-eighth annual convention in this city this afternoon, with 600 delegates, representing more than 700 subordinate units in all parts of the State, in attendance.

For the 1917 fight the convention, without discussion and without a single dissenting vote, adopted recommendations of the State Committee calling for greater attention to uniformity and detail in order to strengthen the organization; exact conformity throughout the State to Central Headquarters outlines; the careful manning of efficient and aggressive workers in every branch of the service; the intensification of the work of election district Captains, and more campaigning in streets and the open air, with less attention to indoor work.

"Victory for suffrage in New York State in 1917," is the slogan of the convention. All of the principal executive officers of the organization urged the delegates to prepare for the most vigorous campaign of their lives. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, the Chairman, appealed to the suffragists to profit by the experiences resulting in the defeat of 1915, to lay aside the tactics of amateurs, and to work henceforth like professionals, with the motto, "Suffrage first," kept ever in mind.

In her annual address Mrs. Whitehouse said, referring to the defeat of 1915:

"We failed then because we worked like amateurs; we worked for suffrage when our work did not interfere with pleasures, or when our duty to suffrage did not interfere with other duties.

"But, at last, men knew that woman suffrage was a real political issue in New York State. We found we had an army of voters with us; more than half a million. We know they can be counted on henceforth, because when a man has overcome ignorance and prejudice, when he is once a suffragist, he remains one. There may be a few defections, but the normal man cannot go back. Many of the men who voted against suffrage have since been converted. Many, many more will be converted this year."

"Both political parties urged on the women in their efforts," the speaker continued. "Both political parties blamed the women for not succeeding where they themselves had failed. There could never have been so plain an evidence of the folly and absurdity of women working for parties which as yet deny then political freedom."

She also cited the election to Congress of Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana as an example that women will "stand together."

"When she was nominated," Mrs. Whitehouse said, "Montana was a Democratic State. Montana remained a Democratic State and gave President Wilson a majority of 27,000, but it elected the Republican, Jeanette Rankin, a Republican in the State who was elected. The women must have stood together to her."

A resolution of sympathy was wired to Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain.

A telegram was also sent to Miss Ruth Law, the aviator, congratulating her upon her flight from Chicago to New York. She responded with this message:

"Many thanks for telegram and wishing you a 1917 suffrage victory in New York State. Woman's sphere is wherever she chooses to be."

The suffragists tonight had a banquet at which the principal speakers were Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs Alice Duer Miller. Mrs. Catt spoke in place of Samuel Seabury, who late today informed the leaders that business had called him from the State.

Mrs. F. A. Vanderlip, one of the speakers, said corporations had been maligned and it was a mistake to class them with the vice and liquor interests. The people were much better off, she said, with big establishments than with many small stores.

Miss Harriet May Mills, speaking of the value of the women's vote, said: "Even THE NEW YORK TIMES admits that the women did make a difference in the result of the recent election."

NEW YORK'S SOLDIER VOTE.

Of Militiamen on Duty on the Border 5,992 Sent Ballots Home.

In the election on Nov. 7, 5,992 New York militiamen on the Mexican border voted, according to official figures made public yesterday by Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo. THE NEW YORK TIMES estimated on Nov. 6 that the vote would be 6,000. This means that slightly more than half of the soldiers from this State voted, there being approximately 11,000 members of the guard on duty in Texas. New York County had 1,975 soldier-voters and Kings, 1,285. Six counties had no militia voters.

The list as compiled by the Secretary of State follows:

Albany	152	Oneida	92
Allegany	1	Onondaga	177
Bronx	469	Ontario	3
Broome	81	Orange	19
Cattaraugus	10	Orleans	2
Cayuga	1	Oswego	3
Chautauqua	73	Otsego	1
Chemung	4	Putnam	4
Chenango	5	Queens	211
Clinton	1	Rensselaer	13
Columbia	2	Richmond	74
Cortland	1	Rockland	11
Delaware	11	St. Lawrence	1
Dutchess	14	Saratoga	4
Erie	657	Schenectady	2
Essex	1	Schoharie	1
Franklin	1	Schuyler	2
Fulton	3	Seneca	2
Genesee	6	Steuben	7
Greene	1	Suffolk	30
Hamilton	1	Sullivan	2
Herkimer	7	Tioga	1
Jefferson	1	Tompkins	2
Kings	1,285	Ulster	6
Lewis	1	Warren	1
Livingston	47	Washington	1
Madison	3	Wayne	3
Monroe	152	Westchester	207
Montgomery	1	Wyoming	1
Nassau	58	Yates	1
New York	1,975		
Niagara	39	Total	5,992

Each ballot was placed in an envelope with the name and address of the voter and forwarded to the Secretary of State, who sent it to the district where the voter lived. The envelopes will be opened and the votes counted by local election officials on Dec. 19.

4,724 STUDENTS AT HARVARD

New York Stands Second Among States in Enrollment.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 21.—Enrolled at Harvard this year are representatives of all the States in the Union except Arizona, of the Territories and insular possessions, and of twenty-eight foreign countries. Massachusetts leads with 1,741, a decrease of 124 from last year; New York is second with 453, Pennsylvania third, Ohio fourth, and Illinois fifth.

Cambridge has displaced Boston for the lead among the cities with 295. New York stands third with 177, a decrease of 10 from last year's figures.

The Western States are largely responsible for the increase in the university registration, which totals 4,724, an increase over the last few years.

REPUBLICANS GIVE WILSON CALIFORNIA

Not Formally Conceded, but President's Plurality in State Is Estimated at 3,416.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—Careful checking of all precincts in California shows there is no possibility of President Wilson losing California, according to an announcement made today by the Democratic State Central Committee. The committee's checking shows the lowest Democratic elector to have 1,200 votes more than the highest Republican elector, and gives the highest Democratic elector a lead of 3,500 over the highest Republican.

Little likelihood of a split electoral vote was seen by the Republicans, who earlier in the day had checked the unofficial election figures of fifty of the State's fifty-eight counties. The eight missing counties, although they include the most populous in the State, would not develop any serious discrepancies, according to some of the party leaders who said they have closely followed the trend of the canvass being made by the various county officials.

President Wilson's plurality, according to the check of the Republicans, will be not less than 3,416. These figures, it was stated, did not take into consideration the total from the eight counties whose returns were yet to be filed.

"We are not prepared, of course, to give these as the final figures," said S. J. McAtee, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, "but it is a very close approximation of the final total."

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 21.—With the completion today of the official canvass of the electoral vote of Fresno County, only nine counties were left outstanding from the returns tabulated in the office of the Secretary of State. Such trivial errors as have been found in figures from the forty-nine counties already tabulated will make no difference in the final total for the State, according to the State Statistician, James M. Cremin. President Wilson's plurality still is above 3,000.

MRS. GUNTON GETS DIVORCE.

Absolute Decree Granted to Her at Hot Springs, Va.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 21.—Judge George K. Anderson in the Bath County Court today directed that a decree be entered granting to Mrs. Rebecca D. Gunton of Hot Springs an absolute divorce from George Gunton. Mr. Gunton entered no appearance in the suit.

The charge was infidelity and was based on a deposition by Harry S. Turner of St. Louis and testimony of Mrs. Gunton's son, William B. Lowe, of New York.

Mr. Gunton is supposed to be living at No. 8 East Twenty-ninth Street, New York City.

EXIT NEBRASKA MOOSE.

And Populist Party Probably Has Lost Its Last Stand.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 21.—The election just passed marked the end of at least one, and probably two, political parties in Nebraska. The Progressive Party failed to poll 1 per cent. of the total vote of the State as a party is required to do in order to be recognized.

Although the Populist vote was not separated from the Democratic, the party failed to meet certain legal requirements, and probably will no longer be recognized. This was said to be the last State in which the Populist Party existed.

NOT FOR MR. McANENY.

Quick Denial That He's a Candidate for Mayor—He Is for Mitchel.

George McAneny, former President of the Board of Aldermen, promptly set at rest yesterday a rumor that he was to be the Democratic nominee for Mayor next year, which apparently was put into circulation from Tammany Hall as a sort of political feeler. Mr. McAneny issued this statement last night:

"Any talk of myself as a candidate for the Mayoralty, however friendly, is without warrant. As I have stated before, I am not a candidate for any public office, and I trust that there will be no continued suggestion to the contrary. Mayor Mitchel should be renominated and re-elected. His administration has been splendidly efficient, and it should, in my judgment, be the desire and the effort of every good citizen to keep him where he is."

Whatever the leadership of the ticket it was said last night to be certain that Frank L. Dowling will be renominated for President of the Board of Aldermen, and that Mr. Smith, failing to get the Mayoralty nomination, will be named for President of the Borough of Manhattan. Judge Swann, in similar circumstances, will be renominated to his present post

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M'CORMICK TO FIGHT FOR 1918 CONGRESS

Instead of Taking Long Rest, Chairman Will Begin New Campaign.

MEANS MUCH TO PRESIDENT

Last Two Years of His Administration Will Directly Affect the Campaign of 1920.

Although the Presidential campaign has ended and the labors of the Democratic National Committee have been crowned with victory through the re-election of President Wilson, Chairman Vance C. McCormick does not intend to rest on his laurels for the next four years to come. In talks and communications to Democratic leaders throughout the country he is already laying the foundations for a new fight.

His new endeavors have to do with the Congressional campaign which must be fought two years from now. His present ambitions focus in a desire to turn the narrow majority by which the Republicans regained control of the House of Representatives into a Democratic majority in the Congress elections in 1918. Chairman McCormick regards a Democratic victory two years hence as the stepping stone toward a Democratic victory in the Presidential election in 1920.

The two last years of President Wilson's Administration, as Mr. McCormick views the future, will be crucial years to the Democratic Party, and on the success or failure of President Wilson to round out his ambitious legislative program will depend, in his opinion, the success or failure of the Democratic Presidential campaign which is four years off.

For that reason he regards it essential that President Wilson, during what is expected will be the closing years of his incumbency of the office he holds a present, should have a Congress, Democratic in both its branches, to aid him. This is entirely aside from the moral effect that a Democratic victory or defeat in 1918 would create throughout the country as a factor to bless or blight Democratic hopes for the Presidential campaign two years later.

Chairman McCormick has abandoned his plans for a prolonged rest. While practically all the other high functionaries who were identified with the campaign for President Wilson's re-election have gone away for well-earned vacations, Chairman McCormick is still sticking to his desk at Democratic National Headquarters. The most pressing duty confronting him just at present has to do with the $500,000 deficit which the Democratic campaign managers found it necessary to create in order to bring the campaign to a successful finish.

"I want to have everything cleared off the books before I go away for a rest," said Chairman McCormick yesterday. Many suggestions have been advanced to Chairman McCormick with reference to methods for raising the big fund that it will be necessary to collect in order to get the Democratic National Committee out of debt. One plan advanced yesterday contemplates the promotion of the enterprise through a country-wide chain of popular Wilson banquets, which, it was suggested, would carry with them the publicity essential to success in raising the money.

Chairman McCormick himself is now elaborating a project under which, if put into operation, the small local committees which were created throughout the country for the purpose of raising popular subscriptions to the Presidential campaign will be utilized for raising the funds required to meet the deficit. There are some two thousand such committees, each composed of seven members, and all that would be necessary would be to provide for the proper supervision of the post-election collection of campaign funds. This, and to apportion the work among the different States, is the problem which Chairman McCormick must solve before the project can be launched.

Practically the entire staff that was employed by the Finance Committee during the campaign was still at work yesterday in the suite of offices on the third floor of the Forty-second Street Building which the committee occupied during the campaign. Chairman McCormick, too, has occupied an office there since the campaign closed.

Beginning tomorrow, however, what remains of the National Committee's office organization will be housed at 6 West Thirty-ninth Street, where the Publicity Department and various foreign language bureaus of the committee occupied quarters while the campaign was in progress.

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Weser Bros., 131 W. 23d St.
A. W. Hathaway, 58 E. 28th St.
Liggett's, 54th St. and Broadway.
Waldemar J. Adams, 816 3d Av. (35th.)
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Pease Piano Co., 128 W. 42d St.
Liggett's, Grand Central Station.

43d to 96th Street.
I. Shubkin, 802 3d Av. (50th St.)
Bryant Music House, Inc., 915 8th Av. (54th St.)
Bloomingdale Bros., 3d Av. (59th St.)
A. H. Mayers, 1,053 B'way (67th St.)
H. Saleton, 2,165 B'way (78th St.)
Ellen Byrne De Witt, 1,398 3d Av. (80th St.)
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Av. (93d.)

Above 96th Street.
Geo. D. Lake, 1,487 Madison Av. (101st St.)
Levin & Rosenwig, 1,383 5th Av. (114th St.)
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st and 3d Av.
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
J. Patten Co., 3,464 B'way (149th St.)
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St. at subway station.
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W. 207th St.

BRONX.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 2,996 3d Av. (139th.)
A. Greenhandler, 1,237 Southern Boulevard (Prospect Av.)
Thos. De Mayo, 746 East 180th St. (Washington Av.)
Iseman & Colitis, Inc., 804 E. Tremont Av.
W. W. Liberty, 11 E. Fordham Road (Walton Av.)
David Rosenbaum, 366 E. 138th St. (Foot "I" Station.)
J. Blashfield, 374 Freeman St., (Union Av.)
M. Rappaport, 803 Westchester Av. (Union Av.)

YONKERS.
Sonnenberg Piano Co., 38 Warburton Av.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 37 Palisade Av.

BROOKLYN (Downtown).
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
C. E. Gorham, Inc., 80 Flatbush Av.
Fabrel Galst, 205 Bridge St. (Concord.)
McEnery's 36 Myrtle Av. (Lawrence St.)
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St. (State St.)
Pease Piano Co., 34 Flatbush Av.

South Brooklyn.
Atlantic T. M. Co., 144 Hamilton Av. (Richards St.)
R. W. Olson & Co., 617 5th Av. (17th.)
Michaels Bros., 5th Av. and 9th St.
Royal Fish, Inc., 86 7th Av. (Union St.)

Bay Ridge Section.
Duckman's Music Store, 5,016 3d Av.
R. W. Olson Co., 7,310 5th Av. (73d.)
Sarakin Bros., 4,917 12th Av. (49th St.)
S Fisher, 5,116 5th Av. (51st St.)

Williamsburg Section.
H. E. Blum, 366 Manhattan Av. (Calyer.)
Jos. Steiman, 380 Grand St. (Rodney.)
John Stojowski, 18 Harrison Av. (Hooper St.)
R. & G. Stein Co., 73 Graham Av. (Moore St.)
Plaza Furn. Co., 180 Hamburg Av. (De Kalb Av.)
H. Hinderman, 1,473 Myrtle Av. (Bleecker St.)

Central Brooklyn.
C. R. Lace, 449 De Kalb Av. (Franklin.)
Jacob Orman, 709 St. John's Place (Rogers Av.)
Kane & Reisler, 1,896 St. John's Place (Kingston Av.)
Chas. Wittenberg, 540 Classon St. (Rockaway Av.)

Eastwick Section.
John C. Schwarz, 1,331 Broadway (Grove St.)
Wm. P. Phelan, 1,533 Broadway (Hancock St.)
Mills Bros., 1,720 Broadway (Cooper.)
Wm. Rubinstein, 605 Knickerbocker Av.
Leon Brick, 1,498 Pitkin Av. (Christopher St.)
H. Wolfson, 751A Sutter Av. (Miller Av.)
Starke Bros., 3,122 Fulton St. (Rockwood Av.)

Flatbush Section.
R. W. Olson & Co., 926 Flatbush Av., (Clarendon Road.)
Norman W. Herrington, 1,318 Kings Highway.

Long Island.
Max Brucklin, 368 Steinway Av., L. I. C.
A. S Gould, 53 Main St., Flushing.
United Music Sales Co., 42 E. Jackson Av., Corona.

JERSEY CITY.
Andrew Brunton, 107 Newark Av.
Burtciay Phono. Shop, 371 Bergen Av.
S. Pollack, 384 Ocean Av.
Victoria Music Shop, 539 Jersey Av.
Zarbounes Music Co., 133 Jackson Av.

NEWARK.
Griffith Piano Co., 665 Broad St.
Alex Bulwin, 105 Springfield Av.
Donald Co., 89-91 Market St.
Chas. F. Gorham, Inc., 800 Broad St.
Louis Kanwiser, 125 Hamburg Place.
J. Mullins & Son, 218 Market St.
Photo.-Cycle Co., 116 South Orange Av.
Weser Bros., 800 Broad St.

NEW JERSEY.
Frank Corbt's Furniture Co., 130 Washington St., Hoboken.
Barnes Exchange, 435 Spring St., West Hoboken.
I. Marshall, 496 Broadway, Bayonne.
Backstuhl Company, Inc., 373 Main St., Passaic.
Sumler Bros., 3 and 5 Park Av., Paterson
The Ackerman Store, 491 Main St., Hackensack.
H. A. Curtis, 310 Main St., Orange.
Adolph Geyl, 1,118 Washington St., Hoboken.
I. Hammer, 867 Elizabeth Av., Elizabeth.
B. Montalvo, Jr., Perth Amboy.
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Manhattan Carpet & Furniture Co., 1025 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, S. I.
L. C. Larkin, Ellingsville, S. I.
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WITTPENN DEFENDS THE JOB HE HOLDS

Admits Title, "Naval Officer," Misleads—Thinks "Customs Auditor" Is Better.

CITES A LIKE BRITISH POST

Asserts Secretary of Treasury Has Already Planned to Enlarge Scope of the Office.

H. Otto Wittpenn, Naval Officer of the Port of New York, replied yesterday to the statement made at the Customs Men's Conference on Monday by Frank M. Halstead, Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, who said that the post held by Mr. Wittpenn and six other similar posts held by other men at different ports, were of no actual value to the Government and should therefore be abolished. Mr. Wittpenn told why, in his opinion, the naval offices should be retained. At the same time, he acknowledged that the title of the office was misleading.

Mr. Wittpenn's friends said he did not take seriously the suggestion made by Mr. Halstead and pointed out that the Customs Chief's remarks were not made in his set speech opening the conference, but to a group of officials at the luncheon hour, among them being some newspaper representatives. Mr. Halstead yesterday was quoted as saying that his remarks had reference to the title and not the functions of the Naval Officer.

Mr. Wittpenn said in his statement that it was the plan of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to retain all seven Naval Officers, but to change their title to "Customs Auditor." Mr. Wittpenn's statement was as follows:

Mr. Wittpenn's Reply.

"The position of 'Naval Officer of Customs' was created by the second act passed by Congress, July 4, 1789.

"The title has since been found to be misleading, the duties of the office being similar to those performed by the 'Comptroller of Customs' in the British service, where the office has existed for centuries.

"Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo in the early part of this year asked Congress to provide new legislation so as to retain all of the seven naval officers, but to change the title to 'customs auditor,' and to grant them enlarged powers, so as to enable them to audit all of the accounts of all Collectors of Customs in the United States.

"When the original recommendation of the 'Cleveland commission' received the personal attention of Dr. Cleveland and President Taft, they decided after due inquiry to retain the seven naval officers because of their necessary personal supervision over annual collections of over $200,000,000 in customs duties. They finally recommended a proper change in title only. At the same time, in the interest of economy and efficient administration, the positions of over fifty Collectors of Customs were abolished by the consolidation of customs districts.

"The recommendation of Secretary McAdoo for the retention of the position of 'naval officer' was the official expression of the attitude of the present Administration."

Resolution Calls for Pensions.

At the morning session of the Collectors' conference held at the Custom House yesterday a resolution was passed without a dissenting voice, declaring the conference in favor of the speedy enactment of a retirement, or pension law by Congress to cover Federal civil service employes.

The resolution was offered by Dr. L. Jordan, head of the bonding division of the Treasury Department, and copies were ordered sent to President Wilson, Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, and the Senate majority leader.

The conference favored finding some way whereby the pay of guards and other classes of employes could be regulated so as to be automatically increased. Henry C. Coles, Chairman of the Personnel Committee of the Port of New York, said:

"We have made recommendations that will mean $64,000 annual saving at the Port of New York, and we have recommended that 130 promotions be made."

Zach Lamar Cobb, Collector at El Paso, Texas, said:

"In the first place, an Efficiency Board or committee itself should be efficient and should try to raise the service and not hamper it. I am not going to be the butt of a Congressman's political ideas. I am going to be the Collector or I am going to quit. Nine times out of ten the man selected for you is the drunken discredited third cousin of the Congressman from the district. I say that without reflection on the Senators and Representatives from Texas. Those gentlemen are friends of mine."

Collector F. E. Fitzsimmons of Providence, R. I., arose a moment later and said, "Seems to me what Mr. Cobb needs is to reform his Congressman."

"My Congressman is the best reform fellow you ever saw; he has just been beaten," replied Cobb.

The personnel matter was turned over to the Efficiency Board for consideration.

It was announced that the annual dinner of the conference would be held tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria, with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury A. J. Peters and Mr Halstead as guests of honor. This afternoon the members of the conference will be the guests of Surveyor Thomas E. Rush and the Surveyor's Customs Welfare Association at a musical entertainment and concert in the assembly room in the Barge Office. At the morning session today Assistant Secretary Peters will address the Collectors' conference. Questions dealing with the appraisement of foreign merchandise were considered yesterday at the conference of Appraisers held at the Federal Public Stores. Their meetings will be continued today.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Two premieres announced for next Monday night have been postponed to avoid conflicts. The first performance of "Mile-a-Minute Kendall" will be given Tuesday night at the Lyceum, and "Follow Me," in which Anna Held will return to the local stage, will not come to the Casino until Wednesday night.

Harry James Smith's new comedy, "Oh, Imogen!" will be acted for the first time tonight in Stamford, Conn. The leading role will be played by Marie Nordstrom, the wife of Henry E. Dixey. The play, which is a romance of old New York, will be seen here shortly.

Anna Pavlowa received so many requests when it became known that she would add a group of divertissements next Wednesday to her program in the Hippodrome show for the "Gavotte" she dances to Lincke's "The Glow Worm" that she has decided to add it to the list.

Winchell Smith and John L. Golden have written a comedy sketch called "Mind Your Own Business" for Digby Bell. It will be included on next week's bill at the Palace.

The alumnae of the College of St. Elizabeth, Convent, N. J., will give a theatre party Friday night at the Strand. In addition to the regular program a special film of scenes of life at the college will be shown.

During his regular curtain speech after the second act of "Betty" at the Globe Monday night, Raymond Hitchcock saw Chauncey Olcott in a box, and halting suddenly, the comedian on the stage dared the one in the box to sing "My Wild Irish Rose." The audience applauded enthusiastically, and Olcott, a bit flustered, arose and sang the ballad without orchestral accompaniment to the great delight of the audience.

William Harrigan will go to Boston Sunday to appear there that night at a concert to be given by Sousa and his band. He will sing some of the songs made famous by his father, Edward Harrigan, who was a great favorite in the Hub city.

The Theatre Francaise has begun the special entertainments that will be a feature of the season. Tomorrow and Saturday mornings Punch and Judy performances for children will be given. Paulette Nolzeux will lecture this afternoon on topics of the day, and Edgar Beeman began his course in diction yesterday afternoon.

Minna Gale Haynes will read Lord Dunsany's "The Golden Doom" and a group of other plays and poems by Irish writers this morning at the Hotel Plaza. These dramatic readings of contemporary works will be continued throughout December and January on alternate Wednesday mornings.

A dozen theatre managers who had hoped to lure President Wilson to see their plays after the Army-Navy game Saturday were cast into gloom yesterday when it became known that he would leave the city immediately after the gridiron event. Boxes were being held at seven different theatres in anticipation of his coming, while the Hippodrome had been assured that he would join the football squads in that playhouse.

The one hundredth performance of "Pierrot the Prodigal" at the Little Theatre Thanksgiving night will be observed with special features. Gabrielle Ferrier will again recite "La Marseillaise" at both matinee and night performances.

MRS. JOHN A. ELLSLER IS 93.

Actress Celebrates Her Birthday at Her Home, in Nutley, N. J.

Mrs. John A. Ellsler celebrated her ninety-third birthday yesterday at her home in the Nutley Park section of Nutley, N. J. Mrs. Ellsler left the stage more than twoscore years ago, and it is thought she is the oldest living American actress. Her health is not good, and so only members of her family took part in her birthday celebration.

Effie Murray was born in Philadelphia of a theatrical family. Her first stage appearance was at the age of eighteen months, when she was carried onto the stage of the old Walnut Street Theatre in that city in the arms of Francis Weems in "Jones's Baby." Her husband, who died fourteen years ago, was at one time manager of the Euclid Avenue Opera House in Cleveland, and it was there in 1874 that Mrs. Ellsler made her last appearance in Edwin Booth's support. The tragedian was the visiting star with the stock company and one of the rôles Mrs. Ellsler played was Portia to his Shylock. It is related that Booth said of her interpretation of the rôle: "You are the best Portia I ever heard. Your reading of Shakespeare is unsurpassed."

Mrs. Ellsler is the mother of Effie Ellsler, the actress.

NO NEW YEAR'S EVE PLAN.

Theatre Managers Decide That Each Shall Do as He Pleases.

The theatre managers decided yesterday at a meeting held in the rooms of the United Managers' Protective Association that no concerted move should be made to keep their playhouses open New Year's Eve, which falls this year on Sunday. Some of the managers were opposed to giving performances that night at all, while others favored asking Mayor Mitchel's permission to abrogate the Sunday closing statute for that occasion. It was finally decided to leave the matter in the hands of the individual managers, each to do with his theatre as he saw fit.

The fact that the hotel and restaurant men had given up the idea of getting a special dispensation for selling liquor that night was largely responsible for the theatre men's decision. They had planned to pool interests with the food and drink dispensers, but when the latter decided to make Monday night the time for the celebration the managers decided to let the matter drop.

Bernhardt Not to Appear for Corps.

The announcement that Sarah Bernhardt would appear at the benefit for the American Ambulance Corps to be given on Friday afternoon, Dec. 8, at the Strand seems to have been premature. Mme. Bernhardt's manager, William F. Connor, said yesterday that it would be impossible for the actress to appear at any other theatre than the Empire during her stay and under any other auspices than his.

"Mme. Bernhardt," said Mr. Connor, "is an amazing artiste, with an unfailing fund of charity. She has phenomenal energy, but she is 71, and, despite her perennial youth, feels that she must be rational in the expenditure of her physical resources."

Mr. Connor confirmed the statement that the French actress would contribute to the benefit for the Permanent Blind Relief at the Hotel Biltmore on Sunday night, Dec. 3.

Films to Show Czar's Family.

Through the efforts of Ambassador Bakhmeteff, ten reels of film showing an intimate view of the Imperial Russian family in motion pictures have been forwarded for exhibit at the Russian Bazaar, which is to be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory Dec. 4 to Dec. 9., to aid the sick and wounded in Russia.

Picks Up Barge in Distress at Sea.

The Captain of the American tank steamer New York, reported by wireless yesterday that he had picked up the barge Colonel Moore, in distress, sixty-eight miles south of Southwest Pass and was towing it to that port. The barge, which had lost its rudder, had been adrift since Nov. 15.

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We invite a hearing of them—the one test of musical excellence.

MASON & HAMLIN CO.

313 Fifth Avenue, at 32nd Street

ESTIMATES MADE OF ALLOWANCES FOR OTHER PIANOS

SHERIFF A WICKED VILLAIN.

St. James Parish Hisses the Likes of Him in Amateur Play.

Sheriff Alfred E. Smith of New York County played the villain last night before 2,000 and more persons, boys, girls, and grown-ups, who crowded into St. James Hall, on James Street, near the Bowery. The audience quaked in fear or hissed with righteous indignation when they heard the Sheriff in his villainous guise plotting in husky whispers with another villain to "frame" a poor but honest young man and abduct a helpless orphan girl.

St. James Hall is near Oliver Street, where the Sheriff has lived all his life, and those who hissed him were his friends. They had come to see Sheriff Smith act bad, and his acts were bad enough to satisfy the most critical. He was appearing in Dion Boucicault's comedy, "The Shaughraun, in the rôle of the villain-in-chief," Corry Kinchela.

The Sheriff appeared in the very first scene, and you know by the high polished boots, the silver-headed cane, the curled gray hair, and the long green coat of him that he wasn't to be trusted.

Against Cory and his gang were the hero of the play and his cohorts. The chief of these was Robert Folliett, better known as State Senator James J. Walker. Then there was Conn, the Shaughraun, an undertaker in everyday life, Henry McCaddin by name. The Sheriff's particular crony in all his wickedness was Harvey Duff, who is City Magistrate Thomas J. Nolan.

The play was given for the benefit of the St. James Parochial School, under the supervision of Father Curry of the St. James Parish. It will be repeated today, tomorrow, and Friday. The director is Sol G. Frost, and the cast, with one or two exceptions, including the women, was the same as appeared in the play a score of years ago.

Isadora Duncan's Special Matinee.

Isadora Duncan gave a special matinée at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon. This was a performance on invitation only, no tickets having been sold. A large orchestra under Oscar Spirescu assisted. The program included numbers from Cesar Franck and Tschaikowsky.

UPHOLDS MOVIE DECISION.

Court of Appeals Decides Children Under 16 Must Be Chaperoned.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—The constitutionality of the law making it a misdemeanor to admit children less than 16 years of age, unaccompanied by a parent or guardian, to a moving picture theatre, is upheld in a decision by the Court of Appeals today. The question arose over the arrest and conviction in New York of Jacob Vanbrink for a violation of the law.

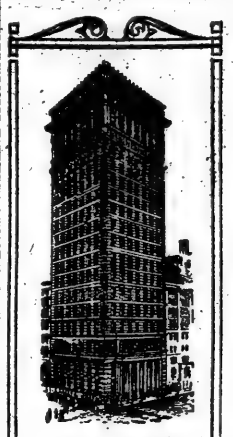
The decision was unanimous.

Next Week's Metropolitan Operas.

The third week of the Metropolitan Opera House season will be ushered in next Monday with a performance of Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunow." The opera for Wednesday evening will be "La Traviata," and on Thursday evening "La Bohème" will be sung. "Lohengrin" will be heard Friday night and the Saturday matinée will bring forward "Aida." There will be the usual Thanksgiving Day matinée of "Parsifal" on Thursday. Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, will be the special soloist for next Sunday evening's concert.

Acknowledgments.

The following contributions have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES: For the Commission of Relief in Belgium: Miss Mildred Faber and her friends, $36. For the Belgian Children: Master Edward Newberry, $22. For the Brace Fund: In loving memory of Vivian Fine, $5; "John and Harmon," $10; Maxwell and Jennie Geddis, $2. For the Polish Relief Fund: Margaret Lane, $2.50.



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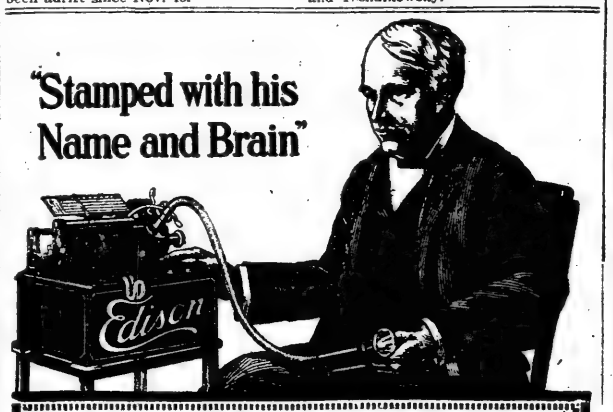

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Real Splendor and Brilliancy in Her Singing of Many of the Songs of Her Program.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich again received a proof of the high place she holds in the affection and admiration of New York music lovers at her recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The hall was filled, and her first appearance upon the stage liberated an enthusiastic and long-continued greeting of applause, and there were further demonstrations throughout the recital, not to speak of huge armfuls of flowers that the ushers brought to her during the intermission.

The atmosphere was one of eager expectancy. It had been two years since Mme. Sembrich had sung in New York, and the interval had been occasioned by a very serious illness. Enough had happened to cause her admirers a natural anxiety as to the condition of her voice. The anxiety may have continued through the first few of her songs, but it was more and more completely dissipated as she proceeded. It was not long before Mme. Sembrich appeared to be singing in as good voice, with as much power and as full control over it as she has in any of her recitals in recent years. There were times, indeed, especially in the beginning, when she had need of all her resources of art to keep her tones steady, good in quality, and upon the pitch. There were occasions, not many, later when she had such difficulty. Besides the nervousness natural at her reappearance, the greeting that was given her might have unnerved still further even one accustomed to greetings.

There was no cause for disappointment in the exquisite skill in interpretation that marked Mme. Sembrich's singing, as it has marked it for delight and edification so many years. Her program was compiled with the rare skill, the intuitive sense of fitness, the large knowledge of the literature that have so often distinguished her programs. The songs upon it were of the sort peculiarly adapted to her voice and style, and a number of them were new, drawn from sources that Mme. Sembrich has not hitherto often resorted to. She began, as she has never begun before, with Bach; his sacred song, "Bist du bei mir."

Some of its difficulties caused her a little trouble. With Beethoven's graceful song, "Mit einem gemalten Band," she was much more successful, and when she began with "Batti, Batti," it was evident that she was in a region where she has few peers, and in which she could give some much-needed advice to certain of the singers who had maltreated Mozart at the Opera House the night before. In this first group Mme. Sembrich did nothing finer than the "Star Vicino" of Salvator Rosa, in which she had wholly regained the poise and equilibrium of her voice and the perfect steadiness the music requires.

After this group she gave as an encore "Lovely Celia," by George Munro, an Englishman of the early eighteenth century. If there was not always all the beauty of quality or certainty of tone in mezza voce that she produces when she is at her best, and if there was sometimes need of a certain effort and caution that hampered her in such passages, there were often power and vibrancy when she gave forth her voice more freely. In many of her songs there was real splendor and brilliancy.

Her group of Schumann's songs included some that are not familiar, as the "Lied der Suleika," "Geisternähe," Singers Trost" Mme. Sembrich herself has done much to make familiar "Er ist's," "Röselein," and "Auftrage," all of which she sang with her old charm, buoyancy, and delicacy, and thereupon added Schumann's "Frühlingsnacht." Her French group was picturesque and also new, perhaps, to many of her hearers, among them two charming songs by Ernest Chausson, of which she had to repeat; "Les Papillons," which she sang two years ago here, with its shimmering accompaniment, and Alfred Bruneau's "La Pavane," melodious and with a suggestion of the old dance rythhm in the pianoforte figures. To the group she added Massenet's "Ouvre tes Yeux." Then came two songs in Polish by her countryman, Sigismund Blojowski and one in Russian by Rachmaniooff, and a new English group, Edward Horsman's "The Shepherdess," finely felt and with an unusually well-written pianoforte part, "Retreat," by her accompanist, Frank La Forge, which she repeated, and Rubin Goldmark's "We Are the Music-Makers." Thus there were four New York musicians represented on this distinguished list.

Mme. Sembrich, who had been very liberal in adding to this list, added more in the familiar manner when she had finished it.

"NOTRE JEUNESSE" GIVEN.

Comedy by Capus Presented at the French Theatre This Week.

Two newcomers to the local French Theatre, Mme. Dione and Robert Tourneur, do the best work in "Notre Jeunesse," a somewhat leisurely and outworn comedy which Alfred Capus wrote ten years ago or more. Here is a story of an illegitimate daughter coming face to face with her father after many years. Both he and his father take the conventional attitude of dismissing her with a pension. It is his childless wife who breaks down the conventions and receives the girl into their home. Mme. Dione is gauche and unhappy in the moments of coquetry assigned her, but she brings a superbly eloquent voice to the scenes of compassion and indignation. M. Tourneur is a comedian of exceptional ease and naturalness. Paulette Noizeux is somewhat mechanically girlish as the daughter.

The curtain-raiser is a trifle called "Asile de Nuit," which was expanded and developed into an amusing one-act English play called "A Fathkler Pet," and acted with great success by Cyril Maude. He repeated it here one afternoon during his season at Wallack's. The French original is slighter and less diverting, but George Baulieu is entertaining as a tramp magnificently received at a charity lodging house because the Superintendent suspected him of being a muckraking journalist in disguise.

George Copeland, Pianist, in Recital

George Copeland, a Boston pianist, who has been heard here annually for several seasons, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. He played numbers by Bach and Chopin, Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata, and pieces by Debussy, Stantchinsky, Granados, and Jongen, and in addition gave, with the assistance of Elizabeth Gordon, Debussy's "En blanc et noir" for two pianos, which was set down on the program as being performed for the first time here.

There are few who do better than Mr. Copeland the intimate piano pieces, especially the works of Debussy, which he specialises in. The pianist's refinements of technique and expression, including that of the pedal, and his suavity of style were as much in evidence yesterday as they have ever been. The new music of Debussy, the sketches for two pianos and two new etudes, were generally thought to have the charm and the lack of excitement characteristic of their species. Altogether, it was an interesting recital.

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Henry Walker's Portmanteau Special Mats. Nov. 27, 30; Dec. 1, at 2 Mornings (Special children's bill), Nov. 29, Dec. 2 Matinee Bill, Dunsany's "Gods of Mountain"; "Nevertheless"; "Six Who Pass." Seats Now.

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81 B'way at 81st St. Tel. 3460 Schuyler CHAS. RAY in "THE HONORABLE ALGY." Keystone Com. Soloists: MAUDE RENELLE. Mat. Today 10c-15c. Eve. 15c, 25c, 50c.

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ACTORS' FUND TESTIMONIAL
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"One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.

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IN ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTTISH FOLK SONGS
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MATZENAUER
Seats 50 cents to $2. (Chickering Piano.)
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This Florence L. Peare, 1 W. 34, & Aeolian Hall.

MADAME Sarah Bernhardt's
FIRST APPEARANCE
HOTEL BILTMORE BALLROOM.
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Sunday, Dec. 3rd, at 8:30.
Prior to her appearance at the Empire on Dec. 4th.
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Thurs., at 8. Trovatore. (Arnold, Ober) Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Fri., at 8. Samson et Dalila. (Homer: Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat., at 2. (First time.) Iphigenia. (Ext. Rappold; Sembach, Weil, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat., at 8:15. Brooklyn Academy of Music. La Boheme. (Mrs. Mason.) Bella, Segal. Cond., Papi.
Mon. Nov. 27, at 8. Boris Godounow. (Ober: Bada, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Wed., at 8:15. Traviata. (Rappold; Caryl (debut), Amato, Bada. Assist. Cond., Papi.
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BATTLES OF THE SOMME and VERDUN Explained
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Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 27, at 3. Second Piano Recital by OSSIP
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1916.

LABOR'S PROPERTY.

Wage earners in general have so little property except their labor that it might be thought they would demand the rigor of the law for its protection as the first of their rights. So the courts have held uniformly, notably in the leading case of GIBBONS vs. OGDEN. In that decision, so often quoted, appears this passage:

> Commerce in its simplest signification means an exchange of goods; but, in the advancement of society, labor, transportation, intelligence, care, and various mediums of exchange become commodities and enter into commerce.

That labor is a commodity is not a mere legal dictum. According to the dictionaries, anything which is useful is a commodity, and anything which can be bought or sold is an article of commerce. That puts labor and capital on an equality. Capital buys and sells many property rights which are more difficult to define or to protect than labor, and finds its advantage in that right. The individual who wants to exchange his work for his living certainly is advantaged by the safeguards of that right.

The theory that labor is not a commodity or property is asserted by combinations of labor not seeking the protection of their own labor right, but assuming a right to prevent others to enter into the commerce in labor except on the combination's terms. Labor hates the injunction process not because it prevents working for an agreed wage, but because it prevents irreparable damage by boycotts, picketing, and forms of concerted action which are obnoxious to the law. No union was ever enjoined because it was a union since the law of conspiracy was amended. No union in our times ever was enjoined simply from striking. Damage contrary to law is the basis of an injunction, and the process is as available by labor as against labor. But if labor is not property, it cannot be protected by the legal processes for the protection of property. To take labor out of the class of property protected by the law is to give unions license to damage labor at their pleasure. It is a cannibalistic proposal, not one of humanity. Only a unionist would advance the idea.

No nonunionist can be imagined asking that his chief property should not be protected by the law. It is his labor that the laborer sells. A slave sells nothing. His labor is not his property. The purchaser of labor buys the labor, not the man. It is the decree of nature, not of society, nor of any member of society, that a man must work for his living. Nature would allow a man to starve, and would give him no assistance in the support of his wife or children. Society ameliorates that hardship, and is repaid by the demand that it annul the decree of Providence that man shall eat his bread in the sweat of his brow, not of his neighbor's brow. The conscience of the upright man should decline living on the bread of a stolen job, merely because it is not capable of protection as property.

It is lamentable that labor and labor's friends are so hostile to the courts. The newspapers have published the Federation's formal pronouncement that injunctions shall be disregarded by all who take their orders from the Federation's officers rather than from the Judges. Mr. ADAMSON gives an interview assuming to interpret the law which he proposed. The courts are not to construe the language he used, which the unions accepted, but the law is to mean what the President and Congress intended it to mean. The difficulty about that is that there is no end to that process. Whenever the unions wished anything not in the law Congress could discover that it was omitted from the law by inadvertence, and it would not be necessary to amend the law. Labor has been making that demand respecting the Sherman law ever since it was enacted, and in defiance of overwhelming proof.

Joseph Surface was fond of talking about honor, until he was asked if it would not be as well to leave honor out of the question. Those who defend the thesis that labor is not property use lofty words. They speak of the deliverance of the wage earner from injustice, of the holiness of labor, as something above all sordid considerations of property, and so on. The plain truth is that the much discussed declaration of the Clayton law did not take its origin in theories of social justice. It is declared in Section 6 of that act that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce." Being a commodity or article of commerce, restraints put upon the freedom of dealing in it would be obnoxious to the Sherman act. Combinations to deprive the owner of labor property of his right to dispose of it, as, for instance, through union prohibition of nonunion labor, would be combinations in restraint of trade. The prohibitions of the Sherman act are broad, its principles are clear. In procuring the enactment in the Clayton law of the declaration that labor is not a commodity or article of commerce, the labor organizations sought merely to make it impossible to declare that their combinations are unlawful, that they are restraint of trade, that they are subject to the provisions of the Sherman law, with which the provisions of the Clayton law must, of course, be in entire accord. It will be well for the public to keep in mind the underlying motive of the contention that labor is not property.

MAYOR MITCHEL.

Any present discussion or speculation about next year's Mayoralty candidates that fails to take note of the high place Mayor MITCHEL has won in the esteem, admiration, and confidence of this community can be compared only with a revision of "Hamlet" which should omit the part of the Prince of Denmark.

After the happy experience of this great city under a nonpolitical, purely business administration of its affairs during the last three years, the choice of a Mayor is not going to be left altogether to the politicians. Men of "light and leading," the taxpayers, men whose interest in the administration of the City Government is based, not on considerations of politics, but on the wish and purpose to make it efficient, intelligent, clean, upright, and economical, are going to have something to say about the choice of the next Mayor. No one who is at all aware of the direction in which currents of public opinion are now running can fail to understand that Mr. MITCHEL is very much in the thought of the people, and it must be remembered that the people elect the Mayor.

FIRMNESS WITH SAGACITY.

In his eighty-first year, Nestor, meeting Achilles for the first time before Troy, at once dispatched a delegation of heralds to Phthia. They carried a message of wedding congratulation to Peleus and Thetis, the parents of Achilles. "By Zeus, but you're a bit late, old man," said Odysseus, winking at Ajax. "I am not," answered the Venerable One. "The presence of Achilles has convinced me that the situation is changed. I concede the marriage. You never can tell about reports from those back districts in Thessaly."

Old Tom PARR was keeping his one hundred and fifty-second birthday in London. "What do you mean by asking for a mourning suit, Yeoman PARR?" asked the Master of Ceremonies. "You can't go to Court in mourning. What would his Majesty think?" "I'm putting on mourning for Henry the Eighth." "Why, he's been dead for nigh a hundred years." "So they told me in the village in 1547. I thought the tale was founded on smoke. But if CHARLES is King, HENRY must be dead. You can't play any tricks on me, if I am a little old."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AGAIN.

The forty-eighth convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party began its labors at Albany yesterday. Either in immediate review or prospect the Cause looks sorely aureate. In 1916 Iowa, West Virginia, South Dakota have followed the example set by Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, in 1915. The antics of the Woman's Party and the unfortunate, if well-intentioned, performances of the Hughes "Golden Special" have hardly tended to reconcile conservatives to feminism in politics. The approval of woman suffrage by both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions was a perfectly understood bid for the votes of the women in the suffrage States, that mythical "4,000,000" wherewith the Woman's Party goldbricked the unsuspecting Mr. HUGHES. The chaffering of the politicians is not likely to affect save with a stronger disrelish for votes for women the opponents of female emancipation."

Illinois is the only State in which a separate record is made and an informed judgment is possible of the ballots of women. If there the women seem to have divided substantially as the men, woman suffrage seems to be simply a superfluity and an expense. In the other and further Western suffrage States we are told that the case is the same. The sex solidarity whose apparition alarmed Mr. HUGHES was not manifested. If, on the whole, women are actuated by the same political motives as men, if their view of candidates and policies is the same, the State that enfranchises women is merely indulging in a costly luxury. If, on the other hand, women, to any considerable extent, vote as women, their enfranchisement would be unwise and might be a weakness and a danger.

It is to be said in all frankness that the pacifist utterances of some distinguished woman suffragists have convinced some former friends of woman suffrage that there is a feminine opinion of preparedness and of war which should not be allowed to bear fruit in political action. There is more than enough sentimentalism, feminism, pacifism, in American public life and public men.

The people of New York gave an impressive mandate against woman suffrage last year. The mandate is likely to be more impressive in 1917. Amid the many pressing vital problems, domestic, foreign, economic, industrial, with which the United States has to deal, the intrusion of feminism is grotesque.

THE DEATH OF FRANCIS JOSEPH.

The death of the venerable Emperor of Austria-Hungary, announced here at a late hour last night, can make little difference in the position or the policy of the Dual Monarchy in the war it is engaged in as the ally of Germany. In the situation within the late Emperor's dominion his death at another time might have had most important political sequences, since the loyal feeling and personal affection of all the people for FRANCIS JOSEPH have been a quieting and uniting influence, tending to allay dissension and thwart separatist tendencies.

There is some reason to suppose that for a considerable time the condition of the aged Emperor had been such that he had been unable to participate actively in the direction of Austro-Hungarian policies. The transfer of the crown to his successor, while doubtless involving no immediate change in the policy of the empire, may have results of importance at no distant time.

FRANCIS JOSEPH has in truth been a man of sorrows during the great part of his long reign. Grievous afflictions have visited him, which he bore with fortitude. He was every inch an Emperor; believed in the imperial title with all that it implies, and was perhaps sometimes more concerned for the dignity, position, and future of his house than for the welfare of his subjects. At least that has been said by students of Austro-Hungarian affairs, but the truth of it, of course, would not be admitted by any sincere believer in the "divine institution."

AN EXAMPLE.

For the third time this year the manufacturers of cotton cloth in New Bedford have increased the wages of their 35,000 employés, and the addition since Jan. 1 has been 27½ per cent. Similar action will be taken in the other cotton mills of New England, and wages then throughout the industry in the North will be about 50 per cent. higher than they were two years ago.

The cost of making cotton cloth has been sharply increased not only by the larger expenditures for labor, but also by a great advance in the price of raw material. Cotton, for which the manufacturers must now pay 21 cents a pound, was sold to them a year ago for less than 12 cents. This upward movement has been due to crop shortage, demand for export, and a notable demand for consumption at home. But for many years we have been selling more than half of our cotton crop to European manufacturers. Wholesale price changes in one year are shown below:

	1915.	1916.
Print cloth	3	5½
Gray goods	4¼	8¼
Brown sheetings	5⅞	11
Ginghams	6¼	9½
Cambrics	4¼	7⅛
Cotton (lb.)	11¾	21

These additions affect the cost of living. But they have not been made by conspirators or unlawful combinations. We see cartoons in which the "Cloth Trust" is pictured as a greedy pirate. There is no Cloth Trust. In the cotton goods industry there is and has been competition. The manufacturers have not been accused by Federal or State authorities of combining for extortion and restraint of trade. Their earnings, shown in published reports, have been a moderate return on the capital invested.

The charge that high prices for cotton cloth are due to unlawful conspiracies is like many other unwarranted assertions which are appeals to ignorance and prejudice. There is much loose talk about gamblers and manipulators who are said to be preying upon consumers. As a rule, there is no more foundation for it in fact than can be found in the cotton goods industry.

TO PROTECT GRADE CROSSINGS.

At the annual convention of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, a body made up of the Railroad and Public Service Commissions of the several States, which was in session in Washington last week, the most important and far-reaching plans for the protection of railway grade crossings yet promulgated in this country were put in the way of adoption. On the recommendation of its Grade Crossing Committee, the association, adopted, with the approval of the American Railway Association and the American Automobile Association, resolutions for the uniform protection of grade crossings and urged upon the Commissioners from the individual States the importance of having the measures they had favored enacted into law by State Legislatures.

The recommendations thus formally approved provide for the establishment of a cautionary sign to be placed in the highway at a distance not less than 300 feet on each side of the railroad tracks; that the railroad companies continue to maintain on their rights of way such cautionary signs as are now in use; that all lights displayed at night toward the highways at grade crossings shall be red; that during the day all crossing flagmen use a uniform white disk, sixteen inches in diameter, with the word "Stop" painted in black letters on its centre, in place of the vericolored flags now in use; that all crossing gates shall be painted white, with diagonal stripes of black; that the railroad companies be required, whenever practicable, to maintain their property at grade crossings free of obstructions to vision, and that the highway approaches to the crossings be so graded that the free passage of vehicles shall not be impeded.

If these admirable protective measures be carried out by the several States, the cautionary signals at grade crossings will be uniform in every part of the country and the danger of confusion to highway users will be greatly minimized. With them in force, it may be confidently hoped that the annual toll of 1,000 to 2,000 lives taken at grade crossings will be very materially cut down.

"PURELY ACADEMIC."

Senator CHAMBERLAIN of Oregon is going to introduce at the December session of Congress a constitutional amendment for the election of the President by direct vote of the people. "His intention," a Portland dispatch says, "is to get the amendment under way promptly, so that it may be acted on by Congress, and, if adopted there, by the Legislatures of the various States in time to become effective for the next Presidential election."

Senator CHAMBERLAIN might just as well say "in time to become effective on the next 31st of April." He must be perfectly aware that the Southern States will fight a measure that involves Federal control of their elections as stubbornly as they fought the Force bills. Academe wasn't half so academic as his proposed amendment.

THE ZONE AND USE REGULATIONS.

In this city residential areas are "coming back" which were previously falling back. The Murray Hill Association reports that the houses now vacant looking for occupants are less by 40 per cent. Families of the class called "fashionable" are reoccupying houses in that neighborhood. Seventy houses there are undergoing alterations for such uses. This promising outlook is marred by a concerted movement of another kind to stop the operation of the causes which have produced it.

The revival is due to the building and zone regulations doing what private associations had tried to do and failed. Private restrictions of neighborhood nuisances have failed repeatedly, the courts refusing to uphold them when conditions had changed so as to make them unreasonable. Courts neither can nor will annul similar public restrictions. When they become unduly restrictive of the public welfare they can be amended only as they were enacted. Yet "real estate experts" do not hesitate to lend their names to support opposition to such restrictions, despite their admission of beneficial effect.

They have clients who regret that their buildings are not higher, and who propose to ask for the reduction of their tax values in proportion to the loss of profits due to zone regulation. For example, the owner of a lot which might have carried a sixteen-story structure, and which now is restricted to ten stories, wants to pay taxes on land reduced in valuation by 40 per cent. The owner of a low building beside a high building deems himself a sufferer by the comparison and wants to annul the restrictions which prevent his building higher. The spokesmen against restriction say that the plan probably will prove beneficial to the city at large, but that it is unjust in its individual applications. In the outer boroughs there are regions which now are residential in character, but which might develop higher values for business uses, and it is suggested that any restrictions which prevent such improvement in values are indefensible.

On the contrary, such cases prove the case for the restrictions. Their object is to prevent unearned decrement and increment alike. There is neither equitable nor legal right to a profit at another's loss. A man who seeks profit by building a lofty structure which detracts from his neighbor's light and air, and which imposes excessive burdens upon all public services, is unjust to his neighbors. When he comes into court and seeks to demonstrate the profit he might have made if the law allowed, proof is likely to be offered that many who have sought profit in that way have failed. Upper stories of most high buildings add more to costs of construction and operation and to depreciation than they do to net income. A man who has built a home has a right to be protected in the enjoyment of it, and not have his investment lessened by somebody's building a garage next door. So courts have held repeatedly in other cities. And the happy experience of Murray Hill has been repeated elsewhere, notably in Boston's Beacon Hill district. Fortunately the defense of the zone and use regulations will be as vigorous as the attack, or more so. There are larger private interests concerned in the defense than in the attack, and they will have the support of the custodians of the public interest. There is no occasion for anxiety, but vigilance will not be misplaced.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Did Not See War as Horrible.

People who are asserting with such confident volubility that war necessarily and invariably has a brutalising and demoralising effect do those who are trained for it or take part in it must have read with wonder the lines from a letter that were printed on this page yesterday.

The young American who wrote the letter is dead now, and he died in the service of France. He had seen more than most soldiers see of the "horrors" which alone are visible in war to not a few eyes. He had even done something—all he could—to make effective use of a new and powerful implement of destruction. To a degree unusual in war, his military duty compelled him to attack and kill individual enemies and to inflict on them a particularly terrible form of death. Yet this young man showed as little of the joy in such work that he would have felt had he been brutalised and demoralized by it as he did of the neurotic repugnance for it that would have been his had he not realised that there is more to war than its slaughter—that it has purposes as well as effects.

Evidently he had been told that the quarrel was not his, and that, besides risking his life, he was wasting time which could be more profitably employed. His answer was clear and vigorous:

> I tell you that not only am I willing to give my life to this enterprise, (for that is comparatively easy, except when I think of you,) but that I firmly believe—if I live through it to spend a useful lifetime with you—that never will I have an opportunity to gain so much honorable advancement for my own soul, or to do so much for the cause of the world's progress, as I have here daily, defending the liberty that mankind has so far gained against the attack of an enemy who would deprive us of it, and set the world back some centuries if he could have his way.

There is presented a view of war decidedly different from that of the pacifists, of the "conscientious objectors," of those who tremble for the dire consequences of putting schoolboys through an occasional setting-up exercise. This young man fought and died for a cause believed by him to be essential to the world's welfare, and the advancement he sought was the advancement of what he called his soul—a vague word, but at least not material.

More Grief for Japan's Conservatives.

An easily credible report from Japan is to the effect that there and in China as well the Roman alphabet is to be substituted for the ideographs which for unnumbered centuries have served both countries for the visible representations of words. That Japan is to make the change is far less surprising than that a nation so progressive and so eagerly and intelligently imitative of such Western methods and devices as were adaptable to her needs should have delayed so long to avail herself of a facility obviously better than her own. The case of China is somewhat different, as there, until recently, the rightness of what was, and especially of what long had been, passed for unquestionable. But China, too, or at any rate the efficient and articulate part of it, is awake at last, and there, also, the possibility of gaining advantage from the abandonment of old habits is recognized.

It is probable that the Roman alphabet will serve ideal requirements no more nearly in Japan than it has in any of the many occidental lands that have accepted it. Of its imperfections and inadequacies, the writers of English have had, and seemingly always will have, sorrowful experience. It is far from large enough to give each of the sounds we use the distinctive symbol that in reason and consistency each should have, but we manage to get along fairly well with the letters inherited from the Latins, and, everything considered, it perhaps was not worth while for us to live through the period of confusion that the introduction of any one of the many better alphabets invented by overhopeful scholars would have produced.

The chances are that the Japanese will be well advised to follow our example and make the best of an imperfect implement. By so doing they will facilitate the study of their language by foreigners, which is desirable if there is anything left of the old belief that the more we know of each other the more likely are we to be friends, and they will escape the heavy tolls and expenses that are unavoidable when ideographs are used in writing and printing. Even a poor alphabet like ours is vastly better than making a picture of every word, and as our poor alphabet, or some slight variant of it, is used by all the nations in the group which Japan is ambitious to join, she could not possibly do better than to take it.

Defensible, but Hardly Judicious.

A wealthy English shipowner has offered a reward of £2,000, which is quite a lot of money, as a reward to be divided between the officers and crew of every British merchantman that, before May 31 next, shall destroy a German submarine. The reasons given by the shipowner for thus remunerating this service will appeal strongly to all except the friends of Germany, and most of those who like the plan will not regret that it ignores the distinction between offensive and defensive cannonading of submarines. Still, there is some question as to the practical wisdom of confirming in considerable degree the German contention that every armed ship, from the submarine commander's point of view, is a man-of-war, and therefore entitled to no warning before its destruction is attempted.

To make difficult the denial of that contention is to make almost equally difficult a sound protest against "ruthless" submarine warfare. It assumes that the submarine is a pirate—an assumption not without excuse or color, but not admitted by the Germans.

The offerer of the big reward asks his countrymen to ignore the danger of reprisals. That would be bold—it might even be noble—but it might be extremely inconvenient and costly. The British have not ventured to treat the captured crews of submarines as pirates, and the argument against them is at least as strong as the one against their boats.

Another Plea for the Garden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With regard to the beautiful "Shakespeare Garden," in Central Park, I have visited this place and wish to add my protest to those letters already written asking that the city should continue to maintain this charming flower garden. It would be a pity to destroy this work of art.

MADELINE HOBART EDDY.
New York, Nov. 18, 1916.

FRANCE AND PEACE TALK.

Suggestions on How America Might Strengthen Her Position.

Paris, Nov. 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Great interest is being felt in France over the utterances of both candidates in the Presidential election on the subject of the enforcement of peace. At first the idea of a "League to Enforce Peace" was misunderstood by the French. The name was unfortunate, and seemed to imply the assumption that neutrals were thinking of enforcing peace in the present war. This, of course, from the French standpoint, was a ridiculous assumption, and an assumption to be resented. But when it was evident that the conception was one that had to do with the future, and was a plan to prevent other wars arising by a common action of civilized nations, French public opinion, seeing the object of the league, became unanimously favorable to it.

Americans who live in France, however, are quite in accord with the French contention that the promoters of the League to Enforce Peace, from President Wilson down, would gain moral authority and have much more chance of being listened to favorably if, even at this late date, they admitted frankly the mistake of August, 1914, and came out now with a statement of their opinion of Germany's action in Belgium. It is perfectly agreed that the great war has developed many problems, and that all the belligerent nations have been led into violations of international law. But are all the nations equally guilty, and are all the violations equally inexcusable? If, as both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson have indicated, the ideal of the American nation—and the determination of the American nation—is to stand out for the defense of neutral rights, ought not our Government to go back to the beginning and take up the infringements of neutral rights in the order of their happening? Perhaps, then, it will be seen and understood that the abandonment of certain principles by the Entente Powers was the inevitable result of Germany's initial crime against neutral rights.

HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS.

FROM MR. CABRERA.

He Seeks Only to Safeguard Mexican Sovereignty, He Writes.

Atlantic City, Nov. 21, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am referring to your editorial regarding Mexico in yesterday's issue. The attitude which I am supposed to have assumed is a mere conjecture. I refrain from the personal justification, as it would compel me to disclose the nature of our discussion with the Joint Commission.

The purpose of this letter is to express my regret that your newspaper, one of the first in the world, should stoop to defame a diplomatic commission which is striving to reach an agreement for the good of Mexico, as well as of the United States, by insinuating that the Mexican delegation or the Mexican Government expects to be bribed in order to yield.

The Mexican delegates have merely asked that Mexico's sovereignty be respected. We have not requested money, nor are we expecting bribes, personally nor as members of the commission, nor as a Government, however plausible and tactful the subornation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES seems to believe that all life's tribulations can be salved with money. We trust that such is not the opinion of the American people. Mexicans do not believe that all that pertains to a man's honor or to the dignity of a nation can be settled by such means. Respectfully yours,

LUIS CABRERA.

Whitlock as Wilson's Success.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the matter of your anxiety for one to follow Wilson, why not turn your eyes toward Belgium? If you have read Brand Whitlock's story of his career as set forth in "Forty Years of It" you have encountered a fine brand of Americanism—that quality about which Mr. Hughes prattled so pathetically—a vast store of hard common sense unswayed by alarums and excursions, and ideals so high and splendid that the volume might well serve as a textbook, even in Washington today. Every progressive and independent voter in the country could give his vote to Brand Whitlock with the feeling that he was really doing something for America. The only possible thing that could be urged against him is that he has written some very good novels.

I understand from Mr. Whitlock's friends that at this stage of his busy life he desires most peace and quiet. Indeed, that—and at this point Old Man Irony donned a German helmet and came marching on—he went to Belgium seeking it. Probably nothing is further from his calculations and hopes than a Presidential nomination. But an opinion recently handed down from the Supreme Court was to the effect that when duty calls the man must answer—unless it be in the matter of some relatively unimportant detail, such as sending a letter of congratulation to a successful rival.

EARL DERR BIGGERS.
New York, Nov. 20, 1916.

The Changing Dollar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is happening to our dollar? Can't something be done to protect its value? I remember very well the fight we made in 1896. Then it seemed as if men were going to rob us of half of what we had saved by cutting in two the value of our dollar. We won that fight. The new danger has crept upon us almost unaware. Isn't it time to begin to save what is left of our dollar's value, and, if possible, to get back what we have lost?

I have paid a lot of good dollars to insurance companies to protect my family when I am gone. Those dollars meant giving up lots of things—food, clothing, amusements, comforts. When I gave them up I had in mind that my loved ones would get a certain number of the same kind of dollars when I should die. What kind of dollars will they really get? If I should die today they would not get the same dollars I bargained for, a dollar measured by what I gave up to get them protection, but a meaner, cheaper, easier one. What kind of dollars will they get in the future? Is it fair that my savings and my insurance should be eaten down continuously because our dollar shrivels all the time?

L. W. F.
New York, Nov. 21, 1916.

ARLINGTON.

Vesta of younger nations,
Whose flame the old worlds mark,
Mistress of many stations,
That guard the sacred spark—

Tall, from your towered altar,
In speech that links the miles,
You parley grim Gibraltar
Or far Pacific isles!

Caernarvon spoke your minions
E'er had she donned her mail;
The Eiffel's unseen pinions
Pass yours above the gale.

They know your sister greeting
From Charleston, round the Keys,
To Ketchikan, completing
Your circlet of the seas.

Where alien dusks are failing
On beach, or plain, or pine,
They bless your far key calling
In high, staccato whine!

Vesta of younger nations,
From coral-crusted bars,
Or peaks, or bays, your stations
Call back beneath the stars!

KADRA MAYRI.

All Want Peace: Why Not Have It Now?

By A DISTINGUISHED PUBLICIST.

THIRD ARTICLE.

What may, for convenience, be called the open-door policy of international trade does not necessarily imply the total abandonment of tariffs, either for revenue or indeed for protection, if that which is to be protected is in each case conceived as a really human and not merely a money interest. In so far as tariffs are levied by any nation as a necessary means of raising revenue, or in so far as they are, in the judgment of any nation, necessary to the protection of the standard of living of wage earners or to the diversification of industry, and in so far as they apply equally to all nations, they are compatible with the open-door policy in the broad sense. What the open-door policy does involve is a changed point of view on the part of those nations which, like Germany, France, and the United States, have been too largely under the domination of the notion that all imports are harmful, and that they displace an equal amount of home-made products. So long as any one great nation holds to the false theory that international trade is a mere casual incident to a nation's business, and sometimes even a detriment to it, just so long will other great nations hold aloof and keep their excluding tariff walls more or less in repair. Whatever is done to make international trade more easy and more general must be done by the common consent of the great commercial nations of the world.

There can be little doubt that false and misleading views of international trade have had more to do with the development of those international rivalries and suspicions which preceded and made possible the present war than any other single cause. How to remove these rivalries and suspicions, and how to substitute a new, a wiser, and a broader view of international trade for that which has heretofore prevailed, is one of the most serious aspects of the problem of effecting a genuine peace.

This question cannot be settled by economists alone. Indeed, they are incompetent to settle it, as is made clear enough by the fact that the three most prominent German economists in this generation have held sharply differing views on this question. Professor Wagner has taught thoroughgoing protection, Professor Brentano has taught complete free trade, while Professor Schmoller has taken a middle course. Similar divisions, though perhaps not always quite so definite as these, have existed in the ranks of French, British, Italian, Russian, and American economists. This question is to be settled, if at all, on the broad basis of constructive statesmanship and from the viewpoint of a just and secure international peace to which each nation must be willing to make its contribution.

The fact must not be overlooked that there is in Great Britain a powerful body of political opinion, strongly supported by some economists, which would reverse the British trade policy of the past sixty years and institute a régime of new trade antagonism and new international suspicion. It would be little short of calamitous should the trade policy of Great Britain be essentially changed now. The swift concurrence of other nations in a liberal trade policy, which Cobden and Bright foresaw and so confidently predicted a half century ago, did not result, but there never has been so favorable a chance for the concurrence of other nations as now presents itself. The pressure of the universal desire for a stable peace may accomplish what generations of argument and example could not do. If Great Britain will only persist in her present trade policy she may thereby make an even greater contribution to the peace of the world than she can possibly make by her navy, her army, and her almost limitless financial resources.

The Economic Conference of the Allied Powers, held in Paris on June 14-17, 1916, was most significant. To the extent to which the conference dealt with economic measures to be taken by them during the war its conclusions and recommendations need not be discussed here. In so far, however, as this conference foreshadowed a period of purposeful and highly organized economic strife after the present military struggle is ended, it was discouraging and reactionary in the extreme. Two generations ago Lord Clarendon, in referring to the apparent settlement of the Eastern question by the Treaty of Paris, wrote: "Nous avons fait une paix, mais pas la paix." If the present military contest is to be immediately succeeded by a new and vigorous economic struggle, using all the implements of privilege, discrimination, and favor, then while the war may result in a peace, it will not result in that durable and secure peace on which the heart of the world is set.

Meanwhile the people of the United States, at least, are at school. The war has literally forced upon them an international trade of stupendous magnitude, and it is rapidly transforming them from a debtor into a creditor nation. Since the outbreak of the war the people of the United States have bought back from Europe considerably more than $1,000,000,000 of their own securities, and, in addition, they have loaned nearly, if not quite, $2,000,000,000 to foreign countries and municipalities. These new and highly profitable experiences, taken in connection with the fact that for some years past American public opinion has been gradually taking larger and sounder views of international trade and of tariff problems, indicate that in the United States the ruling tendency is in the right direction. Such facts teach the American people, more thoroughly than any printed page can possibly do, what it means to engage in international trade on so huge a scale, and how it broadens the sympathies and widens the knowledge of all those who, directly or indirectly, are interested in the undertaking. "For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

The Allies have an unexampled opportunity to lay the foundations of a durable peace if, when the war ends, they will offer to Germany and her allies complete participation on equal terms in the trade of the world, on sole condition that political activity in other countries be abandoned and that an international guarantee for national security be at once agreed upon. Neither the Allies nor Germany need fear that in such case the influence of their national ideals, their public policies, or their literatures will be lost. It is undeniable, as the late Professor William G. Sumner once wrote, that "We may be very sure that the wheat from America has had far more effect on ideas in Europe than the ideas from America."

Nov. 21, 1916. COSMOS.

THE BLACKLIST NOTE.

Objections to the Position Taken by the British Government.

New York, Nov. 17, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The British defense of the blacklist argues in reply to the position taken by our Government that, if a belligerent has the right to prevent its subjects dealing with the enemy, a full exercise of that right justifies it in forbidding intercourse with individuals in neutral countries who are trading with the enemy.

Does not this argument ignore the important aspect of the right of the neutral which is in conflict with the right of the belligerent? How far would we be willing to listen to this argument? Would we permit a secondary boycott; that is, if English subjects were forbidden to deal with any Americans who, though not on the blacklist, dealt with persons on the blacklist? Further, what if a belligerent were to forbid all intercourse with a whole nation because certain individuals in that nation are dealing with the enemy? (This case is almost that of England and Sweden at present.)

Surely it would not be possible to justify such actions! And why? Because under international law an individual in a neutral nation has a full right to trade with all belligerents, subject only to having his property seized when it is running a legal blockade or is contraband. Apart from these limitations no interference of any kind is permitted with the free exercise of this right to trade as he will. Any attempt to interfere with such free exercise, whether by a non-intercourse act, as above suggested, or by a secondary boycott, as above suggested, or by the primary boycott of the blacklist, is unjustifiable.

In addition to this fundamental argument which exists in support of the position taken by our Government, two other points deserve mention.

First, the blacklist takes away from those Americans on it the right to enforce existing contracts. This right is a valuable right and its deprivation is equivalent to a deprivation of the property rights of American citizens, just as much as if a house in London belonging to a blacklisted person were destroyed by order of the Government. This is clearly a violation of American rights.

Second, not only is the blacklist a violation of international law, but it is a violation of a treaty between England and the United States.

In the Convention of Commerce and Navigation of 1815, and still in force, it is agreed:

> The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid to which other foreigners are permitted to come; to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any parts of the said territories respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

It is neither protection nor security for the commerce of those on the blacklist to have their right to trade with England completely prohibited. The final clause of the quotation refers, of course, only to tariff laws, tax laws, &c., and does not permit either party to nullify the treaty at will. The treaty provision is undoubtedly violated.

EUSTACE SELIGMAN.

Polish Sentiment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to express publicly my indignation as a Pole against those who call themselves Polish leaders and publish statements concerning the general feeling and political sympathies of my compatriots. In an article in the Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which expresses truth and could not be contested as far as the words of its author go, there is cited a letter of a "Polish leader," as he is called, a Mr. W., whose last sentence reads: "If my nation had ever to choose between the German and Russian Governments it would choose the latter as the lesser of two evils."

I should like to know who authorized Mr. W. to speak on behalf of the Polish nation. I endeavor to follow the development of the Polish national life and to know something about those who have done any service to my country, and I have hardly heard the name of Mr. W. One thing I know, the above words would not have the indorsement either of the Polish Councils of Galicia and Warsaw or of that in Moscow. A true Pole would be ashamed to confess publicly that he may have to choose between "two evils" and so to admit his readiness to accept anything which is not a pure independence. He knows that in the history of all our martyrdom, in the years 1772-1815, in 1831 as in 1863, Poland never recognized the sovereignty of Russia or Germany, in spite of all golden promises. He knows that, if it was different, Poland would have no more moral right to demand her freedom now. He knows that in case of his weakness he would be haunted by the visions of those among his brothers and fathers who preferred death from Prussian sword or under Moscovian Nahaika or exile in Sybir to the abdication of his national and personal rights.

KASIMIR DE PROSZYNSKI.
New York, Nov. 12, 1916.

DIVANZATI PALACE ART BRINGS $168,962

A 15th Century Bronze Incense Burner in Prof. Volpe Collection Sold for $66,000.

SAPPHO STATUETTE, $15,000

One of the Best Examples of Greek Art Was Recently Exhumed—A Throng of Bidders.

More interest than has been shown by art lovers in sales of art objects thus far this season was displayed yesterday afternoon at the American Art Galleries at the sale of the treasures and antiquities from the famous Divanzati Palace and Villa Pia, Florence, Italy, which were brought here for disposition by Professor Ella Volpe, the collector, because of the war.

The sale was continued for more than four hours, and when it was over 190 objects had totaled $168,962.50. The largest individual purchase was of a fifteenth century bronze incense burner, which went to Duveen Brothers for $66,000. The burner was a specimen of Cinquecento art, and was fashioned by Andrea Briesco, known as Il Riccio when he was a co-worker with Donatello on the bronze doors of the Church of St. Anthony. He was ordered to make it by his patron Gonzaga, the Duke of Mantua, and in the possession of the family of the Marquis del Bagno, descendant of Gonzaga, it finally remained.

In 1911, during the centenary of the Italian Independence, the bronze was shown at the Castello of St. Angelo in Rome, where noble families of Italy sent the most precious works of art they owned to be placed on exhibition. Dr. Bode of the Berlin Museum, declared it to be one of the most beautiful Italian Renaissance bronzes known to the world. The late J. Pierpont Morgan commissioned Professor Volpi to purchase it for him, but owing to Mr. Morgan's death the piece remained in the present owners' hands.

Upset Price was $55,000.

The upset price placed on the bronze was $55,000, and there were no bidders for several minutes after it was placed on view. Then it was contested by P. W. French & Co. and Duveen Brothers, and the price went up $1,000 at a time until finally purchased by Duveen Brothers.

The bronze is made in two portions, a cylindrical body with a spreading base resting on three supports and a domed removal cover. The cover, which is semi-spherical in shape, is surmounted by a seated figure of a bearded faun, (possibly a youthful Pan,) seated on a marine shell, resting on one hand a bunch of grapes and holding out in the other a Pan's pipes. Below this figure are three Medusa masks, each having between them festoons of fruits above the centres of which are escallop shells. This hemisphere is supported by three mythological monsters with bearded men's faces and winged female bodies terminating in lions' paws.

Between these are winged Amorini with outstretched arms in graceful attitude of supporting hands, a carved rim of the cylindrical body is decorated with acanthus leaves, while around the upper part of the body itself are three eagles with outstretched wings, (the arms of the Gonzaga family,) their feet resting on three festoons of banded laurel leaves tied with flowing ribbons.

Below the eagles are three satyrs' masks with rams' horns and between these three figures of marine Deities standing on somewhat conventionalized wave forms. The lower part of the body, separated from the upper by a gold fillet, is decorated with festoons of fruits, shells, grotesque masks, and eight small arch-shaped apertures through which to feed fresh supplies of incense to the burning within. The curved spreading base is decorated with an acanthus leaf bordering, and rests on the shoulder and uplifted hands of three male caryatids having scrolled acanthus leaf terminations. The burner was on a modern ebonized wood molded base.

Greek Statuette of Sappho.

A Greek bronze statuette of Sappho of the fourteenth century B. C., went to C. E. Canessa for $15,000, which was the second highest price paid. The statuette since its recent exhumation was accepted as one of the finest existing examples of Greek art by the foremost archaeologists and art critics of Italy.

A fifteenth century Italian bronze statuette of Antonio Pollaiuolo, a nude figure with hands raised in the attitude of double pipes, was sold for $4,300 to W. W. Seaman, agent. A pricket bought a thirteenth century Sienese gilt copper reliquary for the same price. The back of the reliquary was closed by two hinged doors painted by Duccio di Buoninsegna.

Other prominent sales were a bronze figure of a standing bull on a square base, $1,400; a sixteenth century Italian bronze, the figure a charging wild boar, $1,650; a sixteenth century bronze, "A River God," by Il Tribolo, cost Otto Bernet, agent, $1,800. The bronze group, "Apollo and Daphne," height 21 inches, width 13½ inches, went to T. Kreidler for $1,250. A sixteenth century Italian bronze fountain and basin cost the Minneapolis Institute of Arts $250. French & Co. bought four seventeenth century Roman carved walnut wood panels for $2,000, while J. S. Coolidge bought two fourteenth century Florentine colored gilt wood statuettes for $1,600.

David Belasco a Buyer.

Two polychrome terra cotta statuettes of the sixteenth century were sold for $2,000; a fifteenth century Florentine polychonic terra cotta figure of the Virgin was sold to Miss R. H. Lorenz, agent, for $1,600. O. Bernet, agent, bought an Italian bas relief for $3,800, and a Tuscan marble figure of the Virgin, fourteenth century, for $1,000.

David Belasco bought a fifteenth century Faenza ware plaque, "The Annunciation," for $390, and another, "The Visitation of the Virgin," for $340.

Among those at the sale were Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Charles W. Crockett of California, and David Warfield. Several hundred were present throughout and at 5 o'clock the order was issued to let no more into the hall of the galleries. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

Miss Gray to Wed Beverly Value.

Mrs. A. L. Gray of 225 West Eightieth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Gray, to Beverly Mason Value of 36 East Fortieth Street. Miss Gray made her début two years ago. She is a granddaughter of Bleecker Ahlbrand of this city. Mr. Value was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1913. No date has been mentioned for the marriage.

Miller-Lewis Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William Christian Miller of 400 West 152d Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gladys Mackay Miller, to Arthur C. Lewis of Plainfield, N. J. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

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MRS. LANSING DIPLOMATIC.

First Entertains Allies' Envoys; Then Those of Central Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Robert Lansing has succeeded in accomplishing the hitherto impossible, according to Washington society. She has divided society into two distinct entertainments without prejudice to either. When it is further taken into consideration that the guests of these two "at homes," one yesterday afternoon, one today, were all from the diplomatic circle, the accomplishment of so delicate an undertaking assumes still larger proportions. In each case the young hostess had the assistance of her mother, Mrs. John W. Foster, and also of the several young women whose respective husbands are identified with the State Department, Mrs. William C. Phillips, Mrs. Cone Johnson, and Mrs. Richard Crane among the number.

As Monday's guests included M. Jules Jusserand, the dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Ambassador from France, accompanied by Mme. Jusserand, Mrs. Lansing naturally invited the representatives of the powers included in the Allies, with a fair half of the neutral diplomats of Europe, Asia, and South America as set forth in the list of envoys and plenipotentiaries at the State Department.

This afternoon the German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff were the centre of an equally interesting company which, in addition to all the representatives of the Central Powers, included the remaining half of the neutrals.

So well balanced were the two "at homes" that the number of persons at each did not vary by half a dozen, while this afternoon's company, like that of yesterday, made up a distinguished body, including, in addition to the members of the German Embassy staff, the Chargé d'Affaires of Austria-Hungary and Baroness Zwiedinck, Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Bulgarian Minister and Mme. Panaretoff, Minister from Sweden and Mme. Ekengren, Minister from Uruguay and Mme. de Pena, the Misses de Pena, Chargé d'Affaires of Turkey and Mme. Hussein Bey, Swiss Minister and Mme. Ritter, Chargé d'Affaires of Chile and Mme. de Munizaga-Yarela, Minister from the Netherlands, Chevalier van Rappard; Minister from Salvador and Mme. Zaldivar, Baron and Baroness Akerhielm of Sweden, and Dr. and Mrs. Charles Hubscher.

Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing will pass the week-end in New York, where they will be among the spectators at the Army and Navy game on Saturday.

DEBUTANTES ENTERTAINED.

Luncheons for Misses Katharine V. Hollister and Dorothy M. Darrell.

Several luncheons were given yesterday for débutantes of the season. Miss Madge Lesher, daughter of Mrs. Raymond Lesher, entertained at Sherry's for Miss Katharine A. Hollister, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Trowbridge Hollister. There were eighteen guests, and these were the Misses Charlotte Guye, Dorothy Hollister, Geraldine Hall, Thérese Browning, Madeleine Lynch, Marjorie Silcocks, Constance De Lanoy, Esther Tiers, Elizabeth Clarke, Evangeline Johnson, Elizabeth Chapin, Lily Stehli, Muriel Cakes, Elsie Saltus, and Henrietta Talbott.

Mrs. Edward Fairbairn Darrell also entertained at Sherry's with a luncheon of twenty-eight covers for her daughter, Miss Dorothy M. Darrell, a bud of the season, and a dinner and theatre party followed in the evening. Mrs. Darrell's guests were the Misses Theodora Tiffany, Sophie Struthers, Florence Williams, Katherine Turck, Florence Farrish, Beatrice Beck, Mary Cushman, Grace Franklin, Marie Louise Bond, Ellen McCarter, Lorraine Allen, Annette Moran, Katherine Clark Culver, Muriel Wiggin, Jean Ward, Elizabeth Jarvis Wyeth, Helen Geer, Nina Dearth, Helen Barrett, Glory Thomas, Dorothea Camp, Ethel Simmons, Anna Sherman, Margaret Schroeder, Jean Walker Simpson, and Miss Bourne.

SCHAFER GOLDEN WEDDING.

Veteran Banker and Wife Have Lived in One House 50 Years.

The home in which Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Schafer have lived ever since their marriage fifty years and one day ago was deluged with flowers yesterday, when they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Mr. Schafer, who is the senior member of the banking firm of Schafer Brothers, at 55 Wall Street, and is one of the oldest members of the New York Stock Exchange, said that he had meant to make the celebration a simple affair, and hadn't told his friends about it, but that they had "found him out."

Friends and relatives were calling at the old brownstone house at 52 West Forty-sixth Street throughout the day to congratulate the couple. Besides being congratulated on their anniversary, they were congratulated on having lived in one house in New York City for fifty years. Their friends insisted that they perhaps were the only two persons in the city who could boast such a long residence in the same place. Mr. Schafer grew reminiscent in discussing the old house. Its neighborhood was formerly a fashionable one, in which the private brownstone houses were occupied by prominent families, and trade had not forced its way into the vicinity. Other brownstone houses in the block have now been converted into business establishments, however, while still others have been torn down to give place to modern buildings.

MISS BEGGS'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Her Marriage to J. W. Pearson to be Held on Dec. 5.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Marguerite Beggs of 876 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, to Joseph Wild Pearson, son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Pearson of Tompkinsville, S. I., which will take place on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 5, in St. John's Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. T. Bond Holland, rector of the church, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Canon Pascal Harrower, rector of the Church of the Ascension, West New Brighton.

The bride, whose brother, Edward J. Beggs, will give her in marriage, will be attended by Miss Jeannette Beggs as maid of honor. Miss Lilly Pearson and Katherine Hayes will be the bridesmaids. Mr. Pearson will have as best man John Feeny, and the ushers chosen include Harry D. Parmele, Grosvenor S. Wright, Arthur E. Beggs, Anthony Cassidy, Charles Pearson, a cousin, and Dr. Charles E. Pearson, his brother.

Following the ceremony a reception will be held at the home of the bride.

GIVE ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

Mr. and Mrs. J. McKesson, Jr., Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. John McKesson, Jr., (Miss Leila S. Forbes,) of Roaring Brook Farm, Chappaqua, N. Y., and this city, gave a reception yesterday in the small ballroom at Sherry's to celebrate their golden wedding. Mrs. McKesson was assisted in receiving by her daughters-in-law, Mrs. Donald McKesson (Catherine Van B. Lawrence) and Mrs. Irving McKesson, (Mary Anderson,) and by her sister, Mrs. Arnold Saportas. In addition to the old friends of Mr. and Mrs. McKesson, many young people attended the reception, and there were music and dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. McKesson are at Le Marquis, 12 East Thirty-first Street, where they plan spending the season.

"Gift Suggestions"
A little catalogue of books specially suitable for Christmas gifts. The selections were made with a full sense of our responsibility to the donor who rarely has the opportunity to read the books he gives.
We shall be glad to send you a copy on receipt of a post card requesting it
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CROKER MEMENTOS SACRIFICED AT SALE

Bric-a-Brac, Furniture, and Curios Go Cheaply in Old Home of Tammany Chief.

FAMOUS TIGERS AT $1 EACH

Oriental and European Ceramics, Mettlach Steins, and Books Fetch Small Prices.

Bric-à-brac, curios, and art works in the old Richard Croker home at 5 East Seventy-fourth Street were sold at auction yesterday. Everything in the house, from the famous "Croker tigers" to the former Tammany chieftain's mahogany poker chip boxes, was put up. The poker chip boxes fetched only $3 each.

Outside the old mansion and fluttering from a little stick tacked to a second-story window sill was a red flag. In the red field of the flag were white letters which read, "Sale going on." The household furnishings were sold under the direction of James P. Silo, the Fifth Avenue auctioneer, and at o'clock the last article in the famous old house was knocked down to the highest bidder. The total amount realized from the sale, Mr. Silo said last night, was about $7,000, a most modest sum when the real value of the articles disposed of was considered.

Articles worth $100 went for only a few dollars. Bric-à-brac, the cheapest pieces of which could not be duplicated in any New York store for less than $20, went for a song, while cut glass of all kinds, water colors, mahogany furnishings, porcelains, Axminster and Wilton carpets, splendid rugs, and wonderfully bound books, most of them classics, went for not much more than 10 or 15 per cent. of their real value.

Old Friends Watch Sale.

All the articles were the property of the late Mrs. Richard Croker, first wife of the former Tammany leader, and the sale was authorized by Richard Croker, Jr., and Mrs. Ethel Croker White, executors of Mrs. Croker's estate. The sale began at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning and an hour before it started the house was crowded with prospective bidders.

Among those attending were many friends of the Crokers, and old political allies of Mr. Croker. Mrs. Larkin, for many years the Croker housekeeper, witnessed with sad eyes the going of familiar objects which, as she pointed out, were being sold for "almost nothing." The tigers, for instance, which, during the days he made New York his home and his word was law in Tammany circles, Mr. Croker prized highly, were knocked down at $1 a tiger.

Mrs. William Bisbee bid $30 for and obtained at that price a mahogany bureau which when new, and its worth less than at present, had cost Mr. Croker $230. A big Axminster carpet brought only $8. Two fine Bonn vases were sold for $1.80 each, a pearl inlaid tabouret netted $11.50, while a Swiss music box which it was said cost originally $400 brought only $12.

Mettlach Beer Steins Cheap.

A carved cherry desk that cost originally $125 went for $13. Books bound in morocco were had for as low as 80 cents a volume; cut glass dishes worth anywhere from $15 to $50 were disposed of at prices ranging from $2 to $5, water colors were knocked down at prices as low as $3.25 and $4. A desk and chair were bid in for $4, an oak tea wagon that once reposed in Mr. Croker's den was sold for $2, an electrolier worth $30 was sold for $6.50, and other things just as valuable went at proportionately minimum prices.

Mettlach beer steins were bid in for less than $1, a folding card table went for a mere pittance, and an Archbishop Ireland prayer book went for half. Leyhan were sold at 70 cents a volume. The works of Shakespeare, Carlyle, Irving and Scott, all of them bound splendidly, were to be had at prices certainly not more than 10 per cent. of their real selling value.

Other articles sold included a large Imari jar, two bronze candelabras, a bronze group called "The Dying Warrior," a Princess Bokhara rug, an Anatolian mat, a Japanese bronze casket, a decorated porcelain clock, Persian, Indian, Hamadan and Kashan rugs, decorated china, game and fish sets, a Satsuma vase, twelve Limoges soup plates, cut glass decanters, cut glass champagne, liqueur, sherry glasses and Carlsbad berry plates.

Also there were an agate, glass, and bronze mounted electric lamp, a carved and gilt Louis XVI. chair, a Dutch liqueur set and tray, a Louis XVI. divan, a pair of old bronze andirons, a Carrara marble bust of Marguerite, and hundreds of other things, beautiful as well as useful.

DR. HARRISON WEDS AT 81.

Former New York Physician Marries Mrs. Cornelia Seymour, 55.

Dr. George Tucker Harrison and Mrs. Cornelia Seymour, a widow, who lives at the Hotel Langdon, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, were married yesterday at noon in the Chapel of St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires officiating.

The bridegroom is 81 years old, and his bride 55. Dr. Harrison was a prominent physician and surgeon of this city for forty years, but since his retirement has been living at his boyhood home, University of Virginia, which is the corporate name of the town about that institution in Virginia. He and President Wilson are two of the three honorary life members of the Virginia Society of New York.

The wedding was quiet, the couple being unattended. They had breakfast afterward at the Langdon, and left later for the South. They have known each other for many years, and their marriage follows a correspondence of five years. Mrs. Harrison is in mourning for a sister, and has lived at the Langdon for about three years. She was a Miss Ostrander before her first marriage.

Daughter to Mrs. Herbert Salomon.

A daughter was born yesterday morning to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Salomon of 575 West End Avenue.

To and From Europe.

Some of the passengers booked to leave today for Rotterdam, via Falmouth, on the Nieuw Amsterdam are:

Mrs. R. W. Baker, Miss A. J. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Beck, Mrs. E. O. Bohan, Miss Lila Bohan, Miss Viola Bohan, Sir Stepford Brunton, Charles M. Burlingame, Mrs. D. Dutt, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Miss Madeline Chisholm, and Mrs. J. B. Christie, Mrs. R. Debaney, E. M. Eden, Miss Nelly Evans, Dr. and Mrs. C. Lincoln Furbush, Miss Lydia Furbush, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Greaves, Mrs. R. H. Greer, Edward L. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Horne, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hudson, Miss Dora Hudson, Miss Aileen Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Hutchinson, Mrs. B. F. Illsley, Dr. and Mrs. Newbold Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John Laird, Mrs. E. L. Lindsay, A. Mandel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stanley Martin, Ronald J. Martin, Miss Gladys J. Martin, Miss Lola Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moore, Hayward Reed, Miss Caroline Rider, W. B. Stanton, Charles T. Thompson, George Wilson, Mrs. C. E. Worthington, and Mrs. Dora T. Wright.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Genoa on the Dante Alighieri were:

Paul Edwards, Adrian Minot, D. W. P. Warren, W. H. Laughlin, Irving Leon, G. S. Gregory, Mrs. Mary Smith, R. H. Mercer and Countess Castelli Pirzo Solinas.

Arrivals from Panama.

Among those who arrived yesterday from Panama and Kingston on the steamship Metapan were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bausher, Mrs. Bertha Chittenden, Herbert Cornell, Benjamin George, Joseph Glaser, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Marsh, John McPhearson, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Rogers, John Shultz, Carl Ulrich, Irving Wright, and John Whitehead.

IMPORTANT TO PUBLISHERS.
Holiday Book Number of The New York Times Review of Books, next Sunday. List of 200 best books of the year and review of year's literature. Order today.—Advt.

MR. AND MRS. MANNES PLAY.

Violinist and Pianist Give Their First Recital of Season.

David and Clara Mannes gave their first recital of the season of sonatas for violin and piano at Aeolian Hall last night. The sonatas were Grieg's in G, Op. 13; John Powell's "Sonata Virginianesque," Op. 7, and Brahms's in D minor, Op. 108. To these Mr. Mannes added Vitali's Ciaconna in G minor, which he played to an organ accompaniment by Jonn Cushing. There was nothing new about the program, as even its most modern number, Mr. Powell's sonata, has been given by the same players before.

These sonata recitals have won for themselves a place in the scheme of concert-giving here, and those who have heard Mr. and Mrs. Mannes in the previous durings which they have made their work known have come to expect an interesting and valuable evening when they appear. In this respect the audience of last night, which seemed larger than any with which they have opened a recent season, was not disappointed. The musicianship, the taste, and the ability which they devote to their task were again in evidence, and the result was enjoyable. It was a little out of the usual path for Mr. Mannes to play Vitali's Ciaconna, but it was justified by the variety it lent to the program. In addition Mr. Cushing provided an excellent accompaniment on the organ.

DR. EUGENE L. DOYEN DEAD.

Noted Surgeon Who Used Electricity on Cancer—His Tetanus Cure.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Dr. Eugene Louis Doyen, the noted surgeon, whose claim to have discovered the cancer microbe attracted wide attention, died today after a brief illness. He had made a special study of the treatment of cancer and placed himself on record during April, 1914, as saying that radium was worthless for that disease and that physicians who prescribed the radium treatment were "charlatans."

Dr. Doyen was born here and was in his fifty-eighth year. He was regarded as the greatest French bacteriologist after the death of Pasteur and became prominent during 1912, when he announced that he had been successful in curing cancer by an electrical treatment, without using the knife. He had been experimenting along these lines for more than five years and announced his discovery in a paper read before the Physiotherapy Congress here. He termed his treatment "thermnic-electro coagulation." Ever before this, in 1911, it was announced that Dr. Doyen and his son, Dr. Roger Doyen, had been very successful in curing cancer and consumption at their clinic in the Institute Doyen.

Probably his greatest discovery, and one made necessary by the war, was the cure for tetanus. The wounded suffered greatly from this disease during the early days of the war and as early as November, 1914, Dr. Doyen announced his cure. It was announced that there had been more than 4,000 cases up to that month, and of these only twenty had been cured, the others dying in terrible agony. Dr. Doyen claimed to have cured more than 80 per cent. of the cases treated by his method. He was the author of several volumes on medical topics, one of which was "Treatment of Cancer," published in 1901.

Morris H. Politziner.

Morris H. Politziner, a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Politziner Brothers of 332 East 103d Street, and active for years in Hebrew charities, died on Monday at his home, 9 East Ninety-seventh Street, in his forty-eighth year. He was born in Russia and came here thirty years ago. Mr. Politziner was a member of the Hebrew Free Loan Association, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, the Mt. Sinai and Lebanon Hospitals, the Montefiore Home, and all the other leading Hebrew charities. His wife and two daughters survive him. His funeral will take place at 11 o'clock this morning from his late home, with interment in Mount Judah Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn.

Obituary Notes.

Captain JOHN I. GINN, a veteran newspaper man of the West and Southwest, died in El Paso, Texas, yesterday. He would have been 81 years old on Christmas Day. He was editor of The Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise at one time.

Mrs. S. S. DRESSER of Bradford, Penn., widow of a wealthy manufacturer, died suddenly last night in her apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where she had registered ten days ago with Mrs. Amy Strong of San Diego. They were preparing to attend a theatre when Mrs. Dresser was stricken.

Mrs. CATHERINE DELP of 332 Fifteenth Avenue, Newark, N. J., died suddenly from heart disease yesterday in the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Fay at 272 Lehigh Avenue, Newark. She was a guest at a dance there, and was found dead on a bed in the Fay apartment. Mrs. Delp was 53 years old.

ANDREW J. HARRISON, foreman of the mailing and binding plant of Gardner & Co., died from an heart disease on Sunday at his home, 503 Sixth Street, South Brooklyn. He was 47 years old and left a widow and four daughters.

Mrs. ROSE McDONNELL RYAN, wife of Patrick Ryan, who was for twenty-eight years employed in the Bridge Department, died on Sunday at her home, 1490 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, aged 56 years.

Mrs. FRANCES STUART, 82 years old, a resident of the Greenpoint section for sixty years, died in the Greenpoint Hospital on Sunday. Services will be held tomorrow at the home of her niece, Mrs. Sarah Davis, 212 Monitor Street, Brooklyn, this afternoon.

CHARLES CORDES, a retired confectioner of Manhattan and a member of Hermann Lodge, No. 268, F. and A. M.; the United Confectioners' Guard and the New York Volunteers' Guard, died on Monday at the age of 67 years and the funeral services will be held in the chapel at 130 Greenwich Avenue, Manhattan, to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Cordes lived at 1,701 East Thirteenth Street, Flatbush, and left a widow, a son and a daughter.

WILLIAM CHAUNCEY LAFLIN, 68 years old, a traveling salesman, died at his home, 531 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Springfield, Mass.

ALFRED S. ENGEL, a son of the late Martin Engel, a former Tammany leader in the old Eighth District, died in the Bushwick Hospital on Monday from appendicitis. Mr. Engel was at one time private secretary to Sheriff Tom Foley, and more recently connected with a brokerage house in Wall Street. He lived at 154 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, and left a widow, and a brother, Henry Engel.

ALBION S. McCARTHY, for thirty-six years with the Pensylvania Railroad and well-known in the shipping district of South Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 23 Manhasset Place, Brooklyn, aged 61 years.

RICHARD FREDERICK ASKEW, a native of England and for many years in the laundry business in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 336 Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn. He was 63 years old and left a widow, a son and a daughter.

PERCY D. MANCHEE, assistant secretary of Swift & Co., New Jersey, died suddenly on Monday in St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City.

ALBERT A. CLEMENS, a cousin of the late Mark Twain, died on Monday night at his home in Sandusky, Ohio.

JOHN DUNCAN, a bank cashier and a resident of Ridgewood, N. J., died suddenly in the West Twenty-third Street waiting room of the Erie Railroad Ferry. He was in his thirty-fourth year.

D. DE WITT BROKAW, senior member of the firm of D. D. Brokaw & Son, jewelers, 15 Maiden Lane, died suddenly yesterday on the platform of the Jersey Central Railroad Station in Jersey City. He was in his fifty-ninth year.

Colonel JOSEPH S. McCOY, employed in the office of the Adjutant General in Washington and a veteran of the civil war, died on Sunday at his home in Washington in his seventy-eighth year.

THOMAS HUMPHREY, a retired printer and stationer here, died on Sunday at his home in South Orange, N. J.

Mrs. LENA KATLAN, wife of Rabbi Bernard M. Katlan, who is Grand Secretary of District I of the Independent Order of B'Nai Brith died in the Women's Hospital in her forty-second year.

Mrs. AMANDA READ, wife of Andrew Read, and a resident of Hackettstown, N. J., for many years, died on Monday at her home there, in her 87th year.

JOHN WITHERSPOON CORNELL, youngest son of Colonel and Mrs. Edward S. Cornell of East Orange, N. J., died on Monday at his home there, in his twenty-second year.

JAMES HOULIHAN, a baiter and a resident of the Oranges for many years, died on Monday at his home in Orange, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

JOHN LIGHTHOLDER, a retired mason contractor and a veteran of the civil war, died on Monday at his home in West Orange, N. J., in his eightieth year.

WILSON BLOOMFIELD, a resident of Hackettstown, N. J., died on Monday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Elmer Slater, in New Brunswick, N. J., in his eighty-second year.

HENRY SCHEUERMAN, a real estate broker for many years, died on Monday at his home in Basking Ridge, N. J., in his sixty-first year.

Mrs. ELIZA J. THOMPSON, a resident of Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Theodore Wolverton, in Hackettstown, N. J., in her seventy-fourth year.

MISS MITCHEL, BRIDE OF JOHN W. HANES, JR.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby Macknight Mitchel Weds in The Cotham Ballroom.

BISHOP STEARLY OFFICIATES

Bridegroom, a Yale Graduate of '15, Has Two Best Men—A Reception for 300 Guests.

The wedding of Miss Agnes Mitchel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby MacKnight Mitchel, and John Wesley Hanes, Jr., of Winston-Salem, N. C., was celebrated at 6 o'clock last evening in the ballroom at the Hotel Gotham. Bishop Stearly of Newark officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin draped with rare lace which had been worn by three generations in her family, and a court train. The veil of tulle, caught up at the coiffure, fell almost to the end of the train. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white pansies.

She was attended by the Misses Lucy Hanes and Priscilla Mitchel as bridesmaids, and four flower girls, including the three young daughters of Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Tilton, and little Miss Priscilla Hanes.

The bridesmaids were frocks of pale blue chiffon and tulle, with matching hats of tulle, and carried bouquets of sunburst roses. The flower girls were dressed in pink and white, and carried wreaths and baskets of flowers.

Mr. Hanes had two best men, John Castles and Robert Hanes. The ushers were Ralph Hanes and MacKnight Mitchel.

A reception for about three hundred guests followed the ceremony.

The bride's parents are spending the Winter at the Gotham. Mr. Hanes is a graduate of Yale, class of '15.

Robert N. Drew.

Robert N. Drew, active in the hat manufacturing industry for many years and a member of the Permanent Arbitration Board appointed by Former Governor Franklin Fort of New Jersey, died on Monday at his home in Orange. He was President of the firm of Austin, Drew & Co., Incorporated, of Orange and was a veteran of the civil war. Mr. Drew was a former member of the West Orange Township Committee and had served two terms as Town Treasurer. His widow and two daughters survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

DADDI-BORGHERI.—Born to Signor and Signora Daddi-Borgheri, (Miss Vida Bispham,) a son, Nov. 20, 1916, at Florence, Italy.

SILVER.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Silver, (nee Ada Levy,) a son at the German Hospital, Nov. 21, 1916.

Died.

BARTRON.—At Somerville, N. J., on Nov. 20, 1916, Mary C. Barton, late of 960 East 163d St., New York City, wife of John Edward Barton. Funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 23, at 10:30 A. m., from St. John's Church, Somerville, N. J. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BEATTIE.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, Henry Beattie of Oceanic, N. J., aged 29. Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 2 P. M., at the home of his sister, Mrs. Robert Veltch, 124 Willow Av., Hoboken. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment Thursday, 12 o'clock, Mount Olivet Cemetery. Red Bank papers please copy.

BROLLY.—On Monday morning, Mary A. Brolly, in her 82d year. Funeral private.

BURGAUER.—Emanuel, in his 78th year, passed away at his residence, Hot Springs, Ark., beloved father of Mrs. J. J. Frankel.

BYRNES.—Mary E., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Daniel J. Murphy, 43 West 52d St., in her 78th year. Funeral Thursday morning at 10 o'clock A. M. at St. Mary's R. C. Church. Interment Holy Name Cemetery, Jersey City.

COLLINS.—On Monday, Nov. 20, Caroline Collins, daughter of the late Peter D. Collins of New York. Funeral from her late residence, Ar Ridge Road, Rutherford, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited to attend.

CONKLING.—After a short illness, on Monday, Nov. 20, James Egbert, son of the late Egbert S. and Abigail J. Conkling. Services at his late residence, 824 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 22, 8 o'clock. Interment at Hewlett, Long Island.

CORSON.—At her home, 424 Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Nov. 21, Virginia Louise, wife of the late Alexander D. Corson. Funeral service Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1916, at 5:30 P. M.

DIEUDONNE.—On Nov. 21, 1916, at his residence, 172 East 83th Street, William, beloved husband of Christine Dieudonne. Funeral from Chapel, 153 East 44th Street, on Thursday afternoon, at 1:30 P. M.

DREW.—At West Orange, N. J., Nov. 20, 1916, Robert N. Drew, in his 74th year. Funeral from his late residence, 342 Gregory Avenue, corner Wellington Avenue, West Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 2 P. M., thence to All Saints' Church, Valley and Forest Streets, Orange, where services will be held at 2:30 P. M. Lackawanna Railroad, Hoboken to Highland Avenue Station. Danbury, Conn., papers please copy.

DRUCK.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, Madeleine Bertha, wife of Lucien F. Druck of Palisades, N. J., in her 29th year. Funeral from her late residence, 18 Anderson Av., Palisades, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 25, at 2 P. M.

DUCEY.—On Nov. 20, 1916, at her residence, 159 East 90th St., Bridget, widow of Patrick Ducey and mother of Michael J., Patrick, William, Frank E., and Mary E. Ducey, and Mrs. Hannah Crilley. Solemn requiem mass at Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DUNCAN.—Suddenly, Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, John Duncan of Ridgewood, N. J., third son of the late George and Margaret Davie Duncan. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DURBRIDGE.—At Montclair, N. J., Sunday, Nov. 19, William, beloved husband of Sarah J. Durbridge, in his 72d year. For forty-three years with White Star Line and International Mercantile Marine. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 22 Brunswick Road, Wednesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

ERMANN.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 21, at Atlantic City, Pauline Ermann, beloved mother of Sophie Marcus of Berlin, and sister of Max H. Winkler and Sarah H. Silverman. Funeral services at Salem Fields Chapel, Thursday, Nov. 23, at 10:30 A. M.

EVANS.—On Sunday, Nov. 19, 1916, at the French Hospital, New York, William Walz, husband of Agnes H. Evans, (nee Weid,) in his 44th year. Funeral services at his late home, Homestead Av., Palisades Park, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 8 P. M.

FALK.—On Monday, Nov. 20, Milton J., beloved husband of Amy P. Falk, in the 33d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Wednesday morning, Nov. 22, at 9:30 o'clock.

GALLAGHER.—On Monday, Nov. 20, James, beloved husband of Matilda Gallagher, (nee Crumly.) Funeral from his late residence, 221 East 71st St., on Thursday, Nov. 23, thence to St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, 65th St., where a mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul at 10 A. M.

GOLDFLAM.—Louise, (nee the Feigenbaum, of Vienna, Austria, beloved wife of Nathan Goldflam, aged 28. Funeral from Jewish Hospital, St. Mark's, at Classon Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 2 P. M.

HALL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, after a lingering illness, Augusta Russell, daughter of the late James B. and Elisabeth B. Hall of Utica. Services at the home of her brother-in-law, Edward T. Nichols, 37 5th Av., at 4 P. M., Nov. 23, 1916. Interment at Middletown, Conn.

HAMMILL.—Raymond Lawrence, beloved son of James Edward and Mary Elisabeth Brangan, Tuesday, Nov. 21. Funeral from his late residence, 1,876 Guerlain St., Bronx, thence to St. Raymond's Church, Friday, Nov. 24, 10 A. M. Interment private.

HUMPHREY.—At South Orange, N. J., Nov. 19, 1916, Thomas Humphrey, in his 72d year. Funeral service will be held at his home, 425 Meeker St., Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, at 7:45 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

JONES.—On Monday, Nov. 20, 1916, Maud Evelyn, wife of Edwin Artemus Jones and daughter of Martha E. Gardner. Funeral services at her late residence, 251 West 82d St., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 22 at 8:15 P. M. Interment private.

CHESTER A. CONGDON DEAD.

Minnesota Republican National Committeeman Was a Financier.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 21.—Chester A. Congdon of Duluth, Republican National Committeeman from Minnesota, died at a hotel here today of pleurisy. Mr. Congdon said to be one of the wealthiest men in Minnesota, was heavily interested in iron mining.

He was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1852, and was graduated from

CRIMSON AND BLUE, CADETS AND MIDDIES POLISHING UP FOR LAST BIG GAMES

BLACK, YALE LEADER, SENT TO INFIRMARY

Husky Captain of Blue Eleven Will Be Out Today—Demand for Tickets Overwhelming.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—Captain Clinton Black and Quarter Back Travers Smith were not in the signal drill which comprised the only Yale football practice ordered this afternoon, but the head coach, Tad Jones, said tonight that both would be in uniform tomorrow and would play next Saturday. Smith was at the bowl this afternoon in street clothes, and his understudy, Chester La Roche, acted as field general.

Black was not at the field, and it was admitted that he went to the college infirmary last night and did not leave there today. His temperature was 100 when he arrived at the infirmary, but it had dropped to normal today, and he will leave the institution tomorrow. He has a slight cold, contracted at Baltimore City. His place at left guard was filled today by Chub Sheldon. Sheldon's condition will not allow him to play in the Harvard game, although the coaches would like to send him into the line-up for a few plays so that he might receive his "Y."

Tomorrow the only scrimmaging of the week will be taken by the Varsity, and the first and second elevens will work about half an hour. The physical condition of the team, except Black and Smith, was pronounced tip-top tonight by Trainer Mack.

A makeshift Varsity today played the scrubs for about twenty minutes. Quarter Back Howard Van Nostrand scoring two touchdowns by end runs of respectively 30 and 60 yards, while Eric Waite broke through centre for a third score against the scrubs. Only Taft, Gait, Van Nostrand, Casey Waite and Church of the Varsity were in the line-up. The visiting coaches included Walter Camp, Frank Butterworth, Foster Rockwell and Jack Gates.

The Yale Football Association reported tonight that more than 30,000 requests for Harvard-Yale game tickets which could not be granted had been received, in spite of the restrictions put upon the privilege of applying for the prized pasteboards.

HARVARD PREPARES ATTACK.

Choice of Caner Indicates Plan of Offensive from Outset.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 21.—Reggie Brown and his second team pupils, whom the strategist has been equipping with Yale plays, spent this afternoon in the Stadium working against the 'Varsity as it will face Yale Saturday, and also against a few of the substitutes. The day's work was a hard one, as far as the energy expended, but the coaches were careful not to allow their first-string men to face danger of injury.

The regulars lined up as they did yesterday, Caner still being at right tackle and Robinson at quarter back. These players now are almost certain to start the Yale game, although the opinion of the coaches by no means is unanimous. Some of them feel that Robinson has a little better judgment than Murray, and that his experience in the Yale game last year will help him as will the fact that he has seen the New Haven team in action in two games this Fall.

Caner is picked over Sweetser because of his offensive strength. This indicates that Harvard intends to start an offensive game against Yale right away on Saturday, and will rely on the smoothness of its open play to gain an early advantage. The students here are unwilling to give any odds on the Crimson for the game, but at the same time the general feeling is that Harvard has a better offense this Fall than Yale.

Today much attention was given to Phinney and Brewer, the two substitute end rushers. Harte has not been able to last out a hard game this season, and Coolidge was so seriously bruised in the Princeton game that the end coach is anxious to have the auxiliaries as nearly on a par with the regulars as possible. Minot, who is the only best kicker to Horween, was used alternately with Horween in the backfield. Flower did not look as good earlier in the season against Brown, but Bond is now considered as efficient a back as Thacher. Minot is being held in reserve with Wilcox for the open game.

PENN PRACTICE IS SECRET.

Gates of Franklin Field Barred by Order of Folwell.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Not wishing to take the chance of allowing the Cornell gridiron gladiators to get a line on his new plays, Coach Bob Folwell, of the Penn eleven, had the gates of Franklin Field barred this afternoon for the second time this season. Then, with the assistance of Coaches Wharton and Dickson, Folwell had the 'Varsity eleven try out three new plays which will probably be used against the West Virginia Wesleyan eleven here Saturday, as well as against Cornell Thanksgiving Day.

All the 'Varsity men who played in the Michigan game were in their togs with the exception of Charley Harding, who received a furlough until Wednesday. His place at guard was taken for the time being by George Wagoner.

PENN STATE WORK SEVERE.

Preparations for Battle with Panthers Begins in Earnest.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Nov. 21.—A long secret practice, the first of the season, was Penn State's quota of work today. Coach Harlow has ten days in which to get his team ready for Pittsburgh on Thanksgiving Day, and he has ordered the gates closed for the rest of the season. The squad was permitted to break training over the week-end, partly to celebrate the defeat of Lafayette, and partly to take off the fine edge of overtraining. Berryman, State's half back of last year, now Gettysburg's coach, helped Harlow today.

STUDENTS CHEER LEHIGH.

Demonstration by Undergraduates Enlivens Practice Work.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 21. Six hundred enthusiastic students were permitted to view, for a brief period, the football practice at Lehigh today. The demonstration injected energy into the players, who went about their work with a will. When it was too dark for the men to see the ball, the practice came to an end, but only temporarily, for Coach Tom Keady ordered additional signal practice and a field tactics talk in the gymnasium.

Chenoweth, the quarter back, who had a foot broken in the Muhlenberg game, was out for the first time in nearly three weeks. He was sent to the scrubs and a strong effort will be made to get him into condition in case he is needed Saturday. Pons is the only veteran who was not on the field. All the other cripples are rounding into shape nicely. Good took Quist's place at right end, and Richards took Good's place at right tackle. These were the only changes from yesterday's lineup.

While the scrubs were perfecting Lafayette's formations, especially those upon which forward passes are hurled, the Varsity was putting on the finishing touches of the new plays that Keady has been drilling for the last two weeks.

ADVERTISEMENT.
FORDHAM vs. GALLAUDET COL.
Sat., 2:30, Fordham Field, 12th St.

COLUMBIA ELEVEN RAPPED.

College Daily, Spectator, Comments Candidly on the Team.

Criticising the work of Columbia football players this Fall, intimating that the coaching system might be amiss, and depicting the 1916 season of one victory, two scoreless ties, and four defeats, the Columbia Spectator, the students' daily college newspaper, appeared yesterday on the Morningside campus with a long editorial article on the football situation. The tackling is termed "disgraceful," and as a closing sentence Spectator says: "On Saturday the football team and the coaches should show that they are behind Columbia."

The editorial article is in part as follows:

"It would be a waste of time and space to attempt to offer excuses for Saturday's defeat at the hands of Wesleyan. There are no excuses; there should be none. It would be inane to utter bromidic expressions of our pride in the fighting spirit of the team, and to console ourselves with the fact that the men never gave up, however overwhelming the odds. Such talk is small consolation. * * * The student body is not proud of the football team. The alumni is not proud of the team. It would be hypocrisy to say that they are.

"The football situation has reached a serious stage, and the N. Y. U. game is next Saturday. Brushing aside all the excuses and apologies and small talk and optimistic hopes for the future, this fact stands out: In the next to last game of the season, after two months of daily practice, the players still tackle an opponent around the shoulders; the interference has no more cohesion than it had in the early games; the line still waits for the visitors' attack instead of charging to meet it; there is still the same hesitancy and lack of decisiveness in the calling of the signals and in the general movements of the team on the field.

"It is probable that injuries are responsible for some of the faults. But injuries do not account for the fact that the tackling is disgraceful. The blame lies either with the coaches or the men. Either the coaches have failed or the men have not paid attention to what they were taught. Wherever the blame for the team's faults lies, there this criticism is directed.

"Columbia men are loyal, but they wince when the other cheering section laughs at the sight of two Columbia men being carried along on the shoulders of a man they are trying tackle. Columbia men are loyal but they hate to hear the derisive shouts that arise when the Blue and White centre has to consult with the quarter back two or three times on one play."

COLUMBIA LOSES CENTRE.

Definitely Announced That Brown Will Not Play N. Y. U.

Only light work was given to the Columbia gridiron squad yesterday on the occasion of the first complete workout since Saturday's game with Wesleyan. It was announced definitely from the training rooms that Joe Brown, veteran centre for two seasons, would be lost for the last game this week with New York University. His injury in the Wesleyan battle was yesterday found to be a broken foot.

Kendy and Dunn, the wing men, did not report in uniform, but Head Coach Metcalf is assured that they will rejoin the team at today's practice. Yesterday's work was confined to dummy scrimmaging for the rush line men, and work on the tackling dummy for the ends and half backs.

FORDHAM IS BACK AT WORK.

New Plays Being Developed for the Game with Villanova.

Refreshed by two days of rest, after its overwhelming victory at Holy Cross last Saturday, the Fordham football squad went back to hard work yesterday in preparation for the two remaining games on the schedule. Although Coach Dan Regan took things from a serious stage, and the N. Y. U. game is next Saturday, Brushing aside all the excuses and apologies and small talk and optimistic hopes for the future, this fact stands out: In the next to last game of the season, after two months of daily practice, the players still tackle an opponent around the shoulders; the interference has no more cohesion than it had in the early games; the line still waits for the visitors' attack instead of charging to meet it; there is still the same hesitancy and lack of decisiveness in the calling of the signals and in the general movements of the team on the field.

HIGH PRICES AT OLD GLORY SALE

WEANLINGS FETCH TOP-NOTCH PRICES

Lot of 29 Trotters Owned by C. G. K. Billings Sold for $20,725 at Garden.

A world's record for trotting horse sales was made at the Old Glory sale at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon, when twenty-nine baby trotters were sold for a total of $20,725, an average of $715 a head. The lot of weanlings which brought this astounding average were sons and daughters of The Marvester, which until a few months ago was the fastest trotting stallion in the world, Lee Axworthy having defeated him during the Grand Circuit meetings. All were bred at the Curles Neck Farm in Virginia, the property of C. G. K. Billings of this city. The oldest of the lot was foaled in January last, but most of them were born during the months of March, April, and May. None of them was more than halter broke.

Untried as these youngsters were, the bidding for them was brisker than for any lot of light harness weanlings which has ever been disposed of in this city, though their purchase was the rankest kind of speculation. Excitement reached its highest pitch in the bidding for a veritable equine beauty, Harvest Dawn, a fine upstanding bay with beautiful head, shoulders and withers and the raciest of outlines, the foal of Lucille Bingen, which made a record of 2:08½ as a 3-year-old. The youngster had much of her dam's conformation and some of the outstanding characteristic of her speedy sire. Starting at $500, she was rapidly boosted by jumps to $1,500, and then by hundreds only until she was finally knocked down to W. J. Thubron of Pittsburgh, who was variously reported as the agent of Frank Dohrman and William Thaw of the Smoky City, but was perfectly willing to allow the record to stand as a purchaser on his own account. The next highest price was paid for Harvest Pride, a bay daughter of Bernice R., she was sold to A. H. Cosden of Southold, L. I. Mr. Cosden also purchased three other of The Harvester youngsters, for a total of $3,950. Frank Caton of Moscow, Russia, bought five of the youngsters for exportation for a total of $2,825.

Mr. Billings also sold the pacer, Ben Billings, 2:07, 5 years, for $3,700, to Fred Jamieson of Arden, Penn., and two of his weanling colts for $475, and a daughter of Lou Dillon by the Russian Orloff stallion Bion for $200, the latter being bought by Frank Caton, who will take her back to Russia and thus get an infusion of the blood of the fastest of American trotting mares for crossing with Russian horses.

A consignment of twenty-three head from the once famous Stony Ford farm sold for a total of $5,690, the most fancied of the lot, the 2-year-old Justin, with a record of 2:25 on a half-mile track and a blue ribbon winner in the Tuxedo Horse Show, fetching the top price, $600, on sale to A. J. Furbush.

The weanling sales:

Harvest Lord, br. c., by The Harvester, dam Berta Mac, by McKinney; C. E. Dean, Palatine, N. Y. $600
Harvest Sylph, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Baroness Virginia, by Baron Review; A. H. Cosden, New York 800
Harvest Laddie, b. c., by The Harvester, dam Baroness Evelyn, by Baron Review; Frank Caton, Moscow, Russia... 500
Harvest Boy, br. c., by The Harvester, dam Baroness Jay, by Jay McGregor; Frank Caton 375
Harvest Pride, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Bernice R., by Dexter Prince; A. H. Cosden 1,500
Harvest Dew, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Baracella, by Baronguile; Glen Lea Farm, Monroe, N. Y. 225
Harvest Silver, rn. c., by The Harvester, dam Nelly Worthy, by Axworthy; David Tod, Youngstown, O. 1,150
Harvest Belle, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Khigston Belle, by Prodigal; A. H. Cosden 650
Harvest Breeze, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Louise Wallson, by Prodigal; Ned McCarr, Pittsburgh, Penn. 675
Harvest Memories, br. f., by The Harvester, dam Memories, by Bingen; David Tod 1,000
Harvest Stream, br. f., by The Harvester, dam Zarrine, by Silent Brook; A. H. Cosden 1,000
Harvest Bud, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Queensland, by Bingen; Glen Lea Farm 1,025
Harvest Chief, br. c., by The Harvester, dam Myra Prodigal, by Prodigal; Frank Caton 400
Harvest Gold, b. c., by The Harvester, dam Adice Dillon, by Sidney Dillon; James Snell, Lexington, Ky. 600
Harvest Wreath, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Arielle, by Bingen; G. H. Tyaling, Cleveland, Ohio 400
Harvest Sprite, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Gretchen B., by John A. McKerron, A. W. Smith, New York City 700
Harvest Star, br. c., by The Harvester, dam Margaret Preston, by The Director General; Brook Farm, Chester, N. Y. .. 800
Harvest Flight, br. c., by The Harvester, dam Nancy Boyce, by Allerton; Fatherland Farm, Byfield, Mass. 350
Harvest Field, b. c., by The Harvester, dam Nel Olcott, by Olcott Axworthy; J. J. McCarthy, Springfield, Mass. 450
Harvest Storm, br. c., by The Harvester, dam Even Sheet, by Mainsheet; Fatherland Farm 300
Harvest Aid, br. c., by The Harvester, dam Santos Maid, by Peter the Great; Brook Farm 600
Harvest Lady, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Ethel Toddington, by Toddington; Frank Caton 600
Harvest Wind, b. c., by The Harvester, dam Lucille Marlow, by Prodigal; C. E. Dean 525
Harvest Dawn, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Lucile Bingen, by Bingen; W. J. Thubron, Pittsburgh 1,900
Harvest Rhyme, b. f., by The Harvester, dam Betsy Bingen, by Bingen; George Grant, New York 400
Harvest Haze, br. f., by The Harvester, dam Ruth Irons, by Bingen; C. B. Pecker, Boston, Mass. 475
Harvest Dance, b. c., by The Harvester,

AMATEURS IN GOOD BOUTS.

Several Entertaining Exhibitions in Crescent A. C. Ring.

Quite a number of new faces were seen in the ring last night in the gymnasium of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, when the preliminary trials of the club's second amateur boxing tournament of the season were decided. The exhibitions staged were comparatively small, but interesting competition was furnished in the majority of the bouts.

Among the newcomers aspiring for honors in amateur boxing circles was B. Finkelstein, a Brooklyn A. C. cross-country runner. He was opposed to J. P. St Clair, Union Settlement A. C., in the first bout in the 145-pound class, but after taking some lusty wallops from the Union Settlement A. C. boxer, Finkelstein decided that he had enough when the bell sounded the end of the first round.

L. Hamm, Bronxdale A. C., showed considerable ability in the 125-pound division. He engaged in two bouts and disposed of both his opponents in workmanlike manner, each in one round. H. Marcus, Educational Alliance, was the first to fall before the heavy blows of Jampo, and his next victim was Al Cash, Dominican Lyceum.

Bob Gleason, metropolitan welterweight champion, who is entered in the tournament, drew a bye, and will not be seen in competition until tomorrow night when the semi-finals and finals will be decided.

YANKEES TO HAVE A HOME.

New Grounds Planned for Donovan's Men, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—President Ban Johnson of the American League left here tonight for French Lick, where he will confer with Captain Huston and Colonel Ruppert, owners of the New York Yankees, about a new home for the club. The action means, it is declared, that in the future there will be no doubling up between the American and National Leagues, and that the Yankees will have a permanent home of their own in Gotham.

It is not believed that the new grounds will be ready for next season, but a plant, second to none in the country, will it is understood be opened in the Spring of 1918.

DR. MARTIN IS HIGH GUNNER.

Wins Chief Prize on Robin Hood Club Range.

Ten leading trapshooters of the Metropolitan District competed yesterday in an invitation shoot held by the Robin Hood Gun Club at the Concord, S. I., traps. Dr. G. H. Martin was the high scratch gunner, with a score of 95, 2—97. Dr. Martin was in line for three trophies, but took only the scratch prize.

The high handicap award went to T. Colton, with 82 breaks from 20 handicap, while the kickers' handicap was captured by F. McVoy with 91, 6—97.

After the shoot the visiting marksmen were the guests of George Connolly at a game dinner

An Advertisement by

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BIG CUT COMING IN BASEBALL SALARIES

Question Is the Most Important to Come Before National League Meeting.

The most important question over which the National League magnates will ponder when they meet here early next month will be the players' salaries. That a big cut is coming in the pay envelopes of the high-priced players is admitted by all the club owners, and when the next baseball season comes around the market for baseball talent will be normal again and all the high salaries brought about by the Federal League invasion will have disappeared.

Most of the contracts, which were for terms of two or three years, which were practically forced upon the club owners by the players a few seasons ago, expired with the end of the last season, and new contracts will be signed before the season opens in April. Many of the club owners faced a situation during the Federal League reign which gave them no other alternative than to concede to the players' demands or lose their services. Even to players who did not demand more money, the club owners gave increased salaries, fearing that they would jump.

The baseball folks still have losses to make up which date back to the Federal League war. While baseball came back to its own to a certain extent last season, there are still many old scores to settle. The final money settlement with the Federal League has not yet been made by Organized Baseball and it is going to cost a large sum. The National and American Leagues are best stated in their settlement on account of the suit brought against them by the Baltimore Federal League club. As all this money will have to come from the pockets of the club owners, they are all determined to start a retrenchment policy as soon as possible and the cut in salaries will be the first move this direction. For financial reasons also, it is not likely that the National League rule limiting the number of players to twenty-one will be changed.

The National League clubs will move to reduce their expenses before the next season by dropping a number of old players who have been carried for the last few seasons. Spring housecleaning in all the clubs will be in order. Of the Giants, some of the old fellows will go. Hans Lobert and Mike Doolan will probably be dropped. Nap Rucker has quit in Brooklyn, and among the Brooklyn players whose contracts will have to be renewed will be Daubert, who held out for big salary, Chief Meyers and George Cutshaw. Mowrey is another veteran who may be dropped next season, if Brooklyn can dig up a new third baseman. More than one of the National League clubs last season was forced to carry veteran players on account of long-term contracts when their positions would have been better taken care of by younger and cheaper players.

With no Federal League now to use as a club over the magnates' heads, the high-priced players will be brought into line at the club owners' own terms. The players have had their day, and now the owners will get in their little work.

The Chicago Clubs were ruined last season because of the Federal League holdovers the club was forced to carry. There will be a general overhauling of the Cubs next Spring. The St. Louis Cardinals carried many players with inflated salaries and as their contracts have all expired there will be some housecleaning in Miller Huggins's club.

There is certain to be a revision of many American League salaries next season, also. Lajoie, who draws a big salary from the Athletics, may be among those who will give way to the younger generation of ball players. The Cleveland Club shouldered part of Lajoie's salary with the Athletics after he was released to that club. On the Boston Red Sox were many players who last year drew high salaries. There is sure to be a cut in this salary list now that the club has been taken over by the new owners, H. H. Frazee and Hugh Duffy.

The general renovation of both leagues will undoubtedly improve the standard of major league ball, which last season was at a low ebb. There is room for more ambitious young athletes, and next Spring's training trips will bring out more new major league material than ever before, as the clubs will be rid of most of the high-priced veterans they have been forced to carry on account of the Federal League invasion

COTTON IRREGULAR, WITH 42-POINT LOSS

Market Breaks Suddenly After Working Up to New High Levels in Early Hours.

CENSUS REPORT BULLISH

Shows 9,615,873 Bales Ginned Up to Nov. 14—Spot Cotton 5 to 10 Years Old Being Sold.

After working up to new high levels yesterday morning cotton developed disconcerting irregularity, with the undertone showing extreme nervousness. The opening was barely steady, with prices unchanged to 13 points higher. The census report was construed as moderately bullish, although it was about in line with expectations. It indicated the smallest ginning between Nov. 1 and Nov. 14 on record.

A reactionary tendency which became pronounced in Liverpool and New Orleans caused local professionals to sell heavily, and prices broke with startling suddenness. The market appears to be in a position to do almost anything. As one trader stated yesterday, it would be possible to have a break of 75 or 100 points with a recovery of practically all the loss within 10 minutes. Under such circumstances, the average trader is sailing pretty close to the shore.

The census report on the amount of cotton ginned up to Nov. 14 was announced on the opening of the market. It showed 9,615,833 bales. The ginning for the period was the smallest on record and was 100,000,000 bales less than during the short crop of 1909. One Chicago firm wired the opinion that the indicated crop was 10,450,000 bales.

The technical position showed more or less weakness yesterday. It probably would be difficult to sell a large line of cotton without causing a severe break, but at the same time it would be equally as hard to cover a proportionate line of shorts.

A Southern wire received yesterday said that spot cotton from 5 to 10 years old was coming out of the woods and being sold. Another feature of the spot situation which has attracted much attention has been the small proportion of failures among Southern shippers. It would have been impossible to avoid serious financial embarrassment if Southern firms had hedged their purchases of actual cotton with sales. An enormous amount of money would have been required for margins. This rosy financial position of Southern shippers therefore indicates that there has been very little hedging of cotton. It is, of course, possible that these firms now are sufficiently fortified by profits at the present time as to be undisturbed by a break of a cent or two a pound.

The market became unsettled in the late trading by reports that a good deal of freight from New Orleans to European ports would be devoted to grain and metals, thus leaving very little space for cotton. New Orleans wired that Genoa boats must take all metal, Glasgow 90 per cent. metal, and Liverpool 75 per cent. metals and grain.

The close was unsettled at a net loss of 41 to 42 points.

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	21.00	21.06	20.52	20.52@20.54	20.93@20.94
Jan.	21.14	21.14	20.55	20.64@20.66	21.04@21.06
Mar.	21.28	21.28	20.75	20.84@20.87	21.23@21.25
May.	21.42	21.42	20.93	21.02@21.06	21.39@21.40
July.	21.35	21.37	20.90	21.01@21.03	21.35@21.40

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 15 points decline; middling at 20.75c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, unchanged to 35 points decline. New Orleans, 20.25c; Galveston, 20.75c; Savannah, 20¼c; Memphis, 20.25c; Augusta, 20.44c; Houston, 20.65c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	20.09	20.24	19.91	19.98@20.00	20.29@20.31
Jan.	20.20	20.43	19.98	20.14@20.16	20.47@20.50
Mar.	20.45	20.72	20.23	20.30@20.33	20.75@20.78
May.	20.84	20.93	20.43	20.61@20.63	20.96@20.99
July.	20.93	21.02	20.62	20.71@20.73	21.07@21.09

The Liverpool market opened strong. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points lower, at 12.53c. Sales, 7,000; receipts, 72,000; including 71,000 American. Closed weak and unsettled.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Jan.-Feb.	12.69	12.69	12.22	12.25	12.40
Mar.-April	12.89	12.89	12.37	12.37	12.51
May-June	12.78	12.78	12.56	12.47	12.61
July-Aug.	12.78	12.80	12.50	12.46	12.60

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were January, 20.86; March, 21.05; May, 21.21; July, 21.19. The market there was due to open today, 9 to 11 points down.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	18,700	19,845	367,960	280,3.6
New Orleans.	14,887	10,820	453,423	310,250
Mobile	235	378	10,916	21,3.7
Savannah	6,138	8,718	181,666	206,194
Charleston	1,959	838	74,891	94,068
Wilmington	175	138	35,739	37,069
Norfolk	2,457	2,132	83,411	100,548

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	3,519	1,681	133,379	183,545
Memphis	6,157	8,770	244,672	271,824
St. Louis	1,697	7,963	22,156	12,779
Houston	18,144	13,550	278,093	194,787

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	14,000 to 15,000	10,642	12,7.7
New Orleans	25,000 to	4,000	8,282

Exports yesterday were 3,500 bales. Total thus far for this season, 2,185,832 bales. Total last season, 1,724,642 bales.

ATLANTIC COAST PAYS 7%.

Dividend Rate Raised After Two Years of Reduction.

The Atlantic Coast Line yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the common stock, restoring the issue to a 7 per cent. basis. The road has been paying 5 per cent. for the last two years. Its controlled road, the Louisville & Nashville, recently restored its rate to 7 per cent. also. Directors of the company were re-elected, and T. F. Darden was made an additional assistant secretary.

The annual report of the Atlantic Coast Line shows gross revenues of $34,445,110, an increase of $2,909,000 over 1915, but a decrease of $2,387,000 from the total for 1914, and of nearly $2,000,000 from the year preceding that. The net earnings amounted to $9,838,000, a gain of $2,800,000 over 1915, and of nearly $800,000 over 1914. The surplus after charges was $7,755,000, a gain of $3,455,000. The balance was equivalent to 11.31 per cent. on the common stock, against 6.26 per cent. in 1915.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

	1916.	Increase.
2d week Nov.	$374.162	$16,723
July 1-Nov. 14	6.833.904	804,606

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—

Southern Railway:		
2d week Nov.	1,617.397	196,952
July 1-Nov. 14	28,858.503	3,414,702
Alabama Great Southern:		
2d week Nov.	110,873	3,724
July 1-Nov. 14	2,174,476	263,133
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:		
2d week Nov.	245,859	37,534
July 1-Nov. 14	4,405,464	725,786
Georgia Southern & Florida:		
2d week Nov.	57,349	7,956
July 1-Nov. 14	993,202	130,428
Mobile & Ohio:		
2d week Nov.	250,274	6,072
July 1-Nov. 14	4,465,905	170,019

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for October—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$1,096,040	$977,184	$880,044
Net aft. tax.	428,080	381,441	244,344
4 mos. gross.	3,866,415	3,486,676	3,670,118
Net aft. tax.	1,450,884	1,308,708	1,093,461

PHILADELPHIA & WESTERN for October—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	47,434	44,922	2,512
Net aft. tax.	26,560	23,621	2,948
Sur. aft. chgs.	13,966	11,136	2,963
12 mos. gross.	508,235	449,347	58,889
Net aft. tax.	255,689	221,511	34,179
Sur. aft. chgs.	113,363	84,263	3,136

MOTORS NOW EARNS $2,250,000 A MONTH

President Durant Reports to Stockholders Gain of Nearly $12,000,000 in Cash.

GREAT GROWTH IN EXPORTS

Making 17 Per Cent. of the Pleasure Cars That Go Abroad—Officers and Directors Elected.

W. C. Durant, President of the General Motors Company, told stockholders at their annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday that earnings are now running at the rate of $2,250,000 a month. He added that the company was doing 17 per cent. of the entire export business in pleasure cars, and as of Nov. 15 had cash and drafts on hand of $22,946,000, against $11,811,000 on the same day a year ago.

The annual report for the year ended July 31 has been made public. For the following three months, ended Oct. 31, General Motors sold 37,884 cars, compared with 30,272 in the same period of 1915.

The stockholders re-elected Mr. Durant President, and made Pierre S. du Pont Chairman of the board. A. A. Bishop and C. S. Mott were made Vice Presidents; H. H. Rice, Treasurer; T. S. Merrill, Secretary; M. L. Prensky, controller; Standish Backus, general counsel; L. G. Kaufman, Charles H. Sabin, and J. J. Raskob members of the General Financial Committee; W. C. Durant, C. S. Mott, W. E. Chrysler of the Buick Company, W. L. Leland, Vice President of the Cadillac; S. W. Warner of the Oakland, W. L. Day of the General Motors Truck Company, and R. H. Collins of the General Motors Truck Company of Detroit, members of the Finance Committee.

"To take advantage of low-priced contracts and to provide for increased output all of our companies have acquired large stocks of materials," said Mr. Durant. "Our inventory is now about $30,000,000, 25 per cent. greater than would be required in normal times. The output in 1917 will be 20 per cent. ahead of that for 1916.

"The business of the company is in splendid condition. There are no mysteries nor is there anything mystifying about the motor car business. It means capital, good management and organization, and good product. Our product is uniformly good and our cash position excellent. We have a splendid position in the trade, with an excellent equipment and organization. We are certainly striving to do our best and everybody is interested."

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$11,377,316	$83,115,628
Ord. internal revenue.	21,399,686	158,951,1o8
Corporation tax	1,335,357	14,6.7,892
Miscellaneous	2,966,219	28,023,498
Total receipts	$37,078,580	$281,720,106
Excess of ord. dis. over ord. receipts.	23,900,206	99,942,230
Excess of total dis. over total receipts.	22,872,959	109,339,272
Expenditures	60,970,795	381,042,339

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SADIE GURYAN, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, George Gray Zabriskie, Receiver in Bankruptcy of Sadie Guryan, offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of said bankrupt, and the bankrupt's right, title and interest, and title to the lease (if any) of the premises 121 Park Row, New York City. The property to be sold consists of the following: hosiery, underwear, knit goods, dry goods, cash register, fixtures, etc., contained at the bankrupt's place of business, 121 Park Row, New York City. The business is being carried on by the Receiver and will be offered as a going concern upon bids for the entirety.

The above-described property may be inspected on the premises from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Bids for the above-described property, assets and effects as an entirety, together with the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt in and to the lease (if any) of the premises 121 Park Row, New York City, may be submitted to the Receiver at his office, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before 2 P. M. of November 22d, 1916, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least (10%) ten per cent. of the amount of the bid. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the property, and the bankrupt's right, title and interest in and to the lease of the premises will be sold on the premises by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on November 24th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, New York, November 15th, 1916.

GEORGE GRAY ZABRISKIE, Receiver.
No. 49 Wall Street, New York City.

JULIUS FISCHER, Attorney for Receiver,
35 Nassau Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of LOUIS ZIMMERMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 23,575.

To the Creditors of the above named bankrupt—Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Frank Schwartz, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 22nd day of November, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 539 Broadway, New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows: Carpets, rugs, linoleum and ice boxes.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on November 20th and 21st, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, November 9th, 1916.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARY L. HARTLEY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 726 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of canned and preserved goods, cash register, counters, desks, etc., together with good will of said business.

YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, 261 Broadway, New York.

Inspection November 27th and 28th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID DIAMOND, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 54 West 29th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, skins, trimmings, machinery, fixtures, etc. JULIUS MORRIS, Receiver.

SILVER & MOSKOWITZ, Attorneys for Receiver, 290 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,580.—In Bankruptcy.—BERLER SHOE CO., INC., bankrupt.

Berler Shoe Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 3, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on December 5, 1916, at 11:30 A. M., Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23735.—In Bankruptcy.—DENISON'S LUNCH, INC., Bankrupt.

Denison's Lunch, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 8, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on December 5, 1916, at 12 noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun. rises..6:50|Sun sets..4:35|Moon rises..3:48

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:46	5:06	11:16	11:35
Governors Island	5:11	5:36	11:54	11:59
Hell Gate	7:17	7:33	12:56	1:35

Arrived—Tuesday, Nov. 21.

SS Dante Alighieri, St. Michaels, Nov. 13.
SS San Giovanni, Fayal, Nov. 12.
SS Anna Fostanes, Oran, Oct. 30.
SS Andros, Havre, Oct. 26.
SS Colombier, Calais, Oct. 29.
SS Helen, Matanzas, Nov. 14.
SS Metapan, Cristobal, Nov. 12.
SS El Cid, Galveston, Nov. 15.
SS Havana, Havana, Nov. 18.
SS Murilla, Halifax, Nov. 18.
SS Minnehaha, London, Nov. 8.
SS Siamese Prince, Brest, Nov. 2.
SS Pentcovrah, Havre, Nov. 1.
SS Berthe, Havana, Nov. 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Alphonse XII	Havana	Nov. 13
†Stockholm	Gothenburg	Nov. 6
Volodia	London	Nov. 1
St. George	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Oriental	Havre	Nov. 4
Ruswilk	Rotterdam	Nov. 1
Mardelnorte	Barcelona	Oct. 31
Arcaty	Santos	Oct. 20
Guyana	Havre	Nov. 5
Camoens	Santos	Oct. 23
Irvington Court	Havre	Nov. 4
Ancon	Colon	Nov. 15
Sama	Jamaica	Nov. 17
Acre	Pernambuco	Nov. 7
Almanzal	Astilla	Nov. 17
Advance	Galveston	Nov. 15
El Siglo	Galveston	Nov. 16

DUE TOMORROW.

Pannonia	London	Nov. 11
Almirante	Jamaica	Nov. 13
Unkai Maru	Santos	Nov. 3
Caracas	San Juan	Nov. 18
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Nov. 20
Proteus	New Orleans	Nov. 18

DUE FRIDAY.

*Kroonland	Liverpool	Nov. 15
*San Giovanni	Fayal	Nov. 10
Exeter City	Bristol	Nov. 3
Kanaris	Barry	Nov. 6
P. R. Venezuelos	Lisbon	Nov. 13
Concho	Galveston	Nov. 18
El Sol	Galveston	Nov. 18

DUE SATURDAY.

Matura	Trinidad	Nov. 17
City of Columbus	Savannah	Nov. 22
Bella	Rantan	Nov. 15
Mimer	Curacao	Nov. 16

DUE SUNDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Nov. 18
†Frederik VIII	Copenhagen	Nov. 14
*Themistocles	Piraeus	Nov. 12
Saracen	Cardiff	Nov. 10
Monterey	Nassau	Nov. 23

DUE MONDAY.

*Laconia	Liverpool	Nov. 18
*Tuscania	Glasgow	Nov. 18
Lapland	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Pastores	Cristobal	Nov. 19
Manuelan	Bermuda	Nov. 23
Brazos	San Juan	Nov. 22
Cornelia	San Juan	Nov. 19

DUE TUESDAY.

Rio de Janeiro	Pernambuco	Nov. 10
Saratoga	Havana	Nov. 25
Neches	Galveston	Nov. 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 25

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sergipe, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Hilarius, Buenos Aires	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Manzanillo, San Jose	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Santa Cecilia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
French Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Noorderdyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kentuckian, Monte-video	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Andijk, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Heilig Olav, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	———	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Stuyvesant, Jacksonville	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Amerikanets Podolsk, Kola	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
America, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hubert, Para	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alfonso XII	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
C. of Monrgy, Savan'h	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vestris, Rio Janeiro	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Regina d'Italia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tocantins, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sama, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Isles	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
St. George, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Lepanto, Huil	———	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	———	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Sigio, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Dante Alighieri, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Eastern Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Charlton Hall, Rio Janeiro	———	3:00 P.M.
Mundale, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Majority of Active Stocks Decline—Another Wage Increase by the Steel Corporation.

While the predominant drift in the stock market yesterday was toward lower prices there were a number of conspicuously strong issues which stood out in contrast with the declines recorded in a majority of the most active stocks. It was evident from the irregularity of the day's net changes that strong cross currents were making themselves felt, and it was shown by the action of United States Steel that in important parts of the list these forces were pretty evenly balanced. Had Steel not been traded in at all, instead of being dealt in to the extent of over 300,000 shares, it would have changed as much, for it closed yesterday just where it had closed on Monday.

One might draw an analogy between the course of this stock and the day's news concerning the steel trade, for on one hand was the familiar story of record-breaking activity, and on the other the news given out late in the day of another increase in wages, the third to be made effective since the beginning of this year. Increased activity and increased earnings have to be paid for in terms of increased wages, but it has so far been the experience—certainly it has been so in the steel trade—that each increase in wages, so great has been the expansion of demand, has been followed by larger net earning than any which had been attained before. It may, perhaps, be doubted if this result will follow the further increase announced yesterday to take effect Dec. 15, inasmuch as prices of steel products are already very high, and the steel mills are working at capacity. At the same time it cannot be definitely argued that either the increase in capacity or the rise in prices has reached its climax. What is evident both from the recent news of the trade and from the action of the United States Steel Corporation in again advancing wages is that the steel trade is prosperous now to a greater degree than it ever was before.

Railroad stocks, which were strong on Monday, were reactionary yesterday. There was hardly any ground for any fresh misgiving as to the course which the relations of the railroads and their employes are likely to take, inasmuch as no really new element has been introduced into that situation. There has lately been foreign selling of our railroad stocks, and an expansion in the volume of those sales would be a sufficient explanation for the course which the rails followed yesterday. The fact that England has again been selling here shows that no one method of financing her requirements in the American market is being depended upon to the exclusion of the others. Europe has sold a very large amount of our securities, but she has still a large amount available, either for sale or for additional borrowing on collateral should further borrowing take that form instead of the shape of unsecured loans in favor of which a number of our foremost bankers are arguing.

There is no doubt of the ability of this market to absorb a further large amount of our securities, and from our point of view there is, perhaps, no better way of financing the purchases which Europe, particularly England, is making in this country. What seems certain is that either through the repurchase of all of our securities or through offsetting loans made to other countries we shall ere long have completely rid ourselves of the debt for borrowed capital which we owed to Europe at the outbreak of the war.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	3	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	3	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2½	2½	2½

Time.	
60 days	3½@3¾
90 days	3½@3¾
4 months	3½@3¾
5 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3½@3¾

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.	
30 to 90 days	3 @3½
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Sterling— Demand	$4.76¼	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¼	4.76¼	
France— Demand	5.84¼	5.84½	5.84½	..
Cables	5.83½	5.83½	5.83½	..
Marks— Demand	.68.93¾	68.75	68.75	—.43%
Cables	.69.00	68.81¼	68.81¼	—.43%

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency, in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.84½	5.83½
95.26 Berlin	68.75	68.81¼
5.1826 Switzerland	5.17⅝	5.17
19.295 Greece	19.48	19.58
5.1826 Italy	6.70½	6.69½
20.26 Austria	11.85	11.98
51.45 Russia	30.25	30.35
26.78 Scandinavia		
.... Copenhagen	26.85	27.05
.... Stockholm	26.25	26.35
.... Christiania	27.60	27.70
19.20 Spain	20.42	20.53
40.14 Holland	40.81¼	40.93¾
.... China—		
.... Hongkong	55.00	55.12½
.... Peking	85.50	85.62½
.... Shanghai	80.50	80.62½
.... India—		
32.44 Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
.... Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
.... Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25
.... South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.37	43.47
42.46 Rio	23.10	23.20

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅞	$4.69¾	$.471	$4.65¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $217,981,287; balance, $30,148,649; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $36,856; Federal Reserve Bank debit balance, $18,178,221.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal .15625 discount @par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 24 9-16d; in New York, 75½c; Mexican dollars, 50½@50¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, NOV. 21, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,693,958
Same day last year	328,009
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	193,449,725
Same period last year	157,456,253
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Sales.		Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
200	Acme Tea	66	67	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	—⅛
1,100	Ajax Rubber	72½	73½	73½	73½	71	72½	—1½
2,200	Alaska Gold Mines	12½	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12½	—¼
800	Alaska Juneau	7⅞	8	8	8	8	8	
6,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	32⅜	33	32¾	33	32⅜	32⅝	+⅜
600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	90	90	90	90	89¾	90	+⅝
1,000	Am. Agricul Chem	89¼	89½	89½	89½	88¾	88¾	+⅝
30,500	Am. Beet Sugar	102¾	103	102¾	107¾	102¼	107¾	+5
250	Am. B. S. & F	108	109½	109	109½	108	109½	+⅛
200	Am. B. S. & F. pf	204	206	204	204	204	204	—1
15,200	Am. Can	65	65¼	65⅝	66¼	64⅝	65¼	—⅜
114	Am. Can pf	114½	115	114½	114½	113½	113½	—⅝
28,500	Am. Car & Fdry	76½	77	77	78¼	75¼	75⅝	—⅜
400	Am. Cotton Oil	52	53	52	52¾	52	52¾	..
100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	100	101	100	100	100	100	—2
6,000	Am. H. & Leather	18	18½	18	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞	+⅛
10,800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	76	77	77¼	78¼	77	77	+2
700	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾	28	28¼	—⅜
3,500	Am. Linseed	21½	22	22	22¼	21½	22⅛	+½
2,900	Am. Linseed pf	52½	53	52½	53½	52½	53½	+1¼
7,500	Am. Locomotive	94	94½	94½	96¼	92¼	96¼	+⅜
200	Am. Locomotive pf	106¼	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¾	+⅜
200	Am. Malt pf	48	48	48	48	48	48	—⅛
76,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	120¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	120	122¾	+1⅜
117	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	118¾	119	119	119	116¾	116¾	—⅛
100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	101	101	101	101	101	101	—⅛
500	Am. Smelt. S. pf B	96¾	97	97	97	96¾	97	—⅛
3,100	Am. Steel F'dries	72½	72¾	72¾	72¾	70	70¾	—1¼
2,600	Am. Sugar Ref	117½	118	120¼	121	117½	118¾	+⅞
5,855	Am. Tel. & Tel	132½	132¾	132¾	133	130¾	130¾	—1⅜
100	Am. Tobacco	221½	222½	221¼	221¼	221¼	221¼	+⅝
400	Am. Tob. pf. new	108½	109	108½	108½	108½	108½	+⅝
2,400	Am. Woolen	52¾	53	53¼	53¼	52¾	52¾	—1⅛
200	Am. Woolen pf	98½	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	—⅝
24,800	Am. Writing P pf	74	74	74	74	71	72	—2½
4,000	Am. Zinc L. S	62¾	63	63¾	63	61	61½	—1⅛
200	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	83	85	82	82	82	82	..
59,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	103¾	104	103¾	103¾	102	102½	—1⅞
500	Associated Oil	71	71½	71	71½	71	71½	+⅜
2,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	105¾	106	105¾	106¼	104½	104½	—⅞
300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100¼	100½	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	—⅛
2,300	At., Berm. & At	12¼	13¼	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼	+1
1,900	Atlantic Coast Line	124¾	125¼	125¼	125¼	124¾	125¼	+⅛
7,300	At., Gulf & W. I	120	125¾	125¾	126¼	119¾	121½	+⅞
1,340	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	72	72¾	72¾	73	71	72¾	..
13,600	Baldwin Loco	87¼	87¾	87¼	88	85	85¾	—2
2,100	Baltimore & Ohio	87	87	87	87	86¾	86¾	—½
600	Baltimore & Ohio pf	74¾	75	76	76	74¾	75	+⅛
1	Bank of Commerce	198	198	198	198	198	198	..
300	Batopilas Mining	2	2	2	2	2	2	..
300	Barrett Co	164	164½	164	164½	164	164½	..
300	Bethlehem Steel	689	692	690	690	690	690	—18
400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84½	84¾	84½	85¼	83¾	83¾	—1¼
100	Brown Shoes pf	101½	102	101½	101½	101½	101½	+½
1,900	Buffa. Ter. & Ry. S	8¾	9	8¾	8¾	8	8	+⅛
100	Burns Brothers	86	90	86	86	86	86	+⅝
8,200	Butte & Superior	72⅞	73	72⅞	73½	71	71	—1⅝
200	Butterick Co	20	22	20	20	20	20	..
9,700	California Petrol	23¾	24¼	23¾	24	23¾	24	..
5,000	California Pet. pf	52¾	53	55	55	52¾	53¾	+1⅜
1,100	Canadian Pacific	172½	173	173	173	172	172	—1¾
100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	86½	90	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	..
27,300	Central Leather Co	113¼	113¾	114¼	114¼	111	113¾	+⅝
300	Central Leather pf	116½	117	116½	116½	116¼	116¼	..
1,000	Chandler Motor	107½	108	107½	107	107	107	+2½
2,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	67¼	67⅝	67¼	68	67¾	67¾	—⅛
500	Chi. Great West	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
1,800	Chi. Gt. West. pf	44	44¼	44	44¼	44	44¼	+1
1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94	94	94	94	93¼	93½	—1
1,000	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	123¼	125	125¼	125¼	125	125	+½
100	Chi. & Northwest	127¾	128	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	—¼
3,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	33½	33¾	33¾	33¾	32¾	32¾	—⅝
66,800	Chile Copper	33⅝	33⅞	34	34¼	33	33	—1½
18,100	Chino Copper	68¾	69	71¾	71¾	68¾	69¼	—1¼
100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	55	58	58	58	58	58	+1
500	Cluett, Peabody Co	73	73¼	73	73¼	72	73¼	+¼
1,300	Cluett, Peabody pf	111½	112	112	112½	111½	112½	+2½
13,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	60	60¼	60¼	60¼	58	58¾	—1½
30,300	Columbia Gas	47¾	48	48¾	48¾	47¼	47¾	+¾
300	Comput. Tab. Rec	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¾	+1
800	Consol. Gas, N. Y	136	137	136	136¼	136	136	—½
1,700	Consol. Gas, Balt	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	127¾	128¼	..
1,500	Continental Can	102	102¾	102¾	103	101½	101½	—⅝
1,300	Continental Insur	66	66	66	66	65½	65½	—1
119,000	Corn Products Ref	27¾	27⅞	27¾	28¼	27¼	27¾	+½
8,700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	108¾	109	109¼	109¼	108¾	109¼	+⅜
100	Crex Carpet	50	55	50	50	50	50	+5
22,000	Crucible Steel	91¾	92	91¾	92	89½	89½	—2¾
100	Crucible Steel pf	122	123	122	123	122	123	+1½
40,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	71¼	73¾	73¾	74¼	70¾	73¼	+1¾
600	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	99¾	99	99	99	99	99	+⅞
1,175	Cuban-Am. Sugar	227	233	227	231	227	231	+¼
100	Delaware & Hud	152½	152½	152½	152½	152½	152½	..
240	Del., Lack. & West	238	238	238	238	238	238	+2
1,000	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	46	46½	46	46	46	46	—¼
100	Detroit Edison Co	148½	150	148½	148¾	148¼	148½	+⅛
1,100	Distillers' Secur	42¾	43	43	43	42¾	43	+⅞
300	Dome Mines	23½	24	23½	23½	23½	23½	+⅛
100	Driggs-Seabury	78	80	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	—1⅛
11,100	Erie	37⅞	37¾	38¼	38¼	37¼	37¾	—⅛
500	Erie 1st pf	52⅞	53	52⅞	53¼	52⅞	53	—⅛
800	Erie 2d pf	42	42¼	42¾	43¼	42½	42½	—⅓
1,600	Federal M. & S. pf	49	49½	49½	49¾	49	49	—¼
200	Gaston, Wms. & W	42¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	—1¼
1,500	General Electric	182¾	183¼	183¼	183¼	181	181	—1¼
5,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	70¾	71	70¾	71	70¾	70¾	+⅞
100	Goodrich pf	114	114	114	114	114	114	—⅛
2,825	Granby Consol	112¾	113	113	113	109	110	—3
800	Great Northern pf	118	118½	118	118½	113	113¾	+⅜
20,250	G. N. ctfs. for o p	47¾	48	47¾	48¼	46¾	48¼	+1¾
2,100	Greene-Canaanea	55	55	55	55	53¾	54	—¾
900	Gulf States Steel	167	170	170	170	162	165	+1
200	Gulf States S. 2d pf	167	167	167	167	165	165	+2
900	Illinois Central	106¼	106¾	106¾	106¾	105	105	—¼
28,400	Inspiration Copper	72¾	73	72¾	73	71	71¼	—1¾
2,400	Interboro Consol	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	—⅛
500	Interboro Con. pf	74½	75	74¾	74¾	74	74¾	—⅛
1,100	Int. Agricultural	24½	25	24¾	25	24¼	24½	—⅛
2,000	Int. Agricultural pf	54¾	55	55	55	54	54¾	+1¾
27,500	Int. Mer. Mar. cr. f	46¾	47	46¾	47	45¾	46¾	+⅛
22,700	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. f	116¾	117	117	117	116¾	116¾	+⅛
10,000	Int. Nickel	47¼	47¾	47¾	47¾	47	47	..
9,300	Int. Paper	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	67	67¾	—⅜
1,800	Int. Paper pf	105¼	105¾	105¾	105¾	104¾	105¼	+¼
100	Jewel Tea	87	87	87	87	87	87	—1
100	Jewel Tea pf	110	110	110	110	110	110	—½
1,500	Kansas City South	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	27¼	+⅛
100	Kan. City South. pf	60	60	60	60	60	60	..
100	Kelly Spring Tire	77¼	78	77¾	77¾	77	77	—1¼
86,500	Kennecott Copper	60¾	61¼	60¾	61¼	59¾	59¾	—1¼
15,400	Lackawanna Steel	104¾	105	105¾	106	103¾	103¾	—1¾
500	Laclede Gas	114	114	114	114	114	114	—½
1,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	40	40¾	40¾	40¾	39¼	39¼	—½
1,200	Lehigh Valley	82½	83	83	83	82½	82½	—⅛
100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	86	86	86	86	86	86	+⅛
200	Louis. & Nash	135	135	134	134	134	134	—1⅝
100	Mackay Cos	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	..
100	Mackay Cos. pf	65¾	66	65¾	66	65¾	65¾	..
2,200	Maxwell Motors	75¾	76	76	76	75¾	76	..
1,600	Max. Motors 1st pf	82	82½	82¾	83	81¾	82	+¼
200	Max. Motors 2d pf	50¾	51	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+⅛
550	May Dept. Stores	65	66¼	66	66	64¾	66	+1
30,600	Mexican Petroleum	111¾	111¾	111¾	113	110¾	111	+¼
14,800	Miami Copper	48	48	48	48	47	47¾	—¼
400	Minn. & St. L. new	32	32	32¼	32¼	32	32¼	+1⅛
1,000	Missouri Pacific	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
8,300	Mo. Pacific t r	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
1,500	Mo. Pacific w i	27	27	27	27	26¾	26¾	..
800	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	57	57	57	57	57	57	+1½
200	Montana Power	98	98	98	98	98	98	+⅛
100	Morris & Essex	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	+5⅝
200	Nat. Biscuit Co	122	122	122	122	122	122	..
100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	82	82	82	82	82	82	..
4,200	Nat. Enamel. & St. Co	33¾	34	34¼	34¼	33¾	34¼	+⅛
100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	100	100	100	100	100	100	—⅞
900	Nat. Lead Co	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69	69	—⅞
300	Nat. Lead Co. pf	114	115	115	115	114	115	+2
25,550	Nevada Con. Cop	31	31¼	31¼	32	30	30¾	+⅜
3,700	N. Y. Air Brake	184½	184½	182	182	182	182½	—⅞
4,700	N. Y. Central	106¾	106¾	106¾	107¾	106¾	107¾	—⅞
800	N. Y., N. H. & H	58¾	59	59	59¼	58¾	59¼	—⅛
600	N. Y., Ont. & West	31¾	31¾	31¾	32	30¾	30¾	—1
1,200	Norfolk & Western	141¾	141¾	141¾	142	140¾	140¾	—⅞
1,500	North American	69½	70	69½	70¼	69½	70¼	+1¾
1,200	Northern Pacific	111	111¼	110¾	111¾	110¾	110¾	—⅞
200	Nova Scotia S. & C	145¼	147	145¾	147	145¾	147	..
800	Ohio Cities Gas	84½	85¼	84½	86	84½	86¼	+1¼
8,500	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6	6	6	6	..
1,000	Owens Bottle Mach	96¾	96¾	96	96	96	96	—⅞
800	Pacific Mail	28¾	28¾	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¼	+⅜
200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	36	36	36	36	36	36	..
600	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¼	..
4,700	Penn. R. R	56¾	57	57	58	56¾	57	..
200	People's Gas, Chi	110½	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	—1¾
1,600	Philadelphia Co	44	44½	45	45	43¾	43¾	+⅞
3,900	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	42¾	42¾	—1¾
100	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	—⅞
100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	103	103	103	103	103	103	—1½
6,500	Pressed Steel Car	85¾	86	86¼	86¼	84¼	85	+2¾
400	Pressed Steel C. pf	106	106	106	106	105¾	106	..
100	Public Service N. J	132½	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	—⅝
200	Pullman Co	167¾	167¾	167¾	167¾	167¾	167¾	..
6,300	Railway Steel Sp	57¾	58	58¾	58¾	56½	58¼	+1¾
200	Railway Steel S. pf	102	102¼	102	102	102	102¼	+2
24,172	Ray Con. Copper	44½	44¾	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	—1⅛
17,700	Reading	110	110¼	110¼	110¾	108¾	109	—2
500	Reading 2d pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¼	—⅝
86,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	91½	92	92¼	92¼	89	90	—1
200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	115	115	115	115	115	115	—1¾
200	St. L. & S. F. w i	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
100	Saxon Motor	79	79	79	79	79	79	—1¼
500	Seab. Air Line pf	33¾	34	33¾	33¾	33	33¼	..
8,300	Shattuck-Arizona	35¾	36	34¾	36	34¾	35	—¼
2,900	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	87½	88	87¾	88¼	87¾	87¾	—1¼
100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	102¾	103	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	—⅞
4,100	Southern Pacific	100¾	100¾	100	100¾	100	100¾	—⅝
100	So. P. R. Sugar pf	120	120	120	120	120	120	..
4,600	Southern Railway	24½	25	24¾	27	24¾	27	—1
500	Southern Ry. pf	68¾	69	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¼	—¼
1,600	Studebaker Co	124	124	124¾	124¾	123¾	124¼	—¾
300	Tennessee Copper	24	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	—⅛
11,600	Texas Co	238¾	241¼	241¼	241¼	237	237	—1
400	Texas & Pacific	17	17¼	17	17¼	17	17¼	—⅛
1,060	Third Avenue	50¾	50¾	50¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	—¼
900	Tobacco Products	54½	54½	54	54	54	54	+½
100	Tol., St. L. & West	9	9	9	9	9	9	+⅛
100	Twin City R. T. pf	125	125	125	125	125	125	—2
2,100	Union B. & P. Co	15	15¼	14¾	15	14¾	15	+⅛
1,100	U. B. & P. Co. new	120	121	120	121	120	121	+1
300	U. B. & P. Co. pf	86	87¼	86	87¼	86	87¼	+⅛
12,000	Union Pacific	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	148¾	148¾	—1
100	United Drug	77	77	77	77	77	77	—1
100	United Drug 1st pf	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+¼
100	United Drug 2d pf	94	94	94	94	94	94	..
1,200	United Fruit Co	162¾	163	163	163	162	163	+¼
800	United Rys. Invest	12½

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Among the many advantages to the investor in the *Straus Plan* of safeguarding real estate loans are two which add materially to the convenience of this form of investment:

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
520	Am. W.W. & E.	10¼	9¾	10	10¾
105	Am W.W. & E. 1st pf.	69¼	68¼	68¾	69
31	Am Lt. & Tr.	383	381	381	384
40	Am. L. & T. pf.	112	110½	110½	113
75	Am. Pub. Util.	41	40	40	41
310	Appal. Power	9¼	8¾	8¾	9¼
940	Cities Service	334½	329	329	331
1,025	Cities Serv. pf.	93	92½	93½	93
400	Com. P.	81¾	80¾	80	82
375	Com. P. pf.	94	94	94	94¾
255	Elec. Prop.	5¾	32¾	32½	33½
2,500	N. Ohio Elec.	44	42	43½	44½
900	N. Ohio El. pf.	82¾	81	81½	82¾
200	Ozark P. & W.	45¾	44¼	44	46
180	Pacific G. & E.	93¾	93¼	93½	93¾
110	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	54¾	53¾	53¾	54

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power pf	32	34
Adirondack Electric Power	26	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	35	37
American Cities	13	16
American Cities pf.	47½	49
American Gas Co.	120	122
American Gas & Electric	132	135
American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Power & Light	77	81
American Power & Light pf.	86	87
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American W. W. & E. partic.	23	26
Atlantic P. P. pf.	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	..
Carolina Power & Light	88	..
Carolina Power & Light pf.	98	102
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	72	76
Central States Electric	22	33
Central States Electric pf.	80½	82½
Colorado Power	81	83
Colorado Power pf.	100	103
Columbus Electric pf.	90	95
Consumers Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	60	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89¼	93
El Paso Electric	120	123
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Federal Light & Traction	18	19
Electric B. & S. pf.	*99½	*100
Empire G. & E.	60	64
Federal Light & Traction	17½	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	56
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Illinois Traction	..	96
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	10	12½
Mississippi River Power pf.	37½	..
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ohio Traction & Light pf.	50	60
Northern States Power	103	105
Northern States Power pf.	100	101
Northern Texas Electric	50	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	82½	86
Pacific G. & E. pf.	90¾	91¾
Puget Sound Traction	25	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	66	68
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	70½	82
Securities Corp. general	18	23
Securities Corp. general pf.	80	85
Southern California Edison	90½	91½
Southern California Edison pf.	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	*97½	*100
Standard Gas & Electric	5¾	..
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	43	48¼
Tampa Electric	128	132
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	12	12½
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	51	52
United Gas & Electric	8	13
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	71	73
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	16
United Light & Railways	49¾	..
United Light & Railways pf.	79	80¼
Western Power	18	19
Western Power pf.	68½	71
*West Penn. pf.	106	107

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	100	101½
American W. W. & E. 5s	76¼	77½
Baton Rouge cons. 5s	90	92½
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918	99¼	..
Central Illinois Light 5s	96	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100¼	..
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	85	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	78	..
Conn. Power 1st 5s	99	..
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s	82½	88½
Dallas Electric 5s 1917	89¾	..
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942	91	94
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	97	99
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918	99½	..
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	92	96
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	94¾	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1935	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89¾	..
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98½	..
Interm. R. L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	95	98
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	96
Middle West U. 6s, 1923	97½	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	73	76
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1927	94	94½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	99¼	100
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97¾	98¼
North Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	96	98
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1923	94½	98
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	87½	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	..
Seattle Electric con. 5s	94	96
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	96	..
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	87½	89

*And dividend.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16½	17	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	920	930	940	..
Borne-Scrymser	400	420	420	..
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	110	100	108
Chesebrough Mfg	490	510	490	510
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	545	555	545	555
Crescent Pipe Line	41	45	41	45
Cumberland Pipe Line	110	120	110	120
Eureka Pipe Line	230	233	230	235
Galena S. Oil	195	200	200	205
Galena S. Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	212	215	213	218
Indiana Pipe Line	110	115	110	115
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11¼	11¾	10¾	11¼
National Transit	18	19	18	..
N. Y. Transit	215	225	205	215
Northern Pipe Line	108	112	109	113
Ohio Oil	360	365	360	365
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	63	68	63	63
Pierce Oil	15	15¼	15	15¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	84	86	84	86
Prairie Oil & Gas	545	550	545	550
Prairie Pipe Line	333	338	336	340
Solar Refining	405	415	400	415
Southern Pipe Line	218	222	215	222
South. Penn. Oil	485	490	470	480
South. West. Penn	113	118	113	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	380	385	380	385
Standard Oil of Ind.	840	850	855	865
Standard Oil of Kan.	555	570	555	570
Standard Oil of Ky.	640	660	640	660
Standard Oil of Neb.	570	585	570	585
Standard Oil of N. J.	688	692	685	690
Standard Oil of N. Y.	267	270	275	278
Standard Oil of Ohio	438	443	430	440
Swan & Finch	128	133	120	130
Union Tank	98	100	95	97
Vacuum Oil	380	390	375	385
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday Bid.	Asked.	Monday Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	145	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	150	150
MacAndrews & F.	195	205	195	205
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	102	100	102
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	250	260	250	260
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	850	860	850	860
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	123	125	123	125

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'25	4 and 4½	4.30	4.20
Buff., Roch & P.	1916-'30	4½ and 5	4.45	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.25
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'25	4½	4.35	4.12
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4 and 5	5.00	4.60
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.45	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.55	4.45
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.13
Erie R. R.	1916-'28	4½ and 5	4.50	4.40
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.90	4.50
Ill. Central	1916-'28	4½ and 5	4.30	4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.13
Mich. Central	1916-'30	5	4.45	4.30
Mo., K. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.25	4.75
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.25	4.75
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4½ and 5	4.65	4.45
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½ and 5	4.45	4.30
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.35	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½ and 5	4.90	4.35
Penn. G. Freight	1916-'23	4 and 4½	4.25	4.00
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.00	4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	5	4.85	4.60
South. Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.20	4.20
South. Railway	1916-'24	4½ and 5	4.45	4.30

National Bank Call for Nov. 17.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Controller of the Currency issued a call today for the condition of all national banks at the close of business on Friday, Nov. 17.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100
2s, c, 1930	99½	..
3s, r, 1918	100¾	101¼
3s, c, 1918	100¾	..
3s, 1946	101¼	102
4s, r, 1925	110	110¾
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	90¼	100
Pan 2s, r, 1938	..	99¼	100
Pan 2s, c, 1961	..	102	..
Pan 2s, c, 1961	..	102	..
Pan 2s, c, 1963	..	102	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea 1st pf.	96¼	98	C & N.W. pf.	175	185
Adams Ex. ex div.	143	150	Chi. St. P. M & Om.	115	120
Ad Rumely	15½	16½	Do pf.	138	140
Do pf.	33	35	C., C., C & St. L. pf.	83½	84½
Alb & S.	245	..	Cl. & Pitts.	65¼	..
Am Ag Ch pf.	103	106	De spec.	48	..
Am B N.	42½	43	Col & So.	33	35
Do pf.	50¾	53	Do 1st pf	89½	91
Am C & F pf.	..	116¾	117	Do 2d pf.	45	50
Am Coal	35½	..	C I C M.	23½	24¾
Am Exp.	131	138	Cont C pf.	113	114
Am Malt.	8½	10	C-Am Sug pf.	106	112
Am Snuff.	140	145	D & G.	95	98
Do pf.	108	109	D & R G.	19	19½
Am Sug R pf.	121¼	121	Det U R.	116¾	120½
A T & C.	62¾	66	Dis Match	133	136
Ann Arbor.	..	30	A.	4½	7
Do pf.	..	60	Do pf.	10	13½
Assets R.	3	4	Elec S B.	69	70½
Asso D G.	25	28	Erie & P.	63¼	..
Do 1st pf.	73	80	F M & S.	16	26
Do 2d pf.	49	60	Gen Chem.	325	330
Bald L pf.	107½	109	Do pf.	115	117
Barrett Co pf.	118	121	Gen Mot.	700	875
Beech Cr'k.	44½	..	Do pf.	120	124½
Beth S pf.	160	165	G & S T.	112½	..
B Un G.	131	134	Gulf S S 1st pf.	104	105
Brown Sh.	75	78	Harb-W.	106	..
B, R & P.	97	99	Do pf.	105	..
Do pf.	110	..	Heime (G W) Co.	185	205
Burns Bros pf.	103	110	Do pf.	117¾	124
Bush Ter.	108	110	Homestake	130	135
Can So.	57½	58¼	I H. N J.	116	118
C R R of N J.	290	300	Do pf.	120	123
C & S Tel	145	150	Int H C.	79	80
Do pf.	95	99	Do pf.	111¾	..
Burns Bros pf.	103	110	Int N pf.	106½	107¾
Bush Ter.	108	110	Iowa Cent.	7	7¾
Can So.	57½	58¼	Do pf.	8	15
C R R of N J.	290	300	Kay (J) & Co.	95	98
C & S Tel	145	150	Do 1st pf.	114	118
Do pf.	95	99	Kelly S T pf.	96	100
C & E I.	4	8	K & D M.	4	8
Do pf.	..	50	K'gs Co El L & P.	124	125
Cent Leather	97	98	Do pf.	90	91
Do pf.	103	104	Lig & M.	287	297
Cent Foundry	20	25	Do pf.	122¾	124
Do pf.	60	70	Long Isl'd.	32	35
Cent Leather	97	98	L-W Bit.	20	24
Do pf.	103	104	Do 2d pf.	50	60
Cent Steel	50	55	Lorill'd Co.	220	230
Do pf.	110	115	Do pf.	119	121
Chi Pneu Tool	12	12½	Man R'ch.	1½	3½
Chi Rys.	2	2½	Man Elev.	120	123
Do 1st pf.	7	8	M Deep Sta	106	110
Do 2d pf.	2	3	Mex P pf.	97	99
Chi Subway	2½	3½	Mich Cent.	126	135
Chic Yds	3¾	4¼	M. St P & S S M.	121	122¾
Chic Pneu Tool	12	12½	Do pf.	130	135
Chi Tel	70	75	Do 1 l.	74	85
Do pf.	100	105	M K & T.	7¼	7¾
Chi Un Tr.	11	12	Do pf.	17	18
Do pf.	17	18	Mon P pf.	117	118
Chi Ry.	1	2	M Wd pf.	114	..
Do pf.	2	3	N. C & St L.	138	140
Chi Ry. Rec.	1	2	N G & S pf.	109	113
Chi Ry. 1st pf.	3	4	Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	23	25
Do 2d pf.	1	2	Nat Sug pf.	117	118
Chi Tel	70	75	Nat Tube	75	76
Do pf.	100	105	Nev Con	23¾	24
Chi Un Tr.	11	12	New Arca	8	8¾
Do pf.	17	18	New Idria	16½	17
Chi Ry.	1	2	Nipissing	8¾	9¼
Chi Ry. Rec.	1	2	North Butte	31¾	31¾
Chi Ry. 1st pf.	3	4	North Lake	2¾	3
Chi Subway	2½	3½	Ohio Cop.	2¾	3
Chic Yds	3¾	4¼	Old Colony	3¾	3¾
Chic Pneu Tool	12	12½	Old Dominion	81¼	82
Chi Tel	70	75	Osceola	104	105
Do pf.	100	105	Pond Creek	18¾	19
Chi Un Tr.	11	12	Quincy	104	106
Do pf.	17	18	Ray Con	33¾	33¾
Chi Ry.	1	2	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾
Chi Ry. Rec.	1	2	Shannon	11¾	11¾
Chi Ry. 1st pf.	3	4	South Lake	8	8
Chi Subway	2½	3½	South Utah	40c.	50c.
Chic Yds	3¾	4¼	St. M. Land	103¾	107
Chic Pneu Tool	12	12½	Sup. & Bost.	8	8
Chi Tel	70	75	Superior Copper	20¾	21¾
Do pf.	100	105	Tamarack	48	48
Chi Un Tr.	11	12	Trinity	8½	8½
Do pf.	17	18	Tuolumne	66c.	68c.
Chi Ry.	1	2	U. S. Smelter	51	51½
Chi Ry. Rec.	1	2	U.S. Smel., pf.	51¾	52
Chi Ry. 1st pf.	3	4	Utah Apex	3¾	3¾
Chic Yds	3¾	4¼	Utah Con	27¾	28¼
Chic Pneu Tool	12	12½	Utah Copper	126	126
Chi Tel	70	75	Utah Metal	8¼	8¼
Do pf.	100	105	Victoria	8¼	8¼
Chi Un Tr.	11	12	Wilcona	7	7¾
Do pf.	17	18	Wolverine	56	57¼
Chi Ry.	1	2	Wyandot	2¾	2¾

RAILROADS.

Boston Elevat.	80	81½
Bos. & Albany	180	180
Bos. & Lowell	130	130
Bos. & Maine	44¼	45
Bos. & Prov.	212	212
C.J. & S.Y. pf.	105	106
Mass. Elec. pf.	30	31
New Haven	58	58¼
W. E. St. R.R.	57	57
W.E.St.R.R.pf.	74	74

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Ag. Ch.	89¾	89¾
A. Ag. Ch. pf.	103	103
Am. Pn. S.	1¾	1¾
Am. Sugar	117¼	119¼
Am. Sugar pf.	122½	122½
Am. T. & T.	132	132
Am. W'k'ps pf.	98½	98½
Amoskeag	77½	77½
Amoskeag pf.	99¾	99¾
A. G. & W. L.	120¾	122¾
A.G. & W.L.pf.	72	72½
Edison	233	233
McElwain pf.	101	101
Mergenthaler	179	179
Mass. Gas.	98¾	99
Mass. Gas pf.	82	82
New River	21	21¼
New River pf.	82¼	82¾
N. E. Cot. Y.	30	30
N. E. Tel.	128¾	128¾
Nipe Bay S.	128¾	128¾
Punta Alt. S.	54½	55½
Swift & Co.	138¾	139¼
Swift&Co. rgs.	12¾	12¾
Torrington	69½	69½
United Fruit.	161	162¾
U. Sh. Mach.	58¾	59
U. Sh. M. pf.	29¾	29¾
Ventura Oil	9¾	9¾
Western Un.	101	101

BONDS.

$8,000	A.G. & W.I. 5s	89¼	89¼
2,000	A. T. & T. 4s	92¾	92¾
2,000	Mass. G. 4½s	95¾	95¾
1,000	N. E. C. Y. 5s	92	92
12,000	New River 6s	81¾	81¾
30,000	Punta A. S. 5s	100¼	100
10,000	Swift & Co. 5s	101½	101½
7,000	U. S. Smel. 5s	112¾	113
1,000	West, Tel. 5s	101¾	101¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1	Humboldt	2½	3¼
Amer. Oil	.15	.20	Iron Blossom	1¼	1½
Begole	1¼	1¾	Iron Cap	10¾	11
Bay S. Gas	.16	.18	Iron C. pf.	10¾	11
Bing. Min.	11¾	11¾	Jer. Verde	1¾	1¾
Bohemia	2¼	2¾	La Rose	.50	.55
Bost. Corb.	.70	.75	Majestic	.31	.33
Bost. Elk.	.60	.64	McK. Dar.	.34	.36
Bost. & M.	.80	.82	Mex. Met.	.48	.52
Bost. Aris.	2	2¼	Mol. Tung.	2¾	3
Butte & L.	.60	.61	N. L. & E.	.60	.61
Butte & S.	.90	1	New Baltic	2¼	2¾
Cal. Corbin	1¼	2½	New Corn.	18¾	19
Calaveras	5¾	6	Nev. Doug.	1¾	2
Ch. Copper	.14	.15	New U. S.	.75	1
Chief Cons.	2¼	2¾	Nixon	.38	.41
Cons. Cop	3½	3¾	Oneco	1½	1¾
Cons. Aris.	2¾	3	Onondaga	1	1¼
Crown Res.	.42	.47	Ohio Cop.	.40	.41
Cortez	.23	.32	Pilot Butte	.08	.10
Davis Daly	4¾	5	Plon. C. M.	3	3½
Earle	.62	.65	Ray Hero	3¾	3¾
Eagle & B.	1¾	2	Rhia	.06	.09
First N. C.	4½	4¾	S.-W.M.C.p.	4½	5
Fortuna	.14	.15	S.-W.M.p.p.	4¾	4¾
Gold Lake	.17	.18	Truro	3½	3¾
Hecla Oil	.50	.62	Un. V. Ex.	41¾	41¾
Houghton	2¾	3	Yuk. Gold	2¼	2½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4s	Sept., 1917	102	102¼	102	102¼
4½s	June, 1965	110¾	111	110¾	111
4½s	Mar., 1963	109¾	110	109¾	110
4½s	Nov., 1957	109¾	110	109¾	109¾
4½s	May, 1957	109¾	110	109¾	110
4½s	Apr., 1959	105	105¾	105	105¾
4½s	Mar., 1960	104½	106	104½	105
4½s	Mar., 1959	104½	104¾	104½	104¾
4s	May, 1959	101¼	102	101¼	102
4s	Sept., 1960	101¼	102	101¼	102
4s	Nov., 1958	101¾	102	101¾	102
4s	May, 1957	101¾	102	101¾	102
4s	Nov., 1956	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4s	Nov., 1964	101	101¾	101¾	101¾
4s	Nov., 1959	101	101¾	101	101¾
3½s	Nov., 1955	..	..	91¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	90¾	91	90¾	91
3½s	May, 1954	90¾	91	90¾	91

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1960	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	1918-1923	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	Nov., 1917	2.75	..	2.75	..
4s	June, 1917	2.40	..	2.40	..
4½s	May, 1917	2.85	..	2.85	..
4s	1917-1921	2.85	2.75	2.85	2.75
4½s	1921-1925	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85
4½s	Apr., 1959	3.95	3.90	3.95	3.90
4½s	1917-1919	2.80	2.75	2.80	2.75
4s	May, 1919	2.80	..	2.80	..
4s	Nov., 1918	2.80	..	2.80	..
4s	May, 1917	2.80	..	2.80	..
3½s	1940-1953	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
3½s	1950-1959	3.85	..	3.85	..
4½s	1922-1923	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
3½s	1919-1921	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s	1917-1918	2.75	2.80	2.75	2.80
3s	1940-1963	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
4s	1917-1933	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1933-1938	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85
4½s	1918-1923	2.80	..	2.80	..

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,315	Adventure	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
1,135	Alloues	82	83½	81	82½
250	Algomah	2¼	2¾	1¾	1¾
170	Ahmeek	124	126	124	125
250	Alaska Gold	12½	13⅜	12½	13⅛
5,095	Am. Zinc	63	64½	61¾	64¼
200	Arnold	50c	50c	50c	50c
2,850	Arizona Com'l.	17¾	18	17¾	17¾
645	Butte & Bal.	3	3	2¾	2¾
70	Butte & Sup.	71	71¾	71	71½
1,645	Cal. & Arizona	78	78	76¾	77¼
47	Cal. & Hecla	540	540	535	535
870	Centennial	27	27	26	26
245	Chino	70	70½	69¼	70½
7,470	Copper Range	87	87¾	85	87
10	Daly-West	20	20	20	20

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MAY STORE WEALTH IN RESERVE BANKS

New Order Issued by Federal Board Provides for Mobilization of Gold.

READY IN CASE OF NEED

Members Are Relieved of Responsibility for Unused Funds in Their Individual Vaults.

The Federal Reserve Board in Washington has exercised the power conferred upon it by the amendments to the Federal Reserve act, passed in September, and has granted permission to member banks to carry with the Federal Reserve Banks of their respective districts any portion of their reserves required by the original act to be held in their vaults. The action of the board was announced yesterday by R. H. Treman, Deputy Governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, in a communication addressed to the member institutions.

The object of the amendment to the law was to permit of the accumulation of reserve money with the Reserve Banks, where it could be used to the utmost advantage in case of need. The underlying theory of the Federal Reserve System is that the Reserve Banks should hold the real reserves of the country, and it has been the aim of the Reserve Board to bring about a mobilization of the gold stock in the vaults of the Reserve Banks.

In the case of member banks located in central reserve cities, such as New York, the act provides for a reserve of 18 per cent. of the aggregate amount of demand deposits, six-eighteenths of which must be held in its own vaults and seven-eighteenths in the vaults of the Federal Reserve Bank, the lodgment of the balance of reserves being optional with the banks. Under the ruling just made by the board, a bank may hold all of its legal reserves with the reserve bank of its district and retain in its own vaults only so much cash as is needed to meet the daily demands of business. The legal requirements of reserve city and country banks are slightly lower.

Mr. Treman in his letter to the banks says that the board's ruling affords them an opportunity both to be relieved of the responsibility for unused funds held in their individual vaults and to strengthen their reserves with the Federal Reserve banks.

Bankers in New York are not expected to take any immediate action with regard to the transfer of their reserve money, although it is believed that many of the institutions will increase their deposits gradually. The smaller banks outside of the city are expected to take advantage of the option of keeping their legal reserves with the Reserve Bank. In the case of the smaller banks the daily volume of business does not fluctuate very much and it is generally known about how much cash is required and about how much reserves must be carried, and for that reason it is an easy matter for them to keep their surplus funds with the Reserve Bank rather than in their own vaults. The situation is different in the case of the large New York City banks, for the reason that their deposits undergo considerable changes from day to day, and the demands made upon them for cash are great at times, the banks being depositaries for other banks and trust companies.

A number of local bankers who were questioned yesterday about the transfer of reserves said that they were inclined to keep their reserves in their own vaults where they could lay their hands on it when they wanted to. At the same time, the bankers indicated their approval of the general plan for the concentration of the reserves. They directed attention particularly to the fact that New York banks found it necessary to keep their reserves in their vaults because they frequently had to meet large balances at the Clearing House.

Saturday's bank statement showed that deposits of New York City banks which are members of the Reserve Bank total $2,252,266,000, that the cash held in their vaults amounted to more than $300,000,000, and that the cash held with the Federal Reserve Bank amounted to $179,879,000.

The figures for all the national banks in the country, as compiled by the Controller of the Currency, show total deposits of $6,473,361,000, of which $476,103,000 was in the vaults of the Reserve Banks on June 30.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky	.03
Andes	.09	Mexican	.07
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.16
Caledonia	.25	Overman	.03
Challenge Con.	.06	Savage	.07
Chollar	.06	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con idence	.20	Sierra Nevada	.25
Con. Virginia	.07	Union Con.	.52
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.02
Hale & Norcross	.07	Mexican Dollars	.54½
Jacket	.08		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.60	D'field Black B.	.06
Jim Butler	.92	Florence	.20
MacNamara	.07	Goldfield Consol.	.50
Midway	.22	Goldfield Merger	.05
Mispah Ext.	.18	Great Bend	.11
Monarch Pitts	.11	Jumbo Ext.	.32
Montana	.22	Kewanas	.10
North Star	.16	Red Lion	.18
Rescue	.28	Silver Pick	.22
Tonopah Ext.	5.10	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Nev.	5.90	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.70	Big Jim	1.40
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.22
Atlanta	.07	Packard	.49
Booth	.07	Rochester	.75
C. O. D.	.02	Round Mountain	.35
Comb. Fraction	.04	White Caps	.37

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	.860	.865	Golden Cy.	.258	.260
Dr. J'kpot.	.8¾	.9¼	Granite	.65½	.67
Elkton	.12	.14	Isabella	.23	.23¼
El Paso	.49	.50	McKinney	.28	.32
Findlay	.3¾	.4	Portland	.190	.195
Gold Dollar	.2	.2¼	U. G. Mines	.19¾	.20
Gold Sov.	.4	.6¼	Vindicator	.175	.180

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

A. B. Kirschbaum Company, regular quarterly, 1 per cent. on common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 22.

American Gas Company, regular quarterly, 2 per cent., payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 22.

American Power and Light Company, regular quarterly, 1 per cent. on common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 24.

Central Leather, extra, 2 per cent. on common, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 1, and quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 9.

Chicopee Manufacturing Corporation, regular semi-annual, $3 per share, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Galena Signal Oil Company, regular 2 per cent. on preferred stock and 3 per cent. on common, payable Dec. 30 to stockholders of record Nov. 29.

Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company, semi-annual, $4 on common, which compares with the previous rate of $3, and also an extra of $5, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 24.

Laclede Gas Light Company, regular quarterly, 1¾ per cent. on common and the semi-annual 2½ per cent. on preferred, both payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1.

National Surety Company, quarterly, o per cent., payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 15.

Quincy Mining, quarterly, $5 a share, payable Dec. 18 to stock of record Nov. 27. This is an increase of $1 per share over previous declaration.

Rochester Railway and Light Company, regular quarterly, 1¼ per cent. on preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 as registered Nov. 24.

South Penn Oil Company, regular quarterly, $5 and an extra dividend of $5, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 18. Previous quarterly declaration was the regular $5 and an extra of $3.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

A dividend of $1.75 per share on its Preferred Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable January 2d, 1917, to stockholders of record December 9th, 1916.

New York, November 21, 1916.

E. W. BURR, Treasurer.

RUSSIA HAS $60,000,000,000.

Syndicate Tells of Resources in Offering $50,000,000 Bonds to Public.

In announcing a public offering of the $50,000,000 Imperial Russian Government five-year loan, the bankers are directing attention to interesting economic facts concerning the Russian Empire. The bonds which bear interest at 5½ per cent. are offered at 94½, at which figure they will yield about 6½ per cent.

The bankers point out that Russia's national wealth, based upon careful estimates, varies from $50,000,000,000 to $60,000,000,000. The normal value of Russia's annual production approximates $7,725,000,000, of which about two-thirds comprises agricultural products. Russia has approximately 50,000 miles of railway, which, the circular says, "is inadequate to provide for its growing requirements." It is said that Siberia alone, with a population of but 10,000,000, scattered over an area twice the size of continental United States, has sufficient resources, if properly developed, to feed and clothe a population equal to that of all Europe.

The public offering of the bonds is made under the names of the National City Company, J. P. Morgan & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, Lee, Higginson & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co. The bonds will be dated Dec. 1 and interest will be payable June 1 and Dec. 1 at the National City Bank.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 21—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 10 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 87 francs 75 centimes.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 1,214,878 shares of stocks and $827,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 130,781; oils, 137,835, and mining, 946,262. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Aetna Explos.	10	10⅝	10	10½
100	Am. Sum.T.pf.	75	75	75	75
4,500	‡Am. Writ. P.	9¼	9½	8⅝	9
200	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. b.	20⅝	20¾	20¾	20¾
110	‡Butler Chem.	3½	3½	3½	3½
250	‡Cal. Pack C.	32½	32½	32	32½
100	‡Carbon Steel.	133	133	133	133
7,000	Carwen Steel.	15½	16½	15½	16¼
1,500	‡Cent. Fdry.	20	21	20	21
1,500	‡Cent. Fy. pf.	37	40½	37	39½
3,000	‡Chal. M., w.i.	36½	39½	35	37
1,000	Char. I. of A.	8¾	8¾	9¼	8¾
1,000	C. I. of A. pf.	7¼	7¼	7	7
700	Chev. Motor.	185	185	180	181
621	Cor. R. & H.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
520	Emer. Phono.	12⅝	12½	12¼	12½
200	‡G. Mot., w.I.	155	156	153	156
300	‡Hart Bell Co.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3¾
5,500	Has. & B. Car	47	47½	46⅝	47
1,500	‡Imp. Carb. C.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Inter. Rubber.	15⅛	15½	15	15
8,500	†Joplin Ore Spelter, (n.)	45	50	45	50
100	Keith. Brs. pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½
400	Kelsey Wheel.	54	54	54	54
100	Kelsey W. pf.	99	99	99	99
1,000	Keystone Tire & Rubber.	15⅝	16½	15⅝	16½
1,000	‡Keystone Tire & Rub. pf.	15⅝	16½	15⅝	16½
2,500	‡Lake Tor. B.	14½	14½	13	13½
50	Loft's, Inc.	105	105	105	105
500	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.	65	68	65	68
200	Marlin Arms pf., v.t. ctfs.	100½	101	100½	101
1,000	‡Maxim Mun.	7¼	7¼	6½	7
200	‡Mex. Pet. Ex.	20¾	20¾	20½	20¾
20,000	‡Midv. Steel.	73	73⅝	71½	72¼
500	‡Mitchell Mot.	61	61	60	60
200	‡Nat. Auto C.	41	41¼	41	41¼
600	‡N. Y. C. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
10,500	N. Am. Pulp & Paper.	14	15	14½	14¾
100	‡Pierce-Arrow	55½	55⅝	55½	55¾
500	R. Isl., w. i.	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼
1,000	‡R. I. pf., (A).	88¼	88¼	88¼	88½
100	‡R. I. pf., (B).	70½	70½	70½	70⅝
100	Seab. S. & M.	81	81	80	81
125	Am. O. Smith Corp. pf.	96½	97	96½	97
1,800	‡Smith M. T.	6	6¼	6	6¼
200	‡Spicer Mfg.	47½	47⅞	47½	47⅞
100	‡Spicer M. pf.	101½	101¼	101½	101½
45	Spring. B. Co.	96	96	96	96
200	‡Steel A. Car.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
5,000	Subma. Boat, v. t. ctfs.	43½	43½	42	43
1,000	‡Tex. Co., rts.	27	27½	26½	26½
100	‡Todd Ship.	82½	83	81	83
2,500	‡Tran. Wms. Steel Forg.	45	45½	44¾	45½
9,000	Triangle Film, v. t. certs.	3⅝	4	3½	3⅞
200	‡U. S. L. & Heat Corp.	1¾	2	1⅞	2
2,300	U. S. S. S. Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅝
1,500	‡Uni. Motors.	62½	62½	61⅝	62
20,000	‡Uni. A. S. C.	51	51⅝	51	51½
700	Uni. Fr. Shar.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
400	‡Voca.-Phone Cor., w. i.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	World F.Cor., v. t. ctfs.	1	1⅛	1	1
2,000	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft Cor.	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅝
500	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft pf.	76	76	75	76
300	‡Zinc C. Co.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	Gal.-Sig. Oil.	200	195	195	— 9
100	Ohio Oil Co.	363	360	360	—21
300	Stand. O., Cal.	384½	381	382	+ 1
115	Stand. O., N.J.	688	685	688	— 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,500	‡Barn. O. & G.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3½
1,400	Con. Mex. Oil, (a prospect).	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	‡Cos. (Oil R.)	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
3,500	‡Cos. O. & G.	14	14	13⅝	14
6,600	‡Federal Oil.	3⅞	4	3⅝	3¾
2,500	Metro. Petrol.	13½	13½	13¼	13¼
8,000	†‡Midw. Oil.	48	48	45	46
1,750	‡N. Y.-Ok. O.	1	1	1	1
1,500	Okla. rts.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	‡Oil & Explor.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
14,000	†‡Okla. Oil.	10	11	10	11
6,300	†Okla. Oil pf.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
3,820	Okla. P. & R.	11	11¼	11	11
3,500	†Omar O. & G.	54	55	52	55
900	‡Sap. O. & R.	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11⅜
9,300	Seq. O. & R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,200	‡Sinclair Oil.	57	59½	57	58¾
350	‡So. O. & Tr.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
4,000	‡Un. West. Oil	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,000	†Utah Pet. Co. (a prospect).	61	65	61	62
8,000	Vac. O. & G.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13,500	‡Victoria Oil.	2	2	1½	1½
31,000	‡W.E.O.& G.	60	60	55	55
500	‡W.E.O & G. pf.	1	1	⅝	⅝
2,000	‡Wyom. Pet.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20,000	A.-B. Co. Met. (a prospect)	1⅝	2	1⅝	1½
12,400	†Al. M. Corp	90	90	89	90
30,000	†‡Am. Com.	10	10½	10	10
400	†‡Ark. Ariz.	½	½	½	½
5,700	†‡Ariz. Chlo.	49	52	49	51
9,500	‡Ariz. C'fields	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	†‡Atlanta	8	8	8	8
22,000	Big Jim	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,600	B. L. Cop. Co	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
400	B'ham Min.	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
13,000	‡Bisbee Cop. (a prospect)	2	2	1⅞	2
10,000	‡B. Cr. Cop. (a prospect)	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	††Booth	10	10	10	10
4,000	Bos. & Mon.	82	82	79	79
12,100	B. Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	17	17⅛	15¼	15¼
6,200	Butte Detroit.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
800	Butte-N. Y.	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2⅜
300	‡Cac. Con. M. Co. (proc.).	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,500	†Caledonia	55	56	54	55
47,000	‡Cal. & Jer.	3½	3½	3	3⅛
2,000	Canada Cop.	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
2,700	†Cashboy	5½	6½	5½	6
4,000	C. de P. Cop.	46	46	44	44½
88,000	Con. Ar. Sm.	2¼	3	2⅞	2⅜
4,959	Con. Cop. M.	4½	4½	3½	3⅝
3,900	‡Con.-Hom'st'd	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
1,000	Con. Nev.-Ut.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
22,000	Cresa. Con. C.	8½	8½	8½	8¾
2,500	Dar. L. & Sil. M. & D.	15½	16½	15½	16½
2,900	Dundee-Ariz. C. (a prospect).	2½	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
700	†East Butte.	20¼	20¾	19¾	19¾
400	‡Emma Cop.	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
3,700	†Goldf. Cons.	54	54	52	52
7,400	††Gr. Can. G.	14	14	13	13
10,000	‡G'monster M.	4½	4½	4½	4¼
6,500	†Gr. Fi. G. M.	95c.	1	95c.	1
6,500	Hecla Min.	8½	8⅝	8¼	8⅜
60,000	†Indep. Lead.	19½	20¾	18	19½
3,100	Howe Sound.	8¾	8¾	8	8¼
9,500	In. Needles C. (a prospect).	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
300	‡Iron Blossom	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10,000	Jer. V. (a pr.)	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1,400	‡Jer. Vic. Ex. (a prospect).	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
2,500	††Jim Butler.	92	94	92	93
4,500	†Jumbo Ext.	26	26	22	23
500	Kerr Lake.	5	5	5	5
1,000	††Kewanas	9	10	9	10
8,800	Lo. Pr. M. C. (a prospect).	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
8,200	Louisiana C.	93	93	90	90
3,000	Magma Cop.	62	62	59	60
100	††Marsh Min.	10	10	10	10
3,175	Marys. Gold Mining Co.	2	2	1⅝	1⅝
4,000	Mason Valley.	8	8	7½	7¼
200	†McK.-Dar.	58	58	58	58
27,000	Miami Con. (a proc.)	58	60	58	58
2,510	‡Mojave Tung.	2¾	3¼	2⅝	3¼
500	††Mon. Gold M.	85	85	85	85
1,100	Monitor Silver	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
51,000	†Monster Chief	½	½	½	½
27,000	‡Mother Lode	29	29	28	28½
75,000	††N. Hanks.	80	92	80	92
5,000	†Newray M.	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
300	New Utah R.	1	1	1	1
100	N.Y. & Hond. R. M. Co.	16½	16½	16¼	16¼
1,900	Nip. Mines Co.	9¼	9¼	9	9¼
800	‡North Butte Developm't.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
19,000	‡Ohio Copper.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
9,800	‡Ohio Copper new, w. i.	1⅛	2	1⅛	2
25,000	††Old Emma Leasing	67	70	64	70
700	††Peer. Jennie	77	77	77	77
3,500	Pitts.-Jerome Cop. (a proc.)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅜
8,500	Prog. M. & M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
19,500	Ray H. Min.	6¼	6¼	5¾	6
20,000	†Rec. Con. M.	66	66	64	66
10,500	†Rochester M.	74	79	74	77
138	††Round Mt.	35	35	35	35
3,500	†San Toy.	18	19	18	19
1,100	‡Santa Rita D.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,550	‡Section 30.	15½	15⅝	14½	15⅝
5,000	Silver King of Arizona	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
800	†Silver King Con. of Utah	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
2,500	†‡Silver Pick.	23	23	22	22
500	Stand. Sil.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7,500	††St. Nicholas Zinc	½	½	½	½
8,500	††Success M.	48	51	43	47
18,700	†Sup. M. (pr.)	45	45	41	42
48,000	†Tecla-H.	54	56	54	55
800	†Temiskam.	62	62	62	62
1,000	†Tean. C. rts.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
18,800	†Tenn. C. (a pr.	90	95	90	95

BONDS.

$62,000	Cerro de Pas. Copper 6s.	127	127	126	125½
4,000	Con. Arizona Smelting 5s.	65	65	64	64
150,000	‡Metropolitan Petrol. 6s.	103¼	104¼	103¼	104¼
21,000	‡Midvale S. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
150,000	‡Sinclair O. 6s.	105	108	105	106½
200,000	‡U. K. Gt. Br. & I. 5yr.	5¼s	98½	98½	98½
240,000	‡U. K. Gt. Br. & I. 5yr.	5½s	99¼ - 99¼	99¼	99¼

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note—Monday 18,000 Triangle Film sold at 3⅝@3¾.

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate	12¼	13	12½	13
Amer. Inter. Corp.	58	60	58	60
Amer. Sumatra Tob.	24	24½	24	24½
Atlantic Steel	125	135	125	135
Brit.-Amer. Tob. ord.	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼
Butterworth Judson	69	71	69	71
Curtiss Aeroplane	25	28	25	28
Enger Motor Car	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Fisher Body Corp. pf.	93	95	93	95
Fisk Rub. cv. 1st pf.	104	105	104	105
Gen. Amer. Tank Car	56	58	56	58
Grant Motor Car	8¼	9	8½	9
Holly Sugar Corp.	58½	59½	58¼	59¼
Holly Sugar Corp. pf.	100½	103	100½	103
Inter. Arms F. S. C.	22½	23	22½	23
Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf.	13	14	13½	14
Lehigh Val. Coal Sales	93	98	93	96
Manhat. Elec. Supply	35	36	35	36
Man. Elec. Supply pf.	95½	96½	95½	96½
Marconi of America.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
N. Y. Transportation.	15	16	15¾	15¾
Pierce-Arrow pf.	107	109	107	109
Penn Seaboard Steel.	58	62	58	62
Pugh Stores Corp.	9¾	10	9¾	10
Poole Eng. & Mach.	100	110	100	110
Republic Motor Truck	68	71	68	71
A. A. Smith Corp.	42	42¾	42	42¾
Smith & Terry Trans. pf.	10	10¼	10	10¼
Standard Motors	7	7½	7	7½
St. Joseph Lead.	21¾	22	21½	22½
Spicer Mfg. pf.	101½	102¼	101	102
Sp'gfield Body Co. pf.	133	136	135	140
St. L., R.M. & Pac.	30½	31½	30½	31½

OIL STOCKS.

Gen. Ref. & Prod.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Houston Oil	19	19½	19	19½
Internat. Petroleum	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾
Pierce Oil	14½	15	14½	15
Tidewater	183	185	183	185

MINING STOCK.

Alaska-Westover	55	66	55	66

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	84	86	84	86

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	85	90	85	90
American Brass	423	425	417	424
Atlas Powder	173	177	173	178
Atlas Powder pf.	99½	101	99½	101
Babcock & Wilcox	126	129	126	128
Bliss (E. W.)	750	780	750	780
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	195	200	193	198
Canadian Explosives	380	400	380	400
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	915	960	900	915
Du Pont Pow., new.	295	299	296	300
Du Pont Powder deb.	102	104	102½	104
Hercules Powder	380	385	380	385
Hercules Powder pf.	115	118	116	119
International Arms	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond	214	218	215	218
Niles-Bement-P. pf.	105	108	103	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.	875	885	870	885
Win. Rptg. Arms	1200	1300	1200	1300

BUY—SELL

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SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
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Public Utility Stocks

American Power & Light Com. & Pfd.
Colorado Power Com.
Central States Elec. Com. & Pfd.
General Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Northern States Power Com. & Pfd.
Northern Ohio Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Tennessee Ry. Lt. & Pr. Com. & Pfd.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.
Wisconsin Edison Com.

Industrial Stocks

American Piano
Astna Explosives Pfd.
Burns Bros. Com. & Pfd.
Eastern Steamship
Freepor. & Tampico Fuel Oil Com. & Pfd.
Marl'n Arms Com. & Pfd.
New York Shipbuilding

Public Utility Bonds

American Power & Light 6s 2016
Cons. Cities Lt. Trac. & Pr. 5s 1952
Memphis St. Ry. 5s 1945
Montana

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UNION TRUST CO., 80 Broadway
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $8,500,000

REORGANIZATION
OF
The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.

To Holders of
Certificates for Shares of Stock; and Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Debentures of
THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the above-named Company, dated November 14, 1916, has been prepared by the undersigned Joint Reorganization Committee, and has been approved by the committee for Debentures of the Railway Company acting under the Deposit Agreement dated July 19, 1915, and by the two committees representing stock of the Railway Company, of which Messrs. Nathan L. Amster and Charles Hayden are respectively Chairmen.

Copies of said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from Bankers Trust Company, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, or from First Trust and Savings Bank, Dearborn and Monroe Streets, Chicago, Ill., the Depositaries under the Plan.

Holders of Stock of the Railway Company who desire to participate in the reorganization must deposit the certificates for such Stock, duly assigned in blank, with either of said Depositaries, at the addresses above stated, on or before **December 4, 1916.**

Holders of Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Debentures of the Railway Company not heretofore deposited with the said Debenture Committee who desire to participate in the reorganization must deposit their Debentures, with the coupon dated January 15, 1916, and all subsequently maturing coupons, attached, with either of the Depositaries, at the addresses above stated, on or before **December 4, 1916.**

In respect of every such deposit a Certificate of Deposit will be issued by the Depositary receiving the same. Application will be made to list Certificates of Deposit upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Dated, New York, November 14, 1916.

SEWARD PROSSER, Chairman,
NATHAN L. AMSTER,
EMILE K. BOISOT,
CHARLES HAYDEN,
JAMES SPEYER,
S. DAVIES WARFIELD.

B. W. JONES, *Secretary,* 16 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
Joint Reorganization Committee.

To Holders of
Certificates for Shares of Stock of
THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY:

The undersigned Committee has approved and adopted the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization prepared by the Joint Reorganization Committee of which Mr. Seward Prosser is Chairman, dated November 14, 1916, and hereby recommends that holders of certificates for shares of Stock of the Railway Company assent to said Plan and Agreement by depositing thereunder and that they make the payments provided in said Plan and Agreement.

Copies of said Plan and Agreement may be obtained from Bankers Trust Company, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, or from First Trust and Savings Bank, Dearborn and Monroe Streets, Chicago, Ill., the Depositaries under said Plan.

Dated, New York, November 14, 1916.

NATHAN L. AMSTER,
Chairman,
for Amster Stockholders' Committee.

To Holders of
Certificates for Shares of Stock of
THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY:

The undersigned Committee has approved and adopted the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization prepared by the Joint Reorganization Committee, of which Mr Seward Prosser is Chairman, dated November 14, 1916, and hereby recommends that holders of certificates for shares of Stock of the Railway Company assent to said Plan and Agreement by depositing thereunder, and that they make the payments provided in said Plan and Agreement.

Copies of said Plan and Agreement may be obtained from Bankers Trust Company, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, or from First Trust and Savings Bank, Dearborn and Monroe Streets, Chicago, Ill., the Depositaries under said Plan.

Dated, New York, November 14, 1916.

CHARLES HAYDEN,
Chairman,
for Hayden Stockholders' Committee.

The American Sugar Refining Company
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 100
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 101

Jersey City, N. J., November 14th, 1916
The Board of Directors have this day declared a 1¾% dividend on the Common and Preferred Stock, payable January 2nd 1917, to the stockholders of record December 1st, 1916.
The Transfer Books will not be closed.
JOSEPH E. FREEDMAN, *Secretary.*

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 58.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held November 16th, 1916, the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock, and an extra dividend of 4% on the Preferred Stock, on account of deferred dividends, were declared payable January 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record December 16th, 1916. Stock books remain open.
RICHARD JONES, JR., *Secretary.*

The American Gas Company,
104 Market Street,
Camden, N. J.
Nov. 21st, 1916.
A quarterly dividend of 2%, or $2.00 per share, has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable Dec. 15th, 1916, to the stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., Nov. 22nd, 1916. Checks will be mailed. J. B. TOWNSEND, 2d, Treasurer.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY.
New York, Nov. 21, 1916.
A quarterly dividend of three per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable January 2, 1917 to stockholders of record AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 15, 1916, was this day duly declared. The transfer books of the company will not be closed.
HUBERT J. HEWITT, Secretary.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.
The Ajax Rubber Company.
New York, Nov. 21, 1916.
RESOLVED, That out of the surplus earnings of the Company the Directors declare a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and a Quarter ($1.25) per share, payable December 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 25, 1916.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was only moderately active, and price changes during the day were feverish. Bulls felt quite encouraged over the action of the market on Monday, but after an advance of 1 to 2 cents a bushel on fairly active buying, the market eased off, and at the close of the day was irregular, ranging from ⅝c lower for December to ¾c higher for the July position. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $2.14⅝; No. 2 hard, $1.09⅜; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.09⅜; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.13⅜, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	$1.83¾	$1.80⅜	$1.81½	$1.82⅛	$1.01⅜
May	1.90¼	1.87⅝	1.88⅝	1.89⅝	1.06⅝
July	1.90	1.86¼	1.86½	1.86	..

CORN.

The corn market eased off sharply from an early advance and closed ⅝ to 1¼c net lower. The news from Argentina was again bullish regarding the crop situation, but the Buenos Aires market opened ⅝¼c lower, and this had considerable influence on sentiment. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.12⅝, ten days' shipment, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	96⅝	93	94¼	94¼	64⅜
May	98	95⅜	95⅝	96⅞	67⅜
July	97⅞	95⅝	95⅞	96⅝	..

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active, and, while price changes were narrower than either wheat or corn, they followed much the same course, and at the close were ⅛c to ⅜c lower. Available freight room is scarce, and had a tendency to check the export demand. The local cash market was easy. Standard quoted at 62¼@63¼c; No. 2 white, 63¼@63⅝c; No. 3 white, 62¼@62¾c; No. 4 white, 61½@62½c; fancy clipped white, 60⅝@63½c; ordinary clipped white, 64¾@65¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	53⅝	57¼	57⅛	57⅝	39
May	62⅝	62	62	62¼	41½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firmer early in the day, with a fairly good character of buying influenced by the advance in grain, but when the grain markets eased off, in the afternoon prices developed an easier tone and closed only about steady. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 44,000; estimated for Wednesday, 55,000. Kansas City received 21,000 and Omaha 13,600.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	16.52	16.20	16.30	1..42	9.64
May	16.52	16.25	16.30	16.40	9.67
Ribs—					
January	14.82	14.65	14.65	14.65	9.52
May	14.90	14.75	14.75	14.75	9.72
Pork—					
January	27.95	27.60	27.62	27.90	17.80
May	27.77	27.42	27.47	27.50	17.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was influenced to some extent by the action of cotton and lard. Prices early in the day were firm, but subsequently developed weakness, and final prices were 8 to 14 points lower, with the exception of November, which closed at an advance of 10 points. Total sales for the day were 26,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75
November	12.85	12.82	12.85@12.86	12.75
December	12.8..	12.77	12.75@12.78	12.83
January	12.85	12.67	12.6[illegible] @ 2.70	12.8[illegible]
February	..	..	12.68@12.70	12.80
March	12.87	12.69	12.71@12.74	12.84
April	..	..	12.72@12.77	12.85
May	12.95	12.78	12.77@12.79	12.[illegible]
June	13.06	12.87	12.80@12.90	12.90

COFFEE.

There was a further decline in the market for coffee futures here today, near months working into new low ground for the movement under scattering liquidation. Part of this was in the form of switching from December to later months, with exchanges reported of December for May at 36 points and for July at 48 points. The close showed a net loss of 7 to 8 points for the day and sales amounted to 68,500 bags.

The spot market here continued very quiet with quotations on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s. Victoria reported a clearance of 5,000 bags for New York. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	8.19	8.05	8.06@8.08	8.09
December	..	..	8.07@8.10	8.10
January	..	..	8.14@8.16	8.18
February	8.18	8.18	8.21@8.23	8.26
March	8.34	8.26	8.30@8.32	8.34
April	..	..	8.36@8.38	8.39
May	8.45	8.41	8.43@8.44	8.46
June	..	..	8.48 @ 8.49	8.52
July	8.55	8.51	8.54@8.56	8.58
August	..	..	8.59@8.61	8.63
September	8.66	8.66	8.61@8.66	8.68
October	..	..	8.69@8.71	8.75

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures after holding steady most of the day sold off late in the afternoon. The close being 6 points lower on November and generally 1 point higher to 3 points lower on other positions. Sentiment was unsettled and trading throughout the day rather mixed, due to the dullness in raw sugar, where buyers and sellers were deadlocked. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	5.33	5.25	5.25@5.30	5.30
December	5.06	4.98	4.98@5.05	4.98
January	4.46	4.41	4.40@4.41	4.41
February	4.18	4.15	4.11@4.12	4.14
March	4.15	4.07	4.07@4.08	4.10
April	4.14	4.14	4.11@4.13	4.18
May	4.20	4.18	4.17@4.18	4.18
June	..	..	4.21@4.23	4.21
July	..	..	4.25@4.27	4.25
August	..	..	4.28@4.30	4.29
September	..	..	4.33@4.35	4.33
October	..	..	4.36@4.38	4.37

There was no change in refined sugar prices, which were listed on the basis of 7.50c for fine granulated, and trading was dull, with only moderate withdrawals on old contract. Raw sugar was easier at the close of the market, with moderate offerings of prompt Cubas at 5¼c, cost and freight. Quotations follows: Centrifugals, 6.27c; molasses, 5.40c, and cost and freight, 5¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 14,181 packages. Quite serious delays in transit again this week and the market is very lightly supplied with the high grades of fresh creamery; these are ruling firm. Secondary qualities are having a moderate inquiry at about late prices. Considerable trading in storage creamery, the price varying somewhat with the buyer; bulk of sales at about 37½@38c, some of the very fancy lots commanding 38¾@39c. Renovated has advanced another ½c and the market is strong. Ladles firmer. Packing stock wanted beyond the supply. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 42@42½c; extras, (92 score,) 41½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 39@41c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 38@39c; dairy, finest, 38½@39c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 43@43½c; extras, 42@42½c; firsts, 40@41½c; seconds, 37½@39c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 39½@40c; extras, 38½@39c; firsts, 37½@38c; seconds, 36@37c; State dairy tubs, finest, 40½@41c; good to prime, 38@40c; common to fair, 36@37½c; renovated, extras, 35½@36c; firsts, 34½@35c; lower grades, 33@34c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34½@35c; ladles, full make, firsts, 33½@34c; current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½c; No. 2, 31½@32c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,158 cases. Receipts of fresh gathered eggs continue light, and the proportion of new-laid qualities very small. Demand has been affected by the extreme prices, and while prime to fancy qualities are sustained in value, the movement is very moderate, and the remains of previous accumulations of Fall packed stock are working down slowly. The range of values shown no material change. Storage eggs have had further considerable sales between dealers at fully sustained prices, but the movement in distributing channels is comparatively light at present, and there is no further material change in values. Nearby white eggs are moving slowly. There is a small proportion of uniformly new-laid stock, but the high prices are limiting the demand for these, and sales at outside quotation are more exceptional. The greater part of the supply is freely offered at prices ranging from about 65c downward. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 48@50c; extra firsts, 45@47c; firsts, 42@44c; seconds, 38@41c; thirds and poorer, 32@37c; refrigerator, special marks fancy, storage and insurance paid, 35@38½c; firsts, 31@37½c; seconds, 30½@31½c; lower grades, 29@30c; refrigerator, State whites, 38@40c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 65@72c; ordinary to good, 58@64c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 50@55c; nearby pullets' eggs, whites, 45@55c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 45@55c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 50@58c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@50c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	45.10	45.50	45.00	45.50
Lead	7.10	7.20	7.00	7.10
Spelter	12.50	..	12.25	..
Antimony	14.00	15.00	13.00	13.50
Quicksilver	$50.00	..	$50.00	..
Aluminium	*84.00	86.00	*84.00	85.00
Iron, No. 2X Fdry.	25.00	25.50	25.00	25.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32@32¼c, first quarter, 1917; tungsten, 31@31½c, second quarter, 1917, delive.y. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	144	0	0	141	0	0
Copper, futures	139	10	0	138	10	0
Tin, spot	188	15	0	183	10	0
Tin, futures	180	10	0	180	5	0
Spelter	50	10	0	50	10	0
Lead	30	15	0	30	15	0

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A new record for United States Steel common sold on the Consolidated Exchange as high as 129¼. This was after it had opened at 128½, and had early changed hands as low as 128⅜. It did not retain its gain, however, closing at 127⅝. About 80,000 shares of Steel changed hands on the Consolidated. The market had a number of changes in tone during the course of the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Allis Chal	35¾	35¾	35	35¼
2,050	Am. B. Sugar	106¾	10[illegible]¼	106¼	107⅜
1,600	Am. Can	65	66¼	64⅝	65¼
870	Am. C. & F.	76½	78	75¾	76
280	Am. H. & L.	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	18
100	Am. H. & L. pf.	77⅛	77⅛	77½	77⅛
20	Am. Linseed	31⅞	32	31⅞	32
640	Am. Loco	93⅝	94½	92½	93⅝
12,900	Am. S. & R.	120⅝	129¼	119½	127½
40	Am. S. Fran.	72½	73½	73½	72½
830	Am. Sugar	119½	120¼	119¼	119¾
210	Am. T. & T.	130	130	130	130
60	Am. Zinc	62	62¾	62	62¾
10,410	Anaconda Cop.	103⅞	105⅞	102¾	105¼
100	At., T. & S. F.	105½	106¾	105¾	106¾
1,040	Baldwin Loco.	81½	81½	80	80½
60	Balt. & Ohio	87⅞	87⅞	86¾	86¾
190	Butte & Sup.	71⅜	71⅝	71	71
880	Cal. Pet.	24½	25⅝	24½	24⅝
1,600	Cent. Leather	113⅛	114	111⅝	113⅛
250	Ches. & Ohio	69⅝	69⅝	67½	67½
150	C., R. I. & P.	23½	23⅝	23¼	23⅜
2,110	Chile Copper	34⅛	34⅝	33¾	33¾
710	Chino Copper	71⅝	71⅝	69	69½
2,900	Col. F. & I.	60	60¾	58¾	58⅝
350	Columbian	47⅝	48¾	47½	47½
4,900	Corn Products	22⅞	27½	22½	27½
4,200	Crucible Steel	97½	98⅝	95⅝	96
600	Cuba C. Sugar	71½	73¾	70⅝	73⅝
120	Dist. Securities	42⅜	43⅜	42⅜	42⅝
960	Erie	37⅞	38¼	37½	37⅝
240	Goodrich Co	70⅜	71	70½	70½
100	Gt. North'n ore	47⅜	47⅜	46½	46½
1,280	Inspirat'n Cop.	72⅜	72⅝	71½	71¾
2,210	Int. Mer. Mar.	46½	48¼	45	47
1,860	Int. Mer. M.pf.	119	120¾	118⅝	118¾
120	Int. Nickel	47¼	47½	47	47
110	Int. Paper	69	69	67¾	68¼
240	Interboro Con.	18⅝	19	18½	18⅞
40	Kan. City So.	24¼	25¾	25¼	25½
7,960	Kennecott Cop.	60⅝	61½	59⅞	60¼
250	Lack. Steel	104½	105⅝	103½	103⅞
220	Lehigh Valley	83¼	83¾	82½	83¼
3,570	Mexican Pet.	111	113½	111	111½
690	Miami Copper	47⅜	48	47	47½
40	Mo. Pac. tr. r.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
90	Nat. Enam. & S.	32⅜	35	32⅜	35
60	Nat. Lead	69¼	69¼	67½	68¼
410	Nevada Con.	21½	21	20½	20⅞
190	N. Y. Central	108½	109¼	107⅜	107⅜
60	N. Y., N. H. & H.	58⅞	58⅞	58½	58⅝
200	N. O. & W.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
60	Pacific Mail	26½	26½	26	26½
100	Pres. Steel Car	86	86	85¼	85¼
60	Ry. Steel Sp.	56⅝	58¼	56¼	58¼
2,950	Ray Copper	34⅜	34⅜	33⅝	34½
2,910	Reading	110⅝	111¾	108⅝	109⅝
1,810	Rep. Iron & S.	91	92	89	90¾
160	Shattuck Ariz.	34⅜	35	34⅜	34⅜
60	Southern Pac.	100¾	100¾	100	100¼
50	Southern Ry.	22	22	21½	21½
190	Studebaker	123⅝	124¼	123⅛	124¼
180	Tenn. Copper	24⅛	24⅞	24	24⅞
60	Third Av.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
110	Union Bag	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜
960	Union Pacific	148½	149¾	148½	149¾
140	U. S. Ind. Alc.	136¼	136¾	136¼	136¾
5,370	U. S. Rubber	68⅜	68	63½	68
59,700	U. S. Steel	128¼	129¼	128⅜	127⅝
910	Utah Copper	125½	126	124⅞	124⅞
120	Va.-Car. Ch.	48	48¾	48	48¼
20	Wabash	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
450	Westing. Elec.	65	65	64¼	64¼
270	Willys-Over'd.	37⅞	38½	37½	37⅝

MINING STOCKS.

600	Big Jim	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.40
500	Gold'd Con.	.54	.54	.54	.54
600	Midway	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13
1,300	Montana	.27	.27	.26	.25
500	Mizpah	.58	.58	.58	.58
2,500	Rescue Eula.	23½	31	25½	31
1,000	Rochester	.75	.78	.75	.78
1,000	Silver Pick	.23	.23	.23	.23

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	6	May, 1926	97	98½	6.23
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	99½	99⅝	6.30
Anglo-Fr.	5	Oct. 15,'20	94½	96	6.30
Argen. Gov. Div.		Feb. 21,'17	98¾	99	4.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'17	101¼	101⅜	4.60
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	101⅜	101⅝	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100¼	100½	4.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.90
City of Paris.	6	Oct. 15,'21	97⅞	98	6.40
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.83
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.70
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99⅝	100½	5.12
Italian Gov.	6	Oct 16,'17	99½	100⅛	5.85
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	101	102	3.90
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	103	107	4.75
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1919	99⅝	100	5.10
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99½	100½	4.88
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.90
Govt. of N. S.		July, 1919	98¾	99⅜	5.35
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100	100¼	6.45
Do rubles	5½	Aug. 14,'26	92½	93	..
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97½	99.21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100½	101¼	3.40
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	101⅜	3.85
Am Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	90½	92½	4.25
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100⅝	4.75
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100⅞	101¼	2.75
A. V. R. L. S.	6	July 1, '19	99	100½	6.50
Atl. & Pac.	6	June, 1921	102¾	102¾	5.80
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅝	101	4.37
C. P. R. L.	6	May, 1919	102¾	103¼	4.80
C. & Q.	4	July 1921	90	90½	4.20
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100½	4.40
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	101	102½	4.25
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100¼	4.70
Can. North.	6	July 10,'17	100¼	100⅜	5.50
Can. Pac.	6	Nov. 10,'18	100¼	100⅜	5.63
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	103½	103⅞	5.42
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	6.00
East. R. 1st	5	Mar. 1,'18	98	..	6.12½
Erie R. R.	4	Apr., 1917	100¼	101	2.62
Gen. Rubber	5	Nov., 1918	101½	101¾	4. 5
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	100	100¼	4.45
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.85
Hocking Val.	4½	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	3.88
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101¼	101⅝	3.50
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100½	101¼	5.37½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100¾	101¼	5.40
Mo. Pacific	5	June, 1917	99¾	100	6.00
Mont. P. & P.	6	Dec., 1919	98½	99¼	5.00
Morgan & O.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.70
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100⅞	100¾	4.00
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	101¼	5.50
Otis Elevator	5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.53
Penn. Co.	4½	June 1, '21	101¼	101⅝	4.20
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1910	100⅝	101½	4.55
Rem. A., Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	91½	91¾	9.20
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100¾	2.75
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.10
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.65
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1915	98¼	98¾	5.40
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	98½	100⅛	8.37½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	5.00
Wm. B. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¾	101	5.45

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list the following securities: New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Company, $14,986,500 voting trust certificates for capital stock; International Mercantile Marine Company, $51,726,400 preferred stock, $49,872,400 common stock and $40,000,000 first mortgage and collateral bonds, due 1941; American Malt Corporation Guaranty Trust Company certificates for $5,559,000 preferred stock, and $5,762,400 common stock; Southern Railway Company Bankers Trust Company certificates for $61,338,000 development and general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds due 1956.

Application has been made to relist on the Stock Exchange the shares of the International Mercantile Marine Company which were removed when the company passed into a receivership. Reorganization expenses will be raised by taxing the holders of certificates at the rate of $1 a share. Central Trust Company is depository for the preferred and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company for the common certificates.

Lawrence L. Gillespie of Gillespie, Livingston & Co., has been elected a Director of the Newport Trust Company.

I. F. Stone, President of the National Aniline and Chemical Company was elected a Director of the Importers and Traders National Bank of New York, yesterday.

William L. McKee, formerly Assistant Cashier of the National City Bank, has been made Vice President of the National City Company. Mortimer H. Bradley has been made Treasurer, succeeding T. A. Reynolds, resigned.

The Louisiana Consolidated Mining Company has cancelled a $40,000 bond issue which the company found necessary to issue, and now has no bonded indebtedness.

The statement of condition of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank as of Nov. 17 shows total resources of $91,732,293, and deposits of $84,84[illegible].00 The previous statement, issued Sept. 12, showed deposits of $71,786,406.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INC.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., held November 14, 1916, a regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share (2½%) upon the Common Stock of the company was declared, payable January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 11, 1916, without the closing of transfer books.
Dated, New York, November 14, 1916.
CARLL TUCKER, Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned Voting Trustees will, upon the receipt by them of the dividend therein referred to, cause the same to be distributed and paid on January 2, 1917, through their agent, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, pro rata among the holders of Stock Trust Certificates representing Common Stock of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., as the same appear upon the books of the Voting Trustees at the close of business on December 11, 1916, without the closing of transfer books. Dividend checks will be mailed to holders of said Common Stock Trust Certificates.
Dated, New York, November 14, 1916.
CHARLES H. SABIN,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. BRADY,
Voting Trustees.

A regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share (1¾%) on the First Preferred Stock and $1.50 per share (1½%) on the Second Preferred Stock of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., have previously been declared, payable January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record on December 11, 1916, without the closing of the transfer books.

100 Years of Commercial Banking
THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
of the
City of New York
192 Broadway
Cor. John St.

BRANCHES
Greenwich and Warren Sts.
Bowery and Grand St.
Broadway and 18th St.
Ninth Avenue and 14th St.
Fifth Avenue and 20th St.
2 West 33d Street
57th Street and Third Ave.
86th Street at Second Ave.
Broadway and 61st St.
Broadway and 104th St.
Lenox Avenue and 116th St.
125th St. and Lexington Ave.

Charter Member N.Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank
United States Depositary

Condensed Statement of Condition as of the Close of Business Nov. 17th, 1916.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$60,901,546.15
Liability under Letters of Credit		80,372.00
United States Bonds (par)		1,940,000.00
Other Stocks & Bonds		6,133,979.47
Banking House		170,000.00
CASH AND EXCHANGES		22,506,395.87
		$91,732,293.49

LIABILITIES

GOLD TIDE NO PERIL, FINANCIERS ASSERT

Nothing to Fear from Influx of Metal, Reserve Board and Advisory Council Decide.

SUGGEST PLAN OF CONTROL

Bankers Advocate Earlier Reduction of Reserves Than Now Provided by Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The country has nothing to fear from the large increase of gold due to war purchases here. This is the conclusion of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Advisory Council after a two-day consideration of the question.

The members of the Advisory Council are representative bankers from all sections of the country. The personnel of the council includes Daniel C. Wing of Boston, J. P. Morgan of New York, L. L. Rue of Philadelphia, W. S. Rowe of Cincinnati, J. W. Norwood of Greenville, S. C., C. A. Lyerly of Chattanooga, James B. Forgan of Chicago, C. T. Jaffray of Minneapolis, E. F. Swinney of Kansas City, T. J. Record of Paris, Texas, and Herbert Fleishacker of San Francisco.

The apprehension felt by some bankers that with the constantly increasing tide of gold coming into the United States there might be a period of dangerous expansion, with an inflation of prices that would cause general hardship, was placed before the joint meeting of the Reserve Board and the Advisory Council, and considered behind closed doors.

No Silver Menace.

The argument that after the war Europe might try to even up the situation by demonetizing gold and remonetizing silver, received very little attention. The fact that the United States possesses the largest store of silver in her mines and the further fact that Mexico has an even larger quantity were regarded as disposing of such a question. No credence was given to reports in some financial papers in regard to this phase of post-bellum finance.

At the close of the meeting the following statement was given out as expressing the views of the Reserve Board and the Advisory Council:

"The Federal Advisory Council, which closed its regular quarterly session here today, devoted its attention to a survey of business conditions throughout the country, the reserve conditions in the several districts, and in this connection to a consideration of the situation produced by the large and continuing imports of gold.

"Members of the Reserve Board and of the Advisory Council expressed the view that there are no dangers that need come from further importations of gold in settlement of our heavy trade balances, provided proper methods are employed to control the gold and to prevent undue expansion. The consensus of opinion is that a general adherence to a policy of prudence and conservatism would be the surest means of maintaining our present prosperous conditions.

"The Council announced itself as in entire accord with the views already expressed by the Reserve Board, suggesting caution and moderation in the use of those credits which, being open for a long period of renewals, lose their character as essentially self liquidating transactions of short maturity.

Reduce Excess Reserves.

"The Council renewed its recommendation that the National Bank act be amended so as to enable national banks in reserve and central reserve cities to establish branches within those cities.

"Another recommendation made by the Council was to ask Congress at its approaching session to amend the Federal Reserve act so as to provide that the final steps specified in the act be taken early in the year 1917 instead of in November of that year as now provided, so that balances with reserve agents should cease to be counted as reserve after February or March, 1917. This change would reduce materially the present excess reserves and the so-called 'reserves' now kept by country banks with correspondent banks would henceforth be considered properly as bank balances only.

"This is a change which under the law must be made not later than Nov. 16, 1917. In the opinion of the Federal Advisory Council and of the Federal Reserve Board, it would be effected now or in the near future without inconvenience and to the real benefit of the country. Both bodies agreed that it would be highly desirable to make this change at a time when we are certain that it can be done without any shock or jar, and when the increase of real reserve with the Federal Reserve Banks would be so effective in strengthening the control of the country's gold supply and would at the same time minimize any apprehension that might be felt because of its increasing volume.

"While all members of the council represented excellent business conditions in their districts, statements were made that here and there some indications of increasing demand for credit facilities are to be noted, as well as a tendency on the part of some banks toward over-investment of funds."

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

9,615,833 Bales Were Produced Before Nov. 14.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Cotton ginned prior to Nov. 14 amounted to 9,615,833 running bales, including 168,348 round bales and 93,004 bales of Sea Island, the Census Bureau today announced. Last year to that date 8,771,275 bales were ginned, including 82,312 round bales and 68,941 bales of Sea Island. Ginning by States follows:

Alabama, 451,540; Arkansas, 926,443; California, 14,707; Florida, 44,421; Georgia, 1,581,083; Louisiana, 394,932; Mississippi, 619,434; Missouri, 47,014; North Carolina, 479,350; Oklahoma, 685,493; South Carolina, 740,599; Tennessee, 276,567; Texas, 4,297,130; Virginia, 19,963; all other States, 6,067.

Extra Central Leather Dividend.

Directors of the Central Leather Company have declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock, payable Dec. 30. This brings the total amount received by the common stock in 1916 up to 7 per cent., against 4 per cent. paid in 1915. The stockholders received 1 per cent. on May 1 last, and 1 per cent. regular and 1 per cent. extra on Aug. 1 and Nov. 1. The next dividend meeting will be held in the last part of December, at which time the quarterly payment to be made in February, 1917, will be declared.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Watts, Stebbins & Co. of this city yesterday advanced prices on these goods a cent a yard: Watts & OXX, W. S. jeans, percale, night robe, G. M., Burleigh longcloth, Wamsutta cambric, Wamsutta longcloth, Wamsutta nainsook, Masonville muslin, cambric, longcloth, nainsook, and percale.

Julean Arnold, United States Commercial Attache to China and Japan, will make his headquarters for the next three weeks at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 400, Custom House. He is touring the country in the interest of trade extension in the Far East. Appointments to meet Mr. Arnold may be made through the Commercial Agent in charge of the local bureau.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Probably fair Wed., followed by rain Wed. night and Thurs.; fresh s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed., except probably rain in extreme n. w. Thurs. probably rain, colder in n. w.; fresh s. and s. w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Probably rain Wed., colder by night. Thurs. rain and colder; fresh s. e. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy, probably followed by rain Wed., colder Wed. afternoon and night; Thurs. rain and colder.

Ind.—Coudy Wed., probably followed by rain Wed. night and Thurs.; moderate fresh e. winds.

Ohio—Fair Wed. and Thurs., probably rain; fresh e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Overcast Wed. Thurs. probably snow or rain; moderate variable winds, mostly e.

Upper Mich.—Fair Wed. Thurs. probably snow flurries; fresh s. w. winds.

Ill.—Unsettled, with rain and colder in s. and cent. Wed. Thurs., probably fair, warmer in w.

Mo.—Unsettled Wed., probably rain, colder, in e. and s. Thurs., fair, warmer in n. and w.

Wis.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; warmer Wed. except in extreme s.; warmer Thurs. in e.

Minn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed.; colder in n. Thurs.

Iowa—Cloudy Wed., probably unsettled in s.; warmer in n. Thurs., fair and warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; warmer in e. and s. Wed.; colder Thurs.

S. Dak.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., warmer Wed.; colder Thurs. in n. and w.

Neb.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed. and in s. e. Thurs.

Kan.—Cloudy in e., fair in w. Wed.; warmer, Thurs. fair and warmer.

La.—Rain Wed.; colder in n. w. Thurs. fair, except rain in s. e.; colder.

Ark.—Rain Wed.; colder. Thurs. fair; colder in s.

Okla.—Fair Wed.; colder in extreme e. Thurs. fair and warmer.

E. Tex.—Fair, except rain in s. e. and extreme e. Wed.; colder, except in extreme n. w. Thurs. fair; colder in extreme e.

W. Tex.—Fair Wed. Thurs. fair; warmer in n. w.

THE SIGN OF MONEY IT WHEN YOU WANT IT

A Needed Service

Most business men require extra funds at times. We furnish that service at a small cost. Have our representative explain our *new and fairer* method of loans on outstanding accounts. Customers not notified. You collect.

Lichtenhein and Stern
26 Exchange Place

The Home Pattern Co.
Sole Manufacturers of Patterns for
The Ladies' Home Journal
114 Fifth Ave., New York.
Between 16th and 17th Streets.
The Best Managed Pattern Company in America
Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers, etc., etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

Auction Sales

Now on Exhibition
SILO'S
Fifth Ave.
Art Galleries,
"Silo Building,"
546 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
and
1, 3 & 5 West 48th St.
James P. Silo & Son,
Auctioneers.

Choice Tapestries
And Other Rare Textiles and Embroideries, including the Residue of the Estate of
The Late
JAMES MADISON BROOKS
AND OTHERS.
Period Cabinetry
Of the XVI., XVII. and XVIII. Centuries. Rare and Beautiful Bibelots and Interesting Bijouterie.
ALSO
A Valuable Collection of
Oriental Carpets
of the Finest Weave and Texture.
SALES BY AUCTION, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 24 and 25, at 2:30.
CATALOGUES ON REQUEST.

On View To-Day and Continuing Until Hour of Sale,
At the Galleries of the
Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th Street.
THE ORIENTAL ANTIQUITIES COLLECTED BY
Mr. Hilmar Stephany, of San Francisco, California
Which were Recently Exhibited at The Waldorf-Astoria
ALSO
OBJECTS OF CHINESE ART
Especially selected by Connoisseurs for
A Prominent Importing House
of New York City.
The combined collections include
RARE AND BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS OF
Chinese Porcelains and Potteries
Carved Jade and Stone Ornaments, Cameo Glass, Enamel Wares, Paintings on Glass, Wood Carvings, Antique Bronzes, Bird Cages, Leather Trunks, Brocades, Embroideries and various other objects.
To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, November 23d, 24th, 25th, 1916,
from 2:30 o'Clock Each Day.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Can use large quantity of white broadcloth. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 26th.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. or botany, can use all colors at $1.50. Madison Square 1075.

BUTTONS, Silks, Woolens.—Pay cash. Write phone Remarkable, 491 Broadway, Spring 2121.

CLOTHS.—Broadcloths, any other surplus stocks. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway. 5340 Madison Square.

COATS.—Wanted, for spot cash, 1,000 children's and junior coats. Call with samples to H. Silverman & Son, 18 West 27th St. Telephone Farragut 8148.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 1st floor, 15 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' Spring coats and suits. Ground floor, 29 W. 30th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 134 West 26th St., 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on Spring suits and coats, by appointment. K 46 Times.

COATS AND SUITS.—Call with Spring samples, 7th floor, 11 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and Georgette dresses. Call with samples. Ready to buy. 115 West 29th, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—We are buying for cash jobs of party and serge dresses of the better kind. Wiener, 58 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Looking at Spring samples between 10 and 12 A. M., all week. Peerless Dress, 134 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobber open for silk and serge dresses; contractors call with samples, 146 West 25th, 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber open to buy Spring silk and serge dresses. Call all week, 114 West 27th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on silk dresses; bring samples. 148 West 29th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking serge, silk; Spring; place orders. Wiener Bros., 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at dresses; call all week with samples. Levin, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—We are ready to look at Spring line of silk dresses. 24 East 22d, 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Spring silk dresses. 28-30 West 25th, 1st floor.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Looking at Spring samples all week. 11 West 25th St., 10th floor.

MERCHANDISE.—Am open for all classes of general merchandise, for spot cash; what have you to offer? 1,182 Broadway, Room 1,302.

PAPER wanted.—We buy old ledgers and books for paper manufacturing, M. Helfgott & Son, Inc., 528 West 30th.

PEAU DE CYGNE and Serge wanted for spot cash. S 51 Times.

SERGES.—Open for Amoskeag and Pacific grade serges; quantity; cash. Gramercy 3048.

SILKS.—Open for seconds and tender silks and velvets. 7934 Spring.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossmann, Inc., 320 5th Av.

SPRING DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Spring dresses, call all week. B. Solomon, 153 West 23d.

SPRING DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders, 1st floor, 32 West 31st.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring suits, all week, from 9 to 12. 39 West 29th, 1st floor; take freight elevator.

SUITS and Coats, Spring; jobber looking all week. 145 West 28th St., 6th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring suits. 19 West 24th St., top floor.

VELVETEENS.—Julliards black Nos. 660-663; also botany broadcloth, black. Stuyvesant 3695.

WASH DRESSES.—Prominent manufacturer is ready to look at wash dresses of the better kind; must submit own samples. Dresses, 238 Times Downtown.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER CHASES, 8 inch, $6 net. H. Cohen Co. Gramercy 5757.

BEAVER TRIMMING.—Chase's 3½-inch strips for sale; price $6 per yard. Greeley 4562.

BEAVER TRIMMINGS.—Chase 8 inches, 8 strips, $5.75. Gram. 2058.

BROADCLOTH.—White, tan, grey; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—Parker Wilder 551, black, blue, brown, green, $1.05 net. Chelsea 1858.

BROADCLOTH.—White Deering Millikens, c. 205, $1.50 per yard. Chelsea 608.

BROADCLOTH.—Navy, green, and brown poplins for sale. Farragut 3828.

CHIFFON.—Champagne color, for lining waists, 22½c; gold and silver cloth, 36 inches, 35c. Freydberg, 160 5th Av.

CHINCHILLA, Raritan gray, No. 143, $1.16, less 5 per cent. Weinstein & Klipstein, 139 Spring St. Spring 1986.

COATINGS.—Velours and wool plush, to close out cheap; all colors. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

COATS.—A wonder for the money, silk plush coats, with large sailor collars, trimmed with neutria on bottom, collar, and cuffs; 45 inches long, with guaranteed lining; all for $10 net. Don't miss seeing this wonder. Weinstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Underselling everybody; Nutria trimmed plush coats, $8.75; stunning models, $11; superb plush coats, light beaver trimmed, $16; immediate delivery. Myers, 135 West 26th St.

COATS.—2,000 all late models, cloth and pile fabrics, in four groups at sacrifice prices, $8.75, $10.50, $12.50, $14.75; call early for a good selection. Harry Greenberg Company, 45 West 27th. 6147 Madison Square.

COATS.—1,000 up-to-date; models in wool velour, all fur collars, and other fabrics. Call to be convinced. Williamsburgh Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, &c., all colors, to close out; also all kinds of cloth for cloak and suit trade. Kurian & Bernstein, 63 West 36th St.

COATS.—Plush, velour, and kersey; latest models; immediate delivery. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st.

COATS.—5,000 at attractive prices in velours, Bolivias, mixtures, and plushes. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Entire stock of velours, cheviot, and Bolivia coats at clean-up prices. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 21st.

COATS.—Big values in better grade plush and cloth coats; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS for immediate delivery; velours, plushes; suits, closing out. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS. — Ladies' plush coats, mouffion trimmed, to close out. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Sacrificing all our Esquimette plush coats, account of moving. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Plushes, beaver, and mufflin trimmed, $13-$25. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS, Velours, and Fur-Trimmed Coats to sacrifice at $6.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS and suits to close out cheap. Kaplan & Alper, Inc., 51 West 24th, 10th floor.

COATS, silk, plush; preference to resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk, plush; special prices; resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Job; good styles; to close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, Salt's plush; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS—Plush, cloth, pile fabrics; immediate delivery. Slafkes & Toskar, 7 West 18th.

COATS.—200 velours, wool plushes, to close out. Elsman & Lifshits, 40 West 17th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $9. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

CORDUROYS, 27 inches wide; pastel shades; immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 2640.

DRESSES.—Assignee will sell at a bargain 150 silk and serge dresses. Leading Fashion Co., 61 East 11th. Call between 10 and 12.

DRESSES.—Special lots of silk serge and velvet dresses, at a price. Harris, 131 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Complete line of party and evening dresses ready; to jobbers only. K 47 Times.

DRESSES.—Jobs serge, silk, close out at a price. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Jobs of silk and serge. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d.

ESQUIMETTE and peerless plush for sale. Chelsea 3742.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Juilliard 54221 and 4408, all shades, prompt delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1247.

FUR TRIMMING.—2 and 3 inch mole and seal fur trimming. Charlop Bros. & Co., 129 West 27th.

FUR TRIMMINGS, 2-inch wide, $4 dozen yards; close out. 3317 Madison Square.

GEORGETTE CREPE.—White and flesh, 37-38 inches; at very attractive price; also a small lot in regular width. Greeley 397.

GEORGETTE.—Domestic white, flesh, black, navy, plum; will sell cheap. S 66 Times.

NEAR SEAL.—A fur trimming specialty house has French Coney and French Near Seal in all widths for immediate delivery, low prices; also any other fur trimmings. E. Jagenburg, 53 East 21st St. Telephone Gramercy 1405.

NECKWEAR, combination set, silk hose and tie to match in holiday boxes, will close at attractive price. Gumport, 708 Broadway.

PEAU-DE-CYGNE.—Gold and other desirable Spring shades for immediate delivery. I. Cummings & Brother, 28 West 25th St.

PETTICOATS.—Fine lot silk petticoats to close out in job. Victor Cloak Co., 114 West 27th St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

PLUSH COATS for immediate delivery. Klar Brothers, 26 West 20th St.

PLUSHES for sale, reasonable. S. W. Steel, 2 West 14th.

POPLIN.—Amoskeag, 8158, at $1.15 net. Box 19, 352 6th Av.

RAINCOAT combination sets for children, $1.50 up. Reliable Coat, 41 West 21st.

SILK NETS AND SATINS, all colors, below market price. K 39 Times.

SKATING SETS, Cap, Scarf, direct from mill; samples sent. P. O. Box 1,578.

SKIRT HANGERS.—Large quantity galvanized wire skirt hangers, 3½c each. Seymour Skirt Co., 142 West 24th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—135 great gross, 000, white; same as imported; guaranteed; below market price. L. L., 178 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossmann, Inc., 320 5th Av.

SUITS, fur trimmed, to close out; latest styles. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

SUITS.—Jobs of suits to close out. Bronner Coat and Suit Co., 16 West 32d.

SWEATERS, jerseys, knit goods for immediate delivery. Ritter Knitting Co., 331 Barrow St., Jersey City. Phone Jersey 1788.

TRUNK, 58 inches, cheap. J. M. Spar & Co., 37 West 36th St.

VELOURS, Cheviots, Zibelines, Pile Fabrics; surplus stocks. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway. 5240 Madison Square.

VENETIANS. — 32-inch Marquise venetians, 150 pieces, at 35c. Phone Spring 3671.

VOILE.—Light tan, 40 inches, at a sacrifice for cash. Farragut 9696.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, for any territory outside of coast; must be high-class leather goods man, or will give line as side line to man proving high class; commission basis. Salesman, 219 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Monday...3¼@3½ " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Where the Salesmen Are Hit.

While the high cost of most commodities has meant increased commissions for many salesmen, there are quite a few who find a big handicap in the present prosperity. The salesman for a paper mill, for instance, has not been able to make one sale this month because the firm he represents is four months behind on orders and finds its supply of raw material very limited. This forced idleness, because of the oversold condition of the manufacturer or inability to get the materials needed for manufacture, has not been the most welcome thing in the world to the salesmen.

Tendency to Rush Seasons.

It seems that the women's garment industry is not alone in its desire to rush seasons. Dress goods agents, too, have complained of the burden put upon them by having the seasons overlap. The millinery retailers and jobbers find themselves in the same predicament. They are now being asked to buy straw hats for next Spring and Summer, while the present season is still in a flourishing condition. This tendency to push apparel trades to rush things has a disturbing effect on both the wholesale and retail branches. It promotes the speculative spirit, so those who complain of the condition assert, and leads to overbuying on the part of retailers and inadequate preparations by manufacturers.

Weather Stimulates Coal Demand.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the recent cold wave caused a slight revival in the demand for premium anthracite, so that speculative prices have again advanced. However, they are still about $2 below the level which prevailed early in the month. Production has not increased, except that there have been fewer holidays during the last fortnight. At the same time not much additional tonnage has been diverted to this market, yet the situation is easier all around. The course of bituminous prices was downward during the greater part of last week, but near the close the slump had run its course and the recovery set in. Not all of the ground lost during the ten days following election has been regained.

Credit Men and Rising Costs.

A note of warning has been sounded to credit men by representative men in that profession to guard against conditions certain to arise from the rapid inflation of values. The credit man for a local dry goods house said yesterday that too much importance cannot be attached to such advice. "There is too much rule-of-thumb cost finding," he said, "among the smaller manufacturers and retailers. These men have been accustomed to figure their costs on certain items that have not fluctuated under normal conditions. With increases in prices of almost everything to be bought nowadays, the rule-of-thumb method of finding costs won't work out. That is why it is necessary for credit men to be cautious these days."

Ribbon Trade Keeps Up.

With the present demand yielding orders for goods of many descriptions that are required to fill out holiday assortments, the ribbon trade finds enough to keep it busy. Business for next Spring also beginning to make itself felt in a comfortable way. The nature of the demand is not altogether up to expectations, one of the principal sources of complaint from manufacturers being that the trend is entirely toward narrow goods of the inch and inch and a half variety. The sale of wide ribbons for the moment, however, keeps up in a way encouraging to the manufacturers. More activity has been noted for goods needed for this purpose from the local trade.

Cotton Worsteds In the Balance.

Even the loophole afforded by the manipulation of cotton with wool is getting narrower and narrower for the woolen manufacturers. In the market yesterday it was said that if cotton goes much higher there will be no advantage to the trade in making cotton warp goods. In some quarters the rapid rise of cotton is regarded as a blessing, and predictions are made that woolen mills will be forced back to their former positions where part cotton materials were not so popular. The market, said one factor, was never on such a "price before quality" scale as it is at present, and price, therefore, will determine just whether cotton warp goods will gain or lose in the demand.

No Trouble to Sell Hosiery Now.

It seems to be harder for selling agents who handle the better class of coton hosiery and artificial silk hose for women not to sell goods now than to sell them. Not only are the domestic buyers taking anything in this line they can get their hands on that has gone sky high, but the export trade is also seeking goods diligently. An incident was told yesterday of a salesman who wanted to go to Boston, but who had no reason for going strong enough to charge the trip up to the house. The sales manager, being a good fellow, agreed to the salesman's plan to take a few numbers up with him, largely as a bluff, in order to save railroad and hotel expenses for the desired trip. To make it look right the salesman called on an export agent there, with the result that before he could tear himself loose the latter had placed an order for $12,000 worth of goods.

Neckwear Shipments Big.

While Fall business is still being taken in the local women's neckwear trade, it is said that more attention is being given to getting out goods ordered for the holiday trade than to making additional sales. With Thanksgiving coming a week later than usual this year, and with real Christmas buying usually held back until after that time, the manufacturers are getting a little longer to turn out their products. From all accounts, the size of the business booked makes this extra week very welcome. There is no especial feature to the style situation at the moment, aside from the reports that are heard about stock and jabot combinations. While there is argument both for and against them, it appears that they are doing better than was the case earlier in the season. They are doing well in the Middle West, it is said, and the better class of local stores are taking them more freely. Flat and roll collars continue in favor.

Veils Are Doing Well.

The lateness of the Fall wholesale season is apparently not hampering the movement of veils and veilings to any appreciable extent. Dark colored veils are doing well, Burgundy apparently being next to black in the greatest favor of buyers and the public. Taupe and purple are also actively sought. Scroll effects continue among the most favored patterns, both in hand-run and woven goods. Large, streaming veils are still in, while small ones of the semi-circular order, with chenille borders, are by no means neglected by buyers. Trimmings of colored wool embroidery and fur are seen on some of the veils of the "high" novelty type, and they are doing about as well as things of this kind usually do. The novelty list also includes some plaid effects, with the patterns produced by the weave rather than by colorings. Small squares and lovers' knots of black velvet are being offered on veils of a contrasting shade with success. Yard goods continue to do well.

Printcloth Trading Improves.

Buying of gray goods in this market continued to improve yesterday, in comparison with recent business, with printcloths particularly in the spotlight. Spot business was done on 38½-inch to 60-48s at 7¼ cents, while December-January deliveries of 60-52s in that width sold at an eighth higher. Eight cents could not buy any spot or nearby 38½-inch 64-60s, yesterday, but it did buy goods of this construction for shipment in February, March and April. Highcount wide printcloths were not so active as the constructions specified. A nice business in sheetings was reported, in which 48 square 4-yards figured well. For spot and nearby they brought 9½ cents, while contract deliveries were sold at 9¼. Closing printcloth figures were:

39-inch, 80-80s...10½c|38½-inch, 64-60s...8½c
39-inch, 72-76s...9½c|38½-inch, 64-56s...7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s...9c|38½-inch, 60-52s...7¾c
39-inch, 56-44s...8½c|38½-inch, 60-48s...7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...8¾c|27-inch, 64-60s...5½c

GOODS NOT FLANNELS.

Importing interests which in two preceding instances had succeeded in getting the Board of General Appraisers to take certain woolen fabrics out of the woolen paragraph of the tariff, and give them classification at a lower duty rate as "flannels," lost yesterday in a test case which has been closely followed by the Government, importing and domestic manufacturing circles. The decision of the board yesterday related to a protest filed by G. W. Sheldon & Co., the merchandise involved being cassimeres and overcloths for making up men's outside clothing.

The issue decided yesterday differed from the earlier cases in that the fabrics were heavy weights, whereas the goods passed upon previously and held to be dutiable as flannels were of lighter material used for women's dresses. Summer trouserings, and shirtings. In the case at bar the Collector returned the merchandise for duty at 35 per cent. under Paragraph 288, covering wool cloth. The importers claimed that classification should be at 25 or 30 per cent. as "flannels," according to the value of the goods.

Judge Brown, who wrote the decision for the board finding against the importers, said:

"While the witness for the importer testified the goods were known in the trade as 'fancy flannels,' the four witnesses for the Government all testified the goods were not known as flannels in the trade. Of course, no controlling commercial designation can be found on such conflicting testimony. On this consolidated record, we can see no reason for extending the meaning of the term 'flannels' so as to include the goods in controversy. In fact, the whole record seems to confirm our previous conclusions on this issue. We therefore find that the particular merchandise in dispute is not flannels."

CROPS BADLY DAMAGED BY RECENT COLD WAVE

South and West Especially California, Suffered Severely—Truck Farms Practically Ruined.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Widespread and severe damage to crops in the West and South was done by the record-breaking cold wave of Nov. 10 to 17, according to a bulletin issued today by the Weather Bureau. Practically no harm to Fall-sown grain was reported and the damage to cotton was slight, but in California tomatoes were a total loss and truck suffered except in a few sections.

The cold wave spread southward from Alaska, Nov. 16, driving temperatures in the Rocky Mountain States down to new low marks and, during the week following, causing freezing weather and frosts all the way south and east to Southern Florida.

"While a large part of the sweet potato yield had been harvested in Mississippi," says the bulletin, "there was much injury to the unharvested, and vines were reported killed in some other sections of the South. White potatoes were slightly damaged in Louisiana.

"Considerable damage to seed cane occurred in Georgia and Florida, but the injured cane remains usable for syrup. In Louisiana the seed cane was mostly saved through warnings, but other cane, though generally windrowed, suffered some harm. Sorghum was mostly killed and sugar cane damaged in Texas, and the uncut cane in Mississippi was much damaged.

"Truck in northern South Carolina was killed and most tender truck in northern and western Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and other Southern States was killed, while in California tomatoes were an entire loss. Beans and lettuce were somewhat damaged in the coastal plain portion of South Carolina and Georgia.

"Cabbage, turnips, and collards escaped injury in most of Georgia and Alabama, but in Louisiana young cabbage plants, beets and lettuce will be a 50 per cent. loss, while hardy vegetables in Texas suffered as far south as Corpus Christi. In California severe injury to truck occurred in all save a few sections, but celery, in the delta district, was mostly unhurt. In Georgia, Louisiana and other States seed beds and much truck in fields were saved through timely warnings.

"There seems to have been but little damage to fruit in the South. Citrus fruit in Texas stood the freeze well, save in a few more northern sections, where about half the crop was lost. Satsuma orange trees seem hurt in Mississippi, but practically uninjured in Alabama. In Florida the cold weather was rather beneficial to citrus fruit, improving color and shipping qualities.

"In California, citrus fruit in Tulare County was somewhat damaged, and half the young trees near Davis were ruined; but in other parts of the State the damage to citrus fruit was negligible. Table grapes in California are practically an entire loss, and unpicked olives were much hurt, but can still be used for oil."

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PRINCESS RESTAURANT, INCORPORATED.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Princess Restaurant, Incorporated, trading under the name of Bustanoby's, 1,845 Broadway, by George J. Brunk, $4,800; Jacques Bustanoby, $37,500 on notes past due, and Jacques Bustanoby, as executor of Andre Bustanoby, $37,500 on notes past due. It was alleged that the corporation executed a chattel mortgage of $5,000 to prefer the National Surety Company and transferred money, merchandise, and accounts, $3,000. The Bustanobys bought the place on March 6, 1914, from the receiver of Louis Martin for $12,500, and the present corporation was incorporated on March 15, 1914, with capital stock of $1,000. Jacques Bustanoby was President and Treasurer. Andre Bustanoby died on Feb. 10, 1916.

MILTON & HENRY COMPANY, INCORPORATED.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Milton & Henry Company, Incorporated, dealer in men's furnishing goods and clothing, 4 Warren Street, by C. Kruger, $103; Edward J. Ryan, $121, and Tutelmann Brothers & Alexander, $312. The company made an assignment on Monday.

GUGGENHEIMER - RICH - FIBEL COMPANY, INCORPORATED.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Guggenheimer - Rich - Fibel Company, Incorporated, manufacturer of petticoats, 12 East Thirty-second Street, by these creditors: Charles Thorner, $400; R. Jacobson, $300, and Thomas F. Donigan, $24. The company was incorporated on June 21, 1915, with capital stock $6,000.

GLOBE BARBER SUPPLY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Globe Barber Supply Company, 228 Canal Street, by Schrack & Ogg, $138; Shelton Electric Company, $82, and G. W. von Buhren, $686.

GRAND HAT FRAME COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Kulin, trading as the Grand Hat Frame Company, manufacturer hat frames, 247 Grand Street, by Herman A. Goldstone, $250; Adolph Mirsky, $200, and Seymour Fein, $225.

SOL H. GOLDBERG, 2,310 Belmont Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy individually and as a partner in the K. & G. Dress Company, with liabilities $501 and no assets.

STEINBERG BROTHERS & SONS INC.—Judge Hand has appointed Mary Potter receiver for Steinberg Brothers & Sons, Inc., manufacturer of women's hats, 209 Greene Street.

GEORGE P. HARVEY, manufacturer of auto bodies, 211 to 215 West Nineteenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $28,743 and assets $13,337. Among the creditors are Fred Housman, $9,000, and I. P. Sjoberd of Elmhurst, $5,275.

RICHARD M. COOLEY COMPANY, INC., truckmen, Pier 20, North River, has filed schedules showing liabilities $31,929 and assets $14,505. Among the secured creditors are the Lincoln Trust Company, $2,200; Claremont Bank, $2,650; Simon Bender, $5,780, and Peter Barrett Manufacturing Company, $2,600.

HOLLAND HOUSE OPERATING COMPANY.—Creditors of the Holland House Operating Company, which operated a hotel at Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street and was put into bankruptcy on Oct. 9, 1912, are to receive another dividend of 5¼ per cent. Two dividends of 5 per cent. each were declared some time ago. Judge Hand yesterday directed the Trustee to declare a dividend of 5¼ per cent., which will leave about $2,750 for allowances. The report of Edward L. Patterson, Trustee, showed receipts $52,475, disbursements $32,920, leaving a balance of $19,558. Claims filed aggregate $301,684, of which $207,000 was filed by the Holland House Company, the landlord of the Operating Company.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—William P. Coser, 3,830 Grand Boulevard, a sales manager. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities, $13,448; assets none.

Herman E. Pomy and Henry Waldman, doing business as Pomy & Waldman. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities, $19,234; assets, $10,500.

Marshall-Robinson Lumber Company. Involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of the Stowens Lumber and Manufacturing Company and others, with claims aggregating $913. Liabilities and assets not yet computed.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Atherton, Leland E.—Chicago Varnish Co. $105.23
Berg, Philip J.—P. F. Donahue 802.01
Barnum, Lawrence—O. Brand 126.62
Brooklyn Terminal Garage and Machine Co., Inc.—Travelers Ins. Co. 107.82
Conner Amusement Co., Inc.—L. M. Scoutelaro 320.04
Calder, Herman C.—James Olwell Co. 259.22
Connolly, Mary A., adm.—Nassau Ferry Co., costs 114.53
Cardillo, Salvatore—J. A. Biasi 1,004.28
Davern, Julia—M. Oliver, costs 107.45
Deutsch, Bernard—R. D. Development Co., Inc. 191.71
Dorf, Bernard—E. Kasralowitz 154.65
De Francisci, Nick—Tompkins-Kiel Marble Co. 2,042.95
Dodge, Wendell P.—Claridge Co., Inc. ..112.46
Ellis, Frederick G.—William Knabe & Co. Mfg. Co. 453.66
Fenn, Fred W.—Dodd, Mead & Co. 145.81
Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co.—William Bartels Co. 1,088.26
F. S. Ferguson & Son, Inc.—C. E. Glassman & Son, Inc. 123.87
Faveld, Angie S.—S. P. Cahil 123.51
Garafalo, Louisa—H. F. Stone 933.40
Gussardi, Pater W.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. 220.64
Gerson, Jacob—F. Nougas 244.66
Hempler, Aaron—State Industrial Commission of State of N. Y. 144.96
Hophar Co, Inc.—F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co. 2,244.02
Hory, Aloysius A.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y. 183.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Case, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.: At 10:30 A. M. in Room 633, P. O. Bldg.
Ambuscina<Ambrosina. Re Bertrand. Holbrook<Sperling. Safety Car Htg Co<Gould Coupler Co. Weber Elec Co<Nat Gas. &c., Co. Ocean SS<U S Steel Prod.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M., Admiralty.
Daily<CNY. Re Barge C. B. Shaffer. Bradley Import Co<W. S. Holbrook.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.
Amata<Lehigh Valley RR.
U S<Taylor.
U S<Mullen.
Pan Coast Gas<Gen Acetic & F Ins.
Kroger<Ruppert.
Same<Gibson Distilling Co.
Trailer Marble Co<US Fidelity & Gty Co.
Pain<Barclay Carpet Co.
A. H. Andrews<Steve & Timber.
U S<David.
J. C. Deitra<Syndicate Pub.
Lowe Motor Supplies<Weed Chain Tire Grip.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Common Law Calendar—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.
Case, Cone Geiger<Knight Ice Co. (2.)
Sawickas<Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre C Co.
U S<1916 Half Cases Fish et al.
Hoyt<Brigham.
Sorenson<Southern Pacific Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 320, P. O. Bldg.
Waller Coal Co<Columbia Coast Products Co et al.
Athens Dry Dock Co<Campania.
Ira S Bushey & Sons<same.
Athens Dry Dock Co<New York Recorder.
Ira S Bushey & Sons<same.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

The People v. Jacob Vanbrink, aplt.—Judgment affirmed.

Durkee, aplt., v. Smith, as exr., &c., et al.; Burke, an infant, aplt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.; Kelly, as admrx., &c., v. Pennsylvania Tunnel & Terminal R. R. Co., aplt., impld. with Union Switch & Signal Co.; Lentilhon, aplt., v. D'Arschot, ind., et al., impld. with Gifford et al., aplts.; Riccardelli, as admr., aplt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.; Coyne, as admrx., aplt., v. Valley Stream Realty Co.; Fitzsimons, as admrx., &c., v. Isman, aplt.; Weidmann, as extr., v. Borden, et al., aplts.; Faluski, infant, v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., aplt.; Toms, as admrx., v. Post & McCord, aplts., impld. with Fuller, defft.; Escott, as admrx., v. National Surety Co., aplt.; Doppstadt, as admrx., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., aplt.; Castle et al., aplts., v. Armstead; Moffett, as extrx., aplt., v. Piel, as extr.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

The Farmers Loan & Trust Co., as trustee of Mortimer L. Ide'a v. Mortimer L. Ide, defts., N. Y. Finance Co. et al., aplts.; Carley, as exr. of Harper, dec'd, v. Harper et al., and Cloyd et al., aplts.; Simpson, as receiver of Lock Hit Co., aplt., v. Rumpf; First National Bank of Litchfield, aplt., v. Jones et al., exrs. of Jones, dec'd, aplts.; Gilligan, as trustee in bankruptcy of C. A. White & Co., v. Decant, aplt.; Glover, as admrx. of Glover, dec'd, aplt., v. National Bank of Commerce in N. O.; Schell, as admr. of Schott, dec'd, v. the U. S. Printing Co., aplts.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Pianoso v. Prendergast, Comp., appit.; re Uvalde Contracting Co. v. President of the Borough of Bronx et al., appits.—Orders reversed, with costs in all courts, and application for writ of mandamus denied.

Stump, admrx., appit., v. Burns; Meisles, admrx., appit., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.—Judgments reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Re account of Brann, exr. of Leavitt, dec'd, Johnson, appit.—Order reversed, with costs to all parties appearing, payable out of the estate, and case remitted to the Surrogate's Court for further proceedings in accordance with the opinion of Cardozo, J.

Wright et al. v. Heath Co., Clerk of Erie Co., et al., aplts.; Olmstead et al. v. same, Orders of App. Div. affirmed, with costs, and questions certified answered in the affirmative.

Re Sherovsky v. Prendergast, Comp., appit.—Order reversed, with costs in all courts, and application for writ of mandamus denied.

DAY CALENDAR—Willis<City of Rochester. Re Union Trust Co<Detmold, Ridgewood Land and Improvement Co<Saxe, Town of Scarsdale<Public Service Commission. Re Westchester Trust Co<Hedgman. Re Loud, Spire<Kreinheder. Rudd<Lewis. Re Estate of Quinby.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Shearn, J.—Litigated motions.
Silk Finishing Co<Albertype.
Johnston<Johnston.
Nelson<Pasinsky.
Lowenfeld<Sullivan.
Manhattan Petticoat Co<Loebinger.
Adams<Hart.
People<Brunelli.
Monig<Honig.
Strong & Cowebridge Co<Defiance M Wks.
James McLean, Inc<Sinbad.
Nail Print & Eng Co<Shubert Theat Co.
Re Empire Woodworking Co.
Hereshoff Co-operative Syndicate.
Williams<Hyde. (3.)
Treadwell<same. (4.)
Klinch<Herman.
Kelly<Phenney.
Farson<Board of Ed.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
McDermott<Patent Seat Folding Co.
Shickling<Ely Ledge Copper Co.
Hyde<Hyde.
Sweet<Lyons. (2.)
Borsenchik<Davis-Bournonville Co.
Lehree<Bachrach.
Thompson<Ottinger.
Smith<Brant.
Thompson<Ottinger.
Marx<Marx.
Met Sav Bk<Robinson Re CNY. (2 128 Sts.)
CNY<Bahr.
Harris<Willys Utility Truck Co.
Westwood<Westwood.
Wheeler<Rathbone.
Rep of Panama<Brogan Rty Co. Inc.
Nichols<Day.
March<Brignate.
Garfiel<Deane.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Sutherland.
Jabloner<Fargo.
Wilner & Co. Inc<Abedare Weav Co.
Guaranty Tr Co<Manhattan Co.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Hunter<Hunter.
Steele<Cook.
Blum<Blum.
Watson<Dwyer.
McDougald<Wiggins.
Merold<Sackin.
Wallin<S of St Jos.
Barnstein<Lewis.
Meyer<Meyer.
General calendar:
Wollesen<Wollesen.
Times Sq Imp Co<McCreary Rty Corp.
Smith<Smith.
Bregman<Blumstein.
Cont Coal L & T<Kilpatrick.
Kelly<L G House Eng Dennant & Mach<Ambrose.
Rogers<Rogers.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.
Cent Trust<Lansdan.
Rich Co<Morris & Co.
Metin, Jr<Muller.
Mat Casket Co<Hammond.
Tuxedo Ins Co<N L Kennedy, Ins.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.
Day calendar of ready cases to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.
Int Trust Co<Gow.
Pompeian Co<Nicolli Olive Oil Co.
Pacific Mfg<Ry Rys.
Cunningham<Perry.
Dillon<CNY.
Brophy<Cunningham.
Crame<Simpson Fur Realty Corp.
Flanagan<Penn RR.
Leamy<Baker, (2.)
Miller<Douglass & Shaller.
Beinfeld<Wishengard.
Fels<Bulsberger & Son.
Carrie<Aguero.
Lanehall<Levy Dairy.
Jansen<Sinclair Hotel.
Pearl<Harris.
Stanton<Beaver.
Orgera<Bill, (2.)
Weiner<Hopp.
Ochs<Finkelstein.
Friend<Ottenberg. (2.)

PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wetzel<D, L & W RR.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Beam<Rodgers & H. Hertz<same.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Murphy<Clune.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Crupar<B H RR.
Hollman DG Co<CNY

PART XIII.—Bissell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Oak Ridge<Foster Debevoise.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.
Ing—Vetter<Holbrook.
Ing—Carnegie Tr Co<Gaiety Theatre Co.
Albert<Bielar.
Grant<Continuity Co
Pipe & Cont Supply<Mason & Hanger.
Griffen<CNY.
Gettmer<Borman.
Title Guar & Trust<Tax Lien.
Neagle<Neenan.
Imperator Rty Co<Tull.
Hyde<Kabre Assets Corp.
Nelson & Schafran<Von Ralts.
Atlantic Terra Cotta Co<Terra Cotta.
Little<Ware.
Nat Nassau Bk<Nassau Dammann<New Eng Cas Co.
Hanson<McGovern.
Wolf<De Vaux.
Spencer<Collins Lumber Co.
Stockum<Lambert H E Co.
Dodge<Dodge.
Def Mar<Def Mar.
New Eng Cas Co<Stringham.
Brunson<Gillespie.

PART XV.—No day calendar.

PART XVI—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bacon<Modern Pen.
Same<Chapman.

PART XVII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Frank<Peters.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.

Wills for probate:
Morris Margulies.
Joseph Kopelowitz.
Laura J. Furr.
Clara Selmel.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estates of:
Abraham Gray.
Francis L. Leland.
Sam Weil.
George Grasling.
Charles Parett.
Dora Wiesner.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions.
Traverso<Templeton SS Co.
Titus<Gordon.
Arluck<Burns Bros.
Emcy Brit Corp<Williamsena.
P Brady & Son Co<Proud.
Mesherry<Meskowits.
Drucker<Cohen.
Fuhrman<Goldenberg.
Rosenbaum<Weinstein.
Rosenstrauch<Raiok (2.)
Dorfman<Brandt.
Hertzog<Cohen.
Kandikin<Schwartz.
Stancourt Laundry Co<Lamura.

PART II.—Mahoney, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Kausom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Buckley<P Doelger Brew Co.
Singer<Romanoff Caviar Co.
Austin<Heller (2.)
Ultzmann<Poses.
Ward<A Bushman Co.
Conte<Mutual Gas Light Co.
Paluso<same.
Ruffino<same.
Printer<Bauman.
Alpert<Bordan's C M Co. (2.)
Krawitz<Borden's C M Co. (2.)
Grossman<R & W Cloak, &c, Co.
Schoenblum<Dave.
Reichbach<Rosenfeld.
Hanauer<Jackson.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Salsman<Feldman.
Nizvitchsky<Goldman.
Siger<Lese.
Aaron<McCahill.
Creveling<Aeon Rty.
Makuc<Majestic Hotel Co.
Rubenstein<Ward Baking Co.
Hart<Slade.
Kane<N Y Rys.
Rosenwasser<Int R T.
Lerner<N Y Rys.
Sugerman<same.
Stromberg<Greenfield.
Stalcoff<Linch.
Jones<Mason-Seaman Transp Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Routh<Logie.
Tunick<Am Fid Co.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Petra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Schnell<Dominion Trading Co.
Schlein<Rosenberg.
Altman<Thyn.
Globe Rubber Tire Mfg Co<Auto Tire.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Carry<de Malo—Herbert B. Gruber. Excelsior Sav. Bank<Donnelly—Robert L. Luce. Bowery Sav. Bank<Schults—Charles L. Hoffman. Bauer<Bohnert—George L. Lewis. Pressby<Saidman—Henry W. Pelletreau.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Re Lazarus—Harold V. Storey.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Lawyers Mtg. Co.<Annis Rosenthal—Samuel Goldsticker.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Dodin<Bernay Realty. Re Brennan, Inc.
Stephens, Inc<Bothwell.
Drassel<Hauser.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Wade<Wade.
Guardella<Guardella.
Pumpian<Pumpian.
Lenz<Levitza.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.
Cen Union Gas.
Bersin<Polonsky.
Cottingham<Int R T.
Staub<same.
Cury<Braun.
Fallon<Irish-Am A C.
Lehman<Int R T.
F Guthy, Inc<Berliner.
Burke<Higgins.
Same<Higgins & Stanton Const Co.
Weinstein<Vincenet.
Socioff<Hall.

Highest number reached in regular order, 240.

PART II.—Mullan, J.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Clinton Stephens.
Anna E. Heckel.
Wills for probate:
Mary A Radlein.
John T Smith.
Carter<Bowman.
Wisoff<Pearlstein.
Chambers<Sterling Auto Mfg Co.
Garrett<Am Bonding.
Barrer<Max Kastein.
Rosenbaum<Reich.
Auerbach<Rubiner.
Josephson<Kletsky.
Bachrach<A Schwoerer & Sons.
Kaufman<Slifka.
Polonosky<Blake.
Bradley<Horton Ice Cream Co.
Rafalko<B B Potter Properties.
Weinberger<Grossman.

If marked ready, will be passed for the day.
Osborne<Jonn.on.
Swan<CNY Con RR.
Berk<B H RR.
Green<C I & B RR.
Freeman<B Un Gas.
Haviland<Reynolds et al.
Dooner<L I RR.
Mustoi<Int R T.
Sica<Giemandt.
Marcinkiewicz<Duff.
Dorey Rty Co<Davlin.
Fischette<CNY et al.
Roberts<Lincoln Settlement Assoc.
Gwazdikas<CNY.
Baillet<Borrick et al.
Kumb<Maycherzyk.
Rubensohn<Cohen.
Colborne<C I & B RR.
Kessler<F T B, Inc.
Hayden<B H RR.
Realty Assoc<CNY et al.
Hawe<NY Con RR.
Cioncl<NY Rys.
Hardy<Stove.
Thompson<Nassau RR.
Block<N Y Cons RR.
Mason<Lately.
Hirschenson<Nas RR.
Lehrman<CNY.
Mahr<Keatler et al.
Ebert<N Y Cons RR.
Schuster<Nassau RR.
Potts<Bklyn Union Gas Co.

Highest number reached on regular call 6701.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Charles H Requa.
Evelina L Petty.
Jennie W Weaver.

Accounting of:
Edward W Day.
Joseph W Mount.
Ferdinand Wessel.
William A Megrath.
Samuel Walt.
John F Dahrman.
Alcise Schaetzle.
Caroline L Henry.
Charles Lawlose.,

Anton Brass.
Peter Berhl.
Emma Becker.
Patrick Campbell.
John H Knowenhoven.
William Henley.
Joseph Famularo.

Estates of:
Julia Devlin.
Annie Friedman.
Thomas Howden.
Morris Michaeloff.
James F Morrison.
Mary Reimers.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.
Anderson<Nass El RR
Booth<same.
Burns<same.
O'Dare<B H RR.
Byrne<C I & B RR.
Hohner<B H RR.
Atkins<Rattersby.
Duffy<Gross.
Accurso<Nichols.
Pudbresky<McDermott Dairy Co.
Kohler<same.
Hayes<Ackerman.
Conveyor Broadway Sporting Club.
Bruno<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Casiglia<B H RR.
Mosca<same.
Cox<same.
Gallagher<Kraemer.
Welsaberg<Knowles.
Cavallaro<B H RR.
Hollman<Solomkin.
Hepges<Nunze.
Cowan<Stubbman.
Donohue<C I & B RR
Silvestri<French.
Smith<Rubel.
Stein<Gilbert.
Connizazio<B H RR.
Manzello<same.
Albano<same.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.
Dinsenbacher<Beaver Building Co.
Duerwald<R, Q C & S RR Co.
Raber<B R RR et al.
Milliang<Gilkinson.
Yankaus<Whalen.

Remainder of calendar passed until Nov. 23, 1916. Cases will be added to the ready section in their order in which they appear on the calendar of Nov. 13, 1916.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1253

RICHMOND COUNTY.

DAY CALENDAR—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Williams<Consumers Coal & Ice Co.
Mallory<Boehm, Hett.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Baruch<Welher.
Hurdman<Gedney Farm Co, Inc.
Leary<Jenkins.
Newman<Newman.
Reigeluth<Westchester-Dutchess Corp.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Wood<Christiana.
Fisher<Wakefield Pk Realty Co.
Sharkey<Wilson.
Mahlstedt Lumber Co<MacDonald.
Y W C A of Bklyn<Travis.
Reigeluth<Westchester-Dutchess Corp.
Bechstein<Rauh.

Highest number reached on call, 275.

PART II.—Young, J.—Contract calendar.
Parsick<Palla & Rag Bk.
Goldsborough<Stahl.
Young Bros Lumber Co<Gambee.
Polito Con Co, Inc<Stewart.
Finger<Finger.

TRIAL TERM—Part II., Young, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Beyond the Pacific.
Karlovchan & Bag Ry.
Sweet<Grover, (2.)
Sawyer<Williamson.
Lehigh Valley RR. et al.
Myers<N Y C RR.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Gaudy<Gilbert.
Tomkins<same.
Chamantic<C of Year.
Rose<Levine.
Berry<N Y C RR.
Levine<Gerardi.
Jonn.on<West El RR.
People<Maglio.
Same<Leitner.
Same<Springsteel.
Sandy Hook Bl Ash Co<Castelo<Wallace.
Raup<Eisele.
Rally<Pelham Sun Pub Co.
Hutchcroft<Cuzzo.
Fschulz<Phila & Rdg Coal & Iron Co.
Chester Hill Auto Ser Co<N Y C RR.
Parker<Tesell.
Mulvey<Wagner.
Ritacco<City of New Rochelle.
Same<Brinberg.
Weiser<NY Con RR.
Tu.hi<Onarh.
Tomaillis<Leh & W Barre Coal Co.
Wilder<Gersberger.

Highest number reached, 345.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Twenty-seven corporations with a charter to issue, with aggregate capitalization of $3,8,000. They include.

Hotel Claridge, Inc., operate hotels, restaurants, cafes, 2,500 shares, $100 each, 5,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $75,000 cash. C. B. Pond, T. W. Sprague, 68 William St.

Sirch Soale and Mig. Co., Inc., scales, weighing machines, balances, gauges, $150,000; W. J. Seidler, L. and C. Sirch, 198 East 76th St.

Appell oo & Neuman, Inc., buttons, textile, $100,000. A. R. May, M. M. Eisenberg, E. M. James, 2 Rector St.

Atlas Color Works, Inc., Brooklyn, colors, dyestuffs, $25,000; C. W. and P. W. Zobel, F. R. Ficken, 270 9th St., Brooklyn.

Military Training Publishing Co.pn., printing, publishing, $50,000; G. Clark, D. K. Jay, J. Darby, 114 East 40th St.

Isidor Fajans, Inc., realty, contracting, electric work, $20,000; I. S. Rushworth, 2, Aitbeg, I. Fajans, 122 East 25th St.

Pullon Sales Co., Inc., goods, metal, paper specialities, $15,000; T. Bodger, R. Schaer, M. B. Behrman, 341 5th Av.

Highbridge Garage Co., Inc., garage, autos, $10,000; J. S. Hanckel, L. A. Vanbomel, G. W. Adair, 411 West 145th St.

Empire Feather Duster Co., Inc., hatte.s' supplies, toys, dusters, $10,000; M. J. and S. Hermann, 152 Broadway.

Reliable Lithographic Plate Co., Inc., lithographing, wood photo engraving, $10,000; H. L. Turner, J. and C. Demartin, 143 30th St.

Adelson Hat Co., Inc., ladies' hats, $12,000; S. J. Sokolsky, H. and A. N. Adelson, 229 West 18th St.

Caribbean Building Association, Inc., realty, $12,000; J. G. Bayne, C. Lawrence, J. G. Williams, 390 Waverly Av., Brooklyn.

Slocum Motor Service, Inc., Brooklyn, auto garage, cab, carriage, hacking, transfer, express, $5,000; J. M. Oil, P. J. Mahoney, A. H. Tag, 144 East 18th St.

Burton Interna.ional service, Inc., serve and assist travelers, $10,000; A. C. Burnham, M. O. Smith, E. O. Jeffries, 105 West 40th St.

The Biddle Realty Corp'n, theatrical, motion pictures, ticket, theatrical agency, capital $1 per value, carry on business with $2,000, W. H. Vogt, L. C. Haggerty, E. R. Early, 336 West 98th St.

Cove Electric Watch and Clock Co., Inc., watches, clocks, $5,000; C. Ingalls, G. N. Wooster, J. Donoghue, Whitestone.

Berlin Hat Mfg. Co., Inc., ladies', children's and men's hats, $5,000; M. Dunst, H. H. Berman, A. R. Haber, 72 2d St.

The 1520 Broadway Corp'n, realty, construction, capital no par value, carry on business with $5,000; W. H. Vogt, L. C. Haggerty, E. R. Early, 336 West 98th St.

Au.horizations: Jane Holding Corp'n, St. Louis, Mo., realty, construction, $50,000; representative, George Smith, 30 Platt St., Manhattan.

Interstate Machine Products Co., Inc., New London, Conn., lubricators, automobile parts, specialties, $50,000; representative, Frederick C. Bingham, 50 Allen St., Rochester.

J. G. Wilson Corp., Norfolk, Va., wood, metal doors, shutters, wardrobes, floors, $1,250,000. Representative, Norman A. Macdonald, 8 W. 40 St., Manhattan.

Patterson Iron Works Co., Inc., Washington, Penn., boilers, tanks, machinery, iron plate, structural work, construction of plants, refineries, waterworks, $50,000. Representative, H. A. Bishop, 50 Church St., Manhattan.

Clocca-Lombardi Wine Co., Inc., San Francisco, Cal., wines, brandies, liquors, merchandise, $50,000. Representative, Morgan Lombardi, 290 W. End Av., Manhattan.

Wyman Photo Corp., Dover, apparatus, instruments and mechanical devices, $100,000. Representative, Gaillard Smith, 231 B'way, Manhattan.

Clefton Co., Inc., Owatonna, Minn., plumbing supplies, brass goods, $25,000. Representative, L. C. Beesen, 202 Pearl St., Buffalo.

Capital increases: Wayne Telephone Co., Newark, $250,000 to $6 0,000; Engadine Realty Co., New York, $10,000 to $15,000; Every Color Dye and Feather Works, Inc., New York, $5,000 to $10,000; Sate Bros. Co., Jamestown, $5,000 to $15,000; Amalgamated Photo Engraving Co., Inc., New York, $1,800 to $2,800.

Voluntary dissolutions: Franklin R. Wallace Estate, Inc., Manhattan; Utica Stone and Construction Co., Utica; Nelson & Lansberg, Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 21.—Charters filed: Magnute Copper Co., mine for and deal in and with ores, metals, and mines of all kinds, $5,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement Woodnutt, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Freight Handling Corpn., move and pack freight; $25,000; Harry S. James, New York; Spencer Wear, Edward H. Hoos, Jersey City, N. J.

Motor Railways Co., organize railways for railway companies, deal in railway supplies and materials, $500,000; D. L. Davis, Lakewood, N. Y.; C. W. Hutchinson, Jamestown, N. Y.; L. Ostrandler, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. C. Thompson, J. H. West, Warren, Penn.

Pole Star Copper Co., mine for copper, gold, silver, &c., $1,500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Harry T. Farrow, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Bromide Oil and Gas Co., manufacture bromide and to produce oil and natural gas, $500,000; T. R. Hansel, Geo. H. B. Martin, S. C. Seymour, local Philadelphia, Penn., incorporators.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 21.—Charters filed: Baumann Bros., Inc., North Bergen, manufacture and deal in automobiles, motors, and vehicles, $2,000; Eugene Baumann, Frederick E. Baumann, West New York; Robert F. Denge, New York City.

Monarella & Co., Paterson, deal in food products, $20,000; Teresa Monarella, Dominic Vecchio, Charles Monarella, Paterson.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

8D AV, 851, s e corner of 57th St, s floor and basement; Maria M. MacSloy to Daniel and Mortimer Moriarty, on premises, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1916; Moriarty Bros., 251 3d Av. $3,000

8TH ST, 336 East, basement and west apartment above store and 2 front rooms, s apartment; Adam H. Michel to Edward N. Linsburg, 1,324 Lexington Av, 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, Edward Burghard, 111 Broadway. $960

12TH ST, 23 West, all; Genevieve Adams, Stamford, Conn., to Clara L. Gibson, 335 West 14th St, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, Albert L. Adams, 217 East 5th St. $3,000

19TH ST, 340 and 342 West, all; Samuel Levy to Harry and Jacob L. Fessel, 411 West 44th St, 2 10-12 years from Dec. 1, 1916; attorney, I. J. Stirberg, 256 Broadway. $3,000

111TH ST, 74 West, all; Anna C. Lyle to Harris Ginsburg, 74 West 114th St, 3 years, from Dec. 1, 1916. ..... $600

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s w corner of 188th St, corner store, &c.; Creston Realty Corporation to Alexander Wells, 853 East 180th St, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1917, attorney, G. Frey, 3,420 3d Av. $2,500 to $3,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LOT 60½, Block 1209, Sec. 4; Empire Liens Co., Inc., against Emma C. Whi.e et al., (foreclosure); transfer of tax lien;; attorney, M. H. Mensch.

LOT 23½, Block 1239, Sec. 5; same against Louisa M. Lee et al., (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, M. H. Mensch.

3D AV, w s, 25.8 ft n of 92d St, 18.8x100; Bennett I. King against Re ben Isaacs et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

3D AV, w s, 44.5 ft n of 92d St, 18.8x100; Eward J. King et al. against Reuben Isaacs et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

17TH ST, 231 West; City Real Estate Co. against Francis or Frank A. Shepherd et al., (amended foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, H. Swain.

36TH ST, 517 West; City Real Estate Co. against Rosemary Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, H. Swain.

119TH ST, 110 West; City Real Estate Co. against Andrew L. Barrett et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, H. Swain.

127TH ST, 145-147 West; Excelsior Savings Bank in the City of N. Y. against David Levine, (amended foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, H. Swain.

Bronx.

CEDAR AV, n e corner of 177th St, 84.5x 120; Otto Reimer et al. against John J. Crilly et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, Hirleman & Vaughan.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Thomas W. Lamont Acquires Site in Park Avenue Section for New Residence—Vincent Astor Leases Sixth Avenue Corner in Old Shopping District—$160,000 Sale on Rockefeller Block.

The Park Avenue section loomed up actively in the realty market yesterday, furnishing an important deal of an old apartment at Seventy-third Street, and an interesting exchange for new residences in which Thomas W. Lamont of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. has acquired a sixty-three-foot frontage at 106 to 109 East Seventieth Street.

The apartment house transaction involved the purchase by an investor of the eight-story building known as the Sonora, covering a plot 102.2 on the avenue by 85 on Seventy-third Street, being the southwest corner of those thoroughfares. It was purchased from the estate of Annie A. Moran, whose family owned the property for twenty years. The building is well rented. It was held at about $215,000. Sutton & Benjamin were the brokers in the sale.

The acquisition by Mr. Lamont of the Seventieth Street site for his new home reveals the fact that he was the buyer of the abutting houses at 31 East Sixty-ninth Street and 40 East Seventieth Street reported last week. Mr. Lamont has exchanged these two parcels for the Seventieth Street plot, purchased a short time ago by Augustus G. Paine, Jr. Plans for Mr. Paine's residence on the deep plot, 200 feet from street to street, are being prepared by the architect, C. P. H. Gilbert. The new Lamont house will abut the dwelling being erected for Edmund Coffin in Seventy-first Street, near the Park Avenue corner.

Vincent Astor Leases Sixth Avenue Corner.

An important lease in the old Sixth Avenue shopping zone that will fill a large gap of vacant store space or the west side of the avenue between Eighteenth and Twenty-second Streets, was announced yesterday by Hannen Sharman & Co., who leased for Vincent Astor the southwest corner of Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

The lessee is the Rigby Waterproof and Finishing Company, R. G. Paul, President, which leases for a long term of years the store floor and basement fronting 120 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. This is a portion of the old Altman store, later occupied by the Greenaut department store.

$160,000 Sale on the Rockefeller Block.

Ferdinand S. Crosley, a lawyer, has purchased for occupancy, from Mrs. Annie O'Neil Thomas, 35 West Fifty-fourth Street, a four-story house.

The property, which consists of a five-story modern English basement house, on a lot 22 by 100.5, was held at $160,000. It adjoins the Anson G. McCook house and is on the block with the Rockefeller houses. William B. May & Co. negotiated the sale.

Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., Buyer of Dwelling in Upper Fifth Ave. Section.

Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., is the buyer of the dwelling at 17 East Ninety-third Street, sold recently by Sarah N. Foss. The house, 20 by 100.8, will be remodeled and occupied by the buyer.

Resale on Albany Street.

The Bleecker Exporting and Trading Company has purchased from Bing & Bing, operators, 22 Albany Street, a four-story business building, on a lot 18 by 50.

Bing & Bing purchased the property from the Seamen's Bank for Savings about six months ago. William A. White & Sons negotiated both sales.

Deal on Tenth Avenue.

The John P. Peel Company sold for Albert Appell the four-story business building at 157 Tenth Avenue to B. Boley, who will alter and occupy it for his own business.

$68,825 for Seybel Realty.

Among the large number of offerings in the Vesey Street Salesroom were several parcels of city and out-of-town property comprising the realty holdings of the late Daniel E. Seybel. A plot in Yonkers at the northwest corner of South Broadway and Valentine Lane, 141.10 by 114 and irregular was bought by Samuel Wachi for $28,800. A large vacant parcel in Fort Chester at the southeast corner of Greenridge Avenue and Ridge Street, 167 by 108 and irregular, went to William Baruch for $2,350. Some parcels were withdrawn. Those sold for the Seybel estate brought a total of $68,825. Joseph P. Day was the auctioneer.

Operator Buys East Harlem Corner.

Isidor Kempner, operator, purchased from Dora Block and others the three five-story tenements 2,102, 2,104, and 2,106 Third Avenue. The buildings occupy a plot 47.8 by 70 feet on the northwest corner of 115th Street, and are assessed for taxation purposes at $37,000. The Doerfler Robinson Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale, which was an all-cash transaction.

Hospital Adds to Its Holdings.

John A. Tackaberry sold 1,921 Madison Avenue, a four-story private dwelling on a lot 20.5 by 85 to the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases which owns the adjoining property. Barnett & Co. negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

Anna Platzer has purchased for improvement from Homer Emens a lot 25 by 109.1 in the south side of Coddington Avenue, 625 feet west of Throgg Neck Road.

John F. Schreyer sold to the 371 Halsey Street Company a plot 41 by irregular, at the northwest corner of Crotona Avenue and 176 Street.

Frederick K. Flechtner purchased for investment from H. L. Schleif 3,619 Third Avenue, a two-story building on a lot 25 by 105, located near 169th Street. In exchange the buyer gave the property 920 East 179th Street, near Daly avenue. John A. Steinmetz negotiated the trade.

Clement H. Smith sold for the Majilfin Estate 1,846 Washington Avenue, a private dwelling on a lot 27 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The John P. Peel Company sold for B. Boley to an investor 429 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, a four-story flat on a plot 32 by 100. The property was held at $28,000.

The Perfect Contracting Company sold to Frank A. Hutson 2,122 Eighty-first Street, a two-story private dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.

Long Island.

Owen Moran of New York City has purchased a tract of four acres of land adjoining his farm at Huntington, recently purchased from Sarah E. Hall. Theodore S. Hall was the broker in the transaction.

New Jersey.

F. M. Crawley & Brothers sold the stucco Colonial residence on the northwest corner of Melrose Place and Eagle Rock Way to Jesse R. Taylor. The property has a frontage of 170 feet on Melrose Place, and was held at $34,000.

Meister Builders, Inc., have sold to the Ducio Building Company, thirty-five lots at New Brunswick, N. J., upon which they will erect thirty-five houses.

Westchester County.

Thomas S. Burke sold for M. J. Snyder, representing Margaret Kraft, to Antonio Longe and Michael Orlando, the property at 224 New Main Street, Yonkers, Westchester County, running through to Morgan Street, improved with an old brick dwelling, fronting on New Main Street, and brick shop with stable attached, fronting on Morgan Street. The purchasers will alter the property for business purposes.

The Scarsdale Estates sold a plot on Walworth Avenue in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale to Mark S. Holman of the Westchester and Bronx Title Company. The purchaser plans to erect a Colonial residence.

Contracts Awarded for Two New Factories.

The Turner Construction Company has been awarded the general contract for the erection of a two-story factory building, 200 by 32, for the Oakes Manufacturing Company at Steinway, L. I., also the contract for a four-story

Broadway, 89th to 90th Streets

Astor Court

NOWHERE on Manhattan Island will you find an apartment home where improvements are so far advanced to insure luxuriousness and convenience. Come and see—be convinced. You will consider the rentals reasonable, after you have personally seen this commanding structure, its ideal location and the following special interior features.

Astor Court extends around three sides of a spacious garden, insuring plenty of light and fresh air. No interior courts. Suites of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths. Ample closet space. Bedroom closet doors fitted with pier glass mirrors. Extra master rooms, separately arranged for accommodation of guests. Safe roof playground for children. Kitchens have ventilating flues, with outlet for electric fan, complete glass-lined ice boxes. Refrigeration furnished without cost. Private laundries with tubs, gas, ironing boards and steam driers. Individual brick enclosed storerooms. The interior finish of all rooms has been carried out to meet the most advanced and cultured taste. There are several fine apartments for rent at $2,500 to $3,200.

Call at the premises or apply at the offices of

VINCENT ASTOR - - - 23 West 26th Street, New York City

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LONG ISLAND CITY

5,000 feet frontage in the heart of Long Island City, close to the Broadway and Grand Avenue stations on the Second Avenue Elevated branch of the dual subway system, which will be in operation within ninety days. Five-cent fare to all parts of the city; six minutes from Queens Borough Plaza; ten minutes from Second Avenue and 59th Street, Manhattan, and only twelve minutes from Grand Central subway station. This is the best apartment house property in Long Island City. Can be sold now at a very attractive price. Fine opportunity for large building loan operator.

BROKERS PROTECTED.
WILLIAM D. BLOODGOOD & COMPANY
Incorporated,
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

OVERLOOKING OCEAN

Beautiful cottage, just finished, built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; six large rooms and bath; open fireplace and living room; all very latest improvements; full cellar; electricity, gas, hot water heat; new model gas range with hot water attachment; large plot, 6,000 sq. ft.; abundance of shrubbery; price $4,500, worth $5,500; responsible party can take possession for $400 cash, balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. B., Owner, 248 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

$55 HUNTINGTON LOTS

FINE HIGH LAND, NEAR TROLLEY AND STATION; GOOD FOR INVESTMENT OR HOME. FREE DEED. $5 DOWN. $2 MONTHLY.
SKYMAN, 705 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN

for quick buyer; beautiful house overlooking Sound; 30 minutes from 33rd St. and 7th Ave.; house contains 9 rooms, bath, hot water heat, gas, sewer, water, elect.; large grounds, shrubs, etc.; must have cash at once; no agents. Bonafide, 134 Times Downtown.

HOTEL AT ROCKAWAY PARK

PLOT 40X100.

Newly furnished this year; 3 stories and basement; 14 bedrooms; every improvement; 14 bath houses in basement; 300 feet from the boardwalk.

Would consider exchange.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE

to close an estate. Country place, centre of Long Island, 60 miles from N. Y., bordering on lake; 12-room house, barn, and outbuildings. Exceptionally fine for Summer Hotel, School or Club House.
ADDRESS EXECUTOR, N 122 TIMES.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOW CAN WE DO IT?
YOU ASK.
WE CAN AND WE WILL
DO IT.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

will pay for, and $38 (and up) is the Winter price of absolutely high, dry, level and cleared lots (25 x 100) at Bound Brook South, benefited by the four great railroads of the New Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, Philadelphia & Reading, and Baltimore & Ohio; 100 trains daily; Bound Brook has 3 Banks, 2 Theatres, Stores, Trolleys, Board of Trade, and countless homes and mansions; 14 Factories and Plants. Free Certificate of Title. Free Trips to property week days and Sundays. Write, call, or 'phone for free tickets and particulars.

Brooks Inter-State Realty Corp'n.
I. B. BROOKS, President.
30 YEARS IN BUSINESS.
45 West 34th St., N. Y.
'PHONES: GREELEY 186-187.

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is yours when the title to your Bergen or Rockland County real estate is insured. Write for Booklet A, and also call us regarding our Guaranteed Mortgages.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
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New York Rep.: Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

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Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.
GEO. B. HITCHCOCK in BOGOTA, N. J.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished Apartments Wanted

Send full particulars at once to
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
461 5th Ave., cor. 40th St.

Wanted—Furnished Apartment,

4 TO 7 ROOMS,
East or West Side, south of 96th St. Rent up to $300 per month for six months.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 Broadway.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by HENRY BRADY, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, November 29th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 807, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., 4 packages lace, 1 cameo, 12 pieces wool underwear, 1 piece bleached cotton cloth, 1 piece cloth, 482 cigarettes, and 50 cigars.

The goods will be on exhibition Tuesday, November 28, 1916.

Dated New York, November 10, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Showroom

Entire fourth floor, (10273 net sq. ft.) with more than the usual amount of light. Available February 1st, 1917 or before.

Cuyler Building

116-120 W. 32d St.—119-123 W. 31st St.

7 Elevators; twenty-four-hour-a-day service. Low Insurance.

Loton H. Slawson Company
Managing Agent
171 Madison Avenue, Tel. Murray Hill 3530

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440 4th Ave.
S. W. Corner 30th St.
New 16-Story Building.

OFFICES
—AND—
SHOWROOMS

STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
$750 to $1,950.
Unobstructed North Light.
Lowest Insurance Rate.
Automatic Sprinklers.
Complete Supervisory Service.

MOORE & WYCKOFF,
546 5TH AVE. 'Phone 1263 Bryant.
Corner 45th Street.

42d St. Office

Taylor Building, Bet. 5th & Madison.

Lawyers, architects, draftsmen, branch; north light; 3 large front and 2 rear windows; Otis elevator; 681 square feet; $1,000.

ALEX. TAYLOR & CO., Inc.
26 East 42d St. (Mr. Sheridan)

Sublease at Bargain,

3,000 sq. ft. in Thirty-ninth Street Building; new concrete construction. Perfect light and air. Great place for printer or publisher. Immediate possession and attractive concession.

Federal Advertising Agency, Inc.,
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ALL LIGHT LOFTS

38-44 West 21st St.

12-STORY BUILDING—67x92.
100% SPRINKLER SYSTEM.
FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

LOFTS

50x100,
N. W. Corner
BLEECKER & WOOSTER STS.

Modern Fireproof Bldg.

Freight and passenger elevators; sprinkler system; all improvements; high ceilings. unusual lights; lofts to lease from Feb. 1 at $1,800 per annum. Apply Supt. on premises or your own broker.

STORES

For Lease in High-Class Apartment House, S. W. Cor. 140th St. & Amsterdam Av. Suitable for Druggist, Dry Goods, Delicatessen, Groceries, Butcher, &c. Very popular neighborhood. Excellent opportunity. Moderate rental.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Floors—373 Fourth Avenue

and Show Rooms, 1000 to 7500 sq. ft.
WM. H. WHITING & CO.,
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FOR LEASE—VERY CHEAP

Entire building, 5-story, 20.10x80. Fourth Avenue, near 32d Street. Suitable for alteration; 7 years lease. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

AN opportunity to rent a four-story dwelling in an exceedingly nice neighborhood, 20 EAST 83RD ST., at an exceptionally low rental. Caretaker on premises.

Wm. A. White & Sons,
46 Cedar Street.
Telephone 5700 John.

ASTOR STORIES, 11-14 ROOMS, 2 BATHS,

3-4-5-STORIES, 11-14 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, electricity, parquet floors, some with front porches; best built houses in Harlem; low rents; only $75 and $80, formerly $125. Apply on premises 2134 5th Av., near 130th, or ROBERT LEVERA, 316 LENOX AV.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Sunny Corner Apartment

8 Unusually Large Rooms,
100 feet of Windows on Street and Avenue.
MODERATE RENTAL.

Rockingham

S. E. Corner Broadway and 56th St.
Also Apartment suitable for physician.
Apply Superintendent on premises or
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42d Street.

The Chepstow

215 West 101st Street,
NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,000.
TO SUBLET

ALL OUTSIDE SUNNY ROOMS.
Apply on premises, or
NASSOIT & LANNING,
BROADWAY, CORNER 80TH ST.

THE BROCKHOLST

101 WEST 85TH STREET
Tel. Schuyler 4774.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS,
$1350.00
Small Office, $500.00.
APPLY MANAGER ON PREMISES.

One 9 Room Apartment,

with 3 Baths.

Large, light rooms—only one apartment on a floor and only one apartment to be rented.

254 West 82d Street
(Just West of Broadway)

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AND
224 West 52d St.
THE BROADWAY BLOCK.
APTS. OF 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Steam heat; elevator service.
RENTS $900 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises or Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.
717 FIFTH AVE. (Phone Plaza 270.)

THE KENMORE,

353 WEST 57TH ST.
Apts. of 3 Rooms and 1 Bath.
Steam Heat. Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
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JUST COMPLETED,
425-431 W. 214TH ST.
4-5 ROOM APARTMENTS,
with every conceivable improvement; one block from 215th St. Broadway subway sta.
REASONABLE RENTALS.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

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2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE,

$57.50 to $77.50.
Furnished, $20 extra
WOOLSEY
141 East 44th St.
Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.
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Apartments can be seen evenings.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000.

Light, attractive rooms, elevator, etc.

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NORTH OF FORDHAM ROAD
4 AND 5 ROOMS,
All Latest Improvements.
See these beautiful, large, light rooms in finest residential section of the West Bronx.
RENTS $30 to $42.50
Concourse Estates Corp., Builders
WOLFSOHN & AUGUST, Agents.
On Premises. 'Phone 2904 Fordham.

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IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messmer, 101 Park Av.

15 West 8d St.—Four-story brick building, 37.6x75 feet; alterations to suit tenants; now occupied for flower and feather business. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

Two magnificent offices, mahogany furniture throughout; six windows; light, airy, impressive; prominent corner; exclusive building. Telephone Gramercy 1063.

$75 and $90 Stores.—The best location, dry goods, cloaks and suits, or any business; steam heat, electric light; near elevated and subway. 733-737 Tremont Av. See Janitor.

We have offices—large and small—sub-lease basis; uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

Sublet part of desirable furnished office, typewriter and telephone service included. Room 708, 1,482 Broadway.

FINE LIGHT LOFTS.
360 W. 50th St., near B'way; 23x90; $60.
AMES, 22 W. 31st. (or No. 362.)

Space to let in hairdressing parlor. McGin, 678 Madison Av. Plaza 8456.

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ABBOTT-DETROIT (8) CYL. TOURING. PRICE, $975.
Like new in every way; is offered for sale as a sacrifice; can be seen and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

A LUXURIOUS PEERLESS LANDAULET, late model; cost $6,100; Gray-Davis electric equipment; accept $1,000. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

APPERSON 1916, Velie 1916, Pullman 1916, Oldsmobile 1915, Mitchell 1914; full line late model cars at attractive prices. Garland Automobile Co., 1,888 Broadway.

ATTENTION TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS!
STUTZ 1916 touring; make offer.
WILLYS KNIGHT 1916 limousine, run less than 2,800 miles; cannot be told from new; reasonable offer accepted.
HUDSON 1916 sedan, like new; make offer.
MERCER 1915, with extra convertible sedan top; reasonable offer accepted.
STUTZ 1915 Bearcat, excellent condition; make offer.
CHANDLER 1916 touring, like new; price, $650.
PACKARD 3-48, seven-passenger; reasonable offer accepted.
HUDSON 6-54, 7-passenger; elegant condition, $875.
PAIGE DETROIT 1915 touring; price, $450.
MARMON limousine, electric starter, with extra touring body; price $475.
WINTON limousine, fine condition; price, $675.
PACKARD 1912 30 touring, seven-passenger; price $600.
Several other cars at bargain prices.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.
Open Sundays.

AUTOMOBILES, electric; light delivery type; batteries in first-class shape and otherwise in good serviceable condition for sale at low prices. The Fleischmann Co., 701 Washington St.

BEAUTIFUL SIMPLEX ROADSTER, 1914; 50 h. p. Disappearing top, $2,000. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St. Pierce-Arrow Agents.

CADILLAC "8," 1916, LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, LANDAULETTE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, COUPE.
WHITE, 1915, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" BROUGHAM.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
S. G. V., 1914, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
S. G. V., 1914, COUPE, WIRE WHEELS.
CADILLAC, 1914, BROUGHAM, wire wheels.
MANY OTHERS, DAILY ARRIVALS.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER, NEW CAR.
BUICK 1916 LITTLE-6 ROADSTER, $675.
HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET.
MERCER RACEABOUT, $850.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC ROADSTER; self-starter and electric lights. Nassau Brewery Garage, Franklin Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn. See foreman.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger landaulet. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CHALMERS SEVEN PASSENGER.
Late model; cost $1,723; every equipment; accept $623. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

CHEVROLET.
Chevrolet Baby Grand; a snappy, light, touring car.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway,
New York City.

DE DION BOUTON LIMOUSINE, eight-cylinder, wire wheels, $1,500. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St., Pierce-Arrow Agents.

DODGE, touring, late 1915; exceptional condition; just overhauled; brand-new storage battery, vacuum feed, platinum points, etc., like new car; no dealers; $500. Phone Spring 410.

FIAT LIMOUSINE
equipped with electric lights and starter; if you are looking for a closed car, this is worthy of your attention.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway,
New York City.

FORD touring car, electric lights and starter; also Ford commercial with large closed body; both only one month old; sell either car; only have use for one; extra shoes, tools; bargain. Call 48 Oakland St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

HAYNES 1916 TOURING CAR.
ASKING PRICE $800.
Model (37) Type T; the last word in Haynes; in perfect condition and scarcely used; has all practically new shoes and one spare; a Kelly-Springfield that has never touched the ground; has every possible equipment and is ready to take the road without spending a penny for anything for the next 5,000 miles; can be seen and demonstrated any time, day, evening, or Sunday. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

HUDSON 1916 Super 6 brougham-limousine; magnificent, new; cost $3,000; sacrifice $2,300. Lander, 4067 Murray Hill.

HUPMOBILE.
1916 Hupmobile, slightly used as a demonstrator; we will sell this with a new car guarantee; this is a bargain.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway,
New York City.

HUPMOBILE.
1914 Hupmobile touring car; this car has been repainted, and we will sell it with a guarantee.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway,
New York City.

JEFFERY-CHESTERFIELD.
Jeffery-Chesterfield touring car; completely equipped; a bargain to a quick buyer.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway,
New York City.

LIMOUSINE bodies, new, half price; used ones cheap. Century Co., 1,700 Broadway.

Limousine, seven-passenger, fine condition. Can be seen 1,934 Jerome Av., garage.

LOCOMOBILE 1915—48 h. p. seven-passenger. Excellent condition, $2,000. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St. Pierce-Arrow Agents.

MERCER, 1915, touring, with extra convertible sedan top; runs like a new car; price, $1,550. Can be seen at 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

NATIONAL, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 BABY.
5-passenger touring; used 3 months privately; like new; has slip covers and many extras; cost $1,095 without extras; accept $550. 150 West 55th St.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 touring, perfect condition, reasonable. Call 552 Riverside Drive, Apt. 4D.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car in excellent condition; special bargain; time payments arranged if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 50th St.

PACKARD 1916 runabout, fully equipped; mileage 4,200; $1,800.
PACKARD 1916 7 pass. touring car.
PACKARD 1916 5 pass. touring car.
PACKARD 1916 7 pass. touring car, wire wheels.
PACKARD 1912 48 6 cyl. 5 pass. touring, Westinghouse air springs.
STUDEBAKER Series 17 3 pass. 6 cyl. cabriolet; only run 1,100 miles.
STEVENS DURYEA 1911 6 cyl. 5 pass. touring.
COLE 1916 8 cyl. 7 pass. touring, $700.
PIERCE-ARROW 1911 7 pass. limousine, Westinghouse air springs, extra tour. body.
WINTON 1913 6 cyl. 7 pass. touring car, fully equipped; can be bought right.
MARION 1914 6 cyl. roadster; self-starter, electric lights; $900.
AMERICAN 1914 6 cyl. roadster, starter and lights.
CADILLAC 1913 7 passenger touring.
HEWITT 3-ton truck in running order; panel body.
PACKARD 3-ton truck, with rack side body.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
359-361 Halsey St.,
Newark, N. J.

PACKARD 1909—36 h. p. Landaulet and Touring bodies $350. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St. Pierce-Arrow Agents.

PACKARD.—1915, 3-38 Phaeton, overhauled, repainted, tires practically new; bargain; used car dep't., 1,681 Broadway, corner 50th Street.

PEERLESS coupe, 1914, 6-38; A1 condition throughout; Gray-Davis starting, lighting system; cost $5,000; will accept reasonable offer. For further information phone 1808 Circle.

PEERLESS 1915—48 h. p. seven-passenger. Cost $5,000. Excellent condition. Will sell for $3850. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St. Pierce-Arrow Agents.

PEERLESS cabriolet, 1916; appearance and condition like new; cost $2,500; reasonable cash-offer takes same. 150 West 55th.

PIERCE-ARROW SEDAN, light six-cylinder; electric light and self-starter; new tires all round; full tool equipment; quick sale necessary; no dealers. Address P. O. Box 177, Elizabeth, N. J.

POPE HARTFORD landaulet, 1912; newly repainted; perfect mechanical condition; extra tire; immediate sale for highest offer. M 259 Times Downtown.

S. G. V. LANDAULET BROUGHAM.
Handsomest car ever offered for sale; body by Quimby; Westinghouse shock absorbers; exceptional shoe equipment; in fact, car is like new; used in a private family a short time, and is offered for sale at a right price; can be seen, demonstrated day, evenings, or Sunday. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

SIMPLEX 1911—50 h. p. touring. Would make excellent truck. First-class condition, $850. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St., Pierce-Arrow Agents.

STEARNS KNIGHT 8, limousine, 1916; condition better than new; 4,000 miles; fine mahogany finish and upholstery; cost $3,000; price $1,950; owner returning to Europe. Seen any time. Automobile Club of America.

STEARNS 8-cyl., brand-new, run 3,000 miles, 1917 improvements; sacrifice. 807 8th Av., Room 501. Phone, between 2 and 3, Murray Hill 9851.

STEARNS, 1915, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

STUTZ LIMOUSINE AND TOURING.
Positively one of the handsomest cars in Greater New York; mechanically O. K.; shoes are all new; the paint is perfect and without a scratch; the equipment is complete, and there are many extras; the top now on cost $800. If you are interested in a real classy car see this immediately; demonstration day, evening, or Sunday; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1916 SPECIAL BULLDOG.
MERCER 1915 4 PASS. SPORTY MODEL.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX, 4,000 MILES.
CADILLAC RUNABOUT 1914, PERFECT.
BECKER, 1,777 B'WAY. COLUMBUS 6883

THOMAS 1910 touring car, painted gray; equipment includes speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, two extra rims; (No. 1,547.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

WESTCOTT touring car and limousine top, painted black; equipment includes speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, two extra tubes, and rims; (No. 1,466.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 cabette, painted blue and upholstered in tan broadcloth; equipment includes speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, one extra wire wheel; (No. 1,536.) Packard Motor Car Company, 1,861 Broadway, New York.

WILLYS-KNIGHT landaulet brougham car, painted gray; in excellent condition; run 2,500 miles; extra seats, face forward. W. H. Wheelock, 14 Wall St., New York City.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 coupe, bargain; time payments if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 50th.

WINTON, 1915, light six; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOCARS, LORDS, and other commercial cars to hire by hour, day, week, month, year. S. & S. Auto Renting Co., 438 West 18th St. Phone Chelsea 2198.

BENZ.—Luxurious Benz limousine, 50 H. P., Westinghouse springs; for rent monthly; reasonable. Riverside 9224. Keister, 157 West 89th St.

CHALMERS 1916 seven-passenger, $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryt. 3916.

PACKARD, 1916, with new 1917 limousine-landaulette body; never been used; for rent by month to responsible party. Phone Columbus 5300 or Columbus 9056.

PACKARD limousines; excellent condition; day, week, month; competent liveried chauffeurs. Daily, 29 West 60th. Col. 7539.

PACKARD AUTO OWNERS' ASSOCIATION. Beautiful cars, driven by owners; excellent service; reasonable rates; livery. 645 Circle.

PACKARD landaulets, hour, month; reasonable rates. Curran, 12 East 85th. Lenox 8843.

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars; Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day. Special rates month, year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

YALE-HARVARD GAME.—Rent Packard Twin-six for trip, week end, or month. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Telephones 4219—3530 Bryant.

Automobiles Wanted.

ALCO six-cylinder landaulet, perfect condition; will sacrifice to make quick sale. 438 67th St., Brooklyn.

CRANKSHAFT GEAR and two timing gears wanted for 1909 35 H. P. Panhard car. Anderson & Co., 107 West 51st St.

PACKARD, late model seven-passenger closed car for cash. Columbus 7301.

Automotive Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 9449

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Loans Wanted.

Want $7,500, value $60,000 second mortgage, on beautiful apartment; best location in Weehawken; first mortgage $35,000 at 5 per cent.; principals only. Address Owner, S 319 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser & Auctioneer.
156 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Three story and basement brownstone house, located opposite City College Park, 141st St.; price $18,000. S 39 Times.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

BRONX BRICK RESIDENCE
For Sale or Exchange.
Attractive detached two-family house, rented $110 per month; A1 order; splendid location; first mortgage $7,500; equity $7,500; will exchange equity for smaller property and cash or sell at a great sacrifice on account business reasons. Owner, Room 2,400, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

22 lots directly opposite and adjacent to the Baychester Station of the New Haven Railway in Bronx, for sale on easy terms. Good location. Suitable for colony Italian workers.
THE WHEELER CORPORATION.
503 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Murray Hill 8977.

Lorillard Place, lot 50x100; block from 183d Station, 3d Av. Melony, 311 West 4th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square. Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Beautiful lots at Little Neck Hills; high and healthful; near water and station; $400 each, easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., New York City. Phone 744 Cortlandt.

Will sacrifice my two Jamaica lots for $150 each; block from station and trolley; bargain; act quick; terms to right party. "Jamaica," Box 171 Times Downtown.

$7,500 house for $5,000, including all improvements, at Little Neck; must be sold before Jan. 1. Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., New York City. Cort. 744.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 3 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

SCARSDALE, 8 rooms, 50x200; village water; electric light; sell or rent, with privilege of purchase. Price, $6,000. Rent, $40.
ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE, twelve minutes from station; 7 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; hot water heat; open plumbing; fireplace; laundry; $9,000.
ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Near Scarsdale and Golf Links, 9 rooms; all improvements; modern house; open fireplace; price, $7,000; cost, $10,000; easy terms. P. W., E 232 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A Great Sacrifice.—Owner leaving city will sell handsome all-year home, everything as new; gas, electric lights, large open fireplace, beautiful bath, large porch; newly decorated; big plot; shrubs, hedge; short walk to trolley, bathing beach, and depot; 45 minutes from city; price, $2,750; $200 cash; title guaranteed. Room 424, 47 West 34th St.

$10 a month buys fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for party to make nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information write Farm, Box 135 Times Downtown.

Small chicken farm; 5-room house; poultry house; ready to move in; plenty of ground for farming, vegetables, &c.; small amount down and monthly. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

House.—9 rooms, two baths, electric light, steam heat, modern, comfortable, beautiful, near station; 30 minutes from city; rent, $50. Room 1,204, 27 William St. Phone 1744 Broad.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Magnificent 200-acre estate for sale; price $1,500 per acre; half can remain on mortgage for 5 years at 5%; subdivision planned by eminent landscape architect, who appraises property at $2,500 per acre, with prospective average price of $5,000 per acre. Reply "Estate," 1,704 Flatiron Bldg., N. Y. City.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

MONTCLAIR.
Artistic house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, rent $1,200 per annum.
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
R. E. Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

"HOW TO KNOW THE FARM TO BUY." Booklet (full of pointers) sent free.
E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers at about 50% of former prices choice home sites at MORSEMERE, GRANTWOOD, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD, and TEANECK, New Jersey. Also a number of two-family workingmen's homes at Hudson Heights, New Jersey. These prices are recognised as unparalleled bargains by those who have inspected the properties. All within a five-cent-fare zone. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. For further information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

SEASHORE HOTEL OPPORTUNITY.
Hotel, Ocean Av., Ocean City, N. J.; 30 bedrooms, dining room seats 75; best location; highest reputation for 21 years; profitable investment. For particulars address L. F. Bornhoff, 821 Chambers St., Gloucester, N. J.

FARMS. NEARBY FARMS.
Products dear—Farms cheap.
TIME TO BUY.
We sell farms. See our records.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 7718.

$25 per month buys new house near Mountain Station, Lackawanna Railroad; 5 rooms and bath; steam, electric; lot 81x135; 40 mins. N. Y.; immediate possession. W. S. MacIntosh, builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

See the 1917 BUDAL HOMES in MAPLEWOOD. Prices $6,000 to $12,000.
Send for information.
BU-DAL COMPANY,
Budal Bldg., at station, Maplewood, N. J.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH,) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

SHORT HILLS, MAPLEWOOD and SOUTH ORANGE.—Modest homes or beautiful country places for sale to suit all purses; cogent reasons. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange, N. J., 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Edgewater-Palisade-Morsemere, N. J. Business and residence plots, also extra fine dwellings, at bargain prices and easy terms; some exchanges. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Telephone 860 Cliffside.

Nutley, $300 cash, balance terms; new bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; all improvements; lot 50x170; handy to car. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Garage for sale in a suburban city close to New York City; great opportunity for a live man; other business reasons for selling. C., Room 307, 405 Lexington Av., New York City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will trade $10,000 cash and second mortgage of $30,000 on Jersey property for $40,000 equity in New York City property. Willard S. Burrows Co., 110 West 34th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

We are always ready to recommend real bargains to applicants; details will insure consideration; no fee for listing and inspecting.
FARM & ESTATE CLEARING HOUSE,
E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

To rent, studio house, furnished, all conveniences, eight rooms, two baths; $200 per month; can be seen 12:30 to 1:30. 103 East 15th St.

City—Unfurnished.

93D ST., 259 WEST.—5-story American basement, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets; electric light; superior house in every particular; rent $2,500; caretaker in house. Erickson, 1,476 Broadway. Tel. 5958 Columbus.

MADISON AV., NO. 766.
NEAR 46TH ST.
Beautiful apartment 2d floor; 4 large light rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $80 month.

Three-story and basement one-family house; improvements. 311 East 142d.

Out of Town.

Pelham Manor—Ten-room house, 2 baths, electricity, gas, hardwood floors, large screened piazza. C. & E. Cockle, agent, Pelham Manor.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Furnished housekeeping cottage wanted in Miami, Fla., with three master's bedrooms, for six weeks beginning Feb. 1. Address Y 368 Times Annex.

WANTED.—Will rent small furnished house, all conveniences, with ground for chickens, near Lynbrook, L. I. N 126 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished. THE FAL-CO., 305 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

Apartments HANSON Court Residence. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1454.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 307 5th Av. 4320 Murray Hill.

GRAMERCY SECTION.—Bachelor apartment, service, $65; unusual attractive rooms, $85. Telephone 125 Stuyvesant.

WILL SUBLET furnished 3-room apartment, Park Av., in the 30s. Night 'phone 806, 331 Madison Av. Telephone 5611 Murray Hill.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 152 WEST, (Felix-Portland.)—Two rooms and bath; extremely reasonable; American and European plan; Spanish cuisine.

50TH, 342 WEST.—Sub-let elevator apartment, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath, attractively furnished; garage if desired. Phone Circle 8156.

85TH ST., 344 WEST.—Attractively furnished seven-room; choice location; near Riverside; first class.

100TH, 216 WEST.—SEVEN-ROOM, TWO-BATH APARTMENT in new modern building; every room sunny

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good education, thoroughly experienced, good business training, $14. E 341 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid worker; best references; $12. E 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, thoroughly experienced, competent, conscientious, wide-awake, $18. N 154 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; familiar with office work; neat appearance; $12. M 375 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 144 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER. — Neat; rapid and accurate; competent writer; $8-$9. E 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Reliable; beginner; downtown position. E 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wants work for mornings, or will take work home. N 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, desires position, half days. N 145 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Clever, courteous; 4 years' experience; handle busy board, pleasant voice, excellent credentials; $9. M 382 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Christian, long experience busy board; courteous, willing; $10. E 285 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Young lady, specialised and experienced in psychology, desires position as teacher, tutor, in business, statistics, or abnormal field. N 108 Times.

TYPEWRITER desires work at home; reasonable. N 146 Times.

YOUNG LADY, refined, educated; suddenly deprived of means, desires position as social secretary or as companion for lady. Y 253 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN, college education, legal and commercial training, desires position of trust and responsibility; can furnish excellent references; salary moderate. Write R. C., 3,525 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, (colored.)—Neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency.) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Thoroughly experienced girls; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5163. Domestic Help Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, waitresses, chambermaids, housework'rs. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COOKS.—Select colored cooks, couples, chambermaids, &c. Augusta, 333 West 53d. Columbus 8129.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-SECRETARY.

Young man, (26,) at present commanding responsible position with large company, is contemplating a change; thoroughly qualified to act as accountant, auditor, office manager, secretary, or secretary to executive of a large corporation. Desire to connect with a company where executive ability, initiative, a forceful integrity and thorough knowledge of modern commerce and finance are essential. Salary $2,500 to $3,500 per annum. Credentials of the highest. Executive, 96 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS.

American, 24, employed at present, studying accountancy, desires position in C. P. A. office; eight years' business experience; knowledge of stenography; will accept any salary offered to start. N 143 Times.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. accountant, 35 Nassau St. Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets, charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 309 5th Av. 1911 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial, balances and audits $6 monthly upward, books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, reports and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander 15 Cedar St. Telephone John 5650.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, periodical audits, investigations; financial statements; reliable personal service; terms reasonable. Kramer, 277 Broadway. Telephone Worth 17.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager; ten years experience cost accountant, auditor; age 33. E. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADVERTISING WRITER, highly successful agency and publishing house experience, desires part time or special work; handles anything from booklet to complete campaign. S 30 Times.

A MAN, 30, of varied business experience, is for very good reasons at liberty; desires connection with firm or corporation where faithfulness and ability will be means of advancement. S 42 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—(26;) seven years' experience with modern business methods; controlling accounts, trial balances, financial statements; university training; good systematizer and correspondent; A1 references. N 141 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.

Christian, 26, reliable, executive ability; 7 years' experience with large manufacturers; now employed; salary $24. C. S., Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, 28; excellent ability; 10 years' experience; thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy; salary $25 weekly; executive, correspondent. E 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; STENOGRAPHER, 22, seeks employment; competent and thoroughly experienced; $20. E 236 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man (27,) seeks better opportunity; possesses executive ability; rapid, accurate; credits; collections skillfully handled. N 140 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, (34;) 7 years' experience; double entry; control accounts, trial balances; excellent references; salary $20. M 373 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, desires bookkeeping position; 7 years' practical experience; 2 years as systematiser and auditor. M 232 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; 23; well educated; thoroughly experienced; competent to take full charge; best references. N 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, 25, seven years' experience, office manager, desires position. M 396 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, 8 years' experience, excellent handwriting, desires position; references. M 397 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Ten years' experience, double entry, cashier; trial balance; $30. Y 874 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, office manager; eight years' manufacturing lines; references. S 41 Times.

CARETAKER.—Couple, refined, wishes position as caretaker with small family or bachelor; also clubhouse; references. Honest, care Advertising Office, 206 East 34th.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC.

Gentleman wishes to secure position for his chauffeur. Columbus 4349.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish; married, no children; ten years' experience, private families; careful driver; trustworthy, prompt; good mechanic; excellent references, written. personal. Streyffert, 145 East 56th.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, would like good position; references. Write N. Heyman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, single, with first-class city references, wishes position with private family. Ernest Marxs, care of McGinnis, 117 East 76th. Telephone Lenox 4545.

CHAUFFEUR, at present in position, A1 mechanic, own repairs, willing to help around furnace, wishes position, city or country. Address Chauffeur, 50 Avenue A, book store.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced mechanic; careful driver, desires position with private family; A1 references; New York and New Jersey licenses. N 125 Times.

CHAUFFEUR; 5 years' experience; careful driver; willing worker; private or commercial; excellent reference. E. H., 3,355 Grand Concourse. 2633 Fordham.

CHAUFFEUR; American; single; age 28; experienced on foreign and American cars; good mechanic and good references. L. Wagner, 584 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, four years' experience, two in Paris and two New York, desires position private family; references. S 49 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman giving up car for Winter, desires to place chauffeur in good position. Communicate, White, 159 West 62d St.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, steady position; private; city; former employer laying up car; reference, Johnson, 778 Lexington Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR, English, married; good mechanic and careful driver; city references. E. Owen, 549 East 72d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert mechanic, (35;) 15 years' references; Pierce, etc. Lembeck, 116 East 59th St.

CHAUFFEUR, English; age 25; careful driver; good references. E. P., 349 West 50th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—10 years' experience all machines; A1 mechanic. Herman, 2,219 8th Av.

COOK.—Young Swiss, with European experience, reliable, desires position as assistant chef or alone if pastry cook is kept, in first-class private house. Charles Muller, 665 Lexington Av. Tel. Plaza 3090.

COLLECTOR, &c.—Real estate man as collecter, renting, repairs; large business experience, (city;) can produce results; age 50. S 46 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (22,) two years' experience construction work, desires position with chance for advancement, not necessarily in that line; capable, energetic, willing. Reply Box 245 Yale Club, New York City.

COMPETENT MAN, 40, American, 20 years' office and credits wholesale dry goods, is open for Winter engagement. S 305 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CORRESPONDENT. — Educated Brazilian (22) desires position as Portuguese correspondent; can handle technical commercial translations. Carvalho, 3,000 Broadway.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, four years' experience with builder and architect, desires similar position. S 44 Times.

EFFICIENT BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT, EXPERT PENMAN,
OFFICE MAN, BOOKKEEPER;
12 YEARS' EXPERIENCE;
AGE 30; MARRIED;
REASONABLE COMPENSATION.
INITIATIVE. E 238 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ESTIMATOR on building construction, handle purchasing, sub-contracts, superintending, wants position. S 3 Times.

GARDENER.—Single, wishes position, care of horses, furnace; general useful. O. Christensen, 22 Greenwich St.

INVESTIGATOR, INTERPRETER.—An experienced American of refined, clean, clever calibre wishes to be connected with firm of reliability, where investigation work and interpretation of Italian, will be appreciated; law firm preferred, not essential; references. E 216 Times Downtown.

I WANT A MAN'S JOB

On a first-class trade or class publication as manager or advertising solicitor; am 40 years of age and have had 23 years' experience in printing and publishing business; 9 years' New York experience as business and advertising manager of a class publication; am now employed on advertising staff of a large Southern newspaper, but want to come back East and connect with something that I can grow with and to; am willing to accept very moderate salary until ability and worth are proven. G 95 Times.

MANAGER, (36,) last 6 years executive position with New England manufacturing concern, office and factory head; also successful advertising and selling experience; good reason for desiring change; references. P. O. Box 283 Westfield, Mass.

OFFICE MANAGER, years general experience, knowledge efficiency methods, accounting, sales, credits, collections, desires making change. E 202 Times Downtown.

OFFICE POSITION.—Young man, (20,) high school graduate; experienced; highest credentials. C. O. Deutsch, 1,051 Boston Road.

POSITION WANTED in commercial or advertising business by young man; high school graduate. A. Graff, 2,679 Bainbridge Av., Bronx.

PRESSMAN, cylinder and jobbers; familiar with all grades work; reliable. E 212 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.—Wide experience managing, collecting, repairs, qualifies, energetic, dependable young man, now employed. B. B., 3,013 3d Av.

SALES CORRESPONDENT, 28 years, 10 years with manufacturing corporation; sales letters, catalogue and circular copy; position, circularizing, opening of new fields. Sales, E 223 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—OPPORTUNITY SOUGHT BY SALESMAN, (26,) NO PREFERENCE, ALTHOUGH EXPERIENCED IN RETAIL AND MANUFACTURING LINES OF INFANTS', CHILDREN'S, YOUTHS', AND MISSES' OUTFITTING; HAVE COVERED ENTIRE COUNTRY; PERSONALITY AND APPEARANCE EXCEPTIONAL; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS AS TO ABILITY AND CHARACTER. S 58 TIMES.

SALESMAN—CHAUFFEUR, understanding automobiles, accessories, and machinist tools thoroughly, would like position selling or would take position as chauffeur, touring only; eleven years' experience in automobile line; single; age 31. Harvey F. Nicholson, 482 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN—I can make good; what can you offer? Seven years, one firm, selling experience, printing and lithography; no line barred; house must be reputable; salary and commission; give me an interview. S 320 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Clean-cut business man, with ten years' experience as salesman and manager, desires to locate with either retail or manufacturer; only high-grade proposition considered; Christian. S 29 Times.

SALESMAN—Leather goods, notions, fancy goods, neckwear, jewelry, desires locate next year; traveled Middle West to Omaha; aged 36. S 59 Times.

SALESMAN.—Musical instrument and small goods salesman wants position; also sheet music experience; (pianist.) S 55 Times.

SALESMAN.—Mr. Manufacturer, have you an article or commodity to put on the market? If so write me. Salesman, S 31 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wants line, city or road; good references. E 209 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wants high-class specialty to sell in city or vicinity; commission or salary; state full particulars. S 63 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced selling cutting up trade, seeks connection reliable concern. S 37 Times.

SALESMAN for live commodity; best reference; 7 years' experience. S 43 Times.

SALESMAN, rare ability, tact, experience, open for specialty to sell. S 52 Times.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer; colleges education; pleasing personality; highest references. M 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education; takes fast dictation, transcribes accurately and rapidly; neat appearing; excellent references; $15. Emery Coors, Room 1,606, 220 West 42d. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Confidential man, executive, ability; several years' banking, railroad, engineering, accounting; absolutely reliable; fine education; $25. E 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, knowledge bookkeeping, dictaphone operator, desires position; $15. E 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (27,) 5 years' experience, rapid, accurate, desires position. M 364 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, office man; age 22; will do anything. F. F., 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, evening work; verbatim, 5c folio; copy, 3c. M 275 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN with unusual following wants high-class proposition; commission basis or salary; describe your proposition. S 62 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT for automobile plant or large service station; thoroughly understands motor construction; machine shop, steam, electricity, purchasing and accounting; employed at present by large company; good reason for desiring change. F. P. Freeman, 311 Elwood Av., Newark, N. J.

VALET-BUTLER. — A high-class Chinese wishes position with refined bachelor; absolutely reliable, honest, and efficient. N 112 Times.

VALET-BUTLER, Japanese, first-class, for gentleman apartment; please answer, mail only. Gifu Nippon, 23 West 65th.

WILL SELL antiques on commission for private parties; highest references given and required; also reputable firms. S 36 Times.

YOUNG LAWYER, 10 years' professional and business experience, wishes position where initiative and discretion warrant good salary; secretarial work, collections, etc. K 39 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, good education and personality, knowledge of bookkeeping, collections, stenography, typewriter, and all clerical details, desires position where energy and ability essential; capable and industrious; 4 years' experience; A1 references. N 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Belgian-American, two years head cashier well-known restaurant, accurate and honest, wants responsible position where there is future; highest references. N 147 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Southerner, wants position in office, broker's preferred, where working hours allow attendance in night business school; reliable, capable; excellent references. S 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28 years old, desires position with some mercantile concern in a clerical or selling capacity; he has had thorough experience in both and is highly recommended. N 148 Times.

YOUNG MAN, dependable, ambitious, desires clerical position with future, naturally dependent upon personal ability; 7 years' experience; adaptable and thorough. J 196 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, WISHES POSITION WHERE ABILITY AND HONESTY IS MORE ESSENTIAL THAN STRENGTH. HOLLANDER, 805 SOUTH 2D ST., BROOKLYN.

YOUNG MAN, mechanical experience and inventive ability, desires position where brainwork is required; salary no object. Y 377 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN (29) desires position; 10 years' experience retail salesman, price and cost clerk, and correspondent. E 221 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, well educated, business experience, desires position with reliable concern; best references. E 247 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, deaf, ambitious, desires position with chance for advancement; knowledge of printing and photo-engraving. H. Dixon, 22 Passaic Av., Jersey City.

YOUNG MAN, 20, six years' experience foreign money orders, steamship tickets, &c., references, wishes position at anything; salary $15. Box 100, 780 Broadway, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN intelligent, 26, bookkeeping, typewriting experience, desires office position. E 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22 years, wants position in linen importing house; six years' reference last employer; salary, $15. M. V. Ruddy, 113 East 89th.

YOUNG MAN, 20, neat appearance, high school education; four years' office experience. N 144 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school education, desires position, engineering concern. E 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (18) desires position in office; understands bookkeeping; salary $8. E 207 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, seeks position where conscientious work will bring advancement. S 56 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, clerical or stock; 3 years' experience; references. N 150 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes position evenings, from 6 P. M. to 12 P. M. C 231 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 20; six years legal and claims investigation. S 48 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

CHAUFFEUR! YOU NEED ONE!
Phone Col. 1626 or 1660.
Blue List Chauffeurs' Agency, Inc.,
U. S. Rubber Bldg., 1,700 Broadway.

Between 40th and 42d Sts., three unfurnished rooms, kitchen; steam heat, bath, electricity, telephone. 287 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMEN.—We need saleswomen for our muslin underwear, housefurnishing, toilet articles, umbrellas, linen, leather goods, jewelry, glove, toy, stationery, and handkerchief departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

YOUNG WOMEN.—We can place inexperienced young women in various holiday departments as salespeople. An excellent opportunity for young women to qualify for steady service and to be paid while learning. Apply to Superintendent between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ALSO

YOUNG GIRLS.—A number of bright girls to wrap parcels, and in various other capacities. Apply to Superintendent, department of wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

ASSISTANT BUYER.—Large mail order house requires services of an efficient young lady to assist dry goods buyer; mail order experience preferred but not essential; salary commensurate with ability and willingness to work hard; state age, experience, salary. K 45 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; must be accurate and good penman; state age, experience, and salary. K 43 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, young woman, wanted; must be able to keep full set of double entry books. N 136 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT WANTED. WRITE E 230 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER on ladies' dresses; one with experience on popular-priced dresses with up-to-date ideas; state references. I. K., 217 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, white preferred; small family. 878 West End Av., (106d St.)

GIRLS 16 to 20 years of age, for stockroom and order filling in large mail order house; experience unnecessary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

GIRLS WANTED TO WIND LACE AND EMBROIDERY ON CARDS. CALL F. H. A CO., 31 WEST 21ST.

GIRL.—Address envelopes; state salary expected. Lyon Specialty Co., 2,700 B'way.

GIRLS, experienced, working on perfume bottles, labeling, &c. D'Orsay, 46 West 46th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, refined lady as experienced managing housekeeper; exceptional opportunity, good salary; satisfactory reference required; French preferable. Apply only by mail, Foreigner, 90 Wall St.

JUNIORS
wanted at Wanamaker's,
From 14 to 20 years of age, as messengers, stock clerks and office help; must come well recommended; steady positions with excellent chances for advancement. Apply at office of Juniors, Basement, New Building.

LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced folders and receivers. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Buildings, subway floor, Central Building.

LUNCH ROOM.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require several helpers in their employes' lunch room; must be willing to be generally useful. Apply to Superintendent.

MAID wanted, upstairs work; wages $12. Apply after 9. 34 West 37th St.

NURSE, experienced, wanted for child (18 months;) references necessary. Call Wednesday morning, Mrs. George Wise, 213 West 88th St., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—Wanted, for one month, an experienced baby's nurse; references required. Address C. R. M., 342 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.

NURSEMAID.—Refined young girl to care for two small boys; good disposition and adaptable; character references for more than experience; state salary expected. Mrs. J. A. Miller, 227 Fairview Av., Rutherford, N. J. Telephone Rutherford 844.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Accustomed to checking purchase invoices; must be accurate at figures; salary to age; experience, and salary. K 44 Times.

PRINTER'S BILL CLERK.—Large establishment; responsible position; state experience and references. K 41 Times.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER.—Will give public stenographer office rent free in exchange for small duties. Z 201 Times Annex.

SALESLADY.—Experienced in large retail stationery store, good wages and permanent position. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, quick and accurate about 30 to 35 years of age, by manufacturing house; a knowledge of chemical terms an advantage; state full qualifications, references, personality and salary expected. Address in own handwriting. S 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experience three years; rapid and correct; large wholesale dry goods house; $12 per week; steady position, advancement; references required. M. Lowenstein & Sons, 331 West 36th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted in busy law office; none but experienced need apply; state qualifications, references, and salary expected. S 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, also switchboard operator. Underwood typewriter; must be good transcriber; state years experience, salary expected. Lacca, 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, one with knowledge of English and Dutch languages; must have good references. Apply in person, Room 326, 44 Whitehall St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and filing clerk; steady position. Apply 9 A. M., Salomon & Metzler, 38 East 33d St. Downtown.

TYPISTS FOR L. C. SMITH UNDERWOOD OR OLIVER MACHINES. APPLY MONDAY. MANTLE LAMP CO. OF AMERICA, 243 WEST 17TH ST. ASK FOR MISS SNYDER.

TYPIST.—Girl, experienced, rapid and accurate at figures, for billing and switchboard; Oliver operator preferred; salary $12; state references. K 33 Times.

WANTED.

Managing housekeeper for country home near city; write full particulars. E 233 Times Downtown.

WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, between 25 and 40, for responsible position; tact and executive ability required; liberal salary; give full particulars regarding education and past employment first letter. C. V. Sawhill, 315 Besse Building, Springfield, Mass.

WOMAN to clean apartments mornings. Studio, 118 East 17th St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; white; references required. Address C. R. M., 342 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.

YOUNG LADIES, 18 to 20 years of age, as typists; must be rapid and accurate; also beginners. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

Employment Agencies.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
CLEAN-CUT, high-class men (Americans) for the following STENOGRAPHIC openings:
One, (STEAMSHIP,) $18.
One, (OIL-TRAFFIC DEPT.,) $18.
Five SPANISH-STENOGRAPHERS, $25.
One FRENCH-ENGLISH, $25.
BOOKKEEPER for Customers' Ledger steel Co.; knowledge of foreign exchange; $100 month.
TYPIST, (STEEL CO.,) $50 month.
MANY openings for College Graduates, $10-$15.
Bank Messengers, $25-$30 month.
Office Boys, $6 upward.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE and SPANISH-AMERICAN AGENCY,
E. Speiser, Prop. 87 Liberty St.

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHERS can increase their earnings; better positions secured. Class held Wednesday evening; no charge until we secure position with present work; register early by phone. Worth 3042. The Dictaphone.

IMMEDIATE EXCEPTIONAL POSITIONS for office girls, stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, clerks. Call today at either office. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Bldg., or Branch, 1,193 Times Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS, secretaries, bookkeepers, typists, telephone operators, office assistants wanted for high-class, permanent positions; no registration fee or waiting. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of cost and foreign exchange, $20; stenographers, $8-$20; one Dutch stenographer; typists, file clerks. Register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 300 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS. — Several attractive openings for competent operators; salaries $15-$18. Call The Dictaphone, 88 Chambers St.

TYPISTS.—One knowledge geography; stenographers, clerks. Dunne Agency, 27 William St. Free registration.

BOOKKEEPERS, $15-$18; stenographers, addressers; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

LAW STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in law dictation; excellent opportunity for girl of unusually good appearance; $15.

SPANISH, FRENCH, ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER.—Able to take stenography in the three languages; also have to write letters in these languages; fine opening for bright girl with large export company; $20-$25.

TYPIST.—L. C. Smith machine; prefer insurance experience; copying and billing; $12.

STENOGRAPHER AND FILE CLERK. Good permanent position for stenographer capable of filing medical charts; must be able to take charge of three index files; accuracy a requisite; $56 a month and lunches.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER. Fine opportunity for a girl with knowledge of stenography and capable of taking entire charge of books; advertising agency; salary $18-$20.

Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 543-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY courses.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Incorporated and Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

PREPARE FOR INCREASED BUSINESS.—Train yourself for new demands by learning stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, mathematics, business English. Thorough instruction at low cost. Write for booklet. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

$10
This week ONLY, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Est. 1894. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo-engraving, motion-picture photography; earn $25 to $100 weekly; day, evening; easy terms. New York Institute of Photography, 22 W. 23d.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN—Require experienced salesmen for our linen and blanket departments. Apply to Superintendent, Subway floor, East Building.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor by C. P. A. firm; must be high grade man in every respect, with broad experience; knowledge of manufacturing costs desirable; exceptional opportunity for right man to eventually acquire interest in firm; give full information regarding qualifications, stating salary expected to commence. E 222 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, A1 accountant, thorough bookkeeper, with experience in controlling accounts, balance sheets, financial statements, and consolidated balance sheets; state age, salary expected, and experience; only those with above qualifications need write. M 394 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, wanted in office of large retail dry goods house. Write, giving references and salary expected, T. F. H., P. O. Box 634 Station F.

BOYS WANTED.—A LARGE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS AN OPENING FOR SEVERAL BOYS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN BUSINESS AND FOR ADVANCEMENT; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY, BUT MUST HAVE SOME HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION. BE QUICK TO LEARN, OF GOOD ADDRESS, AND AMBITIOUS. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, NATIONALITY, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE IF ANY, ETC., K 802 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS, 16 years of age; refined, healthy, intelligent, to make themselves generally useful; $6 weekly to start; exceptional opportunity to learn the clean, well-paying professional trade of Mechanical Dentistry. Apply personally after 10 o'clock. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St.

BOYS WANTED SIXTEEN TO EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE IN LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; STEADY POSITION; ADVANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; BEST OF REFERENCES NECESSARY; SALARY TO START $6.00 PER WEEK. ADDRESS S 61 TIMES.

BOY, not over 16 years of age, as office boy, to run errands and make himself generally useful in large office; must be neat and courteous; salary to start, $6. Call 8:30 A. M. or between 5 and 5:30 P. M. Wood, Harmon & Co., 261 Broadway.

BOYS familiar with the financial district and methods, used to making deliveries and comparisons, wanted by large brokerage house. Address, stating age, previous employment, salary desired. Address Box E 245 Times Downtown.

BOY.—BRIGHT, CLEAR HANDWRITING; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO THE RIGHT PARTY; STATE PAST EXPERIENCE, IF ANY. LACES, 231 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS.
CAMPBELL, METZGER & JACOBSON,
8 EAST 22D ST.,
require services of boys to carry salesman's samples and work in shipping department.

BOY, 15 or 16 years old, by a large advertising agency; good opportunity for advancement; must be well recommended. Address K 51 Times.

BOYS.—High school boys wanted in Wall Street; high school graduates to start in brokerage business. Address, giving references, Harry Zabriskie, 38 Wall St.

BOY WANTED for brokerage house, one residing with parents preferred; ability will bring rapid advancement; salary $6 to $7 per week. S 323 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16, as office boy; answer own handwriting, giving age, salary expected, reference, &c. Address Chemicals, M 380 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Unusual opportunity offered boy, 15-17, in large establishment; excellent opportunity for bright future. Tact, 276 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by large importers; $6 to start; chance to become traveling salesman within three years if intelligent. Sekine Co., 37 West 28th St.

BOY WANTED to run errands and assist in office; $5 or $6 per week. Address Hoover, 26 Washington Place, City.

BOY—Young, neat-appearing boy as "runner" for Stock Exchange house. Y 875 Times Annex.

BUYER and MANAGER wanted for department; experienced in handling jewelry, notions, toilets, leather goods, umbrellas, books, and stationery. Apply by letter, giving full information to Wm. T. Knott, 23-25 East 26th St., New York City.

CHEMIST, familiar with veterinary products. S 322 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man wanted as clerk in manufacturing plant; one who is good at figures; state experience and salary wanted. Address Manufacturer, Y 870 Times Annex.

DESIGNER WANTED FOR LACE, SCRIM CURTAINS; SPECIAL ORDER, PANELS WORKROOM EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; CONFIDENTIAL. N 139 TIMES.

CASHIER.

WALL STREET CONCERN.

Thoroughly experienced man, with highest class references from Wall St. houses only; no other applications considered; give full details about yourself, in strict confidence, stating salary. E 246 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—Applications will be received from young men for positions as purchase and sale clerks in active Stock Exchange firm; only those who have had experience need apply. Address E 242 Times Downtown.

CLOTHING SALESMAN.—Wanted, a wide-awake salesman and good window dresser for progressive clothing and furnishing store; two hours from city; a fine opportunity for live man. Apply at 11 A. M., Cohen & Lang, 707 Broadway, New York. See Mr. Conners.

CLOCK SALESMEN

WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S.

ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE IN HIGH-GRADE SHOPS. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, BASEMENT, OLD BUILDING.

ELECTRICIANS.—Competent wiremen wanted in large nearby city. Call, after 9:30 A. M., Room 544, 30 Church St.

FOREMAN.—Intelligent, honest, sober night foreman, thoroughly familiar with handling men and a thorough knowledge of the cleaning of automobiles; none but those who had actual experience need apply; wage $25 weekly; no attention paid to answers unless names and addresses of former employers are given. J. S., Box 57 Times.

FRAMERS AND CARPENTERS.—Fifty union carpenters wanted; new State pier, New London, Conn.; experienced in heavy timber framing; $5 for eight-hour day; no labor trouble.

FRUIT CLERK in retail store; references; must have experience. S 44 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DRESS GOODS, SILKS AND WASH GOODS.

BUYER AND MANAGER WANTED FOR THIS DEPARTMENT. ONLY THOSE CONSIDERED WHO HAVE HAD ACTUAL EXPERIENCE IN BUYING AND MERCHANDISING THESE GOODS IN A BIG WAY. MAIL ORDER EXPERIENCE PREFERRED.

GIVE FULL PERSONAL HISTORY AND BUSINESS CAREER. NO REFERENCES CONSULTED UNTIL AFTER INTERVIEW. ALL REPLIES TREATED CONFIDENTIAL. APPLY ONLY BY LETTER.

President,
The Charles William Stores,
New York City.

DESIGNER on infants' coats wanted; experience and reference required. Backall Brothers, 57 North 3d St., Philadelphia.

DRAFTSMEN.—MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED; IN REPLYING KINDLY STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. Y 365 TIMES ANNEX.

INTELLIGENT, conscientious, pleasing personality, capable interviewing business men, familiar with Underwood typewriter, sober, honesty above reproach, best business references, between 30 and 40 years of age; not afraid of work; wage $20 weekly; no attention paid to answers unless names and addresses of former employers given. M. L., Box 196 Times.

JUNIORS
wanted at Wanamaker's,
from 14 to 20 years of age, as messengers, stock clerks, and office help; must come well recommended; steady positions, with excellent chances for advancement. Apply at Office of Juniors, Basement, New Building.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.

All-around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 3, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAIL-ORDER MAN.

We want a capable mail-order correspondent, thoroughly familiar with the mail-order business, able to take care of all details and write sales letters that will bring results; nominal salary, with good chance for advancement. Water Color Co., 263 9th Av.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted, over 25 years of age, who can detail from layouts; electrical experience not necessary; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, young man with some experience on tool design; we offer an opportunity to an ambitious hustler; write fully, stating age, nationality, experience, and salary expected; under drafting. Z 210 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man with knowledge of bookkeeping; moderate salary with advancement opportunities; state age, education, salary expected. C 227 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY.—Wanted, an office boy to make himself generally useful, not afraid of work; salary, $6 to start. Call Wednesday, Room 1,904, 220 West 42d St., New York.

OFFICE BOY,
about 16; bright, energetic boy for office work; salary, $6; references. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d St., 3d floor.

OFFICE BOY.—SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; WHOLESALE. K 36 TIMES.

OFFICE MAN. — Large manufacturing concern has a vacancy for a high-grade man between 25 and 30 years of age. This job requires a man of adaptability, sound common sense, and one capable of expansion. Hard and conscientious application will bring steady advancement. In reply state experience and salary expected. Only written applications considered. Address 314 Kinney Building, Newark, N. J.

OPERATOR—Slitting machine operator wanted for Cameron and Kidder machines. Apply Samuel Jones & Company, McClellan St., Newark, N. J.

PACKER AND PORTER. — MUST HAVE FAIR EDUCATION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; STATE SALARY. LACES, 210 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Young man living with parents to learn photography; salary, $8 to start; good opportunity. Apply Otto Sarony Co., 1,177 Broadway.

PORTER—Holiday novelty firm wants heavy porter who understands packing; state age, salary wanted. E 210 Times Downtown.

PRINTING SALESMAN WANTED.

A large New England company experienced in all branches of the printing art, with a modern plant equipped to do a large business at a low cost, is in need of an experienced salesman. One who understands paper and printing costs and is capable of obtaining business in and about New York City on a commission basis. References and full particulars as to line of work handled in recent years should accompany application, also state remuneration expected. Address Y 377 Times Annex.

PRINTER'S BILL CLERK; large

REBUFFED BY WIDOW AT 51, HE SHOOTS HER

Long, Hopeless Courtship Results in Attempted Murder and Suicide.

A FRIEND OF DEAD HUSBAND

Mrs. Henry Mann Expected to Die —Admirer, an Electrical Foreman, Not Seriously Hurt.

A woman ran from the apartment house at 709 West 178th Street last evening, and, as she hurried to the office of Dr. L. B. Jameson, across the street at 715, she called to Policeman Funk of the West 177th Street Station:

"I am Mrs. Mann. There's a man in my flat. He just shot me."

Funk recognized Mrs. Mann as the widow of Henry Mann, civil war veteran, journalist, and politician, who died on Oct. 16, 1915, and, seeing Mrs. Mann already at the doctor's office and apparently able to care for herself, he ran into the apartment house. He found the door of the Mann apartment, on the ground floor, locked, but he put his shoulder against it and burst it open. Inside he saw a man of middle age, who held a revolver in his hand and who pointed it at Funk as the policeman stumbled into the hall. Funk pulled out his own revolver and exclaimed:

"If you don't drop that pistol I'll kill you."

To his surprise the man crumpled senseless on the floor, and then Funk noticed for the first time that the right side of his head and face was covered with blood. The policeman called Dr. Gordon from the Washington Heights Hospital, and, leaving his prisoner in charge of the surgeon who found that a bullet had flattened itself against the man's skull without penetrating to the brain, Funk ran to Dr. Jameson's office.

He found Mrs. Mann rapidly losing strength and consciousness. Two bullets had entered her body, one lodging in the back and the other in the stomach. She had strength, however, to say that her assailant was Alfred Henricksen, a friend of her husband and herself for some years.

"He shot me because I wouldn't marry him," said Mrs. Mann. "He was in love with me and had bothered me with his attentions for weeks, although I never had any intention of marrying him. He shot me first and then shot himself and I ran out to escape him."

Dr. Gordon carried Mrs. Mann and Henricksen to the hospital in the same ambulance and the woman was put on the operating table at once. Dr. C. C. Sichel, the chief surgeon, removed the bullets from her body, but she did not fully and late last night it was said her chance for recovery was about one in one hundred. Henricksen was only slightly hurt. The bullet he had intended for his brain had torn open his scalp, but he was little injured beyond the loss of blood. He acknowledged, according to the police, that he had shot Mrs. Mann and himself and had done so because she did not return his love.

On the floor of the front room in the Mann flat detectives found testimony of Henricksen's jealous rage. A portrait of Mr. Mann which had been framed in the midst of newspaper clippings containing eulogies of the dead editor was in pieces on the floor. Apparently Henricksen had torn it from the wall and stamped upon it.

It was from Richard H. Mann, the 22-year-old son of Mrs. Mann, and from Miss Mabel Miller, an adopted daughter, that the police learned most of the events leading up to the shooting. Mrs. Mann, it appears, had concealed from her family the increasing attentions of Henricksen until last Sunday night. Then she told them that Henricksen was urging her to marry him and had threatened to injure both her and herself if she refused. It was decided that Mrs. Mann was to have nothing more to do with the man. But he called Monday, as she told her son on his return from business that night, and again yesterday. She was alone in the house and had no one to protect when he displayed his revolver and announced that he had come to kill her.

Mrs. Mann has two other sons, Ellery Wilson Mann of Rockaway Park and Olaf A. Mann of 186th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. All were at the hospital last night, and all were heartbroken over the tragedy. No one called to inquire for Henricksen. He is 51 years old, a year older than Mrs. Mann, and is a widower, his wife, who was an invalid, having died several years ago. Henricksen is an electrical foreman and lived with a family named Knudsen at 530 West 174th Street. From them the police learned that Henricksen had acted strangely for several days, and it is believed that Mrs. Mann's refusal to marry him had deranged him.

Henricksen is a Dane and Mrs. Mann was born in Sweden. They became acquainted several years ago, when Mr. Mann was alive, and Henricksen became a frequent caller at the Mann home, but never until recently did he display especial affection for Mrs. Mann. Although their foreign origin and the friendship of their respective countries gave Henricksen and Mrs. Mann something in common, he was not the sort of man she said, whom she would have selected for a second husband even had she desire to marry again.

Mrs. Mann is proud of the position her husband attained and of the name he left. Mr. Mann was born in Scotland, but came here when he was 16. He was 67 years old at his death. He served in the Fifty-ninth New York Regiment in the civil war, and after his capture and confinement in Libby Prison was one of the few Unionists of foreign birth who declined to take his liberty at the price of an oath of allegiance to the Confederacy.

He was a newspaper reporter after the war and an editorial writer. Later he was editor of several magazines, and was the author of "Ancient Mediaeval Republics," "Features of Society in Old and New England," "The Land We Live In," "Turning Points in History," "Story of the Declaration of Independence," "Handbook of American Citizens," "Adam Clarke." He was a member of the Army and Navy League, of the National Geographical Society and of the Luther Burbank Society.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Certificate No. A706515, for 10 shares Canadian Pacific Railway common stock, issued in the name of Edward W. Connolly, and by him assigned to Mrs. M. E. Chisholm has been lost in the mails between Truro and Halifax, Canada. Transfer of this certificate has been stopped with the transfer agents, the Bank of Montreal, New York, and the public are hereby notified not to negotiate said certificate.

LOST—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, on 5th Av., near 50th St., a life insurance policy in the Metropolitan Life, issued in the name of Sophie Sterns; of no value except to owner. Return to Sophie Sterns, 21 East 82d St., City, and receive reward.

LOST—On the mezzanine floor, Nov. 13, an overcoat containing a notebook, for which a reward of $20 is offered for both and no questions asked. C. Cashier, Hotel Belmont, 42d St. and Park Av.

LOST.—Buick automobile, 6 cylinder; factory No. 250685, motor No. 224072; stolen from Broadway and 140th St.; had N. J. license No. 9854, reg. 1916 model, with tan seat covers. Finder will receive reward; no questions asked. J. Aron, 95 Wall St.

LOST.—Between 375 Park Av., Ritz-Carlton Hotel, and Metropolitan Opera House, brooch, large yellow diamond, surrounded by white diamonds; $500 reward. Howard & Co., 14 East 47th St.

LOST.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, 18th, lady's open-faced gold watch; initial and picture inside case. F. E. Fitch, 360 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Large white ostrich fan Saturday night, Nov. 18, between 169th St. and Broadway and 168th St. subway station; reward. Apartment 42, 600 West 169th.

LOST.—Gold monogram fob, initials "I. R. S.," vicinity Audubon Theatre, Saturday, Nov. 18; liberal reward. Silverberg, 122 East 86th St.

LOST.—Ring, between 145th and 150th Sts., on Broadway, containing 12 small diamonds and one pearl; liberal reward. Herbert, 600 West 150th St.

LOST—Diamond brooch, at 3 P. M., Friday, between Madison Av. and 32d St. and 3d St. subway station; reward. Room 510, 101 Park Av.

LOST — Diamond and sapphire bar pin, in ladies' room, Manhattan Hotel, Monday evening. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. L. Wood, 219 West 81st.

LOST.—Nov. 11, black lynx fur collar, 58th St. or Park and Lexington Avs.; reward. Return to Park Avenue Hotel, Room 617. Phone Murray Hill 3500.

LOST—Lady's gold handbag, containing 50-trip commutation ticket, New Rochelle, $5 bill, pair gloves, &c. Phone Cortlandt 1580.

LOST.—Manuscript of story, "The Great Dawn." Return Van Werveke, 44 West 37th St.; reward.

LOST.—Monday morning, 8th Av., between 24th and 25th Sts., gold open-faced watch; reward. Return 263 West 25th St.

LOST.—In taxicab, 11:30 P. M., Monday night, between Rector's and 112th St., fur muff. Return to Rector's.

LOST.—Cameo, between 34th St. and 5th Av. and the Long Island Railroad station; reward. Sullar, 659 10th Av.

LOST—On Cedar St., lady's gold watch and fob; reward. Address Miss Collins, 46 Cedar St., or phone John 3977.

LOST.—Gold pin; small crown set with pearls; reward. Phone Bedford 8722-M.

LOST.—72d St. and Harlem, skunk pillow muff; reward. Telephone Schuyler 7060.

LOST.—Friday, diamond openwork bar pin; reward. Mrs. H. Rankin, 1 West 64th St.

REWARD.—Lady's Tiffany gold watch, Nov. 17, New Haven Railroad, Grand Central Station to Hotel McAlpin. Return Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th St.

REWARD—Nov. 16, large oval, black pin, white lily centre; locality Broadway, 111th and 112th. Telephone 3046 J Main, Brooklyn.

REWARD.—Black handbag, 103d-135th Sts.; valuable to owner only. Riverside 3600.

$200 REWARD and no questions asked for return of diamond and pearl brooch, lost Nov. 20 between Globe Theatre and Ritz-Carlton Hotel and Webster Hotel. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$150 REWARD

Pair solitaire diamond earring, weight about 1½ carats, lost Nov. 8 in New York. TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$100 REWARD for the return of a diamond platinum pin, with white pearl in centre, last Monday evening between Hotel Plaza and Harris Theatre. Call between 1 and 11 P. M., J. L. Riddell, Hotel Plaza.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, three-stone, gypsy-setting diamond ring, Times Annex and Subway Times Square to 181st St. station; no questions asked. K 48 Times.

Found.

FOUND.—In basement 308 Amsterdam Av., watch, chain, and other articles. Owner can have them by identifying. J. Huffe.

FOUND—A pair of spectacles; owner may have them by giving description. Apply to E. B. Emsac, optician, 26 John St.

FOUND—Scarfpin; will return on proof of ownership. N 151 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, a wire-haired fox terrier, with collar marked Mazie W. F., 214 East 17th St. Finder will be rewarded by returning to William Favenstam, 214 East 17th St.

LOST.—Dog, red Irish terrier, name Larry; reward. Return to J. J. Dwyer, 51 East 130th St., or telephone 4907 Harlem.

$10,000 A YEAR FOR A CHILD.

High Cost of Maids and Governesses Worry the Wallaces.

Annie Marie Wallace, the seven-year-old granddaughter of the late John Wallace, for many years a member of the New York Stock Exchange, who is entitled to the income of trust funds aggregating more than $500,000 under the wills of her grandfather and her father, Allen Wallace, wants more than $10,000 a year for her maintenance. She is now living at Bagnaia, Italy, with her mother, Mrs. Francis L. Wallace. The child is the great-great-granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt.

This was disclosed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court when Abraham Greenberg, appointed referee to determine the amount necessary for the child's support, filed his report. He found that $8,500 a year was sufficient, because Mrs. Wallace would supply $2,00 a year additional from her own fortune. The expenses of both Mrs. Wallace and her daughter are estimated at $22,000 a year.

The expenditure of $10,500 a year for Miss Wallace is required for the following: Governess, maid, dancing instructor, gymnasium instructor, music teacher, chauffeur, a private suite of rooms, including bedroom, playroom, and maid's room, separate table at meal times, a pet donkey and dogs. Her clothing costs $100 a month.

RUTH LAW STICKS TO FLYING

Offer of $35,000 a Year on the Stage Does Not Tempt Her.

Miss Ruth Law, who broke all American cross country records by flying from Chicago Sunday morning in a Curtiss biplane of obsolete type, landing in Hornell, N. Y., 590 miles away, and completing her journey to this city the following morning, is considering another trip through the air from Chicago to New York, so seriously, in fact, that she declined yesterday offers to enter vaudeville or the moving pictures. And one of these, it was said, was a proffer of $35,000 for one year on the stage.

But Miss Law insists she is an aviator and doesn't want to be anything else and prefers flying to standing behind the footlights and telling how it is done. If she starts another flight from Chicago to Governors Island, she said, she expects to make it without a stop, and if Glenn H. Curtiss doesn't give her a more powerful machine she thinks she can do it in her own little plane. She would install an engine of greater power and a gasoline tank capable of holding sufficient fuel for the whole trip. But it was said yesterday that Mr. Curtiss was ready to supply a modern machine.

Miss Law is contemplating taking part in the transcontinental flight planned for next Summer, which will permit three stops between San Francisco and New York. If she doesn't enter it won't be because she is at all fearful of the result, for Miss Law is quite confident she could go through.

TAKES J. P. MORGAN'S PLACE

James McLean to be Cathedral Trustee—Financier Too Busy.

James McLean will serve as Trustee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in place of J. P. Morgan, who was chosen at the recent convention of the New York Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The announcement was made yesterday by Dean William M. Grosvenor of the cathedral, following the receipt of a cablegram from Mr. Morgan, now in England, who declined to serve on account of the press of other business.

This ends a tangle which caused half an hour of argument at the recent convention. Two Trustees were to be nominated, their election by the cathedral corporation following as a matter of regular routine. Robert G. Hone, J. P. Morgan, and James McLean were proposed, and the first two were chosen. Dean Grosvenor told the convention that Mr. Morgan had declined to serve last year, Mr. McLean being then chosen in his place. It was suggested that Mr. McLean be elected this time in view of the unlikelihood that Mr. Morgan could accept. Finally Francis Lynde Stetson moved that if either Mr. Morgan or Mr. Hene found himself unable to serve, Mr. McLean should be chosen in his place.

POET DECRIES NATIONALISM.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore Points to Present War for Example.

Before 2,000 persons in Carnegie Hall last night, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengalese poet and winner of the Nobel prize in 1913, who is making his home here temporarily, said that nationalism, when eradicated, would indescribably benefit the world. The dominant sins of nationalism, he said, were plainly evident today in the war, although they had been unnoticed before. They were greed and self-interest, he said, and the subordination of the rights of the individual to the self-imposed rights of the nation.

While India had never been a nation, he said, she had witnessed silently the growing faults of Western civilization and did not want the tentacles of machinery forced deep into her soul, as it was the tendency of the Western civilization to do. She had been governed, he said, by rulers who did not know the language and did not think knowledge of the language necessary to a better knowledge of the people. Governors, he said, could pull and shunt Indians about with indifference to the victims' personal feeling, while the newspapers published stories of street accidents in London, oblivious to those occurring in Delhi. This, he said, was characteristic of nationalism.

Dr. Felix Adler, in introducing Sir Rabindranath, said the poet bore a message from the East to the West, and through him the East and the West had joined hands. He welcomed Sir Rabindranath on the part of the citizens of New York.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A way to help relieve yourself of Indigestion

Sip Man-a-cea Water with each meal. Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

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At the first sign of skin trouble apply

Resinol

That patch of redness is not *necessarily* a serious matter! Even in severe, well-established cases of skin affections, Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap usually relieve the itching at once and quickly overcome the trouble completely. How much more, then, can this simple, inexpensive treatment be relied on to dispel skin troubles in their earlier stages.

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WE LOAN 25% MORE
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Our Rate 1% Per Month
MAX BERNSTEIN
378 West 125th Street.

$15,000 VERDICT UPHELD.

United States Supreme Court Sustains Mrs. Bump in Ship Co. Suit.

In dismissing the appeal of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique from a $15,000 verdict obtained by Mrs. Teresa M. Bump, the United States Supreme Court, it was learned here yesterday, decided in effect that it was negligence for an employe of a transportation company to cause a passenger to go to any place made dangerous by the conditions existing at the time. Mrs. Bump is the daughter-in-law of Orlando F. Bump of Baltimore, author of "Bankruptcy" and many other legal textbooks. Returning from Europe on the steamship Rochambeau, Mrs. Bump worried about the safety and comfort of her little dog. During a heavy storm she spoke to the Captain of the vessel, who said: "Come with me, and I will show you where your dog can go."

Mrs. Bump followed him below, and, in returning, she tripped on a loose mat just as the ship lurched violently. She was thrown against an iron door, and received terrible injuries. Her nose was broken in four places, five lower teeth were knocked out, the jaw was fractured, and teeth were driven up into the head. There were many other injuries.

Mrs. Bump was put to bed, but, according to her testimony, she received no adequate attention. The accident happened shortly after the vessel sailed, and she said she was neglected during the entire trip.

The suit was tried before Judge Julian Mack of the Federal District Court, the verdict was sustained by the Circuit Court of Appeals, and then the appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court. Abram I. Elkus and William M. Wherry were counsel for Mrs. Bump.

TO AID JEWISH CHARITIES.

Prominent Women Open Their Homes for $2,000,000 Campaign.

To stimulate the efforts of the workers in the $2,000,000 campaign being conducted by the Federation of Jewish Charities three prominent women, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, and Mrs. William B. Einstein, threw open their homes yesterday for meetings of volunteer workers and to obtain pledges for the campaign.

A similar meeting will be held this afternoon, when Mrs. Bernard Pollock is to address a gathering in the home of Mrs. Aaron E. Nusbaum, 48 East Fifty-second Street. Tomorrow Mrs. Alexander Kohut and Mrs. Henry Meyers will have charge of a meeting in the residence of Mrs. Leopold Plaut, 993 Park Avenue, and on Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, 923 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn and Mrs. Henry Moskowitz will describe the purposes of the federation.

The youngest federation worker was reported yesterday to the Campaign Committee, 120 Broadway. He is sixteen-month-old Herman Getz, who induced his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Getz of 1,115 165th Street, to send along their donations.

At a meeting of the Federation Campaign Committee held yesterday Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the federation, presided. Among those present were Aaron E. Nusbaum, Emil Baerwald, William Goldman, and Julius J. Dukas.

Mr. Warburg announced that the federation had raised $1,500,000 to date, and he was confident the $500,000 still needed would be in hand by Dec. 10.

EX-POLICEMAN FACES TRIAL.

Biddinger of Chicago Loses Habeas Corpus—Appeal to be Taken.

The writ of habeas corpus obtained by Guy B. Biddinger to prevent his removal to Chicago, where he is wanted to answer to a number of indictments, was dismissed yesterday by Judge Augustus N. Hand of the Federal District Court. The order was held up to enable Biddinger's counsel to appeal to the United States Supreme Court. This was granted and the appeal will act as a stay.

Biddinger, formerly a policeman in Chicago, was accused of many offenses, among them having operated a confidence game and having accepted a bribe to permit a prisoner to escape. His counsel declared that Biddinger had been indicted on the testimony of ex-convicts and that he had been "framed-up."

FINDS NO NEUTRALS HERE.

Liebert, French Consul General, Says Our Sympathy is With Allies.

Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General, told of an audience at the opening yesterday of the workroom of the New York Surgical Dressings Committee, 681 Fifth Avenue, that he had not found one neutral person in this country. Sympathy was with the Allies, he said, and in many ways this sympathy was finding practical expression. The audience, composed mostly of women, applauded him. He complimented the committee for its work and added:

"There is no better way of showing your real feelings and that you understand why we stood against the barbarians. Many there are who will say that you are neutral. I have been here seven months and I have not found a single neutral. I find myself in an atmosphere of friendliness and sympathy that touches my heart. In my dispatches I have always spoken of the splendid feeling of gratitude to be found here.

"Your country furnishes the one great incident in history of a great nation that has not forgotten what another country did for it in its hour of need. You have not forgotten the service that France did in the eighteenth century."

He spoke of the Americans fighting in France, or who had given up their lives for France in the Foreign Legion.

"The longer the war lasts the better the end," he continued. "We want a fight to a finish, once and for all, to settle the questions that have been raised. We want no patched-up peace. The war may last another year. Lord Kitchener said three years and he was not believed by many. It may be that he far underestimated the length of the war."

Mrs. Edward Ringwood Hewitt, Chairman of the committee, presided, and Sidney Brooks, an English writer, also spoke.

RAIL CHIEFS TO SPEAK HERE.

Both Sides in Dispute Will Be Heard at Columbia.

With the railway labor situation holding public attention, special interest attaches to the annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science at Columbia University today and tomorrow. The academy has called together men representative of both interests to discuss the labor problems from the platform in Earl Hall.

The most important meeting will be held Thursday evening at the Hotel Astor, Oscar S. Straus will preside, and Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, President of the academy, announced yesterday the speakers for the dinner. W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, and William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, will discuss from their different viewpoints, "Recent Aspects of Labor Disputes Affecting Public Service Corporations."

The first session of the academy will be held this afternoon in Earl Hall. The second session will be held in the hall during the evening. The speakers tonight will be W. S. Carter, Thomas I. Parkinson of the Legislative Drafting Research Fund, Columbia University, and William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the Street Carmen's Union.

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WHITBY, 1¼ in. high

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15 cts. each, 2 for 30 cts.
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"VASSAR DAY" AT BAZAAR.

"Smith Day" Netted $500 for the College Settlement Fund.

The workers at the College Settlement Bazaar, held this week at 35 West Thirty-seventh Street, were in capital spirits last night over the sales of yesterday, which had netted more than $500. They hope to raise the $10,000, which is the minimum sum set for the work of the settlement.

There was a ready sale for the east side brasses, the Armenian candies, and rubber dolls, and Japanese novelties and table linens. The course luncheon was also popular, as were the cinnamon toast and tea later. The restaurant, occupying the largest part of the floor, was conducted by former and prospective Smith College students, it being "Smith day."

Models were shown of the College Settlement in Boston and of the 130-acre farm in Rockland County belonging to the New York Settlement. Members of the settlement are allowed to build their own camps on the farm and to spend Sundays there. Married members and also unmarried girls and young men are permitted on the farm at the same time, in different buildings and camps.

Among those at the bazaar yesterday were Miss Laura Drake Gill, former Dean of Barnard College; Professor Charles Downer Hazen, formerly a professor at Smith; Miss Mary A. Whiton, Miss L. Augusta Curtis, Mrs. George McAneny, Miss Elizabeth Williams of the College Settlement. The Misses Mabel Hammer, Dorothy Puddington and Eleanor and Grace Jones were among the Smith girls in charge of the tables. Mrs. W. G. Schevill, President of the Smith College Club, had charge of the sales.

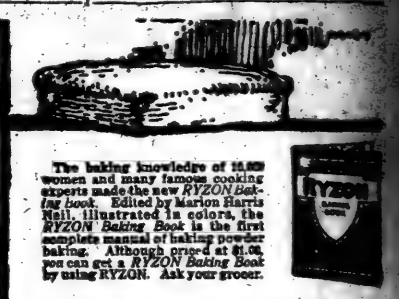
This is Vassar's day, and many new donations will be on sale. Luncheon a la carte will be served from 12 to 2, and tea from 4 to 6, all the dishes being home made.

ADVERTISEMENT.

RYZON Corn Bread

Mix 1 level tablespoon butter with 2 tablespoons sugar to a light cream, add 1 yolk of egg, stir well and add the 2nd yolk of egg, beat the whites very stiff, add them with 1 level cup of corn meal, 1 level cup of wheat flour, 3 level teaspoons RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder, and 1 cup of milk.

Mix lightly together, until all is well mixed, then pour into a buttered and floured shallow baking pan, bake in medium oven 15 minutes or till done.



The baking knowledge of 12,000 women and many famous cooking experts made the new *RYZON Baking Book*. Edited by Marion Harris Neil, illustrated in colors, the *RYZON Baking Book* is the first complete manual of baking powder baking. Although priced at $1.00, you can get a *RYZON Baking Book* by using RYZON. Ask your grocer.

The Bread America Was Raised On

With RYZON you will make better corn bread, muffins and other corn meal products than you have ever been able to make before.

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THE PERFECT BAKING POWDER

10c, 18c and 35c

RYZON is made with a new and better phosphate. Man must have phosphate in his food.

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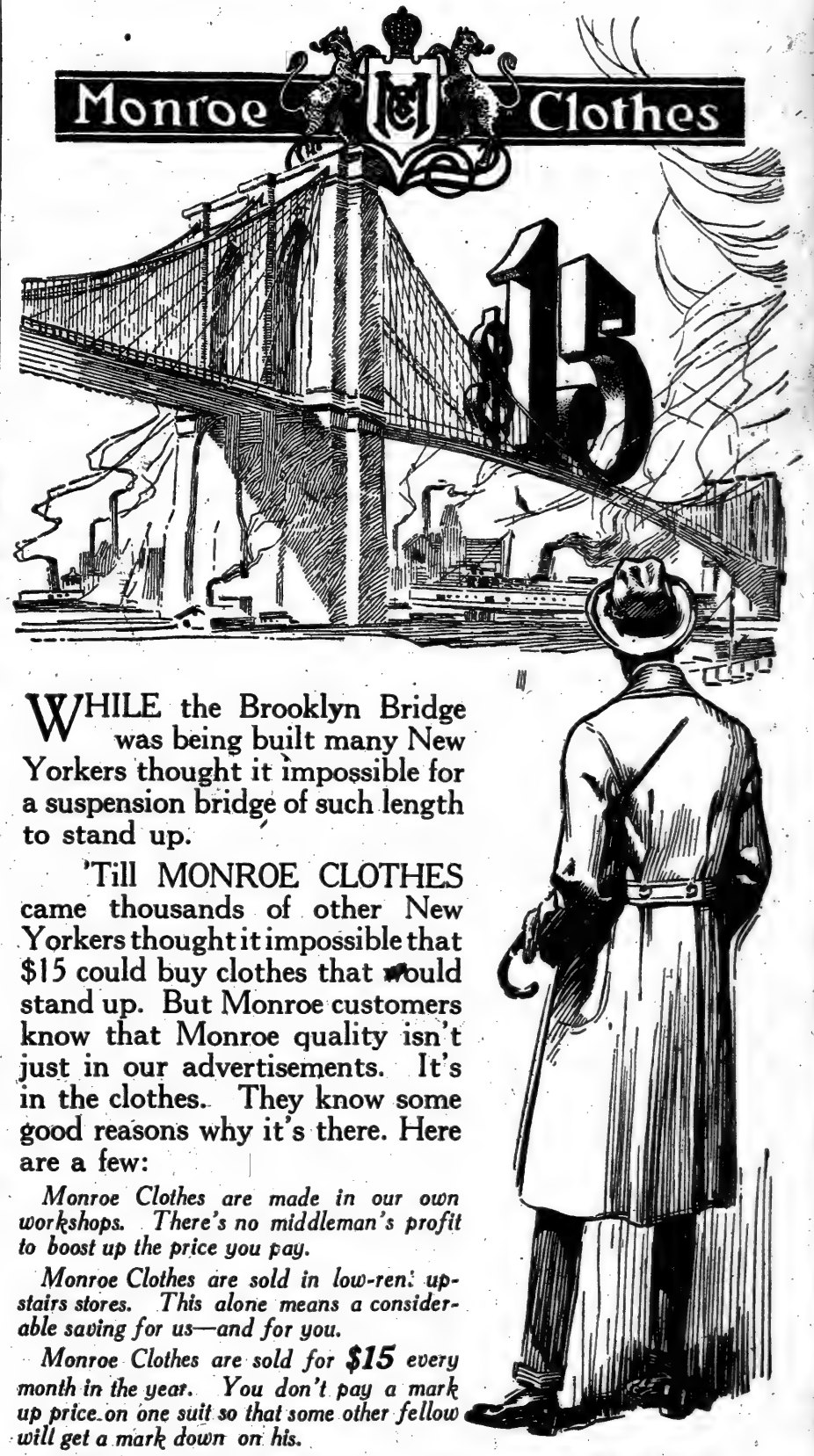

WHILE the Brooklyn Bridge was being built many New Yorkers thought it impossible for a suspension bridge of such length to stand up.

'Till MONROE CLOTHES came thousands of other New Yorkers thought it impossible that $15 could buy clothes that would stand up. But Monroe customers know that Monroe quality isn't just in our advertisements. It's in the clothes. They know some good reasons why it's there. Here are a few:

Monroe Clothes are made in our own workshops. There's no middleman's profit to boost up the price you pay.

Monroe Clothes are sold in low-rent upstairs stores. This alone means a considerable saving for us—and for you.

Monroe Clothes are sold for $15 every month in the year. You don't pay a mark up price on one suit so that some other fellow will get a mark down on his.

Before you purchase another suit or overcoat come and see Monroe Clothes. You don't have to buy, but you do owe it to your pocketbook to investigate. Can you visit one of our conveniently located shops to-day? Forget the price. Come up and see Monroe quality!

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42nd ST., Cor. B'way.—Times Square
NASSAU ST., Cor. Frankfort—City Hall
B'WAY, Cor. Fulton Street
BERGEN AVE., Cor. 149th St., Bronx.
125th ST., Cor 7th Ave.
COURT ST., Cor. Montague St., Brooklyn
NEWARK, 151 Market St.
JERSEY CITY, 258 Bay St.
Monroe Clothes Shops Open Evenings Until 9 P. M. Saturday Until 10 P. M.

ALL MONROE CLOTHES SHOPS ON THE 2ND FLOOR

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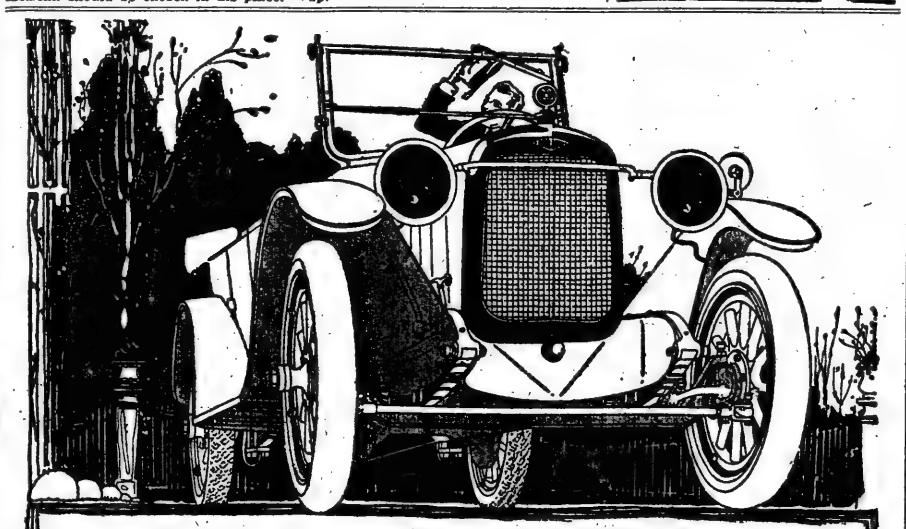

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasingly cloudy, warmer today; Friday rain; fresh south winds.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,488. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

DECLARES 8-HOUR LAW IS INVALID, EXPEDITING CASE

Federal Judge Hook, at Kansas City, Renders Speedy Decision, Allowing Quick Appeal.

WILL URGE ROADS TO JOIN

Order to be Entered, Seeking Co-operation in the Supreme Court Review.

HITCH IN WASHINGTON

Railroads Demur to Government's Course and Want Test Case of Wider Application.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 22.—The Adamson eight-hour law was held to be unconstitutional here today by Judge William C. Hook in the United States District Court. The Court made it plain that the decision was not based on mature consideration of the merits of the case, but on expediency desired by all parties at interest because of the necessity of a final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States before Jan. 1, when the law goes into effect.

The legal moves in the process of sending the case direct to the highest court of the land were somewhat involved from the lay point of view, but the lawyers concerned rushed the matter through with a speed seldom witnessed in courts of law. Just what action Attorney General Gregory would take remained a closely-guarded secret until yesterday, when Frank Hagerman, retained as special counsel to represent the Federal Government in the suit, suddenly set the ball rolling by asking Judge Hook to instruct the receiver for the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, complainant in an injunction suit, to join with the defendant in proceedings which would send the case on its merits to the Supreme Court. Today this action was taken:

1. Counsel for the receivers asked that the bill for an injunction be granted and the Adamson law be declared null and void.

2. Mr. Hagerman, for the Government, asked the Court to dismiss the bill and to declare the law constitutional.

3. The Court overruled Mr. Hagerman and declared the law invalid.

4. The preparation of a transcript of the evidence for presentation to the Supreme Court was begun, and it was expected that copies would reach Washington by Saturday.

5. Counsel for the receivers was instructed to notify counsel for all railroads of the moves made here and invite them to join in the case before the Supreme Court.

The present case, in the opinion of Mr. Hagerman, provides all of the factors necessary for a test case, but it was said by James Dunlap of the legal staff of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé that among lawyers there was some difference of opinion on this point. In some quarters he said it was thought that perhaps one or two additional test cases should be brought to afford a wider range of inquiry and analysis.

The Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad is in the hands of a receiver, and the receiver could only do as directed by Judge Hook. Mr. Dunlap said that certain additional phases of the law might develop in a case where the complainant was independent.

The case of the Santa Fé is scheduled to come up before Judge Pollock in the United States District Court in Kansas City, Kan., tomorrow. There was much discussion as to what effect, if any, Judge Hook's decision would have on this case. Mr. Dunlap said that until the arrival tomorrow of his associates he could not predict what action would be taken. Mr. Hagerman was similarly at sea, although he said that he saw no reason why every question involving the Santa Fé and all other railroads could not be settled by today's test case.

One result of the proceedings in Judge Hook's court was the elimination of Brotherhood Chairmen of Kansas as defendants to the action. District Attorney Francis M. Wilson remained the only defendant.

Judge Hook's Decree.

The text of Judge Hook's decree follows:

"This is an independent suit to enjoin the enforcement of a recent act of Congress, commonly called the Adamson law, upon the ground that it is contrary to the Constitution. In the character of the averments the plaintiffs' bill of complaint is stated to be typical of numbers of suits recently filed by railroad companies in various district courts of the United States. A motion to dismiss has been presented on behalf of the defendant United States attorney. The sole question raised by it is that of the constitutionality of the law. The court is informed that the other cases stand on applications for temporary injunctions.

"An appeal from an order granting or refusing a temporary injunction goes to the Circuit Court of Appeals and not further, by ordinary procedure, while an appeal from a final order or decree is such a case would go direct to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the former a decision would be inconclusive, in the latter a decision would definitely settle the question for the whole country. The motion to dismiss the case here, however, it is decided, will promptly result in a final decree from which an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

"The assistance of this court has been invoked to facilitate a final and authoritative determination of the constitutional question. The case was presented but yesterday and a decision is expected today. It is far from being an agreeable duty for a Judge to record a judicial conclusion without the care and deliberation essential to a conviction that he would stand to in every circumstance.

"Upon the merits of a case the Government neither asks nor receives from a court greater consideration than is required by the settled rules and presumptions of law, but a request by the Department of Justice to aid the progress of a case consistently with the rights of every one cannot be declined, certainly not for personal considerations.

Cannot Sustain the Law.

"Upon a consideration of the Adamson law and of what is said of its prac-

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Connaught in a Dugout Shelled by Nephew's Guns

OTTAWA, Nov. 22.—News has reached Canada that a few days after the Duke of Connaught, late Governor General of Canada, returned to England he went to the front in France on a visit to the Canadians.

At the front he was entertained at luncheon in a dugout by a Canadian General. During the meal the German guns opened a violent bombardment of the spot and shells fell heavily about the dugout. The Duke of Connaught is said to have remarked with a smile:

"This looks like a present to uncle."

Emperor William's mother was a sister of the Duke.

7 PER CENT DIVIDEND FOR 17,000 WORKERS

Consolidated Gas Co. and Subsidiaries to Pay the Same Rate on Wages as on Stock.

NEW PROFIT-SHARING DEVICE

Employes at $3,000 a Year or Less to Receive Checks Quarterly Along with Shareholders.

The Consolidated Gas Company and the New York Edison Company and their affiliated gas and electric companies announced yesterday that they would hereafter pay to all employes who are earning $3,000 a year or less 7 per cent. on their salaries, which is the dividend paid to the stockholders. There are 17,000 employes who will participate in this profit-sharing plan, and the gross amount to be paid to them, it was said, would aggregate $1,000,000 a year.

The most important of the affiliated companies are the United Electric Light and Power Company, the Westchester Lighting Company, the Mutual, New Amsterdam, and Standard Gas Light Companies, the Astoria Light and Power Company, and the Central Union and Northern Union Gas Companies.

The reductions in the rate charged for electric current by the New York Edison Company in 1915 and the further reductions to be made next year will result in a net reduction of the company's revenues, it was said, of $8,880,000, and the dividend to be paid to employes will add another $1,000,000 to this decrease.

A representative of the companies said last night that, notwithstanding the companies cannot charge more than a fixed price for their product and that the cost of everything needed in their business has advanced, the increase in bulk of business, due mainly to increased population, had made it possible to give to customers and employes nearly $5,000,000 a year

The announcement that the employes would share in the profits was made in the following statement, sent out last night by one or the executive officers:

"It is increasingly recognized that profit-sharing in some form promises more than anything else to stimulate the interest of employes in the success of the undertakings with which they are identified. This relationship tends especially to promote individual and collective effort and a better spirit of co-operation in the various departments of the complex organizations now required by the larger public utility corporations to render satisfactory service. Feeling, on the part of an employe, an immediate personal interest by having a direct part in the results tends perhaps more in this than in any other way to secure and maintain that standard of excellence so essential in the conduct of the utility which seeks the highest attainable ideals in the public service.

"In the desire to meet in the fullest sense their obligations to the public of New York, the Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company and the New York Edison Company and the affiliated gas and electric companies have been studying this question with a great deal of care for some time. The Directors of these companies have now decided to pay to all employes, other than those of the executive and administrative staffs, receiving not over $3,000 per annum, a percentage upon their salaries or wages equal to the dividend rate paid to the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company. Quarterly dividends are now paid at the rate of 7 per cent. annually, and, consequently, these employes, some 17,000 in number, will receive a like rate which will approximate $1,000,000 in addition to their salaries and wages. The first payment will be made on Dec. 15 next to all employes who, on Nov. 30, 1916, have been six months or longer in the service of the companies, and as in the case of the payment of dividends to the stockholders, will be made by check.

"It is very gratifying to the Directors that they are thus able to show to their employes, upon whom the satisfaction of the public with the service of the company so largely depends, their recognition of the faithful and efficient discharge of their duties, by the adoption of this method of profit sharing."

MORE STEEL WORKERS GET WAGE INCREASE

Republic Iron and Steel Co. and Colorado Fuel Co. Follow the Lead of U. S. Steel Co.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 22.—The Republic Iron and Steel Company and the Brier Hill Steel Company of this city, employing more than 11,000 men, announced a 10 per cent. wage increase today following the 10 per cent. advance announced last night by the United States Steel Corporation. The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, with 10,000 employes, is expected to grant a similar advance.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 22.—President R. C. Kirk of the Labelle Iron Works Company of this city announced today the company would meet the wage increase of the United States Steel Corporation by increasing the pay of its 3,000 employes 10 per cent. the advance to become effective Dec. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Nov. 22.—The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has announced

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PINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS Now open. Inquire Seaboard Air Line, 1184 B'way. —Adv.

PEACE PROPOSALS NOT LIKELY NOW, SAYS LORD DERBY

However, Any from Germany Will Receive the Consideration They Deserve.

PRESS DISCUSSES 'COSMOS'

English and French Papers Warn the United States to Keep Hands Off at This Time.

NO TIME FOR U. S. TO SPEAK

James M. Beck, in Speech Here, Says America Has Not Qualified as a Peacemaker.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Lord Derby smiled when THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent asked him today if he would comment upon the "Cosmos" peace articles being published in THE TIMES.

"All I can say is that any peace proposal that would come from Germany would be met by the Allies with all the consideration it deserved," he said.

Asked if German peace proposals would be considered seriously, he replied:

"I don't think that Germany would offer any peace proposals worth seriously considering at this time."

"But suppose overtures were made to the Allies by Washington in an effort to end the war?" suggested the correspondent.

"The Allies would, of course, listen to any word from America, but that is not saying they would come at this time to any peace agreement," replied Lord Derby, adding that the recent statements of Lloyd George and Lord Grey seemed adequately to express Great Britain's attitude. "Beyond what they have said I have nothing to suggest," said Lord Derby.

As to the estimate cabled here by the United Press correspondent in New York today that the war may last five years, Lord Derby said:

"Any one is a fool who would attempt to prophesy the length of the war. The Allies on the western front are slowly pushing the German foe back and there is no telling how long it will take to complete the job of routing the enemy from France. We have really only started our work out there. Right now we cannot even see the beginning of the end. It would be mere folly to try to say how long it will be before we have accomplished our aim."

Calls "Cosmos" Articles Mysterious.

The London Times today printed a Parliamentary note saying that a number of Members of Parliament had received a request from THE NEW YORK TIMES London correspondent for an opinion on the "Cosmos" articles. The Parliamentary correspondent added:

"This was the peace kite which THE TIMES headed with the Prime Minister's Guild Hall declaration. The members seemed to think that was sufficient reply."

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent received communications from various quarters suggesting that the cabled summary possibly formed an inadequate ground upon which to make considered comment.

The Morning Post's Washington correspondent, after outlining THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial announcement of the "Cosmos" articles, says:

"The whole thing is rather mysterious in view of the past attitude of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The name of this genius who has been retained by THE NEW YORK TIMES to enlighten the world is masked under the disguise 'Cosmos,' but it vouches for his heaven-given endowment by saying the public will give serious attention to the articles because of the impartial fairness, breadth of view, and profound understanding of political principles with which the author weighs and considers the general conditions of peace, and then it turns to the policies and interests of each of the powers engaged in the war. The first article of 'Cosmos' is dated Nov. 18, which suggests it was written in New York, and while there are many men of ability in that city competent to discuss international affairs in a loose and general way there is not known to be an authority recognized in both hemispheres whose words would carry conviction to Englishmen or their allies. Cosmos's article, which occupies two columns, is not of importance."

Won't Have Any Mediation.

The Globe tonight editorially expresses "regret that certain American newspapers of a type which hitherto had been conspicuously free from German influence have allowed themselves to be made vehicles for proposals for an inconclusive peace. We respect their humanitarian sentiments and fully recognize their present attitude in so far as they themselves are concerned due to nothing but an earnest desire to see all this misery brought to a speedy end. Nevertheless, we venture to inform them that they are unconsciously making themselves catspaws of the Hun and that they will be doing a very ill-service both to their own country and to civilization if they succeed in their attempt to induce President Wilson to proffer unmasked and undesired mediation. We have no wish to see him suffer a serious rebuff, but that and nothing else would be the inevitable consequence of any interference at the present time. The policy of this country and of her allies has been set forth in the declaration of the British Prime Minister, and from it no jot will be abated.

"However long the war may last, the freedom of humanity, the existence of civilization and the claims of justice

Continued on Page 2.

Low rates to Cincinnati, Louisville and the West. Finest scenery via Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Office, 1184 Broadway. —Adv.

Germany to Defend the Marina Sinking On Plea That She Was an Armed Transport

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, (Via Sayville,) Monday, Nov. 20, (Delayed).—Regarding the Marina case, the same statesman who explained Germany's position in the case informed me that all the necessary official material had not yet been received by the Foreign Office from the Imperial Admiralty, but that it was hoped to get it in the course of a week. In any event, however, the German Government's answer probably will not be ready before the last of this week or later. Its principal features undoubtedly will be the Marina's status as a transport ship and her armament.

Should the main emphasis in the German answer be laid on the Marina's armament, this interchange of notes should prove of principal first line importance as raising the whole delicate armament issue in a form requiring a final settlement. The German Government's attitude toward the defensive armament of merchantmen has already been fully and clearly set forth in the well-known Imperial memorandum, and there probably is little more that the German Government can add, except possibly certain additional new proofs that the alleged defensive armaments of enemy merchantships have been repeatedly used offensively against German submarines as notably in the so-called "new Baralong case," in which the U-43 is alleged to have been fired on and sunk by an armed English merchantman. These repeated cases are not calculated to make the Imperial Government back down from its stand. It was argued at length in the Imperial memorandum that armed merchantmen were to be regarded as auxiliary cruisers and were, therefore, without the pale of peaceable merchant ships and not entitled to the same considerate treatment.

In this connection the American expert of the Foreign Office regretted exceedingly that Secretary Lansing's letter of Jan. 18 to the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring Rice, regarding the armament of merchantmen had borne no fruit because it would have obviated such cases as that of the Marina.

In view of the report current here that practically all English merchantmen, including such as are carrying passengers, have been armed, the importance of the Marina as a test case cannot be overestimated. Germany's contention regarding armed merchantmen is not to be construed, however, as indicating any change in her submarine policy. The agitation on the part of the Chancellor's political foes and the Tirpitz partisans for unlimited submarine warfare has now practically ceased and many of its more influential champions, notably certain captains of industry, have been converted to the Chancellor's policy of peace with America and a synchronously effective and quantatively sharpened submarine cruiser warfare. In no quarter have I heard recently any suggestion regarding the possibility of the unlimited brand of submarine warfare being revived.

Some significance attaches to the fact that the German press, apparently on a hint from higher up, no longer refers to submarine warfare, but invariably to "U-boat cruiser warfare" while practically all comment in the German papers painstakingly emphasizes the cruiser warfare aspect.

HUGHES IN MESSAGE FELICITATES WILSON

Belated Telegram Goes to the White House When Count Proves California Lost.

EXPRESSES BEST WISHES

Defeated Candidate Had Chafed at Delay—President at Theatre When Word Comes.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 22.—Charles E. Hughes, late Republican nominee for President, has conceded his defeat. At 9:35 this evening Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee filed at the local telegraph office the following message expressing to President Wilson the belated congratulations of Mr. Hughes on the President's re-election:

Lakewood, N. J., Nov. 22, 1916.

The President,
The White House, Washington, D. C.

Because of the closeness of the vote, I have awaited the official count in California, and now that it has been virtually completed, permit me to extend to you my congratulations upon your re-election. I desire also to express my best wishes for a most successful administration.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

The message of congratulation was sent after Mr. Hughes had conferred with Chairman Willcox. Mr. Willcox is resting here after his campaign labors. He went to New York early today and returned here this evening. While in New York he conferred with several members of the Campaign Committee of the Republican National Committee who met him by appointment at National Headquarters.

The conference was behind closed doors, but it is understood that only two of the members who participated were in favor of delaying further the sending of a congratulatory message by Mr. Hughes to President Wilson. Those, who took part besides Mr. Willcox were James R. Garfield of Ohio, Republican National Committeemen Charles B. Warren of Michigan, John T. King of Connecticut, and Herbert Parsons of New York; former United States Senators Theodore E. Burton of Ohio and W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, and George W. Perkins.

While the conference was on telephone messages were received from Chester H. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee in California. Chairman Rowell told Mr. Willcox that with the official count in California virtually completed there was no indication that it would materially affect the result.

Friends of Mr. Hughes said tonight that for many days he had been anxious to congratulate the President on his re-election and that he had been chafing under the delay in connection with the official canvass of the vote in California.

Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committee said tonight:

"Having conferred by telephone during the day and late this afternoon with the Republican State Committee and the Republican National Committeeman in California, I have been informed that the official canvass of the vote has been so nearly completed that no change can result from the few precincts not counted in the returns so far compiled. This means that the majority for the Wilson Electors in California ranges from about 1,200 to 3,800 votes and that this is the final result for which we have been waiting. So far as any recount is concerned, the National Committee is not advised that there are sufficient grounds which would call for such an application."

The Republican National Committee, it was learned today, had not less than fifty lawyers watching the official count and tabulation of the vote in California.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The message from Charles E. Hughes congratulating President Wilson on his re-election reached the White House shortly after 8 o'clock tonight, but the President had gone to a theatre and did not know of the arrival of the message until after his return.

ELECTION BETS TO BE PAID.

Hughes's Congratulatory Message Releases Thousands Wagered.

Stakeholders on the Curb and firms of Wall Street brokers who have been holding cash and memoranda representing millions of dollars in election wagers will begin today to pay the backers of President Wilson. The decision, held fifteen days in abeyance because Mr. Hughes delayed so long his concession of victory to his opponent, is now "official," and payment of the wagers will occupy, it is expected, no small part of the day's activities today on the Street.

About uptown centres of campaign discussion, like the Waldorf-Astoria, large sums are still in the hands of stakeholders. These, too, will be paid today.

Many brokers who acted as stakeholders for their customers have not handled the actual cash, merely retaining memoranda, which were in effect orders to debit and credit accounts of loser and winner, respectively, when the decision was adjudged positive. Mr. Hughes's telegram of last night will signalize the "pay-off" as soon as the offices open today.

MAY FURTHER DELAY CALIFORNIA RESULT

Secretary of State Threatens to Withhold Electors' Certificates on Technicalities.

POINTS TO TWO MISTAKES

Made by Election Clerks and Says They Should Be Corrected in Court—Count Unchanged.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 22.—Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan indicated today that unless certain mistakes discovered in returns from Yuba and Orange Counties were corrected he might withhold the certificates of election of Presidential Electors from California. Should this be done there would be delay, which might seriously affect the re-election of President Wilson, since the election depends on the votes of the thirteen Presidential Electors from this State.

Following is the statement issued by Mr. Jordan:

"Under Section 1313 of the Political Code, it is the duty of the Secretary of State to compare and estimate the votes given for Electors. Such comparison and estimate are to be made as soon as returns are received from all the counties in the State.

"In Marysville Precinct Number 3, twelve Democratic Electors are credited with 96 votes each, but the votes received by Loren A. Handley, Democratic Elector, have not been credited, because the election clerks failed to include the vote in their returns to the Supervisors. The Supervisors could not ascertain such vote, and therefore the County Clerk was unable to include it in the returns to this office. The returns from this county are incomplete.

"In the county of Orange a more glaring case of disfranchisement is presented. All the voters or Orangethorpe Precinct have been denied an expression of their wishes as indicated by their votes. Because the tally lists are in the sealed envelopes containing the ballot the Board of Supervisors could not ascertain the vote in that precinct, and the returns certified to this office are not complete because of such omission.

"If these mistakes are not corrected, if these partial returns are to be accepted, if the will of the voters of these precincts is to be disregarded, even the vote of one elector, may cause other mistakes be permitted to occur in other counties and precincts, and thus the will of the voters be thwarted and confusion result?

"It is the duty of the Democratic and Republican State Central Committees to take immediate steps to have these mistakes corrected, even if the aid of the courts must be invoked, otherwise the Secretary of State may deem it his duty to withhold certificates of election to Presidential Electors in order that an evil precedent may not be established."

In order to straighten the legal tangle that has arisen over the election returns from Yuba and Orange Counties, the Superior Courts of those counties must order the ballot boxes reopened and the count rendered complete, in the opinion of James Cremin, State Statistician, who has charge of the official election canvass.

At the office of Attorney General Webb the unofficial opinion was voiced that the Secretary of State could not certify to the returns for the State unless the vote of every precinct was found correct in the official canvass.

Canvass of returns from Del Norte, Humboldt, Monon, Butte, and San Bernadino Counties at the office of the Secretary of State today disclosed no errors of importance. Four of the largest counties of the State are yet to report returns for official tabulation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—O. K. Cushing, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, said today that in his opinion no action contemplated by Secretary of State Jordan could possibly affect the situation as it stands—that President Wilson's lead in the State is safe.

Statistics gathered by Republicans and completed at noon today showed that the lowest Democratic Elector in California was 1,242 votes ahead of the highest Republican, making the electoral delegation solid for Wilson. Francis J. Heney ran highest of any Democrat. He received 466,370 votes. Mrs. Carrie L. Tyler was lowest. She received 463,632. J. F. Carlston, the highest Republican, received 462,390 votes.

FRESNO, Cal., Nov. 22.—Chester H. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, said tonight:

"Whether there are such irregularities in the returns as to justify proceedings in the courts is a matter which the State Committee will have to determine after consultation with Chairman Willcox and the National Committee in New York, but certainly the insignificant errors in two precincts, discovered by Secretary of State Jordan, would not justify him as an administrative officer in permanently withholding the certificates of election of the California Electors and thereby depriving California of its vote in the Electoral College. Such a proposition is too ridiculous to discuss."

CHARLES FRANCIS ASSUMES DUTIES AS NEW EMPEROR

Body of Francis Joseph to Lie in State Two Days in Hofburg Chapel.

BURIAL ON THURSDAY NEXT

German Kaiser and Ferdinand of Bulgaria Expected in Vienna Today.

DEATH NOT TO AFFECT WAR

Europe's Capitals See No Signs of Serious Results—President Sends Condolences.

New Empress's Brothers Fighting In Belgian Army

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Two brothers of the new Austrian Empress, Princes Xavier and Sixte of Parma, are serving in the Belgian Army. President Poincaré recently decorated both the Princes with the War Cross.

VIENNA, Nov. 22.—Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, the heir apparent, tonight assumed automatically the guidance of state affairs following the death last night of Emperor Francis Joseph. It is not likely that festivities of any kind will usher in his reign, certainly not during the war.

Shortly after midday yesterday there was an appreciable rise in Emperor Francis Joseph's temperature. Although he had been about early to attend to state duties and had eaten a light meal, it was evident after 2 o'clock that a crisis was approaching. About 6 o'clock in the evening the attending physicians were almost ready to abandon hope, the Emperor lapsing slowly into unconsciousness.

[redacted] but pneumonia developed and suddenly reached a critical stage, and from 6 o'clock on the chances of the patient surviving grew slimmer.

Baron Burian, who in addition to being Foreign Minister is also Minister of the Imperial and Royal Household, was summoned. He left the sick chamber a little after 8 o'clock, but hardly had reached his office when the death of the Emperor was announced.

Emperor Regretted the War.

The death of Francis Joseph was known to but few people in Vienna last night, but rumors which had been in circulation during the day cast a gloom over the city. Comment in the newspapers voiced regret that the Emperor had not been spared long enough to see the end of the war, which, according to the accepted view here, nobody regretted more than he, as he never tired of assuring his intimates.

To the very last the Emperor, who had no conception of the value of money, spent large sums in charity, never overlooking any of the many old men and women who used to come to Schoenbrunn Park to receive alms. Despite his tendency to spend lavishly the Emperor was exceedingly painstaking in making a note of alms; for instance, on any scrap of paper he had about him. He was in the constant company in later years of a little group of old friends, who addressed him familiarly.

The Emperor had a prodigious capacity for work, rising generally at 4 o'clock in the morning and taking up various reports. During the progress of the war he took the keenest interest in the fortunes of his own and the allied armies with never-tiring zeal. He declared it was a bitter disappointment that he was not allowed by reason of his age and the solicitation of his entourage to lead his troops himself.

Kaiser Informed by Telephone.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Emperor William, who was informed of the passing of his ally, Emperor Francis Joseph, by a message sent over the telephone which links the headquarters of the German Army with Schoenbrunn Palace, is expected to arrive in the Austrian capital tomorrow, as also is King Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

Arrangements for the burial have not yet been made, says a Vienna dispatch to Reuter, but the body will be interred in the Capuchin mausoleum next week, probably on Thursday. On Monday the body will be removed from Schoenbrunn Castle to Hofburg Chapel, where it will lie in state on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Emperor Francis Joseph, says the Exchange Telegraph Company's Amsterdam correspondent in giving the version of his death received there, was feverish yesterday afternoon, being unable to eat his evening meal. He was assisted to his bedchamber by his daughter, Archduchess Marie Valerie. He found himself unable to sleep, and asked that his physicians be summoned, complaining of pains in the throat. At 9 o'clock the Emperor appeared to be in a more restful state. A few moments later the doctors saw him, and he made a gesture, pointing to his throat. A second afterward he was dead.

The members of the Imperial family, who, in addition to Archduke Charles Francis and his consort, and Archduchess Marie Valerie, included Princess Gisela of Bavaria, Archduchess Carl Theodore of Bavaria, the Emperor's sister-in-law, and Archduke Joseph Frederick, were summoned, as were the officials of state, who prepared an announcement of the death.

PRESIDENT TO NEW RULER.

Sends Condolences on Death of Emperor Francis Joseph.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—President Wilson today received a personal message from Charles Francis Joseph, the new Emperor of Austria, giving notifi-

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LOAN OF $25,000,000 ON WHEAT TO BRITAIN

New York Banks Arrange 5 Per Cent. Credit to Central Purchasing Agency.

The Corn Exchange Bank of New York, it was announced yesterday, has made a loan of $25,000,000 to the Wheat Export Company of Canada, which has been organized as a central wheat purchasing agency for the British Government. A number of the large city banks are associated with the Corn Exchange in the transaction. The demand notes issued by the company will pay 5 per cent. interest. They will be secured by bills of lading for the wheat, and will be backed by the British Government. Not the entire amount will be used at once, but the notes will be drawn as funds are needed.

It is understood that most of the wheat purchased under this arrangement will come from Canada, but that some of it may be supplied by the United States. It had been expected that the financing would be done by Canadian institutions, and it is now believed that a loan for a similar amount for the same purpose will be arranged by Dominion banks.

G. F. Earle, manager of the New York office of Sanday & Co., whose headquarters are in London and Liverpool, is to be President of the Wheat Export Company. Sanday & Co. have had charge of wheat purchases for the British Government for some time past, but in view of undertakings on a larger scale it had been thought best to form a new corporation. Mr. Earle said last night that Sanday & Co. would retain its present business, but that it would not hereafter deal in wheat for its own account.

For the nine months ended in September, wheat exports from the United States amounted to 113,312,453 bushels, valued at $152,563,430. Shipments to the United Kingdom totaled 44,542,892 bushels, valued at $59,819,589. Exports of wheat last week from all Atlantic seaports (including New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Portland, Montreal, Mobile, and Quebec) amounted to 4,713,643 bushels, compared with 4,478,013 the previous week. The takings by the United Kingdom totaled 1,553,636 bushels.

MR. AND MRS. HITCHCOCK SAVE HORSES IN FIRE

Huntsman, Aided by His Wife, Rescues 16 Prize-Winning Thoroughbreds from Stable.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., Nov. 22.—Sixteen thoroughbred hunters belonging to Thomas Hitchcock, a member of the Piping Rock and Meadow Brook Clubs and a well-known sportsman, escaped destruction narrowly tonight when the Hitchcock stables were destroyed by fire. The animals were rescued by Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, with the help of a woman servant. They were the only persons on the estate when the fire started.

The fire was discovered by Mr. Hitchcock, whose attention was attracted by the odor of smoke which permeated the house. Upon investigating he found the stable, which was 200 feet away from the house, in flames. Calling his wife and their servant, Mr. Hitchcock ran into the burning building and started to release the horses. When half the horses had been freed the smoke became so dense that both Mr. Hitchcock and his wife were nearly suffocated. They made a final dash into the barn and were nearly run down by two horses, which, crazed with fear, were plunging toward them. Some work horses which were stabled in the building also were saved.

The fire department of Westbury responded to an alarm, but was able to do little ewing to the lack of an adequate water supply. The firemen devoted their attention entirely to the house, which was several times threatened by showers of sparks which descended upon it. The damage was estimated at $25,000.

Mr. Hitchcock said that he was unable to account for the origin of the fire. Early in the evening his hostlers and stablemen went to the village. Several of the horses saved from the flames have captured ribbons at the horse show.

ISLAND FLEET BASE IN NEW YORK HARBOR

Rear Admiral Harris Says It May Be Created Just South of Liberty Statue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Secretary Daniels announced this evening that the appropriation of $6,000,000 by Congress last August for development of Government navy yards for shipbuilding purposes would be spent on the Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, (S. C.,) Bremerton, Portsmouth, (N. H.,) and Boston yards.

The Philadelphia and Norfolk yards will be equipped to build battleships and battle cruisers. The only other navy yards so equipped are the New York and Mare Island. The Bremerton and Boston yards will build vessels of 10,000 to 12,000 tons' displacement, while the Portsmouth and Charleston yards will be utilized for the construction of smaller war vessels, such as destroyers and submarines.

Some idea of the scale on which the Government is considering preparing itself to build and repair ships, as well as an intimation of probable radical changes in the navy yard system, was given the House Naval Committee today by Rear Admiral Harris, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

After appearing before the House Naval Committee, Admiral Harris said that there was a tentative plan for enlarging the New York yard, which would be reported on by the Board on Navy Yards, of which Rear Admiral Helm is President. This plan would be to build an island south of Bedloe's Island and provide anchorage for the entire fleet. The present yard would be continued solely as an industrial plant for construction. The establishment of the proposed fleet base would afford room for new slips and more buildings at the old yard, and its capacity for construction and repairs would thus be increased.

The new fleet base would avoid the congestion that attends the use of the present yard, which is in the path of the large and growing number of merchant vessels continually going and coming in both rivers. The anchorage there would allow the largest dreadnoughts to come and go with far greater convenience and considerably reduced cost of maintenance. Adequate storage warehouses for supplies and equipment would be provided and ample shore quarters for officers and men.

The whole plan, Admiral Harris said, was at present simply a proposition, and all details were yet to be worked out, but some such plan would be required eventually to meet the necessities of the fleet.

HAVANA-TAMPA-FLORIDA RESORTS The all-steel Plantmo, 9:15 A. M. 23 minutes quickest to Tampa. Only two stops out to Havana. Seaboard Air Line, 1184 Broadway.—Adv.

HOSPITAL SHIP BRITANNIC SUNK; 50 LIVES LOST

Giant White Star Liner Torpedoed Off Island of Kea, in Aegean Sea.

1,106 SURVIVORS LANDED

Two Submarines at Once Attack the Ship and Islanders Hurry to the Rescue.

GOES DOWN IN 55 MINUTES

Vessel Was the Titanic's Successor and the Largest British Passenger Ship Afloat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 23.—The hospital ship Britannic has been sunk by a German submarine in the Aegean Sea. The story of the submarine attack is told by The Daily Chronicle's Athens correspondent in the following dispatch dated Tuesday:

"The British hospital ship Britannic has been torpedoed by a German submarine. The latest enemy outrage against humanity occurred at 10 o'clock this morning.

"All my inquiries lead to the belief that two German submarines were lying in wait in the narrow seas by the island of Kea with the express object of sending the Britannic to the bottom. She was attacked from both sides at once, each of the submarines launching a torpedo against her. One of them missed its mark, but the other inflicted a fatal blow on the ship.

Carried No Wounded.

"This deliberate crime was all the worse because the submarine commanders must have known the vessel was going north. This fact would tell them she contained only the usual crew and complement of nurses, doctors, and R. A. M. C. men, about 1,200 in all. But that did not count with the foe. The Britannic was bound for Mudros, the port of Lemnos, in the centre of the Aegean Sea to take aboard sick and wounded for whom she is fitted to carry 3,000.

"One of the survivors tells me the order aboard when she was struck was perfect in every way. Thirty to forty of the crew were wounded by the explosion. Nurses, in common with the officers and men of the R. A. M. C. lined up on deck and there was not the slightest panic.

"It was impossible to launch all the boats, although many got away. Several survivors dropped into the sea with life belts on. The women, of course, were saved first. They all behaved quite coolly.

"Wireless messages were sent in all directions for help. A number of allied vessels, destroyers and sweepers, quickly arrived on the scene. Among the rescue ships was one from the Piraeus. Happily the great majority of the ship's company has been saved. The toll of human life is reported to be about fifty-three and many injured. One of the stewardesses was aboard the Titanic when that other huge liner went to her doom. She told me a terrible story of the launching of the first of the Britannic's boats near the stern and of the ship heeling over with her screw out of the water whirring around in the air.

"Two loaded boats were sucked toward the sinking vessel, smashing like matchwood. Many were killed outright and others received terrible wounds. Said the stewardess:

"'It really was worse than the Titanic.'

"Many survivors were landed at Phaleron, a well known Summer resort, four miles from Athens, from which Venezelos set out on his famous expedition a short time ago. Others were put ashore at the Piraeus, an object lesson in German ruthlessness for Athenians. Still more were brought aboard Allied ships to Kerathine, in the Gulf of Salamis."

Survivors to Join Another Ship.

A later dispatch from the same correspondent, dated Wednesday, says:

"Sir Francis Elliott, British Minister at Athens, visited the wounded, who have been taken to a Russian hospital. He also went to see some of the survivors at Phaleron. After a day's leave to go to Athens to buy necessary clothes, &c., those who are none the worse for their grim adventure are to join another ship almost immediately.

"Two of the expelled Ministers had a strange encounter this morning with some of the nurses who so narrowly escaped death in the Britannic. After breakfast at the Actaeon Hotel at Phaleron, the nurses were all looking out to sea from the terrace when the banished ministers passed, their baggage in Greek army camions, on the way to the Piraeus to make their exit from the country.

"The nurses watched them with keen interest and the Teuton representatives could not help seeing the party of would-be victims of the latest revulsion of German barbarity."

Reports Fifty Lives Lost.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 23—Fifty lives have been lost by the sinking of the Britannic, according to an official statement issued here.

The accounts from various sources of the sea tragedy differ as to the number on board the Britannic. One dispatch says there were 1,000 British sick and wounded on the ship, and the official statement, given out here, reports 1,106 survivors landed, including 28 who were injured. Another dispatch states on the contrary, that there were no wounded on the Britannic, which was

over, carried 121 nurses and 390 officers and men of the army medical corps.

The Daily News's Athens correspondent sends the following:

"The Britannic was torpedoed at 8 o'clock in the morning and sank near shore fifty-five minutes later. She was going to Saloniki, but had no wounded on board.

"Her complement included 121 nurses and 390 officers and men of the Army Medical Corps. Twenty-five of the injured from the steamer are now in the Russian hospital, while others are aboard allied warships.

"The islanders of Kea saw the vessel sinking and the victims struggling in the waves and promptly responded to the appeals for help, and an Anglo-French squadron from Piraeus, comprised of destroyers and auxiliaries, immediately went to the rescue.

"The injuries of some of those on board are very severe, especially the occupants of two boats which were caught by the propellors of the steamer. The women of Kea tore up their clothing to bandage the injured.

"The Britannic had 3,000 beds, which had been prepared for the reception of sick and wounded an hour prior to the torpedoing.

An early account of the sinking, cabled from Athens, read:

"The White Star Line steamship Britannic, serving as a hospital ship for wounded soldiers of the Entente Allies, has been torpedoed and sunk, according to an official announcement made here today.

"The Britannic was sunk off the Island of Kea. She carried 1,000 British sick and wounded men.

"The Britannic was equipped with thirty-five lifeboats, and the loss of life incident to the sinking was supposed to have been small."

Twenty-eight Survivors Injured.

The British official statement says the vessel was "sunk by a mine or torpedoed," and there were 1,106 survivors, of whom about twenty-eight were injured.

Admiralty officials have little to add to the official announcement except to state that the Britannic was sunk in the daytime. The Admiralty is advised that many submarines were operating in the vicinity. At the time of the sinking at least 300 severely wounded men were on board the ship.

The medical staffs and the members of the crew numbered more than 500.

The smallness of the loss of life on board the Britannic is believed here to have been due to the steamer's magnificent life-saving equipment. She had a double bottom over five feet deep, divided into a large number of compartments, and this system extended well above her water line.

The ship carried the largest sized lifeboats ever fitted to an ocean liner, two of them being equipped with powerful engines. They were arranged in groups, leaving a large space for the marshaling of passengers in case of disaster. The davits were built on a new principle, so that the boats could be launched electrically on an even keel even if the ship were badly listing. It was also possible to launch all the boats from one side, if necessary.

The ship had sixteen transverse bulkheads, and six of the main compartments could be flooded without affecting the stability of the ship.

The Britannic was nearing completion at the outbreak of the war, when she was requisitioned by the Government and converted into a hospital ship. In company with the Mauretania and the Olympic, she was engaged in bringing thousands of wounded men from the Gallipoli Peninsula soon after the evacuation of the peninsula by the Allies.

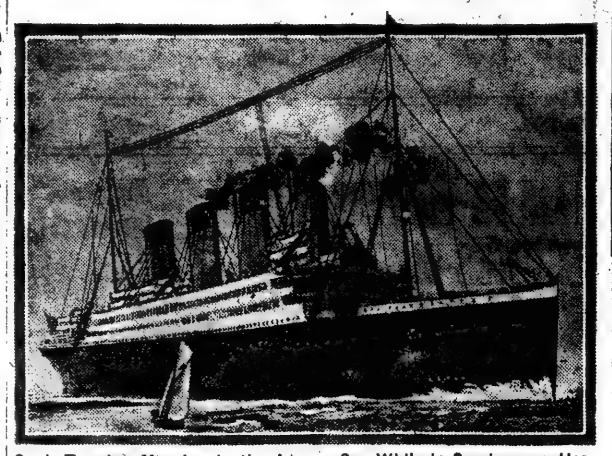
Reported U-Boat Sowing Mines.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Athens says:

"Admiral du Fournet, commander of the Franco-British fleet in the Mediterranean, announced Tuesday that two German mines had been found adrift off Flava, southwest of Piraeus. He warned navigators that a submarine apparently was sowing mines broadcast.

"The latest information suggests that the Greek steamer Sparti, which was sunk Tuesday, struck a mine and was not torpedoed."

The White Star Liner Britannic



Sunk Tuesday Morning in the Aegean Sea While in Service as a Hospital Ship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 23.—The publication today of the news of the sinking of the Britannic created a sensation in London, where it was regarded as the worst outrage of the kind committed by the Germans during the war. The Daily Chronicle, after declaring that despite the ambiguous wording of the Admiralty communiqué there seems to be no doubt, in view of its Athens dispatch, that the Britannic was deliberately torpedoed by a Teuton submarine, says:

"Those who calculate the seriousness of these crimes by their actual results alone may think less of such a case than of the Lusitania, but if wickedness is to be measured as it is reasonably to be expected, the results of this crime must exceed even that ghastly massacre and take rank at the very top of German achievements in infamy. Those of our friends in America who have been suggesting that Germany has learned her lesson and ceasing to be bad heart for a better one will forgive us if in view of such sustained and reiterated atrocities we remain of a different opinion."

WAS THE TITANIC'S SUCCESSOR

Britannic Also Was the Largest British Vessel Afloat.

The news of the loss of the White Star liner Britannic was received at the New York Maritime Exchange at 1 o'clock yesterday and telephoned to the office of the company at 9 Broadway, but up to a late hour last night nothing had been received from the head office in Liverpool.

The Brittanic was taken at the beginning of the war as a hospital ship, and after making three trips to the Dardanelles to bring back wounded soldiers she was anchored for several months off Cowes, Isle of Wight, as a naval hospital. At Christmas the Admiralty released the vessel, and in March she was sent to Belfast to be fitted out for the passenger trade between New York and Southampton. In June, however, the vessel was taken again by the Admiralty as a hospital ship and was anchored off Cowes until a few weeks ago, when she was sent to Saloniki to bring home wounded soldiers and sailors.

The Britannic was painted white, with a broad red band round her hull, and big red crosses painted on her sides, fore and aft. At night she hoisted a big cross between the first and second funnels, illuminated with red electric lights, so that there could be no mistaking her for anything but a hospital ship.

According to officials of the International Merchant Marine, the Britannic was commanded by Captain C. A. Bartlett, formerly captain of the Cedric, and she carried a crew of about 400 men, with 100 doctors and 200 nurses and attendants. Under normal conditions in the passenger trade the vessel would carry a crew of 1,000 men all told.

Henry Dyke was staff commander; Robert Hume, chief officer; Oliver, first officer; Brocklebank, second officer; Fleming, chief engineer; C. B. Lancaster, purser; Walter Jones, chief steward, and Stevens-Muir, ship's surgeon.

The Britannic was launched at the Harland & Wolff shipyard in Belfast Feb. 26, 1914, and was the largest British merchant vessel afloat. Her keel was laid soon after the Titanic was sunk, and she was intended to take the place of that craft. Shipping men remarked yesterday upon the fact that neither vessel ever reached America. The Britannic was to have gone into service in the Fall of 1914, but owing to the numerous strikes in the shipyard and the labor trouble, which caused delay in getting materials, it was put off to the Spring of 1915.

When the war started in August, 1914, the Britannic was taken over by the Admiralty and fitted out to accommodate about 3,500 wounded and sick. At that time her cabin fittings had not been installed, and there was very little at all on board except the engines, funnels, masts, and decks. On her first voyage the majority of the partitions on the upper decks were made of canvas, which lasted until the carpenters had time on the way out to Lemnos Bay to replace them with wooden bulkheads. She was equipped with a double bottom and fifteen watertight bulkheads carried from the keel to the bridge deck about sixty feet above the waterline, which made it improoable, engineers said yesterday, for a mine to have sunk her under ten or twelve hours, because the compartments would have kept her afloat.

The Britannic was 885 feet long, 94 feet beam, 64 feet 3 inches depth of hold, 48,158 gross tonnage, and 104 feet 6 inches from her keel to the upper navigating bridge.

She had three propellers driven by two sets of reciprocating engines on the port and starboard side, and a low-pressure turbine on the centre shaft, which combined to give her an average speed of twenty-four knots under full pressure of the twenty-nine boilers. The Britannic was 2,000 tons larger than the White Star liner Olympic, which is now carrying troops from Canada, and 3,000 tons bigger than the Cunarder Aquitania, now engaged as a hospital ship carrying wounded men from Saloniki.

The Britannic had ample lifeboat and life raft accommodation and had davits which could launch three boats, one after another, which, it was said, might have accounted for so many lives being saved.

The Britannic is the largest passenger liner that has been sunk since the war began. The two next in size were the Cunarder Ultonia, 32,000 tons, and the White Star liner Arabic, 20,000 tons, which were torpedoed.

White Star officials said yesterday that it was understood that the British Admiralty would repay the owners for the actual cost of any vessel that was destroyed or wrecked while on Government service. The cost of the Britannic would be somewhere near $7,500,000, but the loss of her passenger and freight carrying capacity after the war would be nearly treble that amount. The decorations and furnishings, carvings, silk draperies, and costly wooden panels intended for the Britannic are still at the Belfast shipyards intact.

MAY HAVE HAD AMERICANS.

But None Aboard the Britannic Was from the Red Cross Here.

Officials of the British Consulate said yesterday that it was possible that there were several American surgeons and nurses on the Britannic, because there was a dearth of medical men in Great Britain on account of the demand for field service.

Several doctors and nurses who went over to England with the Harvard units remained behind doing Red Cross work, and many of the surgeons accepted commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The Aquitania carried three American doctors and several nurses from this country during the Dardanelles campaign, when she was a hospital ship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—At Red Cross Headquarters here today it was stated that there were no American surgeons or nurses serving under Red Cross direction on hospital ships in European waters. Their only workers are several units, which are ashore. They pointed out that if there were Americans aboard the Britannic they undoubtedly were volunteers who had gone aboard on their own account.

PORTUGUESE SHIP ATTACKED.

Chased by Submarine for Two Hours, but Finally Escapes.

LISBON, Nov. 22, (via Paris.)—The Portugese steamer Machico, which arrived here today from Capetown, reports that she was attacked by a German submarine during the voyage. Six shots were fired at the steamer, but none of them found their marks.

The Machico put on full speed and the submarine abandoned the chase after two hours.

OTHER SIMILIAR DISASTERS.

Two Hospital Ships and Four Relief Vessels Sunk Since War Began.

Preceding the disaster to the Britannic two other hospital ships, three vessels bearing relief to Belgium, and one bearing Belgian refugees had been sunk.

Several transports incidentally carrying wounded have also been sunk. Among these were the Royal Edward, sunk in the Aegean Sea on Aug. 14, 1915, and going down with nearly 500 lives; the Marquette, also sunk in the Aegean on Oct. 28, 1915, with a loss of 150, and the Mercia, in the Mediterranean, on Nov. 10, 1915, with a loss of 1,000. All of these were British ships. An attack was made upon the French transport Transylvania on Sept. 21, 1915, carrying wounded, but she managed to escape.

The hospital ships previously sunk were both Russian, the Portugal and the Vperiode. The Portugal, a 5,555-ton craft belonging to the Messageries Maritimes of Marseilles, happening to be in the Black Sea at the beginning of the war was put at the disposition of the Russian Government and converted into a hospital ship, being entered at Odessa as a Red Cross ship and attached to the army of the Caucasia. While at anchor near Shatie on March 30, 1916, she was twice torpedoed by a German or Turkish submarine. There were no wounded on board, but among the 115 who went down with the ship were 15 Red Cross nurses and several members of the Russian Medical Corps.

The Turkish Government accepted the blame for the sinking and said that in the uncertain morning light the Portugal was mistaken for a transport.

On July 9, 1916, the Russian hospital ship Vperiode was sunk in the same sea. According to the Petrograd official report, an enemy submarine, without warning, sank the hospital ship Vperiode, which carried all the distinguishing signs. Seven men lost their lives. The others were saved."

On Jan. 31, 1916, the British ship Tokomaru, bearing a cargo from New Zealand for the relief of Belgian refugees, was torpedoed without warning off Havre by a German submarine. She was not, however, bearing the insignia of the Belgian Relief Committee, as were the Hendonhall and the Friedland, which were torpedoed without warning on May 2. The former sank, but the latter managed to reach the Thames.

Early in January, 1916, the French steamer Amiral Ganteaume, laden with Belgian women and children refugees, was sunk by a German submarine without warning off Boulogne. Almost all the passengers and crew were rescued by French destroyers.

NAVAL MEN HEROES OF ANCRE ASSAULT

British Bluejackets Played Big Role in Storming Beaucourt and Environs.

SUFFERED LARGE LOSSES

But They Captured 1,725 Germans, Besides Causing Them Heavy Casualties.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE SOMME, Tuesday, Nov. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The little Ancre goes down to the Somme, and the Somme winds somewhere to the sea—canal boat rivers, both of them—unknown to the seaman, but as though the souls of the dead admirals could not rest in these days of Great Britain's peril.

The battalions, whose names are the names of Admirals, drove forward up the Ancre and the marines stood to it elbow to elbow with the sailors under the thrash of machine guns till all came to anchor together in the conquered positions at Beaumont-sur-Ancre. That was on Monday and Tuesday of last week.

In the action which swept the Germans from their line beyond Beaucourt, Beaumont-Hamel, and St. Pierre Divion no account can omit the attack of the naval division when they made good upon the Somme the great name they carried hither from other fronts upon which they had been engaged. Until a day or two ago their dead were still on the ground before Beaucourt, strange in their gas helmets. Many yet looked in a still grapple with the feldgrau bodies of the German dead. The Germans were there in plenty, too, and 1,725 living Germans whom they brought out with their hands in the air are in British cages.

The line from which they attacked extended from the Ancre northward to just below Beaumont Hamel, and their objectives included that sprawling maze of trenches and communications and machine-gun redoubts which the Germans had constructed in this sector and the village of Beaucourt-sur-Ancre itself. Their battle plan provided that every one of the battalions should have its chance to go forward and gain ground. Those who stood in reserve when the attack commenced were not to be left out of it. When the first battalions had gained their first objective they were to settle down upon it and let the second line through. The naval division meant to make as clear an attack upon the Somme as it made at Gallipoli and Antwerp.

The moment of the attack came shortly before dawn on Monday morning. The barrage went screaming over, erupting in the dimness as it tore down the great barrier of wire before the German position. Eight feet high it stood. Forty to fifty feet wide, made of finger thick strands of spiky wire, and the barrage mowed it like grass. Over five miles of front the shell tempest thundered. A quarter of an hour of mighty cannonading and then came the moment when the muzzles of the guns nosed upward and the fire curtain dragged forward.

It was the time appointed and over went the first wave. Before them the ground over which they had to advance lifted in the middle to a ridge, with its whalenose lying toward them, steeper on the river side than upon the north. Upon the slope of this there was a German redoubt, a little fortress showing four casemates upon its fighting faces, armed with a battery of machine guns, which commanded the forward and northern slopes of the ridge.

It was actually behind the German first line, firing over it; and, while the men of the first two battalions upon the right were able to go forward and thrust into the German line and occupy their portion of it, their comrades of the two battalions upon the left found themselves under a driving sleet of bullets against which no advance was possible.

The fire of the machine gun swung to and fro across the shell-pitted open, wheeling like a searchlight beam. Nothing could live within the focus of it. The attack was hung up. On the left, prompt and eager, over came the reserves to be met likewise by a storm of bullets, while upon the right other battalions found themselves ahead of their comrades, thrusting on with a naked left flank below the partial shelter of the steeper slope toward Beaucourt. Their leader, a Colonel, commanding one of the battalions, had been wounded once already in the first minutes of the attack, while crossing No Man's Land. He was wounded again shortly after reaching the first objective. He was wounded twice more by morning, but it was he who held the attack upon the right together and carried it on till the remnants of it were closed before Beaumont-Hamel.

Here, where the German line before the village confronted him, he collected the forces within reach. Of those still living and unwounded or not seriously wounded he gathered together a storming force of 250 of one battalion, 115 of another, 15 of a third, and some 50 men from a brigade on the left who had inexplicably got through the machine-gun fire and jigged him. With this force he pushed on into the German position, meeting with only slight opposition, and occupied it.

On the right, meanwhile, the forces which were held up on the slopes of the ridge saw night coming down on them and the German redoubt still unsubdued and mowing down every attempt to go forward. Three tanks started the same night, or rather at 3 on the following morning. An officer who had gone for them guided them back to the ground, walking in front of them for the tank is a slow beast. One of the machines moved laboriously forward toward the redoubt, still with its walking guide, caterpillaring its laborious way up the slope. There was not a yard of ground that had not been dug up by shells. Dozen of times the tank slowed up and moved on again, always with its guide ahead till he brought it within 100 yards of the redoubt.

I suppose one must have strong feelings, boxed in a concrete and armor-plated redoubt, looking through the slots of the casemates upon the blind blunt head and swollen carcass of the things. It has a sluggish gait that quickens into spasmodic plunges and lurches as it drags itself across breaks in the ground. These movements must hypnotise and fascinate. For the while a standing tank is like nothing else on earth, a moving one is unlike that which even nightmares can hatch out.

The Germans in the redoubt swung their guns on it, watched it still come on. They saw it pause. They had no notion of what next its procedure of exterminating them ought to be. The crew threw open its doors and emerged with their machine gun. Their battleship lay beside them. The Germans in the redoubt waited no longer. They could see men where before they had only seen steel plates full of hell and mystery. They poked a pole through a machine gun loophole with a white rag on the end of it, waved it frantically in token of surrender.

But while this was going on those who had lain out through the night before Beaucourt had not been idle. During the darkness small detachments, pushing up on the right, had reached them and three machine guns had come to their aid. Even so, they were not strong. They represented nothing more than is left of an attack that forced its way across nearly 2,000 yards of fire-swept ground barred by German trenches. Many of them were wounded, but at daybreak their commander, carrying his four wounds, took them forward to the village. While the tank was threatening the redoubt these men were fighting a hand-to-hand action with the bayonet among the heaped ruins of Beaucourt. The Germans who held the village stood to it well. The fighting was intense, but the "sailors" and their comrades had not come that far, and in that manner to be denied now and just about the time when the garrison of the redoubt was tying its whitest shirt to the pole they broke. Beaucourt was in British hands.

Now above the Ancre as one's ear grows dull to the never-ceasing voices of the guns as their sound seems to drift into union with the bleak blackened landscape and numbing chill of the lowering night, it is possible to fancy that with them and their tones there is another sound faint, sonorous, insistent, and at under-note to their violence. Where the battlefield lifts toward Beaucourt it is clearer. The banks above St. Pierre Divion return it as an echo. It rings, it quickens, it is in a lull of the guns with the thrill and uplifting of all one's sense one recognizes it. It is the drum, Drake's drum, that never called in vain in the hour of Britain's need.

Four Million Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars in One Day!!

This amount represents Fidelity bond applications alone, made to this Company on November 20th, 1916.

The World's Largest Surety Company

Let us sign your bond!

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See advertisements on last page.—Advt

PEACE UNLIKELY NOW SAYS LORD DERBY

Continued from Page 1.

are all at stake in this struggle, and it must be fought out until they are vindicated. Hands off, please!"

Under the heading "Itch to Interfere" The Manchester Daily Despatch has an editorial as follows:

"The American journal, THE NEW YORK TIMES, has started a stunt in favor of peace in a series of articles by one Cosmos, whose competence and authority, it asserts, would be recognized in both hemispheres. Since the first article was dated as recently as last Saturday the presumption is they were written in America, and it will perhaps clear the air to say at once that there is not a solitary soul in that hemisphere whose competence and authority to interfere in this struggle would be recognized for one moment by any of the Allies.

"We do not doubt the good intentions of our American friends, but it will save a world of misunderstanding if they realize here and now that the mediation of President Wilson is not desired, and would be resented and when they profess to detect in the recent dialectical duels between our Foreign Secretary and the German chancellor feelers in the direction of peace, they mistake the temper of the British people, who would give his marching orders to any Minister who dared to hint at peace at this hour.

"Peace will come when Germany has laid down her arms and thrown herself on the mercy of a grand alliance. Peace, on the other hand, that came as the result of a powwow, fixed up by the parties who themselves are too proud to fight, would merely be a breathing space between this war and the next."

In conclusion, the paper recalls the "words of Abraham Lincoln in answer to the peace prattlers who were pestering him nine months before the surrender of General Lee.—We accepted this war with an object and the war will end when that object has been attained—and so say all of us."

ONLY HATE TO BE WON BY A PEACE MOVE NOW

Beck Says Allies Would Turn Against Us as Teutons Have—Foresees America at War.

James M. Beck, recently returned from a study of conditions in Europe, speaking last night at the annual dinner of the Fifth Avenue Association at the Waldorf, said that if this country tried to force a premature peace it would stand, at the end of the war, hated by the Allies with a hatred no less than that now held for us by the Central Powers. Moreover, he uttered a warning that the United States was in danger of having later to face, single-handed, groups of nations in titanic struggles, of which the present war in Europe might be only a beginning.

Mr. Beck pleaded for a united country aroused to the need for dealing with other powers of the world on the principle laid down by Washington: "Observe good faith and justice with all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all." He called on President Wilson in his new administration to recognize this as the tocsin of the American people.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, asked that business men devote their minds to a rearrangement of the relations of capital and labor to relieve the annual billion dollar loss in this country due to industrial strife. He said competition was passing from the plane of individualism to that of collectivism.

Mayor Mitchel praised the work of the association, and told of the plans of his administration for relieving the congestion in Fifth Avenue. Patrick Francis Murphy was the toastmaster. Joseph P. Day was the last speaker.

Says We Have Lost Respect.

"Few if any aspects of this world crisis should give the thoughtful American greater concern than the altered attitude of other nations to this country," said Mr. Beck. "To provincial Americans the judgment of the world may be a matter of indifference, but its more thoughtful citizens cannot ignore the portentous possibilities involved in this changed attitude. No one who has traveled in Europe during this world crisis can question the fact that the United States no longer enjoys the respect and good-will of the world in the same measure as heretofore.

"Those who affect indifference in this matter may well be reminded that in the very foundation of the United States, its great founders, who were assuredly men of vision, recognized in the very preamble of the Declaration of Independence that a decent respect for the opinions of mankind imposed upon this, as any nation, moral responsibilities and practical obligations. A nation can say quite as truly as an individual:

"Good name in man and woman, dear my Lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls.

"and can add:

"But he that filches from me my good name
Robs me of that which not enriches him
And makes me poor indeed.

"It would serve no useful purpose at this time to analyze the attitude of the different groups of nations toward this country at the present hour. It is enough to say that every group of nations has for this country an intense feeling of resentment and hatred. Other groups of nations feel that with humanity on the cross, America contented itself, like the Roman soldiers, with parting the raiment of the Crucified.

Not Qualified to Be Peacemaker.

"These nations accept the fact of our neutrality but if this nation, having in the words of its Chief Magistrate disclaimed any concern in the objects and causes of the war, shall attempt to intervene to force a premature peace, it will gain and merit a feeling of hatred from this group of powers not less in intensity than that of the Central Powers.

"The third group of nations, the lesser neutral powers, have a sense of bitter disillusion and disappointment in the feeling that they looked to this greatest of neutral powers for leadership to protect the interests of neutrals, and looked in vain.

"I am not here to charge any man or any party, or any section or any class with complete responsibility for this portentous 'bouleversement' in our relations with the rest of the world I have previous to the election criticised that which I regarded as unfortunate in our foreign policy, but now that the American people have placed the stamp of their approval upon the administrative acts of the last four years, the minority party, to which I belong, should, while reserving to itself the fullest liberty of criticism as to future acts, yet accept as the will of the American people the acts already past, and in this spirit of acceptance wish the President-elect God-speed in his new administration. Such at least is my attitude. But the American people cannot be too insistently warned that when this war is over and the belligerent nations are bleeding to exhaustion and America is rich and prosperous beyond the dream of avarice, they are not likely to look upon this country with any too friendly eyes.

"The world is not likely to forget that we, of all nations, willingly or unwillingly, have found enormous prosperity in the infinite suffering of other nations, and when this war is over the nerves of the world will be those of a neurasthenic and as dangerous to antagonize.

May Have to Fight Alone.

"The fact is the more portentous, as there will be an increasing tendency in the future for nations to act, not as units, but in groups, and if this nation should, through any reason, become involved in a war with any leading power, that power is not likely to fight alone, while in the present attitude of the rest of the world toward neutral America, it would be only natural if this nation in such event were left to fight its own battles as best it could. In this connection our recent experience on the Mexican border should give us some food for reflection.

"To every thinking American the possibilities of this situation ought to fill him with apprehension, but our country, through its traditions of isolation, has been so influenced by the spirit of provincialism that only a minority in America pays any attention to the gathering clouds, which, though they be at the present moment no bigger than a man's hand, may yet one day overcast the heavens.

"The man who believes that this will be the last war is an incurable optimist. On the contrary, it is, in my judgment, only the beginning of a series of titanic conflicts. This war is not one that can be adjusted for at least a generation with mutual good-will. Over ravaged fields, newly made graves, and desolated homes the belligerent powers are likely, for at least half a century, to gaze at each other with irreconcilable hatred.

"We know in our own country how many years were required to soften and extinguish the intense resentment of our civil war; and if it be difficult for brethren of a common race, who acknowledge loyalty to a common flag, to make peace with each other, it is infinitely more difficult for belligerent nations of different races having no common allegiance, and between whom there is and has been for centuries inveterate hatreds, to forget the terrible wounds of this titanic war.

Wisdom from Wilson.

"In my judgment, therefore, the world is likely to be a seething caldron of international hatred for some decades to come, and it will be difficult and perhaps impossible for the United States to escape in the future from the entanglements of this world crisis.

"In his many effective speeches, President Wilson made no more significant or remarkable statement than his prediction that this was the last great war in which the United States could remain neutral. Little attention was paid to this statement, although it involved an obvious abandonment of the persistent American traditions of isolation. While it seems to me that the statement was somewhat too sweeping, yet I believe that thoughtful Americans will concur in the substantial meaning of the remark, which was that the world, whether the United States is willing or not, will compel it to bear its share of the burdens of a common civilisation.

"In this portentous period to come, America will have need of the wisest statesmanship and the greatest unity of action. This is the time more than any other when the best men in America should go into politics. This is a time when Americans should put aside all minor differences and endeavor to act in this world contest with reasonable unity of action. And yet instead of such unity, our country is drifting into a menacing spirit of disunion in the strife between parties, and class in America. That unity of action can be attained and only attained if those officials to whom the interests and honor of the nation have been committed for another period of power shall represent the best traditions of American citizenship. The first and greatest of our Presidents gave to his countrymen in his farewell testament the golden rule of its foreign policy: 'Observe good faith and justice with all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all.' The infinite beauty and value of that rule time cannot wither nor custom stale. But it should be observed that while Washington enjoined his countrymen to cultivate peace and harmony with all nations, it was only after he had first admonished his countrymen to 'observe faith and justice.'

"Justice is not a mere negation. It is a positive affirmative force and involves active duties as well as passive rights. For this republic to observe justice and good faith will require it in the future to support with all its physical and moral forces the cause of justice in international relations. Between justice and injustice it cannot remain neutral. In all matters that affect the basic principles and the highest welfare of civilisation, its policy must hereafter be independent in all things, neutral in nothing.'

"Let us hope that the President-elect, to whom a fresh commission has been granted by the people's will, will recognize this great moral obligation of his people, that this people, hitherto equal to every emergency, shall with true vision and unity of purpose support any administration, whether Republican or Democratic, which seeks to realise the destiny of America as a world power of beneficent force. This course means life and honor to the nation. Any other course means spiritual death, however rich the nation may become, for it was truly said of old:

"'Where there is no vision, the people perish.'"

Mr. Beck then gave his ideas of the rôle New York might play in the business of the world after the war. He called the city "The greatest storage battery of compressed human energy in the world."

"The man is blind," he said, "who cannot see that America will emerge from this world war incomparably the richest and potentially the most powerful nation in the world. The seat of financial power is likely to be transferred from Threadneedle Street to Wall Street, and if we are worthy of the imperial destiny that awaits us through a prodigious world cataclysm, then it is even possible that the destinies of the world will in the future centuries be influenced as much from Washington as from Westminster Hall.

"The future splendor and power of this city beggars description and staggers imagination."

The speaker condemned the attitude of the Federal Administration toward the eight-hour day. He said:

"It is passing strange that in the present hour of social unrest either America or its metropolis, New York, should be considering a debasing political philosophy, recognized by the leaders of both great parties, which seeks to limit work, one of the most sacred functions of humanity, to eight hours and which holds out as an ideal the acquisition of the maximum of compensation for the minimum of labor. When Congress and the President surrendered last September to the arrogant demands of a few labor leaders that wages of a class should be fixed not by mutual contract and the law of supply and demand but by legislative fiat, they sowed the wind, and if I am not greatly mistaken the American people will at no distant date reap the whirlwind."

CABINET APPEAL TO COUNTRY.

Concerted Effort by Addresses Planned to Offset Peace Propaganda.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 23.—The morning papers attach great importance to the program just announced of addresses in the various cities in Great Britain by leading members of the Cabinet.

It is stated that the campaign has attended to gain the support of the public for a more vigorous prosecution of the war and thus combat the anti-war propaganda.

It is believed that Premier Asquith, Lloyd George, Bonar Law, and Reginald McKenna will participate in a joint meeting of the Unionist and Liberal war committees and that probably both parties will take official action in support of the campaign.

The newspapers note that there has been criticism in Commons recently that the Government has been inactive in the face of anti-war agitation in South Wales and other centres. The critics have urged that the administration ought to take care to confirm the resolution of the people by exposing the perils of a premature peace.

GERMANS "MISUNDERSTOOD."

So Says Dr. Sudekum, Who Wonders Why World Is Against Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Times says Dr. Sudekum, formerly the well-known Socialist leader and since the war a semi-official propagandist, publishes in the Berliner Tageblatt a curious "supplement," as he calls it, to the Imperial Chancellor's arguments about the causes of the war.

After almost fervent indorsement of the actual contents of the Chancellor's speech Sudekum says it is nevertheless necessary for Germany to ask herself why it is possible to be so "misunderstood" by the world at large. "Why is every honest German word of peace regarded as an unworthy ruse de guerre or as the desperate cry of perishing criminals? Is all that only because the English control the cables and because the newspaper offices in France and Italy are built with a peculiar power of resistance to truth?"

Sudekum says these common German explanations are not sufficient, and that it is necessary to admit something is due to the incautious and misunderstood utterances by some Germans and to the institutions and conditions in Germany which give rise to error or call for improvement." If it were not so, how could the Kaiser be so "misrepresented" in "the vulgar press of enemy countries," and how could it have become an "unshakable article of faith" that Germany in peace as well as in war is "an instrument weak as wax and devoid of will in the hands of a small and ambitious clique of militarists thirsting for conquest?"

Sudekum is careful to explain that the "misunderstandings" are due to the Socialist and trade unionist press as well as to the Bernhardis, Reventlows, and other Pan-Germans.

The Times adds that the publication in the radical press of these harmless exhibitions of mild democratic reasonableness seems to be now positively encouraged by the German Government as essential to the chorus of "honest German words of peace."

T. R. HEADS NEUTRAL LEAGUE.

Accepts Temporarily the Presidency of International Organization.

Announcement was made last night by the League of Neutral Nations that Theodore Roosevelt had accepted, temporarily, the Honorary Presidency of the organization, which is international and was formed almost immediately after Germany's attack on Belgium to influence public sentiment in favor of the rights of the smaller countries against military oppression by the great powers. This league, which originated in Switzerland, now has branches in Argentina, Chile, Denmark, Spain, Greece, the Netherlands, Peru, Brazil, Norway, Sweden, and the United States, and had branches also in Portugal and Rumania until those countries entered the war.

"I am the most private of America's private citizens just now," the Colonel said in accepting the position, "and I feel the need of a little time to myself. Besides, I have many things to [illegible] made it plain to the General Committee in Paris that while I am deeply in sympathy with the purposes of the league and wish it every success, I can only temporarily assume the Honorary Presidency, although I may be able later on to assist in the work of the American branch, and will do so if I can."

It was with this understanding that the league issued yesterday its first announcement with the heading, "President d'Honneur, Theodore Roosevelt."

French is the language of communication between the branches or sections of the league, and it is known abroad as the "Ligue des Pays Neutres." Yesterday's announcement was in French, but hereafter, it was said, all correspondence with the American branch would be in English.

SCOUTS PEACE TALK NOW.

Editor of Daily Chronicle Says English People Would Not Consider It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Peace negotiations, when as yet the full strength of the Allies is not in the field, would not be considered by the people of this country.

ROBERT DONALD,
Editor of The Daily Chronicle.

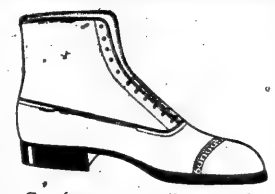
Warns Wilson as "Peace Angel."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—In an article entitled "Appeal to the Saviour," Stephen Pichon in the Petit Parisien comments on the advances made to President Wilson by Germany, which "is trying to impress him in its service like the more unfortunate Pole. Germany is making him love declarations which would make Mephistopheles turn pale."

Quoting from the recent declarations by the German press and by German and Bulgarian politicians, all indicating that Mr. Wilson should begin peace manoeuvres, the writer says:

"It is evident that nothing is lacking in the composition of the orchestra. It is regulated as in a concert directed by Weingartner," and ends with the query, 'Is Peace Angel Wilson ready to take on himself this task?' For his own honor, we take liberty to doubt it.



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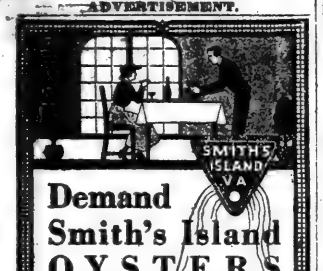

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RAID BRITISH TRENCH, CAPTURE 20 PRISONERS

Germans Make Surprise Attack Near La Bassee—Artillery Busy on Whole Front.

BERLIN, Nov. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—British trenches south of La Bassée Canal were raided last night by the Germans, the War Office announces. A British attack near Serre broke down under the German fire. The text of the statement follows:

Foggy weather greatly interfered with fighting activity.

South of La Bassée Canal patrols of Anhalt infantry regiment No. 93 and Magdeburg Pioneer Battalion No. 4 entered British trenches and, after destroying the defensive works, brought back more than twenty prisoners and one machine gun.

In the Somme sector, also, there was only moderate artillery activity during the day. The fire increased in the evening on both banks of the Ancre and upon St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

British attacks northwest of Serre broke down under our defensive fire.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The communication from British headquarters in France tonight reads as follows:

During the day hostile artillery was active in the Beaumont-Hamel and Ypres areas. We bombarded the enemy lines near Ransart, east of Ancre and north of La Bassée Canal.

Last night, after a heavy trench mortar bombardment, the enemy raided our front southwest of Cité St. Elie. Part of our front line trench was obliterated. Twenty-six men are missing.

During Monday night our airplanes attacked enemy railway stations, billets, and transports with bombs and machine-gun fire. All our machines returned safely.

The official communication issued this afternoon said:

During the night the enemy artillery was active against the right of our new front south of the Ancre. North of the river a hostile patrol was driven off.

The bulletin issued by the French War Office tonight says:

An intermittent artillery action occurred along the greater part of the front, more spirited in the region of Vaux and Douaumont.

The afternoon report follows:

There has been activity on the part of patrols in the region to the north of the Avre and in Lorraine to the east of Armaucourt. Elsewhere the night passed in relative calm.

116 AIRPLANES MONTH'S LOSS.

Berlin Says This Number Includes 102 Allied Machines.

BERLIN, Nov. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—As the result of air combats on the Western front in October, says the Overseas News Agency, 102 Anglo-French airplanes were lost. Of this total 58, of which 37 were British, and 21 were French, fell into German hands. Forty-two machines were shot down beyond the hostile lines. Two were forced to land behind the battlefront.

The German airplane losses for October, the news agency says, were fourteen machines, some of which fell behind the hostile front.

RETREAT FROM MONASTIR HALTED AT NEW LINE

Bulgar-German Forces Now Offering Strong Resistance—Allies Seize More Villages.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Bulgar-German retreat from Monastir has halted on a line running from Snegovo, three miles north of Monastir, to Hill 1,050, southwest of the town of Makovo, which is thirteen miles northeast of Monastir, and are offering strong resistance.

The Paris War Office bulletin outlining the latest operations says:

A very heavy fog in the region of Monastir has interfered with operations. The enemy is resisting energetically along the line of heights running from Snegovo, four kilometers (three miles) north of Monastir, to Hill 1,050, to the southwest of Makovo. We have taken 500 new prisoners.

On the west bank of Lake Presba French troops have occupied Leskovets, and are continuing their progress to the north.

The British official bulletin reads:

On the Struma front (on the eastern end of the Macedonian line) we successfully raided Kjupri.

The official communication from Serbian headquarters, issued today, reads:

Our troops yesterday successfully followed up their attacks on the whole front. The village of Budimirtsa and the surrounding heights are in our possession. German bombers, recently arrived on the front, counterattacked north of Suhodol, but were completely repulsed.

Besides inflicting heavy losses on the enemy we captured 5 German officers and 181 men, and 300 Bulgarians, including the Colonel commanding the Ninetieth Regiment.

The Serbians and allied troops have occupied the villages of Parslovo and Dobromir (northeast of Monastir.)

BERLIN, Nov. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville).—The capture by German forces of a height near Paralova, on the Macedonian front, ten miles northeast of Monastir, is announced officially. Following is the War Office report from this theatre of war:

Between Lake Ochrida and Lake Presba and on the Monastir plains vanguards of the Entente forces came within reach of the German and Bulgarian positions.

East of Paralova our Rifles of the Guard recaptured a height and maintained it against several strong attacks.

TIME TABLE CHANGES.
On November 26 a General Change will be made in the Time Tables of the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Advt.

TEUTON TROOPS NEARING ORSOVA

Berlin Reports Officially That Invasion of West Rumania Is Proceeding Unchecked.

GAINS MADE IN ALT VALLEY

Renewed Attacks by Rumanians on Positions North of Campulung Said to Have Been Repelled.

BERLIN, Nov. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austro-German invasion of Rumania is proceeding unchecked, says today's announcement from the War Office. Rumanian attacks were defeated and ground was gained on the Rothenthurm Pass road and in the Alt Valley. The entrance of German troops into the Rumanian city of Craiova, the capture of which by the invading Teutonic forces was announced last evening, is reported in the statement, which reads:

North of Campulung fruitless attacks by the Rumanians upon the German-Austro-Hungarian front were repeated.

On the Rothenthurm Pass road and in the valleys leading into the Alt River Valley ground was gained in engagements. Speedily breaking the resistance of the defeated enemy by a bayonet attack and a thrust, West Prussian and East Prussian Infantry entered Craiova from the north, and squadrons of her Majesty's Cuirassier Regiment from the west, as the first German troops.

Near Orsova we are progressing.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen, (Dobrudja:) Near the coast there was an outpost engagement. On the Danube there were local artillery bombardments.

The military critic of the Overseas News Agency writes:

"The railroad line between Orsova and Craiova having been cut, the Rumanian units fighting at Orsova have lost their only line of retreat.

"The German army command reports that from Nov. 1 until Nov. 18, 189 officers, 19,388 men, 26 cannon, and 72 machine guns were captured. In view of the gigantic Rumanian losses in Dobrudja and Transylvania, this is a heavy blow. By comparison the breaking of the enemy's line in Wallachia dwindles into insignificance."

PETROGRAD, Nov. 22.—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Rumanian front, Transylvania: In the Jiul Valley the Rumanian troops, under pressure from the enemy, are retiring toward Craiova.

On the other fronts nothing of importance occurred.

Danube front: The situation in Dobrudja is unchanged.

SMASHED THROUGH CENTRE.

Teuton Infantry Opened Way for Cavalry, Which Completed Victory.

BERLIN, Nov. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, Nov. 22.)—After a long silence imposed by the direct wish of General Falkenhayn, who did not wish to have any hopes raised by premature accounts of his operations, descriptions of the momentous victory of the Teutonic forces in the battle of Tirgujiulij, which broke the resistance of the Russo-Rumanian armies in Western Wallachia and opened the way to the Rumanian Plain, are now available.

The battle was fought from November 15 to 17, after the German and Austro-Hungarian forces, in a week of steady combats, had forced their way from the summits of the mountains on the Rumanian-Transylvanian frontier to the foot of the Alpine regions, mastering the armored turrets of the permanent frontier fortifications with big mortars and breaking the Rumanian resistance wherever it was encountered.

Ejected from the wild, mountainous regions to the rolling foothills beyond, the Rumanians, who by now had received heavy Russian reinforcements, elected to stand on the range of hills running east and west and lying south of Tirgujiulij, the first important town south of the mountain. The position was naturally strong and a heavy fog enabled the Rumanians to take up their positions unmolested by the pursuers.

The Germans and Austro-Hungarian forces attacked them with fervor, and after three days of heaviest fighting, crushed their way by frontal attacks through the middle of the Rumanian line from the Jiul to the Filort Rivers. The Rumanian losses in the battle are described as very heavy.

The German cavalry had been held in readiness behind the line and the squadrons now poured through the breach and raced down through the valley towards the railway, thirty miles away, driving before them the fleeing Russians and Rumanians and breaking the efforts at resistance of all but the strongest units, which still held together. These were hustled on by pursuing infantry columns, which, like the cavalry, made all possible speed to utilize their advantage.

So rapid and unrelenting was the pursuit that on Nov. 19 the cavalry had reached the Orsova-Craiova railroad line, on a breadth of twelve miles from Strehaia station to Filiash, an important railroad junction, where the line running north toward the mountain passes branches from the main Bucharest line. The pursuing forces of General Falkenhayn continued to sweep like a flood down the valley and now have reached a point just outside of Orsova, one of the important towns of Rumania.

So unostentatiously have General von Falkenhayn's operations been conducted and so little have the Rumanian names meant to the reading public generally that the importance of the victory which places von Falkenhayn's legions in battle order on the sweeping plains of Rumania is only beginning to be realized in lay circles.

According to the military experts, it turns at one sweep all Western Wallachia over to the invaders and makes the position of the Rumanians in the Orsova region virtually untenable. There is a possibility also, according to the same authority, that the Rumanians will not be able to get away through the region to the south of the railroad.

It eliminates the Danube as the southern defense of this part of Rumania, and, if followed up, turns the northern mountain defenses of Rumania, which the Rumanians have been endeavoring so stubbornly to hold, gives General von Falkenhayn an opportunity for open field strategy and the tactical handling of troops, and supplies his forces, which heretofore have been dependent for their communications upon one narrow road through Surduk Pass, with one good railway from the iron gates of the Danube, and, with the fall of Craiova, with a second line running from Kalafatu, opposite the Bulgarian town of Vidin.

BAD WEATHER FOR ITALIANS.

Little Fighting of Consequence in the Trentino or on the Carso.

ROME, Nov. 22.—This announcement was made today by Army Headquarters:

On the Trentino front the enemy made feeble attacks in the Astico Valley, which were repulsed.

On the Julian front the activity of the artillery increased. The enemy dropped bombs on Gorizia and Monfalcone.

Bad weather continues in all theatres of operation. At some of the higher points a temperature of 24 degrees below zero Centigrade has been registered.

NEW EMPEROR ASSUMES DUTIES

Continued from Page 1.

cation of the death of the venerable Emperor Francis Joseph. Tonight the following reply was sent by the President:

Washington, Nov. 22, 1916.

His Majesty, Karl Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, and Apostolic King of Hungary, Vienna:

I beg of your Majesty and the Imperial and Royal Family to accept the sincerest sympathy of Mrs. Wilson and myself in the great loss which you have sustained in the death of your illustrious uncle, for whom I entertained sentiments of high esteem and regard. I also extend to your Majesty the condolence of the Government and people of the United States, and convey to you my best wishes for your personal well being and prosperity.

WOODROW WILSON.

From the American Ambassador in Vienna Secretary Lansing received official notification of the death of the Austrian Emperor, and tonight Mr. Lansing sent to the American Embassy at the Austro-Hungarian capital a message extending the condolence of the President, Government, and people of the United States to the Government and people of Austria-Hungary on the death of their ruler.

The President's message was prepared in the State Department by an official who has charge of the forms for messages of this character, and was in accordance with custom. While these messages are worded differently in each instance so as to avoid repetition and to suit the situation, they are shown by the files of the State Department to have generally followed a set form.

It has been the custom for years for the President to send a "personal" message to the new ruler, expressing condolence over the death of the ruler who has just passed, and in addition it has been the practice for the Secretary of State to deliver an official message. Other countries follow the same practice and the State Department has many messages from the rulers of the world expressing regret over the death or assassination of American rulers.

The Austro-Hungarian Embassy today received from the Vienna Foreign Office this official notification:

"His Majesty our Most Gracious Emperor and King expired this 21st at 9.05 o'clock in the evening after a slight illness."

The German Embassy, basing its views upon an intimate knowledge of conditions in the dual monarchy, is certain that the death of Emperor Francis Joseph and the ascension of Charles Francis Joseph will result in renewed military activity of a most energetic character. The new ruler has been actively engaged on the various fronts where the Austro-Hungarian armies have been operating during the last two years.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, feels that from an internal political viewpoint the death of the Austrian Emperor will not have the slightest effect on the war. In times of peace such an event might have a strong effect. In war time, however, the Ambassador believes the people are united for success of their arms.

Furthermore, the Ambassador feels that the people of the dual monarchy have been so solidified by the war that the death of their ruler, while causing deep regret, will not bring about any political changes of importance. The new monarch is said to have well-defined ideas regarding peace and personally is peacefully inclined. He is described as "a sensible man and therefore in favor of peace rather than war."

THINK WAR UNAFFECTED BY EMPEROR'S DEATH

London Newspapers Say Germany Will Dominate Austria-Hungary as Before.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 23.—The death of the Emperor Francis Joseph, in the opinion of British newspapers, will have little effect upon the course of the war. Most of them take the view that Austria-Hungary is so dominated by German political and military influence that a change of titular rulers can make no difference in its external or internal policies.

The extent to which the dead Emperor willingly went into the present war is discussed, and while the consensus of opinion is that the war was deliberately engineered by Germany for her own ends, some of the writers take the view that Francis Joseph was Germany's willing accomplice. Others, however, express the belief that the dead monarch was merely the impotent tool of Count von Tschirschky, late German Ambassador to Austria, and other controllers of the German policy.

It is contended by some of the writers that the death of Francis Joseph removed the last obstacle to Germany's complete domination of the situation. The veteran sovereign, they say, was a distinguished personality to whom Germany was compelled to behave with a certain deference, and the Kaiser could not, it is argued, treat Austria quite as a subject in his lifetime.

Austria's Future "Never Darker."

"The future of Austria-Hungary," says The Morning Post, "was never darker or more foreboding. Whatever the outcome of the war she stands to lose. Even if the Central Powers avoid a decisive defeat, she will remain a vassal of Germany in fact, if not in name."

Although Francis Joseph is recognized by some editorial writers to have been personally friendly to Great Britain, and the tragedies of his reign are sympathetically recalled, their estimates of his achievements and his personality are not flattering.

"Beyond his devotion to the dynasty and his desire to transmit its possessions undiminished to his successor," says The Times, "he seems to have had no positive purpose. Throughout life he groped in the dark toward the line of least resistance and ended by involving himself, his family, his dominions, and his subjects in a catastrophe the like of which the civilized world has not seen."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"Behind the divinity which came to hedge him he remained what he always had been, a man of cruel, crooked, cavernous, and misanthropic mind."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"His star has set in the horror of a convulsion in which the fortunes of the Hapsburgs may well finally be engulfed. This is not the moment to allot his exact responsibility for the unpardonable crime of the war, but future ages, with the advantage of cooler judgment, will not, we think, estimate less sternly than we the guilty record of one of the arch malefactors of Europe."

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"It is improbable that the Emperor's death will make any vital difference, political or military, in the situation. It is true that the personal link of the throne counts for much in the ramshackle empire, and the prestige conferred by years and dramatic affliction cannot be transmitted to the reputedly indifferent Princelling who now receives the sceptre; but Austria has passed the stage in which her own instincts or sympathies can count for much in one way or the other. She has ceased to be an autonomous factor in the struggle. German leaders command her armies, German politicians direct the course of her Government, and the program is already drawn up by which she is to walk in the event of a victory or a respite for the Central Powers. The Dual Monarchy is at an end in every sense in political reality."

The Evening Standard says:

"It is too early to assess the specific responsibility of the late Emperor for the crime of 1914. Whether he was forced into that crime or gave himself willingly there is at present insufficient evidence to determine, but it is certain that the woes that descended upon Europe were the direct result of the subordination of Austrian policy to the ambitious rulers of modern Germany. The senility of the Emperor facilitated the evil work, just as it assisted later in the process of subjecting all the Hapsburg dominion to Prussian control."

The Westminster Gazette reviews the personal tragedies of the Emperor's reign, and continues:

"Yet in spite of it all he carried on his work, accepting his fate with a resignation which till ten years ago had become a habit, and earning by the mere accumulation of misfortunes and length of reign a position of great influence in Europe and of high value to his empire. He was the centre of an extremely unstable political system, and it seemed good for the world that he should live long enough for the cement to harden. Then something happened, and it will be the task of the historian to discover exactly what."

FRENCH COMMENT BITTER.

Papers Hope He Had Foretaste of Impending Doom.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The news of the death of the Austrian Emperor was received warily by the Paris press this morning, as the recent experience with the Presidential election in America when Hughes was acclaimed prematurely the victor made the editorial writers careful until official confirmation was obtainable. The comments on the dead sovereign are not tender.

The only debatable point raised is whether he lived too long or not long enough to experience the chastisement due him for his alleged misdeeds. The Journal heads its article on Francis Joseph with "Account Overdue." Other papers trust, despite the announced peaceful end, that "he had a foretaste of what they style the doom overhanging his house."

The Temps says that "His crowning work will have been the effacing of Austria-Hungary," and adds that "through his errors he has prepared the destruction of the monarchic principle."

The general opinion is that the Emperor's death will have little, if any, influence politically, owing to the fact that Austria now is indissolubly riveted to Germany.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Commenting on the passing of Francis Joseph, the Matin says:

"The sinister old man, who for sixty-eight years wore the double crown, disappears too soon, notwithstanding his eighty-six years, for he has not seen the approaching hour of explation of the crimes for which he will bear eternally in history a crushing responsibility and stigma. But the spectre of punishment must have haunted his latter days, if this man, so monstrously indifferent, was accessible to any feeling whatever—this man who witnessed unmoved the worst catastrophes heaped up by fate on his family and his country. The irony of fate!

"If he had disappeared from the scene three years sooner the world would have forgotten his calculating cowardice, his ferocious egotism, his hypocrisy, and would have remembered only the private and public misfortunes which marked almost all the years of his reign, without reflecting that these misfortunes were all deserved. He would perhaps have been pitied. But justice has not permitted that he swindle the world out of this supreme homage. It has made for his death a setting of reprobation and horror."

SEE BENEFIT TO GERMANY.

Her Domination of Austria Now Complete, Italian Papers Say.

ROME, Nov. 22.—The death of Emperor Francis Joseph has been the subject of animated discussion in Rome. The Giornale d'Italia and other newspapers declare that German domination of Austria, both military and political, is now complete. They also point out that Francis Joseph was not only regarded highly by the German element, but was also popular with the various races constituting Austria-Hungary, over whom he was able to exert a strong influence, notably in insuring their loyal participation in the war.

Word of the Emperor's death was received at the Vatican at 5 o'clock in the morning in a message from Mgr. Marchetti, who is in Switzerland. The Pope was informed as he was about to say mass. Later his Holiness had a lengthy conference with the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri. Instructions were sent to the Papal Nuncio at Vienna and condolences were forwarded to Archduke Charles Francis. It is not expected that the memorial service, which is usually held on the eighth day after the death of Catholic rulers, will be celebrated in the Sistine Chapel until after the war.

SEES AUSTRIA UNSHAKEN.

German Newspaper Says Emperor's Death Will Not Weaken Her.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22, (via London.)—Commenting on the death of Emperor Francis Joseph the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin says:

"The Austrian Emperor's death will create a great gap, especially as it occurs at a moment when immense events are deciding Austria's future. There is, therefore, no doubt that the enemies of Germany and Austria will joyfully record this event on their credit side in the war balance, but the near future will show them that their calculation is a mistaken one. The will to victory of the Austro-Hungarian people will lose none of its strength."

MOURNING IN NEW YORK.

Austrians and Hungarians to Hold Memorial Mass Meeting.

Wherever they congregated in New York yesterday, Austrians and Hungarians sincerely mourned the death of Emperor Francis Joseph. Pictures filled the windows of the smaller shops of East Houston Street and the neighborhood, draped in black and portraying the well-known features of the monarch.

Plans were announced last night of a monster mass meeting to be held shortly in Madison Square Garden or in Carnegie Hall as a tribute to the ruler of Austria-Hungary. The mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the Federation of Galician and Bukowinian Jews of America, together with Hungarian and Austrian societies. Saturday in the synagogues of the east side memorial services will be held.

The Daily Hungarian-American, of which Geza D. Berko is the editor, will say of the passing of the Austro-Hungarian Emperor in an editorial this morning:

"Francis Joseph is no more—he is to be succeeded by the youthful Archduke Charles Francis Joseph.

"The world is a-guessing. There are those who perceive nothing beyond a change in the occupant of the throne. But from newspaper comments and declarations of statesmen and publicists one may gather that upon the death of the venerable Emperor there will follow a new era—the new period of the rebirth of Hungary, of her new life and new national existence.

"Not Hungarians, but outsiders—English, French, Serbians, and Americans—prophesy this. In each newspaper article figures Hungary—not the monarchy. There appear the outlines of great events on the horizon and Hungary is silent. Yet she can now rightfully demand that the successor of Francis Joseph shall be the King of Hungary, not only in name, not only by the Grace of God, but in fact—by the Will of the People."

NEW AUSTRIAN RULER NOTED FOR AMIABILITY

Little Taste for Soldiering, Though Nominally, He Commanded Army Invading Rumania.

Some years ago the German Crown Prince was characterized as "ein unbeschriebenes Blatt"—a piece of paper on which nothing had been written. An Austrian author, Robert Mueller, writing in 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the war, under the title of "What Does Austria Expect from Her Crown Prince?" treats of what might have been expected from Francis Ferdinand, and then, coming to Charles Francis Joseph, says: "He has had no previous life." The same writer refers to his popularity as "looking toward the future, rather than firmly established."

Such incidents as have been told about the new ruler of Austria-Hungary—his amiability, his being mistaken for an ordinary officer by a peasant woman, who asked him to take a message to her son with the colors; his tours in the mountains with his wife and children, a go-cart strapped on the automobile—all this is pallid enough by comparison with Frederick William's defense of the Schneidigkeit of Zabern, his alignment with the military party and Westerners, his activities in the present war.

Not very many people seriously believed that Charles Francis Joseph, though he was, of course, heir presumptive while Francis Ferdinand lived, would ever sit on the throne. Francis Ferdinand had sworn a solemn oath that he would never seek royal or imperial rank for his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, nor the succession to the throne for the issue of his morganatic marriage; but most people were of the opinion that a man of his force and of his strong family affection would not be Emperor very long without inspiring the legislative bodies of Austria and Hungary to petition the Vatican to release him from his oath.

Dr. Artur Gaspar, in a book called "Our Dynasty in the Field," published early this year, has a chapter on "The Journeys of the Crown Prince." Everywhere the Crown Prince was received by delegations of citizens behind the lines, who acclaimed him as the hope of the empire; everywhere he asked questions of the staff officers, talked amiably to the men, and assumed a polite look of pain when wounded were carried past him. At the battle of Grodek, during the Russian advance in September, 1914, he came under the enemy's fire for a considerable time.

During the offensive in the Trentino last Spring Dr. Leonhard Adelt sent to the Berliner Tageblatt an account of a visit paid by the heir apparent to that front. Here the Archduke got out of his motor car, looked at captured cannon, and talked to the German correspondents about the promising progress of the campaign and his recent enjoyable visit with the German Emperor.

Mueller, in the work quoted above, refers to him as elegant, cheerful, and full of temperament, and in a work devoted chiefly to the psychological needs of the Dual Monarchy speaks of his influence as likely to come into his people "with the freshness of love at first sight." He remarks that the Archduke seemed to inherit the interest in military affairs of his father, who was constantly in the company of officers and was generally popular in the army; but other evidence has been presented to show that soldiering is one of the things the new Emperor likes least. He has been reported—with what credibility is hard to say—as having seen "The Merry Widow" fifty times in fifty days. He was until called away by the critical condition of Francis Joseph in nominal command of the Teuton armies operating on the Transylvania front of Rumania.

Aside from this, since the war began, Charles Francis has been undergoing a course of intensive training for his prospective duties as Emperor. Last Spring it was announced that Count von Berchtold, who succeeded Aehrenthal as Foreign Minister of the Empire, and held his position until replaced by Burian von Rajecz early in 1915, had been appointed Grand Master of Ceremonies to Charles Francis Joseph. This position, it was generally believed, was far from a nominal one, and the selection of one of the most distinguished statesmen in the Empire to fill it was regarded as indicating that the new Emperor was to be thoroughly grounded in the foreign policies of his realm.

The new Empress, formerly the Princess Zita of Bourbon-Parma, was one of twenty children. One of the estates of her family, the Château of Chambord, was sequestered by the French Government shortly after the beginning of the war. Two of her brothers, Sixte and Xavier, are officers in the Belgian Army.

PRESS HERE FAVOR NEW RULER

Local Hungarians and Poles Discuss His Probable Policy.

Hungarian and Polish opinion here as expressed by the editors of the leading New York newspapers of those peoples is favorable to Carl Francis Joseph as the successor to Francis Joseph, and the prediction is made that greater benefits will result to Hungary and Poland from the reign of the new ruler. Whether complete independence of Hungary and Poland will be furthered or hampered by Carl Francis Joseph is a question, as viewed by the leaders here, which cannot be judged until the close of the war.

G. Dr. Borke, editor in chief of the Hungarian daily newspaper, The Amerikai Magyar Nèoszva, at 178 Second Avenue, said yesterday:

"We really have more faith in Carl Francis Joseph than we had in the case of the late Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. Carl Francis Joseph has always been known as a very good friend of the Magyar race, while the Archduke was suspected of leanings more toward the Slavic races.

"It has been said by those who do not know Carl Francis Joseph that he cannot be expected to equal the record of the late Emperor. I consider Carl Francis Joseph a strong man, but one who will continue to receive the same good advice and act upon it as did his predecessor. Nor do I believe that he will permit himself to be influenced from any source in regard to his known friendly attitude toward Hungary.

"While Carl Francis Joseph is a novice in politics and has taken no interest in affairs of State heretofore, I believe he will be equal to the task of governing wisely and justly the two great empires. Certain it is that his military training and knowledge will be of great service to him during the war."

G. Kende, managing editor of the Amerika Magyar Nèoszava, said the political situation in Hungary convinced him that there was much "underground work" going on in the interest of an independent Hungary.

"I do not think by any means that Hungary would make a separate peace, but rather that by working with and through Germany it is hoped to attain an independent Hungary after the war. The war has proved that the backbone of the Dual Monarchy is Hungary, whose strength was shown, not only on the battlefield, but also within the nation itself.

"The war has also proved that Hungary has the strong men who direct the affairs of the Dual Monarchy. They are Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier; Baron Burian, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count Apponyi, and Count Andrassy, and it is most probable that they will continue in that capacity with the new ruler."

W. A. Mazur, publisher of the Polish Daily Telegram in East Tenth Street, said he believed Polish independence would receive more aid from the new ruler than could have been expected from the late Emperor.

Dr. Ervin Acel-Starhemberg, editor of the Amerikai Uysag, at 81 East Tenth Street, said:

"Those who know the internal affairs of the Dual Monarchy know that the late Emperor was never inclined to give up the smallest part of Austrian territory, even if that would bring a profitable peace for the Central Powers. The new Emperor may further peace, but he has in no way shown any ability in State affairs. He was placed on the east front in the capacity of a soldier and has done little to distinguish himself."

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STEFANSSON TELLS HOW TO RESCUE HIM

Explorer Deplores Untimely Solicitude and Explains When Help May Be Needed.

PLANS REACH INTO 1918

Writes to Peary Saying Relief Ships May Be Needed in That Spring.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary has received a letter from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, commander of the Canadian Arctic expedition, in which the explorer outlines in detail his plans and reassures his friends. It is the most complete exposition of the views of the explorer which has been made recently.

"Should nothing be heard of us by November, 1917," Mr. Stefansson says, "it is to be presumed that something beyond our control has delayed us."

Further on he says: "I am of the opinion that in the Spring of 1918 a ship or ships should be sent north from the Atlantic to look for us, if we have not been heard from then."

The explorer's letter to Rear Admiral Peary follows:

CAPE KELLETT, BANKS ISLAND, Jan. 11, 1916.

Dear Admiral Peary: In view of the circumstances attending the "Rescue Expedition" proposals of 1914-1915, I consider it advisable for me to write you somewhat fully about our plans. Should the question again arise of our probable safety and need of assistance, the Government of Canada or any one else interested in us is certain to defer in large measure to your judgment. It is to our great advantage, therefore, that you shall be in possession of information you can rely on both as to my opinions and plans. I shall discuss briefly first the rescue proposals of 1914-1915.

Before leaving the Alaska shore on the ice journey of 1914 I had, following the general belief apparently fully substantiated by Leffingwell and Mikkelsen, expected to encounter a westerly drift. In the event of our really meeting such a drift we should necessarily have to return to Alaska, for else we would be carried to the westward out of reach of the North Star and Mary Sachs, by the co-operation of which ships I had undertaken to carry forward the geographic work of the Karluk, [the vessel of the expedition which was wrecked in the ice.] On the other hand, should there be no strong westerly set, it was evident that we could make a much better exploratory journey if relieved of the necessity of returning to Alaska and free to give all our energies to the matter of advance. The question of food at the end of such a journey I could not allow to deter me from it without stultifying myself completely, for my work for several years already had been conducted on the assumption of our ability to live by forage, and I had said that this assumption would continue to be made on the present expedition—that we considered the risk involved in doing so to be the legitimate risk we had to face to justify ourselves.

Arranged to Stay in the Arctic.

While in reality fully expecting to meet the westerly drift, I still had the forethought, therefore, to make certain arrangements before leaving shore looking toward our landing on Banks Island, Prince Patrick Island, or some other land, instead of returning to Alaska. Our start from Alaska—March 22, 1914—was already so late that I had little hope of reaching Prince Patrick Island. By April 9, when the support party turned back, I had begun to doubt seriously that the westward drift was going to materialize. I therefore told the three men who were returning—Crawford, Johansen, and McConnell—that in case it did not materialize, which now seemed likely, we should make for Banks Island, if we could, to put up dry meat there for dog feed, (our ships had no premmican,) and to await there the coming of the North Star which, on account of her single propeller, I considered better fitted than the Sachs for the work.

The rendezvous appointed was Norway Island, near the northwest corner of Banks Island; if she did not find us there, she was to proceed to Prince Patrick Island if it looked feasible, and we would try to meet her at one place or the other. These things were provided for in instructions sent back ashore with them. The westerly drift failed to develop and we proceeded to Norway Island, near which we waited all Summer for the Star, putting up dry meat and curing caribou skins for clothing meantime. As you know, the Star did not come.

The point of telling you all this now is to emphasize the fact that there was in existence information to show that our nonreturn to Alaska had been provided for by me; that I had said our nonreturn was to be considered presumptive evidence that we had landed to the north or northeast, and that I had provided that the North Star should look for us at Norway Island or further north. So far as I can gather, you were therefore left with two false assumptions on which to base your opinion or our safety and our needs:

(1) That we had intended to return to Alaska no matter what conditions we might meet at sea, and (2) that we had intended, if we went to Banks Island perforce, to await ships on southwest Banks Island. Captain Lane's not finding me when he looked for me 200 miles south of where I had said I would be would have alarmed no one, and the only persons worried about our safety would have been those who from the first had small confidence in the soundness of our plans and our ability to carry them out.

Rescue Proposals Deplored.

In spite of the existence of the information outlined above, you do not seem to have been in possession of it. So far as I know, the Canadian Naval Service was no better informed. Still, for some reason they did not seem greatly worried about us, especially at first. I believe this was because I had repeatedly assured Mr. Hazen and Mr. Desbarats that, in circumstances such as these, we were to be presumed safe for at least a year after we had been last heard from—we always carry ammunition enough for one Winter and two Summers at least.

I shall, therefore, take their attitude toward the rescue proposals, in so far as I know it, as complimentary to me and a sign of their reliance on my good sense. It was natural enough that many of my friends should take the attitude of the Naval Service otherwise, especially as no one seems to have realized what my plans really were. True, in a newspaper story, Mr. Rood has a map based on information from McConnell with a cross at Norway Island to show the North Star rendezvous. Evidently McConnell did not conceal this important fact exactly, but I can nowhere find that he or any one else emphasized it.

Praises Canada's Course.

Eventually the Naval Service did what was, in my opinion, the correct thing, in view of the state of their information—they instructed Dr. Anderson to devote at least one, and possibly two, vessels to the search for traces of us should no information be at hand by the Summer of 1915. That was just right.

In view of what my plans really were, as embodied in my instructions to Dr. Anderson, there was no need to fear for our safety in 1914, but had there been no information of us secured by the Sachs in 1914-15, I should have hoped for and expected some effort to be made in 1915-16.

In view of the character of our equipment, the presumption should be that a party such as ours would be still alive (at least, they would not yet have starved to death) fifteen months after leaving their base.

It is true that several members of this expedition felt no less certain than the "outside world" of our being dead.

When Mr. Wilkins arrived at the Winter quarters of the southern division of our party, (coming from me in Banks Island to fetch the Star,) the way they questioned him about us was: "Of course you didn't find out anything of Stefansson's party?" That was because they were so obsessed with the "westerly drift" and had such thoroughly crystallized notions of what can and cannot be done in sled travel.

The chief reason for writing the present communication is that the attitude of the Naval Service toward the rescue proposals of 1914-1915 seems to have been interpreted by some of my friends as showing a want of care on the part of the naval service for our welfare, and a callousness of what was considered our distress. I should like to have this impression removed, if possible. I consider myself as having ample evidence of the opposite, for they have looked after our interests with a constant and considerate thoughtfulness much beyond what could be expected as a mere matter of official routine.

The attitude of Mr. Hazen and the Government generally has been most satisfactory to me, and even members of the Opposition, such as Mr. Oliver, have concerned themselves actively about our welfare. Mr. Desbarats, under whose direct personal supervision the expedition is managed, I believe to be a friend of mine personally and I am sure of his friendliness toward the expedition as an organization. He is, too, a man in whose judgment I have a good deal of confidence and to whom I would willingly trust the planning of any rescue expedition, should one become necessary.

Should a situation again arise where friends of ours begin to consider that the Government is not doing all that should be done, I want you, as beyond a doubt the most influential of my friends in things relating to the Arctic, to be in possession of independent information that shall enable you to make a statement that shall at once give to the Government its due and allay the fears of those inclined to take alarm easily.

Outlines His Plans.

Our plans, then, are to finish the geographic program of the Karluk if we can. You remember what it was when I laid it before the Geographic Congress in Rome. That was the same program with which you were already familiar in relation to the National Geographic Society—in fact, the same, though developed, that we talked over at your home at Eagle Island a week after my return from the other expedition in the Fall of 1913. Essentially, stated as a problem to be solved, we want to try to settle the question of whether there is a considerable land mass between Alaska and the Pole east of 150 degrees W. Long. From the point of view of work to be done, I consider we should try to explore the area lying west, northwest, and north of the known Parry Islands as far north and west as we can. I now put the limits at 145 degrees W. and 88 degrees N.

As outlined in an earlier letter to you, we had planned to start this Spring on the work of exploration from the point where we last year struck the new land. On account of the Star's wintering place being on the northwest corner of Banks Island, I have decided to alter this plan so that one party with five men and four sleds—possibly six men—will go west and northwest from Cape Kellett, aiming to return to shore in sixty to seventy-five days; another party of four sleds and five or six men will go north from the Polar Bear to 78 degrees, and 118 degrees if we can, and will then explore any land or landfast ice within reach. Three men and two dog teams of this party will not try to return to the Polar Bear, but will spend the Summer wherever that can be done to best advantage, so far as concerns either immediate geographic work or preparations for the following year, such as the caching of dog feed at advanced positions. Perhaps they may do this last in Melville Island.

In the Spring an Eskimo family or two with a number of dogs are to cross from Victoria to Melville Island, largely to relieve the crowded Bear of the transportation of a large number of dogs. The Bear will then try to cross to Melville Island, or perhaps further to pick us up or to co-operate with us the following Winter.

Discusses His Return.

If we should be able to complete this Spring the work outlined above, and should we then be able to connect with the Bear, we would try to return south (home) the Fall, 1916. But completing the Karluk program is the primary consideration this year; the Fall of 1917 we shall, however, try to come home in any event, and shall come by the Atlantic or Pacific route according to convenience.

The southern section of this expedition will return home this year, and if we can we shall send home some members of the northern section also who are not particularly needed. The details of this will depend on various things, but especially on ice conditions. A whaling ship may possibly touch here so we can ship the men out that way, or either the Star or Sachs may take them out.

If we have to stay a second year, as now seems likely, we would that year (1916-17) devote all our energies to the region west and north of our new land. That year, if not this, I hope to approach so near MacMillan's furthest, coming from the west, that we can demonstrate the presence or absence of Crocker Land. You said to me once, apropos of Crocker Land, that you did not think any one ought to feel sure of the existence of any (previously undiscovered) land on which he had not actually set foot. It is equally, and for a greater reason, true that MacMillan cannot be sure that there was not some land within twenty miles of where he turned back. But if we can come from the west to a point 100 miles or so west of where he turned back, Crocker Land cannot be large if we don't see some sign of it. MacMillan's account, as published in newspapers I have seen, appears to me to leave the betting about even.

To Maintain Cape Kellett Base.

I intend to maintain a base at Cape Kellett until they there hear from us that they may go home—this in case of shipwreck of the Bear further north. It is not that I consider a base there really indispensable, for we ought to be able to walk from Melville Island to Great Bear Lake if need be; but it would be undoubtedly simpler to have supplies at Kellett in case of accident. It is a place where whaling vessels can conveniently call. Should nothing be heard of us by November, 1917, it is to be presumed that something beyond our control has delayed us. If this has been a shipwreck the Summer, 1916, we are likely to communicate with Kellett the Spring, 1917; but something may prevent news getting out from there—such as a very bad ice year. Suitable arrangements, so far as the Kellett side is concerned, would be to have traders and whalers try to communicate with the Kellett base. Should shipwreck occur after we start for the Atlantic by the Melville Sound route, you would know far better than I what steps to take. We shall probably have no fuel but blubber after the Winter 1916-17, and distillate is so scarce with us now that we shall have to use the sails whenever conditions allow. Being delayed a Winter will therefore be felt as a hardship by some of the crew at least, even should the ship not suffer.

Relief Suggestions.

I am of the opinion that in the Spring of 1918 a ship or ships should be sent north from the Atlantic to look for us if we have not been heard from then.

My best guess is that the Bear will Winter next year on the south coast of Melville Island, but if ice conditions are exceptionally good we may attempt to get indefinitely further north. At present I can say little further to guide you in forming an opinion of how relief operations should be conducted. I have given the Government a list of places at which beacons may be built and records left, either in 1917 or later, by us.

In all probability Storkersen will be in charge of the work on moving ice this year, while I shall be one of the three men who aim not to return to the Polar Bear. Likely we shall spend the Summer either in our new land or on Melville Island.

Unfortunately we have no information here about the Smith Sound section of the arctic beyond what is contained on Chart 2118 of the Admiralty, and what indefinite things I remember from your books and what you have told me. Should our ship happen to get north to some position westerly from Sverdrup's, we might find it desirable to communicate with Etah. It is even possible we might find it convenient to do so at the end of a sled trip. Would it do any good to let the natives up there know that our turning up on the Ellesmere coast is a possibility?

I shall inform the Government of my writing you this sort of a letter and of my reason for doing so. As the chief purpose is to forestall unreasonable fears for our safety I should be glad if you would publish in the way that seems best to you anything this letter contains at any time when a good purpose seems served thereby. Coming with your comments, I hope it will prevent any such general worry on the part of our friends as is shown to have existed in 1914-15, when my own family were so sure of my being dead that they did not even write.

Obituary Notices Distasteful.

Reading one's own obituaries as supplied by a clipping bureau has an interest of its own, of course; but once is enough. Besides, one does not relish having those who really care believe for a year that he has met what to them is a particularly terrifying death. And then one does not like being rescued prematurely. Doubtless I should much prefer it to death for myself, and I am in duty bound to prefer it for my companions.

The fact remains, however, that up to the present writing neither I, myself, nor any one in my immediate section of the expedition has ever thought we needed to be rescued, though I, in particular, have often felt only too keenly that we needed the help of both men and equipment to carry forward our work. As to that, we are better situated now than at any time since the Karluk drifted off, though we need some things very badly—notably sounding gear, scientific instruments and—most of all—sled materials.

I want to thank you again for the comparatively optimistic, and to my mind eminently sensible, things you said to the newspapers about us the Winter 1914-15. Considering the facts, or supposed facts, you had to go on, your opinions were all well founded in so far as I have seen them in newspaper clippings.

VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON.

AFTER BIDE-A-WEE HOME.

S. P. C. A. Starts a New Prosecution at Hempstead, L. I.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 22.—The old feud between the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and its smaller rival, the Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals, which recently has had a Summer place for its dogs at Wantagh, L. I., cropped out here to-day when Isaac E. Parker, caretaker of the Bide-a-Wee Home, was put on trial before Justice of the Peace Walter R. Jones.

He is charged with having permitted sick dogs to live in the kennels with healthy ones, weak dogs to be caged with stronger animals, and other violations of S. P. C. A. rules. The S. P. C. A. also charged that decayed meat was given to the dogs, and that no proper measures had been taken to stop the spread of disease. The complainant was Theodore Foulke, General Agent of the S. P. C. A. in Brooklyn.

The hearing was attended by Mrs. Harry Ulysses Kilbe, Mrs. Ormo Wilson, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, and other women prominent in the work of the home. It was not concluded and will be continued tomorrow. Meantime, it was announced after the proceedings had been adjourned for the day, that the S. P. C. A. prosecution so far had had the result of bringing the Bide-a-Wee Home a donation of $10,000 from one admirer and a gift of a new ambulance from another.

An agent of the S. P. C. A. testified that he had visited the Bide-a-Wee's Summer home recently and found the place in a "disgraceful condition," measured by S. P. C. A. standards. He said the caretaker had told him that the blame rested with the superintendent, who was not around at the time. The agent did not wait to see the superintendent.

Superintendent Freel of the S. P. C. A. testified that in August he went with W. K. Horton, general manager of the S. P. C. A., and called the attention of Parker to the conditions in the home which in his opinion ought to be remedied.

Isidor Kresel and William Travers Jerome, Jr., appeared for the defense and J. Mayhew Wainwright for the S. P. C. A.

Mr. Kresel in opening the defense said that the case was simply an outgrowth of the S. P. C. A.'s desire to put a rival out of business by annoying its supporters, good women who were interested in the care of stray animals. Herbert Barry for the S. P. C. A. denied this.

Metz Gives $20,000 War Aid.

Herman A. Metz, former Congressman and ex-Controller, has contributed $20,000 to the American Physicians' Expedition Committee, of which he is a Treasurer, it was announced yesterday at the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the organization at the offices of the President, Arthur von Briesen, 25 Broad Street.

The committee was organized last year to send medical relief expeditions to the Central Powers, from whose territory the American Red Cross, on account of lack of funds, had withdrawn the units sent there soon after the war began. The committee now has six large reserve hospitals in operation, four in Germany and two in Austria.

MORE STEEL MEN GET WAGE INCREASE

Continued from Page 1.

that it will follow the lead of the United States Steel Corporation, and increase the wages of its employes 10 per cent. The company has 5,000 men on its payroll in the Pueblo plant. The increase will represent an addition of $600,000 a year to the company's payroll. It is the third increase given the employes during the year, or an additional expense of more than $1,000,000 to the company.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company follows a policy of granting increases similar in amount to those given by the United States Steel Corporation to its employes.

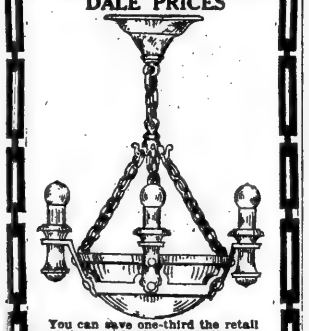
Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 22.—A bonus of 10 per cent. to be added on their year's wages will be paid before Christmas to about 3,000 employes of the Atlas Powder Company, including those of all the plants of the company, and those in the offices here. All employes who have worked for the company since September will share in the bonus.

It is explained that the bonus is a profit-sharing proposition, granted because the profits this year have been unusually good. The bonus checks will be issued about Dec. 15. The company's plants are at Tamaqua, Penn., Lake Hopatcong, N. J., Senter, Mich., Atlas, Mo., Kittanning, Penn., and Paterson, Okla.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 22.—To aid them in combating increased cost of living, the laborers at nine plants of the Long-Bell Lumber Company in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas today received a wage increase. It was said the advance would increase the annual payroll by $250,000.

DALE PRICES



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SEES ALL EUROPE PURIFIED BY WAR

Dr. Francke Believes Higher Ideals Will Prevail When Peace Is Restored.

NO DISARMAMENT LIKELY

Says Germany Would Require Guarantees Which Probably Could Not Be Given.

Dr. Kuno Francke, Curator of the Germanic Museum of Harvard University, talked of Germany's future before the members of the Germanistic Society of America last evening. He glorified Germany, enumerated some of the great problems that the end of the war would leave for solution, and closed with an expression of the hope that the passions and hatreds of the war would pass away, and that from the ruins would arise a new Europe in which international brotherhood should be an acknowledged fact.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi presided at the meeting, which was the first of the 1916-1917 season of the Germanistic Society. The ballroom of the Hotel Astor, in which the meeting was held, was packed, and several hundred members who could not get in stood in the halls and listened as best they could to the end.

Dr. Francke referred to the unity which has characterized the German people, of all classes and degrees, during the present war. He described Germany as a nation which actually felt itself "as one," a people ready to sacrifice everything for the common ideals.

"What is the outlook which this extraordinary exhibition of a common national will opens up for Germany's future?" asked Dr. Francke. "This is the main question I shall endeavor to answer. In doing so I take it for granted that the war will not end with Germany's political or economic destruction. For even if, as seems happily improbable, the German arms should finally be overwhelmed by numbers and money, the German spirit will remain and will press on toward the working out of national conditions worthy of a people that has stood so marvelously this unparalleled test of public efficiency and virtue.

"It is certain that the millions who have fought this war in trenches, in submarines and in the air will return to civil life with a heightened sense of what citizenship implies and what is the people's due. On the other hand, every war—successful or otherwise—has the tendency to increase the demands of the advocates of militarism and of class rule. Serious clashes of opinion, therefore, between liberals and conservatives, progressives and reactionaries, Socialists and capitalists, appear inevitable in the near future. What may be confidently hoped for is that this party struggle of the future will not have the same virulence and bitterness that it often had in the Germany before the war; that, on the contrary, all the parties will recognize each other as fellow-servants of a common cause, differing from each other only in ways and means, not in ultimate aims and ideals, and therefore mutually inclined to reasonable enterprises."

Dr. Francke added that he was in a position to say that no man in all Germany more fully realized the need of reform and readjustment than the Kaiser. He said that this information had come to him within the past few days in a letter from a friend who had spent the greater part of an evening discussing this phase of the situation with the Emperor.

"Unfortunately," he contiued, "there is little hope that after the war there will be less need of military preparedness. Germany, in particular, will agree to a reduction of armament only if she receives adequate pledges that disarmament will not be used as a weapon to cripple her permanently, and it is hard to see how such pledges can be given."

In such circumstances Dr. Francke said that all that a German patriot could hope for was that the German army should become what it was in reality already—"a people in arms." Before the war, he said, there was too wide a gap between the army officer and the civilian. That gap must disappear, and with it must come equality in the fullest sense of the word.

"I have purposely refrained," said Dr. Francke in conclusion, "from speaking of Germany's relation to other countries after the war. But I cannot close without expressing the belief that the war will bring a new life into all the nations engaged in it. They all stand in need—in many ways in greater need than Germany—of inner regeneration. They all have found in this war a source of moral quickening and public inspiration. May we not hope that the universal striving for inner reconstruction, the newly awakened longing for a higher civic consciousness, the ideal of a national life devoted to the cultivation of the highest physical, intellectual, and spiritual powers of the individual, will finally quench the blind passions and violent hatreds inflamed by the war, so that a regenerated Europe will once more, and more firmly than ever before, believe in international brotherhood?"

REICHSTAG TO MEET NOV. 25

Imperial Decree Fixes Date for Convening of Body.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A Reuter dispatch from Berlin by way of Amsterdam says that an imperial decree has fixed Nov. 25 for the convening of the Reichstag.

VANDERLIP WARNS NATION.

Annual Billion Dollar Loss in Strikes Must Cease, Banker Says.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, spoke last evening before the Fifth Avenue Association on the relations of capital to labor, and said that the greatest industrial problem of today was to find a way to deal with the social movements in a way to avoid the present billion dollar annual loss through labor disturbances.

"The recurring disturbances of strikes and of threatened strikes show that it is no small spirit of unrest that troubles the social and economic life of the nation," he said. "This country indulges in a lavish waste through strikes, the losses from which would appall any less wealthy nation. The cost of the recent garment makers' strike in New York City has been estimated to be in the neighborhood of $50,000,000. The last anthracite coal strike in the short course of five months caused a loss of $120,000,000 to employers and employes in the community.

"I have seen the statement that in a single year the losses that could be attributed to labor disturbances in this country total more than a billion dollars. Of course, the real loss that may be traced to the friction in the social order that exists from this one cause alone are beyond computation.

"The overwhelming majority of both employers and employes are fair-minded. There is, unfortunately, an element of employers who are greedy, who fail to recognize their duties to society, and who are unfair in their treatment of labor. Likewise, there is an element of labor that makes its living by perpetuating discord, an element that is without true patriotism to its own class and is blind to the economic principles that must rule all society, employing and employed.

"Good citizenship demands that employers must be alert to new agencies for industrial harmony. The provision for sickness, invalidity, and old age; the provision for hygienic working conditions, the payment of fair wages, and the general recognition of the humanities are demanded, in the light of our present-day intricate society, as fundamentals of good citizenship.

"Such tremendous strides in organization and in co-operation have been made by all the warring nations that I have heard it predicted that after the war we will speak of 'the Old United States' and 'the New Europe.' Taking the nation as a whole, there is reason to doubt whether the co-operative spirit has yet rooted itself deeply in the American mind.

"We find promising evidence of a better common understanding of this requirement in the formation of the National Industrial Conference Board. This body is said to be composed of 5,000 employers, members of twelve of our largest business organizations, which employ 7,000,000 workers. It hopes to promote a clearer understanding between the employer and the employe, and between its members and the public at large.

"Co-operative planning among progressive business organizations for the good of the nation strikes the keynote of what appears to be the surest possible way out of our past and present difficulties."

TANK PHOTOS RELEASED.

British Public Gets First Glimpse of New Terrible War Machines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 23.—The censorship has now released the pictures of the tanks, including that of the one taken after action which has already appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Several papers this morning come out with photographs showing the machines in action, crossing shell craters, firing guns and at rest.

The Daily Mirror, which reproduces a further searies of four pictures, announces it bought the right to reproduce yesterday's pictures from the Canadian Record Office for $5,000, which it claims is a record sum for a newspaper to pay for three photographs of the same subject. The Canadian Record Office will give the money to war charities. It has also arranged for The Daily Mirror to undertake the disposal of world's rights of other Canadian official pictures of tanks, the whole proceeds of world sales to be devoted to the Canadian War Memorials Fund.

Mr. Lloyd George's statement in the House of Commons on the subject attracted notice. Mr. Ashley had asked why the censor had been prohibiting British newspapers from publishing photographs of the tanks when Canadian and American newspapers containing such photographs were allowed to enter this country. Mr. Lloyd George, in reply, said:

"I have seen some of these American photographs, and they bear no relation to the actual machine."

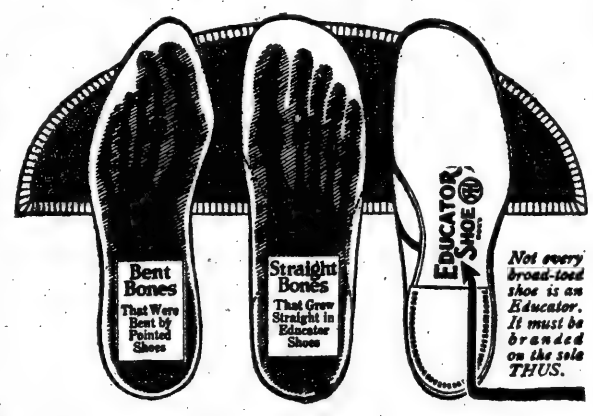
This has raised the question as to which American and Canadian papers Mr. Lloyd George examined. A comparison of the picture of tanks published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Mid-Week Pictorial and Current History show they "bear a relation" to those in today's Daily Mirror, which the latter describes as Canadian official photographs.

MUST CUT LONDON MENUS.

Runciman Orders Hotels to Do Away with Fancy Dishes—Savoy Agrees.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 23.—Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, addressing a meeting of leading London hotel keepers, demanded an immediate curtailment of menus. He declared that there must be an immediate and drastic cutting down and a decrease in the use of imported foods.

Following the meeting, the Savoy Hotel announced the cancellation of its special Christmas and New Year's dinners.



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AMERICAN TOBACCO STILL BEING HELD UP

Only 700 of the 5,000 Casks on the Copenhagen Docks Have Thus Far Been Released.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Most of the $2,000,000 worth of American tobacco, which it was thought here had been released by the British authorities through an agreement announced by the State Department a month ago, still is held up at Copenhagen, according to information reaching Washington today. Of the 5,000 casks on the Copenhagen docks, only 700 have been released, British authorities having failed to accept the statements of American owners of the remainder that all the conditions of importations to Denmark has been complided with.

Tobacco which has reached tidewater in this country also is being delayed in shipment to Europe, despite the British agreement, on account of the refusal of the Holland-American line to accept the shipments. The Allies several months ago forbade the importation of tobacco to countries contiguous to Germany or to Scandinavia, and shipping companies will not accept cargoes without letters of assurance from the British Embassy here that the goods will pass the blockade without delay.

Most of the tobacco held at Copenhagen was especially prepared for Germany and is of a grade which will deteriorate rapidly. Storage facilities at Copenhagen for this grade are poor.

U-BOAT DETAINS GREEK SHIP.

Vessel's Mail Is Seized and Cargo Is Thrown Overboard.

Marseilles, Nov. 22.—The Greek steamMARSEILLES, Nov. 22.—The Greek steamer Erissos has arrived here, and reports that she was stopped by a submarine, which seized 118 sacks of mail and forced her to throw her cargo overboard.

Make Sale of Islands Certain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 22.—The Moderate, Liberal, Socialist, Radical, and Conservative members of the Joint Commission have signed a joint report in favor of the sale of the West Indian Islands, which is thereby made certain.

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Exclusive designs; the materials are the same as those used in our made to order department.
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Reduced to 65c 85c 1.35 and upward
Tan Cape Gloves (Odd Sizes)
Reduced to 85c
Entire stock at corresponding reductions. Would advise an early selection while assortments are complete.

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CITY MAY SELL COAL FROM PUBLIC YARDS

State Officials Have Plan to Open a Grocery Store to Cut High Prices of Food.

REPORT FULL WAREHOUSES

Hartigan's Inspectors Say the Cold Storage Plants Here Are Now Unusually Well Filled.

Beginning with a proposal for New York City to enter the retail coal business by establishing a coal yard on the east side, and for New York State to enter the grocery business by establishing a market on the upper west side, the city and State authorities considered yesterday various legislative measures to meet continuing advances in the cost of living.

Inspectors of the Department of Weights and Measures reported that, while eggs, poultry, meats and other perishable foodstuffs were at unprecedentedly high prices, the cold storage plants in and near New York City contained more supplies than ever before. While the exact figures were not obtainable, it was learned that the supply of cold storage articles in plants near New York harbor was almost double the normal amount.

Commissioner Hartigan said a part of the unusually large supply was, unquestionably being held for speculation, but the rest, he said, was destined for shipment to Europe, the accumulation being caused by scarcity of cargo room in steamers for Europe.

Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs of the Health Department, made several suggestions yesterday to the Wicks egislative Committee. He favored lifting the legal bars against skimmed milk, saying it would be sold for much less than the Grade B milk now most used, and that skimmed milk had considerable food value. Coal-tar dyes in ice cream, and the use of young calves for veal likewise were covered in his statement.

Much Legislation Impending.

Both the State Legislature and Congress probably will be flooded with high cost of living legislation. Many tentative bills have been taken to the City Hall for the indorsement of city officials. One or more bills probably will be introduced at Albany, authorizing the State to fix the maximum prices at which foodstuffs may be sold.

Another plan, which will be embodied in bills in the Legislature offered by New York City Assemblymen, will provide for supervision by the Public Service Commission of the handling of all foodstuffs within the State. Bills in Congress will put the interstate handling of foodstuffs under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The entrance by the city into the coal-selling business will probably be recommended in a report by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein to Mayor Mitchel today. Commissioner Wallstein has investigated charges that coal dealers in east side cellars were hoarding their stock for better prices.

City officials have discussed, but rejected, various proposals for the city, in one guise or another, to enter the wholesale and retail grocery business in order to fight the cost of living. Although the city may compete with private firms in the sale of coal, the officials are opposed to the extension of this competition to other lines.

The Mayor Issues a Statement.

Mayor Mitchel issued the following statement yesterday:

"Several days ago I took up with the Corporation Counsel the preparation of a markets bill for submission to the Legislature. This was merely in line with the efforts of this administration in 1915 and 1916 to provide relief through legislation. Both years the bill was beaten. If either of these bills had been enacted into law the city would have been enabled to provide a terminal market system.

"The object of the bill was to secure for the producer a direct means of having all food products placed at public auction, and to insure the prompt return to him of the amount for which the goods were sold, less the auctioneer's fees.

"The means of carrying out this plan was a new Department of Markets with a Commissioner at the head, and such markets as the Board of Estimate would supply, the drafting of rules for the conduct of the public auctioneers, and the requirement of sufficient bonds to insure the prompt return of all moneys to the farm producer.

"A bill to carry out this intent was introduced in the Legislature at the request of the Mayor on Feb. 11, 1915, in the Assembly, and again in the following year on Feb. 9, 1916, by Senator Mills. Both years the measures were never reported out of the Cities Committee."

Another plan under discussion by city officials is the purchase of land for a great city-owned railroad terminal for foodstuffs.

According to State Food Commissioner John J. Dillon, an efficient terminal and distribution system would cost New York City $3,000,000 and would save the city $18,000,000 a year on poultry, $15,000,000 a year on butter, and $10,000,000 on eggs.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan said yesterday:

"When the public markets were established two years ago, they cut the price of foodstuffs one-third for those who patronized them, and there were a hundred thousand people a day who did patronize them. The same use of the public markets would cut the high price of food at this time."

"In spite of the fact that practically every dealer has raised the price of bread," said Commissioner Hartigan, "there is no evidence of any concerted action, and it appears plain that the increased cost of materials and labor have sent prices up, each baker acting individually. My inspectors found practically no five-cent loaves in a thorough canvass of the bakeries of this city. One or two of the large companies are putting out a five-cent article, but it is not much larger than a roll. The only five-cent loaves on the market are ten-ounce loaves. The standard six-cent loaf is now twelve ounces. The bakers decided that it was a better business policy to increase the price than to be continually diminishing the size of the loaf, and that view is considered the correct one by this office."

HE FAVORS SKIMMED MILK.

Food Expert Tells Way to Lower Prices—Dyed Ice Cream.

Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs of the City Health Department, told the Wicks Legislative Committee yesterday that a solution of New York's milk problem might be found in the sale of skimmed milk in the city. At present it is illegal to sell skimmed milk here. Mr. Brown did not say what he would regard as a fair price for skimmed milk, but intimated it might be much below the present price of 11 cents or more for Grade B.

Mr. Brown pointed out that the law prohibiting the entrance into New York of milk that had been separated from its butter fat was passed about twenty years ago, when the system of handling milk was different from the scientific system prevailing today.

"I think," said he, "that the attitude of the Health Department on this situation is clearly shown by the fact that it has already attempted to have introduced in the Legislature a bill calling for the repeal of this law, and thus allowing the sale of skimmed milk here."

Most of the testimony given by Mr. Brown before the committee yesterday concerned the making of ice cream. A longed discussion followed after he told the committee that it was difficult to define ice cream. He said much of the ice cream sold in the city contained coal tar dyes; that the Health Department permitted the use of some coal tar dyes, and pointed out that the department made a distinction between wholesome and unwholesome dyes.

He said that the Health Department records showed that two epidemics of typhoid fever in Brooklyn had been due to ice cream. This was because of handling of the ice cream by typhoid carriers. He also said it was his personal opinion that if the use of all coal tar dyes was prohibited in the manufacture of foods the people would be better off.

Mr. Brown told the committee, in reply to a question, that it was true some of the bakeries in New York used bad eggs in the glazing of bread. This, he said, was difficult of detection.

The committee took up the question of the city regulation which says that calves must be 4 weeks old before they may be sold in the city as veal. It was brought out that the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Public Health Service does not make any restriction of the age of the calf, but bases its restrictions upon the condition of the calf.

The investigation of the Wicks committee will continue this morning at 10:30 o'clock in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building.

NO COAL CONSPIRACY FOUND.

Swann Calls Price Rise Artificial, but Doubts Law Has Been Violated.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday his investigation of the coal market had gone far enough to prove that the increase in cost to the small consumer was due to artificial raising of prices. On the other hand, he said, little evidence had been obtained yet to prove such a conspiracy as could be reached by the law, and that the increase might be due to independent action by speculators.

"A conspiracy in these cases is very hard to prove," he said, "and the situation that now presents itself might be called spontaneity of action rather than a legal conspiracy."

Supt. William M. Offley of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who is investigating the cause of the rise in price of coal, will make his report to Washington, and, if evidence of a conspiracy is shown, the Department of Justice will start Grand Jury investigations in the districts concerned.

Both investigations, as far as they have progressed, have shown that the rise in price took place, as a rule, after the coal left the mines. Most of the great coal mining companies are now selling coal at practically the same rate at which it was selling a year ago.

Michael Burns of the Burns Brothers Coal Company described to District Attorney Swann yesterday how this firm had frequently run short of coal because the freight congestion delayed deliveries from the mines, and how he was forced to buy coal at exorbitant prices from speculators.

Louis H. Moss of 27 Cedar Street, counsel for Burns Brothers, said yesterday:

"The Reading, Lackawanna, Wilkes-Barre, and other large coal companies, which issue a circular at the beginning of each year naming coal prices for the coming year, have stuck to the prices named in those circulars. They have been unable to supply the amount called for by Burns Brothers, however, for the reason, as they give it, that there is a deficiency of 2,000,000 tons at the mines, that there is a car shortage, and that the demand has increased. They have been able to supply only about 40 or 50 per cent. of the amount which Burns Brothers had a reasonable right to expect."

E. B. Thomas, President of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, said yesterday:

"The public did not buy the usual amount of coal during the Summer months. For that reason there is now an abnormal demand, and in their desire to fill their bins and avoid high prices, the consumers are creating the very conditions they sought to avoid.

"There is not sufficient labor to operate the mines at a maximum capacity. The Lehigh Valley Company, for instance, has 1,700 less men than it had at this time a year ago. The simple fact is that the abnormally high wages paid in munitions factories have taken away many thousands of the men who formerly worked at the mines. Ordinarily vacancies in the ranks of our unskilled labor are filled by immigrants, but it is well known that the war has practically ended immigration."

FITZGERALD STARTS FOOD EMBARGO FIGHT

Announces He Will Demand Congress Forbid Exportation to Europe.

OPPOSED BY THE PRESIDENT

Representative Would Punish Great Britain and Reduce Home Living Cost.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Representative John J. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, issued a formal announcement today that he would demand legislation imposing an embargo on foodstuffs. Mr. Fitzgerald proposed to fight for such radical legislation, he declared, as retaliation against Great Britain for the blacklisting of American firms and to force a reduction in the cost of living in the United States.

This announcement, following a semi-official statement that the President would not recommend an embargo on the exportation of foodstuffs, means that there will be a bitter struggle between the Administration and other forces at the very outset of this session. The legislators representing the farming districts are opposed to any restriction of their sales to foreign buyers, while the city dweller, feeling the effect of high prices, wants to see some halt made in the exportation.

When the embargo was first suggested in the case of ammunition the West and farming districts favored it, but since the effect of the war has spread from the manufacturing centres to the farmer, and wheat has risen to $1.75 a bushel, and all other products have increased proportionately, the farmer finds every reason to be opposed to an embargo.

"I favor an embargo on foodstuffs and it is my purpose to prepare a bill and to discuss the entire subject early in the coming session," Mr. Fitzgerald said. "Two reasons chiefly impel me to favor such legislation. It is the most effective weapon in our controversy with Great Britain over her unwarranted, outrageous, and indefensible blacklist of American merchants.

Aimed at Great Britain.

"Affronts as unending as the resulting injuries have been given us and Great Britain shows her contempt by her persistent infringement of our rights. As our foodstuffs are needed, abroad, an embargo on those exports will be more effective than weary months of diplomatic negotiations which end in the continuance of the indefensible practices against our rights.

"The embargo should be imposed for purely domestic reasons. The prices of foodstuffs have reached levels that are bringing widespread distress to the country. Many hundreds of thousands of our people are suffering from the lack of the necessities of life. Wholesale prices in many commodities are less abroad today than they were a year ago; here the retail prices have advanced alarmingly.

"The argument that nothing should be done to interfere with the expansion of our foreign trade does not impress me. Of what profit is it if our foreign trade is to grow with leaps and bounds while our own people are brought to the verge of starvation as a result of it? Every other nation of the world is conserving its food supply. Why should the people of the United States suffer from food privation to enable others to be satisfied with our foodstuffs? The time is ripe for the embargo, and I hope to see legislation speedily enacted to impose it. Let America be for Americans first."

There is no prohibition against the placing of an embargo on any products being sent out of the United States. Many persons have held the erroneous belief that the Constitution prohibited an embargo. The Constitution prohibits the imposition of an export tax. An authority on this subject today said:

"The precedent for an embargo is found in the early part of the nineteenth century. It was the outcome of the war between England and France. Both countries enacted measures which seriously interfered with the freedom of American commerce. The culmination was the Berlin decree issued by Napoleon in 1806, which was followed by the Milan decree and others. Napoleon, after a series of sweeping military successes on the Continent, established a so-called blockade of England, although he had not a single vessel capable of enforcing it.

Napoleon Seized Vessels.

"The Berlin and Milan decrees absolutely forbade trading with England. At first it was not understood that this policy, which came to be known historically as the Continental policy of Napoleon, would interfere with the trade of the United States. For a year it was not enforced against American vessels. Then Napolean began to seize those vessels wherever found, confiscate them and sell them.

"Innocent merchantmen which had been on the distant seas, wandering into a French port, were subject to this treatment. When the full purpose of Napoleon became evident there was a strong demand in the United States for a declaration of war against France. But the National Administration of that day was a peace Administration. A big element supported it for keeping the United States out of war. Another reason for not declaring war on France was that Great Britain was equally arrogant and indifferent to the rights of American commerce.

"Since the United States was not ready to go to war with either belligerent in order to enforce its rights, a party grew up which urged safety first by withdrawing American commerce from the seas. New England, which had the bulk of the trade, objected strenuously, but its objections did not prevail. The attitude of New England on this matter is a very interesting historical chapter.

"The embargo, which was duly authorized by Congress, was not popular with the country at large, either, and it never was fully effective. It was a sweeping measure, intended to prevent ships from leaving American ports until the trouble between England and France was settled.

"Notwithstanding that the purpose was to keep the United States out of war, some historians have traced the war with England in 1812 to incidents growing out of this embargo."

MAY INDICT POULTRY DEALERS

Swann Believes Prices Fixed—Egg Speculator Makes $75,000.

Several indictments of poultry dealers on charges of price-fixing in violation of the State anti-trust law are expected by District Attorney Swann, whose assistants are preparing evidence for the Grand Jury of a poultry-dealers' conspiracy.

Dealers who have been questioned by the District Attorney have admitted that since the murder of Barnet Baff, the greatest power in the live poultry business in this city, there has been found a combination of poultry dealers for "their own protection." Baff was accused of using his wholesale business and his chain of retail stores to "whipsaw" small dealers by selling to them at high prices at his wholesale market, and then underselling them in his own retail market. To prevent any successor to Baff from arising, it was said, the poultry dealers formed the Harlem and Bronx Live Poultry Dealers' Association and the Fourteenth Street Live Poultry Dealers' Association, which are now under investigation.

Henry A. Gordon, who was counsel for Barnet Baff, told Deputy District Attorney Markevich yesterday that it was he who had drawn up the plan of organization for the two associations and that he considered their practices entirely within the law.

In connection with the police, who are taking a census of the eggs stored in the city, District Attorney Swann has begun an investigation of the alleged hoarding of eggs to force up prices. Assistant District Attorney Eder, who is conducting the investigation, described yesterday how a speculator in eggs had admitted making $75,000 by manipulating the market.

"He told me," said Mr. Eder, "that he first bought a large quantity of eggs when the market was cheap. His purchase was so large that the dealers began to feel that there was a shortage impending. The speculator then sold them all for whatever he could get, flooding the market with eggs and forcing the price down. Then he rebought them all at once, forcing the market up, and then suddenly unloaded them again. He said he did this four times, cleaning up a total of $75,000."

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Gloves

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See the New Models:

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If you know a little girl who would like a pair of imported Centemeri gloves for her dolly, send us her name and address and we will mail them to her free of cost.

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THE Largest Fur Factory in America enables Balch, Price to offer you the most Varied and Extensive Choice in both Fashion and Fur.

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15 Minutes from Grand Central to Borough Hall Subway Station

—It pays to turn the corner for goods of quality—

25 West 38th St. Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St.

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For Every Figure

Women's and Misses' 16 yr. to 42 Bust

Extra Size Figures 37½ to 56 Bust

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Serge and Morning Dresses

In black or navy, some combined with satin showing Roumanian embroidery in tinsel and worsted, or strictly Tailored.

11.95 19.85 25.75 to 79.85

Street and Afternoon Frocks

Silk poplins, crepe de chine, satin and taffeta with Bulgarian and beaded trimmings or Georgette. Some novelty stripes.

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Satin, crepe meteor, Georgette taffeta or chiffon velvet, beaded and hand embroidered, some with fur trimming. Brocades and spangled net.

34.50 44.75 59.50 to 225.00

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PRICES VARY ACCORDING TO SIZE AND MATERIAL.

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MEN'S SILK SCARFS

in Oriental Motifs

copied from rare antique rugs

are an exclusive and attractive novelty just introduced in the Men's Wear Department, on the First Floor.

Artistic and beautiful are the color blendings revealed in these rich silks, designed and woven in America for B. Altman & Co. and made up especially for them.

The Scarfs are shown in the regular stock at $2.50 and $3.00.

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Suits and Overcoats

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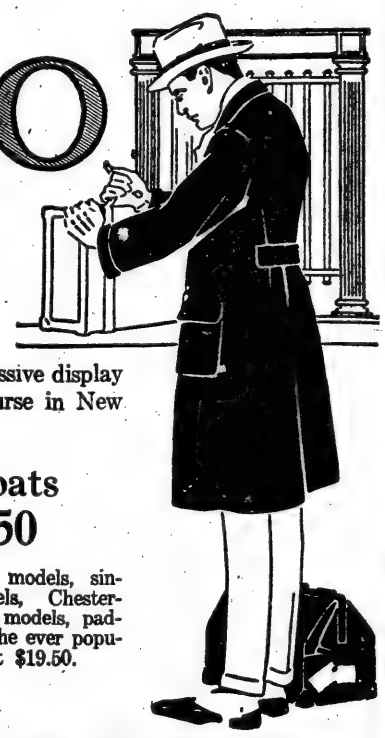

Never such variety, never such fetching styles and smart effects, never such generous value in all GIMBEL experience as we are showing this year.

Nearly 8,000 suits and overcoats, a massive display that will meet every taste and every purse in New York. Every new style is included.

Suits at $19.50

All the season's best ideas for winter. All the desirable materials, all the wanted colorings, and style! You'll be delighted at $19.50.

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Double-breasted models, single-breasted models, Chesterfields, pinch-back models, paddock models and the ever popular ulsters. All at $19.50.

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Winter Overcoats, $35, $37.50, $40, $45, $50, $55, $60, $65

Imported direct from Europe. Belted models, loose fitted models and the great ulster overcoats—in the season's latest fabrics.

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564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

For the Army and Navy Football Game—Thanksgiving Festivities—Dinner Dances—Theatre—Restaurant wear and other formal and informal affairs—

Luxurious Furs and Rich Fur-trimmed Apparel

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FASHIONABLE COATS—of soft lamb's wool, velours de laine, cashmere velours, English tweeds and Scotch mists, abundantly trimmed with the richest of Furs.

TAILLEUR & COSTUME SUITS—DAY & EVENING GOWNS—HANDSOME FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS and DEMI-SEASON MILLINERY.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

To-day, Friday and Saturday

A Sale of 1,000 Men's Soft Hats at $1.35

¶ The balance of a sample line of hats from a leading hatter, together with remaining odd lots of hats from regular stock which have been selling at $3.

¶ Hats by well-known English, Italian and American hatters are represented in the following colors:

Brown, Olive, Tan and Several Shades of Green Black.

¶ All sizes, but not in every style. No mail orders filled. None sent C.O.D. or credited.

WHITMAN'S VICTORY DELIGHTS CONVICTS

Welfare League of Sing Sing Felicitates the Governor on His Re-election.

EXPECT REFORMS TO GO ON

Bulletin's Editorial Says the Record of Administration Shows Nothing Is to be Feared.

A return to "iron-handed administration," such as ex-Warden Thomas Mott Osborne warned against in his pre-election addresses, is not feared at Sing Sing as a result of the re-election of Governor Charles S. Whitman, if the real sentiment of the convicts is reflected in a front-page article in the Mutual Welfare League Bulletin of Nov. 20, congratulating Mr. Whitman on his victory. The Bulletin anticipates continued prison reform.

"Many there be," says The Bulletin, "who are looking forward with fear and trembling—the spectre of the 'old system' haunts them still—and they are not all behind the walls by any means. They hesitate; they fear; they tremble—of what they know not themselves. In reality they are looking backward and overlooking the fact that this is an age of progression, not retrogression—and the assurances that have been given of a more enlightened and still more sincere effort in behalf of the social outcast have every one rung true, and the future is of our own making.

"Although deprived of the power to vote, a deprivation for now and the future that constitutes a terrible part of the 'price we pay,' we are not debarred from congratulating and felicitating the Hon. Charles S. Whitman on his splendid victory at the polls on last Tuesday. Were it for no other reason, despite or because of the many other advantages for self-betterment accorded us under his present administration, we can look forward hopefully to the future, bearing in mind the message that the Rev. Dr. Peterson, the Protestant chaplain, brought us, to the effect that Governor Whitman looks hopefully forward to the day when incarceration and punishment for an offense against the laws will not bring with it the added stigma of disfranchisement—the loss of power to exercise our citizenship as represented at the election last Tuesday."

The Governor's Achievements.

The article contains a brief biography of the Governor of New York, mentioning, among other things, his "campaign against grafting in the Police Department," and the conviction of Becker and "the bank wreckers." The article continues:

"Governor Whitman also reorganized the Prison Department and signed a bill providing for the abolition of the old-time cell block at Sing Sing, the establishment of a farm and industrial prison on another site, and the Prison law, article 9, providing for the diminution of sentences by commutation and compensation.

"But it is in connection with our every day being that the greatest strides were made in the administration of prison affairs during the last two years. Hand in hand with the signing of the bill that sounded the death knell of the huge, insanitary cell-block, the hours that the prisoners were required to stay within its cramped, stifling confines were materially lessened, until now no more time is spent within the huge cell-block than necessity absolutely requires.

"Educational facilities and opportunities received greater impetus and more tangible encouragement during the past two years than were ever given this most essential to the reformation and reclamation of the prisoner in all the administrations that preceded that of the present and now re-elected Governor of the State.

"We can and do look forward hopefully and confidently to two more years of a benign, constructive, uplifting, and reformative administration of our penal institutions that will put the Empire State in the vanguard of them all when it comes to treating the convicted felon humanely, justly, and to the end that, while society receives its demanded evening of the score in the punishment of the offender, the prisoner will leave prison the better able to cope with and fight down the temptations that beset him because his opportunities behind the walls will have been increased a hundred-fold under the continuance of an administration that has thus far worked for our salvation, and will continue so to do only so long as we, ourselves, continue to work toward the goal that has been set for us to touch and clear; true reformation—doing good and making good.

"The record of past achievements and future ones planned for our betterment and uplift are as an open book for us to read and ponder. The efforts we have put forth to deserve them—and future benefits planned in our behalf—morally, educationally and industrially, are likewise a clearly printed page that is being scanned and thought over by those to whom we must look for two more years of hope, justice and reward.

"'Twould be but idle repetition to repeat these assurances of aid toward our own self-betterment, for the record is clear. Let those who are keeping their end up keep pushing it higher, and those who are not—get on the job. For it is thus, and thus only, that we can hope for a continuance of that progressive program for the State, society, and our weal that is here but weakly touched upon."

WILSON THANKS PARKER.

Tells Progressive His Course Was One of Principle and Self-Respect.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—John M. Parker, who was the Progressive nominee for Vice President, made public tonight a letter from President Wilson expressing appreciation of Mr. Parker's support during the recent campaign. The letter follows:

My dear Mr. Parker: Now that the campaign is over, may I not tell you how my admiration has been excited by your course of action, a course marked by principle, self-respect, generosity, and a high sense of public duty? I hope that it will be possible for me some time to express in person my warm feeling of admiration and appreciation.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

In making public the letter Mr. Parker said it was the first communication of any kind, either direct or indirect, he had with the President since he introduced Mr. Wilson at a meeting of the Southern Commercial Congress several years ago.

HILLQUIT GAINS FEW VOTES.

Inspection of Protested Ballots Begun, but Siegel Plurality Stands.

An inspection of the void and protested ballots cast in the Twentieth Congressional District began yesterday before Supreme Justice Shearn. Morris Hillquit, Socialist, who was defeated by Isaac Siegel, Republican, has contested the latter's election and Mr. Siegel consented to an order directing the judicial inspection of the ballots thrown out in order that the courts may determine as soon as possible whether or not his certificate of election is valid.

Justice Shearn directed that the inspection of the ballots proceed in the presence of one of his clerks. About 12,000 ballots were cast in the district and the plurality for Siegel was 408. More than 1,000 ballots were rejected as bearing no mark, and several hundred more were not counted on the ground that they were defective.

When the inspection of the ballots was adjourned last night, it was stated that Mr. Hillquit had gained a few votes but that the percentage of protested or void ballots now counted in his favor was not sufficient to wipe out Mr. Siegel's plurality. The count will continue today.

WILSON ELECTOR INDICTED.

If Convicted Before January, Alabama Associates Can Fill His Place.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 22.—The indictment of Y. M. Quinn, a Democratic Presidential Elector, on a charge of embezzlement will have no effect on the Alabama electoral vote, State officials here said today.

Should he be convicted before the Electors meet in January, the other Electors are authorized by the Alabama laws to fill the vacancy, it was said.

DIVANZATI ART SALE SOARS TO $246,950

A 16th Century Bolognese Walnut Table Brings $5,100, Top Price of Second Day's Auction.

$3,800 FOR ANTIQUE BENCH

L. Orselli, Antiquarian, Buys an Old Italian Bed for $2,000.—American Galleries Again Crowded.

The hall in the American Art Galleries in which the sale of art treasures from the Divanzati Palace and the Villa Pia, Florence, Italy, is being held all this week was crowded to capacity again yesterday afternoon, many persons having come from a distance to purchase articles of artistic value. It was announced at the end of the sale that the grand total for two days was $246,950. Yesterday the result was $77,807.50.

The highest price paid was $5,100 by Otto Bernet, agent, who bought a sixteenth century Bolognese walnut table. The height of the table is 2 feet 7 inches, length 8 feet 5 inches, and width 3 feet 3 inches. It has an oblong top of plain board with carved fluted moldings beneath. The two lyre-shaped legs are carved with bold volutes and scrolls on both sides, the edges carved with large imbrications and the feet formed as large lion's paws. There is a massive longitudinal brace with molded terminations keyed into the legs at each end.

R. Daniels bought a sixteenth century Florentine walnut bench for $3,800. The bench is rectangular, with a straight back and arms with molded cornice and frieze, inlaid with colored woods in a design of geometrical interlacements. Both back and arms are divided into molded panels surrounded by bands of inlay of a lozenged pattern. The seat is arranged to serve as a box with a molded top hinged so as to serve as a lid. The height of the bench is 3 feet 2 inches and length 8 feet 9 inches.

Umbrian Bookcase for $3,200.

E. L. Perera paid $3,200 for a fifteenth century Umbrian walnut library bookcase, the upper portion of which is fitted as a bookcase with six-hinged, four-panel doors, the middle portion fitted with four cupboards and six doors, the lower portion projecting forward and divided into cupboards with nine-hinged, double-panel doors. It stands on a plain chamfered base 9¼ feet high, 13 feet 10 inches long, and has a depth of 3 feet 1 inch.

While the majority of those present on the opening afternoon were men, yesterday afternoon there were more women present. Mrs. Burke Roche bought a sixteenth century Italian velvet chasuble for $205, a seventeenth century damask coverlet for $180, another Italian coverlet for $185, two seventeenth century portieres for $410, a damask strip at $115, and many other less expensive articles. A sixteenth century Italian altar frontal cost Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt $90; she paid $180 for an Italian damask coverlet of red silk, and $280 for one of similar shape, but made of green silk damask.

Mrs. Hewitt also bought three Italian stools for $900, two seventeenth century gilt high pedestals for $750, and a sixteenth century Sienese inlaid walnut bench for $1,675.

Antiquarian Orselli a Buyer.

L. Orselli, antiquarian of Florence, Italy, who came to this country for the sale, bought a sixteenth century Italian gilt four post bed for $2,000, a Bolognese armoire for $750, and a walnut sideboard for $1,650. The Worcester Art Museum took a sixteenth century Italian embroidered silk cushion for $65, and two simple red velvet ones for $250, and the Minneapolis Museum of Art, through its Director, Joseph Breck, acquired a sixteenth century Umbrian walnut choir bookcase, as well as Florentine chancel stall, for $1,050.

Other works which brought high prices were: A fifteenth century walnut marriage chest, bought for $1,400 by Arnold Seligman, who also bought a Lombardic walnut credence for $1,500, and walnut table for $2,800, and a sixteenth century velvet in three strips for $810; a walnut synagogue cabinet bought by the Kleinberger Galleries for $1,600; a sixteenth century walnut table which went to Otto Bernet, agent, for $2,900, and a fifteenth century walnut table for $1,100.

David Belasco, art lover, who buys many things for his personal collection as well as to enhance scenic effects, bought a velvet table cover for $200, another for $230, two velvet cushions for $100, and an Italian brocatelle portiere for $80, and fifty-eight pieces of old red satin for $100.

Among those at the sale were Mrs. Joseph Baldwin, Mrs. James L. Breese, F. Forest Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel G. Reid, Mrs. Jonathan Buckley, Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, Benjamin C. Cable, and John Pratt.

IMPORT ARGENTINE WHEAT.

Cargo of 180,000 Bushels Reaches Galveston from Buenos Aires.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 22.—The American steamship Ausable arrived here today from Buenos Aires with a cargo of 180,000 bushels of wheat. The cargo is consigned to a firm in Fort Worth, and is the first wheat from Argentina ever imported into the United States through this port.

The local shipping circles, it is believed, this is the first full cargo of Argentine wheat ever imported into the United States. The steamship Maumee is expected to reach here in a few days with another cargo of wheat, and it is understood that a number of other shipments have been booked.

Arizona Governor Elected by 55.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 22.—With returns from all counties in the State except Cochise, tonight, on the vote for Governor, Campbell, Republican, is elected by a plurality of 55, assuming the plurality of Governor Hunt in Cochise County to be 832, the unofficial figures. Governor Hunt will make a contest.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Don't add water to

Club Cocktails

by shaking with ice. Pour over large lumps of ice or cool the bottle.

CIVIL SERVICE.

WANTED

STATISTICIAN

$2,400 and upwards.

Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building, December 8, 4 p. m. Subjects and Weights: Experience, 3; Duties, 5; Mathematics, 2. Requirements: Must present evidence of the completion of a course of study in statistics, or at least one year of statistical experience or other experience tending to qualify for this position. Minimum age 21 years. For further particulars see "The City Record," published daily, or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

LASSOES CONNECTICUT BEAR

Beast Quits Crimmins Place, Eats a Pig, and Goes for a Swim.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTCHESTER, Nov. 22.—A bear which for several days has been a source of fright to residents of this region was captured this morning on Elmers Island, off Byram Shore, in Long Island Sound. The bear escaped from the estate of John D. Crimmins, at Noroton, Conn. Last week it killed and ate a pig owned by R. A. Elliott of Banksville.

It was discovered this morning on the estate of the late Seymour J. Hyde in Field Point Park, Greenwich, and the Greenwich police were notified. Sergeant Patrick Flannigan led an armed search for the bear, but without success. Shortly after 8 o'clock carpenters employed on the estate of W. T. Graham spied Bruin near the waterfront. Their yells caused the bear to plunge into the Sound, and Edward Nelson of Portchester and Anthony Thompson of Greenwich started in pursuit in a rowboat.

As the bear approached the breakwater near Elmers Island off Byram Shore, Portchester, Thompson, who had fashioned a lasso from a piece of rope, arose in the boat and threw his lariat over the bear's head. The bear pushed off the rope with its paws and ran upon the shore. Thompson cast the rope again and drew it tight around the bear's neck. The captive was pulled into the water and towed ashore, where it was put into a crate and returned to the Crimmins estate.

EAST DRY, TOO, SAYS BRYAN.

It Won't Be Long Before Prohibition Will Sweep Atlantic States.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Nov. 22.—William J. Bryan reiterated this morning that he will fight for a nation-wide prohibition plank in the next Democratic platform and predicted that in a surprisingly short time the anti-rum would engulf the Eastern States. He came to Burlington to visit his old friend and political ally, James H. Birch, Sr., a wealthy carriage manufacturer.

"The question of prohibition is not local, although the sentiment in its favor is more advanced in some communities than in others," said Mr. Bryan. "The intimate effect of alcohol, however, is the same on every one and the evils of the saloon are the same everywhere. The prohibition reform, like all other reforms of the last twenty years, is moving from the South and West to the Northeast. Prohibition finally will be accepted in the Northeast as was the popular election of United States Senators and the income tax."

With his wife Mr. Bryan will go to Florida after a few days in New York and New England and will return to the Bryan home at Lincoln, Neb., next Spring. Mr. Birch said that he hoped to see Bryan the next Democratic candidate for President on a prohibition platform.

"Continuation of a Notable Public Sale"

This Afternoon Promptly at 2:30

At the American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York

The Famous Davanzati Palace Collection

THIS AFTERNOON'S SALE includes the Beautiful and Remarkable pieces of Italian Furniture of the 14th, 15th & 16th Centuries.

Catalogue Nos. 331 to 454 "A", inclusive.

The sale will be conducted by

MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY

and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers

Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

CHARITIES

How much money would you have given last summer—to make sure that YOUR child would not have infantile paralysis?

If your family escaped this terrible affliction, you can show your gratitude now.

There were 9,000 children in the city who did NOT escape.

It is too late to help the 2,400 who died. About 1,000 came out of their illness without serious injury.

But 5,600 are left with withered muscles and helpless limbs.

Nearly all of these are children of parents who are absolutely unable to pay for the care and attention necessary to restore them to health.

At least $250,000 is needed for one year. This money is sought by the New York Committee on After Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases, recently formed by Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health. About fifty agencies (hospitals, clinics, dispensaries, district nursing societies, etc.) comprise this Committee, and will receive allotments of funds, according to work actually performed, under most careful medical and surgical supervision.

Cures can be effected in a large percentage of cases by the proper treatment, consisting mainly of massage, muscle training and electricity, administered by skilled operators.

Before long it will be too late to do the stricken children any good; hence THE APPEAL FOR IMMEDIATE AID.

As a THANKSGIVING Contribution

In partial return for your own deliverance, how much are you now willing to give to bring back the strength of the children whose parents cannot afford to give them proper care?

Help must be given NOW—give as much as you can

$250,000 must be raised by Thanksgiving Day

CUT OUT AND MAIL THE COUPON BELOW

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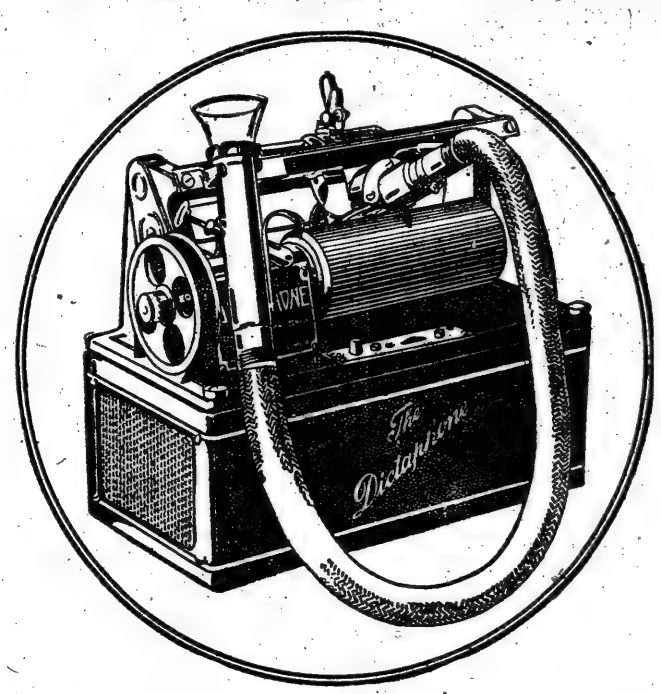

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Address personally Mr. .....
Th

DECLARES 8-HOUR LAW NOT VALID

Continued from Page 1.

tical effect and what was intended to be accomplished by it, the judgment is, that as the court construes the terms of the law, it cannot be sustained. Since both parties have said they would not plead further, whatever the decision might be, a decree will be entered for the plaintiff, reciting that the defendant prays and is allowed an appeal in an open court.

"The case in which the plaintiffs were appointed receivers is in charge of the Judge who is acting here. An order will be entered in that case directing plaintiffs and their counsel to co-operate with the Department of Justice in lodging the appeal in the Supreme Court by Dec. 4 next and in then moving for the advancement thereof for such early hearing as that court may find it consistent to grant; also to invite counsel for all railroad companies and others similarly interested in the question involved to participate in the presentation of the motion to advance and in the arguments on the merits as fully as though their clients were parties to this litigation. Though the decree of the court in the case here will be final in form yet because of the exceptional circumstances the plaintiffs will be directed to keep their accounts and be prepared promptly to pay their employes on the basis of the Adamson law, should the decree be not sustained."

Neither the attorneys for many large railroad systems who were present in court, nor the Government counsel would comment on the court's decree as to whether it was regarded as a victory on the one hand, or a setback on the other. Apparently both sides regarded the case a means for hastening a decision by the Supreme Court.

Following Judge Hook's decision, Mr. Hagerman gave notice of an appeal.

HITCH IN WASHINGTON OVER THE TEST CASE

Railroad Attorneys Urge Selection of Action With Wider Scope Than Oklahoma & Gulf's.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—A conference of several hours duration at the Department of Justice this evening between Attorney General Gregory, the Solicitor General, and attorneys representing the New York Central, the Pennsylvania and the Burlington roads, resulted in a statement by the Attorney General that no agreement had been reached as to a stipulation in regard to a test case to bring the constitutionality of the eight-hour law before the Supreme Court. The conferences are to be continued. Thus far they have accomplished nothing.

The attorneys for the railroads were A. H. Harris for the New York Central, Fred D. McKenney for the Pennsylvania, and Chester M. Dawes for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. No statement was obtainable beyond expression of the expectation that eventually further conferences might establish an agreement with the Government for the selection of a test case which all concerned might accept as representative of conditions existing on the great majority of roads.

Attorney General Gregory, after the conference, said he had strong hopes that the record in a test case might be in the Supreme Court by Dec. 4, and that, in view of the great importance to the country of the questions involved, both legally and economically, that a decision would be had by January. Mr. Gregory did not wish to discuss any particular case as typical of all the interests involved so far as the railroads were concerned. It was important to the Government and to the roads, he said, that whatever case was taken to the Supreme Court, the bill should be drawn so as to include all elements in the questions at issue. That one case would be preferable to another, he said, arose from the varying circumstances in traffic, road, equipment, tributary territory, character of staples carried, and similar matters. Existing contracts also varied, he said, so that some roads were already working under the eight-hour plan and paying wages that met all demands by the employes. Many roads have several kinds of contracts with their employes, he said, which also introduced another element of variation. All these considerations, Mr. Gregory said, must be taken into consideration in selecting a case which was to be a typical test case.

In the conferences tonight it is said that the Department of Justice insisted that the case of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf, in which Judge Hook in Kansas City today held the Adamson act unconstitutional, should be made the test case. The railroad attorneys, however, were not convinced that the issues presented in it were sufficiently broad to cover all the points that might be developed against the Adamson act in a case involving a much larger property. They were inclined to insist that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé case, which is set for hearing tomorrow at Kansas City, would present the questions in issue more completely and with more justice to the carriers.

It was pointed out tonight that the railroad men here have had no opportunity to read the complaint filed in the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf case, although they are familiar with the actions begun by the larger roads and are satisfied that they cover the ground so thoroughly that the entire argument for the railroads could be made on them in the Supreme Court.

There was no indication tonight that the differences could not be reconciled. The Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf case, brought by a Federal receiver, subject to the authority of Judge Hook himself, might be pressed to an early conclusion in the Supreme Court without the concurrence of the other railroads of the country. If this were done, however, the Department of Justice might be compelled to defend any number of other suits which the railroads interested would press on the ground that the questions involved were not identical with those covered.

The department is anxious to get an early decision on the constitutionality of the Adamson law, but is said also to be anxious to avoid a multiplicity of defenses to all the many suits already brought. An understanding with the attorneys who participated in the conference today would bring all the principal railroads within the agreement and there would be a stipulation that actions begun would be dropped, and that no more would be instituted until the Supreme Court decision was handed down.

The only comment tonight from the Department of Justice, in the decision of Judge Hook, was this statement from Attorney General Gregory, made after he received intelligence from department attorneys in Kansas City:

"At the request of the Department of Justice, Judge Hook in the suit filed by the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Company, to test the Adamson law, rendered his decision instanter and without argument, so as to make it possible for the Supreme Court to decide the question involved before the law goes into effect on Jan. 1 next. Appeal of the case will be perfected today."

Although officials familiar with Supreme Court procedure were not inclined today to believe that a decision could be had by Jan. 1, department officers were hopeful that a way would be found to do so. Among those who considered this aspect of the situation it was pointed out that the court would be compelled to disarrange its calendar completely to hear a case, and that it is not usual for it to decide such questions in a short time. It was suggested, too, that the fact that Congress was accused of forcing the law through, while it could have no bearing on a judicial finding on constitutionality, would not be forgotten by the members of the court, and they might decline to act in haste.

WILL FIGHT EFFORTS TO CHECK STRIKES

Brotherhood Leader Declares Organized Labor Will Oppose Any Legislation by Congress.

W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, told a large audience at the annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science of Columbia University last night that organized labor would fight with every legal means at its command any attempt by Congress to enact legislation providing for compulsory arbitration in labor disputes. His remarks, which had an immediate bearing on a phase of the controversy with the railroads now in progress, and the suggestion by President Wilson that restrictive legislation to prevent strikes would be asked of Congress, precipitated a discussion in which Everett P. Wheeler, the lawyer, sharply criticised the spokesman for the brotherhoods for their position.

There was a slight flurry also when a man in the audience walked to the platform and suggested in a loud voice that the reason the President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen was opposed to arbitration was that "he had never been an employer of labor."

The annual session of the Academy of Political Science had for speakers many prominent persons yesterday and was devoted almost exclusively to the problems that had grown out of the quarrel between the railroads and the trainmen. Consideration of the question will be continued this afternoon. At a dinner at the Hotel Astor tonight, at which Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission will preside, Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, will be one of the speakers. The others will be Bainbridge Colby and Mr. Carter.

Mr. Carter asserted in his address last night that organized labor looked on compulsory arbitration as a violation of the Constitution, and as an effort by the "master classes" to deprive the workers of their economic power. This effort, in the view of organized labor, was particularly pernicious, he said, because the arbitrators were always chosen from the ranks of those who were naturally in sympathy with the employers.

"If the eight-hour day, questions of wages, and other such controversies are to be adjusted by arbitration," he said, "and there is an earnest desire to secure an unbiased award, no person with or in sympathy with the workers or the servant classes would probably be appointed as a 'neutral.'"

Mr. Wheeler, in replying, took Mr. Carter to task for using the phrase "master classes."

"There is no such thing in this country, and if it is sometimes found that employers are dishonest," he said, "it will also be admitted, and by this I am not referring to Mr. Carter, that there are also sometimes dishonest labor leaders."

Mr. Wheeler also contended that it was monstrous for organized labor to take the position that it could, without consulting the public, demolish the life of the nation by tying up railroads and subjecting countless thousands to the danger of actual starvation.

Commissioner William Lea Chambers of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation and Dr. Victor S. Clark of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, two of the speakers in the afternoon session of the Academy took opposite sides in a discussion of compulsory arbitration.

opposition to the principle of compulsory arbitration by legislative enactment. Dr. Clark, basing his conclusions on a wide survey of conditions in other countries, announced just as positively that legislation designed to curb the right of labor organizations to call strikes, when such strikes inflicted inconvenience on the public was a necessity.

"The private right of any group of citizens, whether employers or employes to enforce demands by unregulated force should cease as soon as it becomes a public wrong," he said.

Commissioner Chambers and Dr. Clark both made frequent references to the Canadian law which forbids strikes and lockouts in certain occupations until after the facts in controversy have been carefully investigated. Commissioner Chambers, quoting others, pointed to the fact that neither the Canadian nor Australian laws had been effective. In summing up his views, he said:

"Are not the principles of mediation and compulsion antagonistic? Can there be successful mediation where the parties are compelled to mediate? It seems to me that the very idea of mediation involves the idealism of voluntariness."

Dr. Clark went more exhaustively into the Canadian law than Commissioner Chambers. Some years ago, he said, he had been twice commissioned to investigate its operation for the United States Government, and he pointed out that the Canadian Industrial Disputes act did not compel arbitration, but merely provided that investigations must be had before strikes could be called, especially in transportation service and other callings widely affecting the public convenience.

"A law upon Canadian lines," he said, "would need to be very liberally drawn, very tactfully administered, and very leniently enforced to win the confidence and support of American labor. Nevertheless, legislation in this direction is demanded in the United States by the interest of all the people. The general right of the workers to better their condition by any means not detrimental to society as a whole is sacred. But the private right of any group of citizens, whether employers or employes, to enforce demands by unregulated force, should cease as soon as it becomes a public wrong."

It was learned before the session convened that Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, had been invited to speak at the night session, but had declined because he did not desire to appear on the same platform with William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, one of those selected to address the night session. After all Mr. Fitzgerald failed to appear at the night session.

MORE ROADS FILE SUITS.

Long Island and Jersey Central Attack the Adamson Law.

The Long Island Railroad yesterday filed in the United States District Court its injunction suit against the Adamson eight-hour law. Similar in form to the complaint of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which controls it, the Long Island Railroad's bill in equity asked that the Adamson law be declared unconstitutional; that the Federal authorities be restrained from bringing any action against the railroad for nonenforcement, and that a temporary injunction be granted against putting the law into operation on Jan. 1.

The bill argues that the Adamson law violated the right of contract, guaranteed by the Constitution, in that it invalidates an agreement as to wages now in effect between the Long Island Railroad and its employes.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 22.—The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey today filed suit in the Federal Court attacking the validity of the Adamson eight-hour law.

RIPLEY WILL FIGHT ON.

Says Hook's Decision Will Not Change Atchison's Course.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Railroad managers and attorneys here today were uncertain what effect the decision in the Kansas City court holding the Adamson law unconstitutional would have upon suits brought by other lines that are making a fight against the act.

E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, said that the decision had been anticipated by practically every railroad lawyer in the country who had studied the bill carefully. "However, this action does not alter our course in the least," he continued. "We will endeavor to get a decision in our case and will fight the case to the last."

Blewett Lee, general counsel for the Illinois Central, said: "Everything depends on what action is taken by the Attorney General. The railroads have gone to the courts to ask for protection from penalties for failing to do things required by law which the railroads cannot do.

"If the Government acts to give them protection, while this case is being decided, the various other suits may be postponed. If not, each railroad must continue its efforts to avoid penalties for not achieving the things required by law."

CAPT. HINSCH IS EXAMINED.

Asked About Sinking of Tug by the Deutschland, Now at Sea.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 22.—Captain Frederick Hinsch of the German steamer Neckar, the only person who escaped when the tug T. A. Scott, Jr., was sunk by the German merchant submarine in a collision last Friday morning, appeared before United States Inspectors Withey and Rankin today and was examined regarding the disaster. The Inspectors announced after the hearing that nothing would be given out regarding the testimony.

The Deutschland, returning to Germany with a valuable cargo, was believed today to have left American waters in safety. Darkness, which set in soon after she started yesterday afternoon, prevented observation of her progress along shore, and there was no word from her since she passed Watch Hill, R. I., at sunset last evening, a barely distinguishable object ten miles off shore. If she maintained her speed of ten knots an hour, it was figured, she should have passed Nantucket South Shoals Lightship in the darkness this morning.

MAYOR TO AID 5TH AVENUE.

Tells Association City Will Regulate Building and Relieve Congestion

Mayor Mitchel told the members of the Fifth Avenue Association at their annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night that his administration was going to effect a relief in the Fifth Avenue congestion, that now forms the association's greatest problem.

"You are assured," he said, "that in the future Fifth Avenue will be protected against buildings unduly high and against a use that would destroy the character of the Fifth Avenue neighborhood.

"But there is one great Fifth Avenue problem remaining to be solved, and that is the problem of congestion. There are two things this administration hopes to accomplish. One is to succeed in the present efforts of the police to divert through traffic to First, Second, Third, Seventh, and Eighth Avenues, on which a large part of the through traffic which now blocks Fifth Avenue may in the future move. The task is almost done of relieving the conditions at Thirty-fourth Street and Forty-second Street in Fourth Avenue, so that much of the Fifth Avenue Traffic may move on that street.

Joseph P. Day said he had been asked by the Dinner Committee to make up a deficit in its fund. He then proceeded to auction off miniature lampposts placed at the speaker's table and denoted prominent corners along Fifth Avenue. They sold all the way from $100 to $500.

Lost property, certificates of stock, etc., should be advertised in the Lost and Found columns of The New York Times. See last page.—Advt.

FEAR PROHIBITION'S SPREAD

Hotel Men, in Executive Session, Discuss Invasion of 'Wet' Territory.

In executive session yesterday the New York State Hotel Association informally considered the spread of prohibition. The hotel men were extremely reticent about the matter, but it was understood that many of the members displayed considerable apprehension over the spread of "dry" territory.

The program for the business session of the association, which began yesterday, included general discussion on a number of topics relating to the hotel business, but this was postponed until today on the plea that many hotel keepers from the South and West, who are coming in for the National Congress of Hotel Associations on Friday and Saturday, and would probably arrive today, would like to hear them. The Village Hotel Keepers' Association, which has for some years maintained a separate organization with about 900 members, was admitted to membership in the State Association.

Today there will be a buffet luncheon on the mezzanine floor of the Grand Central Palace for the visiting hotel men, and at night the annual dinner of the State Association will be held at the Waldorf, with E. M. Tierney of Binghampton as toastmaster. The success of the National Hotel Men's Exposition has been so great on the first two days that plans are already under way to take several more floors when the event occurs next year.

One of the visitors yesterday was P. Ritter, the Minister of Switzerland, who told officials of the exposition that even the hotel keepers of his country could learn a good deal from Americans about their art.

TO OFFER CHINESE LOAN.

Syndicate Which Is Underwriting $5,000,000 Credit Closed.

After the closing yesterday of the syndicate which is underwriting the $5,000,000 three-year 6 per cent. loan of the Republic of China an announcement of a public offering of the securities was made by the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago and Chandler & Co., Inc., of New York and Philadelphia.

The notes are secured by the first charge on the entire revenues derived from the Chinese tobacco and wine public sales tax, which the Government declares will net in 1916 $11,680,000, (Chinese currency,) or the equivalent of about $5,840,000 gold. It is said that in subsequent years this taxation will amount to at least $5,000,000.

The notes are offered at 97½, yielding about 6.90 per cent. Principal and interest are payable in United States gold coin at the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank in Chicago or at the Central Trust Company in New York.

Contrary to published reports, it was learned yesterday that the fiscal agency held by Lee, Higginson & Co. for the Republic of China had not yet been disturbed. Ever since last Friday, when it was announced that the Chinese Minister had perfected arrangements with the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago for a loan of $5,000,000, Wall Street has been looking for a cancellation of the existing agreement with the New York banking house. It is generally believed that an official announcement on the subject will be made in the near future. Lee, Higginson & Co. advanced to China the sum of $1,000,000 some time ago, but thus far no part of it has been paid off.

ONCE IN A LIFETIME

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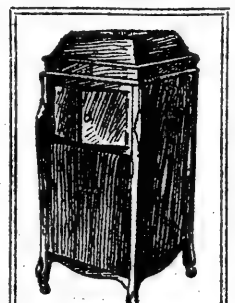
Victor Records	5	Victor Records	7.50
	$45		$157.50
($5 Cash, $1 Weekly)		($7.50 Cash, $7.50 Monthly)	
Victrola IX	$50	Victrola XVI	$200
Victor Records	5	Victor Records	10
	$55		$210
($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($10 Cash, $10 Monthly)	
Victrola X	$75	Victrola XVIII	$300
Victor Records	5	Victor Records	15
	$80		$315
($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)		($15 Cash, $15 Monthly)	



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Did the American flag always have thirteen stripes?
Why don't we use the silk that spiders spin?
Does an ant sleep?
Was England always an island?
Did Europeans visit America before Columbus?
Where was the "Spanish Main"?
What do we mean by "the land of El Dorado"?
How are hailstones formed?
What do we mean by "Utopian"?
Who was "Mrs. Grundy"?
How did Constantinople get its name?
Where do we get the word "Thursday"?
Can diamonds be made?
What is paper made of?
What is the difference between iron and steel?
Who are the Cossacks?
What language do the Belgians speak?
Why does an iceberg float?
Where do we get cork?
How did Washington come to be the capital of the United States?
Where did potatoes come from?
Why is the eldest son of the King of England called "Prince of Wales"?
What is glass made of?
How did a bleak country like Greenland get such a misleading name?
How did we come to use postage stamps on our letters?
Is the whale a fish?
Why are red men called "Indians"?
How does a submarine find its way about when under water?
How old is London?
What is the greatest depth of the ocean?
Why have factories such tall chimneys?
Are safety pins a modern invention?
What is a rainbow?
What is a "tin can" made of?
Is it colder at the North Pole than anywhere else?
Why do silver spoons turn black when we use them to eat eggs?
What causes bright colors at sunset?
Was "King Arthur" a real person?
What is radium?
Can you name half of the animals that supply us with fur?
How did we get our system of numbers?
How long can a camel go without water?
How does a snake move about?
How did Austria come to own Bosnia?
How many years can a cat live?
How deep is the deepest mine in the world?
Was Robin Hood a real character?
What is the difference between smokeless powder and ordinary gunpowder?

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LAYS SUBWAY JAM TO ESTIMATE BOARD

Public Service Commissioner Whitney Says They Could Have Helped Congestion.

MONEY FOR STAIRS DENIED

Letter Says That Delay In Plans for Times Square Station Held Up New Work a Year.

The resolution of the Board of Estimate asking the Public Service Commission to investigate the congestion in the subway, and to explain the reasons for it, brought a caustic reply yesterday from Commissioner Travis H. Whitney. One of the causes for the congestion, Mr. Whitney said, was the refusal of the board to comply with the commission's request for an appropriation of $6,000 to construct an additional stairway at the Grand Central Station. In refusing the request the Board of Estimate explained that the stairway would be needed only until the new subway lines were in operation and that therefore the expense was not justified.

Mr. Whitney said that the commission knew that the congestion this Winter would be so bad as to justify the expenses and added:

The commission will have ready for operation by another Winter sufficient additional facilities to relieve the congestion for a time. I am aware that these facilities might possibly have been ready for use this Winter had this commission, which is not free from blame, acted promptly on two vital matters, namely, the point of connection between the Lexington Avenue line and the present subway, and the question of whether the Times Square station on the Broadway line should be a local or an express station. The first of these should have been settled immediately after the signing of the dual contracts.

As a matter of fact, for reasons best known to the then members of the commission and Board of Estimate, a final decision to make the connection diagonally at Forty-second Street was not made until Feb. 6, 1914, nearly a year after the signing of the dual contracts. The engineering department could not make plans until after the decision had been arrived at, thus delaying the receipt of bids until Oct. 6, 1914. Doing the best it can, the commission cannot now have this line ready for operation before next Summer.

The Times Square station was originally designated as a local station, and plans were made accordingly. So much opposition, however, arose, that the plans were stopped and finally, on Feb. 5, 1914, the commission decided that this station should be an express station. Had the decision been made promptly, this work might have been further advanced by nearly a year. As it is, the Broadway line can be used as far north as Fourteenth Street some time during this Winter, but operation cannot be had north of that point until a year from now.

Offering suggestions for the relief of the congestion, Mr. Whitney said that the requested appropriation of $6,000 might be made by the Board of Estimate. Another suggestion was that the Board of Estimate, without regarding its "various red tape rules," should act promptly upon requests of the commission for approval of contracts. Still another suggestion was that the Mayor approve a bill to be introduced into the Legislature at the coming session permitting the commission to take over any work that the contractor was not prosecuting properly and do it directly. Then Mr. Whitney said:

At the request of the commission the Legislature of 1914 passed such a bill, but for reasons best known to himself the Mayor vetoed it. The commission undertook to get the legislation because it foresaw the possibility that various contractors would delay the entire enterprise. As it is now the commission is completely handicapped because it cannot have even five dollars' worth of work done without preparing plans, securing bids, and awarding a contract. Yet there is work of the most vital character in connection with station finish and track laying that could be greatly expedited if the commission had, as a club, the power to do work directly.

Mr. Whitney said that the city was ten years behind time when it began the work of building additional rapid transit facilities, and that this work was not begun until the travel of the city, already congested, was increasing at the rate of 100,000,000 passengers a year.

The public was apparently unaware, he said, that while the date of final completion had been delayed there were in actual operation more than 80 miles of the 325 additional track miles, and that by the commencement of another Winter there would be 130 additional miles, which would include Lexington and Seventh Avenues, the Bronx and Queens lines, Broadway, and lines in Brooklyn.

After calling attention to the fact that it was estimated that the present subway would carry 400,000 passengers a day, and that by the later expenditure of $2,000,000 to lengthen the platforms, and in other improvements, the company, on its own behalf, had improved its equipment so that it became possible to operate thirty-four express trains an hour, Mr. Whitney said:

The subway during 1915, excluding Sundays, averaged over 1,000,000 passengers a day. During September of this year the daily average number of passengers was 1,069,000. So far this month the daily average has been over 1,200,000. On Monday of this week it was over 1,400,000. The point of extreme congestion is the Grand Central station, due to the enormous exchange of passengers at that point. So great is the number of passengers trying to alight and board the trains that it has not been possible for trains to leave the station within the period prescribed for a station stop, if a schedule of thirty-four trains an hour is to be maintained. A delay to any one train amounting to no more than ten seconds will cause caution signals to every train as far back as Ninety-sixth Street. Consequently delays accelerate the loss of time until at the end of the rush hour trains are from ten to fifteen minutes behind the schedule.

The operation of the Steinway tunnel bringing passengers to this point has increased the difficulty, for there are now over 20,000 passengers a day through this tunnel. The extension of this line to the Queensboro Bridge plaza is increasing the difficulty, and a really serious question is presented by the fact that the Astoria line is practically ready for operation. Yet if it is placed in operation it will merely serve to increase the congestion and difficulty at the Grand Central station.

Mr. Whitney concluded his letter by saying that the appropriation of $6,000 "for any possible means of ready relief seems paltry."

SUBWAY RECORD IS BROKEN.

1,400,747 Passengers Carried on Monday—Times Square's Growth.

All records for subway traffic were broken last Monday when 1,400,747 passengers were carried on the various branches of the system between 12:01 A. M. and 11:59 P. M. Times Square Station shows one of the largest increases in ticket sales. According to the Interborough's figures 142,000 persons pass through the station daily.

In passenger traffic the Grand Central Station is first, Brooklyn Bridge second, Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, third, Fulton Street fourth, Times Square fifth, and Twenty-third Street sixth. The number of persons who used the Times Square Station in 1913 was 13,211,957; in 1914, 13,664,628; in 1915, 14,307,694, and for the twelve months ending June 30 1916, 15,174,573.

At present Times Square is a way station on a single line, but it will soon be an express stop on two great trunk lines and the terminus of two others. All these are to be connected by a plaza stretching along the southern front of the Times Building down Broadway and Seventh Avenue, and along Forty-second Street and it would be a rash man who would prophesy today what developments this will lead to in the next decade.

SAYS MAYOR HURTS CHURCH

Father McMahon Holds Mitchel and Tumulty Have Betrayed Catholics.

Mayor Mitchel and Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary of President Wilson, were portrayed yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. McMahon, in a lecture on "Catholics in Public Life; Their Responsibilities and Failures," delivered before the Catholic Library Association, as Catholics in public life who had betrayed their church. Dr. McMahon, whose lecture was the first of five to be delivered this Winter, did not mention Mr. Mitchel or Mr. Tumulty by name, but he made his reference unmistakable to his hearers and afterward he said that he had had these men in mind.

Dr. McMahon said he based his charge on Mayor Mitchel's course in the recent public charities controversy and on Mr. Tumulty's attitude in relation to the Catholic question in Mexico. Referring to the Mayor, Dr. McMahon said:

"He precipitated this conflict which brought up the question of the supremacy of the Catholic Church in its own sphere—charity. One who proclaimed himself a co-religionist and an exponent of the church betrayed it. With a vehemence surely not called for he announced as his principle that the church and the State should be entirely separated. Theoretically, this principle is untrue. Practically, we act as if they were separated.

"The disastrous consequence of the enunciation of this false principle by one who is recognized by the general public as an exponent of the Catholic Church is the vulgar assumption that the church is intriguing for political power. In the newspapers we have already read of the coming Mayoralty campaign and this is forecast as one of the chief issues. It will bring to the surface what is worst in human nature, for that is a characteristic of religious controversies: already we see it outlined, owing to a Catholic in public life asserting what is not true of the teaching of the Catholic Church."

Dr. McMahon said that Mr. Tumulty, as a Catholic in public life, had suppressed the truth in regard to the treatment of Catholics in Mexico, and thus had sought to cloak over the true state of affairs, "and make Catholics in this country partakers of the wrongs done co-religionists in Mexico."

TALKS FINANCE TO SILK MEN

Dr. Willis Thinks Reserve Bank May Rival the Bank of England.

Dr. H. Parker Willis, Secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, at the opening session of the second annual Silk Convention in Paterson, N. J., said that after the war the Federal Reserve Banks might take as important a place in finance as the Bank of England held in Europe before the war. But to bring this about, he said, American business interests must co-operate.

Outlining the purpose of the Federal Reserve act Dr. Willis said it was intended to improve business generally, to lay the foundation for more efficient service, to make credit uniform, and to reduce the cost of production.

D. E. Douty, manager of the United States Conditioning and Testing Company, who read a paper on "Progress in the Movement to Improve the American Silk Supply," said a number of new silk sources might be developed, but that at present Japan had almost a monopoly, producing about 70 per cent. of the silk used in this country. Mr. Douty said the Philippines might become an important factor, and that the experiments started there by the Government four years ago and carried on by private enterprises and the Salvation Army were bringing promising results. India, he said, might be extensively developed. The principal obstacle to silk production in this country, he said, was the cost of labor. In Japan and China, he said, labor for silk production costs about ten cents a day.

Papers on topics of interest to the trade were read by J. E. Hug of the Wilkes-Barre Silk Company and George A. Post of Paterson.

The convention will continue today.

CRIPPLES NEED $250,000.

Committee to Seek That Sum Next Week for Paralysis After Care.

A campaign to raise a fund of $250,000 for the benefit of the victims of last Summer's infantile paralysis epidemic was started yesterday after a meeting of the After-Care Committee's Committee of Appeal at the Hotel Manhattan. It was announced by Chairman Robert W. de Forest of the committee that it was expected the fund would be raised inside of one week—that is, by Thanksgiving Day. The campaign will be waged by personal solicitation of gifts and by newspaper advertising.

There are now about 5,600 crippled children in need of expert attention, and with $250,000 the committee believes these cripples can be amply attended for one year. The fund will be administered by the Executive Committee of the Committee on Appeal, consisting, in addition to Mr. de Forest, of the following: Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. Frederic B. Pratt, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. James Speyer, Miss Gertrude Robinson-Smith, Elliot C. Bacon, George Blumenthal, Nicholas F. Brady, Irving T. Bush, William Hamilton Childs, Cleveland H. Dodge, Joseph P. Grace, Francis L. Hine, Adolph Lewisohn, Edwin P. Maynard, Thomas S. McLane, Edwin G. Merrill, and Alexander M. White.

It was announced that Mr. de Forest, William Church Osborn, John T. Pratt, Alfred T. White, and Dr. Thomas J. Riley, Chairman of the New York Committee on After Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases, would be Trustees of the fund.

The latest compilation of the statistics of the epidemic show that 9,000 children were stricken, 2,400 died, and 1,000 were left without serious injury.

N. Y. AIR BRAKE TO PAY 20%.

Directors Take Action on Dividends for Next Year.

Owners of shares of the New York Air Brake Company, which were placed on a 10 per cent. dividend basis on Aug. 16 last, are to receive 20 per cent in the coming year. At the Directors' meeting yesterday a regular dividend of $12.50 was declared, and an extra disbursement of the same amount. The $25 is payable, $5 on Dec. 22, and the balance in four quarterly installments of $5 each on March 23, June 22, Sept. 21, and Dec. 21, 1917.

In announcing the increase President Starbuck said that net earnings for the first ten months of this year were in excess of $8,000,000, and that the Directors felt that a beginning should be made in the matter of extra distributions, a policy which it is expected to continue. The company has $10,000,000 in cash on hand, or the equivalent of $100 a share for the stock outstanding.

The stock made a new high record at 186 on Monday and sold as high as 193½ yesterday, but closed the session at 177 with a net loss of 5½ points.

GOETHALS TO OPEN OFFICE.

Will Head Engineering Concern in This City with New Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, Nov. 22.—It was learned here today that General Goethals would open a consulting engineering office in New York the first of the year. George Wells, who was connected with the building of the Panama Canal, has resigned and will be associated with General Goethals in the new enterprise.

Sidney Williamson will enter the new firm later.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PLEDGE $300,000 FOR SUFFRAGE

Women at Albany Convention Provide Generously for Their 1917 Battle.

CHRISTMAS SACRIFICES, TOO

Will Give and Receive for the Cause—Address by Mrs. Catt Arouses Enthusiasm.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—There was great enthusiasm at the convention of the State Woman Suffrage Party today, when more than $300,000 was pledged for the work of getting the vote in 1917. Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, the Treasurer, in asking for funds, called for a sacrifice at Christmas time in giving and receiving gifts. Christmas sacrifice cards, with illustrations by Alice Morgan Wright and verses by Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, were shown and are to be widely circulated. The women will sign a pledge that is printed on one side.

A speech by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the national suffrage President, brought all the women to their feet applauding enthusiastically. The bequest of the Leslie millions had been a bugbear to the women so far, it was said, and Mrs. Catt, who is to receive the money if it should finally be given to the women for the suffrage work, explained the conditions. Since the publication of the will it has been more difficult for the women to raise money, as it has been felt that the Leslie bequest furnished all that was needed.

"Five occasions regarding the will have been handed down," said Mrs. Catt, "but it is still in litigation. If the money should ever come to us I should like to feel that it would be used for some one thing which we could not do without it. I do not think any woman should feel that she would give a penny less because of it. As long as I have a dollar I know that the surplus will go into the suffrage coffers."

Then the pledges began to come in generously. Each of the chairmen of the twelve campaign districts into which the State is divided by the suffragists promised to raise a certain sum for her district. Pledges were as follows:

District.	
First—Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York City	$150,000
Second—Mrs. Raymond Brown, New York City	5,000
Third—Miss Lelia Stott, Albany	8,000
Fourth—Mrs. Robert Ford, Canton	2,000
Fifth—Mrs. W. F. Canough, Syracuse	5,000
Sixth—Miss Lillian Huffcut, Binghamton	6,750
Seventh—Mrs. A. C. Clement, Rochester	2,000
Eighth—Mrs. F. J. Tone, Niagara	19,500
Ninth—Mrs. Carl Osterfield, Yonkers	25,000
Tenth—Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Staatsburg	4,500
Eleventh—Mrs. George Notman, Keene Valley	4,500
Twelfth—Miss Lucy C. Watson, Utica	5,000

There was also pledged for the teachers $5,000, through the Educational Section of the State Suffrage Party $8,000 and through the Publicity Section $25,000.

Mrs. Alice Duer Miller then rose to say that she would pledge $5,000 to help raise the budget to an even $300,000. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw promised $2,000 in the name of Mr. and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and Miss Mary Dreier promised $1,000 for the Industrial Section.

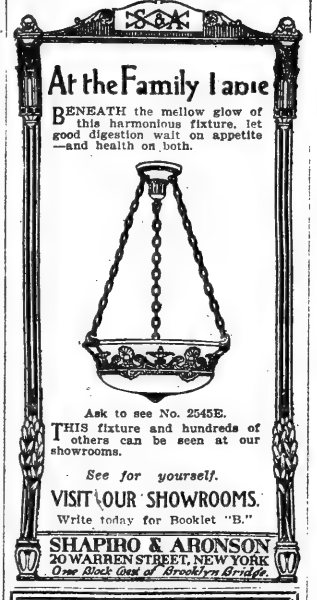
Pledging then became general, and women representing smaller districts or organizations promised sums to make up the large ones pledged by their respective campaign Chairmen. Miss Grace Strachan in the interest of education said that she understood that Franklin and Clinton Counties of New York State were the most illiterate north of Georgia, and she would give $25 for suffrage in the interest of Franklin County.

At the morning session of the convention the prize to the woman who obtained the greatest number of suffrage signatures during harvest week was awarded. It was a medal designed by Alice Morgan Wright, and went to Mrs. Cornelia de Zeng-Foster of Syracuse.

There was a large reception at the Executive Mansion in the evening, when all the suffragists in their smart evening gowns were received by Mrs. Whitman. The Governor was in New York City.

Home Defense League to Drill.

Police Commissioner Woods said yesterday that arrangements had been made whereby all members of the Home Defense League, who so desire, could take part in military drills this Winter. The drills will be held in the various city armories and Commissioner Woods expects at least 15,000 of the 21,000 leaguers to participate. Major Gen. Leonard Wood has agreed to designate an adequate number of officers from his department to supervise the work. Members of the league who wish to drill are asked to report this week to the police station in the precinct in which they live.



WINTER
Used Car Sale
We Must Dispose of the Following Cars Within the Next 10 Days in Order to Make Room for 1917 Season
1916 Chandler 6 Cyl. 7 Passenger
1915 Chandler 6 cyl. 5 Passenger
1916 Chandler 6 Cyl. Springfield Sedan
1916 Chandler 6 Cyl. Runabout
1916 Overland with winter top
1916 Oakland 6 Cyl. Runabout
Renault Landaulet 7 Pass. 35 H. P.
1916 Briscoe 8 Cyl. 5 Passenger touring
1914 Cadillac 7 Passenger touring
1913 Cadillac 5 Passenger touring
1914 Buick 5 Passenger 37 B
1916 Pullman Runabout
1916 Overland Runabout
Brady-Murray Motors Corp.
Chandler Used Car Dept.
1876 BROADWAY
Phone 9175 Columbus.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect
COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL.
Try it and Be Convinced!

18 MONTHS FOR BLACKMAIL.

Donohue Pleaded Guilty to Extorting $500 from Philadelphia Woman.

Judge Thomas of the Federal District Court yesterday sentenced Edward, known as "Doc," Donohue to eighteen months' imprisonment for having blackmailed Mrs. Regina A. Klipper, a buyer for a Philadelphia department store, out of $500. Donohue was one of the gang of men who blackmailed men and women by posing as Federal officers and threatening to prosecute the victims under the Mann White Slave act.

Mrs. Klipper was induced to come to this city by Frank Crocker, another member of the gang, and it was while she and Crocker were together at a hotel that the bogus officers appeared and scared her into paying blackmail. Donohue's light sentence was due to the fact that he pleaded guilty and so saved Mrs. Klipper from testifying in a public trial.

Vassar Day at Settlement Fair.

Vassar Day at the College Settlement Bazaar, at 95 West Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday added more than $400 to the receipts. The restaurant tables were well filled at both the luncheon and tea hours. Among the visitors were Mrs. Elon Huntington Hooker, Mrs. Horace Hatch, President of the New York branch of the Associated Alumnae of Vassar, and Mrs. John Bates Clark. Miss Mona MacIntyre had charge of the waitresses, and Miss Jeanette Langhaar of the saleswomen. Today Mount Holyoke and Bryn Mawr graduates will be in charge of the fair.

SENDS MESSAGE TO PRINTER

President Completes Address Which He Will Deliver Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—President Wilson's annual message to Congress was put in final shape late today and sent to the Public Printer. It deals almost exclusively with domestic affairs, except in its discussion of trade relations of the United States with the rest of the world.

The President prepared the entire message in shorthand. It will be delivered before a joint session of the Senate and House the day after Congress convenes next month.

W. L. DOUGLAS
"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"
$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 & $6.00
You can Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes. The best Known Shoes in the World.

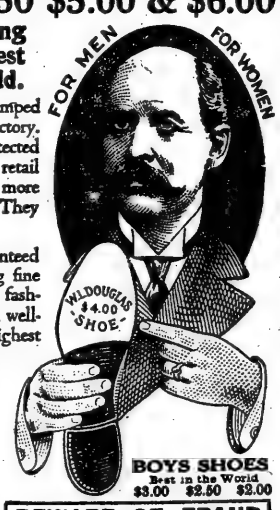
W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers and 101 W. L. Douglas stores in the large cities. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, take no other make.

Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

W. L. Douglas
President
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.
310 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.



BOYS SHOES
Best in the World
$3.00 $2.50 $2.00

BEWARE OF FRAUD
None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

W. L. Douglas Stores in Greater New York:
93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th St.
*1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Square)
*984 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
*1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY 18 Newark Avenue.
*HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad
Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas shoes for women.

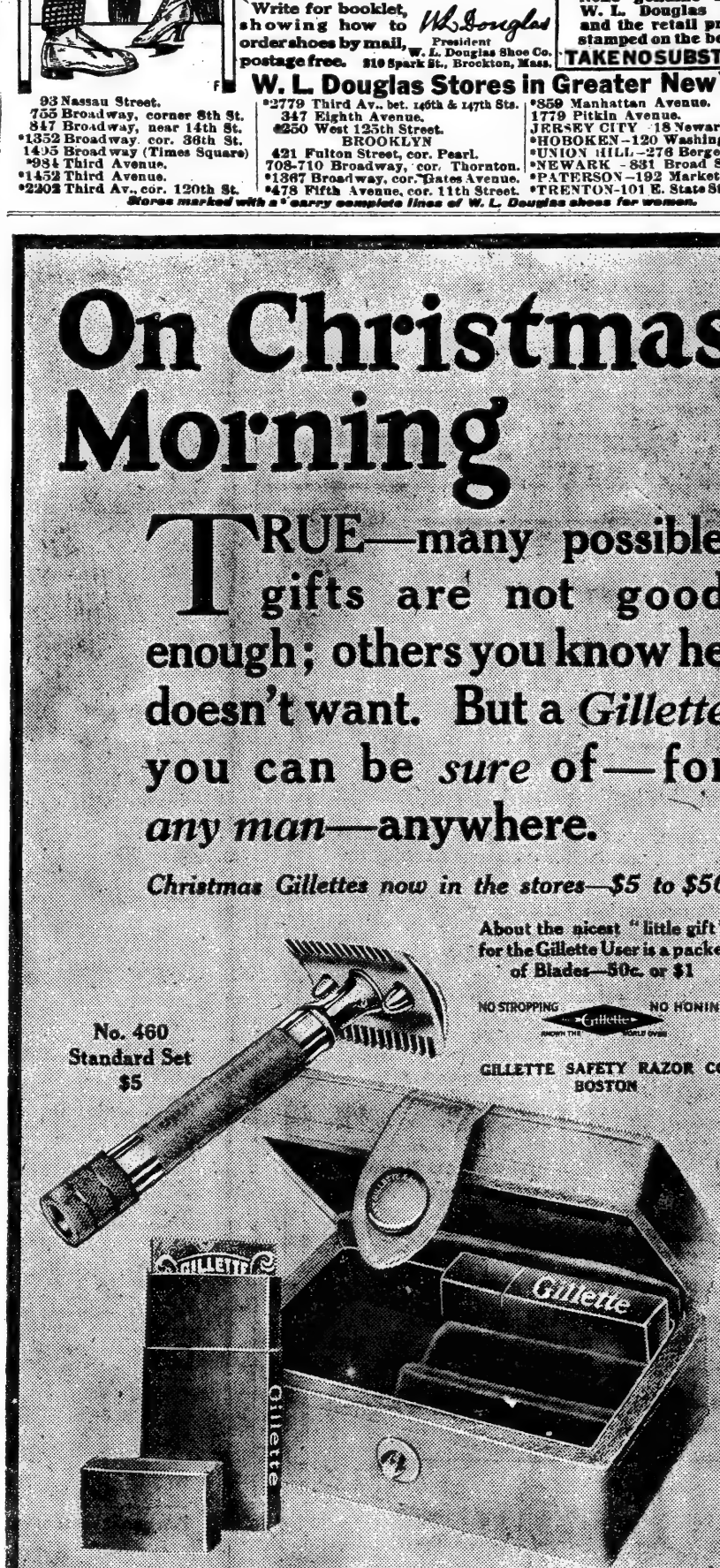
On Christmas Morning

TRUE—many possible gifts are not good enough; others you know he doesn't want. But a *Gillette* you can be *sure* of—for *any man*—anywhere.

Christmas Gillettes now in the stores—$5 to $50

About the nicest "little gift" for the Gillette User is a packet of Blades—50c. or $1

NO STROPPING Gillette KNOWN THE WORLD OVER NO HONING



GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO.
BOSTON

Home Life
ART, COLORS and PRINTING of High Order
1,000,000 Home Subscribers in Small Towns

Manufacturers, Advertising Managers and Agents—

1,000,000 for $3.50 Per Agate Line

Manufacturers, Advertising Managers and Advertising Agents find their greatest problem of distribution and sales when they come to buying Home circulation in towns under 10,000 population and in rural districts.

If you use only publications with "metropolitan" circulation, the story of YOUR PRODUCT is read only in "spots"—the big cities of the U. S.

This applies to:

1. Food Products
2. Home Necessities and Luxuries
3. Wearing Apparel for All the Family
4. General Publicity and Mail-Order

HOME LIFE'S 1,000,000 families are in towns of 10 000 and under, and in rural districts where over 65% of the population of the United States lives.

There are only about 600 Post-offices in cities over 10,000, but there are over 55,000 Post-offices where HOME LIFE'S 1,000,000 families should be buying your product.

Join good advertising company (absolutely clear-cut and clean, without exception) by ordering your story told in HOME LIFE to 5,000,000 readers in the small town and rural field.

Let us submit proofs of the high character of HOME LIFE'S advertising and editorial columns. Also our co-operation work and methods of securing high-class dealers' attention should prove valuable to you.

Back of HOME LIFE in your service, stand men of acknowledged wide experience in the small town magazine field for 25 years.

Unlimited capital, for publication and service purposes, has made HOME LIFE a veritable gold mine of results—as wise men in advertising are proving every month to their great profit.

Let us serve you.

Join Good Company

Introduce Your Product in Over 1,000,000 Homes in The Small Town Field

BEST evidence of the paying power of HOME LIFE may be found in the *continued* patronage of such Advertisers as the following:

Corn Products Refining Co.	Walter Baker Co., Ltd.
Knox Gelatine	Wing and Son
Lea and Perrins	Coca-Cola
Gold Dust Twins	Bellas Hess & Co.
Montgomery Ward & Co.	Blue Jay Corn Plasters
Detroit Vapor Stove Co.	Tangle Foot
Bissell Carpet Sweeper	Fels Naptha
National Biscuit Co.	Aladdin Homes
Quaker Oats	*Etc., Etc., Every Month*

Smart Company Too!

HOME LIFE
"The Small Town Family Magazine"
1,000,000 Circulation—Rate Now $3.50
MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS
ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT
Publication Office and Plant: Ohio Street, corner La Salle, Chicago, Ill. Tel. Superior 2200.
Eastern Office in Charge: A. J. Wells, Vice-Pres. 1123 B'way, New York, N. Y. Tel. Madison Sq. 7100.
"Dependable Purchasing Power"

Write, Wire, Telephone or Call for All Facts!

GERMAN NEWSPAPER ACCUSER OF GRAVES

Frankfort Gazette Says He Is Max Meincke, with a Record of Arrests.

HE DENIES THE CHARGES

Self-Confessed Spy Asserts He Headed a College for Kaiser's Secret Service.

According to the Frankfort Gazette, "Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves," who describes himself as an international spy of worldwide fame, at one time in the confidence of the highest officials of Germany, including the Kaiser himself, is in reality Max Meincke, at one time connected with a more or less private detective agency in Brussels. A recent issue of the paper, reviewing his career, asserts that Graves, or Meincke, has never been connected with the German Secret Service.

According to the story as told by the Gazette, Graves has served terms in prison in both Germany and in Great Britain. John J. Halligan, his lawyer, of 306 Broadway, admitted yesterday that Graves had been sentenced to eighteen months in Scotland several years ago, and also that his client had been sentenced four months in jail in Bulgaria prior to his conviction in Scotland. On both occasions, he added, the offense was one of espionage undertaken in behalf of and at the instigation of the German Government.

Mr. Halligan said yesterday that Graves had told him that he had used the name Meincke as an alias while working as a spy in Belgium before the present war started.

Educated to be a Dentist.

On Monday Graves appeared in the Supreme Court of New York County and announced his intention of becoming an American citizen. In his application he gave the name under which he is known in this country, said that he was born in "Central Europe," was a subject of the late Franz Josef, and that he was born May 7, 1878.

"'Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves,'" the article in the Frankfort Gazette reads, "who has been lecturing and writing books against Germany in the United States, is Max Meincke, who was born in Berlin May 7, 1882. He studied dentistry for a time and was later in the employ of a merchant. In 1898 he left Germany for the first time.

"In 1911 he appeared in Wiesbaden as 'A. K. Graves, M. D.,' and on May 27 of the same year was sentenced in a German court to six months' imprisonment, but before the sentence was imposed he fled to Stettin. Meincke first asserted when examined in court that he had earned the title of doctor of medicine at the University of Adelaide in Australia, and that his right to the name 'Graves' was due to the fact that he had been adopted by a Major Graves in Tavistock, West Australia.

"Investigations by the proper authorities disclosed that no such person as the Major Graves mentioned by Meincke existed and furthermore that there was no town in West Australia called Tavistock. When confronted with these facts Meincke admitted that he had been exaggerating.

Cipher Codes Lead to Arrest.

"While still living in Wiesbaden Meincke endeavored to attract attention to himself by veiled allusions to acts involving espionage which he said he had accomplished. Subsequently he left Germany and went to Scotland and in 1912 was arrested at Glasgow, tried, and sentenced to serve eighteen months in prison for having in his possession ciphers which he refused to decipher."

"All of these statements against my client," said Mr. Halligan, "are inspired by the German Government. He may have been known as Meincke in Brussels and probably was. Dr. Graves tells me that he had so many aliases that he has forgotten some of them, and that the name Meincke may be among those which have slipped his memory. Any statement that he has served several terms in German prisons is false and nobody knows that better than do the German authorities.

"When he was in Belgium before the war he was not there in the employ of any private detective agency, but as the agent of the German Government, sent there to get military maps of the country. He was sent to England for the same purpose and would have succeeded but for the fact that he was betrayed by an enemy at the German court, who wanted him out of the way. That enemy was very close to Crown Prince Frederick William. He did not serve the sentence imposed in Scotland, but was released for 'reasons of state' by the British Government."

A copy of the article which appeared in the Gazette has been placed in the hands of the United States naturalization authorities in New York and it was said yesterday that in the event Graves applied for full citizenship he would be asked to explain certain statements made in the article. Up to the present he has only asserted that it is his "intention" to apply for citizenship.

Dr. Graves is at liberty under $2,000 bail, charged with having attempted to blackmail the Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German Ambassador. He says he has certain cipher letters addressed to, but not intended, he says, for the Countess.

Story Is Malicious, Says Graves.

Dr. Graves issued the following statement last night in regard to the article in the Frankfort Gazette:

"The whole article is malicious and unfair, and I do not wish at present to make a detailed statement in regard to it. I will, however, call attention to certain points which I want to make clear.

"First, concerning the assertion that I was ever connected with a detective agency in Brussels: I was there as the head of an institution, a college of philosophy, the funds of which were supplied by the German Government, and the Faculty of which were my subordinates in the Imperial Secret Service.

"Second, as to my serving terms in English prisons: I was caught, tried, and convicted in 1912 in England as a German spy, and, after fighting the British Government to a standstill, when I was convicted I admitted that I had had a fair and square trial. The British Government is not in the habit of convicting any man without an exhaustive trial, and if the British Government found me guilty of being a German spy you may rest assured that a German spy I was.

"Third, I was never convicted in Bulgaria. I was arrested there and released after forty-eight hours.

"Fourth, as regards the statement about my veiled allusions to espionage made in Weisbaden: This must seem a joke to any one acquainted with German officialdom, for no one with even the slightest suspicion of espionage attached to him would be able to travel 100 meters in Germany, especially in Prussia."

MACHINE GUN BOARD CALLED TOGETHER

Baker Issues Order That May Cause Emergency Purchase of Lewis Rifles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Orders have been issued by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, hurriedly reassembling the Machine-gun Board, after it had recommended the purchase of 4,000 Vickers water-cooled machine guns from the appropriation of $12,000,000 now available. The board is to meet in this city on Friday morning.

It is said that the recall is to enable the board to divide the appropriation so as immediately to obtain a number of the light Lewis guns, which have been so effective in the British advance.

The Machine-gun Board reported that the Vickers weapon had been developed to a more reliable state of efficiency than of the other rifles tested, using .30 ammunition. The board found that some of the lighter rifles by proper effort on the part of their inventors could be developed to a state of efficiency for the United States service ammunition, and the board declared its opinion that "a lighter rifle better fulfills the requirements of the service for certain special purposes, such as aeroplanes and use of skirmishers, etc." The Vickers is a heavy machine gun. The Lewis type is a lightweight machine gun. The board recommended that in the equipment of troops the proportion should be two of the light machine guns to one of the heavy type.

The board found that the Vickers rifle fulfilled to a high degree the requirements for a heavy type of gun, but declared it was not able at the time its report was made to recommend a gun that would fulfill the requirements for light type, but expected that the tests to be made next May would enable it to make such a recommendation.

The board recommended also that should a limited quantity of guns be required before the Vickers rifles could be obtained the existing sources of supply in this country could promptly supply Lewis, Vickers, and Colt guns that did not use the army service ammunition, and that if a purchase should become necessary for an emergency, the Government should buy the required number of that one of the three rifles—Lewis, Vickers, and Colt—that could be obtained promptly and most advantageously at the time, but should promptness of delivery be practically the same that preference should be given to the different rifles in the order named. The board recommended that should war be declared all the Vickers, Lewis, and Colt rifles in the country be bought.

FIGHTS LITTER IN STREETS.

League Offers Prizes for Essays on Evil by School Children.

The Anti-Litter League, 46 West Twentieth Street, which is organizing committees in all boroughs of New York City, announced yesterday that in order to stimulate interest among the thousands of school children $50 in cash prizes would be awarded to them for the best essays on litter. The awards will be: First prize, $25; second prize, $10; third prize, $5; fourth prize, $2, and eight prizes of $1 each. Through the school children it is planned to educate shopkeepers, janitors, porters and others in street cleanliness.

"Litter is in the streets simply because we are heedless," said Clarkson Cowl of James A. Hearn & Son, President of the Anti-Litter League. "London, Berlin and Paris are shining contrasts to us. The problem of clearing away the litter of New York City is a matter of detail. Happily we start with our local advantages. We have inventive minds, a clean atmosphere and a very sympathetic public when once any subject is brought convincingly home to it."

WIFE'S NOVEL NOT EVIDENCE

Court Rejects Story Said to Bear Out Asche's Charges.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan decided yesterday that a short novel written by Mrs. Asta Asche, after she brought suit for a separation against her husband, Herman T. Asche, an importer of food products in this city, was not competent evidence, although Mr. Asche's lawyer contended that the book substantiated in many respects the charges made by the husband.

Mrs. Asche, who is a daughter of Andrew O'Connor, an American sculptor well known in Paris, in her novel, expressed warm regard for a character known as "Hap." In the suit against her husband, she admitted under cross examination that she knew a Hal Bernstein, whom she called "Hap."

Justice Cohalan first admitted the novel in evidence, but after he had read the eleven pages of manuscript he rejected it. Mrs. Asche's attorneys contended that it was merely fiction. Mr. and Mrs. Asche were married on March 27 last, and separated on May 8, after spending their honeymoon in Florida and living together in an apartment at 419 Riverside Drive. Mrs. Asche testified that because of her husband's cruelty her weight dropped from 142 to 110 pounds.

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Applications received at Room 1,400, Municipal Building, to November 27 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 5; Technical, 3; Duties, 2; Oral, 1. Requirements: three years' experience in design, construction or operation of plants for the production or utilization of power, or similar experience. Minimum age, 21 years. For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," published daily, or apply to
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

CIVIL SERVICE.
WANTED
Civil Service Examination
(Mechanical Engineering)
SALARY $2,500.
Applications received at Room 1,400, Municipal Building, to November 27 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 5; Technical, 3; Duties, 2; Oral, 1. Requirements: five years' experience in mechanical engineering of a nature tending to qualify them for the duties of the position. The completion of a full course of study in some recognized technical institution will reserve due consideration. Minimum age 21 years. For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," published daily, or apply to
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ADVERTISEMENT.

Real Russia in New York
RUSSIAN BAZAAR
Seventy-first Regiment Armory
Dec. 4 to 9, 1916.

The most unique Bazaar New York has ever seen. True Russian atmosphere throughout—Russian colorings, Russian architecture, Russian music, Russian costumes, Russian dancing and other Russian entertainments. Great exhibit of "Kustarny" products (the work of Russian peasant artists and artisans).

The proceeds of the Bazaar will be used to alleviate the suffering of sick and wounded in Russia—*without regard to race or creed.*

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RUSSIAN-AMERICAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

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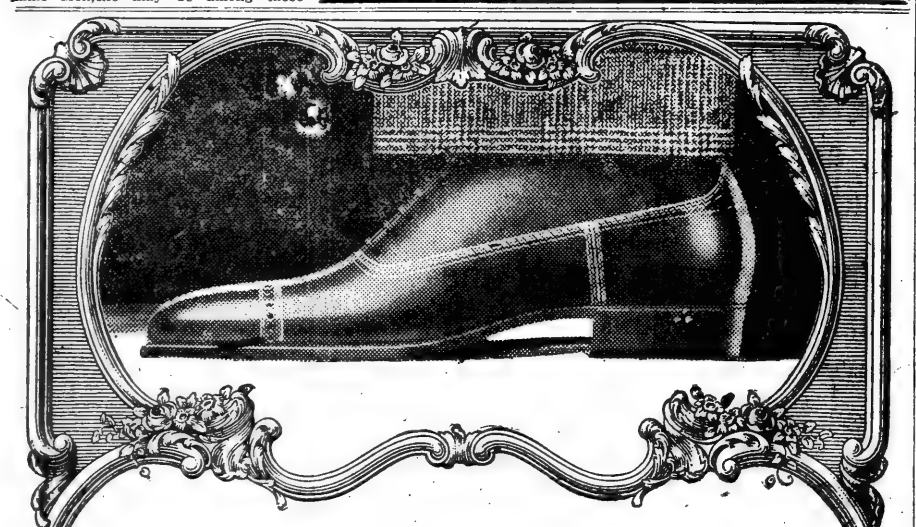
Those desiring to aid in the Bazaar are invited to communicate with:
Captain W. R. Fearn, 220 West 42d St., Chairman Bazaar Committee.
F. S. Hastings, 60 Broadway, Chairman Donations Committee.
E. C. Porter, 60 Broadway, Chairman Ticket Advance Sales Committee.
A. Znamiecki, Treasurer, care of The National City Bank of New York.
Max Straus, 37 Broadway, Chairman Concession Committee.

Admission Tickets, 25c., for sale at McBride's and Tyson's.



A Shoe Worth Knowing Right Here and Now!

HERE is a shoe of *pronounced popularity* in twelve of the largest cities of America. It is worth every man's attention. It is worth seeing and *trying on* in the store.

A time like this in the leather trade—in the shoe-world—serves to show where the *real* values are.

All over the country thousands of *new customers* are going to the Regal Stores: and they are happy to find in Regal Stores the *style* they want, the *foot-comfort*, and the *good leather* at a fair price.

There are men everywhere who are paying *too little* for their shoes. Others pay *too much*. The most general difficulty is that too much of what is paid is not represented *in the shoe*.

This dressy shoe is cut from the beautiful mahogany-colored Cordo Calf now so popular. A leather that is good to the foot and easy to keep up, this handsome Regal Cordo Calf takes a rich polish and holds it. Benched on the Briton, one of the smartest of the English lasts—flat heavy sole, broad shank, low heel. Double heel-fixing with continuous three-quarter back stay; invisible eyelets to top; spaced stitching around vamp, perforations across tip.

The price $7.

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268 Summer Street — Boston, Mass.

"For Me there is but one Phonograph"—

"THE truth of the matter is—I never was able to interest myself in a phonograph until I heard the Aeolian-Vocalion. Not that I discount the certain qualities of many of the instruments which are today so well known.

"No . . . . I recognize that for a long time the phonograph has been a worthy instrument. That listening to a phonograph always has given me a suggestion of its future possibilities rather than immediate musical satisfaction demonstrates nothing. I am likely to be over critical.

"The day I first heard the Vocalion I was no more than ever interested in phonographs. It was just an idle curiosity that sent me to see the *new* phonograph—a curiosity that had almost waned before I passed the threshold of the store. So it was in the spirit of 'seeing the thing through' in courtesy to the salesman who waited upon me that I consented to hear a record or two played.

"I shall never forget my Vocalion *premier*. As the young man adjusted the record and started the motor—merely with a quick movement of the tone-arm, a clever convenience I noted—I sat unexpectant, waiting for the usual.

"Then . . . . . suddenly the great, rich tones of a wonderfully played 'cello were sounding. It was almost impossible to believe that a phonograph was bringing such tone from a record. I reasoned against the evidence of my ears. But gradually I lost all sense of listening to a phonograph—it was Pablo Casals himself, who played to me Handel's Largo as I never before had heard it.

"I came to hear a single record. I remained to luxuriate in the new-found beauties of *many* familiar and near-familiar ones.

"And, finally, the Graduola expression device was explained. A bit stage frightened I was as I attempted to operate it. But the self-consciousness quickly passed and I found myself enjoying hugely a new experience. This fine voice that rang through the room was *mine*. I pressed the Graduola together—the tone grew in volume until my throat tensed in sympathetic effort. I drew the Graduola apart—the tone whispered in exquisite pianissimo as I breathed softly less I disturb these sweet, delicate sounds . . . . . .

"I might have known that a great musical instrument maker would produce a new and different phonograph. For a musical instrument is not a thing of science alone—it must be made by a man who knows and a man who feels.

"For me there is but one phonograph—the Vocalion. For you?—when you have heard you will decide."

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

"The new Phonograph produced by musical instrument makers"

The Fifteen-Minute Test: Come to Aeolian Hall tomorrow, select your favorite vocal record, an orchestral and a solo instrumental record. They will demonstrate how the Vocalion meets every demand—will prove the Vocalion tone the most wonderful phonograph tone in the world.

Then *play* the instrumental record with the Graduola . . . . . no need to tell what enjoyment you will find, only the experience will bring complete understanding and appreciation.

Vocalion prices are $35 to $350. Art styles to $2000. Liberal terms. Equitable allowances on other phonographs taken in exchange. Write for the interesting new catalogue, free upon request.

Buy Columbia Records at Aeolian Hall

The AEOLIAN COMPANY

BROOKLYN 11 FLATBUSH AVENUE — *AEOLIAN HALL* — THE BRONX 367 EAST 149th STREET

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MRS. W. PIERCE HURT IN AIRSHIP'S FALL

Hunters Rescue Sperry and Woman Passenger from Craft Wrecked in Sound Marshes.

BOTH TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

But Doctors Say Aviator and His Companion Are Not Injured Seriously and Will Be Out Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Nov. 22.—Duck hunters in the marshes half a mile west of town this afternoon saw something come swiftly toward them through the air from the direction of Amityville and finally recognized it as Lawrence Sperry's hydroaeroplane, in which he is accustomed to make flights over Great South Bay. The craft was about 500 feet above the water when the hunters saw it descend suddenly, and then heard Sperry call for help.

Men in power boats started toward the hydroaeroplane, and James Hyde, of the theatrical firm of Hyde & Behman, with Schuyler Watts and James Wyckoff, were first to reach the flying craft. They found Sperry and Mrs. Waldo Pierce of New York clinging to the boat part of the machine. The 'plane was buried nose down in the mud a quarter of a mile from shore and half a mile from the entrance to Mud Creek.

Although they had been in the water only a few minutes, Sperry and Mrs. Pierce were nearly overcome by the cold. Mrs. Pierce was almost senseless. She and Sperry were lifted into the power boat, which raced with them to the steamboat pier here, where an ambulance was summoned from the South Side Hospital. Sperry was able to walk to the ambulance with assistance, but Mrs. Pierce was carried on a stretcher.

In the hospital both recovered rapidly, and Dr. James S. Ames found that no bones were broken and neither was hurt internally, though both were suffering from exposure. Mrs. Pierce asked that no word of the accident be conveyed to her relatives in New York, as it was trivial and she would soon be out of the hospital.

Sperry and Mrs. Pierce both made light of the affair, and said there had been nothing wrong with the machine, that it had not fallen nor got beyond control of the aviator. They had intended to alight on the water, Sperry said, and had done so successfully, coming to grief when the craft, then afloat, stuck a "syke," as the stakes holding flat fish nets are called.

The boat was making better than forty miles an hour at the time, and was wrecked at once, Sperry and Mrs. Pierce being tossed from the seats, which were instantly submerged as the boat buried its nose in the mud.

Hunters who saw the craft come down had previously declared that it had fallen like a wounded duck, but Sperry was insistent that this had not been the case. It is probable that both he and Mrs. Pierce will leave the hospital tomorrow, if not late tonight.

To Sell Fire Department Property.

Joseph P. Day has been appointed auctioneer by the city Fire Department to sell at auction the condemned properties of the department, consisting of old fire engines, hose wagons, copper wire, brass fittings, &c. The sale will be held at 10 A. M. today at the repair shops of the department, Fifty-sixth Street and Twelfth Avenue.

INVESTIGATES GIRL'S DEATH.

Brooklyn Coroner Summons Christian Science Practitioner.

Coroner Frank S. Senior of Brooklyn is conducting an investigation into circumstances attending the death of Ethel Maher, a 16-year-old schoolgirl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Charles Maher of 1,205 Carroll Street, who for several weeks before her death, on Tuesday, was attended by Mrs. Mary Fanshawe, a Christian Scientist of 908 Sterling Place.

The case was called to the attention of the Coroner yesterday, when a death certificate signed by Dr. William M. Love of 857 Lincoln Place was rejected by Deputy Health Commissioner John S. Billings and sent to the Coroner for investigation. When seen by newspapermen yesterday Dr. Love said that he was called upon to examine Miss Maher on Nov. 9 and on Nov. 16.

"On the first visit," said Dr. Love, "I found that she was suffering from acute kidney trouble. The second time I was called was because the neighbors believed the girl had infantile paralysis. There was no trace of the disease, but by this time dropsy had developed. While attending Miss Maher, I made sure that she desired a Christian Scientist to attend her, for if her parents were forcing her to have such treatment I might have treated her myself, but the girl was entirely satisfied with the care she was receiving, so, under the law as interpreted, I could not go further.

"Before I left, however, I told Mr. and Mrs. Maher and Mrs. Fanshawe that if the proper medical steps were not taken that Ethel would certainly die. I am positive that if a physician had been called in and no other complications developed the girl would eventually have recovered. But it is only fair to all concerned to say that the girl herself was determined to have no other attention than that of a Christian Scientist, in whose ministrations she had absolute faith."

Coroner Senior sent Coroner's Physician Wuest to the Maher home to make an examination of the body. When Dr. Wuest arrived he found that the undertaker had already prepared the body for burial, and that it would be futile to perform an autopsy. The Coroner has summoned Mrs. Fanshawe to appear before him tomorrow at a preliminary hearing which he will hold.

$670 FOR HAWAIIAN STAMP.

Yale Professor Pays Season's Record Price for Missionary Issue.

The highest price paid this season for a postage stamp at public sale was given this week at the Collectors' Club, 30 East Forty-second Street, when a professor of Yale University paid $670 for one of the famous missionary stamps of Hawaii, issued in 1851. It was of the 5-cent variety, blue, and was canceled in red, leaving the design much clearer than is usually the case with the customary black cancellation. In perfect condition, the stamp is valued in the standard catalogues at $1,000.

J. C. Morgenthau, who did not care to give the buyer's name, said yesterday it was the first time in this country that this variety of the Hawaiian Missionary stamp had been sold at auction. Another high price, at the same sale, was $205 paid for a particularly fine copy of the United States proprietary revenue $5 stamp of the 1871 issue. This is the highest price at which a copy of that value has ever sold for at auction.

American Academy Now National.

Supreme Court Justice Philbin yesterday granted an application of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, a New York corporation, for permission to consolidate with the organization of the same name and of identical membership, which obtained a charter from Congress on April 17 last. The corporation owns property at 155th Street and Broadway, valued at $100,000, deeded to it by Archer M. Huntington for the purpose of the Academy. It has investments of $100,000 in bonds, which yield $4,500 a year, and a bank balance of $4,379. The members decided that the corporate purposes of the organization could be best carried out by consolidation under the Federal charter.

CARRERA OBSTRUCTS CONFERENCE AGAIN

Mexican Commissioners Think President Wilson Will Not Dare Risk a War.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 22.—Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican section of the American-Mexican Joint Commission, today succeeded in again introducing his dilatory methods for preventing final action on the proposals submitted to the Mexicans by the Americans on Tuesday. The work of the commission again drifted, under his guidance, into the quibbling that has lasted for more than three months.

There was no evidence tonight that the Mexicans had any intention of agreeing promptly to the proposals of the American members. They have not communicated to General Carranza the text of the proposed protocol and they do not intend to do so until they have exhausted every effort to strip it of everything which is objectionable to them. It was stated today on reliable authority that if the proposition was submitted to General Carranza in its present form there would be little probability of its meeting with his approval.

The American Commissioners are taking the new turn of affairs with the equanimity which has characterized their work throughout. It is not expected that they will press matters for a few days, and it is known that they have not yet told the Mexicans what alternative the American Government intends to offer, should they refuse to accept the proposition now before them.

It is known that the Mexicans are placing every reliance on the belief that President Wilson will be unable to carry the American people with him, should he finally decide that United States forces must be sent into Mexico to establish peace and place a new Government in power. They have collected considerable data regarding the mobilization of the militia on the border and the difficulties in bringing the regular army and militia contingents up to full war strength, and are convinced from this that the President will not dare to embark upon a war with Mexico.

Other possible courses of action are regarded by the Mexicans as negligible and unlikely. The withdrawal of the recognition of General Carranza is among these possibilities. The result of the recent election has been interpreted by the Mexicans as an indorsement by the American people of this recognition and they believe that the President would not have the support of Congress in changing his policy now. Until the question is placed squarely before the Mexican Commissioners and they are forced to communicate it to General Carranza, it is not probable that they will be willing to give a definite answer to the American proposals.

Rafael Nieto, Sub-Secretary of Finance in the Carranza Cabinet, came here this morning from Philadelphia, where he has been conferring with Mr. Cabrera. He stayed here only a few hours, leaving for Mexico by way of Laredo. It is believed possible that he carries a full report to the First Chief in Queretaro, and that they will delay action until after his arrival. Whether the American Commissioners will be willing to wait so long is problematical.

Both American and Mexican Commissioners were extremely reticent regarding the discussions in the commission room today. Secretary Lane stated that the situation was still hopeful, and, turning to Mr. Cabrera, said:

"Would not you say that the situation was hopeful?"

"If you wish me to say that the situation is still hopeful, I will say so," answered Mr. Cabrera.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Secretary Baker took luncheon with the President today and discussed the Mexican border situation and the proceedings of the Atlantic City conference.

QUERETARO CONGRESS OPENS.

Constitutional Assembly Attended by Nearly 200 Delegates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUERETARO, Mexico, Nov. 22.—The first preliminary meeting of the Constitutional Congress was held here this morning in the Fine Arts School, nearly 200 Deputies from all parts of the republic attending. Before the opening session General Federico Montes, Governor of Queretaro, welcomed the Deputies. Chairman and Secretaries were chosen and examination of credentials was begun.

Before the morning session adjourned several thousand persons paraded in the principal streets and marched to the front of the building where the meeting was held to greet the Deputies. The city was artistically decorated in honor of General Carranza, who is expected to arrive tomorrow morning.

Several foreign diplomats are preparing to come to Queretaro and remain here with Carranza.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 22.—Charles B. Parker, the American Charge d'Affaires, left today for Queretaro, where General Carranza is attending the Constitutional Convention. Walter C. Thurston, Second Secretary, was left in charge of American interests here.

SEVENTH STARTS FOR HOME.

Sixty-ninth and Other Regiments Join in a Farewell.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Tex., Nov. 22.—With the officers and bands of three regiments, and all the young women of the countryside at the railway to give the soldiers farewell, the Seventh New York left here early this evening for home. With the music, the cheering, and the tears, it seemed as if a glorious war were ended, and that the whole border army was on its way home for muster out.

An eight-hour ordeal of farewell began at noon, when the officers and men of the Seventh were the guests of the Sixty-ninth Regiment at lunch. Detachments from the companies of the Sixty-ninth on the border patrol came to the base to aid in entraining the home-going regiment, and welcome signs were displayed in every mess hall. After the reception the Seventh marched back to its camp, its color sergeants bearing the green and gold Irish banner in token of the good will existing between the two units.

While the Seventh was clearing up its camp, Colonel Nathaniel B. Thurston and the staff officers of the Seventy-fourth Regiment of Buffalo came over from the Pharr camp with their band to bid the regiment goodbye. The Sixty-ninth marched out with the Third Tennessee band, and formed on the parade ground to escort its neighbor to the train. As soon as the Seventy-fourth band withdrew to the parade ground Colonel Gordon Johnston sent the band of the Twelfth Regiment over to cheer the spirits of the Seventh, and the commanding officer, with his Adjutant, Captain E. E. Gauche, rode to the parade ground to see the farewell.

Headed by the Twelfth band and its own field music the Seventh marched to the parade ground and stood at present arms while the Sixty-ninth filed away toward the railway. Band concerts were in full blast everywhere.

The regiment expects to arrive in New York on Monday.

WAITRESSES OVERWORKED.

Consumers' League Report Shows They Work 9 to 12 Hours a Day.

Fifty-four per cent. of the women employed in restaurants in the city work more than fifty-four hours a week, 20 per cent. work twelve hours a day, and 4 per cent. work all night, says a report of the Consumers' League, made public last night by Miss Nellie Swarts, the executive secretary. One-third of the women do not have one day off in seven, and the majority are not allowed time off for meals.

"Nor is the burden of restaurant work balanced by an adequate wage," the report sets forth. "Professor Streightoff has fixed $9 a week as the minimum amount upon which a girl can live independently in New York City. Eighty-seven per cent. of all women restaurant workers are paid less than $9, but when food and tips are estimated and added, the proportion receiving less than a living wage is 31 per cent.

"Excessive hours, plus physical and nervous strain, plus low wages and poor living conditions, mean exhaustion, disease, immorality, pauperism, and a weaker generation to follow our own. The Consumers' League concurs heartily with the feeling of a restaurant waitress when she says: 'It would be the grandest thing in the world if the twelve-hour day were done away with.'"

Great Western
Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Dry)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French clerg method of fermentation in the bottle taking from six to seven years of time

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Standard construction throughout, such as Timken Axles, Timken Bearings, David Brown Worms and Gears, Stewart Vacuum Systems, etc.

¾ ton $950
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Many large concerns are buying KISSEL TRUCKS and saving big money. Why not yours? KISSEL TRUCKS are backed by one of the oldest and strongest organizations in the industry.

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The Hupmobile has a one-hand steering wheel.

It is medium-coupled. By that I mean that you neither have to slew it around to steer, nor does the slightest move set you off at a sharp angle.

One revolution either way turns you from straight-ahead to round-the-corner.

Chas. E. Riess

The mark of superior motor car service

A Hupmobile demonstrator, the other day, was suspected of putting picric acid, or ether, or some other stimulant in the gasoline. It took three separate tests—with the man himself at the wheel—to convince him that it was only the normal Hupmobile performance he was getting.

The performance was too good to be believed.

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Immediate deliveries on all models.
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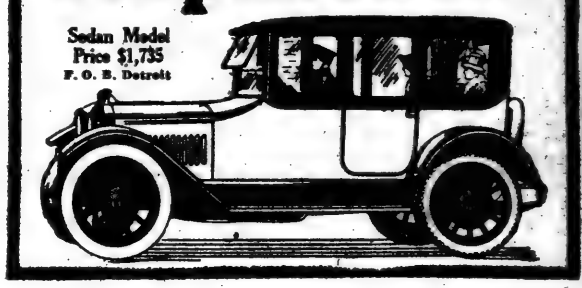

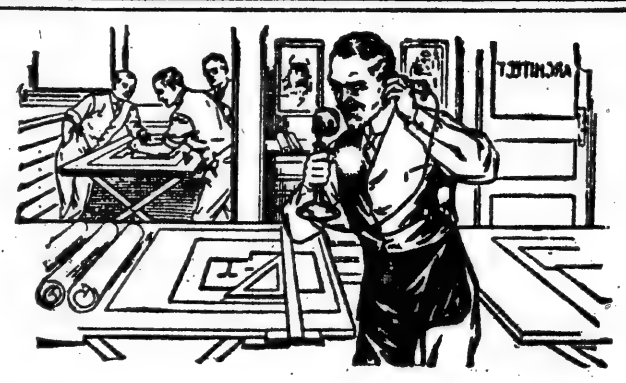

Call our Engineers FIRST and save costly alterations

THE EXTENSIVE USE of the telephone in hotels, apartment houses, office buildings and large residences, makes it essential that in buildings of these types provision be made to carry the large number of wires necessary for furnishing telephone service.

When it is realized that in a number of buildings there are as many as 1,000 telephones in service and that it is necessary to carry two wires from each telephone to some central point in the building, the importance of making adequate provision for telephone wiring is apparent. If some arrangement is not included *in the original building plans*, it may be necessary to make extensive and costly alterations after completion of the building, in order to conceal the wires running through halls and rooms.

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NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

Everybody's Magazine

Automobile Directory

This Directory is a monthly feature. A regular part of Everybody's Magazine.

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(298 individual makes).

This Directory gives six of the essential specifications of each car, necessary to guide your choice, and the price f.o.b. factory.

The information is accurate, and is brought down to date each month.

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HOPES ART WILL END WAR AMONG NATIONS

Arthur Nikisch Sure that First Rapprochement Will Come in that Field.

From a Staff Correspondent.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 22, (via Sayville.)—The Berner Tageblatt reports an interview with Arthur Nikisch, who is touring Switzerland with his symphony orchestra. Speaking of Germany's food troubles, the conductor said:

"In earlier years, when anybody inquired who I was, I always answered: 'I'm a poor musician, with four hungry children at home.' Today I often say the same thing, but nobody will believe me any longer. Today no one is hungering in Germany, for the poor, too, are being cared for. If Herr Grey would only finally come to see that we can't be—but wouldn't you rather interview the artist?"

The Swiss interviewer switched from food to art, and Nikisch poured out his heart to overflowing. "I must go on record with the fact that the German public in this heavy time shows almost more understanding for art than formerly. The good theatres are overfilled, and, if I may speak of myself, my concerts are always sold out. Last week I was a guest with the Berlin Philharmonic, and we could have sold four times as many seats as the great hall holds.

"Now, as before, our composers are industriously at work. In the last two years we have had a whole row of operatic first performances. Nor is any difference made by us between Germany and enemy composers. A few days ago I gave a concert devoted to the works of Tschaikowsky and Berlitz; not a soul took umbrage at it. I knew that Wagner was boycotted in France. But that's childishness, for art should work reconciliatingly and not be employed as an instrument of hate.

"I am convinced that in France, too, a different feeling will prevail. In the last two years I have received many letters from English, French, and Russian friends, all animated as I am by the wish that the time may not be far distant when we all, regardless of national distinction, can devote ourselves to the true international."

Asked if he didn't believe much of the hate would none the less survive, Nikisch replied:

"I can't believe it. I am convinced that it is in the field of art that the first rapprochement among the fighting nations will again take place. In this field it is necessary to build further and to strive to the end that such a catastrophe as the present will in the future be prevented."

FRANCIS ROGERS'S RECITAL.

Excellent Singing Heard in the Comedy Theatre.

Francis Rogers is an invariable appearance in the song recitals of the early New York season, and, when the fates are propitious, of other parts of the season as well. Familiarity with his singing has bred the conviction of its constant improvement, year by year, by the application of a fine intelligence, a cultivated musical feeling, devotion to high artistic ideals. His art has been refined and enriched thus, and has gained likewise in its directness of appeal and in its significance.

Mr. Rogers has cultivated the highest finish of diction with such success that not a word of what he sings need be missed, especially in a small and intimate auditorium like the Comedy Theatre, where he gave his recital yesterday afternoon. In this he has approached very near to an ideal that is strange, or at least far away, to altogether too many singers. He has also acquired resources for the interpretation and expression of emotion that are much beyond what he once had, and although Mr. Rogers cannot be said to be a singer of a burning temperament, his singing is finely felt, artistic, and wholly sympathetic.

He began his program yesterday with airs by Bach, Bononcini, Sarti, and Handel; music that peculiarly requires such a finished style as his. The most important of his modern songs was Schumann's cycle, "Dichterliebe." The last group in English included a pretty Japanese lyric by Isidor Luckstone (who played Mr. Rogers's accompaniments beautifully) and one of Howard Brockway's harmonizations of Kentucky folk song, "The Nightingale." In some of these last it might have been wondered if Mr. Rogers were not tempted to a too frequent use of the head tones that he has cultivated to such a degree of excellence and a consequent sacrificing of his robuster tones.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Rachel Crothers has dramatized Kate Douglas Wiggin's story, "Mother Cary's Chickens," and the play will be placed in rehearsal shortly by John Cort. Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" was acted several years ago.

E. H. Sothern's donation to the British Red Cross for the first two weeks of his appearance in "If I Were King" on tour amounted to $4,500. This amount represented his entire personal profits from the production for that period.

The Hippodrome and the Globe, both under the Dillingham management, are sparring for the presence of the Navy football team after the Army-Navy game Saturday. The Hippodrome has correspondence proving that they will be there, while last night the Globe issued a bulletin announcing the players' intention of seeing Raymond Hitchcock in "Betty." A division of the squad may be necessary.

A further extension has been made of the engagement of "The Yellow Jacket" in special performances at the Cort. Additional performances are announced for the afternoons of Dec. 4, 5, 7, and 8 and the morning of Dec. 9.

A new burlesque by Barney Gerard entitled "Some Show" will be presented next week at the Columbia. Edmond Hayes, a former vaudeville headliner, will be the principal comedian.

Ruth Chatterton, Marjorie Rambeau, John Drew, and William Faversham will be among the box occupants at the Cohan & Harris Theatre this afternoon for the professional performance of "Captain Kidd, Jr."

Kai Rau, who styles himself as a "mind reader," will give a demonstration of his alleged psychic powers tomorrow morning, when he will start from Columbus Circle in the Strand auto, and, blindfolded, drive the machine through the streets. He will select a medium to assist him from invited guests who will take the joy ride.

The attendance at the Neighborhood Playhouse for the performances of the Shaw and Dunsany playlets given by Gertrude Kingston and company has been so large that the engagement has been extended through next week.

A screen version of E. H. Sothern's stage success, "An Enemy of the King," will be exhibited next week at the Rialto. This is the second of the series of pictures for which Mr. Southern acted last Summer in the Vitagraph studios.

GUIOMAR NOVAES PLAYS.

Young Brazilian Pianist Repeats Her Success of Last Season.

Miss Guiomar Novaes, who delighted lovers of pianoforte playing at several recitals in New York last season, delighted them still more at another in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. She has already demonstrated that though she is still hardly more than a young girl, she is an artist of distinguished and unusual powers. Her intensely musical feeling, that vitalizes and thrills in so much of what she plays; the instinctive grasp of the composer's intentions, the command of the indefinable thing called style, necessary to bring those intentions to realization—these are attributes of a musician by the grace of God.

Miss Novaes has learned much, as an artist must. She is equipped with brilliant technique that has a singular clarity and perfection of articulation; and her left hand, particularly, vigor and freedom. Her touch is invigorating, sympathetic. She has a richly-colored, full and round tone in all ranges of dynamics, losing none of its beauty in the loudest passages. Her feeling for the musical line, for the significance of the phrase, for accent and rhythm, for the larger proportions, as well as for the finish of detail, is most admirable. And, in general, what she possesses that is not taught in the schools or by the masters, is the most valuable part of her equipment.

Miss Novaes has grown in maturity and ripeness since she first appeared here a year ago. She has parted with some of the few immaturities that appeared in her playing then; as a disposition toward contrasts sometimes in dynamics, sometimes in tempi, that were extreme.

She played yesterday César Franck's "Prelude, Chorale and Fugue," Chopin's Impromptu, Op. 36, his Sonata in B flat minor; Saint-Saëns's arrangement of ballet music by Gluck, Stojowski's "Vers l'Azur," Isidor Philipp's "Barcarolle," and Saint-Saëne's "Etude en forme de Valse." The culminating portion of this program was Chopin's Sonata, which she played with an intense and fiery energy and poetic feeling. There might be some question as to what she makes of the last movement by playing it in such a manner and at such a pace; a question as to how much the musical significance of it is made to suffer by turning it into the ghostly soughing of the night wind. But of the rest there could be little question.

MME. MATZENAUER IN SONGS

Well-Known Operatic Singer Gives Recital in Carnegie Hall.

Mme. Margaret Matzenauer, known as the possessor of one of the finest contralto or mezzo voices heard lately in the company of the Metropolitan Opera House, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. There was a numerous audience, persistent in applause, that heard a program different from what most German operatic singers are accustomed to present. Mme. Matzenauer's songs were divided equally between Italian, German, French, and English. Her Italian songs were all Sgambati's, and to them she added another. In German there were little known songs by Strauss, Erich Wolff, Cone and Marx; in French, Debussy, Trémisot and Foudrain were represented, and in English, Frank La Forge and Cyril Scott.

All these songs were not suited to Mme. Matzenauer's style and powers of interpretation. In some her voice was called upon to go a little too high. There was a certain lack of differentiation in the mood and spirit of them, though sometimes the singer was successful in an unexpected direction, as in the playful interpolated Italian song. What was to be enjoyed most in her singing was the purely sensuous beauty of her voice, its richness of quality, its fusciousness and evenness, its sheer weight and power, as well as the smooth and effortless delivery. It was not notable for the clearness and finish of the diction. Mme. Matzenauer's performances was intelligent and sympathetic, but it hardly showed her to be so potent as a song singer as she is in the dramatic parts best suited to her.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)
at 4:30 P. M. Sale at
Public Auction
OF SEATS AND BOXES AT HOTEL BILTMORE.
Under the direction of Augustus W. Clarke
assisted by
Miss Marie Dressler, Miss Elsie Janis, Miss Edna May and Messrs. William H. Crane, Willie Collier, Reginald de Koven, Raymond Hitchcock, De Wolf Hopper, M. Maurice, Augustus Thomas, Harry B. Warner, David Warfield, and others.
In Aid of the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund
ENTERTAINMENT AT THE HOTEL BILTMORE BALL ROOM,
SUNDAY, DEC. 3rd, AT 8:30,
at which
Sarah Bernhardt
will appear,
Frances Alda
Jacques Thibaud
and other notable stars will also participate in addition.
MARVELOUS WAR FILMS SANCTIONED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO BE SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK.

PHILHARMONIC
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor
To-morrow (Fri.) Aft. at 2:30, Carnegie Hall
SOLOIST WILLEKE
Next Sunday Afternoon at 3, Carnegie Hall
ALL WAGNER
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Saturday & Wed. at 2:20.
Season's ONE Substantial Hit
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success.
Upstairs and Down
CORT THEA.—TODAY at 2:30
Also Nov. 24, 27, at 2:30 P. M., and Sat., Nov. 25, & Thurs., Nov. 30, at 10:30 A. M.
THE YELLOW JACKET
CARNEGIE HALL, Tuesday Aft., Nov. 28, at 3.
Julia Culp
COENRAAD V. BOS at the Piano.
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Steinway Piano.

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WITH THIS OVAL BUTTON-HOLE
IT'S AN EXCLUSIVE FEATURE OF
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
15¢ EACH 6 FOR 90¢
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

Home on Leave From the Greatest of Battles,
FREDERICK PALMER
Accredited American correspondent with the British Army, who from the beginning of the Somme offensive to Nov. 1, had the freedom of the field with the aid of
BRITISH AND FRENCH OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURES
will explain from his experience as eye-witness the
BATTLES OF THE SOMME
and Verdun—Mr. Palmer talks for forty-five minutes in introduction and then accompanies the pictures for a few minutes with running comment. He aims to make the place of the battles and the methods of fighting clear to his hearers.
CARNEGIE HALL TOMORROW EVE. at 8:30
SEATS $1.50 TO 50c. at BOX OFFICE.
MGT. W. S. PEAKINS, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evgs. at 8.
THE GREATEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT ON EARTH
MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
"A wonder of a show is this 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald.
IT SURPASSES ALL PREVIOUS SPECTACLES
Sunday Night Concert
Big Bill of Winter Garden and Other Stars.

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:30.
The 13th Chair
By BAYARD VEILLER.
"Twelve and a half times as good as 'Within the Law.'"—Heywood Broun, N. Y. Tribune.

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presents SHAW'S GREATEST SUCCESS
GETTING MARRIED
With HENRIETTA CROSMAN
CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG.

Casino B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Next Matinee Saturday 2:15.
Moves to the 44th St. Theatre Nov. 27.
Lina Abarbanell Smashing Big Success, Fiora Bella.
WED., NOV. 29 ANNA HELD and her 60 Held Girls
In the Newest Musical Production FOLLOW ME Seats Today

39th St. THEA. near Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving.
EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"
Stuart Walker's Portmanteau Special Mats. Nov. 27, 28; Dec. 1, at 3
Mornings (Special children's bill), Nov. 30, Dec. 2
Matinee Bill, Dunsany's "Gods of Mountain"; "Nevertheless"; "Six Who Pass." Seats Now.

Enticing!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse

44th St. Theatre, Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Saturday 2:15. LAST 4 TIMES.
THE FLAME
MON., Nov. 27—LINA ABARBANELL in FLORA BELLA from the Casino. Seats now.

The "Times" says:
"See it before all else in the Theatres of New York."
PIERROT THE PRODIGAL
MUSIC THROUGHOUT.
TONIGHT LITTLE THEATRE, at 8:45 W. 44th St.
Mats Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving 2:30.

LONGACRE WEST 48TH STREET. TONIGHT at 8:30.
Matinees Sat., Wed. & Thanksgiving Day 2:30.
WILLIAM COLLIER
IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES.
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

SHUBERT 44th. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving
BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce,
SO LONG LETTY
with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

PRINCESS 39th & B'way. Daily 2:30 to 7 P. M. Reserved Seats at 8:30.
OFFICIAL WAR PICTURES
KITCHENER'S GREAT ARMY in THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME.
Last Time Tomorrow.
PRINCESS. Opening SAT. NIGHT. Seats Now.
SAM SOTHERN in SUCH IS LIFE.

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HWM HODGE in his greatest success FIXING SISTER
"Every Bit as Good as 'The Man from Home.'"—Globe.

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LAST 2 WEEKS TAYLOR HOLMES His Majesty Bunker Bean

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West 41st St.
"Long live the best bill of the W. S. P."—SUN.
"TRIFLES"
"ANOTHER WAY OUT"
"BUSHIDO"
"ALTRUISM"

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Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
TICKETS 4 WEEKS AHEAD.

PARK Columbus Circle Evenings 8. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanks'g 2
ABORN GRAND OPERA 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.
This W'k, 'Jewels of the Madonna.' Nxt. Wk. 'Aida.'

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AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE
BROADWAY AND 41ST STREET
Direction of STANLEY V. MASTBAUM
The Picture For Every Mother and Child—For Men, and For All Humanity
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Presents
NAZIMOVA
IN
"WAR BRIDES"
By Marion Craig Wentworth
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"The Picture Beautiful" —
with
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RICHARD A. PICK presents THE MISSES DOROTHY, ROSALIND, CYNTHIA FULLER
OF ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTTISH FOLK SONGS
With CONSTANCE BINNEY in English Folk Dances.
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to F. F. MACKAY—A great tribute
The following artists will appear:
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"One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.

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CYRIL MAUDE in THE BASKER
BEG'G MONDAY DEC. 4 3 WEEKS ONLY
(MATINEES WED., THURS. & SAT.)
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Repertoire for First Week
Mon. & Tues. Evs. & Wed. Mat. Dec. 4-5-6: Cleopatre; L'Holocauste; La Paix chez Soi; Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur.
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OLIVER MOROSCO presents a New Comedy.
TUES., Nov. 28 SEATS NOW ON SALE
MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL
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Special Matinee by
SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE
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Friday, Nov. 24, at 3
Request Program of
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JOHN DREW in Langdon Mitchell's comedy,
MAJOR PENDENNIS
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"A PERFECT PLAY."
CAPTAIN KIDD Jr.
YEARS OF LAUGHTER.
COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 42d St. NIGHTS 8:30.
PROFESSIONAL MATINEE TODAY.
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OUR LITTLE WIFE
by AVERY HOPWOOD, Author of "FAIR AND WARMER."
with MARGARET ILLINGTON.

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Arms AND THE Girl

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MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
SEVEN CHANCES

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Monday Next—Seats Today
LAURETTE TAYLOR
in a new play by J. HARTLEY MANNERS.
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DILLINGHAM & ZIEGFELD'S production
THE CENTURY GIRL

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Next Week, "HIGH MAN, FOUR HAND"

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Sat. Mat., at 2. (First time,) Iphigenia. Kurt, Rappold; Sembach, Well, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat., at 8:15. Brooklyn Academy of Music. La Boheme. Alda, Mason; Botta, Scotti. Cond., Papi.
THIS SUN. EVE., at 8:30, 50c to $1.50. ZIMBALIST Russian Violinist
Orchestra Concert Mabel Johannes
Conductor, Hasenen. GARRISON | SEMBACH
Next Mon., at 8. Boris Godunow, Ober; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Wed., at 8:15. Traviata. Rempel; Carpi (debut), Amato, Bada, Rossi. Cond., Papi.
Thurs. (Thanksg'g Day) Mat., at 1. Parsifal. Kurt; Sembach, Braun, Well, Gorits, Bayadael, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs., at 8:15. La Boheme. Alda, Mason; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Papi.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
CARNEGIE HALL
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3
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Soloist GLUCK
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Tickets at Box Office, Carnegie Hall and Room 1202 Aeolian Building.
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To-morrow (Fri.) Aft. at 3 & Sun. Aft., Nov. 26, at 3.
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Rabaud, Bruch, Elgar, Sinigaglia, Moussorgsky, Rachmaninoff, Gantry.
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NEXT SUNDAY EVENING AT 8:30. MONDAY MATINEE AT 2:45.
Old German Towns
(A MUSICAL JOURNEY)
Piano Interpolations by Mr. Elmendorf.
TICKETS 25c TO $1.50. SEATS NOW.

Aeolian Hall, To-morrow (Fri.) Eve. at 8:15
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1916.

"THE FREE FUTURE OF THE WORLD."

"We have drunk to our English brother," sings KIPLING, "and we hope he'll understand." Our English brother does not understand that the peace for which "COSMOS" contends in his contributions to THE TIMES, now attracting worldwide attention, is the same peace, identically the same peace, that the British Prime Minister declared to be the only one the Allies would accept, peace that, when it comes, must be such as will be built upon a sure and stable foundation, the security of the weak, the liberties of Europe, the free future of the world."

The London Chronicle in its editorial comment upon the articles contributed by "Cosmos" to this newspaper declares that a peace would be utterly worthless if contracted with the false Power that invaded Belgium in 1914, the Power that is now driving Belgians into slavery, the Power that sank the Lusitania, since an undertaking given by such a Power could have no real stability at all. "We are bound to fight on for a solid material guarantee," not for a peace made to be broken before Waterloo, "we need an after-Waterloo peace." But if a peace embodying every quality of righteousness and justice, having all the stability of an after-Waterloo peace, can be achieved without the appalling sacrifice of blood and treasure which the Waterloo simile connotes, why should it not be talked about, considered, and when the day comes, as we hope it will come, be accepted?

The London Times says that the British reply to the suggestion of "Cosmos" "is still contained in "Premier ASQUITH'S Guildhall declara-"tion." That declaration we here subjoin:

> We shall never sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium recovers in full measure all and more than all that she has sacrificed, until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed.

The security of France against the menace of aggression, the rights of the smaller European nationalities established upon an unassailable foundation, and the complete and final destruction of "the military domination of Prussia" are all embodied in the plan of peace which "Cosmos" discusses, as our British friends will see when the plan is fully set forth. Neither THE TIMES nor its contributor has entered upon this discussion without forethought. Neither the one nor the other would for a moment assume that a peace which did not assure protection against the aggressions of Prussian militarism, which did not provide for the freedom of nationalities small and great, would be worth making. The conditions set forth by Prime Minister ASQUITH are the essence, the indispensable foundations of peace. Reared upon any other foundations the structure would be insecure.

This we hope our British brother will see and understand. We well know that all talk of peace now runs counter to one of the strongest impulses in the heart and mind of civilised man, the sense of natural justice, the feeling that crime should have its exemplary punishment. The crime of bringing on this war transcends in its awful guilt any other crime chargeable against men or Governments. It is natural, it is inevitable, that in the countries of the Allies there should be a demand that that great transgression be atoned for upon the field of a second Waterloo. We are not surprised, therefore, that totally misunderstanding the suggestions of "Cosmos" as embodying the proposal that the war be declared a "draw," English sentiment should reject it. Nothing could be further from the truth than the belief that it is argued in these articles that the accepted end of the war should be a "draw." The war is not a "draw," nothing can make it a "draw." Germany and Austria are already defeated, the war which they began is ended, since the purposes for which they began it are now forever beyond their grasp, or perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say that the war has passed over into a struggle for very different purposes. It is now a war of dynasties fighting for their lives. If at the end of the war the Hohenzollerns were left free to continue their age-long policies, if Germany were left under their domination, it would be necessary to begin without an instant's delay the preparation for the next war. Peace on such terms is not worth making, for all the enormous sacrifices thus far made by the Allies would have been in vain. Nothing could be further from the thoughts of "Cosmos" or of THE TIMES.

But if the German people, now suffering privations and enduring miseries of which the outside world has no true conception, should take it into their heads to achieve their own liberation, to deliver themselves from the horrors which nothing but the desperation and the selfish designs of their ruling classes now compel them to endure, the Waterloo of which our British brethren speak would have come to achievement, all the purposes of the war save those born of the spirit of vengefulness would have been accomplished. An honorable peace could be made, a peace of victory, a peace based upon "the liberties of Europe, the free future of the world."

Surely the war could end then, end formally in the signing of the peace treaty. So far as human vision can pierce the future, that is probably the only way it could end save through the actual conquest and devastation of Germany by arms. The blockade of the Allies has enforced upon the Central Powers the dreadful and increasing constraint of want that is every day approaching nearer to actual starvation. Are the resources of England and the Allies limited to shutting out foodstuffs and supplies from Germany and Austria? Can they not contrive means to supply the people of the Central Powers with generous exports of ideas? Would it be impossible for our brethren in England to make it known within the Kaiser's dominion that their quarrel is with the Prussian hydra, not with the German people? There are responsive minds in Germany, plenty of them. Resourceful nations know how to work within the lines of the enemy as well as without. The time is propitious. The last Hapsburg of whom history will be able to say that he governed as well as reigned lies cold in death. Already in Russia the public press has the courage to say and is permitted to say that nothing can hold back the Empire from the precipice save the creation of a responsible ministry, of a constitutional form of Government. The anachronisms of absolute rule and of divine right are in truth upon the edge of a precipice. No great impulse is required to push them over the brink. To the natural and growing yearning for greater liberty in Germany there is added the incalculable auxiliary force of the revolt against intolerable suffering and privation. Enlightened and liberal minds in Germany, and there are many of them, are ready for the sowing of the seed. The task will be difficult. Can it be more difficult than the continued marshaling and employment of millions of men and all the enginery of war for two or three years more of fighting? At least it would be less costly and the harvest would not be one of blood.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Born in the year that saw CHARLES X. driven from the throne of France, seated on his own in the great revolutionary '48, FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, Apostolic King of Hungary, lived through a period characterized by the rise and growth of liberalism, of democracy; of nationalism. Pan-Germanism and Pan-Slavism, both destined to be instruments of autocracy, had their birth just about the time of his accession. Italian unity, German unity, and overmastering German power, the fall of Napoleon the Little, the defeat and resurrection of France, her conquest of a great colonial empire, the democratic and imperial growth of Great Britain, Russia beaten and defrauded again and again, but essentially invincible and tending to liberal institutions; Turkey slowly fading from the map of Europe—history for eighty years was seen, and in some part made, by the ruler whose long reign, exceeded in Europe only by that of Louis XIV., has ended at last.

Something, much of the spirit of LOUIS XIV., was in FRANCIS JOSEPH. For over 1,300 years the Hapsburgs have added field to field. Their art of acquiring dominion by marriage alliances is embalmed in a famous Latin epigram. In the welter of races which is Austria-Hungary the Emperor-King has been the one point of union. The divine right of the Hapsburgs, the prosperity of his dynasty, was the steady principle of FRANCIS JOSEPH. Somebody extolled a certain Austrian as a patriot to the Emperor FRANCIS. "They call him a patriot for Austria, but is he also a patriot for me?" was the answer.

It might have been the motto of FRANCIS JOSEPH. Any statesman who dared to oppose him was sure to be disgraced. Chancellors, Premiers, Austrian and Hungarian, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, great noblemen, great officials, were driven into obscurity because they were deemed no longer useful to the sacred family. They were like priests whose service has ceased to be pleasurable to a god. Was it not glory enough to have served?

It is hard for Americans to understand the ruling idea of this Hapsburg. He was a sort of divine King. Not merely as to persons, but as to parties, policies, races, he was the indifferent and sublime deity, who gives and takes, who is beyond gratitude or question. He favored the Austrian Germans until they opposed the army increase and the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1878. Then he turned on them, coquetted with the Slavs; nor did the Germans bask in his smile again until they assented to the Bosnia-Herzegovina annexation in 1908. Meanwhile he had forced upon them universal suffrage, which condemned them to a perpetual minority in Parliament. His imperial displeasure now restrained the Czechs, now visited sharply other Slavs. Now he threatened to crush the Magyars of Hungary by universal suffrage. What was the Constitution of Hungary? The prerogatives of the sacred King must not be touched. Sic volo, sic jubeo: that was FRANCIS JOSEPH'S system of government.

His venerable years, his treasury of experience and worldly wisdom, the woes as of Thebes or Pelops's line that thronged upon him, Queretaro, Meyerling, Geneva, Serajevo, have created a legend, also respect and a sort of tenderness. Elopements, disappearances, picaresque Archdukes and Princesses have appealed to the romantics. From Burgundians and Bourbons, from Medicis and Wittelsbachs, from mad or tainted Spanish and Portuguese Infantes and Infantas, a legacy of mental decadence and disequilibrium has been described by the specialists. The underhung Hapsburg lower jaw and swollen lower lip, the high, long Hapsburg nose, are familiar to students of portrait galleries. Not of that Hapsburg "lunatic fringe" was FRANCIS JOSEPH. Remembering the monstrous evil he did or consented to in his latter years, the misfortune that was to be near him, as if he had the evil eye, you like to look at the youth of sixty-odd years ago, slim, lithe, graceful, with "a warm blue eye," a dancer of wonderful agility even for a Viennese and an Archduke.

The "warm blue eye" looked coldly through two generations and a half on cruel things. The warm blue eye shed no tear when BATTHYANYI, Premier of Hungary that was, was shot. It was a mercy, and the man had tried to kill himself. Hanging was the Hapsburg remedy for liberalism and patriotism. Let the Italians tell how many men, patriotic priests and the strong, brave enthusiasts of "young Italy," were imprisoned flogged, hanged in the long ruthlessness of the white coats in Lombardy and Venetia. Was it 632 in one year that were hanged for the edification of "the warm blue eye"? Only the other day the Hapsburg was at his old work, hanging Italian Irredentists caught on the Dalmatian shore.

On how many men and women of many races has this Hapsburg god, calm and implacable, brought death and woes unnumbered! That he is dead is no plea in mitigation. Let him have that "Justice the Foundation of Kingdoms" which stares so ironically from the outer gateway of the Vienna Burg, that justice which he never gave his peoples. Bomba is dead, but we do not have to praise him. This man of many accomplishments, popular, or said to be, time-honored, sought always to serve his dynasty alone. He had his misfortunes, likewise his private consolations. It may be doubted if ever he was an unhappy man. Gods are not unhappy. They are worshipped and sacrificed to. In the immeasurable and still uncompleted sacrifice of the youth, the hope, of Europe to two dynastic gods, the Hohenzollern and the Hapsburg, FRANCIS JOSEPH'S is the second, the weaker, hand, but it drips with guilt that all the future age of this world, which he helped make "a hostel of sorrow," cannot wash away.

The "Drang nach Osten" mastered him. The Mediterranean, the Aegean, the Adriatic beckoned him. What but a vassal's part in "Middle Europe," from the Baltic to the Persian Gulf, could be Austria's if the monstrous megalomaniac dream could have been consummated? His purpose as to Serbia was clear. Serajevo, where there had been assassinations by Bosnian fanatics before the heir apparent was done to death, was but a pretext. How much pleasure did the old Emperor get out of the performances and the plight of Austria-Hungary in carrying out the scheme? One still writes "Austria-Hungary," though Hungary and the Hungarians seem the strength of what is left of the composite "nation" of all nationalities.

So let him pass, a true Hapsburg, who wrought infinite evil. His successor, CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH, has the merit of being 29, a gay young Major, a "Vienna blood." Little is known of him. Will he feel tired of being dragged about by the Kaiser? Will that constitutional Dualism which came into shape in his predecessor's reign be uncomfortable, be unformed or repressed? If CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH is a true Hapsburg, his sole aim will be to aggrandize the Crown.

THE EIGHT-HOUR INJUNCTION SUIT.

It was fortunate that a little Oklahoma railway was in a Federal receivership. That fact eased the way for a speedy Federal decision which might be accepted as the basis of an appeal in the Adamson law case. Otherwise there could not fail to be difficulty in deciding what railway or what lawyers should be chosen to make the test. There can be no jealousy about the selection of the Oklahoma road, and the lawyers needed not to give themselves too much trouble about it. The court needed little assistance to make a decision merely as a basis of appeal. As a formality for that purpose Judge HOOK decided that the law is unconstitutional, and directed that every railway in the United States should have opportunity to be heard before final decision. In any other way than this the alternative would be that each of nearly 200 railway systems should proceed independently. That would make necessary thousands of cases, for each system has mileage in several Federal jurisdictions, to say nothing of State courts.

It does not follow that the law cannot be sustained. That depends upon the higher court. It will be difficult for the Supreme Court to annul the law without saying what it means. That would be a great gain, whatever the effect upon the law. The best thing about it is that the decision is possible at a time when Congress is in session, and can consider the subject anew. Generally speaking, it is better that an issue should be decided aright than that it should be decided quickly. This controversy is an exception. Even the Supreme Court cannot decide this issue by itself without making new law. That is the function of Congress. The outstanding fact is that the law has few friends. Even those responsible for it are reduced to saying in its defense that their intentions should be enacted, since the law is not clearly expressive of them. This law begins with an obscurity which baffles interpretation, and enacts contention which cannot be ended within any known future. It leads up a blind alley, and nobody knows what is at the end of it. The door through which pass 400,000 trainmen, millions should pass through, or the trainmen should not pass.

Such a fire has been lighted that everybody, all who hope to receive the eight-hour day and all who must pay for it, must wish that the proposal should be considered on its merits, without prejudice created by legislation under threat. The only chance of that is to make a fresh start; perhaps with provision that the railway portion of the controversy should be settled finally in accordance with the main settlement. The brotherhoods ought to be content to receive their current wages, under an engagement that the wages they demand under the new proposal should be set aside to await the ultimate outcome. That is provided for in Judge HOOK'S decision. It is a promising beginning toward untanglement.

HIGHER WAGES AND UNHAPPINESS.

Perhaps there never was such a time of wage increases. Certainly there never was less unemployment. At the same time there is equally remarkable unrest. There would seem to be a presumption that the labor leaders spoke truly when they said that they never would be satisfied for labor. That is the plain declaration of the brotherhoods in the eight-hour law case. They got what they asked, and they were satisfied only so long as they thought that what they got was an addition to what they had. The suggestion that they should lose anything by the law which gives them two hours more pay for nothing is the root of the dissension between them and the railways. It is demonstrated that labor bodies should be moderate as truly as employers should be open-minded and responsive to the troubles of those on fixed pay at a time of rising prices.

The example of the Steel Corporation is a model in both respects. The men are unorganized, but they are reasonable. They are reasonable because the corporation is reasonable, even benevolent. It cut dividends and maintained wages. The men remember it. When profits came in a flood wages were raised repeatedly, without a demand. It is true that the publicity of the corporation's accounts makes other procedure difficult. On the other hand, it is to be remembered that the concern which thus shows its care for its organization is the "worst enemy of labor," according to those who are rather making trouble than benefiting themselves. The Consolidated Gas Company is another leading corporation which has made thousands easier in their circumstances at a cost to itself of a million a year. There are many cases of even larger increases in the aggregate, although less imposing individually.

After counseling both labor and capital to be reasonable in these dizzy times, the next best advice to both of them is that they should be thrifty. In that respect capital is the better example. Earnings are being put back into properties instead of being disbursed. It is a guarantee of cheap production when it is necessary to consider costs. It is a guarantee of stability of dividends, and of maintenance of wages longer than otherwise would be possible when the reaction comes. Labor, on the other hand, is taking its fling, as though prosperity were everlasting, and as though its maintenance for labor were a matter of organized compulsion. Along that road there lies trouble for both capital and labor. The best guarantee for comfort in hard times is a nest egg of reserve funds.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Enormous Army of Visitors.

Just how many people from other parts of the country are now here is a question to which, of course, only guesses can be given for answer, but the fact that all the rooms in a large majority of the city's innumerable hotels have occupants, many of whom had to search long before they could find "accommodations," shows that the ordinary, everyday influx of strangers has been multiplied many times. Perhaps there are between a quarter and a half million of them.

This is a multitude that would swamp and submerge any other city in the country, but the resident New Yorker, going about his regular business, notices no particular difference in conditions unless that business takes him, as commonly it doesn't, into the hotels and restaurants. The transportation lines are crowded, but there is nothing new in that for him—they always are. And it is hardly correct to call these visitors "strangers." Most of them have been here before, and feel, if not exactly "at home," at least that they are in a place so familiar that they can make their way about and see whatever they want to see with little or no assistance from anybody.

All of them have money to spend, and they are spending it with ease and confidence. Judging from the expression on their faces, they seem to think that they are getting what they came for and do not consider the price excessive. It is characteristic of New York that this profitable form of immigration is not the result of any "acceleration." It is welcome, indeed, for, like other merchants and purveyors, ours have eyes keenly observant of the chance so often—and so inaccurately—described as "main," but no special invitation has been extended, and no special inducements were offered. That is not New York's habit. It lets other cities fight for party conventions and the annual meetings of big societies, and does not begrudge those cities their success when they achieve it, but for its own part New York trusts, for getting its full share of visitors, to what can be called its natural attractions for all of the hinterlanders. The latter often profess a sort of hostility to New York, but they do like to get here, once in a while, just the same.

A Distance of More Than Miles.

With the Deutschland started, and really started this time, on her way home across the Atlantic, opportunity is offered for comparing the experiences of her commander and crew in New London with the welcome, entertainment, and farewell they had in Baltimore. There evidently was a decided difference of sentiment and treatment as between the Southern and the New England port.

Baltimore showed, more than the hospitality due to well-behaved travelers from a country with which the United States Government, though not without grievances many and serious, is still on friendly terms—more than the appreciation earned by a display of real courage, skill, and enterprise. Baltimore treated Captain KOENIG and his men as heroes, and its expressions of admiration were not mitigated by any memory of what other German submarines have done or are doing. It rejoiced openly and vehemently over the foiling of the cruisers that watched for the Deutschland outside the three-mile limit, and gave her Captain more than excuse for believing, as he has since said, he does believe, that the sympathies of America are with Germany, not the Allies.

New London has refrained from making that grave mistake. She, too, was hospitable and appreciative to the full extent demanded by the circumstances. In the opinion of some she even exceeded due measure, just a little. But there was in her behavior a commendable moderation, and the German sailors owned a good deal less than the whole of the old town. All that they had a right to ask, and a little more, was accorded to them in common courtesy, but there was no hesitation about bringing the law to bear on them when a lamentable accident justified claims for damages.

The conduct of New London in this rather delicate matter was, on the whole, beyond reasonable criticism. Seemingly, she did not realize, quite as clearly as she might, the uses to which the Deutschland's cargo, if landed, will be put, but let that go. Having said that the goods on our counters were for sale to any customers who would come and get them, of course we must stand by the announcement.

More Than Chemistry Is Involved.

Probably the members of that diet squad out in Chicago were judicious in following the instinct that told them, before entering upon their experiment in cheap living, to guard against its effects by eating with a special heartiness. For, while it is easy to figure out just the amount of food required to sustain life by making up for its theoretical wastes of heat and substance, immemorial experience has demonstrated that this is not enough—that a merely sufficient diet does not long maintain either health or happiness.

Measurement and weighing, after many previous experiments of this kind, have seemed to proclaim their complete success, but no mention has been made of the fact that the heroes and heroines of the adventure felt at its conclusion a sense of "goneness," of something missing, that led them, as soon as free from the observing eye, to return hastily to the more-than-just-enough.

No doubt some of us eat too much, even in these days of high prices, and no doubt we suffer from it. Yet scrupulous dieters rarely justify by appearance or condition the surpassing virtues of their scanty or undiversified regimen. After all, appetite, taste, and inclination are not the worst of guides in matters alimentary. They do lead us astray, not infrequently, but their protests against restriction to the amount of food that will barely sustain life are well grounded.

Awaiting Germany's Move.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning's news from Washington, which months ago would have appeared alarming, tells us that the worst problem the President has on his hands is the German. We read the familiar words, "The future of the submarine is felt to rest entirely with Germany. With the American attitude known, the next step must come from Berlin."

Week in and week out, since the Lusitania was sunk, the next step has come from Berlin. A recent step was the sinking of the Marina, another the sinking of the Arabia. Thus Germany steps along her bloody road while we remain fixed. But is it necessary for Washington to tell us this? The whole world knows that Germany will take her steps and that we will do nothing.

HARRISON W. SMITH.
Ambersdale, Mass., Nov. 19, 1916.

ART NOTES.

Water Colors of a 10-Year-Old Girl—Haskell and the MacDowell Club.

Water colors and drawings by Georgia S. Engelhard, a child 10 years old, are on exhibition at the Photo-Secession Gallery. They date back to Miss Engelhard's fourth year and are said to be the product of a talent unguided and untaught. Her method is her own. She draws a bit of detail quite closely and then rapidly schemes out a picture, developing it in harmony with this fragment. At least she did this with her most important tree picture, and it is a picture of which many a tree painter might be proud, for it gives the color and character of the subject. So does the birch picture, charming and blond. The artist—one may drop the matter of her age—is strongest in her horse studies. Horse interest her. She knows their habitual gestures, the shape of their big pink nostrils, their gayety or submission of temperament. She has one horse straining upward, his long neck all muscular reactions, sniffing the promising air; and another, drooping and dejected, meek yet sinister. Her best horse picture she calls "The Horse's Heaven"—a group of white heads, pale yellow harness, seen against a background of a truly heavenly blue. It is a very painter-like performance. Of course there is no mystery in being born with an eye for color or an ear for music, but the latter is more generally recognized. Miss Engelhard has the gift of seeing true, the best possible beginning for an artistic career.

Etchings by Ernest Haskell.

Ernest Haskell always has been more or less concerned with trees. Their physiognomy has meant something to him. He once made an etching of a ragged old pine branch into which he put as much sentiment as might be evoked by the sight of a human derelict. His "Dwarfs of Sable Island" also had their impish character and you thought of the dwarfs of the Court of Philip IV. Now Mr. Haskell is doing etchings of California trees, the classic Redwoods of the Yosemite and the Monterey Pines, also the Cypresses of Florida and Live Oaks and White Oaks and Weeping Willows. His paint is every whit as respectful of the individuality of his subjects as when he is doing pretty mid-Victorian flounced ladies or Whistlerian Joes with red hair. His recent work is on exhibition at the Kennedy & Co. Galleries until Dec. 9.

The MacDowell Club Exhibition.

The group occupying the galleries of the MacDowell Club until Dec. 5 has something definite to say for itself, which is not always the case in the exhibitions of this hospitable gallery. The exhibitors are most of them seasoned to publicity, and the walls wear the aspect of mild professionalism. Josephine Paddock's large, well understood, and thoroughly entertaining canvases would under any conditions add exhilaration to the adventure of looking at pictures. They are character studies that lean toward caricature, and caricature is something that seems, however unreasonably, to demand a restricted scale. As it grows in area it appears to shrink in witty quality. Still Miss Paddock's work is too refreshing for the art of the nagger to be practiced upon it. You could read a cynical little comment in her "Youth," a child of vacant little features in a whirlwind of tremendously significant clothes.

Ernest D. Roth seldom fails in his sympathy with place. Note his study of a village in France for its unmistakably Gallic flavor, the Gaul of the road between Paris and Versailles with stout houses that have withstood the machinations of nature and man up to the present overwhelming moment. Walter Farndon's "The Old Fountain" might also have come from "somewhere in France" if it were not for the human various disposed around it. As a matter of fact it is a portrait of Flushing and satisfactory to those who know the region. The artist has a sharp way with his vermilions that adds snap to his palette. William Starkweather's "A New England Road" has no nonsense about its picturesqueness. The fence is in horrible condition; but the houses are freshly painted and the sun shines its brightest, and you get from the picture something true of New England towns not often told in art, their livableness. Other painters of the group are Olaf Brauner, Emily Nichols Hasch, C. M. S. Midjo, Alta West Salisbury and Anna Milo Upjohn.

Showing the Spirit of the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to congratulate Mr. Wythe Williams and THE TIMES upon the story of a visit to Fort Douaumont in last Monday's paper. It was a classic of war correspondence. Has it occurred to you that the articles by experienced war correspondents reflect, as they appear, in a most interesting way, the spirit and condition of the war itself? The story of last Monday could not have been written two years ago. It would not have truly reflected the spirit of the war as it is today.

CHARLES V. BARTON.
Los Angeles, Nov. 18, 1916.

THE GAME.

Towering stands, gray in the sombre light,
A brown field, foot-trodden, and lime streaks of white;
A deep, booming cheer, with the echo resounding,
The thud of the boot against leather—and the cleated feet—pounding. . . .

The feel of the ball in the arms—ah, the glorious feel of it!
The dash toward the goal-line—the cheer—ah, the deepening peal of it!
The short, dodging dash—hands outstretched for the touch of you;
The tackle—the fall, the ball still in the clutch of you!

The signals! "Two-seven-three-ten!" Ah, the thrill of it!
The stands' sudden silence—the strange, quiet chill of it!
The impact of man against man, muscles straining—
The moment of doubt—then the forward plunge—*gaining!*

"Down!" muffled and faint—two yards more! Oh, the joy of it!
Strength against strength—the sweet-bitter alloy of it!
Man against man—manhood playing with heart and soul!
Cheers, songs—the pigskin—the yearning to reach the goal!

Nearer and nearer—a touchdown! The call for it!
Dive!—Plunge!—dash onward! Give anything—*all* for it!
One yard! Another! Two more! Through the ceaseless din
Plunge toward the nearing line—win—*only win!*

Nearer! A yard to go! Deep sounds the booming call!
Sharp, rasping signals—the feel of the mud-stained ball!
One plunge—a mass of men—"Down!" Then a cry of glee!
Cheers—ah, a touchdown—a touch-*down*—and VICTORY.

EARL REED SILVERS.

All Want Peace: Why Not Have It Now?

By A DISTINGUISHED PUBLICIST.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

In application of the principles thus far discussed it would appear that agreement between Great Britain and Germany in regard to establishing "the right of all nations, great and small, to free development" probably depends upon the granting of autonomy to Ireland, to Poland, and to the South Slavonic peoples, as well as upon the general adoption of the open-door policy in foreign trade. Belgium must, of course, be restored and indemnified by Germany. In like manner Serbia must be restored and indemnified by Austria-Hungary. Underlying and supporting all of these acts would be a new international guarantee for the national security of all peoples, great and small alike. If the mind of Great Britain and the mind of Germany could meet on these points—and why should they not?—there is no reason to suppose that either France or Russia would hold back, unless perhaps it might be in regard to the more complete application of the open-door policy in foreign trade. But France, who seeks nothing unreasonable for herself, and asks only national security and the protection of the principles of public conduct in which she ardently believes, would almost certainly assent to a plan that would ask her to sacrifice so little in the way of a modified economic policy in order to attain so much of permanent good for herself and for the world. The situation as regards Russia appears to be quite similar, particularly if Russia can be assured of that free access to the sea throughout the year which she has so long desired, and which she should have in the general interest as well as in her own.

There would then remain the one important question referred to by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in his speech of Nov. 9 last, and not mentioned by Viscount Grey in his speech of Oct. 23, namely, the conditions on the seas.

That Germany is deeply concerned on this point has long been apparent. The freedom of the seas is one of the five points covered by the peace program of the Bund Neues Vaterland. It is made one of the peace aims of the German Socialists. Dr. Dernburg includes it in his six proposals for peace made public on April 18, 1915. The Imperial German Chancellor evidently lays great stress upon it. One must inquire, therefore, just what is meant by the freedom of the seas and in what respect that freedom is now lacking or denied.

Under existing international law the seas are, and long have been, free outside of the conventional three-mile limit. There are no longer any pirates, and no charge is made for traversing the seas between one port and another. There are no rights of way over the ocean. In law, therefore, the seas would seem to be even freer than the land. Small peoples with insignificant navies, such as the Norwegians, the Danes, the Dutch, and the Portuguese, have been and are successful sea-traders to no inconsiderable extent. Germany herself has, within the past forty years, built up a stupendous merchant marine, and at the outbreak of the present war her flag was as familiar as any other in the seaports of six continents. It would appear then that the desired freedom of the seas has nothing to do with the normal conditions of international peace; it must relate entirely to the abnormal conditions of international war. So far, therefore, as future international wars can be guarded against and averted by an agreement upon such policies as have already been described, all differences as to freedom of the seas will disappear. If, however, the world is to contemplate another international war like that now raging, what is the ground for that German uneasiness as to the freedom of the seas which is so apparent?

It is, however, not yet entirely clear just what specific things Germany aims at in pressing for freedom of the seas. The freedom of the seas to which the United States, for example, owes its existence and its prosperity, and for which both Holland and Great Britain stoutly contended in days gone by, is the freedom which Grotius defined when he laid it down as a specific and unimpeachable axiom of the law of nations, the spirit of which is self-evident and immutable, that: "Every nation is free to travel to every other nation, and to trade with it." It is in this broad and fundamental sense that the world already possesses freedom of the seas. Those municipal regulations which so often restrict and harass international trade have no application on the sea itself, but only at the ports of entry. Doubtless, however, the mind of Germany, like the mind of Great Britain, has come very largely under the dominance of the argument of that American book which has, on the whole, had more influence in shaping modern European policy than any other work published on this side of the Atlantic. That book is the late Admiral Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power upon History." This illuminating book has, however, nothing whatever to do with the freedom of the seas. It deals wholly with questions relating to the control of the seas, a quite different matter. Two of Admiral Mahan's ruling contentions are that commerce needs navies for its protection and that sea power has throughout the history of war been an important and often a decisive factor. It is plain, that in time of war, and as one of the incidents of war, the control of the seas will rest with the most powerful and best distributed navy. At such a time the seas cannot possibly be free to ships of war, which must take their chances in battle with an antagonist. What Germany doubtless has in mind is the fact that the British Navy is not only powerful enough to control the seas in time of war, but that this control may be, and in the German view is, so used as to deprive Germany and her allies of some advantages through trade with neutrals to which they are legally entitled. This narrows the question down to neutral trade in time of war and to the exemption of private property from capture at sea. On this topic there has been much discussion in recent years, and the policies to which the United States is committed have been stated over and over again. What, if any, just ground of complaint against Great Britain and her allies have Germany and the neutral nations because of the way in which Great Britain has exercised its power of sea control in time of war, and how far must these grievances be taken into account in laying the foundations for a just and stable peace?

Nov. 22, 1916. COSMOS.

IMPORTANT SCHOOL ITEMS.

The Case for a Business Manager and Mr. Wirt's Services.

New York, Nov. 21, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Board of Aldermen has under consideration two items, in the school budget for the ensuing year, which are of the utmost importance from an educational and an economic point of view. At the request of the Board of Education the Board of Estimate has allowed $10,000 to establish the position of Business Manager in the Department of Education, and $10,000 to retain the services of Superintendent Wirt, as consultant, in reorganizing the fifty schools on the duplicate school plan, for which approximately $6,000,000 was appropriated last Spring.

It is difficult to understand how any one who is familiar with the management of the schools in recent years can object to either of these items. No private corporation could hope to survive without efficient co-ordination of its interdependent business functions, or without certainty of vision and punch in seeing things through. Yet the school authorities have been compelled to work under just such insuperable handicaps. It is therefore not surprising that the Board of Education and thoughtful citizens are inclined to look with favor upon what seems to be a welcome solution of an intolerable situation.

The suggestion that a Business Manager be appointed for the schools is not new. Several cities already employ such an official. Four years ago the Committee on School Inquiry of New York City recommended the appointment of a Business Manager to co-ordinate a variety of closely related functions which are still performed with great delay and much waste of energy by several committees of the Board of Education. The leaders of the board, who were in control until recently, did nothing effective about this recommendation, however, and, now that a definite proposition has been made to carry it out, they are seeking further delay. In view of the recognized need for such service, there is little justification for a policy of obstruction.

The retention of Superintendent Wirt for the next year is naturally an essential part of an efficiency program at this time. On Jan. 1, when his present contract expires, the school authorities will be in the midst of reorganizing on a duplicate basis the fifty schools for which $6,000,000 was appropriated six months ago. Experience in the schools which have already been reorganized has amply demonstrated the desirability of retaining Mr. Wirt, not only to advise upon questions of equipment, but also to co-operate with the school principals in formulating their program. Indeed, from the point of view of sound business, no more inappropriate time could be imagined for discontinuing his services than in the midst of carrying out a plan of reorganization on the scale recently undertaken.

The chief objection to retaining him has been the plea of economy. When it is realized, however, what economies his services have made possible, this argument falls to the ground. In the Bronx, for example, he has demonstrated that for approximately $1,000,000, a sum no larger than the amount necessary to erect two schools, all the children in twelve schools could not only be taken off part-time but be given a lengthened school day and an enriched school life, which would have cost the city, under the traditional program, approximately $6,000,000.

New York City has invested a large sum of money in the effort to reorganize its schools on a modern, progressive basis. During the first two years of this reorganization, lack of sympathy with or of understanding of the plan delayed full accomplishment. Now, however, the time is ripe for the city to realize on its investment and the Board of Aldermen can render no greater civic service in seeing this thing through than by approving the efficiency program recommended by the Board of Education and the Board of Estimate.

HOWARD W. NUDD,
Director Public Education Association.

Clothing for the Sick and Poor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call the attention of your readers to the annual collection of new garments for the sick and poor, now being made by the New York City Branch of the Needlework Guild of America, at Room 270, Tower, Metropolitan Life Insurance Building? In proportion to its size, New York is far behind many of the five hundred branches of this organization in the United States, while the applications here for which we have no garments are increasing year by year. We beg for new members and additional contributions. Two or more new garments a year constitute membership, and there are no other dues.

Further information will be furnished and contributions will be gladly received at the room until Nov. 30.

[illegible] RIDELOW,
President of the New York City Branch.
New York, Nov. 20, 1916.

MISS BENSON WED TO JOHN M. ROBINSON

One of Her Bridesmaids Is Miss Marion Cleveland, Daughter of the Late President.

700 AT PASSAIC WEDDING

Bride Is a Daughter of Vice President of Tidewater Oil Company —Bridegroom Is a Banker.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 22.—Miss Margaret Harton Benson, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Sumner Benson of Pennington Avenue, and John Noel Robinson of Sewickley, Penn., were married this evening, in the First Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Charles R. Erdman of Princeton University, and the Rev. Dr. James Dallas Steele of this city, officiated. There were 700 guests at the church.

The bride's attendants were Miss Jane Benson, her sister, who was maid of honor, and the following bridesmaids, the Misses Helen B. Emerson and Lucie Emerson of Titusville, Penn.; Marjory Woods of Sewickley, Penn.; Olive Benson of this city; Marion Cleveland, of Princeton, daughter of the late President Cleveland, and Eugenie G. Hick of Richmond, Va.

Alexander C. Robinson, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were David Robinson and Kinley J. Tenor of Sewickley, Penn.; Lawrence G. Noyes of St. Paul; Arthur H. Jackson, Robertson L. Cleveland, and Russell V. A. Plimpton of New York City.

Miss Benson wore a gown of white chiffon velvet covered with white chiffon embroidered in pearls and silver. Her veil was of Brussels white lace, caught up with natural orange blossoms. She wore a diamond bar pin, a gift of the bridegroom, and carried lilies of the valley and white bouvardia.

The maid of honor wore pale blue tulle with silver lace over pale blue silk, and carried sunburst roses. The bridesmaids wore gowns of bright yellow.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Benson. More than five hundred guests attended. The house was decorated with Autumnal foliage and flowers. Tables were set about the spacious grounds under canopies.

Later Mr. and Mrs. Robinson left on a Southern trip. They will reside at 85 Ascension Street, this city, on their return.

Mr. Benson, father of the bride, is Vice President and Treasurer of the Tidewater Oil Company of New York and New Jersey. Mr. Robinson is a son of Alexander C. Robinson, a banker of Pittsburgh, and is associated with the National Bank of Commerce in New York. He was graduated from Princeton University last June. The bride is a graduate of the Misses Masters School at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and she made her début into society several months ago.

HOSTESSES AT LUNCHEONS.

Mrs. E. W. Packard and Mrs. Henry S. McKee Entertain at Sherry's.

Mrs. Edward W. Packard gave a luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Muriel Oakes, one of last year's buds, and a number of last and this Winter's débutantes. The guests included the Misses Genevieve Clendenin, Elsie Saltus, Adelaide Flint, Florence Gilbert, Madge Lesher, Anne Scott, Dorothy Hollister, Isabel Yeomans, Helen Barrett, and Beatrice Pynchon.

Mrs. Henry Sellers McKee also entertained at Sherry's with a luncheon for her granddaughter by marriage, Mrs. Henry Sellers McKee 2d, who was Miss Alice Martin Davies, and whose marriage to Mr. McKee took place last June. The guests included Mrs. Julian Tappan Davies, the Misses Phoebe T. Davis, Madeleine M. Carey, Nina Paris, Eugenie Oakes Rand, Nancy Richard, and Nathalie Bishop, all of New York; Elizabeth Cushman of Albany, and Margie Brown of Portland, Me., all of whom were Mrs. McKee's wedding attendants. There were also additional guests.

Murray-Atkinson Wedding Nov. 29.

The marriage of Miss Dolores Laura Atkinson, a sister of Mrs. Gaspard Edesse of 133 East Thirty-fourth Street, and James Wilson Murray of Ossining, N. Y., is to take place on Nov. 29 at the Hotel Gotham. A large reception is to follow the ceremony.

Miss Jones to Wed Jerome Block.

Mrs. Rebecca Jones of the Hotel Belleclair, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Hortense Jones, to Jerome Block, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Block of 172 West Seventy-ninth Street. The wedding is to take place early in January.

Passengers for Havana.

Some of those to sail today for Havana, Cuba, on the Ward Line Steamship Morro Castle are: Herman Lockman, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Stott, Miss Josephine Cordner, Mrs. J. W. Lawson, Louis Parody, Miss Maria Alfaro, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Atkinson, Louis Parody, Alberto Fuentes.

To and From Europe.

Some of those booked to leave today for Copenhagen on the Hellig Olav are:

Dr. William C. Achard, Lieutenant Nicolay W. Coch, P. A. Chance, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Colin, J. N. Farson, Mrs. Clara Haussen, Miss Ida Haussen, Paul Hoff, Henri de Lacour, Frederick Major, George W. Oliphant, Miss Elizabeth Peters, N. C. Wiber, H. C. Walby, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Van Laer, Mrs. Caroline S. Hibbard, M. D.; Gustave Steen, Max Georgii, Mrs. H. E. Harder, Arthur J. Anderson, Miss Anna Anderson, Ivan B. Hanson, C. O. Thomsen.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Stockholm from Gothenburg were:

Mrs. Emily Bergfelt, Emil Carlson, John Daniel, Miss Iris Elmy, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hibbard, Andrew Jackson, Douglas Jenkins, Miss Sofia Johnson, Dr. Carl Johnson, R. Lyssell, Frederick Murray, Miss Julia Oswald, Clinton Nicodemus, Mr. and Mrs. N. Perry, Robert Simpson, Andrew Ward, Baron Caspar Wrede, Miss Hilda Watt, Mrs. Ellen Harrison.

DIAMONDS

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NORWAY SPREAD PARALYSIS.

Dr. Flexner Adds That Its Recurrence Here May Be Feared.

The outbreak of infantile paralysis in this city last Summer had its origin in an epidemic that visited Norway in 1905, Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of Research in the Rockefeller Institute, told the members of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences in an address he delivered in the lecture hall of the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night. Dr. Flexner warned his auditors that the plague might come to New York again, and that physicians, if not aided by laymen, would be powerless to prevent its vigorous recurrence.

"The outbreak of last Summer was in the nature of a phenomenon," said Dr. Flexner, "for never in the history of the world had so many cases of the disease been confined to one locality. The last previous appearance of infantile paralysis in large numbers was in Norway in 1905 and near Rutland, Vt., when in 1896 about 200 cases were reported. New York's plague of last Summer had since traveled around the globe.

"As to the future of the disease in this country, I am afraid that it has spread too far and become so firmly intrenched, as it were, for it ever to be eradicated. However, I am confident that its reappearances will be sporadic. It will be a miracle if it disappeared altogether, so I am telling you to be forewarned and forearmed."

CHANGE TO 'MANON LESCAUT'

Frieda Hempel's Illness Prevents Performance of 'The Pearl Fishers.'

The continued indisposition of Frieda Hempel, who has been suffering from a throat affection for several days, caused the substitution of Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" for "The Pearl Fishers" last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. Notice of the change was posted in the outer lobby, but few persons availed themselves of the offer to redeem their seats, and most of those turned in were bought by others.

The same cast of principals that sang the Puccini opera on the occasion of its first presentation this season appeared last night, with the exception of Giuseppe Le Luca, who replaced Antonio Scotti in the rôle of Lescaut. Frances Alda sang Manon, although she had sung the preceding night in Philadelphia and returned to the city early yesterday morning suffering from a cold.

BILLIE BURKE HAS A PLAY.

She Will Leave the Movies to Act in a Comedy by Sheldon.

Billie Burke will return to the stage early in the new year in a new comedy by Edward Sheldon. The play, which treats of different strata of New York life, is as yet without a title. The company is being engaged, rehearsals will be begun early in January and the first performance will be given a month later.

This will be Miss Burke's first appearance on the dramatic stage since she played "Jerry" under the late Charles Frohman's direction. Since then she has been acting for the screen, and it is said she recently refused a movie contract that would have paid her $250,000 for six months' work. Miss Burke will appear under the management of her husband, Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr. Their baby daughter, born last month, has been named Florenz Patricia Burke Ziegfeld.

DIET SQUAD BEGINS TEST.

Several Members Gain Weight on First Day of Experiment.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Twelve employes of the Chicago Health Department today began a two weeks' experiment intended to demonstrate that a person can live properly on 40 cents a day.

At the first meal, breakfast, served at 8:20 o'clock, Health Commissioner Robertson directed the "diet squad" to learn to eat slowly, asserting that "the faster you eat, the more you eat." The menu consisted of fresh apples, liver, bacon, one egg, muffins, butter, and coffee.

$39,916 FOR FRENCH BOOKS.

Highest Price, $800, at Huntington Sale Paid by G. D. Smith.

The sale of French books from the library of Henry E. Huntington was concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The total for the session was $14,648.50. The grand total is $39,916.25. George D. Smith paid the highest price of the day, $800, for "Les Graveurs du dix-huitieme siede," by Roger Portalis and Henri Beraldi, Paris, 1880-82, three volumes extended to six by the insertion of 869 rare plates, in binding by Chambolle-Duru.

Other items, with catalogue numbers, prices paid and the names of the successful bidders, sold as follows:

No. 601—"La Reine Marie Antoinette," by Pierre de Nolhac, Paris, 1890, one of fifty copies on Japan paper, in binding by Lortic, six rare portraits laid in; Gabriel Weis $280

No. 611—"Les Metamorphoses d'Ovide," Paris, 1667-71, four volumes, first issue of this edition, in binding by Chambolle-Duru; Dr. Joseph Martini 400

No. 612—"Les Amours of Ovid," translated by de Seguier, with vignettes in color by Meaulle, after design by Meyer, Paris, 1879, in binding by Rousselle; James F. Drake 760

No. 692—"Paul et Virginie," by Saint-Pierre, Paris, 1838, large China paper copy, in binding by Cuzin, extra, illustrated, only twelve copies known, the Felix Chance copy; M. C. Stoog 400

No. 790—"Zadig, ou la Destinee," by Voltaire, Paris, 1893, one of fifty copies with the plates in four states, showing the color process, in binding by Meunier; George D. Smith 270

No. 812—"Le Reve," by Emile Zola, Japan paper edition, Paris, 1892, extra-illustrated, in binding by Meunier; Gabriel Weis 310

No. 838—"Le Misanthrope," by Moliere, the scarce first edition, Paris, 1667, in binding by Trautz-Bauzonnet; James F. Drake 215

No. 840—"L'Avare," by Moliere, scarce first edition, Paris, 1668, in binding by R. W. Smith; James F. Drake 205

No. 841—"Les Fourberies de Scapin," by Moliere, first edition, Paris, 1671, in binding by Duru; James F. Drake 215

No. 846—"Advis Pour Dresser Une Bibliotheque," by Gabriel Naude, first edition, Paris, 1627, rare, the first practical treatise on librarianship by the librarian to Cardinal Mazarin, in binding by Chambolle-Duru; James F. Drake 200

Mrs. Boissevain Is Recovering.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 22.—At the Good Samaritan Hospital tonight it was said that Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, suffragist, would recover.

One week ago today Mrs. Boissevain's husband, sister, and parents were steeling themselves against her death, which seemed inevitable. Last Saturday she made a faint rally that gradually developed into a permanent improvement.

Sir Hiram Maxim Critically Ill.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the automatic system of firearms, is critically ill. He is 76 years old.

For Christmas—Books

BOOKS make the Best Presents

The BEST place to go for BOOKS (whether books of the day, rare first editions, dainty single volumes, or choice sets in rich bindings) is our convenient and comfortable store. It is worth while to visit our

Children's Book Room

Catalogues on request. Please state which one is wanted.

"New Christmas Books"—"Rare Books and Fine Editions"—"Books for Children"

Putnams 2 West 45th Street, New York

Just west of 5th Avenue

JACK LONDON DIES SUDDENLY ON RANCH

Novelist Is Found Unconscious from Uremia, and Expires After Eleven Hours.

WROTE HIS LIFE OF TOIL

His Experiences as Sailor Reflected in His Fiction—"Call of the Wild" Gave Him His Fame.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Nov. 22.—Jack London, the author, died at his Glen Ellen, Cal., ranch near here at 7:45 o'clock tonight, a victim of uremic poisoning. London was taken ill last night and was found unconscious early today by a servant who went to his room to awaken him.

His sister, Mrs. Eliza Shepard, summoned physicians from this city. It was at first believed that the author was a victim of ptomaine poisoning, but later it developed he was suffering from a severe form of uremia. Dr. J. Wilson Shiels of San Francisco, a close friend of the writer, was summoned during the day.

From the time London was found this morning he did not regain consciousness. About midday he seemed to rally, but later suffered a relapse and sank rapidly until the end came.

Besides his sister, Mrs. Shepard, London is survived by a daughter, who is a student at the University of California; his mother, who lives in Oakland, Cal., and his widow, Charmion London. Mrs. London was with her husband when death came.

Mr. and Mrs. London recently returned from a sojourn of several months in the Hawaiian Islands, and have been living in their Glen Ellen ranch, one of the most elaborately equipped in Northern California.

Jack London was born in San Francisco on Jan. 12, 1876. He was the son of John London, a frontiersman, scout, and trapper, who had come to San Francisco in 1873. His early life was spent on California ranches up to the age of nine years, when the family removed to Oakland, Cal. Since his ninth year, with the exception of intermittent periods at school, his life was one of toil, which has been vividly presented to the readers of his work, for practically all of his novels and short stories have a background taken from his own life.

His experiences in youth as an oysterman and bayman, his long voyage on a sealing schooner along the coast north of the Russian side of the Bering Sea, his many short voyages, his year of following the life of a tramp bent on acquiring experience and investigating social and economic conditions, have all been brilliantly built into his many works of fiction.

How He Started as a Writer.

He gave the following account in an interview of how he got his start as a writer:

"In my ditful school days I had written the usual compositions, which had been praised in the usual way, and while working in the jute mills I still made an occasional try. The factory occupied thirteen hours of my day, and being young and husky, I wanted a little for myself, so there was not much left for composition. The San Francisco Call offered a prize for a descriptive article. My mother urged me to try for it, and I did, taking for my subject, 'Typhoon Off the Coast of China.'

"Very tired and sleepy and knowing I had to be up at 5:30, I began the article at midnight and worked straight on until I had written 1,000 words. Then I left the article, but with my idea only half worked out. I continued adding another 2,000 words before I had finished, and the third night I spent in cutting out the excess, so as to bring the article within the conditions of the contest. The first prize came to me, and my success seriously turned my thoughts to writing, but my blood was still too hot for a settled routine.

"At 19 years London entered the University of California, but half way through his freshman year he had to quit for lack of money or means to support himself. He went to work in a laundry, writing in all his spare time.

Seeks Gold in the Klondike.

London gave up work in the laundry to go to the Klondike during the gold rush there in 1897. He was one of the few who made it in the Winter of that year over Chilcoot Pass. After a year of unsuccessful gold seeking he fell a victim of the scurvy. Unable to get a homebound steamer, he and two camp mates embarked in an open boat for the Bering Sea. It was immediately upon his return to San Francisco that he began to turn out literature.

More than once in his books London insisted that he gained his literary equipment through his hard life. His Alaskan experiences were reflected in his earlier works. It was, however, "The Call of the Wild," published in 1903. In 1904 and 1905, after the series of Alaskan stories had given him great fame and founded the school of writers who for some years after placed their stories in an arctic setting, London went to Korea as a war correspondent. After his return he settled down to produce fiction in amazing volume, interrupting this only for a number of picturesque cruises. In recent years he and Mrs. London had lived a large part of the time at Hawaii.

His Novels.

London was the author of the following: "The Son of the Wolf," 1900; "The God of His Fathers," 1901; "A Daughter of the Snows," 1902; "The Children of the Frost," "The Cruise of the Dazzler," "The Faith of Men," "The Sea Wolf," "The Game," "War of the Classes," "Tales of the Fish-Patrol," "Moon Face," "White Fang," "Before Adam," "Love of Life," "Martin Eden," "The Iron Hell," "The Road," "Lost Face," "Revolution," "Burning Daylight," "Theft," "When God Laughs," "Adventure," "The Cruise of the Snark," "Smoke Bellew," "Night-Born," "The Abysmal Brute," "The Valley of the Moon," and "A Son of the Sun."

CUSTOMS MEN AT DINNER.

Wittpenn Is Absent, but Prior Engagement, He Wires, Is Cause.

Customs officials attending the national conference here attended last night a dinner given at the Waldorf-Astoria in honor of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrew J. Peters and Frank Halstead, Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department. H. Otto Wittpenn, Naval Officer of the Port of New York, was absent.

Mr. Wittpenn in a telegram said it was impossible to cancel a prior engagement. Friends of the Naval Officer said his failure to attend had no connection with the controversy raised at the convention as to the value of the office of Naval Officer to the Government.

A resolution was adopted voicing the appreciation of the Customs officers at the support given to them by President Wilson. It also set forth that the President had maintained the integrity of the civil service, and had eliminated the spoils system in the Customs service.

Among the Customs Collectors present from distant points were M. A. Franklin of Honolulu; J. F. Pugh, Juneau, Alaska; A. Morrison of Pembina, N. D.; T. C. Burket of Portland, Ore.; O. Davis, San Francisco; Zach Lamar Cobb, El Paso; A. J. King, Great Falls, Mon., and P. Cook, Customs Agent at Charleston, S. C.

Articles found may be listed in the Lost and Found column of The New York Times today. See last page.—Advt.

MRS. ALMERIC H. PAGET DIES

Former Miss Pauline Whitney of New York Expires at Esher, Eng.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, who was prior to her marriage Miss Pauline Whitney of New York, died suddenly tonight at Esher, Surrey, after a three weeks' illness.

Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget was Miss Pauline Whitney, the eldest daughter of the late William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland, by his first wife, Miss Payne, who was a daughter of Senator Payne of Ohio. Her marriage to Mr. Paget took place on Nov. 12, 1895, in St. Thomas's Church, New York, and Grover Cleveland, then President, attended it.

Almeric Paget had been living in the United States since about 1880, when he settled in Minnesota and went into the real estate business, acquired much land, and became wealthy. He was one of the fourteen children, and the youngest son, of the second Marquis of Anglesey, and it was necessary for him to acquire wealth if he had any, as there was none for him to inherit.

Mr. and Mrs. Paget made their home in this city for several years after their marriage, but eight or nine years ago went to England to live, and had a house on Berkeley Square, London. Mr. Paget became a High Sheriff, and from 1910 a member of Parliament. He is a brother of General Sir Arthur Paget, who married Miss Minnie Stevens, a daughter of Mrs. Paran Stevens.

Mrs. Paget was a sister of Henry Payne Whitney, Payne Whitney, and Miss Dorothy Whitney, who is now Mrs. Willard D. Straight. She left two children, the Misses Olive Cecilia and Dorothy Wyndham Paget.

MRS. EMILY M. BISHOP DIES.

Author, Health Culturist, and Suffrage Pioneer Was 58.

Mrs. Emily Montague Bishop, widow of Coleman Bishop, formerly editor of Judge, died yesterday in New York Hospital, in her fifty-ninth year. She was an author, lecturer, health culturist, and a pioneer in the universal suffrage movement, and lived at 610 West 110th Street.

Mrs. Bishop was born in Forestville, N. Y., the daughter of Asa L. and Anna E. De Witt Mulkin. She was educated in the Forestville High School and was afterward a lecturer at the chautauqua Assembly. She was one of the prime workers in the establishment of a physical culture institute, and afterward a lecturer at the Chautauqua and at one time joint Principal and Director of Health Culture in the School of Expression.

Just before her illness Mrs. Bishop became connected with the Women's Democratic League and spoke at meetings on behalf of President Wilson.

MISS LOUISA PARSONS DEAD.

Noted Nurse Was One of the Founders of Johns Hopkins Hospital.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 22.—A cable was received here today from Sir William Osler of Oxford University announcing the death of Miss Louisa Parsons, trained nurse, who studied under Florence Nightingale and was one of the founders of Johns Hopkins Hospital. She also opened the University of Maryland Hospital here.

Miss Parsons accompanied Lord Wolseley's Egyptian expedition in 1882, receiving decorations from the Khedive of Egypt and Queen Victoria. Contracting typhoid from the expedition, she came to America. She also helped Clara H. Barton in the relief work after the Beaufort, S. C., flood. She also saw service in the Spanish-American and Boer wars.

Thomas J. Reynolds.

Thomas J. Reynolds, an old theatrical manager, died yesterday at his home, 4,379 Richardson Avenue, the Bronx. He was Superintendent of the Madison Square Garden for a number of years and had been connected with a number of theatres in this city. He was a member of Polar Star Lodge 245 F. and A. M., Palestine Commandery, Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine. Mr. Reynolds left a widow and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

FRANCIS X. HOOPER, who invented the Color-Wooden press and developed the art of printing on linen, jute bags, and tin, died in Baltimore yesterday. He had a large manufacturing establishment. He was 62 years old.

Mrs. MILDRED WHITE BROOKS, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth Ashby White and widow of Colonel Franklin W. Brooks, died yesterday at the home of her son, Franklin Brooks, a lawyer in this city. She was born in Maysville, Ky., on April 17, 1848.

Mrs. ANNIE KILPATRICK, youngest daughter of the late Denman Thompson, died suddenly in Boston yesterday. Mrs. Kilpatrick appeared with her father for many years in "The Old Homestead."

Mrs. LILLIAN OWENS EDWARDS, widow of Ernest Edwards, for twenty years an advertising agent in this city, died on Monday at her home, 2,024 Jerome Avenue. Sheepshead Bay, aged 49 years. After the death of her husband in 1912 Mrs. Edwards carried on the business at 429 Sixth Avenue.

Mrs. MARY ANN REARDON PLACE, wife of Henry C. Place, died on Monday at her home, 228 Ross Street, Brooklyn. She was a widow of an old and well known family.

Mrs. EMMA LEONA THOMPSON MURRAY, an active member of the P. E. Church of the Good Shepherd and a teacher in the Sunday school, died at her home, 162 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. She is survived by her husband, George A. Murray, a son and a daughter.

FRANK JAMES THOMPSON, for forty years sexton of Christ P. E. Church in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 45 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fifth year. Mr. Thompson was a charter member of Old Glory Council, Jr., O. U. A. M., of which he was the Treasurer for many years, and also belonged to Lyceum Lodge No. 33, I. O. O. F. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

FREDERICK BOWER, 67 years old, a retired engineer, died on Tuesday at his home, 349 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Bower was at one time chief engineer of public buildings under the old Brooklyn Board of Charities Commissioners, and later for many years was chief engineer of the Consolidated Car Company's plant in this city. He was a member of Manual Lodge No. 686, F. and A. M.; the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans' Association, and the National Association of Engineers.

Mrs. ADELINE T. MYER, 61 years old, wife of Peter Myer, died on Monday at her home, 202 Ross Street, Brooklyn. She had been a resident of the Eastern District for nearly twenty-five years.

The Rev. JOHN F. BOYLE, 44 years old, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Lancaster, Mass., died yesterday from a stroke of paralysis he suffered on Tuesday in his home in Lancaster.

Miss KATHERINE ABRAHAM, aged 92, oldest teacher in the Pittsburgh (Penn.) public schools, is dead at her home there. She had served after having taught in the same school building for fifty years.

COLEMAN WYNNE died on Tuesday night at his home, 161 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J., in his twenty-eighth year. He had been for several years with the banking firm of William R. Read & Co. of New York. Mr. Wynne was a member of the Montclair Athletic Club, Montclair Club, and the Montclair Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.

JOHN C. ROURKE, a civil war veteran, died yesterday at the home for Disabled Soldiers at Kearny, N. J., in his seventy-second year. He was a Corporal in Battalion C, United States Engineers.

FREDERICK R. SAVAÇOOL, a retired merchant, died on Tuesday at his home in Newton, N. J., in his ninety-third year. He left five sons.

JOSEPH R. CARPENTER, a veteran of the civil war, is dead at his home in Philadelphia, in his eighty-eighth year. He was a member of the firm of Butler & Carpenter, which made all the revenue stamps for the United States Government, and retired twenty-five years ago.

DE WITT C. PALMER, one of the oldest Sound Captains, died on Tuesday at his home in Greenwich, Conn., in his sixty-sixth year.

CHARLES McLAUGHLIN, one-time Park Commissioner in Paterson, N. J., and for many years a member of the firm of J. H. Bunnell & Co., New York, is dead at his home, 407 Park Avenue, Paterson, in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Scotland, and had lived in Paterson for forty years. Mr. McLaughlin was at one time a Director of the old Paterson Central Railroad Company.

ROBERT WARD, who was well known as a vaudeville performer, died at Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday, in his sixty-third year. His real name was Robert Matthew Mennessey, and he was born in Philadelphia.

ANGUS H. McLEOD, for twenty-one years President of the First National Bank of St. Johnsbury, Vt., died yesterday at his home in that city. He was born in Cote St. George, Ontario, on Nov. 22, 1842.

Mrs. ELLEN McCARTHY died at her home at Chenoa, Ill., yesterday in the age of 102.

PATRICK CASSIDY, one of the oldest employes of the Crucible Steel Company, died on Tuesday at the works at Harrison, N. J., in his sixty-fifth year.

CORNELIUS M. HOULAHAN, General Manager and Treasurer of the D. H. Abrend Company of 32 Dunne Street, is dead at his home, 114 South Second Street, Lakeview Heights, N. J., in his thirty-fourth year.

BISHOP MILLSPAUGH DEAD.

Episcopal Head of the Diocese of Kansas Expires at 68.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 22.—The Right Rev. Frank A. Millspaugh, Bishop of the Diocese of Kansas of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died at his home here today, in his sixty-ninth year.

Bishop Millspaugh, the third Bishop of Kansas, was consecrated in 1895. He was born at Nicholas, N. Y., and was a son of the late Cornelius and Elvira Rosebrook Millspaugh. He was graduated from Shattuck School in Faribault, Minn., in 1870, and then attended the Seabury Divinity School, from which he was graduated in 1873 with the degree of B. D., receiving his degree of D. D. two years later. Following his graduation Bishop Millspaugh was appointed a deacon, and one year later, in 1874, a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church. During 1873-76 he was a missionary in Minnesota, then becoming Dean of the Omaha Cathedral, where he remained until 1886.

Bishop Millspaugh was then appointed rector of St. Paul's Church in Minneapolis, remaining there until 1894, when he was appointed Dean of Grace Cathedral in Topeka, Kan. On Sept. 19, 1895, he was consecrated Bishop of Kansas. He was President of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Nebraska, and during 1876-86 was Deputy from Nebraska to the General Conventions. At the time of his death Bishop Millspaugh was a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Minnesota.

He married Miss Mary C. Clarkson of Omaha on Oct. 20, 1882.

Dr. John J. Mason.

Dr. John J. Mason, who practiced for many years in this city as a nerve specialist, died yesterday at his home, 771 Madison Avenue. He was born in Thompson, Conn., and was educated at Harvard University and the Harvard Medical School. Until he retired from practice he was a member of several clubs and societies in New York and Newport, R. I., where he was well known. Dr. Mason left a widow.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

LUFTIG.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Luftig, (nee Lena Kohn,) a son, at 574 West End Av., Nov. 21, 1916.

MENDELSON.—Nov. 21, at Lying-in-Hospital, New York City, to Mr. and Mrs. Abe M. Mendelson, (nee Carrie Rukeyser,) a daughter. Milwaukee and Chicago papers please copy.

Married.

MARTINI—GRAVES.—Nov. 20, Iernie M. W. Graves to Herbert E. Martini.

Died.

BARR.—Suddenly, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Percy L. Barr, beloved husband of Rosalie L. Barr. Funeral services from 23 West 128th St., Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

BEINERT.—On Nov. 21, 1916, Norman, beloved son of Julius and Madeleine Beinert, in his 7th year. Funeral services Thursday, Nov. 23, at 10:30 A. M., at 333 46th St., Brooklyn.

BISHOP.—Nov. 22, Emily M. Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 101 8th Av., corner 18th St.

BROKAW.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, Daniel Dewitt Brokaw, in his 69th year. Funeral from late residence, 111 Sycamore Av., North Plainfield, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 23, 11 A. M. Carriages will meet 9:45 train from foot Liberty St.

BROOKS.—In New York City, Nov. 22, Mrs. Mildred White Brooks, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth Ashby White. Born, Maysville, Ky., April 17, 1848, widow of the late Colonel Franklin W. Brooks and mother of Franklin Brooks, New York City. Funeral notice later.

CARMODY.—Theresa. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th. (Campbell Bldg.) Thursday morning, 11 o'clock.

COLEMAN.—Samuel H., beloved husband of Henrietta Coleman and our dear father. Funeral at his late residence, 58 East 120th St., on Friday, Nov. 24, at 10 A. M. sharp. Relatives, friends, and societies are invited to attend.

COOK.—At Saltsburg, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, Louisa Demorest, wife of Martin R. Cook of Bayonne, N. J. Funeral private.

DIEUDONNE.—On Nov. 21, 1916, at his residence, 172 East 83th Street, William, beloved husband of Christine Dieudonne. Funeral from Chapel, 151 East 44th Street, on Thursday afternoon, at 1:30 P. M.

DREW.—At West Orange, N. J., Nov. 20, 1916, Robert N. Drew, in his 74th year. Funeral from his late residence, 342 Gregory Avenue, Weehawken, Wellington Avenue, West Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 2 P. M., thence to All Saints' Church, Valley and Forest Streets, Orange, where services will be held at 2:30 P. M. Lackawanna Railroad, Hoboken to Highland Avenue Station. Danbury, Conn., papers please copy.

DUNCAN.—Suddenly, Monday, Nov. 20, John, third son of the late George and Margaret Dale Duncan. Funeral services at his late home, 83 Walnut St., Ridgewood, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 24, at 10:30 A. M.

ERMANN.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 21, at Atlantic City, Pauline Ermann, beloved mother of Sophie Marcus of Berlin, and sister of Max H. Winkler and Sarah Hirschman. Funeral services at Salem Fields Chapel, Thursday, Nov. 23, at 10:30 A. M.

HALL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, after a lingering illness, Augusta Russell, daughter of the late James B. and Elizabeth B. Hall of Utica. Services at the home of her brother-in-law, Edward T. Nichols, 37 5th Av., at 4 P. M., Nov. 23, 1916. Interment at Middletown, Conn.

HAMMILL.—Raymond Lawrence, beloved son of James Edward and Mary Elizabeth Branigan, Tuesday, Nov. 21. Funeral from his late residence, 1,876 Guerlain St., Bronx, thence to St. Raymond's Church, Friday, Nov. 24, 10 A. M. Interment private.

JOBERT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, at his late residence, 166 West 129th St., George A. Jobert. Requiem mass 10:30 A. M., Friday, Nov. 25, at Church of Notre Dame, corner 114th St., Morningside Drive.

KENNY.—On Nov. 22, Delia L., wife of the late Phillip and beloved mother of Jenny Kenny, aged 67 years. Funeral at her late residence, 544 West 147th St., Thursday evening, 8 o'clock.

KLACKNER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Nov. 20, John, beloved father of George C. Klackner, in his 69th year. Funeral Friday morning, Nov. 24, at 9 o'clock, from his residence, 7 West 28th, thence to St. Ann's Church, East 12th St., between 3d and 4th Avs., where a solemn requiem mass will be read at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends, also members of the Empire Fishing Club, are invited to attend. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MAJOR.—At the French Hospital, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1916, Walter Charles Major. Funeral private.

MANCHEE.—On Nov. 20, 1916, at his late home, 745 Highland Av., Newark, N. J., Percy D., beloved husband of Mabel Manchee, aged 50 years. Funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Ridge St., Newark, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are kindly invited. Interment private.

MANN.—Emma Christina, widow of Henry Mann and beloved mother of Olas Alexander, Ellery Wilson and Richard Henry Mann, on Nov. 22, 1916, in her 52d year. Funeral services at her late residence, 711 West 178th St., Friday evening, Nov. 24, at 8:15 o'clock. Interment private.

MASON.—Dr. John J., died at his residence in New York, 771 Madison Av., on Wednesday, Nov. 22. Funeral services will be held at Newport, R. I.

MILLER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, Thomas Lothian, beloved husband of Flora L. Miller, at his residence, 102 West 93d St. Funeral services private.

MITCHELL.—On Nov. 21, 1916, in Chicago, Dr. Alice Mitchell. Funeral services at South Street Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J., upon the arrival of Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 9:45 A. M. Friday.

MOREY.—In Ridgewood, N. J., on Nov. 22, 1916, Judson H., husband of Bess Morey, (nee Stair.) Funeral on Friday, Nov. 24, 1916, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, 66 Beverly Road, Ridgewood,—N. J. Interment Albany. Albany papers please copy.

NEWTON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, at the Memorial Hospital, New York City, Howard Bunlap Newton, husband of Jane Martin Newton. The funeral will be from his home at Norwich, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 24.

REID.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1916, Anne Eglinton Reid. Funeral services will be held at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 73d St., on Friday, Nov. 24, at 10 A. M.

REYNOLDS.—Thomas J., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, survived by wife, two daughters, and one son, member of Polar Star Lodge, 245, F. and A. M., Palestine Commandery, Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine; Theatrical Protective Union, Theatrical Mechanics' Association. Services Friday evening, 8 P. M., at his late residence, 4,379 Richardson Av., 238th St., Wakefield, New York City. Interment Saturday, private.

SAMSON.—Suddenly, Wednesday, Nov. 22, Madeleine Sidenberg, beloved wife of Charles Felix Samson, in the 37th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SENFF.—At Liberty, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1916, Violet Hall, beloved wife of Werner A. Senff. Funeral service at Fresh Pond Crematory, Middle Village, L. I., Friday, Nov. 24, 4 P. M.

SLOTE.—Suddenly, at Middletown, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1916, Edgar Alonzo Slote, beloved husband of Henrietta B. Slote, in his 62d year. Funeral services on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock, at his late residence, Middletown, N. J. Carriages will meet train leaving Liberty St., C. R. of N. J., at 1:20 P. M. A short service and interment at Greenwood Cemetery, N. Y., at 1 o'clock, Friday.

SLOTE.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 49 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Edgar Alonzo Slote, a member of this society, on Nov. 21, 1916.

DE LANCEY NICOLL, President.
GUY VAN AMRINGE, Secretary.

TRAUTMANN.—Theresa, beloved wife of David Trautmann and mother of Julia, Sarah, and Leon, on Tuesday, Nov. 21, at the age of 48 years. Funeral at her late residence, 26 West 113th St., New York City, on Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916, at 10 A. M. sharp. Kindly omit flowers.

TRICKER.—Christopher W., at his residence, 188 West 80th St., on Wednesday, Nov. 22. Services Thursday evening at 8:30. Interment private, at Arlington, N. J.

UNDERHILL.—Edward Beekman, Jr., in his 58th year, suddenly, at his residence, 325 Fort Washington Av., on Nov. 20. Funeral private.

WELCH.—Francis A., suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 412 West 115th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRACK ELEVENS HAVE FINAL HARD PRACTICE FOR SATURDAY'S GAMES

HARVARD FALTERS AGAINST ELI PLAYS

'Varsity's Showing When Scrubs Use Yale Tactics Not Satisfactory to Coaches.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 22.—Harvard's football workout today was light, but the drill on plays for the Yale game was thorough. The team is now fitted for the big game as far as the coaches can make it so, and as the regular men are all in first-class trim, there is an unmistakable sign of confidence on the whole.

Today's drill started with a lot of work for the 'Varsity against Yale's offense as shown by the scrubs and the results were not altogether satisfactory. Then the regulars went through their own plays for the last time with all the coaches watching every movement. Finally the gates were opened and the students came down with their band and cheered lustily while the three 'Varsity elevens ran up and down the field rehearsing their plays. The lineup continued as it has been all week with Coolidge and Harte, ends; Caner and Wheeler, tackles; Dadmun and Snow, guards; Harris, centre; Robinson, quarter, and Thacher, Casey, and Horween in the back field.

The coaches are worrying a little about the physical condition of Wheeler and Dadmun, both of whom have bad legs, but Robinson now seems all right. His choice over Murray has come as a great surprise not only to those who have followed the game, but to the team itself.

There was a ten-minute kicking drill in the open practice today, Horween and Minot both booting the ball well. Flower seems to have been passed by Minot, but nevertheless he is bound to be considered a possible substitute Saturday.

Speaking before a mass meeting of one thousand students in Harvard Union tonight, Coach Percy D. Haughton of the football team warned them to beware of overconfidence because, he said, "It is an insidious disease and has beaten many a Harvard team before this time."

He criticised the students for their lack of support of the team in the Brown game last Saturday, and urged them to go to New Haven, adding: "Holler until you are black in the face and so hoarse that you can't whisper."

Pointing to the Harvard team, which was seated on the stage, Haughton exclaimed "These fellows are going to outplay and outfight Yale, but it is up to you fellows to outcheer Yale in the stands."

Captain Dadmun also pleaded for better support by the students than was given in the Brown game. He has written a new song for the Yale game on Saturday.

OMIT FORDHAM SCRIMMAGE.

Coaches Instead Rehearse Men In New Style of Attack.

At the last minute yesterday it was decided to abandon the usual midweek scrimmage at Fordham, Coach Gargan being unwilling to risk the loss of any more men by chance injuries with the prospect of two hard games in the next seven days. A practice game had been arranged with one of the battleship fleet, but the sailors were unable to get up to the Bronx gridiron, with the result that the players escaped all hard work altogether. Instead the coaches continued their work on the new plays. The entire first team was in uniform and the lineup remained unchanged during the entire afternoon. The coaches were unwilling to stop the progress of the regulars in the new open attack, which will be used for the first time against Gallaudet. Treanor, who broke one of the toes on his left foot when he was in the bottom of a mass play at Worcester, was back at centre, Perkins, who was in his place during the last two periods against Holy Cross, is lame because of a wrenched knee.

ROSEN TO PILOT COLUMBIA.

Coach Metcalf Puts 'Varsity Through a Stiff Workout.

Coach Metcalf thought three days of rest sufficient for the battered Columbia squad, and yesterday brought 'Varsity and second elevens together for the first scrimmage since the Wesleyan game. The linemen received the most direction. Metcalf himself took charge of the rush wall men.

Tackling, also, came in for a share of the coaches' attention yesterday in an effort to eradicate the faults of Columbia's work in this respect. Fred Dunn, right end and half back, rejoined the squad, but Kennedy, the other wing man, was still on the sidelines with an injured leg. Metcalf has decided to start Jimmy Rosen at quarter back against New York University Saturday. Rosen took McCabe's place in the last game after the second quarter and showed unexpected ability.

WEST VIRGINIA REJOICES.

Athletic Director Jubilant Over Tie Game with Dartmouth.

G. E. Pyle, athletic director at West Virginia University, has gone back to Morgantown, W. Va., jubilant over the showing his team made against Dartmouth in their game last Saturday, when the Southern team held the Hanoverians to a 7-7 tie. The team, which stopped over at the Hotel Martinique between trains, started for home Sunday night. Of the seven games contested in this season by the West Virginia eleven, two have resulted in tie scores and in the remaining five the team has won three and lost two.

These two defeats were at the hands of Pennsylvania and the Navy. Rutgers and Dartmouth were held to a draw, and Gettysburg, Davis and Elkins College, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute have been downed. Mr. Pyle was liberal in his praise of the playing this season of Rogers, the team's full back. Weighing about 210 pounds, he has been an important factor in all the games played this season.

NEW SIGNALS AT N. Y. U.

Worked Successfully Against the Scrubs, Using Columbia Formations.

Using all new signals and formations the New York University 'Varsity yesterday completely mystified the scrubs, who used Columbia formations. The scrimmage was only for about twenty minutes, but was very stiff. Warman, Howard Cann, Ted Cann, Weinheimer, and Eberhard were played in the backfield, while Mackenzie directed the team at quarterback. Warman received a 30-yard forward pass from Mackenzie and ran thirty-five yards for a touchdown, making the most spectacular play of the day. Weinheimer did some good end running, while the other backs helped to pile up gains against the scrubs.

The 'Varsity lacked the services of Bernstein, at full back, and Sokolower, at tackle. The former will be unable to play again this season.

Irving School Wins Hard Game.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Irving School of Tarrytown defeated Peekskill Military Academy today in a hard fought game of football by the score of 13 to 7. Peekskill scored by recovering a fumble and running thirty yards for a touchdown. Irving was usually worsted on its kicks.

YALE SHOWS REAL VIM.

Neville Scores Twice in Last Scrimmage of Ten Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 22.—Yale's only scrimmage practice for this week was held this afternoon, and, although it lasted only ten minutes, the 'Varsity team worked so perfectly that two touchdowns were slipped across the goal line of the scrubs, both by Joe Neville, who fooled the reserves with his end runs and his handling of long forward passes.

Neville broke loose around left end for a 30-yard gain on the third play after scrimmaging began for the first touchdown, and, catching the forward toss made by Quarter Back Chester Laroche, raced forty yards for the second score. Both Captain Black and Quarter Back Traver Smith, who have been ill for several days with sore throats, reported at the Bowl, and Smith was in uniform. He was assigned quarter back on the second eleven, which had forty minutes signal rehearsal. Black, who was closely wrapped up in furs, followed the 'Varsity eleven during its signal drill.

Black and Smith have been promised by the coaches for tomorrow's line-up, when signal work alone will be ordered. Both the regular ends, Moseley and Comerford, were kept from the scrimmaging today, but both appeared in excellent condition. The Harvard backfield squad has made arrangements to spend an hour tomorrow afternoon in the Bowl practising punting following the Yale practice. Most of the Yale first-string players have been taken to the college infirmary to sleep until after the excitement of the Harvard game has passed. Today's visiting coaches included Walter Camp, Foster Rockwell, Jack Cates, Pudge Heffelfinger, Ted Lilley, and Jack Field.

The 'Varsity line-up was: Left end, Linch; left tackle, Gates; left guard, Galt; centre, Callahan; right guard, Fox; right tackle, Baldrige; right end, Church; quarter back, Laroche; left half back, Neville; right half back, Legore; full back, Jacques.

PITT IN HARD PRACTICE.

Warner Determined to Have Team Fit for Penn State Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 22.—Coach Glenn Warner is not letting the grass grow under his feet while correcting the Blue and Gold's mistakes of last Saturday, and put the line through the hardest drill of the season today. The freshmen were put in against the first team, and battled as if they were in a real game. Line plunging by McNulty and McLaren featured the practice, while Andy Hastings contented himself with punting. Thornhill, the only other man under bandages, was in uniform, but will not be allowed to do hard work until next Monday, as his arm was wrenched in the Tech game. Stahl and Hilty, 190 pounders, alternated at tackle this afternoon, and either man is ready to take Thornhill's place in case the latter's arm does not respond to treatment. Warner is determined to have his men on edge for the Penn Staters.

LEHIGH LINEUP UNDECIDED.

Hard Work for Lafayette Game Ends, but Team Is Not Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 22.—This was the last afternoon of hard work for the Lehigh squad. For about two hours and a half Coach Keady worked with his men, individually and as a whole. The uncertainty of the make-up of the eleven is keeping the men on the jump all the time, and it is doubtful if the actual make-up of the team will be made known until just before the game starts.

The cripples, who have been on the injured list, but who seem to have really recovered, were tested today on the tackling dummy and bucking strap. Most of the men stood the test well. After this, there was a dummy lineup to work the men out on the defensive in breaking Lafayette forward passes as essayed by the scrubs. A drill on drop kicking and placement formations followed. Brunner was accurate in his drops, averaging four out of six, but McCarty's form in placement was not so good. Trainer Billy Sheridan is working hard over Pons to get him into shape, and if this can be done he will probably start at centre. Tonight there was another lengthy signal drill and blackboard talk in the gymnasium.

METZGER SAVING STARS.

W. and J. Coach Anxious to Put Best Team Against Rutgers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 22.—Washington and Jefferson will on Saturday meet in Chattanooga one of the heaviest teams encountered this year. The rush line of the Moccasins averages more than 180 pounds, while Johnny Spiegel declares that Squibbs, his full back, is the best in the country. Should Chattanooga prove less formidable than is anticipated, Head Coach Sol Metzger will save his regulars for the game with Rutgers in New York on Thanksgiving Day. Metzger has been driving his men at a strepuous pace in practice, and they continue to show excellent form. Bixler may replace Gurley at half back in the Chattanooga and Rutgers struggles. He is fast, aggressive, and plays a much stronger game on the defense than Gurley.

RUTGERS BREAKS UP PASS.

Sanford's Men Learning Defense for Attack of W. and J.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 22.—Defense against the forward passing style of the Washington and Jefferson team that will meet Rutgers at the Polo Grounds on Thanksgiving Day was the order of the day. Pass after pass was shot at the 'Varsity by a scrub team, and for the first time this year the Rutgers team showed real proficiency in breaking up the play. Hauser, at end, showed real ability in spoiling these passes.

"Mike" Wittpen, end, was put out of the game when his knee was badly injured in scrimmage. He will be unable to play against Dickinson this week, but he will probably be in the Washington and Jefferson game. The other regular end, Elliott, is also out, but Hauser and Storck, substitutes, are playing like veterans.

HOPE TO MAKE PENN WORK.

West Virginia Wesleyan's Star Players Back in Lineup.

BUCKHANNON, W. Va., Nov. 22.—West Virginia Wesleyan's 1916 football team, which will meet Penn Saturday, is generally recognized as the best in the history of the local institution, in spite of the fact that the record for the season thus far has not been as good as that achieved in some former years. This is due to the fact that throughout this year the team has played every one of its important games without the services of two or more of the best men on the team. In the Washington and Jefferson game Harris was hurt, and Beck was taken from the game early because of injuries; Jacobs, Harris, Curtis and Shumaker were not even taken on the trip when Penn State was encountered; at Georgetown Calac, Harris, Vance, Clark and Henryetta were unable to play.

The injury of so many high-class performers, preventing their playing in important and difficult games, has had a disastrous effect, and the recovery of these men gives local football followers confidence in the ability of Wesleyan to make a good showing against Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on Saturday. The fact that Penn has just played two difficult games with Dartmouth and Michigan, and made a showing calculated to fill the team with confidence, does not dismay the local fans, who are expecting a good report from Philadelphia on Saturday.

LAST HEAVY DRILL FOR ARMY ELEVEN

Oliphant, in Fine Form, Will Be Chosen to Do the Punting Against Navy Team.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Army eleven went through its last heavy drill of the season today in preparation for the Navy game on Saturday. The cadets were assembled early and driven through two hours of hard work. Although the scrimmage was light and there was no scoring, the coaches keep all hands busy from start to finish and, at the conclusion of the drill, practice was said to have been entirely satisfactory. Position drills occupied a lengthy period of instruction and the kicking game was featured largely, with Oliphant in splendid form throughout. The former Hoosier booted so well today it has been practically decided that he will do all the Army's punting on Saturday, when the cadets face the middies on the Polo Grounds.

"Ollie's" kicks today averaged fifty-five yards, with plenty of carry and good height. He also kicked several placement goals in the signal drill. The 'Varsity men were all in their places today, with Captain McEwan at centre, Knight and Meacham, guards; Jones and Butler, tackles; House and Shrader, ends, Gerhardt, quarter back; Place and Oliphant, half backs, with Vidal at full back. Daly shifted his back-field men about some. Vidal was retired early in the drill and his place went to Ford. Place also gave way early and Bringham, who has been coming fast of late, was used for a brief time in his position. Harmon went in for Oliphant and showed plenty of speed.

A wild demonstration took place in the stands after the rooters of the battalion had marched to the field headed by a band and bugle corps made up entirely of cadets. Cheers for the team and songs of defiance to the Navy were hurled across the gridiron on an adjoining field.

"Runts" and "Flankers"—that is, the small men and the big men of the battalion—fought out their traditional gridiron battle, which is always held just prior to the Navy game. Tradition has it, if the "Runts" win, the Army will beat the Navy, and vice versa. The sign seldom has been known to fail. Tonight the teams battled into the darkness, and, under cover of the gathering night, a "Runt" back stole the ball and ran fifty yards for the only score of the game.

Tomorrow's drill for the Army men will be light, and will conclude their work at home. They will leave for New York on Friday morning.

NAVY TEAM IS SELECTED.

Coaches Shift Players from One Side of Line to the Other.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 22.—Secret practice continued at the Naval Academy this afternoon. There was no scrimmage, but some active work was done by the team in signal and formation practice. There was some good work with the formations with which the Navy coaches hope to confound the Army, and the team was also coached in a defensive formation which is expected to break up the forward pass plays with which the Army has had much success against Navy teams in recent years. Satisfactory work was done along both lines.

Head Coach Ingram announced this afternoon the arrangement of the team which will start against the Army Saturday. As had been expected a backfield composed entirely of members of the entering class was picked out. However, there were some surprises in the line, particularly on account of the fact that several of the players were shifted from the side of the line where they have generally worked.

Until the team was announced, neither Clarke, right tackle, nor Fisher, left end, was expected to start the game. Both are valuable men, and Fisher is probably the hardest tackler the Navy has, as the Army backs will know if they fall into his clutches.

The team as selected by Lieutenant Ingram, with weights, is: Left end, Fisher, 164; left tackle, Ward, 177; left guard, Reifel, 177; centre, Foodstein, 180; right guard, Gilman, 195; right tackle, Clarke, 187; right end, Jackson, 170; quarter back, Welchel, 145; left half back, Roberts, 168; right half back, Ingram, 175; full back, Perry, 200.

The changes were made after a careful study, and the final arrangement made so as to present the stiffest and best balanced front possible to the Army's powerful attack.

VIRGINIA BUILDS DEFENSE.

Puts on Final Touches for North Carolina Int Secret.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov. 22.—Virginia's battered eleven was put through a long final scrimmage behind closed gates on Lambeth Field this afternoon against the freshman team, which used Carolina plays. Especial attention was paid to bolstering up the defense, since it is pretty well conceded that North Carolina has a superior back field, built around Folger, who gave Virginia so much trouble last year as a member of the South Carolina eleven.

In the clash with the first year team today a half dozen regulars were kept on the side lines. These included Thurman, Churchman, Coleman, White, Ward, and Kinsolving. Late in the practice the 'Varsity assumed the offensive and tried out a few plays on the freshmen. Thurman got in the play for a few minutes, playing at full back instead of at tackle. It is quite probable that he will alternate in line and back field on Thanksgiving Day.

BROWN WORKOUT IS LIGHT.

Demand for Seats for Colgate on Saturday Sets Record.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 22.—The Brown football team had another light practice session today, the coaches deciding at the last moment not to begin the real hard work in preparation for the Colgate game until tomorrow. Mid-term examinations which are on this week prevented several of the regulars from appearing on the field. Purdy and Weeks have heavy colds which have developed this week and both were indoors today, but they are expected to be all right in the morning and ready to begin work.

This afternoon a 'Varsity eleven was lined up for signal drill and with Jimmy Murphy at quarter directing plays a snappy workout resulted. Pollard is in the pink of condition, having come through every game without even a bruise. Conroy, Penn wound unquestionably have been his running mate in both the Yale and Harvard games, but was kept out by an attack of water on the knee, has entirely recovered and was at the opposite half. He will probably be in good shape for the Colgate game. The demand for tickets for the Colgate game is greater than for any game ever staged at Brown. Seats for the game on Saturday will be sold at the gate.

GOULD WILL NOT DEFEND.

Open Court Tennis Title May Be Claimed by Corey of England.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Jay Gould, holder of the world's amateur court tennis title, national amateur crown and world's open championship, will not defend the latter title next year, word to this effect having been received at the Racquet Club today.

Gould won the open title from George F. Covey in two special matches played here in 1914, and was scheduled to defend it in England next year. Owing to the war and the resultant hazards of ocean travel, Gould has decided to relinquish his title rather than risk his life, and the championship now is Covey's whenever he desires to claim it.

Jay Gould first came into prominence as a court tennis player at the age of 13, when he won the American amateur championship by defeating C. E. Sands in the final round by three sets to none. In the same year he visited England and competed in the English championship, which he also won.

He won the American championship in 1907 by defeating Joshua Crane by three sets to one.

CORNELL NINE LOSES CLARY

Faculty Committee Bars Captain for Summer Baseball.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Captain Frank Clary of the Cornell baseball team has lost his appeal for reinstatement and will not be able to play baseball next Spring. The Faculty Committee of Student Affairs, reviewing a formal order of the Athletic Council, which had declared Clary ineligible, sustained the council's ruling on the ground that Clary had violated the Summer baseball rule in that he took part in games in which admission was charged.

There was no question of remuneration in the case and there was no charge that the fire company team on which he played in this city or the team in the Auburn Industrial League on which he played one game were anything but amateur teams. At the time that Clary was debarred by the council Pitcher Valentine and Shortstop Eckley were also put under the ban for a similar offense. Valentine and Eckley were later declared eligible by the same Faculty committee which took adverse action in Clary's case. Their decision against the Cornell captain, in view of the ruling in the other cases, has caused much surprise. It is understood that the committee's reason for debarring Clary is that while he was playing games with the Firemen's League he was notified that such a course was in violation of the rules, but that he played in a game in Auburn after receiving such notification.

LITTLE TO PLAY IN GAME.

Penn Tackle's Suspension Expires Day Before Cornell Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Lew Little, who has been the regular left tackle on the Penn football team all season and considered one of the strongest men in the line, is under suspension by the Faculty Committee for ten days, expiring next Wednesday, just in time to permit Little to enter the Red and Blue line-up for the Cornell game on Thanksgiving Day.

Little, however, will be lost to Penn on Saturday, when the Red and Blue faces West Virginia Wesleyan on Franklin Field. The big lineman was suspended from the Dental Department Monday. Johnny Titzel, a Pittsburgh lad, who is slated for the freshman nine last season, or Walter Berg, the former Exeter athlete, or Wagoner will play tackle Saturday.

The 'Varsity learned three more plays this afternoon and tried them out against the scrub eleven. Both the quarterbacks, Bert Bell and Jimmy Byrne, are hardly up to form. Bell has a bruised leg that did not develop any real soreness until today, and Bryant was still carrying the bruised side he received in the Michigan game.

It was announced by the Athletic Committee today that the public sale of tickets for the Cornell game would start Monday morning at 9 o'clock instead of tomorrow as previously announced.

NEW PLAYS FOR CORNELL.

Coach Sharpe Also Tries Squad Against Penn Formations.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Cornell football team went into defensive practice this afternoon, the second eleven using a series of Penn formations and plays which Dr. Sharpe had observed in the Quakers' game with Michigan last Saturday. The 'Varsity also tried out a number of new formations against the second team. There was no actual scrimmaging, however, the coaches having decided that it would be unwise to risk injuries in heavy work from now on.

The baseball cage is to be the scene of most of the activities, though every afternoon a half hour's punting practice will be held on the gridiron. Improvement in the past ten days by Zander makes it a neck and neck race between him and Ryerson for first honors at left end, and Coach Van Orman will probably use both men in the Penn game. Eckley at right end is showing his old time form, and should be fully as effective against Penn this year as he was a year ago. In fact, the speed of the whole squad has created a cheerful atmosphere in the football camp, and there is no doubt that the Cornell team of today is a far more efficient and dangerous eleven than it was in the Michigan game.

LAFAYETTE HAS HARD DAY.

Students Cheer Team Preparing for Annual Lehigh Fray.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 22.—Much to the surprise of the followers of the Lafayette team, Coach Crowell prescribed a scrimmage on March Field this afternoon, which lasted for a half-hour. In this time the 'Varsity was constantly in possession of the ball and so effective was its offensive play that six touchdowns were scored, in spite of the vigorous opposition of the scrubs. Not a man was injured, and all appear to be better for the scrimmage. The students were on the field this afternoon, and cheered the teams all through the practice.

Gano was not able to resume his place at the end of the line, as he still walks with a limp. The coaches tried Thaxter, Pardee, and Ellis at the place. It is likely that Gano will play on Saturday, and that Ellis will be in the back field. B. Leininger was in the back field part of the time and threw a lot of forward passes.

SURPRISES AT PINEHURST.

Hunter, the Medalist, Wins in First Round of Golf Tourney.

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 22.—There were surprising reversals of form in today's first round of match play in the Autumn tournament here. Robert Hunter of Noroton, the medalist, disposed of C. F. Lancaster, Boston, by 5 and 4, and completed the round for a total of 77. This was a decided improvement on Hunter's qualifying round of 83. Hunter jumped Lancaster's ball successfully in one instance, but the other two were not negotiable. Franklin Gates of Broad Acres, winner of the recent Carolina tournament and runner-up in Tuesday's qualifying round, had to extend himself in his match with H. G. Phillips of Pinehurst. Gates was 3 down at the turn, but squared the match at the finish and won on the 20th green.

AUTUMN HANDICAP WON BY THORNHILL

Leads All the Way Despite Top Weight, Beating Pesky and Polroma at Bowie.

BOWIE, Md., Nov. 22.—The accident to several jockeys on Monday and the burning up of a number of stables in which horses were stalled yesterday, created a gloom around the Southern Maryland track this afternoon, and the attendance was only fair. Thornhill, carrying top weight, at 126 pounds, and leading his field all the way, won the Autumn Handicap with a purse of $800, which served as the feature of the card which had the usual allotment of events for the large aggregation of selling platers stabled at the course. Thornhill gave one of his best performances and never left the issue in doubt. Pesky and Polroma were the two contenders throughout and finished in the order named.

Dandy Dude, a youngster which has been racing very consistently on the Maryland circuit, from the stable of F. E. Kraft, captured the Hopeful Purse, an event for 2-year-olds. The young son of Jack Point disposed of Buchanan Brady, Cherry Ripe and a number of others in this division. The contest was one of the best of the afternoon.

Tie Pin, another thoroughbred known to New York racegoers, won the race for 3-year-olds and upward over a route of a mile and a sixteenth. Coming to the finish, the victor was hard pressed by both Buzz Around and Prime Mover, but he had just enough left to stave off the two contenders.

Emil Herz's gelding, Armament, took the Sunnybrook Selling Handicap for horses in the same division and over the same distance. The son of Armeath II. had to put his best foot forward to defeat Queen of Paradise, which was coming with a rush toward the end.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, maidens, purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:14 1-5.

Lucrina, M. Johnston's ch. f., 115 pounds, by Isidor-Roxana. $2.70, $2.20, $2.80, (B. Haynes) 1

Tyrant, H. G. Bedwell's b. c., 115, $2.40, $2.40, (J. Butwell) 2

Leading Lady, S. F. Whitney's ch. f., 112, $8.80, third, (R. Ball) 3

Beaverkill, Kildare, Glanaginity, Hesse, Bar of Phoenix, Burney Kurney also ran. Bootle's Baby scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; the Hopeful Purse, $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

Dandy Dude, F. E. Kraft's ch. g., 113 pounds, by Jack Point-Raiment, $3.40, $3.20, $2.60, (E. Burlingame) 1

Buchanan Brady, H. G. Bedwell's br. c., 108, $6, $4.60, (J. Butwell) 2

Cherry Ripe, A. Bloom's ch. f., 108, $4.40 third, (R. Troxler) 3

Ed Roche, N. K. Beal, Sea Gull, Sargon II., Lord Fitz Herbert, and Joanna II. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages; purse $600; selling; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:21.

Pierrot, E. K. Beyson's b g., 4 years, 114 pounds, by Galveston-Phantasma, $27.20, $9.90, $4.60, (A. Schuttinger) 1

Rebecca Moses, T. R. Queen's ch. f., 4, 113, $9.40, $3.50, (W. Ward) 2

Lohengrin, F. Musacchia's ch. g., 6, 109, $2.50, third, (R. Ball) 3

Montcalm, Kenworthy, Resistible, Defender, Gold Cap, Chilton Squaw, Edith Olga, Al. Court, Altamaha, Broom Corn, Ethan Allen, Commensia also ran. Mr. Mack scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; the Autumn Purse, $600; one mile. Time—1:42 1-5.

Thornhill, Thornhill Stable's ch. g., 5 years, 114 pounds, by Hastings-White Thorn, $4.70, $3.40, $2.10, (W. Schamerhorn) 1

Pesky, D. and O'Meara's br. f., 3, 106, $8.70, $3, (S. Wolstelholm) 2

Polroma, F. Houseman's b. c., 3, 104, $2.40, third, (R. Ball) 3

Lorac, Curraghaleen, and Hops also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse, $600; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:45 2-5.

Kilday, W. S. Gibson's b. g., 5 years, 107 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Lillie Turner; $263.30, $54.70, and $20.40, (D. Stirling) 1

Hands Off, E. Utterback's b. g., 5, 104; $6.90 and $4.20, (W. Obert) 2

Hiker, R. Pending's b. f., 4, 97; $4.50 third, (W. Crump) 3

Counterpart, Penniless, Runway, Yodeles, Celtabella, Typography, Midon, Tom Hancock, and Bob Redfield also ran. Young Emblem, Proquette, and Voluspa scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50 2-5.

Tie Pin, J. S. Ownbey's b. g., 4 years, 105 pounds, by Armeath II.—Tol San, $10.20, $5, $4.50, (W. Crump) 1

Buzz Around, J. Arthur's ch. m., 5, 106, $6.10, $4.10, (L. Lyke) 2

Prime Mover, Thornhill Stable's b. c., 4, 107, $6.90 third, (F. Robinson) 3

Sam Slick, Goodwood, Scorpil, and Little England also ran. Rose Juliette, Batwa, and Dartworth scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; Sunnybrook Selling Handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 1-5.

Armament, E. Herz's b. g., 5 years, 107 pounds, by Armeath II.-Hot Bird, $11.40, $7.70, $4.30, (F. Robinson) 1

Queen of Paradise, H. F. Carman's ch. f., 3, 106, $7.40, $4.10, (L. Lyke) 2

Hayden, G. E. Phillips's b. g., 4, 103, $8.50 third, (J. Williams) 3

Menlo Park and Harry Under also ran. Stir Up and Corsican scratched.

TODAY'S BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Gold Bond, 113 pounds; Jack Carl, 107; *Spectre, 104; Felucca, 104; Chenung, 112; Spinster, 104; *Ray Emile, 102; Kimberly, 112; Highway, 104; *Radiant Flower, 102.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap; for two-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. Between Us, 110 pounds; Tom Elward, 105; Ford Mal, 101; Etruscan, 110; Carlton G., 102; Klits, 93; Pontefract, 109; High Horse, 101.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; handicap; two-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. Yanke Notions, 120 pounds; True As Steel, 112; Lady Barbary, 109; Korfhage, 113; Amazon, 111; Vermont, 119; Fair Helen, 111.

FOURTH RACE.—The Terminal Purse; two-year-olds and upward; one mile. Leochares, 114 pounds; The Decision, 102; Flitbereold, 110; Bondage, 90; Christle, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds; one mile and twenty yards. Disturber, 113 pounds; Uncle Will, 108; Sepoct, 103; Marchena, 111; Fonctionnaire, (imp.,) 106; *Royalist, 105; Edith Olga, 108; Piquette, 105; Red Bond, 101.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenths. High Tide, 111; Batwa, 106; *Lynn, 101; Sand Bar, 109; *Patty Regan, 106; Baby Sister, 107; *Blackford, 103.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Maxims Choice, 117 pounds; Charles Francis, 107; *Wodan, 102; Little Nearer, 110; Thoughtreader, 101; Herbert Temple, 107; *Fairly, 102.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

ATLANTIC CAT SHOW OPENS.

Two Persian Rivals In Close Contest for Leading Honors.

Cats with pedigrees, and a few of unknown parentage, were on exhibition at the Hotel McAlpin, where the annual show of the Atlantic Cat Club opened yesterday. The proceeds of this annual fixture, which will be continued today, go to Miss Winifred Holt's Lighthouse, for the blind soldiers in Paris.

While no awards will be announced until this afternoon, comments from the many spectators who visited the show during the day showed the best cat in the show lay between Creamery King, a cream Persian owned by the Greenwich Kennels, and Tom of Hyver, a blue Persian, and the odds seem in favor of the first on account of its slightly better head and more substance, although the coats of the two are equally good.

Miss Dorothy Champion of Staten Island had some of the best reds in the show, and defeated the much-touted Western entries, which were expected to clean up. Her biggest winning was with a novice, a flaming red showing a wonderful coat with a broad and massive head. One of the novelties of the exhibition was an Australian cat which most of the spectators thought was a Marsupial, but failed to find the pouch or any of the other kangaroo characteristics. One of the strangest points was an extra claw on each of the hind feet.

SWEDISH TEAM COMING.

Returning Athletes Bring News as Well as 169 Trophies of Trip.

Bringing back a cargo of trophies—169 in all—and the good tidings that a team of Sweden's best track and field performers will tour this country next year, the American team of five athletes who left these shores some weeks ago to show the Scandinavians how to run, jump, hurdle, and most everything else in an athletic line, landed safe and sound from the steamer Stockholm, which docked yesterday morning in Hoboken. Strong in praise of the treatment accorded them in Norway and Sweden, James E. Meredith, Jo G. Loomis, Andy Ward, Bob Simpson, and Fred Murray, walked down the gangplank happy to be safely over the Atlantic, yet sorry they were unable to remain on the other side for a while longer.

It was Meredith who brought the tidings that Ernie Hjertberg, the American who is governmental coach of Sweden's athletes, had completed the plans, which failed this year, of bringing his best athletes to the United States to show their wares in competition. Hjertberg, according to Meredith, has enlisted the financial support of many of Sweden's most prominent citizens, and will probably bring a team of ten or more men here next Summer. Those who are certain to come over are Gille, a great pole vaulter, who gets over 13 feet; Bolin, the middle-distance runner, who led Meredith almost every time they met at about a half mile; Kullerstrand, a high jumper, who can clear 6 feet and probably slightly more; and Hultin, a hurdler, who while no Simpson, nor yet a Murray, can top the timbers in fine fashion.

Everywhere they went in Sweden and Norway—and they competed in Stockholm, Christiania, Upsala, Malmo, and Goteburg, the Americans were received with open arms. Big crowds witnessed all their meets, and the last one at Goteburg, no report of which had reached this side, attracted 35,000 persons on the last day of the two days of sport. The Swedish Athletic Committee was so considerate of the American youths that they refused to arrange passage for them on a Norwegian steamer because of the submarine peril to which they would have been exposed. The committee also sent a handsome cup for the Amateur Athletic Union. It was brought by Meredith to Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U., who with Thomas Cassidy, A. A. U. Commissioner for Hudson County, went down the bay on a cutter to greet the returning athletes.

Ted Meredith would not have been with the party had he been permitted to go to England on business, where he had intended to represent the Philadelphia firm, but his passports were not acceptable to the British authorities and he had to come back. The American Consul at Stockholm did all in his power to get Meredith to London, but without success. Meredith returned immediately to Philadelphia and he may decide to go back to England direct. Ward and Simpson also returned to their homes, but Loomis and Murray will remain here for the present.

The Americans were handicapped by the cold weather but not enough to seriously affect their competition. It was always about 10 or 15 degrees above zero in Sweden and Norway, and the men had to dig their starting holes with pickaxes.

Jo Loomis was the heaviest scorer of the five, tallying 85¼ points in the total of 305 registered by the Americans. The table of the points scored, showing first, second, third, and fourth places, including the two-day meet at Goteburg, in which the Americans made a clean sweep of every event, follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total.
J. G. Loomis	12	2	2	0	85¼
Fred Murray	6	10	7	2	80½
Bob Simpson	6	4	6	0	58½
Ted Meredith	6	3	2	0	44½
A. E. Ward	3	2	3	1	36¼

COLUMBIA NINE IS HONORED.

Gold Baseballs Presented to 1916 Team at Alumni Dinner.

One hundred Columbia alumni gave a complimentary dinner last night at the Columbia University Club, Gramercy Park, to the championship 1916 baseball team and Coach Andy J. Coakley. An incident of the occasion was the presentation to the members of the nine of gold baseball souvenirs, the customary symbol in the colleges of a title winning team. Last Spring the Columbia aggregation passed through a season of eighteen games with only one defeat, and had an undisputed claim on the intercollegiate title.

An unexpected surprise was provided by William Syms, for many years graduate adviser of baseball at Columbia. He had summoned from different parts of the country the members of the 1898 baseball team, which was the first 'Varsity nine to represent Columbia in the modern game. Mr. Syms was manager of the team, and called upon Captain Rollie Hill and the other eight players. Charles Halsted Mapes, Chairman of the Columbia University Committee on Athletics, presided, went even more distant into Columbia's baseball history and narrated briefly of the 1886 team, the first nine which ever represented Columbia and one of the first college baseball teams in the country.

Dean Frederick P. Keppel presided, and the speakers included Coach Coakley, Captain Robert W. Watt, Captain-elect Lester B. Lane, and Graduate Manager Harry A. Fisher.

TENNIS STARS GO TODAY.

Church and Throckmorton Will Depart to Play at Manila.

George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., and Harold A. Throckmorton of Elizabeth will leave here this afternoon on their way to the Philippine Islands, where they will play in the tournament to determine the tennis championship of the Orient, at Manila, on Jan. 2. They will go from this city to Vancouver, where they expect to arrive on Nov. 28. Two days later they will take passage on the Empress of Russia for the Philippines, where they will arrive about Dec. 18.

The two tennis experts will not return to this country until about March 1, when, according to the present schedule, they will arrive in San Francisco. On the way back they will stop in China and Japan, spending about a week in each country. In Japan they will probably play in several practice matches, both in singles and doubles, but it is doubtful if they can play in the first tournament to determine the championship of Japan. The schedule as now laid out calls for competition in the tournament at Honolulu, which will be played about Feb. 15.

Church spent quite a time in California last Winter and the benefit of this Winter practice was reflected in his excellent play during last season. It is probable that he will stay in the West for some time after the return to this country and will thereby fit himself for a strenuous season of tennis during next Summer. Throckmorton may also elect to stay.

Church and Throckmorton are the first Eastern players who have ever entered the tournament at Manila. Their most formidable rivals will undoubtedly be Kumagae and Mikami. The last meeting of Church and Kumagae was in the national championship at Forest Hills and the former triumphed then, rather easily.

Taberski to Defend Cue Title.

It was announced yesterday that the next match for the professional pocket billiard championship would take place in Schenectady Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of next week, when Frank Taberski, the title holder, will defend his laurels against Edward J. Ralph of Heightstown, N. J. The contest will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, and under the conditions of the trophy deed of gift 150 points will be played

$26,636,000 NEEDED TO FINANCE M., K. & T.

Hallgarten & Co. and Seligmans Make Report on Engineers' Investigation.

FIXED CHARGES EXCESSIVE

Condition of 1,100 Miles of Track Found Good, 600 Miles Fair, and 1,850 Miles Poor.

Hallgarten & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co., who undertook a year ago the reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, have made public their first formal report covering the activities of the engineers employed by them. The report is contained in a bound volume containing more than 200 pages of statistics and charts compiled by Coverdale & Colpitts.

The engineers find that the sum required for new working capital and to clear the property, exclusive of bills payable, defaulted interest and expenses of reorganization, is $9,636,000. In addition to this a two-year rehabilitation and betterment program is recommended calling for further expenditures of $17,000,000, a total of $26,636,000. The existing receivership is charged, in large measure, against conditions dating back twenty-five years, when the road was reorganized without foreclosure. The plan followed then left the property not only in poor physical condition and without provision for its rehabilitation, but also rendered it difficult to secure new funds, since the first and second liens, extending over nearly all of the road, were closed mortgages at an average rate of $43,000 per mile.

The report states that, based upon good practice, the fixed charges left in 1891 were more than twice what they should have been. The closed mortgages made later adequate financing impossible, and necessitated the issuance of divisional, extension and terminal bonds, and the construction of new lines under independent mortgages by companies organized and controlled by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. As such resources became exhausted the physical property fell below the traffic requirements and led to the accumulation of a floating debt in the form of short term notes, the impending maturity of which is the immediate cause of the receivership.

Since the former reorganization the fixed charges have increased $3,873,315, or 153 per cent. Some 1,100 miles of tracks are reported to be in good physical condition, laid in ballast with eighty-five-pound rails; 600 miles nearly all laid with sixty-six-pound rails are found to be in fair condition only, and 1,850 miles of unballasted track, laid with fifty-six to seventy-five pound rails, are said to be in poor condition. It is declared that the company's interest charges should be earned about twice in order to insure its proper development.

In appraising the various issues of securities the engineers determined the effect upon the system's net revenue of the segregation of a line. Expenses of operation attaching to each section were ascertained in detail, and properties other than railroad lines covered by specific mortgages, such as equipment, coal mines, &c., were appraised at their present physical value and were considered to be entitled to a net rental of 6 per cent. annum.

DYESTUFF CENSUS ISSUED.

Statistics Expected to Save Millions to American Makers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The much-debated dyestuff census prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, made its appearance today. It is a careful enumeration of the dyes imported into this country from Europe in the year preceding the war, and is published to assist American manufacturers in estimating the normal demand for each individual color. The extent to which most colors have been used in this country has heretofore been known only to the importers of the foreign product.

The American dyestuff manufacturer can judge from the report just how much of each color was consumed in this country in a normal year. This will enable him to meet demands approximately without wasting time experimenting. One large Eastern dye maker has announced that an examination of the proofs of the census has enabled his firm to save a million dollars and a year of unsatisfactory effort.

It is now generally admitted that any intelligent effort to build up a comprehensive, self-contained American coal-tar chemical industry must rest upon the solid foundations of accurate statistical data concerning the American market for artificial colors. In no other way can the creators of such an industry avoid duplication, overlapping, waste, and blundering, tentative struggles to adjust productive mechanism to a vague indefinite demand. Without such data the future industry will be heavily handicapped by permanent overhead charges. In the dyestuff census the Government has gathered together the statistics needed.

The title of the report just issued is "Artificial Dyestuffs Used in the United States," Special Agents' Series No. 121. It contains 219 pages of statistical matter, and in addition an elaborate index. The easiest and quickest way to get copies is to send 30 cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, or to the nearest district office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

WOOL FACTS AND RUMORS.

London Market Excited Over Reports on Australian Clip.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The wool market was strong and excited today owing to the stoppage of exports from Australia for various reasons. Private advices indicate the question of exportation of burry wools to America is still in abeyance. Rumors are current that the authorities intend to commandeer the entire New Zealand clip.

The fact that orders for 20,000,000 yards of cloth have been placed for both the British and Russian Governments lends color to the rumor which, if confirmed, would indicate that America probably would get considerably less than the 20,000 bales of New Zealand crossbreds allotted last season.

Prices in the London market were forced up 10 to 15 per cent. above the previous closing quotations, and tops were correspondingly dearer at Bradford.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Mispah Exten	.18
Andes	.10	Monarch Pitts	.12
Best & Belcher	.05	Montana	.21
Bullion	.01	North Star	.16
Caledonia	.25	Rescue	.29
Challenge Con	.05	Tonopah Exten	5.25
Choller	.03	Tonopah Nev	5.00
Con. Virginia	.07	West End	.72
Exchequer	.02	GOLDFIELD.	
Gould & Curry	.03	Atlanta	.07
Hale & Norcross	.07	Booth	.07
Jacket	.02	C. D.	.02
Kentuck	.03	Comb. Fraction	.04
Mexican	.19	Diamond F. B. B.	.05
Occidental	.65	Florence	.21
Ophir	.17	Goldfield Cons	.53
Overman	.03	Kewanaka	.10
Savage	.07	Red Lion	.19
Sec. Belcher	.02	Silver Pick	.23
Sierra Nevada	.26	Spearhead	.06
Union Con	.05	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Utah	.02	Big Jim	1.42½
Mexican dollars	.54½	Nevada Hills	.25
TONOPAH.		Packard	.51
Belmont	4.85	Rochester	.73
Jim Butler	.06	Round Mountain	.36
MacNamara	.39	White Caps	.39
Midway	.21		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	9¾	9¾	Granite	66	67
Dreamer	.800	805	Isabella	23	23¼
Elkton	12	15	Gold Cycle	258½	260
El Paso	39	.50	McKinney	28	33
Findley	4	4¼	Portland	120	124
Work Editor	3	3½	Vindicator	174	178
Gold Sovereign	1	1¼	C. Gold Sc.	13½	13¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	6	3½	3½	5
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	5
S. Francisco	5½	5	5½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal. Rate.
5	2¾	3	3

Time.

60 days	3½@3½	5 months	3½@3¾
90 days	3½	6 months	3½@3¾
4 months	3½@3½		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days: 2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days: 3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days: 3 @3½
4 to 6 months: 3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months: 3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	..
Cables	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	..
Marks—				
Demand	68.81¼	68.75	68.81¼	+.06¼
Cables	68.87½	68.81¼	68.87½	+.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency, in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅝	4.76⅞
5.1826	Paris	5.84½	5.83⅛
95.28	Berlin	68.81¼	68.87½
5.1826	Switzerland	5.18¼	5.17⅝
19.295	Greece	19.48	19.58
5.1826	Italy	5.71	5.70⅝
20.26	Austria	11.85	11.80
51.45	Russia	30.45	30.50
26.73	Scandinavia	..	..
....	Copenhagen	26.95	27.05
....	Stockholm	28.25	28.35
....	Christiania	27.58	27.60
19.20	Spain	20.40	20.45
40.14	Holland	40.81¼	40.87½
	China—		
....	Hongkong	55.50	55.60
....	Peking	85.00	85.10
....	Shanghai	82.00	82.10
	India—		
38.44	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.12½	50.25
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.34	42.44
32.40	Rio	23.16	23.28

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $813,208,692; balance $32,840,933; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $978,967; Federal Reserve Bank debit balance, $1,187,790.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal .15625 discount.@par.

Silver.

Bar Silver in London, 34 13-16d, up ¼d; in New York, 72¾c, up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 56½@59½c.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

PERE MARQUETTE for November—

	1916.	Increase.
Second week	$481,308	$19,230
July 1-November 14	8,790,970	1,154,549

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for November—

Second week	14,974	2,594
July 1-Nov. 14	233,508	4,245

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for November—

Second week	135,668	2,886
July 1-Nov. 14	2,357,200	329,405

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for the year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	11,060,440	9,422,251	10,962,100
Exp. and taxes	7,973,424	7,180,583	8,179,110
Net	3,087,016	2,241,669	2,782,990
Other income	574,132	366,402	483,140
Total income	3,611,147	2,608,091	3,266,129
Int., rent, &c.	1,356,524	1,342,437	1,351,787
Balance	1,127,662	343,043	467,100
Imp. and add.	1,054,291	790,941	1,324,594
Surplus	1,250,332	466,713	589,779
Preferred div.	122,670	122,670	122,670
Balance	1,127,662	343,043	467,109
Prev. surp.	6,100,000	6,075,254	5,912,285
Total	7,227,662	6,418,297	6,379,394
Com. divs.	329,900	328,900	328,900
Adj. cr.	294,783	16,683	24,760
P. & L. surp.	6,610,039	6,106,080	6,075,254

UNION PACIFIC for October—

Gross	11,984,870	10,275,488	9,201,934
Net after tax.	5,796,780	4,669,130	3,885,758
4 mos. gross	45,251,267	35,720,887	34,392,197
Net after tax.	18,703,852	14,849,499	13,941,254

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for October—

Gross	913,500	862,814	532,266
Net	357,005	367,966	221,572
4 mos. gross	3,764,176	2,841,912	2,149,628
Net	1,462,019	1,094,527	700,619

Public Utilities.

GREAT WESTERN POWER OF CALIFORNIA, the operating subsidiary of Western Power Corporation of New York, for October—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$320,253	$295,472	$24,750
Net after tax.	207,878	187,540	20,338
Total income	237,523	206,029	31,493
Sur. after chg.	96,818	90,048	6,770
10 mos. gross	3,052,059	2,424,117	627,943
Net after tax	1,957,070	1,683,618	273,455
Total income	2,279,960	1,856,120	423,840
Sur. after chg.	886,693	790,060	106,633
12 mos. gross	3,666,147	2,898,694	767,453
Net after tax	1,957,070	1,683,616	273,455
Total income	2,713,038	2,225,030	487,108
Init. charges	1,615,229	1,272,509	342,720
Divs. Cal. Elec. Gen'ng. pf.	150,000	150,000	..
Surplus	947,809	802,421	144,388

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION AND LIGHT for 12 months, ended Oct. 31—

Total gross earnings of operating company	$4,962,799
Income available to new corporation after deducting operating expenses and taxes, fixed and other charges	1,393,941
Interest	240,000
Balance available for replacements and dividends	$1,053,941

WEST PENN. TRACTION COMPANY, a subsidiary to American Water Works and Electric Company, for October—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
October gross	$555,737	$457,522	$98,205
Net aft. tax.	246,015	236,776	9,239
Sur. aft. chgs. and subsid. divs.	72,964	82,495	*9,531
Ten mos. gross	5,187,360	4,144,409	992,950
Net aft. tax.	2,446,855	2,061,163	385,692
Sur. aft. chgs. and subsid. divs.	744,170	538,382	205,788

*Decrease.

Gross of West Penn. Power Company for October was $272,744, with net of $118,524 and a balance after interest and preferred dividends of $63,514. For the ten months ended Oct. 31, gross was $2,409,790, with net of $1,089,304 and a balance after charges and preferred dividends of $616,021.

WISCONSIN EDISON COMPANY, INC., a subsidiary of North American Company, for October—

	1916.	Gain Over 1915. Per Cent.
October gross	$393,289	19.27
Expenses and taxes	545,480	17.92
Net earnings	846,809	21.46
Balance available for depreciation and for Wisconsin Edison, Inc.	210,800	39.28
Twelve months' gross	9,974,019	17.08
Expenses and taxes	5,897,277	15.55
Net earnings	4,076,742	19.25
Balance available for depreciation and for Wisconsin Edison, Inc.	2,469,179	37.73

Miscellaneous.

GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO.—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
6 mos. sales	$44,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

ROADS IN WEST PLAN NEW TELEGRAPH CO.

Meeting of Officials Recently Held in Chicago to Consider Ways and Means.

NOW USE WESTERN UNION

Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Burlington, and Northwestern Mentioned.

Tentative plans are being considered by five of the leading railroads of the Northwest, with an aggregate of 45,000 miles of line, for the formation of an independent public telegraph system. Information in regard to the movement was received in the financial district yesterday from an officer of one of the companies, and it was learned that a meeting of officials of the roads was held in Chicago recently to consider ways and means for the project.

The roads which are considering breaking away from the Western Union Telegraph Company are the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago & Northwestern. These companies have contracts with the Western Union which expire next year, except the Great Northern, whose contract is understood to have run out a few weeks ago. The arrangements between the roads and the telegraph company were entered into twenty to thirty years ago and provided, in a general way, that the carriers should have free transportation of a certain part of their telegraph business over the Western Union wires in exchange for the use of their stations and operators in handling public messages for the Western Union.

The Western Union owns part of the poles and wires along these railroads, but by no means all of this equipment. It was said in railroad quarters yesterday that stockholders of the roads owning the telegraph facilities leased to the Western Union have demanded that the telegraph business be handled directly by their companies in order that the revenue may figure entirely in the earnings of the carriers. In order to carry out the plan for forming an independent system it is possible that a new company may have to be formed, as there is doubt among the sponsors whether the railroads' charters would permit them to engage in the commercial telegraph business as corporations. According to officers of the Western roads, such a company, having abundant financial backing and avoiding duplication of operators, would be able to reduce rates and improve the service to the public.

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union, said yesterday that he had heard of the proposed plan, but he declined to discuss the situation. In quarters familiar with the relations between the Western roads and the Western Union it was said that the project was the result of differences between the railroad officials and the telegraph company over the terms of new contracts. The Western Union, according to this information, is determined to break away from the old method, which allowed both parties certain privileges without cost, and in place of it is proposing that both the roads and the telegraph company pay in full for services rendered.

BIG IRON SHORTAGE FEARED.

Steel Producers Reported to be Hurrying Contracts.

Advancing prices for both steel products and iron have supplied the feature of business in the trade this week. Steel producers are reported to be hurrying in their contracts for pig iron, urged by fears of a severe shortage next year. The Iron Age says:

With a contract coke advance of $2 a ton, and higher labor and supplies, pig iron producers already see their cost at least $5 a ton higher, beginning with May, 1917, a factor not to be overlooked in connection with the high level prices for pig iron sold lately for the second half of next year. The pig iron market has had another week of heavy buying and of rapidly mounting prices, foundry irons scoring the largest advances. Buyers are moved, not by an existing scarcity, and there is none of the excited buying for quick delivery that has marked all other rapid upturns. Fear of a scarcity next year is the impelling influence. Transactions have been large in both Northern and Southern irons.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Heavy new purchases of steel, many of them for foreign account during the past week, have given the market a fresh impetus toward higher prices and the sequel has been the adoption of advances of $3 to $5 per ton, on the heavy products by practically all producers. Foreign Governments have been among the week's buyers, and they have placed large tonnages for munition manufacture and for other war purposes. These contracts which have been pending for some time, have contracted further the free supply of product that the makers can offer before Jan. 1, 1918.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16½	17	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	910	925	920	930
Borne-Scrymser	405	425	400	420
Buckeye Pipe Line	107	110	106	110
Chesebrough Mfg	490	510	490	510
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	545	555	545	555
Crescent Pipe Line	41	43	41	43
Cumberland Pipe Line	110	120	110	120
Eureka Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
Galena S. Oil	194	197	195	200
Galena S. Oil pf	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	209	212	212	215
Indiana Pipe Line	113	117	110	115
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾
National Transit	13	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	223	230	215	225
Northern Pipe Line	106	112	108	112
Ohio Oil	360	365	360	365
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	63	68	63	68
Pierce Oil	14½	15	14½	15
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	84	86	84	86
Prairie Oil & Gas	542	545	545	550
Prairie Pipe Line	335	340	333	338
Solar Refining	400	410	405	415
Southern Pipe Line	212	217	218	222
South. Penn. Oil	485	490	485	490
South. West Penn.	113	118	113	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	876	880	885	890
Standard Oil of Ind.	845	855	840	850
Standard Oil of Kan.	550	565	555	570
Standard Oil of Ky.	640	685	640	660
Standard Oil of Neb.	580	590	570	585
Standard Oil of N.	685	690	688	692
Standard Oil of N. Y.	263	267	267	270
Standard Oil of Ohio	440	445	438	443
Swan & Finch	130	135	128	135
Union Tank	100	102	98	100
Vacuum Oil	385	390	380	390
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
Buff. Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.25
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.12
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.60
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.45	4.20
G., C. & S. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.13
Erie R. R.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.65	4.35
Ill. Central	1916-'25	4½@5	4.50	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.05
Mich. Central	1916-'30	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., K. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.25	4.75
Mo. Pacific	1916-'23	5	5.25	4.75
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	6½@5	4.65	4.40
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Penn. Co. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.00
St. L. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.10	4.70
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'28	5	4.90	4.40
South. Pacific	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.10
South. Railway	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.10

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent loan, 87 francs 90 centimes.

Specie Scarce in Amoy.

AMOY, China, Nov. 22.—Business is seriously affected by the scarcity of specie due to the heavy exports of silver to India. Bank currency, usually at 1 per cent. premium is now at 7 per cent. discount.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was active, with feverish and irregular price changes. Early in the day the market experienced an upturn of 2¾c to 4¾c on active covering, especially December, on reports from the West of large export sales on Tuesday and also on the advices from Rumania to the effect that the Teutonic Powers had captured a large amount of grain, which had been purchased by the Allies. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $2.10¾; No. 2 hard, $2.01¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.06¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.21, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.36⅝	1.31½	1.33⅝	1.31½	1.08¼
May	1.40⅜	1.37½	1.38⅝	1.35¾	1.06
July	1.40⅜	1.37½	1.38⅝	1.35¾	..

CORN.

The corn market moved up 2 to 3 cents a bushel early in the day on active covering due to the advance in wheat and further bullish reports from Argentina regarding the crop situation there. The advices from Rumania were also given a bullish interpretation, but on the early advance longs sold quite heavily on the liberal movement, and final quotations were 1¼c to 1½c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.13½ ten days shipment, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Export sales were estimated at 160,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	90	93	94⅝	93	64⅝
May	97¼	95⅞	97⅛	95⅝	68⅝
July	97⅛	95⅝	97	95⅝	..

OATS.

The oats market was firm at the start, in sympathy with corn, but prices eased off later under profit taking and selling against liberal receipts. The local cash market was steady, standard quoted at 62⅝@63¼c; No. 2 white, 63¼@63½c; No. 3 white, 62½@62⅝c; No. 4 white, 61¾@62¼c; fancy clipped white, 66⅜@66¾c; ordinary clipped white, 64¾@66¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	57¼	57¼	57⅝	57⅝	39¼
May	62⅝	61¾	62¼	62	41½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was comparatively quiet, and price changes were confined within a narrow range. The undertone, however, was steady, and the hog position showed a slightly firmer feeling, while the cash markets in the West were firm, with a fair demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 50,000; estimated for Thursday, 44,000; Kansas City received 13,000, and Omaha 11,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	16.50	16.22	16.35	16.30	9.42
May	16.42	16.22	16.30	16.30	9.72
Ribs—					
January	14.77	14.65	14.65	14.65	8.62
May	14.90	14.72	14.77	14.75	9.77
Pork—					
January	27.80	27.65	27.70	27.62	17.75
May	27.70	27.50	27.50	27.47	17.70

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was moderately active, with offers quite evenly divided and consequently net changes were comparatively narrow. The decline in cotton discouraged aggressive operations on the buying side, and there was a good deal of selling from time to time which was thought to have emanated from refining interests. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.75	12.70
November	12.85	12.85	12.75@13.00	12.85
December	12.74	12.65	12.74@12.75	12.75
January	12.72	12.59	12.70@12.74	12.69
February	..	..	12.70@12.75	12.68
March	12.74	12.60	12.72@12.74	12.71
April	..	..	12.72@12.73	12.72
May	12.76	12.68	12.75@12.76	12.77
June	12.79	12.75	12.75@12.82	12.80

COFFEE.

There was a firmer tone in the coffee market here yesterday, with the buying accompanied by rumors that a syndicate had been formed for the purpose of shipping coffee to Havre with a view to holding it until the end of the war. The market opened at an advance of 3 to 4 points and closed steady at a net gain of 10 to 13 points. Sales, including switches, were estimated at about 76,750 bags. A somewhat better spot demand was reported, with prices steady on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	..	..	8.18@8.20	8.08
December	8.16	8.10	8.18@8.20	8.07
January	..	..	8.24@8.26	8.14
February	..	..	8.33@8.34	8.21
March	8.42	8.31	8.41@8.42	8.30
April	..	..	8.47@8.49	8.36
May	8.55	8.47	8.54@8.56	8.43
June	..	..	8.60@8.61	8.48
July	8.65	8.60	8.66@8.67	8.54
August	8.74	8.74	8.72@8.74	8.59
September	8.75	8.70	8.76@8.77	8.64
October	..	..	8.81@8.82	8.69

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures held within a narrow range the first day, with the market being easily influenced by orders either way. One leading operator was a good buyer of December and January, thought possibly to be for large Cuban interests, while the selling was scattered and included early liquidation by November longs. The close showed net losses of 5@15 points, with sales for the day 15,850 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	5.20	5.08	5.10@5.15	5.25
December	4.93	4.87	4.89@4.90	4.99
January	4.34	4.30	4.32@4.33	4.40
February	4.06	4.05	4.05@4.06	4.11
March	4.03	4.00	4.02@4.03	4.07
April	4.07	4.05	4.06@4.07	4.11
May	4.13	4.09	4.11@4.12	4.17
June	..	..	4.14@4.16	4.21
July	..	..	4.18@4.20	4.25
August	..	..	4.22@4.24	4.28
September	..	..	4.28@4.30	4.33
October	..	..	4.30@4.32	4.36

There was no change in refined sugar prices, which were quoted at 7.30c for fine granulated. Trading was again light, and there were only moderate withdrawals on old contracts, while no new business was reported. The market for raw sugar was quiet and nominally unchanged in the absence of business. It was a waiting market, with offerings of Cubas at 5¼c, cost and freight Cuba, selling interest and no buying interest from local refiners. Quotations follow: Centrifugals, 6 test, 4.40c; molasses, 5.40 @5.53c; cost and freight, 5¼@5¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,204 packages. The market gained a little more strength on the high grades of fresh creamery, some of the extras selling up to 42c and the very fanciest lots at 43c. The strength of the market lies in the comparatively small supply of that class of stock. General trade, however, is somewhat quieter. Medium qualities are selling well and show decided firmness. Storage creamery has increasing demand to take the place of fresh, and most grades are commanding a little more money than of late. Renovated firm. Ladles and packing stock well sustained. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb, 42½@43c; extras, (92 score,) 41½@42c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 39@41c; seconds, (84 to 87 score,) 37@38½c; thirds, 36@36½c; creamery, unsalted, higher scoring than extras, 43½@44c; extras, 42½@43c; firsts, 40@42c; seconds, 37½@39½c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 39½@40½c; extras, 39c; firsts, 38@39½c; seconds, 36½@37¼c; thirds, 35@36c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40½@41c; good to prime, 38@40c; common to fair, 33½@37½c; renovated, extras, 35½@36c; firsts, 34½@35c; lower grades, 33@34c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34½@35c; ladles, June make, firsts, 33½@34c; current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½c; No. 2, 31½@32c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,227 cases. Receipts of fresh gathered eggs continue light, and while the demand is limited the supply of high qualities is so short that they are no more than needed for urgent requirements at sustained prices. Mixed and irregular qualities move rather slowly at proportionate values. Storage eggs are quieter and easier; there is a somewhat freer offering, and sales reported show some decline from recent quotations. Nearby white eggs are moving slowly. Receipts are still light, but tend to accumulate, especially the mixed qualities, which comprise the bulk of the supply. Very few sales reported above 66c, and values range from that downward, according to the proportion of stale eggs contained. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 48@50c; extra firsts, 45@47c; firsts, 42@44c; seconds, 38@41c; thirds and poorer, 32@37c; dirties, No. 1, 35@36c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@34c; checks, good to choice, dry, 33@34c; underg

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices React Sharply—Eight-Hour Day Decision—Trading Pressure.

The reaction on the Stock Exchange which began on Tuesday gained much momentum yesterday. No single cause was responsible for the losses which ranged from 1 to 3 points in many of the active stocks, with a few exceptional losses of larger proportions. The market had before it several important items of news which lent themselves to favorable or unfavorable interpretation according to the point of view, and as it happened yesterday many traders were inclined to make the most of such adverse considerations as attached to the information which the markets had before it.

Prices having receded the previous day after having advanced for five or six days consecutively, it appeared to many of the professional operators that an occasion had come which might lend itself to successful bearish effort and the event proved the correctness of their diagnosis, for under the pressure put upon them prices yielded rather easily, their decline becoming accentuated after the market had lost the benefit of the buying on overnight orders from the public. The fall which occurred yesterday might be carried somewhat further without increasing the movement beyond the normal dimensions of a reaction from the recent advance which in the course of a week had added between three and four points to the general level of prices as measured by the average quotations of fifty active issues.

A setback after such a forward movement was normally to be expected, and that alone would serve as the main explanation of what occurred. That influence was supplemented, however, by the effect of a variety of news, little if any of it inherently unfavorable, but much of it susceptible of an interpretation which fited in with the mood of traders. The news of the sinking of a British liner employed in hospital service was cited as one explanation of the decline, but such facts as the Street had hardly made this happening a serious market factor.

The necessity on the part of manufacturers and others to increase wages can be pictured as depriving them of part of the profits which they might otherwise enjoy themselves, but that in fact is not the correct interpretation. Prosperity could not possibly be maintained nor could it reach great proportions were labor deprived of a share of that prosperity, for it is through increases in individual earnings that prosperity is disseminated and the foundation laid for further material progress.

The most striking news of the day was the handing down at Kansas City of the first decision in the eight-hour law injunction suits, the court expressing the view that the law could not be sustained and putting the case in shape to be carried directly to the Supreme Court for final ajudication. That was both good and bad news, for while a final decision along the same lines would relieve the railroads of the legal necessity of granting their men the eight-hour-day with present pay, it would not in effect relieve them of the men's demands. It is taken for granted that if they do not obtain those demands by means of this law the men will insist upon obtaining them directly from the railroads. Moreover this decision is only preliminary to the decision by the United States Supreme Court, and it is to that tribunal that the country is looking rather than to the decisions in the lower courts.

There are two important facts to bear in mind in connection with the probability of the railway unions carrying through successfully their plan to obtain the eight-hour-day. One is that on the present scale of earnings the railroads of the country as a whole could without serious hardship assume the burden of the increased cost even should that reach to the full estimate made by the railways. Furthermore, the eight-hour-day as the matter now stands has been imposed by law and coupled with its enactment went the Administration's assurance that allowances to the railroads, if they were made necessary by the operation of the eight-hour-law, would be granted. A commission is in being whose duty it is to watch the operation of the law and to report to Congress. The moral obligation thus assumed by the Government should not be valued too lightly.

Interesting additions are being made to the foreign financing which this country is doing. A $25,000,000 loan to finance grain exports and news of numerous smaller transactions reaching a large aggregate were the day's additions to the facts in relation to this money market's participation in foreign trade operations. The rise in call money hardly carried any suggestion of a definite change in the general money position, being looked upon rather as a result of temporary conditions. It would not be surprising, however, if money were to be harder toward the end of the year, particularly if gold exports are to be kept down to a small figure during the next six weeks.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	101⅞	102⅛	102	102⅛
4½s	June, 1965	110⅝	111	110¼	111
4½s	Mar., 1963	109⅜	110¼	109½	110
4½s	Nov., 1957	109⅝	110	109¼	110
4½s	May, 1957	109⅝	110	109½	110
4½s	Apr., 1966	105⅝	106	105	105¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	104⅞	105	104⅞	105
4½s	Mar., 1962	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960	104⅝	104⅞	104⅜	104⅝
4½s	Mar., 1960-1960	103⅛	103⅜	103¼	103⅝
4s	May, 1930	101⅜	102	101⅛	102
4s	Nov., 1958	102	102⅛	101⅞	102
4s	May, 1957	102	102⅛	101⅞	102
4s	Nov., 1955	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4s	Nov., 1956	101⅜	101⅝	101	101⅜
4s	May, 1936	101	101¼	101	101⅛
3½s	Nov., 1954	93¼	93½	93¼	93½
3½s	Nov., 1954	93⅜	94	93¼	94
3½s	May, 1954	93⅜	94	93¼	94

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	3.97	3.83	3.97	3.85
4½s	1918-1923	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1924-1931	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	April, 1920	3.90	3.80	3.95	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May, 1919	3.95	..	3.90	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.50	..	3.50	..
3½s	1940-1933	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1930	3.85	..	3.85	..
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.85
3½s	1919-1921	3.80	..	3.95	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.50
3s	1940-1932	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1930	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925	3.90	3.75	3.95	3.85
3s	1916-1917	3.80	..	4.00	..

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fis. year.
Customs receipts	$12,112,929	$30,951,142
Ord. internal rev.	25,647,397	161,195,890
Income tax	1,468,986	14,701,520
Miscellaneous	3,117,353	28,176,632
Total receipts	$40,286 666	$284,926,185
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	34,071,041	100,113,998
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	23,951,841	150,422,344
Expenditures	64,237,730	435,348,529

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1916. Shares.

Total sales	1,700,005
Same day last year	480,602
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	195,149,730
Same period last year	157,936,825
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
67	68	100	Acme Tea	67	67	67	67	+ ⅛
15¾	16¼	100	Advance Rumely	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	...
69	71	500	Ajax Rubber	71½	71½	70	70	−2½
12¾	12¾	900	Alaska Gold Mines	12¾	12½	12¾	12½	...
8	8½	1,600	Alaska Juneau	8	8¼	8	8	− ⅛
245	...	9	Albany & Susque	250	250	250	250	...
33	33¼	28,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	33½	35⅜	33	33	...
90¾	90½	2,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	90	91	90	90⅜	+ ⅜
88	88½	1,000	Am. Agricul. Chem	88⅞	88⅞	88	88	− ⅛
42½	43	100	Am. Bank Note	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	− ⅛
51½	53	100	Am. Bank Note pf	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	...
105¼	105⅜	17,300	Am. Beet Sugar	107½	108½	105⅞	105½	−2¼
63⅜	64	9,600	Am. Can	65¾	65½	63⅝	63¾	−1½
113	114	200	Am. Can pf	113	113	113	113	− ¼
73½	74½	18,500	Am. Car & Fdry	75⅝	76¼	73¼	73½	−2½
116¼	118	500	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117	117	116¾	116¾	− ⅛
52	52½	700	Am. Cotton Oil	52	52⅜	52	52	− ⅛
17½	17⅝	5,100	Am. H. & Leather	18	18⅜	17⅜	17½	− ⅛
76½	77	11,500	Am. H. & Leath. 1 f	77⅝	79¼	76⅞	76⅞	− ⅛
28	28¼	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	28	28⅛	28	28	− ⅛
22	22½	1,400	Am. Linseed	23¾	23¾	22¾	22¼	− ½
53¾	54	900	Am. Linseed pf	53¾	54½	53	53	− ½
91	91½	6,300	Am. Locomotive	92⅞	93½	91¼	91¼	−2⅛
108	109	100	Am. Locomotive pf	108½	108½	108¼	108½	− ⅛
9	10	300	Am. Malt	9	9	9	9	−1
48	48½	200	Am. Malt pf	48¾	48⅝	48¼	48¼	+ ½
117⅜	118	65,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	122	122⅞	117⅜	118	−4⅝
116	116	700	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	116¼	116	116	116	− ⅛
100	100⅝	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf A	100½	100½	100½	100½	− ⅛
95¼	96½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	96	96	96	96	−1
68¼	68½	3,700	Am. Steel F'dries	69	70	68¼	68⅝	−2
117¼	117½	3,000	Am. Sugar Ref	119¼	120	117¼	117⅞	− ½
128	128¾	11,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	130½	131	128	128	−2⅜
218	221	400	Am. Tobacco	221½	221½	220	220	−1½
52⅝	53¼	1,200	Am. Woolen	53½	53½	52⅝	52¾	+ ⅛
98¼	98⅝	...	Am. Woolen pf	98½	98½	98½	98⅜	+ ⅛
68	68¼	25,200	Am. Writing P. pf	71¼	71¼	67⅝	68⅛	−3½
61	61¼	5,000	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	64½	62¼	60¾	61	− ⅞
80	81¾	400	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	81	81	80½	80½	−1½
99½	100	80,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	102	102½	99¾	99¾	−2½
68	70	100	Associated Oil	70	70	70	70	−1⅝
104½	104⅝	3,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	104⅞	105¼	104½	104½	− ⅛
100⅜	100¼	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	− ⅛
15	15	2,000	At., Birm. & At	15	15	15	15	+1⅛
123	124	400	Atlantic Coast Line	126	126	125	125	− ½
121½	121⅝	1,900	At., Gulf & W. I	122¼	122½	120½	121⅜	− ⅛
71	72	400	At., Gulf & W. I pf	72¼	72¼	71	71	−1¼
84½	84½	10,500	Baldwin Loco	85⅞	86	83⅞	84½	− ⅝
86⅜	86½	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	86¼	86⅜	86¼	86½	− ¼
74⅜	75	1,500	Baltimore & O. pf	75½	75½	74⅞	75	...
1⅝	2	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
162	162½	900	Barrett Co	163⅜	163⅜	162½	162¾	− ⅛
650	675	310	Bethlehem Steel	650	650	650	660	−20
153	160	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	150	150	156	156	−9
83½	84	700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84	84	83½	83½	− ¼
101½	103	100	Brown Shoe pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
85½	86	600	Burns Brothers	86½	86½	85⅞	85⅞	− ⅛
68	68¼	7,300	Butte & Superior	70	71	67⅝	68¼	−2⅝
24	24¼	2,800	California Petrol	25¼	25¼	24	24½	+ ⅛
53	54	1,400	California Pet. pf	54½	54¾	53¼	53½	− ⅜
171½	172	300	Canadian Pacific	172	172	171	171½	− ⅛
112¾	113⅛	48,400	Central Leather Co	113	115½	112¾	113⅛	+ ⅜
116	116⅛	100	Central Leather pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116½	− ⅛
113	114	4,900	Chandler Motor	109½	116	109½	113	+4
67⅜	67⅝	2,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	67½	67½	67	67½	− ⅛
16	17½	100	Chicago & Alton	17⅛	17½	17¼	17½	− ⅛
14⅞	14½	400	Chi. Great Western	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	− ⅛
43⅛	44	1,300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	44½	44⅝	43⅝	44⅛	− ⅛
92¾	93¼	1,282	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93⅜	93⅝	92¾	93¼	− ⅛
121¼	123½	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125½	125¾	123¼	123½	− ¼
127¼	128	400	Chi. & Northwest	127½	127⅞	127½	127⅝	...
32½	32⅞	2,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	32⅝	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	− ¼
31⅛	31½	54,700	Chile Copper	33	33⅛	30⅝	31	−2
67½	68¼	16,400	Chino Copper	69	69¼	67½	68	−1¼
72	73	300	Cluett, Peabody Co	73	73	73	73	− ¼
56⅞	57	10,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	58⅛	58⅛	56½	56½	...
47⅜	48	16,500	Columbia Gas	48	48¼	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛
48½	49¼	300	Comput. Tab. Rec	49¼	49¼	49	49	− ⅛
136	136⅞	1,500	Consolidated Gas	136½	137	136½	136½	+ ⅛
127¼	127½	400	Consol. Gas, Balt	128¼	128⅜	127½	127½	−1
100	101	600	Continental Can	101¼	101¾	100⅝	100⅝	− ⅞
64	65¼	200	Continental Insur	65¼	65¼	65½	65½	...
25⅞	25¼	93,900	Corn Products Ref	26	28¼	25¼	25¼	−2¾
106⅝	107	3,600	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	109¾	109¾	106½	106½	−2⅝
87½	88	24,000	Crucible Steel	88⅜	89¼	86¼	86¼	−1⅞
122½	122¾	300	Crucible Steel pf	122½	122½	122½	122½	− ⅛
71	71¼	23,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	73	73¼	70¾	71½	−2
98¾	99	1,750	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	98¾	99	98¾	98¾	− ¼
225	231	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	230	230	230	230	−1
95	96	100	Deere & Co. pf	95	95	95	95	...
152¼	153½	200	Delaware & Hud	152½	152⅝	152¼	152⅝	+ ⅛
45	45½	900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	46	46	45¾	45¾	− ⅛
42	42¼	2,200	Distillers Securi	42½	42½	42	42	−1
23½	24	700	Doune Mines	25¾	24	23¼	23½	...
78	80	200	Driggs-Seabury	78	78¼	78	78½	+ ⅜
37	37½	8,000	Erie	37½	37⅝	37	37⅛	− ⅛
52½	52⅝	600	Erie 1st pf	52½	52½	52¼	52½	− ⅛
42	42¼	300	Erie 2d pf	42½	42½	42	42	− ½
16	23¾	200	Federal Min. & S.	24½	24¼	24¼	24⅞	− ⅛
46⅞	47½	300	Fed. M. & S. pf. x d	47½	47½	47	47	− ⅜
42	44¼	200	Gaston, Williams & W	42	42	42	42	− ⅜
116	116½	100	Gen. Chemical pf	116	116	116	116	− ⅛
179½	180	3,300	General Electric	181	182	179½	179½	−1½
123	124	300	General Motors pf	124	124	123½	123⅝	−1
70⅜	70¼	9,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	71	72½	70¾	70⅞	− ⅛
108	109	1,500	Granby Consol	108½	111¼	108¾	108½	−1½
117⅜	118¼	21,600	Great Northern pf	118½	118½	118½	118¼	− ⅛
44½	44¾	21,600	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	46¾	46¾	44½	44½	...
50	51	1,100	Greene-Canaman Co	54	54	50½	51	−3
153	157	500	Gulf States Steel	153	153	151	153	−2
104⅜	105	800	Illinois Central	105	105	104⅜	105	...
104¾	105	84	Do., odd lot	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
70	70¼	30,400	Inspiration Copper	71	71⅝	70	70	−1¼
18¼	18½	2,000	Interboro Consol	18⅞	18⅞	18	18¼	− ¼
22	24	100	Int. Agricultural	23	23	23	23	−1½
53½	54	500	Int. Agricultural pf	54	54	53	53	−1½
46	46¼	19,300	Int. Mer. Mar. tr. f	47¼	47¼	46	46¼	− ⅛
118	118½	15,400	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	119⅝	119⅝	118	118	− ⅛
47	47¼	8,000	Int. Nickel	47	47⅜	46⅝	47	− ⅛
64	64⅞	16,300	Int. Paper	68	68	64¼	64¼	−3½
103¼	104	4,100	Int. Paper pf	105¼	105¼	103⅜	103⅝	−1½
86	88	500	Jewel Tea	87	87	86	86	−1
109	111	100	Jewel Tea pf	110	110	110	110	...
25¾	26	200	Kansas City South	26	28	25¾	25¾	− ½
76½	77	6,200	Kelly Spring Tire	77¼	77¼	77	77	− ⅛
58	58¼	75,230	Kennecott Copper	59½	60¼	57⅞	58	−1⅞
125	127	10	Kings Co. E.L. & P	129	123	123	123	...
100¼	100½	22,400	Lackawanna Steel	104	104½	100¼	100½	−3½
110	112	100	Laclede Gas	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	−2½
22½	23⅜	100	Lake Erie & West	23½	23½	23½	23½	...
49	51	500	Lake Erie & W. pf	50½	51	50¾	51	...
39	39½	900	Lee Rubber & Tire	39½	39½	38¾	39¼	− ¼
81⅞	82¼	1,700	Lehigh Valley	82¾	82	81¾	82	− ⅜
122	124	100	Liggett & Myers pf	123½	123¼	123¼	123¼	+ ⅜
133	134	100	Louisville & Nash	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜	− ⅜
75⅛	75½	15,000	Maxwell Motors	75⅜	78½	75¼	75¼	− ⅜
81⅛	81½	1,700	Max. Mot. 1st pf	82½	82½	81½	81½	− ½
49	50	1,200	Max. Mot. 2d pf	50⅜	51	49⅝	50½	...
65	66	200	May Dept. Stores	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	− ⅛
107⅝	108	14,400	Mex. Petroleum	111	111¼	107⅝	108	− ⅜
45⅛	45⅞	16,500	Miami Copper	47	47¼	45¼	45½	−2⅛
31	31⅛	400	Minn. & St. L., new	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31½	−1
120	122	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	−1½
7⅛	7⅜	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ¼
17⅝	18	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
10¼	10½	400	Missouri Pacific	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	...
10¼	10½	5,800	Mo. Pacific, tr. r	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜	...
26⅞	27⅛	6,300	Mo. Pacific, w. i	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
56⅝	58	1,200	Mo.-Pac. pf. w. i	56⅝	57	56⅝	57	...
...	...	10	Moline Plow 1st pf	95	95	95	95	...
99¼	99⅝	1,000	Montana Power	98¼	99	98⅛	99	+ ¼
82½	84½	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	84	84	84	84	+2
33½	34	3,300	Nat. Enam. & Stp.	34¾	35	33½	33½	− ⅜
98	101	100	Nat. En. & Stp. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	− ⅛
68¾	68¼	1,300	National Lead	69	69	67¾	68⅝	− ⅜
112½	115	100	National Lead pf	114¼	114¾	114½	114¾	+ ¾
29¼	29½	22,000	Nev. Consol Copper	30¾	30½	28⅝	29¼	−1¾
178	178	4,100	N. Y. Air Brake	182	183½	176¾	177	−5½
107½	107¾	3,300	N. Y. Central	108	108	107	107	− ⅜
41	42½	200	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	42⅜	42⅜	42	42	−2
79	84	100	N.Y.,C.&St.L. 1st pf	80	80	80	80	...
15½	19½	900	New York Dock	16½	17	16½	17	...
114¼	118	40	N. Y., Lack. & W.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	...
58	58¼	1,800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	58¼	58¼	58	58¼	...
30	31	1,100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	30⅜	30⅜	30	30	− ½
139¼	139⅝	2,400	Norfolk & Western	140⅜	140¼	139	139⅝	− ⅞
70	70⅜	900	North American	71	71¼	69½	70	− ⅞
111	111¼	600	Northern Pacific	111	111	111	111	+ ⅛
146⅞	147⅞	200	Nova Scotia S. & C.	146¼	147⅞	146¼	147⅞	+ ⅞
89	90	4,100	Ohio Cities Gas	90	91½	88	89	−3⅜
6¼	6¼	500	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
95	96	500	Owens Bot. Mach	96	96	95½	95½	− ½
25⅜	26	400	Pacific Mail	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25½	−1
35	36½	3,100	Pac. Tel. & Tel	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35¼	− ⅝
90	90½	2,000	Pan. Am. Tel. & T.	90½	90½	100	98½	+1½
45	45¼	2,200	Penn. Railroad	46	45¾	45¾	45¾	− ⅛
42	42¼	3,550	Philadelphia Co.	42½	42¾	42½	42¾	+ ⅛
43⅝	44	1,100	Philadelphia Co. pf	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅞	+ ⅛
41½	42	1,800	Pitts Coal cfs. of d.	43	43	41¾	41½	−1
106½	110	100	Pitts.C. cfs. of d. pf	108	108	108	108	−1¾
83¼	84	6,300	Pressed Steel Car	86	85¾	83	83¾	−1¾
107	108	200	Pressed St. Car pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	− ½
166	167	400	Pullman Company	167½	167¼	166¼	166¼	−1½
57½	58	22,400	R'way St. Spring	58⅞	60¼	57¾	57¾	− ⅞
101½	102½	300	R'way St. Spring pf	102	102	102	102	− ⅞
32½	32½	31,900	Ray Consol. Copper	33⅝	33⅝	32½	32½	−1½
107⅜	107⅝	21,300	Reading	108½	109	107½	107⅝	− ½
87⅝	88½	29,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	89⅞	90¼	87⅞	88¼	−1⅝
23½	24	1,000	St. L. & S. F. w. i	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	...
26¼	26¼	200	St. L. Southwestern	26½	26½	26½	26½	− ½
49	54	100	St. L. Southw'n pf	50½	50¾	50¾	50¾	+1⅝
78	80	400	Saxon Motor	79	79¾	79	79¾	+ ⅜
38	38½	200	Seaboard A. L. pf	38	38	38	38	− ½
230	231	400	Sears, R'buck Co	230	230¾	230	230	−3
33⅜	33½	3,200	Shattuck Arizona	34⅞	34⅞	33	33⅜	−1⅝
88⅞	89	3,300	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	89⅞	89⅞	85⅝	86	−1¾
99⅞	100	7,000	Southern Pacific	99⅞	100¼	99½	99⅝	− ⅛
27	27¼	3,800	Southern R'way	27	27¼	26¾	27	...
67⅛	68	400	Southern R'way pf	67⅛	68	67¼	67¼	− ⅝
125	125¼	8,000	Studebaker Co	124½	127¼	124½	125¼	+1
110	110¼	200	Studebaker Co. pf	110	110	109½	109½	− ⅝
65	66	1,400	Stutz Motor	65	67	63	63½	+ ½
24	24	900	Tennessee Copper	24	24½	23⅝	23⅞	− ½
232	232	4,800	Texas Co	238	238	232	233	−4
17	17¼	200	Texas & Pacific	17⅜	17⅜	17	17	− ¼
49½	49½	400	Third Avenue	49½	49½	49	49	− ⅛
53⅛	...	1,900	Tobacco Products	54⅝	54⅝	53	53	−1
103	103¼	200	Tob. Products pf	102	102	102	102	...
17½	18¼	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	− ⅝
106	106	300	Underwood Twriter	107	107	106½	106½	−1½
14⅜	14⅞	600	Union Bag & Paper	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅛
118½	120	1,000	Un. Bag & P. new	121⅜	121⅜	118½	118⅝	−2¼
85	88	500	Un. Bag & P. pf	86	86	85	85	−1½
13,500

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
200	Am. W. W. & E.	10¼	9¾	9¾	10¼
150	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	68¼	67¾	67½	68½
100	Am. W. W. & E. partic.	24½	24½	24	25
300	Appal. P.	9¾	9¼	8½	9¼
25	Cities Service	330½	328	328	330
100	Cities Serv. pf.	93	92½	92½	93
600	Commonw'th P.	61¾	60½	60	62
560	Com'w'th P. pf.	84¾	83½	83¾	84½
480	Elec. Prop.	54¾	52¾	53½	55
1,750	Nor. Ohio Elec.	44	43	43	44
700	Nor. Ohio E. pf.	82½	81½	81½	82½
200	Ozark	46	44½	44	47
220	Pac. G. & E.	66¼	65	65	65¾
200	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	90	90	90	100
250	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	53	50	51½	52½

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power pf.	32	34
Adirondack Electric Power	26	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	85	87
American Cities	12	14
American Power & Light	77	78
American Power & Light pf.	86	88
American Cities pf.	48½	50
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	152	155
American Gas & Electric pf.	50	50½
American Public Utilities	40	43
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American Light & Traction	381	384
American Light & Traction pf.	110½	112½
Atlantic P. pf.	93	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	86	..
Carolina Power & Light	34	38
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
American Power & Light	77	81
American Power & Light pf.	86	87
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American W. W. & E. partic.	25	30
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	72	78
Central States Electric	22	28
Central States Electric pf.	80½	82½
Colorado Power	31	33
Colorado Power pf.	100	104
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85
Consumers Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	80	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	80½	85
El Paso Electric	120	123
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Federal Light & Traction	18	19
Electric B. & S. pf.	98	102
Empire D. E.	90	94
Federal Light & Traction	17½	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	58
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Illinois Traction	43	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	50	55
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	10	12½
Mississippi River Power pf.	87½	..
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	56	61
Northern States Power	103	104½
Northern States Power pf.	100½	101
Northern Texas Electric	50	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	82½	86
Pacific G. & E. pf.	90¾	91¾
Puget Sound Traction	25	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	68	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	38	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	73	88
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	78½	80
Securities Corp. general	18	22
Securities Corp. general pf.	80	85
Southern California Edison	90¼	91½
Southern California Edison pf.	108	109
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	*97½	*100
Standard Gas & Electric	15½	16¾
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	43	44
Tampa Electric	128	132
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	11½	12¼
Tenn., Ry., L. & P. pf.	50½	51½
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	71	73
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	16
United Light & Railways	49¾	51
United Light & Railways pf.	79	80¼
Western Power	18	19
Western Power pf.	68	70
*West Penn. pf.	103	107

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	100	101½
American W. W. & E. 5s	77	78
Baton Rouge cons. 5s	90	92½
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918	99½	..
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1936	100¼	..
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	88	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	78	82
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½	98¼
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99¼	..
Defiance Electric 5s, 1942	91	94
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	97	99
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918	99¼	..
Eastern Texas Electric col. 6s	92	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	99¼	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1935	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90¼	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1923	97½	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	88½	..
Interm. R. L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1926	97½	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99¼	100
Miss. River Power 5s	75	78
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1923	94	94½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	99¼	100
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97¼	98¼
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Cap. 1st 5s, 1923	96¼	98
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s	87½	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	90	..
Seattle Electric con. 5s	94	96
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	99	..
U. S. R. & M. 6s, 1925	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93¼
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	97½	98

*And dividend.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	6	May, 1920	97	98	6.33
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	98¾	99¼	5.50
Angle-Fr.	6	Oct. 15,'20	94¾	96	6.30
Argen. Gov. Div.		Feb. 21,'17	99¾	99	4.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'17	101½	101¾	4.60
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	100¾	101¼	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100¾	100¾	4.65
City of Mont.	6	Dec., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.80
City of Paris.	6	Oct. 15,'21	97¾	98	6.40
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	5.40
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.88
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99¾	100¾	5.12
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 16,'17	99¾	100¼	5.85
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	100	102	5.90
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	106	107	4.75
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99¾	5.10
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99¾	100¼	4.90
Govt. of N. S.	5	July, 1919	99¾	99¾	5.35
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100	102	6.45
Do rubles	5½	Aug. 14,'26	295	297	..
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97½	99.21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.30
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1919	99¾	100¼	4.90
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.80
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¾	100¾	3.55
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	99¼	99¾	4.25
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100¾	3.80
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101	2.95
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100½	6.00
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102¾	102¾	5.30
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100¾	101	4.37
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102¾	4.80
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98¾	99¼	4.30
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.40
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¾	102¾	4.25
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	100¼	4.70
Can. North.	6	July 10,'17	100¾	101	4.80
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	100¾	100¾	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	100¾	100¾	5.42
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	98	..	6.12½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¼	101	2.62
Gen. Rubber	5	Nov., 1918	101¼	101¾	4.35
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	100	100¼	4.45
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99¼	100¼	4.85
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101½	3.88
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101½	101¾	3.50
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100½	101¼	5.37½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1918	100¾	101¼	5.40
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	99¼	99¾	6.55
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99¾	8.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	100¾	4.70
N. Y. N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100¼	100¾	4.00
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100¼	5.50
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.55
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	101¼	101¼	4.20
P. S. C., N. J.	6	Mar., 1919	100¾	101¾	4.55
Rem. A. Un. Met. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	97¼	97¾	9.30
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100¾	2.95
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101¼	101¾	4.10
Western E. & Mfg. Co	5	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.65
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98½	99¾	5.40
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	98½	100¾	5.87½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	5.00
Wm. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¾	101	5.45

New Telephone and Telegraph Issue

Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, at a meeting held yesterday in Boston, authorized a new stock issue of approximately $40,000,000. The new stock will be offered to shareholders at par in the ratio of one share of new for every ten shares now held. Payment for the new stock will be made in four installments, Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, and Nov. 1, 1917. Subscriptions in Great Britain will be handled through Baring Bros., and in Holland through Hope & Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100
2s, c, 1930	99½	..
4s, r, 1918	100¾	101¼
4s, c, 1918	100¾	..
3s, 1946	101½	102
4s, r, 1925	110	110¾
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan. 2s, r, 1936	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¼	100
Pan 3s, r, 1961	102	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	102	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea 1st pf.	97	98
Adams Ex.	143	150
Ad Rumely pf.	32¾	34½
Am Ag Ch pf.	102	108
Am B Sug pf.	100	101
Am B S & Fdy	107	109¼
Do pf.	206	..
Am Coal.	85¼	..
Am Cot O pf.	96	101
Am Exp.	133	138
Am Snuff.	140	145
Do pf.	106	109
Am Sug R pf.	107	108
A T & C.	62¾	66
Am Tob pf.	108¾	110
Ann Arbor	30	50
Do pf.	70	75
Assets R.	3	4
Asso D G.	25	28
Do 1st pf	70	80
Do 2d pf.	40	45
Bald L. pf.	107¾	108½
Barrett Co pf.	118	121
Beech Cr'k	44½	..
B Un G.	131	134
Brown Sh.	75	78
Bruns Ter.	7¾	8¾
B, R & P.	87	90
Do pf.	110	..
Burns Bros pf.	108	110
Bush Ter.	108	110
But'k Co.	18	19
Can So.	57½	58½
Case (C I) pf.	86	88
C R R of N J.	290	300
C & S A Tel pf.	145	150
C & A pf.	26	31
C & N W pf.	175	185
Cel. St. P. M & Om.	115	120
Do pf.	132	145
C, C, C & St L.	87	90
Do pf.	83¾	84½
Cleve & P.	85½	..
Do spec.	48	..
Clu-P pf.	110	113½
Col & So.	53	54
Do 1st pf	59¾	61
Do 2d pf.	45	50
C I C M.	23¾	24¼
Cont O pf.	113	114
Crex Carp.	45	65
C-Am Sug pf.	108	111
D, L & W.	238	240
D & R G.	19	19¼
Det Ed.	148½	150
Det R. R.	115¾	120
D, S S & A pf.	4½	7
Do pf.	10	12½
Erie & P.	63¼	..
Gen Chem.	325	350
Gen Mot.	510	575
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	113½	114
G & S T.	112½	..
Gulf S pf.	104	106
Do pf.	105	..
Helme (G W) Co.	185	205
Do pf.	117¾	124
Homestake.	130	135
Int-Con pf.	74¼	75
I H, N & J.	116	117
Do pf.	120	123
Int H Cor.	79	80
Do pf.	111¼	..
Int N pf.	102½	..
Iowa Cent.	7	7¼
Do pf.	9	15
K C, Ft S & M pf.	73	75½
Kan C So pf.	89	90
Kelly S T pf.	96	99
K & D M.	4	5
Do pf.	45	50
Lacl & M.	297	300
Long Isl'd.	32	35
L-W Bis.	20	24
Do 1st pf	80	85
Do 2d pf.	80	90
Lorill'd Co.	223	230
Do pf.	119	121
M'kay Cos.	86	85¾
Do pf.	95	95½
Man R'sh.	1½	3½
Man Elev.	129	132
Man Shirt.	69½	70
Do pf.	112	122
M Dep Sts.	106¼	110
Mex P pf.	95	97
Mich Cent.	136	138
M, St P & S M pf.	130	135
Do 1 L.	74	85
Mon P pf.	117	120
M Wd pf.	114	..
Mor & Es.	82	86
N, C & St L.	135	140
Nat B pf.	125½	130
N C & S pf.	109	112
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	23	25
Do 2d pf.	6	6½
N Y, C & St L 2d pf.	61	63
N Y D pf.	38	45
Nort So.	25	26
N & W pf.	85½	86
N W Tel.	52½	60
Owens B M pf.	117	130
Pabst B pf	90	..
Pac Coast.	58	67
Do 1st pf	70	90
Do 2d pf.	70	80
Pac M pf.	92	95¼
P T & Tel pf.	97½	100
Peo G. C.	110	111
Peo & E.	14	19
Pett-Mull.	..	90
Do 1st pf	..	90
P, C, C & St L.	83	85
Do pf.	95	95
Pitts Coal.	41	50
Do pf.	107	115
P, Ft W & C.	158	..
Do spec.	146¾	..
Pitts S pf.	196	198
P S, N J.	132	134½
Quicksilver	2¾	3½
Do pf.	3	4½
Rdg 1st pf	43½	44¾
Do 2d pf.	45½	46¾
Rens & S.	174½	..
Rep I & S pf.	115	118½
St L & S F pf, w i.	25	47
Seab A L.	15	16½
Do ctfs.	14	17
Do pf.	36	40
Sears-R pf.	126	127
S-S S & I pf.	100	122
So P R.	89	225
Do pf.	120	125
St'd Mill.	102	105½
Do pf.	88	94
T P L Tr.	155	..
T, St L & West	8¾	9½
Do ctfs.	9	10
Do pf c.	16¼	18½
T C R T.	95	96½
Do pf.	..	135
Und T pf.	114	124
Un P pf.	82½	83
Un Cig M.	46	50
Un Cig Sts pf.	119¾	120
Unit Drug 1st pf.	58	58¾
Do 2d pf.	93½	94
U S Exp.	20	24
U S Ind A pf.	104	105
U S R & Imp	28	30
U S R & 1st pf c.	2	2¾
Va-Car Ch pf.	112	..
Va R & P.	..	40
W E & M pf.	..	..
Wat P pf.	72	78
Wey-Bru.	..	310
Do pf.	115¾	124
W & L E. 2	2	2¼
Do ctfs.	1¾	..
Willys-O pf.	97½	100
Wis Cent.	48¾	50
W'w'th (F W) pf.	125¾	..
Wor P pf.	55	60

BONDS.

$1,000	Anacost. & Poto. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	Atlanta Cons. Ry. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼
1,000	Boston Snd & Gr. 6s	90	90	90
8,800	Cons. Power Notes	106½	106½	106½
8,000	Balto. City 4s, 1961	101½	101½	101½
2,000	Balto. City 4s, 1957	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Balto. City 4s, 1954	101½	101½	101½
9,000	Cosden & Co. 6s	105	104¾	104¾
41,000	Cosden Gas 6s	104¾	104	104
8,000	Consol. Gas conv. 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼
10,000	Cons. Power 4½s	94	94	94
1,000	Coal & Coke 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼
2,000	Chicago Rys. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼
10,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
5,000	Elkhorn Corp. 6s	99¼	99¼	99¼
2,000	Ga. Ry. & Elec. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
20,000	Houston Oil div. ctfs.	88½	88	88
8,000	Int. Gt. No. Equip. 5s	99½	99½	99½
4,000	Mt. Ver. Mills, notes.	101	101	101
1,000	Monongahela River Rys. 5s, 1919	101¼	101¼	101¼
5,000	Minn. & St. P. Jt. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000	Norfolk St. Rys. 5s	105	105	105
10,000	New Or., Mob. & Chi. 5s	58	58	58
1,000	Penn. Water & Pr. 5s	96	96	96
5,000	Stinchar Oil Pr.	107¼	107¼	107¼
4,000	United Rys. 4s	85½	85½	85½
2,000	United Rys. Inc.	68¾	68¾	68¾
2,500	United Rys. 5s	90	90	90

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,820	Adventure	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
505	Allouez	82½	82½	80¼	81
212	Algomah	2	2	1¾	1¾
735	Alaska Gold	12½	12½	12½	12¾
4,980	Am. Zinc	62	62	60½	61½
425	Am. Zinc pf.	82	82	80½	80½
1,865	Arizona Com'l.	17¾	17¾	17½	17½
50	Ashbed	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
6,833	Butte & Cal.	3	3	3	3¼
155	Butte & Sup.	70¾	70¾	69	69
2,395	Calumet & A.	97½	97½	94½	95½
62	Calumet & H.	632	633	625	630
255	Centennial	26	26	25¾	25¾
85	Chino	69¼	69¼	67½	67¾
6,585	Copper Range	87	87	85½	86
20	Daly-West	3	3	3	3
2,465	East Butte	18¾	18¾	18	18
155	Butte & Sup.	70¾	70¾	69	69
2,395	Calumet & A.	97½	97½	94½	95½
62	Calumet & H.	632	633	625	630
255	Centennial	26	26	25¾	25¾
85	Chino	69¼	69¼	67½	67¾
6,585	Copper Range	87	87	85½	86
20	Daly-West	3	3	3	3
2,465	East Butte	18¾	18¾	18	18
755	Franklin	12¾	12¾	12	12¼
155	Granby	110	110	109	109
85	Greene-Can.	54	54	53	54
1,290	Hancock	21	21	19½	19½
175	Helvetia	75c	80c	75c	80c
870	Indiana	6¼	6¼	5¾	5¾
50	Island Cr. pf.	92	92	92	92
853	Isle Royale	40	40½	38¾	39¼
945	Kerr Lake	5	5	5	5
100	Keweenaw	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
545	Lake Copper	17	17	16	16¼
720	La Salle	6	6	6	6
20	Mason Valley	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,070	Mass Con.	18½	18½	17¾	17¾
85	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
90	Miami	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
350	Michigan	4½	4½	4½	4½
138	Mohawk	103	103½	103	103
85	Nevada	30	30	29¾	29¾
336	New Arcadian	8	8	7¾	8
110	New Idria	16¾	16¾	16	16
2,770	North Butte	29	30½	28½	28½
15	North Lake	2½	2½	2½	2½
290	Old Dominion	51	57¾	50	50
507	Osceola	102	102	99½	100
415	Pond Creek	18¼	18¼	13	13
419	Quincy	106	106	104	104
65	Ray Con.	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼
230	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
1,015	Shannon	11¾	11¾	11	11
300	South Lake	6	6	6	6
350	South Utah	40c	40c	40c	40c
430	St. Mary's Ld.	107	107	106	104
1,000	Sup. & Boston	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
750	Sup. Copper	20¾	21¼	20¼	20½
158	Tamarack	46	47	45	45
410	Trinity	6	5¼	7¾	7¾
11,450	Tuolumne	70c	97c	70c	75c
3,650	U. S. Smelters	80¼	80¼	77¾	78
810	U. S. Sm. pf.	51½	52	51½	51¾
1,184	Utah Apex	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
4,575	Utah Con.	27	27	25¼	25¾
50	Utah Copper	123¾	123¾	123¼	123¼
540	Utah Metals	6	6	7¾	7¾
1,060	Victoria	8	8	7¾	7¾
876	Winona	7¾	7¾	6¾	7¾
90	Wolverine	55	55½	54	54
8,733	Wyandotte	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

RAILROADS.

13	Boston Elev.	81½	81½	81	81
35	Boston & Me.	44¾	44¾	44½	44½
5	Con. & Mont.	99¾	99¾	99½	99¼
10	Maine Cent. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102¾
40	Mass. Elec. pf.	30	30	30	30
171	New Haven	58¾	58¾	58	58
10	Old Colony	142	142	142	142

MISCELLANEOUS.

103	Am. Ag. C. pf.	103	103	102¼	102¾
20	Am. P. Svc. pf.	11	11	11	11
25	Am. Sugar	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
70	Am. Wool. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98¾
10	Amoskeag pf.	99½	99½	99½	99¾
525	A., G. & W. I.	122¾	122¾	121¼	121¾
10	A. G. & W. I. pf.	72	72	72	72
100	Cuban Cement.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
35	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
35	Mergenthaler	180	180	179	180
607	Mex. Gas	98¼	98½	97¾	97¾
84	Mass. Gas pf.	81	81½	81	81½
10	Mexican Tel.	25c	25c	25c	25c
855	Mexican Tel. pf.	1	1	1	1
7	Nova. Steel.	147	147	147	147
510	New River	30¾	30¾	29¼	29½
150	New River pf.	92	92	91	91
44	N. E. Tel.	128	128	128	128
116	Nipe B. Sugar	180	181	180	181
25	Punta A. Sugar	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
10	Pullman	167	167	167	167
70

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Eastern Power & Light 5s, 1918
Columbus Ry., Power & Lt. 5s, 1940
Knickerbocker Ice Co. 5s, 1941
Knoxville Gas Co. 5s, 1933
Twin States Gas & Elec. 4½s, 1926

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WALL STREET GOES SHORT OF CLERKS

Demand for Help, Especially Office Boys, Far Exceeds the Supply.

ALL WORK UNDER PRESSURE

In Many Brokerage Houses Cots Are Used Nightly by the Exhausted Employes.

Wall Street is more concerned at present with the labor shortage problem than ever before in its history. The scarcity of help is not limited to experts in foreign exchange, but extends all along the line down to office boys, who seem hardest of all to find. The situation has developed to the stage where the lowest-paid employe can get an advance in salary by intimating that he plans to change his position.

Activity in the financial district is greater than it has been for years past. Million-share days on the Stock Exchange have become common, trading in contracts for the future delivery of cotton is carried on in unusually large volume, and the banks and trust companies are busier than ever with their foreign loans and the financing of the country's enormous export trade.

The brokerage houses have been so busy that scores of clerks have been obliged to work nights. Many of the offices have had cots installed, and they are used every night by those who become exhausted by their labor. The work of the brokerage houses has been greatly increased by the trading in "odd lots" which has become very popular with small investors and speculators since the beginning of the boom in war stocks. Heads of many Stock Exchange firms would gladly hire additional help if they could only find the men.

Ever since the exchanges closed at the outbreak of the European war, there has been a shortage of help in Wall Street. At that time many of the clerks who lost their jobs entered other lines of employment, and now they do not feel like returning to the "Street."

One broker, in speaking of the labor shortage yesterday, said that when he heard the other day that one of his men had been offered a larger salary by another house he hastened to call the man into his private office, and offered him $5 a week more than was promised by the prospective employer.

Office boys are especially scarce, and banks are making all sorts of inducements to attract youngsters. They even agree to grant them leaves of absence in anticipation of the death of their respective grandmothers. They offer higher salaries and better luncheons, but still they cannot get the required number of boys.

Banks which do a large foreign business have for some time past been troubled with the lack of men who are familiar with foreign banking transactions. The head of one large bank said yesterday that he would give jobs to a dozen men if they presented themselves. With the approach of Christmas, Wall Street employes are looking forward to liberal holiday bonuses.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Ajax Rubber Company, regular quarterly, $1.25, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 29.

American Bank Note Company, regular quarterly, 1½ per cent. on preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15. Books do not close.

American Locomotive Company, regular, 1¾ per cent. on preferred and 1¼ per cent. on common. Preferred is payable Jan. 22 to stock of record Jan. 5. Common is payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 18.

Baton Rouge Electric Company, regular semi-annual, $3 a share on preferred and $4 on common, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 23.

Boston & Albany Railroad, $2.25, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Childs Company, regular quarterly, 1¾ per cent. on preferred and 1 per cent. on common stocks and an extra of ½ per cent. on common, all payable Dec. 11 to stock of record Dec. 2. Books close Dec. 1.

Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, regular quarterly, 1¼ per cent. on the preferred, and regular semi-annual 3 per cent. and 3½ per cent. extra on common, all payable Dec. 12 to stock of record Dec. 1. Previous extra dividend on the common stock was 2½ per cent., declared on May 23.

Montana Power Company, regular quarterly, 1¾ per cent on preferred and 1 per cent on common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

We Recommend

The Common Stock of a large trading corporation ope ating 115 retail Five & Ten Cent Stores

Because its earnings will steadily increase regardless of the duration of the war

Because earnings in 1916 show an increase of 40% over last year's record

Because the Company is conservatively capitalized, is under splendid management and has 28,000,000 customers

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Barnhardt Bros. & Spindler 2d Pfd.
Manhattan Shirt Preferred

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52 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 4700 Broad.

Public Utility Stocks

American Power & Light Com. & Pfd.
Colorado Power Com.
Central States Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Carolina Power & Light Pfd.
Electric Properties Pfd.
General Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Nor. States Pr. Com. Pfd. & Warrants
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.
Wisconsin Edison

Miscellaneous Stocks

American Piano Com.
Burns Bros. Pfd.
Eastern Steamship
Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil
Marlin Arms Com. & Pfd.
New York Shipbuilding
New Orleans Tex. & Mex. Com.

Public Utility Bonds

Amer. Pr & Lt. 6s 2016
Cons. Cities Lt. Pr. & Tr. 5s 1962
Cleveland Elec. Illum. 5s 1939
Consumers Pr. of Mich. 5s 1936
Federal Lt. & Tr. 7s 1923
Memphis St. Ry. 5s 1945
Milwaukee Elec. Ry. 5s & 4½s
Northern States Power 5s & 6s
Sierra & San Fr. 2d 5s Ser. "B" 1949

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Atlantic Steel
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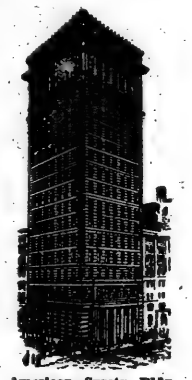
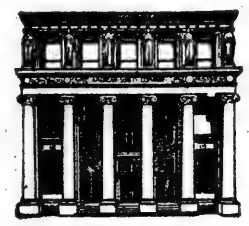
with Steel Vaults

in the Heart of the Financial District



American Surety Bldg.



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The ground floor suite comprises about 1760 square feet, and basement in addition. It is also equipped with a fine steel vault.

The AMERICAN SURETY BUILDING itself, with its distinctive address, "100 Broadway," is widely known throughout the country. It is of the most beautiful type of modern architecture, with marble and mahogany finish. Few, if any other, downtown locations offer so many advantages as the two suites now available.

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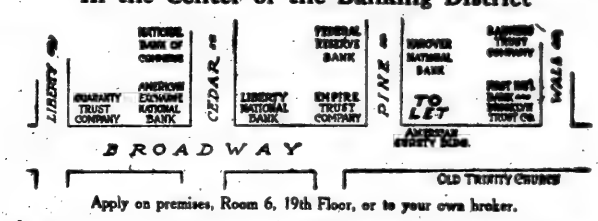

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The Provident Life & Trust Co. of Philadelphia

PAPER

Famine prices for newsprint and paper pulp promise fortunes to fully equipped producing companies, particularly North American Pulp & Paper Co., which has an annual capacity of 145,000 tons, soon to be doubled. Paper was $40, now $100 per ton.

Is MIDVALE STEEL WORTH $160?—this article reviews the situation, drawing a definite conclusion.

Our current Market Letter No. 699 contains a complete report on the above, and discusses other features, including

Lake Torpedo — United Motors
Submarine Boat — Magma Copper
Wyoming Petrol'm — Pierce-Arrow

Copy sent on request.

Harvey A. Willis & Co.

(Established 1901)

32 B'way, N. Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad

Empire Steel
Carbon Steel
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Eastern Steel

C. C. Kerr & Co.

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Individual Letters

We will prepare, on request, a personal letter on any of the Curb issues, giving not only the statistical data, but also an opinion as to the immediate condition of the company and its operation.

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15 Broad St., New York City
Tel. Hanover 9262

"The Oldest Curb House"

Pacific Gas & Elec.
Cities Service
Common & Preferred

H.F.McConnell & Co.

25 Pine St. Tel. 4966 John. New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 1,173,544 shares of stocks and $2,062,000 of bonds. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 175,564; oils, 178,505, and mining, 819,475. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Explo.	10	10⅝	9⅝	10
200	‡Am. Drug Syn.	12½	12½	12½	12½
100	Am. Sum. Tob.	23	23	23	23
100	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.....	76	76	76	76
20,000	Am. T. & T. rts.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
4,800	‡Am. Wr. Paper	9	9	8⅛	8⅝
500	Brit.-Am. Tob. ord. b.....	21	21	20½	20½
800	Brit.-Am. Tob. ord., (B) ...	21	21	20½	20½
100	‡Butler Chem.	3½	3½	3½	3½
700	‡Butterworth Judson	68	68	67	67
550	†Carbon Steel.	133	133	130½	132½
4,000	Carwen Steel..	16⅝	16⅝	15½	16
1,500	†Central F'dry.	22	22	20½	20½
1,200	†Cen. F'dry pf.	41	41	39	39
1,055	Chalmers Motors, w. i....	37	38	36	37
1,000	Charcoal Iron Co. of Amer.	8¼	8¼	8	8
1,000	Chevrolet Mot.	180	185	180	182
980	Emers'n Phono.	12⅝	12½	12	12½
900	‡Fall Motors..	11	12⅜	11	12½
250	‡Fish'r Body pf.	94	94	94	94
42	Gen. Ry. Sig.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
900	‡Hart Bell Co.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
3,500	Haskell & Bar. Car Co.....	47⅛	47⅛	45½	46⅛
680	Holly Sug. Cr.	59½	60	58	58
160	Holly S.C. pf.	100⅜	101	100½	100⅜
1,600	‡Imp. Car. Ch.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Int. Arms Fu. Sec. Corp...	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
400	Int. Rubber..	15	15⅛	15	15
800	Keye'ne T. & R.	16⅛	16⅛	15½	15⅝
2,500	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	13⅝	13⅝	12	12½
100	‡Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.....	13	13	13	13
25	Lofts, Inc....	105	105	105	105
400	Man. El. S.pf.	95¼	95⅝	95¼	95⅝
2,600	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs...	68	68	60	60
1,185	Marlin Arms, pf. v. t. ctfs.	100⅛	101	100¼	101
300	Marconi of A.	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼
1,000	‡Maxim Mu...	7	7	6¾	6¾
23,900	‡Midvale Steel	72¼	72⅝	70	70
800	‡Mitchell Mo..	61	61	59½	60
1,400	‡Nat. Auto C.	41	41	39½	40
10,000	N. A. P. & A.	14⅜	15	14⅜	14⅜
500	Pierce Arrow..	55⅜	55⅜	55¼	55½
500	‡Rock Isl. w. i.	38½	38¼	38¼	38¼
400	‡R. I. pf. (A)..	88⅛	88¼	88⅛	88¼
1,000	‡R. I. pf. (B)..	70¼	70⅜	70	70⅛
200	‡Smith Mtr Tr.	6	6½	6	6⅛
100	‡Spicer Mfg. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
160	Springfld Body Co.	96	96	93	93
4,000	‡Steel Alloys Corp.	4	4⅝	4	4⅛
1,500	‡St. Jos. Lead.	21⅜	22	21	21⅜
14,000	Sub'rine Boat, v. t. ctfs.....	43	44	42	42⅜
400	‡Texas Co., rts.	26⅜	26⅜	26	26
400	Times Sq. Auto Supplies	40½	40½	40½	40½
142	‡Todd Shipyds.	83	84	83	84
6,500	‡Transue, Wms. Steel Forg..	45¼	46⅛	45¼	45⅝
10,000	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs.....	3⅜	4⅛	3⅜	3⅞
1,500	‡U. S. Light & Heat Corp...	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,600	U. S. Sm. Co.	7⅛	7⅝	7½	7⅝
5,000	‡United Motors	62	64½	62	63⅛
25,000	‡United Alloys Steel Corp....	51¼	52⅜	51⅛	51⅜
1,500	Untd Prof. Sh.	1	1	1	1
2,000	United Zinc..	5½	6	5½	5⅝
825	‡Voca - Phone Corp., w. i..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	‡Wright-Martin Aircraft Cp.	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
1,500	‡Wright-Martin Aircraft pf.	75	75	74	74
800	‡Zinc Concentrating Co...	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
60	Ohio Oil Co....	362	358	362	+ 2
40	S.O.Co. (N.J.).	690	688	690	+ 2
148	S.O.Co. (N.Y.).	270	267	267	— 7

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
2,200	‡Barnett O. & G.	3⅝	3½	3⅜	3⅜
5,700	C. Mex. O. (pr.)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,070	‡C. & Co. (O. R.)	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½
5,900	‡Cosden O. & G.	14	14⅜	13½	14
4,700	‡Federal Oil ..	4	4	3⅜	3⅜
500	‡Houston Oil..	19⅜	19⅜	19	19
1,000	‡Inter. Petrol.	11½	11½	11	11
3,300	Ken. Oil (pr.).	¼	¼	¼	¼
2,100	Metro. Petrol.	14	14⅛	12	13⅛
6,000	‡Midwest Oil.	47	47	45	46
850	N. Y.-Okla. O.	1	1	1	1
1,285	‡Oil & Exp....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
21,800	††Okla. Oil ...	10	11	10	11
5,200	‡Okla. Oil pf...	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
5,000	Okla. P. & R.	11¼	11¼	11	11⅛
4,000	Okla. right....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12,000	†Omar O. & G.	53	53	35	40
950	‡Sap. O. & R.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜
450	Savoy Oil	12	12⅜	12	12⅜
9,300	Sequ. O. & R..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12,000	‡Sinclair Oil ..	58½	60⅝	57½	57⅝
10	‡South. O. & Tr.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
2,850	‡Un. West. Oil	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
15,000	†Utah Pet. Co. (proa.)	62	63	54	57
29,000	Vac. Gas & O.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
8,400	‡Victoria Oil..	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
18,000	‡W. E. O. & G	53	55	50	53
2,000	‡Wyoming P..	3	3	2¾	2⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
15,000	Ala.-Br. Co. Met., (a proa.).....	1¼	1¼	1	1⅛
11,200	†Alaska M. Cor.	90	90	86	90
700	‡Alaska-West.	55	60	55	55
15,000	††Am. Com'der	10	10	9½	10
100	††Ark.-Ariz. ..	¾	¾	¾	¾
8,200	††Ariz. Chloride	46	51	46	51
500	‡Ariz. Cop'f'ds.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,000	††Atlanta	8	8	7⅞	8
18,000	Big Jim.....	1½	1½	1½	1½
3,600	Big L. Cop. Co.	7⅛	7⅜	7	7⅛
100	Bingham Min.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
19,000	‡Bisbee Copper, (a proa.).....	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
22,000	‡Bitter Cr'k Cop., (a proa.)....	¼	¼	⅞	⅞
2,500	††Booth	10	10	8	9
3,000	Boston & Mon.	82	82	79	80
10,100	Butte C. & Z.. v. t. ctfs..	15	16⅛	15	15½
4,700	Butte Detroit..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
600	Butte-N. Y....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
34,000	‡Calumet & J.	3½	3½	3½	3½
4,000	Canada Cop....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
3,500	‡Cashboy	6⅛	6⅛	6	6
5,000	Cerro de P. Cop.	45½	45½	44	45
55,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
8,900	Con. Cop. M..	3⅝	4⅛	3½	3⅝
2,000	‡Con.-Homest..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	C. Nev.-Utah..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
11,000	Cresson C. G..	8½	8⅝	8	8⅛
100	Darwin L. & S. Mi. & Dev...	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
500	Dome Ext.....	29	29	29	29
700	East Butte....	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
8,500	‡Emma Copper	2⅝	2½	2	2½
2,350	Emma Con....	2⅝	2⅝	2	2⅛
200	First Nat. Cop.	5¼	5½	5	5
2,400	†Gilp. Eur. M.	50	53	50	53
2,500	†Goldfield Con.	52	52	50	51
8,100	††G. Canyon G.	13	14	13	14
10,000	Greenmon. M..	4⅛	4⅜	3¾	4⅛
3,500	†Gris. F. G. M.	1	1¼	1	1⅛
1,575	Hecla Mining..	8⅜	9	8⅜	8⅝
4,000	Howe Sound....	8	8	7⅝	7⅝
20,000	‡Independ. Ld.	16½	*21	18	19
8,000	Insp. N. Cop., (a prospect)..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	‡Iron Blossom.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	Jer. V., (a pr.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,100	‡J. Vic. E., (a pr.)	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝
700	‡Jim Butler..	94	94	92	94
10,500	‡Jumbo Exten.	23	23	21	22
2,100	Loma P. M. C., (a prospect)..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,200	Louisiana C..	90	90	88	88
4,400	Magma Cop...	58	60½	56	57
1,000	††Marsh Min.	9	9	9	9
1,700	Marysville G. G. M. Co...	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
3,000	Mason Val....	7⅞	7⅞	7	7
300	†McK.-Darr...	61	61	61	61
5,000	Miami Cons. (a proa.)....	60	60	56	56
4,800	‡Moj. Tung...	2⅞	3⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	‡Mont. G. M.	85	85	85	85
2,400	Monitor Sil..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25,000	‡Mona. Chief..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
12,000	‡Mother Lode	39	39	38	38
10,000	††N. Hanks M.	89	89	87	89
7,000	‡Newray M..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	N. C. Bing...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	N. Y. & H. R. M. Co.....	16½	16½	16½	16½
900	Nip. Mines Co.	9⅞	9¼	9	9
500	‡N. Butte D..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
25,000	‡Ohio Copper.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
18,000	‡Ohio Copper, new, w. i...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
50,000	††Old E. L....	79	82	78	82
2,000	‡Oro	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,200	Peerless Jen..	75	75	75	75
5,100	Pitts.-Jer. C. (a pros.)....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
88,000	Prog. M. & M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
8,800	‡Ray H. Min.	6	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞
25,000	††Rex Con. M.	64	64	61	62
25,700	††Roch. Mines..	78	84	78	80
100	††Round Mt...	35	35	35	35
2,800	‡Sac. V. Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	‡Santa R. Dev.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
875	‡Sec. Thirty...	15	15¼	14½	15¼
4,500	‡S. K. of Ariz.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
70	†S. K. C. of U.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,500	††Silver Pick..	22	22	22	22
700	Stand. Sil.-L..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,500	††St. N. Zinc.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10,500	††Suc. Mining.	48	48	47	48
10,000	†S. M. (a pr.)	44	44	41	43
30,100	T. B. G. pf...	90	92	90	91
1,500	†Ton. Bel.....	4⅛	5¼	4⅛	5
2,000	Ton. Exten....	5½	5¾	5¼	5¼
800	Ton. Mining...	6	6⅛	6	6
1,500	†Tort. Copper..	3¼	4	3¼	3⅜
2,700	United East...	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
34,000	‡Un. M. of A.	81	85	78	85
2,000	††U. S. C. Mine	10½	10½	10½	10½
3,000	‡Un. V. Ext...	41½	41½	40½	40⅝
300	Unity G. M. Co.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1,

ESTABLISHED 1784.

[No. 1393.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 17th, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$33,350,560.53
Overdrafts, unsecured		46.65
U.S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		800,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$1,400,225.13	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	7,452,288.82	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		8,852,184.00
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		1.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50% of subscription)		150,000.00
Value of banking house (if unencumbered)		250,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers		3,374,467.41
Exchanges for Clearing House		27,515,804.46
Outside checks and other cash items	$315,420.61	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	762.84	
		316,183.45
Federal Reserve notes		6,000.00
Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank		4,423,380.10
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		171,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used		260,453.00
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank		4,427,223.16
Customers' liability account of cash letter of credit		29,029.32
Total		$73,242,442.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,204,277.93	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	350,606.85	
		1,743,669.68
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		81,784.50
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		4,619.63
Circulating notes outstanding		51,000.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers		15,610,750.89
Dividends unpaid		4,525.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		19,568,920.14
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		1,124,000.00
Certified checks		456,282.56
Cashier's checks outstanding		674,625.94
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by item 4c of "Resources"		73,994.72
Total demand deposits, Items 22, 24, 25, 26, and 29, $21,015,-926.96.		
State bank circulation outstanding		5,573.00
Acceptances executed for customers		753,528.97
Total		$46,671,824.95

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of November, 1916.
[Seal.] CHAS. E. McCARTHY, Notary Public 22, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
H. H. POWELL,
HENRY SPADONE,
JOHN J. WALTON,
Directors.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
New York City.

Statement of condition November 17, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,893,452.78
U. S. bonds	50,000.00
Stocks and bonds	328,718.21
Banking house and fixtures	145,000.00
Other real estate	9,934.35
Due from banks	880,515.50
Cash and reserve	735,225.51
Letters of credit	62,011.85
	$3,811,156.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$250,000.00
Surplus and profits	79,844.65
Circulation	50,000.00
Letters of credit	62,011.85
Deposits	3,369,299.69
	$3,811,156.20

OFFICERS:
VINCENT LORIMER, President.
OSCAR STINER, Vice President.
GEORGE E. HOYER, Cashier.
A. H. GIBSON, Asst. Cashier.

100 Years of Commercial Banking
CHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
Capital & Surplus . $5,000,000
Resources $30,000,000
102 Broadway, N. Y.
And 12 Branches

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Efficient Service in all Trusteeship business

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
In the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy, including new matter or drawings of illustrations, must be in The Times Building by 5 P. M. day previous to insertion; for the Sunday edition of The Times finally accepted copy must be delivered before Friday noon.

[No. 1,231.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 17th, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, (except those shown on b)		$32,794,320.60
c. Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted		483,366.23
Total loans		$33,217,583.41
Overdrafts, unsecured		152.14
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)		51,000.00
d. Bonds, securities, &c.:		
e. Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal savings excluded) or bills payable	$99,500.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	851,684.74	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		951,184.74
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		225,000.00
Value of banking house (if unencumbered)		700,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 18)		1,028,584.80
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,142,396.59
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		56,323.50
Outside checks and other cash items	$124,250.27	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	2,540.00	
		126,790.27
Notes of other national banks		358.00
18. Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank		6,337,647.43
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		44,250.00
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank		753,523.97
Total		$46,671,824.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,204,277.93
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	250,606.85
	1,743,669.68
Amount reserved for taxes accrued	81,784.50
Amount reserved for all interest accrued	4,619.63
Circulating notes outstanding	51,000.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers	15,610,750.89
Dividends unpaid	4,525.00
Demand deposits:	
Individual deposits subject to check	19,568,920.14
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	1,124,000.00
Certified checks	456,282.56
Cashier's checks outstanding	674,625.94
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by item 4c of "Resources"	73,994.72
Total demand deposits, Items 22, 24, 25, 26, and 29, $21,015,926.96.	
State bank circulation outstanding	5,573.00
Acceptances executed for customers	753,528.97
Total	$46,671,824.95

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of November, 1916.
[Seal.] CHAS. E. McCARTHY, Notary Public 22, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
H. H. POWELL,
HENRY SPADONE,
JOHN J. WALTON,
Directors.

[No. 9,800.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

Union Exchange National Bank of New York,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 17th, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,044,284.19
Overdrafts, unsecured		588.86
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		400,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$458,342.89	
4c Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	15,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	761,402.46	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		1,235,745.35
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		1,500.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		31,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		7,000.00
Real estate owned other than banking house		56,654.04
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 18)		478,079.63
Exchanges for Clearing House		503,671.58
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		55,019.14
Outside checks and other cash items	$11,694.14	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	2,873.02	
		14,567.16
Notes of other national banks		15,000.00
Federal Reserve Bank notes		5,000.00
18. Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank		2,832,808.86
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		2,500.00
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit actually used		49,500.00
Total		$15,784,263.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	700,000.00
Undivided profits	$565,943.74
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	115,018.84
	450,924.90
Amount reserved for taxes accrued	10,000.00
Circulating notes outstanding	395,700.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers	1,129,851.70
Demand deposits:	
Individual deposits subject to check	10,942,509.62
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	29,806.00
Certified checks	50,231.99
Cashier's checks outstanding	560,236.92
Postal savings deposits	423,625.08
State, county or other municipal deposits secured by item 4c of "Resources"	4,846.01
Total demand deposits, $12,020,-321.63.	
Certificates of deposit	97,366.16
Customers' letters of credit drawn against	49,500.00
Total	$15,784,263.33

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, SYDNEY H. HERMAN, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SYDNEY H. HERMAN President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of November, 1916.
[Seal.] SAMUEL HEYMAN,
Notary Public Bronx County.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
New York County Clerk's No. 10.
New York Register's No. 8088.
Term expires March 30, 1918.
Correct—Attest:
GEO. A. PLIMPTON,
SAMUEL KRIDEL,
FRANK PRESBREY,
Directors.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK OF N. Y.

New York, November 17, 1916.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$9,521,262.91
Due from banks		1,060,345.43
Cash and reserve		4,061,907.85
U. S. and other bonds		1,570,774.29
Customers' liability account of acceptances		9,066.88
		$16,223,357.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	2,070,677.13
Circulation	133,900.00
Acceptances	9,066.88
Deposits	13,009,713.35
	$16,223,357.21

ALEXANDER GILBERT, President.
ROBERT A. PARKER, Vice President.
WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JERSEY CITY.

Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 17, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,555,166.04
Due from banks and bankers	4,745,120.82
Real estate and securities	525,109.00
United States bonds	550,000.00
Cash, (on hand and in Federal Reserve Bank)	1,599,846.85
	$11,975,242.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,237,916.49
Circulation	382,000.00
Deposits	9,905,326.22
	$11,975,242.71

EDWARD I. EDWARDS, President.
ROBERT E. JENNINGS, Vice President.
HENRY BROWN, JR., Cashier.
JACOB R. WORTENDYKE, Asst. Cashier.

Interest Credited Monthly
on accounts subject to Check. Special rates on time certificates of deposit.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company
55 Cedar Street Broadway at 73rd
125th St. at 8th Ave.

BROKER SUSPENDED FOR ROW ON 'CHANGE

Ira Richards Loses His Privileges for 60 Days After Fight with M. F. Untermeyer.

WON'T INCREASE BENEFITS

Exchange Governors Vote Against Making Death Payments $20,000 Instead of $10,000.

Governors of the Stock Exchange took official cognisance yesterday of a fist fight which occurred in the New Street lobby of the Exchange ten days ago by suspending Ira Richards, Jr., one of the participants, for sixty days. Mr. Richards is a partner in Carlisle, Mellick & Co. This is the maximum penalty under the rules of the board for "an act subversive of good order or decorum or safety of another member" provided the act is committed within the limits of any department of the Exchange.

The other party to the fight was Milton F. Untermeyer of Untermeyer & Travers, who, as a result of the fight, could not get down to business for several days. It was said among members of the board after the Governors' meeting was over that Untermeyer was held exempt from discipline because proof was not presented that he had started the row. Both men were heard on Tuesday by the Committee on Arrangements, which reported to the Governing Committee.

The Governors decided yesterday against a petition made by a majority of the members some months ago that the payment from the Gratuity Fund to the beneficiary of a deceased member be $20,000 instead of $10,000. The Gratuity Fund is maintained by contributions from the membership. The reason assigned for the refusal of the request was that the Governors did not desire to have too much of the insurance element attached to the fund.

J. S. Halle of Halle & Stieglitz resigned from the Governing Committee after a long period of service. His successor will be appointed shortly.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The decline in prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange disclosed an overextended condition in many stocks. Stop loss orders played a part in bringing additional offerings upon the market. United States Steel common, of which more than 70,000 shares changed hands, lost ground sharply, its movement having an unfavorable influence upon the market, as a whole.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,930	Allis-Chalmers.	33⅝	35¼	33½	33½
620	Am. B. Sugar	107¾	107¾	106½	106½
960	Am. Can	65½	66¼	63¾	63¾
240	Am. Car & F.	76⅛	76⅛	74	74
6,620	Am. Hide & L.	18⅝	19⅝	17.a	17⅝
280	Am. H. & L. pf	79	79	79¾	79¾
680	Am. Locomot'e.	92⅜	93⅝	91½	93
8,520	Am. S. & R.	122¾	123½	116¾	116¾
25	Am. Tel. & T.	120	120	120	120
90	Am. Zinc	61⅝	62	61¼	61¼
9,650	Ana. Copper	102⅛	102½	99⅝	99⅞
690	Baldwin Loco.	85¼	85⅝	85⅛	84⅞
80	Balt. & Ohio.	86⅛	86⅛	86½	86½
840	Butte & Sup.	70⅛	70⅞	67⅞	68
280	California Pet.	25⅛	25¼	24½	24½
8,290	Cent. Leather.	118⅝	116	113⅛	113⅝
110	Ches. & Ohio.	67⅝	67⅝	67	67
170	C., R. I. & P.	32⅞	33	32½	32½
1,920	Chile Copper.	32⅝	33⅜	30⅝	31
1,020	Chino Copper.	69½	69¾	67½	67⅞
1,710	Col. Fuel & I.	58⅛	58⅝	56½	56⅝
140	Columbia Gas.	48	49	47¼	47¼
7,540	Corn Products.	26⅝	26½	25½	26
5,640	Crucible Steel.	89	89⅞	86⅝	87½
780	Cuba C. Sugar.	73	73⅝	70⅝	70⅝
470	Dist. Securit's.	43	43	41⅜	41⅜
795	Erie	27⅝	27⅝	26½	26½
60	Erie 1st pf.	52⅛	52⅛	52½	52½
970	Goodrich Co.	72	72⅝	70½	70⅝
540	Gt. North. Ore.	44⅜	46⅞	44⅛	44⅜
30	Greene-Can .	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
1,220	Inspir. Cop.	71	71½	70¼	70¼
780	Int. Mer. Mar.	47¼	47⅝	46¾	46¾
820	Int. Mer. M.pf.	119	119⅞	118	118⅝
140	Int. Nickel	47	47⅛	47	47⅛
890	Int. Paper	65	65	64¼	64¼
150	Interboro. Con.	15⅜	15⅜	15	15
8,660	Kennecott Cop.	59⅞	60⅜	58	58
420	Lack. Steel	103⅝	103⅝	101	101¼
40	Lehigh Valley	82	82	82	82
180	Maxwell Mot.	76½	77½	75	75
1,250	Mex. Petrol.	111¼	111¾	107⅜	107⅝
570	Miami Cop.	47	47	46	46
40	Nat. Enam. & St.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
40	Nat. Lead	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
440	Nevada Con.	30¾	30½	28¾	28¾
100	N. Y. Central.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
100	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	55¼	55¼	55	55
60	N.Y.,Ont.& W.	30½	30½	30½	30½
110	Ont. Mining.	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼
50	Pacific Mail.	26	26	25⅞	25⅞
60	Pitts. Coal t.r.	42⅜	42⅜	41⅞	41⅝
100	Pr. Steel Car.	54¾	54¾	54	54
280	Ry. Steel Spg.	60	60	59⅝	59⅝
1,100	Ray Consol.	33⅜	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞
1,680	Reading	108½	108⅝	107¼	107⅜
1,120	Rep. Iron & S.	89⅜	90¼	87¼	88
60	Shattuck Ariz.	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
160	Southern Pac.	100	100	99½	100
180	Southern Ry.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
690	Studebaker	124⅜	127⅛	124⅜	125⅞
140	Tenn. Copper.	24	24	23¾	23¾
60	Union B. & P.	14½	14½	14½	14½
890	Union Pacific.	148⅜	149	147⅞	147⅞
80	United Fruit.	162	162	162	162
410	U. S. I. Alco.	135¼	135¼	134¾	135⅝
2,810	U. S. Rubber.	68½	68½	66¼	66⅝
71,680	U. S. Steel.	127½	127⅞	125⅞	125⅝
2,090	Utah Copper.	124¾	125⅞	121⅞	122
40	Va. C. Chem.	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼
630	West'house El.	64⅞	65	64	64
770	Willys-Over.	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33⅝

MINING STOCKS.

200	Belmont	4.85	5.12½	4.85	5.12½
400	Big Jim.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
1,500	Cash Boy.	.06	.06	.06	.06
600	Gold'id Con.	.52½	.52½	.52½	.52½
1,000	Great Bend.	.12	.12	.12	.12
200	Iron Blos.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
400	Jumbo Ext.	.24	.24	.24	.24
500	Midway	.23	.23	.23	.23
500	Montana	.25	.25	.25	.25
900	Portland	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
1,000	Rescue Eula.	.30	.30	.30	.30
1,800	Rochester	.81	.81	.79	.79
500	Silver Plak.	.22	.22	.22	.22
400	Tono Ext.	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
300	West End.	.73	.73	.73	.73
1,000	Yerrington	.37	.37	.37	.37

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

For Account of Executors.

24 shares American La France Fire Engine Company, Inc., common, $100 each; 61.

46 shares American La France Fire Engine Co., Inc., preferred, $100 each; 86.

50 shares unexcelled manufacturing Co., Inc., $10 each; 80½ per share.

$115 50-100 Unexcelled Manufacturing Co., Inc., 5 per cent. funding certificate; $44.

113 shares Knollwood Cemetery, (Beacon Trust Company certificate of deposit), first, second and third assessments paid; 50 cents per share.

50 shares Star Consolidated Mines Co., $1 each; 17 cents each.

12 shares United States Casualty Company, $100 each; 200.

650 shares United Cotton Gin Company common, $10 each; 25 shares United Cotton Gin Company preferred, $10 each. $36 lot.

$8,000 Brooklyn Ferry Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due August, 1948. (Knickerbocker Trust Company certificates;) $60 lot.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.

5,000 shares United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco common, $100 each; 11⅛.

600 shares Euclid Heights Realty Company common, $100 each; $60 lot.

$10,000 note of Euclid Heights Realty Company, dated March 25, 1908, payable on or before two years after date at 8 per cent. interest to order of Patrick Calhoun; $150.

100 shares Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad Company first preferred certificate of deposit; $1 lot.

$1,000 Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad Company 4½ per cent. bond, certificate of deposit; $2 lot.

10 shares Harriman National Bank, $100 each; $425½.

$2,000 Twin City Light and Traction Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due January, 1935; 78.

$2,000 Albia Interurban Railway Co. first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due June, 1917; 52.

313 shares Pere Marquette Railroad common, $100 each; $1.05 per share.

300 shares Penn Seaboard Steel Corporation; $58.

10 shares Germania Fire Insurance Company, $50 each; $74.

270 shares State Bank of New York, $100 each; 109.

30 shares Citizens Engineering Construction Company of [illegible] per share.

MANY WANT FRENCH LOAN.

Applications for Participation in Syndicate Exceed Amount.

Applications for participation in the syndicate underwriting the $60,000,000 three-year 6 per cent. bonds of the French cities of Bordeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles greatly exceed the amount of the issue. Allotments made by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the syndicate managers, will be about 40 per cent. of the applications, which cover both the firm and optional parts of the loan, the former amounting to $36,000,000 and the latter, $24,000,000. The price of the bonds to the syndicate is 96½.

Bonds of the three French municipalities will be offered to the public at 98, on a yield basis of approximately 6¼ per cent. The City of Paris loan, put out early in October, was offered at 98¾ and accured interest, at which price the bonds net 6.30 per cent. on the investment.

[No. 3,415.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 17, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$39,221,965.09
Overdrafts, unsecured		51.49
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		70,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.:		
Bonds loaned (other than U. S. bonds)	$322,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	2,148,510.60	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		2,550,510.60
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		4,204.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		90,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers		676,732.21
Exchanges for Clearing House		11,254,103.49
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		55,328.14
Outside checks and other cash items	$10,697.81	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	2,905.51	
		13,602.32
Notes of other national banks		15,750.00
Federal Reserve notes		40,600.00
Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank		10,234,596.62
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		27,700.00
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank		12,426.00
Accrued interest entered		69,911.75
Total		$64,837,463.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,167,473.55	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	118,946.43	
		1,058,526.92
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		80,000.00
Circulating notes outstanding		49,997.50
Net amount due to banks and bankers		27,119,042.58
Dividends unpaid		60.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		34,160,874.69
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		192,883.18
Deposits held for acceptances		7,616,166.26
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,072,926.34
Total demand deposits	$33,042,900.97	
Cash letters of credit		845.00
Acceptances executed for customers		12,426.00
Income tax withheld		762.64
Total		$64,837,463.21

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. K. CLEVERLEY, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of November, 1916.
[Seal.] JAMES E. ORR, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
S. G. BAYNE,
E. H. R. GREEN,
PETER McDONNELL,
Directors.

CREDIT TALKS
We Buy—
Notes @ 6%
Winthrop V. Taylor & Co.
COMMERCIAL PAPER
27 Pine Street, N. Y. Tel. John 4943.

I SPENT PAST SEASON
ALASKA LOCATING,
proving up,
securing title valuable gold placer ground for
New York Syndicate.
Expect leave New York again December. Can secure similar ground next season near new Government railroad; test preliminary way $15,000 expense and interest in ground. Such property in demand easily worth $100,000 immediately.
HERSCHEL C. PARKER, Mining Expert.
Equitable Building, New York.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York
30 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000

TAX MEMORANDA

Information concerning real estate taxes and personal taxes in New York, also the United States Income Tax. Copies furnished on application.
FULTON TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
Singer Building, 149 Broadway

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD., OF DELAWARE
First Lien and Refunding 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "A."

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Successor Trustee under Deed of Trust securing the above issue, dated October 1st, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest) for the sum of Five hundred thirteen thousand, two hundred ninety-four dollars and ninety-seven cents ($513,294.97.) Proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York, on and after November 23rd, 1916, at not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, said offers to be acted upon as and when received. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, November 23rd, 1916.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD., OF DELAWARE
First and Refunding Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "B."

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Successor Trustee under Deed of Trust securing the above issue, dated October 1st, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest) for the sum of Eighty-seven thousand, one hundred eighty-three dollars and fifty-four cents ($187,183.54.) Proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York, on and after November 23rd, 1916, at not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, said offers to be acted upon as and when received. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, November 23rd, 1916.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD., OF DELAWARE
First and Refunding Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "C."

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Successor Trustee under Deed of Trust securing the above issue, dated October 1st, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest) for the sum of One hundred ninety-six thousand, one hundred three dollars and seventy-two cents ($196,103.72.) Proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York, on and after November 23rd, 1916, at not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, said offers to be acted upon as and when received. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, November 23rd, 1916.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT, New York City, Room 710, Army Building, October 28, 1916.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Hudson River Channel, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M. November 24, 1916, and then opened. Further information on application.

PROPOSALS FOR METAL WALL LOCKers.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11:00 o'clock A. M. [illegible] 6, 1916, for furnishing [illegible] Wall Lockers. [illegible]

$5,000,000

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Six Per Cent. Three-Year Secured Gold Loan Treasury Notes of 1916

Dated November 1, 1916. Due November 1, 1919

Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1st and November 1st), payable in United States gold at Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois, or at Central Trust Company of New York. Coupon notes of $1,000 denomination, registerable as to principal

Redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the Republic on 30 days' published notice as follows:

During the first year at a premium of 1%
and any time thereafter at a premium of ½%

This loan is a direct obligation of the Republic of China and is secured, in respect to both principal and interest, by a first charge upon the entire revenues derived and to be derived by the Chinese Government, from the Chinese Tobacco and Wine Public Sales Tax, with the declaration by the Chinese Government that said tax will net it, during the year 1916, $11,680,000 (Chinese currency), or the equivalent of about $5,840,000 gold, and that during each of the years that all or any part of this loan, principal or interest, is unpaid, said tax will amount to a sum equivalent to at least $5,000,000 gold.

The Chinese Government declares that said loan is needed by the Chinese Government for industrial purposes, including the internal development of China, the strengthening of the reserves of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications (both of which are official banks), and other similar purposes.

The subject matter of this loan has been submitted to the Secretary of State of the United States of America, and is referred to by him in a letter dated November 16, 1916, as follows:

"I have read the contract between yourselves and the Republic of China with reference to a loan of five million dollars for a period of three years, and I have to say, in reply to your oral request for a statement of the policy of this Department respecting such loans, that the Department of State is always gratified to see the Republic of China receive financial assistance from the citizens of the United States, and that it is the policy of the Department now, as in the past, to give all proper diplomatic support and protection to the legitimate enterprises abroad of American citizens."

The Government of China states the population of China is about 400,000,000 and its total external and internal debt, as of December 31, 1915, but including this loan, amounts approximately to the equivalent of $680,000,000 gold, or a debt equal to $1.70 per capita. The Government states that throughout the history of China, including the Empire, there has never been a default in the payment of interest or principal of any part of the national debt.

All legal matters in connection with this loan, including the contract with the Republic and the form of the notes, have been approved by Messrs. Mayer, Meyer, Austrian & Platt, of Chicago.

Price—97½ and interest to yield about 6.90%

This Offering is made subject to confirmation and change in price.

Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank
Chicago

Chandler & Company
Incorporated
New York and Philadelphia

We Have Orders In
American Brass
General Development
Hanover Nat'l Bank
Niles-Bement-Pond
Rome Brass & Copper
Standard Screw
Texas & Pacific Coal
United Dyewood
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, and an extra dividend of $1 per share and a special dividend of $1 per share, making a total of $3.50 per share, will be paid on Friday, December 15th, 1916, to Stockholders of record November 20th, 1916.
FREDERIC STANWOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, November 18th, 1916.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, O., October 4, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, the 4th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and authorizing the following matters: (1) The purchase by and conveyance to the company of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Saline Valley Railway Company, and of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Evansville, Mt. Carmel & Northern Railway Company (of Indiana), and (2) such other matters and things as may be incident to or necessary or appropriate to be done in connection with such transactions.
By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of Vanzophone Company, Inc., will be held at the office of Henry J. Locke, 2 Rector St., New York City, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Dec. 4th, 1916, for the purpose of electing Directors, considering reports of officers, and for such other business as may come before the meeting. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock and remain open until noon.
PAUL N. BOGART, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY will be held at its office, No. 170 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, the 4th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock no

SHARP COTTON BREAK BUT PRICES RECOVER

Market Shows a Net Loss of from 15 to 17 Points After Unsettled Session.

IRREGULARITY A PUZZLE

Much Wall Street Realizing and Liquidation and Overnight Selling Follow Tuesday's Drop.

Cotton was extremely irregular and unsettled yesterday, and in spite of aggressive work by the bulls, supplemented by earnest missionary efforts, the feature of the day proved to be a break of about 40 points more than half of which, however, was regained at the close. The present irregularity is hard to explain, except from the viewpoint of the price, as many traders are beginning to get out of the market in anticipation of general liquidation when the Government estimate is issued in December.

The opening was 5 to 15 points higher, but a very nervous undertone was apparent. There was a good deal of Wall Street realizing and liquidation, and some overnight selling orders had been brought in by Tuesday's break. Liverpool was higher than due. Cables stated that the English market was more quiet, and that Continental and trade buying was absorbing all liquidation.

The presence of overnight selling orders prevented a full response to Liverpool's strength. Local professionals, Liverpool, and spot houses were among the early buyers. Other trade interests, New Orleans, and Wall Street were liberal sellers. There was also a rumor in circulation to the effect that several of the leading bull operators were among the heavy sellers of the day.

Along in the afternoon the market had a sharp break which carried January down to the basis of 20¼ cents. Heavy covering toward the close left the market 15 to 17 points net lower.

Bullish interviews were made public yesterday by B. S. Castles and Charles C. Cowan. Mr. Castles made a strong argument in favor of a price of 25 cents and higher. Mr. Cowan took the view that cotton had advanced less than other commodities, and that mills could pay 25 cents and make larger profits than usual.

Theodore H. Price, in yesterday's issue of Commerce and Finance, stated that the cotton market reminded one of a boat on the Niagara River above the Falls. He added: "Under such conditions, the reasoned discussion of market phenomena or supply and demand seems to be as unnecessary as a fence around a graveyard, which the late Jim Fisk said was not required 'because those who were in couldn't get out, and those who were out didn't want to get in.'"

Market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	20.65	20.67	20.10	20.34@20.35	20.52@20.54
Jan.	20.75	20.78	20.21	20.47@20.48	20.64@20.65
Mar.	20.96	20.97	20.41	20.69@20.70	20.84@20.87
May.	21.17	21.17	20.60	20.87@20.89	21.02@21.06
July.	21.13	21.14	20.59	20.85@20.88	21.01@21.03
Oct.	18.85	18.87	18.50	18.73@18.75	18.82@18.84

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 45 points decline; middling, 20.30c. Southern spot markets as follows: Quotations were unchanged, 15 to 25 points decline. New Orleans, 20c; Galveston, 20.50c; Savannah, 20½c; Memphis, 20.25c; Augusta, 20.25c; Houston, 20.50c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	20.09	20.10	19.60	19.81@19.83	19.99@20.00
Jan.	20.20	20.25	19.70	19.97@19.98	20.14@20.16
Mar.	20.52	20.54	19.99	20.26@20.27	20.42@20.43
May.	20.74	20.74	20.18	20.46@20.47	20.61@20.63
July.	20.83	20.83	20.32	20.54@20.56	20.71@20.73
Oct.	18.67	18.21		18.43@18.44	

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a moderate demand business in spot cotton, with middling 14 points decline, at 12.39c. Sales, 7,000; receipts, 26,000. Closed quiet but steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Jan.-Feb.		12.26	12.35	12.17	12.21	12.25
Mar.-Apr.		12.31	12.43	12.29	12.32	12.37
May-June		12.41	12.46	12.41	12.42	12.47
July-Aug.		12.40	12.55	12.39	12.41	12.47
Oct.-Nov.		12.27	12.38	12.27	11.27	11.35

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were January, 20.61c; March, 20.80c; May, 20.98c; July, 20.96c. The market there was due to open today, 5½ to 7 points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Re'pts. Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
Galveston	14,809	12,727	382,569	293,863
New Orleans	8,370	7,377	456,035	317,546
Mobile	569	173	11,485	21,530
Savannah	6,747	2,317	187,813	205,335
Charleston	1,392	641	75,874	98,284
Wilmington	70	869	35,869	37,938
Norfolk	8,567	3,673	85,116	103,333

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	1,955	2,195	138,943	184,423
Memphis	6,317	9,208	247,812	276,291
St. Louis	425	5,018	22,185	13,853
Houston	9,507	7,460	276,564	195,197

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last wk.	Last yr.
Galveston	12,500 to 13,500	22,238	7,919
New Orleans.	5,500 to 7,000	9,175	15,465

Exports yesterday were 13,580 bales. Total thus far this season, 2,214,422 bales. Total last season, 1,725,908 bales.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid. Asked.
Tin, spot	45.10 46.00	45.10 45.50
Lead	7.12½ 7.25	7.10 7.20
Spelter	12.70	12.50
Antimony	14.00 15.00	14.00 15.00
Quicksilver	$80.00	$80.00
Aluminium	*64.00 66.00	*64.00 65.00
Iron, No. 2X f'dry.	25.00 25.50	25.00 25.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32@32¼c, first quarter, 1917; 31¾@31¾c, second quarter, 1917, delivery. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	114 0 0	144 0 0
Copper, futures	139 10 0	139 10 0
Tin, spot	191 0 0	188 15 0
Tin, futures	193 0 0	190 10 0
Spelter	57 0 0	56 10 0
Lead	30 10 0	30 10 0

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., is in receipt of advices from its Australian representative to the effect that the Prime Minister and Conference are now considering matters affecting the whole Australian clip.

The New York branch of James H. Rhodes & Co., industrial chemicals, 162 William Street, will hold an annual banquet next Monday night at the Hotel Martinique.

The Executive Committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, at a meeting yesterday, decided that the annual convention of the organization be held Feb. 15 and 16 in this city. The annual banquet will be held on the evening of the 15th. The opposition of the merchants to the elimination of cash discounts by manufacturers and wholesalers will be presented to the convention in a resolution.

The annual convention of the National Association of Clothiers will be held on Jan. 16 and 17 at the Hotel Biltmore. The Committee on Arrangements, chosen yesterday, is made up as follows: Norbert D. Light, Herbert C. Ansorge, Leopold E. Leipziger, A. M. Loeb, Louis J. Jaffee, Dave Rosenthal, A. Sherwin, Alfred Naumburg, W. A. Bandler, B. J. Perkins, and W. R. Corwine.

Auctioneers

Unless announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

Broaker Accountics Corp.,71 W. 23 St.
Home Study Accountancy Training.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4269.

Michael M. Weiss buys all kinds mdse., machinery fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

KILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 333-341 4th Av., at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 3345

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING Tel. 6911-12 Barclay. Silverware, 111-113 Spring St. Tel. 5057 Spring.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer Galleries, 536-538 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CAMBRIC.—We are open for a large quantity of cambric in small or large lots; will pay cash. Peerless Mfg. Co., 100 Prince St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. Call from 3 to 6 all week. Room 1,004, 10th floor, 13 West 27th St.

COAT AND SUIT JOBBER placing orders for Spring. Plymouth Cloak Co., 60 East 11th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' Spring coats and suits. Ground floor, 29 W. 30th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 134 West 26th St., 6th floor.

CLOTHS.—We are open to buy $25,000 worth of plushes, velours, and various other cloths for coatings at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 20th St.

CLOTHS.—Open for jobs of velours or similar cloths. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses for Spring; will place orders. Evana Garment Co., 134 West 26th St., 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and Georgette dresses. Call with samples. Ready to buy. 115 West 29th, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—We are buying for cash jobs of party and serge dresses of the better kind. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber open for Spring dresses. Call 13 East 17th, 8th floor, between 10 and 12 A. M.

DRESSES.—We are placing stock orders on afternoon dresses; will look at samples daily. E. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at dresses; call all week with samples. Levin, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—We are ready to look at Spring line of silk dresses. 24 East 22d, 5th floor.

ESQUIMETTE PLUSH. — Open for 100 pieces; 12 cases Thibets. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

GOLD SERGE wanted, No. 7301 or 6301. Call Chelsea 8366.

MERCHANDISE.—Am open for all classes of general merchandise, for spot cash; what have you to offer? 1,182 Broadway, Room 1,302.

PAPER wanted.—We buy old ledgers and books for paper manufacturing. M. Helfgott & Son, Inc., 528 West 36th.

PEAU-DE-CYGNES, Messalines and Taffetas, black and colored, wanted, any quantity, for cash. Rosenfeld & Newmark, 18 West 27th. Telephone Farragut 3258.

PLUSHES wanted; 40-40; will pay cash. Hotwell Cloak, 130 West 25th St.

SERGES.—Open for Amoskeag and Pacific grade serges; quantity; cash. Gramercy 3048.

SERGES.—Quantity 4408 wanted; cash. Schlang Co., 151 West 26th St.

SILKS.—Open for seconds and tender silks and velvets. 7934 Spring.

SPRING SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring suits all week. Top floor, 132 West 22d St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at misses' Spring suits and coats, better grade. 12 West 27th, 14th floor.

SUITS.—Spot cash for Fall suits; must be good values; quantities no object. Karl Light, 45 West 27th.

SUITS and Coats, Spring; jobber looking all week. 145 West 28th St., 6th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring suits. 19 West 24th St., top floor.

SUITS.—Looking at Spring suits all week. 19 West 34th St., tenth floor.

UNDERWEAR. — Jobs muslin gowns and drawers wanted; long sleeve, slipover; spot cash; any quantity. Call mornings, early, 114 5th Av., 12th floor.

VELOURS, wool, wanted, in all shades. H. Rubin, 24 West 25th.

WASH DRESSES.—Prominent manufacturer is ready to look at wash dresses of the better kind; must submit own samples. Dresses, 258 Times Downtown.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BAGS.—Silk, taffeta, moire, beaded; bargain. Klein, 28 East 28th St.

BEAVER TRIMMING. Chases, 8-1¼-inch strips, for sale; price $5.50 per yard. Greeley 4582.

BROADCLOTH.—White, tan, grey; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—White Deering Millikens, No. 205, $1.50 per yard. Chelsea 608.

BROADCLOTH.—Parker Wilder 551; black, blue, brown, green; $1.05 net. Chelsea 1868.

CARACUL COATR.—Will sacrifice all; also other coats. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

CLOTHS.—Poplins, velours, cheviots, velveteens, plushes, astrakhans, metalambs, uralambs; manufacturers' surpluses. C. M. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway. 5240 Mad. Sq.

CLOTHS, all kinds, for the cloak trade, at sacrifice prices; quick sales. Kurlaw & Bernstein, 635 West 36th St.

COATINGS.—Velours and wool plush, to close out cheap; all colors. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

COATS.—A wonder for the money, silk plush coats, with large sailor collars, trimmed with neutria on bottom, collar, and cuffs; 45 inches long, with guaranteed lining; all for $10 net. Don't miss seeing this wonder. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—2,000, all late models, cloth and pile fabrics; four groups at sacrifice prices, $8.75, $10.50, $12.50, $14.75; call early for a good selection. Harry Greenberg Company, 45 West 27th. 6147 Madison Square.

COATS.—Wonderful assortment velours, Bolivias, fur-trimmed, from $7.50 to $15; immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 114 West 20th.

COATS.—Must dispose of Fall stock of coats, prior to moving; ladies' and children's latest styles, pile fabrics, cloth, &c. Klepper Brothers, 56 East 11th.

COATS.—250 plush coats; American velours, fur trimmed; 500 other coats must be sold. Copeland Cloak and Suit Co., 38 West 26th.

COATS.—1,000 infants' coats at $1.25 up; also all intermediate children's and ladies' coats, cheap. Eleventh floor, 38 West 21st.

COATS.—All fabrics, fur-trimmed; newest models; immediate delivery. Slater, 114 West 28th.

COATS.—Plush, velour, and kersey; latest models; immediate delivery. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st.

COATS.—5,000 at attractive prices in velours, Bolivias, mixtures, and plushes. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Entire stock of velours, chaviot, and Bolivia coats at clean-up prices. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—Big values in better grade plush and cloth coats; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS for immediate delivery; velours, plushes; suits, closing out. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS. — Ladies' plush coats, mouffion trimmed, to close out. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Plushes, beaver, and mufflin trimmed, $13-$25. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS and suits to close out cheap. Kaplan & Alper, Inc., 51 West 24th, 10th floor.

COATS.—Velours and fur-trimmed coats to sacrifice at $6.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS.—Plush, velour, cloth. Bernard Bloom & Bro., 14 East 33d St.

COATS, silk, plush; preference to resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Job; good styles; to close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, Salt's plush; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS—Plush, cloth, pile fabrics; immediate delivery. Slafkes & Tonkar, 7 West 18th.

COATS.—200 velours, wool plushes, to close out. Elsenbud & Liblitz, 40 West 17th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $9. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

CORDUROYS, 27 inches wide; pastel shades; immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 3640.

COTTON GOODS for sale, big quantities, in fancy voiles; big bargain to quick buyer. Madison Square 5670.

DRESSES. — Special lots of silk, serge, and velvet dresses at a price. Harris, 131 West 35th.

DRESSES.—Jobs serge, silk, close out at a price. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Silk serge, to close out; special prices. Princess, 19-21 West 24th.

ESQUIMETTE PLUSH COATS.—Moving uptown; will sacrifice all. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

ESQUIMETTE and peerless plush for sale. Chelsea 3742.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Juilliard 54221 and 4408, all shades, prompt delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1247.

FUR TRIMMING.—French near seal and French Coney in all widths. Low prices; also any other fur trimmings. E. Jagenburg, 53 East 21st St. Telephone Gramercy 1408.

GEORGETTE.—Domestic white, flesh, black, navy, plum; will sell cheap. 8 66 Times.

NECKWEAR.—Odd lot 25c., 50c., and $1.00 neckwear to close at attractive prices. Gumport, 708 Broadway.

PLUSH COATS for immediate delivery. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th St.

PLUSHES at reasonable prices. A. Berger, 27 West 24th. Farragut 9123.

RAINCOAT combination sets for children, $1.50 up. Reliable Coat, 41 West 21st.

SATIN.—100 pieces striped, 75c. yard; 50 pieces tuck silk, plain white, 15 pieces black, 60c. yard. Address E 289 Times Downtown.

SERGE.—White serge, 54 inches, in stock; $1.25 yard. Freydberg, 180 5th Av.

SHIRTS.—Men's negligee shirts, stiff and soft cuffs, $2.75 to $4.50 per dozen. Gruber 107th.

SKIRTS.—25 West

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at Spring skirts all week. Top floor, 132 West 22d St.

SKIRTS.—Spot cash for Fall skirts; must be good values; quantities no object. Karl Light, 45 West 27th.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at Spring skirts. 19 West 24th St., top floor.

SKIRTS.—Looking at Spring skirts all week. 19 West 34th St., tenth floor.

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SKIRTS.—Looking at Spring skirts all week. 19 West 34th St., tenth floor.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, for any territory outside of coast; must be high-class leather goods man, or will give line as side line to man proving high class; commission basis. Salesman, 219 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.8¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...8¼@8½ " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Cloth-Top Shoes to Come In.

The scarcity and rising cost of various kinds of shoe upper leather make it evident that cloth tops are going to be shown quite freely—just how the extent is a bit problematical—in late Winter and Spring footwear for women. Already manufacturers are showing to the trade models with cloth tops, even in some of the best grades of shoes. In all-leather shoes the Spring color tendency is toward ivory, mustard, and gray kid, and also toward such combinations as gray and ivory. In the immediate business gray and fawn suede footwear is showing up well, both in single and two-tone efects. Various shades of tan in combination with suede uppers, with or without tips, and with either high Louis or walking last heels, are selling nicely.

Rubber Prices Strengthen.

Under more active trading and firmer prices in London yesterday, plantation rubbers in the crude state took on a firmer tone here, with quite a little trading between dealers reported on the rise. Both first latex and smoked sheets were quoted here at 71¼ cents a pound for spot shipment. Quotations continued firm enough on the Brazilian grades. Up-river fine was held at 80 cents, spot, and 79 cents for prompt shipment. Up-river coarse brought 47½ to 48 cents, with the latter price also quoted for upper Cacho ball. Despite the rise, there was no great disposition to trade manifested on the part of the leading manufacturing interests here.

Floor Coverings Sell Freely.

Judging from reports that come from local offices of big floor coverings concerns, the men who are now on the road selling carpets, rugs and other goods of this kind are having about as near a sinecure as falls within the province of human beings who work for a living. In other words, orders are coming in so freely it is evident that no urging buyers to cover their needs is required of the salesmen. From all parts of the country good business is coming, and while all lines are being taken, the high prices asked for some of the most expensive goods are naturally making them sell less freely than merchandise of the tapestry order. There is little chance, however, that makers of any grade of goods will have to go begging for business this season. The same is true of the linoleum end of the trade.

Typewriter Sales Are Large.

Little fault can be found with the current demand for leading makes of typewriters, either for domestic or export use. Business concerns all over the country are giving evidence of expansion or other forms of prosperity in the purchase of machines, and considerable business is also being booked from new enterprises. One of the leading manufacturing companies yesterday reported unfilled orders for 15,000 machines, among which were a good number for foreign delivery. Machines equipped with adding and other labor-saving devices are growing in demand at the time. Some of the typewriters for small concerns are said to be declining, for the reason that new ones are being bought instead. Individuals are buying both kinds for private use. In spite of the increased cost of materials and some kinds of labor, it is not thought that there is much danger of higher prices for the finished machines. Accessories are said to be selling better than for some time.

Striped Silks for Sport Clothes.

Silk buyers appear to favor anything in the way of striped materials in their orders for next Spring. Goods of this description are bought for manufacture into sport garments. The wider the stripe in the design, the better manufacturers and buyers seem to like the cloths featured. The most vivid color contrasts are favored. The ground material can be almost anything, so a seller said, as long as the color and design are correct. Sport silks such as shantung, however, are most popular because they are so readily adapted for use in sport garments.

Wage Increase Effect on Prices.

Opinions expressed in the woolen trade regarding the wage increases now being announced by many of the large mill organizations seem to agree on the point that they will influence prices to a very small effect. The reason given for this assertion is that so many of the controlling factors in costs show such larger advances that the wage item is insignificant in comparison. Raw wool and dyes are priced so high over their usual levels, said a mill agent, that a 10 per cent. increase to mill operatives will play a very small part in the heightening of values.

Clothiers Eager to Buy.

Although there has been no attempt on the part of many houses in the men's wear primary market to name prices or consider orders for next Fall, the mills that are willing to go ahead on the new season are receiving from all accounts a very heavy application on their lines. The clothiers appear to have learned the lesson that early buying means lower prices. In some quarters of the market the wisdom of the Fall owners who are now taking heavyweight orders is questioned. Sellers who doubt the advisability of such early operations point to the situation that developed early in this year, when the piece goods buyers caught some mill agents napping and put over an avalanche of orders, a fair portion of which had to be turned out at close margins or no profit at all because of the increased cost of raw materials.

Attractive Suits for Spring.

An early start on the new season is not the only device which suit manufacturers have adopted to create a demand for their product. The openings that have already taken place, according to a buyer who has been around looking over Spring offerings, indicate that the designers in the suit industry have put more than their usual effort into the new lines. In the main, he said, the predominant note for the new season will be one of simplicity. The extreme effects, he said, have been confined to the sport garment branch, and even in goods of this description the general idea of simplicity has been carried out. He remarked that the new colors will prove a big factor in regaining for suits the popularity which they lost during the Fall period.

Gray Goods Buying Picks Up.

There was still better buying in the local gray goods market yesterday than on Tuesday, in which 39¼-inch 64-60s were the bear performers. These cloths sold well for three different deliveries during the day, and at three different prices. For this month they sold at 8¼ cents, for December they brought an eighth less, while for February-April delivery 8 cents was the selling price. Some December business of interest was also put through on 39-inch 68-72s at 9 cents. In the sheeting end there was further trading in good-sized lots, with additional December business done on 48 square four-yards at 9½ cents. Large sales of 39 and 45 inch sateens and twills were reported to converters for the clothing trade. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 70-80s...10½c;39½-inch, 64-68s...8¼c
39-inch, 72-76s...9¼c;39½-inch, 64-56s...7½c
39-inch, 64-72s...9c 38½-inch, 60-52s...7½c
39-inch, 56-44s...8½c 38½-inch, 60-48s...7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...8¾c;27-inch, 64-60s...5½c

Drug and Chemical Trade Fair.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that a fair business is being done

has been active trading in quinine among the second hands, who are asking from 60 to 63 cents an ounce for the sulphate, although the makers' price is still 55 cents in 100-ounce tins. Hard and soft mercurials have been advanced. There is no falling off in the demand for alcohol, particularly for prompt delivery, and premiums of 5 cents a gallon have been paid for 188 and 190 proof U. S. P. and denatured. Wood alcohol has again been advanced 5 cents by producers. Pressers of castor oil have moved their prices up as a result of the higher cost of castor beans. One of the chief declines of the week was in Norwegian cod-liver oil, which dropped off $3 a barrel.

WOOL SHORTAGE IS FELT.

Limited Supply Prevents Great Activity in the Market.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The last week has seen increased strength in the wool market. Shortages in wool are being felt more and more keenly each day. There is not so much activity because the supply is becoming more limited. The worsted mills are in urgent need of combing wools.

"Cables have been received stating that no combing wools will be allowed to be exported from Australia, although shipments of burry merino wools would be permitted after Nov. 20. There is difficulty in obtaining vessels in which to ship the wool. Advices have been received that Great Britain has requisitioned New Zealand and also crossbred slipes from Australia.

"In the woolen goods market buying is less active because general activity is less, although in some quarters there has been an increase in the buying of certain fabrics. Advances of from 5 to 10 cents a yard have been paid. The demand for Spring goods is steady and growing.

"The cotton goods market has increased in strength during the week. There is practically no speculation in cotton goods, and therefore the sales must continue relatively large. Probably the outlook in the cotton goods market is as good as it has been any time for six months, even though radical price increases have occurred."

SUSPENDS NEW CLASS RATES

Tariffs Affecting Central Freight Territory Held Up.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Proposed new class rates between many points in the Central Freight Association territory—north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi River—and between points in that territory and others in adjoining territories, were suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission today until March 31 next, pending investigation.

The traffics were filed by the railroads to realign rates in accordance with suggestions of the commission in its five per cent. advance rate decision. Most of the suspended schedules represent increases, although there also are many reductions.

In deciding the five per cent. case, the commission commented upon what it called inconsistencies of a large number of class rates. The readjusted rates, now held up, would provide increases ranging from one to four cents a hundred pounds on all classes of freight between Chicago and Pittsburgh, or from one to six cents between Chicago and Grand Rapids, Mich., and of from one to four cents between Chicago and Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo and many other cities.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Decisions in Reappraisement Proceedings.

After denying a motion by Government counsel to dismiss a protest on the ground that a single General Appraiser had no jurisdiction to proceed to find a value without a sample, Judge Brown of the Board of General Appraisers yesterday made a ruling in a case affecting the value for dutiable purposes of benzoic acid made from toluol. The acid was shipped to New York by J. W. Drysale & Sons, London, but the commodity had been purchased in France, and apparently routed through England. The Appraiser refused to take the French market value put on the product by the importers here in making entry and, instead, returned the value on the price for the commodity prevailing in England. The General Appraiser reversed the Appraiser and sustained the claim for entry on the French market price. The merchandise, which it appeared, comprised three classes, was allowed to enter at 10 shillings, 9 shillings 6 pence, and 9 shillings respectively, per pound.

In a reappraisement by Judge Howell, silk hair nets from Gorges Berger, Paris, came in for an advance over entered value. The goods, which were described on the invoice as "44.45x55 c-m. in bulk," were entered as having a value of 5.20, and advanced to 5.70 francs per gross.

Furs from H. Presman, London, came in for advances at the hands of New York customs officials. Judge McClelland yesterday on review, affirmed the higher rates put on the goods. Dyed musquash, invoiced at 4½ pence, entered at 5½ pence per pound, was reappraised at 9 pence per pound. Dyed muskrat waste, entered at 1 penny, was advanced to 1½ pence per pound.

So-called Willet-Bruce automatic steamship whistle control gear shipped to New York by Thomas Downie & Co., Liverpool, was advanced by the customs officials at New York. An appeal followed for a reappraisement, Judge Fischer hearing the testimony. He concluded that the gear had been undervalued, and approved the taking of duty on the basis of £80 for each gear. The importers here in making entry valued each gear at only £25.

Watch crystals from the Meiji Trading Company, Kobe, entered at New York as having a Japanese market value of 2.15 yen per gross, were held by Judge Fischer dutiable on the basis of 2.88 yen per gross.

Judge Sullivan had before him for the second time, a protest relating to bottles containing olive oil. Altogether there were 1,740 bottles in the consignment shipped to New York by Rinando, Mayano & Co., of Nice. The Appraiser undertook to take duty on the oil and on the bottles separately, this having the effect of making the importers pay higher duties than would have been the case had the goods been considered an entirety. The importers appealed for a review. Judge Sullivan, in holding that the entered value which regarded the merchandise as an entirety was correct, said he still was of the opinion the merchandise was an entirety, so purchased and sold, and should be appraised as such. The goods were allowed to enter at 177.40 francs.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

EDWARD L. BLOOM, 200 West Fifty-fourth Street, a theatrical manager, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $51,775 and no assets. There are 135 creditors, including many actors and actresses, for services. Among them are Maud Fealy, $247; Mrs. Polly Marriatt, $170; Viola Williams, $450; George Golden, $607; Al. Smyth, $428; Nathan Edeson, $55; Wallace Terrell, $376; James Seeger, $396; and Al. Stedman, $75. For royalties he owes Edgar Smith, $2,700; E. Ray Goetz, $1,850, and A. Baldwin Sloan, $1,350. Among other creditors are Willaurette Dodge, $5,000 for services; Marcus Loew, $900; Samuel F. Nixon of Philadelphia, $1,000 on notes; Deerham Realty Company, $1,257 judgment, and Octograph Company, $554 judgment. Bloom has been in the theatrical line for many years. There was an Edward L. Bloom, who was in bankruptcy on Dec. 28, 1900, and April 12, 1900.

ANNIE BRISKIE, 1,018 East 163d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $16,025 and no assets. The liabilities were a deficiency judgment in favor of Robert L. Roget and Thomas H. Dolan, as committee of the property of Mary McLoughlin.

WILLIAM B. ODZ, manufacturer of dresses, 12 West Seventeenth Street, has made an assignment to Harry Osterman. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against him by David Kaplan, $456; Morris H. Harris, $37, and B. S. Weisser, $10.

HORWITZ & SEGAL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Horwitz and Max Segal, composing the firm of Horwitz & Segal, manufacturers of waists, 125 Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, N. J., but who have residents in New York City, by William Abrams, $300; Austin McNeal, $163, and Jacob Kovalsky, $200. Liabilities are stated to be $6,000 and assets $3,000.

J. MORRISON GILMOUR, salesman, 8 West Fortieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $472 on a judgment in favor of Johnson-Kahn Company. There was a J. Morrison Gilmour who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Oct. 7, 1904, which was closed up without a discharge.

BLANCHE YOVIN, dealer in women's apparel, 714 Fifth Avenue, and at Bar Harbor, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $16,502 and assets of $1,790.

KASSOUF, MOUTRAN & BACLINI, dealers in laces, 23 Rector Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,868 and assets of $5,902.

GRAND HAT FRAME CO.—Judge Hand has appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver for Max Kalin, trading as the Grand Hat Frame Co., 345 Grand Street, bond of $2,000, with privilege of continuing the business for five days. Liabilities are stated to be $8,000 and assets $2,500.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 22.—Petitions in bankruptcy have been filed as follows:

Charles Gilbert Magee of Boston, secretary; liabilities, $48,323; assets, $972.

Samuel Spector and Siegel, trading as Spector & Siegel, contractors and builders, Boston; liabilities, $286,633; assets, uncertain.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Sarah Shearer, merchant, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $13,628.80 and assets of $9,112.91.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 22.—Emil O. Schmidt, piano dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. The petition says he owes $93,977.88, including $83,152.16 in secured and $10,806.60 in unsecured claims. The petitioner values his assets at $144,589.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

A. L. Mordecai & Son—J. Douglas, costs $104.97
Arthur, Daniel V.—M. Natal 218.65
Bacon, E. J.—J. Maher 401.97
Breves, Rudolph—Egyptian Lacquer Mfg. Co. et al., costs 109.42
Bennet, W. S.—Long Islander Pub. Co. 420.32
Basch, Isaac—Wingood Realty Co., Inc. 163.26
Burton, Hiram—P. Walsh 5,153.99
Braun, Charles—Kalt Lumber Co. et al., costs 108.79
Battaglin, Basilo—Fred Koch Brewery. 297.79
Burns Bros., Inc.—City of New York, costs 106.85
Caiata, Angel—Robert H. Ingersoll & Brother 103.49
Chuck, Isadore—J. B. Martindale et al. 541.66
Chisholm Realty Co.—People, &c. 300.00
Cort, John—B. Marinell, Ltd., costs. 146.65
Comstock, Charles A.—J. Seeman et al. 19.85
Colvin, Joseph—B. Geller et al. 718.24
Callan, Patrick J.—C. E. Glassman & Son, Inc. 138.41
Columbia Machine Works and Malleable Iron Co.—J. K. Delano, Jr. 2,181.48
Continental Ins. Co.—A. Beskowitz, costs 144.85
Dashing, Mary—M. W. Solomon 161.61
Danziger, Henry G.—J. I. Stahl 100.66
English Lumber Co., Inc.—Parshelsky Bros., Inc., costs 119.20
Edwards, Leo—De Packh Brothers 215.85
Empire Braid Works, Inc.—Zurich General Accident and Liability Ins. Co., Ltd. 334.47
Fuchs, Emil E.—German-American Ins. Co. 294.13
Goldsmith, Milton—N. De Zel 1,622.51
Hofbauer, Minna—C. Leopold 111.91
Harris, Joseph—Baltzer Brothers Brewing Co. 2,100.13
Hewlett, George G.—E. Van Voorhis & Son, costs 104.40
Herman, Henry, Jr.—R. Von Cleff 220.27
Haines, Charles—C. E. Glassman & Son, Inc. 238.60
Hirsch, Leon F.—G. Bergamo 1,087.86
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—M. Lahey 1,040.44
Jaffe, Samuel H.—H. M. Bicknell, costs 105.00
Kaplan, Aaron—N. Giants 408.78
London & Lancashire Guarantee & Accident Co. of Canada—Carolyn Laundry $1,807.94
Leavitt, Harry—B. Silverman 478.04
McGrath, Michael P.—Merchants' Bank of Canada 21,634.70
Menzel, G. Ewald—National Surety Co. 174.44
Monzillo, Alession, and Dominick Lambiente—People, &c. 500.00
Martinelli & Co., Inc.—Central Verein of N. Y. City 631.41
Mitchell, Robert ex.—Murray Hill Iron Works Co. 107.66
Mulligan, Edw. T.—City of N. Y., costs 112.09
Manchester Garage Co.—Crew Levick Co. 167.35
Mueller, William—C. E. Glassman & Son, Inc. 235.95
McNulty, Harold C.—J. Rohrer .....

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *causes or against.*

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 423, P. O. Bldg.
Ambrosius<Ambrosius. Bendy<South Shore Traction.
Weber Elec Co<Nat Gas, &c., Co. Sunny Brook Elec Co<Metzler.
Hamilton<U S Steel Prod. Re Stean Dredge 6.
Hinman<Visible Writer Co. Milker Co.
Rhodin<Ostrander.
D, L & W R R<Donahue.
N'klyn Eastern Dist Terminal<U S.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 13th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Re Barge C. R. Sheffer.
Bradley Import Co<W. G. Holbrook.
Charles<Seaboard & Gulf SS.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.
Amata<Lehigh Valley RR.
U S<Taylor.
Kroger<Ruppert.
Same<Gibson Distilling Co.
Tradel Marble Co<US Finish & Qty Co.
Pain<Barclay Corset Co.
A. B. Andrews<Stave & Timber.
U S<David.
J. C. Deitra<Syndicate Pub.
Lowe Motor Supplies<Weed Chain Tire Grip Co.
Universal Transp<Rajenski.
Smith<Penn RR.
Louisiana State Rice Milling<Moses.

Seaboard & Gulf Co<Chiarella.
N W Trading<J C Stock Yards.
Scanten<Tug Eureka.

Loes<Belias, Hess & Co
Goldstein<Katz.
Ulkymako<same.
Wix<Wix.
Henry McCaddin, Jr<McCabe.
Butterwieser<Stadtmuer.
Verstondey<Beck, (2.)
Re Schwarzstein.
NY Prod Exch Bank<12th Ward Bank.
Re Roosevelt.
Re Mather.
Wiener<Wiener.
Re Morewood Rty Holding Co.
Meyer<Meyer.
Jaeger<Waldron.
Connolly<Hessig.
W & S Job Co<Green.
Costello<Pratt.
Heatless Dental Wheel Co<461 8th Av Co.
Re Palmer.
Re Fraenkel.
Stein<Casual Co of A.
Bosch<Bosch.
Re Zache.
Stein<Casual Co of A.
Wiesbader<Kaufman.
Silverman<Goldsmith Bros.
Dunham<Wm Steiner, Sons & Co.
Hobson<Morris.
Rainey<Brown.
Doyle<Talmadge.
Ruth<Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc.
Buxbaum<Dunham Rty Co, (2.)
Patten<Neuberger.
Re Northcote.
Re Goodwin.
Greenbaum<Polisuk.
Nissmann<Nissmann.
Terry<Terry.
Mayor<Con. Gas Co.
Wackerow<Wackerow.
Hallahan<Hallahan.
Hellenic Trans SS Co<Equitable Tr Co.
Nat Tobacco Prod Co<Tobacco Prod C.
O'Neill<O'Neill.
Terry<Terry.
Kenny<Federal Sign System.
Re Pneumatic Concrete Placing Co.
Lydig<White.
Perolin Nomoreadust Co. Inc<John A. Crowley Co.
Shepherd<Smith.
Greenwich Sav Bank<Samson.

Feldman<Eckhart Milling Co.
Mahler<Bierman.
Newman<Fowler.
Bennet<Kistler.
Stern<Hopkins.
Rosenberg<Fire Adjst.
Parrott<Birdseye.
Holland<Lorraine.
NYC & L I Adv Co<Rakowsky.
Town Topics Pub Co<Graf.
Counes<Chapalidis.
West & Bronx, &c, Co<Fraser.

PART I.—Gaynor, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Leamy<Baker (2.)
PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Ochs<Finkelstein.
PART XIII.—Bissell, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M. Chelimer<Borman. Title Guar & Trust<Tax Lien.
Nagle<Keenan.
Imperator Rty Co<Tull.
Hynes<Kabre Assets Corp.
Heinon & Schafran<Von Ralts.
Atlantic Terra Cotta Co<Nordone.
Little<Ware.
Tannenson<New Eng Cas Co.
Hansen<McGovern.
Wolf<De Vaux.
Spencer<Colima Lumber Co.
Stockton<Lambert H E Co.
Dogin<Dogin.
Del Mar<Del Mar.
New Eng Cas Co<Sirigana.
Brunson<Gillespie.
Green<Wahmann.
Same<Schafer.
Same<Liquor Seized, &c. (Peduto.)
PART XV.—No day calendar.
PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bacon<Modern Pen. McMurray<Diemenland Reopath Co.
Pipe & Const Supply<Mason & Hanger Co.
PART XVII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Crombie<Illinois Sur.
PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Frankel<Peters.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.
Estate of:
Francis L. Leland. Will for probate:
Mary Plummer,
James K. Ellis.
Alexander Taft.
Charissa L. Shaw.
Emil Esselborn.
Ella B. Perry.
Hannah Straus.
Robert T. Dyas.
Mary E. Willet.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estate of Henry Spondre.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I. — Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions.
Marshall<Hayes.
Kriegel<Carness.
Todd<Mayer.
Murphy<Cohen.
Samodovitz<Weinshapiro.
Singarman<Nichols.
Doty Demos Co<MacMullan.
Town Topics Pub Co<Graf.
Gimbel Bros<Hutchenson.
Janssens<Elliott-Fisher Co.
Fleissner<Jaffer.
Schoenblum<Dave.
Hanauer<Mackay.
Blaikie<Dinerstein.
Mackey<Pearson.
Foltner<Wasserman.
Austin<Heller (2.)
Kitrosser<Posen.
Alpert<Borden's C M Co (3.)
Kravitz<Borden's C M Co (2.)
Burnstine<Seeholtz.
Spooner<Brokaw.
Friedman<Bronx Home News Pub.
Dunne<Keevan.
Smith<Brady.
Cook<Berlin.
Walters<Morosco.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Salmon<Rood.
Morando<Woodruff Smith, Inc.
Kirchner<Lissner (2.)
Sonberg<Nussbaum.
Fox<Jeffries.
O'Brien<Goetz.
Meyer<Gallucci.
Aeolian Co<Cohen.
Levy<NY Cent RR.
Cale<3d Av RR.
Wasseblatt<same.
Robert<Tull.
Muchnic<Fitzpatrick.
Cranz<Fisher.
McKeesport Tin Plate Co<Lowy.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
McCabe<Mack Rty.
Harary<Ades.
Wichman<Schleiffer.
Klosk<Nat Surety Co.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Greenberg<Schnaufer.
Werner<McCormack.
Abrams<Shaftman.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Stern<Warren et al.—Charles L. Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Kohn<Hafken-Morton Co.—Coan, Shermerhorn<Gabriel—Geo L. Lewis. Lawyers Mtg Co<Barclay—Joseph P Morrissey.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Frederic de P Foster<Borris R Schiff—Alfred C Coxe, Jr.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Wheeler<Sheldon. Mayers<Meyers.
Re Bickoff.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Brandel<Brandel. Duffy<Duffy Grease.
Greenberg<Marsh (3.)

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.
Barzin<Pojonsky. Cuny<Brauss.
Lehman Unit R T. P Guthy, Inc<Berliner.
Rosenzweig<Volek. Hall<Rosenberg.
Forster<Union Bldg.
Highest number reached in regular order, 240.

PART II.—Mullan, J.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM.—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Hopkins<Di Manna Cont Co.
Macy Const Co<Dimock & Fink.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Graidinger<Goodman. Baar<Int R T.
Goldstein<Comet Amusement Co.
Parlefsky<Zlaisparger. Kissan<Church.
Dangelo<Union Ry.
Spisler<Int R T.
Rosenberg<Poe Park Const Co.
Levine<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Meise<Weinshank. Kraus<Union Ry. Rothman<I R T.

Referee Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Faibel<Wood—Simon T. Stern.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Elsie J. Dickinson<Leger Realty Co., Inc., et al.—Walter L. McLaughlin. Re Frederick W. Heinsen<Abraham Rosenfeld—Isidor Silver.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J., Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 10 A. M.
People<Bacht. S Water Co<CNY.
Schibler<Smith.
Bishop<Kingston Gas. Lang<Mundheim.
Raymond<Ferguson. Gerry<Woods.
Moder Hot Co<Kirk-new Rity Corp.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelby, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Barrera<Sternberg (4) Lundy<CNY.
Bakst<Ashenbrandt. Re 66th St (Pelsa.)
Weinberg<Weinberg. McCabe<NY Rys Co.
Monde<B, Q Co & S RR.
Carneval<Carneval. Re Felix Av.
Re Opdyke St.
Re Whitney St.
Re NY Mun Ry Co, (Trommer Brewy.)
Braun<Barnett & Bares Corp.
Eagle S & L Co<Colquhine.
Re McGunnigle.
Goldberg<Border's Cond Milk Co.
Siegel<Alphonsus.
Hoyt<L I RR.
Werner<Woods.
Fishman<Fishman.
McPhearson<Andrus.
Nauyoks<Otis Elev Co
Katzenjenson<Brody.
Hurley<Buchs.
Fleming<Barr<Stt.

PART II.—Young, J.—Contract calendar.
Tichborne<Well.
Kulberg<Perine.

TRIAL TERM—Part II., Young, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Powers<Brewer, (2.)
Mulvey<Williamson.
Einstein<Eagle Mtg & Rty Co.
Sorrese<Green et al.
Lefstein & Rosenfeld Co<Gabriel.
Peterson<Simon.
Duane<Netherlands-Am Steam Nav Co.
Agoglia<Garvey.
First Nat Bank, Yonkers<Clemency.
Maher<Rowland.
Bennett<Fisher.
Carson<Nassau RR.
O'Brien<N Y Rys.
Burtlend<Brandis et al.
Marcus<Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Luciano<Lawrence Pk Realty Co.
Levine<C of N Rock.
Dimongi<Pennell.
Nickerson<Elmberg.
Foley<Rattner.
Williams<City of New Rochelle.
Highest number reached on call, 284.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Hunter<Hunter.
McDougald<Wiggins.
McCarthy<McAllister Steamboat.
Horn<Oppenheimer.
Cohn<Howlett & Hackmeyer.
Re Isham St.
Welsh<Welsh.
Glencoe Athletic Club<Glencoe Social Club
Preferred causes:
Baker<Thompson.
General calendar:
Bergman<Blumstein.
Truden<Truden.
Ruger<D, L & W RR.
Times Sq Imp Co<McCreary Rty Corp.
Smith<Smith.
Cent Coal L & T<Hendrick.
Dermant & Mack<Ambros.
Rogers<Rogers.
Richman<Richman.
Greenebaum<Greenebaum.
Thompson<Weinrib.
Spearman<Nassau-Beekman Inv Co.
Jantzen<Lund.
Diera<Diera.
Kemp<Kemp.
Levine<Levine.
Meyer<Meyer.
Pac Motor Car Co<Bway & 53d St Co.
Thompson<Harper.
E J Noble Co<Leahy.
M Silberman<Schwartz<same.
Cobb<Barnes.
Blank<Finkelstein.
Horvath<Horvath.
Darrow<Humiston.
Mutual Life Ins<Naughran.
Pomessa<CNY.
Case on.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.
Q O Tuck Co<Tansy.
Cont Trust<Lansden.
Slick Co<Morris & Co.
Majia, Jr<Muller.
Travelers Ins Co<N L Kennedy, Inc.
Same<McMeel.
Knapp Co<Feilmeth.
Nat Surety Co<Rockwood.
Moulthrop<Globe Ind.
Hershcopf<Salomon.
Pollard<Rushbrook.
Intl Elec Smelter Co<Col Utilities Corp.
The Texas Co<Hulte.
Fixel<Pancott.
Loco Co of Am<Wheelock.
Case on.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.

Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.
Cunningham<Perry.
Dillon<CNY.
Brophy<Cunningham.
Cramer<Simpson Fox Realty Corp.
Flanagan<Penn RR.
Linnehall<Levy Dairy.
Weiner<Hepp.
Friend<Ottenberg, (2.)
Popkin<Nas E RR, (2)
Grady<Schirmer.
Shannon<Heliner & Wolf.
Anthony<Beaver.
Merrill<Int R T, (2.)
Unger<So Bklyn Ry.
Hacher<Chutsman & Sons.
Wolfson<Ford.
Merrill<Linch.
Silverman<Cons Gas.
Allen<Riverside Taxi Service.
Fischer<Cushman Brd.
Pector<Delamater.
Schrager<Foster.
Wetzel<D, L & W RR
Katz<Hardy.
Schochat<Bolder Rty Corp, (4.)
Reciliger<Strathcona Const Co.
Schwartz<Gampulsky.
Shannon<Eagan (2.)
Delphi R Carvel Co.<Wilcox-Mehlhen.
Burke<Hess.
Hayden<Jacobs & Davies, Inc.
Kolmer<Stern.
Fill<Lehigh Val RR.
Catenesa<Ice Mfg Co.
Mazursky<Nas El RR.
Shulman<CNY.
Salvitello<Lord & Taylor.
Groh<Fitzsimons.
Meig<Union Club.
Nagrodsky<Russian Soc Pub Socy.
Zucchelli<Lith.
Nilsson<Normana.
Corrigan<Bobbe-Merrill Co.
McKenna<Toch.
Troyano<McLoughlin (2.)
Lancello<Est of Long Beach Co.
Cohen<Linch.
Enright<N Y Times.
Rustiva<42d St, &c, Ry.
Grady<Powell's Exp.
Hunt<Int R T.
Menzies<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Eastwood<McGovern (2.)
Witsches<Martin (2.)
Bush<Crow Const Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Rothblat, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Proudfoot<N Y Rys.
Bond Title<Bonner.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Forty-one corporations having aggregate capital of $4,123,300 were chartered today. They include:

Goldwyn Pictures Corp., motion pictures. Photographic, printing, publishing, $5,000,000; M. A. and B. Selwyn, 8, Goldsmith, 1,451 Broadway.

Flexo Garment Corp., undergarments, $200,000; S. London, A. Bresch, L. W. Keller, 317 Faile St., Bronx.

Steel Ventilouvre Co. of America, Inc., ventilators, transoms, $500,000; J. P. Goodhardt, W. C. Lange, C. M. Wills, 25 W. 42 St.

Mail Order House of Switzerland, Inc., textiles, merchandise, embroidery, $40,000; S. Saurer, W. J. Harsfeld, B. Naumburg, 30 Broad St.

Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc., children's, misses' wear, millinery, novelties, $100,000; S. Stern, L. Arnstein, L. Ransauer, 121 W. 17 St.

Brooklyn Ice Palace, Inc., Brooklyn, theatres, roof gardens, skating rinks, motion pictures, $50,000; R. Denham, H. S. Leman, A. H. Bloch, 507 Westminster Road, Brooklyn.

The Educational Film Relief Assn., Inc., moving pictures, theatricals, bazaars, lectures, $30,000; A. Boehm, D. M. Cohn, F. R. O'Neil, Hotel Calvert.

The Blackburn Smith Corp., Poultney, feed water filters, other machines, $25,000; J. F. Tramutolo, H. J. Osborn, W. H. Griffin, Mahwah, N. J.

L. Winkler & Co., Inc., photo-mechanical printing, lithographing, other processes, $20,000; J. Retzeloff, R. and L. Winkler, 112 W. 110 St.

S. G. Philacotos Co., Inc., food products, $1,000; L. L. Archer, C. E. Couples, S. G. Philacotos, 150 E. 35 St.

Rotor Motors, Inc., Elmira, rotary type motors, $10,000; C. L. Stephens, J. G. Hawley, W. & Smith, Watkins.

Top Co., fasteners, snap fasteners, similar devices, $10,000; C. A. Bernard, C. H. Andrews, E. A. Sinn, 19 Cedar St.

Emporium Publishing Co., Inc., publishers, printers, $10,000; A. V. Arguelles, F. E. Hipple, G. Varouna, 59 Pearl St.

Hydrasia Water Co., Inc., Buffalo, distilled water, non-alcoholic drinks, extracts, $10,000; J. D. Hadch, M. George, L. Debo, 184 Richmond Av., Buffalo.

United Hat Leather Co., Inc., leather, leather bands, $5,000; G. Rosenwelg, M. Haskel, I. Siegel, 34 Bond St.

Continental Photo Play Corporation, films, photoplays, $10,000; A. Bivona, A. Morina, A. Calicchio, 170 Passaic Av., Belleville, N. J.

R. C. S. Realty Co., Inc., Watertown, realty, construction, $10,000; W. A. Sullivan, J. W. Carey, C. D. Riggs, Watertown.

Harlem Hemstitching Co., Inc., hemstitching, scolloping, embroidering, buttonhole making, $4,000; E. Hollander, S. Littauer, H. Levi, 246 W. 129 St.

Standard Newspaper Supply Co., Inc., machinery, presses, types, engines, motors, contracting, $5,000; F. F. Jones, F. A. Saunders, H. E. Ryan, 261 W. 129 St.

Mechanics Realty Co., Inc., realty, $5,000; M. Dain, H. Feldman, M. N. Suffrin, 150 E. 164 St.

M. Bogdanoff, Inc., Bronx, realty, $8,000; M. and N. Bogdanoff, N. Kaplan, 407 E. 170 St., Bronx.

Springer Amusement Co., Inc., theatrical, moving pictures, $5,000; J. H. Carr, H. W. Hubbard, J. H. Springer, 2,182 Broadway.

Bobmil Mfg. Co., Inc., metal goods, $5,000; J. Marcus, J. Kendler, J. G. Cohen, 308 W. 113 St.

Bell Catering Corp., hotels, restaurants, cafes, capital no par value, begin with $500; F. Freeman, K. R. Norton, A. F. Anderson, 34 Nassau St.

Hayto Oil and Refining Co., Inc., stocks, bonds, agricultural, mining, petroleum, timber, coal, iron, metals, capital no par value, begin with $500; T. H. Watson, Jr., H. E. Ranz, J. Allen, 66 Broadway.

Occidental Theatre Corp., theatres, motion pictures, amusement parks, restaurants, $5,000; C. Miller, E. and W. Volk, 503 3 Av.

Authorization: G. S. Commercial Corp., Wilmington, Del., autos, vehicles, aeroplanes, airships, motors, commission, $10,000; representative, J. Alexander, 120 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital increases: Georgia Strong Harral Co., Inc., New York, $7,000 to $150,000; Anable Avenue Factory Corp., New York, $500,000 to $1,000,000; Maguire Company, Inc., Buffalo, $100,000 to $150,000; W. H. Grace & Co.'s Bank, New York, $100,000 to $500,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Reliable Stable Co., Inc., New York; the A. E. Tanner Hardware Co., Inc., Fort Plain; Resnicow & Rashes, Inc., Manhattan; Consumers' Fertilizer Co., Manhattan; Hanauer, Arnstein & Nolan, Manhattan; Cham & Wilson, Inc., New York; Hayti Standard Oil Co., Inc., New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 22.—Charters filed: Elevator Supplies Co., Hoboken, manufacture war munitions and deal in elevators, $3,000,000; Edward A. Markley, John H. Young, J. C. Ralph, R. Cooper, Newark.

National Forwarding Co., Wheehawken, for shipping, forwarding, and handling merchandise, $5,000; Walter C. Tull, Jersey City; Alfred Hasenpflug, West New York; Theodore C. Ballou, Coytesville, N. J.

Smidth Lewis Foundry Co., Elizabeth, iron founders and metal workers, $10,000; Stephen C. Williams, Kenneth Van Rensen, New York; John H. Griffin, East Orange.

G. E. M. Building and Realty Co., Fort Lee, real estate and development, $25,000; Elizabeth E. Reid, Harold F. Reid, Lucinda McDonald, Harry D. Schall, Francis Lowery, Palisade, N. J.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 22.—Charter filed: Ziegfeld Cinema Corp., manufacture motion picture films and photograph apparatus of all kinds, $3,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Horry T. Farrow, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of BETTY SHOE, INC., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.

Take notice that the undersigned receivers will sell at public auction, subject to confirmation, on November 28th, 1916, at 2 P. M., at the premises, No. 162 Main Street, Paterson, N. J., the entire stock of women's wearing apparel, cloaks, suits, furs, and other like merchandise, including furniture, fixtures, and like personal property belonging to the bankrupt estate, together with right, title, and interest of bankrupt estate in lease.

Receivers will present their report of sale to the Judges of said court at the Post Office Building, Newark, N. J., on November 29th, 1916, at 10 A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

Dated November 22d, 1916.

PHINEAS LEWINSON,
DAVID H. BILDER,
Ancillary Receivers.
790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Ancillary Receivers, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB KASSOUF, MAVRIO MOUTRAN, and SOLOMON BACLINI, individually and as copartners, trading under the name of KASSOUF, MOUTRN & BACLINI, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 23 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of laces, kimonos, dresses, underwear, fixtures, etc.; also outstanding accounts.

GEORGE A. FERRIS, Receiver,
MAURICE T. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

Jordan<Empire City Iron Works (2.)
O'Leary<Nat Biscuit.
Cleary<Fluhr.
Moody<same.
D'Atria<Gotthelf, (2.)
Re Aetna Ace & I, Co.
Neuschafer, Jr.
Grinsage<Grinnage.
Hulst<Gimbel Bros (2)
Hanson<same.
Imbrani-Trommler.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Callaghan, J.
Stritter<Stritter.
Montgomery<Montgomery.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 8491. This includes all the issues noticed for the November, 1916, term, and all the set-down cases to date.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Clark, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Cropsey, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.
Feundale<Wanchsman. Dunaldorf<Carr.
Johanson<Kahn.
Conklin<Peoples Tr. Dorn<Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Bernstein<Transit Dev Co.
Bennett<Hof.
N Y Utility<Wmsbg Steam Laundry.
Brobson<Kneuper.
Buckingham<Lehigh Valley R. R.
Michtich<Feinglman.
Dannevig<Baker.
Weisner<Dieckman.
Bolton<Kurshesedt et al.
Izzo<C I & B RR.
Meyer<So Bklyn Ry.
Boslofsky et al.<Marovitz.
Yakanoe<Cucurulle.

The following causes, to be passed for the day: Thompson<Nassau RR.
Massa<Gately.
Hirschenson<Nas RR.
Schuster<same.
De Luca<same.
Witman<B H RR.
Chorost<Nassau RR.
Zimmerman<B H RR.
Sharfstein<State Bank
Federal Trading Co<Rubly.
Winger<Stevens Exp & Trucking Co.
Goldman<Nassau RR.
Levin<B H RR.
Mandella<C I & B RR.
Bouldin<Seigel.
Sorrese<Green et al.
Lefstein & Rosenfeld Co<Gabriel.
Peterson<Simon.
Duane<Netherlands-Am Steam Nav Co.
Agoglia<Garvey.
First Nat Bank, Yonkers<Clemency.
Maher<Rowland.
Bennett<Flaher.
Carson<Nassau RR.
O'Brien<N Y Rys.
Burtlend<Brandis et al.
Marcus<Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Luciano<Lawrence Pk Realty Co.
Levine<C of N Rock.
Dimongi<Pennell.
Nickerson<Elmberg.
Foley<Rattner.
Williams<City of New Rochelle.
Highest number reached on call, 356.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.
Nosner<B H RR.
Dinsenbacher<Beaver Building Co.
Duerwin<B, Q Co & S RR et al.
Rabey<same.
Yankaus<Whalen.
Roemmele<Tarnover et al.
Holzinger<Bkn H RR.
Krampe<Krampe.

Remainder of calendar passed until Nov. 24, 1916. Cases will be added to the ready section in the order in which they appear on the calendar of Nov. 13, 1916.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1252

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In Bankruptcy. No. 23609. Notice is given that SHIRLEY J. GRAYSON, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Tuesday, December 26, 1916, at 2:00 P. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

Dated New York, November 22, 1916.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23782. Notice is given that CHRISTIAN FREDERICK GRUNEWALD has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Tuesday, December 26th, 1916, at 10 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23820. Notice is given that WILLIAM KOHN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Tuesday, December 26th, 1916, at 2 P. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In Bankruptcy. No. 23840. Notice is given that JOHN STEWART PETTIT, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Tuesday, December 26th, 1916, at 2 P. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Hotel Claridge on Times Square Corner Purchased by L. M. Boomer

—Park Row Deal—Manhattan Property in Bronx Trade

—Steel Company in Big Hudson Street Lease.

The Hotel Claridge, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, which was built and opened a few years ago as the Hotel Rector, has been purchased by interests headed by Lucius M. Boomer, proprietor of the Hotel McAlpin. The controlling company will be the Hotel Claridge, Inc., just incorporated at Albany with a capital of $375,000.

The hotel is thirteen stories in height and one of the best built structures in the Times Square section. The purchase was made from the Thompson-Starrett Company of this city and D. H. Burnham & Co. of Chicago, the controlling interests in the property, who took it over at foreclosure sale in 1914 for $1,705,506. The building occupies a plot 102.3 on Broadway and 181.8 on Forty-fourth Street, being the upper half of the Broadway frontage, the Forty-third Street corner being occupied by the Hotel Wallick.

The new owner acquires the fee in the entire property with the exception of the immediate corner parcel, 25.2 by 70, which is held under a long lease from the estate of Henry Schwarzwalder. The assessed valuation is $8,625,000, of which $1,355,000 represents land value.

Resale on Park Row.

Daniel H. Jackson, operator, has resold to Joseph J. Silver 228 Park Row, running through to 60 New Bowery, a three-story taxpayer on a lot 23 by 100 by 59.10. I. Silverman was the broker. Mr. Jackson bought the property from Robert Kommell about two weeks ago.

Private Dwelling Deals.

Edward O. A. Glokner purchased from A. Lester 468 West 157th Street, a three-story dwelling 25 by 99.11.

Samuel Wacht resold to an investor 302 East Thirty-first Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 18 by 98.9.

Manhattan Tenement in Bronx Trade.

A Bronx deal in which a Manhattan tenement figured in trade has been closed in the purchase by John Unden of the five-story, new-law house at 427 East 157th Street, 50 by 100, from Mrs. Anna Jones, who recently acquired it from the Benenson Realty Company. In exchange Mr. Unden gave the five-story tenement at 333 East Ninety-third Street, 25 by 100.8, and a two-story frame residence with garage at 1,698 Clay Avenue, 88 by 96, between 174th and 175th Streets. Henry H. Cohen was the broker.

Bronx Sales.

Joseph A. Wasserman sold for the Wilson Bryant Company a vacant plot on Amundson Avenue, 50 by 142, running through to Duryea Avenue, 450 feet south of 238d Street, to the L. A. Building Company for cash.

Alexander Selkin and David Mints sold the two story and basement brick, two-family house, on plot 25 by 100, known as 1,553 Vyse Avenue, to Nathan Solemon for investment.

The Willow Apartments, at the northeast corner of Marion Avenue and 193d Street, have been purchased by C. A. Holmes, who gave in part payment to the seller a country parcel at Kensington, Great Neck, L. I. The properties in the trade were valued at $74,500. Frederick C. Franke was the broker.

The five-story flat, plot 40 by 100, at 945 Whitlock Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Barretto Street, has been sold by Harry H. Cohen for the Tully Construction Company to an investor. It was a cash deal.

Brooklyn.

Louis Stern sold for Mrs. M. Foster, 1,350 Seventy-eighth Street, a two-family brick dwelling, to a client for occupancy. Also a plot 50 by 100 on the south side of Seventy-eighth Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Avenues, for M. Thomas to Charles M. Raymond, who will improve the property with two two-story frame dwellings with garages.

Long Island.

Henry A. Rogers of Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., sold for William E. Townsend a tract of woodland in Broad Hollow Woods, Westbury L. I. It adjoins the country estate of Middleton S. Burrill and is just south of the properties of E. D. Morgan and Ralph Ellis.

States Island.

The Meister Builders, Inc., have sold to M. Margaglione a plot 20 by 100, fronting on Washington Avenue, near Old Town Road, South Beach, S. I.

Commercial Leases.

William H. Whiting & Co. have leased for the Trinity Church Corporation the store, basement and first loft, aggregating 35,000 square feet, in the building at 304 to 308 Hudson Street, corner of Spring Street, to the George Nash Company for a steel warehouse. The lessees now occupy space in several buildings on Pearl Street.

Sol. Stern leased to M. L. Wolper & Co. the store, basement and rear half of second floor at 33 East Twenty-seventh Street.

McDowell & McMahon have leased the store at 5,085 Broadway to Victor Nitti for a cigar and stationery store.

The Cross & Brown Company was associated with John J. Golding in the recent lease of the store and basement of the new Caxton Building, 229 to 239 West Twenty-eighth Street to R. H. Macy & Co.

Out of Town Theatres Leased.

William J. Smith has leased for S. Ross the Odeon Theatre at 100 Springfield Avenue, Newark, to G. Maxwell, and also for the Westchester Realty Company the Westchester Theatre at 80 South Fifth Avenue, Mount Vernon, to Borris Feinblatt for a term of years aggregating $60,000.

$33,000 East Harlem Loan.

Barnett & Co. have placed a loan of $33,000 on the three five-story tenements 2,102, 2,104, and 2,106 Third Avenue, corner of 115th Street, purchased Monday by Isidor Kempner, operator. The property is assessed for taxation purposes at $57,000.

$140,000 Heights Apartment.

Plans have been filed for a five-story apartment house to be erected on the south side of West 192d Street, 175 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, on a plot 75 by 100. Plans are also in progress for a similar structure on the north side of 192d Street, 100 feet west of Audubon Avenue, on a plot 75 by 100. William Arthur Faiella, the architect, and who represents the owners, estimates the cost at $140,000.

Brooklyn Brokers Elect Officers.

The Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers at its annual meeting elected the following officers for 1917: President, William P. Rae; Vice President, William J. T. Lynch; Treasurer, Isaac O. Horton; Secretary, Isaac Cortelyou, Directors, terms ending 1919: William Raymond Burling, Charles D. Behrens, George H. Gray, George E. Lovett, and Frank A. Seaver.

Realty Notes.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has made a loan of $10,000 at 4½ per cent. on the three-story dwelling at 235 West Fifty-first Street.

Joseph A. Wasserman has sold for the L. A. Building Company a mortgage of $7,000 on 1,061 Simpson Street, Bronx, to the Wilson Bryant Company.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company will sell at the Vesey Street salesroom today the southeast corner of 145th Street and Eighth Avenue, a three-story business building owned by the Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

4th St, 256 East, s, 164.9 ft e of Avenue B, 24.8x97, three and four story tenements; Paula Wright against Leon Ackerman et al.; J. F. Stier, attorney; amount due, $16,900.88; taxes, &c., $807.60; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

17th St, 614 East, s, 225 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92, five-story tenement and store; Maris Geyer against Rose Dinsowitz et al., Aetna S; L. S. Goebel, attorney; amount due, $14,489.15; taxes, &c., $486.17; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

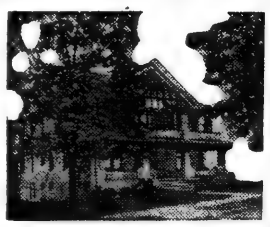
By Her

Attorneys and Brokers!

We have available for free distribution a map of Manhattan Island showing the zones as created by the Board of Estimate, July 25, last, which may be had upon application.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

135 Broadway, New York 203 Montague St., Brooklyn



Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
15 Minutes from Herald Sq.
Via Penn. L. I. Electric Express Service.

Artistic New Dwelling

11 rooms and 3 baths; first story hollow tile and stucco; second story shingle; roof of Spanish tile; very handsome residence. Reasonable price; convenient terms. Many other new houses now ready for occupancy from $9,000 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Martiridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 10:24, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 12:30, 12:52 (1:15 Saturday only), 1:26, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:29, 5:00, 5:13, 5:33 P. M., &c. SUNDAYS—8:35, 9:05, 10:00, 11:16, 11:40 A. M.; 1:08, 1:56, 2:15, 3:05, 3:17, 4:51, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

SACRIFICE $6,000

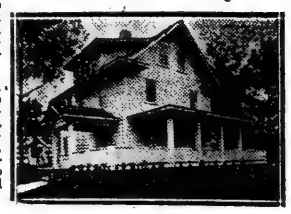
Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser.

Beautiful Colonial Home

BEST OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

Delightful all year home on large grounds, with 234 ft. frontage, in most select neighborhood. Large living room, with old fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and tiled bath on the second floor. Two fine bedrooms and bath on third floor. Separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.



An Actual Photograph.

F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1531 Cort.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

Fireproof House—Sell or Rent

One of the most attractive country homes in Westchester; 12 large rooms, besides reception and billiard hall; three baths, three-car concealed, heated garage; over acre of ground, facing Bronx River Parkway; high elevation, no mosquitos or malaria; every improvement, including sewers and gas; near depot; 30 minutes from Grand Central; photo and particulars. GEORGE H. MILLS, Tribune Building. Phone 4500 Beekman.

UNUSUAL BARGAIN
COLONIAL DWELLING
14 ROOMS, 4 BATHS; 5 ACRES.

Very attractive home; magnificent views; excellent neighborhood; near country club; 20 minutes from Grand Central; photos, further particulars.
FOX REALTY COMPANY
51 East 42d Street.

New House—Georgian Colonial

Rent or sell at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem electric trolley; all improvements, including sewers; high elevation; walking distance of depot; plot 100x100; nine large rooms, tastefully decorated; sleeping porches and open fireplaces; photo and description upon request. H. E. WILSON, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

SHORE ACRES
ON THE SOUND
At Mamaroneck, Westchester County. Building Plot, 75x150, $1,950; will finance building operation.
MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill—8486.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BALDWIN HARBOR

Handsome Semi-Bungalow

6 large, light, airy rooms, living room with panel walls and beamed ceiling, open tapestry brick fireplace, French doors and windows, connecting bath with bedrooms, modern kitchen, every up-to-date convenience and improvement, spacious veranda, overlooking harbor, block from private beach, magnificent restricted locality, lawn, shrubbery and trees, ground 60x100, easy commutation, train or trolley.

$500 DOWN & $20 MONTHLY

For tickets to visit and detailed information call or write Jos. ALTMAN, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Wonderful Bargain!

22 lots, 45,000 sq. ft., at $12.50 per lot, will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month. The property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing near by; excellent soil for fruit, berries and vegetables; splendid climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates. Why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B. Fisher, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

SMALL FARM

House, 6 rooms; needs repairs; chicken houses, &c.; excellent soil; high elevation; greatest poultry country; big markets nearby; town of 7,000; plenty of work, banks, stores, schools; large out; only $100 cash necessary; pay off balance $12 per month; wonderful chance to buy cheap and start poultry business with small capital. Call or write for free railroad pass. B. Thomas, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

$55 HUNTINGTON LOTS
FINE HIGH LAND, NEAR TROLLEY AND STATION. GOOD FOR INVESTMENT OR HOME. FREE DEED.
$5 DOWN. $2 MONTHLY.
SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

ARTISTIC BUNGALOW OFFERING

all modern improvements, beautifully decorated and finished, within short walk of sandy bathing; ideal boating and fishing, small amount of cash needed. Balance to suit. Also several waterfront plots at a reasonable figure. Address K. A., Box 34 Times.

Commuting Farm Bargain.

100 acres, North Shore, 48 miles out, long highway frontage two roads, half cleared, high; views, orchard, farm buildings; excellent section; $85 acre; terms.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING. NEW YORK.

FORCED TO SELL

modern home, 7 rooms, bath, 30 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $150 cash needed at once; balance same as rent. Hughes, Box 173 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK.

A desirable home of Italian Architecture with all modern improvements. Grounds well laid out. Price $16,000; easy payments. For further particulars address Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck Station, L. I. Telephone 65M—Great Neck.

$17.50 PER MONTH.

Buys my artistic bungalow; 5 rooms, bath, all modern improvements; full cellar, heat, running water, gas, elect.; large plot near station, Oyster Bay division; must be sold at once; small first payment. Great bargain. Box 177 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL HOME.
Price $5,500. Including Garage.

Cash required, $500. Owing to business changes must sell. House has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation; schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences—sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.
F. W. WAGGONER,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

MONTCLAIR New Residence. Plot 298 ft. deep. **$18,000**

Centre hall, large living room, extra large dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch, sun parlor, parquet floors throughout, large open fireplaces; exterior tapestry brick, tiled roof; every convenience.
J. W. PLANSON, 178 Midland Av., Montclair.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Farms! Send for maps and information of the opportunities in Rockland and Orange Counties.
Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Passayant Building
440 4th Ave.
S. W. Corner 30th St.
New 16-Story Building.
OFFICES
—AND—
SHOWROOMS
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
$750 to $1,950.
Unobstructed North Light.
Lowest Insurance Rate.
Automatic Sprinklers.
Complete Supervisory Service.
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
546 5TH AVE. 'Phone 1263 Bryant.
Corner 45th Street.

215
FOURTH AVE.
S. E. Corner
18th St.
SIXTH FLOOR
14,000 Square Feet.
Low Rent.
Rooms $650 Per Annum Up.
Lewis B. Preston, Inc.
165 Broadway.
Tel. Cort. 7475.

LOFT
15 WEST 34TH STREET
To Rent 3rd Loft
5700 square feet, very light, shipping from 35th Street.
WILL SUBLET
TO MAY 1ST, 1918.
LOW RENT
New Lease from May 1, 1918
INQUIRE ON PREMISES

FOR LEASE—VERY CHEAP

Entire building, 5-story, 20.10x80. Fourth Avenue, near 32d Street. Suitable for alteration; 20 years lease. Van Nordan & Wilson, 4 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 620.

FLOORS SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES

HESS SERVICE

432 Fourth Ave.
N. W. Corner 29th St.
Offices & Showrooms

13-21 East 22d St.
Between Broadway and 4th Ave.
FLOORS
Also smaller divisions.

24-26 West 25th St.
FLOORS

32-46 West 23d St.
Formerly Stern Brothers' Building.
FIFTH FLOOR

125 East 23d St.
OFFICES

148-56 West 23d St.
FLOORS

115-7 East 23d St.
Near Fourth Av.
FLOORS
TOP FLOOR, WITH SKYLIGHTS.

27-33 West 20th St.
FLOORS

37-45 West 20th St.
FLOORS

151-153 West 19th St.
FLOORS

50-54 West 17th St.
FLOORS
Possession February 1.

13-15 West 34th St.
NEAR 5TH AV.
To Sub-Lease.
FOURTH FLOOR

28-32 West 36th St.
STORE and FLOORS

151-5 West 30th St.
FLOORS

134-40 West 29th St.
FLOORS

34-38 West 27th St.
FLOORS

160-178 West 23d St.
S. E. CORNER 7th Av.
Stores, Offices, Showrooms

49-53 East 21st St.
Near Fourth Ave.
FLOORS
Also smaller divisions.

16 East 17th St.
STORE and FLOORS

30-32 West 15th St.
STORE and FLOORS
Also smaller divisions.

821-823 Broadway
N. W. CORNER 12TH ST.
STORE and FLOORS

71-7 Grand St.
S. W. CORNER WOOSTER ST.
FLOORS

Rental list with complete details upon application.

BUSINESS PROPERTY SPECIALISTS **HESS** INC. 907 Broadway, Cor. 20th St. Tel. Gramercy 6052.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Lofts for Manufacturing

Six Lofts (about 11,500 net sq. ft. each) with light on four sides; to be rented together or separately. Possession before February 1st, 1917.

Susquehanna Building
19-23 W. 18th St.—23-27 W. 17th St.

5 elevators; high ceilings; unusual shipping facilities

Loton H. Slawson Company
Managing Agents
171 Madison Avenue, Tel. Murray Hill 3530

15-19 E. 26th St.
10-14 E. 27th St.
Facing Madison Square
FOR RENT

5th, 6th and 7th floors, about 17,000 sq. ft. each, in this new, high-class, fireproof, sprinkled building. First-class tenants only desired. Satisfactory financial rating and references indispensable.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Phone 1900 John. 32 William St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

To Rent—A Studio.

AN UNUSUALLY BEAUTIFUL AND ARTISTICALLY DECORATED SUITE OF TWO CORNER ROOMS, COMPLETELY FURNISHED AND DECORATED IN CHINESE STYLE BY A FOREMOST ARTIST. LOCATED AT FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTIETH STREET. WILL SUBLET PARTLY FURNISHED OR SELL FURNISHINGS. ADDRESS N 124 TIMES.

Sublease at Bargain,

3,000 sq. ft. in Thirty-ninth Street Building; new concrete construction. Perfect light and air. Great place for printer or publisher. Immediate possession and attractive concession.
Federal Advertising Agency, Inc.,
241 W. 39th St., N. Y. City.

LOFTS
50x100,
N. W. Corner
BLEECKER & WOOSTER STS.

Modern Fireproof Bldg
Freight and passenger elevators; sprinkler system; all improvements; high ceilings, unusual lights; lofts to lease from Feb. 1 at $1,800 per annum. Apply Supt. on premises or your own broker.

STORES

For Lease in High-Class Apartment House, S. W. Cor. 140th St. & Amsterdam Av. Suitable for Druggist, Dry Goods, Delicatessen, Grocerics, Butcher, &c. Very popular neighborhood. Excellent opportunity. Moderate rentals. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

STORE—Light, Fireproof, 72x90
LOFTS Steam heat, elevators, good light. 50x90 and 50x150.
EAST 23D STREET, NEAR 2D AV.

PRINTING—MANUFACTURING
E. W. BLISS BLDGS., 312 E. 23D. ST.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET.

New subway station, 18th St. and 7th Av., modern lofts, 100% sprinkler system; fine light; rent reasonable.
Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 782 Worth Or your own broker.

Dentist's Opportunity.

A chance for dentist to get established office, 7th Ave., corner Brooklyn, at $30 monthly. A live wire will make big money. Further particulars address S. Harris, 243 W. 36th St., New York. Phone River 4940.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

8 ROOMS, CORNER, $60.
400 WEST 152D ST.,
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,515 B'way (147)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

900 Riverside Drive
COR. 161ST ST.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $70 to $95
Inquire at 900 Riverside Drive.
Telephone 4657 Audubon.

The Chepstow
215 West 101st Street,
NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,000.
TO SUBLET
ALL OUTSIDE SUNNY ROOMS.
Apply on premises, or
NASSOIT & LANNING,
BROADWAY, CORNER 89TH ST.

The HILLCREST
Modern Elevator Apts.
8 Large, sunny rooms & 3 baths,
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
450 WEST 156TH ST.

The Chepstow
215 West 101st Street,
NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,000.
TO SUBLET
ALL OUTSIDE SUNNY ROOMS.
Apply on premises, or
NASSOIT & LANNING,
BROADWAY, CORNER 89TH ST.

THE AMAZON
530 West 157th St.
Near subway station; one choice apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths; special price $72.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$20 to $30

MANHATTAN—East Side.

2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE,
$57.50 to $77.50.
Furnished, $20 extra
WOOLSEY
141 East 44th St.
Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.
Renting Agent on Premises.
Apartments can be seen evenings.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

1,229 PARK AV. S. E. Cor. 80th, Maple Court.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000.
Light, attractive rooms, elevator, etc.
A. BRANDSTEIN, Agent, 74 Broadway.

BRONX.

JUST COMPLETED
MOOREADA APTS.
UNIVERSITY AV.,
Corner 190th Street,
One Block North of Fordham Road.
Near N. Y. Central University Hts. Sta. One block from St. James & Devoe Parks.
4-5 Rooms
$32 to $45
H. A. DOUGLAS & CO.
Agent on Premises.
187th Street and Grand Concourse.
Garage accommodation nearby, $6 per Mo.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
3-4-5-6 GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE,
ROOMS N. W. Cor. 192d St.
Exceedingly large, outside rooms facing Poe and St. James Park. Overlooking Grand Concourse. All modern improvements.
173D ST. REALTY CO., INC., BLDS.
WOLFSOHN & AUGUST,
Agent on Premises.
Phone Fordham 3323.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
190th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Aves. 3 minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th st. "L" Express Station. CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
4-5-6 Rooms, $27-$34-$42

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

For Sub-Lease, Furnished,
On Upper Park Avenue,
BEAUTIFUL TRIPLEX APARTMENT 14 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS, INCLUDING FOUR SERVANTS' ROOMS. EVERY ROOM FACING PARK AVENUE. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS S 151 TIMES, OR TELEPHONE COL. 8094, BETWEEN 12:30 AND 1:30.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALCO six-cylinder landaulet, perfect condition; will sacrifice to make quick sale. 488 67th St., Brooklyn.

A LUXURIOUS PEERLESS LANDAULET, late model; cost $6,100; Gray-Davis electric equipment; accept $1,000. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

BEAUTIFUL SIMPLEX ROADSTER, 1914 50 h. p. Disappearing top, $2,000. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St., Pierce-Arrow Agents.

BLUE RIBBON, 1,700 BROADWAY.
PACKARD 1-35 Touring.
PACKARD 1-35 Phaeton.
PACKARD 1-25 Touring.
PACKARD 3-38 Phaeton, wire wheels.
PACKARD 12-48 Touring.
PACKARD 10-30 Phaeton.
LOCOMOBILE 11-6 Touring.
KNOX, Berline body.
CHALMERS 16 Touring.
CHALMERS 16 Touring.
OVERLAND 16 Runabout.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917, 8 cylinder.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, LANDAULETTE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, COUPE.
WHITE, 1916, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" BROUGHAM.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
S. G. V., 1914, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
S. G. V., 1914, COUPE, WIRE WHEELS.
CADILLAC, 1914, BROUGHAM, wire wheels.
MANY OTHERS. DAILY ARRIVALS.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 8D FL.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER, NEW CAR.
BUICK 1916 LITTLE-6 ROADSTER, $675.
HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET.
MERCER RACEABOUT, $950.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD.
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger landaulet. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CHEVROLET.
Chevrolet Baby Grand; a snappy, light, touring car.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway, New York City.

COLE, 1916, Model 8-60, 7-passenger touring, driven 1,500 miles; an exceptionally good-looking, used car; can be bought at a very low price.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, 1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Decatur 4004.

COLE 1916.—Chummy roadster; driven 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

COLE 1918 light 6, 7-passenger, just overhauled and repainted; bargain.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, 1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Decatur 4004.

DE DION BOUTON LIMOUSINE, eight-cylinder, wire wheels, $1,500. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St., Pierce-Arrow Agents.

DODGE 1916-15 runabout and touring cars; every car has been gone over in our own repair shop and put in first-class condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, 1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Decatur 4004.

DODGE, touring, late 1915; exceptional condition; just overhauled; brand-new storage battery, vacuum feed, platinum points, etc., like new car; no dealers; $500. Phone Spring 419.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY; PRACTICALLY new 5-passenger touring automobile; only run 6,000 miles; luxuriously equipped, including electric lights, self starter, extra tires, tubes, tools, &c.; absolutely mechanically perfect; sacrifice, $900, immediately; inspection. Edward's Garage, 287 Morris Av., near 139th St.

FIAT LIMOUSINE
equipped with electric lights and starter; if you are looking for a closed car, this is worthy of your attention.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway, New York City.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Appersons Motor Co., Broadway at 61st St.

FORD AUTHORIZED AGENCY.
Complete line, regular prices; also 1917 touring, full equipment,—with closed Winter body, $468; demountables, self starter, speedometer, Sunbeam horn, $435; runabouts, $415; complete, $580; complete commercial, $425; ton trucks, $500; 1½-ton trucks, $715. Telephone Lenox 4883; we send salesman. Time payments. Open evenings Sundays. Lexington Av., corner 89th St. Immediate deliveries.

HUPMOBILE.
1916 Hupmobile, slightly used as a demonstrator; we will sell this with a new car guarantee; this is a bargain.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway, New York City.

HUPMOBILE.
1914 Hupmobile touring car; this car has been repainted, and we will sell it with a guarantee.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway, New York City.

JEFFERY-CHESTERFIELD.
Jeffery-Chesterfield touring car; completely equipped; a bargain to a quick buyer.
Phone: CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.
Circle 1616. 1,741 Broadway, New York City.

LIMOUSINE bodies, new, half price; used ones cheap. Century Co., 1,700 Broadway.

Limousine, seven-passenger, fine condition. Can be seen 1,934 Jerome Av., garage.

MERCER, 1915, touring, with extra convertible sedan top; runs like a new car; price, $1,650. Can be seen at 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

NATIONAL, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE touring car, 1913-14, 6-cylinder, 40-45 horse power, good condition; reasonable. Goodrich Co., 825-31 West 49th. Telephone Columbus 356.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car in excellent condition; special bargain; time payments arranged if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 50th St.

PACKARD 1916 runabout, fully equipped; mileage 4,200; $1,800.
PACKARD 1916 7 pass. touring car.
PACKARD 1916 5 pass. touring car.
PACKARD 1916 7 pass. touring car, wire wheels.
PACKARD 1912 48 6 cyl. 5 pass. touring, Westinghouse air springs.
STUDEBAKER Series 17 3 pass. 6 cyl. cabriolet; only run 1,100 miles.
STEVENS DURYEA 1911 6 cyl. 5 pass. touring.
COLE 1916 8 cyl. 7 pass. touring, $700.
PIERCE-ARROW 1911 7 pass. limousine, Westinghouse air springs, extra tour. body.
WINTON 1913 6 cyl. 7 pass. touring car, fully equipped; can be bought right.
MARION 1914 6 cyl. roadster; self-starter, electric lights; $300.
AMERICAN 1914 6 cyl. roadster, starter and lights.
CADILLAC 1913 7 passenger touring.
HEWITT 8-ton truck in running order; panel body.
PACKARD 3-ton truck, with rack side body.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 358-361 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

PACKARD, 1909—30 h. p. Landaulet and Touring bodies, $350. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St., Pierce-Arrow Agents.

PACKARDS, latest models, sold, bought. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,830 Broadway. Columbus 8078.

PACKARD 1914 limousine; will trade for 88 touring and cash. 645 Circle.

PACKARD Limousine, 1912, eighteen; excellent condition. Charles, 170 East 83d.

PEERLESS coupe, 1914, 6-38; A1 condition throughout; Gray-Davis starting, lighting system; cost $5,000; will accept reasonable offer. For further information phone 1808 Circle.

PEERLESS 1915—48 h. p. seven-passenger, cost $5,000; excellent condition; will sell for $850. Harrolds Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St., Pierce-Arrow Agents.

J. WILLET HALL & CO.—Notice of renewal of limited partnership by J. Willet Hall & Co.

The undersigned have this day subscribed, acknowledged and filed a certificate of renewal of limited partnership in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the substance of which is as follows:

The name of the firm is J. Willet Hall & Co. The principal place of business is in the County of New York. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of brokerage, buying and selling on commission stocks, bonds, investment securities, and such other business as may be properly incidental thereto. The general partner is J. Willet Hall, residing at Great Neck, Nassau County, New York. The special partner is Charles E. Curtis, whose residence is New Haven, Connecticut, temporarily residing at No. 1109 Columbia Street, South Pasadena, California. Both of said partners are of full age. The amount of capital which the special partner contributed is $15,000. The said partnership begins on the 17th day of November, 1916, and ends on the 16th day of November, 1917.

Dated November 13, 1916.
J. WILLET HALL,
CHARLES E. CURTIS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 291 cases of tomatoes. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 4, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated November 13, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PEERLESS, cabriolet, 1916; appearance and condition like new; cost $2,350; reasonable cash offer takes same. 1,150 West 180th.

PIERCE-ARROW SEDAN, light six-cylinder; electric light and self-starter; save tire all round; full tool equipment; quick sale necessary; no dealers. Address F. O. Box 177, Elizabeth, N. J.

POPE HARTFORD sedanlet, 1913; newly repainted; perfect mechanical condition; extra tire; immediate sale for highest offer. M 289 Times Downtown.

REO, 1916.—Private family must sacrifice almost new Reo, six cylinder, seven passenger touring; fully equipped; cost $1,390; accept $750. 150 West 55th St.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH. — Lady going south will sacrifice 1916 Scripps-Booth; practically new; run 1,500 miles; extras. 53 East 63d St.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

STEARNS KNIGHT 8, limousine, 1916; excellent condition; 4,000 miles; beautiful finish; cost $3,800; price $1,950; all 1917 improvements added at cost $100; going abroad. At Automobile Club of America or telephone Rector 4688.

STEARNS 8-cyl., brand-new, run 2,000 miles, 1917 improvements; sacrifice. 507 5th Av., Room 501. Phone, between 2 and 3, Murray Hill 9851.

STEARNS, 1915, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

STUDEBAKER 1916.—4 cylinder, 7 passenger; good condition and appearance; $350. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

STUTZ 1916 SPECIAL BULLDOG.
MERCER 1916 4 PASS. SPORTY MODEL.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX, 7 MILES.
CADILLAC RUNABOUT 1914, PERFECT.
BECKER, 1,777 B'WAY, COLUMBUS 8063

WINTON, 1915, light six; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

WINTON six limousine, very fine condition throughout; guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th.

Automobiles for Hire.

AUTOCARS, LORDS, and other commercial cars to hire by hour, day, week, month, year. S. & S. Auto Renting Co., 423 West 18th St. Phone Chelsea 2196.

BENZ.—Luxurious Benz limousine, 50 H. P., Westinghouse springs; for rent monthly; reasonable. Riverside 9224. Kaister, 157 West 89th St.

HUDSON.—Beautiful Hudson landaulet; careful chauffeur, $2.50 hourly, $350 monthly. Walters, Lenox 8040.

PACKARD, 1916, with new 1917 limousine-landaulette body; never been used; for rent by month to responsible party. Phone Columbus 5800 or Columbus 9066.

PACKARD landaulets, excellent condition; shopping $2.50 hourly; monthly; reasonable. Curran, Lenox 8643.

PACKARD limousines; excellent condition; day, week, month; competent liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 23 West 60th. Col. 7339.

PACKARD AUTO OWNERS' ASSOCIATION. Beautiful cars, driven by owners; excellent service; reasonable rates; livery. 646 Circle.

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE. Beautiful Cars; Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day. Special rates month, year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE, 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

PIERCE-ARROW landaulet for hire; very reasonable; careful driver. F 104 Times.

PIERCE, PACKARD, football game, $50; hourly $2.50, monthly $200. Circle 447.

TO HIRE. — Packard, Fiat, Metallurgique limousines; monthly; Prucker, 1 Manhattan Av., Riverside 1961.

YALE-HARVARD GAME. — Rent Packard Twin-six for trip, week end, or month. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Telephones 4219—5380 Bryant.

Automobiles Wanted.

SIMPLEX.—Late model, 75 H. P.; full particulars, including price. E 252 Times Downtown.

PACKARD, late model seven-passenger closed car for cash. Columbus 7301.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 233 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

10,000 TIRES, $4, $5, $6, $8, $10, &c. BIG SNAPS. Jandorf, 308 West 59th St., near Broadway.

Automobile Storage.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 56th St.—Autos and bodies stored; reasonable charges.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE Y.M.C.A. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 903 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$50,000; 6 per cent.; first mortgage for sale; Detroit real estate; will pay 10 per cent. bonus for quick sale. S 90 Times.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

REAL ESTATE.

ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent. Ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you.
KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO.,
141 West 20th St.

LEWIS H. PRESTON, (INC.)
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.
SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES.
Send for our selected list of desirable places to live.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1123
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4661.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$15,000 cash will buy a twenty-foot four-story private house on the best block below 59th St. For information apply to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

In the lower Seventies, just off Fifth Av., an old 4-story residence, 22.6x102.2; rear not shut in; suitable for remodeling; very cheap.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700

Five-story single apartment, Waverly Place, at Washington Square; sacrifice to close estate; savings bank mortgage; fully leased; annual rent, $3,120. Administrator, 2,525 Broadway.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

BRONX BRICK RESIDENCE
For Sale or Exchange.
Attractive detached two-family house, rented $110 per month; A1 order; splendid location; first mortgage $7,500; equity $7,500; will exchange equity for smaller property and cash or sell at a great sacrifice on account business reasons. Owner, Room 2,409, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

32 lots directly opposite and adjacent to the Baychester Station of the New Haven Railway in Bronx, for sale on easy terms. Good location. Suitable for colony Italian workers.
THE WHEELER CORPORATION,
502 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Murray Hill 8977.

Lorillard Place, lot 50x100; block from 182d Station, 3d Av. Mulry, 311 West 4th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

SNAP.—Two lots, $475 each; near beautiful Sea Beach Subway. S 103 Times.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new six-room all-year home, equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near waterfront; title guaranteed.
F. H. RICHMOND, 51 Chambers St.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 33d St. Phone 9060 Madison Square.

A REAL BARGAIN.
Seven-room, all-year cottage, ideally located; large plot; no assessments; all improvements, including electric light; less than 40 minutes out; will make terms to suit you. F. H. Richmond, 51 Chambers St., City.

Beautiful lots at Little Neck Hills; high and healthful; near water and station; $400 each, easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., New York City. Phone 744 Cortlandt.

NEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 9038 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS at KATONAH, BEDFORD, MT. KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished RENTALS along Harlem Railroad.
REED, CLARK & LEE, Inc.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Depot Plaza. Tel. 1516 W. P.

SCARSDALE, 8 rooms, 50x200; village water; electric light; sell or rent with privilege of purchase. Price, $6,000. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

REAL BARGAINS
in River View manor; building plots and houses of all sizes, for sale or rent. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, 18 E. 41st St., N. Y. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

Suburban homes and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Hove, 1 Nth Av.

REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$10 a month buys fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for party to make nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information write Farm, Box 134 Times Downtown.

FOR L

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

435 WEST.—Scrupulously clean connecting rooms; heat, bath, telephone; $5; investigate.

455 WEST.—Private house; floor, three rooms; rent singly; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

1936 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished heated room; private house; gentleman; $6.

WEST, 66.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, high-class house; bachelors; references.

WEST ST., 10.—Suite of two handsomely furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment; separate entrance; all conveniences; "1."

WEST, 66 (Central Park West.)—Large room, facing Park; reasonable. Bartlett, Columbus 5062.

WEST, 68.—Newly furnished top floor large room, bath, telephone, electricity. F. G. Mattern.

WEST, 1776 (Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory, business man; appointment. Telephone Johnson, 948 Madison.

WEST, 28.—Large, attractive room; private bath; electricity, steam heat; gentleman. December.

WEST, 242.—Attractive room; bath; private family; gentleman. Call mornings or evenings.

WEST, 1 (Subway.)—Large front room; opposite bath; high-class apartment; business gentleman; references. Columbus 684. Apt. 1C.

WEST, 121.—Medium rooms; southern exposure; running water; also parlor floor.

WEST, 275.—Nicely furnished, well-heated room, with private bath; telephone.

WEST, 302.—Small room with excellent board; phone; near subway; references.

WEST, 256.—Well-furnished room, with bath; private family; references required.

WEST, 133.—Immaculately clean rooms; private bath; electricity; hall room; references.

WEST, 102.—Attractive, medium-sized front room; lavatory; references.

WEST, 118.—Immaculately clean large room; kitchenette privileges; hall room; references.

WEST, 147.—Large, beautiful, sunny rooms; well heated; continuous hot water; references.

WEST, 136.—Back parlor; private bath; single room; well furnished; references.

WEST, 8.—Desirable kitchenette; also large, sunny room; all conveniences.

WEST, (near Broadway.)—Southern exposure; electricity; elevator; private; references. Schuyler 2739.

WEST, 307.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, medium rooms, private bath, kitchenette, electricity.

WEST, 265.—Unusually attractive rooms, single, suites, private baths; large closets, electrically lighted; electricity; high-class private house.

WEST, 251.—Outside medium room; lavatory; electricity; refined business man. Kirkpatrick.

WEST, 308.—Attractive room; running water, electricity, elevator; homelike. Apt. 6E.

WEST, 255.—Fine outside room, near bath; all modern; elevator; one block from subway; $5; reference. Apt. W.

WEST, 320.—Attractive, sunny parlor; subway; electricity, phone; one flight. Brunnemann.

WEST, 66.—Two beautiful rooms, southern exposure; bath; single, en suite; continuous hot water, telephone; private house; convenient transportation.

WEST, 145.—Private house; large, well-furnished, warm room; bath; gentlemen.

WEST, 254.—Unusual Winter opportunity; large room or suite, adjoining bath; gentleman or couple. Apartment 9.

WEST, 216 (corner Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished room in private apartment for one or two gentlemen; new fireproof building. Hurt, 12C. Riverside 5829.

WEST, 302.—Private house, Riverside Drive; select environment; nicely furnished; bath; telephone.

WEST, 244.—Newly furnished, sunny; gentlemen; references. Mascher, Academy 1250.

WEST, 566.—Elegant room, kitchen privileges, woman only; references. Apt. 1C.

WEST, 620.—Apt. 62.—Delightful southwest, overlooking river and Drive; excellent transportation.

WEST, 616.—Outside single room; light, airy; bath adjoining; breakfast optional; gentleman. Apt. 9S.

WEST, 401.—For men, comfortably furnished, south room, overlooking park; two closets; running water; double, $5; single, $7. Apt. 2; Lawrence.

WEST, 400.—Apt. (Morningside Drive.)—Bright rooms; homelike; corner. Apt. 42.

WEST, 301.—Elegantly furnished, modern improvements; high class, piano, victrola.

WEST, 537.—Well-furnished corner suite; smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 51.

WEST, 156.—Large three-window front room, second floor, adjoining bath; spacious closets; gentleman; $4.50. American family; references.

WEST, 680.—Delightful large room, facing Broadway; subway. Apt. 2S.

WEST, 617.—Large room, outside, sunny; near Drive; elevator; references. 2F4.

WEST, 601.—Delightful, sunny room; private family; convenient subway. Apt. 6A.

BROADWAY, 2,181. (74th St.)—Beautiful sunny suite or single; shower bath; every convenience.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 391.—Pleasant, well furnished, warm room, $3.50 week. Charlton.

LENOX AV., 332.—Large rooms for two; all new, with all improvements.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (110th St. Subway.)—Elegantly furnished suite, facing Drive, $65 a month; twelfth floor; private family; single room $25 a month; private bath; gentlemen. Phone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms, modern conveniences, gentlemen. (Davis.) apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, 137th Subway.—Nicely furnished rooms; home cooking. Apt. 4-D

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 596. (Apt. 1.)—Exceptional bachelor suite; rooms front, facing Hudson; reasonable.

ST. FRANCIS HOUSE,
359 West 20th St.
Newly furnished residence for women; references required. Chelsea 7750. Board optional.

WEST END AV., 83d and 84th Sts.—Two large rooms, en suite or single; private bath, electricity; breakfast if desired. Schuyler 8583. One flight.

WEST END, 896.—Large front room, adjoining bath; steam; phone; electricity; $8.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Couple residing in suburbs desire well-furnished, quiet room and bath in private house by the month for use during Winter and Spring when in the city; references exchanged; full particulars desired. E 278 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN wants good-size furnished room and bath; elevator apartment or private house; good closet accommodation; locality 43d to 55th Sts., one block east or west 5th Av. S 67 Times.

GENTLEMAN wishes pleasant room, bath, $7 to $10 weekly; Plaza or Murray Hill district; breakfast wanted. N 165 Times.

ALL CONVENIENCES; clean, light room; near City College; reasonable; gentleman. C 235 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, and stenographer; 5 years' experience; salary, $15. E 267 Times Downtown.

COOK.—An experienced colored cook by the day; good reference. Annie E. Clarke, 248 West 53d St. Phone Circle 3831.

DRESSMAKER, $2.50 daily; dresses, coats, alterations specialty. Phone 6724 Morningside, Apt. 3D.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman would like a position as working housekeeper in small family; willing, obliging, and trustworthy; an apartment preferred; experienced. Z 209 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Capable colored maid wishes position housekeeper or care apartment; good references; evenings, Sunday off. Lane, 552 Lenox Av. Apt. 12. Tel. 4364 Harlem.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, experienced, good manager and buyer; references. S 89 Times.

LADY desires position to read indoors. Lewis, 142 Manhattan Av.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, Christian, intelligent, exceptionally rapid, accurate, thoroughly efficient, experienced, desires position with opportunity, $20-$22. A 211 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young lady, trained first-class secretarial school, desires position, reliable firm; willing to demonstrate ability. E. D., 57 East 68th. 'Phone Plaza 1223.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER desires position where initiative and executive ability are appreciated; engineering, real estate experience; salary, $20-$25. S 97 Times.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER.—Lady, highly experienced, desires change; responsible company; references. E 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (22,) conscientious, has brains, ability, ambition; not afraid work; knowledge bookkeeping; 4 years' insurance, real estate brokerage experience; expert clerical worker; high school graduate; good references; $13. M 961 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; engineering contracting experience, 5 years; age 25; academic education; desires mastering technicalities grammatically; versed up-to-date office methods; $18. M 312 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, efficient, 6 years' practical experience, exceptionally neat personality, excellent grammarian, college graduate, seeks permanency, where competency, intelligence are mandatory; $18. M 386 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; age 20, 3 years' architectural, manufacturing experience; legible penman; operate switchboard; good mathematician; Christian; excellent references; $10. M 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; executive ability; can take full charge of books; highly educated; good references; $16. Margaret Flynn, Candler Bldg., Room 1,606. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, Confidential Assistant.—Refined, businesslike; exceptionally neat; brainy, cultured girl; possesses initiative, quick grasping ideas; intelligent, conscientious; industrious worker; $15. M 387 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Long practical experience, familiar with various lines; good business training; capable assuming responsibilities; $15. E 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY.—Educated; familiar office detail; operates any machine; unquestionable references; $20. E 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' good practical experience; above average intellect, use discretion, common sense; accustomed rapid dictation; accurate transcriptions; references; $15. M 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent in English and German, thoroughly conversant in double entry bookkeeping; desires position where conscientious work will be appreciated; excellent references. S 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, fast dictation, neat, accurate typist, good speller and grammarian, $10. Miss B, Room 1,606, 220 West 42d. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Good knowledge of bookkeeping, with long experience; salary moderate. Stenographer, 61 2d Av., City.

STENOGRAPHER, A1 secretarial, wide experience, editorial, advertising dictation, rapid, conscientious, desires opportunity for initiative. Steno, 75 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' experience; refined; familiar secretarial duties; good address, excellent references; $15. E 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, aged 24, Christian, 6 years' experience; salary $12-$15. N 163 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, refined, willing, efficient, desires permanent position, $15 start. S 76 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; 5 years' experience; rapid, accurate. Gerber, 22 East 106th. Harlem 3030.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, experienced, Christian. E 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Expert legal copyist; terms moderate. Address B. V., Box E 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, good business education, experienced; salary $12. E 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, capable, willing, neat appearance, intelligent; $12. E 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — 7 years' legal, real estate experience; best references. E 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years' experience; executive ability; excellent references; $16; capable. E 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; good business training; accustomed to responsibilities; $15. E 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, intelligent young lady like work one evening week. S 93 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, familiar with office work; good education; $10. E 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced brokerage insurance; competent and efficient. Address Willing, E 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid worker; best references; $12. E 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Neat; rapid and accurate; competent writer; $8-$9. E 217 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Clever, courteous; 4 years' experience; handle busy board, pleasant voice, excellent credentials; $8. M 392 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Young lady, specialized and experienced in psychology, desires position as teacher, tutor, in business, statistics, or abnormal field. N 108 Times.

USEFUL COMPANION; plain seamstress, wishes permanent position; eight years' reference last employer. S. G. P., Franch Y. W. C. A.

USEFUL COMPANION, young woman; refined home first consideration; state particulars. S 81 Times.

WAITRESS (27) wishes engagements dinners, luncheons. Tel. Columbus 6820.

YOUNG LADY, refined, educated, suddenly deprived of means, desires position as social secretary or as companion for lady. Y 252 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

COOKS, waitresses, chambermaids, housework ers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St. Room 1,308. Telephone Cortlandt 7926.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. 'Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANTS EXPERT—install simple and complete systems, straighten tangled books, prepare financial statements, show costs, expenses, profits, &c.; charges reasonable. Commercial, 11 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $6 monthly upward; books opened, closed systematized; investigations, profits and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander 15 Cedar St. Telephone John 5455.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, periodical audits, investigations; financial statements; reliable personal service. Address Accountant, Kramer, 277 Broadway. Telephone Worth 17.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager; ten years' experience cost accountant; auditor; age 33. E. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADVERTISING WRITER, highly successful, agency and publishing house experience, desires part time or special work; handles anything from booklet to complete campaign. S 30 Times.

A MAN, 30, of varied business experience, is for very good reasons at liberty; desires connection with firm or corporation where faithfulness and ability will be means of advancement. S 42 Times.

ARCHITECT AND DESIGNER, arrived from abroad, works good modern styles; wishes position as draftsman; good personality; will work fortnight without compensation, in large, busy office; testimonials as to character, ability, and energy of highest order. C 254 Times Annex.

A YOUNG MAN of excellent appearance, 25 years old, at present in printing line, desires to enter a more desirable industry; willing to work hard for advancement. E 283 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28; excellent ability; 10 years' experience; thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy; salary $25 weekly; executive, correspondent. E 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, CORRESpondent.—Extensive experience; (21;) best references; conscientious worker. E 250 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, desires bookkeeping position; 7 years' practical experience; 2 years as systematizer and auditor. M 252 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, auditor, (29,) employed; cashier-correspondent's experience; executive five years; $20 and a future. Address University, S 102 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) seven years' experience; rapid and accurate; capable taking full charge; excellent references. N 167 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, 25, seven years' experience, office manager, desires position. S 98 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, 32, seeks employment; 13 years' experience; Christian; $20. E 281 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Ten years' experience, double entry, cashier; trial balance; $20. Y 374 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, expert in accounting, audits, systems, desires connection mercantile house. E 257 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, office manager; eight years' manufacturing lines; references. S 41 Times.

BRAINS FOR OPPORTUNITY.

Young man, business brains and tact, now withdrawing from accountancy partnership, formerly was office manager of manufacturing corporation, accustomed to assuming responsibilities, possesses every requirement of secretary to executive of large corporation, will accept any active position that above qualifications, plus energy, and initiative, can fulfill. S 93 Times.

BUYER, general merchandise, thoroughly experienced, now employed, desires better connection. E 264 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER. Couple, refined, wishes position as caretaker with small family or bachelor; also clubhouse; references. Honest, care Advertising Office, 206 East 34th.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.
American; 30 years' experience; genuine ability, with all requirements of good chauffeur; excellent reference; temperate, careful, courteous; Fiat, White, Cadillac, Lancia. S 72 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—10 years' experience all makes; A1 mechanic. Harlem 3,218 9th Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish; married, no children; ten years' experience, private families; careful driver; trustworthy, prompt; good mechanic; excellent references, written, personal. Streyffert, 145 East 56th.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write N. Heyman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, married, no family, wishes country position; lately disengaged; employer laid up cars for Winter; good references. N 159 Times.

CHAUFFEUR; 36; married; 16 years' experience; expert driver, mechanic; excellent private references. Man, 581 Amsterdam Av. Riverside 3174.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; has four years' experience with White or Cadillac cars. E 252 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, private; young married man, college graduate, who through financial reverses is compelled to seek employment. S 73 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, English; single; ten years' experience; drive any car; neat and reliable; first-class references. Sutton, 149 West 49th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; 4 years last, family; steady, competent. M. F., 507 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced mechanic; careful driver, desires position with private family; A1 references; New York and New Jersey licenses. N 125 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, four years' experience, two in Paris and two New York, desires position private family; references. S 49 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman giving up car for Winter, desires to place chauffeur in good position. Communicate, White, 159 West 62d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Six years' experience; make own repairs; have A1 reference. Frank Schaufler, 209 East 84th. Phone 7098 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR; highly recommended; 6 years last position with very prominent gentleman. S 69 Times.

COLLECTOR, &c.—Real estate man as collector, renting, repairs; large business experience, (city;) can produce results; age 50. S 46 Times.

COLLECTION MANAGER.—Fifteen years' experience; credit man and collection manager; excellent credentials; salary $50; age 42. E 254 Times Downtown.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY.
Refined, neat appearing, American, 25; thoroughly experienced, business and social duties; good family connections; unusual strong indorsements. Initiative, S 96 Times.

CORRESPONDENT. — Educated Brazilian (22) desires position as Portuguese correspondent; can handle technical commercial translations. Carvalho, 3,909 Broadway.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, four years' experience with builder and architect, desires similar position. S 44 Times.

ENGINEER.—First-class, middle age, strictly sober, capable, and reliable; last position, seven (7) years, chief in large department store; best of references from past employers upon request. W. H. K., care of Bayne, 329 East 20th St.

EXECUTIVE, young man, 26, college graduate, several years' business experience, proved executive ability, ambitious, energetic, with ideas, desires position where these qualities are essential and where advancement will be in proportion to merit. S 88 Times.

FACTORY manager's assistant; handle male and female help; correspondent, salesman. M 401 Times Downtown.

INVESTIGATOR.—Man, with experience, desires position with reliable concern. Rains, 1,118 Forest Av.; phone 6240 Melrose.

I WILL INCREASE your production and decrease its cost; 7 years' experience, engineering education; familiar with all operations of quantity production of metal goods; minimum salary, $25. S 68 Times.

MANAGER.—Attorney, 32, thoroughly experienced, desires position as collection manager with large mercantile establishment or secretary to executive; expert stenographer. S 91 Times.

MEDICAL STUDENT, (junior,) college graduate, desires position evenings. S 99 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, year's general experience, knowledge efficiency methods, accounting, sales, credits, collections, desires making change. E 202 Times Downtown.

POSITION WANTED in commercial or advertising business by young man; high school graduate. A. Graff, 2,679 Bainbridge Av., Bronx.

PRESSMAN, cylinder and jobbers; familiar with all grades work; reliable. E 212 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE man, with experience and references, managing, collecting, repairs, desires position with reliable firm or estate. Rains, 1,118 Forest Av. Tel. 6240 Melrose.

SALESMAN, 35, Christian, active, open for position represent manufacturer hardware or other good line; 15 years' selling experience; prefer territory within 100 miles of N. Y., or would assist in credits and collections. E 269 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — Boys' blouses, shirts, nightrobes, pajamas, jobbers, retailers. M 400 Times Downtown.

SALES ENGINEER.—Producer of big business, looks for new connection. A 212 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, private or commercial; young American; educated Cambridge University; four years London; estate, finance, and company experience; good appearance; adaptable; highest references. N 161 Times.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer; college education; pleasing personality; highest references. M 356 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, age 30, executive ability; active; technical college graduate. E 201 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Ten years' experience shipping express; parcel post; reference. E 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; fast dictation; transcribes accurately and rapidly; knowledge bookkeeping; $12. George Otto, Candler Building, Room 1606. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Confidential man, executive, ability; several years' banking, railroad, engineering, accounting; absolutely reliable; fine education; $25. E 234 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. Office Assistant.—Jewish; 5 years' experience; accurate; references. Steno., 199 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, knowledge bookkeeping, dictaphone operator, desires position; $15. E 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, evening work; verbatim, 5c folio; copy, 3c. M 275 Times Downtown.

VALET-BUTLER. — A high-class Chinese wishes position with refined bachelor; absolutely reliable, honest, and efficient. N 112 Times.

VALET-BUTLER, Japanese, first-class, for gentleman apartment; please answer, mail only. Gifu Nippon, 23 West 65th.

YOUNG LAWYER, 10 years' professional and business experience, wishes position where initiative and discretion warrant good salary; secretarial work, collections, etc. K 39 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, good education and personality, knowledge of bookkeeping, collections, stenography, typewriting and all clerical details, desires position where energy and ability essential; capable and industrious; 4 years' experience; A1 references. N 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Belgian-American, two years head cashier well-known restaurant, accurate and honest, wants responsible position where there is future; highest references. N 147 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Southerner, wants position in office, broker's preferred, where working hours allow attendance in night business school; reliable, capable; excellent references. S 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, able, honest, and willing, wishes position at anything where there is chance for advancement; has four years' experience as shipping clerk in ladies' bathrobes; can furnish the best references. E 248 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes position at NIGHT, preferably from 6 P. M. till midnight; clerical experience; moderate salary. B. S. S., 25 East 111th St.

YOUNG MAN, mechanical experience and inventive ability, desires position where brainwork is required; salary no object. Y 371 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 21, seeks position where conscientious work will bring advancement. S 56 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) practical knowledge export shipments, bookkeeping and typewriting. E 280 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, seeks position where hard work and good judgment are appreciated. N 158 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, college graduate, good personality, wants position anything paying enough to live on. S 74 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes position evenings, from 6 P. M. to 12 P. M. C 231 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 29; six years legal and claims, investigation. S 48 Times.

Employment Agencies.

CHAUFFEUR? YOU NEED ONE?
Phone Col. 1495 or 1496.
Blue List Chauffeurs' Agency, Inc.,
U. S. Rubber Bldg., 1,790 B'way.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BILL CLERK.—One who can operate typewriter; salary, $10 per week. S 328 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accurate, bright, some experience, to keep stock books; salary $10. Drugs, S 327 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer.—State salary and qualifications; must be competent. K 55 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Woman, over 30, to train for position, requiring tact and ability; previous business experience not essential; must furnish good references; salary, $15. 119 West 40th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMEN.—We need saleswomen for our muslin underwear, housefurnishing, toilet articles, umbrellas, linen, leather goods, jewelry, gloves, toy, stationery, and handkerchief departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

YOUNG WOMEN.—We can place inexperienced young women in various holiday departments as salespeople. An excellent opportunity for young women to qualify for steady service and to be paid while learning. Apply to Superintendent between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ALSO

YOUNG GIRLS.—A number of bright girls to wrap parcels, and in various other capacities. Apply to Superintendent, department of wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, white preferred; small family. 878 West End Av., (103d St.)

GIRLS, 16 to 20 years of age, for stockroom and order filling in large mail order house; experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

GIRL WANTED for addressing and general office work; state wages wanted. K 55 Times.

GIRLS, experienced, working on perfume bottles, labeling, &c. D'Orsay, 46 West 46th.

GIRL.—For housework and plain cooking, for couple. 596 West End Av.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—Young, experienced governess to take care girl 12 years old; must know how to help child with school work; must also know how to sew, and willing to live in country; none but fully competent need apply. Address E 290 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER, not of servant class, in small family in suburbs; good home and wages for the right party. Address Mrs. Robert H. Martin, Jr., Grand View on Hudson, Rockland County, N. Y.

HOUSEWORK.—Young woman for general housework in apartment; good cook and laundress. Call Thursday morning, 412 West End Av.

JUNIOR CLERK and typist on payroll work; must be able to type 30 words a minute and have ability to earn advancement; state education, experience; salary $45 monthly. E 262 Times Downtown.

MODELS.—SHOW ROOM MODELS, SIZE 36, WANTED. KRUSKAL CO., 15 EAST 32D ST.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR. — Preferably one who can operate typewriter and assist on general clerical work. Levy & Nathan, 104 5th Av.

NURSE.—Undergraduate; attendant or ward maid for an institution; pay, $22 a month. Call 146 East 28th St., at 2 P. M. today for personal interview.

NURSE.—Wanted, for one month, an experienced baby's nurse; references required. Address C. R. M., 342 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.

NURSEMAID.—Refined young girl to care for two small boys; good disposition and adaptable; character counts for more than experience; state salary expected. Mrs. J. A. Miller, 227 Fairview Av., Rutherford, N. J. Telephone Rutherford 844.

NURSE MAID, refined; one baby; good reference. Apply mornings, 322 West 70th.

SALESLADY, assistant, for Washington Heights Gift Shop. L. Neudorfer, 656 West 181st.

SALESLADY.—Experienced in large retail stationery store, good wages and permanent position. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SALESLADIES; $1.50 day as extra, Saturdays. Call Weisbecker, 266-270 West 125th.

SALESLADY for hotel cigar stand New Victoria Hotel, 145 West 47th.

SECRETARY, SUPERIOR EDUCATION, JUDGMENT, AND NEATNESS; SOME EDITORIAL ABILITY DESIRABLE. N 164 TIMES.

SOLICITORS WANTED.—Intelligent women to take subscriptions James Whitcomb Riley's complete writings, Memorial Edition; New York and New Jersey territory; liberal commission. Suite 506, 171 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, quick and accurate, about 30 to 35 years of age, by manufacturing house; a knowledge of chemical terms an advantage; state full qualifications, references, nationality, and salary expected. Address, in own handwriting, S 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, good; give references and salary expected. E 276 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS FOR L. C. SMITH, UNDERWOOD OR OLIVER MACHINES. APPLY MANTLE LAMP CO. OF AMERICA, 243 WEST 17TH ST. ASK FOR MISS SNYDER.

TYPIST.—Girl, experienced, rapid and accurate at figures, for billing and switchboard; Oliver operator preferred; salary $12; state references. K 88 Times.

UKELELE PLAYER WANTED BY PROMINENT BROADWAY STORE. APPLY Z 217 TIMES ANNEX.

WAITRESS and chambermaid; girl 14-16 years, sleep home; family two; references. Apt. 5A, 90 Morningside Drive.

WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, between 26 and 40, for responsible position; tact and executive ability required; liberal salary; give full particulars regarding education and past employment first letter. C. V., Sawhill, 315 Besse Building, Springfield, Mass.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; white; references required. Address C. R. M., 342 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.

YOUNG LADY with some bookkeeping experience who can furnish highest references to assist in jewelry shop. Apply before 10 o'clock, Little Shop, 561 5th Av.

YOUNG LADIES.—Wanted, several young ladies to address envelopes. Apply Clarence Hodson & Co., 26 Cortlandt St., Room 617.

Employment Agencies.

CLERK, to do billing, for position in Portchester, N. Y.; must be good penman, operate typewriter, if possible; $15.

BOOKKEEPER, some knowledge of stenography; want young girl to take charge of small office; $15.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, two good positions with good future for ambitious girl; $15.

STENOGRAPHER, young woman, high school graduate; touch typist; $13.

SEVERAL good stenographic positions for girls with little experience, good education and nice personality; $10-$12.
Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHERS, $7, $9, $12, $15.
SPANISH STENOGRAPHER, $18-$25.
TYPIST FOR STENCILS, AND OTHERS.
FILE CLERK, $20-$25.
Credential Agency, 258 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 8 Beekman St., Cortlandt 4249. (Branch Office,) Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway. Bryant 9424.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators, numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau and 89 East 42d, Room 15.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Several attractive openings for competent operators at $15; also others at $12. Call The Dictaphone, 88 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS.—Free registration; desirable positions unfilled. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., 50 East 42d St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

$10
This week ONLY. Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

FILING. — Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—A certified public accountant has an opening for a thoroughly equipped junior; experience not essential. Answer in detail, giving age, schools attended, and salary expected. S 329 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MEN, active, aggressive, selling experience essential, to interview manufacturers for an established concern; liberal commission; appearance absolutely necessary. Call Room 908, 96 Warren St.

APPRAISAL SOLICITORS
Exceptionally large commission; leads furnished; reliable corporation. Apply Actual Appraisal Co., Woolworth Bldg.

AUDITOR wanted by large manufacturing corporation producing metal products; must have thorough knowledge office detail, control accounts, cost accounting, and details factory practice to qualify; exceptional opportunity for right man; five years' experience, references, and salary expected in letter that will reply in strictest confidence. Address Box 112, 119 West 40th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMEN.—We need saleswomen for our muslin underwear, houseturnishing, toilet articles, umbrellas, linen, leather goods, jewelry, gloves, toy, stationery, and handkerchief departments. Apply to Superintendent.

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YOUNG LADY with some bookkeeping experience who can furnish highest references to assist in jewelry shop. Apply before 10 o'clock, Little Shop, 561 5th Av.

YOUNG LADIES.—Wanted,

WIDOW SHOT BY SUITOR DIES

Blood Transfusion Fails to Save Her —Assailant Recovering.

Mrs. Henry Mann, the widow who was shot on Tuesday in her apartment, 709 West 178th Street, by Alfred Henricksen, who was in love with her and apparently deranged by her refusal to marry him, died yesterday afternoon in the Washington Heights Hospital after physicians had made an ineffective effort to save her by the transfusion of blood supplied by Mrs. Mann's son Ellery. Henricksen, who shot himself in the head, showed improvement yesterday and is expected to recover rapidly.

Coroner Reinberg and a representative of District Attorney Swann obtained a statement from Mrs. Mann before she died in which she told of the shooting. According to the police, however, Henricksen has admitted the facts just as Mrs. Mann gave them and the case against him is said to be complete.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Certificate No. A706515, for 10 shares Canadian Pacific Railway common stock, issued in the name of Edward W. Connolly, and by him assigned to Mrs. M. B. Chisholm; has been lost in the mails between Truro and Halifax, Canada. Transfer of this certificate has been stopped with the transfer agents, the Bank of Montreal, New York, and the public are hereby notified not to negotiate said certificate.

LOST.

American Locomotive Company Certificate No. A-19062 for ten shares of the preferred stock in the name of Lewis A. Clough. All persons are hereby notified to show cause why a new certificate should not forthwith be issued in lieu of the certificate above described. J. O. HOBBY, Jr., Treasurer.

LOST.—$6,000 Pacific Telephone 5% bonds, Nos. 33,196, 33,197, 33,198, 33,199, 33,200, and 33,201; also 100 shares Canada Copper; certificate No. 5,613; all persons warned against negotiating sale of same. Please notify Mabon & Co., 45 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

LOST.—Tuesday morning on Long Island train, Port Washington branch, arriving at Penn Terminal 9:10 A. M., silver cup, engraved "New York Newspaper Representatives"; left under seat in car before smoker; suitable reward. Box K 59 Times.

LOST.—Between 375 Park Av., Ritz-Carlton Hotel, and Metropolitan Opera House, brooch, large yellow diamond, surrounded by white diamonds; $500 reward. Howard & Co., 14 East 47th St.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Bank Book No. 725,453, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST.—Brown morocco pocketbook in McCreery's misses' suit department; reward; no questions asked if returned. Room 5,938 Grand Central Terminal.

LOST.—In or near Prospect Park Sunday, mink fur collar; suitable reward for return. M. W. Morehouse, 60 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Lady's gold handbag, containing 50-trip commutation ticket, New Rochelle, $5 bill, pair gloves, &c. Phone Cortlandt 1590.

LOST.—A pointed fox muff in taxicab going from Gaiety Theatre to 570 Park Av. Reward if returned to Francis Willard, 11 West 56th St.

LOST.—Gold watch and medal, engraved "S." and "Maud Stanton"; reward. Phone Prospect 5533.

LOST—Wrist watch, Wednesday, between 32d and 34th, or Saks; reward. 422 Columbus Av.

LOST—Between 57th and 42d, black and green silk crocheted bag; reward. Address 319 West 57th St.

LOST.—Gold cigarette case; name and address inside. Return to Room 522, 61 Broadway for liberal reward.

LOST.—Subway Tuesday evening, purse and glasses; reward for glasses. N 157 Times.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Small bar pin, pearls and sapphires. C. E. Hawe, 510 West 144th St.

REWARD.—Small brown pocketbook, containing $60 bill and change, Tuesday, between St. Mark's, Nostrand, Bergen, Bedford, and Dean Sts. R. Wilding, 1,216 Dean St., Brooklyn. Bedford 4513.

REWARD.—Gold watch bracelet, between Colonial Theatre, 72d subway. Nally, 626 West 158th.

REWARD.—Plain gold Waltham watch; vicinity 53d St. Telephone Gaston, Chelsea 1000.

REWARD.—Black handbag, 103d-135th Sts.; valuable to owner only. Riverside 8600.

REWARD.—Large aquamarine pin; 81st and 84th, on Broadway. 213 West 79th.

$150 REWARD

for solitaire diamond earring, weight about 3½ carats, lost Nov. 3 in New York. TIFFANY & CO., 6th Av. and 37th St.

$500 REWARD for the return of a diamond platinum pin, with white pearl in centre, lost Monday evening between Hotel Plaza and Harris Theatre. Call between 1 and 11 P. M., J. L. Riddell, Hotel Plaza.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, three-stone, gypsy-setting diamond ring, Times Annex and Subway Times Square to 181st St. station; no questions asked. K 48 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, a wire-haired fox terrier, with collar marked Moxie W. F., 214 East 17th St. Finder will be rewarded by returning to William Faversham, 214 East 17th St.

LOST.—Dog, red Irish terrier, name Larry; $20 reward. Return to Dwyer, 51 East 129th St., or telephone 4597 Harlem.

On Lake Keuka, New York, in the heart of the finest grape country in America, are the famous cellars of

Gold Seal CHAMPAGNE

A rich, pure and brilliant wine that asks your favor because of its quality. You cannot get a better champagne at any price.

SPECIAL DRY and BRUT

Insist on Having It

GOLD SEAL RED—the best Sparkling Burgundy on the Market

Sold Everywhere

New York Office, 12 Bridge St. Broad 3139.

Carstairs Rye "SINCE 1788"

A CENTURY FAVORITE

SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT NO. 1

Permanently repairs leaks or cracks in boilers, stoves, furnaces, water jackets, radiators, etc. 15c a can, 25c by mail. SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.

SUNDAY FILM SHOWS ADJUDGED ILLEGAL

Appellate Division of Supreme Court at Albany Contradicts Gaynor Ruling of 1908.

CASE TO BE CARRIED UP

One Out of Five Justices Dissents—Picture Shows Not Expressly Mentioned in the Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—A sweeping decision, branding Sunday motion picture exhibitions as violations of the State statute, was handed down today by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department.

The case grew out of the arrest of Leroy H. Bender of this city, a moving picture theatre owner, for violation of a local ordinance prohibiting Sunday exhibitions. Bender was discharged on a writ of habeas corpus, Supreme Court Justice Morschauser of Poughkeepsie holding that the law had not been violated. Justice Morschauser's decision was in accordance with a ruling of the Appellate Division, Second Department, in 1908 that the Sunday law did not apply to moving picture theatres.

Today's decision is in conflict with previous decisions, but in view of the fact that Associate Justice John Woodward dissented from the opinion of his four colleagues, Presiding Justice John M. Kellogg and Associate Justices George F. Lyon, Wesley O. Howard, and Aaron V. S. Cochrane, an appeal can be taken to the Court of Appeals.

The majority opinion, written by Justice Lyon, suggests that the Legislature alone can decide how Sunday shall be observed and is the sole judge of acts proper to be prohibited.

"If the existing law is in any way unjust or unsatisfactory," the opinion sets forth, "the remedy is by application to the Legislature to modify or annul it, not by application to the court, whose sole duty is to construe it and say what the Legislature meant by passing it."

Depends on Phrase of Seven Words.

The opinion reviews the circumstances of Bender's arrest and refers to his contention that he should be discharged because the phrase in the statute, "or other public sports, exercises, or shows," does not apply to indoor performances. Regarding this the opinion says:

"The words 'or other public sports, exercises, or shows' are presumed to have been used by the Legislature in their ordinary and familiar sense and meaning and are to be so understood and construed. Acts relating to the observance of the Sabbath are remedial statutes, and are to be construed liberally in respect to the mischiefs sought to be remedied.

"From the story told by the tailor, the police last night sent out a general alarm for Alexander Goldstein, a tailor who boarded with the family. Goldstein, who is charged with homicide, is 23 years old, of medium height, and slender. He went to live with the Zamkins on Oct. 15. He borrowed $3 on Tuesday from Mrs. Zamkin, saying he was short of money.

"Working on the case last night, Detective Leonard found a blood-stained shirt in a suitcase in Goldstein's room. There was blood upon its front and the marks of fingers in blood upon the sleeves as though the wearer had wiped his hands across them.

The vital question to be decided upon this appeal is: What did the Legislature mean when it wrote into the statute relating to the observance of Sunday, following the prohibition against shooting, hunting, fishing, horse racing, gaming, the words, 'or other public sports, exercises or shows'? Did it intend to prohibit exhibitions in the nature of the ordinary moving picture show? It would seem clear that the answer to that question must be in the affirmative."

The opinion also states that the trend of recent legislation has been to protect, so far as possible, the right of employes to rest on Sunday, and that no good reason is apparent for denying that privilege to the thousands of employes of moving picture theatres in the State.

While the court proceedings were instituted to test the legality of an Albany city ordinance, today's decision, court officials here say, applies to all motion picture theatres in the State. Sunday moving picture exhibitions have been allowed in many cities, but have been forbidden by local ordinances in others, and in still others the matter has been left to the discretion of the police.

May not Affect Situation Here.

Among the motion picture people of New York City, the feeling was general yesterday that the Albany decision would not affect the situation here and that unless the Court of Appeals should uphold the ruling the motion picture houses in New York and vicinity would continue to give Sunday performances.

Powell Crichton, counsel for the New York Sabbath Committee, pointed out that in 1908 Justice Gaynor, sitting in the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, handed down a decision that the penal code did not prohibit the giving of motion picture exhibitions on Sunday. The code was adopted in 1788, when motion pictures had not been invented, so that, Justice Gaynor pointed out, the law makers could not have intended to include them in the Sunday ban.

Justice Gaynor's decision has been the basis of procedure in this city ever since, and Mr. Crichton said that, as much as the Sabbath Committee would like to see all theatres closed on Sundays, he believed local Magistrates would be governed by it rather than by the Albany ruling. As the two courts are co-ordinate their rulings are of equal weight.

Mr. Crichton said the Sabbath Committee welcomed the Albany decision because the question would now be taken to the Court of Appeals and settled definitely. If the Court of Appeals should uphold the Appellate Division, then all movie theatres would have to close Sundays, and the only way they could gain relief would be by the Legislature amending the Penal Code.

Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer said he did not recall Justice Gaynor's decision, but if he had so ruled that decision would in all likelihood be followed in this city until the Court of Appeals should uphold one decision and overrule the other.

Movie men expressed confidence in the final outcome of the contest, which has been waged intermittently in all parts of the State. S. L. Rothapfel, managing director of the Rialto, said that the movies were such an important factor in the Sabbath life of the city that the people would not allow the theatres to be closed. He said a conservative estimate of the aggregate movie audience in the Greater City on Sunday was 1,000,000 persons, and that the closing of the picture theatres would mean not only that these would be deprived of entertainment but that the quality of the entertainment offered would have to be lowered, since the Sunday income was the largest of the week, and the loss in this city alone would be at least $150,000 a week.

Lewis J. Selznick, a producer and distributer of films, expressed the belief that if the movie houses were closed for only one Sunday there would be such a popular clamor that "these old and unfair laws would be wiped out and saner and fairer laws substituted." Mr. Selznick said he believed disorder and lawlessness would increase if the decision should be upheld.

Police Commissioner Woods said he would take no action toward closing the theatres until he had been informed officially of the decision and its application here.

WOMAN ROBBED AND SLAIN.

Tailor Finds Wife Dead in Home—Police Seek Missing Boarder.

When Morris Zamkin, a tailor, returned from work last evening and knocked at the door of his home on the third floor of 123 West 101st Street, he received no response. Thinking that his wife, Rose, 52 years old, had stepped out to get something for supper, he sat on the stairs to await her return. At the end of thirty minutes, tired of waiting, Zamkin got a key from the janitor and entered the apartment. Lying face downward on the kitchen floor was his wife, dead. Five deep wounds in the woman's head, a bloodstained hammer beside her, and broken furniture told the story.

Zamkin called Policeman Courtney of the East 104th Street Station, and together the men went back and found that a chamois bag Mrs. Zamkin had carried was missing. Zamkin said the bag had contained four diamond rings, a diamond barpin, a few trinkets, and $60 in currency.

Canadian Strikers Lose Pension.

MONTREAL, Nov. 22.—Such of the freight handlers as are being reinstated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, after the recent walkout at Toronto, must put up with the loss of their pensions, according to the statutory rules under which the Canadian Pacific pension fund is governed. General Superintendent Purvis, who has been arranging the terms of settlement with Mayor Church, made it clear that those taken back into such vacancies as remained could only come back unconditionally, and though generous terms will doubtless be made by the company, the men have lost their pensions. An interesting feature of the recent negotiations is that the Canadian Pacific offered to accept the arbitration of any Toronto editor, but the men went on strike nevertheless.

APPROVED BY ROOSEVELT.

Colonel, in Praising Military Service, Condemns Pacifists.

Colonel Roosevelt has written a letter to Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., retired, who is President of the Association for National Service, one of the purposes of which association is to secure the passage by Congress of a law which will make obligatory on all American male citizens between the ages of 18 and 21 years six months' service with the colors during each of those four years. Colonel Roosevelt's letter, as made public by General Young, reads:

Sagamore Hill, Nov. 15, 1916.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., Retired, President Association for National Service, Metropolitan Bank Building, Washington, D. C.:

My dear General Young: I most cordially and emphatically approve your efforts as President of the Association for National Service to secure the passage of a law making it obligatory upon every male American citizen between the ages of 18 and 21 to serve six months or a year—as the case may demand—in the field with the colors.

I believe no one should be allowed to vote who has not thus served—politicians and professional pacifists are out of place in a free republic.

There should be education toward military training along the lines followed in Australia, Argentina, Switzerland, and Japan.

No man is fit to be a freeman unless he has fitted himself to fight efficiently for his freedom.

With all good wishes, I am

Your fellow-American,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ROW OVER SCHOOL MANAGER

Members of Board of Education Question Legality of Office.

A resolution, offered by Dr. Ira S. Wile at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education, to have the Committee on Bylaws and Legislation prepare a report on the powers of the proposed executive manager of the Board, led to a spirited discussion. Arthur S. Somers, Morton Stein, and Thomas W. Churchill asked for a discussion in the Board of the question before it was referred to the committee. Mr. Churchill said that as President Wilcox had suggested the office to the Board of Estimate he ought to tell what he believed the new official should have to do. Mr. Somers declared that it meant an outlay not only of $10,000 salary for the manager, but an assistant manager, clerks, &c., which would cost $40,000. It was a question, he said, whether the Board should place this additional burden on the taxpayers. He would like to have more light on the subject before he voted. Mr. Stein raised the point whether the appointment would be in conflict with the law.

It was decided by a vote of 27 to 9 to refer the matter to the Committee on By-laws and Legislation, in conference with the Special Committee on Reorganization. It is to report on the legality of the office, and, if legal, to define its powers. The whole question will then come before the Board again for discussion as to whether the office should be established. The only person mentioned for the office is Leo Arnstein, Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

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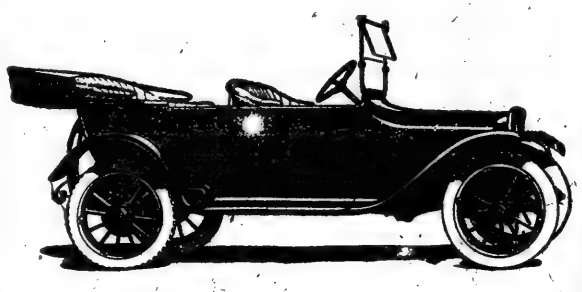

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MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

Issue of November 23d

All News Stands Today

Some of the Other Features:

The Kaiser—His Daily Prayer
A new picture of the Kaiser, with fac-simile of his daily prayer, sold in Germany on cards.

Under the Arctic Circle
Interesting sketch, with many pictures of the remotest Siberia in Arctic Regions.

Wild Jungle Beasts for Food
Vivid pictures of big jungle game killed for army food; 2 pages.

The Moslems at War
Informing Sketch, with attractive illustrations of Moslem Tartar, Turk and Arab at War.

Soldiers Voting on the Border
How the American soldiers voted on the Mexican Border.

The Deutschland U-Boat
New pictures, showing the interior construction and details of the U-Boat Deutschland.

Fighting Scenes: All Fronts

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast, much colder today; tomorrow fair, colder; west gales.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,489. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS

VILLA DEFEATED BEFORE CHIHUAHUA

Withdraws After a 7-Hour Battle, Leaving Many Dead and Wounded.

MADE FOUR ASSAULTS

Trevino's Heavy Guns Effective in Routing Bandits, Who Had No Artillery.

LED TROOPS IN PERSON

Villa Charged with His 3,500 Men, with His Crutch Strapped to His Saddle.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 23.—Francisco Villa withdrew his surviving forces in defeat from Chihuahua City at 6:15 o'clock this evening, after a battle of seven hours, in the course of which he made four fruitless attempts to carry General Trevino's protecting works by assault, according to advices from the battlefield received by General Gonsales in Juarez.

One report current in Juarez is that the de facto troops are pursuing the bandits south. Many Villistas were left dead or wounded in front of the defenders' first-line trenches.

At 11 o'clock A. M. today (Mountain Time) the high-crowned hats of the bandits were seen to the South, along the Mexican Central main line. The battle was opened a few minutes later with a salvo from cannon on Santa Rosa Hill, the key to the State capital. The first and second-line trenches, protected by barbed wire entanglements, took up the fighting, and by noon a general engagement was in progress along the entire southern line, which continued the entire afternoon. At that time the booming of large-calibre guns on Santa Rosa Hill and other artillery stationed along the first-line trenches was so deafening that it was almost impossible to hear the click of the telegraph instruments, the military operator in Chihuahua City told the operator in Juarez. Several of Trevino's twenty field pieces are said to be French "75s."

Villa is reported by General Gonzales to have at least 3,500 men, practically all of whom are armed and mounted. He is also believed to have machine guns, but no heavy artillery. For this reason the twenty or more heavy field guns of General Trevino's command were able to rake the advancing lines.

A sortie by Carranza cavalry, supported by artillery, resulted in the capture of many Villistas, who were without ammunition and had gone since morning without food or water.

Villa is said to have led his men, riding with his crutch strapped to his saddle. As he is reported to have more than 6,000 troops under his command, the remainder of the bandits are believed to be coming up to reinforce their chief.

General Trevino, commanding the Carranza forces, was wounded during the fighting in the early afternoon, while personally directing the fighting from the vicinity of Santa Rosa Hill. He returned to the city to have a scalp wound on the right side of his head dressed. With a bandage around his head he returned to his post at field headquarters and continued the direction of the forces on the firing line.

At 10 o'clock tonight the military authorities in Chihuahua City telegraphed General Gonzales in Juarez that General Carlos Ozuna, in command of the Carranza cavalry, was pursuing the Villa bandits south in the direction of Mapula, and the cavalry column was reported to be ten miles south of Santa Rosa.

No estimate of the number of killed or wounded has yet been made.

On inquiry as to the nearness of General Murguia's division, which is advancing north from the direction of Jiminez, it was learned from Chihuahua City late today that General Murguia was still in the vicinity of Santa Rosalia with his main column, the report that he was at Mapula having been due to an error in transmission.

Carranza's officers at Juarez are optimistic regarding the outcome of the battle. Their only cause of worry is the fact that General Trevino's ammunition supply for small arms and machine guns is limited. The supply of artillery shells is ample, it is said, to keep the bandits away from the city.

Efforts are being made to obtain rifle and machine gun ammunition. All of the available supply has been sent from Juarez, and it is reported that a request has been made to American officials to permit ammunition to be sent through the El Paso-Juarez port for Trevino's forces.

MEXICANS ASK DELAY.

Commission May Get Fortnight in Which to Consult Carranza.

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 23.—A recess of two weeks has been requested by the Mexican members of the Mexican-American Joint Commission to give them an opportunity to lay before General Carranza the proposals formulated by the Americans for border control.

The indications were tonight that the request would be granted.

Alberto J. Pani probably will be delegated by his colleagues to confer personally with General Carranza and present to him a detailed statement of the developments since Secretary Lane presented the American program as approved by President Wilson.

The Americans have earnestly attempted to convince the Mexicans that such an agreement as has been proposed would be advisable, but General Carranza's representatives have insisted thus far that they cannot concur in a plan which they maintain would involve the humiliation of their country.

Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican Commission, and Ignacio Bonillas

Continued on Page 6.

MINE SANK BRITANNIC; 24 DEAD OR MISSING

White Star Line Officials Get Official Report of Disaster—No Wounded Aboard.

A cable was received yesterday by the White Star line from its London office advising that the hospital ship Britannic was sunk by amine. A later message announced the safety of the ship's officers and placed the total number of dead or missing at 24. The first message received was as follows:

"Regret exceedingly to inform you Britannic sunk by mine in the Aegean Sea. Loss of life will not exceed fifty."

This was supplemented by this message:

"Captain, all officers and engineers of Britannic saved; twenty-four dead or missing."

The information contained in the messages is said to have come from the British Admiralty.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Press dispatches from Athens to the effect that there were no wounded on board the hospital ship Britannic when she was sunk off the Greek coast were confirmed today by the Admiralty, which made the following announcement:

"No wounded were aboard the Britannic, on which there were only the ship's crew and the hospital staff."

$2,000,000 PAID OVER TO WILSON BACKERS

One-fourth of This Sum Went to Winners at the Waldorf After the Hughes Telegram.

Publication of the telegram of congratulation sent by Charles E. Hughes to President Wilson released probably $2,000,000 held for winners of election bets yesterday. There is no way of arriving at the exact amount of money wagered on this election. Men who acted as stakeholders and betting commissioners said that from their experience the sum was much less than popular estimates had made it.

The total appeared larger than it really was because in the twenty-four hours following the first returns and for several days thereafter many of the biggest bettors managed to hedge. One trader, who put up $4,800 on Hughes, while the final result was still in doubt, placed all the money he could on Wilson at various odds. When he finally checked up he found that he had a balance of nearly $1,000 due him on his operations.

It was figured that half a million dollars was paid to winners at the Waldorf yesterday. Tex Ricard, who held thousands in stakes, went about the Waldorf-Astoria with his pockets bulging with banknotes early in the day, and weighed several pounds less by the office scales at the cocktail hour. John A. Drake is said to have spoiled a perfectly good fountain pen signing his name, and E. A. Smathers and Bob Rose said "Is that correct?" several times. Jacob Field was in evidence, but nobody seemed to know whether he had won or lost in the long run. Certain portly Texas gentlemen and others from Oklahoma wore broad smiles during the afternoon.

William C. Hogg of Texas was said to have won over $100,000 in the neighborhood of the Waldorf. The biggest individual winner on the election, in the opinion of the experts, was Robert Wolf of Columbus, who is credited with being the first man to put his money on Willson's carrying Ohio. He is said to have cleaned up a quarter of a million dollars.

OCTOBER EXPORTS SHOW FALLING OFF

Trade Experts Say Decrease Is Temporary and Is Due to the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—October figures for the foreign trade announced today from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show a falling off of $24,400,000 in exports from September, although, as compared with the exports of October last year, there was an increase of 46 per cent. Trade experts said today that the falling off of exports was due to the season and they predicted a continued expansion of sales of American goods abroad.

Imports and exports together for October, this year, were slightly less than for September. Exports compared with those of October, 1914, when the tide of American shipments to Europe had not reached their full volume, were 150 per cent. greater.

The year which ended with October last gave an export total of $5,128,000,000, compared with $3,319,000,000 last year and $2,141,000,000 the year before. Our total foreign trade during the year ended with October reached the total of $7,463,000,000, as compared with $5,012,000,000 in 1915 and $4,021,000,000 in 1914. This does not take into consideration the commercial movement of gold and silver, which totaled $802,474,000 for the year.

October imports were $176,400,000, an increase of $12,400,000 over September. October, 1915, gave a total of $149,200,000, and October, 1914, $138,100,000. The imports for the fiscal year amounted to $2,835,000,000 as against $1,692,000,000 last year and $1,880,000,000 two years ago. Of the October imports, 64.7 per cent. entered free of duty, as against 71 per cent. in October, 1915.

The months balance was $314,200,000, compared with $187,000,000 in October, 1915, and $56,000,000 in October, 1914. The aggregate excess of exports over imports for the year was $2,793,200,000, as against $1,621,800,000 last year and $260,400,000 two years ago.

October showed a net inward gold movement of $90,500,000 and the twelve months a net inward gold movement of $459,800,000. Last year the excess of imports over exports of gold was $76,700,000 for the month and $326,500,000 for the year. Two years ago gold exports exceeded gold imports by $44,400,000 for October and by $167,200,000 for the year.

Gold imports during October, 1916, were $97,500,000, against $79,700,000 in October, 1915, and $5,000,000 in October, 1914. For the year they were $586,800,000 compared with $357,100,000 last year and $58,000,000 two years ago. Gold exports were $7,000,000 in October, 1916, as against $2,900,000 in October, 1915, and $50,300,000 in October, 1914. For the twelve months they aggregated $117,000,000, compared with $90,500,000 last year, and $225,300,000 two years ago.

FINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS Now open. Inquire Seaboard Air Line, 1,184 B'way. —Advt.

ACTS OF U-BOATS STIR NEW ALARM

Officials at Washington Show Growing Uneasiness Over Submarine Situation.

ODD HINTS FROM BERLIN

German Dispatch Mentions an Impending Period of Complications.

MARINA CASE UNSETTLED

Washington Also Awaits Word from Berlin Regarding the Arabia Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—While Government officials will make no comment for publication in regard to the present aspect of the German submarine question, it is learned in the best informed quarters that they are concerned over the situation. This concern is not based on advices to the State Department from Berlin, but on unofficial incidents that appear to afford basis for the opinion that Germany is showing signs of drifting away from the pledges she gave to the United States.

The State Department has been impressed by the significance of press dispatches from Berlin in regard to the submarine situation and the comments of the German press cabled to the department by the embassy in Berlin. A change in policy from that which forbade the sinking of merchant vessels without warning is to be inferred from some of the statements that are being printed in Germany, and there seems to be a prospect that Germany will renew the contention that armed merchantmen are not legally immune from attack on sight. This very question is involved in the cases of the British steamers Marina and Arabia, both of which carried guns.

Affidavits in the case of the Marina, cabled to the State Department in summarized form, are generally to the effect that the vessel was torpedoed without warning, but there is no evidence that a submarine was seen. Affidavits in the case of the Arabia are to the same effect. None of the evidence obtained in these two cases is sufficient to establish the identity of the submarines that may have been responsible for the sinkings. The possibility of serious difficulty with Germany is presented in each of these cases and what is known of the German position indicates that they may furnish ground work for a revival of the controversy over armed ships.

Serious Cases in Doubt.

This Government has made inquiries of the German Government in ten cases of the sinking of merchant vessels supposedly by German U-boats. Responses have been received in four of these inquiries, but none of the four presents grounds for a serious disagreement between the two Governments. Two, and perhaps three, of the inquiries to which replies have not been received give reason for concern, because the evidence gathered by the United States in regard to them points to operations of U-boats in contradiction of the pledges given by the German Government.

The inquiries which have been answered pertained to the cases of the Dutch steamer Antwerpen, an oil tanker; the British steamer Rowanmore, which is supposed to have lost her immunity by endeavoring to escape when ordered to stop; the British steamer Rievaulx Abbey, about which the German Government says it knows nothing, and the British steamer Strathtay, about which the German Government also says it has no report. The British Admiralty is said to have admitted that the Strathtay was sunk by a mine.

Of the remaining six cases two are those of the Marina and the Arabia. Another is that of the American ship Columbian, which was sunk because she carried contraband. No lives were lost and the incident can be adjusted by the German Government paying the American owners for the vessel. In the case of the steamer Lanao the question has been raised whether she was of American or Norwegian registry, but there is no likelihood of serious disagreement in connection with this case.

The State Department has as yet taken no steps to ascertain the facts connected with the sinking of the British hospital ship Britannic and the course it will pursue has not been determined.

Berlin Expects Complications.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin today attracted considerable attention in official circles. It said that a period of complications might again be impending in German-American relations over the submarine situation and told of the receipt of the ten inquiries from this Government in regard to recent marine disasters supposed to have been caused by German submarines.

The significance of the dispatch, in the opinion of officials, lay in the fact that the German Government censor was willing to permit such a message to be sent to the United States. The statement that a period of complication might again be impending obtained greater significance in the minds of officials because of the advices they had received as to the attitude of the German press and the general indications that Germany might resume the methods of submarine warfare which almost caused a break in the relations of the Washington and Berlin Governments.

In some quarters here the opinion is held that the German Admiralty is at odds with the Chancellor and the Foreign Office, and is showing an inclination to yield, in spite of pledges, to the clamor for a resumption of unrestricted U-boat warfare, or at least to put into effect a policy based on the contention that armed merchant vessels are not immune from attack without warning. This Government has refused to recognize that contention.

HINTS AT COMPLICATIONS.

Berlin's Comment on Washington Inquiries About U-Boat Methods.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Nov. 21, (by Wireless to The Associated Press, via Sayville. Delayed.)—A period of complications may again be impending in German-American relations. Germany's conduct of submarine warfare has brought forth an abundant crop of American inquiries, of which Joseph C. Grew, the American Chargé, recently has filed no fewer than ten—five of them today. Six remain to be answered, including the cases of the Marina, on

Continued on Page 2.

England Puts Money and All Securities Definitely On the List of Contraband

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A royal proclamation issued today declares that henceforth gold, silver, and paper money, securities, checks, drafts, letters of credit and any negotiable instruments or documents relating to the transfer of money, credits or securities will be treated as contraband.

Great Britain's new ruling regarding seizures of money and securities coming from or going to the Central Powers will make no change in the international situation, it was said by New York financiers last night. As characterised by one prominent international banker, it amounts to nothing more than a public declarations of a policy which has been in vogue for some time.

There have been no direct shipments of either gold or securities between the United States and Germany since the Cecilie turned back in mid-ocean with her cargo of gold, but the British have suspected that financial aid was being given their enemies through the connivance of neutral countries, and have been on the lookout to end these practices. Early in the war a considerable amount of gold dispatched from the United States for Amsterdam was seized by the British on suspicion that it was destined for Berlin, and it is still being held. The owners expect to recover this after the conclusion of peace, but no further shipments of that nature have been made.

It is understood that Germany provided herself with very large sums early in the war through the sale of American securities to bankers in Holland, who retained them for a time and subsequently sold them at a handsome profit in this country. A large amount of American stocks and bonds formerly held in Germany have undoubtedly been placed in Amsterdam to be held till after the war. For a long time before Great Britain completed her blockade fences Holland served as a thoroughfare for the movement of cash and securities in and out of Germany.

To avoid the risk of seizure the practice was followed for a time of destroying American securities in Holland, under proper supervision, and forwarding affidavits to this country on the basis of which new certificates were issued here to replace those destroyed. This custom was broken up by Great Britain's searching of American mails. Since then the movement of gold and securities between this country and the Central Powers has practically stopped. Except for the securities supposed to have been brought here on the last trip of the Deutschland, none of the German-owned shares or bonds have been shipped lately. Bankers said that the new contraband ruling would work no new hardships on the Central Powers.

GET HARRIMAN GEMS; ARREST 2 BROTHERS

One a Clerk in the Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Where the Jewels Were Deposited.

BOTH GRAY AND RESPECTED

Detectives at Headquarters Get Confession from One Brother and Recover Jewels Worth $68,000.

The jewels, worth $68,000, which were stolen early this month from Mrs. E. H. Harriman were recovered last night after the arrest of Arthur P. Daggett, an employe of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of 475 Fifth Avenue, where the jewels were kept, and his brother, Orville Daggett of 422 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

Detectives Boyle and Griffin of Police Headquarters arrested Arthur last evening in the basement of the bank, where he was at work. At about the same time Orville Daggett was arrested in Brooklyn.

When the detectives locked up the prisoners at Police Headquarters they said that all the jewels had been recovered and would be brought to Headquarters. No statement was made about the manner in which the stolen jewels were traced.

When the fact of the robbery was made public on Nov. 18 by the publication of the list of missing gems, it was not known whether they had been stolen from a safe built into the wall in the home of Mrs. Harriman at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, where she kept them occasionally for short periods, or from a box in the vault of the trust company.

The Daggett brothers are both well-dressed middle-aged men of respectable appearance. Orville said he was 48 years old, a clerk, unmarried, of 422 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. The brother, Arthur P., said he was 42 years old, married, and lived at Larchmont. The detectives refused to say whether or not either had made a statement after the arrest. Both men were arrested on a complaint sworn to by C. C. Tegethoff, agent for the E. H. Harriman estate.

The time of the theft could not be determined when the jewels were first missed by Mrs. Harriman on opening her jewel case on Monday, Nov. 18, the opening night of the grand opera season.

After Mrs. Harriman had opened the jewel case and found it empty she remembered that she had not seen the pendant since last March, when she had put it into a leather case on her dresser after attending a dinner. It was then put in the wall safe in the Harriman residence, and a few days later returned to the vault of the trust company. The companies which had insured the jewels raised objections to paying burglary insurance because it was impossible to specify where the jewels were at the time of the theft.

An effort was made to trace the jewels secretly through private detective agencies, but news of the theft came out when circulars describing the gems were sent to pawnbrokers in every city in the country.

Further details given out last night by the police showed that the aggregate value of the jewels stolen was about $68,000. The most important of them were the two great rubies. One of these, weighing eleven and three-quarter carats and surrounded by thirty-five one and an eighth carat diamonds, is valued at about $40,000. The other, which is six and a quarter carats, is valued at $17,000. The first jewel, which is hung on a platinum chain, was found in the pocket of an old pair of trousers in the hall of Arthur P. Daggett's home in Larchmont.

The theft was traced to Orville Daggett, who is employed by the International Mercantile Marine Company, through the discovery of the smaller ruby in the hands of a Maiden Lane jeweler. Detective Lieutenant Boyle, who was detailed on the case when the robbery was discovered, found that the jeweler had bought the ruby and that he was the eighth who had bought it since Arthur P. Daggett sold it for $1,200.

When Orville Daggett was accused by the police, he at first denied any knowledge of the robbery. Later he confessed, the detectives say, and told how his brother had taken the jewels from Mrs. Harriman's safe deposit box. He said that his brother had given him the jewels to keep, and later had taken them back, when he became nervous and asked him to return them to the safety deposit box.

All the jewels have been recovered, with the exception of one large diamond, and this will be recovered today, according to the police.

CITY READY TO SELL COAL AND DELIVER IT

Mayor Proposes to Send Ashcarts Back from the Dumps Loaded with Fuel.

MAY START IN 48 HOURS

Citizens to Provide Funds—Producers Promise Supply—Warning to Food Dealers.

Mayor Mitchel announced yesterday that, to combat increasing prices, the city was ready to go into the retail coal business on forty-eight hours' notice, and to deliver coal in the carts of the Street Cleaning Department.

Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, who worked out the idea after an investigation of the practices of a number of small dealers who have hoarded coal to keep the price up, said the arrangements of the city were complete.

The Mayor's Food Supply Committee, of which George W. Perkins is Chairman, has guaranteed the expenses which the city may incur, and, if deemed desirable, a plan will be worked out for the city to continue the traffic.

City authorities hope that announcement of the city's preparation to go into the retail business will make an impression on the meat, vegetable, and grocery trades. Although the city does not contemplate competing with any but coal dealers, the precedent which may be established could be applied in other lines. The Mayor's statement follows:

"For some time, through Mr. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts; Mr. Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, and Commissioner Woods and other departments, I have been making an investigation of the exorbitant price of coal to the small consumer. As a result, I have reached the conclusion that some dealers in the city have taken advantage of an apparent shortage in the supply of coal and have boosted the price, especially to those people who buy it by the bucketful.

"I have been in personal conference with a number of the producers of coal and with some of the larger dealers in this city. I have said to these men that, with increasing cost of foodstuffs, the increase in the cost of coal will be an added burden that will be intolerable, and I propose to do everything in my power to prevent it.

"I have asked the producers and these large dealers to do everything they possibly can immediately to increase the supply of coal to this city, and they have very promptly agreed to do all in their power to relieve the situation. This should in itself reduce the cost of coal to the small consumer, but if it does not or if, with colder weather, the price is raised to exorbitant levels, I have arranged to pursue the following course:

"Through the Mayor's Food Supply Committee I have received an offer of whatever financial aid is necessary to buy through a committee of citizens a large supply of coal. The producers of coal have agreed with me to furnish such a supply. This coal will be delivered to different points in the city, and from there delivered by the wagons of the Street Cleaning Department to those who use it in small quantities and sold to them at normal prices. If any profit should result from the transaction it would not go to private individuals, but would be either used by the Food Supply Committee in its work, or distributed by the Mayor among deserving charities.

"The wagons of the Street Cleaning Department now take the ashes and garbage from the very people who buy coal in small quantities. They cart ashes and garbage to the river front, and dump them there and go back into the city empty. They, therefore, can be very readily used to take coal from the river front to the very people from whom they take ashes and garbage, without losing any appreciable amount of time from their routine street cleaning work.

"The Dock Department would cooperate by providing docking facilities for the barges and storage facilities along the bulkheads. The Street Cleaning Department would co-operate by having its carts carry the bags of coal on return trips from the dumps instead of returning from the dumps empty as now. The Police Commissioner would have policemen detailed to make certain that only actual consumers and not dealers were permitted to purchase the coal. The Commissioner of Accounts would install and supervise the accounting and auditing system.

"This course will be resorted to and pursued vigorously if necessary."

To be sure of a supply of coal, Mayor Mitchel called representatives of the large mining and shipping companies, including C. N. Wilson, President of the Lehigh Coal Sales Company; Mr. Davies of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Mr. Birmingham of the Delaware & Lackawanna Coal Company, and Mr. Peters of Williams & Peters.

Mayor Mitchel also consulted with large coal dealers, among them M. F. Burns of Burns Brothers, John Gordon of Robert Gordon & Son, Mr. Hart of Hagadorn Brothers, Roger Stephens of the Olin J. Stephens Company, Warren Leonard of the Leonard Coal Company, George Eltz of the Theodore Eltz Coal Company, and William R. Schenck of Jeremiah Skidmore Sons.

Mayor Mitchel was asked if George W. Perkins was to supply the money for coal. He said: "I don't know who the persons are who will supply the money, and I don't care, so long as I am certain that it will be forthcoming if the city needs it."

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WAR TO CONTINUE, CHARLES I. SAYS

Tells Austro-Hungarians He Will Keep It Up Till Peace Can Be Had with Honor.

PRESENT CABINET TO STAY

German Kaiser Sends Greeting to New Ruler and Lauds His Old Ally.

ARMY SWEARS ALLEGIANCE

Awesome Historic Ceremonies to Mark the Exposure in State of Francis Joseph's Body.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Charles I. is to be the title of the new Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary.

The Emperor has issued a proclamation to the Austro-Hungarians declaring his inflexible decision to maintain the war until "a peace assuring the existence and development of the monarchy is obtained," a Vienna dispatch to Reuters by way of Amsterdam says. The dispatch adds that the proclamation was printed in a special edition of the Wiener Zeitung together with an autograph letter addressed to Premier Koerber. The letter announced that the new monarch had taken over the Government and confirmed the Premier in his present functions. After paying homage to the late Emperor the proclamation said:

"I will continue to complete his work. I ascend his throne in a stormy time. Our aim has not yet been reached and the illusion of the enemy to throw down my monarchy and our allies is not yet broken. You know me to be in harmony with my peoples in my inflexible decision to continue the struggle until a peace assuring the existence and development of the monarchy is obtained. I will do all in my power to banish as soon as possible the horrors and sacrifices of war and to re-obtain peace as soon as the honor of our arms, the conditions of life of my countries and their allies and the defiance of our enemies will allow."

The Emperor, it is said, has also confirmed Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and General Ritter von Krobatin, the Minister of War, in their posts.

The troops in all the military districts of the monarchy, and Generals, other officers, and the military officials have taken the oath of allegiance.

William II. to Charles I.

The German Emperor has sent a message of sympathy to Emperor Charles in the death of Emperor Francis Joseph, whose government, says Emperor William, "will live in the history of the monarchy as a period of blessing." The message is further quoted in a Reuter dispatch from Berlin, by way of Amsterdam, as follows:

"We of the younger generation were accustomed to see in his venerable figure examples of the finest virtues of rulers, and truly kingly devotion to duty. The German Empire loses in him a loyal ally. I personally lose a paternal and highly honored friend.

"God's inscrutable will has called him away in the middle of the greatest world war, and has not permitted him to see the result of the struggle and the return of peace. May God give him eternal rest, and to you strength to bear the burden which falls upon you at this grave time."

Emperor Charles replied:

"I thank you for the sympathy which you, dear friend, have shown, and for the genuine friendship which you manifested toward the dead Emperor, who held you in such high esteem. As your and his loyalty to the alliance stood firm as a rock in this world war, so shall it remain for us."

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Vienna by way of Amsterdam says the body of Emperor Francis Joseph will be taken from Schoenbrunn Castle to the chapel of the Hofburg Palace Monday night and there will lie in state until noon next Thursday. At 3 o'clock the following Monday afternoon the funeral procession, which will be one of great splendor, will start for the Cathedral of St. Stephen, where Cardinal Piffl will perform the solemn high mass. Afterward the procession will again form and the body will be taken to the Capuchin Church, where the casket will be placed in a vault.

Vienna In Mourning.

VIENNA, Nov. 22, (via London, Nov 23.)—A leaden sky, wet streets, mourning flags, with the black beating against damp walls, the mournful ringing of bells calling the populace to services for the repose of the Emperor's soul, combined to make Vienna today a veritable city of grief. Faces everywhere show that the nation's loss is a personal bereavement to most of the people. The cafés are almost empty, and the few within converse in undertones, the late Emperor being the sole topic. For Emperor Francis Joseph was the foundation upon which the Dual Monarchy rested, a modern Atlas who carried upon his shoulders a world in which ten races strove constantly to outdistance one another, to find finally that politically and economically it was to their interest to adhere close to the throne.

This afternoon a death mask of the late Emperor was taken as a preliminary to the embalming of the body and its removal to the Hofburg, where it will lie in state. The heart will be sealed in a silver cup, while the intestines, lungs and stomach will be placed in a copper urn.

The body must be transferred from the Schoenbrunn Palace to the Hofburg in the dead of night, drawn by six black horses. The cortege will be accompanied by torchbearers and the outriders will also carry torches. After them will come a squadron of cavalry and a part of the mounted guard.

The hearse will be preceded by the court couriers, the Lord Steward and the court chamberlains in carriages drawn each by six horses. After the hearse will come a carriage containing the heart in its silver cup, followed by officers of the Body Guard, palace officials and soldiers. The cortege will move through several of the principal thoroughfares of Vienna, and be met by Emperor Charles and the Archdukes at the Black Eagle Stairs, whence they will accompany the body into the chapel of the Hofburg, where it will lie in state and be viewed by the public.

Francis Joseph will be laid to rest in the imperial vaults in the Capuchin Church, where are the tombs of his predecessors. On the day of the funeral the monarchy will go into mourning for a period of six months, divided into three

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RUMORS OF CHANGE IN BRITISH CABINET

No Definite Step, but Government Is Being Assailed from All Sides.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 24.—The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"Rumors are flying about of an impending reconstruction of the Government. There does not appear to be much solid ground for them. They seem to spring from a state of mind rather than directly from reality, but it is undeniable that the House of Commons just now is very critical of and dissatisfied with the Government.

"It is the misfortune of a coalition that from its nature it excites animosity and repels affection, and when, as now, there is an unfavorable military event or a difficult economic situation, shortcomings come in for scathing criticism. The 'ginger groups' point to the Balkans and the submarine menace as evidence of its incapacity to wage war with foresight and vigor. At the other extreme the opponents of conscription assert that our shipping troubles and some of our food problems have been caused by the wholesale withdrawal of men from productive employments, and that as we enlarge the army so we make inroads into our reserves of economic strength.

"Thus assailed from two opposing sides, the position of the Government is not an easy one. It has few defenders in the House. The Ministers themselves have apparently no liking for the work of self-vindication for nothing of the kind is attempted, though perhaps the coming campaign in the country may do something in this direction."

RUSSIA ADMITS LOSS OF BIG DREADNOUGHT

Announces the ImperatritsaMaria Was Sunk by an Explosion and 200 of Her Crew Are Dead.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23.—Russia officially announces the loss of the dreadnought Imperatritsa Maria. A statement issued tonight reads:

"The Russian dreadnought Imperatritsa Maria has been sunk by an internal explosion. Two hundred of the crew are missing."

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 24.—The Russian Naval Staff, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, has issued the following statement:

At 6 o'clock on Oct. 20 fire broke out in the forward magazine of the Imperatritsa Maria. An internal explosion followed immediately, and the fire spread rapidly and reached the petrol tanks. The officers and crew strove with the utmost bravery to localize the effects of the explosion and flood the magazine. The Commander in Chief, Vice Admiral Kolschak, went aboard and took personal command of the operations.

Shortly after 7 o'clock, however, the vessel sank. The greater part of the crew were saved. An officer and two first class sub-officers and 149 sailors are missing. Sixty-four of the crew have since died from the effects of burns.

BELGIUM APPEALS TO POPE AND SPAIN

Directs Ministers to Ask Them to Rebuke "Treason to Humanity."

HAVRE, Nov. 23.—The following telegram has been sent by the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Belgian Ministers at Rome and Madrid, to be communicated to Pope Benedict and King Alfonso:

"The situation in Belgium is becoming day by day more frightful. The raids on able-bodied Belgians now extend throughout the whole country. If they are not sent to work in Germany in munitions factories they are sent to the occupied parts of France to work on systems of trenches and the strategic railways of Lille, Aulnay, and Givet. The Germans boast of having already deported 350,000 men.

"Requisitions of materials continue, with the object of hindering after peace a resumption of work, to suppress competition, and ruin the country. Machines which could be used have been carried off or sold as old iron.

"The Governor General pretends, in declarations made to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES, that deportations in mass pass without incident, and even that the Belgians go joyfully. In reality they suffer at the same time moral torture and the physical pains of slavery. The German Government tries to excuse itself by the necessity of combatting the unemployment which they themselves created by forbidding the communes to employ unemployed without their authorization and by preventing them, as in Luxemburg, from being used for public works or in exploiting the coal fields of Limburg.

"Belgium is delivered over to the violence of the military authorities, while the civil authorities approve and stand aside.

"Insist strongly that the Government to which you are accredited invite the German Government to reflect on the consequences of the treason to humanity committed in its name. "BEYENS."

RUBBER EMPLOYES GET WAGE INCREASE

Ten Per Cent. Advance Will Affect Several Thousand—18,000 More Cotton Workers Profit.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 23.—The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, whose cotton manufacturing plant, employing 18,000, is said to be the largest in the world, announced tonight an increase in wages "substantially the same in amount as given in other textile cities in New England, to take effect on Dec. 4."

This is the third increase granted by the Amoskeag Company in the calendar year.

BRISTOL, R. I., Nov. 23.—A 10 per cent. wage increase for more than 3,000 employes of its local plants was announced today by the National India Rubber Company. The increase, given to every employe who receives less than $2,500 a year, will be effective Nov. 27. It is granted, the company said, because "abnormal world conditions lead the management to feel the need of an emergency increase in the earnings of its employes."

SHARON, Penn., Nov. 23.—More than 3,000 men employed by independent steel concerns in this vicinity received an increase of 10 per cent. in wages today, while at least 2,000 more will receive a similar advance within the next few weeks, according to an official announcement here today. The Sharon Steel Company, employing 1,300 men, and operators of blast furnaces in Sharon, Farrell, Sharpsville, and West Middlesex, employing 2,000 men, announced advances today.

HOSTILE TO URGE PEACE ON BRITAIN, SAYS NORTHCLIFFE

Her Army Only Now Ready, and She Won't Discuss Terms While Foe Occupies Allied Territory.

SYDENHAM ALSO EMPHATIC

Failure to Punish Germany, He Asserts, Would Be a Failure in Duty to Mankind.

BUXTON FOR AMERICAN HELP

Is Convinced Discussion Would Be Useful—Public Feeling in Carlisle Prevents a Pacifist Meeting.

By Marconi Wireless to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The suggestion that Great Britain should consider peace can only be regarded as hostile.

Our citizen army is only now ready for war.

There are no peace discussions in this country at all, and there will be none while Germany occupies any portion of the allied territory.

NORTHCLIFFE.

[Owner of The London Times and London Daily Mail.]

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Public men of England continue to express positive views, pro and con, on the expediency of discussing terms of peace at this time, following the suggestions made in the "Cosmos" articles in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

As a symptom or public feeling on the subject of peace, it is announced tonight that a meeting, scheduled for tomorrow night in Carlisle, when Charles Trevelyan, M. P., was to have spoken on "How to Obtain a Premier Peace," has been called off, the lease of the hall being canceled because of local hostility. Trevelyan, who is a Liberal, resigned his post of Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Education as a protest against the policy that involved Great Britain in the war.

Lord Sydenham of Combe is conspicuous among those opposed to any discussion of peace at this time. It was he who with Lord Charles Beresford denounced last month in the House of Lords the course of the United States Government in connection with the visit of the U-53 to American waters, and also advocated ten days ago reprisals ton for ton on Germany for her submarine warfare.

Lord Sydenham writes:

"'Cosmos' fails to understand the intensity of feeling with which the German methods of waging war against noncombatants, women and children have inspired the Allies.

"It should certainly be possible to find a formula for the free development of all States, great and small, when full reparation for Germany's crimes against humanity is forthcoming. Vindictiveness would be unworthy of great nations and there is no desire that Germany should be crushed, but if there is no punishment, the whole standard of international morality will be lowered. The Allies would fail in their duty to mankind, and to the memory of their gallant dead, if justice is not meted out to any sacrifice.

"What guarantees have we that Germany has learned her lesson, so long as her people affect to believe that she was unjustly and unprovokedly attacked?

"It may well be difficult for Americans on the full tide of prosperity to put themselves in the position of nations fighting in a sacred cause and bleeding at every pore. I fear that only harm could come from well-meaning attempts to intervene on the lines which 'Cosmos' indicates."

Buxton for American Co-operation.

Charles Roden Buxton, formerly M. P. for Mid-Devon, who has written much on social questions and more than a year ago suggested before the Union for Democratic Control a plan for a peace basis, writes:

"I agree with the opinions expressed by 'Cosmos' so far as they are reproduced here. I only disagree with his use of them. The Allies will have won the war, in my judgment, when they have secured the legitimate defensive objects which inspired their peoples to fight, viz., the defense of Belgium, France, and Serbia, some satisfaction for the claims of oppressed nationalities and, above all, definite guarantees against a future war. The peoples' objects, not the statesmen's, are the important thing if the peace is to be a peoples' peace.

"If Britons do not yet favor the idea of mediation or negotiation that is simply because they do not believe that the legitimate defensive objects of the war could be attained. If it were known that they could be attained without further fighting public opinion here would rapidly turn in the direction of peace.

"I speak from the experience of over 100 public meetings in every part of Great Britain at which I have advocated a negotiated peace, and attacked Lloyd George's policy of a 'knockout.' At only five of these meetings has there been any rowdy opposition.

"The way to discover whether reasonable terms could or could not be obtained is to initiate some such discussions as 'Cosmos' suggests as to the guarantees against a future war. There will never reach their maximum effectiveness unless America co-operates in the discussion, framing, and execution of them."

Prof. Murray Distrusts Germany.

Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford University, who recently visited the United States, writes:

"I do not think that this is the time for peace or that the Chancellor's speech forms any basis for negotiations.

"The Chancellor, in hesitating language, renounces the policy of annexation, but annexation is not the real question. He is ready to evacuate

part, not all, of the territory now occupied, provided Germany has guarantees that she shall preserve her due influence. We know what that 'due influence' means. It has been explained by several German writers. It means the influence which was demanded by Austria in Serbia before the war—the influence that is now possessed by Germany in Poland, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

"Austria expressly explained that she did not wish to annex an inch of Serbian territory; she only wanted a vassal State.

"Germany now, with the air of making a concession, consents to surround herself with vassal States, consisting of Belgium, Poland, Serbia, Bulgaria, and the whole Turkish Empire.

"Furthermore, when we ask for a future league of peace, she replies that she is willing to place herself at the head of such a league. The answer is a mere insult.

"We entered upon this contest to show the world and future generations that a deliberate and long-plotted war of aggression, even if backed up by every form of ingenious treachery and frightfulness, is folly as well as crime, and cannot end in success.

"Germany has now the prestige of triumphant crime and will keep it until we have beaten her decisively in the field. That we believe we can do and we mean to do. It may take almost the last ounce of our strength, but even if we should exhaust ourselves in the process, the world which you will inherit will be a better world for what we have done."

Carlyon Bellairs, M. P., formerly an officer in the navy, and founder of the Parliamentary Navy Committee, says:

"It is always difficult to deal with a summarized article. For instance, The Times summary quotes 'Cosmos' as saying that Germany has learned her lesson, so that her people can be relied on to do their best to prevent more wars.

"This is rather bewildering. What is the lesson and where is the evidence? They are certainly not in the summary. We are certainly told that Germany must by now know that she cannot win, but the only lesson that conveys to the German people is that Bismarck was right, never to fight too many enemies at the same time; the lesson must be a good deal deeper than that.

"'Cosmos' adopts a method of the German agents in the United States when several times he writes of the German people as if they were a democracy rather than the slaves of a military system which is at the present moment in absolute control throughout the Central Empires.

"'Cosmos' has an argument that the prolongation of the war would exacerbate the feelings of the German people, so that when with peace they would sanction efforts to prepare for a war of revenge. It is stated that every German argument would come to us in the language of menace, and we, who have run the whole gamut of German frightfulness, may smile at this.

"Cosmos,' like all self-styled humanitarians, is very vague when he comes to terms of peace. All that is mentioned is the restitution of Belgium, the evacuation of France, and other things, which Germany is believed to be ready to do. No bait of this character would possibly lead to an armistice. It would be rather like a member of the Berlin Bagdad Beira Railway school throwing in a sop to Ballin by retaining Alsace-Lorraine for the sake of the iron mines.

"Except in Rumania the Allies are waging the offensive on every front. Great Britain, Italy, and Rumania have by no means reached the culminating point of their strength. At this period to propose negotiations involving an armistice would necessarily be an unfriendly act, however, it may be disguised as prompted by humanitarian desires, for we would consider it as an attempt to prevent us from attaining a favorable position against an unscrupulous and barbaric foe, who deliberately brought on war in the days of our unpreparedness.

"So far as the British are concerned we are bad starters, good stayers, and we believe sure winners. A bitter wave of indignation would sweep through the land if Lloyd George's warning is forgotten and interference came from those who in this war have 'toiled not, neither did they spin.'"

"DESPERATE VIGOR" OF DOVE.

London Times's Characterization of Peace Talk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 24.—The Times this morning has a leading article entitled "The Dove and the Answer." It says:

"The German dove is cooing again with desperate vigor across the Atlantic. We knew his monotonous voice would be raised anew with the Winter. It is seasonal. If it is earlier than usual this year, Verdun and the Ancre may account for the phenomenon.

"On Saturday all the German newspapers were allowed to circulate, on the authority of an obscure Swiss journal, the joyful tidings that American mediation is imminent. The statement is fathered on 'an independent diplomatic source.' He may or may not be akin to the 'source' of THE NEW YORK TIMES, whose competency and authority we are assured would be recognized in both hemispheres if only they might be disclosed.

"We are not in the least impressed by the strain. We expected it, and here it is. There is not a new note in it. It is like much more in the war—a clumsy German imitation of the favorite device of Napoleon's. He never tired of proclaiming his devotion to peace. He used to enlarge upon it regularly in each fresh demand to his crowned satellites in Germany for more kanonenfutter.

"He found just the same obstacles to his benevolent plans for the pacification of the world. It was always malevolent England who obstructed them. There were others, of course, but they varied; England was always there, inspiring, subsidizing, fighting, and refusing 'the freedom of the seas.' She would not make peace herself and would hit harder him to impose peace on others; therefore, she was an enemy of the human race.

"Napoleon was quite as sincere as the German 'squaliers.' He truly desired peace. He was 'truly ready' to make it at almost any moment of his career, and he truly charged England with refusing it and urging others to refuse it. We did so because the only peace he wanted was a peace which would leave him supreme in Europe, consecrate the triumph of 'militarism' and put it in his power to prepare fresh wars.

"That is the sort of peace, and the only sort of peace, which Germany wants today. We do not doubt that she wants it very much, but we and our allies are absolutely determined never to give it to her.

"She can have peace tomorrow if she chooses. She knows the terms. They were stated by the Prime Minister at the Guildhall in the first months of the war. They have been again and again repeated since. They have never varied, and they are accepted, approved, and sanctioned by all the Allies.

"There is not the slightest foundation for 'peace talk' at present, whatever fictions the anonymous emissaries of Wilhelmstrasse may attempt to palm off on American and other neutrals.

"No section of the community, no political party, no responsible public man has shown the least disposition to think of any peace except peace upon rational terms. As it is in England, so it is in the Dominions, and so it is with all our allies.

"The German dove has been trying his strain on the Neva as well as on the Hudson. Strong hopes of success in that quarter were cherished in Berlin. The result has been fiery declarations by the Czar and by the Duma that Russia will fight to the bitter end.'

"Do the German 'squealers' and the squealers for Germany,' as Lloyd George has happily called them, really fancy Verdun and the Somme and the Carso likely to lessen the determination of our French and Italian allies? Or are they merely seeking to trade on crass ignorance of European feeling, which they attribute to those 'idiotic Yankees'?

"They tell us that Germany 'has learned her lesson' and that we only exacerbate the deleterious feeling by refusing to join her in league to enforce peace. Has she, indeed, learned it?

"The destruction in broad day of the hospital ship Brittanic, following hard upon the torpedoing without notice of the Marina and many vessels, allied and neutral, besides; the plot for the enrollment of Russian Poles to fight against their own countrymen, and the wholesale slave raids in France and Belgium give the answer.

"Some genuine humanitarians in America do not appear to understand that it is essential in the interests of mankind and of civilization to stamp out at all costs the spirit which inspires acts like these, and that it can only be stamped out by the prosecution of the war until 'Prussian militarism' has been crushed and humiliated in the field.

"Nothing else will throw down from its pedestal the idol which the German people have been schooled to worship. It must be shattered in their sight and the Allies mean to shatter it every day.

"There is fresh proof that our purpose is irrevocable. The battle of the Somme, says the semi-official Lokal-Anzeiger, has taught Germany that we can set enormous weapons against her. They cannot compare with what we shall have ready in the Spring, when the new factories, rising all over the country, begin to produce and the older works attain their full output for the use of a certain army which is only just reaching its prime.

"Meanwhile our ministers are organizing a great oratorical tour, and the special reason given for the effort is said to be the existence of 'peace talk' in this country. There is, as we have said, no such talk in any responsible quarter. It is pleasant enough to witness the zeal with which the ministers are preparing to denounce the first appearance of a pacifist, but is this the real reason for bringing up their heavy guns?

"The suggestion will occur that it is not the weakness, but the obvious strength, of the public which is eliciting this exhibition of ministerial fervor. Is it beginning to dawn upon them at last that energetic action is really the only popular course in the present temper of the country? In that case they had better act at once, instead of planning to talk about acting."

BERLIN'S TERMS FOR CZAR?

Alleged Conditions for a Separate Peace as a Swiss Paper Hears Them.

Although the Russian Government has repeatedly announced that the Czar will make no separate peace with Germany or any of the opponents of the Allies, the hope still persists in official circles in the Kaiser's empire that Petrograd may be induced to lend an ear to peace proposals from Berlin.

What is regarded by Swiss newspapers as a strong "feeler" for a separate peace was the publication in a recent issue of the Berner Tageblatt of an outline of the terms on which Germany would be willing to end the war with Russia. The Berner Tageblatt introduces the article by saying that it has its information from "competent sources," and that other Swiss papers remark in this connection that in view of the outspoken pro-German sentiments of the Tageblatt its news source was close to the German Government. The approximate peace terms are detailed as follows in the Tageblatt's article:

"Russia is to abandon its aspirations for the hegemony of the Balkans and for the possession of Constantinople. In return the Dardanelles is to be opened for its merchantmen and warships in so far as it respects the continuance of Turkey as an ally of the Central Powers.

"The financial side of the question is to be settled by a mutual renunciation of claims for indemnity.

"Russia is to receive that part of Bukowina and Eastern Galicia in which the Ruthenians predominate. It is to get Moldavia from Rumania.

"Russia is to cede a certain part of Courland and Lithuania to Germany. Armenia is to go to Russia, and Russia is to have a free hand toward the Persian Gulf.

"Turkey is to be indemnified through the reacquisition of Egypt. Egypt is to be conquered, via the land route, by a Turkish-German-Austrian army, and the Suez Canal is to be put under the control of the Central Powers, as a means of holding England in check.

"Bulgaria is to get all it demands in the way of territory, i. e., the Dobrudja, Macedonia, Southern Serbia, and Saloniki, contingent upon the attitude of Greece.

"If Greece maintains its neutrality it is to get Epirus. Albania is to become independent again. Serbia, Montenegro, and shrunken Rumania are to remain independent, but under an Austrian protectorate.

"In case Russia should not be in a position further to fulfill its financial obligations to France, it is advised simply to repudiate these debts to France and to depend in the future upon the German money lender, who has shown himself to be stronger than the French."

WAR CHIEF ISSUES APPEAL.

England Can Win, Says Robertson, but Greater Efforts Are Needed.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 24.—The morning newspapers today give prominence to an appeal by Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, for greater war efforts on the part of the people of the nation. The appeal was contained in a letter to the council of one of the London boroughs, and says:

"There is no doubt whatever of our ability to win the war if only we really put our backs into it. We have not yet done this. We still do not recognize the issues at stake, nor the efforts we ought to make and can make if we will but try.

"I have every confidence in my countrymen, but they are not yet fully awake."

Alongside of Sir William's letter is published a plea from the leading English bishops for the banishment of all extravagance and ostentation, particularly in the matter of foods, in the celebration of this year's Christmas holidays, and the closing of the Yuletide "a self-denial Christmas—a simple festival of joy, thanksgiving, and prayer."

AIRMEN RAID ZEEBRUGGE.

German Destroyer Hit and Aeroplane Sheds Damaged.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Another raid in Zeebrugge was made yesterday by British aircraft, and it is reported a German destroyer was hit by a bomb. The following official account of the attack was given out here today:

"Yesterday afternoon British naval aeroplanes attacked the seaplane sheds at Zeebrugge and the enemy's torpedo-boat destroyers lying alongside the mole. Observers state that a destroyer was hit and that damage was done to sheds. All our machines returned."

The night bulletin of the War Office has this to say about aerial operations:

"Yesterday the enemy showed considerable enterprise in the air and crossed our lines. Three of his airplanes fell into our hands, a fourth was driven down on his own side of the line. One of our machines is missing.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Sub-Lieutenant George Guynemer, the French aviator, has brought down his twenty-second German aeroplane, according to an announcement made by the War Office today, which reads:

"Sub-Lieutenant George Guynemer brought down yesterday his twenty-second German aeroplane. The enemy machine crashed to the ground near St. Christ, in the region of the Somme.

"French bombing aeroplanes threw down yesterday numerous projectiles upon railroad stations and bivouacks behind the enemy front in the Somme region.

"Several British aeroplanes, belonging to the Marine Corps, have flown over Zeebrugge, where they threw down thirty-four bombs upon torpedo boats tied up close to the Zeebrugge docks. They also bombed the hangars of a detachment of hydroaeroplanes. One hangar and one torpedo boat appear to have been damaged. All the British machines returned safely."

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An attack was made by the British yesterday on the Somme front near Gueudecourt and one by the French near St. Pierre Vaast Wood, but without success, said the official war bulletin today. The night report chronicled only artillery activity on the Somme front. The night bulletin reads:

On both banks of the Somme there was a strong artillery action, especially north of the Ancre and St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

SUCCEEDS SIR SAM HUGHES.

A. E. Kemp Sworn In as Canadian Minister of Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 23.—A. E. Kemp was sworn in as Minister of Militia at Rideau Hall this afternoon by the Duke of Devonshire, the new Governor General. He will succeed General Sir Sam Hughes, whose resignation recently was requested by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Kemp has been a Minister without portfolio in the Borden Administration since 1911, but during the last eighteen months he was active as Chairman of the War Purchasing Commission. He is one of the leading business men of the Dominion and is very wealthy.

A by-election will be necessitated by Mr. Kemp's acceptance of an office of emolument under the crown, and it will be held immediately. Speaker Sevigny has been summoned to Ottawa to issue the necessary warrant. Nomination day will be Dec. 14.

RUSSIAN SUPPORTS REACH RUMANIA

Czar's Troops on Eastern Border Reported by Berlin to Have Been Reinforced.

DANUBE BRIDGE BLOWN UP

Rumanians Destroy Structure Near Corabia, in West Wallachia, and Burn Stores of Ammunition.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Russian reinforcements have arrived on the Transylvania front, the War Office announces. The situation in Wallachia is unchanged. Following is the text of the official statement:

Front of Archduke Joseph—On the eastern border of Transylvania engagements have occurred between reconnoitring detachments. The Russians have been reinforced there.

The situation in Wallachia is unchanged. In Craiova, in addition to other booty, 300 railway cars fell into our hands.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen—In Dobrudja and on the Danube there was artillery firing at several points.

The difficulties of campaigning in the mountainous districts on the Rumanian-Transylvanian border, through which the Austro-German armies have been pushing in their invasion of Rumania are depicted today in an Overseas News Agency review of the recent fighting.

Recently bitter cold has prevailed in the hilly regions where fighting now has at some points lain at an elevation as great as 7,500 feet, and the narrow pass roads have been blocked with snow and ice. At certain places whore the invading columns were advancing there was but one such road available for the troops and all the heavy equipment of artillery and supplies needed to press the offensive, with only carts and automobiles as a means of transportation.

Covered 55 Miles in 8 Days.

Despite these difficulties and the tenacious resistance of the Rumanians, who are declared in the review to have been aided by civilians in guerrilla warfare, the Austro-German armies stormed height after height, and steadily forced their way forward. In eight days General von Falkenhayn's forces, striking down toward Craiova, advanced no less than fifty-five miles.

SOFIA, Nov. 23, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin concerning the operations against Rumania:

Artillery and infantry firing occurred at some places along the Danube. The Rumanians sank their barges on the Danube and destroyed the bridge near Corabia, fifty miles southeast of Craiova, where they set fire to stores of ammunition.

In Dobrudja listless artillery fighting occurred, with some engagements among advance guards on our right wing. The situation on the Black Sea is unchanged.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 23.—The Rumanian troops in the Jiul Valley, in western Wallachia, have been withdrawn and now occupy their old positions, the War Office announced today. The statement follows:

Northern and Northwestern Fronts—On the western Moldavian frontier and to the Buzeu Valley there have been no changes. At Bratocea and Predelus there were minor infantry actions. In the valley of Prahova there were artillery bombardments and light infantry actions.

In the region of Dragoslavele we fortified ourselves in captured positions.

In the valley of the Alt there were infantry actions in the centre and artillery bombardments on our left wing. Our troops maintained their positions.

In Oldrie our troops were withdrawn from the valley of the Jiul and now occupy their old positions.

On the Cerna the enemy attacks were violent.

Southern Front—On the Danube there was an exchange of infantry fire and an artillery bombardment, especially in the sector between Zimnitza and Oltenitza.

In Dobrudja there were weak artillery bombardments. On the left wing the villages of Tasaul and Tatarpalas were occupied.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23.—The following bulletin was made public by the War Office today:

Rumanian Front—The situation in Transylvania is unchanged. On the Danube front, in Dobrudja, our advanced posts are active.

French See Peril to Falkenhayn.

PAPIS, Nov. 23.—Henri Bidou, military critic of the Journal des Debats, compares the German General Von Falkenhayn's attack with his right wing, which resulted in the taking of Craiova, to Von Kluck's enveloping movement on Paris before the battle of the Marne. He points out that Von Falkenhayn's strategy was to fix the attention of the Rumanians on his central attack in the region of Campulung, while his right wing was rapidly and virtually without supports sweeping on toward Bucharest. At the same time, Field Marshal Von Arz, in Moldavia, and Von Mackensen, in Dobrudja, were fighting battles of demonstration, which, however, were to be, if possible, followed up.

M. Bidou then asks: "What is the situation today?" and replies: "While Von Falkenhayn has succeeded in getting his envelopping movement under way, he leaves a very dangerous blank between the army at Craiova and the central army, descending by the Alt River. This blank is 100 kilometers wide and exposed to attacks by the Allies. If the German-Bulgar armies were closing up together as they came down to Bucharest, the situation for the Allies would be much more unfavorable."

Taking the two armies together, M. Bidou reckons that Von Falkenhayn has twenty divisions to cover a front of 500 kilometers, (310 miles,) which, he says, are not nearly enough if the Allies can attack anywhere in mass.

COST OF RUMANIAN VICTORY.

Gen. Maurice Points to the Allied Gains on Other Fronts.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—"It is for Hindenburg to total up whether the gains of the German Army in Rumania pay for the losses sustained on the other fronts by the withdrawal of divisions to operate there," said Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations of the War Office, in discussing today the latest military developments.

"It is impossible and foolish to prophesy the outcome of the German campaign in Rumania, but I can say the first efforts to cut through by the way of Predeal Pass have been a failure. Since that time the Germans have had to go a long way around, thereby giving the Rumanians time which they need.

"The Germans have a long line of communications to defend, while the rapid approach of mid-Winter operates in favor of the Rumanians.

"I will not undertake to say whether further successes by the Germans in that area might compensate them for other losses. Since their venture began, the French at Verdun have regained much lost ground and captured 6,000 prisoners, while we gained a considerable victory on the Ancre with 7,000 prisoners and the Italians took more ground on their front as well as 5,000 prisoners.

"I have just returned from a visit to the scene of our late success and can assure you we captured everything we set out to gain, despite the official German communiques asserting that we had much greater objectives in view."

LOST.

See advertisements on last page.—Advt.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The situation of Rumania is rapidly becoming critical. It is not so yet. Von Falkenhayn has broken the Rumanian front badly, his sudden overpowering stroke has apparently cut off the Rumanian forces in Western Wallachia and completely severed their line of communications, which is the railroad line from Bucharest to Orsova. That army is practically gone and will be forced to capitulate. The capture in both men and munitions will be large and a staggering blow will be dealt to Rumania.

The most dangerous feature of the entire proceeding is the rapidity with which the German advance was made. It is a thing entirely different from the slow, systematic progress that has marked the German effort since the offense on this front began. It was a rush, an overwhelming rush, which must have split the Rumanian line asunder and permitted the Germans in large numbers to race through the breach. This could not have happened as a result of the forcing of a single pass. In such a case, the line of communications of the Germans would have been but a slender and fragile thread subject to attack at all times, and in constant danger of being cut. Several of these passes must have been forced and the columns coming through them have reached the plains before such a breaking attack against the Rumanian front could be attempted. Only in this way could it have been made in safety.

We do not know what the situation is with respect to these other passes. All that has been reported to date is that the Germans have come south over the line of the railroad through the Vulcan Pass to Craiova and have reached and occupied that vital point, which is the nerve structure of the railroad mentioned with that from Bucharest to Orsova. What the situation on the eastern side of this north and south road is has not been revealed. It must be, however, that the Germans are coming down fast through the other passes toward Bucharest, straightening out their lines as they advance. It is this that really is bringing the crisis to Rumania.

Even though the toe of the Wallachian boot is cut off the loss is not irreparable. The blow to the Allies by this loss of territory is heavy. It renders less likely any possible co-ordinated movement between Rumania and the Saloniki army through Serbia. It takes away from them any advantage they may have possessed through control of Orsova and the Iron Gates, to the gateway to Northern Serbia. There is also the loss in men and material which is certain to follow. With the Rumanian forces split, the Germans now will undoubtedly detach a small portion of their forces, reinforcing them if necessary, to crush or capture the forces in Western Wallachia, while their main effort will be to clear the passes by operations against the flanks and rear of the defending armies.

With the Rumanians in the demoralized condition of their armies, on account of their retreat would indicate, this should not prove a difficult task. If this happens the battle for the mastery of Rumania will occur in the plains with all the advantage with the Germans. They have come down from the mountains and over the most difficult country, with poor and generally inadequate lines of supply and have inflicted a crushing defeat to the Rumanian Army. They have contended with adverse weather conditions and triumphed over them. It is not probable, then, that they will meet a resistance in the easy plains that will cause them a great deal of trouble.

There is, however, an unknown factor—the Russians. The Russians have not been fighting on this front. Only on the Carpathian front and in Dobrudja have they appeared. In both places they have given a good account of themselves, and have assisted materially, if indeed they have not done the bulk of the work, in retarding and stopping the German advance and finally in driving the Germans back. It depends on them then what the Rumanians can do.

The evidence that is so far in indicates that Rumania is about to be crushed in the jaws of the nut-cracker. The German main line, which now runs from Craiova north, faces eastward; as it continues within the northern border of Rumania and generally parallel to it, it faces south. As that wing which faces east advances, the passes will be cleared one after the other, and the German line will grow shorter and shorter, permitting a greater thickness of battle line. At the same time, the German centre, which is now facing south, will attempt to advance, probably with success, driving the Rumanians toward the Danube. Should this move be a success, the ultimate result will be to link up with the army of Mackensen now in Dobrudja, subjugate all of both Wallachias, and establish a line across Rumania from Galati west, leaving to the Rumanians only the Province of Moldavia. Russia may be counted on naturally to do all that she can to prevent the consummation of Rumania's tragedy.

Not only will the German victory bar Rumania from ever taking any active part in future operations, but it will release a great number of men, probably 250,000, for use in other quarters. The quarter where they are needed most is on the Saloniki front, where the Bulgarians are being decidedly worsted and continually driven back north of Monastir. If Rumania, with Russia's assistance, can hold out long enough, the Saloniki army, which is now exceedingly active, may prove the deciding factor. But the position of Rumania is desperate and whatever is to be done must be done without delay.

The real importance of Mackensen's movement is now apparent. As was pointed out at the time of his great attack which led to the capture of Constanza and Cernavoda, it was inconceivable that with all the German military brains at work, Mackensen should have started on such an enterprise if that was the end of his work. He accomplished something, of course, when he closed the gateway of Rumania into Bulgaria. But it was a negative something. The Rumanian Army had been hurt but little, was indeed intact. As masters stood, he was penned up in Dobrudja, with no outlook unless it should come from the west across the Danube. Now it appears he is about to gather the fruits of his victory as a result of the successful carrying out of the second step in the campaign.

The situation is not without some element of danger to the Germans, however. The danger is amassed due to the fact that the Rumanians are undoubtedly almost ready to lay down as a result of the heavy defeat that has been inflicted upon them. But the peculiar shape of the Rumanian frontier exposes the lines of communication to attacks from several directions, and a success anywhere would undo a great deal of what has been accomplished. For example, a break in the defense of the Carpathian frontier would make the entire German line now through the Transylvanian passes fall back and jeopardize von Falkenhayn's supply line to the point where a retreat would be inevitable. In fact, the situation is capable of almost any eventuality, but with the Germans in possession of every advantage.

VON JAGOW RETIRED AS POLITICAL MOVE

Kaiser Believed to Have Hearkened to Public Opinion in Making Cabinet Change.

RUMANIA A FACTOR, TOO

Zimmermann, Who May Be Foreign Minister, Is Hailed as a Man of the People.

From a Staff Correspondent.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (via Sayville.)—Gottlieb von Jagow's resignation from the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs on the ground of ill health is officially announced. Von Jagow, at the same time, has declined the proferred Ambassadorship to Vienna from motives of loyalty to his close personal friend in the Foreign Office, Count Botho von Wedel, the only other candidate seriously mentioned for the Vienna post.

Under Secretary Zimmermann is slated to succeed von Jagow. Von Dem Betsche, former Minister to Rumania, and Privy Councilor von Stumm, chief of the political division of the Foreign Office, are the principal candidates for Zimmermann's place.

These sweeping changes, while coming as a surprise to the public at large, have not been unexpected by the initiated. Von Jagow's health has for the last six months figured in the gossip of political circles, seeming to be particularly precarious after the Rumanians entry into the war, but not taking a really serious turn until the death of the German Ambassador at Vienna provided an opportunity for a graceful shake-up.

The passing of von Jagow is an event not without immediate importance and one of particular interest to Americans, closing as it does one of the most interesting chapters of German inter-political history. The political order is changing slowly, but inevitably. The resignation of von Jagow is one of the most obvious signs of the new times and at the same time an important milestone on the road of political progress.

The German press, while shedding no tears over the going of von Jagow, does him the honor of refraining from criticism and leaving it to history to pronounce the full verdict. The kindest thing said about him comes singularly from the democratic opposition, only the Tageblatt remarking: "During the war, in our estimation, von Jagow has repeatedly shown sound judgment in difficult cases, and we place most decidedly to his credit that in the German-American conflicts and submarine questions he did not suffer himself to be forced into a false road by the Conservatives and National Liberals.

"This was all the more to his credit as politically von Jagow stands on approximately the same ground as von Beydebrand, (the ultra-Conservative leader in the Prussian House of Representatives,) and therefore had to run out against the storm of those who stood nearest to him politically and socially.

"The weakness of von Jagow's position has been increasingly manifest in recent months. The fact that, as Foreign Minister, he was the political scapegoat for every new enemy coalition against the Central Powers has caused increasing widespread feeling that something was radically wrong with the whole system of German diplomacy, and that a deep-cutting change must be made, nobody knowing just what remedy was needed, but the feeling being that the Reichstag at least should have something to say about questions of foreign policy in the future.

"It was partly due to the fact also that von Jagow was regarded as an exponent of the old school of secret diplomacy which most Germans have come to realize to be an impossible survival of the old order of things that is passing, and hastly to his lack of personal presence and oratorical power. His decision to pass out of the Imperial service must have been partly influenced by the realization that in this time it is just as necessary to hold his own in the Reichstag debates as elsewhere."

The Lokalanzeiger says: "His decision to pass out of the Imperial service will partly have been influence by a realization that a strong as well as a clever hand is needed in every responsible post of our foreign policy. It is no secret that von Jagow lacked the external means for effectively championing his views and intentions before the forum of public opinion. Personally he was apparently a representation of the old school, according to which diplomacy is merely the exclusive prerogative of the Cabinet, and there is no evidence that he changed his views in this regard during the war.

"Today we must demand that every man in a leading position be an active force in Germany's struggle for existence."

As in the case of Hindenburg's appointment, one can see in the elevation of Zimmermann evidence that the Kaiser's finely atuned ear, always close to the ground and attentive to public opinion, has heard the popular call for a strong man to control the foreign policy, and not only a strong man, but a business man of liberal views and free from the old traditions and red tape of diplomacy.

In striking contrast to the well-groomed and polished von Jagow, who is a scion of the old Prussian aristocracy, Zimmermann is essentially a man of the people, reminding one strongly of a practical American politician. He is proud of his middle-class birth, and it is said that he has repeatedly refused a patent of nobility, with the predicate "von." Herr Zimmermann has at all times been accessible to the American correspondents, and was the first among the German Generals and statesmen to acquire the American habit of talking freely and in confidence to them.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

Gun Duels in Progress All Along the Eastern Front.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23.—No important changes are reported in today's announcement from the War Office, which follows:

Western front (Russia and Galicia:) Firing is proceeding along the front. In the regions of Great and Little Porsk and on the Narayuvka, in the region of Svisteiniki, and also in the region of Sexupol, the artillery firing was above the average intensity.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Fighting developed yesterday on the Russian front near Smorgon. The War Office announced today in the following report:

Eastern front: Front of Prince Leopold—Russian patrols advancing south of Smorgon, after strong preparatory fire, were repulsed.

The weather is improving and artillery activity between the Baltic and the wooded Carpathians is livelier.

ST. JOHN'S LIGHTS UP.

Restrictions Removed Which Darkened the City and Harbor.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 23.—The regulations by which lights were ordered extinguished or dimmed and the Port of St. John's closed a month ago "as precautionary measures taken against the incursions of hostile ships of war," have been suspended by Governor Davidson.

The notice of this suspension, published over the name of Arthur Mews, Deputy Colonial Secretary, gives no indication of the developments responsible for the return of normal conditions. During the period of restriction lighthouses were out of commission, shops were closed early or conducted behind shuttered windows, automobiles showed only faint side lights, and streets were kept dark.

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ALL MALES, 17 TO 60, MUST AID GERMANY

Drastic Provisions of the New 'Home Army' Bill Are Laid Before a Reichstag Committee.

STRONG MACHINERY SET UP

Committees in Military Districts Will Decide on Vocations Needed and Men Required.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Home Army bill, enrolling every German male from 17 years of age to 60, not serving with the colors, in the army of war workers and in occupations necessary to the continuance of the war, which will be laid before the Reichstag on Monday or Tuesday, was the subject of long deliberations yesterday between the Vice Chancellor, Dr. Helfferich, and the Reichstag leaders, including a committee of the Reichstag parties. The subject will be placed before the Ways and Means Committee of Parliament immediately in an endeavor to obtain a speedy passage of the bill, in order to put the new civil labor service into effect at once.

Various objections to the measure, which, according to the published draft, will be a blanket bill, laying down in general terms the principle of obligatory service and prescribing as parts thereof "work in the Government and administrative service, in war industries, agriculture, hospital service, military—economic organizations and vocations, which directly or indirectly are of importance in conducting the war," have been raised in the press. These have to do not with the principle itself, but with the methods of application. The preliminary negotiations are apparently concerned with providing necessary guarantees for a proper share of the great powers conferred upon the new war office.

Certain rules are laid down in a memorandum, accompanying the bill and which will become part of the law. This memorandum sets forth that special committees in every military district, composed of war office and civilian officials and representatives of employers and labor, will decide whether each vocation is necessary and the number of persons whose employment therein is necessary, or can be dispensed with.

All males from 17 to 60 years, not already exempted from these occupations, shall be liable for service. Opportunity to volunteer will be offered to these men. But, should the required amount of labor for war industries not be forthcoming in this way, the memorandum adds, compulsory enrollment will be resorted to.

The Overseas News Agency says that the new force of workers is to be known as the "Patriotic Auxiliary Service," and it quotes provisions of the bill as follows:

"All males from 17 years up to 60 will be obliged to do patriotic auxiliary service during the war, with the exception of those engaged in military service.

"Auxiliary service will be considered, in addition to the work of officials of State, as that rendered in war industries, agriculture, sanitation, and in war organization of any kind, or such as is of direct or indirect importance for purposes of warfare or alimentation.

"The direction of the patriotic auxiliary service will be intrusted to the recently established War Department. The Federal Council will regulate the executive measures.

"Contraventions will be punished by imprisonment up to one year or by a fine up to 10,000 marks."

CONSTANTINE REFUSES TO SURRENDER ARMS

Expulsion of Envoys Result of German Hostility to Greek Provisional Government.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Greek Government has refused to comply with the demand of the Entente Allies for the surrender of part of its supplies of arms and ammunition, Reuter's Athens correspondent cables. He says:

"The Greek Government has refused the demands of Vice Admiral du Fournet that Greece surrender 18 field batteries, 16 batteries of mountain artillery, with 1,000 shells for each, 40,000 Mannlichers with 220 cartridges each, 140 machine guns with ammunition, and 50 motor vans.

"Referring to Admiral du Fournet's contention that the cession of war material to the Bulgarians and Germans had disturbed the equilibrium, the Government replies that although it does not desire to enter into the details of that operation it must point out that the Cabinet then in power could not approve of resistance to the Central Powers without abandoning neutrality, but duly protested. It also contends that the guns already taken by the Entente are modern, while those taken by Bulgaria were obsolete.

"The reply concludes that the surrender of war material for financial compensation or otherwise would constitute a flagrant violation of neutrality, and, moreover, that public opinion would not admit of the forces of Greece being so neutralized as to be unable to defend her vital interests if there were endangered."

A dispatch from Athens to the Paris Havas Agency says that the warning by Vice Admiral du Fournet to the German and other Ministers of the Central Powers that they must quit Athens was the result of the German decision to sink all vessels transporting Greek revolutionary troops, which the Entente Powers regarded as a declaration of war against the Greek revolutionists.

The dispatch says the Turkish Minister asked the American Minister to take charge of Turkish interests in Athens.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (via London.)—An official communication issued today dealing with the expulsion of the Ministers of the Central Powers from Greece, says Germany has protested most sharply to Greece and all the other neutral States, and also to France and Great Britain, against this "mockery" of international law, of the free right of neutral States to decide questions for themselves, and of the most elementary principle of international morality.

GERMAN 'FAT FUND' GROWS.

Agrarian Societies Respond to Hindenburg's Appeal for War Workers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (via Sayville.)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg's appeal to the agrarian furor Teutonicus to help the Fatherland by giving up every possible ounce of fat for the better nourishment of ammunition workers and laborers in other war industries is already bearing fruit, affording a new and striking indication of his all-dominating popularity and authority.

The Pomeranian Chamber of Agriculture has taken the lead by starting a "collection of bacon and lard," to be known as "Pomerania's Hindenburg Donation," at the same time assuming the responsibility for furnishing fats to specified war factories and mines allotted to its care.

Another agricultural association has with equal promptness responded to the Field Marshal's appeal by voting unanimously to give five pounds of bacon or lard for every hog slaughtered by its members to the Hindenburg Fat Fund for ammunition workers.

The Lokal-Anzeiger, commenting on these responses, says: "If Hindenburg's suggestion falls everywhere on equally good soil, Germany may be satisfied.

It is no exaggeration to say that Hindenburg can have about anything he wants and asks for in Germany today.

If You Suffer

from Indigestion you would not suffer if you knew the value of BELL-ANS—a pleasant, harmless remedy.

BELL-ANS
FOR INDIGESTION

25c a package at every drug store in the United States.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

ALLIES DRIVE BULGARS FROM MORE VILLAGES

North of Monastir French and Italians Advance on West and Serbs on East.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—North of Monastir to the west the French and Italians continue to advance, though more slowly, in face of desperate resistance by the reinforced Bulgarian and German army, while the Serbs to the east have captured another village. The French Army Headquarters communication today gives the following details:

Army of the East—The struggle continues under very difficult conditions. North of Monastir the enemy, who is resisting with stubbornness, received reinforcements and attempted violent counterattacks, which failed. The French troops, in the course of a brilliant assault, captured the village of Dobromir, while the Serbs took possession on our right of the village of Paralovo. Three hundred prisoners, Germans or Bulgarians, remain in our hands as a result of these actions.

West of Monastir the Italian troops made new progress. On the western shore of Lake Prespa we have advanced to the outskirts of Hotesovo.

Our airplanes bombarded enemy encampments in the region of Topochani and Prilep. In the course of an aerial fight one of our airplanes brought down two enemy machines in the Drama sector.

The Italian War Office issued the following:

In Macedonia the Italian troops on Monday were engaged in the mountain region west of Monastir, and repulsed a violent attack from Mount Muan. Then, pressing their advance in a northerly direction, they captured heights south of Bradinol, (Bratindol?) northwest of Monastir, Wednesday.

The Serbian official communication issued today says:

There was violent fighting yesterday over the whole front against the German forces. Nevertheless the Serbians advanced in places toward the north and repulsed hostile counterattacks.

The area of Serbia now liberated aggregates 1,200 kilometers.

SOFIA, Nov. 23, (via London.)—Attempts of Entente forces to develop their success on the Macedonian front by advancing north of Monastir have failed, it is announced by the War Office, which says:

Between Lake Ochrida and Lake Presba there were engagements with advanced guards of the enemy's infantry pushing forward north of Monastir, which were repulsed. In the Cerna bend all the desperate attacks of the enemy on Hill 1,600, east of Paralovo, were broken by the determined resistance of the German Chausseur Guard.

South of Monastir an enemy airplane was brought down in flames behind the enemy's lines.

On both sides of the Vardar, at the foot of the Belaschitza Mountains and on the Struma front there was weak artillery firing.

Along the Aegean there was a lull.

ACTS OF U-BOATS STIR NEW ALARM

NEW EMPEROR TRULY DEMOCRATIC

Celebrated His 21st Birthday with Humble Friends of His Public School Days.

IS FOND OF THE MOVIES

Former Officer in His Dragoon Regiment Tells Interesting Anecdotes About the Young Imperial Couple.

Additional details of the personality and intimate affairs of Emperor Charles I. of Austria were told yesterday by Lieutenant Joseph Hofmann, formerly of the Third Regiment of Dragoons and now a member of the officers' reserve of the Austro-Hungarian Army. Mr. Hofmann is the business manager of the Polish Daily Telegram of this city. He said he had seen Archduke Charles Francis Joseph a number of times and once conversed with him when the latter was a Captain and commander of the Eighth Squadron, containing about 60 per cent. of Polish cavalrymen. At that time Hofmann exchanged handclasps with him.

"Of course, the larger part of what I know of the new Emperor comes from military records, barrack-room talk and social gossip," Mr. Hofman went on. "In our regiment the story was often retold of Charles's school days at Vienna. There, when 7 years old, he was sent to a public school, where his playmates were sons of the people, from the butcher to the baker. It was said that his association with these boys of more humble parentage was a period of continual popularity. Later he attended the high school or Schotten Gymnasium, and continued there until he was 18 years old.

"He did not attend a military school or college, but he had private instructors, the chief of whom was Major Prince Salm-Salm, who continued for some time as his personal adviser. When eighteen the young man was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Dragoons by Emperor Francis Joseph. He remained with the Eighth Squadron three years, when he had reached the rank of Captain and placed in sole command. This squadron was stationed first at Brandeis, Bohemia, and later he and the squadron were detailed to Brzezany, Galicia.

Bride Traveled with Regiment.

His bride, the Princess Zita, accompanied him to Bohemia, where they lived eighteen months. At the time the squadron went to Brzezany, the cavalrymen and the men of other regiments became interested in the stories of the way the Archduchess accepted the hardships of travel so that she could always be near her husband, he riding with his troops, and she following in a motor car. At Brzezany they lived in a one-story house, an imperial estate as a Summer colony bungalow here, but they always kept open house to friends or strangers who chanced to call. It was during the period of their stay there that their popularity was developed among the Polish officers and nobility.

"In all his career the new Emperor has shown by his daily life the characteristics of utmost democracy. He never forgets or slights a friend—not even the humble schoolboys of the butcher and baker of his public school days.

"At the formal celebration of his twenty-first birthday at his Summer home at Reichenau, near Vienna, every one of his boyhood companions whom he could find was invited to attend. Most of them were there, too, some mere privates in different regiments, but all were greeted with pleasure and affection and made welcome by the Archduke. Time and again the Archduke on that occasion posed for group photographs with his old school chums.

"It has been known for some years that the new Emperor is a good shot, a sportsman, and an expert dancer and fond of social life, but from what I have seen and from what Mme. Hofmann convinced that he and his wife found more personal enjoyment in going about among the people, of in living quietly in some out of the way spot, with occasional trips to places of interest.

"For one thing the Archduke and his wife, too, are very fond of the movies at Vienna, but when they were at some rustic place where court etiquette was, for the time being, without jurisdiction socially, they were often seen sitting amid the audience like any ordinary family. I happened to see them at a moving picture theatre at Reichenau. The proprietor, it seems, knew the identity of his distinguished guests. He hurried out and purchased a box of candy, which he offered, first to the Archduchess and then to the Archduke, who each selected candy from the box. The proprietor insisted that they take the box. The Archduke accepted the gift with thanks, and then passed the contents to the men and women around them.

"As heir apparent the Archduke, like all the Princes, had at his disposal at all times one or more cars in the service of the royal family, but he was never known to use one of them. Invariably he hired a public cabman. More often he and his wife walked when they were living outside of Vienna, and both apparently liked to meet people in their rambles and to talk with them.

Personal Meeting With Him.

"It was on Aug. 18, 1907, that I had a personal meeting with the man who was to become the ruler of the Dual Monarchy. The meeting occurred in a little church at Reichenau on the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph. A there, many of them, like myself, on a leave of absence or short vacation. After the services the Archduke greeted us, questioned us about our regiments, service and other similar matters. I remember he asked me where I was staying. When I had informed him, he remarked:

"'Oh, yes, I know the hotel—they serve excellent coffee there.' The following day I happened to be in the coffee room of the hotel when I was surprised to see the Archduke approach the inn riding a bicycle. He ordered coffee and cakes, talked a few minutes with the waiters after his refreshment, and departed on his wheel. I heard one of the waiters say they liked to serve the Archduke, not because of his tips, but because of his gracious manner and 'democratic ways.'

"As a matter of fact, the Archduke was never known to make lavish tips to any one who served him in public. He believed in doing just what everybody else did in that respect, of giving a moderate tip, according to the service, usually about 25 cents. It was said he acted out of consideration for others who might not be able to make a public display of wealth.

"For eleven years he has had the practical training of a soldier in all branches of the military service, rising step by step to command of an army of three corps or more. He was on the Italian front, later on the Carpathian front, and was operating against the Rumanians when called to the throne. It is safe to say that his personal popularity will follow him and that as long as the war lasts he will have the united support of his people."

EMPRESS ZITA TALENTED.

An Accomplished Musician and Well Versed in Literature.

VIENNA, Nov. 22, (via London, Nov. 23.)—With the advent of the new Empress Zita, curiosity naturally will be aroused as to her personality and accomplishments. From her early days she has been studious, and is an accomplished musician and well versed in literature, history, and philosophy. She also is fond of society and is a graceful dancer.

Empress Zita was born in the Villa Reale, at Pianore, in the Italian Province of Lucca, May 9, 1892, the daughter of Duke Robert and Duchess Marie Antoinette of Parma. She is of Bourbon descent, but rapidly became Viennese, owing to the fact that life in the capital on the Danube interested her exceedingly. Her early training was in the hands of the Marquise Della Rosa. Later she entered a convent at Zangbert, where she advanced rapidly in music, presiding now and then as organist in the convent chapel.

After her father's death the then Princess Zita in 1906 spent some time in the Ryde Abbey, Isle of Wight, where her sister, Princess Adelaide, is a nun. Here, among the French sisters, who had been compelled to leave France owing to the Church reform law, she studied music, literature, Latin, history, and philosophy.

Princess Zita made the acquaintance of Archduke Charles Francis at Franzenbad, Bohemia, in the Spring of 1909 while the guest of the Archduchess Marie Annunciata, her cousin. Later Princess Zita and Archduke Charles Francis met at balls and other festivities at the Hofburg Palace, and now and then at the hunting lodge of the Archduchess Marie Therese. On the occasion of a Court ball early in 1911 Archduke Charles Francis is reported to have declared his love to the Princess. Another version of the story, however, is that the Archduke, having his attention drawn to a particularly graceful dancer, said, "Oh, I have liked her for a long time."

On June 1, 1911, the engagement of the Princess and the Archduke was announced, and on Oct. 21 of the same year they were married, neither expecting that ultimately they would ascend the Austro-Hungarian throne. The marriage took place in the castle at Schwazenau. Cardinal, then Monsignor, Bisleti, major domo of the Vatican, officiated, assisted by an archbishop of Archduke Charles Francis. An interesting feature of the event was the bringing of wedding presents by an aviator. The young couple spent their honeymoon in the castle at Brandeis.

The first household of the Archduke and Archduchess was established at Kolomea, Galicia, where they had occasion to enjoy the splendid hospitality of the Polish nobility. Their first child was born Nov. 20, 1912, and was named Francis Joseph Otto. He is now heir apparent to the Austrian throne. The Emperor Francis Joseph was very fond of this boy.

The other children of the couple are the Archduchess Adelaide, born Jan. 3, 1914; Archduke Robert Charles Louis, born Feb. 8, 1915, and Archduke Felix Frederick August, born May 31, 1916, the date on which his father was a victor in the battles at Asiero and Asiago in Italy.

Memorial Exercises in New York.

At a meeting yesterday evening of the executive committees of the American Federation of Galician and Bukowinian Jews and the American Federation of Hungarian Jews, it was decided to issue a proclamation calling upon all Jewish congregations and federated bodies to set aside the day of the burial of Emperor Francis Joseph for the observation of appropriate services and exercises. A wireless message of sympathy was sent by the executive committees to the Austrian imperial family.

STILL HOLDS THE GLENOGLE

China Refuses Clearance to British Ship Carrying Laborers.

AMOY, China, Nov. 23.—The British steamship Glenogle, whose sailing for Mesopotamia with a number of Chinese longshoremen was forbidden on Nov. 21, is still detained by the Chinese authorities.

Four objections have been made to the sailing of the vessel. The first is that the contracts with the laborers provide that they may be transferred to other employment. The second is that the 60-cent bonus promised to the men may be diverted to go-betweens. The third is that the Anglo-Chinese treaty is violated. The fourth is the protest made by Germans here against the shipment of the 'longshoremen. Only the first two objections are considered serious.

WAR TO CONTINUE, CHARLES I. SAYS

Continued from Page 1.

equal portions of the deepest mourning, deep mourning, and light mourning. An order by the new Emperor, not as yet promulgated, will fix the duration of the Court mourning, and also the period during which the theatres and other places of amusement shall remain closed.

Today the Emperor's body lies on the iron bedstead on which he slept for the last two years. The body is covered up to the chest, and upon the coverlet lies a great garland of flowers, placed there by the Emperor's daughter, Archduchess Marie Valerie.

The Emperor's last will and testament, opened today, was made several years ago. It disposes of the Emperor's private means, and contains many large bequests.

German Tributes to Late Ruler.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (via London.)—All the Berlin newspapers appear with mourning borders today in respect to the memory of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, and print eulogistic articles on the late monarch.

The Tageblatt says: "His life's task was done when it was ordained that to him who had seen generations of statesmen and Princes pass away, should be given the most grievous fate to bear. The test of his life has been furnished by the world war in which all have been combined that have been for decades watching their prey, openly and secretly, from beyond Austria's border. The test was passed brilliantly. The social fabric of this heterogeneous empire evinced a strength and toughness which amazed even the best judges."

The Taegliche Rundschau says: "Austria's aged guardian and leader has not gone before he knew that Austria's future was safe. With infinite patience and care he watched over the future liberating itself from what seemed a deadly peril. He passed away only when fresh confidence in the future had arisen for his country. Austrians, Hungarians, and Germans bow unitedly before his bier."

The Deutsche Tageszeitung says: "If it has not been granted to the Emperor to see the day of final victory, yet the latter part of his life was brightened by the conviction that the empire he had ruled under so many changes of fate had proved its vitality."

The Norddetusche Allgemeine comments: "Francis Joseph was a firm protector of the alliance with Germany and of a pacific policy which he, in concert with the leaders of the German Empire, was able to maintain for many decades to the blessing of Europe. Despite all omens and growing dangers it seemed as though he would close his reign in peace, but the shot fired at Serajevo was the signal for that terrible crisis which overwhelmed Europe. The first blow was struck against the house of Hapsburg, and the existence of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy was at stake. Victoriously does Austria-Hungary withstand the attacks of her enemies. Brightly gleams the rock of Hapsburg through the thunder clouds."

Doubts Charles Will Be Figurehead.

The Vossische Zeitung prints an article from a writer intimately acquainted with Vienna political life, who combats the current view that Emperor Charles will be a figurehead politically, and predicts that he will soon convince the world to the contrary. The writer asserts that the retention of the old Ministry merely expresses reverence for the great dead with delicate tact that argues nothing about the policy of the future. He declares that the retention of the Ministry is merely temporary, and that reconstruction of the Cabinet will follow in good time.

Emperor Charles, he continues, surrounded himself with a circle of political friends, of whom Count Berchtold, formerly the Foreign Minister, is best known. The brothers, Prince Conrad von Hohenlohe and Prince Gottfried von Hohenlohe, the latter Ambassador at Berlin, also belong to the inner circle of his intimates, and both are probably slated for high positions. Prince Conrad was formerly Minister of the Interior. At that time he showed himself imbued with modern ideas. He is thoroughly acquainted with Austria-Hungary's vexed problem.

Another man who, in the opinion of the writer, will probably figure in the Imperial Council is Count Czernin von Chudenitz, who was Minister to Rumania until the rupture.

FRANCE HONORS AMERICAN HELPERS

Holds First of a Series of Meetings in Expression of Its Thanks.

EMINENT MEN SPONSORS

Millerand Lauds "Young Heroes Who Have Fallen Gloriously" —An Ode to America.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The great amphitheatre of the Sorbonne, with a seating capacity of 3,500, had not been so crowded since Theodore Roosevelt spoke there several years ago, as it was today, when a brilliant gathering of French men and women assembled to give evidence of their recognition of what Americans have done for France.

The audience, which was composed of persons who had gathered by invitation, was largely of people of distinction. On the stage were members of the French Academy, the official representatives of President Poincaré, members of the Cabinet, and officers wearing their uniforms.

When the band of the Republican Guard played "The Star Spangled Banner," the entire audience rose and remained standing until the American national anthem was finished. Then rousing cheers were given for the United States.

The meeting was held by official approval under the auspices of the association known as "The Effort of France and Its Allies." Alexandre Millerand, former Minister of War, delivered the principal address.

M. Millerand spoke with great earnestness and feeling of American generosity and of the personal devotion to the French cause of thousands of individual Americans, many hundreds of whom had come to France and imperilled their lives to serve the nation. He continued:

"There will forever remain sheltered, under the mingled folds of the Stars and Stripes and the red, white, and blue of the French flag, and preserved in the annals of the two countries, the names of the young American heroes who have fallen gloriously on the field of battle as aviators, as soldiers of the Foreign Legion, or in succoring the wounded."

In this connection he named Sergeant Norman Prince, Sergeant Kiffen Rockwell, and Corporal Victor Chapman of the Aviation Service, and Réné Phellizot, H. W. Farnsworth, and Allan Seeger of the Foreign Legion as among those Americans who had sacrificed their lives.

Alluding to the immensity of American effort for France, M. Millerand named many persons and societies, including the American Relief Clearing House, the Committee of American Art Students organized by Whitney Warren, the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, the American Ambulance at Neuilly, Dr. Alexis Carrel's Hospital at Compiègne, supported by the Rockefeller Institute; Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew's Hospital at Annel, Mrs. H. P. Whitney's Hospital at Juilly, and, among the individuals, Mrs. Robert W. Bliss, wife of the Secretary of the American Embassy in Paris.

A telegram of greetings signed by thirty Americans was read by Emile Boutroux. Among the signers were Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Thomas A. Edison, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Robert Bacon, Myron T. Herrick, Frank A. Vanderlip, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Anne Morgan, A. Barton Hepburn, James M. Beck, Willard Straight, Percy Pelzoldt, Samuel Fairchild, William D. Guthrie of the new French Orphans' Society; Charles Coffin, of the Relief Clearing House; Charles Downer, Joseph Friedlander, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Miss Elsie DeWolfe, Maurice Léon, Frederick Allen, Colonel T. Bentley Mott, John Chapman, Edwin Merwin, James Hazen Hyde, Charles Frederick Coudert, and Otto Bannard. The telegram reads:

"We citizens of the Republic of the United States address our affectionate salutations to the citizens of our great and dear sister republic. It was the breath of France that gave us life. It was the idealism of France that gave us birth in our minds. Ever thoughts turn toward her, and our hearts beat for her in the struggle she is supporting.

"We are infinitely touched that French citizens, summoned by the committee 'The Effort of France and Its Allies' are convened at the Sorbonne to say they appreciate what we have done for them. All we have done in the past, all we can do in the future, will be only partial payment on account of the debt of gratitude we have contracted toward France, a debt that history will never extinguish."

Professor Boutroux said it was the spirit in which the donations were made which caused the French people to understand the place they held in the affections of Americans, and added:

"One of the most precious fruits of magnificent American generosity is the establishment of intimate and lasting relations, not only between the two peoples, but among individuals themselves. France and America are no longer simple abstractions one for the other, but are so many living, beating hearts that swell with mutual affection."

Replying to the remarks of M. Millerand and Professor Boutroux, the American Ambassador, William G. Sharp, expressed the thanks and deep appreciation of his countrymen for the sympathy testified to by such an assembly. It possessed, he said, special significance, coming on the eve of Thanksgiving Day and following on "the quickening call to generous impulses already manifested in so many practical forms," made recently by President Wilson to his fellow-countrymen.

Thought Americans too Modest.

Stephane Lauzanne and Marcel Knecht, the delegates of the French National Committee here, yesterday gave out a statement pointing out the importance of the Sorbonne meeting to America.

"The committee holding the meeting consists of sixty of the most influential men of letters, politics and industry in France," their statement said, "who believed that the time had come when the nation, which has already expressed its appreciation of what our allies have done for us, should say something as to what the United States has done for France, to show to the French public in Paris, in the big provincial towns and in the smaller towns and villages as well, the importance of the help which the United States has rendered France.

"We thought in France that the American helpers have been very modest in doing their work, and that very often our people have ignored the affectionate sympathy of many American committees and groups. That is why the meeting in the Sorbonne today was organized, and all the most important political and intellectual men of France will be there, while one of our greatest modern poets, Saint Georges de Bouhelier, has especially composed an ode entitled 'To Our Friends of the United States,' for the occasion."

LIEBKNECHT DEFIED MILITARY JUDGES

In Two Letters to the Court He Put the Guilt of War on Germany.

THESE WERE SUPPRESSED

But Are Now Published Here—He Invites Socialists to Fight Oppressors at Home.

While Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the most prominent leader of the anti-Government Socialists of Germany, who is under sentence of imprisonment for four years and one month as the result of having taken part in an anti-war May Day demonstration in Berlin, was awaiting trial last Spring, he sent two letters to the military court handling his case in which he gave the reasons for his active opposition to the German Government and explained what the cries of "Down with the Government!" and "Down with the war!" heard at the May Day meeting were intended to mean.

It was Dr. Liebknecht's hope that these letters would eventually be read in the Reichstag and thus reach the masses of the German people, but this was not the case. The letters were placed before the Parliamentary Commission which investigated Liebknecht's case and on whose recommendation the Reichstag, by a vote of 229 to 111, refused to ask for his release, but this commission considered them so seditious that it did not include them in its report to the Reichstag, or to the Main Committee, summarizing them instead. Anticipating such a move, Dr. Liebknecht had made copies of the letters and managed to smuggle them out of prison to some of his trusted comrades, who, in turn, made more copies. Since that time three copies of the letters are known to have been sent out of Germany by the "underground route." One of these copies came to the New Yorker Volkszeitung, the organ of the German-speaking Socialists of the United States, another went to The Labor Leader, the official publication of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain, and the third was slipped across the Swiss border for publication in the Socialist newspapers of the Alpine republic.

Denounces German Methods.

The first of the Liebknecht letters to the court, which contains a scathing indictment of the German Government and charges it with being directly responsible for the war, reads as follows:

"To the Royal Military Court in Berlin:

"In the investigation of the case against me the records of my remarks need the following elucidation:

"1. The German Government, in its social and historical composition, is an instrument for the oppression and exploitation of the working masses; it serves the interests of the Junkertum, of capitalism and of imperialism, both at home and abroad.

"It is the unrestrained representative of the policy of world-wide expansion and the most ardent promoter of competitive armament, and therefore of one of the most important factors in the creation of the causes of the present war.

"In partnership with the Austrian Government, it plotted to bring about this war and thus burdened itself with the principal responsibility for its immediate outbreak.

"It started the war with misleading the masses of the people and even the Reichstag. (compare, among other things, the concealment of the ultimatum to Belgium, the make-up of the German White Book, the elimination of the Czar's dispatch of July 29, 1914, &c.,) and it continues to maintain the war sentiment among the people by the use of reprehensible methods.

"It carries on the war with methods that are terrible, even when looked at from the standpoint that has prevailed up to now. The invasion of Belgium and Luxemburg; poisonous gases, which in the meantime have become of common use by all the belligerents; and then look at the Zeppelin bombs, which outdo everything and which are intended to kill all that live, combatants or noncombatants, within a wide region; submarine commerce war; the torpedoing of the Lusitania, etc.; the system of hostages and forced contributions, at the beginning especially in Belgium; the systematic entrapping of Ukrainian, Georgian, Baltic Provincial, Polish, Irish, Mohammedan, and other prisoners of war in the German prison camps for the purpose of inducing them to do treasonable war service and treasonable spying for the Central Powers—Under Secretary Zimmermann's agreement with Sir Roger Casement in December, 1914, regarding the organization, equipment, and training in the German prison camps of the 'Irish Brigade' composed of captured British soldiers; the attempts by means of threats of forcible internment to compel civilians of a hostile nationality found in Germany to do treasonable war service against their countries, and so forth. ('Necessity knows no law.')

"By proclaiming the state of siege it has enormously increased the political outlawry and the economic exploitation of the masses of the people; it refuses to enact any serious political or social reforms, while at the same time it tries to hold this mass of the people docilely in line for its imperialistic war policy by means of figures of speech about the alleged equal respect accorded to all parties, about the alleged abolition of unequal treatment in social and political matters, about the alleged 'Neuorientierung,' (readjustment of political principles,) and so on.

"Because of its consideration for agrarian and capitalist interests it has completely failed in its economic provisions for the people during the war, and thus smoothed the way for misery and the practice of revolting extortion upon the people.

Conquest Still Germany's Aim.

"Today it still clings to its war aims of conquest and so forms the main obstacle in the way of immediate peace negotiations upon the basis of renunciation of annexations and oppressions of all kinds. Through its illegal maintenance of the state of siege, including the censorship, &c.) it prevents the public from learning unpleasant facts and the Socialist criticisms of its measures. Thus it reveals its system of seeming legality and 'fake' popularity to be a system of actual force, genuine hostility to the people, and bad faith toward the masses.

"The cry of 'Down with the Government!' is meant to brand this entire policy of the Government as fatal for the masses of the people.

"This cry is also meant to signify that it is the duty of every representative of the proletariat to take part in the international class struggle for the purpose of putting an end to it.

Enemy of the Military System.

"3. As a Socialist I am a thoroughgoing opponent of the existing military system as well as of this war, and I have always supported with all my power the battle against militarism as being a particularly important task and a matter of life and death for the working class of all countries. (Compare my pamphlet, 'Militarism and Anti-Militarism, 1907, and the International Young People's Conferences at Stuttgart, 1907, and Copenhagen, 1910.') The war demands that we carry on the struggle against militarism with redoubled energy.

"4. Since 1889, May 1 has been dedicated to manifestations and propaganda in favor of the great basic principles of Socialism, and against every form of exploitation, oppression, and abuse; to the propaganda for the community of interests of the workers of all countries, which the war has not abolished, but has strengthened, against the workers tearing each other to pieces in fratricidal strife, for peace and against war.

"During the war this manifestation and propaganda is a duty doubly holy to every Socialist.

"5. The policy which I represent was outlined in the resolution adopted by the International Socialist Congress in Stuttgart in 1907, which pledged the Socialists of all countries, after having failed to prevent a war, to avail themselves of all methods to bring it to a quick end and to use the conditions created by the war to hasten the abolition of the capitalist system of society.

"This policy is meant to be international to the last degree. It lays upon the Socialists of the other belligerent nations the obligation of doing their duty against their Governments and governing classes as I, together with others, did against the Government and ruling classes of Germany.

"This policy has an international effect, as in spreading reciprocal encouragement from nation to nation it promotes the international class struggle against the war.

"Since the beginning of the war I, together with others, have defended and given practical proof of this policy most openly and wherever possible, and besides, so far as possible, have entered into connections with those who shared my sentiments in the other countries. (For example, my trip to Belgium and Holland in September, 1914, my Christmas letter to The London Labor Leader in 1914, the meetings in Switzerland, which I unfortunately was prevented from attending in person through force majeure, &c.).

"6. This policy is not merely mine, to which I shall hold fast no matter what it may cost, but it is also that of a steadily increasing part of the population of Germany and of the other belligerent and neutral States. As I hope, it will soon become the policy of the working class of all countries, which will then possess the power to break the imperialistic will of the ruling classes of today and to shape the mutual relations and conditions of the nations according to its own will and for the benefit of all mankind.

"KARL LIEBKNECHT.

"Armierungssoldat. (Private in the Working Division of the Army.)

"Berlin, May 3, 1916."

Calls High Treason Nonsense.

The second letter, in which Liebknecht lays special stress upon the fact that an international Socialist like himself is bound to regard an accusation of high treason as nonsense, follows:

"To the Royal Military Court in Berlin:

"In connection with the criminal case against me I remark further:

"1. High treason is the veriest nonsense for an international Socialist. He knows no hostile power which he could even think of 'aiding and abetting.' He is just as revolutionarily disposed toward every foreign capitalist Government as he is against his own. Not 'to aid and abet an enemy power,' but 'to damage all imperialistic powers at the same time in international co-operation with the Socialists of the other countries' is the quintessence of his endeavors.

"He fights in the name of the international proletariat against international capitalism. He attacks it where he finds it and can effectively strike it; that is, in his own country. In his own country, in the name of the international proletariat, he fights his own Government and his own ruling classes as the representatives of international capitalism.

"In this logical manner, through the national class struggle against war, the international class struggle against war becomes a reality.

"This is the sense of the words of Jaurès that were chosen as the motto of my pamphlet, 'The Class Struggle Against the War,' which appeared at the end of March, 1915.

"2. If the German Socialists, for instance, were to fight the English Government, and the English Socialists, for instance, were to fight the German Government, this would be a farce, or worse. He who fails to attack the enemy, imperialism, in its representatives with whom he stands face to face, but attacks it in the persons of those who are far away from him, and does so with the approbation and assistance of his own Government, (that is, of the only representatives of imperialism that are directly before him,) is no Socialist, but a wretched tool of the ruling classes. Such a policy is the promotion of war. It is not the class struggle, but its very opposite.

Must Attack His Own Government.

"Certainly, the international Socialist, and he alone, because he is carrying on the class struggle against his own Government, has the right also to attack the foreign Governments. But in all countries, including Germany, there is sufficient energy, unscrupulousness, and demagogy for that purpose, so the Socialist must devote his entire strength to the attack upon his own Government, so as at least to minimize the worst of the confusion.

"Therefore, I am not concerned here with the sins of others, but with those of the German Government; indeed, it is my duty to try to protect the foreign Governments against unjust charges, because lies should never be spared, and because today such lies serve better than ever the reprehensible purpose of inciting the nations against one another and of stirring up the war hatreds.

"Whenever the occasion was offered I attacked the foreign Governments face to face in their own lands and in Germany when I thought it would be a success abroad in a Socialist sense, or at the same time was attacking the German Government face to face by so doing. I shall never do it when I would thus be aiding and abetting the incitation to war.

"Because of my fight against Czarism and the Czar-like policy of the German Government, I was hounded for years by the German authorities. Because of that just before the outbreak of the war, and contrary to all parliamentary traditions, I was handed over to the court of honor of the Bar Association by a Prussian Chamber of Deputies that was filled with hatred and indignation; during the war, in November, 1914, the proceedings against me were closed with a verdict of guilty. I shall hand over the material which will show how I regard attacks upon enemy Governments in the present circumstances.

"3. It is inherent in the very nature of the conscious international struggle for the Socialist to look upon the cooperation of the Socialists in all countries as a whole, for him consciously to do his part in his own land in this division of labor for a common purpose, for him consciously to recognize his struggle and that of the Socialists in the other countries as functions that mutually complement each other, and thus he also consciously takes up the struggle against the governments.

"To emphasize this international point of view against the enemy in his own land might appear as a motive for excuse, for uncertainty, for irresolution, and thus weaken the class struggle. If this point of view must be expressed, it should only be for the purpose of making propaganda among those who are to be won for the international Socialist policy against the war and in order to make those who are promoting this policy understand what they are doing.

"In such a sense and in such a manner the social revolution of the working class meets capitalism's war.

"CARL LIEBKNECHT.

"Armierungssoldat, Berlin, May 8, 1916."

HOPES FOR POLISH JEWS.

But American Hebrew Derides German Praises of "New Freedom."

In a review of the news dispatches dealing with the German promise to grant religious rights to Jews in the new kingdom of Poland, The American Hebrew, in its issue of today, points out that Jews in Russian Poland have never been deprived of freedom to worship in their own fashion, as dispatches of German origin have recently asserted. Continuing, The American Hebrew says:

"The new constitution granted by the German authorities to the Jews is a step backward, compared to the former status of the Jewish communities in Poland, and it is not true, as the German cable to America wishes to impress us, that "the Jews in Poland by this order receive a constitution superior to the majority of the antiquated constitutions in other European countries.'

"The only praiseworthy feature in the new constitution is that the Jewish communities will be united in an official federation with an elective Supreme Council This will give a possibility not only to strengthen the Jewish communities, but may also serve—in the not distant future—as a commencement of a true Jewish national autonomy in Poland.

"And this only praiseworthy feature is perhaps the most important one in the entire scheme. A few defects in communal life may be eliminated in time. If the nation becomes interested in the communities, it may succeed in making them more democratic than the German Governor General aims to make them.

"The new constitution is, therefore, undoubtedly a step forward—and from this point of view the promise of the German Government deserves recognition. But to say that the project grants the Polish Jews 'new freedom,' to proclaim this incomplete administrative act as almost a new Declaration of Independence, is either nonsense or a wilful deception."

PLANS NEW FRENCH TAXES.

Parliament Committee Hopes to Raise $120,000,00 by Them.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—New taxes, which it is estimated will yield 600,000,000 francs, ($120,000,000,) have been decided on by the Appropriation Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, after many weeks of consideration. Among the measures will be an increase of the income tax from 2 to 5 per cent., the taxes on the yield from securities from 4 to 5 per cent., and on sugar from 25 to 40 francs per metric hundredweight.

There will also be increases in the taxes on tobacco, wine, beef, letter postage, coffee, chocolate, tea, vanilla, mineral waters, and a great variety of other articles, and also upon horses, vehicles, billiards, and dogs.

AFTER LABOR MEN FOR GERMAN PLOTS

Government Has Been Working for Months on Munition Plant Conspiracies.

EXPECT MORE INDICTMENTS

Labor Council Heads Now Fighting Extradition May Be Tried After Christmas Recess.

For months Federal Grand Juries in New York have been continuing the investigation, started more than a year ago, of the activities of pro-German plotters in this part of the United States. Since the acquittal several months ago of Hans Tauscher, the Krupp agent in this country and the husband of Mme. Gadski, the grand opera singer, very little has appeared in the newspapers concerning the German plot cases. Although no information is to be had as to the identity of the men whose activities are now under investigation, it is believed that among them are labor leaders who were concerned in strikes which occurred during the stay of Rintelen in this country, and which, had they been successful, would have seriously impeded at a most critical period of the war the shipment of ammunition and other war supplies to France and England. At least two of these leaders were prominent in the strike called at Bridgeport more than a year ago for the purpose of stopping work in the great Remington Arms plants in that city. A strike which was called in the General Electric plant at Schenectady about the same time, but which was short-lived, is also, according to rumor, under investigation by the Government authorities.

It is expected that among the first cases to be called for trial in the United States Court for this district in January will be those of ex-Congressmen Frank Buchanan and H. Robert Fowler of Illinois, ex-Attorney General Frank S. Monnett of Ohio, David Lamar, the so-called "Wolf of Wall Street," who is serving a sentence in the Atlanta Penitentiary for impersonating Congressmen and others; Jacob C. Taylor, Henry S. Martin, and Herman Schultels, all of whom are under indictment for having conspired to prevent the manufacture and shipment of munitions from the United States to the Allies.

Franz Rintelen, a friend of the Crown Prince of Germany, who came to America to instigate strikes in munition plants and also, it has been alleged, to stir up trouble between the United States and Mexico, is under indictment with the men named, but as he is a prisoner of war in England it is unlikely that he will face an American jury. All of those under indictment, with the exception of Rintelen and Lamar, are either present or past officials of Labor's National Peace Council, one of the organizations with which the Federal authorities assert Rintelen did business while in this country in the Spring and Summer of 1915.

Also under indictment and awaiting trial for alleged activities in connection with the plot hatched in New York to blow up the Welland Canal in Canada are Wolf von Igel, connected with the German Embassy; Paul Koenig, former Chief of the Secret Service of the Hamburg-American Line, and Captain Franz von Papen, former Military Attaché of the German Embassy, whose recall by the German Government was demanded by Secretary of State Lansing because of his unneutral activities in this country.

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Every time you see a man smoking a Fatima, you know he is getting all the *comfort* that is possible in a cigarette.

The original Turkish blend.

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There's a Stein-Bloch Overcoat *for every occasion*, from the all-enveloping, cuddle-down ulster for the suburbanite to the smart, swishy town coat for the register-hugger in town.

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Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

AMERICAN WOMAN SAW SERBS FIGHT

For Six Hours Mrs. Charles H. Farnam, on a Mountain, Watched Battle of Brod.

GRUESOME SIGHTS ON WAY

Aid Needed to Enable Serbs to Live in Their Devastated Country After the War.

Mrs. Charles H. Farnam of New York, recently decorated by Prince Alexander for her relief work in Serbia, stood for six hours at the observation point occupied by General Misich on Oct. 11 and watched the successful battle of the Serbians to regain the village of Brod at the beginning of their advance which has culminated in the recapture of Monastir and their further advance against the Bulgarian and Teuton forces. Mrs. Farnam, who has just returned from Serbia, told yesterday of what she saw on that day, which, she says, she can never forget.

"I had got to Saloniki," she said, "but it seemed impossible to go further. The Serbian and French troops, with some British, were just beginning the advance to reconquer Serbia. All was bustle and excitement. Finally, by the personal consent of Prince Alexander, I was placed in a motor car and started to the front. I went as a member of the First Regiment of Cavalry.

"I went General Dr. Sondermayer, head of the Serbian Army Medical Service. It took us two days over the wretched roads. In addition to the long line of Serbs, we passed thousands and thousands of French soldiers, both black and white, on their way to take their part in the Serbian advance. There were not so many English soldiers.

"We stopped frequently to greet the men. Now, Dr. Sondermayer could speak only German and Serbian. I couldn't speak much Serbian, and so we talked in German. When we had stopped once the French soldiers heard the German conversation, and although we were in Serbian uniform it took all the French I could muster to assure them that they should not mistreat us.

"As we passed over the line into Serbia—and we didn't go far from the line, for then little of Serbia had been regained—we met the stretcher bearers carrying Serbian soldiers by the hundreds. The blood was soaking through the canvas stretchers and falling into the dust that lay like a thick coat of flour over the rough road. The dust was terrible. It choked the wounded, and they coughed and gasped for breath as they were carried along. Scores died from the dust.

The Battle of Brod.

"I can't give any more details of this, but finally we reached the top of a small mountain, the other side of which dropped off in a sheer precipice. There I was welcomed by General Misich, the Commander in Chief. I had been told I could stay one hour, but I stayed six.

"In front of us, diagonally, was the village of Brod, where the Bulgars were intrenched. Five hundred yards from where I stood the big guns of the Serbians were hurling shrieking shells over our heads into the Bulgar trenches. It seemed that thousands of shells went screaming over my head. But we were not in danger from the Bulgar shells, for they were concentrating their fire on the mass of the advancing army which moved around the small mountain, and their shells fell all below us. I could see the shells from the Serbian guns strike the Bulgar trenches and throw men and pieces of men into the air. But I lost no sympathy on the Bulgars; I had seen too much of their work. There was no fire directed on our observation point while I was there.

"After six hours we went back of the line, spent the night, and early the next morning started back to Saloniki. We made the return trip by nightfall."

Mrs. Farnam is about to start a campaign to raise a large fund to help the scattered Serbians go back and live in their devastated country when it is reconquered. She is no novice in the work of Serbian relief. In the Balkan war she went there to aid and was attached to the hospital conducted by Mme. Grouitch, wife of the present Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. She was at that time decorated by the Serbian Government for the work she did in charge of the operating room. In the Spring of 1915 she went to Serbia to help in the fight against the typhus epidemic. She became attached to the hospital conducted by the Princess Alexis Karageorgevitch, who was Miss Pratt of New York, at Vrynatchka Banya. Here she took charge of the medical stores, after permission to do work which would expose her to the typhus fever had been refused. She returned to this country in July.

On her most recent trip, she left New York on Aug. 1 last and reached Athens the day after Venizelos had left to establish "the new Greece." She hurried on to Saloniki, making the trip in two days.

"I found in the hospitals at Saloniki," she said yesterday, "a number of Serbian soldiers whom I had nursed in the Balkan war, who had recovered and been wounded again in this war. Several of them recognized me. Soon after I got to Saloniki I began the negotiations which finally permitted me to be the first woman to re-enter reconquered Serbia."

Mrs. Farnam said that not more than one-third of the 3,500,000 people who had lived in Serbia before the Austrian and Bulgarian invasions remained there. The rest, she said, had fled or been killed. She had much praise for Miss Emily Simmonds, an American girl, the only representative of the American Red Cross in Serbia, who personally conducted to Corsica a body of 1,700 Serbian refugees who were starving on the beach near Durazzo, Albania. Miss Simmonds obtained a large quantity of chance for Rich Americans.

"It is a great opportunity for the rich of America to help preserve a nation," she said. "You know, America is getting no credit at all for what she is doing in the Balkans for the reason that aid from this country is being distributed by French and British agencies."

She said that Serbians appreciated nothing so much as cigarettes.

"It seems," she said, "that cigarettes give a Serbian courage for anything. I have seen wounded soldiers go upon an operating table and have a limb amputated without an anæsthetic, just so they had a cigarette. I was in the American Unit Hospital at Orsova one day, carrying a basket of cigarettes. There was a wounded soldier on a cot, gasping for air, he was so badly hurt. He saw the cigarettes and eagerly he asked for one. I placed a cigarette in his mouth and lighted it. He took a deep breath and fell back dead. He had died happy."

Mrs. Farnam, who has paid her own expenses, says that $50,000 in cash will be needed before the relief work she proposes can be started. It was on the day of her leaving that Prince Alexander pinned on her the cross of the Order of Saint Sava.

Mrs. Farnam said that M. Venizelos told her the Greeks in Macedonia, where he holds sway, were in dire need, and asked her to urge the Greeks in America to send aid to them. Two days later, in Athens, Princess Andrew asked her to urge the Greeks here to aid the Greeks who sided with the royal family.

She said she was in Athens on Oct. 1, when there was a big hostile demonstration in front of the British and French Embassies because of the taking over by the Allies of the Greek battleships. She said the crowd then marched to the American Embassy and gave a friendly demonstration, shouting their belief that the American fleet was coming to Greece to punish the Allies.

Mrs. Farnam said the members of the royal family seemed confident that the Greeks would stand behind King Constantine. But she thought that the Queen, the Kaiser's sister, had so filled the court with German agents and persons friendly to Germany that the King heard only those sentiments of the populace that the Queen wished him to hear. Mrs. Farnam ventured the opinion, from what she had seen and heard in Athens, that the King was very much a henpecked husband. She said that while Venizelos was very popular, there was a strong faction of the Greek population which thought the nation had no business in the war. The army was responsible for much of the pro-war agitation.

PRESIDENT THANKS HUGHES FOR MESSAGE

Glad to Get Congratulations and Sends "Good Wishes for Years to Come."

REAMS OF FELICITATIONS

Reply to Cabinet Speaks of Further Association — President Confined to Bedroom by a Cold.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—President Wilson today sent this telegram to Charles E. Hughes:

"I am sincerely obliged to you for your message of congratulation. Allow me to assure you of my good wishes for the years to come."

After the President had telegraphed to Mr. Hughes the White House made public several thousand telegrams of congratulation from Cabinet members, Governors of States, Democratic leaders in practically every State, and from the Presidents of several Latin-American republics. No messages were received from any of the belligerent nations.

Replying to the congratulations of the Cabinet, the President said: "One of the best things about the result is that it means four more years of active association in public service, and in that we are genuinely rejoiced."

This was taken by some to forecast an invitation from the President to the members of the Cabinet to remain in office.

Ex-Secretary Bryan telegraphed: "I am proud of the West, including Nebraska. The States beyond the Missouri have rallied to your support and saved the day, and in doing so have honored themselves no less than you. They have been largely benefited by the great reforms secured under your leadership, and they stand with you for peace, prosperity, and progress."

Secretary Lane said: "New York may be a feudal State, but the remainder of the country wishes to be free."

Congratulations came from President of Guatemala, and President Chamorro of Nicaragua.

Many telegrams came from women voters. Many spoke of the efforts of the President to keep the nation at peace, and some referred to the Mexican question. Some came from Americans resident in distant parts of the world. Others came by wireless from ships at sea. Some came from soldiers along the Mexican border.

President Wilson canceled several engagements today and spent the afternoon and evening in his bedroom because of a slight cold caught several days ago. If he is better tomorrow the usual Friday Cabinet meeting will be held.

The President's annual message to Congress, now in the printer's hands, contains about 2,000 words, and is among the shortest documents of its kind on record. It points out that the reports of the several Government departments will be made before Congress separately, and that, therefore, their details are not discussed.

The President emphasizes the uncompleted legislation on railroads suggested by him at the last session to meet the threatened railroad strike as the most pressing problem facing Congress. He then goes on to a general discussion of other domestic problems.

Fairbanks-Marshall Greetings.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 23.—Charles W. Fairbanks and Thomas R. Marshall, neighbors and political opponents, today exchanged greetings, the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency first sending the following message:

My Dear Mr. Vice President: I will avail myself of the earliest opportunity since the ascertainment of the California vote to extend to you my cordial personal congratulations upon your re-election as Vice President. My very best wishes go with you always.

Mr. Marshall sent the following reply:

Dear Mr. Fairbanks: I thank you sincerely for your kind letter of congratulation. As a partisan it is worth much to know that we have won. As a man it is worth more to know that the years of personal friendship have not ended with this campaign, and to feel that there are left a few men at least who may differ in politics and yet wish each other well. I rejoice to believe that you always have been of that choice few. Long life and serene content for you.

Vice President Marshall intends departing for Washington Dec. 2.

Dance to Close Women's Bazaar.

College women who are holding a bazaar to raise funds for the settlement in Rivington Street are planning to close it on Saturday night with a dance at the quarters loaned them at 35 West Thirty-seventh Street. Today will see Wells and Radcliffe alumnæ in charge. There is to be a utility table to appeal to housewives. Yesterday was Bryn Mawr and Mount Holyoke day.

EMBARGO AS DOMESTIC QUESTION

Says State Department Has No Views on Fitzgerald's Food Conservation Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—In response to questions as to Representative John J. Fitzgerald's proposal to lay an embargo on the exportation of foodstuffs, Secretary Lansing said today:

"The Department of State has no views on this matter, as it is entirely a domestic question."

Secretary Lansing would not commit himself one way or the other regarding the advisability of such legislation. If such an embargo is to be established it can come only through Congressional legislation, and it is for the President to determine the attitude of the Administration toward the projected Fitzgerald bill or any similar embargo measure. Whether President Wilson will be in favor of such legislation cannot be learned definitely, but it is believed here that he will be opposed to the establishment of such an embargo.

It was pointed out today that the declaration of such an embargo could not properly be regarded by any of the belligerents as an unneutral act, or even as one of retaliation. The British Government, for example, it was explained, could not contend that the embargo was aimed at England, nor could Germany, because the embargo would affect neutral nations abroad as well as belligerents.

Many embargoes against the exportation of foodstuffs have been instituted by those countries of Europe which are yet neutral. Their object generally is to conserve foodstuffs for their own population. Another reason for some of the European embargoes has been the attitude of the Entente Allies and of the Central Powers, which have intimated to various powers that they would not permit foodstuffs to be sent into those countries unless guaranties were given that the goods imported would not be exported to a rival belligerent.

The attitude of the State Department toward an embargo on foodstuffs to conserve the domestic stock is in sharp contrast with the Administration's policy with regard to attempts made earlier in the war to obtain the enactment of legislation laying an embargo on the shipment of war munitions. In a memorandum to the Austrian Government, Secretary Lansing took the position that for this Government to place an embargo on the shipment of war munitions would constitute a violation of neutrality on the part of this Government.

It was made plain by officials of the Department of State today, including Mr. Lansing, that there had been no

CORN BREAD FOR PRISONS.

Beets and Turnips to Replace Potatoes and Cut Cost of Penitence.

Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, said yesterday that, beginning this week, changes would be made in the diet of prisoners, so as to save on food. Three days a week they will eat corn bread instead of wheat, and turnips and beets will be largely substituted for potatoes. No substitutions will be made which will reduce food values. Commissioner Lewis has a dietician (Dr. William Goldman) making changes in the menus of the prisons.

Acting upon the study of the price situation made by various officials, Mayor Mitchel has authorized the purchase of supplies for the city on short-term contracts. F. A. Purcell of the City's Central Purchase Committee said yesterday:

"I believe that prices of many commodities will be lower after the first quarter of 1917, a low point being reached about September. For that reason we expect to make contracts only for the months of January, February, and March."

Vincent Astor, Mrs. August Belmont, Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, and others of the Citizens' Market Committee will meet next Tuesday afternoon in the office of Borough President Marks to discuss the food problem. Mr. Marks again urged the reopening of the new public markets on a low rent basis, but was opposed by some other city officials. Sidney Goodrich, Superintendent of the City Revenue and Markets, opposed the plan on the ground that the keepers of stalls in the new city markets would not compete under fair conditions with grocers and butchers in their neighborhoods at times when there was a real shortage of food. Commissioner Harrigan took the same position.

The Domino Cane Sugar Granulated

Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags

Extra fine cakes and sweet dainties demand Domino Granulated Sugar. It is all cane, clean and white, finely grained and of highest sweetening power. You can't get the best sugar unless you say *Domino.*

Sweeten it with Domino

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16,000,000 passengers carried seated during the past year—a splendid record. Yet there were 3,000,000 available unused seats during the same period—which seems to indicate that, somehow or other, there is always room at the top—of a

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HARPS $75 to $1,800
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AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURSES.
Telephone Murray Hill 4140.
Chas. H. Ditson & Co.
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Women's Afternoon Dresses

OF NAVY BLUE SATIN

some combined with crepe) offer exceptional values at

$24.75, $26.50, $35.00 & $38.00

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Fifth Avenue, New York

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Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets.
'PHONE 6900 GREELEY

TO-DAY Sale of New Models

Misses' Strictly Tailored Suits

Without Fur Trimming

Of English burella cloth, silver velour, wool velour or Oxford suiting; silk lined, warmly interlined. 14 to 20 years. 29.50 to 59.50

Misses' Suit and Coat Shops

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits
Of wool velour, in mahogany, gold, green, brown or navy; large square collar of real moleskin, straight panel front and back double belted fullness at sides. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 39.50

Misses' Winter Coats
Twelve new models of wool velour, also mannish mixtures; trimmed with mole coney, natural raccoon or French seal, also without fur trimming. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Misses' Winter Suits
Four new models of Bolivia cloth or diagonal velour, in beige, green, rubber gray, field mouse, Belgian blue, plum or mahogany; trimmed with mole coney fur or without fur. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 59.50

Misses' Burella Cloth Coats
"Bernard" model in Copen, cherry red, Burgundy or gold; double belted coat, convertible cape collar and wide cuffs trimmed with novelty buttons, rounded pockets, silk lined, interlined. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 49.50

Girls' and Juniors' Suits
Belted models of wool velour or broadcloth, in brown, green, mahogany or navy; collar and cuffs of velvet or fur. 12 to 17 years. *Special* 19.75

Girls' Fur Trimmed Coats
Russian belted model of sibeline, in green, brown or navy; collar of natural raccoon fur; lined and interlined. 8 to 17 years. *Special* 18.50

Will Close Out To-Day

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Much Below Their Former Prices

This season's models, of wool velour, broadcloth, velveteen or checks trimmed with various furs, also a number without fur trimming. 14 to 20 years. Reduced to 25.00

Misses' and Girls' Dress Shops

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Afternoon Dresses
Of satin, in navy, Copen, Burgundy, taupe, beige, rose or black; inset belt trimmed with beaded straps; Georgette sleeves, tunic skirt. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 19.75

Girls' Serge Dresses
Of navy serge with plaid taffeta silk jumper; sleeves, belt and fold on blouse of serge, adjustable collar and cuffs of white Georgette, box pleated serge skirt. 10 to 16 years. *Special* 9.75

Misses Evening Dresses
Of silk net, pompadour silk, chiffon taffeta or satin, in all evening shades; basque, panier or tunic models trimmed with silk net, flowers or silver lace. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Girls' Challie Dresses
Of rose, blue or green two-toned novelty striped challie; hand smocked in color to match; white Swiss collar and cuffs featherstitched in color; two-tier skirt. 12 to 16 years. *Special* 11.75

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Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Boys' Apparel Shop

A Separate Shop on the Fifth Floor

Will Offer for To-Day.

Boys' Winter Overcoats

9 to 18 years

Belted or Gathered Back Models

Of fine Overcoatings in plain or fancy weaves in gray, brown or heather mixtures, novelty worsted linings.

12.75

Small Boys' Overcoats

2 to 10 years

Of gray or blue chinchilla, brown or blue kersey; gray, blue or brown frieze; also tweeds, worsted lined.

Special 9.75

Boys' Winter Suits

With extra Knickerbockers. 7 to 18 years.

New Model Norfolk Suit of all wool tweed or cheviot in gray or brown colorings.

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6 to 18 years.

New belted model of genuine Mackinaw cloth, new plaids in gray, blue, green, red or brown colorings.

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Boys' Winter Shoes

School and Dress Shoes

For Large Boys 9 to 15 years—Sizes 1 to 6
For Small Boys 5 to 8 years—Sizes 10 to 13½

Of dull gun metal calf, orthopedic last, low heel, viscolized waterproof sole. Also dull calfskin shoes for street and dress wear, round toe, English last.

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For instance, thirty dollars for an overcoat that your friend will guess cost forty-five.

Others from $20-$50.

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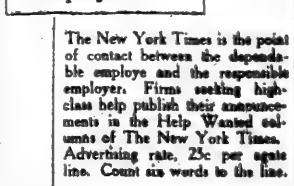

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If you want to *experiment* on your skin, there are plenty of treatments to experiment with. But if you want something whose value has been *proven* by years and years of successful use, if you want a treatment that *doctors* prescribe constantly, that you *know* contains nothing harsh or injurious, you will find it in Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap. It usually helps *quickly*, and rarely fails to clear away tormenting skin-eruptions.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Dept. 27-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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CHANGES IN CABINET

Though Wilson Is Satisfied with His Aids, Several May Quit Office.

PRIVATE LIFE CALLS McADOO

Gregory, Redfield, and Houston Are Also Named as Likely to Seek Retirement.

Except by voluntary retirement there will be few if any changes made in the personnel of President Wilson's Cabinet when he enters upon his second administration, according to Democratic leaders, now in this city, who have been active in the campaign for his re-election and who have been in close touch with the President for a long time.

"In my opinion," said one prominent Democrat last night in discussing the situation with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "March 4 will pass off without one ripple on the surface, aside from the inaugural ceremony, to show that a change of administration is occurring. I think it is safe to say that while members of the President's Cabinet, in compliance with time-honored custom, will put their resignations in his hands, as will the men of the diplomatic service, none will be accepted except in instances where a Cabinet member asks to be relieved and shows good and sufficient reason for his request."

According to the gossip in Democratic circles, Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory is one member of President Wilson's Cabinet who has manifested a strong desire to return to private life. Mr. Gregory, who is from Texas, succeeded James C. McReynolds of Kentucky, who was the first to hold this portfolio under President Wilson.

It is likewise rumored that Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, who has been in receipt of many flattering business offers since he became a member of President Wilson's Cabinet, may leave his present post before the second Administration of President Wilson, his father-in-law, has come to an end.

Morgenthau Again Mentioned.

It is taken for granted, however, by persons who should know that Secretary McAdoo will remain in his present position long enough to see the Farm Loan Board, of which he is honorary Chairman, and the Tariff Board, which he also fathered, in successful operation.

Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, is being talked of as a likely successor to Secretary McAdoo should he determine to return to private life. Mr. Morgenthau figured largely in gossip four years ago, while the Cabinet was in the making.

According to gossip in Democratic circles, John William Davis, at present Solicitor General of the United States and chief aid to Attorney General Gregory, might succeed his present chief should the latter retire at the beginning of President Wilson's second Administration. Dr. Davis is a resident of West Virginia. He is said to be well liked by the President.

There is some talk of Secretary of State Lansing relinquishing his important place in the Cabinet. According to his friends, Secretary Lansing's health is not as good as he might desire, and it has not improved under the strenuous application to duty that problems of state growing out of the European conflict and the Mexican imbroglio have rendered necessary. In the event of his retirement, Frank L. Polk of this city, Counselor for the department, is believed by some to stand a good chance of being promoted to head the department.

Redfield May Quit Post.

Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield of Brooklyn is another Cabinet member who, according to prominent Democrats, is likely to ask that he be relieved from public duty in order to return to private life when President Wilson begins his second Administration. Mr. Redfield has been in the Cabinet since President Wilson took office.

It is not known whether Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston will seek retirement. Some of his Democratic friends believe he will be subjected to a great deal of pressure to return as Chancellor of Washington University in St. Louis, a post he occupied when he entered the Cabinet. In any event the place has never been filled, and is being held open now for Secretary Houston by the Trustees of the university.

Should Secretary Houston decide to retire, friends of President Wilson believe that in appointing his successor the President would give recognition to the big farming population of the West, which was such a factor in the popular majority that was rolled up for Mr. Wilson in the last campaign. The name of Edwin Thomas Meredith of Avoca, Iowa, figures in the Democratic gossip regarding a possible successor to Secretary Houston in the event of his retirement. Mr. Meredith is editor and publisher of two farm publications.

CONTROL OF THE HOUSE

Recounts in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and North Carolina Likely to Clinch It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Representative Doremus, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, is confident that as the results of recounts in various doubtful districts come in they will show that the Democrats will control the next House of Representatives. He bases his claim on the outcome in three Pennsylvania districts, a New Jersey district, and a North Carolina district.

It is asserted that M. Clyde Kelly has defeated Representative Coleman, Republican, in the Thirtieth Pennsylvania District. Mr. Kelly was not the Democratic candidate, but was a Progressive-Prohibitionist, who made the fight against Mr. Coleman after the Democratic candidate had withdrawn. G. E. Campbell, Democrat, it is claimed has defeated Representative Barchfeld, Republican Representative from the Thirty-second Pennsylvania District, and it is also claimed that William B. Tobias, Democrat, has defeated Representative Charles H. Rowland in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania District. The claim is made also that Representative Scully, Democrat, in the Third New Jersey District, has been declared the winner in that contest, and Zeb Weaver, Democrat, has won over Representative James J. Britt, the present Republican Representative from the Tenth North Carolina District. Chairman Doremus further claims that there is a possibility of Democratic victory in the Fourth Illinois District. He contends that Representative Tavenner, Democrat, has been elected.

According to Representative Doremus, the next House will stand as follows:

Democrats, 217.
Republicans, 213.
Progressive, 1.
Socialist, 1.
Protectionist, 1.
Prohibitionist, 1.
Independent, 1.

The Republicans have been counting upon three of these independent members to assist them in organizing the House, namely, Mr. Schall, the Progressive from Minnesota; Mr. Martin, the Protectionist from Louisiana, and Mr. Fuller, the Independent from Massachusetts. They concede to the Democrats the straightout Prohibitionist from California, Mr. Randall, and the Progressive-Prohibitionist from Pennsylvania, Mr. Kelly. But even with the three independents the Republicans would have only 215 members and the Democrats would have 219. The final official returns alone will decide which party must assume the responsibility for legislation by the next House of Representatives.

WILL CORRECT MISTAKES.

No Difficulty Apprehended Over Inaccurate California Returns.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 23.—Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State, reiterated today his determination to insist upon full returns from all precincts of the State before certifying to the vote for Presidential electors from California. He declared the sealed envelopes in the precincts in question could be opened and the necessary count made in a few hours, should Superior Court Judges make such an order. Chairmen of the committees on both sides said there would be no difficulty in rectifying the inaccuracies.

Returns have been received at the Capitol from all counties in the State except San Francisco, San Diego and Alameda.

Parker Third in Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov 23.—Wilson electors received more than 85 per cent. of the votes cast in Louisiana, Nov. 7. The Progressive electors, pledged for John M. Parker of this State for Vice President and unpledged for President, received fewer votes than the Republican candidates. Complete official returns show 70,875 Democratic votes, 6,844 Republican, and 6,340 Progressive.

HAS SPIRITED END

Women Start Home to Raise the $300,000 Pledged by Them for 1917 Campaign.

HELP FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Will Send Money and Workers—Re-elects Most of Its Officers, Headed by Mrs. Whitehouse.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The State Woman Suffrage Party today elected officers, issued a Thanksgiving proclamation, and adjourned. The spirit of the gathering was summed up by the Chairman, Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, in closing the last business session. She said:

"We have pledged ourselves to work of such a character that the results seem certain, but in order to carry out these plans we have undertaken to raise more than $300,000. Only a very small part of this great sum has been given in money. We must now put ourselves to the task of fulfilling the pledges we have made here. That is the big message I want you to take with you to your homes and to the loyal workers you represent, and let them share the inspiration you may have found in this convention."

In its closing hours the convention accomplished these results:

Re-elected the majority of the present officers, headed by Mrs. Whitehouse, and changed the officers' terms from one to two years.

Decided to have an informal conference before the next election, the gathering probably to be held at Saratoga Springs next August.

Adopted this resolution: "The New York State Woman Suffrage Party, believing that unenfranchised persons are at a great disadvantage, whether producers or consumers, does affirm that until we vote we cannot expect to arrest the present deplorable distress known as 'the high cost of living.'"

Indorsed resolutions advocating equal pay for equal work in the Federal civil service and commending the establishment of a separate division for women and girls under the United States Department of Labor.

Sent a message to Miss Jeanette Rankin of Montana congratulating her upon her election to Congress.

Balloting Mostly Perfunctory.

The suffragists did not make a good showing at their own polls. All told, 209 were entitled to vote, but only 184 cast their ballots. Some of the women had gone home.

It was chiefly a re-election and unanimous. Only two changes were made. Mrs. Charles Noel Edge takes the place of Mrs. Alice Duer Miller as Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Miller is to head the new Board of Finance. Mrs. Carl R. Osterhead takes the place of Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore on the Board of Directors.

The officers re-elected are: Chairman, Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse; Vice Chairmen, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Raymond Brown, and Mrs. Henry White Cannon; Treasurer, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid; Recording Secretary, Miss Alice Morgan Wright; Directors, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Harriet May Mills, and Mrs. Dexter R. Rumsey.

The Thanksgiving proclamation adopted declares that "we women of the greatest State in the greatest Republic of the world resolve to announce a Thanksgiving of our own for the support of the half million votes at the polls November, 1915, and for that evolution in thought which we firmly trust to make us also the citizen equals with the men of our State in 1917."

Ogden Mills Reid, representing James Lees Laidlaw, of the men's section of the Woman Suffrage Party, reported that the men would take an active part in the outlook was bright.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who came in from Pennsylvania, was received with enthusiastic cheers. Dr. Shaw said the Pennsylvania women offered their cooperation to New York, either by continuing the work in their own State or helping in New York with money and workers. A telegram was sent immediately telling the women of the Keystone State to come into New York with money and experienced workers.

Mrs. Whitehouse called upon every woman present owning an automobile to learn to run it for suffrage, and a prize of a small car was offered to the first county in the State to complete its canvass for suffrage names.

It was announced that women from twenty-nine States were learning how to make suffrage speeches in the party's correspondence school. Mrs. Howard Mansfield announced that there were a few pupils in Great Britain and Canada and one promising pupil in Dannemora Prison. There are 1,400 weekly correspondents in all.

Mrs. John Blair told of a suffrage novel, by a dozen or more writers, to be put out as a serial in the Spring. All suffragists were asked to send their best recipes to the State Headquarters for a suffrage cook book.

At the closing meeting of the convention this evening Dr. Shaw, the principal speaker, said: "If the Republican Party had come into power at the recent election probably it would have remained in power a long time. They would not have needed us. The Democratic Party came into power by the skin of its teeth and has got to behave itself, and I think it knows it.

"That is as nearly a prophecy as can be given by a woman who knows nothing of politics and doesn't care a fig. It does not mean that I trust the Democrats more than the Republicans, or the Republicans more than the Democrats. I don't believe either of them; we have been cheated too many times by both. We had the Susan B. Anthony amendment before the National Legislature for forty-seven years, and for the first time we have had a chance for a vote. We will have another now, and I think things will be different."

To the women of the East who are working for suffrage a "certain sense of insult" was brought out in the recent political campaign, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw said. Presidential candidates were guilty of "careful geographical distribution of their utterances," Mrs. Laidlaw asserted, as they favored woman suffrage when on woman suffrage soil, but maintained silence when campaigning east of the Mississippi.

DIET SQUAD GAINS WEIGHT.

Only the "Fat Man" Loses Flesh as Result of Chicago Test.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Dr. John Dill Robertson's diet squad, after eating eight 13-cent meals, settled down into a real family existence at dinner tonight at the School of Domestic Art and Science, where the squad will live for two weeks on meals that will cost forty cents a day. Dr. Albert J. Stokes officially became "father," and sat at the head of the long table, and the task of serving the New England boiled dinner fell to him.

No complaints were heard today as to the quality or quantity of the food. "We have all we want to eat, and it is mighty good," said Miss Lissie Petit, one of the dieters.

The following table shows the net gain in the weight of the various "subjects":

Name.	Wed'd'y.	Today.	Gain.
Miss Gertrude Nelligan	112	113¼	1⅛
Miss Sophia Miller	120¼	121¼	1
Miss Borghild Halvorsen	148⅝	150	1⅜
Miss Lissie Petit	161	162½	1½
Mrs. Cecilia Wilcox	126½	127⅝	1⅛
Dr. Eva G. Hansen	110½	112¼	1⅝
Reuben Beckman	181¼	181⅝	⅜
H. L. Porsche	166½	166⅝	⅛
Henry Gehring, Jr.	161⅛	164⅝	3
Irwin A. Kowohl	165	166¼	1¼
William C. Merker	148⅛	148⅝	½

Total gain, 13⅝ pounds.

Dr Albert H. Stokes, the "fat man" of the squad, was the only member who lost any weight. He weighed 223¼ pounds when he started on the diet, and when dinner was finished tonight he tipped the scales at 220½ pounds. Dr. Robertson said tonight that he may reduce the amount of food given the volunteers, and thereby cut down the cost of the meals to thirty-five cents a day.

Wilson's Kansas Plurality $6,932.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 23.—Complete official figures for Kansas give Wilson 314,588; Hughes, 277,656; Benson, 24,685, and Hanly, 12,882. Wilson's plurality 36,932.

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This all black model is 9 inches high, patent leather vamp and foxing, glace kid top, welted sole, straight tip and all leather L. XV. heel.

Regular Value 8.00

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Being easily cleaned, Linoleum is the most sanitary floor covering for Bath Rooms, Toilet Rooms, Kitchens, Pantries, Laundries and Basement Halls, while its durability insures excellent service and practical economy.

We carry in stock an assortment of Imported and Domestic Linoleums which is so varied in designs, colorings and grades as to provide a satisfactory selection for any purpose.

INLAID LINOLEUM in attractive Tile and Parquet effects, at 95c. to $1.90 sq. yd.

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CORK CARPETS in all the plain colors; especially suitable for offices and nurseries at $1.20 to $1.65 sq. yd.

Our special method of cutting reduces waste to the minimum.

COCOA, NAPIER AND FIBRE MATTINGS for hall, kitchen and pantry runners.

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Emphasizing a specialized collection of Rich Fur Coats—Sets—and Separate Pieces.

Also smart styles in fur-trimmed sweaters —Sports and Motor Hats—Veils and other accessories.

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BOYS' clothes, as we make them, give the little fellows from three years up a comparative individuality and exclusiveness of value enjoyed by their elders. Just as painstakingly designed and tailored with a practical knowledge of years devoted to boys' apparel and fashioned from dependable materials essential to lasting service.

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All of Tagore's previously published works are included in the Bolpur edition, as well as his two new books, just published: "The Hungry Stones, and Other Stories" and "Fruit Gathering."

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$8.75

400 Coats that Sell usually at much higher prices, quite a few up to $18.50

The product of the Hodgman Rubber Company
America's Foremost Raincoat Makers

Cheviots, Cantons, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Mohair, some with plain and some with rubberized silk backs. Imported and domestic materials. All Coats sewed, cemented and with strap seams. Guaranteed waterproof. Sizes 34 to 46.

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Falling temperature creates the demand for warm, serviceable, good looking Winter Overcoats.

Macy's is ready to meet that demand with an assortment of Winter apparel varied in fabrics, distinctive and correct in style and reasonable in price. Prominent in this unusually large stock are—

Winter Overcoats At $19.75

Chosen from the best models offered this season by America's representative clothing makers—the best efforts of their master designers. Skillfully tailored from the season's desirable fabrics in extremely smart as well as conservative models.

Three-quarter length Pinch Backs, Chesterfields with concealed buttons and velvet collars, English Loose Fitting Box Coats—button through—Ulsters, Double Breasted Box and Semi-form fitting Overcoats, snappy Ulsterettes and Belted Coats—surely variety enough to please men of normal measurements.

Other Overcoats $14.75 to $64.50

Men's Suits at $19.75

Some men like snappy, up-to-the-minute clothes, with little tricks of tailoring and designs—others prefer straight-away conservative models cut on much broader lines than the popular semi-form fitting coats. No matter which you prefer you will find plenty of them in your size—in fabrics which are most desired today.

Winter Suits and Overcoats, $14.75

The correct combination of style and service — unequalled elsewhere in clothing at even higher prices. Warm, seasonable weaves, cut and tailored in decidedly attractive models.

Ovington's New Building

Alterations are now completed and Christmas stocks are displayed in our new building, double the size of our former store. Among the objects you will find here are:

The finest China and Glassware one may buy
Sheffield Silver and Venetian Glass
Enamelware and Colored Glass
Lamps and Shades at all prices
Marbles, Bronzes, Mirrors, Pictures and Frames
Unusual and Novel Gifts, Favors and Prizes

At this season particularly you will find an unusual variety of articles which have made Ovington's known as "The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue."

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POLICE USE POSTERS TO SAVE CITIZENS

Publicity Campaign Started by Commissioner Woods in Every Borough.

'DON'TS' FOR EVERYBODY

Picture Slides and Moving Pictures and 300,000 Safety Booklets Have Been Distributed.

Police Commissioner Woods, co-operating with the Advertising Club of New York, yesterday sent posters, moving picture slides, and safety booklets to all precincts. These are to be used in an organized publicity campaign against street accidents and other dangers. Fifty thousand posters, 300,000 booklets, and 1,000 picture slides, in addition to moving pictures of policemen in the act of distributing this campaign material, will be used in this effort to impress upon the people of the five boroughs the necessity of keeping wide awake against dangers that daily confront them.

Storekeepers and proprietors of houses which have conspicuous windows for exhibiting these posters will be asked by the policemen to co-operate with the Department in giving publicity to this appeal. Captains of precincts will request the proprietors of moving picture houses to use the lantern slides in between films on the screen morning and afternoon, and the little safety booklet will be given by the policemen on post to all who ask for it. Some of the advice in this booklet is as follows:

Dont run across streets through heavy traffic. The busiest man I know wastes thirty minutes a day; why risk your life to save five seconds crossing a street?

Never attempt to cross a street with a bundle or umbrella over your head or reading a newspaper.

Your automobile may be under control, but how about the other fellow's. He may be a crazy man. You don't know.

Don't be too eager to pull out your watch and give the time of day to everybody who asks for it.

Don't carry your handbag suspended by a strap from your wrist. Hold it tightly in your hand.

Don't beat your rugs or stir up ashes so that your dirt will be blown into your neighbor's apartment to fall on his food or be breathed by him.

Don't put flower boxes or other loose objects on your window ledges unless properly secured.

"In helping the department to plan this campaign against dangers of the street and home," said Commissioner Woods, "the committee representing the Advertising Club of New York have rendered a real public service to the city. Without the aid which, by their training and experience these gentlemen were able to give, the department would have been unable to get anywhere near the effect I know this campaign will produce, and I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the advertising men of the city for the splendid work they have done."

QUOTES NIETZSCHE IN SUIT.

Lawyer for Asche Also Calls His Wife a "Pathological Liar."

Quotations from Nietzsche, philosopher and free thinker, and accusations that the plaintiff was a "pathological liar," were introduced in the trial yesterday of the separation suit brought by Mrs. Asta Asche, daughter of Andrew O'Connor, a sculptor, against Herman T. Asche, a wealthy importer of foodstuffs.

Gustav Lange, Jr., counsel for Asche, said he would prove that Mrs. Asche's testimony as to alleged cruel treatment by her husband could not be relied upon because her physical condition made her a "pathological liar." He also offered in evidence a copy of "What Nietzsche Taught," with certain passages marked, and questioned Mrs. Asche as to whether she had read them and approved the teachings.

Concerning a quotation from Nietzsche as to "leasehold marriages," Mrs. Asche said she had read it. "Are you in favor of a marriage for a period of time only?" asked the attorney.

"I am not," replied Mrs. Asche. She admitted that she marked certain passages read in court, but said she did not agree with the sentiments expressed in them. As to a Nietzsche phrase, "Nothing has been proved thereby in favor of marriage in general," Mrs. Asche said it "did not exactly express her views of marriage."

Mrs. Asche denied on cross-examination that she "liked the frivolous life," and insisted that she was "serious-minded." She went to Night Court once, she said, and had gone to certain Broadway restaurants because she was interested in classic dancing. She denied that she had ever smoked cigarettes, but a servant employed in the Asche household in Riverside Drive during the six weeks the pair lived together said Mrs. Asche smoked a great deal, but always concealed the fact from her husband.

The trial will continue today.

Dunn Insures Life for $1,800,000.

Insurance for $1,800,000 on the life of Harry T. Dunn, President of the Fisk Rubber Company and Vice President of the Willys-Overland Company, has just been placed among several insurance companies in this city, it was learned yesterday. The insurance was placed by Julian S. Myrick and Frederick M. Fuller. Mr. Dunn makes his home in Toledo, Ohio, but spends part of the year in New York.

VILLA DEFEATED BEFORE CHIHUAHUA

Continued from Page 1.

will probably remain in the United States until Mr. Pani returns or they are officially informed of the de facto Government's desires.

The Americans will probably spend the recess at their homes.

The Commission held only one short session today, lasting less than an hour. Both in the morning and evening, the American and Mexican sections met separately for the discussion of various points which have come up in the last few days as a result of the objection offered by the Mexican section to the proposition submitted to them by the American commissioners.

NEW YORKERS OFF PATROL.

Will Take Up Camp Training After Being Relieved Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Nov. 23.—Regiments of the New York division will abandon their patrol of a fifty-mile sector of the border next week, and the work will be resumed by regiments of the regular army, according to information given out at Divisional Headquarters today. A desire of the staff officers to give the New York regiments more individual training is the important reason for relinquishing control of this part of the boundary.

When Brig. Gen. James Parker, commander of the Brownsville district, asked Major Gen. O'Ryan more than a month ago to patrol part of the sector the commander of the New York troops agreed to take part of the task because he wished to give his men work in outpost and patrol duty as part of a regular program of training. The work proved so beneficial to all branches that the guards were doubled at the end of two weeks, so that a battalion from each infantry regiment, together with a squadron of cavalry and other auxiliary troops, was on duty constantly at fifteen posts along fifty miles of river.

Since about 2,000 men were in these detachments, commanders were able to keep the river so closely guarded that many illegal crossings were prevented. Vigilance was increased when the activities of Villa agents on the American side were reported here, and it is believed that the knowledge of the impenetrable line of militia and regular troops prevented at least one band from crossing to the Mexican side. Should similar danger arise again, it is probable that the New York troops will resume their river stations.

Half of the strength of many regiments has been absent from the main camp this month because of the demands of the rivar patrol and the work of the battle practice and combat ranges, and General O'Ryan is anxious to get all commands back in camp so that his regular program of making the division an efficient fighting unit may be continued.

The program for December will include exercises to test the morale of the individual soldier. Discipline, general deportment, and neatness of dress will be emphasized, and there will be ceremonial and formal drills to increase regimental pride and to dispel any slouchy feeling the individual soldier may have.

It is explained that the abandonment of the river patrol by the New York troops does not mean that there is expectation of a general homeward movement. Regular army units are ready to take up the work immediately, and the militia regiments will be able to throw detachments on the border in one day should such action be necessary. In fact, the opinion prevails, and it is strengthened by the highest authority that there will be no general withdrawal of the militia in the next month.

CARRANZA NEARS QUERETARO.

Has Received No Details of the Proposed Border Agreement.

SAN JUAN DEL RIO, Mexico, Nov. 23.—General Carranza, who arrived here last night on his ride from Mexico City to Queretaro, started this morning for Thorcado. According to his present plan he will enter Queretaro, where a big reception for him has been planned, on Friday morning.

On his arrival here last night he was met by a number of distinguished Generals and civilians, and there was a celebration in his honor.

General Carranza has not yet received the details of the plan for a border agreement submitted to the Mexican Commissioners at Atlantic City.

Withdraws Charges Against Hellner

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 23.—Julius Hellner, corset manufacturer of New York, will not have to stand trial for the alleged violations of the Mann act for which he was indicted. The United States District Attorney's office asked that the charges against him be dismissed. His accuser, who was Miss Florence Giddens, has married. She now refuses to prosecute, declaring the charges she made were untrue.

GENERAL PETAIN

The Defender of Verdun, at a critical moment on the Meuse, gave out that any officer who ordered a retreat would be court-martialled.

We don't know what would happen to any member of our Expediting Department who extended a delivery date for materials, because such a circumstance has never come to our knowledge.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
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Gas Mantles differ, not in looks, but in service. The best for light - durability - economy - are

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"REFLEX" BRAND

Upright or Inverted 15¢
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WURLITZER

The Apollo

You lover of good music, do you realize what that name means? Instinctively, when you hear another player-piano mentioned, you ask, "Is it as good as the Apollo?"

The Apollo is the recognized prince of piano players—the leader among these instruments. It is being demonstrated every day in the year, in every place where there are lovers of music who can only be satisfied with absolute perfection.

WHY?

IT HAS WHAT NO OTHER PLAYER-PIANO HAS—a metronome motor, patented and controlled by the Melville Clark Piano Co. As delicate, as steady, as reliable as the watch on which you depend day after day, it never fails to keep absolutely even tempo. Other motors stop when you stop pedalling. They slow up when you pedal softly—they increase in speed when you put the pressure on.

IT HAS WHAT NO OTHER PLAYER PIANO HAS—the "human touch"—the impact of the finger pneumatics upon the keyboard—patented and controlled by the Melville Clark Piano Co. All other player-pianos are played unnaturally. The Apollo is the only one which plays with the "human touch."

IT HAS WHAT NO OTHER PLAYER-PIANO HAS—the Dynaline—patented and controlled by the Melville Clark Piano Co. This device enables the veriest amateur, who never sat down to an instrument before, to interpret the most intricate and difficult compositions, so that, were you not watching, you would declare that a finished artist was manipulating the instrument.

Come in and listen to the Apollo. Ask us questions—all you can think of—then go and investigate as many other players as you wish. We do not fear the result.

Write for Booklet. Prices from $625.

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December Records

Now On Sale

Columbia Records — Note the Notes

THE December list of Columbia Records stands almost without a precedent in extent, in interest, and in range of selections.

There are *eighty-two* selections listed, ranging from Lazaro's operatic arias to Al Jolson's latest hit. And the names of the artists listed below will prove this list an artistic *event!*

Hipolito Lazaro — The Supreme Tenor sings two great arias from "Rigoletto" and "Tosca"

Johannes Sembach — Greatest of German tenors sings the "Preislied" and "Lohengrin's Farewell"

Pablo Casals — Greatest of 'cellists plays two masterpieces by Haydn and Bach

Leon Rothier — Metropolitan basso delivers the magnificent "Marcello's Air"

Graham Marr — America's foremost baritone sings the "Stein Song" and "Brown October Ale"

Lucy Gates — American Soprano prima-donna delights with two joyous coloratura airs

Al Jolson — The most popular blackface comedian sings a typical Jolson hit

Henri Scott — Famed operatic basso thrills with Valentine's Farewell from "Faust"

Weber and Fields — The inimitable pair in two of their most popular vaudeville sketches

Then there is an array of song-successes; Tschaikowsky's "1812 Overture" played by the Band of H. M. Grenadier Guards; four orchestral overtures; the "Scheherazade" suite in the Diaghileff's Ballet Russe series; records in native Gaelic; first recordings by the Musical Art Society of New York under the personal direction of Frank Damrosch; instrumental trios; vocal and violin solos; marimba, accordion and celesta novelties. Special Christmas records are also included.

Here is a list that is a *revelation* of what Columbia Records can offer in the *best* of entertainment, the best of its class, whichever form or class you prefer. A *treat* awaits you at your dealer's *today!*

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month

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Mandel Phono Co., 61 Delancey St.
International Phono Co., 196 E. Houston.
Union Talking Machine Co., 51 Av. B (4th St.)
Saul Birns, 111 2d Av. (4th St.)
14TH TO 43D STREET.
Hecht Bros., 53 W. 14th St.
Columbia Furniture Co., 131 W. 23th.
Mrs. B. Handler, 443 3d Av. (31st St.)
Isaac Farkl, 153 W. 23d St.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, Broadway and 33d St.
Spear & Co., 22 W. 34th St.
Hartman, Peck & Co., 433 5th Av. (39th St.)
Casey Bros., 564 10th Av. (41st St.)
Central Piano Co., 139 E. 42d St.
Christman Sons, 753 6th Av. (43d St.)
43D TO 86TH STREET.
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. and 8th Av.
Cortina Academy of Languages, 12 E. 46th St.
A. H. Mayers, 783 Ninth Av. (52d St.)
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Fuller & Bagley, 2106 B'way (74th St.)
O. W. Wuerts, 1513 Third Av. (85th St.)
F. Beidelbauer, 1667 Third Av. (94th)
F. Bullenkamp, 725 Columbus Av. (95th St.)
ABOVE 96TH STREET.
S. A. Sherman, 2128 Third Av. (110th)
L. Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Pathe Grafonola Shop, 53 W. 125th St.
Louis Dreasen, 475 Lenox Av. (134th)
Goldberg Furniture & Carpet Co., 148th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Aeolian Grafonola Shop, 3759 B'way (156th St.)
O. W. Wuerts, 1387 St. Nicholas Av. (194th St.)
YONKERS.
Goldberg Furniture & Carpet Co. 16-18 Warburton Av.
R. Thompson, 69 S. Broadway.
BRONX.
Goldberg Furniture & Carpet Co., 1231-41 Third Av. (163d St.)
Louis Greenberg, 3391 Third Av. (Wendover Av.)
M. Loscher, 2732 Third Av. (145th St.)
Daniel Canter, 915 Freeman St.
Wm. J. Hoppe, 1471 E. 138th St.
Leibowitz Grafonola Shop, 894 E. 163d St. (Westchester Av.)
Bloch Furn. & Carpet Co., 430 E. Tremont Av.
Panken Co., 2002 Webster Av.
Webster Music Shop, 2561 Webster Av.
BROOKLYN—DOWNTOWN
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
Aeolian Piano Co., 11 Flatbush Av.
Guarantee Phono Co., 257 Washington.
Thos. Indell, 177 Hudson Av. (Sands St.)
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Av.
SOUTH BROOKLYN.
John Lanzare, 221 Court St. (Sackett)
C. A. Hansen & Bro., 261 Columbia St. (Carroll)
D. D'Antonio, 283 Fifth Av.
Michaels & Co., 503 Fifth Av.
BAY RIDGE SECTION.
G. & R. Furniture Co., 5413 5th Av. (54)
C. A. Hansen Bro., 4711 5th Av. (47th St.)
Seaver Bros., 5208 3d Av. (52d St.)
A. Osterius, 6322 7th Av. (63d St.)
Chas. J. Goldsmid, 9161 4th Av. (91st)
WILLIAMSBURG SECTION.
J. Racow, 392 Grand St. (Driggs Av.)
Western T. M. Co., 221 Broadway (Marcy Av.)
B. Sletsnick, 742 Manhattan Av. (Meserole Av.)
M. R. Evans, 730 Flushing Av. (Union)
John A. Schwarz, 838 Broadway (Park Av.)
CENTRAL BROOKLYN.
M. S. Warschill, 617 Myrtle Av. (Kent Av.)
R. Guy Warner, 1213 Bedford Av. (Hancock St.)
Nostrand Music Shop, 768 Nostrand Av. (Lincoln Pl.)
Franklin Phono. Shop, 719 Franklin Av. (Park Pl.)
Mullen Bros., 591 Washington Av. (Lafayette Av.)
Bolin Bros., 235 Utica Av. (St. John's Pl.)
BUSHWICK SECTION.
P. G. Hess, 1237 B'way (Van Buren)
United Music Store, 1441 Broadway (Madison)
Adler & Becker, 1629 Broadway (Macdonough)
Jas. Murray, 1900 Fulton St. (Hopkinson Av.)
Baim Bros., 1535 Pitkin Av. (Saratoga Av.)
Kipness Bros., 3735 Atlantic Av. (Wyona St.)
Geo. H. Robson, 370 Crescent St. (Magenta St.)
Ridgewood Graf. Shop, 1744 Myrtle Av. (Willow St.)
FLATBUSH SECTION.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1133 Flatbush Av. (Clarendon Road).
LONG ISLAND.
Starke Bros., 11813 Liberty Av., Morris Park.
L. Gally, 197 Main St., Astoria.
Hartmann Piano Co., 4110 Jamaica Av., Woodhaven.
JERSEY CITY.
Carlson & Meyer, 346 Jackson Av.
Philip Deckman, 541 Newark Av.
Adam Buckstuhl, 311 Central Av.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 134 Newark Av.
NEWARK.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 836-905 S. Broad.
L. Bamberger & Co., Market and Halsey Sts.
W. P. Herr, 205 Belmont Av.
Meyer Konwiser, 237 S. Orange Av.
Nixon Piano Co., 25 New St.
Christian Schmidt Furn. Co., Springfield Av.
H. Friedman, 153 Ferry St.
NEW JERSEY.
Andrew Byruton, 153 Bergenline Av., Union Hill.
N. Gliefich, 663 Broadway, Bayonne.
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 233 N. Broad St., Elizabeth.
Romer E. Marshall, 365 Main St., Paterson.
F. C. Dobert, Rutherford.
Griffith Piano Co., 235 W. Front St., Plainfield.
Jacob Bros., 207 Harrison Av., Harrison.
"Cordis," 1130 Washington St., Hoboken.
W. O. Mantzsch, 195 Main Av., Passaic.
N. Y. Furniture Co., 553 First St., Hoboken.
Piano & Music Co., 580 Bloomfield Av., Montclair.
S. Salter, 283 State St., Perth Amboy.
OUT OF TOWN.
Pete & Boyd, 240 Main St., Tottenville, S. I.
A. Lazzo, 276 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Rysal & Lewis, 3 West Main St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
Jos. Tunick, 136 N. Main St., Port Chester, N. Y.

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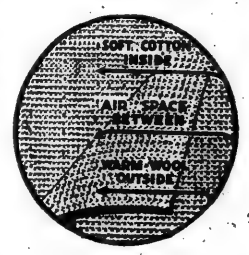

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Many other features in the DECEMBER NUMBER

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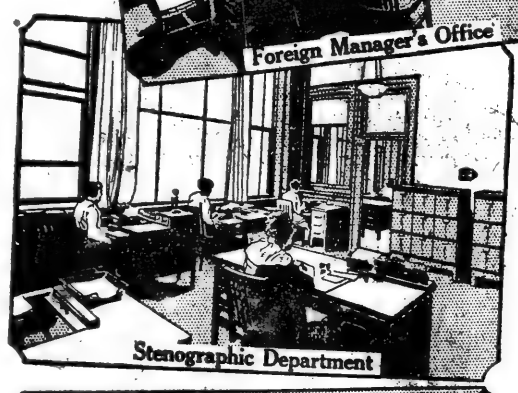
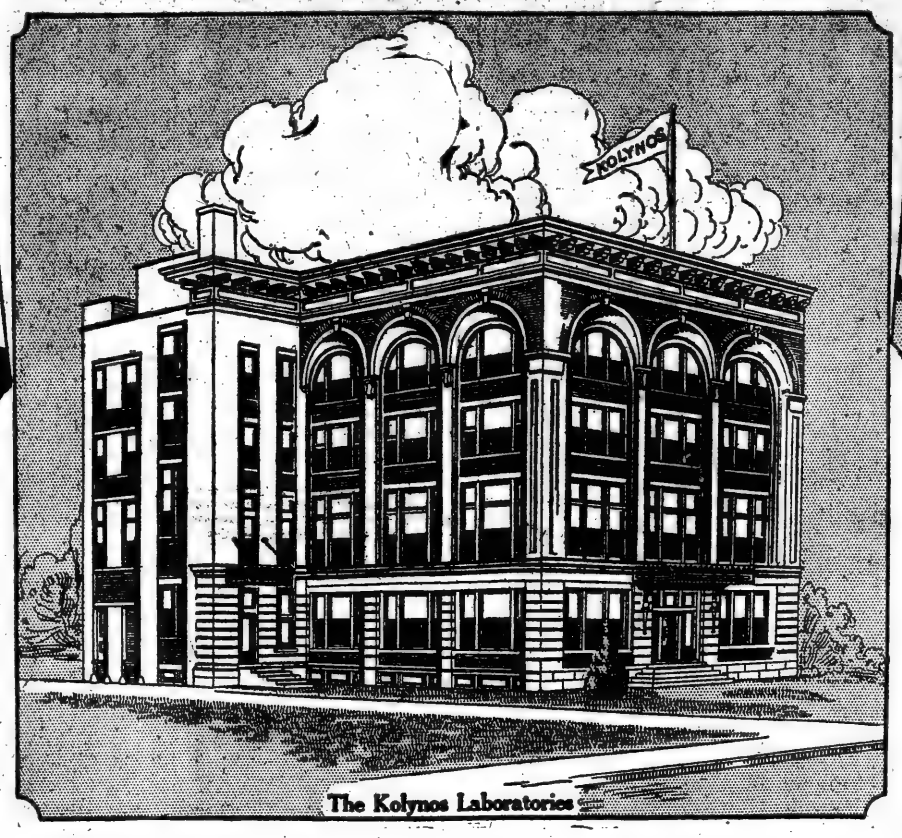
Foreign Manager's Office

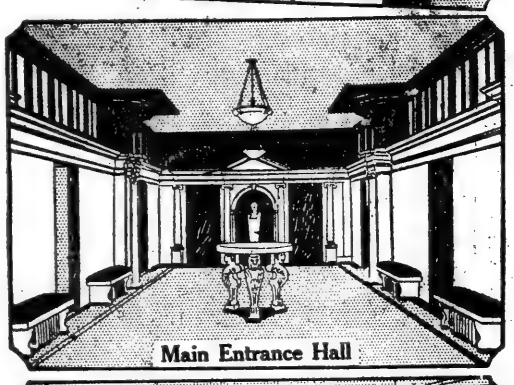

Stenographic Department

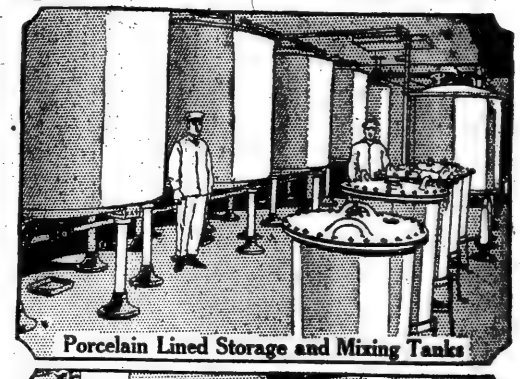


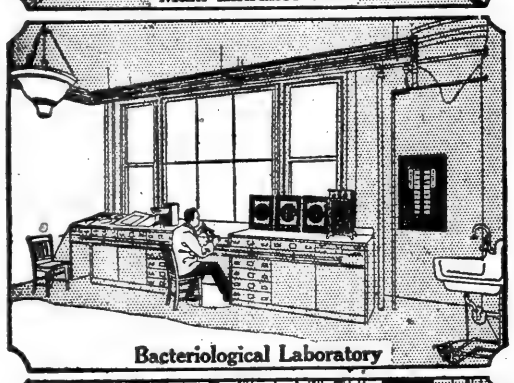
The Kolynos Laboratories

General Manager's Office

Directors' Room

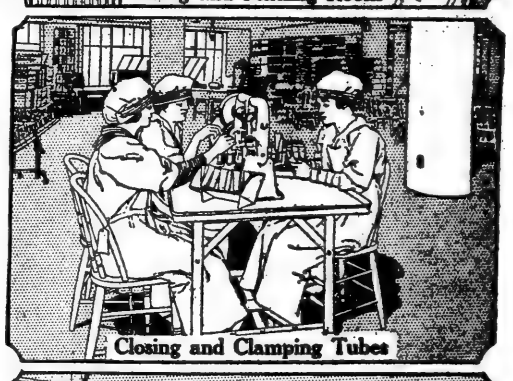

Main Entrance Hall


Porcelain Lined Storage and Mixing Tanks

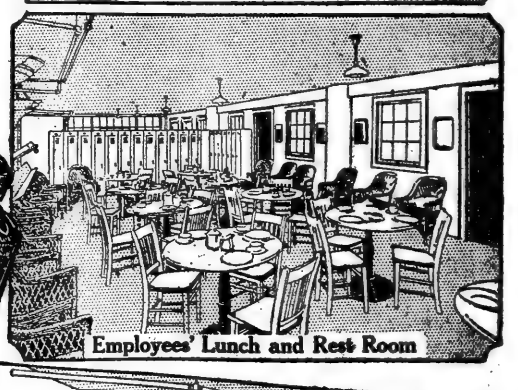

Bacteriological Laboratory

Filling and Packing Room

Filling Tubes


Closing and Clamping Tubes

Mailing Department


Employees' Lunch and Rest Room

Our New House Like Our Formula Is Open to the Public

These new Kolynos Laboratories in New Haven are the outgrowth of a prescription.

They represent the proper admixture of Science and Business—the discovery of a great principle and its practical application to the uses of mankind.

Forty thousand dentists in America—four-fifths of the profession, have now endorsed and are using Kolynos.

For their information, and the benefit of the public, we here show the new Kolynos Laboratories. The various pictures on this page indicate that they *are Laboratories* in the truest sense, being the elaboration to the most useful degree of the *first dental cream* which has satisfactorily dealt with Oral Hygiene.

That the work of the Kolynos Laboratories is continuously progressive is shown in the new bacteriological and chemical research laboratories, as well as in the manufacturing and business departments.

Nothing could be whiter—nothing brighter—nothing lighter, than every cubic foot of space in this splendid new building. No expense has been spared, no point neglected, to make *the conditions* under which Kolynos Dental Cream and Liquid Kolynos are produced, ideal from the standpoint of sanitation. The Kolynos quality has always been the highest which scientific methods could produce.

In the use of Kolynos as your dentifrice you are assured of *a standara product,* highly endorsed by professional men the world over, and *made under ideal conditions.*

Write for a free sample today—enough for several days' trial, and prove *"How Clean My Mouth Feels"* after the use of Kolynos Dental Cream.

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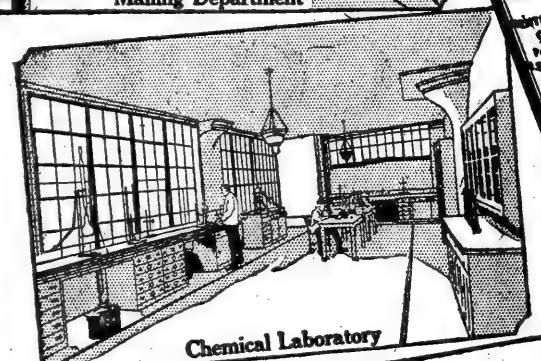
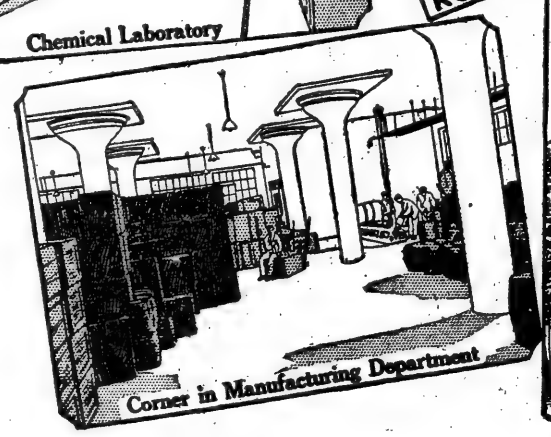
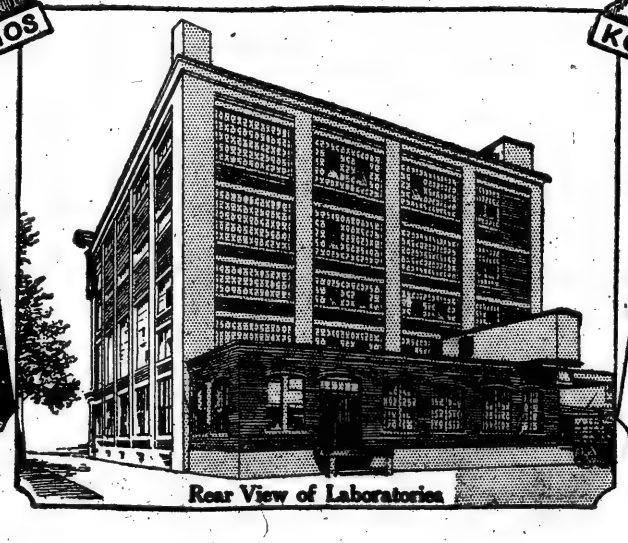
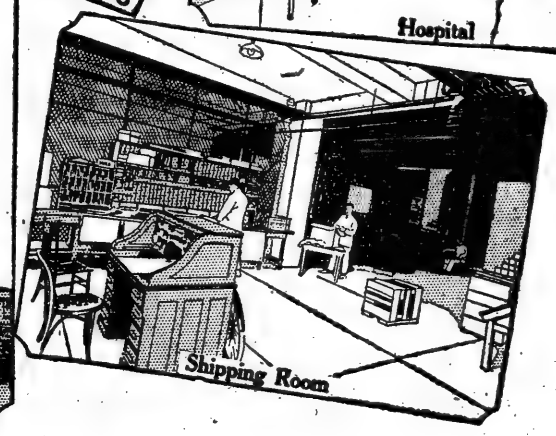
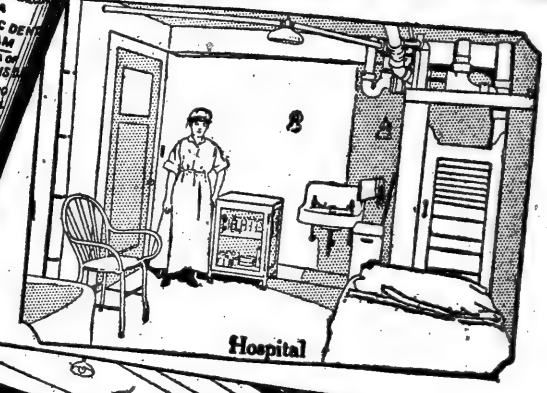

Chemical Laboratory


Corner in Manufacturing Department


Rear View of Laboratories


Shipping Room


Hospital

POINTS OUT NEEDS OF THE RAILROADS

Spokesman for Transportation Companies Opens Testimony at Newlands Inquiry.

URGES NEW CONSTRUCTION

Declares That Would Lower Cost of Living—Assails Regulation Based on Repression.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Before the Newlands Joint Congressional Committee now investigating the railroad situation, A. P. Thom, counsel for the railway executives' Advisory Committee, and the first witness in the inquiry today, urged that the high cost of living could be materially relieved if the railroads of the country were assured of stability of regulatory conditions so that their securities could find a market and transportation facilities could be extended. The cost of transportation, he said, was not the paramount question, but instead the adequacy of facilities to keep up with the demands of the business of the country. He cited the conditions that have confronted the country during the present war, when manufacturers were willing to pay almost any price for moving their commodities to the seaboard for shipment abroad.

Mr. Thom was the only witness of the day. He went into the manifold phases of the railroad problem with great pains and made recommendations for action by Congress that would, in the judgment of the committee which he represented, afford a salutary and sufficient remedy.

Deplores Punitive Legislation.

Mr. Thom pointed out that the present system of railroad regulation had its beginning in the abuses of the past and was based on the principles of repression, correction, and punishment, rather than on constructive principles. He contrasted this with the plan of Governmental regulation of banks.

"The system of bank regulation," he said, "was born of the spirit of helpfulness and encouragement intended to build up and make adequate for the American people its system of national banks. Railroad regulation, on the other hand, is the result of a spirit of anger that grew out of real or fancied abuses in the past. Has not the time now come to consider whether the system of correction has not gone far enough in the public interest and whether the time has not come for the proper element of helpfulness to be introduced into the system.

"The railroads accept the view that regulation is a permanent and enduring part of government in America and that the first duty of the carriers is to the public. That duty is to afford reasonable facilities on reasonable terms and at reasonable rates, and this must be done before any private interests can be considered. They ask that all their proposals be measured by the standard of public interest, and to appreciate that if any proposal fails to come up to this standard it must be discarded."

Mr. Thom contended that the real interest of the public was in being assured of certainty, safety, and sufficiency of transportation facilities rather than in rates. The first consideration of the public was to obtain transportation facilities. The cost was in reality, he said, a second consideration.

"This is illustrated," Mr. Thom said, "by the sentiment of the country this Summer, when it was menaced by the prospects of an extire suspension of transportation. In such an event, business men would have been willing to pay almost anything to get their goods to market. It is illustrated again by the present car shortage, when the comfort and business of the public is seriously menaced by the failure to obtain cars. The present systems of regulation are entirely adequate to protect the public against exorbitant rates, but are not adequate to insure to the public sufficient facilities for its present and future requirements.

"There can be no reasonable contention that an adequate supply of transportation facilities is now assured the public, either for its present or future needs. This is illustrated by the embargoes placed last Spring, largely due to inadequate terminals in some parts of the country which laid their oppressive hand on business to such an extent that Commissioner Clark put himself at the head of a committee of railroad men to try to work out the problem, and the difficulty is still unremedied, because of the fundamental lack of facilities. It is also illustrated by the difficulty experienced in the handling of the large increase of business at the present time."

Remedy for High Prices.

Mr. Thom proposed an increase of transportation facilities as a method of securing relief from the high cost of living.

"There have been less than 1,000 miles of new railroad constructed in the United States during the past year," he said, "less than in any year since 1848, except the period of the civil war, and yet the cost of living is daily advancing owing to a shortage of supplies which might be remedied by securing access to new areas of production."

As illustrating the inequality of transportation facilities at a time when new railroad building has nearly stopped, Mr. Thom showed that while New Jersey has thirty-one miles of railroad for every 100 square miles of territory, the average for the United States is only 18.53 miles, and in Idaho there are only 3,037 miles for every 100 square miles. Pointing to a large map of Idaho, he showed the territory in that State containing a vast wealth of agricultural and mineral lands, as yet untouched.

"Less than 33 per cent. of the resources of the State now have railroad facilities," Mr. Thom said. "Will the undeveloped States be satisfied to stop railroad construction under such a condition of inequality? Railroad facilities must grow if the commerce of the country is to grow. All men of affairs recognize that this requires a constant influx of new money.

Railroad Credit.

"This leads us to the consideration as to whether railroad credit is as good as the public interest requires. It is impossible for railroads to earn enough to supply the necessary new facilities from current revenue. They must be provided from credit. Investors cannot be coerced but must be attracted.

Among the conditions affecting railroad credit which deter investors, Mr. Thom mentioned the following:

"First—Railroad revenues are not controlled by investors, but are fixed and limited by Government authority, and not by one but by several Governmental authorities, which do not recognize responsibility for assured results to investors and are entirely uneo-ordinated.

"Second—Railroads cannot control, and the Government cannot and does not limit the expense account.

"Third—The present system of regulation is based on a policy of regulation and correction and not on a policy of helpfulness and encouragement.

"Fourth—The outstanding obligations of the railroads have already exceeded the financial rule of safety and involve a disproportionate amount of obligations bearing fixed charges.

"Fifth—The investor must accept a subordinate obligation or security with no assurance of a surplus of earnings to support it.

"Sixth—Other competitive lines of investment present superior attractions.

"Seventh—The railroad business is largely controlled by political instead of business considerations.

"We may debate about what has caused the present conditions," Mr. Thom continued, "but we cannot debate about what the people need. The view held by some that the present situation of the carriers was brought about by mismanagement and wrongdoing in the past totally ignores the needs of the public in the present and in the future.

"The public will not excuse inadequate transportation facilities now because some one tells them that the condition is the result of mistakes that may have been made in the past. The President has taken the view that we must look forward in this matter and 'make a fresh assessment of circumstances' in order to deal helpfully and intelligently with the problem. Certainly the burden of proof is on the man who wants merely to look to the past to show that every need of commerce now and in the future will be supplied merely by the removal of abuses.

Says Abuses Have Ceased.

"The abuses have practically ceased and are no more prevalent in the railroad business today than in any other business humanely conducted. The great question now is whether the existing system of regulation gives the public reliable assurance of sufficient present and future railroad facilities. If not, it will be admitted that there must be such a change as will provide them.

"Let us get a fair view of the problem now under consideration. Let us attempt to define an issue that will be accepted by all as the issue between those who advocate some change in the existing system and those who oppose any change. Those who oppose any change must make their appeal on the ground that the present system assures the public of the continued adequacy of transportation facilities. If they do not, no argument based on the desirability of the present dual system of regulation will be accepted by public judgment.

"If the public is not assured of adequate railroad service, the question of what are sometimes termed, I think improperly, 'States' rights' are not involved, for such a situation would necessarily mean either larger and better national regulation or Government ownership. If the regulation of transportation facilities privately owned should fail Government ownership must follow, and then all power of the States over the railroads would disappear.

"Let us debate this question, then, not upon any mere theory or jealousy as to the distribution of Governmental power, but upon the large issue of what the public interest requires in respect of the assurance of adequate transportation service."

After a brief secret session to arrange the order of witnesses the committee adjourned to meet tomorrow morning.

TO URGE FEDERAL CONTROL.

Merchants' Association's Argument for the Congress Inquiry.

Representatives of the Merchants' Association of New York will appear before the Newlands Investigating Committee in Washington to oppose Government ownership of public service corporations and to advocate Federal regulation of railroads to replace the present scheme of regulation by both State and National Government. The association issued yesterday in pamphlet form the arguments which it has instructed its representatives to offer the Newlands Committee.

In its argument against Government ownership, the Merchants' Association says that the fundamental defects of Government operation are:

1. Dilatory, inconsistent, vacillating, and therefore ineffective and wasteful policy.
2. Unsuitable, inefficient, and frequently changed executive organization.
3. Hampering limitations upon executives.
4. Lack of self-interest as an incentive.
5. Lack of standards of efficiency.

"The fundamental assumption which underlies the argument for Government ownership and operation of public utilities," the argument says, "is that a profit now equal to that now secured by private corporations through private operation can be secured for the public benefit by public operation; or that, as an alternative, by the elimination of profit, service may be increased of charges reduced.

"This implies that public management will be as economically, efficient, and productive as private or corporate management. The latter assumption is unwarranted. On the contrary, it can be shown that Government management is fundamentally defective in important particulars; that its defects are inherent in and inseparable from our system of Government; that those defects made relative inefficiency and uneconomy inevitable."

The argument points out the slowness with which Congress acts and the delay in appropriations as bars to its being a directorate for public utilities. It uses the alleged haphazard system of river and harbor improvement to illustrate this point. "A characteristic defect of governmental industrial plants," it says, "is their low physical efficiency." As for the difficulties of choosing proper managers under the present form of Government, the association says:

"Almost invariably the selection of Governmental executives is based upon considerations other than the qualifications indispensable to a good business manager. The method of selection considers popularity and disregards proficiency. It accepts active intelligence as the equivalent of highly specialized training. It assumes that brilliance is synonymous with sound judgment.

"It assumes that a brilliant lawyer, a high-minded and intellectual idealist, a sincere, and vociferous reformer, or a shrewd and able practical politician, is as capable of managing intricate business affairs as a man of long experience, intimate knowledge, and highly developed skill in the special field concerned."

The association also sees great danger of political consideration entering into the conduct by the Government of the railroads employing 2,000,000 persons and calling for an annual expenditure of about $4,000,000,000.

In its argument for Federal regulation the association points out the evil results of the present system—the conflicting rules and laws and consequent impairment of railroad credit through divergence of regulation of the issue of securities.

"The present chaotic condition is exceedingly detrimental," the association says. "Single regulation by national authority would abolish the evils arising from multiple control. The business sentiment of the country is generally favorable to the abolition of diverse State regulation and the substitution of national authority.

"Intelligent business men do not wish the regulation of railroads to take the form of reprisals for past wrongs, concessions to passing popular prejudice, or financial discriminations against part of the country for the benefit of other parts. They wish rates as low as are reasonably possible, but they clearly understand that efficiency of service is more important than low rates and they do not wish the railroads starved and thus incapacitated from giving good service.

"The principles of business efficiency are already applied in a remarkable degree to the management of the railroads. The abuses against which the public rebelled years ago are practically eliminated. The necessity for punitive legislation has practically passed away. The present need, therefore, is for regulation which shall carefully eliminate sectional and political motives; which shall proceed along judicial lines; which shall be determined solely upon sound economic grounds; and which shall give full regard to the need for conserving the facilities of commerce as a necessary means for promoting the welfare of the whole people.

"Adequate increase of the number of members and the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the taking over by the Federal Government of the sole control of the railroads would be a wise and beneficial measure and tend greatly to improve the railroad system of the entire country."

VALUATION OF RAILROAD.

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico's Cost for Equipment Unduly Large.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The physical valuation of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway, announced today by the Interstate Commerce Commission, places the cost of reproduction at $8,866,636. It is capitalized at $40,938,031. The report shows the original cost of the line equipped was $12,194,231. The record cost of road equipment was found unduly large.

"The issue of $28,000,000 bonds," the report says, "is really a portion of an authorized issue of $50,000,000 and although the issue is really a part of the capitalization of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, it is an obligation primarily of the St. Louis & San Francisco."

The railroad is part of the Gulf Coast Lines, which skirt the gulf coast from New Orleans to Brownsville.

The announcement of valuation was the second the commission had made in its work of appraising the railroad systems of the country.

$20,000 Verdict Against Interboro.

A jury in the Supreme Court in the Bronx gave a verdict for $20,000 yesterday in the suit of Mary Staub, a servant, of Paterson, N. J., against the Interborough Rapid Transit because she fell through the open gate of a Third Avenue elevated train on the night of Oct. 8, 1914, near the Bronx Park station. The plaintiff fell thirty feet to the grounds of the Fordham University. Her spine was dislocated, and her skull fractured. The evidence showed that Miss Staub was permitted to walk through the gate when the train was stalled near the station.

MAY JOIN 3 CASES IN 8-HOUR TEST

Roads Still Oppose the Oklahoma Suit, and the Santa Fe Argument Goes Over.

CONFERENCES AT CAPITAL

Transportation Lines Insist on the Selection of a Suit of Wide Application.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—After conferences today with attorneys representing the railroads Solicitor General Davis expressed the opinion that an agreement would be reached as to the points to be submitted to the United States Supreme Court in a test case involving the constitutionality of the Adamson eight-hour law.

The railroads are anxious to have included in the agreement all points that have been advanced to show the illegality of the Adamson act. It is not of consequence what case is chosen for the test, but the railroads object to having the case taken before the Supreme Court on the basis of points that involve only a particular road whose effort to obtain an injunction is made the subject of an appeal to the highest tribunal.

The current conferences at the Department of Justice are intended to bring about stipulations satisfactory to both the Government and the railroads, and these will be laid before the Supreme Court with a request from both sides that the court take all the stipulations into consideration in deciding the issue.

The announcement that the trial of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and the Union Pacific cases at Kansas City had been postponed until tomorrow gave support to a view expressed by some officials that the Government lawyers were still undecided as to which of the various cases to select as a test case.

While there was belief that no decision would be made until the Attorney General had an opportunity to examine the bills in each suit carefully, and analyze their differences, there was a general expectation that in all probability the way out of the dilemma would be to include three pending cases, the Santa Fé, the Union Pacific, and the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf in the appeal, and have them presented together to the Supreme Court and argued as one case.

It was said that there were sufficient differences in the territory and business of the three roads to make it apparent that any one of them would not be representative of either of the others and therefore, if all three were taken as a composite case, the interests of all roads comparable to any of the three would be served justly and fairly.

The Attorney General said tonight that he had no statement to make, and that the whole situation waited on the action to be taken by Judge Pollock at Kansas City tomorrow. This was taken to mean that the choice of a test case has been held open out of deference to the representations of the great majority of roads and that in the end a satisfactory compromise would be sought by appealing the three cases together to the Supreme Court.

Deadlock at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 23.—After an all-day conference attorneys for the Federal Government and the railroads remained in deadlock tonight as to a test case for the Adamson law. Efforts to reach an agreement will be resumed tomorrow.

The injunction case of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé was to have come up before Judge John C. Pollock at Kansas City, Kan., this morning, but counsel being unable to decide upon a harmonious course of procedure, the Court postponed the case until tomorrow.

Frank Hagerman, retained as counsel for the Government, believes the decision of Judge Pollock, whether the court holds the Adamson law invalid, and in a final decree construed it to the Supreme Court, covers all the points involved.

With this view attorneys for the railroads take issue. They maintain that an adequate case could be presented to the highest court in the land only by including in an appeal the issues involved by participation in litigation of such great systems as the Santa Fé or the Pennsylvania, preferably the former.

Supporting Mr. Hagerman were E. Marvin Underwood and Carroll Todd from the Department of Justice at Washington. For the railroads were Walker D. Hines of New York, Gardiner Lathrop and Robert Dunlap of the Santa Fé, N. H. Loomis of the Union Pacific, and O. N. Spencer of the Burlington.

Denial was made both by Mr. Hagerman and Mr. Hines of a published report that attorneys throughout the country had been instructed to request postponements when their injunction suits were called in the various Federal courts.

The railroad attorneys tonight were studying a written proposition made to them by Mr. Hagerman late today. They refused to say what the proposal contained in the way of a settlement.

FILE EIGHT-HOUR LAW SUITS.

Two Roads Ask Chicago Judge for Immediate Injunctions.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Companies today sought immediate injunctions to restrain the Government from enforcing the Adamson law, but the motions were denied by Judge George A. Carpenter, to whom they were presented, in the absence of Judge Landis. The cases were set for hearing on Dec. 4 with the other railroad injunction suits against the Adamson law.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—The heads of the four brotherhoods of railway employes are included in an equity suit brought by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in the United States Court here today to enjoin the Government authorities from enforcing the provisions of the Adamson eight-hour law after Jan. 1. In other respects the bill is the same as those filed by the Reading and the Pennsylvania Railroads.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 23.—The Pennsylvania Company and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad today filed suits here attacking the Adamson eight-hour law.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 23.—The Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad today filed suit in the District Court against the eight-hour law.

WANTS FOG CLEARED AWAY.

Southern's President Explains Attitude Toward Eight-Hour Law.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23.—In announcing that the Southern Railway system would ask the courts to interpret the Adamson eight-hour law, President Fairfax Harrison said today:

"There is such an irreconcilable difference between the interpretation of the law upon which the lawyers agree and that the men want that it is apparent that a judicial interpretation and clarification of the law is necessary in the interest of all concerned.

"Quite frankly, we are unable to apply the law because we do not know what it means. We know what the men want, but the lawyers say the law does not give them that, but gives them something else which every railroad manager knows they do not want. The men are naturally disappointed that the question is not settled and so are the managers, but we must all have patience and good temper and try to avoid passion while we grope our way out of the fog."

GOMPERS GIVES DEFIANCE.

Stirs Federation by His Eight-Hour Law Declaration.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—President Samuel Gompers, addressing the Convention of the Federation of Labor late this afternoon, said:

"If it was Judge Hook's intention to test the constitutionality of the eight-hour law, why didn't he declare it constitutional and place the burden of proof upon the railroad managers, who wanted to evade and avoid it, instead of, Government, the association says:

The delegates arose to their feet with shouts of approval. The applause lasted five minutes. Then Mr. Gompers continued:

"We are going to act on the defensive, but if a fight is to be made to take from the men, woman, and children of our land the advantages they have obtained, then labor's opponents had better look out. We will resist to the uttermost."

Jurisdictional disputes took up most of the time at both sessions of the convention today.

GOETHALS BOARD MEETS.

Discusses Eight-Hour Law Investigation with Railroad Heads.

The commission headed by Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, which was appointed to study the effect of the Adamson eight-hour law for railroads after it has gone into effect, held its first meeting in this city yesterday. The commission met in Room 621 of the Customs House, and conferred during the morning with Presidents and other officials of a number of the largest railroads of the country.

Yesterday's meeting of the commission was private, and the only persons present were the commissioners and the railroad officials. During the conference George Rublee, a member of the commission, who is also a member of the Federal Trade Commission, came out of the conference room and said that the meeting was informal and, as the work of the commission was not really to begin until Jan. 1 at the earliest, no public hearings would be held yet.

"The commission is holding an informal conference," he said, "with the railroad Presidents, for the purpose of discussing methods as to how our investigation regarding the operation of the Adamson law is to be conducted.

"I must emphasize the fact that the conference is informal and the proceedings, therefore, are not public. After our meeting with the railroad Presidents we shall confer with the Brotherhood chiefs. The work of the commission does not really begin until Jan. 1 under the Adamson act, so we cannot say what our plans are to be for the intervening period."

General Goethals said after the meeting that no more conferences would be held before next Tuesday, when it is expected that the commissioners will have an informal talk with representatives of the Brotherhoods similar to their talk with the railroad Presidents yesterday.

The entire commission, consisting of General Goethals, Mr. Rublee, Edgar E. Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and its Secretary, Dr. Max O. Lorenz, attended yesterday's meeting. Among the railroad officials attending were Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio; Judge R. S. Lovett, Chairman of the Union Pacific's Board; President Hale Holden of the Burlington; President Frederick D. Underwood of the Erie; President Benjamin F. Bush of the Missouri Pacific; Vice President William W. Atterbury of the Pennsylvania, and President L. F. Loree of the Delaware & Hudson.

HIGH WAGES HIT THE NAVY.

Sailors Can Make More Ashore and Recruiting Lags.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—High wages ashore and the increased cost of living have seriously hampered navy recruiting, Rear Admiral McGowan, Paymaster General, told the House Naval Committee today, in explanation of why there are only about 55,000 enlisted men in the service, although Congress has authorized a total strength of 77,000. He said it was hoped that a total of 70,000 could be reached by the end of 1918.

"Their inability to send home enough money to keep those dependant upon them is the governing factor in preventing many men from enlisting," said the Admiral. From long experience with the accounts of bluejackets, he said, he was certain a majority had wives, mothers, sisters, or other dependents at home.

"And they are the most generous and big-hearted men that ever lived," he said. "We are just about keeping even in recruiting now, and that condition will continue while the present high wages prevail."

Re-enlistments now average above 85 per cent. of the available men, and the percentage is steadily going up.

Representative Bailey of Michigan asked if an increased pay scale would not aid recruiting. The Admiral said it undoubtedly would, but that pay was not the only consideration. He agreed to submit later suggestions as to ways and means of speeding up recruiting.

DANCE FLOOR YIELDS GEMS.

Workmen Find Jewelry and Money in Vanderbilt's Delia Robbia Room.

Workmen putting in a new parquet floor in the Delia Robbia room of the Hotel Vanderbilt yesterday discovered several valuable pieces of jewelry and other small trinkets, and about $40 in coins that had rolled under the floor surface and had been allowed to accumulate since the hotel was built.

Considerable trouble had been experienced by the management over the loss of small valuables. A number of inquiries had been made, but no conclusion could be reached as to the mystery until the rubber linoleum composition flooring, which is to give way to a wooden dance floor, was partly removed. Most of the articles were recovered at the edge of the floor covering, where, in all probability, they had slipped after falling through the space between the wall and the top surface.

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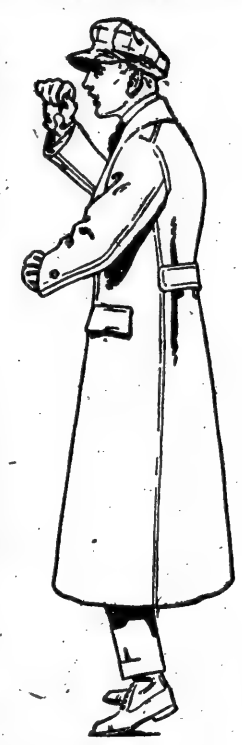

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A NEW CONTRALTO HEARD.

Emma Roberts Makes Her First Appearance Here in Song Recital.

Miss Emma Roberts, a young American contralto, was heard in New York for the first time yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. She sang an interesting program of Italian, English, German, and American songs in a manner that interested and pleased a friendly audience. Her voice is a real contralto of very considerable power and of a flexibility rather uncommon in such voices. It is somewhat reedy in quality, but it has richness; its upper tones are the more powerful and in some respects the best, and are favored by the singer. It is not wholly equalized throughout its range, and there seemed to be yesterday a slight break in quality between its lower tones and those lying immediately above them, but this is not a matter really to interfere with the enjoyment of her singing.

For Miss Roberts sings with much intelligence and taste, with a gift for interpretation, for conveying the essential significance of her songs, for differentiating their moods and emotional expressiveness. She is, in other words, artistically gifted as a singer and has cultivated her gifts to excellent issues. Her delivery is free and spontaneous, her phrasing well considered and well carried out, and her diction of unusual clearness in the several languages she used. There was real charm in her singing of Durante's "Danza fanciulla," which had the appropriate volubility, and the more measured phrases of Secchi's "Lungi dal Caro ben" were well managed.

She was perhaps most successful in her interpretation of German Lieder, of which she chose several that are little known, as Schubert's "Am Grabe Anselmo's," Schumann's gay "Soldatenlied," almost a stranger to public programs; Eugen Haile's fine "Lied des Harfenmädchens," Wolf's "Der Musikant," and Strauss's "In der Campagna." She did nothing better than Brahms's fervent and exalted "Mainacht," into which she put abundant fervor and exaltation. Folk songs were represented on her program, as they are now on the programs of most intelligent singers. There were three from Little Russia and H. T. Burleigh's setting of "Deep River." Mr. Epstein by his accompaniments added to the artistic value of the performance.

Friars Dine Caruso Sunday Night.

The Friars have issued invitations for the first dinner to be given in the great hall of their new clubhouse Sunday night. It will be in honor of Enrico Caruso, the Metropolitan Opera tenor, and will be the first of a series to men distinguished in various fields of endeavor to be given during the Winter. Irving Berlin is in charge of a special entertainment that will be a part of the program.

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RODERICK WHITE PLAYS.

Young American Violinist Gives a Recital in Aeolian Hall.

Roderick White, a young American violinist, who has been heard here before, though not frequently, gave a recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday evening. He played numbers from Bach and Handel in his own and Schumann's arrangements; Paganini's Concerto in D in Wilhelmj's edition, and two groups of smaller pieces by Tschaikowsky, Pente, Gluck-Manen, Zsolt, Rachmaninoff, Rubinstein-White, and Wieniawski-White, including, as will be seen, two more of his own arrangements.

As on the occasion of his first appearance here a few seasons ago, Mr. White showed intelligence and virility in his playing. His technical equipment is good, but it was not equal to leaving him unhampered in such difficult matter as Paganini's concerto, which only a handful of violinists can play with perfect credit to themselves and thorough enjoyment to their audiences. This concerto requires a special tuning of the violin and, as if in protest at it, a string snapped just as the violinist was about to play the next number, which necessitated his leaving the stage and the audience waiting. Mr. White's playing seems to promise that when he polishes off a little of his roughness and acquires more repose of style, he will be a player of whom interesting things may be expected. His accompaniments last night were well played by Walter Golde.

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SYMPHONY BEGINS SERIES.

"Cyrano" on Program of First Ten Concerts—Alma Gluck Soloist.

The Symphony Society of New York gave yesterday afternoon the first of the new series of ten concerts at Carnegie Hall with which it will supplement its usual number of concerts at Aeolian Hall this season. This expansion of activities is an indication of what is going on in the whole field of music-giving, for from somewhere large new audiences have been created during the last few seasons, especially since the war began, and this year has seen the climax. As an evidence that the new concerts, which a few years ago would have seemed a sensational addition to the program of one organization, are a real demand and not a fancied one, it should be noted that the hall was very well filled yesterday.

Mr. Damrosch's program comprised Brahms's Symphony in C minor, No. 1; a cavatina from Glinka's pioneer Russian opera, "Russian and Ludmilla," which was sung by Alma Gluck; the instrumental intermesso and Roxane's air from Mr. Damrosch's own opera, "Cyrano," produced at the Metropolitan several seasons ago, in which Mme. Gluck sang the air yesterday; and an excerpt from Ravel's ballet, "Daphnis and Chloe," which the composer has arranged under the description of "symphonic fragment."

The program was an interesting one, and, barring a certain feeling of strangeness in the orchestra's sound for those who had been accustomed to hearing it in another hall—it undoubtedly did sound different—it was well carried out. The symphony especially was finely differentiated and built up, and carried conviction, though perhaps there was room for a little more broadness in the last movement. Maybe the weather had got into Mme. Gluck's voice a little, for its clearness was not all that could have been desired, especially in the runs and shakes that were plentiful in each air she sang. Except in this respect, however, her singing was excellent, and she was liberally applauded. Mr. Bastanzky, the concert master, deserves mention for his solo playing of the [illegible] melody of the intermezzo from "Cyrano," as it appears in its first movement with harp accompaniment.

Old Guard Will Parade Tomorrow.

Carrying out a time-honored custom the Old Guard Veteran Battalion of New York will hold its annual parade tomorrow in celebration of Evacuation Day. Assembly will be sounded at its headquarters, 220 West 71st Street, at noon, and half an hour later the battalion will assemble in City Park for the parade. In command of Colonel Adolph L. Kline officers and men will march down Broadway to Battery Park and there raise the flag on the staff in front of the Barge Office, while artillerymen from Governors Island will fire a salute of twenty-one guns.

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The difficult problem involved is handled very well, and fathers will no doubt find much to think about in the story. The love story of big Peter and little Betty is a beautiful one.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

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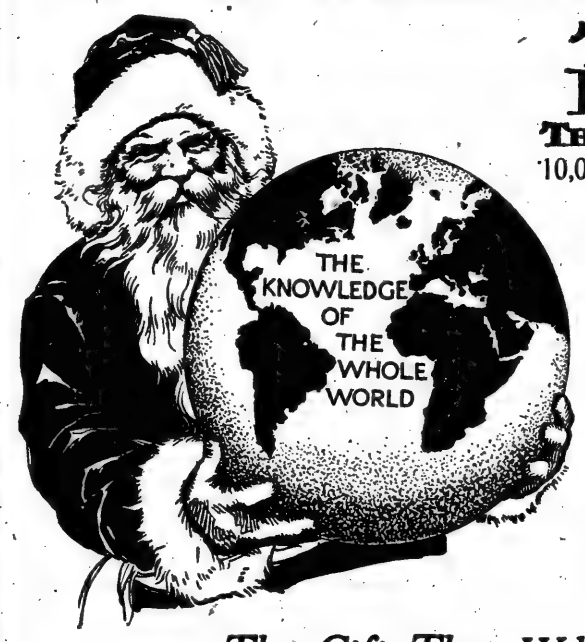

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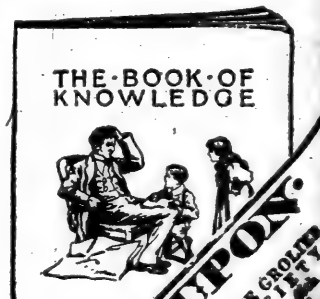

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PLAN TO BUILD GREATEST BALL PARK IN THE COUNTRY FOR THE YANKEES IS ANNOUNCED

YANKEES WILL HAVE OWN BALL GROUNDS

Ban Johnson Announces Plans to Build Plant with Capacity of 50,000.

OUTLAY TO BE $1,000,000

Conference with Ruppert and Huston Leaves Site Alone Unsettled—Said to Have Option.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 23.—If baseball is dying out the New York Yankees have not heard about it. With the return of President B. B. Johnson of the American League from French Lick today the information was given out that the American League team in Gotham has laid plans to build the greatest plant in the country. A double-decked grand stand to hold 28,000 people features the new plant, and everything else will be in keeping with this. With pavilions and bleachers probably 50,000 spectators will be taken care of, which exceeds the Boston Braves grounds by something like 8,000.

The plans were fully gone over between Jacob Ruppert, Captain Huston, and President Johnson at the Indiana resort, and now all that remains is to get the grounds. It is reported that the property has already been selected, and that an option is held on a piece of ground big enough to take care of the playing field and the giant stands. It is not expected that the new grounds will be ready for occupancy until year after next, and the Yankees will not be without a home in the meantime, as they have a lease on the Polo Grounds until next Fall.

"The American League has always been opposed to playing any of their games on any other grounds except their own," said President Johnson, and the venture is in keeping with this policy. "Of course it is a big undertaking to get a field in New York, and the outlay will be well over $1,000,000. Still, New York is big enough for two parks, so we will have one of our own."

SOCCER CHAMPIONS BEATEN

Princeton Defeats Haverford in Driving Rain by 4 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 23.—Playing in a driving rain and on a field inches deep with mud and water, the Princeton soccer team defeated the Haverford College champions at Haverford this afternoon, 4 to 0. So deplorable was the field for a college championship game that both teams abandoned any attempt at team work, and relied mostly on luck.

Princeton scored one goal in the first period and three in the second. Throughout the game the ball left pools of water and remained there. The players slipped and fell and almost every attempt to advance the ball was futile.

The lineup:

Princeton. (4.)	Position.	Haverford, (0.)
Cass	G.	Osler
Taylor	R. F. B.	Gardner
Swan	L. F. B.	Shipley
Twyeforrte	R. H. B.	Hallett
Hoskins	C. H. B.	Thomas
Harris	L. H. B.	Barrie
Randall	O. R.	Thorpe
Eberherd	I. R.	Chapman
Pryor	C. F.	Crosman
Savage	I. L.	Corson
Cameron	O. L.	Barlow

Referee—Mr. Hinds. Time of halves—Thirty-five minutes each.

PENN LOSES BERT BELL.

Injury Will Keep Him Out of West Virginia Wesleyan Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Two of the Penn regulars, Bert Bell, the field general, whose piloting of the Red and Blue machine was excellent in the Michigan game, and Lew Little, the big tackle, who has been suspended for ten days, will not appear in the line-up on Saturday against West Virginia Wesleyan. Bell had successfully concealed the fact that his right leg was badly bruised until yesterday afternoon, when he attempted to catch punts and found that he could only hobble. Folwell has decided to use Jimmy Bryant at the quarter-back post.

Because of the rain today Folwell abandoned practice on Franklin Field. The players reported in their togs at the usual hour, but Folwell called the drill off. Tonight members of the 'Varsity and second and third 'Varsity listened to a blackboard talk.

URGE PANTHERS TO LIMIT.

Pittsburgh Coaches Work Team for Penn State Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 23.—Coach Glenn Warner kept the Panther football players busy to the limit of their endurance today in a two-hour practice in scrimmaging and signal work. Pat Herron, who has had a slight touch of grip, was entirely himself this afternoon, and tore into the scrubs like a whirlwind. Thornhill also got into the practice, although Warner made him take it easy.

The freshman team, which will line up against the Penn State freshmen on Saturday, had the benefit of a workout against the 'Varsity, and while the latter were easy on the younger lads on account of the nearness of the contest, nevertheless the cubs benefited a lot by the experience, and Pittsburgh expects a double triumph against the Penn State on Saturday and Thanksgiving Day.

COLGATE BOLSTERS ATTACK.

Preparations for Brown Devoted Chiefly to Offense Work.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 23.—In preparation for the Brown game on Thanksgiving Day the Colgate squad started its final work after the two days' rest. The eleven men who played against Syracuse emerged unscarred from the game.

Coach Bankart was fairly well satisfied with the team's defensive work, but far from satisfied with the offensive play which was far below the standard set by previous games. Forward pass plays were not as successful in the Syracuse game as they have been before this year, and the offensive play of the ends was noticeably weak. Castellanos, left end, has been replaced by Frye, who will remain a permanent fixture in the position if he continues his good work. Spencer, left half back, has also been removed from the regular berth, and Watkins has taken his place.

Pirates to Change Training Place.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 23.—The Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club will not train next season at Hot Springs, Ark., which has been the custom for sixteen years, but will go to a point further south, President Barney Dreyfuss announced late today. He said that two places for establishing a camp next season are now under consideration, but a definite announcement would probably not be made until later in the week.

GEORGIA TECH STILL LEADS.

Tops Football Team Scores with 387 —Oliphant Has 103 Points.

There was no change of leadership in either the high team or individual score standing as a result of the football games of last Saturday. Georgia Tech still heads the elevens of the East and adjoining territory with a total of 387 points for eight games. Penn State moved into second place with 348, while Vanderbilt dropped to third. Minnesota advanced from sixth to fourth place. Brown and Pittsburgh, although undefeated to date, have not accumulated the totals of some of the other college teams owing to the calibre of the opponents faced this season.

In the individual scoring class Oliphant, the former Purdue star now playing half back for the Army, still holds first place with a total of 103 points and Maulbetsch, of Michigan, is second, with seven points less. Gilroy, of Georgetown, made a big leap during the week and is now in third place with eighty points; Cofall, of Notre Dame; Gerrish, of Dartmouth, and McCreight, of Washington and Jefferson, complete the list of the first six. It is a remarkable feature of the scoring of these players that every one of the sextet, except Gilroy, has rolled up high scores by making touchdowns, kicking goals therefrom, and by dropkicking goals from the field of play.

The leading teams in scoring and the individual players who have totaled forty or more points are as follows:

TEAM SCORING.

	Games.	Totals.
Georgia Tech	8	387
Penn State	8	348
Vanderbilt	8	328
Minnesota	6	299
Georgetown	7	287
Syracuse	9	255
Michigan	9	235
Brown	8	254
Notre Dame	7	227
Pittsburgh	7	225
Army	8	219
Dartmouth	9	206
Muhlenberg	8	195
Louisiana	8	194
W. and L.	8	194
W. and J.	9	194
Auburn	8	191
Colgate	8	190
Harvard	9	184

INDIVIDUAL SCORING.

Player and Team.	Touch-downs.	Goals.	Field Goals.	Pts.
Oliphant, Army	12	22	3	103
Maulbetsch, Michigan	12	21	1	96
Gilroy, Georgetown	10	20	0	80
Cofall, Notre Dame	10	15	1	78
Gerrish, Dartmouth	9	19	1	76
McCreight, Wash. & Jeff.	11	5	1	74
Pollard, Brown	12	0	0	72
McQuade, Georgetown	10	0	0	60
Sprafka, Minnesota	10	0	0	60
Mueller, Cornell	10	0	0	60
Hess, Penn State	9	0	0	54
Rafter, Syracuse	9	0	0	54
Brown, Syracuse	7	7	0	49
Hastings, Pittsburgh	9	10	3	49
Wyman, Minnesota	8	0	0	48
Long, Minnesota	8	0	0	48
Paston, Minnesota	5	18	0	48
Ingram, Navy	8	0	0	48
Devitalis, Brown	4	23	0	47
Macomber, Illinois	10	2	0	46
Sparks, Michigan	7	1	1	46
De Hart, Pittsburgh	7	0	0	42
Le Gore, Yale	6	3	1	42
Purdy, Brown	7	0	0	42

CORNELL REHEARSES PLAYS

Rain Interferes with Mass Meeting Planned by Undergraduates.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Rain interfered, for the third time this Fall, with a football mass meeting scheduled to be held on the Schoelkopf Stadium, which the undergraduates had planned. Meetings before the Harvard and Michigan games were also called off on account of bad weather.

The coaches continued to work the 'Varsity in the plays to be used against Pennsylvania today. The players all took part in a dummy practice drill, followed by signal practice, and then a short scrimmage between the first and second teams, in which the 'Varsity, showing a wide variety of plays, scored twice on the scrubs.

Tilley was back in the line at right guard today, although he limped badly. Anderson also played there for a short time. Jewett and Gillies, the tackles, are in the best shape of the season, and ought to put up great games against the Quakers. Jewett is playing his last year of college football. Benedict played at left half on the 'Varsity for the first time since the Harvard game. Speed was not in togs today, class-room work keeping him away.

FORDHAM WORKS IN RAIN.

Squad Gets Signal and Punting Drill, but No Scrimmage.

The Fordham football team will enter the game with the Gallaudet team at Fordham Field tomorrow without having had a single scrimmage during the present week. After the easy victory at Holy Cross, Frank Gargan rewarded his charges by dispensing with the usual early week scrimmage, and the rain yesterday spoiled the last chance to hold a practice contest before the game with the mutes tomorrow. A signal drill is scheduled for this afternoon.

The men were far from idle, however, yesterday. For an hour they braved the driving rain in a signal and punting drill. Fordham has lost several valuable scoring chances this year by fumbling at crucial moments, and Gargan worked them hard yesterday to correct the fault. Dempsey was sent back to kick, while all the other backs took turns at chasing and catching the ball, by no means an easy task with the field resembling a swamp. The coach also put the team through its entire list of plays, and despite the rain they worked without a hitch.

It was announced yesterday that the first football mass meeting to be held at Fordham in three years would be held this afternoon at the college auditorium.

COLUMBIA WORKS INDOORS.

Tests N. Y. U. Plays in Gymnasium —Noble to Start at Centre.

Rain yesterday afternoon chased the Columbia football squad from South Field, and Head Coach Metcalf took 'Varsity and second team players into the gymnasium for work in dummy scrimmaging and signal drills. The scrub eleven was equipped with many of the New York University plays and tactics, and Metcalf charged his 'Varsity machine against the imaginary opponent.

It was decided last night to start Kenneth Noble at centre tomorrow against N. Y. U. Vollmer, who succeeded to the position when Brown was injured last week in the Wesleyan encounter, has been found more valuable at right tackle. Noble's promotion comes as the result of two years of candidacy on the second eleven. Metcalf announced another change. He will start Lech Zychlinski, the Polish player, at full back in place of I. T. Rosen.

Undergraduates, more than 1,000 strong, held forth at the Columbia Commons last night in the biggest football mass meeting in Columbia's history. Old and new college songs were sung by the glee club and the university band gave a concert.

N. Y. U. GETS FINAL WORK.

Hard Practice Taken in Rain for Game with Columbia.

Despite the pouring rain yesterday, Coach Eustis had the New York University pigskin chasers lined up in one of the most furious scrimmages of the season. It was the last hard work before the Columbia game tomorrow and both 'Varsity and scrubs played as hard as the slippery and muddy field would allow.

Indications of a possible shift for the Columbia game again arose yesterday, when during the scrimmage Howard Cann was put in at quarter back to replace Mackenzie, and Ted Cann was sent in to relieve Hoffman at tackle. Eberhard was again in the 'Varsity back field for some time and gained good ground, mostly by line plunging. Sokolower is still out of the lineup and it is doubtful whether he will be able to occupy his place at tackle on Saturday. Before sending the men out to scrimmage the coaches gave them a long blackboard talk in the gym.

Last night the football players were guests at a rally held under the auspices of the College Y. M. C. A.

ELI CAMP ALARMED BY SORE THROATS

Moseley, Comerford, and Braden Develop Symptoms — Black and Smith Not Well Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 23.—Considerable uncertainty is felt at Yale at the physical condition of several members of the eleven. Captain Black and Quarter Back Smith, who have been ill with tonsilitis most of the last week, were today able to resume their places in the line-up, but depression was felt in the camp at the development of sore throats by both end rushes, Moseley and Comerford, and by Braden, substitute full back and stellar dropkicker of the team.

All five players were in the line-up this afternoon, Black and Smith for the first time this week. The coaches are waiting anxiously to learn the condition of Moseley, Comerford and Braden tomorrow morning. In the cases of Black and Smith, tonsilitis quickly followed symptoms of sore throat. If this development attends the condition of Moseley, Comerford and Braden tomorrow, it is improbable that they will be included in the Yale line-up against Harvard.

All three players were taken to the college infirmary tonight and were given medical treatment for their sore throats, which, it is hoped, will disappear by tomorrow. It was stated at the Yale training quarters tonight that the coaches felt that the complications arose from the rainy weather, and that the unfavorable symptoms would disappear by tomorrow.

Because of the condition of the five players who are not yet in form, and the fact that a heavy rain was falling this afternoon, the squad was taken for practice to the baseball cage and spent an hour running off signals. The lineup was the same as that sent against Princeton, except that Smith returned to quarter back for the latter part of the drill. Head Coach Tad Jones declined tonight to make a positive statement regarding the line-up against Harvard. It is probable that Smith will start the play at quarter back, although it is certain that his physical condition will not allow him to play the entire game. He and Le Roche will figure about equally in time in playing the contest.

Uncle Horace Johnson, the weather prophet of Haddam, Conn., threw a scare in the ticket speculators here today by predicting a blizzard for Saturday. He insists that today's heavy rain will be followed by cold weather, heavy downpour tomorrow, followed by either a rainy Saturday or else a large fall of snow during the time the football game is in progress.

A total of 77,453 tickets has been sent out for the game, of which number 28,171 have been taken by Harvard, it was announced today by the Yale ticket office. The total also includes 244 press and 300 side-line tickets. Two years ago 68,042 persons saw the Blue and Crimson classic. The attendants at the game will number 1,500.

HARVARD TRIES YALE FIELD.

Rain-Soaked Gridiron Proves Handicap to Crimson Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 23.—Harvard's 'Varsity football squad, including all the men likely to play against Yale Saturday, either as regulars or substitutes, arrived here this evening. The Crimson players made an early start from Cambridge today, going from Boston to New Haven, where they spent an hour at Yale field. The boys reached New London for a late dinner, but had the evening to themselves, and all retired shortly after 9 o'clock.

Percy Haughton and half a dozen of his assistant coaches accompanied the team to New Haven, but several of the coaches went to New York and will come to New London on the night train. The workout on Yale Field was not very satisfactory for the gridiron was covered with water. The 'Varsity team did not line up even for signal drill, but the kickers had plenty of work with a wet and heavy ball.

Harvard has had great football weather this season, and the men have not played in a single game under bad conditions. There was, therefore, considerable fumbling in the bowl this afternoon. The kickers, however, did very well under the circumstances, and Robinson made a good showing at drop kicking. Percy Haughton offered to bet Bill Robinson $5 he could not make a goal from the 35-yard line, but when Robinson put the first two shots over the crossbar Haughton withdrew his proposition.

The players got soaking wet, but enjoyed the day's sport, and tonight most of them attended a moving picture show as guests of Haughton. Tomorrow the second-string substitutes will come down from Cambridge and in the afternoon the squad will work out on the local baseball field, which, however, is in pretty bad shape after the all-day rain.

Pooch Donovan says his 'Varsity regulars all are in fine condition for the game Saturday, and that most of the men who have been hurt will be able to stand a lot of rough play. Caner has been finally settled upon as the right tackle, and there is no doubt that Robinson will begin the game at quarter.

Both he and Murray, however, are being coached on generalship for the game, and the chances are that both will get into the battle. The team is in fine spirits and feels that it is due to win another game from Yale. The wet weather, though, is likely to prove a handicap for the game the coaches have been planning against Yale's heavier team, and a cold snap tomorrow or Saturday will surely be welcomed by every one in camp.

TRAIN SERVICE FOR GAME.

Special arrangements have been made by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to handle passengers traveling to New Haven Saturday to witness the Yale-Harvard football game. The crowd is expected to be one of the largest ever handled by the company.

Between New York and New Haven there will be twenty special trains in addition to the regular trains and extra sections of regular trains. The first special will leave New York at 7:58 A. M., and the others will leave at frequent intervals up to 11:06 A. M., when the last special is scheduled to pull out of Grand Central Terminal.

Special trains will be numbered, the first being N-1 and the last N-20. There will be three trains for the use of the Harvard Club of New York, numbered N-12, N-14 and N-15. Train N-16 has been engaged by the Yale Club of New York.

Running time between New York and New Haven is two hours for express trains, and two hours and ten minutes for trains stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport. Special trains will leave New York as scheduled, unless loading is completed earlier, in which case they will depart as soon as loading is completed.

Aside from the special trains, trains Nos. 82, 12, 50 and 88 will run in two sections. There will also be two extra specials of ten coaches each made up at New York for use if required. They will run as N-22 and N-23.

Returning from New Haven after the game, specials will leave when loading is completed, first special to be ready to leave at 4:10 P. M.

A special parcel room will be provided in New Haven opposite the station, corner Meadow Street. Information bureaus will be located on the platform and north of the passenger station.

Red Cross Collection at Game.

Between the halves at the Yale-Harvard football game a collection will be taken for the American Red Cross. With the beginning of the intermission a group of Boy Scouts, preceded by buglers, will carry a Red Cross banner on to the playing field to announce to everybody their opportunity to give. The money will go to purchase hospital supplies.

MAY BE NO OPEN CHAMPION.

Action of Gould, Court Tennis Title Holder, Raises Problem.

The renunciation of the world's open court tennis championship by Jay Gould opens a perplexing problem as to who shall succeed to the crown. Apparently there is a disposition on the part of Gould to bestow the title on George F. Covey of London, although there is nothing in the letter to Covey from a committee of the Philadelphia Racquet Club which makes this in the least definite. The inference lies in the fact that the letter was addressed to Covey and that only a copy of it was sent to the American professional court tennis champion, Walter A. Kinsella.

It was Covey who was defeated by Gould in England, but as the latter never succeeded in defeating his American rival and is considered to have small claim to the open championship, especially since Kinsella was the last one to challenge Gould for the title, friends of the latter are not backward in asserting that this gives Kinsella a prior claim, although many are prone to insist that the championship cannot be handed over to any one.

Thus far Gould has not made any announcement that he relinquishes the amateur championship, and it is universally agreed that there is no one among the amateurs of the present time who can wrest the title from him. Thus it is pointed out there is not much opportunity of another open champion establishing himself. The letter sent by the committee of the Philadelphia Racquet Club to George F. Covey in London reads as follows:

"Mr. Gould has authorized the committee to herein, and of this date, relinquish the title of world's open champion at tennis. He feels that it is inexpedient for him to defend his title."

Last Winter Walter A. Kinsella, then, as now, the American professional champion, defeated Punch Fairs, the well-known English expert, at the Racquet and Tennis Club in this city, and it was understood that the winner would challenge Gould for the open championship. Kinsella did issue a challenge to Gould, but no reply was ever received by the professional, who supposed that Gould did not take cognizance of the challenge because he was not prepared and not trained for a championship match.

Many critics believe that in view of Kinsella's challenge he is the one to whom the championship should go, much as if there had been a default. On the other hand, Kinsella is not saying anything about the matter. He makes no claim to the championship; in fact, he is at present reluctant to discuss the question. There is a disposition, however, to give the honor to Kinsella if it is to go to any one without actual competition.

OPEN SQUASH PLAY BEGINS.

Riley Defeats Morrison as Annual Fall Tournament Starts.

The squash tennis season opened yesterday at the Princeton Club, when twenty-one players began competition in the annual open Fall tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association. Numbered among the men are many who were prominent contestants in the play of a year ago in the national championship at the Harvard Club. The national amateur champion, Eric Winston, however, is not entered, and neither is the national Class B. champion, T. A. E. Harris.

There was spirited play in several of the matches yesterday. One of the best contested brought together A. W. Riley, the Princeton Club champion, and P. M. Morrison of the Harvard Club. Riley gained the victory because he forced the pace at all times and was able to send baffling angle shots that many times eluded his opponent or forced him into error. The score in favor of Riley was 14—18, 15—12, 15—12.

W. H. Vanderpoel of the Squash Club, put forth a strong game against Anderson Dana of the Harvard Club, in the early stages of the match, but could not keep up the pace and was defeated 15—12, 15—2.

The summary:

First Round.—Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, defeated W. H. Vanderpoel, Squash Club, 15—12, 15—2; E. Fink, Englewood, won from F. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, by default; A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, defeated P. M. Morrison, Harvard Club, 14—18, 15—12, 15—12; F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, defeated R. Morris, Princeton Club, 15—10, 15—8; W. H. Y. Hackett, Harvard Club, defeated H. D. Harvey, Princeton Club, 15—11, 15—5.

Second Round.—J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, defeated J. Hoyt, Princeton Club, 15—3, 15—2.

RALLY WINS FOR HUNTER.

Noroton Golfer Beats Shannon at Pinehurst by Uphill Play.

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 23.—After being two down at the turn in the second match round of the Autumn golf tournament here today, Robert Hunter of Noroton, Conn., the medalist, rallied and defeated R. C. Shannon of Brockport by 2 and 1.

In the other matches D. P. Kingsley, New York, defeated S. A. Hennessee, Cooperstown, by 4 and 2; Franklin Gates, Broadacres, defeated Tom Kelley, Southern Pines, 4 and 3, and Donald Parson, Youngstown, defeated C. L. Brecker, Philadelphia, 3 and 2.

In the semi-finals tomorrow Hunter will play Kingsley and Gates will play Parson.

MR. FARRELL BUYS ELMINA.

Once Noted Racing Schooner to Become a Cruiser.

The well-known schooner yacht Elmina has been purchased by William H. Farrell, New York Yacht Club, from Frederick F. Brewster of New Haven, Conn. The vessel is now laid up at Greenport, L. I., but will shortly be taken to the yard of the builders, where her rig will be reduced somewhat and auxiliary power installed.

The Elmina was a winner of many prizes in the large schooner class, but has not been in commission for the past three or four seasons. She was built from designs by the late A. Cary Smith, and her dimensions are: 125 feet over all, 87 feet waterline, 25 feet beam, and 15 feet 6 inches draft. Her hull is built of steel and the decks of teakwood.

Mr. Farrell will change the name of the yacht to Mystery and use her for general cruising on Long Island Sound and Eastern waters during next season.

NEW HAVEN BASKETS OUT.

Football Game Crowd Expected to Fill Them with Coin.

There will be several persons in New Haven for the Yale-Harvard imbroglio, and in some way or other advance news of their coming has seeped into the City of Elms. Now anybody who goes to watch this gridiron battle is considered by certain canny New Haven burghers to be affected with undue corpulence of the bankroll and apoplexy of the wad. Kindly spirited professional hosts of that city are prepared to minister to these afflictions by the simple, old-fashioned process of bleeding. Sheaves of yellow-backed notes which weigh in at certain hostelries will never thereafter look the same.

A certain citizen of New York telegraphed last evening to the Hotel Garde in New Haven for sleeping quarters to be occupied Friday and Saturday nights. This citizen is no stranger to penetrating thrusts at vital parts of his wallet—he is, as said, a New Yorker—but the reply to his telegram sent him tottering to the nearest chair. The answer called for $16 in currency of the realm for a two-night occupancy of a room without a bath.

A cold Winter is coming in New Haven and Saturday's crowd is expected to help feather a few warm nests.

Church and Throckmorton Depart.

George M. Church and Harold A. Throckmorton, who will compete in the tennis tournament for the championship of the Orient at Manila on Jan 2, left this city yesterday afternoon for Vancouver, and from there will take passage toward the Empress of Russia for the Philippines.

ARMY ELEVEN HAS WORKOUT IN RAIN

Daly Completes Lineup for Tomorrow's Battle with Navy at the Polo Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Under the most distressing weather conditions, the Army eleven went through a secret workout this afternoon in final preparation for the big game at the Polo Grounds in New York on Saturday with the Navy. A driving storm, which continued incessantly throughout the day, beat the regular gridiron into a veritable quagmire, and the soldiers were forced to take their brief practice on the north field. Conditions were but little better there and the coaches conducted the drill carefully, that there might be no rough play or chance taking in the heavy and treacherous going.

The men were sent through the entire répertoire of plays in the sharp signal drill, took a brief session of instruction in the position plays, practiced forward passes, and gave some attention to the kicking game. Oliphant, who has been definitely scheduled to do the punting, got away some splendid punts. The ends and linemen were sent down the field under the kicks.

At the wings, where there seemed to be some doubt as to who would actually start against the Middies, the coaches said today that House and Schrader would be in at the kickoff. This will leave two veteran players, Ford and Redfield, in reserve, both of whom are expected to get into the play at some stage of the contest. Butler will be at tackle with Schlenker in the background, ready to take his place in the event that Butler in unable to stand the pace. These were the only doubtful places on the eleven.

Daly gave out his lineup for the Navy battle tonight as follows: House, 165 pounds, L. E.; Jones, 200, L. T.; O. Knight, 203, L. G.; McEwan, 192, (Capt.,) Centre; Meacham, 185, R. G.; Butler, 192, R. T.; Shrader, 168, R. E.; Gerhardt, 145, Q. B.; Place, 170, L. H. B.; Oliphant, 171, R. H. B., and Vidal, 173, F. B.

According to published naval weights, the cadets will top the midshipmen a trifle over two pounds on the average for team weight. The cadets average 178 6-11 pounds, while the middies tip the beam at 176 2-11 pounds. On the line the Army averages 186 3-7 pounds to the Navy's 178 4-7. Behind the line the cadets' average weight is 164¾, while the Navy lads average 172 pounds.

The West Pointers will leave here tomorrow morning at 8:40 over the New York Central for New York. There are fifty-six cadets and an army of coaches, trainers, rubbers, &c., in the party. Of the cadets on the squad who will go besides those mentioned in the line-up above, there are Cole, Frier, Ford, Green, Harrison, Holmes, Kilburn, Mullins, Parks, Ridgway, (manager,) Schwarzkopf, Tate, Tully, Weems, Bringham, Buechler, Chapman, Fleming, Hirsch, Huff, J. Knight, McNeil, Mahoney, Palmer, Schlenker, Timberlake, Coogan, Hewitt, Murrill, Rundell, Stenzel, Hahn, Johnson, Lewis, March, Maloney, Miller, Monroe, Niles, Pulsifer, Stokes, Wicks, Williamson, and Witters.

The Army's squad in charge of Lieutenant Philip Hayes, football representative, and Lieutenant Charles D. Daly, head coach. The position coaches accompanying the team are Captains Ernest Graves and Dan Pullen, and Lieutenants Franke, Wood, Keyes, Englehart, Hoge, Prichard, and Merrillat. The party is due at the Grand Central Station at 10 o'clock, and will walk to the Hotel Astor, where the Army will make its headquarters during the stay in the city.

Tomorrow afternoon the soldiers will take their final drill on the Polo Grounds. The game there Saturday will start at 2 P. M. The football men are due back at West Point at noon on Sunday. The battalion of cadets will go down from here on Saturday morning.

NAVY OFF FOR ARMY FRAY.

Middies Take Place of Horses and Draw Eleven to Station.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 23.—Midshipmen took the places of the horses and dragged the football squad to the station this afternoon, just before the party left for New York, where the annual contest against the Army eleven will take place Saturday. Lieutenant C. E. Smith, officer in charge of athletics, has general charge of the party. Lieutenant Smith has general charge of the distribution of tickets and of the other arrangements and will establish an office at the Hotel Bilmore, where the team will make its headquarters.

There were thirty-six players and substitutes with the coaches and attendants. Besides the midshipmen there were Head Coach Ingram, Lieutenants Soule, McNair, Demott, and Ensigns H. R. Ingram and Richardson of the coaching staff; Assistant Surgeon Pollard and Trainers Waltkin and Bohmke.

A back field composed entirely of members of the entering class will be started, which has never before been the case. Wheichel will be at quarter, Roberts and Ingram at the halves, and Perry at full. Some think there is danger of stage fright, but Lieutenant Ingram is confident that his quartet of newcomers will prove the best combination. Jones, however, plenty of good backs in reserve, such as Davis, Martin, Hanafee, Butler, Orr, and Westphal.

PERSIAN PROVES BEST CAT.

Greenwich Creamery King Honored at the Atlantic Show.

Mrs. F. Y. Mathis's cream Persian, Greenwich Creamery King, which she recently imported from England, was adjudged the best cat in the show yesterday, the final day of the fifteenth annual exhibition of the Atlantic Cat Show, at the Hotel McAlpin. Laurels for the best of the opposite sex went to Mrs. Chester W. Chapin's Blue Persian champion, Bungalow Podgette.

The proceeds of the show, over $900, will go to Miss Winifred Holt's Lighthouse for the blind soldiers in Paris. Among the spectators yesterday was ex-Secretary of State William J. Bryan, who, after inspecting the array of Persians, Smokes, Maltese, Tabbies, Silvers, Chinchillas, Longhairs, Shorthairs, Siamese, and other breeds, in their colors of reds, blues, creams, and various other shades, declared that never had he known that there were so many breeds of cats in the world, as his experience with them had been confined to hearing their voices.

The best white and best Americanbred white prize was taken by Prince David, owned by Mrs. Madge C. Roberts, second going to Peter Schuyler, same owner. The best white female was White Magic. The best black proved to be Diamond, owned by Miss H. J. McCoun. Among the blues, Toms of Hyver, owned by Mrs. Chapin, was first, with second prize going to Mrs. S. R. Kelf's Sapphire. The Misses Champion's Sunset Scarlet won the blue for the best red, with Mrs. I. J. Ketcher's Major Warwick second. The best female cream in the show was decreed to be Mrs. Chapin's Bits o' Biscuit, with Mrs. T. S. Gergel's Greenwich Primrose second. Best silver in males was Dr. Mary E. Jones's Teddie Snookums of Arondale. The best kitten was Mrs. Kelf's Sapphire Grace. The best shorthaired was Mrs. F. E. Connolly's Connie Connolly, a Siamese, and in the kitten class Pho Pho, owned by Mrs. E. G. Moody, took first, with the same owner's Buster Blue second. Togar III. was best and only Australian cat in show.

Dussossoit to Captain Green.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 23.—F. J. Dussossoit of Brookline, Mass., was elected Captain of next year's Dartmouth football team today. For the last two seasons he has played at end.

MR. BELMONT MAKES REPLY.

Answers Exception of Maryland Jockey Club to His Criticism.

The interview with August Belmont, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Monday, in which the Chairman of The Jockey Club declared he was strongly opposed to the new policy recently promulgated by the Maryland Jockey Club, of antagonism to the early closing stake system, has caused William P. Riggs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Maryland Jockey Club, to write to Mr. Belmont asking for a further explanation, and whether the opinion expressed in the interview was made in an official capacity.

Mr. Riggs's letter and Mr. Belmont's reply follow:

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 21, 1916.

Mr. August Belmont, Chairman, The Jockey Club, 43 Exchange Place, New York City.

Dear Sir: At the request of the Executive Committee of the Maryland Jockey Club, I am instructed to call your attention to the inclosed clipping from THE NEW YORK TIMES of Nov. 20, 1916.

The greater part of the alleged interview is given over to a discussion of the broad question of "Stakes," which this letter is not intended to discuss.

The last paragraph calls attention to the fact that the Maryland Jockey Club "have become a mere money-making organization, and their claim that their method is better for the future of the sport is specious hypocrisy."

We should like to ask if such an expression of opinion was made by you in your official capacity as Chairman of The Jockey Club, and upon what facts you base your opinion? Very truly,

WM. P. RIGGS, Chairman.

New York City, Nov. 22, 1916.

Mr. Wm. P. Riggs, Secretary, Maryland Jockey Club, Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated Nov. 21.

Answering your inquiry, the interview which is attributed to me in the newspapers is substantially as I gave it, and was given by me as an individual, and not in my official capacity as Chairman of The Jockey Club.

The last paragraph which you refer to is merely stating what your circular announced at its outset—that is, that "the early closing stake should not be used by racing associations operated as commercial enterprises."

Perhaps I should have quoted you and said in your own words—you were merely "a commercial enterprise," instead of "a money-making organization," which, to all intents and purposes, is an interchangeable term. I remain, yours very truly,

AUGUST BELMONT.

NO GARDEN LICENSE YET.

Chairman Wenck Denies Report of Permit for Boxing Bouts.

Recent reports to the effect that a new license to conduct boxing exhibitions in Madison Square Garden had been or would be granted were denied by Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission yesterday, when the Boxing Commissioner announced that no such license had as yet been applied for by any of the persons whose names have been linked with the promotion of boxing in the Garden. Chairman Wenck at the same time made known that a meeting had been called for Monday afternoon, when it is probable an application for permission to conduct bouts in Madison Square Garden will be considered. It was also announced that a suspension has been recommended for the Olympic Athletic Club in Harlem, for violation of the Commission's rules at a show held by that club Wednesday night, when, it is alleged, certain employes of the club used abusive and insulting language to a representative of the commission.

GLEASON WINS BOUT.

But Is Forced Hard by Baritz in Amateur Boxing Tourney.

M. Baritz, Union Settlement A. C., striving hard for the honors that would go with a victory over the champion of his class in the 145-pound division of the finals of the amateur boxing tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn, last night, forced Bat Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, the title holder, to extend himself to retain the honors in their three-round exhibition. The contest was witnessed by one of the largest gatherings of members that ever attended an amateur tournament at the Brooklyn Club.

A. O'Boyle, Bronxdale A. C., making his début as an amateur boxer, gave the spectators their first surprise, when he carried Gleason through three keenly contested rounds, to lose the honors by a small margin. In the final bout Baritz showed poorly in the opening round, but exchanged wallops willingly with the champion in the two closing rounds.

The summaries of finals:

108-Pound Class.—Final Bout—A. Walker, Adonis A. C., defeated F. Eisenstadt, New West Side A. C., four rounds, referee's decision.

115-Pound Class.—Final Bout—H. Glatzer, Pennant A. C., defeated H. Sloane, Bronx Church House, three rounds, referee's decision.

125-Pound Class.—Final Bout—Charles Beecher, Educational Alliance, defeated H. Leary, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

145-Pound Class.—Final Bout—Bob Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, defeated M. Baritz, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Harlem S. C.—Jimmy Duffy vs. Johnny Harvey; Joe Lynch vs. Johnny (Young) Solsberg. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn.—Leo Johnson vs. Young Drummie. Ten rounds.

Village A. C.—Dutch Brandt vs. K. O. Eggers; Red MacDonald vs. Young Esaimmons. Both ten-round bouts.

Hunts Point S. C.—Eddie Kelly vs. Roy Milne. Ten rounds.

New Polo A. A.—Sailor George Volk vs. Jimmy Anderson. Ten rounds.

Boys Shoot Well on School Range.

The best sub target shooting of the local season to date occurred yesterday when Stuyvesant High School defeated Evander Childs in a Whitney trophy championship contest on the Evander range by a score of 1,703 to 1,688 points. Three perfect scores were recorded by Stuyvesant marksmen, Harvey, Gerrisch and Gluck, running off thirty-five bull-eyes each without a miss. Perfect tallies were also turned in by Oposnauer and Schoenstadt of Evander Childs.

Chambers Rutgers Rifle Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 23.—Joseph L. Chambers of Yonkers won the target shooting championship of Rutgers College today, with a score of 583 out of a possible 600. The shooting was with the regular army service rifle, and was open to all members of the college cadet corps.

TODAY'S BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Capital Price, 115 pounds; Moonlighter, (imp.,) 115; Baby Rasch, 112; Bright and Early, 112; *Leading Lady, 107; Water

PROHIBITION'S GHOST LAID BY HOTEL MEN

Hostelries of America Will Never Go Dry, Asserts President McGlynn.

TRIBULATIONS IN ARKANSAS

Mine Host Miller Tells How His Barkeepers Are Agents of an Express Company.

The hotel men now in conference at the Grand Central Palace did their best yesterday to discourage the fear of national prohibition that some of their number had expressed in informal conversation during the previous days. Yesterday ended the session of the New York State Association, and today begins the meeting of the National Congress of Hotel Associations; and before the State meeting closed, John McGlynn of Troy, President of the State Association, took occasion to express his complete confidence that prohibition for New York, at least, was not in sight.

At the meeting at the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon he said: "We want to tell those of you who have been disturbed by the things they have been reading that we are not thinking about prohibition in New York. We have the best excise laws in the country, we think, and nobody here is afraid that New York State is going dry." And he took up the subject again while speaking at the State Association dinner at the Waldorf last night.

"Bryan," he said, "jumped from free and unlimited silver to prohibition—two things equally impossible in the United States.

"And we say to him, as Sir Toby Belch said to the clown: 'Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?' We serve this notice on Bryan and the United States: The great American hotel will never go dry because the great majority don't want that kind of a hotel, and won't have it. Our obligation is to place it beyond criticism. We have done more to make travelers respectable than all the Bryans in the western hemisphere.

"Unlike Bryan, we have our faults—and this we hold, that no man ever gets a worldwide horizon of life by drinking ice cream soda."

Other similar sentiments were expressed at the afternoon meeting. Thomas D. Green, President of the New York City Association, said: "We hope that there will be no prohibition in New York, and that the whole United States will soon return to the old order of things. We want to give everybody what they want, and to put such safeguards around the process that there will be no danger in giving it."

The convention displayed deep sympathy when Jacob Miller of the Springs Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark., former Secretary of the International Stewards' Association, gave a personal experience with prohibition.

"Fifty-one per cent. of the white people in Arkansas," he said, "had voted the State wet. By invitation of the Chamber of Commerce the entire State Legislature came to Hot Springs on a Sunday, and the Mayor of the city compelled me to open my bar. They drank up 121 quarts of whisky and smoked 1,200 cigars, and the next day they went back to Little Rock and voted the State dry.

"Now I have three barkeepers, and each of them is a duly authorized agent of the American Express Company. To get a bottle of anything to drink in my State you have to have it shipped in with your own name on the bottle; but a man who registers at the hotel gives his name to one of the barkeepers, he wires to the importation company in St. Louis, and the next morning the guest receives his shipment with his name on the label of every bottle. If that's prohibition, I want something else."

The business meeting of the State association elected Mr. McGlynn President for his sixth consecutive term, and Edward M. Tierney of Binghamton Treasurer for his fifteenth term. Other officers chosen were George A. Farnham of Saratoga Springs, Vice President; Mark Cadwell of New York, Secretary; Alfred H. Rennie of Albany, Assistant Secretary, and Francis Bain of Newburg, Edward M. Tierney of Binghamton, Fred A. Reed of New York, Jacob Messner of Rochester, F. W. Rockwell of Albany, Thomas D. Green of New York, Claude R. Nott of New York, George R. Stevens of Lake Placid, and A. Gardiner of Newark members of the Executive Committee.

In a paper on "How Poor is a Good Hotel?" read at the afternoon session, Edward M Statler of Buffalo said that when a hotel gives poor service it is just as likely to be the guests' fault as the hotel's. The failure to make reservations in advance was given as the principal failing of hotel guests.

"A good hotel should have a minimum rate," he said, "which should not be fictitious—that is, it should have enough room's at that rate to accommodate the demand. In my chain of hotels 44 per cent. of all the rooms are at the minimum rate.

"The reason for most of the difficulty in this minimum rate matter is that there is a large class of travelers who want to stay at a first-class hotel but do not want to pay first-class prices. The present rates in first-class houses are if anything too low, and I believe that conventions, on the whole, are neither profitable nor desirable to a hotel doing a good regular business, except as an advertisement. One thing that patrons of a hotel forget is the rapid depreciation. If a good hotel does not show a profit during its first ten or fifteen years it never will."

Rome Miller of Omaha said: "The time has arrived when nobody can afford to operate a hotel that is not 100 per cent. safe."

There were 1,300 guests at the dinner at the Waldorf, and nobody seemed to be expecting prohibition. Edward M. Tierney, the toastmaster, nearly wore out a gavel getting the house to come to order. Mr. McGlynn was the first speaker he introduced, and after getting his thoughts on prohibition off his mind the President of the association turned to other topics.

"It was never intended that man should live alone," he said, "and the only error of our great ancestor was that he didn't start in New York instead of in Eden. Adam was satisfied with the clothes God gave him, but Eve thought they were too simple. The pattern of Eve's ball dress was lost among the arts till 1916, when it was found again; and models are now being made from it as closely in conformity with its physical nonchalance as the weather of the temperate zone will permit."

Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo denied that the hotel business was or soon would be suffering from overproduction. "Fifty years ago there were more hotels in proportion to the population than there are now," he said. "'People now demand everything in the way of luxury, comfort, and amusement, and it is not at all improbable that within the next few years a colossal hippodrome may be set up within a building."

Congressman Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, Mass., President of the New England Hotel Association, reminded the hotel men that a period of difficult economic conditions would follow the war and that they would have a large share of the task of preparing the United States to meet them.

The hotel exposition at the Grand Central Palace will continue until Saturday night, and the hotel men, after devoting the greater part of today ruminating over last night's social event and over which one of them described as "Jack Bowman's speechless dinner" at the Biltmore the night before, will be prepared for more discussion of business problems at the meetings of the national congress.

BRYAN PREDICTS PROHIBITION.

Reforms That Do Not Originate in New York Finally Reach Here.

William Jennings Bryan was a guest of the Rotary Club yesterday at its regular luncheon at the Hotel McAlpin, and he urged that organization, which he described as one of the most representative in the country, to be ready to put its influence on the right side of any moral question. Most of the 250 members present understood Mr. Bryan to mean he would have them support the prohibition movement should it come to a final issue in New York.

"I have been in politics quite a while," said Mr. Bryan. "Thirty-six years ago I started out with a great deal of zeal to explain a low tariff. I supposed every Republican I talked to would see my argument, and that would be the end of it. But after thirty-six years I cannot see that a great number of Republicans have been converted. You can put the tariff up or you can put it down, but it will not stay put."

Mr. Bryan said that when the prohibition fight got to this State there would be plenty of space in the newspapers available for anti-prohibition arguments seeking to show that prohibition had failed. It had been said that prohibition had failed in Kansas, he went on to say, yet when it was proposed to resubmit the question to a vote of the people the anti-prohibitionists were beaten 10 to 1. Reforms might not originate in New York, according to Mr. Bryan, but they finally would reach here.

James B. Vandever presided at the luncheon, and Mr. Bryan was introduced by J. F. Schindler of the Speakers' Committee.

Mme. Yorska to Give Allies' Benefit.

Mme. Yorska, the French actress, who helped found the French Theatre in New York, has announced a series of sixteen performances for the benefit of various war relief charities for the Allies. Among those who will be associated with her will be Mme. d'Archambaud of the Theatre Royal, Brussels; Margaret Green, Fanny Marianoff, Ann Meredith, Beverly Sitgreaves, Paul Gordon, Ralph Roeder, Rose Ruben, and Robert Whitworth. The first play will be "Jimmy," by Algernon Boyesen, and after that "The Greater Claim," by Juta Belle Ranke; "La Gioconda," by d'Annunzio, and Ibsen's "The Lady from the Sea" will be acted.

'IL TROVATORE' AT THE OPERA

First Performance This Season of Verdi's Work.

IL TROVATORE, opera in four acts and eight scenes. Book by Salvatore Cammarano; music by Giuseppe Verdi.

Leonora	Mario Rappold
Azucena	Margarete Ober
Inez	Maria Mattfeld
Manrico	Giovanni Martinelli
Count di Luna	Pasquale Amato
Ferrando	Leon Rothier
Ruiz	Pietro Audisio
A Gipsy	Vincenzo Reschiglian

Conductor, Giorgio Polacco.

The season at the Opera House could not advance two weeks this season without including in its repertory Verdi's "Il Trovatore," for which there was a large audience that displayed in some portions at least the interest and affection for the opera that are perennial. Derided, abused, explained away, it still remains alive, and maintains its place in opera houses everywhere. There are, perhaps, particular reasons why it is found useful still at the Metropolitan—there was a time when "Il Trovatore" was relegated to Saturday night popular performances, if it was relegated to anything. It is now advanced again to a position that it held in days that are spoken of by the elderly as olden and glorious.

The performance last evening had plenty of spirit and vociferation, without which the opera would be out of its proper sphere. Everybody in it was a familiar figure—Mme. Rappold, Mme. Ober, Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, and Rothier; and the conductor, Mr. Polacco.

CLAUDIA MUZIO ARRIVES.

Italian Soprano Will Make Her Debut as Tosca on Dec. 4.

Miss Claudia Muzio, a young Italian lyric soprano, who comes to join the Metropolitan Opera Company, arrived yesterday with her mother on the French liner Rochambeau. She is a good-looking brunette of 25 years, the daughter of a former assistant stage manager of the Metropolitan Opera House. She studied abroad five years and sang two seasons at Covent Garden.

When Mlle. Bori decided not to sing on account of her voice, Mr. Gatti-Casazza cabled Miss Muzio. She said that it was just like returning home, for when a little girl she had been here with her father, who was a stage manager during the Grau régime and later at the Manhattan with Mr. Hammerstein. Miss Muzio made her début in Italy in her twentieth year in Puccini's "Manon Lescaut." Besides singing she plays both the piano and the harp.

It is said by General Manager Gatti-Casazza at the Opera House last night that Miss Muzio would make her debut on Monday evening, Dec. 4, in the title rôle of "La Tosca," with Caruso singing in the opera for the first time in several seasons, and Scotti as Scarpia.

Frederick Palmer Lectures Tonight.

Frederick Palmer, who had the freedom of the field in the Battle of the Somme, will deliver his first lecture since his return to this country tonight in Carnegie Hall. He will explain how trenches are taken with the aid of curtains of fire and how the delay of only a minute in the carrying out of orders means the death of thousands of men. He will illustrate his talk with British and French official films.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A new play by John Howard Lawson, entitled "Give and Take," was produced last night in Syracuse by Robert M. Gatts and George Mooser. The play is described as a Manhattan Arabian Night. In the cast were Bert Lytell, Vernon Steel, Rowland Buckstone, Edwin Forsberg, Sydney Greenstreet, Bernard Delaney, Jessie Glendinning, Geraldine O'Brien, and Hazel Turney.

Fifteen hundred dollars has already been taken in for seats for the benefit performance for the Seaside Home for Crippled Children, to be given next Friday morning at the Strand.

Forty members of the Navy football squad will see the performance at the Palace tonight. The auditorium will be decorated in honor of the visitors.

The bazaar for the Stage Children's Fund will open today at the Hotel McAlpin, and will continue throughout tomorrow afternoon and evening. The receipts will be added to a fund to buy a Summer home for stage children.

Raymond Hitchcock has prepared a special speech for the Army and Navy men who will see the performance in "Betty" tomorrow night at the Globe.

The Hippodrome ushers introduced a song of their own in the Hippodrome show last night, in the refrain of which they announced that in addition to "using we get ability and versatility." They sang the song as they marched down the aisle onto the stage with such good effect that Charles Dillingham decided it should remain in the show.

RICHARD ORDYNSKI produced Zoe Akins's comedy, "Papa," at the Little Theatre in Los Angeles Tuesday night as his second offering during his engagement there. The play and the manner of its production were enthusiastically received.

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WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. MATINEE TOMORROW 50c TO $1.50. SHOW OF WONDERS "A wonder of a show is this 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald. Sunday Night Concert Big Bill of Winter Garden and Other Stars.

48TH ST. Theatre, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:30. The 13th Chair By BAYARD VEILLER. "Twelve and a half times as good as 'Within the Law.'"—Heywood Broun, N. Y. Tribune.

It's Bully! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK Playhouse Matinee Tomorrow

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanksgiving. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM Presents SHAW'S GREATEST SUCCESS GETTING MARRIED With HENRIETTA CROSMAN CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG.

Casino B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. Moves to the 44th St. Theatre Nov. 27. Lina Abarbanell Smashing Big Success, Fiora Bella. WED., NOV. 29 ANNA HELD and her 50 Hold Girls In the Newest Musical Production FOLLOW ME Seats Now.

39th St. THEA. near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Thanksgiving. EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31" Stuart Walker's Portmanteau Special Mats. Nov. 27, 29; Dec. 1, at 2 Mornings (Special children's bill), Nov. 30, Dec. 2 Matinee Bill, Dunsany's "Gods of Mountain"; "Nevertheless"; "Six Who Pass." Seats Now.

44th St. Theatre, Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. LAST 3 TIMES THE FLAME MON., Nov. 29—LINA ABARBANELL in FLORA BELLA from the Casino. Seats now.

The "Times" says: "See it before all else in the Theatres of New York." PIERROT THE PRODIGAL MUSIC THROUGHOUT. TONIGHT LITTLE THEATRE, at 8:40 W. 44th St. Mats. Tom'w & Thanksgiving 2:30.

LONGACRE WEST 48TH STREET. TONIGHT at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Thanksgiving Day 2:30. WILLIAM COLLIER IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES, NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanks'g. BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce. SO LONG LETTY with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

PRINCESS, 39th, nr. B'way. LAST TIMES TODAY Kitchener's Great Army in The Battle of the Somme

PRINCESS. Opening TOMORROW NIGHT. SAM BOTHERN in SUCH IS LIFE.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanks. WM. HODGE IN FIXING SISTER "Every Bit as Good as 'The Man from Home.'"—Globe.

ASTOR 45th and Broadway. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanksgiving. LAST 2 WEEKS TAYLOR HOLMES His Majesty Bunker Bean

WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS Bushido & 3 other plays COMEDY West 41st Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:30.

PARK Columbus Circle Evenings 8. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanks'g 2. ABORN GRAND OPERA 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. This W'k, 'Jewels of the Madonna.' Nxt. Wk, 'Aida.'

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. THE DOLLY SISTERS in Mat. Tomorrow 25-75c. "HIS BRIDAL NIGHT" Next Week—"RICH MAN, POOR MAN."

LYRIC B'way & 42nd St. TODAY AND EVERY DAY MATINEE AT 2:30. TONIGHT AT 8:30. WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS "The Picture Beautiful" with ANNETTE KELLERMANN EVERY PERSON'S PURSE PROVIDED FOR Mats. 25c. to $1.00. Evngs. 25c. to $2.00.

Theatre Francais des Etats-Unis TEL. 6224 GREELEY New Garrick 35 St. & B'way. NOTRE JEUNESSE By ALFRED CAPUS. MATS. THURS. & SAT. at 2:30. EVE. 8:20. Special Mat. Today at 3 P. M.—LA FRANCAISE PUNCH & JUDY SHOW for Children. Saturday, at 10:30 A. M. Next Week DEBUT OF THE CELEBRATED GILDA DARTHY

ICE SKATING ICELAND Sessions 10 A. M. 2:30 & 8:30 P. M. excepting Sunday morning & Monday afternoon. B'way at 53d St.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49, E. of B'way TREASURE ISLAND Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Circle 1366. 245th Time. Seats $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.

RIALTO B'way & 42 St. Jolliffe's Fleet (Final Week). Frank Keenan in "The Sin Ye Do." Soloists. Comedy & Rialto Orchestra. 15—50 NEXT WEEK E. H. SOTHERN.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. MARGUERITE CLARK in "Miss George Washington." Ditmars' Zoological Selection. Strand Orchestra.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices. SAM HOWE AND HIS NEW SHOW

LECTURES.
Commissioner J. T. Fetherston on "Problems of Street Cleaning." Illustrated Lecture, Today, 3 P. M. Commissioner Cabot Ward, "Parks," at 4 P. M. 303 Fifth Avenue, Room 2003.

To-Day at 4:30
Sale at
Public Auction
OF SEATS AND BOXES AT HOTEL BILTMORE.
Under the direction of Augustus W. Clarke
Assisted by
Miss Marie Dressler, Miss Anna Fitzin, Miss Elsie Janis, Miss Edna May, Miss Belle Story, and Messrs. William H. Crane, Willie Collier, Reginald de Koven, Raymond Hitchcock, De Wolf Hopper, M. Maurice, Augustus Thomas, Harry B. Warner, David Warfield, and others.
In Aid of the B. F. E. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund
ENTERTAINMENT AT THE HOTEL BILTMORE BALL ROOM, SUNDAY, DEC. 3rd, at 8:30,
at which
Sarah Bernhardt will appear
Frances Alda
Jacques Thibaud
An Important Announcement!!
At the auction one of the world's greatest artists will be announced to appear in addition to above.
MARVELOUS WAR FILMS SANCTIONED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO BE SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK.

Carnegie Hall—57th St. & 7th Ave. ELMENDORF NEXT SUNDAY EVENING AT 8:30. MONDAY MATINEE AT 2:45. Old German Towns (A MUSICAL JOURNEY) Piano Interpolations by Mr. Elmendorf. TICKETS 25c TO $1.50. SEATS NOW.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:30. Season's ONE Substantial Hit Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success. Upstairs and Down

CORT THEA.—TODAY at 2:30 Also Nov. 27, at 2:30 P. M., and Sat., Nov. 25, and Thurs., Nov. 30, at 10:30 A. M. THE YELLOW JACKET

TEN ALLIES COSTUME BALL MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TUES EVE., NOV. 28th, AT 10 P. M. GALAXY OF STAGE AND OPERA STARS GORGEOUS SCENES. A NIGHT IN INDIA A FESTIVAL OF FUN FOR CHARITY Tickets $5 For Sale at Leading Hotels and Ticket Agencies and by BOXES $100 UP. Walter Wanger, 10 W. 43d St.

SELZNICK PICTURES
2D CAPACITY WEEK
"Arises to greater heights than 'The Birth of a Nation.'"—N. Y. Herald.
Herbert Brenon's War Brides
Presentation of Nazimova
BROADWAY THEATRE, AT 41ST ST. TWICE DAILY, 2:15-8:15. Direction of STANLEY T. MASTBAUM.

Home on Leave from Greatest Battles
Fred'k Palmer
Will Explain with British and French Official Motion Pictures
BATTLES OF THE SOMME TONIGHT
CARNEGIE HALL at 8:30 Seats $1.50-50c. Box Office.

HIPPODROME
TWICE DAILY Mat. Today $1 Best Seats
"THE BIG SHOW"
With ANNA PAVLOWA. World's Biggest Show at the Lowest Prices.
Nights at 8:15
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FOOTBALL TICKETS YALE
ALEXANDERS, 1448 B'WAY.

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69 West 66th St. Largest and Best of All Rinks
MORN., AFT. AND NIGHT. ADM. 50c. Music. Beginners Taught.

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET. Every Eve. 8:15 Der Liebe Augustin Operetta by Leo Fall.
BANDBOX 57th Street & 3rd Avenue. Every Eve. 8:15. SCREAMING FARCE. "THEODORE & CO."

DALY'S THEATRE. B'way & 30th St. DAILY MATS. SUN. CONCERTS —PRICES— NOW PLAYING BURLESQUE 15, 25, 35, 50c
UNION SQ. THEATRE. 14 St. & B'way DAILY MATS. SUN. CONCERTS —PRICES— NOW PLAYING BURLESQUE 15, 25, 35, 50c

Loew's New York Thea. & ROOF Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. GAIL KANE in "The Men She Married." 15, 25c
Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of 8th. Every Eve. at 8:15 LAMBERTI, RAWLES & VON HAUTMAN FOX & WELLS AND OTHERS. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50c

B. F. KEITH'S HORA SAYES, OLIVE WYNDHAM & Co., Norton & Lee, Eduardo & Elsa Cansino, Burt Melrose, Les Sears, others, and Jimmy Hussey and Al Lee. PALACE B'way & 47th St. Daily Mat. 25c, $1. Next Week: MAUD ALLAN & Her Co.

81 at St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. 3980 Schuyler. In "JIM" Frank Keenan GRIMSBY'S SON" Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE Mat. Today 10c-15c: Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanksgiving 2. Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production. BEN-HUR 200 Living People 20 Living Horses First Time at Popular Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanksgiving Day. MOST DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK Klaw & Erlanger's Supreme Success. MISS SPRINGTIME After the Play Go Also The Theatre ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE—EXTRA TODAY AT 1:30—The Event ACTORS' FUND TESTIMONIAL To Y. P. Mackay—Great Tribute. All the prominent Stars—Special Novelties. 3 Playlets—Burlesque—Novel Features. Good Seats 75c and $1.00. Doors Open 1:15.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way, 43d St. Tel. 382 Bryant. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanksgiving Day 2:30. Ruth Chatterton and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE in COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN "One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.

Not a serious moment—just laughs—plenty of them—in OUR LITTLE WIFE WITH MARGARET ILLINGTON HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evenings at 8:25. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving.

EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanks's 2:30 —LAST 2 WEEKS— CYRIL MAUDE in THE BASKER BEG'G MONDAY DEC. 4 3 WEEKS ONLY (MATINEES WED., THURS. & SAT.) MME. SARAH BERNHARDT Repertoire for First Week Mon. & Tues. Evs. & Wed. Mat. Dec. 4-5-6: Cleopatre; L'Holocauste; La Paix chez Soi; Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur. Wed. Ev., Thur. Mat. & Fri., Dec. 6 & 7: Cendres d'Opium; Jeanne d'Arc; La Chance du Mari; Le Vitrail. Fri. Eve., Sat. Mat. & Mon., Dec. 8 & 9: Hecube; Rosalie; Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur; Camille. MAIL ORDERS with Remittances Now. Seat Sale Opens Thursday, Nov. 30th.

LYCEUM WEST 45 ST. BACKFIRE LAST WEEK OLIVER MOROSCO presents a New Comedy. TUES., Nov. 28 SEATS NOW ON SALE MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL with A TYPICAL MOROSCO CAST.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanksgiving. Pollyanna The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

Go and have a good hearty laugh, with OUR LITTLE WIFE WITH MARGARET ILLINGTON HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evenings at 8:25. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving.

TAGORE
Special Matinee by SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE
HUDSON THEATRE TODAY at 3
Request Program of
Readings from His Own Works

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanksgiving
JOHN DREW in Langdon Mitchell's comedy. MAJOR PENDENNIS CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat., Wed. & Thanksgiving 2:30.

A POSITIVE SENSATION!
CAPTAIN KIDD Jr.
THE TALK OF THE TOWN!
COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE, WEST 42 ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. Call Bryant 6344

Smart satire on smart people in OUR LITTLE WIFE WITH MARGARET ILLINGTON HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evenings at 8:25. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving.

FULTON 46th St. and B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanksgiving. Arms AND THE Girl

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. EVES. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:30. SEVEN CHANCES KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Thanksgiving Day 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER

Liberty West 42d St. Twice Daily. Inc. Sun. 2:15 & 8:10 P.M. A Wealth of Unparalleled Magnificence! D. W. Griffith's Colossal Spectacle ORCHESTRA OF 80. OUTOLEFRANCE

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Thanksgiving. Cheating Cheaters

MIRTH! Good Gracious Annabelle MAGIC! REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Thanksgiving.

All the world loves a laugh. Come and get yours, in OUR LITTLE WIFE WITH MARGARET ILLINGTON HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evenings at 8:25. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving.

GLOBE Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:20. LAST 5 TIMES. Raymond HITCHCOCK in "Betty" MONDAY NIGHT 8:20—SEATS NOW. LAURETTE TAYLOR in a new play by J. HARTLEY MANNERS. THE HARP OF LIFE.

CENTURY B'way, 62d St. & Central Park W. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Dillingham & Ziegfeld's Production The Century Girl

METROPOLITAN HOUSE OPERA
Telephones Bryant—10021-10022.
Tonight, at Diamonds of Dalila. Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Cond., Polacco. Sat. Mat., at 2. (First time.) Iphigenia. Kurt Rappold; Sembach, Well, Braun, Cond., Bodanzky. Sat., at 8:15. Brooklyn Academy of Music. La Boheme. Alda, Macnez; Botta, Scotti, Cond., Papi. THIS SUN. EVE., at 8:30, 50c to $1.50. ZIMBALIST Russian Violinist Orchestra Concert Mabel Johannes Conductor, Hageman. GARRISON SEMBACH Next Mon., at 2. Boris Godounow. Over; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco. Wed., at 8:15. Traviata. Hempel; Carpi (debut), Amato, Bada, Rossi. Cond., Papi. Thurs. (Thanksg'g Day) Mat., at 1. Parsifal. Kurt; Sembach, Braun, Well, Gustafson, Reyndel, Bada. Cond., Bodanzky. Thurs., at 8:15. La Boheme. Alda, Macnez; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Papi. Fri., at 7:45. Lohengrin. Fay, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Well, Leonhardt. Cond., Bodanzky. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r. MYRON HARRIS, Manager.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 and SUN. AFT., NOV. 28, AT 3.
SOLOIST SOPHIE BRASLAU
Rabaud, Bruch, Elgar, Mniagnlia, Moussorgsky, Rachmaninoff, Gretry. Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL
To-morrow (Sat.) Eve. at 8:15.
Soloist GLUCK
ALMA
Tickets at Box Office, Carnegie Hall and Room 1202 Aeolian Building.

PHILHARMONIC
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor
This Afternoon at 2:30, Carnegie Hall.
SOLOIST WILLEKE
Schumann, Overture "Julius Caesar"; Mendelssohn, "Italian Symphony; Volkmann, Overture "Richard III"; Klughardt, Violoncello Concerto with Orchestra; Weber, Overture "Der Freischutz." Next Sun. Afternoon at 2. Carnegie Hall.

ALL WAGNER
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.
Maxine Elliott Theatre, 39th St., nr. B'way.

YVETTE GUILBERT
TO-DAY AT 2.
JOAN OF ARC
Mme. Chautard-Archambaud
Mr. Richard Hale, Baritone
Gustave Ferrari at the Piano. Knabe Piano.
Dir. Catharine A. Bamman. Tickets at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 4, at 2:30
VIOLIN RECITAL—MISCHA ELMAN
Tickets at Box Office or WOLFSOHN BUREAU, 1 W. 34th St. Steinway Piano.

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. MATINEE TOMORROW 2:30. WILLIAM COLLIER in NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

OPERA TICKETS SEATS for CARUSO TO-NIGHT & all operas; subs bought & sold. 'Phone 4188 Greeley JACOBS' THEA. TICKET OFFICE. Normandie Hotel, B'way, cor. 38th St. ARMY-NAVY & YALE-HARVARD TICKETS.

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29 West 42nd Street
Admission Free

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 29, at 3. Second Piano Recital by Ossip Gabrilowitsch
A varied Program (Chopin, Schubert, Franck, Mozart, Dargnin, etc.), including a Modern Group. Mason & Hamlin Piano. Mgt. LOUDON CHARLTON.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Nov. 30, at 8:30. FLONZALEY QUARTET.
90c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Nov. 29, at 3. SONATA RECITAL BROWN Assisted by L. T. GRUENBERG Pianist.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Baldwin Piano.

Cort Theatre, Tues. Aft., Nov. 28, at 3. TRIO DE LUTECE
Barrere, flute; Salzedo, Harp; Kedra, 'Cello.

EMMA ROBERTS
Seats on sale at Box Office, 25c. to $2.00. Direction CATHARINE A. BAMMAN.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT at 8:15. SONG RECITAL Charles W. Clark
ALL AMERICAN PROGRAM.
Tickets 50c. to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 3. PIANO RECITAL. LEO ORNSTEIN
MGT. M. H. HANSON. KNABE PIANO.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Nov. 28, at 3. SONG RECITAL—GEORGE HAMLIN
Tickets 50c. to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., Nov. 25, at 8:15. Piano Recital COOPER
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AFTERNOON TEA DANCES, 3 TILL 6 P. M.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8. Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 24, 1916.

THE EMBARGO.

Representative JOHN J. FITZGERALD, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, announces that he will ask for legislation forbidding the exportation of foodstuffs. He betrays his animus unconsciously by giving as his first reason for the proposed embargo that it would be "the most effective weapon in our controversy with Great Britain over her unwarranted, outrageous, and indefensible blacklist of American merchants." That is, he would seek to cure a comparatively small and diminishing evil by doing an enormous injury to American trade, an injury which could hardly fail to provoke powerful and lasting resentments and retaliations. There has been long preparation for an embargo. It is primarily a measure of pro-German, anti-British propagandism. A flood of petitions for it will descend upon Congress. It is the successor of the futile movement for a munitions embargo. It is directed against the Entente Powers. It could not but carry the impression of a deliberate unfriendliness. Having got rich, let us now turn on our customers and debtors.

The instinct of self-preservation comes in as a lame second in Mr. FITZGERALD'S arguments. The high prices of foodstuffs, due to shorter harvests as well as to world demand, are used to give a color of reason to the bare and ugly fact of unneutrality, of deliberate intention of injuring the Entente Powers rather than of helping the United States. Mr. FITZGERALD'S statements are assumptions, are mere rhetorical exaggerations:

> Many hundreds of thousands of our people are suffering from lack of the necessities of life. * * * Of what profit is it if our foreign trade is to grow by leaps and bounds while our people are brought to the verge of starvation by it?

Prices are high. So are profits and wages. The attempt is being made to hypnotize people by suggestions of starvation into crying for an embargo. The situation is one that should be met calmly, with intelligence, most of all with that virtue, unpracticed by the happy-go-lucky Americans, of economy. The problems of local scarcity, of imperfect distribution, whatever is artificial, unnecessary, whatever, if anything, of hoggishness and manipulation, can be inquired into, remedied. But to make use of rising prices, the inevitable accompaniment of prosperity, to check prosperity, to bite off our noses to spite Great Britain's face, would be a grave economic, as well as political, error.

Mr. FITZGERALD is singularly unfortunate in the precedent which he finds "in the early part of the nineteenth century." Of the embargo of Dec. 22, 1807, intended to prevent American vessels from taking part in American commerce till Great Britain and France, then at war, came to terms, he says euphemistically:

> It was not popular with the country, and it never was fully effective.

It drove the Federalists of New England, whose merchants and shipowners were ruined by it, into nullification, some into advocating secession. In February, 1809, Congress, scared by the evidences of popular rage and thoroughly convinced of the failure of the embargo, resolved to end it on March 4. Exports were $108,000,000 in 1807, in 1808 they sank to $22,000,000.

In the third volume of Professor MCMASTER'S "History of the United States" the work of the embargo is told in detail. The Government revenues "fell from $16,000,000 to a few thousands." More than 30,000 American and 25,000 foreign sailors were thrown out of work and lost in the fifteen months of the embargo wages estimated at $20,000,000. The lost earnings of the tied-up ships were $12,500,000 more. The loss to unemployed laborers was $36,000,000 more. Two million dollars, the interest, as well as the profits on the sum that had been invested in buying foreign and domestic produce, were lost. All these sums would have to be multiplied many times to represent in our day the actual amount of damage to the little, undeveloped America of 1808. Mr. MCMASTER paints graphically the effect:

> Unable to bear the strain, thousands on thousands went to the wall. The newspapers were full of insolvent debtor notices. All over the country the Court House doors, the tavern doors, the Post Offices, the crossroads posts, were covered with advertisements of Sheriffs' sales. In the cities the jails were not large enough to hold the debtors. At New York, during 1809, 1,300 men were imprisoned for no other crime than being ruined by the embargo.
>
> A traveler who saw the city in this day of distress assures us that it looked like a town ravaged by the pestilence. The counting houses were shut or advertised to let. The coffee houses were almost empty. The streets along the waterside were almost deserted. The ships were dismantled; their decks were cleared, their hatches were battened down. Not a box, not a cask, not a barrel, got a bale was to be seen on the wharves, where the grass had begun to grow luxuriantly. A year later 1,150 men were confined for debts under $25, and were clothed by the Humane Society.
>
> While the poor and destitute were thus languishing in the jails of the great Northern cities, the planters of the Southern States were saved from immediate ruin by stay laws.

Mr. FITZGERALD is mistaken. The embargo in which he seeks his precedent was "fully effective" with another effect than its framers foresaw. It was effective for loss, for impoverishment, for the general injury. To such a measure and means of disaster Mr. FITZGERALD looks for his model. Presumably there is common sense enough in Congress to prevent the proposed step.

THE FORMALIST.

Lakewood, N. J., Nov. 22, 1916.

The President,

The White House, Washington, D. C.:

Because of the closeness of the vote, I have awaited the official count in California, and now that it has been virtually completed, permit me to extend to you my congratulations upon your re-election. I desire also to express my best wishes for a most successful Administration.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Mr. HUGHES has many admirable virtues, but some envious Fairy Godmother must have predicted at his birth that Grace and Graciousness shouldn't be on the list. He is correct, legal, formal. One almost hears "witnesseth this indenture," "thence "westerly to a stake and stones," "give, grant, devise, and bequeath," and other lullabies of the Coke upon Littleton school whispering in this dispatch. Well, non omnia possumus omnes, we can't all of us have a cornucopia of gifts. Still, it is perfectly respectful to conjecture, isn't it, that Mr. HUGHES'S library doesn't contain "The Principles of Taste"?

RENEWED SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

It is not clear why it was thought necessary in Berlin to inform this country by a press dispatch that "a "period of complications may again "be impending in German-American "relations" because of the renewal of Germany's submarine warfare. We were already well aware of the fact that complications were impending, indeed that they already confront us. We have found it necessary to direct our representative in Berlin to make inquiries of the German Government concerning very recent attacks by submarines which seemed to be in violation of the pledge given in Washington by the German Ambassador. Ten such inquiries have been filed, and it was reported that five of them were filed no later than Tuesday. We ask to be informed of the circumstances of the attack in each individual case as they were officially reported to the Admiralty Office in Berlin. The list includes the case of the Marina, involving the loss of American lives; of the Arabia, which was an unarmed ship, and, as we understand, was torpedoed without any warning.

What appears to be the official view in Berlin was set forth in a dispatch from the staff correspondent of THE TIMES in that city which we published yesterday. There is plainly foreshadowed an intention on the part of Germany to base explanation or defense upon the ground, already taken by her, that armed merchantmen are in effect auxiliary cruisers, and therefore may be attacked and destroyed unwarned without thereby violating the pledge given to our Government. We sincerely hope that Germany will not be so ill advised, that she will not set up that defense or act upon that theory. It must be well understood in Berlin that such a justification could not be accepted by our Government. Our position has been plainly stated, that merchantmen armed for defense are not ships of war, not auxiliary cruisers, that they are not outside the pale of ships of peace, and that they are entitled to the considerate treatment which international law and the laws of humanity demand shall be accorded to vessels engaged in commerce. The exceptions to the German pledge were plainly specified. It was in its terms binding in the case of all vessels save those resisting attack or seeking to escape. It is plain that if we once granted the validity of this defense the whole case would be surrendered and there would be no profit in further discussion of the matter. It is impossible that submarine commanders should be able to determine in every case whether a vessel is armed or unarmed, disproof of the charge that armament was on board might often be equally difficult, and we should be expected to accept complacently the submarine commander's justification of armament in the case of any ship he might choose to attack.

It is reason for satisfaction that the first report that the great British hospital ship Britannic had been attacked and sunk by German submarines is now contradicted by the statement that she struck a mine. In the former case there would have been added to the list of submarine questions another of extreme gravity.

PANAMA CANAL SLIDES.

The slides which have prevented the passage of ships through the Panama Canal "will be overcome finally and for all time." So far as those in the Culebra Cut are concerned, "the "worst is over; the intervals be- "tween movements are becoming "greater and the quantities of ma- "terial less." These are the most interesting and important assertions made by General GOETHALS, Governor of the Canal Zone, in his annual report, and they will have more weight with the public than can be given to certain other pessimistic statements and predictions which he sharply criticises.

In the course of a comprehensive review and history of all the slides he denies a report originating in England—that the bottom of the canal in the Cut is a bog. The slides there, he says, "are breaks resulting from "deformation or crushing of under- "lying strata which, under changed "conditions, could not bear the "weight of the superimposed mass." And then he takes up the published statements of Professor MILLER of Lehigh University and Senator KEARNS. The professor, whose "thorough examination," he remarks, was made in not more than three or four hours, said that shipping companies could not expect uninterrupted service for several years because the canal would almost certainly be closed during the rainy season for many years to come; also that practically all of the two hills adjoining the Cut must be removed. All this, General GOETHALS asserts, is "erroneous, unwarranted, and unfair," and he points out that it is not in agreement with the preliminary report of a special committee of the National Academy of Sciences appointed to make an investigation.

Senator KEARNS expressed his belief that "all the trouble" was "caused "by subterranean gases formed in the "earth," which escaped through fissures, carrying material with them. It is shown, however, that no gas has been found in any of the fissures or breaks, some of which are several hundred feet deep. And the Senator was in error when he said that since the canal was opened to navigation, and up to June last, it had been closed two-thirds of the time, for 232 days are not two-thirds of 656. The methods proposed and adopted a year ago for clearing the obstructed channel and keeping it open were approved by the committee of the National Academy of Sciences.

During the year there were no cases of yellow fever, smallpox, or plague hat originated in the Zone, and the death rate was only 11.02. This recalls the effective and remarkable sanitary work done on the Isthmus. The report is of the most comprehensive character, covering all that took place in connection with the great waterway, but the parts of it which especially deserve consideration are those which show that the slide disease which afflicts the canal can and will be cured. General GOETHALS may be excused for sharpness of expression in his comments upon statements made hastily and without due regard for facts. Those given to the public by Senator KEARNS have been printed as an official document of the Senate. Predictions that the canal will be out of commission during the rainy season for years to come tend to affect e routing of ships by companies that own them, to increase the cost of transportation, and to reduce the canal's earnings.

THE "FIGHT" FOR THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Mr. LEE, spokesman for one of the railroad brotherhoods that are showing the surest way not to get an eight-hour day for the trainmen, is now showing labor in general how to get the eight-hour day for everybody. Said Mr. LEE, addressing the Federation of Labor: "We're going to work "for an eight-hour day or better for "all men and women, and if we can't "get it peacefully we'll fight for it." Whom is "labor" going to fight? The idea seems to be that the unions are going to fight the capitalists, just as the brotherhoods are fighting the railways. But already the latter fight has demonstrated that the railways are only a sort of middlemen, collecting from the shippers what the shippers collect from producers, and what the producers collect from the consumers of their goods. The fight, therefore, is between the producers and the consumers of goods as much as or more than it is between the brotherhoods and the railways. The community is finding itself short of railway accommodation and is paying high for all it consumes.

So the fight between labor and capital will prove incapable of being compartmented. The capitalists can pay wages only from the proceeds of products. If labor decreases production by shortening hours it will pay more for what it consumes than it will gain in ease of life. The brotherhoods sought a law which should give them two hours less work for the same pay. It is not possible to imagine a law enacting a general eight-hour day on the same terms. It is not possible to imagine that labor in general can get the same terms or would accept a shortening of the day that involved a shortening of wages. If those improbabilities be imagined, it would remain true that labor would have to pay the price of its ease in the resultant increase of the prices of all manufactured goods. It is true that there is a theory to the contrary. There is much talk about a biological workday and about larger production in shorter time.

The only practical knowledge of the results of shortening the workday on any considerable scale was afforded by the inquiry in the case of 336 establishments by the Department of Labor in 1904, when the question was free from the complications of the present moment. In 89 per cent. of the total the cost of manufacture was increased a minimum of 7 per cent. In 110 cases the increase was over 10 per cent. If the cost of production is increased by such percentages, the cost to the consumer is increased more. The effect of an increase of that sort would bring labor face to face with those whom it truly must fight, not the wage payers, but the consumers of goods. It is not too much to say that everybody is in favor of a shorter workday at the expense of somebody else, and that hardly anybody is willing to pay the cost of the boon himself.

The alternative to fighting for the eight-hour day is to earn it. In that manner most shortenings of workdays have come about. The unions boast of what they have won for labor. They would have won nothing but for what capital has accomplished in increasing production by methods which have had the whole-souled opposition of labor. The increase of production by labor-saving machinery is the fundamental explanation of the shortening of the old-fashioned dawn-to-twilight workday, or even longer. Trade unions fight a hopeless battle when they fight by force without reason. They can pass statutes and find disappointment in them. They cannot alter the laws of economics and life, dislike them how they may.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Pictured the Life He Lived.

JACK LONDON, though dead at 40, had lived a life of experiences so varied and of achievements so high that, in comparison with the vast majority of the world's inhabitants, his demise cannot be called untimely or his fate unkind. His span, if brief, was full, and there is no need to commiserate the hardships of his earlier years, as they were the training that enabled him to carry out his purposes and attain his ambitions.

How or why LONDON became the writer he did is one of the mysteries with which literary history is crowded. The many excellencies of his style are inexplicable by those who assume that such excellencies can be produced only by means of formal education—the education of the schools—for of that, in spite of his brief collegiate course, he had almost too little for serious consideration. The word "genius," which explains everything—and nothing—is used by some in accounting for him and such as he, but his place in literature is not yet sufficiently secure to make its use safe.

A realist, so far as he can be classed at all, LONDON'S best effects were clearly and distinctly imaginative. He photographed, but he also created, and he somehow managed to do the two things at the same time. There are passages not a few in not a few of his books that reveal truly amazing powers of observation and interpretation, and though he often dealt with the impossible, he rarely, if ever, missed what in art is far more important than possibility—plausibility. His reader could believe, and did, in all the adventures and adventurers he described.

Strength was the obvious quality of his writing, but it was far from the only or chief one, and those who call him "rough" are strangely mistaken. He had convictions and he had knowledge. That is, he wrote what he knew. His pen never traveled outside of the circle of his own experiences except into the domain of his conclusions from them. That the conclusions were not always demonstrably correct is a fact of no particular importance, and of less is the other fact that he was at once happiest and least effective when the artist became the preacher.

By JACK LONDON'S death American letters suffer a heavy loss, as by his life they incurred a heavy debt.

Pleading for Instant Assistance.

To be effective, the response to the appeal for funds made by the New York Committee on After-care of Infantile Paralysis Cases must be immediate. Whether or not something like 5,000 children in this city are to be for life more or less crippled, most of them to join the class of the completely helpless and dependent, depends upon whether they have at once the medical treatment and the mechanical appliances which can alone restore them to health and efficiency.

The parents of a great majority of these children are financially unable to pay for the skilled manipulations they need for months to come—in many cases for at least a year—and the greater number of the parents cannot themselves even take the children to the hospitals and clinics where they could get gratuitous attention. That, too, takes time that cannot be given for any other purpose than that of earning the daily wage.

It is estimated that to meet this emergency $250,000 must be raised—not an easy task in these days of many appeals for money, but surely none of them is more direct to the sympathies of the charitable. If these children are to be saved from a fate truly pathetic, they must be helped at once, for in a few weeks their wasting muscles will be beyond restoration to serviceability.

Under the advice of Dr. EMERSON, Commissioner of Health, the various agencies interested in this work have been united as the organization named above, and that committee in turn has created a "Committee of Appeal" to perform the special task of collecting the money so much needed. Its Chairman is ROBERT W. DE FOREST, and its Treasurer is JAMES H. PERKINS of 55 Wall Street, to whom contributions should be sent.

The need of promptness, of haste, cannot be too much emphasized. For with these children it is indeed "now or never." Fortunately, in almost every case, cure or great amelioration of condition is possible, but without immediate assistance the little victims of poliomyelitis may well regret that they survived its attack.

Disreputables Find a Defender.

Of all our birds the English sparrow has the greatest number of fierce critics and the smallest number of friends. He is the constant object of denunciation, and to him all the faults that a bird can possess, all the crimes that a little bird can commit, are constantly imputed. His ruthless slaughter is advised and means of accomplishing his extermination are suggested, while the law, which protects, or tries to protect, most other birds, coldly ignores the existence of this one. Yet at last a friend of the English sparrow has appeared, and he is a friend who speaks with some authority.

ARCHIBALD C. WEEKS, Librarian of the Brooklyn Entomological Society, in a letter to The Sun earnestly denies practically every serious charge that has been brought against this despised immigrant, and insists that he is a decidedly valuable acquisition—a real national asset—and worthy of cordial admiration and encouragement. The English sparrow, says Mr. WEEKS, is a most industrious destroyer of noxious insects and of noxious weeds, rendering in this way services vastly counterbalancing the little harm he does and the little annoyance he causes by his untidy habits. Even the accusation that the sparrow drives away native birds is refuted by the argument that the sparrow clings close to human habitations, where the native birds do not care to come except for brief and occasional visits. All the vast expanses of field and forest are left for them and they need no more.

Mr. WEEKS also speaks a good word for that other unwelcome visitor, the starling. That little crow, too, he declares, earns his keep many times over, and does no damage worth mentioning.

The backyard observations of at least one commuter corroborate all of these assertions as regards both birds.

PRICES AND THE HUDSON.

A Clean River Would Mean Abundant Fish.

Malden-on-Hudson, Nov. 21, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is hard for a dweller on the upper Hudson to waste sympathy on those who are pinched by the market war prices, when the remedy is in their own hands. A stroke of the pen, a vote of the Legislature—and the waters of New York State would once more abound with succulent fish as they did when my father was a boy; when shad were sold at $5 per hundred; when salmon abounded and when no sane man dreamed that the most beautiful river of the Western World would ever be converted into a monster sewer.

The water where trout and salmon sport is good also for man, and no better drinking water was ever devised than that of the Hudson River above Poughkeepsie. It is only necessary to forbid the casting of filth into this stream in order to restore it to the use for which it was created by God, the giver of all good things. The Thames is drunk in London, the Spree in Berlin, and the Seine in Paris. Those rivers are preserved as parks for the people and a national source of food supply. Japan would soon die of starvation did she kill her fish as we do!

This is the opportunity of Governor Whitman. Is there a monument more glorious than one on which could be written words like these: "He found the Hudson a sewer. He left it a crystal fountain full of fish!"

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Long-Distance Flying.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the layman there are many strange things about long-distance aeroplaning as it is practiced which, if explained, would undoubtedly be of considerable interest to the public.

For example, I refer to the apparently trivial causes of failure in important and supposedly well-planned flights. To one unfamiliar with the subject, it is almost incredible that the recent attempt of Victor Carlstrom to fly from Chicago to New York, under the auspices of THE NEW YORK TIMES, should have failed because of a loose union in the piping between the fuel tank and the carburetor. It would seem but a small part of precaution to have guarded against such a contingency if the vibration in this case were actually so severe as to loosen a union which had been set up tight against a gasket. A few minutes' use of a prick-punch would have been sufficient to assure permanently tight joints.

Again, in the case of Miss Law's attempt to make the same flight, and with Carlstrom's experience fresh in her mind, we are told that she had a narrow escape from death because she "forgot that the extra tank she had put on the machine was set so low that it would not feed the last two or three inches of fuel."

Among other natural questions arising from these particular flights is the one involving the type or size of aeroplane to give the best distance results. Heretofore, the popular belief has been that it requires an extra large machine for distance flying, but Miss Law's experience appears to contradict this, especially when we consider that in all probability no careful experiments were made to determine the maximum safe carrying capacity for her machine.

CLINTON JONES.

Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 20, 1916.

The Quality of the Coal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just at this time the public is deeply interested in the cost of coal, and drastic laws are asked to guard against short weight and extortion in price, but not one word can I find about quality of coal. To most people coal is simply coal, and one bucketful is exactly like another and is worth the same price. But when the Government buys coal for the navy it prescribes a certain standard of quality.

I have some knowledge of mining coal and know about the care taken at some mines to keep the coal sent to market free from dirt, bone, and slate, and also how these efforts relax when the demand is brisk and the market will take any kind of coal offered.

I have seen dirty coal leaving the mines, but never in all my experience have I seen as dirty coal as that which is being sold in this city to the people, the poor, who buy in 10 and 40 cent measures.

New York, Nov. 22, 1916. H. R.

Losing Citizenship for France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am so much interested in the proposed expatriation of Theodore Marburg, Jr., and of all the other young Americans who are risking their lives in the cause of liberty—I am so much interested, I say, that I should really like to see the principle of the thing pushed to its logical conclusion.

May I suggest that the American Nation request France to expatriate the Marquis Lafayette? Have we forgotten that when the British Colonists of America rose as one man over an unjust tea tax—forced upon them by a German King, by the way—this "neutral" supported them without a word of protest from his nation?

Let us remedy this—discrepancy, shall I call it? If heroism is to disfranchise an American, surely it should denationalize a Frenchman also. Or am I wrong? I should like to hear what other readers of THE TIMES think.

FRANCES FENWICK WILLIAMS.

Hackensack, N. J., Nov. 22, 1916.

CRITICS OF 'COSMOS.'

Comment by Times Readers on the Discussion of Peace Terms.

Columbia University, Nov. 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is, perhaps, forward on my part to criticise at this moment the first of a series of articles appearing in your paper as written by "a distinguished publicist," which I read in your issue of Nov. 20. I do so because I venture to doubt sincerely the truth of one of his opening sentences, that "the question as to who or what power is chiefly responsible for the war has become one of merely historical interest." Quite on the contrary, the question is one of prime importance. We shall never have a lasting peace until those causes are removed which have brought on the present war and which are liable, at any moment in the future, to bring on another war, for the same reasons as are those for which the present conflict was hatched and making use of the very same procedure. In driving the European world into the war of 1914, Prussian imperialism has used exactly the same means that it used in 1870, that it employed in 1866 and in 1864. It has not abstained from lying and from falsification to gain its end—as has been shown recently in these columns, and as can be shown in many other instances than those adduced there. The lesson must be taught to the ruling powers in Germany that the rest of the world—and especially the neutral nations—will no longer allow any body of men to play with the happiness and the fate of hundreds of millions of human beings, solely with the end in view to aggrandize itself and to dominate over others. The question, therefore, as to who is responsible for bringing on the war is not simply an historical or academic one. It belongs to the very essence of the matter in hand. Crime among individuals cannot be uprooted until we have found those who are responsible for its prevalence; nor can crime among nations.

One can understand well why Germany desires to throw the veil of secrecy over the beginnings of the present war. Through the medium of Austria, she endeavored to precipitate it in 1913. Now, after the failure at the Marne, after the nonsuccess at Verdun, after the setback at the Somme, after the loss of nearly every one of her colonies, and after her inability to break through the blockade of the seas as established by the Allies—no wonder that the Prussian authorities desire the question of responsibility to be sidetracked and another issue to be raised, in the discussion of which they may take part without the blush of shame rising to their cheeks, not only because they have forced the present struggle, but also because of their shameless doings in Belgium at the very moment at which I am writing.

In the year 1863—many months prior to the surrender of Lee—President Lincoln said as follows:

> It is a pertinent question, often asked in the mind privately, and from one to the other, When is the war to end? Surely I feel as deep an interest in this question as any other can, but I do not wish to name a day, a month, or year when it is to end. I do not wish to run any risk of seeing the time come without our being ready for the end for fear of disappointment because the time had come and not the end. We accepted this war for an object, a worthy object, and the war will end when that object is attained. Under God I hope it never will end until that time. * * * This war has taken three years; it was begun or accepted upon the line of restoring the national authority over the whole national domain, and for the American people, as far as any knowledge enables me to speak, I say we are going through on this line if it takes three years more.

In exactly the same manner, the Allies say: We have accepted this war for a certain object, and the war will end when that object is attained. The power of Prussian feudalism must be broken, so that in the future it will be unable to train the German people how to engulf humanity in such signal woe. A Frenchwoman, of much culture, who has lost her only child at the front, said to me recently: "We Frenchwomen are willing to make any sacrifice, in order that our children's children shall not have to suffer as we are suffering."

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.

An Unrepentant Aggressor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial announcement of a series of articles by a distinguished publicist of international repute on the possibilities of an early peace must have struck many readers as distinctly untimely. How can there be any possibility of an early peace while the aggressor is still unrepentant and is even now flaunting his contempt of all that men hold sacred by his perfidious treatment of Belgian civilians? Before there can be peace Germany must know that international blackguardism is out of place in our modern world, that solemn treaty obligations must be lived up to, that justice, humanity, and honor are not at all empty phrases that may be disregarded by the strong and that until she shows a change of heart she stands outside the pale of civilized nations. There can be no parley with a truculent brigand. F. R. EELES.

New York, Nov. 20, 1916.

Approval.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have carefully read and digested your little editorial, "Peace and Its Conditions." Also read the first article by "Cosmos," and I am anxiously waiting for additional articles on this subject. I congratulate you and thank you for the steps you have taken in behalf of peace, and whether this will contribute to it or not, your efforts certainly deserve to be applauded.

B. STEINER.

ANOTHER HYPHENATED TALE.

Miss Five-Feet-Three bewails her lot,
Because, forsooth, she thinks
For Six-Feet-Two all seats are made—
The selfish little minx!

Suppose that she were Six-Feet-Two,
And her lover was Five-Feet-Three,
And she sat on his lap when the lights were low—
Oh! where would the poor boy be?

If Five-Feet-Three were Six-Feet-Two,
And sat in a cross-seat car,
She'd soon find out that her length of limb
Was much too long—by far.

If seated at table Miss Five-Feet-Three
Should grow to Six-Feet-Two,
She'd find that storing her feet and legs
Would give her something to do.

Now, if in a berth of ship or train
Rides little Five-Feet-Three,
At least she can stretch and in comfort sleep,
But Six-Feet-Two, can he?

In attic or cellar, when it is dark,
With rafters and pipes forgot,
There Six-Feet-Two gets a crack on the bean,
While Five-Feet-Three does not.

In many a tight place Five-Feet-Three
Can go with comfort and ease,
While Six-Feet-Two, poor son-of-a-gun,
Must follow on his knees.

If Five-Feet-Three were Six-Feet-Two
For only a single day,
I'd gamble a cookie she'd gladly change
To Five-Feet-Three to stay.

E. M. M.

All Want Peace: Why Not Have It Now?

By A DISTINGUISHED PUBLICIST.

FIFTH ARTICLE.

It would appear, from what has gone before, that in time of peace freedom of the seas exists in the fullest sense of the words. The disputed questions relate entirely to the status and treatment of merchant vessels and their cargoes in time of war. These questions involve the detailed consideration of blockade in time of war, of contraband of war, of innocent service, of destruction of neutral prizes, of transfer to a neutral flag, of the enemy character of a vessel or its cargo, of convoy, of resistance to search, and of compensation. Important and delicate as all these matters are, and seriously as they have engaged the attention of naval commanders and of international lawyers, they are really all subordinate to a larger question, namely, that of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerents. Were such exemption agreed to as a ruling principle, all of the other matters mentioned would fall into place and be disposed of as parts or applications of this main principle.

The first inquiry addressed by the Government of the United States to the Government of Great Britain after the outbreak of the present war was as to whether the British Government was willing to agree that the laws of naval warfare, as laid down by the Declaration of London of 1909, should be applicable to naval warfare during the present conflict in Europe, provided that the Governments with which Great Britain was or might be at war would also agree to such application. On Aug. 20, 1914, an Order in Council was issued directing the adoption and enforcement during the present hostilities of the convention known as the Declaration of London subject to additions and modifications. The subsequent history of the matter, including action taken by the British Government by way of addition to this Order in Council, or by way of modification of it, is common knowledge. Since August, 1914, the United States has addressed formal notes to Great Britain on the subjects of contraband of war, on restraints of commerce, and in particular on the case of the American steamer Wilhelmina. The Government of the United States has shown itself alert to the significance of these questions and incidents of war for all neutral powers.

On the vital point of exempting all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerents, the United States has taken a single and a consistent position throughout the entire history of the Government. Indeed a provision for this exemption was made part of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce of 1785 with Prussia. It was there agreed that free vessels make free goods. The signers of this treaty on behalf of the United States were Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and John Adams. In 1856 the United States urged the addition of this provision to the clause of the Declaration of Paris relating to privateering. The fact that such addition was refused by the other high contracting powers led the Government of the United States to decline to adhere to the Declaration of Paris.

The formal instructions to the American delegates to the first Hague Conference, held in 1899, signed by John Hay as Secretary of State, concluded with these words:

> "As the United States has for many years advocated the exemption of all private property not contraband of war from hostile treatment, you are authorized to propose to the Conference the principle of extending to strictly private property at sea the immunity from destruction or capture by belligerent powers which such property already enjoys on land as worthy of being incorporated in the permanent law of civilized nations."

Following messages on this subject from President McKinley in December, 1898, and from President Roosevelt in December, 1903, the Congress of the United States adopted on April 28, 1904, a joint resolution in the following terms:

> "That it is the sense of the Congress of the United States that it is desirable in the interests of uniformity of action by the maritime States in time of war that the President endeavor to bring about an understanding among the principal maritime powers with a view to incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerents."

The formal instructions to the American delegates to the second Hague Conference, held in 1907, signed by Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, contained this passage:

> "You will maintain the traditional policy of the United States regarding the immunity of private property of belligerents at sea."

Secretary Root then went on to discuss at some length the importance of this policy.

At the first Hague Conference the representatives of nearly all the great powers insisted that the action of the Conference should be strictly limited to the matters specified in the Russian circular of Dec. 30, 1898, proposing the program of the Conference. For this reason the members of the Conference at first refused to receive any proposal from the American Commission dealing with the subject of the immunity of private property not contraband from seizure on the seas in time of war. Eventually, however, a memorial from the American Commission, which stated fully the historical and actual relation of the United States to the whole subject, was received, referred to a committee, and finally brought by that committee before the Conference. The Conference of 1899 adopted a motion referring the subject to a future Conference, so that all the American Commissioners were able to accomplish at that time was to keep the subject before the world for discussion.

At the second Hague Conference, which met on June 15, 1907, the subject of the private property of belligerents at sea was included in the official program. It was among the topics referred to the Fourth Commission of the Conference, of which the Chairman was M. de Martens of Russia. A specific proposition, submitted on behalf of the United States, was supported by Brazil, Norway, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, and China. Germany, supported by Portugal, while admitting that it leaned toward the proposed inviolability of private property, made the reservation that its adoption of this principle depended upon a preliminary understanding on matters relating to contraband of war and blockade. Russia did not think the question ripe for practical solution; while Argentina declared itself categorically in favor of the continuance of the right of capture. France was ready to support the American proposal if a unanimous agreement could be reached. The representatives of Great Britain held that it was impossible to separate the question of the immunity of private property from that of commercial blockade, and that the interruption of commerce was less cruel than the massacres caused by war. Nevertheless, the British delegates declared that their Government would be ready to consider the conclusion of an agreement contemplating the abolition of the right of capture if such an agreement would further the reduction of armaments.

The proposition of the United States, when first put to vote, obtained from the forty-four States represented 21 yeas, 11 nays, 1 abstention, and 11 States not answering. The twenty-one States voting yea included, with the United States, the following present belligerent powers: Germany, (with the reservation already referred to,) Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Italy, Rumania, and Turkey. Of the belligerents France, Great Britain, Japan, Montenegro, Portugal, and Russia voted in the negative.

The discussions in the Fourth Commission give more ground than does the actual vote for believing that the proposal of the United States may be accepted at the close of the war. The expressed objections of France and Russia should now be readily overcome. The reservations made by Germany will, in the nature of things, be discussed and disposed of immediately upon the conclusion of present hostilities. There remains Great Britain, among whose people a large body of commercial opinion is already strongly in favor of the exemption of private property at sea. Only three years before the outbreak of war, at a meeting of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, a resolution moved by no less important a person than the late Lord Avebury, "that in the opinion of this chamber private property at sea should be declared free of capture and seizure," was carefully discussed and then adopted by a unanimous vote. Other important commercial bodies in Great Britain took similar action about the same time. The obstacle in the way to British concurrence is said to be official admiralty opinion; but this is a case in which the admiralties of the world must surely be compelled to give way to the reasonable demands of those whose property is subjected to loss and damage by persistence in the present unhappy and uncivilized policy. The whole policy of commerce destruction is really obsolete and at variance with modern notions of public and private right.

At the conclusion of hostilities this question should be pressed to a final and favorable disposition. When this is done the freedom of the seas in time of war will be as fully established as war conditions themselves will permit. Subordinate questions as to contraband and blockade, and as to the specific treatment of straits and canals, ought not to be difficult to settle if, as every belligerent professes, the ruling desire is for the establishment of a permanent peace.

The importance of the freedom and safety of the ocean pathways was impressively stated by Sir Robert Laird Borden, Premier of Canada, in a speech delivered on Nov. 18 in New York: Sir Robert Borden stated that the lesson of the war was twofold: "First, that the liberty, the security, and the free existence of our empire are dependent upon the safety of the ocean pathways, whether in peace or war; next, that while sea power cannot of itself be the instrument of world domination, it is nevertheless the most powerful instrument by which world domination can be effectually resisted. Three hundred years ago it forever crushed arrogant pretensions then brought forward to control western trade routes and to exclude therefrom the free nations of the world. Little more than a century ago it maintained freedom against world domination by a single military system. Today it remains the shield of the same freedom, and it will so continue. This burden of so tremendous a responsibility must not rest upon Britain alone, but upon the greater commonwealth which comprises all the King's dominions."

Would it not be even better and would not Great Britain be still more secure if this burden were borne by the great commercial nations of the world linked together for the purpose of securing the freedom of the seas as an instrument and incident of a durable peace?

The common sense of mankind, however, will not be satisfied with any definition of freedom of the seas in time of war which does not frankly put in the category of murder such amazing barbarities as history will recall whenever the words *Lusitania* and *Sussex* are mentioned.

COSMOS.

H. L. D. LEWIS WED TO MISS LUCY REIS

Broker and Amateur Aviator Marries Greenwich Girl in St. George's Chapel.

LOCKWOOD — McCUTCHEON

Widow of Norman L. McCutcheon Weds Banker in Grace Church—Didrichsen-Marshall Nuptials.

H. L. Daingerfield Lewis, a son of the late H. L. Daingerfield Lewis and Mrs. Carter Penn Lewis of Virginia, and Miss Lucy Reis, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Reis of Greenwich, Conn., were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. Karl Reiland.

Miss Reis, who was unattended, walked with her father to the altar and wore a traveling costume. There were no ushers, as none except relatives were invited, and James Lewis was his brother's best man. There was no reception, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis leaving immediately after the ceremony on a bridal trip. They will not decide upon their future home until they return, but it will be in New York.

Mr. Lewis is a broker with offices at 10 Wall Street, and is a member of the Lewis family that numbers among its ancestors the Lees, Custises, Washingtons, and Carters of Virginia.

Mrs. Lewis is an enthusiastic golfer and Mr. Lewis, who is interested in aviation, spent most of last Summer at Mineola, L. I., with the Volunteer Aviation detachment, preparing for active service.

Bride of Edgar Lockwood.

The marriage of Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes McCutcheon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Holmes of Jersey City, and widow of Norman L. McCutcheon, and Edgar Lockwood of Greenwich, Conn., was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the chantry of Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery officiating. Only the immediate families were present.

Both Mr. Lockwood and his bride are residents of Greenwich. The bride's father is assistant general counsel of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Her first husband died in 1913, three years after their marriage. She has a little daughter, Elizabeth McCutcheon.

Mr. Lockwood is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Lockwood. His father for many years was a member of the banking firm of Munroe & Co. of New York. He attended Yale University, also the University of Wisconsin and Cornell, and is at present with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Didrichsen—Marshall.

The wedding of Charles Van Zandt Didrichsen and Miss Sarah Elliott Marshall, a daughter of S. Duncan Marshall of 150 East Eighty-first Street, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Transfiguration, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton officiating.

Miss Marshall, who walked with her father, who gave her in marriage, wore a brown traveling costume topped by a hat to match, and brown fox furs. She had no attendants. Mr. Didrichsen's brother, Ferdinand V. Didrichsen, was his best man. There were no ushers. A small reception for the relatives followed at the Marshall residence. On their return from a honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Didrichsen will make their home at 41 West Tenth Street, this city.

Mr. Didrichsen is a member of the firm of Didrichsen & Co., brokers, at 34 Pine Street. Mrs. Didrichsen is one of a large family. Her mother, who died years ago, was Miss Catharine Colhoun. Her four sisters are Mrs. Edward C. Potter, Jr., and the Misses Trina, Ethel and Charlotte Marshall, and she has five brothers, S. Duncan Marshall, Jr., Robert D. Marshall, Levin R. Marshall, who married Miss Martha Jacob; Gustavus C. Marshall, who married Miss Mabel I. Jones, and Henry H. Marshall, who married Miss Mildred Claflin.

Social Centres in South Harlem.

A meeting was held last night in Public School 171, at 103d Street and Madison Avenue, under the auspices of the South Harlem Neighborhood Association to encourage the work of establishing social centres in South Harlem. Edwin Goldwasser, District Superintendent of Schools, urged the necessity of drawing the 50,000 foreigners in South Harlem into the work and the activities of the social centres. One great need of the district, Mr. Goldwasser said, was traffic policemen at the northern entrances to Central Park, where Harlem parents were now afraid to allow their children to go on account of the automobile traffic.

Arsene Alexandre Here to Lecture.

Arsene Alexandre, Inspector General of National Museums in France, arrived yesterday on the French liner Rochambeau. He comes here to begin the John Saltus Foundation of lectures under the auspices of the French Institute in the United States. M. Alexandre will give five lectures on French art as it found expression in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.

His first lecture, "French Genius Illustrated by the Great Masters of Its Art," will be given this afternoon in the ballroom of the Hotel Savoy.

Children's War Benefit at the Ritz.

An entertainment was held in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton last night for the benefit of the French and Belgian children sufferers from the war. The affair was organized by Countess Castelvecchio, and the proceeds are to be distributed by the Princess Napoleon, a first cousin of King Albert.

The artists who appeared included Mme. Eymael, M. de Valli, Mme. Blanche Arral, Miss de Bassini, Miss Astrid Yden, and Mlle. Lobowska.

RENAISSANCE BUFFET, $160.

First Session of Keller Art Collection Sale Brings $3,142.

The art collection made by the firm of Ferdinand Keller of Philadelphia, including eighteenth century English, French and Italian furniture, tapestries, silver, glass and brocades, was put on sale yesterday afternoon at the Anderson Galleries, Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street, and at the first session $3,142 was realized. The highest price for any item was $160, paid by Mrs. L. Barnet for a carved walnut Renaissance buffet, seventeenth century, German. The next highest price was $110 for an inlaid ivory and tortoise shell cabinet and stand of the seventeenth century, Italian.

An Italian faience gallipot of the early eighteenth century, which was knocked down for $2, was the cheapest item of the sale. A. J. Walker, for $85, bought a Dutch reliquary cabinet, eighteenth century, and G. B. C. Hogan paid $72 for an Italian Renaissance bureau made of walnut.

The greatest interest was in antique furniture, but there was lively bidding also for silver. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

AIDS PARALYZED CHILDREN.

Mayor Issues Appeal and Committee Gets $20,244 in a Day.

Mayor Mitchel issued an appeal yesterday for funds to care for poor children left paralyzed by the epidemic of infantile paralysis last Summer. The Mayor spoke in behalf of the New York Committee on After Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases and last night this committee reported the receipt of $20,244 for the first day of the campaign. It is hoped that $250,000 may be raised.

"The hundreds of thousands of parents whose children escaped the epidemic last Summer," said the Mayor, "now have an opportunity to give proof of their gratitude by extending aid to the 5,000 children of the poor who have been left paralyzed. The city government, through its Department of Health, is, of course, vitally interested in the whole problem of infantile paralysis, and I take pleasure in giving the full approval of the city government to the present appeal although, of course, the government has no official connection with paralysis cases after they are discharged from quarantine.

"I feel strongly that the proper care of these paralyzed children is a vital public matter and that everyone who gives aid is discharging an obligation to the community."

The committee handling the fund is in charge of Robert W. de Forest, but contributions should be sent to James H. Perkins, Treasurer, 55 Wall Street. A gratifying feature of the collection was the number of small contributions showing that the cause had made a wide popular appeal.

ENTERTAINS FOR DEBUTANTE

Mrs. Williams Gives a Luncheon for Her Daughter, Miss E. J. Wyeth.

Mrs. Stephen G. Williams entertained at Sherry's yesterday with a luncheon of about fifty covers for her youngest and débutante daughter, Miss Elizabeth Jarvis Wyeth. The guests were seated at four large tables, decorated with yellow roses, in the main restaurant, and included the Misses Mary Colt, Augusta de Forest, Dorothy Darrell, Frances Field, Jeanne Gourd, Margaret Mason, Sylvester Moran, Annette Moran, Mary Post, Elizabeth Remsen, Helen Russell, Elizabeth Russell, Alice Wainwright, Felicity Clark, Rosalie Bloodgood, Aileen Sedgwick, Jeannette Pruyn, Elizabeth Haldane, and Charlotte Delafield.

Also the Misses Beatrice Pynchon, Caroline L. Wyeth, Celine Ingersoll, Charlotte Guyer, Elizabeth Chapin, Katharine Hollister, Frances Ballard, Louise Harkness, Sarah Barclay, Christina Boggs, Ellen McCarter, Helen Barrett, and Miss Garretson, and Mrs. Linsly Williams and Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield.

Mrs. Williams has invitations out for a dinner for the débutante on Nov. 28, and will take her guests afterward to the first Junior Assembly.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. George G. Stow will give a large theatre party tonight for her granddaughter, Miss Zellah T. Thompson, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Thompson of 162 East Sixty-first Street, with supper and dancing afterward at Sherry's. The party will consist of seventy-five young people.

Winthrop W. Aldrich, who is to marry Miss Harriet Alexander on Dec. 7, will give his farewell bachelor dinner tonight at the Union Club. The best man at his wedding is to be Benjamin Moore, and the ushers will include Harrison Tweed, Gordon Auchincloss, John V. Woodard, Samuel A. Welldon, Francis R. Appleton, Jr., William Grosvenor, Richard S. Aldrich, W. F. Aldrich, Dudley L. Pickman, Jr., and Alexander G. Grant.

Miss Elizabeth M. Chapin is to give a dinner and theatre party tonight for her cousin, Miss Lolita Armour of Chicago, a débutante of the season. Miss Armour and her mother, Mrs. John Ogden Armour, are at the Ritz-Carlton, and will attend the Army and Navy game tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Chauncey Anderson are to hold a dance at Sherry's this evening, and George T. Brokaw will entertain with a dance at his house, 1 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Mrs. Edward Everett Hall is to introduce her daughter, Miss Gwendolyn Hall, at a reception this afternoon, at her home, 636 Fifth Avenue.

Charles Booth, Steamship Head.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Charles Booth, Chairman of the Booth Steamship Company, died today, in his seventy-seventh year.

He was a partner in the firm of Alfred Booth & Co. of Liverpool, and was formerly President of the Royal Statistical Society and a member of the Tariff Commission of 1904. In 1900, Mr. Booth was appointed a member of the Royal Commission to deal with the problem of the unemployed in Great Britain. He was a Privy Councillor in 1904, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and LL. D. from Liverpool University and honorary D. Sc. from Cambridge and an honorary D. C. L. from Oxford Universities.

Mr. Booth was the author of several books on the condition of the working-man and poor of London, among which were "Pauperism: A Picture; and the Endowment of Old Age," and "Old Age Pensions." He belonged to the Reform and Athenaeum Clubs.

ADVERTISEMENT.

An Announcement

The Committee for Men Blinded in Battle desires to make known that it is an independent organization, giving immediate relief and instruction to men blinded in the present war. This work is conducted at the Paris "Lighthouse," 14 Rue Daru, under the personal direction of Miss Winifred Holt. The Committee and its work are in no way connected with any other organization raising money in America for those blinded as a result of the war in Europe

The Committee is greatly in need of funds to continue its work. Contributions should be sent to Mr William Forbes Morgan Jr, Treasurer, 17 East 38th Street, New York City

For the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle

Joseph H Choate, President
John H Finley, Chairman
Mrs Peter Cooper Hewitt, Secretary
William Forbes Morgan Jr, Treasurer
Herbert L Satterlee
Arthur Williams

RECORD SALE MADE OF DAVANZATI ART

Three Hours' Auction of Palace Treasures Yields $223,745—Total to Date $470,695.

TUSCAN TABLE FOR $11,100

J. W. Ellsworth Pays $4,000 for Andrea del Sarto's Chair—Two Florentine Chests Bring $8,000.

The rain yesterday afternoon did not affect the attendance at the sale of art objects from Davanzati Palace, Florence, Italy, at the American Art Galleries, as had been expected, but rather when the last work of art was sold the receipts for the three hours' auction were $223,745, bringing the total for three days to $470,695. The record established at the opening afternoon was not only broken, but a new one made for the disposition of art treasures in this country.

Professor Ella Volpi, the collector, who brought his collection to this country because of the war, was said yesterday to be confident that when the sale closes on next Monday, the $1,000,000 mark will have been attained. His collection contained objects from the Villa Pia at Florence, but these were disposed of during the first two days, leaving only articles from the Davanzati Palace to be sold during the remainder of the week.

A sixteenth century Tuscan walnut table brought the largest price yesterday. It was sold to M. R. Lorenz, agent, for $11,100. The table had a heavy oblong top with molded edge, the upper member carved in a pattern of guilloche, the lower member with enriched dentels. The lyre-shaped legs were exceptionally heavy and richly carved with bold acanthus leaf volutings including oval cartouches, carved with a coat of arms and terminating in lions' paws; the square longitudinal brace was fluted. The height of the table was 2 feet 7½ inches, its length 9 feet 6¼ inches, and width 3 feet 2½ inches.

No Takers for $6,000 Hatrack.

The upset price of $6,000 on a sixteenth century Italian walnut hanging hatrack saw no takers, and Professor Volpi, it was said, would send it back to be placed once more in Davanzati Palace, which has been offered to the Italian Government. The hatrack is rectangular, with a projecting canopy, molded cornice inlaid freize, and apron formed as a series of Gothic pointed and trefoiled arches with molded pendant carved with trefoil spandrels and supported at the sides by two shaped, carved, and pierced brackets of a scroll-leaf design.

It became known when three articles which had been catalogued were marked "out of the sale" that a committee of Genoese artists had pleaded with the Italian Government to keep the objects in the country, when they learned that treasures from Davanzati Palace were being shipped to this country through Genoa. The shipment from Naples had not been held up by the authorities, although a committee from that city had also objected. The reason given was that the authorities at Naples had nothing to do with the handling of the shipment from Genoa. A valuable sixteenth century Italian State bench, a fifteenth century large walnut throne, and a sixteenth century Sienese painted armoire cabinet were the objects designated. The design of the State bench had been confidently attributed to Gian Bologna, while the armoire cabinet was painted by Antonio Brazzi, known as "Il Sodoma."

Duveens Pay $50,000 for Chairs.

Most of the chairs which were sold yesterday went to Duveen Brothers, who bought more than two dozen for more than $50,000. The chairs were sold separately. They included two sixteenth century Italian walnut "Dante" chairs, which brought $5,500 each. The first of these had curved arms and legs, with turned spindles in the interconnecting quatrefoils leaf carved arms, and base rail ending in lions' paws. The seat and back were in old green velvet, the back with coat of arms embroidered in gold and silver. There was a deep green and yellow silk fringe.

James W. Ellsworth bought Andrea del Sarto's chair, which was a sixteenth century walnut, for $4,000. The bidding started at $3,000. Mr. Ellsworth declared later that the chair is to be sent to his Villa Palmieri, in Italy, and that it will remain in that country. The chair belonged to one of the greatest painters of the sixteenth century, Andrea del Sarto, who has more than once introduced by him in his pictures. In the Uffizi Gallery, in Florence, for instance, there is a drawing in sanguine by del Sarto which shows his wife seated on this very chair.

Some of the largest sales yesterday were a sixteenth century Florentine walnut centre table known as a "Dante" table, bought by Miss R. H. Lorenz, agent, for $4,500. The table was of unusual interest owing not only to the admirable character of its design and its unusual state of preservation, but also to the fact that tradition assigns its design to Giorgio Vasari, the sixteenth century historian and writer of the celebrated "Lives of the Painters"; and a sixteenth century Florentine walnut pedestal table, for which Duveen Brothers paid $6,200. Upon the table, which comes from the Palazzo of the Martelli family of Florence, the famous Donatello bust, now in Philadelphia, stood for at least a generation.

Florentine Bed Brings $6,600.

E. E. Caressa bought a fifteenth century Geonese walnut side table for $2,300; W. W. Seaman, agent, a fourteenth century Gothic walnut credence for $3,100. The bids for the credence started at $500 and jumped by $50 and $100 bids until finally sold. Duveen Brothers took two early fifteenth century Florentine walnut inlaid chests for $8,000 in separate bids of $4,000. A sixteenth century walnut Sienese cabinet cost P. W. French & Co. $3,000, and a sixteenth century Umbrian Walnut centre table $5,000. Carl W. Hamilton bought a fifteenth century Florentine inlaid walnut dais bed for $6,600; Miss Harriet Lourie, a fourteenth century Tuscan walnut sacristy cupboard for $4,300, and a sixteenth century draw table for $3,200.

Louis C. Tiffany took a fifteenth century Sienese carved and gilt wood frame, by Barrili of Siena, for $3,100. L. Orseill, the antiquarian, of Florence, got two leather - covered armchairs for $1,000. W. W. Seaman, agent, paid $2,500 for a Sienese carved walnut bowl holder, and J. K. Branch $1,020 for a fifteenth century Bolognese walnut table.

Among those at the sale were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel G. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Branch, Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, Mrs. Hugh Murray, Mrs. Otto Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, F. B. Pratt, David Belasco, W. Hinkel Smith of Philadelphia, and Michael Dreicer.

This afternoon's sale will consist of furniture of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries.

SARAH J. FARMER DEAD.

Founder of the Greenacre Religious Colony in Maine Was 70.

ELIOT, Me., Nov. 23.—Miss Sarah J. Farmer, known as the founder of the Greenacre Colony, which had attracted wide attention because of its free discussion of religious subjects, died at the Farmer Homestead here last night. Many clergymen and writers during the last twenty years were identified with the organization. It was almost disrupted, however, by factional differences, and Miss Farmer in 1910 was declared insane and sent to an asylum. Since that time her mental condition had been the subject of much litigation. She was 70 years of age.

Edgar A. Slote.

Edgar A. Slote, a resident of Middletown, N. J., was instantly killed on Tuesday night when he was struck by an automobile van near his home. He was formerly a resident of this city, and was one of the old firm of Underhill, Slote & Cornell, clothiers. Mr. Slote was in his sixty-third year, and more recently was engaged in brokerage business in Wall Street.

SIR GEORGE WHITE DEAD.

Electric Traction Pioneer Built the First Aeroplane Factory in England.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Sir George White, who established the first aeroplane factory in this country, died last night, in his sixty-third year. He built the factory and introduced the Bristol biplanes and monoplanes in 1910. Sir George made his home in Bristol, where he was head of the firm of George White & Co.

He was also a pioneer in electric traction and was the first to introduce electrically driven tramcars in London, Dublin, Bristol, Middlesborough, and a number of other cities. Sir George was a former President of the Bristol Stock Exchange, and of the Council of Associated Stock Exchanges of the United Kingdom. He was President of the Bristol Royal Infirmary, President of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital in Nice, President of the Bristol and West of England Aero Club, a former President of the Dolphin Society, and Chairman of many important business enterprises.

Sir George was made a baronet in 1904, and was a member of the Carlton Club.

CAPT. TAYLOR KILLED IN WAR

Word of British Officer's Death Received by Relative in West Orange.

Captain George Vallance Taylor of the Old Fourth Field Battery of the British Army was killed in action in France, according to news received yesterday by his brother-in-law, Borden D. Whiting, Town Attorney of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J. He was the third son of Sir Thomas W. Taylor of Hamilton, Ontario, and was the fourth Hamilton officer to fall.

Captain Taylor was twice mentioned by Sir Douglas Haig for gallant conduct at the front and was in his forty-seventh year. He was a graduate of McMaster College and joined the Thirteenth Royal Regiment at the beginning of the war as a Sergeant. Later he transferred to his late regiment, where he soon won his commission, and was afterward promoted to Captain. He is survived by his wife, two sons, three brothers, and three sisters.

Captain Taylor was a cousin of Lieutenant Walter Vallance, who was recently killed in action.

William Day Leonard.

William Day Leonard, a lawyer connected with several corporations, died yesterday in a hospital in this city, in his sixtieth year. He was born in Jersey City, and was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1878 with the degree of A. M., and from the Columbia University Law School.

Mr. Leonard was a former member of the Seventh Regiment, with which he served during 1888-1894 as a Sergeant in Company B. He was Secretary of Sanger & Jordan and was Vice President of the Euler & Robeson Company. Mr. Leonard was a Director of the Manhattan Mortgage Company, the Guaranteed Mortgage Company of New York, and of the George Chris Realty Company. He was a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the Alpha Delta Phi Club, and the Drug and Chemical Club.

Mr. Leonard is survived by his wife. His home was at 48 West Seventy-third Street.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. JOHN K. BURNETT, active for fifty years as a dentist in Central New York, died yesterday at his home in Fort Plain, N. Y., in his eighty-first year.

WILLIAM RAINSFORD, a veteran of the civil war and a great grandson of Sir Edward Rainsford, one of the founders of the Old South Meeting House in Boston, died on Wednesday at his home in Phoenix, Conn., in his ninety-ninth year.

Dr. JOHN E. WALKER, State Prison Physician of Maine for twenty-six years, died on Wednesday at his home in Thomaston, Me., in his fifty-ninth year.

THOMAS J. LEAVEY, a real estate operator, died on Wednesday at his home in Seabright, N. J., in his thirty-sixth year.

Mrs. THERESA TRAUTMANN, wife of David Trautmann, a lawyer, died at her home, 26 West 113th Street, in her forty-ninth year.

Mrs. MARY AGNES DUNKEL, widow of Charles B. Dunkel, formerly Assistant Fire Chief of New Rochelle, died yesterday at her home, 248 Main Street, in that place, in her fifty-second year.

ROBERT BOWMAN PENN, a retired gunsmith, who was employed by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven, Conn., for fifty years, died on Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mme. Sunni, the singer, at 242 Mayflower Avenue, New Rochelle, in his seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. AMELIA G. EDGAR, a daughter of the late John Davies of this city, died yesterday at the home of her daughter in Woodbridge, N. J., in her seventieth year.

CHARLES WALKER, the oldest active fireman of Peekskill, N. Y., and one of the oldest Odd Fellows there, died on Wednesday in his seventy-sixth year.

ALVAH SPENCER WRIGHT, a builder of Elmhurst and member of Arcturus Lodge, No. 274, F. and A. M., died at his home in Elmhurst on Sunday. He was 64 years old and left a widow, three sons, and two daughters.

Miss HAZEL BURTIS POTTER, only child of ex-Alderman and Mrs. Lewis M. Potter, died on Monday and was buried yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery. She was 20 years old and was active in the Sunday school work of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Spirit. Her home was at 89 Hubbard Street, Gravesend Beach.

Mrs. KATHERINE ALLETSEE, wife of John G. Alletsee and for many years a member of the Maennerchor Society and the Aid Society of the Bushwick Avenue German Presbyterian Church, died on Tuesday at her home, 855 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 47 years.

MORITZ PLAUT, widely known in Coney Island and Sheepshead Bay as a manufacturer of supplies for hotels and barrooms, died from paralysis on Tuesday at his home, 170 St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Plaut was a member of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society and of Zebulon Lodge, No. 8, I. O. F. S. of I. He left a widow, six sons, and five daughters.

Mrs. MARY McGACKIN THOMPSON, widow of William Thompson, a millionaire of Eastonton, N. J., died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, 388 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Freehold, N. J., seventy-eight years ago.

JOHN DUNCAN, auditor of the banking house of John Munroe & Co. in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Monday at the Erie Railroad ferryhouse at the foot of Twenty-third Street. Mr. Duncan lived in Ridgewood, N. J. He was born forty-nine years ago in Glasgow, Scotland, and for a number of years lived in Brooklyn. He was one of the organizers of the Ridgewood Council of the Royal Arcanum.

Mrs. AUGUSTA S. GEARING KENNEDY, wife of the Rev. Dr. John D. Kennedy, for many years rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, died at her residence, 309 Brooklyn Avenue, on Wednesday. She was born in this city, and was widely known in church and social circles in Brooklyn. Besides her husband, she is survived by a daughter, Mrs. A. V. Gateson.

WILSON REID, in the dry goods forwarding business in Manhattan and a veteran of the sulky drivers on the Ocean Parkway, died on Wednesday at his home, 304 Avenue I, Flatbush, at the age of 72 years. Mr. Reid had lived at his late residence for the last thirty years. He was one of the charter members of the Parkway Driving Club, and also belonged to the Pleasure Drivers' Association. He left a widow and four daughters.

AUGUSTUS C. LYTLE, 67 years old, a resident of Brooklyn for more than fifty years, died at his home, 131 Garfield Place, on Wednesday.

PARLEY AVERILL DAILEY, a retired manufacturer of woolen cloths, died yesterday at his home, 149 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, in his eighty-fourth year. Mr. Dailey is survived by his wife and three daughters.

HENRY HERMAN TIETGENS, 53 years old, in the liquor business and a member of United Brothers Lodge, 356, F. and A. M.; Chaldean Chapter, 265, Royal Arch Masons; Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and Enterprise Council, 936, N. A. U., died on Wednesday at his home, 839 Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

EDWARD W. KEHOE, in the insurance business, is dead at his home, 298 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow and a son.

Mrs. HENRY MESSE, wife of a merchant tailor of East New York, died on Wednesday at her home, 251 Linwood Street, Brooklyn, aged 51 years.

WILLIAM JOHN EGAN, a compositor on The Sun for many years, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Wednesday from pneumonia, and his funeral services this evening will be held in the chapel at 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Egan was born in Canada seventy years ago.

Mrs. ANNIE GREGG GRAHAM-NOLAN, widow of Matthew Nolan, a builder of South Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her residence, 245 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. She was born in that borough seventy-one years ago and had been a member of St. Joseph's R. C. Church since 1852. She was twice married, her first husband being Michael Graham.

AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, an old resident of Freeport, L. I., died at his home there on Wednesday, in his seventy-first year.

Mrs. CATHARINE BURCHELL, widow of Arthur M. Burchell and formerly for several years a resident of St. Louis, Mo., died yesterday at her home, 432 Second Street, Brooklyn, aged 88 years.

LONDON TO BE CREMATED.

Author's Funeral to be Held in Oakland Today—His Mother Very Ill.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Nov. 23.—The body of Jack London, the author, who died here last night, will be cremated in Oakland at noon tomorrow. Only near relatives will attend the ceremony. Mrs. Charmion London, his widow, and Mrs. Eliza Shepard, a sister, will leave the London ranch at Glen Ellen tomorrow morning, and the funeral cortège will be joined in Oakland by his two young daughters, Bessie and Joan London, and their mother, from whom the author was divorced ten years ago.

Mrs. Flora London, his mother, is seriously ill at her home in Oakland and has not been told of his death. Messages of condolence reached the widow today from noted writers and intimates of the author from all parts of the country.

It was learned today that Jack London spent his last night in writing. He complained of indigestion when he went to bed on Tuesday night, but nevertheless during his last conscious hours sat propped up in bed writing a short story. His physician attributed his death to "a gastro-intestinal type of uremia."

Dr. T. Joseph Dunn.

Dr. T. Joseph Dunn, a physician in Fordham, died yesterday at his home, 1,966 Valentine Avenue, in his fifty-third year. He was born in Fordham, and was graduated from Fordham College in 1884. Dr. Dunn received his medical degree from New York University and served as an interne in Bellevue Hospital, where he was a member of the Alumni Association. He assisted in organizing the Fordham University Medical School, and was Professor of the Practice of Medicine there, in addition to being a member of the Board of Physicians of the school.

Mrs. Frederica Gore Davis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Mrs. Frederica Gore Davis, daughter of James Gore King, banker of New York, and of Sarah Gracie King, and granddaughter of Rufus King, who represented the State of New York in the Constitutional Convention and was afterward appointed by George Washington the first Minister to the Court of St. James's in 1790, died here today. Mrs. Davis was born July 2, 1829, in the City of New York, and was married Nov. 19, 1858, to John Chandler Bancroft Davis, the eldest son of John Davis, Governor of Massachusetts. Her husband died Dec. 27, 1907.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

DAVIDSON.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Davidson, (nee Dora Benowitz,) a son, on at 43 Prospect St., Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 23, 1916.

Married.

CORNWELL — WITTICHEN. — Hempstead, L. I., Nov. 22, by the Rev. Charles H. Snedeker, Henry E. Cornwell and Anna C. Wittichen of Hempstead.

DIDRICHSEN—MARSHALL.—Charles Van Zadt Didrichsen to Sarah Elliot Marshall, Nov. 23, 1916.

JOHNSON — FLEMING. — On Saturday, at Lympne Castle, Lympne, Kent, England, Isabell Jean Herbert Fleming, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford H. Fleming of Ottawa, and Richard Ogle Johnson of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Johnson of New York.

LOCKWOOD—McCUTCHEON.—On Nov. 23, at 3:30 P. M., in the chantry of Grace Church, by the Rev. Charles L. Slattery, in the presence of the intimate families, Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes McCutcheon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Holmes of Jersey City, and widow of Norman L. McCutcheon, to Edgar Lockwood of Greenwich, Conn.

Brooklyn.

BAUER — McKENNA. — Nov. 22, Katherine McKenna to Otto T. Bauer.

HOGAN—WATSON.—Nov. 23, Ethel Watson to Joseph E. Hogan.

Jersey City.

VAN VRANKEN—MAVER.—Nov. 22, Effie Maver to Richard F. Van Vranken.

Died.

BACHMAN.—Horace Snyder, died Nov. 23, 1916, at Roselle, N. J. Funeral at his late residence, the Van Court Inn, Roselle, N. J., on Saturday at 12:30 P. M. Interment private. Easton (Penn.) papers please copy.

BELL.—At New Brighton, S. I., Nov. 22, 1916, Freda Bell, beloved daughter of George and Edna Newell Bell. Funeral private.

BIOW.—Edward J., suddenly, beloved husband of Jennie, (nee Strauss,) father of Jesse M., Selma, and Norma, son of Marianna and the late Gabriel L. Funeral 929 Tiffany St., Bronx, Friday, Nov. 24, at 2 P. M.

BIOW.—Sinai Congregation, Bronx: Members and seatholders are hereby requested to attend the funeral of our late member, Edward Biow, Friday, at 2 P. M., from late residence, 929 Tiffany St.

BROOKS.—In New York City, Nov. 22, Mrs. Mildred White Brooks, daughter of Cass and Elisabeth Ashby White. Born, Maysville, Ky., April 17, 1848, widow of the late Colonel Franklin W. Brooks and mother of Franklin Brooks, New York City. Funeral services will be held at the chapel at 1,970 Broadway, between 66th and 67th Sts., at 10:30 Friday morning, Nov. 24, by the Rev. Dr. Caswell of St. Thomas's Church. Interment Rosedale Cemetery.

CACEN.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 23, 1916, at her residence, 376 Franklin St., Bloomfield, N. J., Martha Louisa, wife of the late Frederic W. Cacen, in her 85th year. Notice of funeral later.

COLEMAN.—Samuel H., beloved husband of Henrietta Coleman and our dear father. Funeral at his late residence, 58 East 120th St., on Friday, Nov. 24, at 10 A. M. sharp. Relatives, friends, and societies are invited to attend.

COOK.—At Salisbury, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, Louisa Demorest, wife of Martin R. Cook of Bayonne, N. J. Funeral private.

CRAM.—George W. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building.) Sunday, 11 o'clock.

DAILEY.—Suddenly, at his residence, 149 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, on Nov. 21, Parlay A. Dailey, in his 84th year. Services private.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916, at her residence, No. 1,621 H St., Washington, D. C., Frederica Gore, widow of John Chandler Bancroft Davis and daughter of James Gore King, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DIXON.—Nov. 22, Ida E., wife of Henry P. Dixon. Services 11 A. M. Saturday, the 25th inst. 9:50 train from Broad Street Station will be met at Wallingford. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

DUNN,—T. Joseph, M. D., on Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916. Funeral from his late residence, 1,966 Valentine Av., Tremont, Monday, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Marian Av., Fordham Road. Interment St. Raymond's.

DUNN.—The Alumni Association of Fordham University announces with deep regret the death of our fellow-member, Dr. T. Joseph Dunn of the class of '04, on Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Dr. GEORGE A. LEITNER, President.
HENRY HEIDE, JR., Secretary.

ENNIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916, Catherine E. Ennis, widow of Joseph Ennis, at her residence, 458 Convent Av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ERNST.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916, Sarah E., (nee Cooper,) wife of Theo. H. Ernst, aged 68 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 342 Convent Av., Saturday, Nov. 25, at 3:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

ESSELSTYN.—At Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1916, Mary Thong Livingston Vandeusen, widow of Cornelius Esselstyn, in the 77th year of her age. Funeral from her late residence at Hudson, on Saturday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

FIELD.—Port Chester, N. Y., Sarah M., wife of the late Elias Hicks Field, on 11th month, 23d day, 1916, aged 82 years. Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, John R. Hallock, 316 King St., Port Chester, N. Y., on 1st day, 11th month, 26th, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Terminal at 1:06. Kindly omit flowers.

HEITNER.—Suddenly, on Nov. 22, Dora, beloved sister of Emanuel J. Heitner and Annie Nepel. Funeral from chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., Sunday, Nov. 26, 10 A. M.

HILL.—On Nov. 23, 1916, Nan Morgan Hill, widow of the late James A. Hill and mother of Frederick Morgan Hill and Berton Cutter Hill. Funeral private. Interment Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y. Buffalo, N. Y., and Chicago papers please copy.

HOPKINS.—On Nov. 22, 1916, after a long illness, Marie Louise (nee Jarvis,) widow of the late F. M. Hopkins; daughter of the late Captain Pierre Jarvis, New York City. Funeral services Saturday afternoon, Nov. 25, from 1,361 Jerome Av., Woodlawn.

HUNT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 22, Daniel Hunt, in his 87th year. Funeral private, Monday, from his late residence, 53 East 123d St.

JOBERT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, at his late residence, 166 West 129th St., George A. Jobert. Requiem mass 10:30 A. M., Friday, Nov. 24, at Church of Notre Dame, corner 114th St., Morningside Drive.

KLACKNER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Nov. 20, John, beloved father of George G. Klackner, in his 69th year. Funeral Friday morning, Nov. 24, at 9 o'clock, from his residence, 7 West 28th, thence to St. Ann's Church, East 18th St., between 3d and 4th Avs., where a solemn requiem mass will be read at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends, also members of the Empire Fishing Club, are invited to attend. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

KLERNFELDER.—On Nov. 22, George, beloved husband of Jessie Klernfelder, (nee Sutherland,) in his 42d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 202 East 31st St., Flatbush, on Saturday, Nov. 25, 8 P. M. Interment Sunday morning, Greenwood Cemetery.

LAPIDUS.—In Washington, D. C., Nov. 22, Sadie, beloved wife of Jacob L. Lapidus and mother of Wilbur. Funeral at convenience of family.

LEONARD.—Nov. 23, 1916, William Day, beloved husband of Florence K. Leonard, aged 59 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 48 West 73d St., Saturday afternoon, 1:30. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

MAJOR.—At the French Hospital, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1916, Walter Charles Major. Funeral private.

MANAHAN.—William T. Manahan, suddenly, at his residence, 431 East 143d St., on Nov. 23. Funeral services at the North N. Y. Congregational Church, 143d St., near Willis Av., on Sunday, Nov. 26, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

MANN.—Emma Christina, widow of Henry Mann and beloved mother of Olas Alexander, Ellery Wilson and Richard Henry Mann,

WARNS LABOR MEN AGAINST WAGE WAR

Straus Says Industrial Anarchy Would Follow Resistance to Arbitration Law.

DEBATE RAILWAY DISPUTE

Service Board Head One of Four Speakers at Dinner of the Academy of Political Science.

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, who participated in a four-cornered debate at a dinner of the Academy of Political Science of Columbia University at the Hotel Astor, asserted last night that if the four railroad brotherhoods intended to resist, as reported, President Wilson's plan for compulsory investigation of labor disputes, they would be responsible for bringing on conditions threatening serious civil disturbances and anarchy in the industrial life of the nation.

Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, also condemned the brotherhoods for refusing to submit their recent eight-hour controversy to a commission for adjudication, and he joined with the Chairman of the Public Service Commission in the suggestion that the time had come when organized labor, like many of the public service corporations, should submit to governmental regulation.

The two other principals in the debate were W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and Bainbridge Colby, lawyer. Both of them defended President Wilson for having inspired the Adamson eight-hour law, denying vigorously that he had been either "bullied" or coerced into advocating that measure. Mr. Carter intimated in the course of his remarks that the railroad executives had shown very little "sporting" blood by their haste in asking the courts to invalidate the law which Congress had adopted in settlement of the eight-hour fight.

"The President was not whipped into supporting the Adamson law," Mr. Carter said, referring to a suggestion to the contrary in Mr. Straus's address. "There are some people who shout loudly and wave the big stick widely in the effort to prove their effectiveness, but the President is not of that kind. He induced us by quiet argument to waive our demand for time and a half for overtime and to accept the suggestion that a commission investigate the fairness of the wages paid to the employes by the railroads.

Says Union Will Abide by Findings.

"And let me say that we will accept the findings of that commission, and if it is against our best interests we will be good sports and not get out any injunctions against the railroads."

The dinner, which closed a two-day discussion of labor disputes, under the auspices of the Academy of Political Science, differed in several particulars from similar functions. Instead of sitting at the table from which speeches were usually made, the speakers, who had gathered about a small table, ascended a small platform at one end of the room, where Mr. Straus, the Chairman, presided.

"I trust I am not treading on partisan grounds," Mr. Straus said, with a broad smile, "in expressing the belief that the Adamson (so-called) eight-hour law could not have been railroaded through Congress as it was, under the whip of the railway brotherhoods, without an opportunity of inquiry or investigation, had it not been on the eve of an election. Some seventy Republican Representatives by voting for the bill showed themselves no less amenable to the whip than their Democratic colleagues.

"The President, in urging the passage of the Adamson law and giving it his approval, had a program in view which embraced a plan for compulsory investigation before strikes or lockouts, and a law empowering him in case of 'military necessity' to take over the roads for the time being and draft train crews in service. The brotherhoods gained their contention by the passage of the law. Since then their spokesmen have distinctly made it known that they would resist with added power of numbers the remainder of the President's plan, and according to press reports, that if the compulsory investigation be made law, they would refuse to obey it.

"If organized labor should under the circumstances carry out the threats of their spokesmen, the conditions thereby created threaten serious civil disturbances and anarchy in our industrial life."

Mr. Straus said whereas the tendency had been to increase Government supervision of railroads, the tendency as affecting the operatives had been in the opposite direction. He characterized this as "retrogressive," and he quoted the opinion handed down by the Arbitration Board, of which he was for a time Chairman, in the railroad dispute of 1912, as having committed him to the support of wage commissions, which would, in addition to regulating the pay of employes, see that their hours and conditions of service were in keeping with the important duties they performed for the public.

Fear Arbitration Boards.

He was followed on the platform by Mr. Carter, who, after rehearsing what had led up to the railroad controversy, said the brotherhoods never would submit to arbitration as long as the arbitration boards were constituted as in the past. He said that the employes also objected to the custom of permitting the railroads, one of the parties to a controversy, to put in force the awards. This practice, he said, enabled the railroads to "torture" awards into meanings never intended.

Mr. Trumbull expressed the conviction of the railroads that the Adamson eight-hour law was not an eight-hour law at all. He said the roads had stood for an orderly settlement of their dispute with their men, but that the workers had refused to accept peaceful methods.

"It is a matter of prime importance," he said, "to determine as soon as practicable what the extent of the power of Congress is over wages and whether it is applicable only to employes of common carriers or also to other employes engaged in interstate commerce."

He said that two concessions would aid the railroads in the increasing burdens placed on them—abrogation of the law requiring the roads to give ten months' notice of an increase in rates, and regulation by the Federal Government alone.

Mr. Colby, the last speaker, not only defended the President for having supported the eight-hour legislation, but expressed "regret" in the haste with which the "railroads and their attorneys had taken the field" in the effort to complicate the situation by "the discredited and outworn expedients of thwart, delay, irrelevance, quibble, and obscuration.

"I regret that the railroads have not been content," he added, "to abide the short period of inquiry and observation which the Adamson law contemplates"

At the afternoon session in Earl Hall, Columbia University, Julius Henry Cohen addressed the Academy in favor of a "League to Enforce Industrial Peace." Such a league, Mr. Cohen contended, adequately representative of the neutral consumer, the worker, and the employer, would adjudicate and harmonize labor disputes and prevent strikes. Professor E. R. A. Seligman presided at the meeting, and the other speakers were Professor David A. McCabe of Princeton, whose subject was "Federal Intervention in Labor Disputes Under the Erdman, Newlands, and Adamson Acts," and Miles M. Dawson, who spoke on "Mutual Benefit and Pension Funds as Aids to Industrial Peace."

Professor McCabe, in his speech, contended that had there been a law on the statute books when the railroad dispute arose, providing for a commission of inquiry in such cases, to report upon the facts and recommend terms of settlement within a reasonably short period, the brotherhood leaders probably would not have issued the strike order, at least until the commission had reported.

"It is extremely doubtful," he said, "if the brotherhoods would have rejected the recommendations of the commission and gone on strike after its report had been made. If a strike had been ordered before the commission reported or in rejection of its recommendations, Congress would have been in a logical position to forbid the strike."

SEVERE GALE IN SOUND.

Nine Barges Lost, with Damages of About $50,000.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 23.—Nine barges of a tow of ten were lost from the Blue Line tug John Garrett in a heavy blow in Long Island Sound this afternoon. The Garrett, with the surviving barge Louis and the crew of twenty men from the sunken vessels on board, put into port tonight. The men were rescued, after considerable difficulty, in a rough sea, lashed by a southwest gale.

The total value of the vessels lost is $50,000. They were loaded with coal, pig iron, and sand. Captain Lyman of the Garrett said he left Oyster Bay in fair weather this morning bound for Bridgeport and New Haven. Off Penfield Reef a gale struck them suddenly and the tow parted in the middle. The barge Grandma broke in two and the Dorothy, loaded with pig iron, turned turtle. The other barges foundered in rapid succession. The crews put to sea in small boats. They were picked up and taken on board the Louis and the Garrett.

The Connecticut River tug Spartan also put into the harbor tonight with the report that three barges of her tow of five had been beached near here. Other tugs with barges sought shelter here during the night.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 23.—While the gale and high seas were at their height tonight, the lookout at the coast guard station at Price's Neck saw a long empty barge with two masts part her towline from the barge ahead and drift in toward the rocks near the Summer homes of Governor Charles S. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, and Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. Easton, sending aloft a red light, signifying assistance needed.

Captain Chauncey Kenyon with the guards ran out the breeches buoy attachment, but the position of the craft made this useless. The men then made several attempts to reach the distressed vessel in their surfboat, but were driven back by the heavy seas. The barge managed to throw over both anchors before striking the rocks near by, and up to a late hour was holding with seas breaking against her.

DIVIDED ON SUNDAY LAW.

Motion Picture Men Uncertain How to Oppose Decision on Closing.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry held a special meeting yesterday to discuss the decision of the Appellate Division at Albany that Sunday motion picture shows were in violation of the law. William M. Seabury, general counsel of the association, pointed out that the decision applied only to the northern part of the State, and that Judge Gaynor's decision of 1908 that picture shows could be given under the law still held for the rest of the State. This fact was announced yesterday in THE TIMES.

There were some differences of opinion as to what steps should be taken to combat the measure. Lee A. Ochs, President of the Motion Picture Exhibitors' League of America, said that he had wired the President of the Albany Exhibitors' League not to carry the case to the Court of Appeals, as an adverse decision there would do away with Sunday movie shows throughout the State. The Executive Committee, on the other hand, went on record as standing with the exhibitors, who would be affected by the decision.

The Secretary was instructed to send a telegram to the newspapers of the State urging them to oppose Sunday closing because it would work a hardship upon the thousands of persons who attend the movies on Sunday, and on the exhibitors and manufacturers.

Holland to Issue $3,000,000 Loan.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Holland will soon issue a loan of 125,000,000 guilders, (about $3,125,000,) according to a dispatch to Reuter's from The Hague. The loan will be issued at 97, bearing interest at 4 per cent.

WANT RESERVE BANK TO PAY BALANCES

Adjustments of Credits and Debits by Drafts Drawn on Institution Favored.

STATE BANKS AN OBSTACLE

Present System Necessitating the Carting of Millions of Gold to Clearing House Would End.

A change in the rules governing the settlement of balances at the Clearing House which would permit of the adjustment of credits and debits by drafts drawn on the Federal Reserve Bank is being agitated by bankers who are desirous of making the most of the facilities offered by the Reserve Bank. Thus far the suggestion has not been formally taken up by the Clearing House Committee, which would have to pass upon the matter, but it is understood that the proposal will soon receive serious consideration.

One of the obstacles in the way of the plan is the fact that twenty-nine of the sixty members of the Clearing House are State banks and trust companies which are not members of the Federal Reserve Bank. The fact that the State banks could not utilize the Reserve Bank for the settlement of balances is no reason, it is said, why the national banks should not be permitted to avail themselves of the convenient method offered by the Reserve Bank. In Boston, where there are no State banks and where the Clearing House membership consists exclusively of national institutions, daily Clearing House balances are settled by drafts on the Reserve Bank.

The use of the Reserve Bank for clearing purposes is advocated on the ground that under such a plan banks would be able to dispense with the expense, inconvenience, and risk of sending messengers to the Clearing House with large quantities of gold and currency. Moreover, it is argued that if national banks could settle their balances through the Federal Reserve Bank they would be more inclined to exercise the option given them to carry all, or any portion, of their legal reserves with the reserve bank instead of in their own vaults.

Under the present system, balances resulting from the morning's clearings must be paid in cash or in Clearing House deposit certificates before 1 o'clock P. M. Banks which are debtors must send over their money before that hour, and banks which are creditors are required to send their representatives to the Clearing House after 1 o'clock for the purpose of bringing back the money due them. The Clearing House does not pay out any money until every dollar making up the day's balance is paid in.

Daily balances at the Clearing House have run as high as $60,000,000, and the present system has necessitated the carting of this large amount of money to the Clearing House by representatives of debtor banks, and the carting back of the same amount by representatives of the creditor banks. This transfer of money is not only hazardous, but is costly to the banks, which frequently hire taxicabs for their messengers, have them accompanied by special officers, and at the same time pay premiums for hold-up insurance. If the balances were paid through the Federal Reserve Bank all this would be avoided.

It was pointed out yesterday that an arrangement could be perfected by which the Clearing House balances of the national banks could be adjusted by simple book entries on the ledgers of the Reserve Bank, where all the national banks have deposits. At the present time only one State bank, the Corn Exchange, and one trust company, the Broadway are members of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. It is believed that the facilities for adjusting Clearing House balances through the Reserve Bank would induce more of the State institutions to join the Reserve system.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,800 packages. A little lull in the trading, and the market has lost a little of the firmness noted of late. There is a steady feeling, however, on the finer grades of fresh creamery, with a fairly close clearance of these; but there are more of the secondary grades offering, and they lean a trifle in buyers' favor. The same is true of storage creamery. Renovated in light supply and firm. Ladles much quieter, but prices sustained. Packing stock continues short. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb, 43½@45c; extras, (92 score,) 41½@42c; firsts, (86 to 91 score,) 39@41c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 37@38½c; thirds, 36@38½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 43½@44c; extras, 42½@43c; firsts, 40@42c; seconds, 37½@39½c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 39½@40½c; extras, 39c; firsts, 38@38½c; seconds, 36½@37½c; thirds, 35@36c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40½@41c; good to prime, 38@40c; common to fair, 33½@37½c; renovated, extras, 33½@36c; firsts, 34½@35c; lower grades, 33@34c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34½@35c; ladles, June make, firsts, 33½@34c; current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½c; No. 2, 31½@32c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,602 cases. Receipts of fresh gathered eggs continue light, and high qualities of Western and Southern showing a good to large proportion of new-laid are in fair demand and steady. Medium and lower grades are dragging and values are unsettled, but without material change in the range of sales reported. Nearby white eggs are tending to accumulate in a very dull trade and prices are being shaded in the effort to prevent accumulations. Storage eggs are dull and slower to sell; even at the reduction quoted there seems to be a lack of important speculative demand and tone of the market is unsettled at the close. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 48@50c; extra firsts, 43@47c; firsts, 42@44c; seconds, 39@41c; thirds and poorer, 32@37c; dirties, No. 1, 35@36c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@34c; checks, good to choice, dry, 33@34c; undergrades, 28@32c. Refrigerator special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 37c; firsts, 36@36½c; seconds, 34@35½c; lower grades, 29@33½c. Refrigerator, State whites, 37@39c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 63@65c; ordinary to good, 48@62c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 48@58c. Nearby pullet eggs, whites, 45@53c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 45@56c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 56@65c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@50c.

SETTLE BIG SHORT INTEREST

Loss $4.50 a Share in Paying for Chalmers Stock.

What was reported yesterday to have been a large short interest in Chalmers Motor stock has been settled through the payment by curb brokers of $37.50 a share to the managers of the underwriting syndicate for stock with which to make deliveries. Most of the sales by the brokers were made at $33 a share, so that a loss of $4.50 a share was involved in the settlement.

Accounts of the transaction given by the syndicate managers and brokers differed in some respects, but both agreed that the matter had been closed and that the sellers of stock had settled their losses. It appeared that the curb brokers paid a penalty for not reading the underwriting agreement under which the syndicate was formed.

Charles D. Barney & Co. and J. S. Bache & Co. recently formed an underwriting syndicate to handle an offering of 285,000 shares of a new issue of 600,000 shares of Chalmers stock. Another 200,000 shares was set aside to be exchanged for the 50,000 shares of old stock and the remaining 135,000 will be held in the company's treasury. The syndicate was to pay $31 a share for the stock, and a public offering was made at $35. The syndicate agreement was couched in the usual terms, giving the syndicate managers the right to allot the stock to underwriters at any time up to May 1, 1917.

It was said by outside brokers that very little of the new stock was taken up by the public, and the price broke from $35 to $33. At that figure customers who had subscribed for the new shares at the public offering price through their brokers sold out, expecting to take a loss of $2 a share. In the meantime the underwriters had been called upon to take their full amount of stock. They paid for this and obtained receipts, exchangeable for stock when the syndicate should be terminated.

When the time came to make deliveries for the stock sold on the Curb it was found that there was very little to be borrowed, and a number of the brokers went to the syndicate managers. They were told that they could have all of the stock that they wanted at $37.50, and bought at that figure to make their deliveries. The managers said yesterday that there had been no corner, and that the penalty inflicted had been very moderate. It was said that the members who sold stock were bound by the agreement, and that it was their own fault if they had misled themselves into expecting an early distribution of the unsold part of the offering.

Some of those who had to buy in their stock at the arbitrary price had bought old Chalmers stock at between 110 and 120 and sold four times the amount in new stock, expecting to make a profit on the arbitrage when the exchange was effected. The new stock has not been exchanged as yet, and where the sellers have not been able to borrow stock to make deliveries, they have had to get new stock from the syndicate. J. S. Bache & Co. made a statement yesterday to the effect that Chalmers stock could be freely traded in on the Curb at from 35 to 37½, and that it might be borrowed freely by those who had sold in anticipation of allotments, and against old stock of the company.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Among Them Another Decision Under the Flannel Provision.

J. L. Hopkins & Co., were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that crude dried lavender flowers were properly free of duty as crude drugs. The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 60 per cent. under the perfumery paragraph.

Leigh & Butler, Boston, won in a protest relating to card clothing with metal end plates and metal clips attached. The Collector took 35 per cent. duty on the ground that the merchandise was "card clothing," whereas the importers asked entry at 20 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of metal not specially provided for. The importers contended that the card clothing in controversy was expressly excluded from the card clothing provision, as it was not card clothing within the Congressional meaning of the term, and secondly, that the metal and plates and the metal clips which were permanently attached to the strips of card clothing as imported were parts of the carding engines rather than parts of card clothing. Judge Fischer agreed with the contention, and reversed the Collector.

A. Klipstein & Co. protested the Collector's rate of duty on orchil. When the case was called for trial it was claimed by the Government that the protest had not been filed within the time required by law. Dismissed was accordingly asked for and, after consideration by Judge McClelland, was granted. This action had the effect of affirming the Collector.

Another group of importers seeking to obtain classification for wool fabrics as "flannels" at 25 or 30 per cent. lost yesterday, although five out of the six witnesses called by the importers testified the goods were recognized in the trade as flannels, their use being for trousers and suits for outing purposes. In this respect they differed from the fabrics before the board earlier in the week when the goods were heavyweight woolens for men's suits. Six witnesses for the Government gave it as their view that the merchandise was not in the flannel class, as the goods had been subjected to further processes of manufacture after weaving, which flannels do not undergo. Judge Brown said he found the importers' evidence insufficient to make a finding in favor of their contention, the Collector being affirmed. The protestants included Baruch, Wolff & Co., Brooks Brothers, Louis Dusenbury & Co., J. B. Thompson & Co., C. A. Haynes & Co. and M. Rock.

DISCOVERS A NEW COMET.

The Rev. Joel H. Metcalf Now Has Four Planets to His Credit.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 23.—The discovery of a new comet by the Rev. Joel H. Metcalf of Winchester was announced by the Harvard College Observatory today. The minister-astronomer now has four new planets to his credit, a record equalled by few, it was said. The comet, so faint that it was discovered only by photography, was first seen by Mr. Metcalf on Nov. 21.

In its official report on the discovery, the Harvard Observatory says it was made on Nov. 21.5673, Greenwich mean time; right ascension 3 hours, 38 minutes, 5 seconds; declination plus 18 degrees, 32 minutes, 50 seconds."

The daily motion was given as 11.5 minutes of time, west; 35.4 minutes arc, south.

GLASTENBURY HEALTH UNDERWEAR

FOR MEN

PROTECTION against chilling of the body; often a fore-runner of colds, pneumonia and rheumatism.

Famous over half a century for its superior qualities.

Every garment shaped to the figure and **guaranteed not to shrink.**

Glastenbury Two-Piece, Flat Knit Spring-Needle Underwear is made in fifteen grades, several weights of fine wools, worsted and merino.

Adjustable drawer bands on all except $1.25 grade.

120	Natural Gray Wool, winter weight	per garment $1.25
310	Natural Gray Wool, winter weight	per garment 1.75
1088	Natural Gray Wool, winter weight (double thread)	per garment 2.00
99	Natural Gray Wool, light weight	per garment 1.25
C. B.	Imp. Natural Gray Worsted, light weight	per garment 1.75
A	Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight	per garment 2.00
G./H.	Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight	per garment 2.00
A. H.	Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight	per garment 2.50

For Sale by Leading Dealers.

ROBERT REIS & CO., Wholesale Distributors, New York.

Write for booklet—sample cuttings. Yours for the asking. Dept. 3.

Glastonbury Knitting Company, Glastonbury, Conn.

"A Picture No Artist Can Paint"

STANDARD

The First Magneto-Equipped "Eight"

Made by Standard Steel Car Co. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Neither brush nor pen can picture stamina, strength and power.

As you investigate this new "Standard Eight," something more than handsome lines, graceful curves and rich upholstery must impress you. While your eye will be arrested by beauty, your judgment will endorse construction.

There's not a "yellow streak" in this new "Standard Eight." From stem to stern it is a thoroughbred.

We ask you to see this first magneto-equipped "Eight"—or better still, we'll bring one to you for a demonstration, and let you sit at the wheel. When may we call?

80 H.P.—127-in. wheel base—optional upholstery and color.

Springfield Sedan - $2500 — 7-Passenger Touring - $1900

Limousine - - - $3500 — 4-Passenger Roadster - $1850

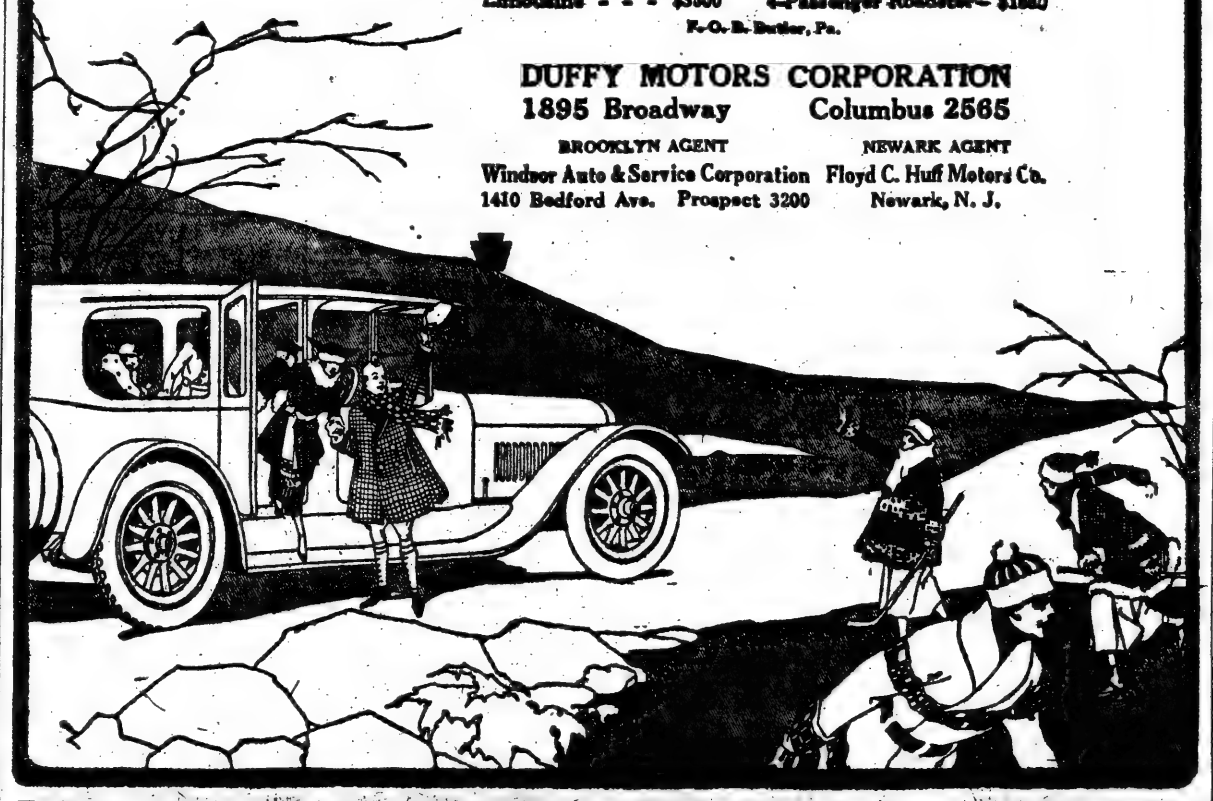
F. O. B. Butler, Pa.

DUFFY MOTORS CORPORATION

1895 Broadway — Columbus 2565

BROOKLYN AGENT: Windsor Auto & Service Corporation, 1410 Bedford Ave. Prospect 3200

NEWARK AGENT: Floyd C. Huff Motors Co., Newark, N. J.



Hear This Test Friday or Saturday

Come to the Edison Shop Recital Hall and hear this supreme test. Miss Gladys Rice, the well known Soprano, will sing *personally* in direct comparison with Mr. Edison's re-creations of her voice. The test will be a revelation. Every music lover of this city should hear this convincing experiment.

The NEW EDISON

You will hear the voice of the living singer. You will hear its Re-Creation. But which is which? Your ear will not tell you! It seems almost incredible—but over two hundred severe music critics have admitted in the columns of their newspapers that *they* could not distinguish between the actual voice and its Re-Creation!

Has enriched the world with a sublime gift—the New Art of Music Re-Creation. Thanks to Mr. Edison, *genuine, thrilling, appealing* music can now be made a part of your daily life. Music is "the food of the soul". An occasional concert or opera is but a crumb! Come to this tone test and learn what it would mean to make beautiful music a part of your every-day life!

Judge for Yourself

Come to this remarkable concert. You will have a unique experience. Come and learn why the New Edison has been called "The Crowning Triumph of Mr. Edison's Genius." No charge for seats. You are welcome.

Easy Monthly Terms Arranged to Suit

Catalog of New Edison instruments and records mailed upon request.

The Edison Shop

(The Phonograph Corp. of Manhattan, Prop's.)

473 Fifth Avenue Opposite Public Library

OUR DYES ARE NOW EQUAL TO GERMAN

Women Can Get All Colors Here Obtained from Abroad Before the War.

PRICE NOT DUE TO LABOR

But to Scarcity of Raw Materials Used in Munition Plants, Says I. F. Stone.

This country is now producing such a wide variety of dyestuffs that women are able to get practically all of the color effects for their clothes that they got before the war, when this country was dependent on Germany for its dyes, according to I. F. Stone, President of the National Aniline and Chemical Company. Mr. Stone made this statement yesterday in an address at the closing session of the Second Annual Silk Convention in Paterson, N. J., which was attended by about 300 of the largest silk manufacturers in the United States. He predicted that soon this country would be producing all necessary dye colors, and in as good quality as ever came from Germany.

Benzol, from which most aniline dyes are derived, is now being produced in this country at the rate of 30,000,000 gallons a year, as against 3,000,000 gallons before the war, Mr. Stone said.

"There is a popular impression that American manufactured colors are not as good as those manufactured in Europe, in Germany, particularly," Mr. Stone said. "This impression I wish definitely to correct. American colors are made from practically the same chemical formulae as those of Europe and are practically the same product in every way. The whole situation is at present very satisfactory and every American consumer should be able to procuse practically everything he needs for next year.

"It has been understood by the public that American colors are not as fast as European colors, and it seems to be the custom now for saleswomen and others in the stores as well as the garment dyers to state specifically that they do not guarantee the colors, because they are no longer able to get foreign colors. I wish to say that as far as I know no manufacturer or retailer ever guaranteed colors before the war, although that fact may not have been mentioned, and the only reason it is mentioned now is through a misunderstanding of the situation. Fancy colors which women usually want in silk, such as pinks, light blues, light greens(and heliotrope, were never fast, and as far as I know there never have been any dyes which would make them fast. The word 'fast' is more or less of a misnomer, as a color which is absolutely fast to everything is practically unknown."

Mr. Stone said that there was a general misapprehension regarding the reason for the present high prices charged for American-made dyes, and that it was not due to the fact that labor was higher here than in Europe, as generally supposed, but to abnormal conditions generally and the higher price of raw materials, the raw materials used in dye making being practically the same as those used in the manufacture of munitions. The prices of American colors would be normal after the war, he said. He declared that the infant dye industries of this country should be protected by tariff to prevent their annihilation by European competition immediately after the war.

The manufacturers at the silk convention, who in the past have been said to be opposed to a high dye tariff on the ground that American dyes were far inferior to the European products, went on record as approving Mr. Stone's suggestion after he had finished speaking by passing a resolution recommending a specific duty of 5 per cent. a pound plus 30 per cent. ad valorem, on imported dyestuffs.

N. Kawashima, a representative of the Japanese embassy in Washington, was sent to the convention yesterday as the official representative of the Japanese Ambassador. He told of the importance of America's silk trade to Japan, and said that it would help maintain friendly relations between the countries. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, he asserted, the raw silk and silk manufactures imported by this country from Japan aggregated $93,500,000. The United States imported 74 per cent. of all its raw silk from Japan last year, he said, whereas ten years ago we procured only 53 per cent. of our total supply from that country.

"Though we are exporting raw silk to France and Italy," he said, "the amount is comparatively small and the share of the United States is getting larger every year." He said that last year the United States took 84 per cent. of Japan's exports of raw silk.

Another foreign speaker at the closing session was the Baroness Franzisca von Hedeman, who, it was said, had been largely interested in the silk industries in Austria and other European countries before the war. She said that the possibilities of development of the silk industry in this country were "gigantic." Not enough attention had been paid to producing artistic effects in America, she said. If sufficient attention was paid to this, the United States should soon lead the world in silk production, and, instead of being the largest importer of silk, should be by far the largest exporter, she asserted. Everywhere, she said, she saw overwhelming natural color suggestions which, if translated into silk, should make this country the artistic criterion of the world in this line.

The delegates to the silk convention were so impressed with the speech delivered on Wednesday by Dr. H. Parker Willis, Secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, in which he urged that they should study more carefully the opportunities opened up to them by the Federal Reserve act, that they passed a resolution yesterday requesting the Federal Reserve Board to prepare a brief abstract of his paper for circulation among the silk manufacturers of the country.

PUPILS POSE IN LATE MODES

Fashion School Gives Show, Illustrating Many Costumes.

The first fashion show of the New York Evening School of Industrial Art was held last night in Public School 27 before an audience of nearly 1,200 persons. After addresses by George K. Gombarts, director of the school, and Alexandre M. Green 120 pupils of the school posedas models in varying costumes of historical and modern times. Richard H. Leslie illustrated methods of draping for the students.

This is the fourth season of the evening school. It is under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, and has more than 30 Genrolled in its courses. Men and women, boys and girls are being trained in art designing, and, according to Mr. Gombarts, they will have a decided influence in the advancement of American fashions.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was unsettled, and after an early advance of 1 to 1½c prices broke sharply, and at the close showed net losses of 1½ to 2¼c. Long sold heavily at times, and there was a general lack of enthusiasm on the buying side which was attributed to a feeling of nervousness over political conditions and the question of an export embargo. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $2.18½; No. 2 hard, $2; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.08; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.20¾, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	1.84¼	1.80¾	1.81	1.83¼
May	1.90¼	1.86¾	1.87½	1.88¾
July	1.59¾	1.56¾	1.56¾	1.58¾

CORN.

The corn market was influenced largely by the action of wheat, and, after an early advance, prices broke sharply and closed with net losses of 1 to 1¼c. There was some export inquiry here, and sales were estimated at about 100,000 bushels, but export business continues to be hampered by the question of transportation. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.11¾, ten days' shipment, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	95⅞	93¼	93⅝	94¾
May	97⅞	96	96¼	97⅛
July	97⅛	95¾	95¾	97

OATS.

The oats market was steadier than either wheat or corn, but while price changes were narrow, the undertone was rather heavy, and final quotations were ¼c to ⅜c lower under scattered selling. Exporters were in the market, and sales were placed at 300,000 bushels. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 63 to 63½c; No. 2, white, 63¼ to 64c; No. 3, white 62½ to 63c; No. 4, white, 62 to 62¾; fancy clipped, white, 63¾ to 63¾c; ordinary clipped, white, 64¾ to 65¼, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	57¾	57¼	57¼	58⅛
May	62½	61⅝	61¾	62¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inactive, with small price changes. The hog movement was very liberal, and hogs were slightly lower, but this was offset by a fair cash demand and scattered buying, part of which was believed to be for packers. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 40,000; estimated for Friday, 37,000. Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 4,600.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
January	16.50	16.40	16.43	16.55
May	16.42	16.37	16.37	16.30
Ribs—				
January	14.70	14.65	14.67	14.65
May	14.80	14.75	14.77	14.77
Pork—				
January	27.72	27.60	27.70	27.70
May	27.57	27.45	27.50	27.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active and throughout the greater part of the day the undertone was easy owing to the break in cotton. Toward the close there was a little better demand, however, and final prices were 2 to 5 points net higher. Total sales were 16,500 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.50@	12.75
November	..	..	12.65@12.90	12.75
December	12.75	12.74	12.79@12.80	12.74
January	12.75	12.65	12.74@12.75	12.70
February	..	..	12.72@12.73	12.70
March	12.75	12.72	12.74@12.75	12.72
April	12.77	12.77	12.76@12.79	12.72
May	12.80	12.70	12.79@12.81	12.75
June	..	..	12.80@12.89	12.75

COFFEE.

There was a further advance in the coffee market during yesterday's early trading, which reflected a renewal of scattered near-month covering, while there seemed to be some outside buying of later deliveries on rumors that a valorization plan was being considered in Brazil. Prices eased off during the afternoon, with the close net 2 points higher to 2 points lower. Sales of 105,000 bags included considerable switching from December to later deliveries. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
November	..	..	8.18@8.18	8.18
December	8.23	8.15	8.16@8.18	8.18
January	..	..	8.23@8.25	8.24
February	..	..	8.32@8.34	8.33
March	8.47	8.41	8.41@8.42	8.41
April	..	..	8.48@8.49	8.47
May	8.61	8.55	8.55@8.56	8.54
June	..	..	8.61@8.62	8.60
July	8.72	8.68	8.67@8.68	8.66
August	..	..	8.72@8.74	8.72
September	8.83	8.79	8.78@8.79	8.76
October	..	..	8.83@8.84	8.81

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was irregular, but at the close was steady with final prices unchanged to 3 points net higher with sales of 9,250 tons. The opening was 2 to 3 points lower under scattered liquidation by commission houses, owing to the weakness in the spot market, but reports from Porto Rico claiming damage to the crop there as a result of unfavorable weather, led to quite active covering by shorts and together with some support from trade interests caused rallies during the middle of the day with prices at one time showing advances of 5 to 7 points, from which there was a further reaction under profit taking. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
November	4.95	4.86	4.86	5.10@5.20
December	4.97	4.86	4.91@4.92	4.89
January	4.37	4.30	4.34@4.35	4.32
February	4.07	4.02	4.06@4.08	4.05
March	4.07	4.00	4.04@4.05	4.02
April	..	..	4.06@4.10	4.06
May	4.18	4.10	4.14@4.15	4.11
June	..	..	4.17@4.19	4.14
July	..	..	4.21@4.23	4.18
August	..	..	4.25@4.27	4.22
September	4.25	4.25	4.26@4.30	4.26
October	..	..	4.31@4.33	4.30

There was no change in refined sugar and trading was again inactive, with the country apparently inclined to hold off and await developments. Prices were unchanged at $7.50 for fine granulated.

The local market for raw sugar was easier, with holders inclined to offer more freely at concessions. Cubas were available at 5c cost and freight without attracting any attention from refiners, who seemed interested in full duty sugars, of which over 10,000 bags were sold at 4¾c cost, insurance, and freight, which is about equal to the offering of Cubas. Closing prices were 5c for Cubas cost and freight, equal to $6.02 for Centrifugal and $5.15 for molasses.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

20 Cents per agate line, each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay cash for any quantity Botany and Columbia broadcloth. Merchants' Fabric Exch., 79 5th Av. Far. 9559.

BROADCLOTHS.—Will pay cash for F. & H. navy and black. I. Novick, 5143 Madison Square. 40 West 28th St.

CLOAKS.—Jobber will place orders on Spring styles coats and suits. Call all week, 15-17 West 20th, 12th floor.

CLOTHS.—We are open to buy $25,000 worth of plushes, velours, and various other cloths for coatings at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Will buy 500 velour coats; navy, black, burgundy; at a price; also 1,000 poplin and broadcloth suits. Prager, Bregman & Dreyspool, 1,161 Broadway.

COATS. — Jobber placing orders on ladies', misses', and children's coats. Call with Spring samples. S. Levitt & Co., 621 B'way.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' Spring coats and suits. Ground floor, 29 W. 30th.

COATS.—Jobbers ready to place orders on Spring coats. Call 1,140 B'way, 3d floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 134 West 26th St., 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS. — Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

CREPE DE CHINE, georgettes, novelties, tub silks, Panay. Submit. 153 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk dresses for Spring. Call with samples, Friday and Saturday, 9 to 11 A. M., 2d floor, 105 East 29th, near 4th Av.

DRESSES.—We are buying for cash jobs of party and serge dresses of the better kind. Wiener, 58 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—We are placing stock orders on afternoon dresses; will look at samples daily. R. Wiener, 58 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Prominent manufacturer ready to look at silk and cotton dresses, better kind. 38 West 26th, 11th floor.

DRESSES. — Contractors on suits, cloth dresses, bring samples; call all week. 20 West 27th, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at dresses; call all week with samples, Levin, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Spring dresses. Call all week. Harris, 44 West 37th.

FLANNEL:—We are in the market for a quantity of good quality white Domet flannel, 27 and 36 inches. Russell, 116 West 32d St.

FRENCH SERGES.—Want quantity Pacifics, F. S. W., F. S. G., W. F. X., Botanys 764. Phone Franklin 1775.

MERCHANDISE.—Am open for all classes of general merchandise, for spot cash; what have you to offer? 1,182 Broadway, Room 1,302.

PEAU-DE-CYGNES, Messalines and Taffetas, black and colored, wanted, any quantity, for cash. Rosenfeld & Newmark, 18 West 27th. Telephone Farragut 3258.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring suits. 10th floor, 14 West 30th St.

VELOUR.—Will pay the highest price, cash, for American velour, K-544, grey, or other grey velour coatings. Louis Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

VELOURS.—Cash for any quantity. Gordon V. Loynes Co., 22 West 20th. Farragut 9872.

WAIST JOBBER looking Spring waists. 148 Greene St. 1st floor.

WOOLENS.—Interested any quantity plain colored materials. Harris Raincoat Co., Farragut 9090.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER TRIMMING Chases, 3-1½-inch strips, for sale; price $5.50 per yard. Greeley 4582.

BROADCLOTH.—White, tan, grey; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—Parker Wilder 551; black, blue, brown, green; $1.05 net. Chelsea 1858.

CHASE'S REINDEER, all colors, price $1.75; 7 off, cash. Also, big job of cloaking at a cheap price. Phone 449 Mad. Sq.

CHINCHILLA. — Raritans, 1,272 Oxford, $1.42½ regular. Rudinger & Oppenheim, 28 West 17th.

CLOTHS, all kinds, for the cloak trade, at sacrifice prices; quick sales. Kurian & Bernstein, 63-5 West 36th St.

COATINGS.—Velours and wool plush, to close out cheap; all colors. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

COATS.—A wonder for the money, silk plush coats, with large sailor collars, trimmed with neutria on bottom, collar, and cuffs; 45 inches long, with guaranteed lining; all for $10 net. Don't miss seeing this wonder. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—2,000, all late models, cloth and plie fabrics; four styles at sacrifice prices, $8.75, $10.50, $12.50, $14.75; call early for a good selection. Harry Greenberg Company, 45 West 27th. 6147 Madison Square.

COATS.—Must dispose of Fall stock of coats, prior to moving; ladies' and children's latest styles, plie fabrics, cloth, &c. Klepper Brothers, 56 East 34th.

COATS.—1,000 infants' coats at $1.25 up; also all intermediate children's and ladies' coats, cheap. Eleventh floor, 38 West 21st.

COATS. — Prominent jobber buying Spring coats, popular and better grades. Phone for appointment, Gramercy 2424.

COATS.—Plush, velour, and kersey; latest models; immediate delivery. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st.

COATS.—5,000 at attractive prices in velours, Bolivia, Carolina cloths at sacrifice prices. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloth, and mixtures to close out; sacrifice prices. Kurian & Bernstein, 63 West 36th.

COATS.—Entire stock of velours, cheviot, and Bolivia coats at clean-up prices. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—Call to see our wonder velour at $6.75 for immediate delivery. G. V. Lyons Co., 22 West 26th.

COATS.—Big values in better grade plush and cloth coats; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS for immediate delivery; velours, plushes; suits, closing out. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Plushes, beaver, and muffin trimmed, $13-$25. Joe Koroskoff, 36 West, 20th.

COATS—Plush, cloth, plie fabrics; immediate delivery. Slafkes & Toskar, 7 West 18th.

COATS—200 velours, wool plushes, to close out. Eisman & Lifshitz, 40 West 17th.

COATS, esquimette plush, fur trimmed, at your own price. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS and suits to close out cheap. Kaplan & Alper, Inc., 51 West 24th, 10th floor.

CORDUROYS, 27 inches wide; pastel shades; immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 2640.

DRESSES.—Jobs serge, silk, close out at a price. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Silk serge, to close out; special prices. Princess, 19-21 West 24th.

ENTIRE STOCK to be sacrificed on account of moving. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

ESQUIMETTE and peerless plush for sale. Chelsea 3742.

FIXTURES.—Millinery glass fixtures, cases; sacrificing. J. Brody, 446 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Juilliard 54221 and 4408, all shades, prompt delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1247.

FUR TRIMMING.—French near seal and French Coney in all widths. Low prices; also any other fur trimmings. E. Jagenburg, 53 East 21st St. Telephone Gramercy 1405.

NECKWEAR. — Odd lot 25c., 50c., and $1 neckwear to close at attractive prices. Gumport, 708 Broadway.

PLUSHES, 50 pieces, cheap; also Matalambs and Uralambs. Telephone Farragut 9811.

PLUSH COATS for immediate delivery. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th St.

PLUSH, Lapinax, 1,427, for sale. Appelbaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th St.

SERGE.—75 piece Juilliard, No. 54,421, delivery December and January, low price. Address Box E 315 Times Downtown.

SNAP FASTENERS.—95 great gross, 600, white; same as imported; guaranteed; below market price. L. L., 175 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossmann, Inc., 320 5th Av.

SUITS. — About 100, assorted materials, to close out; very reasonable. Fine & Cohen, 12 West 27th St.

VELOUR.—All wool; A. D. Juilliard & Co.; burgundy and plum; prompt delivery. Joseph Berg & Co. Stuyvesant 1247.

VELOUR.—544; two pieces brown. Telephone 3646 Farragut.

WOOL VELOUR.—Navy Forstman and American, $1.50 net. Greeley 6942.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, for any territory outside of coast; must be high-class leather goods man, or will give line as side line to man proving high class; commission basis. Salesman, 219 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3½% per cent. for the best names Wednesday 3¼@3½ " " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Bleached Cottons on the Rise.

Bleached cottons have again started to advance in first hands as a result of the high cost of cotton and the heavy demand for the finished goods. In addition to the advances of a cent a yard reported on standard brands of muslins, cambrics, longcloths, &c., in Wednesday's Times, "Fruit of the Loom" 4-4 goods were yesterday advanced to 11½ cents a yard and 7-8 goods under the same brand were increased to 11 cents. [illegible]

Laces in Fair Demand.

While even the most optimistic wholesaler is not inclined to say that the lace business is booming at the present time, reports from various quarters indicate that it is at least fair. Metallics continue to lead in the demand there, with silvers best and golds following. Lamé effects in silver on black and white silk nets, and in gold on black and ecru nets, are liked, especially in the narrower ranges of flouncings. Narrow bands of metal lace are also selling. Chantillys continue in the running, though somewhat overshadowed by metals, and there is said to be a possibility of a swing back to Spanish laces as a result of their use in Paris-designed costumes. Among the active laces for Spring, more especially with the manufacturing trades, are Venise edgings and narrow bands of "Val."

Gray Goods Prices Very Firm.

While there was a slump in buying in the local gray goods market yesterday, prices continued firm on all classes of cloths. Spot goods were especially firm, and bids of the figures given below failed to bring them out. In fact, advances of an eighth of a cent over those prices did not result in much selling, and with the demand pretty well restricted to spot and nearby stuff, the lack of this merchandise naturally kept business small. Practically none of the print-cloth sales made during the day were significant enough for specific mention. The same was very largely true of coarse goods, which were also rock firm as to price. Closing printcloth figures were:

39-inch, 80-80s...10⅝@38¼-inch, 64-60s...8¼c
39-inch, 72-76s....9⅝@38¼-inch, 64-56s...7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....9c 38¼-inch, 60-52s...7½c
39-inch, 56-44s....6¾@38¼-inch, 48-48s...7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...8¾c 27-inch, 64-60s...5½c

Raw Silk Keeps Advancing.

A further rise in raw silk prices at Yokohama has checked buying to some extent, but the market continues firm at the rise. Sales for the week there amounted to 5,600 bales, with stocks now estimated at 16,000. In spite of the high exchange rate, both European and American manufacturers are buying well at Canton. Holders are getting still firmer in their views as to price, and advances continue. Offerings are limited. Pending a readjustment of values, the high exchange has made business on better grades of silk out of the question at Shanghai. Tussahs, however, continue active for general consumption, in spite of an advance of 10 per cent. in the last week. At Milan the situation shows little change, the best buying being done by Europeans. The local market continues to advance, with buying checked somewhat by the rise.

Should Refigure Their Costs.

While orders for Spring delivery continue to come in well to the embroidery trade, leading handlers of these goods claim that business is being made difficult by certain poorly-posted domestic concerns that have not yet awakened to the fact that production costs have gone up and that they ought to charge more for their merchandise. With the various materials, cloths, and accessories up all the way from 15 to 100 per cent., it is contended that the concerns complained of as selling goods at prices based on the old stitch rate are not only making it harder to get the proper prices from the buyers than ought to be the case, but they are laying up disaster for themselves by selling goods at figures that represent not more than the actual cost of production, if that much. Buyers, it is said, make no concealment about trying to beat down prices generally by telling salesmen of the prices their poorly-posted competitors are quoting.

Large Sale of Dress Shirts.

A large volume of business continues to be placed on dress shirts, and the season is described by manufacturers as the most successful in the history of the trade. The representative of a leading house said that generally unsatisfactory conditions have brought this big demand for dress shirts. He gave an instance of where a party of his friends visited sixteen restaurants last Saturday night before they could find seating accommodations. With a greater number of visitors to the city than ever before, he said, that all formal attire and accessories have shown much increased sales.

Profitable for a Mill to Job.

Same mill agents have found it most profitable to pile up goods against a later demand, that will show them better profits than if the cloth were immediately sold. This puts the mill in the category of a manufacturing jobber. A mill representative said yesterday that, if the New York end of the trade had everything to say in the conduct of business nowadays, no attempt would be made to solicit orders, but the right sort of fabrics would be piled up and sold some time after their production at the increased prices possible.

New-Design Collar Sells Well.

The form fitting high color brought out by a leading shirt and collar house has set a record for the quantity delivered to the retailers on a new design. It was at first proposed to announce the new style to the public on the first of this month, but the time was put off until the concern should be in a position to have enough stock on hand to meet reorders. The feature of the new collar is the curved band that makes allowance for the neck muscles and gives comfort to the man whose preference is a high collar.

Can Redye Their Fabrics.

The dress goods mills are placed in a rather ortunate position by the vogue that is under way for high color goods. As pointed out by a mill agent yesterday, the dress goods house that misjudges the extent of the demand for such bright shades will be able, if the fashions change to darker colors, to redye their surplus stocks. In the sorts quarters of the market a return to the darker shades is predicted to come later in the suit manufacturing season. Blacks, navies, copenhagens, and grays are mentioned as possible contenders with the sport colors. If this change should occur there will not be the loss to the mills that would have to be faced if the switch were the other way about, namely, from dark to light shades.

Consul at Tiflis Here.

Felix Willoughby-Smith, American Consul at Tiflis, Russia, will be in the city until Dec. 5, and will make his headquarters at the office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 400, Custom House. Individual firms interested in Russian trade may make appointments to interview Mr. Willoughby-Smith through the commercial agent in charge.

Dolls Are Expensive Now.

Small daughters in the family are going to be more on the order of luxuries than ever this year, judging from the prices that are in prospect for Christmas dolls. The scarcity of bisque dolls will be greater than for years, for very few of them have come in from Germany since the war began and the stocks that were on hand in this market have been more or less exhausted in the efforts of the stores to help Santa Claus out during the holiday seasons of 1914 and 1915. Bisque dolls can still be had here, it is said, but only at prices so increased that the head alone in some cases costs 50 per cent. more than the whole doll did last year. And this in spite of the fact that last year's dolls cost more than those of 1914. For little girls who like unbreakable dolls of the character variety, the supply of domestic goods is almost unlimited. Some of them do not look like very much, but many of the higher-priced ones are extremely lifelike and dainty.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PHILIP SETTEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Philip Settel, trading as Settel's Manufacturing Company, dresses, 22 East Twenty-first Street, by Samuel Turbin, $350; Yetta Graber, $240, and I. Reindl & Son, $184. Liabilities are stated to be $14,000 and assets $7,000. Judge Hand appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver; bond, $2,000.

CASTLE LUBRICATING COMPANY, INC., oils, 153 Maiden Lane, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,132 and assets $1,711.

M. B. R. MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the M. B. R. Manufacturing Company, laundry specialties, 13 Water Street, by Isaac M. Bird, $517; Jacob C. Liehr, $5, and W. H. Thompson, $46. Liabilities are stated to be $3,500 and assets $500.

CURT SZEKESSY, an artist, 260 West Seventy-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $938 and no available assets. He has only one creditor, Maria Thompson Davies, Nashville, Tenn., formerly of 94 Gramercy Park, $938 on a judgment obtained on Jan. 17, 1916.

SAMUEL GOLDMAN, painter, 271 Broome Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,330 and no assets.

ROBERT WASSERMAN, 2,547 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,684 and assets $1,500 in a claim.

LEVY & PREMO, Yonkers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $755 and no assets.

GLOBE BARBER SUPPLY COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed J. Fred Alsgood receiver for the Globe Barber Supply Company, 228 Canal Street, bond $1,000. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $4,000.

PODBRESKY & GOLDIN, coats, 50 West Twenty-seventh Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $53,727 and assets $21,399.

HARRY H. HARRIS, liquors, 2,127 Second Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $9,851 and assets $1,000.

MAURICE SPITZER, INC., dresses, 5 West Thirty-first Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $9,363, and assets $2,015.

EMPIRE WOODWORKING COMPANY, INC., 30 Cooper Square, has filed schedules showing liabilities $8,103 and assets $5,363.

JOHNSON SALKELD COMPANY, dairy, 879 Longwood Avenue, filed schedules showing liabilities $18,685 and assets $11,342.

JAMES A. ROGERS, INC., printer, 61-65 Cliff Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $23,537 and assets $6,478.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, cloak manufacturer, 9 West Twentieth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $12,358 and assets $1,946.

STRAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC., cloaks and suits, 55 East Eleventh Street, has assigned to William A. Schindler.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The Chicago Tea Importing Company. Involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of Imbrahid Kasper Company and others, with claims aggregating $1,376. Liabilities and assets not yet computed.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Falcon Waist Co.—City of N. Y.	$108.70
Fifth Avenue Tailors—Same	108.70
J. M. Hecht & Co.—Same	108.70
S. Graboys, Inc.—Same	108.70
Gibson Publishing Co.—Same	108.70
Greenwood Supply Co.—Same	108.70
H. F. Hat Co.—Same	108.70
Haberman & Co.—Same	108.70
Allen, Franklin W.—Clinton Garage	408.41
Argyle Co., Inc.—Watson Elevator Co., Inc.	180.60
Abrams, Chas. W.—H. K. Mulford Co.	124.74
Amoretti, Eugenio, and Emilia Lucchini —People, &c.	300.00
Agricultural Products Corp'n—Francis H. Leggett & Co.	1,821.41
B. Neuhoff, Son & Freedman, Inc.—P. Silberman et al.	306.07
Block, Rose A.—A. Holitzky	200.00
Beebe, Geo. W.—M. Pasca	310.91
Blumenthal, Harry—H. H. Tire & Mfg. Co.	158.71
Blakely, Dora H.—H. H. Watts	137.75
Bourne, Edgar K.—Harvey Realty Co.	122.61
Bustanoby, Jacque — Boulevard Floral Co.	179.08
Citizens' Benevolent Ass'n—N. Cohen et al.	275.65
Cutting-Larson Co., Inc.—F. B. Delehanty	473.50
Clarke, Frank M.—U. S. Radiator Co.	665.15
Cohen, Paul—L. Cohen	593.80
Cohen, Julius—M. Dorf	299.63
Collender, Max—Morris Park Estates	740.57
Campagnlac, Paul — Morris Park Estates	12,696.99
Carretta, Gaetano—Kamen Contracting Co., Inc.	342.68
Church, E. Vail—Eagle Pie Co.	352.20
Cannon, W. Ward—Star Gazette Co.	180.19
Same—N. Y. Herald Co.	1,052.41
Edelstein, William—J. Doll & Sons	149.65
Edelstein, Robert—J. Wagner	173.61
Griffin, J. Lincoln—U. S. Title Guarantee Co.	188.49
Germain, [illegible]	[illegible]
Greenberg, Vetta—H. Rothstein	854.52
Gordon, Louis—J. C. Wilmerding et al.	185.16
Gotlieb, Abraham—Buffalo Cut Glass Co.	122.50
Hart, Albert J.—H. G. Hart	4,042.87
Hansen, Nieter Safety Co., Inc.—International Magazine Co.	668.91
Heinrich, Max—M. M. Goldsmith et al.	1,005.72
Hanna, John W.—Studebaker Corp. of America	187.77
Harvitch, Jacob B.—F. B. Jackson	153.47
Isman, Felix—E. R. Vail	1,900.23
Kneta, Adolph G.—R. Sumser	79.52
Kind, Samuel E.—L. J. Kolb	520.78
Kroll, Maurice—H. Herrmann Furniture Co.	259.91
Kaufman, Charles M.—H. Goldman & Co., Inc.	799.18
Kriech, Charles, Jr.—J. M. P. Scanlan, Inc.	448.52
Kern, Joseph H.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.	1,206.54
Lang, Michael—L. R. Hailey	270.51
Leon, Vincent C.—N. Y. Edison Co.	172.58
Levine, Henry—Friedman Button & Trimming Co.	141.41
Lynch, Alice C.—L. C. Levison	3,000.03
Leight, Gussie—I. Shuerson	141.55
Lint, Butcher & Ross, Inc.—I. M. Porter	750.00
Muller, Louis, and Lizzie Muller—C. Busch et al.	1,908.90
Same—Same	2,288.95
Same—Same	284.72
Miller, Maurice, or Morris—B. Caroline et al.	274.75
Morgan, Anna B.—M. Ritchie	544.98
Moody, R. R.—E. A. Jackson, Inc.	220.30
Oliva, John—C. Gulli	274.91
Price, Oscar—I. O. Schiff et al.	118.12
Pirolo, Carmine—I. Baum et al., costs	107.94
Pirolo, Palmina—I. Baum et al.	107.94
Pinkusky, Davey—I. Shuerson	115.14
Prilutsky, Gertrude—L. Weiss, costs	107.45
Prilutsky, Abraham—same, costs	103.45
Rotes, Estelle—T. Blum	194.11
Ricci, Sylvia—A. Briggi et al., costs	107.94
Ricci, Pietro—same, costs	107.94
Reid, Charles H., Jr., trustee—Adler Seat Co.	856.78
Richman, Samuel—S. Wishnack	594.70
Sharkey, Albert G.—W. J. Hafner	195.54
Sickler, Harvey G.—H. Goldman	226.41
Sigman, Sophie—N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., costs	110.92
Stratton, Mary E., and Lizzete E. Stratton—Liquid Carbonic Co.	432.72
Schwartz, Moses—S. C. Dalyrymple	65,543.73
Schnitzer, Milton J.—A. I. Kohn	106.50
Sesholis, Morris—H. Gruberman	183.73
Schleisser, Michael—Castle Co., Inc.	391.31
Sheriff, Michael—Aetna Life Insurance Co., costs	157.50
Solomon, William G.—C. N. Richardson	158.29
Shaw, E. C.—Smith Brothers, Publishers, Inc.	150.01
Ulshen, Morris H.—Evans Brothers, Inc.	114.41
Van Alen, Florence—J. Tannenbaum	122.15
Westcott Express Co.—M. Sweedman	9,850.23
Weinstein, Beckel—Singer Sewing Machine Co., costs	103.65
Weinberg, Simon—Sykes & Seidman	101.51
Wells, Jake—Shubert Theatrical Co.	13,685.33

In Bronx County.

Bucke, Walter E., J. Kindermann & Sons, Inc.	$70.95
Berger, Louis—K. Kohen	224.63
Cicarelli, Samuel and Raffaria—G. Voipe	1,151.72
De Francisci, Nick—Tompkins, Kell Marble Co.	2,042.95
Fordham Realty Co.—C. J. Euber et al.	1,371.39
Heinrich, Max—M. M. Goldsmith et al.	1,005.72
Josephowitz, Joseph—Alexander & Reid G. Co.	153.76
Kruger, Benjamin, and Morris Freedman—L. Rechtschaffen et al.	96.80
Malatesta, John—C. Felgenspan, Inc.	309.16
Mullan, Frank D.—C. Petroll	39.86
McEvoy & Koester Bldg. Co., Inc., John McEvoy and Reinhardt F. Koester—E. T. Kingston

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline Further—Use Made of Rumor of Break with Germany.

Bearish effort to convert the reactionary movement in the stock market into a more pronounced decline was revealed in the dissemination of much exaggerated reports regarding the status of our relations with Germany. Rumor went so far as to say that the State Department had handed the German Ambassador his passports, thus bringing about the severance of diplomatic relations which was for so long threatened by the controversy between Washington and Berlin over German submarine practices.

It is, of course, true that numerous recent incidents in Germany's submarine warfare which have been made the subject of inquiry by the United States Government have created a new situation which, to borrow a phrase contained in a wireless dispatch from Berlin yesterday, may lead to "a period of complications" between Germany and this country, but there was no warrant for the rumor which was disseminated in stock market circles yesterday.

The financial and business situation in the United States is not fundamentally dependent upon the outcome of the fresh inquiries which we have had occasion to address to the German Foreign Office. It is recognized by all who view the matter soberly that a new crisis in our relations with Germany, should her recent submarine activity lead to that, would cause a natural feeling of great caution, but the very slight effect which was exerted upon business and upon the money market by the several crises through which our relations with Germany have already passed should serve as a reassurance in the present situation. Many of those who were active in yesterday's trading were not looking for reassurance, however, but were disposed to make the most of this or of any other unsettling suggestion. Two things seem to have happened in the market recently, one being a very considerable distribution of stock among public buyers and the other a substantial increase in the short interest. One is a partial protection against the natural effect of the other, but the decline in prices late in yesterday's trading on the diplomatic rumor already referred to leaves the inference that the market had not been sold to an extent precluding further response to unsettling news or rumors. At the same time the list did not lack support, prices yielding without becoming seriously unsettled.

Should a more acute situation grow out of the recent submarine attacks on merchant vessels, that matter, no doubt, would for the time dominate market sentiment to the exclusion of other considerations. But in the absence of such a development as that, the eight-hour-day controversy will no doubt continue to occupy much attention. It is perhaps well worth while to bear in mind in this connection that if technicalities and legal forms be swept aside the point at issue is whether the railroad men will or will not receive an advance in wages. On this point the action taken by the United States Steel Corporation two days ago points conclusively to the natural tendency in a period such as we are now in—a tendency from which it is extremely difficult for any large group of employers to escape. The compensation from their point of view is that if they are forced to pay more for labor they also have opportunity to make more in the aggregate than was ever made before.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16½	17	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	910	920	910	925
Borne-Scrymser	405	425	405	425
Buckeye Pipe Line	107	110	107	110
Chesebrough Mfg	490	510	490	510
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	545	555	545	555
Crescent Pipe Line	41	43	41	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	110	120	110	120
Eureka Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
Galena S. Oil	193	197	194	197
Galena S. Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	207	210	208	212
Indiana Pipe Line	112	115	113	117
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11	11½	11¼	11⅝
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	225	230	225	230
Northern Pipe Line	108	112	108	112
Ohio Oil	363	366	360	365
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	63	68	63	68
Pierce Oil	14½	15	14½	15
Prairie Oil & Gas	540	545	540	552
Prairie Pipe Line	330	340	333	340
Solar Refining	400	410	400	410
Southern Pipe Line	215	220	212	217
South Penn. Oil	515	525	485	490
South. West. Penn.	113	118	113	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	365	370	376	380
Standard Oil of Ind.	535	545	545	555
Standard Oil of Kan.	550	565	550	565
Standard Oil of Ky.	650	660	640	685
Standard Oil of Neb.	570	585	560	580
Standard Oil of N. J.	680	690	685	690
Standard Oil of N. Y.	258	261	203	207
Standard Oil of Ohio	440	445	440	445
Swan & Finch	132	137	130	133
Union Tank	101	103	100	102
Vacuum Oil	382	387	385	390
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	112	116	110	115
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	145	155	145	155
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	193	205	195	205
MacAndrews & F pf.	100	102	100	102
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	250	260	250	260
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	610	640	610	640
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	123	125	123	125

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept. 1917	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4½s	June, 1965	110⅛	110⅝	110½	111
4½s	Mar., 1963	109⅛	110¼	109⅝	110¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	109⅝	110	109⅝	110
4½s	May, 1957	109⅛	110	109⅝	110
4½s	Apr., 1968	104⅞	105	105	105⅛
4½s	Mar., 1964	104⅜	105	104⅞	105
4½s	Sept., 1960	104⅛	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4½s	Mar., 1960-1936	103⅞	104⅛	103⅝	103⅞
4s	May, 1959	102	102½	102	102½
4s	Nov., 1958	102	102½	102	102½
4s	May, 1957	102	102¼	102	102⅛
4s	Nov., 1955	101½	101⅝	101¼	101⅜
4s	Nov., 1950	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4s	Nov., 1936	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
3½s	Nov., 1955	93½	..	93¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	93½	94	93¼	94
3½s	May, 1954	93¾	94	93¼	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	1918-1928	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1924-1951	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May, 1919	3.95	..	3.95	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.50	..	3.50	..
3½s	1940-1933	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1929	3.85	..	3.85	..
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
3½s	1919-1921	3.80	..	3.95	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.50
3s	1940-1962	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1930	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
2s	1916-1917	3.60	..	3.60	..

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$12,868,799	$31,607,012
Ord. internal rev.	24,244,411	161,795,904
Income tax	1,411,784	14,704,318
Miscellaneous	3,306,987	28,366,286
Total receipts	41,831,982	236,473,501
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	25,472,508	101,514,829
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	24,978,548	10,748,158

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,552,680
Same day last year	Holiday.
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	196,702,860
Same period last year	157,936,825
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
67¼	67⅝	200	Acme Tea	67¼	67⅝	67	67	+ ⅛
15¼	16¼	100	Advance Rumely	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	900	Alaska Gold Mines	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
8	8¼	600	Alaska Juneau	8	8⅛	8	8¼	+ ⅛
33	33½	9,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	33½	34⅜	33	33	
89½	90	980	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	89½	90	89½	90	
92½	93¼	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	93	93	93	93	+ ⅛
105¾	106¼	7,100	Am. Beet Sugar	105⅝	106¼	103½	103¾	−1⅝
100	109½	100	Am. B. of S. & F.	107	107	107	107	−2½
120	205	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	205	205	205	205	+1
62¾	63	11,900	Am. Can	63⅛	63¾	62⅝	62⅝	−1
72¾	73½	13,900	Am. Car & Fdry.	73	74¼	72⅝	73	− ⅛
51⅜	51⅞	500	Am. Cotton Oil	51⅜	51⅜	51¼	51½	−1⅛
16¾	16⅞	2,200	Am. H. & Leather	16⅜	17⅛	16⅜	16⅝	−1⅛
73	73½	8,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	77	78¼	73	73½	−1⅛
27⅝	28	500	Am. Ice Securities	28	28	28	27¾	
22⅝	22⅞	500	Am. Linseed	22½	22¾	22⅜	22¼	
53½	58	600	Am. Linseed pf.	58	58	58	53	
89¼	89½	14,050	Am. Locomotive	90½	91½	89½	89¾	−1⅜
108	108⅝	200	Am. Locomotive pf.	108½	108½	108½	108¾	− ⅛
117⅞	118¼	70,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	118½	119⅜	117⅛	117⅝	− ⅛
116⅜	117⅝	400	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	115½	117	115¾	117	+1
68	69	2,700	Am. Steel F'dries	67⅝	69¼	67⅝	67⅝	− ⅜
117	117¼	1,100	Am. Sugar Ref.	116¾	118¾	116	117	− ⅛
127⅜	128	7,200	Am. Tel. & Tel.	128	128⅞	126⅞	127⅝	− ⅛
219½	222	200	Am. Tobacco	219½	220	219½	220	
109	110	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	109½	109¾	109¼	109¼	+1
52¼	52⅜	700	Am. Woolen	52⅜	53	52⅜	53	+ ⅛
98¾	98¾	100	Am. Woolen pf.	98½	98⅝	98¼	98¼	
65	65⅛	20,700	Am. Writing P. pf.	67	67⅝	64½	65	−3⅛
59¼	59⅝	7,300	Am. Zinc L. S.	59¾	61	59¼	59⅜	−1⅝
80	81	100	Am. Zinc L. S. pf.	82	82	82	82	+1½
98⅜	98¾	79,700	Anaconda Copp. Co.	99⅜	100¾	98¾	98⅝	−1
69⅞	70⅛	300	Associated Oil	69⅝	69⅝	69⅛	69⅞	− ⅛
104¼	104⅞	1,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104⅛	104⅞	104⅛	104⅝	
100¼	100½	550	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅜	100⅞	100¼	100½	+ ⅛
15½	16⅛	2,300	At., Birm. & At.	14½	16	14½	15½	+ ½
123	125	100	Atlantic Coast Line	124⅛	124½	124½	124½	− ⅞
124	125¼	10,300	At., Gulf & W. I.	121¾	127	121¾	124	+2¼
71	72¾	300	At., Gulf & W. I pf.	72	72¾	72	72	+1
82½	82¾	14,000	Baldwin Loco.	83	84¼	82½	82⅞	−1⅝
86	86¾	900	Baltimore & Ohio	86⅛	86¾	85½	85⅝	−1
74	75	500	Baltimore & O. pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅛	74⅝	− ⅜
158	162	100	Barrett Co.	162	162	162	162	−1¼
650	670	100	Bethlehem Steel	661	680	660	669	+9
152	160	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	155	155	155	155	−1
83⅜	84	800	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	83⅜	83¾	83⅛	83⅜	− ⅛
67	67¼	3,300	Butte & Superior	68	68⅜	67¼	67¼	−1
18	20	100	Butterick Co.	18	18	18	18	−2
23⅜	24½	400	California Petro.	24¼	24¼	23⅞	24	− ⅛
52½	53½	100	California Pet. pf.	53	53	53	53	− ⅛
170½	171¼	300	Canadian Pacific	171¼	171¾	171¼	171¼	− ¼
86¼	89	300	Case (J. I.) pf. ext.	89	89	89	89	+2½
112¾	113	43,800	Central Leather Co.	113¾	115¼	112⅝	112⅝	−1⅛
114½	115	100	Central Leather pf.	116	116	116	116	− ⅛
112	113	3,600	Chandler Motor	112⅞	114¾	112	112	−1
66⅝	67¼	3,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	67¼	67¼	66⅝	66⅝	− ⅝
43½	44	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	44	44	44	44	− ⅛
92⅝	93	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93	93	92½	92¼	− ¾
125	125¼	200	Chi., M. & St. P.pf.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	
128½	128	100	Chi. & Northwest.	126½	128¾	126½	126½	−1½
32¾	32¾	9,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	− ⅜
82⅞	82¾	54,500	Chile Copper	80⅝	82⅝	80¼	82	+1
67	67¼	12,900	Chino Copper	67½	68¾	66⅜	67¼	− ⅞
56½	59	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	57	57	57	57	
83½	84	190	C., C., C. & St.L.pf.	88¼	88¾	83⅞	83⅞	+ ¾
71½	72⅝	100	Cluett, Peabody Co.	72⅜	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	− ⅛
53½	53⅞	7,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	56	56¾	55¾	56⅞	− ⅝
46½	46⅝	6,000	Columbia Gas & E.	48	48	46⅞	46½	−1½
49	49½	300	Comput. Tab. Rec.	49½	49½	49	49	
23⅜	24⅝	200	Con. Inst. Cal. Min.	24	24	24	24	
135¾	137	825	Consolidated Gas	136	136	135¾	135¾	− ⅛
126¾	127	1,000	Consol. Gas, Balt.	127¼	127¼	126¾	126¾	− ⅛
100⅜	102	700	Continental Can.	100¼	101¼	100¼	100¼	− ⅛
62¾	63	100	Continental Tobac.	65¼	65¼	63	63	−2½
27⅝	27⅞	102,400	Corn Products Ref.	26	28½	25¾	27⅝	+2¼
107	108¾	3,900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	106	109⅝	106	107	+ ¼
86¼	86¾	27,800	Crucible Steel	86⅝	87¼	86¼	86½	− ⅛
121	123	200	Crucible Steel pf.	122¼	122¼	122¼	122½	+ ⅛
70	70¼	11,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	70¾	71¾	70½	71¼	−1⅛
98¼	99	1,500	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	98¼	99¼	98	99	−1½
152	154	200	Delaware & Hud.	152	152	152	152	− ⅝
44½	45	600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	43¾	46	45	45	− ¾
41	41½	2,000	Distillers' Secur.	42	42¾	41¾	41¾	− ¾
22⅝	22¾	2,000	Dome Mines	22¼	23¼	22¼	22½	−1
75	78	200	Driggs-Seabury	78	78	75	75	−2½
36½	36⅞	3,200	Erie	38⅜	38¾	37	36⅝	− ⅜
51⅜	52	600	Erie 1st pf.	52½	52½	52	52	− ⅛
41½	47	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	− ⅛
42	43	100	Gaston, Wms. & W.	42	42	42	42	
173¾	179	1,500	General Electric	179⅜	180½	179	179	− ¼
69	70½	2,600	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	70⅜	71	70	70¼	− ¼
107¼	108	2,600	Granby Consol.	106½	109¾	106¾	107¾	− ⅜
117½	117¾	400	Great Northern pf.	117¾	117¾	117¼	117¼	− ⅜
44⅜	44¾	6,300	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	44¼	45¾	44¼	44⅝	− ⅛
51¾	51½	1,400	Greene-Cananea	51	52¼	51	51½	+ ⅛
155	156	2,100	Gulf States Steel	150	160	150	155	+2
134	..	300	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	150	150	150	150	−15
104¾	105	100	Illinois Central	103	105	103	105	
69¾	69½	28,600	Inspiration Copper	70¼	70¾	69	69¾	− ⅝
17⅞	18¼	400	Interboro Consol.	17⅞	18	17⅝	18	− ⅛
74	74¼	100	Interboro Con. pf.	74	74	74	74	+ ⅛
22	23	900	Int. Agricultural	23½	23½	20¾	23½	+ ⅛
50	54	1,200	Int. Agricultural pf.	53	53	50	50	−3
79	83	600	Int. Harvest. Corp.	80	81½	80	81½	+1⅞
45⅞	45⅞	15,100	Int. Mer. Mar. tr. r.	45½	47¾	45¼	45¾	− ⅞
116½	116⅞	25,700	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	117¼	117¾	116¼	116¾	−1½
45¾	46	15,800	Int. Nickel	46¼	46⅞	45	46	−1
106½	108	100	Int. Nickel pf.	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	+ ⅝
62¼	62½	15,500	Int. Paper	63	63	62½	62½	−1⅝
101¾	102	2,500	Int. Paper pf.	103¾	104½	102	102	−1½
85½	87	400	Jewel Tea	86	86	83½	85½	− ½
26	26¾	600	Kansas City South.	26	26	26	26	+ ¼
76	77	500	Kelly Spring Tire	77	77	76	76	−1
56⅜	56¾	65,350	Kennecott Copper	57⅝	58¼	56½	56⅝	−1⅜
103	103½	36,200	Lackawanna Steel	101¾	104⅝	100⅝	103	+2½
111	112	300	Laclede Gas	112	112	112	112	+ ⅛
49	51	200	Lake Erie & W. pf.	51	51	49¼	49¼	−1¾
38½	39	600	Lee Rubber & Tire	39	39	38¾	38¾	− ⅛
81½	82	800	Lehigh Valley	82	82	81½	81½	− ⅞
..	..	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	−1½
82	85	300	Mackay Cos.	85	85	85	85	− ⅛
63	65½	300	Mackay Cos. pf.	65	65	65	65	− ⅛
68	70	300	Manhat. Shirt x d.	68	68	67	67	− ⅛
73¼	74¾	5,700	Maxwell Motors	75¾	76½	74⅜	74⅝	− ⅛
81½	82	200	Max. Motors 1st pf.	82	82	81¾	81¾	− ⅛
48½	49¾	900	Max. Motors 2d pf.	50	50	49	49	−1⅞
65	66	100	May Dept. Stores	65½	65½	65½	65½	− ⅛
106	106	12,900	Mexican Petroleum	108¼	109½	107¾	107¾	− ¾
43¾	44¾	16,000	Miami Copper	45	45½	44¼	44¾	− ⅝
..	..	100	Minn. & St. L. new	81¼	81½	81½	81½	
..	..	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120¾	120¼	118	118	−2½
..	..	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
..	..	600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	17¾	18¼	16¾	16¾	−1⅛
..	..	200	Missouri Pacific	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	....
10¾	10⅞	2,300	Mo. Pacific w. i.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¾	....
27	27¼	1,400	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i.	29¾	27¾	26½	27	....
57¼	57½	300	Mo. Pacific pf. w i.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57½	+ ⅛
99¾	100¾	2,100	Montana Power	99¾	100	99¾	99½	+ ⅛
120	122	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	120½	120½	120¼	120¾	−1½
33¾	34	1,000	Nat. En. & St. Co.	33¾	34	33½	33⅝	− ⅛
67¾	68	700	Nat. Lead Co.	68	68	67¼	67½	− ⅛
112½	115	200	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	−1¾
5	6	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	5	5	5	5	−2
28⅝	29	13,500	Nevada Con. Cop.	29¼	29¾	28½	28⅝	− ⅜
175	176	4,300	N. Y. Air Brake	179	180	175	175	−2
107	107	2,400	N. Y. Central	107½	107½	106¾	106¾	− ¼
20	21	8,100	N. Y. Dock	17¾	21	17¾	20	+3
45	50	500	N. Y. Dock pf.	45	49	45	49	+4
57½	58	1,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	58	58	57¾	57¾	− ⅛
29½	30	700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	30	30	29½	29½	− ⅛
138⅞	139¾	1,700	Norfolk & Western	139½	139¾	138½	138½	− ⅛
85⅝	86½	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	− ⅛
69¾	70	100	North American	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	− ⅛
110⅜	111	200	Northern Pacific	111	111	111	111	− ⅛
144	147	800	Nova Scotia S. & C.	146	147¾	145	147¾	− ⅛
90½	91	3,000	Ohio Cities Gas	90	91¾	90	90¾	+1¼
6¾	6½	1,300	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
95	96	800	Owens Bottle Mach.	95½	95¾	95	95	− ½
25	26	1,800	Pacific Mail	25⅜	26	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
99	99	300	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf.	99	99	98¾	98¾	−1¼
57	57	2,600	Penn. R. R.	57	57	56¾	56¾	− ⅛
110	110	100	People's Gas, Chi.	110	110	110	110	− ⅛
43¾	44	900	Philadelphia Co.	43¾	43¾	43¼	43½	− ⅛
41¼	41¾	9,500	Pitts. Coal cfs. & d.	41¼	41¾	41¼	41⅝	+1⅛
82	83	5,400	Pressed Steel Car	81¼	83	81¼	81½	−1⅝
133	134	300	Public Service Ir.	133⅝	134	133¾	134	+ ⅛
..	..	100	R.R. Sec., Ill. C. stc.	75	75	75	75	....
56¾	57	3,900	Railway Steel Sp.	57¾	58¼	56¾	56¾	−1
101½	103	100	Railway Steel S. pf.	102	102	102	102	....
31⅝	31¾	21,400	Ray Con. Copper	32	32⅜	31¼	31½	− ⅞
106⅞	107	13,200	Reading	107⅜	107½	106¾	106¾	− ⅞
43⅜	44½	100	Reading 1st pf.	44½	44½	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅛
86½	86¾	39,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	86½	88	86	86	−1½
23	23¼	600	St. L. & S. F. w i.	23½	28½	23	28	− ⅛
15	16½	400	Seaboard Air Line	16	16	16	16	−1
37	38	200	Seab. Air Line pf.	38	38	37½	38	....
32⅝	33¼	3,200	Shattuck-Arizona	33	33½	32⅝	32⅝	− ⅜
81½	83¾	5,700	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	84	85½	83	83½	−2½
99½	99¾	2,200	Southern Pacific	99⅝	99⅞	99¼	99¾	− ⅛
27	27¼	4,100	Southern Railway	27	27⅝	26¾	26⅝	− ⅛
67¾	68	400	Southern Ry. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¾	+ ⅛
124⅜	125	3,500	Studebaker Co.	124⅜	127¼	124⅜	125	− ⅛
64½	66	200	Stutz Motor	65	65	65	65	− ⅛
24⅜	24½	4,000	Tennessee Copper	24½	24⅞	24¼	24¾	+ ⅛
229½	230	4,800	Texas Co.	231	234½	230	230	−8
..	..	200	Texas & Pacific	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
49¼	50¾	300	Third Avenue	49¾	50¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
53	53	600	Tobacco Products	53	53	52¾	52¾	− ⅛
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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
125	Am. W. W. & E.	10	9¾	9¾	10
110	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	68¾	67½	67¼	68
300	Appal. P.	9	8½	8½	8¾
525	Cities Service.	332	328	328	330
345	Cities Serv., pf.	93	92½	92½	93
600	Com'wealth P., pf.	61¾	60¾	60	62
700	Com'wth P. pf.	94¾	93¾	93¾	94½
220	Elec. Prop.	55	54½	54½	55
1,670	Nor. Ohio El.	44	42	42¼	43½
900	Nor. Ohio El. pf.	82½	81	81½	82½
125	Pine Bluff	99	99	98	100
175	Pac. G. & El.	65¾	65¼	65	65¼
410	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	52	50¾	50	51
175	Tenn. R., L. & P.	12	11¾	11¾	12

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power pf.	32	34
Adirondack Electric Power	28	38
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	35	37
American Cities	13	14
American Power & Light	76	78
American Power & Light pf.	86	87
American Cities pf.	48½	50
American Gas Co.	120	122
American Gas & Electric	150	155
American Gas & Electric pf.	49¼	50¾
American Public Utilities	40	43
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American W. & E. Electric, pf.	24	27
American Light & Traction	380	384
American Light & Traction pf.	110¾	112½
Atlantic F. P. pf.	95	..
American Power & Light	77	81
American Power & Light pf.	86	87
Baton Rouge Elec. pf.	88	..
Carolina Power & Light	34	38
Carolina Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	72	78
Central States Electric	21	24
Central States Electric pf.	79	81
Colorado Power	31	33
Colorado Power pf.	100	104
Columbus Electric pf.	80	86
Consumers Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	60	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	88½	92
El Paso Electric	120	123
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf.	*99¼	*100
Empire D. E. pf.	90	94
Federal Light & Traction	17½	19
Federal Light & Traction pf.	53	58
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	10	12½
Mississippi River Power pf.	37½	..
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	57	63
Northern States Power	103	104
Northern States Power pf.	100	101
Northern Texas Electric	50	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	82½	86
Ozark Power & Water	44	49
Pacific G. & E. pf.	90¾	91¾
Puget Sound Traction	20	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	68	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Republic Ry. & L. pf.	78	80
Securities Corp. general	18	23
Securities Corp. general pf.	80	85
Southern California Edison	90½	91½
Southern California Edison pf.	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	*97¼	*100
Standard Gas & Electric	15¾	16½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	42	43½
Tampa Electric	128	132
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power pf.	51	52
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	71	78
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	16
United Light & Railways	49½	51
United Light & Railways pf.	79	80¼
Western Power	11	19
Western Power pf.	69½	70
*West Penn. pf.	103	107

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921.	100	101¼
American W. & E. 5s.	77	78
Baton Rouge cons. 5s.	90	92½
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918.	99½	..
Central Illinois Light 5s.	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co., 1st 5s, 1956.	100½	101
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927.	88	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927.	78	82
Conn. Power 1st 5s.	96	..
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½	98½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99¼	..
Defiance Gas & Electric 6s, 1942.	91	94
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s.	97	99
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939.	100½	102
Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918.	99½	..
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s.	92	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926.	99	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.	90	93
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1935.	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	90¼	91
Great Western Power 5s, 1925.	97½	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	94½	..
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42.	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933.	90	93
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941.	91	93
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.	97½	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	99½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s.	75	76
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922.	94	94½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926.	100	100½
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	97¼	98¼
North. Texas Elec. Co. 1st 5s.	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1926.	95½	98
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s.	87½	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s.	90	..
Seattle Electric con. 5s.	93	98
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926.	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s.	99	..
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926.	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925.	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	91½	93½
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946.	97½	98

*And dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

United States Steel common was the pivota stock in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange practically all day. It appeared to be still under the same selling pressure that was manifested on Wednesday and which then carried it down more than two points. The list in general sympathized with the Steel movement.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	Allis-Chalm ...	33¾	34½	33¾	33¾
180	Am. B. Sugar.	105¾	105¾	104	104
1,270	Am. Can.	63¾	63¾	62¾	62¾
830	Am. C. & Fdy.	73¼	74¼	72½	73½
90	Am. H. & L.	17¼	17¼	16¾	16¾
40	Am. Ice Sec.	28	28	28	28
60	Am. Linseed.	22½	22½	22½	22½
1,980	Am. Locom.	90¾	91½	89	89¾
6,240	Am. Smelt.	118¾	119¾	117½	117½
160	Am. Zinc.	60½	60½	59¾	59¾
12,960	Anaconda Cop.	99¾	100¾	98¼	98¾
1,780	Baldwin Loco.	83¼	84½	82¾	82¾
120	B'klyn R. T.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
120	Butte & Sup.	68¾	68¾	68	68¾
80	Calif. Petrol.	24	24	24	24
5,960	Cent. Leather.	113¾	115¾	112¾	112¾
80	Ches. & Ohio.	67¼	67¼	67	67
80	C., M. & St. P.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
220	C., R. I. & P.	32¾	32¾	32¼	32½
1,450	Chile Copper.	31½	32¼	30¾	31¾
690	Chino Copper.	67¾	68¼	67	67¾
1,450	Col. F. & I.	56¾	56¾	55¼	55¾
40	Columbia Gas.	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¾
5,790	Corn Products	26	26¼	25¾	27½
4,710	Crucible Steel.	86¼	87¼	86¼	86¼
340	Cuba C Sugar.	71¼	71¾	70	70
300	Dist. Secur.	42	43	41	41
880	Erie.	36¾	37	36¾	36¾
60	Goodrich Co.	70	70¼	69¾	69¾
120	Gt. North. Ore.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
690	Inspir. Cop.	69¾	70	69	69
1,050	Int. Mer. M.	48¼	47	45¼	45¾
1,160	Int. M. M. pf.	116¾	117¾	116¼	116¾
240	Int. Nickel.	46¾	46¾	45¼	46
780	Int. Paper.	63¼	64¾	62¼	62¾
70	Kan. City So.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
5,240	Kenne. Cop.	57¾	58¼	56¾	56¾
1,680	Lack. Steel.	101¾	104¼	100¾	103
40	Lehigh Valley.	82½	82½	82¼	82½
160	Maxwell Mo.	76	76¾	75	75¾
2,490	Mexican Pet.	106¼	109¼	107¾	108
280	Miami Cop.	45	45½	44¾	44¾
60	Mid. K. & Tex.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
140	N. En. & Sta.	33½	34¼	33½	33¾
870	Nevada Cons.	29¾	29¾	28½	29¾
60	N. Y. Central.	107¼	107¼	107	107¼
40	Pennsylvania.	57	57	57	57
140	P. Steel Car.	81¾	82½	81¾	82¼
60	R. Steel Spring	57¾	58½	57¾	58¾
1,960	Ray Copper.	31¾	32½	31¾	32
1,610	Reading.	107¾	107¾	106¾	106¾
2,790	Rep. Iron & S.	87	88	86	86¼
220	Southern Ry.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼
790	Studebaker.	124½	127	124¼	125
30	Tenn. Copper.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
110	Union B. & P.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
180	Union Pacific.	147¾	147¾	147¼	147½
440	U. S. Ind. Alco.	135¾	135¾	131¾	132¾
960	U. S. Rubber.	66¼	66¾	64¾	65
65,680	U. S. Steel.	125¼	125¾	124½	124½
2,090	Utah Copper.	121	122	120¾	120¾
80	Va.-Car. Ch.	47	47	46¾	46¾
470	West. Elec.	64	64¾	63¾	63¾
1,220	Willys-Over.	38¾	40¼	38¾	38¾

MINING STOCKS.

40	Belmont	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½
450	Comstock	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06¾
500	Diam. B. B.	.06	.06	.06	.06
350	Iron Blossom.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
300	Jim Butler.	.95	.95	.95	.95
400	Jumbo Ext.	.28	.23	.23	.23
1,500	Lone Star	.02¼	.02½	.02¼	.02¼
1,000	Mispah.	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13½
2,500	Rescue Eula.	.30	.30½	.30	.30½
900	Rochester	.79	.79	.79	.79
100	Tono. Ext.	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½
100	Tono. Mining.	6.12½	6.12½	6.12½	6.12½
600	Yerrington	.32	.32	.32	.32

Issue of $5,500,000 Will Pay Investors More Than 6 Per Cent.

William Morris Imbrie & Co. announced yesterday the public offering of $5,500,000 City of Sao Paulo 6 per cent. gold bonds at a price to net investors between 6 and 6½ per cent.

The bonds are a direct obligation of the Municipality of Sao Paulo, and are issued under the authority of the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, of which it is the capital. The proceeds of the loan will [illegible] As security for the loan, the municipality has designated the sanitary tax and the industrial and professional tax, and has executed an "hypotheca," or mortgage, upon the revenues to be collected from the taxes in favor of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee. The revenues derived from the taxes during the first eight months of 1916 amounted to more than $1,000,000.

Associated with William Morris Imbrie & Co. in the distribution of the loan are the Equitable Trust Company, E. H. Rollins & Sons and Spencer Trask & Co.

See last page for Lost and Found announcements.—Advt.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930.	90½	100
2s, c, 1930.	99½	..
3s, r, 1918.	100¾	101¼
3s, c, 1918.	100¾	..
4s, 1946.	101½	102
4s, r, 1925.	110	110¾
4s, c, 1925.	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	..	..
	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r, 1961	..	..
Pan 2s, c, 1961	..	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme T 1st pf.	95	98
Adams Ex.	140	150
Ad Rumely pf.	83	85
Ajax Rub.	70	73
Alb & Sus.	245	..
Am Ag Ch pf.	102½	104
Am B N.	42½	43
Do pf.	81½	86
Am B Sug pf.	100	101
Am C pf.	113¾	114
Am C & F pf.	117	118
Am Coal.	85½	..
Am Cot O pf.	98	101
Am Exp.	133	138
Am Malt.	9	10
Do pf.	47½	48½
Am Snuff.	140	145
Do pf.	108	109
Am Steel Fdy pf.	121	123
A T & C.	62¼	66
Ann Arbor	..	80
Do pf.	..	70
Assets R.	3	4
Asso D G.	25	28
Do 1st pf.	70	80
Do 2d pf.	49	60
Bald L pf.	107¼	109
Barrett Co pf.	118	121
Batop M.	1¾	2
Beech Cr'k.	41¼	..
B Un G.	131	134
Brown Sh.	75	78
Do pf.	101½	102½
Bruns Ter.	7¾	8
B, R & P.	94	97
Do pf.	110	..
Burns Bros.	85	86
Do pf.	106	110
Bush Ter.	108	110
Can So.	57¼	58½
C C & O.	25	..
Do pf.	50	55
C R R of N J.	290	300
C & S A Tel.	145	150
Chi & Alt.	16	20
Do pf.	26	31
Chi Gt W.	14½	14¾
C & N W pf.	175	186
Chi., St P., M & Om.	115	126
Do pf.	130	145
C & Pitts.	85¼	..
C & P sp.	48	..
Clu-P pf.	108	113½
Col & So.	32	34
Do 1st pf.	59½	61
Do 2d pf.	45	50
Con Coal.	108½	..
Cont C pf.	113	114
Crex Carp.	45	65
C-Am Sug.	220	230
Do pf.	106	111
D & Co pf.	94	96
D, L & W.	238	240
D & R G.	18¾	20
Det Ed.	148¼	150
Det U R.	116¾	120
Dia Match.	133	140
D, S S & A.	4½	6½
Do pf.	9½	12½
Elec S B.	66	72
Erie & P.	66¾	..
Erie 2d pf.	41	42½
F M & S.	16	22¼
Gen Ch.	322	323
Do pf.	115	116¾
Gen Mot.	510	575
Do pf.	120	123
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	113¼	114
G & S T.	112½	..
Gulf S S 1st pf.	106	108
Harb-W.	105	..
Do pf.	105	..
Helme (G W) Co.	185	205
Do pf.	117	124
Homestake.	190	195
I H N J.	117	118
Do pf.	120	123
Ingw-R.	250	275
Int H Cor pf.	111¼	..
Iowa Cent.	7	7¼
Do pf.	9	13
Jewel Tea pf.	108	111
K C Ft S & M pf.	73	75½
Kan C So pf.	59	60
Kelly S T pf.	96	99
K'ga Co El L & P.	120	123
L E & W.	22¼	24
Lgt & M.	227	300
Do pf.	122	124
Long Isl'd.	32	35
Lorill'd Co.	222¼	230
Do pf.	119	121
Louis & N.	132½	133
Man B'ch.	1½	4
Man Elev.	129	132
Man Shirt pf.	112	120
Mex Nat pf.	106¾	107¼
Mich Cent.	124	135
M, St P & S S M pf.	130	135
Do 1	74	84
Mon Pow pf.	117	117¾
Mon W pf.	114	..
Mor & Ess.	82	89
N, C & St. L.	130	135
Nat B pf.	125½	129
N C & S.	83	84
Do pf.	103	110
Nat Enam pf.	97½	101
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	28
N Y, C & St L.	40¼	42¼
Do 1st pf.	80	85
Do 2d pf.	60	62
N Y, L & West.	114¼	118
Nort So.	25	28
N W Tel.	53½	60
Owens B M pf.	117	126
Pabst B pf.	92	..
Pac Coast.	52	68
Do 1st pf.	70	90
Do 2d pf.	70	80
Pac M pf.	92	100
P T & T.	35	36½
Do pf.	97¾	98
Peo & E.	13	16
Pets-Mull.	..	50
Do 1st pf.	..	94
P, C, C & St L.	53	85
Do pf.	..	96
Pitts S pf.	102¾	104
Pitts Coal.	43	50
Do pf.	107	114
De pf c.	106½	110
P, Ft W & C.	156	..
Do spec.	140½	..
Pr St'l Car pf.	106	108
P'man Co.	166	167½
Quicksilver	2½	3½
Do pf.	4	7
Rdg 2d pf.	45½	46¾
Rens & S.	174½	..
Rep I & S pf.	115	116½
St L & S F pf.	47	47
St L S W.	26	26½
Do pf.	49	54
Saxon M.	79	90
Sears-R.	229½	230¾
Do pf.	126	127
S-'S S & I pf.	100	101¾
So P R S.	217	222
Sp'g Mill.	102	104
Do pf.	90¼	94
Studeb Co pf.	110	110¾
T P & L Tr.	150	165
T St L & West.	8	9½
Do ctfs.	7	9
Do pf.	16½	18½
Do ctfs.	12½	15½
T C T.	92	95¼
Und Type.	105	107
Do pf.	114	120
Un Cig M.	46¾	50
Do pf.	106¾	108
Un Cig Sts pf.	119¾	120
Un Drug 1st pf.	32	35¾
Do 2d pf.	22	25¾
U S Exp.	21	25½
U S R & Imp.	28	31
U S R & Ref.	1¾	2
Va-Car Ch pf.	113	114½
Va R & P.	..	40
W F Exp.	138	139½
West A B.	158	162
W E & M 1st pf.	72	76
Weym-Bru.	..	210
Do pf.	115¾	124
W & L E 1st pf.	2¾	3¼
Do 2d pf.	2	2¼
W'w'th (F W)	133	140
Do pf.	122¾	..
Wor Pump	31¾	33
Do pf. A.	96	100

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	Adventure	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
15	Ahmeek	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
175	Alaska Gold.	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¼
200	Algomah	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
865	Aliouez	81	81¾	81	81
4,995	Am. Zinc.	61	61	59¾	60
1,130	Ariz. Comm'l.	17	17¼	16¾	16¾
1,895	Butte & Bal.	3	3¼	2¾	2¾
25	Butte & Sup.	68¼	68½	67¾	67¾
3,135	Calumet & Ar.	93	95¼	91	91½
34	Cal. & Hecla.	630	630	625	625
45	Centennial	25½	25½	25	25
260	Chino	67¼	69	67	67½
8,478	Copper Range.	86¼	86½	85¼	85¾
100	Daly West.	8	8	8	8
3,230	East Butte.	18	18¼	17¾	18
935	Franklin.	12	12¾	11¾	12
110	Granby.	106¼	109	106½	108¼
875	Hancock.	19¾	20	19½	20
225	Helvetia.	80	80	80	80
85	Indiana.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
500	Island Creek.	60	60	59	60
940	Isle Royale.	39	39¼	38	38¾
400	Kerr Lake.	6	6	5	6
50	Keweenaw.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
315	Lake.	16	16¼	16	16
90	La Salle.	5¾	5¾	5	5
815	Mass. Con.	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼
100	Mayflower.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
105	Michigan.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
645	Mohawk.	103	103	102	102½
5	Nevada Con.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
10	New Arcadian.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	New Idria.	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾
125	Nipissing.	8¾	9¼	9	9
2,933	North Butte.	28¼	28½	27½	27¾
110	North Lake.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
20	Oilbway.	2	2	2	2
870	Old Dominion.	79¾	80	78¼	78½
235	Osceola.	100	102	100	102
105	Pond Creek.	18¼	18¾	18½	18¾
250	Quincy.	104	105	104	104¾
155	Ray Con.	32	32½	31¾	32½
225	Santa Fe.	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾
2,245	Shannon.	11	11	10¾	10¾
95	South Lake.	7	7	7	7
330	St. Mary's Ld.	106	106	102½	106
870	Sup. & Bos.	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¾
1,160	Sup. Copper.	20½	20½	20	20
148	Tamarack.	45¾	45½	45	45
100	Trinity.	7¾	8	7¾	8
6,450	Tuolumne.	97c	97c	90c	92c
310	Un. Cop. Ld.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
3,195	U. S. Smelt.	76¼	76¼	74¾	74¾
182	U. S. Sm. pf.	51¼	51½	51	51
450	Utah Apex.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
4,114	Utah Con.	23	25	23¾	24
455	Utah Copper.	122	122	120¾	120¾
210	Utah Metals.	7¾	8	7¾	7¾
60	Winona.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
285	Wolverine.	54½	54½	53	54
380	Wyandot.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½

RAILROADS.

35	Boston & Alb.	180	180	180	180
5	Boston Ele.	81	81	81	81
205	Boston & Me.	44¼	44¼	44	44
100	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	106	106	106	106
26	Fitchburg pf.	77	78	77	78
110	Maine Central.	99½	99½	99¼	99½
60	Mass. Elec. pf.	30	30	29½	30½
28	New Haven.	58	58	57¼	57½
21	Old Colony.	141¼	141½	141¼	141¾
40	Rutland pf.	27	27	27	27
16	W. E. St. R.R.	57	57	57	57
3	W.E.St.R.R.pf.	74	74	74	74

MISCELLANEOUS.

60	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	99¾	100	99¾	100
100	Am. Pneu. Sr.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
75	Am. Sugar.	118½	118¾	118	118
82	Am. Wool pf.	96¼	99	96	99
3	Amoskeag.	77¾	77¾	77½	77½
10	Amoskeag pf.	96	96	96	96
3,980	A. G. & W. I.	121¾	128	121½	125
10	A. G. & W. I. pf.	72	72	72	72
10	Cumb'land Pr.	95	95	95	95
85	Cuban Cement.	23	23	23	23
25	Mergenthaler.	180	180	180	180
500	Mass. Gas.	98	98¼	98	98
1	Mass Gas pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½
50	N. Scotia Steel.	145	145	145	145
485	New River.	50	50	29¼	29¾
350	New River pf.	90	90¼	90	90
85	New Eng. Tel.	127½	128¼	127	127
30	Nipe Bay Sug.	160½	160	160½	160
405	Punta Allegre Sugar	52	52¾	51	51
107	Swift.	137¼	137¼	137	137
784	Swift rights.	12¾	12¾	11	11
108	Torrington.	68½	69	68	68
50	United Fruit.	162¾	163¼	161¼	161½
998	U. Shoe Mach.	58	58	57½	58
30	U. Shoe M. pf.	30	30	29¾	29¾
105	Ventura Oil.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	West. Union.	101½	101½	101¼	101¼

BONDS.

$1,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	88¾	88¾	88½	88½
4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
10,000	Am. T. & T. cv.	107	107	107	107
2

Pacific Gas & Electric Company

Common Stock

At Present Market

Yields 7.51%

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Argentine Gov't 5s, 1945
Am. Water Works & Elec. 5s, 1934
Mississippi River Pwr. 1st 5s, 1951
Lackawanna Steel Conv. 5s, 1950

Also $100 Bonds of 100 other Standard Bond Issues

A Small Payment Plan

Details will be furnished concerning any of above, or general circular will be sent on request for List 90

E. F. Coombs & Co.
120 Broadway, New York

FAJARDO SUGAR

The report of the Company shows earnings of 51¼% on the total outstanding capitalization, for the year ending July 31st, 1916.

The outlook for the current year indicates increased earnings.

The stock of this Company offers an exceptional opportunity for investment.

We specialize in this stock and invite inquiries.

Tefft & Co. 5 Nassau St. Tel. 5460 Rector.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

5% Coupon Certificates

of Deposit

EASILY CONVERTED INTO CASH

Issued by one of the strongest banking institutions in New York.

Denominations:

$50. $100. $500. $1000.

Write for particulars.

R. W. BAYLISS,
31 Nassau St., New York

Tex. & Pac. Coal "Rts"

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4061 to 4070 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

OVER CHINESE LOAN

Allied Group Declares $5,000,000,000 Advance Is for Political and Not Industrial Purposes.

LEGATION DENIES CHARGE

Explains That Move Was Expected, but Precautions Were Taken Against Violating Agreements.

PEKING, Nov. 23.—The British, French, Russian, and Japanese bankers of the quintuple group have sent a letter to the Minister of Finance saying that the loan arranged for with Chicago banks violates Article 17 of the reorganization loan agreement of April 26, 1913. The letter declares the loan is political and not industrial and asks for an explanation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Protests of British, French, Russian, and Japanese bankers against the $5,000,000 loan arranged to China by Chicago bankers does not surprise the Chinese Legation, which, it was said today, expected such protest. It was said that every precaution had been taken before the loan was drawn not to violate any agreements and that both the Peking Foreign Office and the State Department here had considered all phases of other contracts.

Article 17 of the reorganization loan of April 26, 1913, which is said to have been violated, is declared not to be applicable because it refers to the salt tax, while the new loan is secured by the wine and tobacco tax. Moreover, it is contended that whatever rights the quintuple group might have, it is not in a position to assume them, as it has been unable to advance money to China in several instances since the financial stringency in Europe began.

It was noted that the protests were made by the individual banks, and it is not known just what the bankers could do if they decided to press the protests. It was reiterated that the loan was entirely for industrial purposes and not for political purposes, as charged in the protests.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Commenting today on the report that a protest had been made against the $5,000,000 loan to the Chinese Government by the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, John Jay Abbott, Vice President of the Chicago Bank, said the loan was purely a commercial and industrial one.

"The loan made to the Republic of China was solely for commercial and industrial purposes," Mr. Abbott said. "We believe the protest filed by those bankers was in order to prevent loans being made to China for political purposes. The Chinese Government has contracted with this bank that the proceeds of this loan shall be applied by it for industrial purposes, including the internal development of China, strengthening of the reserves of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, both of which are official banks, and for other similar purposes.

"The Chinese Government has further, covenanted, without qualification, that the issuance and sale of these notes are not in violation of any treaty, convention, obligation, or agreement of any kind whatsoever."

New York bankers of the quintuple group, it was learned yesterday, have not joined the French, Russian and Japanese bankers in the protest sent to the Chinese Minister of Finance. At the office of Chandler & Co., Inc., the New York and Philadelphia bankers associated with the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago in the distribution of the $5,000,000 loan, it was said that the protest was without foundation and would not affect the arrangements already made.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.23
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	98⅜	98½	5.60
Anglo-Fr.	5	Oct. 15,'20	94¾	94⅞	6.80
Argen. Gov. Div.		Feb. 21,'17	98⅝	99	4.00
Argen. Gov.	5	May 15,'17	101¼	101⅜	4.60
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	100⅝	101⅛	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1919	100¼	100⅝	4.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.30
City of Paris	6	Oct. 15,'21	97⅝	98	6.40
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.88
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99⅞	100	5.00
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 16,'17	99⅝	100¼	5.85
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	101	102	3.90
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	108	107	4.75
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99¾	5.10
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99¼	100¼	4.90
Govt. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98¾	99¼	5.35
Rep. of France.			148	151	...
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100	100¼	6.45
Do rubles	5½	Aug.14,'26	295	297	...
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97¼	99.21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.20
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100¼	4.90
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101¼	3.80
Am. F. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.73
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅝	100⅝	3.85
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	99	99¾	4.25
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅛	3.00
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100⅜	101	2.95
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	99	100¼	6.00
Atl. & Pac.	6	June, 1921	102¾	103⅛	5.30
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅜	101	4.35
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102⅜	4.30
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	96⅞	99¼	4.30
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.40
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¼	102⅝	4.25
Can. Nor.	6	Sep., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.70
Can. North.	6	July 10,'17	100¼	101	4.50
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	100¼	100⅝	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	108¼	108½	5.42
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	98	...	6.12½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅝	101	2.62
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	101	101¼	4.35
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	100	100⅛	4.45
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99¼	100⅛	4.85
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	3.80
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	101⅜	3.80
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100⅛	101¼	5.37½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101⅛	5.40
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98⅛	99¼	8.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.70
N.Y., N.H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100	100⅛	4.10
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100⅛	5.62
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.55
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	101⅛	101¼	4.20
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅝	101⅛	4.55
Rem. A., Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	91¼	91⅝	9.20
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅛	3.00
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.10
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅜	101¼	3.65
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1915	98⅝	98¾	5.40
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	98½	100½	5.37½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	5.00
Wm. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100⅜	101	5.45

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Jacket	.03
Andes	.12	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher	.05	Mexican	.20
Bullion	.01	Occidental	.05
Caledonia	.26	Ophir	.19
Challenge Con.	.06	Overman	.03
Chollar	.05	Savage	.07
Confidence	.23	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.09	Sierra Nevada	.28
Exchequer	.02	Union Con.	.55
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.07	Mexican dollars	.55

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.95	D'field B. B.	.05
Jim Butler	.06	Florence	.24
McNamara	.07	G'field Con. M.	.51
Midway	.21	G'field Morgar	.05
Mizpah Exten.	.17	Great Bend	.09
Monarch Pitts.	.11	Jumbo Exten.	.24
Montana	.21	Kewanaa	.11
North Star	.15	Red Lion	.73
Rescue	.27	Silver Pick	.23
Tonopah Exten.	5.15	Spearhead	.06
Tonopah Nevada	6.90	**OTHER DISTRICTS.**	
West End	.71	Big Jim	1.40
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.21
Atlanta	.07	Packard	.51
Booth	.07	Rochester	.77
C. O. D.	.22	Round Mountain	.16
Comb. Fraction	.04	White Caps	.35

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Creason	.810	.815	Granite	66	68
Dr. Y'pot.	8⅝	9¼	Isabella	23	23¼
Elkton	.12	.15	Golden C.	.265	.256
El Paso	.35	.50	McKinney	.28	.32
Findlay	4	4¼	Portland	.190	.195
Gold Dol.	2	2⅛	Vindicator	.168	.170
Gold Sov.	4	6¼	U. G. M.	.21	.22

Tax Exemption of Your Securities

Do you realize that under the "Secured Debts Tax Law" or the "Mortgage Tax Law" in the State of New York it is possible for you to secure exemption from the Personal Property Tax on most of your securities, either for a five-year period or for the life of the obligation?

Acting as your agent, and for a moderate charge, this company is prepared to undertake to secure the exemption of your securities.

The "Secured Debts Tax Law" and the "Mortgage Tax Law" are explained in our booklet N-269.

A list of bonds exempt or exemptible from the Personal Property Tax under the "Mortgage Tax Law" of the State of New York is given in our booklet X-169.

Both may be had upon request.

Our Trust Department gives special attention to the safe-keeping of securities, and when requested assists clients in regard to the investment and reinvestment of their funds. We shall be glad to explain how this service relieves our clients from annoying detail.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

Fifth Avenue Office, 5th Ave. & 43d St. — London Office, 32 Lombard St., E. C.

Capital and Surplus, - - $40,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅜	$4.75⅜	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	..
Cables	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	..
Marks—				
Demand	68.75	68.75	68.75	—.06¼
Cables	68.81¼	68.81¼	68.81¼	—.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency, in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.84⅛	5.83⅛
93.28	Berlin	68.75	68.81¼
5.1826	Switzerland	5.19	5.18⅛
19.295	Greece	19.48	19.53
5.1826	Italy	6.72⅜	6.71¼
20.26	Austria	11.82	11.83
51.45	Russia	80.45	80.50
26.73	Scandinavia	...	...
....	Copenhagen	26.95	27.03
....	Stockholm	28.30	28.40
....	Christiania	27.55	27.65
19.20	Spain	20.40	20.50
40.14	Holland	40.81¼	40.87½
	China—		
....	Hongkong	55.50	55.90
....	Peking	55.00	55.10
....	Shanghai	52.00	52.10
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	32.25	32.87½
32.44	Calcutta	32.25	32.87½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.12½	50.25
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.21	43.31
42.46	Rio	23.36	23.36

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.71	$4.68⅞

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $718,748,513; balance, $31,198,885; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,596,468; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $8,305,191.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .1562½ discount@par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 34 15-16d, up ⅛d; in New York, 73¾c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 56⅛@56¾c.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'25	4 @4⅛	4.35	4.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.30
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.38
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.30
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.10
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.65
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.12
Erie R. R.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.95	4.55
Ill. Central	1916,'28	4½@5	4.30	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.30	4.10
Mich. Central	1916,'30	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.30	4.90
Missouri Pacific.	1916-'22	5	5.30	4.80
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4½@5	4.60	4.40
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Norf. & Western	1916,'24	4½	4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Penn. G. Freight.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.60	4.50
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.12	4.75
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'26	5	4.55	4.40
Southern Pacific.	1916-'26	4½	4.35	4.20
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.45	4.35

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	45.25	45.75	45.50	46.00
Lead	7.15	7.25	7.12½	7.25
Spelter	13.00		12.70	
Antimony	14.00	13.00	14.00	15.00
Quicksilver	$80.00	...	$80.00	...
Aluminium	*64.00	66.00	*64.00	66.00
Iron, No. 2X f'dry.	27.00	28.00	25.00	25.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32@32¼c, first quarter, 1917; 31@31½c, second quarter, 1917, delivery. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	144	0	0	114	0	0
Copper, futures	139	0	0	139	10	0
Tin, spot	191	10	0	191	0	0
Tin, futures	193	10	0	193	0	0
Spelter	55	0	0	57	5	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Notice having been received that the interest matured June 1, 1916, on Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1990, will be paid on presentation of coupons on and after Nov. 29, 1916, but that payment of interest due Dec. 1, 1916, will not be made on that day the New York Stock Exchange Committee on Securities rules that these bonds be quoted on Nov. 29, 1916, "ex" the June 1, 1916, coupon; that the bonds be dealt in "flat," and must carry the December, 1916, and subsequent coupons to be a delivery until further notice.

Application has been made to list the following securities on the New York Stock Exchange: Stromberg Carburettor Company of America, Inc., 50,000 shares without nominal or par value; South Porto Rico Sugar Company, 202,500 additional preferred and 22,000 common stock; United Fuel and Gas Company, 472,500 additional first mortgage 6 per cent. 20-year sinking fund, Series A, bonds, due 1936.

Wood, Gundy & Co. are offering $1,500,000 Toronto Harbor Commissions 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1953, at 91¼.

A committee representing holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Delaware & Marion Railway Company has adopted as a new form of deposit agreement, and asks the immediate deposit of the bonds with the Guaranty Trust Company. G. M. Fahl of New York, and A. Q. Jones of Indianapolis have been added to the committee. Rudolph Kleybolte, Chairman, has given notice to the representatives of the first consolidated mortgage bondholders that unless the latter promptly signify an intention of reorganising the company and assuming the first mortgage bonds, holders of the senior issue will be obliged to foreclose and take over the property.

Edward S. Swift, Vice President of Swift & Co. of Chicago, has been elected a Director of the Willys-Overland Company. He is one of the large holders of Willys-Overland stock and an old personal friend of John N. Willys.

The Coffee and Sugar Exchange membership of R. N. Kilbfleisch has been sold to A. H. Lamborn for $5,250.

Warren J. Heymadt, formerly in the bond department of the Guaranty Trust Company, has taken charge of the New York office of Stacy & Braun at 5 Nassau Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has published an illustrated book covering in historical and descriptive manner the territory traversed by its lines.

FACTS ABOUT

TIDE WATER OIL CO.

No. 3—Dividends

¶ The company has an uninterrupted *cash* dividend record of *thirty-three years*. Payments have ranged from 140 per cent. to a minimum of 8 per cent. on the outstanding capitalizations during these years.

¶ In addition to dividends paid and maintenance of the property at the highest point of efficiency, there has been put back from earnings into property nearly $22,300,000, of which about $13,000,000 was re-invested in the last ten years.

We recommend this company's stock as a conservative investment

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
71 BROADWAY NEW YORK

$308,500

Syracuse, N. Y., Registered 4¼% Bonds

MATURITIES:

$15,425 Oct. 1, 1917	$15,425 Oct. 1, 1924	$15,425 Oct. 1, 1931
15,425 Oct. 1, 1918	15,425 Oct. 1, 1925	15,425 Oct. 1, 1932
15,425 Oct. 1, 1919	15,425 Oct. 1, 1926	15,425 Oct. 1, 1933
15,425 Oct. 1, 1920	15,425 Oct. 1, 1927	15,425 Oct. 1, 1934
15,425 Oct. 1, 1921	15,425 Oct. 1, 1928	15,425 Oct. 1, 1935
15,425 Oct. 1, 1922	15,425 Oct. 1, 1929	15,425 Oct. 1, 1936
15,425 Oct. 1, 1923	15,425 Oct. 1, 1930	

Price on unsold maturities.....To yield 3.75%

Principal and interest payable at the Columbia Trust Company. Engraved and certified as to their genuineness by the Columbia Trust Company, New York.

Legality approved by Messrs. Caldwell & Masslich.

Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
NEW YORK 115 BROADWAY — CHICAGO 10 SO. LA SALLE ST.

Public Utility Stocks
American Light & Traction
Cities Service
Nor. Ontario Lt. & Pr. Pfd.
Republic Railway & Light
Pacific Gas & Electric
Federal Light & Traction

Railroad Bonds
Ann Arbor 1st 4s, 1995
Rutland 1st Cons. 4½s, 1941
Midland Valley 5s, 1943
Chicago & West Mich. 5s, 1921
Pere Marquette Refunding & Guaranteed 4s, 1955
Flint & Pere Marquette Cons. & Certificate of Deposit 6s, 1920

Industrial Stocks
Atlantic Steel Common & Pfd.
Empire Steel Common & Pfd.
Eastern Steel Common & Pfd.
Carbon Steel
Penn Seaboard Steel
Peerless Truck & Motor 6s

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61 BROADWAY-NEW YORK
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A Preachment for Small Investors

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120 Broadway, N. Y.

Aetna Explosives

Preferred

Santa Cecelia Sugar

Eastern Steel 5s

Lake Superior Corp. 1st 5s, 1944

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Empire Steel & Iron

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Phones 4061 to 4070 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

French Municipal Loans

$20,000,000 — $20,000,000 — $20,000,000

City of Bordeaux — City of Lyons — City of Marseilles

Six Per Cent. Three-Year Gold Bonds

Due November 1, 1919

INTEREST PAYABLE MAY 1 AND NOVEMBER 1

Principal and interest payable without deduction for any French governmental or municipal taxes or other French taxes.

Principal and interest payable in New York in United States gold coin, or, at the option of the holder (to be exercised as to principal thirty days before the date of maturity) in France in Francs at the fixed rate of Francs 5.60 per Dollar.

Coupon bearer bonds in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100 each.

The Government of the French Republic is to undertake to furnish and permit the exportation of gold, so far as necessary, to permit the Cities to pay the interest or principal amount of the loans in gold in the City of New York.

We are informed that these loans are the only external loans of the above mentioned Cities and are to be made to provide for expenditures for the alleviation of suffering caused by the war and for other municipal purposes.

We are advised that

BORDEAUX, one of the three leading French seaports, has according to the last enumeration, a population of 261,678 and a funded debt of Fcs. 48,500,000 (approximately $9,000,000).

LYONS, next to Paris the leading trade centre of France, has according to the last enumeration, a population of 523,796 and a funded debt of Fcs. 97,000,000 (approximately $18,000,000).

MARSEILLES, the foremost seaport of France, has according to the last enumeration, a population of 550,619 and a funded debt of Fcs. 122,800,000 (approximately $23,000,000).

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ABOVE BONDS AT **98** PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT WHICH PRICE THE BONDS YIELD ABOUT **6.75** PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

Particular attention is called to the small per capita debt of these Cities, to the attractive yield of the bonds and to the possibility of a very substantial profit in exchange, in view of the option to collect the principal and interest of the bonds at the rate of Francs 5.60 per Dollar. Thus if at the maturity of the bonds the rate of exchange should be Fcs. 5.18 (the normal rate before the war) the principal sum payable in France would equal a redemption price in dollars of about 108%.

Subscriptions will be apportioned among the three issues of bonds and allotments will be made on the basis of equal amounts of each issue, in so far as feasible.

The subscription will be closed at three o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, November 28, 1916, or earlier, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for. The undersigned reserve the right to close the subscription at any time without notice.

A first payment of $50 per $1,000 bond subscribed for must accompany all subscriptions. The balance of the amount due on bonds allotted upon subscriptions will be payable New York funds, on December 6, 1916, at the office of the undersigned, against delivery of temporary bonds exchangeable for engraved bonds when prepared.

If no allotment be made, the first payment will be repaid in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for be allotted, the balance of the first payment will be applied towards the amount due on December 6, 1916. No interest will be allowed on such first payment. If any further balance remains such balance will be repaid. Failure to pay the second installment, when due, will render the previous payment liable to forfeiture.

All allotments will be made subject to the necessary official action to complete the transaction and to the opinion of Counsel as to legality.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

New York, November 23, 1916.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY
Notice of Redemption of Three-year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes.
To the Holders of
Three-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of
Republic Railway & Light Company.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Section 2 of Article IV. of the Trust Agreement executed by Republic Railway & Light Company to Fidelity Trust Company, as Trustee, dated December 1, 1915, said Company has called for redemption on December 11, 1916, at One hundred and one-half (100½) per cent. of the principal thereof, together with interest from the last preceding interest day to the date of redemption the entire amount of Three-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of Republic Railway & Light Company issued under said Trust Agreement not heretofore called for redemption.

Interest on the above mentioned notes will cease on December 11, 1916. Holders of the above mentioned notes are required to present them on or before December 11, 1916, at the office of the Fidelity Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for redemption.

Under the terms of the Trust Agreement the holders of the above mentioned notes are entitled to convert the same at their face value, par for par, under the conditions and regulations prescribed in the Trust Agreement, into shares of the non-assessable 7% Preferred Capital stock of Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company upon presentation and surrender of the same for conversion with all unmatured coupons attached, at the office of Fidelity Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on or before December 1, 1916. The adjustment of current dividends and accrued interest upon notes so converted will be made in cash. All holders of said notes who shall not have converted the same into preferred stock of Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company prior to December 1, 1916, shall be conclusively determined to have elected to receive cash for said notes.

Dated: November 11, 1916.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY
By W. M. COLEMAN, Vice-President.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS of the Receiver of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that holders of certificates of indebtedness (other than those maturing March 1, 1926, and Receiver's Equipment Certificates, Series A.) of the Receiver above mentioned are required to present such certificates for payment to the undersigned, the Special Master appointed by the decree of foreclosure entered April 1, 1914, by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, in a consolidated cause in said court pending entitled "Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, Complainant, against The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company, Defendant," in Equity, No. 28, to sell the properties of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company covered by said decree, at the office of the Citizens Savings & Trust Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on or before December 11, 1916, and that interest will cease to accrue on such certificates of indebtedness from and after said date.

EDWIN DRAKE,
Special Master.

Dated, November 17, 1916.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF AMERICAN MALT CORPORATION:

The Guaranty Trust Company Certificates of Deposit for both Preferred and Common stocks of American Malt Corporation were listed on the New York Stock Exchange on November 23, 1916.

That the plan adopted by your Board of Directors meets the general approval of stockholders is shown by the deposit to date of nearly twenty per cent. of all outstanding stock. The immediate forwarding of your stock to the Guaranty Trust Company, 140 Broadway, New York City, to be exchanged for Certificates of Deposit is respectfully requested. Copies of the Plan can be obtained on application to the Guaranty Trust Company.

November 22, 1916.

WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
RUSSELL H. LANDALE,
STEPHEN J. LEONARD,
Committee.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER COMPANY.
PURCHASE OF BONDS FOR SINKING FUND.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company will receive tenders for the sale to the Company of a maximum of Seventy-Three Thousand ($73,000) Dollars par value of the Company's issue of FIVE PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1934.

OFFERINGS SHOULD BE MADE for delivery in Montreal on or before December 31st, 1916.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER COMPANY.
W. S. HART, Treasurer.

Montreal, November 2nd, 1916.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of December, 1916, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $85,295.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.

New York, November 1st, 1916.

CITY OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.
REDEMPTION BONDS OF 1902.

Under ordinance of the Municipal Council, the City of San Juan, P. R., will redeem at par on and after January 3, 1917, at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., 45 William Street, New York City, Thirty-Four Thousand Dollars ($34,000) of its 6% Bonds of 1902, numbers 338 to 671, inclusive. Interest on said bonds will cease on January 1, 1917. R. M. TODD, Mayor of San Juan.

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25 Jos. Dixon Crucible
200 New York Shipbuilding
100 New Orleans, Texas & Mex.
50 National Fuel Gas
25 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com.
100 Splitdorf Elec. Pfd.
100 Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel Com.
50 Texas & Pacific Coal "Rights"
100 Thompson-Starrett (New) Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 By-Products Coke
100 Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
50 Babcock & Wilcox
100 Central Petroleum Pfd.
50 Del. Lack. & Western Coal
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
100 Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
200 New York Shipbuilding
25 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com.
40 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.
100 Singer Manufacturing
100 Splitdorf Elec. Com. & Pfd.
100 Tay. Wharton I. & S. Com. & Pfd.
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Empire Gas & Fuel 6s 1926
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BRITAIN BEARS LOSS OF U. S. RIFLEMAKERS

Modifies Contracts That Had Proved Costly to Several Big Manufacturers.

NO PROFIT ON 2,000,000 GUNS

Rigid Inspection of Output by Allied Governments Causes Many Rejections.

The British Government has agreed to modifications of rifle contracts with the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, which provide for the reimbursement to these concerns for more than $40,000,000 already spent in rifle manufacture. A statement covering the situation was called forth yesterday from Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., attorney for the companies, by many rumors heard this week about the Midvale's rifle order.

The modified contracts provide that the corporations shall continue work on the rifles without profit, the expenses to be borne by the British Government, until 2,000,000 rifles have been turned out. On further output a profit shall be arranged by mutual agreement. The original contracts were five in number, covering the manufacture of 3,400,000 rifles. The statement said:

"Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., of Chadbourne & Shores announced today that the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, and Winchester Repeating Arms Company, being the only three concerns in the United States having contracts with the British Government for the manufacture of rifles, employed him in the month of September to take up with the British Government the question of securing a modification of their rifle contracts. The negotiation has been concluded and the meeting of minds of all parties has been crystallized in an exchange of letters which provides for the execution of contracts by which the Government will fully reimburse and protect each company as to its actual expenditures, as well as upon all contracts and agreements made by the companies for the carrying out of the contracts as soon as the amounts due can be ascertained, except for buildings and fixed machinery owned by the companies, which can be devoted to their other uses.

"Each company will agree to continue manufacturing rifles for the Government up to an aggregate of 2,000,000 for all the companies, including those already delivered, (the original contracts having aggregated 3,400,000 rifles,) the Government paying the companies the amount of further expenditures which the companies may be required to make in order to complete the manufacture of rifles. The companies are to receive a profit on rifles manufactured by them in addition to the total of 2,000,000."

Mr. Chadbourne said he did not know how much each corporation would receive on account of expenditures, as some time would be required to figure up the items. The rifle contracts, he asserted, had been found by each company to be a heavy burden, chiefly because of the rigid inspections, which resulted in the discarding of many finished or semi-finished rifles. No money had been made on them, he added. The companies have not made public the number of rifles actually delivered, but it is supposed to be relatively small, although the contracts were taken more than a year ago.

The Midvale Steel Company's part of the contract was received when the company took in the Remington Arms Company of Delaware. The Midvale paid $20,000,000 for the Remington, which is not affiliated with the Remington-Union Metallic Company, and is understood to have made extensive expenditures on the plant at Eddystone, Penn.

The statement made it clear that the rifle contracts were not to be abandoned and went far to offset rumors that the allied Governments were canceling war contracts in this country. Inquiry yesterday in quarters where much munition and other war business is handled brought the reply that cancellations were not being made of existing contracts, although, as announced some time ago, facilities in England, France, and Russia have been so expanded in the last year that much manufacturing of shells, guns, and other supplies is being done in these countries which otherwise would have come here.

AM. INTERNATIONAL DIVIDEND

New Corporation Probably Will Go on 6 Per Cent. Basis.

The American International Corporation, formed a little less than a year ago to finance and develop agencies of foreign trade, yesterday declared an initial dividend of 75 cents a share on the stock. The dividend will be paid Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 15. While no period was given, it is understood that the payment was regarded as a quarterly one, and that the shares, on which $50, or half the par value has been paid in, are now on a 3 per cent. per annum basis, equivalent to 6 per cent. on the amount paid in.

The corporation now has $25,000,000 paid in, but as the installments were spread over a number of months, the average capital available for use up to yesterday was a little less than $15,000,000. It is not proposed to call for any additional payments in the near future.

Pierre S. du Pont was elected a member of the board to fill a vacancy. A general statement of the business which has been done will be made at the annual meeting on Dec. 6, at which time a resolution providing for a change in the date of the annual meeting to April will be voted upon. It will then be possible to submit a complete annual report for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31 at the annual meetings.

Directors of the Lackawanna Steel Company yesterday declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record on Dec. 15. The stock has been receiving a regular dividend of 6 per cent. Directors of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies meet this morning to act on the preferred dividend, and may also declare a payment on the common stock. Calumet & Arizona declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 and $1 extra.

Directors of the Colorado Power Company have decided to pay dividends on the common stock quarterly, on the 15th day of January, April, July and October. Heretofore dividends have been paid semi-annually. The Allouez Mining Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $3, an increase of 50 cents.

WHEAT LOAN INTEREST SURE

Cannot Fall Below 5 Per Cent. and May Be Increased.

Although the $25,000,000 loan made by the Corn Exchange Bank to the Wheat Export Company for financing wheat purchased by that company for the British Government bears 5 per cent. interest, the bank in its agreement with the borrower has stipulated that in the event of a rising money market the rate may be increased. In no event, however, is the rate to be lower than 5 per cent. The loan is secured by bills of lading for wheat, and is backed by the British Government. A margin of 20 per cent. must always be maintained. The Wheat Export Company has been

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Thirty corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $956,800, were chartered today. They include:

American Aniline Products, Inc., dyestuffs, aniline products, chemicals, livestock, agricultural products, hemp, jute, $500,000; R. P. Gould, G. L. and B. R. Armour, 465 West End Av.

Jorgen Jorgensen, Inc., importing, exporting, warehouses, ships, $100,000; S. F. Frank, A. J. Coccaro, J. Jorgensen, 1 Broadway.

Twin River Rubber Works, Inc., rubber goods, $100,000; P. Henkel, C. F. and J. Schmid, 470 4 Av.

Kach-Tuh-Lac, Inc., Buffalo, milk products, cultures of bacillus, bulgaricus, $50,000; L. C. and T. M. Davis, 114 Chenango St., Buffalo.

Cadillac Service Co., Inc., Glens Falls, autos, garages, $25,000; J. E. Finch, G. L. Williams, G. C. Walker, Glens Falls.

Torrens-Petri Baking Co., Inc., Brooklyn, baker, $25,000; C. R. Petri, M. S. and R. J. Torrens, 670 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Bay State Film Sales Co., Inc., motion pictures, $50,000; E. Trotta, M. Kjorback, A. Yuzzolino, 438 81 St.

Federal Brokerage Corp., insurance brokerage, realty, $100,000; B. Freedman, 52 Rabinowitz, A. Gilbert, 1,527 Washington Av., Bronx.

Water Mill Bathing Station, Inc., Southampton, bathing station, restaurant, catering, $10,000; T. A. and A. H. Ball, E. F. Morse, 47 Plaza, Brooklyn.

Knoell Mfg. Co., Inc., Tonawanda, rulers, fan handles, gasoline gauges, thermometers, sleds, wagons, toys, advertising, lumber, planing mill, $10,000; G. H. J. and C. J. Knoell, Tonawanda.

Standard Industries Corp., Eddyville, lands, realty, quarries, mines, merchandise, lumber, iron, steel, cement, lime, $10,000; R. Catchings, M. Doyle, R. Dubois, 20 Nassau St.

The Italian Grocery and Supply Co., Inc., Buffalo, groceries, wines, liquors, $10,000; J. Campana, N. Tummisina, J. A. Margante, Buffalo.

Branchu & Dumond, Inc., brokerage, commission, eggs, butter, cheese, dairy products, $5,000; J. L. Diamond, R. C. Dumond, L. E. Branchu, 85 Ellicott Av., Yonkers.

Castle Importing Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $5,000; J. Pyzas, Jr., J. W. Castle, W. J. Daly, 10 Central Av., Flushing.

One Hundred and Ten West Thirty-ninth Holding Co., Inc., realty, brokerage, $5,000; W. H. Barnes, M. Epstein, G. D. Clearwater, 4,180 Broadway.

Monroe Packing Co., Inc., Monroe, cattle, live stock, meat butcher, $5,000; M. L. Halff, M. O. Schaefer, H. Weisl, 25 Broad St., Manhattan.

Cohen Drug Corp., Buffalo, drugs, medicines, paints, chemicals, $5,000; Q. Pillow, S. Cohen, A. C. Heegard, 897 Tonawanda St., Buffalo.

Gem Dress House, Inc., ladies', misses'

Laurel Hat Co., Inc., $5,000; H. Harburger, J. and G. Baum, 59 West 27 St.

Hudson Heights Improvement Co., Inc., [illegible]

Cardinal Cordials Corp., spirits, extracts, essences, flavors, cordials, syrups, liquors, capital no par value, begin business with $500; M. E. De Aguero, Jr., W. B. Van Raven, J. F. Stanley, 145 West 57th St.

Authorizations: P. H. Gorman Co., Inc., Richmond, Va., tax leaf tobacco, $10,000. Representative, Patrick Henry Gorman, 280 Madison Av., Manhattan.

Bayway Chemical Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., $30,000. Representative, Everett M. York, 2 Rector St.

Capital increases: Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, $1,000,000 to $1,500,000; Anna McNally, Inc., Manhattan, 1,000 to 1,500 shares, no par value, carry on business with $15,000; Star Fur Dressers, Inc., Brooklyn, $10,000 to $15,000; Gittler & Meadow, Inc., New York, $15,000 to $45,000; Foreign Trade Service, Inc., New York, $5,000 to $20,000.

Capital reductions: Estate of Charles L. Adrian, Inc., Manhattan, $68,000 to $42,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Gulf Navigation Corp., Manhattan; Brooks Uniform Co., Inc., Manhattan; Carfora Brothers, Inc., Bronx; Stein, Zamore & Zamore, Inc., Brooklyn; White Plate & Co., Manhattan; Yorke Handkerchief Corp., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 23.—Charters filed: J. T. Rogers, Inc., Burlington, to deal in provisions, $125,000; J. T. Rogers, Emma E. Rogers, Frederick Murse, Burlington.

Curtin Road Co., Aleda apartments, West Hanover and Montgomery Sts., Trenton, mine, manufacture, and deal in asphalt, cement, and other materials used in road building, $10,000; Maurice R. Young, Grace B. Young, Edward L. Lantz, Trenton.

Hotel Mailer Co., Keansburg, conduct a general agency, jobbing, and brokerage business in all kinds of merchandise, $125,000; Reuben Mahler, Harry Meyer, Sigmund Mahler, Perth Amboy, Samuel Mahler, Keansburg.

Roosevelt Milk and Cream Co., Inc., of New Jersey, Carteret Township, Middlesex County, deal in milk and dairy products, $5,000; Samuel Stern, Harry Stern, Nathan Lazes, New York, Irving Stern, Brooklyn, Herman Fischer, Albert Fischer, Albert Brown, Carteret.

Manville Lumber Co., South Somerville, deal in coal, cement, lime, &c., $25,000; William B. Epps, Jr., Elmer E. Ball, Z. S. Robbins, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

Essex Precision Tool and Machine Co., Newark, mechanical tool makers, $25,000; Frank Held, New York, Irme Lappay, Newark.

H. E. Friedrich Chemical Manufacturing Co., Westfield, manufacture and deal in chemicals and drugs, $10,000; Spencer D. Embree, Harry S. Embree, Westfield, Richard C. Rice, New Brunswick.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 23.—Charters filed:

The Connecticut Steel Corporation, manufacture metals and articles of all kinds made from metals, $5,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Keystone Utilities Company, deal in and with stocks, bonds, and investments of all kinds, $5,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

The Motor Life Company, Inc., publishers of newspapers, magazines, &c., $5,000; Carroll Hayes, A. M. Kane, S. H. Horn, all of New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 1,086,120 shares of stocks and $747,000 of bonds. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 129,955; oils, 204,415, and mining, 751,750. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Aetna Expl..	9⅝	10	9⅝	10
200	‡Am. Drug S.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
500	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)..	60	60	58	60
25,000	Am.T.& T.rts.	2	2⅛	1⅞	2
2,000	Am. Writ. P.	8	8	7⅞	8
100	‡Butler Chem.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	‡Butter. Jud. 60%	66½	65	65	65
200	‡Cal Packing	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
100	Can. Nat. Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
750	‡Carbon Steel.130	130	126	123	123
4,500	‡Carwen Steel.	16¼	16¾	15¾	15½
300	‡Cent. Fdry..	20½	20½	20	20
300	‡Cent. F. pf.	38½	38½	37	37
1,000	‡Chal. Motors, w. i.	26½	27½	26½	27¼
500	Chargeol Iron	8¼	8¼	8	8
1,500	Chevr. Motor.181	181	*175	178	
650	Cor.of R. & H.	5⅜	5⅞	5¾	5⅝
615	Emer. Phon..	12	12	12	12
1,800	‡Fail Motors.	12	12¾	12	12⅝
800	‡Fisher Body.	40	41	40	41
500	‡Fisher B. pf.	94	84	83¼	83½
600	‡Hart Bell Co.	3¼	3½	3⅜	3½
100	Hartman Cor..	76	76	76	76
5,500	H.&B.Car.46½	47¼	47¾	46	46½
1,500	Imp Carb.Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Ka. Bze. pf..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Kelsey Wheel.	54	54	54	54
300	Key. T. & R.	13¾	13¾	13½	13½
800	‡Lake Tor. Bo	12¾	12¾	12	12½
100	‡L.T.B. 1st pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
50	Lofts, Inc....	105	105	105	105
200	Man. El. Sup.	35¾	36	35¾	36
400	Man. E. S. pf.	96¼	95¾	95¼	95¾
1,200	Marlin Arms. v. t. ctfs...	60	60	57	59
1,860	Mar. Arms pf. v. t. ctfs...	100	101	100	101
1,000	‡Max. Munit.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	‡Met.Pet.Exp.	20	20	20	20
24,900	‡Midv. St'l..70	69¼	70¼	69	69½
200	‡Mitchell Mot.	59½	59¼	59¼	59½
200	‡Motor Prod..	60	60	58	58
100	‡Nat. Auto C.	40	40	40	40
1,000	‡N. Y. Cen. rts.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	N. Y. Trans..	15¼	15⅜	15	15
8,000	N. A. P. & P.	14½	14½	13¾	13¾
1,400	‡Pierce-Arrow	55½	55⅝	55½	55½
200	‡Rep. Mo. Tr.	68	68	67	67
700	‡Rock Isl. w.i.	38¼	38¼	37½	37½
1,000	‡Rk. Isl. pf. A.	88½	88½	88	88¼
1,500	‡Rock Isl. pf. B	71¼	71¼	70¾	71¼
180	Seab. S. & M.	29½	29½	29½	29½
780	A. O. Sm. Cp.	42¾	42¾	*42¼	42¼
240	A. O. S. C.pf.	98¼	97	96¼	97
1,700	‡Smith M. Tr.	6	6	6	6¼
300	Sm.& T.Tr.pf.	10¼	10	10	10
100	‡Spicer Mfg..	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
300	‡Sp. Mfg. pf.	101½	101½	101¼	101¼
20	Sprgfd. Body.	95	95	95	95
600	‡Steel Alloys..	4¾	5	4¾	4⅞
3,000	Sub.Bt.v.t.ctfs.	42	42¼	41	41⅞
700	‡Todd Shipyd.	86	88	86	88
800	‡Tr.-W. S. F.	46¾	48¾	45½	45½
6,000	Tri.F.v.t.ctfs.	5¾	6	5¾	5⅞
400	‡Tut. Dyewd.	50	54	50	54
200	U. Dyewd. pf.	99	99	99	99
1,100	U. S. Stmship.	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
2,500	‡Unit. Motors	63¼	65¾	62¾	62¾
8,100	‡U. Alloys St.	51¾	51¾	51	51¾
1,000	Un. Prof. Sh..	1	1	1	1
600	‡Voca - Phone Corp., w. i..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
600	‡Wil.Pac.,w.i.	58	57¾	*56	57½
3,300	‡Wr.-M.Aircr.	23½	24¼	23½	23¾
600	‡Wr.-M. A.pf.	75	75	74	74
500	‡Zinc Concent.	4	4	4	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
40	Gal.-Sig. Oil..	197	195	195	..
150	Ohio Oil Co....	382	382	364	+ 2
300	S. P. D. Co....	522	490	525	..
95	S. O.Co.(Cal.)..	372	364	365	—17
200	S.O. Co.(N.Y.).	264	256	256	— 9

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,200	‡Bar. O. & G.	3⅜	3⅜	3	3⅛
2,700	C. M.O.(a pr.)	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
980	‡Cos. O. & G.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝
2,700	‡Federal Oil..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅞	3⅞
1,800	K. Oil (a pr.)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,700	Met. Petrol...	13	13¼	12⅝	12¾
6,000	‡Mid. Oil....	46	46	45	45
14,000	‡Okla. Oil...	10	11	10	11
2,300	‡Okla. Oil....	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
3,500	Okla. P. & R.	11	11	10¾	10¾
4,300	Okla. Rights.	1	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
5,700	‡O. O. & G....	44	55	44	55
650	‡Sap. Oil & R.	11⅜	11⅜	11	11
200	Savoy Oil....	12½	12½	12½	12½
7,800	S. Oil & Ref.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4,000	‡Sinclair Oil..	58¼	58¾	57	57⅛
1,100	‡So. Oil & T.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
500	Un. West. Oil	1	1	1	1
12,000	‡U.P.Co.(appr.	55	58	55	56
115,000	Vac.Gas & O.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,500	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,000	‡W.E.O. & G.	50	50	50	50
1,000	‡Wyom'g Pet.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
95,000	Ala.-Br.Co.Met. (a pros.)....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11,200	†Alaska Mines Corp.	89	91	89	91
300	††Alas.-Westover	57	57	57	57
10,000	††Am.Com'l Alc	10	10	9½	10
1,000	††Ark. Ariz..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,300	††Ariz. Chlor.	51	51	47	47
2,700	††Ariz. Copflds	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
450	††Atlanta	8	8	7	7
12,500	Big Jim.....	1½	1½	1⅞	1¼
8,850	Bigedge Cop. Co.	7	7¾	6⅞	7
300	Bingham Min.	11¼	11¾	11	11
9,000	††Bisbee Cop. (a pros.)....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
4,500	‡Bitter Creek Cop. (a pr.)	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
2,100	††Booth	9	10	9	9
7,000	Bos. & Mont..	80	80	73	73
10,500	Butte Cop. & Z., v. t. cfs.	15	15⅝	15	15⅝
8,400	Butte Detroit.	1⅞	1⅞	1	1
400	Butte-N. Y.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
200	‡Calav'as Cop.	6	6	6	6
8,500	‡Caledonia ..	55	56	54	54
1,100	‡Cal.-Treadw. Gold (a pr.)	76	78	76	76
17,000	‡Cal. & Jer..	3½	3½	3	3
8,000	Canada Cop..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
8,000	‡Cashboy	6	6	6	6
1,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper..	43⅞	44½	43⅜	44½
37,000	Cons.Ariz.Sm..	21¾	21¾	21¾	2⅞
4,000	Cons. Cop. M.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3⅛
5,000	‡Cons.-H'st'd.	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,500	Con. Nev.-U..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,000	Cress'n C.Gold	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
700	Darwin L'd & Sil. M. & D.	15¼	15¼	14½	15
1,000	Dundee-Ariz. Cop.(a pros.)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	East Butte....	17¼	18¼	17¼	18¼
5,000	‡Emma Co'r	2¼	3¼	2	2¼
250	First N. Cop.	5	5	4¾	4¾
3,500	†G'field Cons.	52	52	50	52
7,500	††G'fld Merg	5	5½	5	5
17,400	††Grand Canyon Gold....	13	14	13	13
3,000	G'm'ster Min.	4¼	4¾	4½	4¾
4,500	†Grizzly Flats Gold Min...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,270	‡Hecla Mining	8⅞	9	8⅝	8½
5,000	Hows Sound..	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
40,000	††Indep. Lead	18	18	14	16
8,000	Insp.N'dles C., (a pros.)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	‡Iron Blossom	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2,500	Jerome Verde, (a pros.)....	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
2,300	‡Jerome Victor Ext.(a pros.)	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1,750	††Jim Butler.	96	98	96	97
4,700	†Jumbo Ext...	23	24	21	21
200	Kerr Lake....	5	5	5	5
3,700	††Kewanas....	10	10	9½	9½
3,200	Loma Prieta M.C. (a pr.)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
12,000	Louis'na Cons.	86	92	86	92
2,000	Magma Cop..	57½	58½	56¼	56½
1,930	Marysv. Gold Mining Co..	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	1⅛
2,000	Mason Valley	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
200	†McKin.-Dar..	58	58	58	58
14,000	Miami Cons. (a pros.)....	55	56	52	54
7,850	†Mich. Gold Min. & Mill..	63	68	68	68
200	Mines of Am..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
2,400	†Mojave Tung.	3½	3⅝	2⅜	3½
3,000	Monitor Silver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9,550	††Nasser Chief	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
11,000	††Mother Lode	38	38	37	38
9,000	††N'ncy Hanks Montana	89	90	89	90
17,000	††Nay Mines.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	Nipis'g Mines Co....	9	9¼	9	9¼
600	‡North Butte Develop.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8,400	‡Ohio Copper.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,200	‡Ohio Copper new, w. i..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
17,800	††Old Emma Leasing	83	83	70	77
1,200	††Peerless Jen.	76	76	76	76
6,200	Prog. M. & M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,080	‡Ray Hercules Mining	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝
85,000	††Rex Cons.Min.	6⅜	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜
15,000	††Roch. Mines.	78	80	76	77
2,400	‡Scram. Val. Copper	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	‡San.Rita Dev.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
500	‡Sec. Thirty..	14¾	14⅝	14½	14⅝
3,500	Silv. K. of A.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
900	‡Sil.K.C. of U.	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
4,700	††Silver Pick.	22	22	21	22
200	Stand. Sil.-L..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	††St. N. Zinc.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
62,100	††Sec. Min...	53	66	53	64
12,600	††S. M. (a pr.)	42	43	40	42
1,100	††T. C., neg. r.	23¾	24½	23¾	24½
29,750	T. B. G. pf...	90	92	89	91
1,200	††Ton. Bel....	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
700	Ton. Ext.....	5¼	*5⅜	5¼	5¼
50	Ton. Mining..	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6¼
1,800	††Tort. Copper	3¼	4	3¼	3¼
600	Un. Eastern..	4½	4½	4⅜	4½
14,800	††Un. M. of A.	83	98	82	86
2,000	††U. S. G. M.	11	11	11	11
8,000	††Un.V.C.O.Co.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	††Un. V. Ext..	40⅜	40⅜	39¾	40
4,700	U. G. M. Co.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
2,000	††Vel. Cop. Co'	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
2,500	††W. E. Con..	75	77	73	76
4,500	White Caps Mining Co..	40	40	39	40
3,500	‡White C.Cop.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	‡White O. M.	4½	4½	4½	4½
12,000	††Yerington M. (a pros.)	33	35	33	34
800	‡Yuscar. Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

BONDS.

$50,000	Cerre de Pas. Copper 6s...	123	125	123½	123½
25,000	‡French Mun. 5½s	98	98	98	98
100,000	‡Met. Pet. 6s.	104¾	104¾	103½	103¾
35,000	‡Midvale S.5s.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾
25,000	‡Pierce Oil 6s.	84	84	83¾	83½
16,000	‡Rus. Govt. 6½s	100	100¼	100	100⅛
51,000	‡Rus. Govt. new....	94½	94¾	94½	94¾
60,000	‡Sin. Oil 6s...	106	107	106	107
200,000	‡Un. K. Gt. Br. & Ire. 5 yr. 5½s...	98¾

BUYER $60,000,000 CREDITS TO FRANCE

Railway Companies There Need More Money to Buy Equipment Here.

BANKERS PLAN LARGE LOANS

Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean Railways Gets $5,000,000 to Pay for Purchases.

Bankers who have been identified with the various foreign loan transactions have now under consideration plans for the supplying of large credits to French railway companies for the purpose of facilitating the purchase of equipment in the United States.

In connection with the pending arrangements it was learned yesterday that in addition to the extensive industrial credits established, regarding which public announcements have been made, there had been consummated a number of private banking transactions of a similar nature, the total of such credits being estimated in excess of $30,000,000.

Of this latter class of loans, the principal one was that of $5,000,000 negotiated by the National Bank of Commerce in New York with representatives of the Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean Railways, one of the principal systems in France. The company is capitalized at 400,000,000 francs and owns and operates 10,247 kilometers of line in France and in Algeria. Its incorporation dates back to 1857 and the dividends paid during a series of years have been over 11 per cent. per annum.

The loan made by the National Bank of Commerce, in association with several other institutions, was in the form of an acceptance credit, bills being drawn at 90 days sight, and renewable five times, making the life of the credit eighteen months. The loan is secured by the deposit of French Government Treasury notes with the Bank of France. The rate of interest has not been disclosed, but it is understood to be an attractive figure. This loan was negotiated some time ago.

It was explained yesterday that the Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean Railways was ready and willing to pay cash for its purchases of railway material here, but that, at the suggestion of the French Government, it made arrangements for financing its business through the medium of commercial acceptance credits. The plan adopted was briefly as follows: The railway bought French Treasury notes with francs in France, depositing the same with the Bank of France as collateral for the loan made by the National Bank of Commerce. The railway then drew ninety-day bills on the Bank of Commerce. The bank accepted the bills, discounted them in the open market in New York, and with the proceeds paid American manufacturers for the railway equipment.

At the final maturity of the bills, at the end of eighteen months, the railway will sell the French Government Treasury notes and with the francs thus obtained will purchase New York exchange if it is then available at reasonable rates, and if not, will obtain from the Bank of France the necessary amount of gold which it would ship to New York to meet the maturing drafts. The National Bank of Commerce and other banks have made similar financial arrangements with a number of the leading French industrial companies. Of the so-called public credit transactions, the principal ones have been the $25,000,000 credit arranged by Brown Brothers & Co., the proceeds of which were largely used for the liquidation of a previous credit of $20,000,000; the three $15,000,000 acceptance credits established by William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc., and the recent $50,000,000 French industrial credit made in behalf of seventy-four French houses by a syndicate composed of the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company, and William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc.

5½% Guaranteed first mortgage certificates pay 5½%. They have the same safety as Guaranteed first mortgages and can be had in amounts of $25 and over. Send for booklet "H".

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
Bridge Plaza, N. E. L. City, N. Y.

Modern Trust Company Service
Metropolitan Trust Co
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl Jr., President
49 Wall St. 716 Fifth Ave.

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Are You a Buyer of Bonds?
Short, pithy analyses of attractive issues appear weekly in
The Financial World
Absolutely Independent
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10c per copy. Special Offer:—3 months' subscription (13 issues for $1.00.)

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.
Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before November 30 earn from December 1st.
Dividend—July 1, 1916 - 4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 Park Row, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MONTANA POWER COMPANY.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 17.
A regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock has been declared, payable January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1916.
Common Stock Dividend No. 17.
A dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Common Stock has been declared, payable January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record, entitled to share in such dividend, at the close of business December 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER DUTTON, Treasurer.
42 Broadway, New York.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.
An extra dividend of $2 per share on its Common Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable December 30th, 1916, to stockholders of record December 1st, 1916.
New York, November 21, 1916.
H. W. HILL, Treasurer.

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY.
A quarterly dividend of 50c. per share has been declared on the stock of this company, payable December 30, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 4, 1916.
HENRY E. DODGE, Treasurer.
November 28, 1916.

Broadway Trust Company

at New York City in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 17, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c)	$16,677,496.56	
b Acceptances of other banks discounted	250,000.00	
c Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	375,588.22	
Total loans		$17,303,084.88
Overdrafts, unsecured		831.37
U. S. bonds: d U. S. bonds pledged as collateral for State or other deposits		2,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.: Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$1,208,188.77	
e Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	835,129.81	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	2,338,217.63	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		3,881,536.21
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		196,993.87
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		67,500.00
Value of banking house		107,350.00
Vaults		80,000.00
Real estate owned other than banking house		15,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 18)		2,037,300.43
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,174,450.28
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		102,623.71
Outside checks and other cash items	$194,481.99	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	11,378.01	
		205,808.0
Notes of other national banks		58,480.00
Federal Reserve notes		40,105.00
18. Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank		4,406,141.91
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		19,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used		89,164.47
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank	$367,164.87	
Liability of foreign banks and bankers for drafts and bills accepted by this bank to create dollar exchange	166,636.64	
		733,801.51
Other assets: Accrued, receivable		53,270.82
Liability of banks and trust companies for acceptances bought and sold		491,240.37
Total		$31,014,412.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		750,000.00
Undivided profits	$367,378.77	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	142,298.06	
		225,080.69
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		6,681.02
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		97,107.98
Net amount due to banks and bankers	$2,650,705.58	
Dividends unpaid	675.50	
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	21,389,483.71	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	470,651.28	
Certified checks	136,438.11	
Cashier's checks outstanding	195,273.86	
Postal savings deposits	825,977.00	
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by items 8d and 4c of "Resources"	163,776.30	
Deposits requiring notice but less than 30 days	824,701.06	
Time Deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice)		
Certificates of deposit	444,995.12	
Total deposits		27,109,282.12
Customers' letters of credit drawn against		80,164.47
Acceptances executed for customers	$580,189.04	
Acceptances executed to furnish dollar exchange	166,666.64	
		746,855.68
Liabilities other than those above stated: Contingent liability as endorser on acceptances of banks and trust companies bought and sold		491,240.37
Total		$31,014,412.33

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOHN WILLIAMS, Secretary and Treasurer of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of November, 1916.
[SEAL.] HERMAN W. WILLIS,
Notary Public, Kings County; Kings County Clerk's No. 116; Kings County Register's No. 7008; Certificate filed in N. Y. County, N. Y. County Clerk's No. 23; N. Y. Register's No. 7055. Term expires March 30th, 1917.
Correct—Attest:
M. M. BELDING, Jr.,
JOHN J. PULLETYN,
THEO. F. WHITMARSH,
} Directors.

[No. 2606.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF
THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK
at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on Nov. 17, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (except those shown on b)	$14,910,683.53	
b Acceptances of other banks discounted	156,000.00	
Total loans		$15,060,683.53
Overdrafts, secured, $60.50; unsecured, $1,445.89		1,525.89
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		900,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		3,365,945.77
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		30,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 18)		1,011,807.80
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,125,837.31
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		114,717.49
Outside checks and other cash items	$10,216.89	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	7,185.03	
		17,401.92
Notes of other national banks		160,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		80,000.00
18. Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank		3,540,373.19
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		119,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used		41,156.47
Total		$26,098,499.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$982,186.71	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	8,452.17	
		973,634.54
Amount reserved for taxes accrued on contingencies		30,847.13
Circulating notes outstanding		867,800.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers		1,969,108.44
Dividends unpaid		845.00
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check		19,002,132.21
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		71,327.53
Certified checks		56,095.38
Cashier's checks outstanding		336,880.80
Total demand deposits, $19,465,435.92. Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit		41,733.25
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		690,000.00
Cash letters of credit or travelers' checks outstanding		41,156.47
Liabilities other than those above stated, (unearned discount)		15,288.82
Total		$26,098,499.37

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of November, 1916.
J. N. TIMMERMANN,
[Seal.] Notary Public, Bronx Co., No. 7.
Certificate filed in New York Co., No. 1.
Correct—Attest:
HOWARD S. BORDEN,
HOWARD C. BROKAW,
JOSEPH P. GRACE,
} Directors.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 17th, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$167,382,163.37	
Acceptances of other banks discounted	589,865.90	
Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	2,322,673.40	
		$170,294,096.87
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,068.09
U. S. bonds: U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$450,000.00	
U. S. bonds loaned	100,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds		550,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.: Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$9,736,206.68	
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	4,232,651.23	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	27,167,985.72	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		41,136,853.63
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		571,087.96
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		600,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers		5,189,697.29
Exchanges for Clearing House		38,206,535.26
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		1,517,057.17
Outside checks and other cash items	$199,257.89	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	2,643.34	
		111,906.23
Notes of other national banks		61,500.00
Federal Reserve notes		125,000.00
Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank		41,973,349.55
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		271,500.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used		392,580.00
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank		6,482,165.72
Customers' liability account of loans		4,393,186.33
Total		$312,313,692.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$10,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$2,574,156.15	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	720,043.10	
		1,854,113.05
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		160,347.09
Circulating notes outstanding		460,000.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers		120,627,511.45
Dividends unpaid		50.00
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check		119,356,348.01
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		2,011,999.73
Certified checks		6,246,527.04
Cashier's checks outstanding		6,150,748.28
Postal savings deposits		8,628,885.00
Total demand deposits	$142,394,008.06	
Time deposits (payable after 30 days or subject to 30 days or more notice):		
Certificates of deposit		7,475,747.06
Other time deposits		3,063,303.75
Total of time deposits	$13,539,050.81	
Cash letters of credit or travelers' checks outstanding	$25,390.00	
Customers' letters of credit drawn against	392,580.00	
		418,170.00
Acceptances executed for customers		6,482,165.72
Loans for account of customers		4,393,186.33
Total		$312,313,002.56

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED C. ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ALFRED C. ANDREWS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of November, 1916.
[L. S.] GEO. E. SCHOEPPS, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
A. B. HEPBURN,
JNO. J. MITCHELL,
D. C. JACKLING,
} Directors.

[No. 7,447.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE
Battery Park National Bank
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 17th, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,270,026.72	
Acceptances of other banks discounted	204,902.04	
Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	52,500.00	
Total loans		$4,528,088.76
Overdrafts, secured		361.00
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)		200,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$25,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds owned unpledged	141,739.51	
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	12,750.00	
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank, (50 per cent. of subscription)	18,000.00	
Furniture and fixtures	7,489.06	
Net amount due from banks and bankers	922,250.05	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,457,466.15	
Outside checks and other cash items	2,549.44	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	105.76	
Notes of other national banks	7,000.00	
Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank	1,080,250.08	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	10,000.00	
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank	59,812.82	
Customers' liabilities on foreign bills	378,688.21	
Total		$8,851,055.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$400,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits	$193,057.99	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	45,933.86	
		$147,124.13
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		3,355.00
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		3,824.24
Circulating notes outstanding		153,603.87
Net amount due to banks and bankers		187,100.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$3,715.93	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	5,727,564.73	
Certified checks	292,370.42	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,087,702.25	
Postal savings deposits	146,932.70	
Time deposits, (payable after 30 days or subject to 30 days or more notice)	24,990.10	
Acceptances executed for customers	237,926.77	
Liabilities other than those above stated, (anticipated acceptances)	7,471,232.90	
Contingent liabilities on foreign bills	59,812.82	
Total	983.54	
		$8,851,055.84

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of November, 1916.
EDMUND J. LIEPMANN,
Notary Public New York County, No. 145.
Correct—Attest:
RICHARD C. CORNER,
GEO. T. HAY,
ALFRED ROMER,
} Directors.

CHILDS COMPANY,
300 Fifth Avenue.
New York City, Nov. 22nd, 1916.
The Board of Directors has declared the following dividends, payable December 11th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 1st, 1916:
On the Preferred Stock, a quarterly dividend of 1¾%.
On the Common Stock, a dividend of 1% and an extra dividend of ½%.
The transfer books will be closed from December 2nd, 1916, to December 11th, 1916, both days inclusive.
CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.
A dividend of $1.75 per share on its Preferred Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable January 2d, 1917, to stockholders of record December 9th, 1916.
New York, November 21, 1916.
H. W. HILL, Treasurer.

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
20 NASSAU STREET

Condensed Report of Condition at the Close of Business November 17, 1916.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$105,276,815.78	Capital Stock, paid in	$5,000,000.00
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	6,808,537.97	Surplus and Undivided Profits	9,835,766.29
Overdrafts—Secured and Unsecured	3,835.93	National Bank Notes Outstanding	4,737,200.00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	5,000,000.00	Letters of Credit and Time Acceptances (Foreign Dept.)	7,234,195.46
U. S. and Other Bonds to Secure Postal Savings Deposits	1,043,372.50	Deposits	217,483,560.18
Bonds, Securities, Etc.	13,777,808.22		
Banking House and Other Real Estate	4,400,000.00		
Cash and Due from Banks	108,935,301.53		
	$245,290,721.93		$245,290,721.93

OFFICERS

GATES W. McGARRAH, President.
NICHOLAS F. PALMER, Vice-President.
JOHN McHUGH, Vice-President.
FRANK O. ROE, Vice-President.
WALTER F. ALBERTSEN, Vice-President.
HARRY H. POND, Vice-President.
SAMUEL S. CAMPBELL, Vice-President.
JOSEPH S. HOUSE, Cashier.
JOHN ROBINSON, Asst. Cashier.
ERNEST W. DAVENPORT, Asst. Cashier.
ARTHUR M. AIKEN, Asst. Cashier.
ALEXANDER F. BRYAN, Auditor.
NORTH McLEAN, Mgr. Foreign Dept.

[No. 7208.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF
The Coal & Iron National Bank
at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 17th, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,992,809.28
Overdrafts, unsecured		668.62
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)		414,500.00
Bonds, securities, &c.: Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$448,500.00	
Bonds loaned, (other than U. S. bonds)	59,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	2,313,748.15	
		3,019,248.15
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		20,295.40
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank, (50 per cent. of subscription)		25,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers, (other than included in 18)		709,658.13
Exchanges for clearing house		527,755.81
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		34,054.87
Outside checks and other cash items	$5,831.59	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	4,886.12	
		10,717.71
Notes of other national banks		5,945.00
Federal Reserve notes		29,720.00
18. Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank		2,124,742.82
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		102,725.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used		20,455.95
Customers' liability account of acceptances executed by this bank		118,206.51
Other assets, if any		59,859.06
Total		$14,277,492.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits	$390,943.43	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	25,119.29	
		365,827.14
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		17,283.78
Circulating notes outstanding		413,000.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers		2,681,474.46
Dividends unpaid		931.82
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check		8,332,817.28
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		180,270.15
Certified checks		166,715.14
Cashier's checks outstanding		84,417.54
Postal savings deposits		357,499.00
Time deposits: Certificates of deposit		180,000.00
Other bonds borrowed for which collateral security was furnished		59,000.00
Acceptances executed for customers		118,206.51
Total		$14,277,492.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of November, 1916.
[Seal.] E. LEWIS JOHNSON,
Notary Public Kings County, No. 28.
143 Liberty Street, New York City.
Certificate filed New York County, No. 84.
Correct—Attest:
HENRY L. JOYCE,
L. L. KEMMERER,
G. O. WATERMAN,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Nov. 17, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$339,936,389.34
Customers' liability under letters of credit		3,787,681.22
Customers' liability account of "acceptances"		13,902,926.49
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,596.66
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,799,150.00
U. S. bonds loaned		2,820,500.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		50,930,222.81
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		1,500,000.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		5,000,000.00
Due from banks and bankers		47,751,301.88
Due from foreign accounts		369,626.07
Due from branches		11,889,442.48
Exchanges for Clearing House		33,112,379.99
Checks on other banks in this city		1,281,083.35
Country checks, other cash items, and fractional currency		1,520,338.56
Notes of other national banks		91,266.00
Federal Reserve notes		886,766.00
Lawful reserve, viz.: Specie in vault	$68,832,184.00	
Legal tender notes in vault	3,075,000.00	
Deposit in Federal Reserve Bank	34,962,819.86	
		106,870,003.86
Gold bullion		375,321.40
Redemption fund and due from U. S. Treasurer		247,157.50
Other assets		41,305.17
Total		$624,118,458.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Capital set aside for foreign branches		5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		12,319,670.01
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		482,286.55
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		152,478.15
National bank notes outstanding		1,796,850.00
Due to banks and bankers	$254,024,794.11	
Dividends unpaid	15,965.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	242,855,122.95	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,790,313.63	
Certified checks	11,955,815.45	
Cashier's checks outstanding	9,707,277.80	
Time certificates of deposit	4,155,000.00	
Time deposits	1,793,148.73	
		530,297,437.97
U. S. bonds borrowed		4,616,400.00
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed		688.56
Letters of credit and travelers' checks		3,948,538.87
Acceptances executed for customers		13,902,926.49
Other liabilities		1,000,471.09
Total		$624,118,458.56

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, G. EDWIN GREGORY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. E. GREGORY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of November, 1916.
GEO. H. COREY,
Notary Public, New York Co., No. 165.
Correct—Attest:
CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
EDGAR PALMER,
WM. ROCKEFELLER,
} Directors.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.
A dividend of $1.75 per share on its Preferred Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable January 2d, 1917, to stockholders of record December 9th, 1916.
New York, November 21, 1916.
H. W. HILL, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 17, 1916:

RESOURCES.

a Loans and discounts, (except those shown on b and c)	$67,759,852.91	
b Acceptances of other banks discounted	352,425.53	
c Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	2,580.00	
		$68,114,858.44
Overdrafts, secured, $1,495.33; unsecured, $3,205.95		4,691.78
U. S. bonds: U. S. bonds owned and unpledged	$1,000.00	
Premium on U. S. bonds	33.12	
Total U. S. bonds		1,033.12
Bonds, securities, etc.: Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		20,429,064.63
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		345,009.50
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		314,750.00
Value of banking houses, (if unencumbered)		3,167,784.76
Real estate owned other than banking house		285,504.15
10. Net amount due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis		2,250,000.00
Net amount due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis		2,250,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers, (other than included in 10 or 15)		2,764,559.59
Exchanges for clearing house		19,572,422.60
Outside checks and other cash items	$2,854,629.13	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	25,082.43	
		2,879,711.56
Notes of other national banks		395,200.00
Federal Reserve notes		167,995.00
15. Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank		19,389,876.06
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used		543,777.65
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank	$1,243,000.00	
Liability of foreign banks and bankers for drafts and bills accepted by this bank to create dollar exchange	333,333.32	
		1,576,333.32
Other assets, if any		1,024,569.06
Total		$143,147,220.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,500,000.00
Surplus fund		6,500,000.00
Undivided profits	$758,632.65	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	87,766.63	
		670,916.02
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		87,579.50
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		141,947.73
Net amount due to banks and bankers		13,392,420.20
Dividends unpaid		2,960.00
Demand deposits: 33. Individual deposits subject to check		101,378,544.15
34 Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		1,418,000.53
35. Certified checks		10,805,562.47
36. Cashier's checks outstanding		1,928,335.96
Total demand deposits, Items 33, 34, 35, and 36	$115,530,473.09	
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):		
41. Certificates of deposit		8,363.06
48. Other time deposits		350,840.31
Total of time deposits, Items 41 and 43	$358,703.37	
Cash letters of credit or travelers' checks outstanding	18,430.42	
Customers' letters of credit drawn against	543,777.65	
		562,208.07
Acceptances executed for customers	$1,243,000.00	
Acceptances executed to furnish dollar exchange	333,333.32	
		1,576,333.32
Liabilities other than those above stated		978,478.44
Total		$143,147,220.24

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, Edward S. Malmar, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. MALMAR, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of November, 1916.
E. H. DENIKE, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
W. A. NASH,
WALTER E. FREW,
HENRY SCHAEFER,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK at the close of business, November 17th, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Discounts and time loans		$59,746,074.78
Overdrafts		8.23
United States bonds on hand		3,020.00
United States bonds to secure circulation		4,014,500.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		66,227,533.90
Customers' liability, account of Letters of Credit		11,000.00
Banking house		1,750,000.00
Specie	$22,196,579.84	
Legal tenders and bank notes	591,114.00	
Due from Treasurer of U. S.	301,288.89	
Exchanges	14,483,322.86	
Due from banks	1,629,915.10	
Demand loans	46,196,520.62	
Federal Reserve Bank	16,551,741.30	
		101,902,782.71
		$233,654,919.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$10,000,000.00
Surplus	15,000,000.00
Profits	10,801,413.74
Circulation	3,873,800.00
Deposits, banks	$81,741,656.82
Deposits, individuals	142,123,283.14
	193,864,924.96
Letters of Credit, guaranteed	11,000.00
Bonds borrowed	275,000.00
Reserved for taxes	28,779.82
	$233,654,919.52

I, Samuel A. Welldon, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. A. WELLDON, Cashier.
Correct attest:—
WM. FAHNESTOCK,
WILLIAM H. MOORE,
C. D. BACKUS,
} Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, Nov. 23rd, 1916.
HERBERT P. CHRISTEN,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 53.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held November 16th, 1916, the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock, and an extra dividend of 4% on the Preferred Stock, on account of deferred dividends, were declared payable January 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record December 16th, 1916. Books remain open.
RICHARD JONES, Jr., Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business November 17, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$204,511,125.58	
Acceptances of other banks discounted	696,697.14	
		$205,207,822.72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		840.55
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		185,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		34,549,404.18
Bonds loaned		50,000.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		1,050,000.00
Banking house		2,000,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers		3,744,847.39
Exchanges for Clearing House		30,729,228.90
Other checks on banks in the same city as reporting bank		900,942.39
Outside checks and other cash items	$95,559.44	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	2,504.47	
		98,063.91
Notes of other National Banks		252,520.00
Federal Reserve Bank notes		3,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		182,000.00
Cash in vault and Federal Reserve Bank		46,582,803.16
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		149,250.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used		351,951.00
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank		7,581,569.29
Customers' liability on acceptances bought and sold		4,679,797.10
Customers' obligation account bank's contingent liability		4,890,000.00
Interest accrued		590,671.16
Total		$354,568,218.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$8,660,973.92	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	125,175.56	
		8,565,798.34
Reserved for taxes		726,596.11
Reserved for interest		142,189.03
Circulating notes outstanding		155,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	$137,833,786.43	
Dividends unpaid	17,477.50	

COTTON SHOWS LOSS OF 50 TO 52 POINTS

Disquieting Rumors Circulated About Certain International Developments.

BAD BREAK IN LIVERPOOL

Drop of $4.80 Per Bale There Caused by Stop Orders, with Conditions Bordering on Panic.

Cotton displayed an extremely unsettled tone yesterday, and there were times, particularly toward the close, when it looked as if the market had slipped from under the control of the bull crowd. Disquieting rumors were in circulation regarding certain international developments. These emanated largely from the floor of the Stock Exchange, but they exercised a pronounced effect on sentiment.

The flood of cotton which made its appearance on every bulge discouraged many traders that had been hanging on in the hope of a big advance before the publication of the Government crop estimate in December. In addition to this, the Liverpool market presented a demoralized appearance, with prices at one time breaking the equivalent of 90 American points, or $4.80 per bale. Private cables from Liverpool said that the break had been caused by stop orders, with conditions bordering on panic.

January broke slightly below the level of 20 cents, and then rallied 20 points or so. Shortly before the close another break occurred which left prices 50 to 52 points net lower.

Rumors were in circulation that diplomatic relations might be severed between the United States and Germany, and that Ambassador Gerard might not return.

So far as the actual news on cotton is concerned, there was nothing to account for the break. Cotton goods markets are still strong, and manufacturers even yesterday placed contracts at the highest level of the season.

Southern spot markets were reported steady, and Augusta, Ga., wired that only hedged spots were being offered at the decline, and that 80 per cent. of holdings were not following the course of the contract markets. Fort Worth, Tex., wired: "All weakly held spots sold on last advance. Unsold spots in strong hands and will only be offered at higher prices."

It seems reasonable to assume, therefore, that the break occurred chiefly as a result of the less favorable technical position and the overbought condition of the market. It is estimated that fully half a million bales of long cotton have been sold out thus far during the week, and new buyers have not been found in sufficient numbers to absorb the offerings except at a decline. Until the sales have been digested, therefore, it seems likly that the market will be more or less unsettled.

Market closed unsettled.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	20.06	20.15	19.80	19.82@19.84	20.34@20.35
Jan.	20.20	20.30	19.96	19.96@20.00	20.47@20.48
Mar.	20.38	20.51	20.15	20.20@20.22	20.80@20.70
May	20.60	20.70	20.36	20.37@20.40	20.87@20.89
July	20.87	20.97	20.34	20.34@20.35	20.93@20.88
Oct.	18.08	18.05	18.28	18.23@18.25	18.78@18.75

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 50 points decline. Midland at 20.10c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady to 50 points decline. New Orleans, 20c; Galveston, 20.25c; Savannah, 20.14c; Memphis, 20c; Augusta, 20c; Houston, 20c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.05	19.06	19.38	19.37@19.38	19.81@19.80
Jan.	19.86	19.86	19.49	19.53@19.54	19.97@19.98
Mar.	20.10	20.15	19.78	19.82@19.83	20.26@20.27
May	20.23	20.29	20.00	20.02@20.04	20.45@20.47
July	20.32	20.35	20.11	20.12@20.14	20.54@20.56
Oct.	18.24	18.33	18.05	18.04@18.06	18.48@18.44

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 26 points lower, at 12.18d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 12,000 bales American. Closed weak.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.
Jan.-Feb.	12.18	12.25	11.79	11.79	12.21
Jan.-April	12.32	12.35	11.88	11.92	12.32
May-June	12.42	12.45	11.97	12.02	12.42
July-Aug	12.41	12.45	11.98	12.02	12.41
Oct.-Nov	11.27	11.28	11.07	10.88	11.27

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 20.12c; March, 20.34c; May, 20.52c; July, 20.56c. The market there was due to open today 6½ to 8 points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Re'pts. Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
Galveston	12,993 7,919	391,102	236,302
New Orleans	6,788 15,465	463,171	388,191
Mobile	251 302	11,661	21,830
Savannah	7,171	191,611	206,343
Charleston	1,362 514	77,236	93,798
Wilmington	264 722	36,075	38,670
Norfolk	2,891	85,614	103,235

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	3,720	....	136,777	184,423
Memphis	5,851	5,911	260,444	278,856
St. Louis	.....	....	21,449	13,853
Houston	10,498	10,142	275,887	191,154

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last wk.	Last yr.
Galveston	7,250 to 8,500	9,960	10,335
New Orleans	4,000 to 6,000	7,867	1,855

Exports yesterday were 500 bales; total thus far this season, 2,214,622 bales; total last season, 1,727,217 bales.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DENVER & SALT LAKE—

	1916.	Increase.
2d week November	$40,500	*$3,151
July 1-Nov. 14	841,185	19,840

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
2d week November	1,388,850	1,193,020	195,020
July 1-Nov. 14	24,613,373	24,376,174	8,237,199

*Decrease.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for October—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Total op. rev.	15,092,153	14,133,363	12,005,046
Total op. exps.	8,990,372	8,286,401	7,338,100
Oper. income	5,914,706	5,282,704	4,662,402
Four months:			
Total op. rev.	60,299,173	53,586,141	47,251,123
Total op. exps.	35,277,108	32,112,965	30,369,999
Oper. income	22,376,310	19,216,285	14,628,018

WABASH for October—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	3,567,409	2,984,778	572,630
Net after tax	1,236,063	919,434	316,629
Bar. after chg.	938,963	577,962	360,003
10 mos. gross	39,963,986	24,905,760	6,983,228
Net after tax	9,447,496	4,903,296	4,572,199
Bar. after chg.	4,343,758	*1,333,338	5,676,124

*Deficit.

Public Utilities.

LOUISVILLE RAILWAY for October—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	260,558	252,669	7,889
Net after tax	124,781	122,180	2,601
Bal. after chg.	47,919	45,818	2,091
Other income	14,451	16,858	*2,406
Surplus	62,370	62,177	193
10 mos. gross	2,557,993	2,444,965	113,028
Net after tax	1,247,589	1,163,666	84,923
Bal. after chg.	479,464	418,645	60,819
Other income	144,460	157,046	*12,590
Surplus	625,920	575,691	48,229

*Decrease.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Allouez Mining Company, quarterly $3. Previous dividend was $2.50. Dividend payable Jan. 3, 1917, to stock of record Dec. 15, 1916.

American International Corporation, initial, 75 cents a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 30, stock of record Dec. 15.

Calumet and Arizona regular quarterly, $2 and $1 extra.

Louisville Traction Company, regular quarterly 3 per cent. on common, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Magma Copper Company, quarterly 50 cents a share, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 8.

National Refining Company, regular quarterly 2 per cent. on preferred, payable Jan. 1, 1917, to stock of record Dec. 15, 1916.

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character denotes verdict of Argument.

FEDERAL

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Cases Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ., at 10:30 A. M., in Room 435, P. O. Bldg.

Ambrosius<Ambrosius, D. L & W R R<Donahue.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O., Motion calendar.

Palin & E<Hellenic, Hellenic<Brinkburn, Smithson<Rones, Glasel<Goetz, Valtel<U. S. J. & G Co, Lamphear<Jamison, Distilling Co<Rice, US Metal C & S Co<Am Keyless Key, Standard H & V Co<Chic Car Heating, Universal<Bardge Sterling Co, Pollak<Transatlantic Italiana, Sota<SS Sarina, Hill<Fed Dye & Chem, Health Gems, Werner<Marden, Orth & Hastings, Conklin & Frey<Tug Clarence Blakeslee, Bayley<Braunstatin, Howland<Smith, Haig & Haig<Algua, Boyce<Times Sq Auto Supply, Pray<Boston Scrv, Universal<SS Ada, Best<Benjamin, Stein<Penn RR, US<6 bbls grd pepper, Munger<Freeman, Embsco<Lipsins.

DISTRICT COURT—Room 1, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Motion. Re Mills & Gibb.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar. U S<Taylor, Kroger<Ruppert, Same<Gibson Distilling Co, Trattel Marble Co<US Fidelity & Gty Co, Pain<Barclay Corset Co, A. H. Andrews<Stave & Timber, U S<David, J. C. Deitra<Syndicate Pub, Lowe Motor Supplies<Weed Chain Tire Grip, Universal Transp<Redeneukl, Smith<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 8, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Re Barge C. R. Sheffer, Scontex<Tug Eureka, Jackson<SS Ada, Peluffo<Lamport & Holt Line, Hermanos<same, De Bary Co<same.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Common Law Calendar—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Case on—Hoyt<Brigham, Koiwaitis<Lehigh Valley RR, Scudder, as trustee<Curtin (3.), US on benefit of Bloch<Masonic Const et al, Karalus<Childs Co, Polensky<Borden's Condensed Milk, US<Harris et al, Same<Wolinsky et al.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M. in Room 328, P. O. Building.

Discharges: Edmund Mabie, Henry Trahn, Charles M. Creamer, Peter Martin Jensen, Sam Kirshner, Louis Stein.

Motions: Edward Theriault (2.), Samuel C Lockwood, John P Rissling, Paul H Arndt, Morris Rahinsky, Jacob Grossman, Adam J Ingram, Joseph H Garvey (2.), G. W. Ravnor, Martin Hagenah and ano. (Hagenah Bros.), Machine Metal Prod'ts Co, Perry B Rowe, Bay Dredging & Con Co (2.).

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Re Baker<Maguire, Re Donihee, Re CNY, (Sconeck.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Shearn, J.—Litigated motions.

Importing Specialty Co, Inc<Guadagnino, De Wischussen<Perry, De Koning<Smith, Wiesbader<United Fruit Co, Feldman<Goldberg, Mittelteutchen Privat Bank<Chaitin, Re Chaloner, Re Perfumes Riviera, Inc, Palm Fixture & Co<Fechteler, Berson<Marshall, Wasserman<Cohen, Keosayian<Geiger, Koerner<Merewitz (2.), Mason<Mason, Baruch<Baruch, Re Worch (Heil.), Gildner<Ottenberg, Ben<Paramount Pictures Co, Re John D, Inc, Kleinman<Bernseen, CNY<Brainard, Re Scanlon, Guntzer<Healy, Guaranty Trust Co<Second Av RR, Cavallaro<Faust, Carr<Wilde, Leiber<Arop, Inc, Mutual Life Ins Co<Century Realty Co, Coutts<Schlesinger, Lint, Butscher & Ross, Inc<Kraft (2.), Re Lincoln Trust Co (Bennet.), Re Hills, CY<William Purnell Co, Ziegler<Howell (2.), McCarthy<Schmidt, Riverside Bank<McCown, Smith<Elliott, Leavitt<Lemborn, Re San Joaquin Sugar Estates, Inc, Allen<Wells Fargo, 40, Harrington<Low's Theatrical Ent, &c., Vaudeville, Carrie<Aguero, Davis<Realty Supervising Co, Baldwin<Markham, Feldman<Washburn Wire Co, Risso<Linch, Tetanis<Atlantis, Hyman<Nas Elec RR, Allen<NY Herald Co, Kaplan<CNY, Glumac<Leh Val RR.

PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Schulsinger<Westcott Exp Co, Under<Bo Bklyn Ry.

PART V.—Cavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Fector<Delamatre.

PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Smith<Smith.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Pochefsky<N Y Rys.

PART XII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Bissell, J.—At 10 A. M. Dillon<CNY.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.

Nesgle<Neenan, Imperator Rtr Co<Tull, Hynes<Kabre Assets Corp, Hetson & Schafran<Von Ralfz, Atlantic Terra Cotta Co<Nordone, Little<Ware, Bernhaan<New Eng Cas Co, Hansen<McGovern, Wolf<De Vaux, Spencer<Colima Lumber, Stockum<Lambert H E Co, Dogin<Dogin, Del Mar<Del Mar, New Eng Cas Co<Sirignano, Brunson<Gillespie, Green<Wahmann, Same<Schaefer, Same<Liquor Seized, &c. (Peduto, Same<same (136 W 28th St.)

Same<Windolph, People<New Amsterdam Cas Co, Graf<Kaplan, Philip<Peerless Pigture Prod, Sandler<Latham Hotel, Crown<H M Goldstein Co, Inc, Tillie<Griffin, Seletsky<Blum, Berliner<Stanschek, Tavider<Jacob Bros, Welks<Bernhard, O'Dea<Woods, Morris<Proctor, Jr, Sarterius<Walker, Kent Mfg<Wellington, Sinclair<Palmer, City of Worcester<Colwell Lead Co, Friedman<Blauhut, Senor<Levy, Wickstrom<Peck, Northern Bank<Sprousell, Case on.

PART XV.—No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bacon<Modern Pen, McMurray<Diemenland Reopath Co, Pipe & Const Supply<Mason & Hanger Co.

PART XVII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Frankel<Peters.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:

John Caffrey, James J Finn, Mary G. Quinney, Robert J Mahoney, Thomas F O'Rourke, Hiram H Lamport, Henry Freeman, Emanuel Brown, John T Brady, Carrie M Metcalf, Catherine M Reed, Victoria Szczyplorski, Rocco Canuso, Solomon Cohen, Searfino Plaza (2.), Paul Leschhorn, Frederick Leschhorn, Ida Baron, Henry H Heert, Alice D W Chauncay, Edward H Ross, Mary Hartley, Gaylord S Truesdell, Henry Kahn, James Scanlan, Amelia G Cutter, Henry T Cutter, Edward H Ross, Patrick Leahy, Abram Bernard, Roland D Jones, John W Grindle, Joseph Bitsenti &c, Egedio A Fanelli, Jacob Faulhaber, Mary A Bennett, Amalia L Muller, Joseph Goldberg, Amelia Lavanburg, John O'Connor, Newton A Couper, George J Foster, Harry E Smith, Sophie Eilers, Isaac V Brokaw, Laura W Richardson, Frederick Dietz, Samuel Longstreet, Charles B Greene, George S Hall, Joseph M McFadden, Katharina Langeloth, Fannie Simon, Mary Collins, Thomas Crawford, Abraham Holland, Anna McKenna, Mary Larkin, Nellie B Taft, Henry C Gallagher, Charles M Moore, William Rosenhoff, Alfred G Myers, Emma K Brumann, Frank E Blackwell, Louis Israel.

Estates of: David H Marsh (Issue of Fact.), Henry Truberg (same), Solomon Cohn (same.), Sophie D Huber (same.), Thomas Draper (same.)

Wills for probate: Samuel Deane, Jr, Alexander Moriet, William Burck, Harry L Bammann, Ella B Perry.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested will—Della K Lynch.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM — Part I. — Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions.

Joseph<Kobusch, Steinberg<Israel, US Fid & Dep<Muir, Aspinwall Apts<Goldwater, Leibowich<Steinfeld, Jones<Ihlseng, Doherty<Knick Ice, Weinstein<Read, Glasier<Cutler Power, Roth<Feldman Bros, Stoits<Sonntag (2.), Bitterman<Gottlieb, Novigrodsky<NY Sav Bank, Lewis<Eneman (2.), Kenmore<Burke & M, Rattner<Rappaport, Meyer<Van Allen, Kass<Karp.

Hollywood Co<Tracy, Kamenitsky<Corcoran, Schaffer<Home Ins, Schwartz<J R Waist, &c Co, Purcell<Lynch, Keppler<Jacobs, Schaefer<Glendenning, Chic Millwork Supply Co, Arundel Rty<Cashman, Gregorovich<Klaiss, Eisenberg<Wedick, Wallace<Gouldin, Heidt<Crosswy's Rty, Macaluso<Reisenwaber's, Roberts & Bros<Weston.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS — Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Kane<N Y Rys, Lerner<same, Sugerman<same, Stromberg<Greenfield, Austin<Heller (2.), Alpert<Borden's C M Co (3.), Kravitz<Borden's C M Co (2.), Walters<Morosco, Boyle<Kaughran, Rubenstein<Ward Baking Co, Stalof<Linch, Hamburg<Kaufman (2.), Morando<Woodruff Smith, Inc, Kirchner<Lissner (2.), Sonberg<Nussbaum, O'Brien<Goetz, Meyer<Galland, Levy<NY Cent RR, Cale<84 Av RR, Wassblatt<same, Muchnic<Fitzpatrick, Cram<Fisher, McKesport Tin Plate Co<Lowy, Kepins<E Waters Co, Antler<Schwartz (2.), Schmidt<Dunne, Inland Underpinning & F Co, Gurewitz<Cassidy, Tompkins<Lowenstein, Liest<McNulty, Weinstein<Mills, Stupp<Goldberg, Peluso<NY Mutual Gas Light Co, Rufino<same.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Teitelbaum<NY Public Library, Bender Co<Hershfield, Selsky<NY Rys, Kalmuck<same, Carrol<same, Brennan<same, Schoenberg<United Profit Sharing Corp, Garguilo<Mitchell Motor Co, Simonetti<Mitchell, Kaplin<Mason-Seaman Transp Co, Goldfarb<Bidlitz, Musella<Seaboard Trading Co, Duffy<Int R T, Greenberg<Goldman (2.), Carpito<Knick Ice, Wiechmann<Kelly, Belansky<Lebensfeld, Glauber<Palma, Schaefer<42 St. &c. Ry, Goldberg<Wilkin Trucking Co, Cataldi<Roth (2.), Ayers<3d Av Ry, Trent<Rosenthal, Neiman<Schwartz, Brennan<NY Rys, Berns<same, Sadeh<same, Caldwell<same, Hefer<same, Murer<Degnon Cont, Holland<Loraine.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. Wachsman<Schleiffer, Rosenblum<Inserfield. Case on.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Jakob<Warba, Schweitzer<Adler, Davis<same (2.), Alvino<Weck Rty Co.

Baltimore Roofing &c<Rub Rest Mfg. Clear.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.

Travelers Ins Co<N L Kennedy, Inc, Nat Surety Co<Rockwood, Moulthrop<Globe Ind, Evatt<Carby, Kram<Jewish World, Rabe<Long Beach Trucking, Wolff<La Porcelaine Limousine, Same<Lantermier, Jacobs<Balsam, Decker<Parker, Taylor<Kowalski, Zindel<Huber, Latham Lith & Print<Int'l Film Service, Clear.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.

Cunningham<Perry, Cramer<Simpson Fur Realty Corp, Shannon<Hellner & Wolf, Antiny<Beever, Merrill<Int R T, Bacher<Putnam & Sons, Wolfart<Ford, Farrell<Linch, Allen<Riverside Taxi Service, Fischer<Cushman Brd, Katz<Hardy, Schochat<Seldor Rty Corp (4.), Burke<Haas, Hayden<Jacobs & Davies, Inc, Kolmer<Stern, Catanese<Ice Mfg Co, Masursky<Nas El RR, Groh<Fitzsimmons, Mesg<Union Club, Bucchelli<Linch, Rustiva<62d St. &c, Ry, Hun<Int R T, Mennis<McMullen, Sears & Triest, Witches<Martin (2.), Matrechesia<B H RR, Watson<Bergen Rlty & Cap Co, Benkovic<Stoller & C, Metzger<Abronson, Krause<Levy, Necandvics<Leh Val Coal Co, Arnold<Cons Tel, &c, Ehrlich<Guaranty Rr, Kutkovitz<B H RR, R Falter<Busch, R Falter<same, D Falter<same.

Allen<Wells Fargo, 40, Harrington<Low's Theatrical Ent, &c., Vaudeville, Carrie<Aguero, Davis<Realty Supervising Co, Baldwin<Markham, Feldman<Washburn Wire Co, Risso<Linch, Tetanis<Atlantis, Hyman<Nas Elec RR, Allen<NY Herald Co, Kaplan<CNY, Glumac<Leh Val RR.

PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Schulsinger<Westcott Exp Co, Under<Bo Bklyn Ry.

PART V.—Cavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Fector<Delamatre.

PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Smith<Smith.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Pochefsky<N Y Rys.

PART XII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

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Same<Windolph, People<New Amsterdam Cas Co, Graf<Kaplan, Philip<Peerless Pigture Prod, Sandler<Latham Hotel, Crown<H M Goldstein Co, Inc, Tillie<Griffin, Seletsky<Blum, Berliner<Stanschek, Tavider<Jacob Bros, Welks<Bernhard, O'Dea<Woods, Morris<Proctor, Jr, Sarterius<Walker, Kent Mfg<Wellington, Sinclair<Palmer, City of Worcester<Colwell Lead Co, Friedman<Blauhut, Senor<Levy, Wickstrom<Peck, Northern Bank<Sprousell, Case on.

PART XV.—No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bacon<Modern Pen, McMurray<Diemenland Reopath Co, Pipe & Const Supply<Mason & Hanger Co.

PART XVII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Frankel<Peters.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:

John Caffrey, James J Finn, Mary G. Quinney, Robert J Mahoney, Thomas F O'Rourke, Hiram H Lamport, Henry Freeman, Emanuel Brown, John T Brady, Carrie M Metcalf, Catherine M Reed, Victoria Szczyplorski, Rocco Canuso, Solomon Cohen, Searfino Plaza (2.), Paul Leschhorn, Frederick Leschhorn, Ida Baron, Henry H Heert, Alice D W Chauncay, Edward H Ross, Mary Hartley, Gaylord S Truesdell, Henry Kahn, James Scanlan, Amelia G Cutter, Henry T Cutter, Edward H Ross, Patrick Leahy, Abram Bernard, Roland D Jones, John W Grindle, Joseph Bitsenti &c, Egedio A Fanelli, Jacob Faulhaber, Mary A Bennett, Amalia L Muller, Joseph Goldberg, Amelia Lavanburg, John O'Connor, Newton A Couper, George J Foster, Harry E Smith, Sophie Eilers, Isaac V Brokaw, Laura W Richardson, Frederick Dietz, Samuel Longstreet, Charles B Greene, George S Hall, Joseph M McFadden, Katharina Langeloth, Fannie Simon, Mary Collins, Thomas Crawford, Abraham Holland, Anna McKenna, Mary Larkin, Nellie B Taft, Henry C Gallagher, Charles M Moore, William Rosenhoff, Alfred G Myers, Emma K Brumann, Frank E Blackwell, Louis Israel.

Estates of: David H Marsh (Issue of Fact.), Henry Truberg (same), Solomon Cohn (same.), Sophie D Huber (same.), Thomas Draper (same.)

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TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested will—Della K Lynch.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM — Part I. — Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions.

Joseph<Kobusch, Steinberg<Israel, US Fid & Dep<Muir, Aspinwall Apts<Goldwater, Leibowich<Steinfeld, Jones<Ihlseng, Doherty<Knick Ice, Weinstein<Read, Glasier<Cutler Power, Roth<Feldman Bros, Stoits<Sonntag (2.), Bitterman<Gottlieb, Novigrodsky<NY Sav Bank, Lewis<Eneman (2.), Kenmore<Burke & M, Rattner<Rappaport, Meyer<Van Allen, Kass<Karp.

Hollywood Co<Tracy, Kamenitsky<Corcoran, Schaffer<Home Ins, Schwartz<J R Waist, &c Co, Purcell<Lynch, Keppler<Jacobs, Schaefer<Glendenning, Chic Millwork Supply Co, Arundel Rty<Cashman, Gregorovich<Klaiss, Eisenberg<Wedick, Wallace<Gouldin, Heidt<Crosswy's Rty, Macaluso<Reisenwaber's, Roberts & Bros<Weston.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS — Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Kane<N Y Rys, Lerner<same, Sugerman<same, Stromberg<Greenfield, Austin<Heller (2.), Alpert<Borden's C M Co (3.), Kravitz<Borden's C M Co (2.), Walters<Morosco, Boyle<Kaughran, Rubenstein<Ward Baking Co, Stalof<Linch, Hamburg<Kaufman (2.), Morando<Woodruff Smith, Inc, Kirchner<Lissner (2.), Sonberg<Nussbaum, O'Brien<Goetz, Meyer<Galland, Levy<NY Cent RR, Cale<84 Av RR, Wassblatt<same, Muchnic<Fitzpatrick, Cram<Fisher, McKesport Tin Plate Co<Lowy, Kepins<E Waters Co, Antler<Schwartz (2.), Schmidt<Dunne, Inland Underpinning & F Co, Gurewitz<Cassidy, Tompkins<Lowenstein, Liest<McNulty, Weinstein<Mills, Stupp<Goldberg, Peluso<NY Mutual Gas Light Co, Rufino<same.

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Teitelbaum<NY Public Library, Bender Co<Hershfield, Selsky<NY Rys, Kalmuck<same, Carrol<same, Brennan<same, Schoenberg<United Profit Sharing Corp, Garguilo<Mitchell Motor Co, Simonetti<Mitchell, Kaplin<Mason-Seaman Transp Co, Goldfarb<Bidlitz, Musella<Seaboard Trading Co, Duffy<Int R T, Greenberg<Goldman (2.), Carpito<Knick Ice, Wiechmann<Kelly, Belansky<Lebensfeld, Glauber<Palma, Schaefer<42 St. &c. Ry, Goldberg<Wilkin Trucking Co, Cataldi<Roth (2.), Ayers<3d Av Ry, Trent<Rosenthal, Neiman<Schwartz, Brennan<NY Rys, Berns<same, Sadeh<same, Caldwell<same, Hefer<same, Murer<Degnon Cont, Holland<Loraine.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. Wachsman<Schleiffer, Rosenblum<Inserfield. Case on.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Jakob<Warba, Schweitzer<Adler, Davis<same (2.), Alvino<Weck Rty Co.

Baltimore Roofing &c<Rub Rest Mfg. Clear.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.

Travelers Ins Co<N L Kennedy, Inc, Nat Surety Co<Rockwood, Moulthrop<Globe Ind, Evatt<Carby, Kram<Jewish World, Rabe<Long Beach Trucking, Wolff<La Porcelaine Limousine, Same<Lantermier, Jacobs<Balsam, Decker<Parker, Taylor<Kowalski, Zindel<Huber, Latham Lith & Print<Int'l Film Service, Clear.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.

Cunningham<Perry, Cramer<Simpson Fur Realty Corp, Shannon<Hellner & Wolf, Antiny<Beever, Merrill<Int R T, Bacher<Putnam & Sons, Wolfart<Ford, Farrell<Linch, Allen<Riverside Taxi Service, Fischer<Cushman Brd, Katz<Hardy, Schochat<Seldor Rty Corp (4.), Burke<Haas, Hayden<Jacobs & Davies, Inc, Kolmer<Stern, Catanese<Ice Mfg Co, Masursky<Nas El RR, Groh<Fitzsimmons, Mesg<Union Club, Bucchelli<Linch, Rustiva<62d St. &c, Ry, Hun<Int R T, Mennis<McMullen, Sears & Triest, Witches<Martin (2.), Matrechesia<B H RR, Watson<Bergen Rlty & Cap Co, Benkovic<Stoller & C, Metzger<Abronson, Krause<Levy, Necandvics<Leh Val Coal Co, Arnold<Cons Tel, &c, Ehrlich<Guaranty Rr, Kutkovitz<B H RR, R Falter<Busch, R Falter<same, D Falter<same.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Shearn, J.—Litigated motions.

Importing Specialty Co, Inc<Guadagnino, De Wischussen<Perry, De Koning<Smith, Wiesbader<United Fruit Co, Feldman<Goldberg, Mittelteutchen Privat Bank<Chaitin, Re Chaloner, Re Perfumes Riviera, Inc, Palm Fixture & Co<Fechteler, Berson<Marshall, Wasserman<Cohen, Keosayian<Geiger, Koerner<Merewitz (2.), Mason<Mason, Baruch<Baruch, Re Worch (Heil.), Gildner<Ottenberg, Ben<Paramount Pictures Co, Re John D, Inc, Kleinman<Bernseen, CNY<Brainard, Re Scanlon, Guntzer<Healy, Guaranty Trust Co<Second Av RR, Cavallaro<Faust, Carr<Wilde, Leiber<Arop, Inc, Mutual Life Ins Co<Century Realty Co, Coutts<Schlesinger, Lint, Butscher & Ross, Inc<Kraft (2.), Re Lincoln Trust Co (Bennet.), Re Hills, CY<William Purnell Co, Ziegler<Howell (2.), McCarthy<Schmidt, Riverside Bank<McCown, Smith<Elliott, Leavitt<Lemborn, Re San Joaquin Sugar Estates, Inc, Allen<Wells Fargo, 40, Harrington<Low's Theatrical Ent, &c., Vaudeville, Carrie<Aguero, Davis<Realty Supervising Co, Baldwin<Markham, Feldman<Washburn Wire Co, Risso<Linch, Tetanis<Atlantis, Hyman<Nas Elec RR, Allen<NY Herald Co, Kaplan<CNY, Glumac<Leh Val RR.

PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Schulsinger<Westcott Exp Co, Under<Bo Bklyn Ry.

PART V.—Cavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Fector<Delamatre.

PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Smith<Smith.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Recess.

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PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Pochefsky<N Y Rys.

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Nesgle<Neenan, Imperator Rtr Co<Tull, Hynes<Kabre Assets Corp, Hetson & Schafran<Von Ralfz, Atlantic Terra Cotta Co<Nordone, Little<Ware, Bernhaan<New Eng Cas Co, Hansen<McGovern, Wolf<De Vaux, Spencer<Colima Lumber, Stockum<Lambert H E Co, Dogin<Dogin, Del Mar<Del Mar, New Eng Cas Co<Sirignano, Brunson<Gillespie, Green<Wahmann, Same<Schaefer, Same<Liquor Seized, &c. (Peduto, Same<same (136 W 28th St.)

Same<Windolph, People

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

West Side Purchase for Apartment Hotel—$120,000 Deal in East Forty-fifth Street—Foreclosure on Old Postal Life Building—Good Year for Model Tenements.

A deal in East Forty-fifth Street between Fifth and Madison Avenues, representing about $120,000, and a west side transaction for a tall apartment hotel were among the interesting features of the realty market yesterday.

The latter involved the purchase by Julius and Edwin Bendheim of the four-story dwelling at 133 West Seventy-ninth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, from Mary S. Dean, who has owned the property since 1898. The plot is 25 by 100. The new owners are having plans prepared by George and Edwin Blum for a twelve-story apartment hotel similar in type to those in the neighborhood lately erected by Edward W. Browning.

Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the sale.

Arthur S. Vernay Increases His East Side Holdings.

Arthur S. Vernay, dealer in antiques, has increased his holdings in East Forty-fifth Street by the purchase of No. 12, a five-story building on a lot 20 by 100.5, from the estate of Hannah E. Barnes.

Mr. Vernay recently purchased the adjoining property, No. 10, and now controls a plot 45 by 100.5. The property sold yesterday was held at about $120,000. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the transaction.

Dental College Buys Abutting Property.

Dorothea Steinfeld sold to the College of Dental and Oral Surgery 313 East Thirty-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 21.5 by 98.9. The college recently completed a new building at 302 to 306 East Thirty-fifth Street abutting the property just purchased.

Tenement Sales.

A client of Joseph P. Day resold to S. Kaufman 233 West Sixtieth Street, a four-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.5. The property was bid in at auction last week for $8,000.

Morris Halpern sold to Abram Gersten 66 and 68 Sheriff Street, a five-story tenement, on a plot 40 by 75. The buyer gave in exchange 231 East Fourth Street, a three-story tenement, on a lot 24.10 by 96. Schifter & Jacobs were the brokers.

The five-story double flat at 27 West 112th Street has been sold by Alfred Olenick and Samuel Fine for Joseph Ullman to an investor.

Foreclosure on Old Postal Life Building.

Foreclosure action was instituted yesterday by the Postal Life Insurance Company against the Croydon Corporation and others to foreclose a second mortgage of $750,000 on the fifteen-story Postal Life Building at 35 to 39 Nassau Street and 56 to 58 Liberty Street, being the southwest corner, a plot 79.6 by 100. The mortgage was executed July 15 this year. There is a prior mortgage of $1,400,000. William M. McCarthy was appointed receiver of the rents by Justice Philbin. Charles C. Lockwood is the attorney for the plaintiff.

The building figured in a trade over a year ago for the new sixteen-story Postal Life Building at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, purchased at that time by the Insurance company from Clarence Payne and others.

Fine Record for Model Tenements.

The Directors of the City and Suburban Homes Company, builders and operators of several model tenements, at their meeting yesterday in the office of R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the board, declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent., payable on Dec. 4.

It was shown that during the last six months, under the management of President Allan Robinson, the revenues of the company have exceeded any twelve-month period in the history of the company, and of 3,000 apartments rented by the company there is not one vacancy. This record, it was said, has never been equaled. In the Avenue A building there are 1,256 families.

Bronx Sales.

An investor purchased from Dr. Herbert C. Chase, 1,930 Franklin Avenue, a six-story apartment house on a plot 37 by 100, adjoining the northeast corner of Jefferson Place.

Henry Seekamp, executor, sold to Mary Diehl, 743 Kelly Street, a two-story dwelling on a lot 25 by 100.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold the two-family brick house at 270 Seventy-first Street, for Lester Vail to an investor.

Henry P. Cain sold 103 Patchen Avenue, a two-story and basement two-family dwelling for Theodore F. Godbold of Chicago, to a Brooklyn client.

Long Island.

Baker Crowell, Inc., have sold for Mrs. Julia E. Dalton, her water front property on Long Island Sound, at Elms Point, Great Neck, to Lee Rosenberg of Manhattan. It was held at $20,000.

H. Goldschmidt has sold for Mrs. Elizabeth Baily her house on Lynwood Avenue, Cedarhurst, to Edward Raeder.

$40,000 Hudson River Estate Sold.

Rock Hill Farm, a large estate north of Ossining has been sold by Nichols & Hobbie for Edgar Van Etten, to a client of E. G. Horton. The property comprises thirty acres, with a large stone residence, garage, two cottages, barns and outbuildings. The house stands on the crest of the highest hill in that section of the Hudson and commands extensive views along the river. The property was held at $40,000.

Staten Island.

The Meister Builders, Inc., sold to G. Amato a plot 20 by 100 on Washington Avenue, near Old Town Road, South Beach, S. I.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for the Estates of Tappan Zee a plot on the corner of Highland and Philipse Avenues, Philipse Manor, N. Y., to Mrs. Margaret Wunderlich for a home site.

$500,000 Garage Lease.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased to Popper & Kraus the International Garage, at 252 to 262 West Fortieth Street, a four-story building on a plot 122 by 100, for twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of $500,000. The lessees will make extensive alterations. Marc Loewenthal was associated as broker.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Co. has leased the building at 647-657 West Fifty-fifth Street, 180 by 100, to the Maxwell Motor Sales Company, and space at 1,790 Broadway to Clarence P. Elliott.

Mark Rafalsky & Co. leased the store and basement at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street to Sam Brod, furrier.

Private House Rentals.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company have leased to Joseph Larocque for Catherine C. D. Rogers the dwelling at 27 West Fifty-seventh Street and the dwelling at 53 East Sixty-sixth Street to C. F. Coleman.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Milton I. D. Einstein to Frederick H. Allen the five-story dwelling at 21 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Porter & Co. have leased for the Gaines-Roberts Company to Lenora Scott Wynne the three-story dwelling at 245 West 131st Street.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for the West Sixtieth Street Realty Company the three-story dwelling at 37 West Sixtieth Street to Rex W. Kroeger.

The Real Estate Management Company has leased the dwelling at 122 West Ninety-seventh Street for Knox & Dooling to Mme. Vaux.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

William A. White & Sons have placed $150,000 at 5 per cent. on the nine-story apartment house 145 to 149 East Forty-ninth Street; $20,000 at 5 per cent. on the five-story flat 21 West 111th Street, and $150,000 on the twelve-story loft building 185-187 West Twenty-sixth Street.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has made a loan of $26,000 on a plot of nine lots on the west side of Vermilyea Avenue, 125 feet north of Dyckman Street, to the McNulty Estate.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Grand St, 42 and 45, s s, 43.6 ft w of West Broadway, 24.6x96.9, three and four story tenements; E. T. Harmon against N. H. Hitchcock et al.; Strouse & S., attorneys; partition; to the defendant for $13,800.

Mulberry St, 227, e s, 141.9 ft n of Spring St, 20x98.11x irregular; three and five story tenements; adjourned to Nov. 28.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

8th Av, 2,726 and 2,728, s e corner of 145th St, 40x100, five-story flats and store; M. I. Borg et al. against Fleischmann Realty Co. et al.; Leventritt, C. & N., attorneys; amount due $71,261.38; taxes, &c., $2,038.20; to the plaintiff for $55,000.

By Edward A. Sherman.

9th Av, 345, e s, 98.9 ft n of 21st St, 24.8x39, three-story building; Seamen's Bank for Savings against Frederic Klingman et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; due, $78,416.10; taxes, &c., $2,144.48; to the plaintiff for $75,000.

By Samuel Marx.

116th St, 118 East, s s, 155 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; Joseph Hendorfer against W. W. Smith et al.; S. A. Cohen, attorney; due, $23,-557.69; taxes, &c., $709.85; to the plaintiff for $1,000 over liens.

AT 8,306 THIRD AVENUE.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Prospect Av, 2,143, w s, 165 ft n of 181st St, 33x100, two-story dwelling; Theresa Milleg against A. M. Wooley et al.; O. E. Davis, attorney; due, $5,962.51; taxes, &c., $83.80; to the River Realty Co. for $6,250.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Schofield St, s s, 278.31 ft e of City Island Av, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling and telephone office, 36x32; New York Telephone Co. to Union N. Bethell, 15 Dey St, President, owners; Edward A. Munger, 15 Dey St, architect; cost, $9,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Allen St, 39 to 63, and Eldridge St, 88, to a five-story stable; R. A. Ridley, premises, owner; M. J. Harrison, World Building, architect; cost, $5,000.

Convent Av, 856, to a three-story dwelling; M. McIntyre, 200 Broadway, owner; J. M. Felson, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $9,750.

East Houston St, 21 to 25, to a seven-story factory; Estate G. Sidenberg, 390 4th Av, owner; Buchman & Fox, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 23.

With name and address of the purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 105th St, 120x71.3 x irregular; Rudolph G. Leeds, 131 South 18th St, Richmond, Ind., to T. J. McLaughlin's Sons, 345 Amsterdam Av, mtg $50,000, Oct. 25; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., Madison Av.....$100

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, at centre line of 143d St, on Randel's map, runs e 72.2 to w s of Bradhurst Av x s 188.10x w 20 to e s of Edgecombe Av x n 190.3 to beginning; Sophie Meyer to Lazard Mortgage Co., 49 Wall St, all liens, Nov. 17; attorney, George R. Coughlan, 49 Wall St.....$1

INTERIOR STRIP, begins 120 ft e of Broadway x50.5 ft s of 105th St, runs s 50.5x;e n 0-4-in n to Broadway x n 0-4 to beginning; Samuel McMillan to T. J. McLaughlin's Sons, 345 Amsterdam Av, quitclaim, Oct. 3; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av..$1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 100 ft s of 129th St, 20x90; Eugene Oppenheim to Catherine A. Weldon, 591 7th St, Brooklyn, mtg $7,500, all liens, Nov. 17; attorney, Thomas A. McGrath, 233 Broadway.....$100

PARK AV, n w corner of 60th St, 100.5x 99.10; the 320 Park Avenue Co. to Ellen B. Kendall, 520 Park Av, all liens, Nov. 23; attorneys, Phelps & East, 30 Broad St...$1

PARK AV, 1,049 to 1,053, e s, 19 ft s of 87th St, 4l.8x102, foreclosure Oct. 26, 1916; Edward F. Kelly, referee, to Samuel L. Ayres, Dedham, Mass., mtg $63,000, Nov. 23; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row.....$160,000

PRICE ST, 123, n s, 25.8 ft e of Wooster St, 27x95, foreclosure Nov. 21, 1916; John H. Rogan, referee, to Manhattan Savings Institution, 644 Broadway, Nov. 21; attorneys, Rapallo & Kennedy, 66 Broadway..

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 404, s e corner of 118th St, 104.4x91.1x100.11x117.6, partition sale, Oct. 30, 1916; Charles L. Hoffman, referee, to the Strathmore Real Estate Corporation, 25 Broad St, mtg $425,000, Nov. 20; attorneys, Parsons, C. & McL., 52 William St.....

$461,000

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 30, s s, 172 ft w of 2d Av, 26x120, partition, July 20, 1916; Timothy A. Leary, referee, to Frank Gens & Co., 220 Canal St, Nov. 20; attorney, Morris A. Rabinovitch, 230 Grand St.$47,500

WEST END AV, 780, s e corner of 98th St, 91.11x100, mtg $45,000; West End Av, 766, e s, 55.11 ft n of 97th St, 18x89, mtg $22,000; T. J. McLaughlin's Sons to Rudolph G. Leeds, 131 South 18th St, Richmond, Ind., Oct. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....Exchange

34TH ST, n s, 142.10 ft e of 2d Av, 21.5x98.9; Dorothea Sternfeld to College of Dental and Oral Surgery of N. Y., 302-6 East 35th St, mtg $7,000, all liens, Nov. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 176 Broadway.....$13,250

105D ST, 123 East, n s, 170 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11; Josephine Thoesen, Yonkers, N. Y., to New York Edison Co., 130 East 15th St; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

105TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Frances Dunne, widow of James J. Dunne, and Frances A., wife of John F. Smith, both at 3,833 Carpenter Av, Bronx, to Edward A. Powers, 228 West 105th St, quitclaim, all title, Nov. 8; attorneys, Butcher, Tanner & T., 1 Madison Av.....$100

105TH ST, 228 West, s s, 120 ft e of Broadway, 25x100.11; Edward A. Powers to J. T. McLaughlin's Sons, 345 Amsterdam Av, quitclaim, Nov. 15; attorneys, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Frances M. and Edward A. Powers, executors of Ellen Powers, to same, Oct. 28; attorneys, same.....$100

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; Aaron H. Schwarz to Jeannette, his wife, 345 West 111th St, mtg $20,000, all title, b. and s., Oct. 31; attorney, A. H. Schwarz, 130 Fulton St.....$1

112TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of Lenox Av; 25x 100.11; Joseph Ullman to Anna Blaustein and another, 50 West 114th St, mtg $16,000, all liens, Nov. 21; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

116TH ST, 424 and 426 East, s s, 353.7 ft w of Pleasant Av, 35.5x100.11, foreclosed Nov. 21; Isaac F. Cohen, referee, to Virginia Danziger, 11 East 79th St, Nov. 22; attorneys, Gross & S., 309 B'way....$29,000

121ST ST, n s, 380 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; Howard T. Clinch to Edward S. and Cornelia B. Clinch, 132 West 121st St, as joint tenants, Nov. 15; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$1

124TH ST, 247 East, n s, 80.6 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure Nov. 14, 1916; Charles A. Hickey, referee, to Carrie B. Bernheimer, Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 23; attorney, Abraham Stirpe, 31 Nassau St.....$1,800

126TH ST, 103 West, n s, 20 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; Pauline and Leopold Stern, exrs. of Isidor Stern, to Cecilia Cohen, 600 West 178th St, Nov. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$7,000

Bronx.

CLINTON AV, 1,807, n w corner 175th St, 90x37; Anna Ruchti to Anton Erdmann, 196 St. Anns Av, ½ part, mtg. $26,000, Nov. 20; attorney, Anton Erdmann, 196 St. Anns Av.....$1

DE VOE TERRACE, n w s, 412.5 ft s of 190th St, 18x70; Abr. I. Solomon, referee, to Guaranteed Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, Nov. 18; attorneys, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway.....$4,000

ELLIS AV, s s, 355 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 25x108.1; Mary Walsh to Michael A. Walsh, mtg $4,700, June 28, 1910; attorney, Michael A. Walsh, Peekskill, N. Y.....$100

GRAND AV, e s, 175 ft s of 180th St, 113x 90; Charles M. Rosenthal to Freybell Realty Co., 160 Broadway, Nov. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

KELLY ST, w s, 275 ft n of 156th St, 25x 100; Henry Seekamp and another, exrs., to Mary Diehl, 731 East 156th St, mtg $6,000, Nov. 21; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway.....$6,500

LOTS 64 to 67, map 107, lots sold at auction by Joseph P. Day; John J. Halpin, referee, to E. G. Meehan, 135 East 94th St, mtg $.0,000, Nov. 21; attorneys, Sheehy, C. & McC., 256 Broadway.....$15,000

PARK AV, West, s w corner of 182d St, 74.11x18.9x76.4x11.5; William R. Sanders to James E. McElroy, 413 East 178th St, mtg $5,250, Nov. 23; attorneys, Bergman & D., 3,219 3d Av.....$100

POPLAR ST, s s, 101 ft e of Forest St, 50.4x 105.3; Carrie B. Ruhlender to Robert Foley, 2,051 Valentine Av, Nov. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

SHERMAN AV, n w corner of 166th St, 100x100; Mutual Bank to John Monoghan, 1,042 Morris Av, Oct. 25; attorneys, Kelly & P., 505 Tremont Av.....$1

TROY AV, n e corner of Myrtle St, 200 ft to Sycamore St x 300; John M. Bowers to Mary T. Cuyler, 26 East 54th St, Nov. 16; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

WEST FARMS RD, 1,525, n w s, 35x150.3; Maitland Bartlett to Beck Memorial Presbyterian Church of N. Y. City, 980 East 180th St, April 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

136TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Esther Greenberg to Anna R. Parsons, 35 East 56th St, mtg. $15,500, Nov. 22; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.....$1

138TH ST, n s, 102.9 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Bertha Oppenheimer to Jessye B. Oppenheimer, 54 East 122d St, Nov. 18; attorney, Jessye B. Oppenheimer, 54 East 122d St.....$1

145TH ST, 808 East, n s, 25x100; Annie Marrus to Abr. Richman, 1,368 Brook Av, Nov. 20; attorney, H. I. Fried, 299 Broadway.....$100

152D ST, 832 East, s s, 23.5x94.10; Samuel Lewis to Pearl Obeler, 722 Marcy Av., one-half part, Nov. 22; attorney, H. Cohen, 223 Grand St., Brooklyn.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of the lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner 106th St, runs e 145x s 100.11x w 25x n 82x w 101.8 to Broadway, x n 71.3 to beginning, Nov. 22; T. J. McLaughlin's Sons to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, due Sept. 1, 1922, 6 p. c. until completion, and 5½ thereafter, building loan; attorneys, Butcher, Tanner & T., 1 Madison Av.....$500,000

ELIZABETH ST, 136, e s, 164 ft n of Spring St, 25.2x98, Nov. 23; Mariano Scimeco to Antonio Celentano, 2,015 Cropsey Av, Brooklyn, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $30,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 19.11 ft s of 129th St, 20x60, Nov. 22; Cath. A. Weldon to Morris McG. Christie, 2,078 Arthur Av., Bronx, 3 years; attorney, Thos. A. McGrath, 233 Broadway.....$5,000

MADISON AV, w s, 42.2 ft n of 90th St, 20x70, Nov. 8; David H. Davison to Daniel Frohman, 145 West 79th St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $25,500; attorney, Elek J. Ludvigh, 37 Nassau St..$1,000

PARK AV, n w s, 1,040 s, 19 ft s of 87th St, 81.8x102.9, Nov. 23; Samuel L. Ayres, Dedham, Mass., to Germania Life Insurance Co., 50 Union Sq., due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row.....$150,000

35TH ST, 200 East, n s, 120 ft e of 3d Av, 20x98.9, Nov. 23; Helen McCartney, individually and as executrix of James McCartney, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$13,000

36TH ST, 206 East, s s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9, Nov. 23; Helen McCartney, individually and as executrix of James McCartney, New York City, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$19,000

50TH ST, 19 West, n s, 339 ft w of 5th Av, 18x100.5, leasehold, Feb. 1, 1913; Charles Preiser, Jr., to Lothar Frankl, 150 East 161st St, Bronx, mtg. 6 p. c.; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway.....$15,000

56TH ST, 79 East, n s, 66 ft w of Park Av, 17x97.1, Nov. 22; Irene B. Leon to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 5 years, 5 p. c., additional, prior mtg $7,000; attorney, Edw. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$1,500

66TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 100x25x irregular, Nov. 22; Owen F. Gaffin to Thos. H. Kelly, 427 East 56th St, 3 years; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 87 Court St., Brooklyn.....$8,500

78TH ST, 150 East, s s, 367.6 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x102, Nov. 23; Pauline Maier to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, B. A. Sands, 46 Cedar St.....$10,000

112TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of Lenox Av, 24.6x 100.11, Nov. 2; Anna Blaustein to Joseph Ullman, White Plains, N. Y., due Dec. 1, 1921, 6 p. c., prior mtg $16,000; address, 160 Broadway.....$3,000

182D ST, s e corner Audubon Av, 28x70, Nov. 22; Rose Newman to Jos. L. Myers, 58 Central Park West, and another, Jos. Leteen, will Robert W. Taller for Esther L. Johnson, dus and mortgage as per bond, equal lien, with prior mtg $7,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 50 ft s of 174th St, 50x 95.7; Hugh P. Connolly to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St., Nov. 22, 5 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$5,500

CARPENTER AV, e s corner 225th St, 27x 105; W. M. Realty Company, Inc., to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 103 Park Av., Nov. 22, due Sept. 22, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. J. Crandall, 103 Park Av.....$1,500

GRAND AV, e s, 175 ft s of 180th St, 56.6x 90; Freybell Realty Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., Nov. 22, due May 1, 1922, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$35,000

GRAND AV, e s, 231.6 ft s of 180th St, 56.6x 90; same to same, Nov. 22, due May 1, 1922, 5½ p. c.; same attorney.....$35,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 114 ft n 190th St, 76x149.1; Lewis H. Woods to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,800 3d Av, Nov. 16, due Dec. 1, 1917; attorneys, MacKeller & G., 43 Cedar St..$8,000

PARK AV, w s, s w corner 182d St., 74.11x 18.6x76.4x15.8; James C. McElroy to William R. Sanders, 2,063 Anderson Av, Nov. 23, due as per bond; attorneys, Bergman & D., 3,219 3d Av.....$1,750

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, 624, store floor; Charles Young to Philip J. Gold, 100 West 141st St, 5 years from Nov. 15, 1916; address, 624 Lenox Av.....$780

PEARL ST, 436, hotel, &c., all; Mary E. Koessel to Benjamin Werksman, Inc., 772 Harrison Av, Harrison, N. J., 5 years from Dec. 1, 1916, 5 years' rental at $3,400; attorney, Philip Goldfarb, 302 Broadway..$3,200

84TH ST, 208 to 212 West, all; Hartford Realty Co. to Payton M. Hughes, Hughes & Hughes, on premises, 6 2-12 years from Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, Mrs. Hughes, 310 West 84th St.....$3,000

56TH ST, 210 West, hotel, &c, all; The Forty-eighth Street R. & C. Co. to Carnegie Apartments, Inc., 210 West 56th St, 6¾ years and 11 days from Oct. 20, 1916; attorney, George A. Knobloch, 253 Broadway.....$20,000

Bronx.

FREEMAN ST, 965, store, &c; Jorgansen Realty and Construction Co. to Samuel Throna, 498 Brook Av, 5 years from Dec. 1; attorneys, Magar & T., 498 Brook Av..$1,200

OGDEN AV, w s, 112 ft s of 166th St, 43.9x 190 to Summit Av, all; Highridge Building Co. to Emmanuel Strauss, 165 West 165th St, 10 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Emmanuel Strauss, 165 West 165th St.....$2,400 to $2,760

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, Depew Place, 45th and 46th Sts, block, &c.; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. against N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad Co., owner; John Peirce Co., contractor, (renewal).....$920

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner 53d St, 25x64; Ried & Jaeger, Inc., against E. and M. Schaefer Brewing Co., owner; George H. McEntee, contractor; J. G. Schmeckenbacher, sub-contractor.....$125

LEXINGTON AV, Depew Place, 45th and 46th Sts, block, &c.; Reliance Architectural Iron Works against New York Central Railroad Co., owner; John Peirce, contractor, (renewal).....$6,068.04

MOTT ST, 94 to 98; Daniel J. Schneider against Emilie Hamburger, owner; Thomas J. Brady, Jr., Construction Co., Inc., contractor.....$92

PARK ROW, 41; Joseph J. Fitzhenry against Park Co., owner; C. and C. Electric Mfg. Co., contractor.....$75

SOUTH ST, n w corner Montgomery St, 195.3 x149; Joseph J. Fitzhenry against Butwell Building Co., owner; C. and C. Electric Mfg. Co., contractor.....$82

THOMPSON ST, 85; Samuel Dreisin against Margaret L. Secor and Vacuum Oil Co., owners; Edwin J. Epstein, contractor...$45

15TH ST, 105 and 107 East; Samuel Dreisin against Remor Corp., owner; Edwin J. Epstein, contractor.....$100

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 787; Henry Politzer et al. against Sallie Leipens et al., June 7, 1916.....$165

SEAMAN AV, s s, 100 ft e of Academy St.; Louis Vrook against Frank Wilson Construction Company et al., March 4, 1916.$272

6TH AV, 925 and 925½; Berl Pomerantz against Harris Mandelbaum et al., Oct. 30, 1916.....$130

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Fuchs against same, Oct. 24, 1916.....$563

44TH ST, 128 to 134 West; South Bishop Terra Cotta Company against The Lambs et al., Feb. 4, 1916.....$1,600

SAME PROPERTY; B. A. & G. N. Williams against The Lambs et al., Feb. 1, 1916.....$1,786

SAME PROPERTY; Edw. E. Buhler Company against same, Feb. 8, 1916.....$73

SAME PROPERTY; Leo Silverman against same, Feb. 3, 1916.....$1,735

SAME PROPERTY; Walker & Chambers against same, Feb. 2, 1916.....$5,549

SAME PROPERTY; National Fireproofing Company against same, Feb. 3, 1916..$1,954

SAME PROPERTY; Standard Building Supply Company against same, Feb. 2, 1916.....$2,923

60TH ST, 47 and 49 East; Clompoos House Wrecking Company, Inc., against Grolier Club et al., Oct. 18, 1916.....$150

81ST ST, 151 and 153 East; Abraham Levin against Frederick Bohde, Jr., et al., Nov. 21, 1916.....$185

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 105th St, 71.3x 145x irregular; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans T. J. McLaughlin's Sons, to erect a fourteen-story apartment.....$500,000

Bronx.

235TH ST, s e corner of Carpenter Av, 27x 105; Railroad Building and Loan Association loans W. M. Realty Co., Inc., to erect an apartment with store.....$1,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

EAST END AV, 85; Alfred M. Weil against Emma Barbara et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, M. B. & D. W. Blumenthal.

LEXINGTON AV, Depew Place, 45th and 46th Sts, block, &c.; Standard Plunger Elevator Co. against Levering & Garrigues Co. et al. counter claim; attorney, H. H. Williams.

LEXINGTON AV, Depew Place, 45th and 46th Sts, block &c.; Baker, Smith & Co. against Lincoln National Bank of the City of New York et al, counterclaim; attorney, C. A. Brodek.

MADISON AV, e s, 84 ft s of 87th St, 16.8x 62.2; Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of N. Y. against Charles Mayer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

NASSAU ST, 35 to 39, and Liberty St, 56 and 58; Postal Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. against Croyden Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. C. Lockwood.

2D AV, 2,154; City Real Estate Co. against Ezra Solomon et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

25TH ST, n s, 600 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Alvin C. Case et al against Georgia Anelling, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Van Biarcon.

90TH ST, n s, 283.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x100.8; Henry P. Kraft et al. against Agnes C. Mayer et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, Cary & Carroll.

112TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Warwick Savings Bank against Hattie B. Menter et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carrol.

120TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; Manhattan Life Ins. Co. against Catherine V. Hardiman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. W. Kennedy.

128TH ST, 58 West; German Savings Bank in the City of N. Y. against Samuel M. Rosendorf et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Amend & Amend.

145TH ST, n s, 318.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 43.9x 99.11; George E. Chisholm et al. against Darrow Realty Co. et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

Bronx.

AUSTIN PLACE, s e corner 147th St, 37.6x 100; Sadie B. Clocke against 182d & Garden Streets Co., Inc., et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, Clocke, Esch & Reidy.

POWELL PLACE, n s, 63.6 ft w of Cedar Av, 21x78.6; Fanning C. T. Beck, as trustee, against Arthur S. Taylor et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attornoys, Reeves & Todd.

169TH ST, 880 East; Dora Felt against Amelia Davis et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Felt & Davis.

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4½% MORTGAGE MONEY
ASSIGNMENTS ACCEPTED
LOW CHARGES — PROMPT ANSWERS
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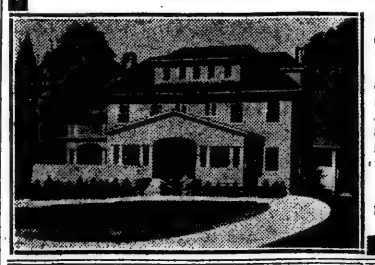

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UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by HENRY BRADY, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, November 29th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 807, 3rd floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., 4 packages lace, 1 cameo, 12 pieces wool underwear, 1 piece bleached cotton cloth, 1 piece cloth, 482 cigarettes, and 50 cigars.
The goods will be on exhibition Tuesday, November 28, 1916.
Dated New York, November 10, 1916.
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U. S Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

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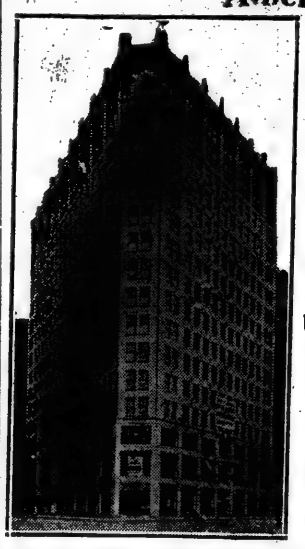

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SCHERMERHORN BUILDING
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6 Wall Street
with entrances also on Broadway and Pine Street.
About 855 square feet on second floor.
Three windows facing south on Wall Street, opposite New Street. Highly desirable.
Will divide to suit.
Apply Room 6, 19th floor, 100 Broadway,
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TWO PROPERTIES IN COMING NEIGHBORHOOD
45 and 47 West 29th Street, 50 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, and 137 and 139 East 28th Street, 45 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.
Apply to the Executors of the Estate
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$35 A MONTH RENTS or BUYS
beautiful brick home, 7 rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity, parquet floors, porch, lawn, garden, garage space; 15-cent fare; 20 minutes on Sea Beach subway from Park Row to 2176 66th St., Brooklyn, opposite 22d Avenue Station.

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EAST RIVER WATERFRONT
Nine acres directly opposite 110th Street, Manhattan; one block from the new East River Park. Near Ditmars Avenue Station on dual subway system, which will be in operation within ninety days. Only 12 minutes by express trains from Grand Central subway station. High land. Fine view. Ideal location for any institution, a moving picture studio, or a large building operation. Can sell now at a very low price. Will double in value within one year. Best acreage proposition ever offered on East River. Brokers protected.
WILLIAM D. BLOODGOOD & COMPANY, Incorporated,
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—Single, double rooms, $4.50, $14; two rooms, bath, $30.

West Side.

[illegible] 405 WEST.—Private house; floor, three rooms; rent singly; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

[illegible] 320 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished heated room; private house; gentleman; $8.

[illegible] 48 EAST.—Elegant room, all conveniences; $5.00; another, $4.00; electricity; gentlemen.

[illegible] 68 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, high-class house; bachelors; references.

[illegible] 302 WEST.—Nice warm rooms, $2 upward weekly; gentlemen. Phone Hughes.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room, all conveniences; bath, telephone; gentleman only.

50TH, 330 WEST.—Large, heated private home; southern exposure; telephone, continuous hot water.

50TH, 46 EAST.—Small hall bedroom, nicely furnished.

59TH, (Central Park WEST.)—Large room, facing Park; reasonable Bartlett, Columbus 5063.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms in handsome private apartment; elevator; all conveniences.

72D, (Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory, business man; appointment. Telephone Lenox 5, Madison.

72D, 139 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; electricity, steam heat; gentleman. December.

72D, 342 WEST.—Attractive room; bath; private family; gentleman. Call mornings or evenings.

72D, 121 WEST.—Medium rooms; southern exposure; running water; also parlor floor.

72D, 216 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated room with private bath; telephone.

72D, 134 WEST.—Small or large room, furnished or unfurnished; private family; high class.

125TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean rooms; private bath; electricity; hall room; references.

125TH ST., 108 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, bath; refined New England Christian family; reasonable.

125TH ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive, medium-sized front room; lavatory; references.

130TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, sunny rooms; well heated; continuous hot water; references.

131D, 8 WEST.—Desirable kitchenette; also large, sunny room; all conveniences.

135TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms, private bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

137TH, 207 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, medium rooms, private bath, kitchenette, electricity.

137TH, 246 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, light rooms, each with dressing rooms; running water; electricity; parquet floors; private bath; second floor; small private family.

139TH, 265 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms, single, suites, private baths; large closets, electrically lighted; electricity; high-class private house.

139TH, 306 WEST.—Attractive room; running water, electricity, elevator; homelike. Apt. 6E.

140TH ST., 365 WEST. Fine outside room, floor bath; all modern; elevator; one block from subway; $5; reference. Apt. W.

141ST, 230 WEST.—Attractive, sunny parlor; subway; electricity, phone; one flight. Businessman.

145TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; large, well-furnished, warm room; bath; gentlemen.

145TH, 344 WEST.—Unusual Winter opportunity; large room or suite, adjoining bath; gentleman or couple. Apartment 9.

145TH, 216 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished room in private apartment for one or two gentlemen; fireproof building. Hurt, 12C. Riverside 5829.

147TH, 606 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; private family; best references required. Wilson.

147TH, 200 WEST.—Nice, large outside room; all conveniences. Apt. 6. North.

147TH, 401 WEST.—For men, comfortably furnished, south room, overlooking park; well closets; running water; double, $8; single, $6. Apt. 2; Lawrence.

148TH, 600 WEST.—Apartment 25; delightful large room; facing Broadway; subway.

150TH, 537 WEST.—Well-furnished corner suite; smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 51.

151ST, 602 WEST. (Apt. 36.)—Two rooms, comfortably furnished; one suitable two; subway.

151ST, 531 WEST.—Large, warm room; running water; electricity; phone; private house; gentleman.

156TH, 158 WEST.—Large three-window front room, second floor, adjoining bath, spacious closets; gentleman; $4.50; American family; references.

160TH, 617 WEST.—Large room, outside, sunny; near Drive; elevator. Phone 2334.

BROADWAY, 2,151. (74th St.)—Beautiful sunny suite or single; shower bath; every convenience.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 391.—Pleasant, well furnished, warm room, $3.50 week. Charlton.

COMFORTABLY furnished suite, private entrance; modern conveniences. 5874 Schuyler, before 12.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (110th St. Subway.)—Elegantly furnished suite, facing Drive, $65 a month; second floor; private family; single room, $35 a month; private bath; gentleman. Phone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms, modern conveniences, gentlemen. (Davis,) apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, 137th Subway.—Nicely furnished rooms; home cooking. Apt. 4C.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 596, (apt. 1.)—Exceptional bachelor's suite; rooms front, facing Hudson; reasonable.

ST. FRANCIS HOUSE,
359 West 20th St.
Newly furnished residence for women; references required. Chelsea 7750. Board optional.

WEST END, 896.—Large front room, adjoining bath; steam; phone; electricity; $8.

YOUNG WOMAN to share small hotel suite with lady, beautifully furnished; service; West 73d St.; references. S 86 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

BUSINESS MAN wants furnished room in private house or apartment, American family; must have all conveniences; will exchange references; between 72d and 120th Sts., west side. Z 236 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN wants good-size furnished room and bath; elevator apartment or private house; good closet accommodation; locality 43d to 55th Sts., one block east or west 5th Av. S 87 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALCO six-cylinder landaulet, perfect condition; will sacrifice to make quick sale. 438 56th St., Brooklyn.

A LUXURIOUS PEERLESS LANDAULET, late model; cost $6,100; Gray-Davis electric equipment; accept $1,000. Garage, 305 West 76th, near Riverside.

APPERSON 1916, Velie 1916, Pullman 1916, Oldsmobile 1915, Mitchell 1914; full line late model cars at attractive prices. Garland Automobile Co., 1,888 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL 1916
CADILLAC RUNABOUT.

Brand new tires.

Motor in excellent condition.
Has been driven about 6,000 miles.

Paint, upholstery, and top in fine shape.

This car has the regular equipment of Delco starter, electric lights, demountable rims, Warner speedometer, mirror, &c. There is plenty of room for three people and lots of room underneath the rear deck for storage space; special divided compartment back of the seat, which makes it very nice for touring purposes.

Prismatic lens and a complete set of tools are included.

Price is reasonable.

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536 Broad Street.
See ART SCHLOBUHM,
Used Car Manager.
Phone Mulberry 3240.

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CADILLAC "8," 1916, LANDAULETTE.
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HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, EROUGHAM.
STUTZ, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" BROUGHAM.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
N. Y., 1914, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
N. Y., 1914, COUPE, WIRE WHEELS.
BUICK, 1914 LITTLE-6 ROADSTER, wire wheels.
MANY OTHERS. DAILY ARRIVALS.
R. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

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STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER, NEW CAR.
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CADILLAC 1915, seven-passenger landaulet. Inquire R. I. Co., 44 West 63d St.

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Chevrolet Baby Grand; a snappy, light, touring car.
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1916 Hupmobile, slightly used as a demonstrator; we will sell this with a new car guarantee; this is a bargain.
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1914 Hupmobile touring car; this car has been repainted, and we will sell it with a guarantee.
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Jeffery-Chesterfield touring car; completely equipped; a bargain to a quick buyer.
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LIMOUSINE bodies, new, half price; used ones cheap. Century Co., 1,700 Broadway.

Limousine, seven-passenger, fine condition. Can be seen 1,934 Jerome Av., garage.

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MERCER, 1915, touring, with extra convertible sedan top; runs like a new car; price, $1,550. Can be seen at 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

MERCER, 1915, touring, with extra convertible sedan top; runs like new car; price, $1,550. Can be seen at 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

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OLDSMOBILE touring car, 1913-14, 6-cylinder, 40-45 horse power, good condition; reasonable. Goodrich Co., 325-31 West 49th. Telephone Columbus 820.

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PACKARD 1916 7 pass. touring car.
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PACKARD 1916 7 pass. touring car, wire wheels.
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STUTZBAKER Series 17, 3 pass., 6 cyl. cabriolet; only run 1,100 miles.
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REO 1914 3-ton truck in running order; panel body.
PACKARD 3-ton truck, with rack side body.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
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Newark, N. J.

PACKARD (1916) landaulet, 3-38 H. P.
ROLLS-ROYCE (1915) landaulet.
MARMON (1916) club roadster; like new.
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PACKARD.—1915, 3-38 Phaeton, overhauled, repainted, fires practically new; bargain; used car dep't., 1,631 Broadway, corner 50th Street.

PACKARDS. — Elegant cars; $2.50 hour; special rate Yale-Harvard game. 1200 Circle.

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PEERLESS coupe, 1914, 6-38; A1 condition throughout; Gray-Davis starting, lighting system; cost $5,000; will accept reasonable offer. For further information phone 1806 Circle.

PEERLESS 1915, 48 H. P. 7 passenger; cost $5,000; excellent condition; will sell for $850. Harrold Motor Car Company, 233 West 54th St. Pierce-Arrow Agents.

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REO, 1916.—Private family must sacrifice almost new Reo, six cylinder, seven passenger touring; fully equipped; cost $1,200; accept $750. 150 West 55th St.

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S. G. V. LANDAULET BROUGHAM.
Handsomest car ever offered for sale; body by Quimby; Westinghouse shock absorbers; exceptional shoe equipment; in fact, car is like new; used in a private family a short time, and is offered for sale at a right price; can be seen, demonstrated day, evenings, or Sunday, on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

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STEARNS KNIGHT 8 limousine, 1916; excellent condition; 4,000 miles; beautiful finish; cost $3,600; price $1,950; 1917 improvements $100 extra; any demonstration. Automobile Club of America or telephone Rector 4683.

STEARNS, 1915, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

STUDEBAKER 1916.—4 cylinder, 7 passenger; good condition and appearance; $550. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

STUTZ 1916 SPECIAL BULLDOG.
MERCER 1915 4 PASS. SPORTY MODEL.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX, 4,300 MILES.
CADILLAC RUNABOUT 1914, PERFECT.
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WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 coupe, bargain; time payments if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 50th.

WINTON, 1915, light six; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 57th St.

WINTON SIX limousine; very fine condition throughout; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOCARS, -ORDS, and other commercial cars to hire by hour, day, week, month, year. S. & S. Auto Renting Co., 408 West 18th St. Phone Chelsea 2198.

BEAUTIFUL Delaunay Belleville brougham town car; new paint and upholstery; by week or month. Bard, 114 West 50th.

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FORD SEDAN wanted, 1916; will pay cash for bargain. O., Allyn, 400, First National Bank Bldg., Bridgeport, Conn.

PACKARD landaulet; hour, month, football game; reasonable; owner drives. Curran, Lenox 8643.

PACKARD limousines; excellent condition; day, week, month; competent liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 22 West 60th. Col. 7539.

PACKARD limousine; excellent service, day or month; reasonable rates. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars; Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs.
Hour, Day. Special rate month, year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

PIERCE, PACKARD, football game, $30; hourly $2.50, monthly $300. Circle 447.

TO HIRE. — Packard, Fiat, Metallurgique limousines; monthly; Prucker, 1 Manhattan Av., Riverside 1961.

YALE-HARVARD GAME. — Rent Packard Twin-six for trip, week end, or month. C. M. & S. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Telephones 4218—3580 Bryant.

Automobiles Wanted.

SIMPLEX.—Late model, 75 H. P.; full particulars, including price. E 258 Times Downtown.

PACKARD, late model seven-passenger closed car for cash. Columbus 7301.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A.
AUTO SCHOOL,
1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.
Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced controlling accounts, cashier, typist, detail work, credentials; $20. E 296 Times Downtown.

BUYER, experienced, municipality, wants work mornings. Apt. 55, 601 West 164th.

COOK.—An experienced colored cook by the day; good reference Annie E. Clarke, 248 West 53d St. Phone Circle 3831.

COOK, competent, wishes position; wages, $40; references. Call or write C. M., care of Mulcahy, 826 Columbus Av.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Widow lady, familiar with every detail of housekeeping on a large scale, desires position as housekeeper or nurse, companion; unexceptional references. For particulars address Suite 2,560, Woolworth Building.

NURSE, practical, wishes situation; refined American woman; experienced with elderly persons and nervous or chronic cases. Mrs. Brock, 503 West 122d St. Morningside 2540.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bookkeeping; neat, ambitious, experienced; downtown preferred. E 295 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast dictation; rapid and accurate typist; good English education; understands bookkeeping; very neat appearance; $12. Anna Reith, Room 1,605 Candler Bldg. Bryant 1315.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Long practical experience, familiar with various lines; good business training; capable assuming responsibilities; $15. E 283 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY. — Legal and commercial experience; rapid stenographer; high school graduate; neat appearance; $15. Miss Stacey, John 4715.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years' experience; executive ability; excellent references; $16; capable. E 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced brokerage insurance; competent and efficient. Address Willing, E 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; high and business school education; $10. E 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, good business education, experienced; salary $12. E 259 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, central office experience; also general office assistant; $10. 2,096 Washington Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR or office work; 5 years' experience; best references. S 105 Times.

YOUNG LADY, refined, educated, suddenly deprived of means, desires position as social secretary or as companion for lady. Y 252 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, efficient stenographer, wishes position; best references; moderate salary. S 111 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT. —Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,306. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANTS EXPERT.—Install simple and complete systems, straighten tangled books, prepare financial statements, show costs, expenses, profits, &c.; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, periodical audits, investigations; financial statements; reliable personal service; terms reasonable. Kramer, 277 Broadway. Telephone Worth 17.

A MAN, 30, of varied business experience, is for very good reasons at liberty; desires connection with firm or corporation where faithfulness and ability will be means of advancement. S 42 Times.

BANKING, foreign exchange; 39; extensive German, French, English experiences, desires position; highest references. Communicate H, 136 East 82d St.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 15 years experience; thoroughly conversant with modern methods; capable of taking entire charge of office; at present employed, but wishes to make connections with progressive firm or corporation, where opportunity is assured. S 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, desires bookkeeping position; 7 years' practical experience; 5 years as examiner and auditor. M 252 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, auditor, (29,) employed; cashier-correspondent's experience; executive five years; $20 and a future. Address University, S 102 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, rapid and accurate, good penman, desires position few evenings weekly in any capacity. E 297 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, and all-around office man; will start for reasonable wages with up-to-date house; excellent credentials. A. J., 16 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, 25, seven years' experience, office manager, desires position. M 308 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Ten years' experience, double entry, cashier; trial balance; $20. Y 274 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER (32), desires position; experienced and competent; Christian; $20. E 308 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, office manager; eight years' manufacturing lines; references. S 41 Times.

BUYER of piece goods; 24 years of age; college graduate; 6 years' experience with large cloak and suit house. N 170 Times.

BUYER, general merchandise, thoroughly experienced, now employed, desires better connection. E 264 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER.—Couple, refined, wishes position as caretaker with small family or bachelor; also clubhouse; references. Honest, care Advertising Office, 206 East 34th.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants position; references. Write Irving Wertheim, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.
American; 30; years of experience; genuine ability; wife wants position of good chauffeur; excellent reference; temperate, careful, courteous; Fiat, White, Cadillac. S 72 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, English; single; ten years' experience; drive any car; neat and reliable; first-class references. Sutton, 149 West 49th St.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC, 30, single; Pierce-Arrow, Cadillac cars; references. Wilmot, 127 West 99th. Tel. 6410 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; 4 years last family; steady, competent. M. F., 507 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced mechanic; careful driver, desires position with private family; has references from New York and New Jersey licenses. N 123 Times.

CLERK-TYPIST, (20,) experienced in filing and general office work, knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography; excellent recommendation. E 310 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, M. A., specialized and experienced psychology, desires position giving opportunity to use this knowledge in business, statistics, teacher, tutor, abnormal fields. S 93 Times.

COMPETENT MAN, 40, American, 20 years' office and credits wholesale dry goods, is open for Winter engagement. Z 305 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT. — Educated Brazilian (22) desires position as Portuguese correspondent; can handle technical commercial translations. Carvalho, 1,600 Broadway.

COST EXPERT AND SYSTEMATIZER.
EDUCATION: Engineering Graduate, also School of Business Administration, Harvard University.
EXPERIENCE: Seven years Cost Accounting, Public Accounting, and Production Engineering.
PRESENT POSITION: Assistant Installer of Complete Scientific Management System with large manufacturing concern.
E 294 Times Downtown.

OFFICE SYSTEMATIZER.

Valuable service is offered to a large corporation by practical office systematizer, aged 40, whose specialty is the devising of simple, effective auditing systems that produce correct results at least cost. Several years' experience in chain store systemization. Address System, N 173 Times.

PRESSMAN, cylinder and jobbers; familiar with all grades work; reliable. E 212 Times Downtown.

SALES CORRESPONDENT, 26 years, 10 years with manufacturing corporation; sales letters, catalogue and circular composition, circularizing, opening of new fields. Sales, E 223 Times Downtown.

SALES ENGINEER.—Producer of big business, looks for new connection. A 212 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone St.

SALESMAN.—Young man seeks connection mercantile house; experienced salesman; best references. E 292 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, 29
At present occupying semi-executive position of responsibility with prominent Western railway system, desires locate in East; thorough knowledge executive correspondence, practical experience handling large organization of men; excellent credentials can be furnished; salary $2,500 to $3,000. S 108 Times.

SECRETARY, private or commercial; young American; educated Cambridge University; four years London; estate, finance, and company experience; good appearance; adaptable; highest references. N 161 Times.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer; college education; pleasing personality; highest references. M 258 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Ten years' experience shipping express; parcel post; reference. E 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, Hebrew, (21,) progressive, efficient; present employed; $20. F 266 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, evening work; verbatim, 5c folio; copy, 3c. M 275 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, electrical engineering graduate, desires position with consulting engineer or engineering firm; good mathematician; excellent references from present employer. E 300 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Southerner, wants position in office, broker's preferred, where working hours allow attendance in night business school; reliable, capable; excellent references. S 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, desires position; college education; familiar with shop and drawing room operations; A-1 references; estimating preferred. S 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, ten years' selling experience, desires position with reliable firm; best references. E 291 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, intelligent, good appearance, experienced all-around office work; references. Box 65, 163 East 125th.

YOUNG MAN, 24, well educated, experienced, stock, shipping, desires position. S 100 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, highly intelligent; knowledge supervising and handling men. N 179 Times.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires clerical position; experienced; best references. N 172 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes position evenings, from 6 P. M. to 12 P. M. C 231 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

CHAUFFEURS' AGENCY.—We are the only agency devoted exclusively to furnishing competent chauffeurs for all kinds of automobiles; all are thoroughly tested in driving Buick 6, 45, 1916; Hudson Super Six, 1917; Chalmers, 36-35, 1916; Fiat, 1916, &c. We supply chauffeurs for every make of car. Arena Chauffeurs' Agency, 210 West 50th St. Phone 696 Circle.

CHAUFFEUR? YOU NEED ONE?
Phone Col. 1495 or 1496.
Blue List Chauffeurs' Agency, Inc.,
U. S. Rubber Bldg., 1,790 B'way.

HELP WANTED —Female.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR,

with selling experience, resourceful and energetic, can secure prominent connections with reliable publication, which offers lucrative employment, with a future; liberal commission. K 63 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accurate, bright, some experience, to keep stock books; salary, $10. Drugs, S 333 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Hours, 8 to 5; salary, $10-$12; bring references. V. Silvester, 518 West 36th St. Call 8 to 10 A. M.

BUYERS—Greenhut Company require assistant buyers in handkerchief department. Apply employment office.

COOK.—At once, young German, experienced cook for small family; city references required. Apply 8 to 10 A. M., or 8-9 P. M.; Apt. 505, Hotel Belleclaire, B'way and 77th St.

COMPANION, &c., FOR INVALID LADY; WELL EDUCATED; GOOD READER; AGE 35 TO 40; MUST HAVE SOME EXPERIENCE; SALARY $40 PER MONTH; REFERENCES REQUIRED. ADDRESS MRS. H., 10 SOUTH INDIANA AV., ATLANTIC CITY.

GOVERNESS—A lady wanted as governess or mother's helper for two boys, ages 10 and 8; some knowledge of music required; reply by letter, giving salary expected, references, and qualifications. S 116 Times.

KITCHEN MAID WANTED
for family at Irvington, on the New York Central Railroad, twenty miles from New York. Apply Friday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at west apartment on fifth floor, at 33 West 15th St., New York City, or telephone Chelsea 7546; wages, $30.

NURSE.—Wanted, for one month, an experienced lady's nurse; references required. Address C. R. M., 342 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.

NURSEMAID.—Refined young girl to care for two small boys; good disposition and adaptable; character counts for more than experience; state salary expected. Mrs. J. A. Miller, 227 Fairview Av., Rutherford, N. J. Telephone Rutherford 844.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST.
Lady, about 35 years preferred; capable of acting as matron to girl employes of factory. Apply by letter, stating fully experience and salary wanted. K 95 Times.

SALESLADY.—Experienced in large retail stationery store, good wages and permanent position. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SALESLADIES; $1.50 day as extra, Saturdays. Call Weisbecker, 266-270 West 135th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—By officer of corporation, with capacity for detail and handling of considerable correspondence; good position with advancement for energetic party; state salary, experience, and preliminary education. P. H., Times Harlem.

SOLICITORS WANTED.—Intelligent women to take subscriptions James Whitcomb Riley's complete writings, Memorial Edition; New York and New Jersey territory; liberal commission. Suite 508, 171 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, reliable, initiative; one who eventually can handle correspondence without dictation; preferably with experience import grocery lines. Address with particulars, salary expected, etc., S 121 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, good; give references and salary expected. E 275 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD TELEPHONE OPERATOR. —Give experience and salary expected. K. L., 188 Times.

TYPIST.—In architect's office; specification experience preferred. Room 1,205, 1 West 34th St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; white; references required. Address C. R. M., 342 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted by large casualty company; experienced in clerical work or filing. Apply employment office, Room 909.

Irving Wertheim, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4066.

Employment Agencies.

GERMAN and ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER able to take dictation in both languages; export and import house; salary $20.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR with educational institute; pleasant surroundings; $15.

TYPIST.—Good copyist; write manuscripts and mail; refined personality a requisite; salary $12.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER capable of taking entire charge of books; must be a girl of good appearance and pleasing manner; good references. 218 Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Want experienced double-entry bookkeeper for position in financial house downtown; excellent opportunity; $15 to commence.

CASHIER.—Handle cash, draw checks, take care of cash book, &c.; $12.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take general correspondence, be rapid, accurate; $12.

Salaries between 10 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., city.

STENOGRAPHERS, CLERKS, TYPISTS.
SPANISH STENOGRAPHERS.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHERS.—French, Italian; experienced; $22; good positions. Lehigh Exchange, 37 Liberty St.

SHEPARD AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 6916 Morningside.

Instruction.

TOUCH typewriting taught absolutely free. Our free school of touch typewriting is in successful operation with every class filled to the limit. A few more students will be enrolled now for next classes, beginning January 15th. If you want to become an expert touch operator at no cost to yourself, apply 310 Broadway, New York City. See Mrs. Bodle, The Oliver Typewriter Company.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PREPARE FOR INCREASED BUSINESS.—Train yourself for new demands by learning stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, mathematics, business English. Thorough instruction at low cost. Write for booklet. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—A certified public accountant has an opening for a thoroughly equipped junior; experience not essential. Answer in detail, giving age, schools attended, and salary expected. S 329 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS

accepting good proposition. If you are experienced, energetic, and know the game it will be worth your while to investigate; a liberal commission. Apply Room 309, 776 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—By progressive advertising agency; must be high-class man and control some accounts; salary, commission. N 166 Times.

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT. — Well-bred young man with some knowledge of drafting; $10 to start. K 66 Times.

AUDITOR wanted by large manufacturing corporation producing metal products; must have thorough knowledge office detail, control accounts, cost accounting, and details factory practice to qualify; exceptional opportunity for right man; give age, experience, references, and salary expected in order that your reply may receive consideration. Manufacturer, S 76 Times.

BANK MESSENGERS.—New York bank requires services of young men, to start at $20 per month. Reply, stating age, and references. K 99 Times.

BOY.—An opportunity is afforded a bright boy, living at home with parents, to enter employ of large fire insurance company, where application and ability receive recognition. Address P. O. Box 2,136.

BOYS WANTED.

BRIGHT, NEAT BOYS, 15 TO 16 YEARS OLD, IN A LARGE ADVERTISING OFFICE; MUST BE WELL RECOMMENDED; BIG POSSIBILITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR THE RIGHT KIND OF BOYS. S 132 TIMES.

BOYS WHO DESIRE

WORK at night can find suitable employment in an organization where advancement will be made according to ability; salary, $6 to start; hours, 5:30 to 12:30; bring references. Eckhardt, 229 West 43d St.

BOY.—Wanted in a large downtown fire insurance office, boy, 15 or 16 years of age; answers should state age, experience, if any, and salary expected. Insurance, E 311 Times Downtown.

BOY.—About 16 years, for light office work in office of large manufacturing establishment, with good chances of advancement. Address box E 282 Times Downtown.

BOY, American, 17 or 18 years, in office of steel concern; wages $6 weekly. Address Steel, P. O. Box 387, New York.

BOY in tobacco broker's office, with knowledge of typewriting; 16-18 years. Apply 10-12. Gans, 128 Water St.

BOY, American, about 18 years; in office of large manufacturing concern; wages, $35 per month. E 301 Times Downtown.

BOY—Young, neat-appearing boy as "runner" for Stock Exchange house. Y 376 Times Annex.

BOY wanted for brokerage office. Room 916, 30 Broad St.

BOY wanted; bright and active, by wholesale dry goods house. Address S 118 Times.

BUTLER-VALET wanted by bachelor; must be experienced, unmarried man, (white,) understand plain cooking, and capable of taking care of apartment; city references required. Address Z 290 Times Annex.

CLOCK SALESMAN

WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S; MUST HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN SELLING HIGH-GRADE CLOCKS. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, BASEMENT, OLD BUILDING.

CLOTH MEASURER.

PIECE GOODS MEASURER. EXPERIENCED IN RUNNING CLOTH, DOUBLING AND WINDING MACHINE; STEADY POSITION; GOOD SALARY. H. LISSNER CO., 296 LAFAYETTE ST.

CORRESPONDENT AND STENOGRAPHER, experienced; state salary, age, and references. K 71 Times.

DECORATOR as solicitor for interior cabinet work, &

MANY SEEK WEALTH IN RUTH LAW'S FAME

Promoters of Soaps, Suits, Cold Creams, Petticoats, and Rain Coats Want to Use Her Name.

SHE MAY GO A-LECTURING

Declines All Stunt Proposals—Suffragists Ask Her to Fly for the Franchise.

Ruth Law has discovered that being famous isn't all fun. She can't get any rest from people who want to make her more famous.

The woman who broke the American non-stop cross-country record in her flight last Sunday and Monday from Chicago to New York has two telephones in her suite at the Hotel McAlpin and they ring all day and part of the night, bringing offers of wealth and fame if she will only do what the persons at the other ends of the wires want her to do.

The offers she has received run from a contract with a threatrical firm that wanted her to ride upside down on a motor cycle to an invitation to lecture in girls' schools. In between these offers are invitations to allow her name to advertise petticoats and raincoats, perfume, soap, and "the kind of cold cream Ruth Law uses."

After reviewing all her offers, Miss Law said last night that she was looking most kindly upon a contract by which she would get $25,000 for a ten weeks' lecture tour of the large cities of the United States, taking along her little biplane in which she made her flight. In fact, Miss Law seemed almost committed to an acceptance of this contract. She said she would not accept any of the offers from theatrical managers who wanted her to do "stunts," because she was a very serious-minded young woman.

Unless she changes her mind, she will not attempt a non-stop flight from Chicago to New York this year. The lecture tour, which will propably begin at once, will take her into February. She has promised her services from June 1 to Nov. 1 at $1,000 a day for not fewer than five flights a week, she said. She would not go into the details of this arrangement. She intimated that she would most probably attempt the Chicago to New York flight next May. However, she made it plain that she might change her mind and try the flight within the next week or so, if things shaped up. If she could get the proper machine and the proper offer of something to fly for, Miss Law would attempt the flight at once.

The attempts to enlist her interest are not confined to those of a commercial bent. Here is one interesting telegram she exhibited last night:

Albany, Nov. 22.

Miss Ruth Law, care of Aero Club, New York:

Six hundred women followers of those who seventy years ago beran the struggle without which no woman's victory today in any field would be possible are in session in Albany. They will be here until Thursday night at 10 P. M. Why not fly up here and be one of us? Help us make more conquests possible for more women.

N. Y. S. W. S. P.,
Per Mrs. FREDERICK, Secretary.

The New York State Woman Suffrage Farty has been in session at Albany this week.

An offer which came to Miss Law yesterday was from a professor in a well-known Eastern college, who wanted her to fly from college to college and give lectures this Winter. She said she prized a letter of congratulation she received from the women employes of the Cuaranty Trust Company.

It was a very determined woman who gained Miss Law's ear yesterday afternoon. She represented the manufacturers of a new kind of waterproof, windproof, coldproof cloth, and offered Miss Law five suits and $100 in cash if she would pose in her little aeroplane for a trademark picture for the new fabric.

Another concern which manufactures aviators' clothes wants to put on the market the "Ruth Law Suit," with an offer to Miss Law of three complete outfits if she will agree to the bargain.

Miss Law said last night that a very wealthy New York woman had come to her to say that she was interested in the manufacture of a new aeroplane engine that had been designed, but not built, and wanted Miss Law to agree to make her Chicago-to-New York nonstop flight in a machine equipped with her engine. Miss Law said she replied that inasmuch as she wished to make the flight within the next year she could not agree to wait for the development of a new engine.

It was a man who wrote Miss Law that he wanted her to manage a new aeroplane factory. "I will give you $500 a week," he wrote, "and you don't even have to be here." Miss Law suspected that her name might be used to further the sale of stock and paid no attention to the offer.

When she flew from Chicago to New York Miss Law wore a leather helmet of her own design. She received a flattering offer from a concern that wished to put out the "Ruth Law" aviation helmet, but when she found that the proposed helmet bore little resemblance to the one she wore she gave the scheme no further consideration.

Miss Law told last night of the proposal of the theatrical manager who wanted to pay her $35,000 a year for riding a motor cycle on an inverted track. She didn't see that that would help the cause of aviation, to which she says she is absolutely devoted.

"It all shows what advertising will do," said Miss Law. "Nine-tenths of the people who make me these offers do not want any real service I could give them. They are merely after the use of my name. I don't want any such business. I don't mind taking money for flying or for aiding flying, but that is the only business in which I intend to engage.

"If I give the lecture course, I hope to do real good in telling what aviation really is and what it may be. I want to show that there is no good reason why a woman cannot be a good aviator."

Miss Law said that the hope of making the non-stop Chicago to New York flight would never leave her mind.

"I would make it tomorrow if I had the proper machine," she said.

Miss Law received a proposal from a promoter yesterday, who wished her to make a cross-continent flight. She said she would not attempt that until she had made the Chicago-New York flight.

"However," she concluded, "I am devoted to cross-country flying and my future efforts will be in that direction."

The Aero Club will give a dinner to Miss Law at the Hotel Astor about the middle of December. Among those who will be invited to speak are the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and Rear Admiral Peary.

KILLED BY BUILDING'S FALL.

Roof of New Structure Collapses—Seven Men Hurt.

One man was killed and seven others injured when the roof of a three-story building, under construction at Sixty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, collapsed yesterday morning. Fifteen men were at work on the third floor at the time. Wendelin Hudec, a laborer, 425 East Seventy-seventh Street, was crushed to death by a block of concrete which fell when the iron supports gave way. The seven men who were injured will all recover, it was said.

The building, which is to be a garage, is being built by George G. Wilson & Co. for William Hirsch of 25 West Forty-second Street and Dr. Elmer Miller of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital.

Soon after the collapse the police reserves from the East Sixty-seventh Street station, two fire companies, and several ambulances were on the scene. Four of the injured men, all suffering internal injuries, were taken to Flower Hospital.

WRITER SUES TOWN TOPICS.

Wetmore Wants $25,000 for Gossip Printed About Him and His Wife.

Louis H. Wetmore, a writer and stepson of Dr. James W. Markoe, the pathologist and physician to J. P. Morgan, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Town Topics for $25,000 for statements concerning himself and his wife, who was Miss Eugenie Philbin, daughter of Justice Philbin. The article to which Mr. Wetmore takes exception was printed on July 10 last, and said that the plaintiff's "dream had turned into a nightmare almost within a year," because Mrs. Wetmore had left her husband and was in California with her mother, "vowing that never, never will she live with Louis again, although a divorce is not contemplated because the Philbins are of the Roman Catholic faith."

Mr. Wetmore took exception especially to statements that Miss Philbin "surprised society by jilting Arthur Jones and eloping with Wetmore," and that "to this end Louis turned Catholic." The writer said further that "there are some who hold he did not give the full reasons when he lectured on 'Why I Became a Catholic' before the Catholic Converts League last April."

Mr. Wetmore alleges that these statements are false and defamatory and that they hold him up to contempt as a "liar and hypocrite."

Before Miss Philbin's marriage to Mr. Wetmore on Feb. 16, 1915, she had been engaged to Arthur R. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Strother Jones of 39 East Thirty-ninth Street. The engagement was broken off by mutual consent in June, 1914. Miss Philbin made her debut in 1913.

849 NEW CITY POSITIONS.

Salaries They Provide, and Rises Elsewhere, Total $1,848,302.30.

According to a report made yesterday to the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, there are to be 849 more city positions next year than this year. The salary total for the new places amounts to $701,121.50. The bills have been passed upon favorably by the Board of Estimate, and are now before the Aldermen for action. There are also 19,400 salary increases for 1917, making the total for the rises and new places $1,848,302.30.

The biggest new position to be filled is that of a $10,000 executive manager of the Board of Education. Leo Arnstein, who was assistant to George McAneny when the latter was President of the Board of Aldermen, is slated for the place. The position of supervising engineer at $4,000 a year has also been created in the Education Department.

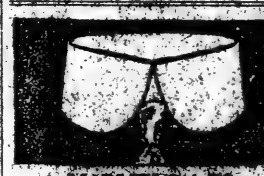
HIGH PRICES AT NEW REVUE.

St. Martin's Theatre Charges a Guinea for Stalls at "Houp-la."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—An interesting experiment, began in London tonight with the opening of the new St. Martin's Theatre with guinea stalls and other prices in proportion. The theatre is a handsome building, beautifully decorated and comfortably arranged. The program is a revue called "Houp-la," with Gertie Millar and George Graves as the leading English artists and Nat D. Ayer and Ada Adams as the chief Americans in the cast. The revue follows the regular paths with the usual accessories. There are songs about girls from Honolulu and other parts and dances to accompany them. But in this case the price is the thing, and with Minister Runciman seriously telling London restaurant managers that luxurious menus must be taboo, the question arises, What will the London public think of a theatre which calls upon its patrons to pay double the ordinary rates for not extraordinary theatrical fare?

Manager C. B. Cochran inserted in the program a leaflet defending the high prices on various grounds, arguing that the guinea stalls would not divert a penny piece from more worthy expenditure. There already is a war tax on theatre tickets, and if Mr. Cochrane's venture succeeds other managers will come into line, and other theatre prices will follow the upward trend of all things, both necessities and luxuries during this war.



MARLEY 2¼ IN.
DEVON 2¼ IN.

ARROW COLLARS

15 cts. each, 6 for 90 cts.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

MORE MONEY
WE LOAN 25% MORE
than any other loan company on Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.
Our Rate 1% Per Month
MAX BERNSTEIN
273 West 125th Street.

Imported fabrics, seldom found in ready-for-service shirts, contribute much toward making my

$2.00 SHIRTS

FOUR FOR $7.50

—near-kin to the best two-fifty garments of which you know.

The patterns are the tasteful sort usually linked with custom garments.

Wm. C. White
HIMSELF PRESIDENT
WHITE & WHITE
335 Broadway Cor. Worth St.
25 Cortlandt St. near Church

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Notice is hereby given that the following certificates of stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company have been lost: No. A-96477—4 shares common stock; No. B-34890—2 shares preferred stock, in name of Gustave Charles Genest; No. A-95478—2 shares common stock; No. B-34891—1 share preferred stock, in name of Rene Laumonier, and all persons are warned against negotiation of said certificates. Swiss Bankverein, London, England.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN.

NATIONAL 1913, Factory No. 5658, Toy Tonneau; N. Y. License B-82068; stolen 12 o'clock noon, Nov. 23, in front of Manhattan Storage Warehouse, 7th Av. and 52d St., New York. A. A. B. on side door. Two small bicycle lamps under dash lamp. Communicate R. Wilmerding, 80 Maiden Lane, New York. Telephone John 3554.

LOST.—Between 375 Park Av., Ritz-Carlton Hotel, and Metropolitan Opera House, brooch, large yellow diamond, surrounded by white diamonds; $500 reward. Howard & Co., 14 East 47th St.

LOST—On Tuesday night, vicinity of the Martinique Hotel, small finger ring with large blood-stone setting; liberal reward. K 64 Times.

LOST—Davenzatti catalogue; left American Art Association rooms on settee, entrance salesroom, Wednesday, 4:15-4:30; reward. A. Kauser, 1,402 Broadway.

LOST.—In or near Prospect Park Sunday, mink fur collar; suitable reward for return. M. W. Morehouse, 60 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Handbag, neighborhood East 42d St., containing silver rosary, money, and eyeglasses; reward. Telephone McGuire, 9750 Columbus.

LOST—Gold cigarette case; name and address inside. Return to Room 522, 61 Broadway, for liberal reward.

LOST—Bar pin, with raised diamonds; reward. D. A. McLaughlin, 2,355 Grand Concourse, Bronx.

LOST—Round gold watch-fob locket; reward. Huddy, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.

LOST—Nov. 16, gold brooch, with sapphire and pearls; reward. N 11 Times.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Small bar pin, pearls and sapphires. C. E. Hawe, 340 West 144th St.

REWARD.—Handkerchief containing sum of money, between West 175th and Grand Central. Please return Moon's School, West 181st St.

REWARD.—Platinum bar pin, set with sapphires and diamonds, Saturday, Nov. 18, shopping district. Telephone Skipp, Forest Hills 6290.

REWARD.—Gold watch bracelet, between Colonial Theatre, 72d subway. Nally, 626 West 138th.

REWARD.—Black handbag, 103d-135th Sts.; valuable to owner only. Riverside 8600.

REWARD.—Large aqua marine pin, 81st and 84th, on Broadway. 213 West 70th.

$100 REWARD

for lady's dark blue enameled Tiffany & Co. watch, set with small diamonds, and diamond and platinum chain; lost Nov. 22, between Madison Av., 57th-59th Sts., Park and Lexington Avs., 61st St.
Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$500 REWARD

for long barpin of alternating diamonds and oval sapphires, lost Nov. 20, vicinity Broadway and 34th St., or Madison Av. and 47th St.
Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$150 REWARD

for solitaire diamond earring, weight about ¾ carats, lost Nov. 3 in New York.
TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$500 REWARD for the return of a diamond platinum pin, with white pearl in centre, lost Monday evening between Hotel Plaza and Harris Theatre. Call between 1 and 11 P. M., J. L. Riddell, Hotel Plaza.

Found.

FOUND—On 5th Av. bus, purse containing keys and money. Z 228 Times Annex.

FOUND—A roll of brass. Returned upon identification. K 75 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Fudge, brown Pomeranian; male; Columbus Av. and 104th St., Wednesday night; reward. Giffen, 150 West 104th. Tel. 3832 Riverside.

Special—
Silk and Fibre Knit Reefers

$1.95

Friday and Saturday Only

1,200 Knitted Reefers from our regular stocks—many are correct for evening dress. Special at $1.95 for Friday and Saturday ONLY.

Do your Christmas shopping early.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
246-248 West 125th St. } Open
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Roast Turkey—Mince Pie —and Clothes!

And right after Thanksgiving comes Christmas with its Plum Pudding and sleigh bells—and then, New Year's.

It's the season for good things within—and without. Thanksgiving makes us all want the feeling that comes with new clothes—right for the day.

Right clothes for night, too—and after sunset, you know what that means. Right clothes for the big outdoors, that we Americans are just beginning to enjoy.

Here they are—all of them.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats whose prices are a cause for thanksgiving. They begin at $20; more than half of them are $25, $30, $35—fine imported fabrics at $40, $45 and up. You should see the rich fur-trimmed overcoats—$50 to $90.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Dress Suits at $35—fine dress worsteds, silk lined. Tuxedo Coats to match, $24. Cutaway Coats and Vests begin at $25.

Stetson Hats, shirts, neckwear, hosiery, dress accessories.

Won't you make us a Thanksgiving call? You'll find a mighty interesting showing—and a politely cheerful salesman to help you look; equally cheerful, whether you buy or not.

Wallach Bros.

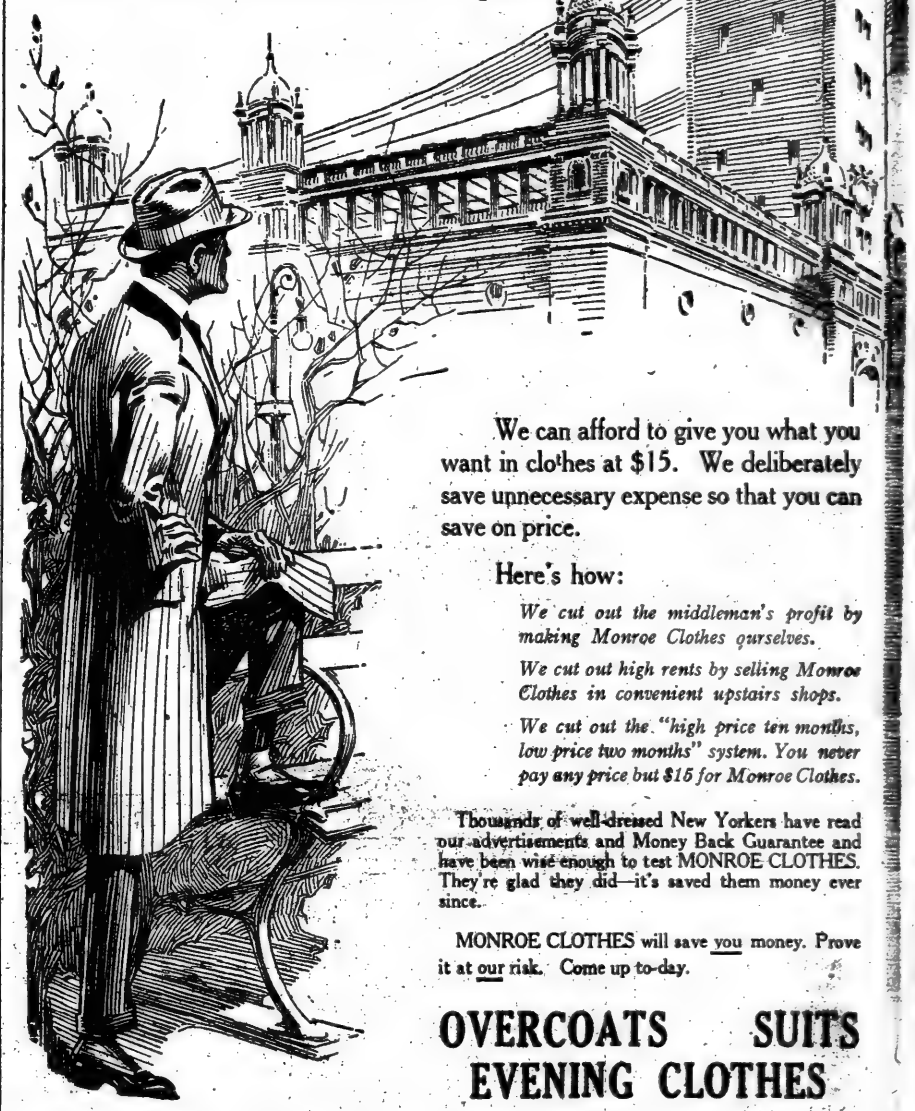
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th
Third Ave., Cor. 122d } Open
246-248 West 125th } Evenings

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Monroe Clothes

AS the Diana-crowned tower of Madison Square Garden is considered the most graceful of New York's many architectural masterpieces, so are MONROE CLOTHES pre-eminent among high-grade, medium-priced clothing for men.

The Monroe way of tailoring and selling, the economies that come from our tremendous output, permit the introduction of such quality into MONROE CLOTHES as is rarely found in garments costing less than twice the standard Monroe price



We can afford to give you what you want in clothes at $15. We deliberately save unnecessary expense so that you can save on price.

Here's how:

We cut out the middleman's profit by making Monroe Clothes ourselves.

We cut out high rents by selling Monroe Clothes in convenient upstairs shops.

We cut out the "high price ten months, low price two months" system. You never pay any price but $15 for Monroe Clothes.

Thousands of well-dressed New Yorkers have read our advertisements and Money Back Guarantee and have been wise enough to test MONROE CLOTHES. They're glad they did—it's saved them money ever since.

MONROE CLOTHES will save you money. Prove it at our risk. Come up to-day.

OVERCOATS SUITS
EVENING CLOTHES

AMERICA'S LARGEST UPSTAIRS CLOTHIERS

Monroe Clothes

B'WAY, Cor. Fulton Street
42nd ST., Cor. B'way—Times Square
NASSAU ST., Cor. Frankfort—City Hall
125th ST., Cor. 5th Ave.
BRONX—Boston Ave., Cor. 149th St.
BROOKLYN—Court St., Cor. Montague St.
NEWARK—151 Market St.
JERSEY CITY—288 Bay St.

Monroe Clothes Shops Open Evenings Until 9 P. M. Saturday Until 10 P. M.

ALL MONROE CLOTHES SHOPS ON THE 2ND FLOOR

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today; Sunday fair, warmer; strong west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,490. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS

OUR DUTY TO MOVE FOR PEACE AT ONCE, SAYS JACOB SCHIFF

Declares James M. Beck Was "Unwise" in His Warning Against Such Action.

ADMITS TASK IS DIFFICULT

But Believes America Can End the War and Gain Friendship of the World.

TAFT PRESIDES AT MEETING

English, French, German Statesmen Send Messages Indorsing Aims of League to Enforce Peac..

A suggestion that the League to Enforce Peace be made an instrument for ending the war in Europe was made by Jacob H. Schiff last night at a conference of leaders of the organization which ex-President Taft founded. The banker voiced the opinion that, though the difficulties were great, the United States could, and should, attempt now to bring together the warring nations.

It was announced last night that meetings similar to the gathering here would shortly be held in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and other leading cities with a view to organize public opinion in behalf of the league.

Mr. Schiff took a directly opposite view to that voiced by James M. Beck in a recent speech at the Fifth Avenue Association dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Beck then said peace now would be "premature," and that by trying to force it we should incur the enmity of the Allies as we had already incurred the hatred of the Central Powers. Mr. Schiff, referring to Mr. Beck as an "eminent speaker," called his utterances "unwise." Mr. Beck attended last night's dinner and heard his arguments so characterized.

We would not only be doing our duty, but would gain the friendship of all nations by moving now for peace, Mr. Schiff argued, and would be fulfilling our rôle of 'trustee of the interests of humanity.'"

Further interest was added to the conference by messages of sympathy with the main purposes of the league from Viscount Grey, Premier Briand, and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg. The two last named communications were delivered through the embassies of France and Germany, respectively, at Washington. The Grey and Bethmann Hollweg statements, however, made the stipulation that their indorsement of the principles of the league was to be made effective after this war only.

Messages from Statesmen.

The conference took the form of a dinner, and was held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Ex-President Taft, President of the league, presided, and those who spoke were, besides Mr. Schiff, United States Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, who praised the foreign policy of President Wilson; Alton B. Parker, Robert E. Speer, and Finley J. Shepard.

The only decorations in the ballroom were giant American flags suspended from the first galleries on the four sides of the room. There was not an unneutral incident of any kind during the evening, so far as the spoken word or applause was concerned.

The meeting was enthusiastic. If any body present was opposed to the program or the purposes of the league that person remained very quiet, though all shades of beliefs, some who ardently sympathized with the Allies and others who held just as deep sympathy for the Central Powers, were there.

For instance, there was Mr. Beck, whose speech at the dinner of the Fifth Avenue Association Mr. Schiff referred to; there was Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul General; Lord Aberdeen of Scotland, at one time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and others who are well-wishers of France, England, and their allies. On the other hand, among those who listened and applauded the utterances of the speakers were Herman A. Metz, Bernard Ridder, Captain Ewald Hecker of the German Army, who succeeded Dr. Dernburg as representative in this country of the German Red Cross, Dr. Kuno Francke of Harvard, and other prominent men whose sympathies are with the Teutonic nations.

The messages from European statesmen aroused great interest.

From Viscount Grey, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, came this:

LONDON, Nov. 23.—I think public utterances must have already made it clear that I sincerely desire to see a league of nations formed and made effective to secure future peace of the world after this war is over. I regard this as the best, if not the only, prospect of preserving the gains and of saving the world from aggressive wars in years to come. If there is any doubt about my sentiments in the matter, I hope this telegram in reply to your own will remove it.
GREY.

The German View.

From Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, this letter was received:

German Embassy,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1916.

I am glad to be able to inform you that the Chancellor of the German Empire has authorized me to transmit to you the following extracts of the speech which His Excellency delivered on the 9th inst. before the Committee on Ways and Means of the German Parliament:

"We have never concealed our doubts with regard to the question whether peace could be permanently guaranteed by such international organizations as arbitration courts. I shall, however, at this place, not discuss the theoretical aspects of the problem, but we must now and at the time of the conclusion of peace, from the point of view of facts, define our position with regard to this question. When at and after the end of the war the world will become fully conscious of its horrifying destruction of life and property, then through the whole of mankind will ring a cry for peaceful arrangements and understandings which, as far as lies in human power, shall avoid the return of such a monstrous catastrophe. This cry will be so powerful and so justified that it must lead to some result. Germany will honestly co-operate in the examination of every endeavor to find a practical solution of the question, and will collaborate to make its realization possible. This all the more if the war, as we expect and trust, will create political conditions which do full justice to the free development of all nations, the small ones as well as the great nations. Then it will

Continued on Page 4.

CECIL SAYS PEACE TALK IS WORTH LITTLE NOW

Cites Deportations of Belgians and Sinking of Hospital Ships as Reasons Against It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—At the weekly talk today of Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War, with American newspaper representatives, a question in reference to the "Cosmos" articles in THE NEW YORK TIMES was put to Lord Robert. He replied:

"They look like German proposals for peace, but as long as the deportations from Belgium and the destruction of hospital ships are going on, there is not much use in talking about peace."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Rumors that there was a possibility for definite negotiations toward peace were discounted today by Lord Robert Cecil when he said that "in view of the Belgian deportations and the sinking of hospital ships any talk of peace at the present time must be futile." Lord Robert continued:

"We have not yet had in the case of either the Britannic or the Braemer Castle any official report as to whether the ships were torpedoed or mined, but the proximity of the disasters inevitably leads one to believe that a submarine must have been responsible."

NEW AUSTRIAN ENVOY DELAYED BY ALLIES

Count Tarnowsky, Failing to Obtain Safe Conduct, Appeals to King of Spain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Count Tarnowski, the newly appointed Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, left Sofia Nov. 16 for Vienna. At Budapest he was interviewed and said he would proceed to America as soon as he could, because his Government wished him to take up his new post at the earliest possible moment. His Government, he said, had asked the King of Spain to use his influence with the Entente Powers to obtain safe conduct for him to travel to America.

Ex-Ambassador Dumba has been placed on the retired list.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The State Department has taken it for granted that Count Tarnowski would have diplomatic immunity on his trip to his post here, and should it be denied, a controversy may ensue between this Government and the Entente Powers.

Some time ago the Department notified the British and French Governments that the new Ambassador was expected to sail for the United States on December 16. Technically, it is explained, no request for a safe conduct was included, because none was considered necessary.

Since the notification was sent no reply has reached the department, but a press dispatch from Vienna a week ago announced that a safe conduct for the Ambassador had been obtained through American diplomatic channels, with permission for two persons to accompany him. This dispatch, which it is suggested here may have referred to negotiations carried on by American diplomatic representatives in Europe and not reported to the State Department, added that a change in the permit would be necessary because the Count had decided to bring a retinue of ten persons to the United States.

HEAR TWO SUBMARINES ARE COMING FOR RAID

Rumor in Shipping Circles Here That Exploit of the U-53 Is About to be Repeated.

It became known yesterday that reports had reached the offices of the British, French, and Italian steamship lines in this city that two German submarines had eluded the patrols on the other side of the Atlantic and might arrive off Nantucket Lightship at any time. They belong to the U-53 class, and the reports said have been sent over by the German Admiralty to raid allied commerce off this coast.

It is expected in British shipping circles that one of the German submarines will cruise near Nantucket, while the other will wait near Sable Island with the object of sinking one of the big transports taking troops from Halifax to England. The Mauretania has been taking sick and wounded Canadians from Liverpool to Halifax, and the Olympic has carried more than 50,000 troops from Canada to Liverpool.

Captains of British and French steamships west-bound have been warned by the British Admiralty, it is said, of U-boats being off the American coast, and are going from 500 to 600 miles out of their course and coming in inside the three-mile limit. The Cunard freighter Velodia arrived yesterday from London after a twenty-four days' voyage, which she usually makes in sixteen days.

PRESIDENT HAS A COLD; CANCELS NEW YORK TRIP

Not Confined to His Room, but Dr. Grayson Vetoes Attendance at Army and Navy Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—It was announced at the White House tonight that because of a bad cold President Wilson had canceled his trip to New York tomorrow to attend the annual Army and Navy football game. This action was taken on the advice of Surgeon Cary T. Grayson of the Navy, the White House physician. Dr. Grayson said the President was not really ill, but it was not wise for a man with a bad cold to take chances.

The President has been kept indoors for several days on account of his cold. He presided at the regular meeting of the Cabinet today, but it was held in his study in the White House and not in the Cabinet room in the Executive Office Building. The President has not kept to his bedroom, but has been going downstairs to his meals and not observing any greater precaution than keeping out of the way of draughts.

Dr. Grayson explained this evening that the President was in shape to go outdoors and there would be no danger in allowing him to play golf, but it would be taking too much of a risk to permit him to make the railroad journey to and from New York and sit for several hours in the cold air while the football game was in progress.

HAVANA-TAMPA-FLORIDA RESORTS.
All-steel Flamingo, 9:15 A. M., 55 minutes quickest to Tampa. Two nights out to Havana. Seaboard Air Line. 11th Page.—Advt.

MEXICANS YIELD TO OUR DEMANDS; PROTOCOL SIGNED

Agree That American Soldiers May Go Over the Border in Pursuit of Raiders.

TROOP RECALL CONDITIONAL

Pershing to Return if Native Force Replaces Column and Order Is Maintained.

40 DAYS FOR WITHDRAWAL

Agreement Is Sent to Carranza for Approval, Upon Which Further Negotiations Depend.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 24.—The American-Mexican Joint Commission reached an agreement this afternoon that the United States would withdraw the expeditionary column under General Pershing within the forty days immediately following formal indorsement of the plan by President Wilson and General Carranza, provided conditions in Northern Mexico warrant such action. Should General Carranza refuse to indorse the protocol signed by the commission, the body will be dissolved automatically.

Should conditions be such at the expiration of this time that it is impossible for the troops to be withdrawn, because of the activity of Villa or other marauders, the American troops will proceed to remedy this situation either in co-operation with the Mexican forces or without them. The protection of the border is left "in statu quo," each country having the obligation of suppressing such disorders as may arise.

The United States reserves to itself the privilege of sending its forces into Mexico in pursuit of raiders should this be necessary. This point was not included in the protocol, but was embodied in a supplemental memorandum.

Delay Over One Word.

The agreement is a victory for the American Commissioners. It remains as it was submitted to the Mexican delegates on Monday following a conference between Secretary Franklin K. Lane, Chairman of the American section, and President Wilson. A few changes have been made in the wording of the protocol, chiefly at the suggestion of Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican section. He delayed the signing of the protocol for several days by a discussion of the use of the word "practicable." The expression was employed in connection with the possibility of co-operation between the United States and Carranza forces in maintaining order along the border and in preventing raids and pupishing raiders.

In accordance with diplomatic usage, two copies of the protocol were prepared. The Spanish and English versions were placed side by side in parallel columns with the signatures under them. The copy which will be kept by the United States has the signatures as follows: Luis Cabrera, Ignacio Bonillas, Alberto J. Pani, Franklin K. Lane, John R. Mott, and George Gray. The Mexican copy has the same signatures attached, but the American Commissioners signed before the Mexican members. The meeting adjourned to Dec. 8 after the protocol was signed.

Statement by Commission.

The following statement was issued by the commission following the adjournment:

"The commission has come to an agreement as to withdrawal of American troops in Mexico and border control, which is to go by Mr. Pani to Mexico. If it is acceptable the conferences will be resumed within two weeks. The troops are to be withdrawn by General Pershing within forty days of approval of the agreement, but in such manner as will permit the Mexican troops to occupy the evacuated territory, which the Mexicans have agreed to do.

"Should the northern section of Chihuahua be in a state of turmoil such as to threaten our border the American troops may alone or in conjunction with the Mexican troops disperse the marauders and the time for withdrawal shall be extended by the time necessary for this purpose. The Mexican commander is to have control of the plan by which occupation of Northern Chihuahua is effected, and General Pershing is to have control of the plan of withdrawal and the right to use the railroad to Juarez if he so desires.

"The commission found it impracticable to arrange a plan of joint border control through a common military force, and abandoned the idea of a border zone, which has been so much discussed. It is, however, left to the commanders of both nations on the border to enter into such arrangements for co-operation against marauders whenever it is practicable.

"The agreement distinctly states that each side is to care for its own side of the border, but that this shall not preclude co-operation between the two forces to preserve peace upon the border.

Right to Pursue Raiders.

"The American Commissioners told their Mexican colleagues that as a matter of national necessity the policy of this Government must be to reserve the right to pursue marauders coming from Mexico into the United States so long as conditions in northern Mexico are in their present abnormal condition. Such pursuit is not, however, to be regarded by Mexico as in any way hostile to the Carranza Government, for these marauders are our common enemies.

"The correspondence between the two State Departments under which the commission was created requires the latter to deal not only with withdrawal of troops, but also with all other questions affecting the two countries, chief of which may be said to be the protection of the lives and property of all foreigners in Mexico. The American commissioners have not only pressed for the consideration of this matter, but for a number of others such as the establishment of an international claims commission and the restoration of health conditions in Mexico, where typhus is making headway and death by starva-

Continued on Page 5.

A BREAKFAST YOU'LL RELISH.
Some baked Dreifoot Farm Sausage with buckwheat cakes. Just great! Order the sausage.—Advt.

Second Hospital Ship Sunk in Aegean Sea; Turks May Have Sunk the Britannic

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The British hospital ship, Braemar Castle, of 6,280 gross tons, bound from Saloniki to Malta with wounded, has been mined or torpedoed in the Aegean Sea, it was officially announced today. All except one on board were saved. The disaster occurred in the Mykoni Channel.

A Reuter dispatch from Athens says the Braemer Castle was torpedoed.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says:

"According to an official Berlin telegram the German Admiral denies that a German submarine sank the British hospital ship Britannic.

"The vessel is believed to have been sunk by one of the Turkish submarines recently sold by Germany to the Turkish Admiralty."

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The Chief of the Naval Staff announces that the British hospital ship Britannic was not sunk by a German submarine.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A virtual disavowal that a German submarine had anything to do with the sinking of the British hospital ship Britannic in the Aegean Sea is contained in a wireless dispatch received today from Berlin, which reads as follows:

"According to the reports so far at hand the Britannic was proceeding from England to Saloniki. For a journey in this direction the large number of persons on board was extraordinarily striking and justifies a strong suspicion of the misuse of a hospital ship for transport purposes. Inasmuch as the ship bore the distinguishing marks of a hospital ship, in accordance with regulations, there can naturally be no question of a German submarine in connection with the sinking."

With reference to this statement the Admiralty announces that the total number on board the vessel has now been ascertained accurately. The Britannic, the Admiralty says, had on board 1,125 persons, of whom 625 belonged to the crew and 500 belonged to the medical staff of the various Royal Army Medical Corps ranks and ratings, including 76 nurses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Athens, dated Thursday, says of the Britannic:

"The ship, it is stated, was struck well forward on the starboard side, the hatches of No. 2 hold being blown fifty feet up into the air and the decks covered with splinters.

"Two of the survivors state that they saw the wake of two torpedoes and the skipper has given out that he is convinced that the ship, which conformed to all the regulations applying to hospital vessels, was torpedoed.

"It is reported that a German submarine a few days ago visited Larium on the mainland opposite the Island of Kea, and that an officer went ashore and took aboard a woman, who is believed to have been concerned in supplying the German submarines."

Mykoni is an island in the Aegean Sea, about 100 miles from Piraeus, the port of Athens. A comparatively narrow passage separates Mykoni from the island of Tino, to the northwest.

It was said at the White Star Line offices last night that the sinking of the Braemer Castle at a point comparatively close to the spot where the Britannic went down probably strengthened the opinion in London that both steamers might have been torpedoed. White Star officials said they had received no information concerning the sinking of the Britannic beyond the cable message Thursday from the main offices of the company in London stating that the vessel had been sunk by a mine. Reports that Thursday's message had come from the British Admiralty were said to be erroneous.

FARMERS EXPLAIN HIGH FOOD PRICES

National Grange Blames Poor Crops and the City Man's Kitchenette.

ASSAILS PRODUCE GAMBLING

Declares That Agriculturists Themselves Suffer, and Says Trusts Have Limited Production.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—In defense of the farmer the National Grange, in annual session here, issued a statement tonight analyzing the high cost of living and attributing the rising prices of farm products to poor crops and the increasing cost of what the farmer has to buy.

If any embargoes are to be placed to help the situation, the statement says, they should be on manufactured products, particularly munitions of war. Prohibition of gambling in foodstuffs and provision for more storage houses under control of the farmers themselves also are suggested.

The statement, drafted by a special committee under instructions from the grange, is as follows:

"There has been considerable agitation in the newspapers and magazines throughout the country in regard to the high cost of living, and many untrue and unjustifiable statements have been made with reference to the responsibility of the farmer in regard to the matter.

"Therefore, in order that the consuming public may have some of the facts pertaining thereto, your committee submits the following statement:

"In many countries with cheap land and high-priced lands the yield per acre exceeds that of the United States. The American farmer, with cheap lands and high-priced labor, produces many times as much per man as does the farmer of any country in the world.

Causes of High Prices.

"The high price of farm products is due to several causes. Some of the more important ones are: The climatic conditions of this country during the past year were, perhaps, one of the leading causes of crop shortage. A long, cold, wet Spring, followed by very hot, dry weather, extending over a larger area of country than is usually the case, reduced acreage and yield to a more marked degree than has been the case for any previous year. For example, the wheat crop of Kansas was a total failure; the corn crop was in many sections a partial failure, as well as the potato and vegetable crops.

"It must be borne in mind that the high prices have struck the farmer in whatever he buys as much as it has the consumer. Farm labor is scarcer and higher than ever before in this country. Everything the farmer buys, whether machinery, fertilizer, fencing, clothing, or the necessaries of life, has increased in price by leaps and bounds. This is also true of taxation, the increase being in many sections 50 per cent. or more during the last five years.

"In former days everything the farmer needed was produced on his farm or in his immediate neighborhood. This is all changed, and the farmer of today is the largest consumer of manufactured products, even, in too many cases, buying his meats and flour.

Changed Methods of Living.

"Our city cousins have changed their method of living quite as much as we have. Instead of buying in quantities, as formerly, they live in cramped quarters, with a kitchenette 6 by 8, and buy in very small quantities, or live out of cartons and cans, and in many cases with little regard to home economics. With this can be coupled expensive methods of distribution, which is not the fault of the farmer.

"The fact that nearly one-half of the civilized world has left the field of production and entered upon the work of destruction has increased the demand for all kinds of products and goods. We believe that prices will be higher for several years, especially for manufactured goods.

"As to the products of the farm, the fixing of prices is mainly by the law of supply and demand in the markets of the world. The farmer competes with the cheapest paid labor on earth. When he sells some of his products, as he did only a few years ago, at less than cost, he gets no redress no reduction in taxes or in anything he buys, and it would be very unfair when he is getting a fair price for some of his products to place an embargo on what he produces to lower the price and ultimately reduce the supply. So that an embargo on wheat and other cereals would in the long run mean decreased acreage. But if embargoes are to be placed to help the situation they should be on manufactured goods, particularly munitions of war. This would give the farmer more laborers and reduce the prices of what he buys.

"We believe that in some instances production has been restricted by trusts and monopolies. This is particularly true of the meat situation, as many of the villages, towns, and cities in many sections are not permitted to kill their own meats because of the unfair competition from the packing interests. We further believe that, while the crops have been short, yet there is plenty for all in this country, and some to sell. But at the same time economy should be practiced along all lines.

"The high price of potatoes and vege-

Continued on Page 7.

PUT BIG BOY IN CELL TO GET DYE SECRETS

Capitalists Charge Theft of Apparatus, but Really Want Formulas Rated Worth Millions.

POLICE FIND HIS FEET FIRST

Later Sleuths Come Upon Six Feet Two of Slim Legs and Body, Then a Lot of Gold and Platinum.

Henry Clay Arbutle, 19 years old, who holds the secret upon which the prospects of the International Dye Company of Milwaukee hang, was arrested last night in front of the Hotel Knickerbocker, Forty-second Street and Broadway. The police of the country had been looking for him since last Saturday, when he disappeared from Milwaukee, taking with him the formulas and the hopes of the dye corporation, which planned to manufacture dyes as good as those made in Germany. They are his own formulas, and he was locked up at Police Headquarters, charged specifically with the theft of platinum and chemicals worth $10,000, which he had been using in his experimental work in Milwaukee.

Dispatches from Milwaukee last night said it wasn't the platinum and it wasn't Arbutle that William Oesterreich, President of the International Dye Company wanted so much to get back at the secret on the basis of which he had formed the dye corporation. Arbutle was getting $10,000 a year, and had a promise of big bonuses if the dye corporation made money.

Little is known in Milwaukee of the young genius, except that several months ago he went from business man to business man trying to interest them in a dye process by which he said dyes could be made as good as any in the world and at a low cost. Finally he interested Mr. Oesterreich and several others and the dye concern was organized. Arbutle got the first instalment of his $10,000 salary, a lot of expensive apparatus, and was put to work.

Last Saturday he failed to show up at the dye works. A search showed that a large part of the apparatus with which he had been working had disappeared. A country-wide alarm was sent out for his arrest.

The arrest last night was made by Detectives Laukman and Gorevan of the First Branch Detective Bureau, who picked up Arbutle on a description sent to the New York Police Department by Chief Janssen of Milwaukee. This description said that Arbutle was six feet one inch in height, very slim, and had big feet.

The detectives said after the arrest that Arbutle told them he had left Milwaukee because he wished to develop his dye secret alone. They said he told them he left Milwaukee in his automobile at noon on Saturday going to Chicago. Arbutle was quoted as saying that after he had had a smash in his auto, he sold the machine, and left Chicago for New York on the Twentieth Century Limited on Tuesday, arriving here the next day.

The detectives said they went with Arbutle last night to 222 Madison Avenue, where he had a furnished room. There, they said, they found platinum and gold worth $6,000. There were fifty small pieces of the precious metal, they said, a number of platinum cups, a coil of platinum wire, and several sheets of the metal. There was also a sheet of 24-carat gold. A quantity of chemicals was also found in the room, including a six-ounce bottle of gold sodium, said to be worth $75, and a one-half-ounce bottle of gold chloride, said to be worth $20. The police said that Arbutle had three $100 bills and eight $1 bills, and a check for $1,404.64, made payable to "Martin A. Hendricks," drawn on the Market and Fulton National Bank, and signed by the Charles E. Hall Company, by H. W. Bolton, and marked certified by G. H. Niehmeyer.

The detectives said this was in payment for fifteen ounces of platinum, worth about $98 an ounce. The Platt Company is a refining firm at 29 Gold Street. Mr. Niehmeyer is its Secretary. The police said the prisoner had disposed of seventeen ounces more of platinum to another firm, the name of which they refused to make public. The police said that Arbutle told that he was one-third owner of the dye plant. He gave his Milwaukee address as 164 Farwell Avenue.

NO NEW YEAR'S EVE LICENSE

State Commissioner Interprets Sunday Excise Law.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—George E. Green, State Commissioner of Excise, announced a ruling today that no New Year's all-night licenses can be issued legally to grant any privileges between midnight Saturday and 1 A. M. Tuesday, Jan. 2, in first and second class cities, or from midnight, Saturday to midnight Monday, in cities of the third class.

"The intent of the law seems to be to aid in preserving the well-known features of the American Sunday by making it illegal to sell or give away spirituous or malt liquors on that day," the statement says.

RUSSIAN PEOPLE WIN VICTORY IN FALL OF PREMIER

Stuermer, Reactionary Leader, Forced to Give Place to Trepoff, a Progressive.

TALK OF PEACE SILENCED

Rumor Made Retiring Minister Director of Negotiations with Germany.

DRAMATIC CRISIS IN DUMA

Public Opinion, for First Time in History, Compels Government to Do Its Bidding.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24.—Alexander Trepoff, Minister of Ways and Communications, has been appointed Premier to succeed M. Stürmer, who by an imperial ukase has been appointed Grand Chamberlain of the Imperial Court, retaining his functions as a member of the Council of the Empire.

The Council of the Empire has been adjourned by imperial ukase until Dec. 2.

The resignation of M. Stürmer as Premier and Foreign Minister had long been accepted as an inevitable outcome of the struggle between the present Cabinet and the Duma. It caused no more than mild surprise, and this was due less to the event itself than the rapidity with which the situation matured since the definite break between the Duma and the Government.

It is almost impossible to overestimate not only the political but the national significance of the Duma victory, since for the first time in history Russian public opinion is considered to have triumphed over influences which were regarded as antagonistic to good government.

M. Trepoff's appointment to the post of Prime Minister is greeted with satisfaction by the newspapers, which, however, express the opinion that this is only the first step taken toward carrying out the program which is dictated by present political necessities. According to the Retch, the resignation of M. Stürmer is the first occasion in the course of Russia's constitutional history which clearly establishes between the Government and the majority the voice of the Duma.

"The Duma," says the Retch, "has accomplished its first object, but it does not necessarily follow that the rest of the program will be executed. The changes in the cabinet desired by the majority in the Duma have not been fully carried out. Only the chief figure has been put aside. Further changes must follow, the most important of which is the dismissal of the Minister of the Interior, and the appointment of a proper person as Foreign Minister."

Other newspapers in expressing the same views, although in modified form, say that the conflict has not yet ended and that considerable difference still exists between what has been accomplished and what is desired.

The ukase suspending the Duma until Dec. 2 is considered to have been due to the necessity of the new Prime Minister forming a new program and to the advisability of giving opportunity for conferences between the Government and Duma leaders in order that a full understanding may be reached before the next meeting of the Duma.

M. Trepoff belongs to the Conservative group. He has held prominent court positions and assisted in conferences under imperial direction to consider changes in the Duma and the Imperial Council in 1905, 1915. In 1914 he was made a member of the Imperial Council. Since 1915 M. Trepoff has been Minister of Ways and Communications. Recently he was appointed Secretary of State to the Emperor.

The Dramatic Scene in the Duma.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 25.—The Daily Chronicle says Premier Stürmer's fall will be hailed as a great political event in Russia.

"There can be little doubt," the paper adds, "that in the general view he stood for the forces with which the Duma and, as a recent demonstration has shown, the fighting forces had been at loggerheads. This change of Premiership is the last of a series of dramatic events. When the Duma reassembled last week there was no Ministerial statement, although the enemy proclamation of a new kingdom of Poland would seem to have made the usual Ministerial declaration of policy more than usually desirable, quite apart from the necessity of contradicting the sinister and unfounded rumors then current of negotiations for a separate peace. Instead of that, the Ministers left the house immediately after prayers, but it was remarked that the Minister of War remained.

"The speeches in debate were all hostile to the Government, that of the Liberal leader was of such a character that it had to be severely censored in the report. Then followed the dramatic episode. The Ministers of War and Marine rose, one after the other, and declared that Russia would fight to the end; there would be no separate peace. Within the Duma and in the lobbies these announcements created an indescribable scene of enthusiasm. The fighting services—the army and navy—were shown to be at one with the Duma in its determination to fight to a victorious finish and its demand for a more efficient conduct of the war.

"After this demonstration Stürmer's tenure of office could hardly have been long. His removal from office is complete, and it is striking proof that the Czar, too, is with the Duma, the army, and the nation."

VICTORY FOR ALLIED CAUSE.

Trepoff, New Premier, Known as a Progressive and Reformer.

Sufficient information has come out of Russia in the last few months to show that the surrender of the Premiership and the portfolio of Foreign Affairs by M. Stürmer is a great victory for the Allies as well as for Russian Liberals. For Trepoff, the new Premier, although the son of the hated reactionary despot, General Trepoff, sometime Governor General of St. Petersburg, is a progressive and reformer,

Continued on Page 8.

SARRAIL MAY OUST GREEKS BY FORCE

Royalist Troops Reject Demand of Allies for Evacuation of Katerina.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Greek royalist troops have refused to evacuate Katerina, as demanded by the Entente authorities, and General Sarrail, in command of the Entente forces, has warned the Government at Athens that unless an order for immediate evacuation is given he will proceed to use force, says an Exchange Telegraph Company's dispatch from Athens today.

BERLIN, Nov. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Commenting on the expulsion of the Ministers of the Central Powers from Greece, the Berliner Tageblatt is quoted by the Overseas News Agency as saying:

"Thus a situation is created which otherwise would be possible only in an enemy's land or in case of a rupture of diplomatic relations. The Entente cares not the least for the law of nations or the international customs of the civilized world or for the good-will of neutral States. The creation of guarantees against the brutalization of neutrals belongs to the league of nations, still sleeping in the lap of the future. Open violence, like a declaration of war, would have been a noble and courageous act in comparison to what happened in Greece; but such action would have necessitated sacrifices, and the Entente means to sacrifice Greece to its ambitions."

WOULD STOP MONEY AID TO TEUTONIC POWERS

Official British Statement Explains Wide Scope of Proclamation on Securities.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The royal proclamation of yesterday, making all financial instruments contraband, it is explained officially, is an amendment of the one issued in April.

In order to introduce absolute certainty into neutral financial operations, it is stated, the Entente Governments frankly intend to prevent, if possible, every transaction calculated to assist the Teutonic Allies to prosecute belligerent operations in any part of the world.

Hitherto, it is asserted, there have been attempts by the Central Powers to evade the terms of the previous proclamation. The new declaration defines the intentions of the Entente Governments more clearly and states frankly to the neutral world that they purpose to use every means to prevent any neutral from giving financial aid to the Entente's opponents. The official statement adds:

"Money in the long run wins wars, and no one who realizes the power of money can regard our action as either illegitimate or unnecessary. To give one indication of the vast importance of this question, it is calculated roughly that since the Allies began examining mails to neutrals contiguous to Germany they have stopped about £50,000,000 which were going to banks or persons in enemy countries, and included large numbers of subscriptions to enemy war loans.

"If instruments of any kind whatever, having the object of transferring such vast quantities of money to the enemy, are not to be regarded as contraband, it is impossible to concede what can properly be so regarded."

BELGIAN CONCESSIONS URGED ON CHANCELLOR

Secretary Grew and Spanish Ambassador Confer With Bethmann Hollweg.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (via London, Nov. 24.)—Secretary Joseph C. Grew of the United States Embassy had an hour's interview yesterday afternoon with Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg regarding the Belgian labor problem. He laid before the Chancellor, informally and unofficially, suggestions for a certain amelioration of the compulsory employment of Belgian workman as concessions to Belgian national feelings and neutral public opinion. Details of the conversation are regarded for the present as confidential.

The Spanish Ambassador, as the official representative of Belgian interests, also had a conference with the Chancellor on the same subject.

3,219,000 WOMEN AT WORK IN ENGLAND

Employed Outside Their Homes in Many Pursuits—766,000 Have Replaced Men.

LONDON, Nov. 14, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The saying that woman's place is in the home has little application in war time. There are now in the British Isles 3,219,000 women employed outside their own homes. During the first two years of war the increase of women workers exclusive of purely feminine occupations, was 953,000. Of these 766,000 directly replaced male labor. In other words, more than three-quarters of a million women left their homes to release that number of men for military service. In most instances the women went into the munition plants, where a considerable number of them have given up their lives in "doing their bit."

The number of women employed in railway work has increased more than 200 per cent. There are women ticket collectors, porters, engine cleaners, and workshop laborers. In Glasgow and some other cities women are being trained out as tram drivers or motorwomen.

The number of women recruited to industrial occupations between July, 1914, and July, 1916, was 382,000. Of this number 256,000 directly replaced men in commercial occupations the increase in women workers was 126,000. The increase of women workers in hotels and places of entertainment is only 19,000.

In agriculture 66,000 more women are working steadily today than in July, 1914. In 1914 there were only 2,000 women employed in Government arsenals and dockyards. Now there are 19,000. The English breweries formerly employed 3,000 women. Now they have 18,000.

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TEUTONS CAPTURE TURNU-SEVERIN AND ORSOVA

Also Move East and Reach the Alt River, in Western Wallachia.

TROOPS CROSS THE DANUBE

Berlin Reports Landing at Several Places of Detachments from Mackensen's Army.

FALL BACK IN DOBRUDJA

Rumanian-Russian Army There Sweeps Invaders Back in New Offensive and Takes Five Villages.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—(By Wireless to Sayville.)—General von Falkenhayn's troops are following in close touch the defeated Rumanians, who continue to fall back to positions along the Alt River. This stream constitutes a really formidable military obstacle. The swift mountain torrent in the upper reaches broadens out with many arms on the plain. The bridge at Slatina is over 400 yards long. The Rumanians in this region are concentrating for their new line of defense. They were hampered yesterday by airplane attacks along the railroad to Bucharest, the results of which could be clearly observed.

The Austro-Germans have captured Turnu-Severin, on the Danube, and with the elimination also of Rumanian Orsova the Rumanians as a fighting force appear to be cut off on all sides. This force now seemingly has no alternative except to retreat into the adjoining mountains.

Moreover, the War Office announced tonight that army groups of Field Marshal von Mackensen in Dobrudja have crossed the Danube in several places.

Following is the text of an official report issued earlier in the day:

Front of Archduke Joseph—Troops of the German general von Falkenhayn are approaching the Alt. In the western corner Rumania hostile resistance has been broken. Orsova and Turnu-Severin have been captured.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen—On the right wing in Dobrudja Russian forces were thrown back to advanced positions before our and Bulgarian troops. At other points the opposing troops have come to engagements occurred on the [illegible]

Offensive Started in [illegible]

Today the offensive of the Austro-Hungarian armies in Wallachia shows their pushing is unbroken, says the Overseas News Agency, the Teutonic allies at the same time have started an offensive in the northern Carpathians of Moldavia. Combats over the last piece of Rumanian soil held by the Russians about Tulghes Pass developed into an extensive mountain battle. On this sector of the front the advance of the army of General von Arz, which had pushed the Rumanians back, had come to a standstill.

The point of approach was strongly fortified for defense and was attacked first by the Rumanians and then by the Russians, the latter of whom devoted especial attention to this sector. At a distance of only fifty kilometers Gyimes Pass, and further southward, Usa, Ocna and Oltes passes, gave open outlets to Moldavia. Consequently the Russians continued to concentrate their reserves and attacked at intervals becoming shorter and shorter. From Nov. 4 to 6 they could obtain only temporary and small advantages by disregarding the sacrifice of men.

On Nov. 10 the allied troops (Teutonic) attacked and in one day reconquered the whole terrain. Then the allies (Teutonic) continued their offensive. Mountains of considerable height made their advance difficult, but the Teutonic troops in twenty-four hours overcame all obstacles and reached the mountain village of Tulghes.

The Russian line, which until then ran from west to east, was forced into a northern-southern direction. This change, which tactically was most important, was the first success, and was immediately extended. The greatest difficulty was yet to be overcome. Abrupt mountains, some rising to a height of 3,600 feet, must be taken and the attack carried far into the Putna Valley and beyond it.

On Nov. 12 the valley was crossed. This success in the centre was immediately felt on the wings. On the right wing, the Austro-Hungarian troops advanced against Bekas Pass, which made necessary a Russian retreat in the Casinu-Sacu Valley. Nearly simultaneously Hungarian troops cut the Russian communications by the conquest of Salaronyaka.

The Russians therefore could no longer move their troops between Bekas and Tulghes Passes. The allied troops were then standing near the Tulghes Plateau, 1,500 meters high, the possession of which, says the Overseas News Agency, will decide the fate of the last angle of Transylvania held by the Russians.

Orders have been issued to the Austro-German forces to hold to strict responsibility civilians engaging in franc-tireur warfare, and also the local authorities. It is declared officially that transport columns have been attacked from ambush repeatedly by civilians, and that the transport guards and teamsters have been compelled to fight as organized attacks. The Rumanian civilians are by nature peaceful, and the German view is that responsibility for irregular warfare must be sought among authorities who incite the people to resistance.

Mackensen Drives [illegible]

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Rumanian forces in Dobrudja have resumed the offensive, and advance along the entire front have captured five villages fifteen miles north of Cernavoda-Constanza Railroad line crossed the Kartal River, it is announced in official reports from Sofia and Petrograd. An attempt to cross the Danube at Zimnicea, seventy miles

ALLIED AIRMEN FIGHT SCORES OF BATTLES

French Aviators Deliver 40 Attacks in One Day and British Fliers Are Likewise Busy.

3 GERMAN MACHINES LOST

...erlin, Puzzled by Slackening of Allied Operations, Thinks a New Stroke Is Preparing.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Aerial combats, frequent and costly of life, have been the conspicuous features of the operations on the western front in the last forty-six hours.

Forty attacks by French aviators are chronicled by the afternoon bulletin from Paris, which also tells of a successful air battle waged by three British aeroplanes in Lorraine. Six German machines were brought down in these encounters, it is said.

Disasters to two more German machines are described in the night Paris bulletin, one of them being felled by a French long-range gun near Berry-au-Bac.

Tonight's communication from the British headquarters in France adds an account of an air fight in which twelve British aeroplanes fought and dispersed a German squadron of twenty machines, destroying one of them and damaging others. Four other German aircraft are brought down in other battles, while three British machines are reported missing.

Other operations on this front have been comparatively unimportant, judging from the official bulletins from the allied capitals. Artillery duels at a few points and some night trench raids by the British comprised the only activity. The day bulletin of the French War Office reads:

On the Somme front there has been a fairly spirited bombardment in the region of Sailly-Saillisel and at the sugar works of Ablaincourt.

In Alsace a surprise attack delivered by us upon a German trench at Hilsenfurst, to the southeast of Metzeral, resulted in our bringing back some prisoners. We sustained no losses.

The night passed quietly elsewhere along the front.

During the day of Nov. 23 in Lorraine three British airplanes engaged several German machines in combats. One enemy airplane was brought down in the forest of Gremecey. During the same day on the Somme front French aviators delivered no less than forty aerial attacks, in the course of which five enemy machines were brought to the ground. Sergeant Flachaire brought down his sixth enemy machine at a point near Manacourt and Lieutenant Doulin gained a victory over his tenth German airplane at a point to the south of Vaux Wood.

It has been confirmed that during the day of Nov. 22 Sub-Lieutenant Georges Guynemer brought down two enemy airplanes in the region of Falvy. This brings to twenty-three the number of machines brought to earth by this pilot.

Six of our airplanes have thrown down fifteen shells of 120 millimeters upon the town of Bruyères. Another unit of one of our squadrons has bombarded the aviation ground at Grisselles. Between 3:45 P. M. and 7 P. M. a total of 171 shells of 120 millimeters were dropped at this point.

During the night of Nov. 23-24 four French aviators bombarded the blast furnaces and factories at Völklingen, on the River Sarre. During this expedition twelve shells of 120 millimeters and twelve of 155 millimeters were thrown down. They all apparently were well aimed. Our aviators returned without accident.

Tonight's Paris War Office communication says:

Quiet prevailed today on the whole front.

A long-range gun fired three heavy caliber shells in the direction of Nancy.

Aviation: Yesterday, in the afternoon, our anti-aircraft guns brought down a German airplane. The machine fell to the north of Berry-au-Bac. The same day Quartermaster Vialiet brought down his sixth airplane, near Moislains, in the Somme region.

The British official communication, issued this evening, says:

During the day hostile artillery has been active against our front in the neighborhood of Les Boeufs and Beaucourt and on both sides of La Bassée Canal.

Enemy infantry south of Puisieux was dispersed by our artillery fire.

Yesterday much successful work was accomplished by our aircraft. Twelve of our machines encountered an enemy formation of twenty airplanes. As a result of a fight, the hostile formation was dispersed. Four of the enemy machines was destroyed and several others were driven down, damaged. All our machines returned safely.

In other fights in the air four of the enemy's airplanes were destroyed. Three of our machines are missing.

The official statement issued by the British War Office today says:

Last night we raided enemy trenches southeast of Grenay and in the Festubert and Bois Grenier sections.

Otherwise there were no events of importance.

The Belgian communication says:

In the forencon of the 24th a violent duel between field and trench artillery took place in the region of Dixmude. Our batteries gained the upper hand and the engagement terminated toward noon.

BERLIN, Nov. 24, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—Heavy firing began north of the Ancre yesterday afternoon, the War Office states today, and subsequently the British made several attacks, but were unable to reach the German positions. The bulletin reads:

Army of Field Marshal Duke Albrecht of Württemberg. In the Ypres and Wytschaete salients firing activity was temporarily revived.

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In the afternoon a strong fire was opened north of the Ancre, extending also to the southern bank. Several attacks were made by the British, but nowhere did they reach our position. The attacks for the most part broke down with heavy losses under our curtain of fire.

During the favorable weather prevailing the artillery duel was violent at St. Pierre Vaast Wood and to the south of the Somme and in the Champagne district.

The pause in heavy operations on the western front, reported in the last three days, is interpreted here as meaning that the Winter quiet has set in, or the Entente is waiting to gather breath for a renewal of the offensive.

The Lokal-Anzeiger's correspondent, telegraphing from German Great Headquarters, says that the latter is probably the case, and that the Entente forces are apparently girding themselves for renewed exertions. The correspondent adds that they will find the Germans prepared "both on the Somme and elsewhere."

FREYBERG LED BLUEJACKETS.

He Was Four Times Wounded in the Attack on Beaucourt.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The commander of the British naval battalion which captured Beaucourt, north of the Ancre, in a daring dash on Nov. 13, as recently related in dispatches from the front, was Bernard Cecil Freyberg, Lieutenant Commander in the Royal Navy, according to The Evening Standard.

Freyberg, who is 27 years of age, served with distinction on the Gallipoli Peninsula, where he was wounded and won the Distinguished Service Order. He was four times wounded during the Beaucourt exploit.

LOST.

See advertisements on last page.—Advt.

The War Situation

By THE NEW YORK TIMES Military Expert.

The situation in Rumania has not, to judge from the scant official reports which have come in relative to the fighting in this region, changed very much since yesterday. The only advantages claimed by Germany as a result of the fighting, are the capture of Orsova and the town of Turnu-Severin on the opposite side of the Danube. This means little. When the Germans drove a wedge through the Rumanians and split their line in the Jiul Valley, gained Craiova and captured the railroad junction at that point, they severed the chain by which the Rumanian forces in the western part of Little Wallachia were linked to the forces to the east.

This force in the west is, as was pointed out yesterday, without supply lines, and without any means of communicating or again linking up with the forces in the east. They are therefore entirely at Germany's disposition. They may hold out for a little while, but their capitulation is merely a matter of a short time. In fact, the Germans do not need to go to the trouble of fighting. They must give in or starve. We may therefore regard the western toe of the Wallachian boot as a thing of the past as far as the Allies are concerned. Just what the Rumanian forces here consist of we do not know. Their probabilities are, however, that they are relatively small; perhaps two divisions. It is not likely that the loss in men will be so severe as to be irremediable.

The main thing is, what is the situation east of the Jiul Valley? This we do not know and cannot know for a little while yet. It will be remembered that for a while, the main offensive of von Falkenhayn was directed against the passes south of Hermannstadt and Kronstadt. Here is the crux of the present situation. The hope of the Rumanians may be said to exist entirely on the strength of the defense at these two places. Von Falkenhayn was checked here at both places. He advanced, it is true, but his advance was so slow and so costly that it was entirely disproportionate. Consequently we saw him shift his attack to the west along the Jiul Valley, instead of continuing along the Alt. The Rumanians apparently were concentrated at these places in greater numbers than further west, so that when he shifted his drive he found the going easier.

Abandoning western Little Wallachia as of no further military interest, we may turn to the new Rumanian line and see what the general situation is. The Rumanian line, as nearly as it can be located at present, is in the Alt Valley, running north and south as far as the Transylvanian Mountains, or some little distance south of the crests of these mountains. Then it turns toward the east, follows generally the frontier line, turning north with it and running into Bukowina.

Until the Alt Valley is reached the advantages are all with the Germans in such a situation. They have the railroad running south from Vulcan from to Craiova open and at their disposal, and as they advance eastward toward the Alt Valley it will be at their backs, an excellent lateral line and one capable of distributing supplies quickly to any part of the line where they are needed. The Rumanians, on the other hand, are some distance from their nearest line, which is the railroad running up the Alt Valley. As the Germans proceed this advantage will gradually shift until, as they approach the Alt, the situation will be completely reversed. It will be the Rumanians who will have the railroad at their backs and the Germans who will be some distance from their main line of supply. Therefore we may expect that the Germans will have little difficulty in driving the Rumanians eastward until the line of the Alt is reached. Here the Rumanians will make a decided stand, and here the great battle for the control of Rumania will be fought.

Little Wallachia must be sacrificed—has indeed been sacrificed. Whether Great Wallachia will suffer the same fate none can say. The Rumanian cause is, however, not completely lost yet. On the result of the battle of the Alt will depend the real fate of Rumania. Here the advantages will rest with the defenders. Before the Rumanians are driven across the Alt much delaying fighting will take place to give the Russians time to pour into Rumania along the Alt line all the troops and supplies that can be spared.

The Alt line is plentifully supplied with railroads, both running north and south, and coming in from the east. There is direct communication with Bucharest and the network of railroads leading out from the capital, and also with the road from Czernowitz south. These afford ready means of rushing reinforcements forward and may prove the turning point in Rumanian favor.

There are, however, unfortunately for the Allies, other considerations affecting the situation as it has been outlined. The principal of these is the possibility of outflanking the Alt line. The work of doing this has already been started, was, in fact, started when von Falkenhayn broke through the crests of the mountains at Red Tower Pass and at Torsburg Pass. This throws the Germans somewhat to the rear of the Alt, but not sufficiently far south to give them any great advantage. There is the danger, however, of a break in the line along the northern border, just as the line broke before and gave the Germans control of Wallachia.

Along the southern border there is still another danger. Mackensen is reported to have crossed the Danube at several places. It is not stated where these places are. Bucharest does not admit these crossings, but states that the attempt was made. This makes clear what the Germans are going to attempt. Mackensen can cross the Danube east of the point where the Alt flows into the Danube, he is at once in rear of the Rumanians defending the Alt position and, therefore, is a threat against their line of communications. If he can make this move in force, the Rumanian situation is acute and a retreat is almost a certainty.

Fortunately for the Rumanian defense there is one point of similarity between the country behind them and that behind Galicia. There is a succession of rivers, all rising in the Transylvania mountains and flowing generally southward into the Danube. Each of these offers naturally a defensive line which, with such defense as Rumania has made in the eastern passes, will cost the Germans severe losses to take. In the meantime, while the delay is being effected, Russia's opportunity is growing greater, and there is the possibility of the Saloniki operations enlarging.

Just why Sarrail persists in maintaining silence and inactivity on the Saloniki front when the entire allied cause has faced such a tremendous setback is not apparent. The only hope of Rumania lay in a sustained offense from Sarrail, and, except for the action about Monastir, which was brilliantly conceived and as brilliantly executed, nothing has been done. We do not know why, but it seems to us on this side of the ocean a tragic blunder—a blunder quite consistent with the policies of the Entente with respect to its smaller allies. Perhaps later we will know the reason.

RUSSIAN PEOPLE WIN IN FALL OF PREMIER

Continued from Page 1.

while Stürmer, the last of the Baltic Germanic Russians in high office, is a bureaucrat, anti-Semite, and suspected of being a pro-German.

What gave particular suspicion to Stürmer's administration, aside from the known formative influences of his family and career, was the fact that he succeeded two strong pro-Ally statesmen on the threshold of what would have been their greatest political victories. He succeeded M. Goremykin, last February, as Premier, just as the latter was to present an amendment to the Russian Fundamental State laws which would have abrogated the disability acts against the Jews. He took over the Foreign portfolio from M. Sasonoff last July, just as that statesman had formulated his project for the absolute independence of a reunited Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Poland, which was to be executed by an international agreement between the great powers, who were to pledge their protection to the resurrected State. And both Goremykin and Sasonoff had been pronounced in their zeal to have Russia fight the war until the Entente obtained a substantial victory.

In the Novoe Vremya of Feb. 2 were betrayed the first signs of disillusionment over the Premiership of Stürmer. It coldly remarked that the new Premier's active administrative career had been interrupted more than a decade ago, and properly belonged to "the anti-reform epoch." There was much more, however, beneath the surface which finally broke forth in the Duma on March 21, when M. Shingareff, Chairman of the Army and Navy Commission, publicly denounced traitors among the Russians." Only the name of Sukhomlinoff, the disgraced Minister of War, was mentioned, but there were insinuations.

The retirement of M. Sazonoff from the Foreign Office in July was received with keen regret by the allied press, which pointed to his long-standing friendship with England, France, and Italy, and to the "correct" manner in which he had conducted the negotiations with the German and Austrian Embassies at Petrograd just before the war.

References to M. Stürmer were doubtfully hopeful. The Journal des Débats said:

"M. Stürmer will find among the Allies feelings of deep and loyal friendship. The way in which the Russian affairs have progressed since he has been in power and the astonishingly brilliant conduct of military affairs over a vast front prove sufficiently how energetically and efficiently the new Minister of Foreign Affairs can serve the common cause of the Allies."

In August it became known in America, through the secret channels employed by the Baltic pro-German-Russians, that M. Stürmer was probably not adverse to a separate peace for Russia. This intelligence was at once circulated among the German propagandists here, but so openly that it caused a denial to be made by the Premier. On Aug. 11 he sent to a press bureau for publication abroad a statement in which he said:

"I have learned that my appointment is commented on in some circles as forecasting a separate peace. I desire to strengthen the public belief that the change in the post of Foreign Minister must not be considered in any sense an indication of the attitude of Russia from the line of conduct of the last two years toward her allies."

Still the rumors of a separate peace persisted with positive assurances on the part of German propagandists here. Within the last month both Lazarevich Hrebelanovich and Professor Hugo Münsterberg have positively stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES that Russia was contemplating a separate peace.

The coming fall of M. Stürmer and all that he stood for was indicated to many when on Nov. 16 a second denial was issued by the Russian Foreign Office—this one known to have been personally inspired by the Czar Nicholas on threats of resignation made by the Ministers of War and Marine. This document, after firmly denying the reports of a "separate peace," said:

"The Imperial Government desires to declare in the most categorical manner that these absurd rumors can only find force in enemy countries. Russia will maintain intact the intimate union which binds her to her valiant allies, and, far from thinking of the conclusion of a separate peace, will fight by their side the common enemy without the slightest faltering until the hour of final victory. Nothing that our enemies can do will shake in any degree this irrevocable decision of Russia."

Matters came to a head in the sessions of the Duma of the week of Nov. 13. A censored dispatch describing them, sent out on Nov. 20 by The Associated Press, confirmed emphatically the note of Nov. 16, and said that the Duma had imposed its views on the reactionary members of the Cabinet. But the most significant thing was the statement made "on the best authority that an agreement has been reached which has entirely satisfied the representatives of the people."

The cordial greeting between the Minister of War and Marine and Professor Paul Milukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, was also noted. It was Professor Milukoff who had made the principal attack upon the Stürmer administration.

M. Trepoff, who succeeds Stürmer as Premier, is 54 years of age. Aside from his career of nine years in the army he has been attached to the Russian civil service under the most Broad-minded and progressive heads. As an Under Secretary of the Chancellery in 1896 he conducted an inquiry into the relations between landowners and tenants which caused his chief to put through several remedies. Ten years later, still under Count Witte, he projected several reforms inspired by the new Constitution which the Czar had just granted. In 1914 he was appointed to the Imperial Council, having spent some time in the Ministry of Public Works and Railways presided over by Prince Khilkoff, who had received his technical education at the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

M. Trepoff has a sister, Marie, who, in August, 1910, eloped to this country with Baron Kruedenes of the Russian Imperial Guard.

RUSSIA IN WAR TO FINISH.

Sturmer's Fall Shows Abandonment of Seperate Peace, Says Bernstein.

The appointment of Alexander Trepoff to be Russian Premier and the retirement of Premier Sturmer means nothing else than an emphasis of the fact that Russia has abandoned all idea of making a separate peace with Germany, according to Herman Bernstein, editor of The American Hebrew.

"Premier Sturmer is an extreme reactionary," said Mr. Bernstein, and has been very unpopular. He is of German extraction, as can be seen by his name. His name made him such an object for dislike among the people that a short while ago he pleaded with the Czar to let him change it to one sounding more Russian. At that time Nicholas was intent on making a separate peace with Germany and he told Sturmer that there was no need.

"Now, things have come to the knowledge of the Duma of efforts on the part of the Government to make a separate peace with Germany, and it has been the strenuous objections on the part of this body of men that have caused the Czar to retire Sturmer.

"Both Liberals and Radicals have been united in the cause of Russia throughout the course of this war, and they, as pro-Russians, demand that no peace be made with the enemy that is not agreed upon by all the Allies. Secret negotiations have been discovered, and now a change in the Ministry is forced."

Asked what he thought of the change as related to the internal affairs of the Russian nation, Mr. Bernstein said that it was only a victory for the radicals in that they scored a triumph in their demands for a pro-Russian foreign policy.

"Nothing whatever is known as to Trepoff's views on the internal political situation of Russia," said Mr. Bernstein. "All that we know of the man is what his father and brother were, and that is by no means favorable to liberalism in Russia. Trepoff's father was one of the most hated of the reactionary bureaucrats in the nation. He was assassinated some time ago by a woman, a revolutionist named Vera Zassulitch.

"The brother of the new Premier, as a reactionary was, if possible, more violent in his views and more hated than the father. He was connected with the Court Party and during the revolution of 1905 was put in charge of Petrograd.

"Trepoff's appointment as Minister of Railways came as a surprise, for it was not known then just what he thought. His ability is not of the highest order, in proof of which, the trouble Russia had with her transportation at the beginning of the war may be shown. Then, when there were not enough cars for wounded, and for sending supplies to the front, wealthy merchants obtained what cars they needed by bribing officials."

Defeats Three Russian Airplanes.

VIENNA, Nov. 24, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today by the War Office: "Our airman, Lieutenant Popelak, on a reconnoitring flight to the north of Brody (Galicia), was attacked by three Russian battle airmen and forced them to flee. They crashed down behind their own line."

URGES SOCIALISTS TO DEFEND BELGIANS

Vandervelde Asks International Association to Protest to Berlin on Deportations.

200,000 ALREADY EVICTED

People Being Treated "as Conquered Were Treated in the Age of Assyria"

HAVRE, Nov. 24.—Emile Vandervelde, Minister of Munitions in the Belgian Cabinet and President of the Executive Committee of the International Association of Socialists, has written to the members of the committee concerning the deportation of Belgian workingmen to Germany as follows:

"We might have believed that after submitting to invasion, with its violences and occupation, with its miseries, our people had suffered all that a people could suffer, but worse was still to come. Despairing of being able to keep that which it had taken in disregard of its faith and its word, the German Government appears determined to treat the Belgians as the conquered were treated in the age of Assyria and Babylon.

"We receive every day at Havre messages which make our hearts bleed. The deportations in Flanders, at Charleroi, at Mons, and in the largest part of the country are more numerous and agonizing. The men are of every age and condition, but particularly youths and workingmen.

"They are gathered up, herded and numbered like cattle, and taken as captives into other provinces, into Northern France and into Germany without their kindred knowing where they are being taken. They are forced to make fortifications, to construct strategic railways, to make cement and other materials used in building trenches or to replace in other work laborers who are being sent to the front or into munition works."

Minister Vandervelde said that the Belgian Minister at The Hague telegraphed on Nov. 17 that more than 200,000 Belgians had already been deported, and that the German authorities had posted orders in Brussels announcing that the deportation of men from the capital would commence on Nov. 18. In his letter the Belgian Socialist leader cites an article of The Hague Convention of 1907 prohibiting belligerents from forcing enemy nationals to participate in operations of war against their country.

"Baron von Hühne, the Military Governor of Antwerp," the letter continues, "authorized the Cardinal of Malines, in October, 1914, to say to the populations who fear to re-enter Belgium: 'Youths need not fear that they will be sent into Germany, nor enrolled in the army, nor employed in forced labor.' Field Marshal von der Goltz and after him Governor General von Bissing made additional agreements. Nevertheless, today, regardless of indignant protests, the German military authority recognizes a civil conscription of Belgians against their country and for the benefit of the enemy.

"Before this crime not one neutral power has thought it advisable to keep silent. The Pope has protested. Holland, Spain, and the United States have protested. If the Internationale does not protest in its turn, our enemies will have reason to believe it is dead."

M. Vandervelde goes on to say that only a part of those deported are without work. "On the other hand, 600,000 persons in Belgium are now without work," the letter concludes. "If half the population must resort to the assistance of the others it is because the Germans, after having invaded our country, have ravaged, devastated, oppressed, and heaped up requisitions, confiscations, and fines, because they have taken and are taking into Germany machinery and materials and because they forbid municipalities to employ their inhabitants in public works. It is because an immense majority of the workers, to their eternal honor, prefer to endure all—death, privation, prison—rather than to leave the soil of their country."

OFFICIALS IN ANTWERP PROTEST ON EVICTIONS

Cite Specific Pledges Made by Germans to Allow Freedom to Belgians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 25.—From an authoritative Belgian source THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed that the German authorities in Belgium are actually deporting a large number of small agricultural landowners in the Province of Hainault and agricultural workmen not at all unemployed, and many of them at the head of large families. About 200 women workers belonging to the textile industry have been deported from Ghent.

The municipal authorities of different towns have been fierce in their resistance to the deportations. This is explained by the past history of Belgium, where town democracies played an unparalleled rôle in resisting Spanish rule in the sixteenth century and Austrian rule in the eighteenth, and where the spirit of the mediaeval communes survives even now in the modern municipalities. The Municipal Council of Tournai on Oct. 20 announced to the Etappenkommandant, Hopfer, that it was prepared to "submit to all exigencies authorized by the laws and customs of war, but refused to furnish weapons against their own children, fully conscious that natural law and international law forbids them to do so."

The Municipal Council of Antwerp sent a protest against the deportations on Nov. 7. The last protest was addressed to Gov. Gen. von Bissing. The municipality complains of the fact that "free citizens have been deported against their will to enemy territory, there to submit to a treatment very hard for free men—forced labor."

"By what right," it is asked, "is this forced labor with deportation introduced into our unhappy land?" In vain we seek a reply to this question."

The municipality reminds General von Bissing of the pledges formerly given by the Germans.

1. On Oct. 9, 1914, General von Beseler, General in command besieging, gave a declaration during the negotiations for the capitulation of the city, saying that the disarmed garde civique would not be considered as prisoners of war.

2. On the same day Lieut. Gen. von Schutz, commander of the city, promised in a proclamation that none of the inhabitants returning to their homes would be molested and the members of the garde civique could return in all security.

3. Baron General von Huene said that the young people should not be sent to Germany either to be enrolled in the army or to be employed on forced labor. Cardinal Mercier communicated this pledge to the people on Oct. 16, 1914.

4. Shortly afterward Cardinal Mercier obtained from Governor General von der Goltz extensions of the pledge given for Antwerp to the whole country without a time limit.

5. Oct. 18, 1914: The military authorities of Antwerp remitted a declaration, duly signed, to General von Terwiesga, the General commanding the Dutch army in the field, confirming that refugees could return to Belgium without anxiety, and declaring devoid of foundation "the rumor that these young men will be sent to Germany."

On the strength of these pledges the municipality asks that the measure for deportation be recalled. It feels the

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LANSING RECEIVES PROTEST.

Will Probably Send Belgian Document to Berlin Without Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—M. Havenith, Belgian Minister to the United States, handed to the State Department today a new protest against the action of the German Government in deporting Belgians for forced labor.

The text of the protest shows it to be identical to that sent out from Havre yesterday, addressed to the Belgian Ministers at Rome, Madrid, and Washington. Contrary to the statement as cabled from Havre that "the Germans boast of having already deported 350,000 men," the text as received at the State Department shows that the Belgian Government said: "The Germans announce that they will deport 350,000 Belgians."

Secretary Lansing will probably forward the protest to the German Government without comment.

SAY TURKS FELL BACK.

Russians Report the Evacuation of Sharafkhan, in Armenia.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24.—The Turks have evacuated Sharafkhan, in Turkish Armenia, west of Mush, it is announced officially. The statement reads:

In the region of Kighi, attempts by Turkish scouting parties to reach our positions were repulsed by our fire. In the Ognott region the Turks evacuated Sharafkhan.

It has again been observed that the Turks are using explosive bullets.

FOR EQUAL RIGHTS FOR JEWS

Russian Minister of Interior Also Wants Commercial Treaty with Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Dr. Joseph Kruk, writing in The Jewish Chronicle, says:

"When M. Protopopoff, the new Russian Minister of the Interior, on whom depends the course of the policy toward the Jews, visited London as official leader of the Russian Parliamentary delegation to the allied countries, I had twice the opportunity of conversing with him at length on various Russian political matters. Much of our conversation dealt with the Jewish question. This was the first time M. Protopopoff spoke so fully on the Jewish question.

"The first question we touched upon was Russian and American relations. A new commercial treaty between Russia and America was not concluded, it is well known, because Russia did not accept the American condition that American Jewish citizens should have the same rights in Russia as American Christians. Protopopoff is Chairman of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce, which is urging that Russia should conclude a new commercial treaty with America. He agreed that Russia was not so greatly developed as America, and said that Americans had now the chance of coming to Russia and helping in its development.

"'Without a commercial treaty,' he added, 'great difficulties will arise, and therefore I am working strenuously in high Government spheres that the treaty should be concluded, for, according to my convictions, this is not only a political and economical question, but also a moral one. We have no right to deprive any group of human beings of its rights.'

"I then asked:

"'Do you believe the Jews will get equal rights in Russia?'

"'Yes, certainly,' was the reply. 'I believe in equal rights for Jews. The war has already taught many lessons. Russia is in great need of developing her industry, introducing reforms, and abolishing everything that hinders her further progress. Regarding the Jews, I can say this much, that it is a shame for one to be a Russian if he is compelled through that to fear somebody.'"

Pope Deplores Bombing of Palace.

ROME, Nov. 24.—Pope Benedict has sent a telegram to the Queen of Rumania, deploring the recent bombing of the royal palace at Bucharest by aircraft of the Central Powers.

FINED FOR REFUSING WORK.

Text of Military Order Issued to Belgians Living Near Ledeberg.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The Belgian Government, through its Ministry of War, has given me exclusively for America a facsimile of a German military poster addressed to the population of Ledeberg, near Ghent, of which the following is a translation:

Ghent, 16th, December, 1915.

To the Mayor of Ledeberg:

The following is Paragraph 4 of the regulations dated 12th October, 1915:

It is forbidden for the inhabitants of Ledeberg Parish to use the public streets between 7 P. M. and 6 A. M. from 17th December till 24th December, 1915, inclusive. You are directed to inform the public immediately of the present regulation.

Furthermore, you are informed herewith that police measures and fines will follow in case the workmen requisitioned for the railway workshops at Ledeberg persist in their refusal to resume work on account of the German military administration.

(Signed) Commandant d'Etape, VON WICK.

WILL ADD 3,000,000 TO GERMANY'S WORKERS

Home Army Bill is Declared the Most Important War Measure Yet Proposed.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The German Auxiliary Service Bill is regarded by Count von Loebell, Secretary of the Interior, as surpassing in importance all previous war measures, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's, describing the debate on the bill before the Main Committee of the Reichstag.

Count von Loebell opened the debate on the bill, which provides for the services of all men from 17 to 60. He said that besides the millions whom it would render liable to service in the army, it would affect 3,000,000 others to be called upon for other services in this war, which "is not only a war of armies, but a war of political economy, a war of nations." Explaining that the object of the bill was the mobilization of labor, the Minister stated that instead of the lack of employment which prevailed at the beginning of the war there was now a positive lack of labor, especially in the manufacture of munitions and war material of all kinds. He said that the bill was intended to assure the sustenance of the laboring population and that compulsion would only be used as a last resort and was not needed for women.

"The bill must prove to the whole world," he said, "Germany's determination to fight with all her forces to the uttermost."

General Gronau pointed out that the exertions of the British Minister of Munitions necessitated a considerable increase in the manufacture of munitions in Germany. He explained that the bill purposed to add to the army all men liable for service who had hitherto been regarded as indispensable at home.

From a Staff Correspondent.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 24, (via Sayville.)—The newspapers publish what might be called an elucidation of the bill for general civilian service, which is to be introduced in the Reichstag. The statement says in part:

"Whoever is able to work has no longer any right to leisure in these tremendous times. This law provides for legal obligation in the Fatherland's civilian service.

"Up to now everybody not serving with the army has been in a position to decide for himself whether to work at all or in what way he might use his ability. In this war of peoples against peoples this must not continue. Even at home every German must make use of his capacity or ability where the country needs him most and where he can employ them most profitably for the Fatherland.

"Only one question must be decisive in determining whether any work shall be continued or any man remain at his present occupation. That question is, does it affect the conduct of the war or the purposes of supply connected therewith?

"Thus it will be possible to fill the places of many men now employed behind the front, and send them to the fighting lines.

"As in universal military service, social differences will not be made. In the service of the Fatherland neither rank nor title nor birth nor class can be recognized. In distributing persons for employment in the civilian service, however, the age, family conditions, domicile, health and former occupation of the persons concerned will be considered as much as possible. Differences and complaints arising from the kind of employment for which persons may be selected may be submitted to the military tribunals in which laborers and employers will have seats in equal numbers.

"Undoubtedly the call to work for the Fatherland issued in this sense, will have an effect on large masses of the people, who will not remain behind those who voluntarily joined the colors at the first bugle call. Force may not be necessary, though as a final resort it may have to be relied upon."

New German Envoy to Vienna.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Count Botho von Wedel has been appointed German Ambassador to Vienna, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam.

Count von Wedel succeeds the late Count von Tschirsky, who died in Vienna on Nov. 16. The new Ambassador for some time has been connected with the German Foreign Office in various capacities.

RUSSIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

German Detachments on Stokhod Saved by Darkness.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24.—Attacks launched by the Germans along the Kovel-Marovitch railway, in Volhynia, and at a point northeast of Krovo yesterday were repulsed by the Russians, according to an official statement issued today by the Russian War Department. The text reads:

Western (Russian) Front.—In the region of Zanapotch, southwest of Lake Narotch, our scouts attacked a German post and captured one machine gun.

Northeast of Krovo, after a bombardment of our trenches by gunfire and mine throwers, the enemy attempted an attack on a small section of the front, but was beaten back by our fire. Our artillery caused an explosion on the enemy's flank.

On the Stohod River, in the region of the Kovel-Marovitch Railway, small enemy forces which attacked were met by our fire. The enemy who hid in the trenches was held there under our fire until dusk. Toward night he retired to his trenches.

In the region of the little hamlet of Verd, north of Romonte, an Austrian airplane was compelled to descend. The airman was made prisoner.

On the River Bystritza our airmen successfully threw bombs on the enemy artillery depot in the village of Pavoltcho, on the railway northwest of Stanislau.

Our scouts made a series of successful reconnoissances in the region of Kosmatch and Poroge, northwest of Zolotvin.

BERLIN, Nov. 24, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—Comparative quiet has prevailed on the Russian front, says today's War Office announcement on operations in this war area, which reads:

Eastern Front.—Front of Prince Leopold.—There have been no important engagements.

Cracking-the-Whip On Ice Skates

is hard on a boy and his clothes, they say.

But since your Best-made clothes are athletic themselves—in their strong, all wool resistance to rips. And never tell tales of the wildest stunts.

You are quite willing to take a chance on the boy.

Mackinaw Coats in a variety of coloring and models—made from full weight mackinaw cloths. Sizes 6 to 18 years.

7.75 to 15.00

FIFTH FLOOR

Full stocks here of "Spalding" Ice Skates
1.50 2.50 3.00 4.00

"You'll never pay more at Best's."

Fully Guaranteed by

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street.

ESTABLISHED 1879

$3.00 Round Trip

BALTIMORE
The Monumental City
WASHINGTON
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SUNDAYS
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Special Train leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 12:20 A. M. Returning, leaves Washington 4:30 P. M.; Baltimore 6:00 P. M.

Tickets on sale preceding each excursion.

Pennsylvania R.R.

SCENES AT THE BIER OF FRANCIS JOSEPH

Nuns Pray as Dignitaries of State Make Last Reverence to Dead Monarch.

VIENNA DRAPED IN BLACK

Bells Toll Solemn Knell and Crowds Are Sad—Procession of Mourners to Schoenbrunn.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Nov. 24. — Vienna has forgotten the world war. The death of the universally beloved venerable monarch has accomplished what all the horrors and varying fortunes of the war failed to do—it has wrapped the hearts of Austrians in earnest, thoughtful, sincere grief and has sombred the gay Austrian capital amid scenes reminiscent of Old World cuts of America in mourning for Lincoln.

Outward and visible signs of the nation-wide sorrow began at the German border. Every wayside station and village was hung with crêpe and flagged with black. Mourning robes are being put on by the capital itself. Not only are the public buildings draped, but there is hardly a business block or private house without streaming black banners and crêpe festoons.

As I arrived aboard the Berlin express early this morning all the Vienna church bells were tolling a solemn, slow, unison tribute to the monarch sleeping in Schoenbrunn. This was part of the elaborate and complex ceremonial and ritual incident to the burying of an Austrian Emperor according to the old orthodox Hapsburg formula, details of which are absorbing the Viennese to the exclusion of almost all else and keeping court officials delving into archives and ransacking ancient records to ascertain all the finer points of the traditional mourning and burial ceremonial, some feudal and mediaeval features of which date back to the fifteenth century. This is providing perplexing problems for the struggling court functionaries to solve in view of the fact that no Austrian Emperor has been buried as such since 1835.

The body will be brought in a torchlight procession from Schoenbrunn to the Hofburg Chapel Monday night and the burial will take place at the crypt of the Capuchin Monks on Thursday. The details of the program are still unsettled.

While Vienna's bells were still tolling dolefully I motored out to Shoenbrunn Palace in a long procession of court carriages, manned by flunkeys wearing incongruous buff and gold braided cocked hats and freighted with members of the Imperial Court, with the highest officials of state and other dignitaries, with members of high social circles, and a sudden influx of visiting mourners, members of royal houses, princes, diplomats, and other personages, all bound for the Mecca of the moment, the magnificent yellow Shoenbrunn Palace, with its vivid green shutters all closed tight today, in a wing of which, in his death chamber overlooking the gray Danube —a peaceful oasis in a world of warlike the Hapsburg monarch lay.

Hooded nuns, silent, symbolic figures of grief, just their lips moving, kneel about the Imperial bier and pray for the dead Kaiser's soul day and night in relays, and as the callers arrive in an incessant stream, members of the court and other privileged personages, they, too, sink to their knees and, crossing, make their last reverence to his sleeping Apostolic Majesty, a poignant religious note consonant with this most Catholic of courts dominating the severely simple death-bed scene, which has been preserved for posterity by a famous artist, who sketched it on the spot yesterday afternoon.

Outside the palace a few score natives hover respectfully, silently, about a cordon of quaintly helmeted Viennese police on the watch, or saunter slowly about the magnificent Schoenbrunn Park grounds, which the dead Emperor loved to overlook from his now shuttered workroom window. Drab lowering skies have kept a curious crowd away, and no economic political demonstration, no disturbances, mar the peace that broods about the palace.

Early this morning the first rehearsal of the funeral procession took place, the empty imperial catafalque, of monumental proportions and drawn by eight pairs of black crepe-robed horses, going over the route which the grand funeral cortège will take on Thursday.

According to the present plans the first funeral procession will leave Schönbrunn Palace at 10 o'clock Monday night, escorting the body with elaborate prescribed ceremonial and by torchlight only to the Royal Chapel in the Hofburg, where the dead Emperor will be placed on a bier and exposed to public view until Thursday noon.

The last rites and burial will take place in the afternoon, the funeral cortège first stopping at St. Stephen's Dome, where Cardinal Archbishop Diffl will perform the last solemn consecration, assisted by a large assemblage of Princes of the Church, and other high Catholic clergy, then moving on to the main portal of the Capuchin Chapel, where the body will be deposited in the Kaiser crypt.

Vienna today learned Ambassador Penfield would represent President Wilson at the funeral ceremonies, and there is an unconfirmed report that the King of Spain also will participate. Meanwhile royalties, Princes, and other prominent personages are pouring into the town on practically every train, including, at the time of cabling, Prince Leopold of Bavaria and his wife, Princess Gisela, and numerous Austrian Archdukes.

Vienna, once the gayest war metropolis of Europe, shows all the earmarks of a sudden new sense of responsibility. Though the passing of the venerable monarch is an event of deeply potential historic importance, particularly at this crisis of the still undecided world struggle, among all classes I found today a sturdy confidence in the future, and implicit belief that the change of rulers while crossing the war stream would not loosen the bonds that hold together the polyglot integral parts of the Dual Monarchy, and that things would go on much as in the past. As an Austrian statesman with whom I had a long conference at Ballplatz this noon put it: "Perhaps the greatest service the dead monarch ever did his country was in the striking proof offered by his death that Austria-Hungary was not held together merely by the venerable ruler."

All the theatres are closed, and the Opera is shut up. Moving picture shows have followed suit, concerts are off, and even the gypsy orchestras in the hotels and restaurants have ceased playing. All public and private amusements and entertainments are canceled until after the Emperor's burial. One would hardly know Vienna again, such is the sudden change. Most of the shops, too, are closed, and serious-minded holidaying Vienna mostly turned out today to witness the changing of the silent guard and the administration of the oath of allegiance of the military to Emperor Charles I., the oath being taken by the Vienna garrison amid impressive church ceremonies and simultaneously by other garrisons of troops throughout the Dual Monarchy, while special services were also held for wounded and convalescent fighters.

The City Hall today was the scene of a solemn memorial service. Chief Burgomaster de Weiskirchner reminded the Vienna burghers of the Emperor's words that he and the Viennese were one large family, and concluding:

"At the bier of the great peacemaker let us further do our duty in this colossal struggle with courage and confidence and the same devotion to duty that animated him until we secure a victorious peace to the empire such as the dead Emperor yearned for."

The change from the old Emperor to the new has taken place with no jarring or friction to the machinery of the Government. The ceremonial signature of the traditional State document in which the new monarch declares his will to mount the vacant throne took place yesterday and is already incorporated in the Government archives, while all the Ministers are continued in office by imperial edict.

The new Emperor's working day is taken up with innumerable conferences, including many with Count Tisza and other Hungarian statesmen who have hurried to Vienna.

GERMAN VIEW OF CHARLES.

Hopeful Omens Drawn from His Manifesto to His People.

From a Staff Correspondent.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 24, (via Sayville.)—Commenting on the new Austrian Emperor's message to his people the Vossische Zeitung says: "The natural freshness and strength of the document are bound to have a good effect. It abounds with youth and proved modesty."

The paper points out that twice Emperor Charles speaks of regaining peace, never of conquests, merely of preserving the empire, and says it looks like an indirect invitation to the enemy to name his peace conditions. The Vossische sees proud modesty in the fact that the Emperor refrains from mentioning in this document addressed to the civil population his actual participation in front warfare.

References to interior conditions will, it thinks, be warmly greeted by the Austrian people, especially that part dealing with the rejuvenation of the nations composing the empire. Students of history will be reminded of a similar document addressed many years ago by the 18-year-old Emperor Francis Joseph from Olmuetz to his people, in which much was said of the liberty and equality of all citizens which should form the base for a rejuvenated Fatherland. Emperor Charles's patriotic pledges, the paper says, will find much better prepared soil to mature in, and that it must be owned that his is a modern and bona fide democratic program and pledge to social reform.

That part of the document in which the new Emperor promises that to all industrial membership societies the fruits of their honest labor shall be secured reminds the Vossische of the manifesto on the first day of his reign with which William II. surprised Germany. But besides the youthful pledge to hold out, which is addressed to the world at large, and his promise to reign on modern lines, meant for the peoples of his empire, the Vossische also reads from his manifesto a determination to preserve the traditions which he inherits today, this becoming specially evident in closing the sentence where he refers to his immediate predecessor.

Nuncio Talks of Old and New Rulers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 24.—Mgr. Scapinelli, the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, who made his first appearance at the Vatican today, was the object of great interest, many inquiries being addressed to him from all sides concerning the late Emperor, his successor, and the feeling in Vienna concerning the present situation.

Mgr. Scapinelli said that when he last saw Francis Joseph the aged Emperor appeared to be perfectly acquainted with all the details of the situation both in Austria and abroad. Speaking in perfect Italian, he added explanations to the message the Nuncio was to deliver to the Pope, showing himself especially concerned over the bombardment of open towns, to which the Pontiff had directed his attention. The Emperor confirmed what the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had told the Nuncio, that these bombardments were cruel necessities of war rendered indispensable by circumstances which he explained.

Concerning the new Emperor, Mgr. Scapinelli said that Charles I. was not very well known, but enjoyed the reputation of being just, solicitous for the prosperity of his subjects, and anxious to insure for them an early advantageous peace. The Nuncio was very reserved in expressing his opinion of conditions in Austria, but gave the impression that the Dual Monarchy was greatly concerned at seeing its power of resistance decreasing daily.

CHARLES I. AND CHARLES IV.

Titles of New Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The new monarch will be the first Austrian Emperor to rule under the title of Charles. The House of Hapsburg has provided only two previous rulers of that name in Austria. The first of these was Charles I., who, while an Austrian Archduke under that title, became at the same time German Emperor in 1519 under the title of Charles V.

The Hapsburg rulers of Austria had the rank of Duke until 1453. Frederick V. of Austria, having been elected German Emperor, (known as Emperor Frederick III. of Germany,) elevated Austria to the rank of an Archduchy. His son, Meximilian I., who succeeded him as ruler of Austria in 1493, obtained the Netherlands by marrying Mary, the heiress of Charles the Bold of Burgundy, and Tyrol by inheritance; and by marrying his son, Philip, to the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, he brought the Hapsburg family upon the throne of Spain.

Philip's son, Charles I. of Spain, became, under the name of Charles V., German Emperor in 1519, and the same year became Austrian ruler, reigning as the Archduke Charles I. In 1520 and 1521 he ceded the Austrian possessions to his brother, Ferdinand I., who subsequently also succeeded him in the German Empire.

The only other Austrian reigning Charles came on the stage of Europe about 200 years later, and was known as Charles II. of Austria, Charles VI. as German Emperor, and Charles III. as King of Hungary. He became monarch of Austria in 1711, at a time when the then allies, fearing the preponderance of Austria if the crowns of Spain, Naples, and Germany should be united again, desisted from their efforts against France. By the peace concluded at Utrecht, in 1713, the Spanish Netherlands, Milan, Naples, and Sardinia fell to Austria, while Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., was acknowledged as King of Spain.

This Charles soon embarked on a war against France and Spain, by which he lost Naples, Sicily, and part of Milan. These sacrifices he assented to principally from his desire to obtain the general recognition of the so-called "pragmatic sanction" by which his daughter, Maria Theresa, was declared the heiress of the Austrian monarchy.

The new Emperor, while known as Charles I. of Austria, will probably be designated as King Karl IV. of Hungary. There have been three earlier Kings of Hungary of that name, the last, Charles III., having reigned from 1711 to 1740.

Funeral Mass in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Austro-Hungarian Embassy is arranging for a solemn high requiem mass to be held in Washington for Emperor Francis Joseph. Cardinal Gibbons will be present and President Wilson will be invited to attend. The date for the mass has not been definitely fixed, but it will probably be on Friday or Saturday, Dec. 1 or 2, either at St. Patrick's or St. Matthew's Church.

BRITON PRAISES WILSON.

Manchester Guardian Writer Hopes U. S. Will Be Exemplar of Justice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Manchester Guardian, in concluding an editorial on Mr. Hughes's concession of President Wilson's re-election and an examination of the various aspects of the contest, says:

"But it is not for this or that feature that the election is memorable. When men speak of a new political spirit in America they give recognition that the age of rampant individualism is gone and that the United States must be to the world not only an exemplar of energy but an exemplar of justice—social justice within and international justice in its relations with its neighbors. These things Mr. Wilson has seen more clearly than any other. His place in American history is determined, but the future of the Democratic Party depends upon its capacity to see them as he sees them and to steer its course by that knowledge."

TO CROWN CHARLES IN HUNGARY SOON

Ceremony Expected to Take Place Directly After Funeral of Francis Joseph.

LATE EMPEROR'S FAREWELL

Thanks His People and Forces for Loyalty and Commends His Successor to Them.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The coronation of the new Austrian Emperor as King of Hungary under the name of Charles IV., says the Budapest paper, Villag, according to a dispatch from Vienna, will take place directly after the funeral of Emperor Francis Joseph. The Hungarian parliament will fix the date and hour for the coronation.

On Coronation Day the royal couple, in accordance with custom, proceeds to the Church of St. Matthews in procession headed by the Hungarian Premier. It is a part of the ceremony that the new King, on reaching a hill, must point with his sword to the cardinal points of the compass, thus signifying his intention to defend the territory against all enemies. It is expected that this interesting symbolical act will take place on a mound, made of earth brought for the purpose from each of the Hungarian provinces and built in front of the Parliament Hall.

After the ceremony the King will ride to the castle, while the Hungarian Minister of Finance, also on horseback, distributes gold and silver coins to the populace.

It is expected that the coronation present to be made by the royal couple, which at the last coronation consisted of 100,000 crowns, will go to the war invalids, as at the last coronation the present went to the invalids of the war of 1848.

Rescript to the Premier.

Emperor Charles has addressed the following imperial rescript to Premier Koerber, according to a Vienna dispatch to Reuter's by way of Amsterdam, quoting the Weiner Zeitung:

"Dear Dr. von Koerber: Bearing in mind my constitutional duty to take the oath and exercise the executive powers of government, according to Artice VIII. of the Constitution of Sept. 29, 1867, I await from you proposals tending to the fulfillment of this stipulation. CHARLES.

"Dated Vienna, Nov. 23, 1916."

A special edition of the Weiner Zeitung published the following farewell words of Emperor Francis Joseph to his peoples, army, and navy, according to a Vienna dispatch to Reuter's by way of Amsterdam:

"To my beloved peoples I express my heartiest thanks for their loyalty toward me and my house in happy days as well as in times of distress. The consciousness of this attachment has done me good and strengthened me in fulfilling my Imperial duties. May they continue to observe the same patriotic feelings toward my successor.

"My army and navy I remember with feelings of deepest thanks for their bravery, loyalty, and devotion. Their victories gave me joyful pride and their unmerited mishaps painful sorrow. The excellent spirit which at all times has animated my army and fleet and both my landwehrs gives me confidence that my successor can also count on them not less than I did."

The Emperor has sent an autograph letter to Premier Tisza of Hungary confirming him and the Hungarian Ministers in their posts.

The Last Resting Place.

The work of preparing Francis Joseph's sepulchre was begun on Wednesday in what is known popularly as the Capuzinergruft—the imperial mausoleum attached to the Capuchin monastery. The body will repose in the new section which was constructed some time ago, and in which later all the bodies of the immediate royal family will be placed. Emperor Francis Joseph several times viewed the place where his own body would rest.

The new addition to the mausoleum is composed of two fairly large halls, the floors and walls of which are of marble. The halls are white throughout, except for three feet of marble wainscoting. The ceilings are of stucco. In one hall in the centre of the ceiling is a head of Christ in relief, while in the second hall is a similar head of Mary. In the first hall there is an altar with a white marble top and black sides. The front of the altar shows a white marble cross on a black background.

Behind the altar in white marble is Christ crucified, while on each side of it are three bronze candelabra and one large broken vase. In front of the altar is a prayer stool. The walls in the altar hall have niches in which are allegorical reliefs.

Niches and allegories form the only ornaments in the second hall, which is slightly smaller than that in which the altar is situated. Light is admitted into the mausoleum through blue stained glass windows. The Emperor's body will lie in the smaller hall.

Though the mausoleum adjoins a busy portion of Vienna, little noise penetrates it.

In the older part of the mausoleum lie most of Austria's rulers, who have slept for centuries almost in the centre of the city which had been their residence.

Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador, has received a notification from Washington that he is to act as special envoy of the United States at the funeral.

PALMER LECTURES ON WAR.

Tells of Somme and Verdun Scenes He Witnessed as a Correspondent.

Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, who recently returned to this country, gave an illustrated lecture last night in Carnegie Hall on the Battles of the Somme and Verdun. He was an observer of the Somme fighting, with the British Army, from July 1, the day the battle began until he left France, about Nov. 1.

Mr. Palmer spoke for three-quarters of an hour on phases of the two battles, and showed motion pictures, with a running comment on the scenes.

The "sacred road" to Verdun, with its endless line of motor trucks, the citadel, and fortifications and the barracks, were shown. Mr. Palmer called attention to the untouched condition of the barracks, and said they were spared because the Germans had hoped to occupy the buildings themselves.

Generals Joffre, Petain, and Haig were shown on the screen. The picture of Joffre always brought forth applause, and Mr. Palmer told a story how, when Hindenburg was going to Warsaw in the Fall of 1914 and the General Staff asked him what General he would like to have go with him, he replied, "Joffre."

Mr. Palmer described the events of the last few hours before the British and French soldiers climbed out of the Somme trenches on a front of twenty-five miles on July 1, and he told of watching the returns come in at staff headquarters after the first rush. He saw a British attack on a sector of the front in company with some officers. The placing of the curtain of fire on the first-line trenches at "zero," the rush of attackers, the lifting of the curtain to the second line, the leap into the German trenches with bayonets and bombs ready, the return of the prisoners, were described with accompanying sidelights. "And in the British communiqué next day," concluded the speaker, "this action received two lines."

Mr. Palmer said the question was often asked why the British did not shift the attack up the line as far as Ypres. The answer was, he said, that the weight of modern guns and transport made this impracticable, and besides, by confining activities to one district there were no longer any front-line trenches to be destroyed. He said the allied officers held that it did not matter whether they progressed ten miles or fifty into hostile territory, so long as the initiative was held and the Germans were gradually ground down until eventually the line was broken.

RAPPAHANNOCK'S CREW GIVEN UP AS LOST

No Tidings from Men of British Steamship that Germans Report Having Sunk.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The British steamship Rappahannock, long overdue from Halifax, has been given up for lost. The following official statement was issued here today:

"The Furness-Withy liner Rappahannock left Halifax for England on Oct. 17. Nothing has been heard of her since. A Berlin official announcement of Nov. 8 stated that the ship had been sunk. Unless any of the officers and crew, who numbered thirty-seven, were taken on board a submarine or transferred to another vessel—neither of which courses was followed, as far as known—there is no longer any hope for their safety. If the crew were forced to take to the boats it is clear that it must have occurred so far from land or in such weather conditions that there is no probability of their having reached shore.

"The German pledge not to sink vessels without saving human lives has thus once more been disregarded, and another of their submarines has been guilty of constructive murder on the high seas."

FATE OF JEWS AFTER WAR.

Dr. Harris Skeptical as to Promise Made on Poland's Future.

Speaking on "The Fate of the Jew After the War" at the Temple Israel last night the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris said the question had acquired new magnitude.

"We face several series of alternatives," he continued. "The Allies may win. The Central Powers may win. It may end in a draw. Or, again, some unexpected outcome may arise that will spell neither victory nor defeat. History is full of surprises.

"The fate of Poland looms large at the present moment. Our question is naturally, What is to be the fate of the 1,500,000 Jews within Russian territory? Both parties to this terrific contest have made promises. In the first year of the war Russia offered autonomy. A few days ago Germany promised to establish Poland as a separate kingdom. We cannot put too much reliance in promises made while the conflict is still in progress. We may compare these assurances to the promises of the candidates before election.

"Therefore, when each of these countries speaks of Poland, they do not mean quite the same thing. The recent German pronouncement, for example, refers to Russian Poland, but is silent about German Poland; nay, they recently declared it not to be included in the proposed kingdom.

"In Russian Poland the fate of Israel has been particularly bitter, during the last half dozen years. This has not been a persecution by the Russians, but to a persecution from the Poles themselves. They have been ruthlessly carrying out a boycott against the Jews and by a relentless hatred making life, hard at best, well-nigh impossible. The Jews might well tremble as to their future should this country be placed entirely in the hands of the Poles.

"If the powers that be would finally decide to give to the Jews in Canaan and the adjacent Mesopotamia a local self-government, long cherished dreams would become realities. Hebrew would again be the language spoken on the plain of Jezreel and the mountain of the Lord's house would be established above the hills."

"And in the meantime hapless brethren, fighting for causes that are hardly theirs, are facing death on all fronts. Many are meeting their end on the River Somme; others on the heights of Volhynia. But the lot of the aged, the women, and the children, who are not actually fighting, is harder still. They are dying in greater numbers, and they are dying ingloriously, reaching their end through the less merciful process of exposure and starvation. We are contributing to make their lot somewhat more supportable. Indeed, whatever be the outcome of the future, that is the work of the present, that is the immediate and unquestionable duty of the hour."

FRANCE WILLING TO FAST.

Promise of One Meatless Day Has No Terrors for the Population.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The question of the new food controller, whom some are pleased to call a dictator, is a leading topic of the day, coupled with stringent economic measures now under consideration, such as meatless days, the suppression of fancy pastry, increased inland postal rates, and the income tax.

The question of meatless days is readily accepted as a rule, for, as one writer says, France for centuries fasted one day a week and was none the worse for it.

The general note sounded by editorial writers is that the country is prepared for all and any sacrifices which are shown to be necessary as measures of foresight and not hindsight.

THINKS HUGHES WAS RIGHT.

Paris Matin Believes We Enjoy Only a Wave of "Temporary Prosperity."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 24. — The Matin, in a leading article, quotes from the declarations of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Nov. 5, on the unprecedented wave of prosperity in America. To this the paper opposes the counterdeclaration made by Mr. Hughes warning his countrymen against the turn of the tide and impending danger, which counsels the Matin writer describes as "downright common sense."

Emphasizing the Hughes warning, although refraining from direct comment, the Matin article terminates by saying the future will show who is right and who is wrong.

GERMANY'S TACTICS PUZZLE OFFICIALS

Washington Professes No Alarm Over Submarines, but Is Mystified by Their Acts.

ANNOYED BY BERLIN HINT

Lansing Indicates That Alarmist Rumors Are Being Created in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Everything said today in official quarters about the German submarine situation showed that the Government was extremely anxious to have it appear that there was no authoritative sanction for newspaper statements that the situation was disquieting.

Listening to officials comment in this connection the impression was likely to be gathered that the activities of U-boats in the last three weeks had not tended to disturb the official equilibrium, and that there had been no real cause for concern during that period. However, it is known that officials were considerably worried yesterday, and presumably their uneasiness did not disappear over night.

There is no reason to doubt the statements of officials that they have no inside information as to whether the German Government has changed its submarine policy to a reversion to the radical methods that prevailed up to the time the Channel steamer Sussex was sunk. Everything that has been said by responsible officers of the Government recently, privately as well as publicly, carried conviction that they were as much in the dark as the people of the United States generally as to what Germany's renewed submarine activity meant. The American Embassy in Berlin has been unable to fathom the situation, or, to put it in another way, nothing has come to the knowledge of the Embassy to justify a belief that Germany had determined to break loose from her pledges and sink merchant vessels without regard to the consequences. But in spite of the expressions heard in official quarters today officials have been concerned over several sinkings of merchantmen lately.

Affidavits from officers and passengers of some of these vessels have indicated that the vessels were torpedoed and there was no warning given. In the two most conspicuous cases, those of the Marina and the Arabia, nothing has been produced to show that anybody on either vessel saw a submarine. In these cases the State Department has suspended judgment, and is following the usual course of making inquiries of the German Government with a view to obtaining the German version of the incidents.

Annoyed by Berlin's Hint.

What was said today, however, did not change the fact that officials were impressed with the significance of a press dispatch sent from Berlin by wireless yesterday to newspapers in this country, which began with the statement that "a period of complications may again be impending in German-American relations." That this dispatch was permitted to pass the strict censorship in Germany gave it additional importance in the eyes of those most concerned. Taken in connection with other knowledge of an unofficial character, it suggested that there may have been good ground for the suspicion that Germany was inclined to assume a more radical attitude in carrying out her U-boat warfare.

James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, is to be in Washington on Monday to confer with the State Department, but nothing is known to give to the Ambassador's visit the appearance of being due to concern on the part of the Administration. Mr. Gerard will have luncheon with Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, while he is here. Generally considered, the Government is mystified as to the status of the submarine situation, and in that state of uncertainty finds cause for worry.

A remark made by Secretary Lansing today when he was asked about the reports that the submarine situation was producing apprehension, has been interpreted in various ways. "I don't know the origin of these reports," said the Secretary of State, "but I have an impression that they are being created in this country."

Remark Variously Interpreted.

The remark applied to statements published this morning that the State Department has been impressed by the significance of the press dispatch from Berlin. It was not explained whether Mr. Lansing meant that the Berlin dispatch had been sent from Germany as a result of advices from the United States. Any such interpretation would suggest that the German Government had inspired the dispatch for its own purposes, perhaps to warn this Government that it was provoked over the activity of Washington in calling for reports from Germany as to circumstances of ten recent sinkings of merchant vessels. Another interpretation of Mr. Lansing's remark was that the press was being used to create an impression that would have an effect upon stock speculation. Certain hints among some of the well-informed point to this interpretation. But no explanation came from Mr. Lansing.

The activity of German U-boats was sharply illustrated today in a dispatch received at the State Department from the Consul General in London. This dispatch gave a list of five sinkings. One of the vessels that went down was German, but no explanation was given as to the cause of the disaster. The sinkings reported in the dispatch were as follows:

Lloyds reports British steamer Brierton sunk, Norwegian steamer City of Mexico sunk, British steamer Clan Leslie sunk 4th, several lives lost; German steamer Fritz Hugo St. Innes, 5th, sunk, en route Sweden to Hamburg, six lost; British bark Greneda sunk, crew landed in own boats at Beachy Head.

FOUR MORE SHIPS SUNK.

Swedish, Dutch, and Two British Vessels Destroyed by U-Boats.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A Reuter dispatch from Gottenborg, Sweden, reports the arrival there of the trawler Delphen with the crew of the Swedish steamer Arthur, which was sunk by a German submarine. The Arthur was a steamer of 1,350 tons net, and was built in 1908.

Twelve members of the crew of the 3,000-ton British steamship Ernaston were landed today. They reported their steamship had been sunk. The Captain and the remainder of the crew landed in another boat later in the day.

Lloyds announces that the steamer Helene, bound from Amsterdam for New York, has been lost, but that the crew has landed.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The British steamer Brierton has been sunk. The crew of thirty-one men was landed.

A dispatch from London Nov. 23 said that Lloyds announced that the Brierton was reported to have been sunk. The Brierton was a vessel of 3,255 gross tons, and was owned in West Hartlepool.

The steamer Helen mentioned is supposed to be the Dutch vessel of that name. She registered 1,798 tons. Her home port was Pernewzen. This steamer, commanded by Captain Visser, sailed from New York Oct. 10 for Rotterdam, where she arrived Nov. 2.

BRITISH CAPTURE U-BOAT.

Crew Landed at an Italian Port by a Mine Sweeper.

MILAN, Nov. 24.—British naval forces recently captured a large German submarine, according to the Corriere della Sera. The newspaper says that a British mine sweeper landed thirteen sailors and two officers of the crew of the submarine at an Italian port.

Formal Sanction for Word Aviator.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—In a formal statement tonight announcing the results of deliberations yesterday the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics asserts that any person, man or woman, who operates an aircraft should be called an aviator. In response to an inquiry, the committee states that such names as birdman, birdwoman, and aviatrix "appear undesirable and unnecessary."

CHAMPIONS THE LEWIS GUN.

Counsel for Inventor Appears Before Board in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—By invitation R. M. Calfee of Cleveland, counsel for Colonel Isaac N. Lewis, inventor of the Lewis machine gun, appeared today before the Machine-gun Board, which was reconvened by Secretary Baker after it had recommended the purchase of a large number of Vickers machine guns and had adjourned to meet next May for tests of other types. Mr. Calfee expressed the opinion that no part of the appropriation should be expended until a gun of the type proposed to be procured had been put through exhaustive tests.

Mr. Calfee has been connected with the development of machine guns in this country for more than ten years. He asserted that the fact an English-made gun passed satisfactory tests in 1913 was insufficient to demonstrate that the same type of gun made in this country from American steel would stand up equally well, as the question of heat treatment of steels, even when of the same chemical composition, is of vital importance in a weapon that must be able to fire as much as 600 shots a minute. He cited the case of the French Benet gun which passed such creditable tests in 1908, but which never duplicated its performance when made in the United States.

According to a report today, Secretary Baker doubts the wisdom of spending the whole appropriation for the heavy Vickers gun when the lighter, portable Lewis has been used in advance and in first line trenches in Europe.

The board adjourned this afternoon to enable the members to attend the Army and Navy football game in New York tomorrow, but will meet again on Monday to hear other experts.

MOTHER GETS LESTER CHILD

Former Wife of Fleischmann Official Wins Appeal.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn decided yesterday that Josephine Lester, the 9-year-old daughter of George B. Lester, Vice President of the Fleischmann Yeast Company, should be put in the custody of her mother, now Mrs. Paul R. Clark, pending the disposition of the mother's appeal from the decision of Justice Tompkins awarding the custody of the child to the father.

Mrs. Josephine Knapp Lester Clark, the mother, divorced Mr. Lester, and the child was given to her with her decree. Later Mr. Lester obtained from Justice Tompkins an order for the custody of the child on the ground that he was better able to provide for her education. Mrs. Clark appealed and asked for the custody of the child pending the appeal. Under the decision filed yesterday, the father will have possession of his daughter until Dec. 15.

BROOKLYN GREETS THE 14TH.

Regiment, Home Two Months, Gets Praise from Gov. Whitman.

The homecoming in September of the Fourteenth Regiment was celebrated with a review by Governor Whitman in the regimental armory, Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, last night. The celebration was arranged by the Soldiers' Welcome Home Committee. Each of the 1,033 members of the Fourteenth received a bronze medal. On its face the medal bore this inscription, "Mexican Border Service, 1916," and on the reverse side, "Presented by the Citizens of Brooklyn."

In his speech to the regiment Governor Whitman said that the fact that the men had not been called upon to face the terrors of the battlefield detracted in no way from their readiness to render service to the country.

"I believe in universal military training," said he, "and I believe that the defense of his country is the first duty of every citizen."

J. D. ARCHBOLD UNDER KNIFE.

His Condition Satisfactory After Operation for Appendicitis.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The condition of John D. Archbold, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, who was operated upon last night for appendicitis at his home, 26 South Broadway, was said tonight to be as good as could be expected. Mrs. Archbold is the only member of the family with him.

Mr. Archbold was stricken on Tuesday, and as his condition grew worse, an operation was decided upon. This was performed by Dr. George E. Brewer of New York. While the physicians are hopeful of Mr. Archbold's recovery, they are constantly at his bedside.

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"Turner for Concrete"
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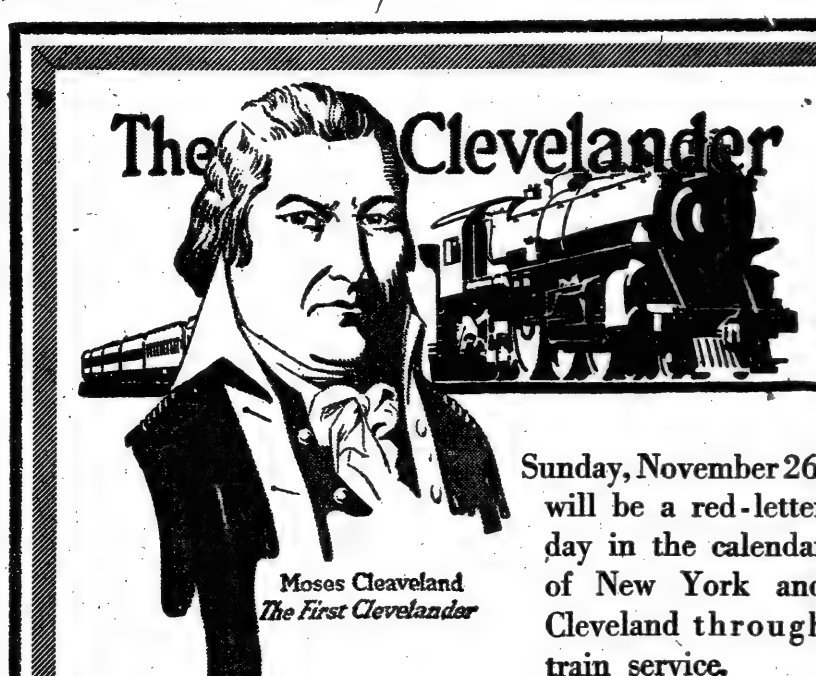

Sunday, November 26, will be a red-letter day in the calendar of New York and Cleveland through train service.

At 6.40 P. M. on that date the new all-steel, over-night, through Pullman train

—The Clevelander—

will leave Pennsylvania Station, New York, on its initial trip to the "Sixth City."

This new train will run over the shortest line between New York and Cleveland, promoting safety and comfort, and will afford passengers the advantages of Euclid Avenue Station, the most convenient station in Cleveland.

Parlor Smoking, Compartment, Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars. Restaurant Car Service.

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM
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$1.50 to $12 For Beautiful Mufflers

SMARTEST over-seas novelties and the "Motor" of Swiss Brushed Silk in Black or White and 30 colors at $5.

Just the thing for to-day's big game at the Polo Grounds and New Haven.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

JACOB SCHIFF PLEADS FOR A PEACE MOVE

Continued from Page 1.

be possible to realize the principles of justice and free development on land and of the freedom of the seas. The first condition for evolution of international relations by way of arbitration and peaceful compromise of conflicting interests should be that no more aggressive coalitions are formed in future. Germany will at all times be ready to enter a league for the purpose of restraining the disturbers of peace."

The above official declaration of the German Government is so explicit that I would only spoil its effect by adding anything to it on my own part, with the exception of the wish that the hopes of the Imperial Chancellor may soon be realised.

I remain very sincerely yours,
J. BERNSTORFF.

The following was sent by Viscount Bryce:

LONDON.

Ex-President Taft, New Haven, Conn.:

Those working here on your lines send heartiest sympathy with and best wishes for your league's efforts. BRYCE.

Prime Minister Briand's Message.

Ambassador Jusserand sent this message:

Ambassade
De La Republique Francaise.
Aux Etats-Unis.
Washington, 1e November 21, 1916.

At the same time as your letter I received this morning one from our Prime Minister, M. Briand, destined for you, and which I inclose herewith. You will be able, if you think fit, to avail yourself of its contents at the forthcoming banquet of the League to Enforce Peace.

Believe me, with best regards,
Sincerely yours,
JUSSERAND.

Prime Minister Briand's letter read:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
French Republic,
Paris, Oct. 25, 1916.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, the contents of which I have noted with lively interest. In having your effort on the fundamental principle of respect for the rights and wishes of the various peoples of the world, you are certain of being on common ground with the countries who, in the present conflict, are giving their blood and their resources, without counting the cost, to save the independence of the nations.

Please receive, Mr. Chairman, the assurance of my high consideration.

A. BRIAND.

Schiff at Issue with Beck.

Mr. Schiff, who read his prepared speech from manuscript, spoke as follows:

All eyes are turned to America in the hope that our country may take the initiative in calling into being a world-wide movement destined to give assurance that, after the terrible conflict now raging across the Atlantic shall have ended—and all mankind desires to see it ended before very long—the world shall not again become subjected to the terrors and to the brutalities which, in our own time, have unchained passions as never since the dark ages, and in defiance of all civilization has set nation against nation in fierce and mortal combat. Even now, when nearly two years and a half have passed since these combatants have sprung upon one another, this titanic struggle is not only still raging, but is constantly growing in fury.

No doubt, because of this terrible experience mankind is now passing through, the movement which has been recently initiated in this country for the formation of a League to Enforce Peace has evoked immediate interest, not alone in America, but almost everywhere—and perhaps nowhere to a greater extent than within the nations engaged in this furious world war.

The lines upon which the League to Enforce Peace is to be called into being are, as I understand it, most simple. The proposition is to form a union of nations, large and small, to enter into a firm and lasting pact for the settlement of differences, of whatever nature, which may arise between either of them hereafter, through the medium of a World Court, backed by an adequate force to compel, if necessary, obedience to the court's mandates.

This, as I understand it, is in short to be the program of the projected League to Enforce Peace, which men of vision in our country propose to call into existence. The proposition is well timed, is destined, if properly carried into effect, to become far-reaching and well worth the best effort of the highest intellects and the strongest energies in our nation; nor can it be doubted that, after present passions shall have subsided and passed away, this movement is certain to find ready support and co-operation among the leading nations of the world. Were this expectation not justified, life in this world of ours would in coming ages become almost intolerable.

Statesmen Favor the Movement.

We have fortunately already heard the voices of great statesmen of leading belligerents in indorsement and support of the steps now being taken in our own country to organize this league. The expressions that have recently been made abroad in this respect are most encouraging, but is it not proper to ask at this juncture whether it can be imagined that what we contemplate to do can become successful if—as has been heretofore repeatedly emphasized—the carrying into effect of this movement is to proceed altogether independently of the unfortunate conditions that now prevail, and if only after peace has followed force Peace start upon its career? If it really, may I ask, the intention to sit still and await the moment when, of the powers now facing each other, one side or the other shall have become completely exhausted and vanquished, brought to its knees and compelled into the acceptance of whatever terms the victors may deem well to grant, before the proposed League to Enforce Peace shall, through America's initiative, be brought into existence?

Can it for a moment be imagined that a peace, entered into as just outlined, can have real permanency, and that a League to Enforce Peace, however powerful, could, in the long run, be able to maintain a peace thus concluded?

So you see, however we may desire, in our endeavor to establish this League of Nations, to hold aloof from the existing unfortunate situation in Europe, we shall meet with conditions which, at the very outset, will most likely jeopardize the future utility of our movement. Because of this, we shall either have to postpone the carrying out of our present plans until peace in Europe shall have become re-established—until its terms be known and understood—enabling us, under the actualities, to know exactly what we may have to deal with; or proceed rather in the dark with our present movement, in the hope and expectation that before long effective measures shall be taken to bring together the warring nations, which, for the time being, are so very far apart and have so utterly lost every point of contact for an agreement on terms which both sides shall consider as reasonable.

The Trustee of Humanity.

It has recently been said by a leading London daily that "America has become the trustee of the interests of humanity." This is a truism in which we ourselves thoroughly believe, and if this be so, is it not high time that, as a good trustee, America take courage and initiate steps which shall, indeed, result in the protection of the interests of humanity, which Providence has for the time being placed into our guardianship? This conflict, as the situation has shaped itself, is not likely to end very soon and will continue until some powerful factors—notwithstanding the discouragement this may at first receive—step between these impassionate belligerents and persist, until both sides name terms upon which peace may be discussed so that gradually a basis for negotiations may thus become evolved.

Perhaps it is better that I develop this no further. My object is solely to point out what are our country's duty appears to lie and in which manner we can hope that this movement for the establishment of a League of Nations to assure the maintenance of peace, after peace has been re-established, may be made effectual and successful.

If experience can teach anything, the situation which antedated the present great conflict and the conditions which brought it about have shown conclusively that, however great the desire may be to maintain peace, this cannot but prove an abortive endeavor if thorough justice between nations does not prevail—if lust and desire for aggression be ever prevalent; if economic barriers are sought to be erected by one nation against the other, so as to gain trade and at the same time limit its expansion on the part of others, and if scheming for the acquisition of new territories and for new spheres of influence be the constant endeavor of powerful and intriguing governments.

A League of Nations to Enforce Peace? What other purpose had the so-called "Triple Entente" but to maintain peace and to protect the nations composing it against other nations who might question the former's right to the new territories they had already taken or wished to gain possession of? In this way a most powerful league to maintain and enforce peace was already in existence before Europe was hurled into the present conflict. It proved without force and value, because the purpose for which it has been formed and the situation it sought to perpetuate were selfish and not based upon equity and justice to all. Perhaps I am going somewhat too far, but whereof the heart is full it flows over, and my desire is to point out the way in which alone, as I see it, the movement in which we are engaged can be made successful and of durable value.

A Just Peace the Aim.

If in this great and influential nation we feel impelled—as we should be—to accomplish something that shall lastingly accrue to the benefit of humanity, that shall permanently and effectually end in times to come all war, we need begin by making certain that the peace which is to follow the present war shall be possible of enforcement, that its durability be assured, because it be based on equity, righteousness, and justice to all.

The league of nations we strive to organize can become of value only if it be brought into the world as a twin to a peace at once just and satisfactory to all of the present belligerents. Thus alone, we believe, as we fervently hope, the present deplorable and unfortunate conflict, when ended, can be followed by lasting and, if necessary, enforceable peace.

I find myself entirely out of touch with the eminent speaker who, two days ago, in a public address painted in such dark colors the future of the world—who gave it as his judgment that the present terrible and destructive war is only the beginning of a series of titanic conflicts; that our country—should it now take advantage of its great position and influence to help the warring nations to come together again—will at the end of the war be hated by the Allies with a hatred no less than that now felt for us by the Central Powers. To me, I might add, it is news that the Central Powers—while for the present they may misunderstand us—hate us.

These, in my opinion, most unwise public utterances, are representative only of an element among our fellow-citizens which would have us play a similar rôle in Mexico as was played by some of the nations now at war, in South Africa, Alsace-Lorraine, China, Morocco, Tripoli, in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, in Persia, and in other countries; the element which, as the speaker I refer to has expressed it, would be willing to have our country enter this war, to aid in forcing a peace, as I have endeavored to show and as he correctly expressed it, which would only be the beginning of a long series of further titanic conflicts.

The verdict the American people rendered on the 7th of November would, their Government to favor and to aid in bringing about, but I do understand and I believe the majority of the American people understands—what is meant by the public expression of the views we have recently heard from some of our fellow-citizens, who cannot forgive the President for having thus far succeeded in keeping us out of war.

I, too, believe after peace has once been re-established, this country will, as is evident, no longer be able to stand aside; nor would it do so, but should assume a leading part among the nations for the vouchsafing of the maintenance of peace, and not in order to become drawn into a series of titanic conflicts.

We read in the Bible, after almost all life on earth had been extinguished by the Deluge, God planted the rainbow into the skies to serve as a sign that never again similar calamity shall befall the world.

May thus with the restoration of peace the Stars and Stripes become the sign unto the peoples of the earth that if America can prevent it, never again shall cruel warfare devastate the habitations of man. America, trustee of the interests of humanity—America, helper of the now warring nations to find themselves and one another again; and after this be accomplished—America, in unison with other nations, guardian of the peace of the world.

Taft Speaks for the League.

Mr. Taft in his opening speech explained at length the purposes which the founders of the League to Enforce Peace had in mind when they organized it in Philadelphia last year.

"The League to Enforce Peace," he said, "is not an association or an organization the purpose of which is to end the present war in Europe. To-night we meet to give a further push, so to speak, to the league. From abroad we have the cordial sympathy and emphatic approval of Lord Bryce and of Viscount Grey of Great Britain, the attentive sympathy of Premier Briand of France, and of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg of the German Empire.

"The statements of these eminent men are not indefinite in purpose. They only tend to show that what we are proposing is not a dream, that it is not chimerical, but in its general lines commends itself to practical statesmen looking forward to the condition that will confront the belligerent powers and the other countries of Europe when this war has ended and peace comes.

"The league contemplates a permanent court to decide issues arising between its members if they can be settled on principles of law and equity, a permanent commission of conciliation to hear facts and arguments and recommend a compromise in respect to any differences arising between members of the league which cannot be settled by a court as a matter of law, and a union of all the economic means of repressions and all the military forces of the members of the league to resist hostilities begun by one member of the league against another before the questions in issue have been heard and decided by the court and a compromise recommended by the commission."

Our Peace with England.

Mr. Taft cited, as he has often before, the fact that a century had passed in which no question has developed between the United States and Great Britain and Canada which had not been settled without arms.

"As time has gone on and as each issue has resolved itself into a peaceful solution," he continued, "we have grown stronger and stronger in the faith that there is no issue that cannot be settled without an appeal to arms. There is no reason, therefore, why other nations may not acquire the same habit. Our own experience shows that the acquiring of such a habit is practical."

Mr. Taft called attention to the fact that treaty obligations were responsible for Great Britain, France, and Germany being parties to the present war. The very fact that England lived up to her treaty with Belgium, France to her's with Russia, and Germany to her's with Austria-Hungary he pointed to as a refutation of the statement often made that treaty obligations between nations could not be relied upon.

"It is said," he added, "that we would need a great army and a great navy constantly ready to do our share in the league. We would need no greater army or navy than is now the declared policy of this Government to maintain for its reasonable defense. I do not think that it is too much to say that when the war has ended, when the awful consequences more and more impress themselves upon the suffering belligerents, Europe will be ripe for the acceptance of a plan like ours for its consideration, discussion, amendment, and adoption."

People Must Be Educated.

One of the principal duties of the league, Mr. Taft said, was to gain, by its propaganda, the support of the American people for the principles the league advocates. The people of this country, if the country is to become a member of such an international compact, must know, he said, what the obligations are that the country would assume when it joined.

"We have no right," Mr. Taft added, "to enjoy the power and the wealth that we have unless we use that power and wealth to help the world, and unless we are willing to make sacrifices in the cause we espouse. Are we not trustees in the use of all this good fortune? Are we sensible of our fraternal world duty if we are not willing to assume some burden and risk to help the world to avoid another disaster to civilization like the one that now overwhelms Europe?

"But a duty of this kind cannot be brought home to any people, however intelligent, without iteration and reiteration. It will rouse opposition from those who do not understand it and those who do. Discussion without end is needed to answer objections and to clarify the issues. In any audience an appeal for peace can arouse applause—in any audience condemnation of war can evoke approval.

"What we need, however, is such a desire on the part of our people to avoid a world war that they shall be willing to join the other great powers in agreeing to suppress the beginnings of such a war by force—that in order to shall be willing to fight for it.

"When our people feel this way the President can lead the nations of the world into the League to Enforce Peace. The primary and indispensable work of our association is to arouse the people to a sense of their world duty."

One of the big objections which would have to be overcome in America to this country joining such a league as is proposed, Mr. Taft said, was Washington's warning against "entangling alliances."

"If Washington were living today," Mr. Taft said, "I am confident that taking into account the vast changes that have taken place since his time he would look at the matter in a different light.

Senator Stone followed Mr. Taft.

"This organization," he said, "which honors itself by having you, Mr. Taft, as its President stands pronouncedly for world peace. As a passing preliminary observation may I be permitted to express the hope that this potential body also stands with equal fervor for peace at home. Great men seem to differ about great questions—upon questions that might involve war. May I refer to a striking case only to illustrate—the case of the Lusitania.

"One of the most celebrated and dominant men of our country has publicly declared that if he had been President when the Lusitania was sunk, he would have put American marines aboard every German merchant ship interned in our ports and held them as hostages. That would have been an act of war, since those ships are here under our protection as a neutral, and, unless such an act had been duly disclaimed, it would have led to war. The President held to a different view. He sought to settle our controversy with the German Government growing out of that tragedy by diplomacy rather than by force. But we saw the spectacle of two of our great men urging diametrically opposing views with respect to our national public policy concerning a question of vital interest, not only to the American people, but to the peace of the world.

"I will not in this presence discuss this difference of opinion, further than to say that, while we cannot tell what the future may bring forth, up to this date the eventualities have demonstrated that the pen is mightier than the sword. Moreover, it has been demonstrated that, so far as we have gone, our national well-being has been best conserved by holding steadfastly to our declared policy of neutrality.

Peace Abroad and at Home.

"I repeat that I indulge the hope that this far-famed and influential body, organized to promote an international propaganda, not only to advance but to enforce world peace, also stands with even greater ardor for the honorable maintenance of peace at home. And this I say in view of the environment and circumstances of the present time, notwithstanding my consciousness of the fact that the ideal you strive for and the effort you are making to foster world peace will at the same time tend to secure peace at home.

"This movement of yours is a movement well worth while to be pressed. And I say this, knowing as you do even better than I, the difficulties in the way. To effectuate this really stupendous scheme—the like of which hitherto is unknown—will require treaties and grave agreements. Questions of national honor, of vital interest, and so forth will come up, and they will not be, and cannot be, ignored. It would be easy to point out such questions as they affect our own national policy and our own national life. There are questions known to all of us—questions I need not pause now to discuss—which our people do not regard as justifiable questions and which I do not believe they would be willing to arbitrate. What is true of our nation is true of other nations. The league, of course, recognizes this condition. Therefore, it proposes that the nations agree to submit all justiciable questions to the judgment of an international tribunal. So far, good.

Would Submit All Questions.

"But there are non-justifiable questions. How is the line to be drawn? I confess myself somewhat confused. However, as to such questions, the league proposes, as I understand, to submit all such questions to "a council of conciliation for hearing, consideration, and recommendation." That is the language of your proposal. How far and to what extent nations might agree to release control over non-justiciable questions by submitting them even to a "council of conciliation" is, I take it, as yet wholly conjectural. But that, all, why not so submit them? And yet while so questioning, I apprehend that serious difficulty will be encountered in getting past this point when negotiations are opened up.

"It would seem, however, as if some basis of agreement could be arrived at, with proper safeguards against the abuse of what I may call an amiable authority, to make the scheme a workable one; still, although tentatively favoring the proposal, my vision is not clear with respect to it. I want peace; but, also, even more than peace, I want national honor and security. Still, no doubt it is wise to say—at all events I take the chance of saying—you should go forward with your great program, crossing bridges as you reach them.

"Mr. President, about all I can add to what I have said is this: That with the great, fundamental purpose of this league—noble and beautiful as it is—to humanize and mold the world into a more intimate brotherhood, I deeply sympathize."

Among those present were Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff, George Gordon Battle, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gildersleeve, Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, Mrs. Emil L. Boas, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Butterworth, William C. Church, Mrs. A. O. Choate, R. Bayard Cutting, R. Fulton Cutting, Dr. John H. Finley, President S. E. Mezes of the City College and Mrs. Mezes, Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, John Hays Hammond, Theodore Marburg, William H. Short, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hackett, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Eugene Delano, Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Mrs. Talcott Williams, James Speyer, S. K. McClure, Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, Adolph Lewisohn, Judge and Mrs. H. Wadhams, Morgan J. O'Brien, Walter Laidlaw, J. G. P. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Henry James, Jr., Emerson McMillin, Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, Rush Taggart, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Stern, Seymour Van Santvoord, and Dr. Louis L. Seaman.

HAASE FOR "UNDERSTANDING."

Socialist Tells the Reichstag All Countries Want Peace.

Asserting in the Reichstag on Oct. 11 that attempts of the German Government to split the Entente and make a separate peace with Russia were futile, Hugo Haase, leader of the nineteen Socialist Deputies who bolted from the regular Socialist section last Spring and voted against granting further war credits, attacked the Chancellor for not having taken definite steps toward opening peace negotiations and thus hastened the end of a struggle which, according to Haase, was bound to result in a draw. Herr Haase's speech is printed in full in Swiss newspapers, copies of which have just reached New York.

One point emphasized by the speaker was the Chancellor's failure to declare himself against any kind of annexation. Since then, in his speech delieved in the Reichstag on Nov. 9, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg said that he had "never designed the annexation of Belgium as our intention when I spoke about the aims of the war."

In his speech Haase said in part:

"Millions of men and women are watching our deliberations to see if there is a sign of the approaching peace. The woes of this horrible war have become limitless, but at present there is not a glimmer of hope anywhere. At the same time, the longing for peace is increasing in all countries, and is steadily tending toward violent outbreaks. The enthusiasm for war has disappeared everywhere.

"No longer can the braggarts abroad, nor our 'mouth fighters' at home, deceive the masses of the people as to the real situation. No group of the powers has been defeated, nor, in all probability, will any group be defeated.

"When I said last Spring that this war could not be decided by force of arms, there was a storm of indignation; today many of those who were indignant at that time will defend my standpoint.

"There is only one way in which to end the affair—an understanding. Certain politicians don't want to have an understanding between coalition and coalition, but hope to be able to detach a member of each. But that is all foolishness. It would indeed be a bloody irony of history if the cry of, 'Against Czarism!' which was used to inspire the soldiers at the beginning of the war, should die away in the cry of, 'Long live the Czar!'

"England is again being represented as the principal enemy, but England can no more be destroyed than we can. Those who are guiding the drive against England and who would like to be allied with Russia show that they hope to realize imperialistic plans during this war. But these plans for world domination have not ripened during this war and they will not ripen. The whole system that rests upon the power principle is, in truth, already broken down. In its place must come the system of peaceful discussion among the nations."

After asserting that Belgium and Serbia must be restored, Haase stated that, of course, "we also demand the maintenance of the independence and integrity of our own country." He went on:

"What has the imperial Chancellor done here toward arriving at an understanding? He has promised a 'neuorientierung,' (readjustment of political principles,) a mystic word that everybody can interpret to suit himself. If the Government really had wanted to accord some rights and liberties to the masses of the people, it should not have put the execution of its plans off until after the war, but have seized the war as the proper time when the people were in the humor and when the Chancellor could have put through his plans even against the opposition of the Conservatives.

"The patience of the masses of the people is not inexhaustible, neither in Germany, nor in the other countries. The sentiment for peace is growing everywhere. Now the thing to do is to strengthen it. The masses of the people must make it plain to the statesmen that it is high time finally to put an end to the butchery.

"An understanding is possible. Opportunities to make peace have been let slip by and the task of concluding peace has become harder. But let the statesmen show once that they can master the problem. If they fail to do this, they need not be surprised if conditions ensue that none of them desires. Capitalism is war. We are striving for Socialism, which is peace, a lasting peace."

Jury Says Not Guilty to Charges, Which Counsel Calls Persecution.

Isaac B. Parker, caretaker of the Bide-a-Wee Summer home for animals at Wantagh, L. I., was acquitted by a jury late on Thursday night in the prosecution brought by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals against him, as representing the New York women who maintain the home. The caretaker had been on trial in Hempstead, before Justice Walter H. Jones, for two days. The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, through its General Manager, W. K. Horton, and its Superintendent, Thomas Fred, charged that the dogs in the home were improperly fed, improperly classified according to the society's standards and insufficiently protected against disease.

Testimony for the defense showed that the animals were fed largely from stale rolls and meat scraps, supplied by such hotels as the Waldorf-Astoria and the Vanderbilt, that they were cleanly lodged, and there was no contagious disease among them. Isidor Kresel of Jerome, Rand & Kresel, in summing up the Bide-a-Wee's side of the case, said it was infamous persecution of a small organization, which was doing a noble work for animals, by a wealthy and powerful organization, which wanted to have a monopoly of that field.

Mrs. Harry Ulysses Kibbe, President of the Bide-a-Wee Association, hugged Mrs. William Hofstra, Vice President, when she heard the verdict. Later came emissaries from the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, suggesting future "co-operation" between the two organizations. An informal conference of the women directing the Bide-a-Wee took the suggestion under consideration with a view to framing a proposal that the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals pay all the costs of the fruitless prosecution, in order that co-operation might begin on even terms.

HIGHER REDISCOUNT RATES?

Expected After Reserve Board's Caution on Belligerents' Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—As a result of the meeting here this week of the Federal Advisory Council to the Federal Reserve Board, rediscount rates are likely to be increased before the beginning of 1917.

The Advisory Council gave consideration from every point of view to the condition of banking interests of the country under the play of financial forces connected with the credit strategy of belligerent powers who have been enormous customers of this country. It is now understood that in the statement given out by the Advisory Council at the close of its two days' session the paragraph referring to the need of caution in the use of credits liable to long renewal periods which might affect the liquid character of the transactions, the purpose was to let out quietly a word of warning against filling American banks too full of the notes of belligerent nations.

The paragraph in question follows:

"The council announced itself as in entire accord with the views already expressed by the Reserve Board suggesting caution and moderation in the use of those credits which bring on for a long period of renewals, lose their character as essentially self-liquidating transactions of short maturity."

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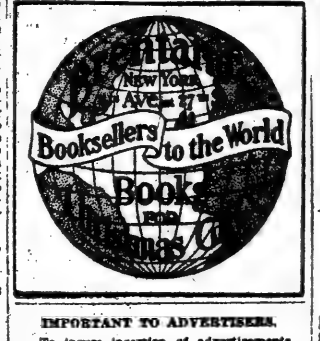

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MEXICANS YIELD TO OUR DEMANDS

Continued from Page 1.

tion is common. These questions, as well as many others, have already been considered by the commission informally, and are to be given formal consideration when the commission reassembles, which it will as soon as the agreement as to withdrawal and border control, which was officially made of preferential concern, has been approved by both Governments.

"The present agreement may, therefore, be regarded as the first step only in the work of the commission. If this, however, is not found to be agreeable to the two Governments the commission will, by force of the understanding had between the two State Departments, come to an end."

Secretary Lane, before leaving for Washington, said:

"The full policy of the United States with reference to Mexico is not to be stated in a phrase or in any protocol or series of protocols. We are to come out of Mexico just as soon as we can 'decently and in order,' and because we have other use for our troops who are there. But this is only a beginning to a policy which will make a Mexico that we can live with.

"The border troubles are only symptoms. Mexico needs system treatment—not symptom treatment. She can give it to herself and we hope she will. We shall reserve to ourselves to treat her invading bandits as they should be treated, chasing them to a finish, if necessary, unless Mexico gets into shape to do this herself. This will serve Mexico's interest as well as ours and it will be the strongest possible deterrent to raids.

"World Wants a New Mexico."

"We will help her to get into good shape if she can understand that we mean to be her friend. She cannot be sick and strong at the same time. The world wants a new Mexico, where the poor and ignorant will have a better chance. To this extent the world is with the revolution. The world has no sympathy with exploiters, either, but it has great respect for rights that are vested. And we shall go along with the world in protecting such rights. But revolution must not mean anarchy.

"Carranza is a strong man, I believe. His career shows that, and his followers admire him to the point of reverence. He is the man to be given a full chance, and we shall uphold him if he is sensible of the duties of his nation to the other nations. Mexico will either do right without our help, or with it. This is her choice.

"The purpose for which this commission was formed was to exert one last effort toward making Mexico a possible neighbor under the Constitutionalist Government. We do not wish to be forced into intervention or any other course until this opportunity has been exhausted. To this end we must pass from the border matters of irritation, and immediate concern, to the conditions of Mexico which affect the lives and property of our nationals and all other nationals. These must be made secure, as secure as is possible in a country where among the masses of the people there is a deep distrust of us.

"When we ask that, with our help or without it, Mexico feed herself and drive out disease. There will be little banditry if Mexico gets to work.

"The miseries of Mexico must be assuaged. Her poor, naked, starving, dying peons call out for help. They do not wish constant war, and only 1 per cent. of her people are actually in the war, but all are suffering. We cannot maintain our self-respect or be true to the highest dictates of humanity and see these people suffer as they do because of the chaos that has come from civil war.

"This country is pacific, but is not pacifist. It will fight willingly when it can fight for something worth while, and must fight. It is our business to make the occasion impossible, to make the duty unnecessary if this may be. And so through many weeks we have striven to get upon a basis that will prepare the way for a new Mexico—one in which Mexicans and Americans and others can live with some assurance of safety. But this is a long way off yet. We have only jumped two or three of the hurdles. We can see the way out, but it is not always possible to persuade others that our way is the right way, though the proposed reduction of the export taxes on ores and bullion and the postponement of the decree as to forfeiture of mineral lands, as well as the agreement reached with reference to withdrawal of troops and border control, are all indications of the growing desire of the Constitutionalist Government to meet those standards which the United States and the countries of Europe have a right to expect."

Border Problem Unsolved.

The question of the protection of the border is the one point in the agreement which is not entirely satisfactory to the American Commissioners. They were unable, however, to find a solution of the problem which would meet with the approval of the Mexican Commissioners and still be feasible. The proposal of a neutral zone extending for some miles on each side of the frontier came from the Mexicans early in the meetings of the commission. It was opposed by the American Commissioners as impracticable because of the difficulties which might be expected to arise from the presence of Mexican troops on American soil.

It was the question of command which finally resulted in the plan being discarded. A joint command composed of two or more American and Mexican Generals was not considered from the start as likely to lead to anything but trouble, and both Americans and Mexicans refused to leave the command to an American or a Mexican General who should have such powers as would enable him to exact explicit obedience from his officers and men, whether Mexican or American. This would have involved the right to try them by court-martial.

A score of other plans were suggested and discarded as soon as they were suggested, and it finally was decided to leave matters as they stood and to place the question of co-operation in the hands of the military and diplomatic branches of the Governments. The right of the United States to exercise the privileges, which have come to be known as the right of "hot trail," was the only concession made to the United States. An effort was made by the Mexicans to procure a reciprocal privilege, but this would not be granted by the American commissioners, who would not be convinced that there had been any raids made into Mexico from the United States, followed by a retreat for safety back into this country.

This is the only clause of the agreement which is not almost certain to meet with the approval of General Carranza. During the early stages of the negotiations between the two countries, he made a stand against the present demand, and the United States was reported as willing to concede the point at that time. The fact that it is embodied in the present agreement makes it necessary for him to accept it with the rest or to reject the whole and bring the negotiations of the commission to an end.

Paul Chosen to See Carranza.

Mr. Pani is the only Mexican member of the Mexican commission who is to go to Queretaro. It was considered significant tonight that he should have been chosen, for he has been admittedly the representative of General Alvaro Obregon on the commission, and has been regarded as the most tractable of the Mexxican members. Mr. Cabrera's opposition to him has been marked at times, and has given rise occasionally to reports that a split between General Carranza and General Obregon was impending. Mr. Pani is expected to confer with General Obregon before seeing General Carranza, and it is expected that the Mexican Minister of War will be able to influence the First Chief to ratify the agreement.

The question of the advisability of lifting the embargo on arms and ammunition in order that General Carranza may import to Mexico a large quantity of war materials which are now at border points awaiting an opportunity to get them across, has been taken up, but has been left in the hands of the War Department. It is not believed that it will come before the commission at any time while American forces remain on Mexican soil.

The family of Mr. Pani will remain in Atlantic City pending further developments. Several other persons attached to the commission will remain here or at other places in the United States until the commission reconvenes, which it will do on Dec. 8 should General Carranza ratify the protocol. Whether the commission will meet here or in Washington has been left to Secretary of State Lansing and Ambassador-designate Arredondo. The American Commissioners are said to favor Washington as a meeting place, while the Mexican Commissioners wish to be nearer New York.

Mr. Cabrera will devote the recess to efforts to straighten out the decrees on taxation and other matters which have come up before the commission, and which the American delegates would like to have disposed of before another meeting. It is not considered probable that he will make any efforts to obtain a loan before General Carranza has ratified the protocol, as rejection of the protocol would result in drastic action by the United States in an effort to put an end to the Mexican tangle. What this action will be has not been made public. Probably it has not been agreed on definitely.

It is known that the Mexican Commissioners have been told that unless an agreement can be reached peaceably the United States may see fit to withdraw its recognition of General Carranza as the de facto ruler of Mexico, or even resort to force of arms to restore order there and make conditions such that foreigners can live and carry on their business in reasonable safety.

The American Commissioners left tonight for their respective homes. Mr. Pani left for New York, where his special car is waiting to take him to Queretaro. He is not expected to leave before Monday morning, reaching Queretaro, by way of St. Louis and Laredo, on Saturday of next week. Mr. Cabrera left tonight for Philadelphia, and later will go to New York, where he probably will remain during the recess, except for occasional trips to Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington.

CARRANZA CONSENT EXPECTED

First Chief Confers Over Atlantic City Proceedings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 24.—Officials here are hopeful that an agreement for restoration of amicable relations between Mexico and the United States soon will be reached. Queretaro reports state that immediately on arriving there this morning General Carranza held a long conference with Foreign Minister Aguilar, discussing proceedings and prospects of the Atlantic City conferences.

It is understood Carranza probably will approve the plan suggested by the American Commissioners for protection of the border and settlement of existing difficulties. In view of the willingness of the de facto Government to agree to some of the suggestions of the American Commissioners it is believed here that the United States will not refuse to withdraw American troops from Mexico as demanded by Carranza.

If the troops retire, officials contend, the de facto Government will demonstrate its ability to restore order and to re-establish constitutional government shortly.

Minister of War Obregon said tonight that Villa and his followers had been severely defeated last night in an attempt to capture Chihuahua City. Reports received at the War Office are that Villa, leading about 2,000 men, appeared in the vicinity of Chihuahua before daybreak yesterday, attacking the Constitutionalist advance posts.

General Trevino, the military commander, immediately prepared to defend the town, sending strong reinforcements to places the Villistas were attempting to capture. After several hours of fierce fighting the Villistas were badly defeated and forced to seek refuge and mounts northwest of the city. Official reports said the Villistas' losses were very heavy.

General Obregon added that General Francisco Murguia, commanding a powerful column, after retaking Jimines and Parral, was moving northward to join Trevino's command and push the campaign against the Villistas.

ALIENS MUST WAIVE CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS

Mexico to Prevent Foreign Firms from Claiming Damages Except as Its Own Natives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AHORCADO, Mexico, Nov. 23.—Under a decree which will be made into law by the Constitutional Congress after the opening at Queretaro on Dec. 1, foreigners engaging in business in Mexico as stock companies or corporations will be obliged to renounce their citizenship.

General Carranza explained this decree to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES during a horseback ride of forty-five miles on the fourth day of his trip to the provisional capital at Queretaro. The renunciation of citizenship applies only to avoiding claims for damages suffered or to be suffered during revolutions or other difficulties. It does not mean that the foreigner must renounce direct citizenship.

General Carranza, in explaining this, stated that most invasions or causes of friction in large countries against smaller ones were due to the fact that foreigners in small countries enjoy all the rights of natives but demand the protection of their own countries whenever they suffer damages or losses, while the natives, not enjoying more rights than foreigners, must suffer losses in silence. By this law all are equal, as the foreigners lose the right of appeal to the mother countries. Carranza added that this would eliminate many causes of unjust wars.

It is believed to be practically certain that all Latin American countries which have suffered aggressions by stronger powers will adopt the same measure, and it is expected that this law will not be accepted by the larger powers without a strong protest. Carranza explained that civilization had advanced greatly, yet international law regarding the treatment of smaller powers remained backward. Under the new act all foreigners enjoy the same rights and the same liabilities as natives.

Another decree to be enacted into law deals with taxation. Owing to the large number of concessions to mercantile, industrial, and mining firms which have years to run without the payment of taxes, in violation of the Mexican Constitution, the new law will declare that no industries shall be allowed to evade taxes. All new industries must pay taxes from the start. In the future all business, whether operating under concessions or not, must pay taxes. To promote new industries, the Government reserves the right to loan them sums of money at a determined rate of interest, or the Government will start the industry and after developing it will sell to the highest bidder. Several American and a large number of other foreign corporations will be affected by the new law.

The new Government, after the elections and the inauguration of the President, will continue its program to enact laws for the benefit of the working classes, to promote new trade relations, and to build up native industries, utilizing all native products which abound. Mexico, according to figures of the Department of Mines and Labor, produces all classes of raw material produced in the world, lacking only factories, education, and skilled laborers to make the republic self-supporting and independent.

No opposition to the election of Carranza will develop, as he is regarded as the only man capable of welding all parties into a harmonious government.

During the ride from Mexico City the Carranza party passed through the heart of the agricultural country where there are thousands of acres of corn. The natives say the crops are the best in years, and that there is no danger of a shortage of corn or wheat. Owing to the large crops prices of foodstuffs are dropping. Currency reforms have dealt a heavy blow to speculators and prices are rapidly receding to normal rates. Through heavily watered districts many thousands of head of cattle in good condition were seen. The railway service is rapidly improving, many freight cars formerly used for soldiers having been turned back to the roads. All freight rates and first-class passenger rates have been placed on a silver basis at the same figures as in 1912.

The small army accompanying Carranza established a record for Mexico, the soldiers buying provisions en route and paying in silver. Hundreds of pesos left in small towns will give an impetus to business. Paper currency will be withdrawn from circulation and all taxes and rents will be made payable in silver. Merchants have fixed prices in silver and will not accept paper. That action already is establishing business on a silver basis and it has caused no trouble. Bills had depreciated until they were almost valueless.

BANDITS DRIVEN OFF IN ANOTHER ATTACK

Continues Assault on Chihuahua City After Repeated Repulses—Heavy Losses.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Nov. 24.—Francisco Villa has failed in his repeated efforts to capture Chihuahua City from the de facto forces, high Carranza officials here, who were in constant touch with developments in the State capital, declared emphatically tonight. After two days of almost continuous fighting, Villa has been driven off.

Villa and his troops encamped tonight outside of Chihuahua City, after returning in the afternoon to renew an attack which lasted until 9 o'clock at night. This announcement was made tonight by Carranza officials here.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, (via El Paso Junction,) Nov. 24.—Another attack on this city from the east was begun by the Villa bandits at 6 o'clock this morning and was repulsed, as were the previous attacks by the bandits, with heavy losses to the attacking forces.

The machine guns again did deadly execution in the ranks of the bandits, who crept up from the east under cover of a deep arroyo, or dry gully. The rapid-fires cut down the advancing thin lines of bandits like a mower in a field of standing grain. The dead and wounded were left on the battlefield, as in the previous assaults. When the enemy broke and ran in disorder, the heavy artillery took up the brunt of the fighting, as the machine guns were outranged.

General Ojuna, commander of General Trevino's cavalry, pursued the bandits and completed their rout. The Villa forces fled toward the northwest, and now are believed to be out of touch with the remaining Villa commands.

General Acosta was killed by Colonel Cadera of the Carranza cavalry column in the cavalry engagement yesterday. General Trevino, though wounded yesterday, was again in personal command today and made an inspection of the fortifications with his staff.

Villa left his troop trains at Horcasitas Station, south of here, and General Apolonio Trevino has been ordered by General Jacinto Trevino to proceed in that direction with his cavalry and cut the bandits off from the trains on which they came from Santa Rosalia.

THREE WOMEN PUT TO DEATH.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, Mexico, Nov. 23, (via Radio to Columbus, N. M., Nov. 24.)—That Margarita Acosta, one of the three women executed Wednesday morning at El Valle for alleged plotting against the life of Colonel Gonzales Diaz, was at one time in the employ of Villa, was asserted here today. Letters and papers found on her, it is said, indicated this. She also is said, by the Carranza officers, to have carried papers signed by General Trevino.

Suspicions were aroused, it was said, by the woman's actions, and an officer was detailed to make an investigation. She is said to have revealed a plot which Carranza officers alleged ilated Colonel Diaz and others for assassination. The El Valle garrison, it was said, was to be turned over to Villa.

The woman was called before Colonel Dias Tuesday. She was followed by her sister, Maria Castilla, and servant, Maria Rals. She denied the charges. A dirk and a pistol were taken from her, according to the officers. Early next morning the women were shot, dying bravely, the officers declared.

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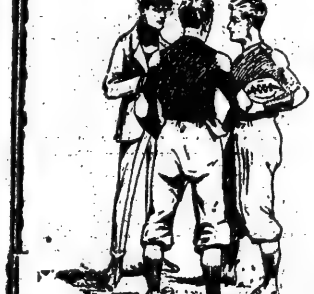

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FEDERAL INQUIRY ON AT POST OFFICE

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MORGAN'S HEAD MAY FALL

Rumor at Washington That Ground Is Being Sought for Appointing New Postmaster.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A committee of Post Office Inspectors, headed by George Sutton, Chief Inspector at Kansas City, is making an investigation of the New York Post Office with a view, according to what was said here today, of making improvements. While Post Office Department officials insisted there was no politics in the move and that it was merely a regular annual inspection, enough is known of the matter to indicate that a feeling of hostility exists toward Postmaster Edward M. Morgan and that certain officials are anxious to have the office declared vacant so that the way will be cleared for the appointment of a new Postmaster.

In announcing today that the investigation was in progress, Postmaster General Burleson said the question of selecting a successor to Mr. Morgan would not be taken up until the investigation had been completed. Mr. Burleson said that the committee had been appointed a few days before the election of Nov. 7 and that the committee was now at work in New York. Mr. Sutton formerly was Chief Post Office Inspector in New York.

The impression was gained from the Postmaster General that the committee would go into the business and efficiency methods of the New York office very thoroughly with a view to making improvements. In another quarter it was hinted that financial methods would be inquired into to ascertain if the office had been conducted in an economical manner.

J. C. Koons, First Assistant Postmaster General, said the investigation was nothing more than a regular annual inspection which was made of all first, second, and third class Post Offices. "The committee will go into the service very thoroughly to see if improvements can be made," said Mr. Koons. "The same thing is being done all over the country. There are no charges of any kind against the conduct of the New York office."

Morgan Appointed by Roosevelt.

Mr. Morgan, who is a Republican, was appointed by President Roosevelt. He succeeded William R. Willcox, whose assistant he was. The promotion of Mr. Morgan was regarded as a reward for efficiency, and it is only recently, and then not publicly, that any question has been raised as to his ability to handle the vast business of which he is in charge. Unofficial statements have indicated that some effort might be made to reflect upon the efficiency of the administration of the New York Post Office.

Postmasters are commissioned for four years, and the term which Mr. Morgan was serving expired soon after the incoming of the Wilson Administration. After a long delay it became known that Joseph Johnson, ex-Fire Commissioner of New York City, had been decided upon as Mr. Morgan's successor. Criticism of the prospective appointment developed immediately in the press and among a good many Democrats, and the nomination of Mr. Johnson, which was favored by Postmaster General Burleson and Senator O'Gorman, was not sent to the Senate.

Later the Postmastership was offered informally to State Senator Robert F. Wagner. He declined, but subsequently President Wilson sent Mr. Wagner's name to the Senate coincident with a telegram to him, earnestly requesting him to accept. Mr. Wagner was obdurate, however. His reason for declining —as that he wanted to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. The nomination was never withdrawn and is now before the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

One of the objections made in New York newspapers to displacing Mr. Morgan was that he had given a supremely efficient administration. This opinion was voiced irrespective of the political leanings of the newspapers.

Postmaster Morgan, when told last night at his home, 613 West 146th Street, of the foregoing dispatch and its contents, said:

"I do not care to say anything. I have known, of course, that investigators were at the Post Office. They have been there a week. As far as I know they are making one of the regular investigations, but beyond that I do not care to say anything."

APPROVE NEW DORMITORIES.

Board Hears Mayor Condemn Randall's Island Buildings.

The Board of Estimate yesterday approved the contract, at an aggregate expenditure of $480,049, for the erection of five new buildings on Randall's Island under the jurisdiction of the Department of Charities, but not until the Mayor and President Mathewson of the Bronx had a discussion as to whether the Charities Department had submitted their plans to members of the Estimate Board. Some months ago the board appropriated $600,000 for the improvements, and it was estimated at the meeting yesterday that before the work is completed $1,000,000 will be spent. Yesterday's authorization is a part of the $600,000 appropriation.

The plans call for an infirmary, two cottage dormitories, a staff house, and a female dormitory. Mr. Mathewson objected to the cost of the staff house, which was given by Deputy Commissioner Wright at $50,000, saying he would rather use that amount for a children's dormitory. He also said he thought every member of the board should know the general plan of the improvements before voting on the $600,000, and the expectation of having to vote a million dollars more.

"No one dreams that the $600,000 is going to cover the reconstruction of Randall's Island," said the Mayor. "I think another million dollars will have to be spent on the island within the next five years. The buildings there have not been in a condition for years to reflect credit upon any civilised community. The conditions are a reproach to the City of New York, and the sooner they are remedied the better it will be for the inmates."

The board passed the appropriation, the Bronx President voting for all the buildings except the staff house.

GRAVES CASE TO KAISER.

Imperial Permission Necessary for Embassy Attache to Testify.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Formal request that Prince Hatzfeldt, Counselor of the German Embassy, appear as a witness against Karl Armgaard Graves, self-styled international spy, has been made by the State Department in a note to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. Graves was arrested here recently on a charge of attempting to extort $3,000 from Countess von Bernstorff. He is now out on bail awaiting a preliminary hearing on Dec. 6.

The request has been forwarded to the German Foreign Office in Berlin. Ultimately it will come before Emperor William, who must give his personal approval before the Prince can appear.

Acknowledgments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following contributions: For the Belgian Tobacco Fund, from Mary Dunham, $6; for the Thanksgiving Fund, from "G. G.," $25.

MAYOR FOR SUNDAY MOVIES.

Expects Their Legality to be Sustained if Albany Case is Appealed.

Mayor Mitchel held out hope yesterday for the movie devotees who were disturbed over the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court that it was unlawful to exhibit moving pictures in New York State on Sunday. If the case is carried to the Court of Appeals, the Mayor is convinced, the decision will be upset.

The Mayor said yesterday he did not think it any more illegal for regular moving pictures to be shown on Sunday than it was to show pictures dealing with educational subjects or for lectures to be given. He said he believed the late Mayor Gaynor was correct in his ruling, while a Justice sitting in the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, that the Penal law did not prohibit movies on Sunday. If the Court of Appeals should decide against the movies the Mayor believes the matter should be taken up by the Legislature, and he promised to give any appropriate legislation his approval.

"The law, as reported in the press," said the Mayor yesterday, "the decision of the Appellate Division of the Third Department, holding that under Section 2,145 of the Penal law the exhibition of moving pictures on Sunday in this State illegal, have read, also, that it is the intention of the moving picture exhibitors in this city to take the case to the Court of Appeals. I believe they should."

CLAIM 70 HILLQUIT BALLOTS.

Justice Shearn to Pass on Validity of Socialists' Contention.

The canvass of the void and protested ballots cast in the Twentieth Congress District, which are being examined in the proceedings brought by Morris Hillquit, Socialist, with the hope that the court will order enough of the rejected ballots counted to overcome the 400 plurality for Isaac Siegel, Republican, elected on the face of the returns, resulted in the discovery yesterday of seventy ballots which the Socialist canvassers contend should have been counted for Hillquit. The Democratic canvassers were inclined to concede that forty of the ballots belonged to the Socialist. Justice Shearn will be asked to pass on the validity of these ballots.

It developed in the course of the canvass yesterday that Jacob A. Cantor, the Democratic candidate who was defeated two years ago by Mr. Siegel, and who started a recount proceeding that is still pending, has not yet conceded that he was defeated, because his appeal has not been decided. It was stated that wagers made on Cantor have not been paid because of the hope that the present Congress may still declare that Cantor was legally elected.

JUDGE IN TOUR OF SWAMPS.

Morschauser Personally Inspects Land Involved in Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Nov. 24.—Justice Joseph Morschauser of the Supreme Court, in order to determine whether the waters of Hutchinson Creek, on the outskirts of Mount Vernon, overflowed on the lands of Thomas and Alice Beattie, today tramped through swamps, climbed over garbage dumps, and inspected the course of the stream and the bridges over it. The action of the Judge followed suits brought by Mr. and Mrs. Beattie against the Suburban Land Company for damages and an injunction.

The defendants are accused of causing the course of the stream to be changed, its bed to be narrowed, and two bridges and culverts to be constructed, causing the creek to overflow and damage the Beattie property. Justice Morschauser decided that the ends of justice would be best served by a personal inspection o fthe property, so he adjourned court.

After the Justice had made suggestions about remedying the trouble, one of the suits was settled by the company paying $400, while another action was ended by the Judge granting an injunction against the land company.

FIND HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

$40,000 Given for Maintenance of Bureau Supervised by City.

Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury announced yesterday that he had been successful in organizing a Children's Home Bureau for the purpose of putting dependent children in private homes instead of committing them to institutions. Already 103 dependents have been placed in such homes. The bureau is a private organization, maintained by private contributions, but directly under the supervision of the Charities Commissioner. A staff of trained workers has already been organized under the direction of John Daniels, a social worker.

The bureau has been endowed for three years by private individuals, with a working capital of $40,000 a year. The aim, it was explained, is to place out 1,000 children for three successive years in order to demonstrate the practicability of the placing-out system. At the end of three years Commissioner Kingsbury believes that the practicability of the plan will be fully demonstrated and that the bureau can then be taken over by the city.

$3,404,084 AWARDS ON ROAD.

Condemnation Commissioners Report on Queens Boulevard Damages.

Total awards for damages amounting to $3,404,084.12, divided among 1,000 parcels, are shown in the preliminary report of the Commissioners in Condemnation to acquire land for the widening of Queens Boulevard to 200 feet, from Long Island City to Jamaica, a distance of seven miles. This is the largest condemnation proceeding ever undertaken in Queens. Of the total award for damages of $2,955,781.32, $412,202.80 is for improvements, while a special contract of $55,000 was made for moving the big brown stone Presbyterian Church, at Elmhurst back sixty feet, and $1,100 was awarded for change of grade.

In paying for this improvement, 20 per cent. of the total cost, or $854,478.55 is assessed upon the local area of 200 feet on either side of the boulevard; 30 per cent., or $1,281,717.82, is assessed upon the Borough of Queens, and the remaining 50 per cent. is assessed upon the city at large. This boulevard leads from the Queensboro Bridge and connects with the main highways on Long Island. It is one of the most patronized automobile highways in this city and thousands of cars drive over it daily.

$2,000 for Packages for Soldiers.

Le Paquet du Soldat, a society which is raising funds to send Christmas packages to French soldiers in the trenches, gave a concert and dance last night in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria which netted about $2,000 for the fund. Among the artists who appeared were Miss Lorraine Wyman, Miss Henrietta Wakefield, Simone de Mauge, Robert Lortat, Andre Tourret, and Carlos Haisedo. Miss Gwendolyn Brown was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the dance, and Mme. Eugene Mauleubier of Brooklyn is the President of Le Paquet du Soldat. Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, and Mrs. Thomas Jex Preston were among the patronesses.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Don't judge a leader by his followers!

Club Cocktails

have many imitations which are easily and pleasurably avoided.

HIGHBALLS IN PASTOR'S SUIT

Rev. Mr. Triplett's Wife Accuses Husband's Witness of Frame-Up.

The New York witnesses in the suit for divorce brought by the Rev. J. Edwin Triplett, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Woodbury, N. J., and in the countersuit brought by Mrs. Dorothy A. Triplett, now of the Bronx, were examined yesterday before C. V. D. Julius, acting as Advisory Master in Chancery. The episode on which Mr. Triplett based his suit for divorce occurred at a hotel in New Haven May 10 last.

Mrs. Triplett said that Jack Wilson Shaw, who posed as a real estate dealer at 303 Fifth Avenue, and who negotiated with Mrs. Triplett's mother, Mrs. Doris M. Nelson of this city, for the sale of some Texas oil lands property she owned, induced her to go to the hotel with him. He took her there, she said, to have a lease signed.

Joseph H. Buckley of 141 West 56th Street, who was room clerk at the New Haven hotel, told of the arrival of Mrs. Triplett and a man. He said he saw them in the dining room and there were two highball glasses on the table. Twenty minutes later, he said, the woman left the hotel.

The principal witness of the day was Jack Wilson Shaw, a process server, of 1,374 Inwood Avenue, the Bronx, who admitted that he was the man with Mrs. Triplett who signed the hotel register "J. L. Curtis of Boston." When Shaw was asked whether he had accompanied Mrs. Triplett to New Haven, he refused to answer on the ground that it might tend to incriminate him. Under cross-examination he admitted that he had told Mrs. Triplett that his name was Jack Wilson.

Pressed for a reason for giving Wilson as his name, Shaw took refuge in the fact that the answer might incriminate him, as he was under a criminal charge in Connecticut.

Mary Triplett, the twenty-year-old sister of the pastor, testified her sister-in-law was both cruel and unkind. She said she had heard Mrs. Triplett call her brother a liar and a coward.

1,036 WOMEN GIVE $180,000.

They Are Also Working Hard for $2,000,000 Jewish Charity.

Women are running the men a close second in the campaign of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies to raise $2,000,000 with which to effect a central bureau for the receipt and distribution of funds.

In only two trades have committees of men exceeded the amount raised by women workers. A compilation of the standing of the women's committees yesterday shows that to date 1,036 women have contributed approximately $180,000.

Many prominent women are doing "field work," and in addition several have opened their homes for meetings, at which the purposes of the federation are described and volunteers enlisted to supplement the efforts of the regular committees.

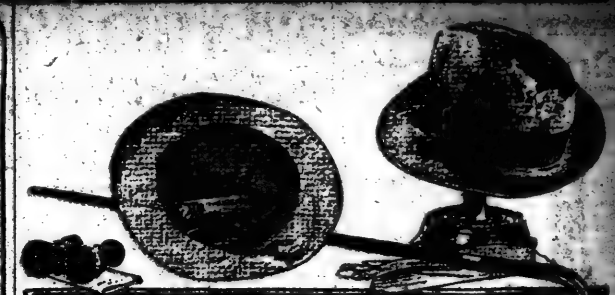
Among these women are Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. Israel Unterberg, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Mrs. Leon Kamaicky, Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, Mrs. Leopold S. Bache, Mrs. Henry Ittleson, Mrs. Max L. S. Rosenbach, Mrs. A. N. Bijur, Mrs. Harmon August, Mrs. Emil Bearwald, Mrs. Henry Bodenheimer, Mrs. Lazarus Kahne, Mrs. B. Loerfunger, Mrs. Max Leyhson, Mrs. Mortimer M. Menken, Mrs. G. M. Minsenheimer, Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Mrs. Leopold Plaut, Mrs. Henry Kraft, Mrs. Joseph H. Silverman, and Miss Carrie Wise.

Mrs. Israel Unterberg has given her home, 11 West Eighty-ninth Street, for a meeting Tuesday afternoon, at which Mrs. Bernard Pollock will speak.

Men friends of the movement to unite the Jewish charities are furnishing billboard, street car, and newspaper space free for advertisements of appeals for gifts.

To date $1,500,000 has been pledged, and the remainder of the $2,000,000 must be subscribed by Dec. 10.

The Nobel Prize
For Literature
Has Been Awarded to
Romain Rolland
Famous French author and socialist. His book
Above the Battle
is an eloquent appeal for international peace and brotherhood.
THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO
Price, $1.00, at All Bookstores



Young's Smart Velours

YOUNG'S Velours conform to the most rigid ideas of "good form"—yet they possess a style alertness that bespeaks originality. They typify knowledge and progress in men's hats.

"Young's Hats are as good as they look."

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE
Stores "All Over Town"

CAMMEYER
STAMPED ON A SHOE
MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT
6TH AVE. AT 20TH ST.

For To-Day (Saturday) Only

A Sale of Men's Fine Shoes at $3.95

Mahogany Russia Calf and Gun Metal Calf Lace Shoes, built on an English Last with blind eyelets. Also a Broad Toe Blucher Model in Gun Metal Calf.

¶ A most unusual one-day sale, affording men an opportunity to buy shoes at much less than their present market worth.

¶ Please note this sale is for to-day only.

All styles carried at our 6th Av. at 20th St. Store; also sold at our Newark Branch, 645-649 Broad Street

JOHN FORSYTHE

REMOVAL SALE

At their Downtown Store,
201 Broadway, near Fulton Street.

Termination of lease necessitates disposal of

Highest Grade Men's Furnishings

At Very Unusual Reductions

Pure Silk Shirts.....*Reduced to* **2.65**

The silks are heavy satin striped tub silks of a fine quality, and in exclusive patterns.

Crepe de Chine Shirts
Reduced to **4.95**
Heavy crepe de chine with satin stripes; splendid quality, with exquisite color effects.

Impt'd Woven Madras Shirts
Reduced to **1.65**
Exclusive designs; the materials are the same as those used in our made to order department.

Neckwear *Reduced to*
65c 85c 1.35 *and upward*

Tan Cape Gloves *Odd Sizes*
Reduced to **85c**

Entire stock, including accessories for Evening Dress wear, at corresponding reductions. Would advise an early selection while assortments are complete.

Boys! Here's the Gift You Want

Now is the time that father and mother are open for gift suggestions. Tell them you want a

KEEN KUTTER Tool Set

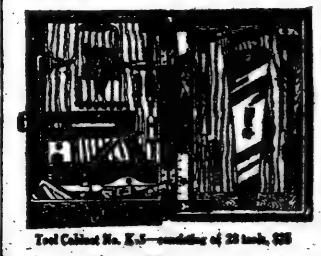
Book No. 697 of Tool Cabinets gladly mailed to any boy on request

A Keen Kutter Tool Set! A regular treasure box of fun! Think of the things you could make with the saws, chisels, planes, brace and bits—all the other tools you see in the picture, and think how proud you'd be to tell the other boys about your genuine Keen Kutter Tool Set.

There's a bully Keen Kutter Tool Set at $10.00. Others at $17.50, $25 and up to $135—all made to please the most exacting mechanic.

All Keen Kutter Tools are perfect in quality, temper, adjustment and balance—every tool bears the mark of the master maker.

Every set and every tool guaranteed to satisfy or money refunded. Yet they cost little more than tools of ordinary quality.



Tool Cabinet No. K-7—consisting of 28 tools, $25

Drop in, look over Keen Kutter Sets at your nearest Keen Kutter dealer's, and you will surely want one.

"The Revelation of QUALITY Remains Long After the PRICE Is Forgotten." —E. C. SIMMONS
Trade-Mark Registered

Simmons Hardware Co.
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KEEN KUTTER
CUTLERY AND TOOLS

Oakland Service for Oakland Owners *Everywhere*

BACK of the power, beauty and riding comfort of Oakland Sensible Six automobiles is Oakland Service.

No matter where you are, you are near an Oakland Service Station.

You can rely upon quick adjustments. You can get required parts with accuracy and speed. Oakland Service Stations are at your command in every way.

Sidney B. Bowman Automobile Company
1672 Broadway at 52d Street.
New York City Service Station, 225-231 West 49th Street.

List of Oakland Dealers
Where Service Stations Are Maintained.

Baldwin Garage, Inc., Jersey City, N. J.
Birch & Bassett, Dover, N. J.
Blum's Garage, Stapleton, S. I.
The C. F. Briggs Co., Newark, N. J.
Centre Garage Co., Paterson, N. J.
Central Garage, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Chas. M. Clay & Son, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Decker & Keynton, West Hoboken, N. J.
E. W. Frahn & Son, Park Ridge, N. J.
Haight & Strang, Peekskill, N. Y.
Harken Bros., Plainfield, N. J.
Hewlett & Remsen, Roslyn, L. I.
Hoagland's Garage, Somerville, N. J.
Jackson's Garage, Farmingdale, L. I.
Clark Jones, Blairstown, N. J.
A. B. Keyt, Newton, N. J.
I. L. Labar, Tranquility, N. J.
Marshall & Jansen, Ellenville, N. Y.
John C. Mattice, Bridgeport, Conn.
Monticello Auto Supply Co., Monticello, N. Y.
G. H. Patterson, Redbank, N. J.
Port Jervis Garage, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Birch H. Rawlings Motor Co., Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
Roseberry Bros., Belvidere, N. J.
Richard V. Ryerson, Middletown, N. Y.
William Shrive, Yonkers, N. Y.
Leonard T. Simonson, Glen Cove, N. Y.
Geo. V. Sleat, Inc., Freeport, L. I.
Stenger & Rohm, Sayville, L. I.
Geo. H. Stevens, Fishkill, N. Y.
Stidworthy Bros., Netcong, N. J.
Stryker & Youmans, Kingston, N. Y.
Vail & Campbell, Riverhead, L. I.
Van Duser's Garage, Hackensack, N. J.
White Plains Garage Co., White Plains, N. Y.
Woods Garage & Sales Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Youngheart Garage, Sag Harbor, L. I.
A. S. Terhune Co., Bloomfield, N. J.
Thomas Lloyd, Kearney, N. J.
Geo. M. Hoyt & Son, North Salem, N. Y.
Sloan & Clapper, Newburgh, N. Y.

DUTTON'S
ALL THE BEST
CHILDREN'S BOOKS
681 FIFTH AVENUE

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle taking from six to seven years of time

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

FARMERS EXPLAIN HIGH FOOD PRICES

Continued from Page 1.

tables this year does not mean that the same price will prevail next year. By taking a ten-year average the producer is not getting a living price, and under present conditions we are getting only a fair price. At present prices some articles, such as milk, taking into account their food value, are still cheap.

"Other causes might be enumerated thus:

"The alarming increase of insect and fungus pests.

"Gambling in food products, which should be prohibited.

"There should be more storage houses in the country, and under the control of the farmers themselves.

"The duplication in delivery service in the village, town, and city, also the lack of marketing facilities in some towns and cities.

"The American farmer is farming as well as he can afford. He will increase the yields as he gets pay for increased production. Increased production means increased cost, and unless prices warrant this increase the farmer cannot go ahead. With the high prices now prevailing, many farmers are getting no returns for their labor. With the increased development of scientific knowledge turned over to the farmer through agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and particularly the work done by the national Department of Agriculture, with other agencies, we can assure the American consumer that the farmer of America, if given a fair chance and a square deal, will not only continue to feed America, but will have some to spare."

DIET SQUAD BREAKS RULES.

Gulp Their Food to be in Time for Ball—Three Lose Weight.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Chicago's municipal experiment in household economics to demonstrate that 40 cents a day is ample to feed the average person continued successfully today. The "diet squad" again registered an aggregate gain in weight. A slight reversal of form, however, may become apparent tomorrow because of the violation of one of the training rules at dinner tonight.

"You must Fletcherize," the squad was admonished by Dr. Robertson last Monday. "Chew every mouthful at least twenty times, and don't hurry."

Tonight the annual ball of the Health Department took place at the Hotel Sherman, and for the first time the diners almost gulped their food in order to get home early and dress for the event. They then hurried back downtown and danced until well after midnight, which probably will result in a loss of weight instead of a gain, in the opinion of Dr. A. J. Stokes.

Following is the table of weights registered today:

Name.	First Weight.	Today.	Gain
Miss Gertrude Nelligan..	112	115	3
Miss Sophia Miller.....	120¼	121½	1¼
Miss Jessie Petit.....	161	163½	2½
Mrs. Cecelia Wilcox.....	126½	128½	2
Miss B. Halvorsen.....	148½	150½	2
Dr. Eva G. Hansen.....	110½	112½	2
Reuben Beckman.....	181½	181	*½
H. L. Porsche.....	166½	167	½
Henry Gehring, Jr.....	161½	164½	3
Irwin A. Kowohl.....	165	165	
Dr. A. J. Stokes.....	223¼	223	*¼
William C. Merker.....	148½	147½	*1

*Loss.

CALLS ON THE STATE TO END FOOD HOARDS

Hartigan Asks Attorney General and Secretary of Agriculture to Start Inquiries.

BLAMES THE SPECULATORS

They Are Keeping Back Needed Supplies, Commissioner of Weights and Measures Says.

Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, sent letters yesterday to Attorney General E. E. Woodbury and State Commissioner of Agriculture Charles S. Wilson, asking them to investigate the storage plants in this city to learn whether food was being held illegally for speculative purposes.

Three subjects for inquiry suggested by Commissioner Hartigan were whether perishable food was not being held beyond the legal limit; whether packages in cold storage did not lack the stamp required by law indicating the date when they were put in cold storage, and whether food was not being hoarded to force up prices. Commissioner Hartigan's letter to Attorney General Woodbury, which is the same, in substance, as that sent to Commissioner Wilson, is as follows:

New York, Nov. 24, 1916.

Hon. Egbert E. Woodbury, Attorney General, Attorney General's Office, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir: The price conditions respecting foodstuffs in the City of New York is of such moment as to justify or allay public suspicion that perishable food products are being unnecessarily withheld from public sale in the so-called "cold storage" premises in the City of New York.

In this connection I believe it would be in the public interest if an inquiry was conducted under appropriate legal procedure as to what is the situation respecting these private enterprises which receive perishable products for storage, based upon the following suggestions:

1. That perishable food products may not be kept in such places beyond the time limit set by State law.

2. Whether packages, &c., of perishable food products in said refrigerating plants are not properly stamped as to date according to State law.

3. Whether there is any connection between the unnecessary withholding of perishable food products from the market in connection with the speculative feature on exchanges which trade in butter, cheese, eggs, and other such commodities.

I have directed an inquiry to the Commissioner of the State Department of Agriculture requesting in the public interest an investigation to be made in so far as his authority goes to examine into some of the elements commented on above. Should your inquiry be a broad one, some facts may be revealed through the books, records, and accounts of the said refrigerating plants which will throw considerable light upon the foodstuff situation so far as it concerns perishable food products.

Such a judicial inquiry will be helpful to the present situation which, as you may have observed, is growing more tense in view of the current reports of abnormal exportation of food products, alleged reports of subnormal production, reports of car shortage, shortage of labor on farms, reported high prices of farm supplies, reported conditions of bad weather, reported abnormal conditions affecting the making of butter, the making of cheese, the production of eggs.

I respectfully submit the request for this inquiry to you for your consideration.

JOSEPH HARTIGAN,
Commissioner.

Commissioner Hartigan asserted that, notwithstanding the denials of proprietors of cold storage houses, there was more food in cold storage in this city now than ever before. He said that, aside from the investigation by agents of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, the stories brought to him by dealers in butter, eggs, and meats of the cold storage conditions convinced him that the law was being violated by speculators.

MARKS TIME ON COAL PLAN.

City May Start Selling Wednesday if Prices Stay High.

New York City officials took further steps yesterday toward perfecting the plan under which the city is to sell coal, when reports of Inspectors of the Bureau of Weights and Measures showed that the announcement of the project had not forced down the price which small dealers were asking on the east side. Commissioner of Accounts Waldstein, who conceived the plan, said yesterday that the city was now in a position to begin the delivery of 10,000 tons of coal as soon as Mayor Mitchel gave the word.

Inspectors will price coal today and on Monday in cellars on the east side, which are said to be under the control of speculators. It was predicted that the city would, unless prices fell in the meantime, begin business by next Wednesday by hauling coal in street cleaning carts from barges moored along the East River.

District Attorney Swann continued yesterday his investigation of the cause of the high price of coal. Michael F. Burns, President of the Burns Brothers Coal Company, produced his accounts for October and November to show how, when he was forced to purchase from independents or "scalpers," prices went up from $6.25 a ton to $11.80 within a few days. The bills produced by Burns indicated that the big jump in coal prices began in the latter part of October and the first of November, when wholesalers who found the mines unable to supply them began to make frantic purchases from speculators.

C. Stewart Hoffman, a sales agent, and Joseph Gordon, a dealer at Thirty-eighth Street and East River, told District Attorney Swann that the trouble lay with the Clayton anti-trust law, which had forced the Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, Reading, and other railroads to divorce themselves from their coal holdings and run the railroads and mines as separate enterprises.

"Before the Clayton act went into effect," said Mr. Gordon, "the coal business was within the hands of a very few men, was thoroughly systematized and entirely freed from speculators. The reorganization under the Clayton act broke up the old way of doing business and let in a horde of speculators who bought coal not to supply a regular trade, but to make a profit from the regular dealers. Whereas a man in the coal business formerly could buy all the coal he wanted from the railroads, now he has to go to the mines and bid against other coal dealers and speculators. Two other causes of the increased prices are the shortage of labor and the great consumption of coal by munitions plants."

An ordinance indorsed by Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan will be submitted to the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday to prevent frauds in the retail trade in coal, by providing that coal must be sold in sacks and that the weight of coal contained in each must be marked on the outside of the sack.

More than a dozen coal dealers in Queens were witnesses before the Grand Jury of that county yesterday, where District Attorney Denis O'Leary began an investigation into the high price of coal. Mr. O'Leary said that he found all the dealers were charging $9 a ton. The dealers had made their usual contracts for their Winter supply with the coal companies, he said, but they failed to receive it and were obliged to go to the Independents, who charged them exorbitant rates.

SUGGESTS CHEAP FOODS.

Health Department Tells How to Dodge High Cost of Living.

The Department of Health suggests in its bulletin this week a number of changes in diet by which money can be saved without sacrificing nutriment.

"Cereals, such as cornmeal, hominy, and especially oatmeal," the bulletin says, "are rich in nourishment, and are much cheaper than patented cereals.

"American cheese, dried beans, and peas are comparatively cheap, and contain a great deal of protein, which is the most important food element found in meat.

"Oleomargerine is a very satisfactory and economical substitute for butter. Unfortunately, its use in public institutions is prohibited by law.

"Rice is a very cheap food and can be served in many different styles. It should be used more frequently than it is in the dietary of those of moderate means. It contains a very high percentage of carbohydrates, one of the very necessary forms of nourishment. Every one knows how extensively it is used among the peoples of Asia, where it has served as the chief article of diet from time immemorial.

"It should not be necessary to state that bread, preferably of whole wheat, a form which is rich in very important food elements called 'vitamins,' also sugar and potatoes, should occupy prominent places in the dietary of the working man and woman.

"There are many other cheap foodstuffs, a notable one being macaroni and cheese. When these are used judiciously, they serve to lessen the cost of the dietary without in any way impairing its food value."

GASTRONOMY CHAIR WANTED IN COLLEGES

Hotel Men Propose Special University Courses Covering Their Industry.

WEIGHTY PAPERS UNREAD

New York's Hospitality So Extensive Managers Did Not Have Time for Educational Discussions.

The demand for more extended vocational training at American universities has now been taken up by the hotel men. The National Congress of American Hotel Associations, which began its sessions yesterday at the Grand Central Palace, following the New York State Hotel Association, heard a suggestion from Henry L. Bohn of Chicago that a national vocational hotel institute should be established by the industry; but more favor was gained by the proposal of John McF. Howie of Buffalo that a Chair of Gastronomy should be established in the State universities.

The delegates didn't give extended consideration to either suggestion, for most of them had dined at the Waldorf with the New York State Association the night before and had been entertained by John McE. Bowman at the Biltmore on Wednesday; they decided that most of the papers slated for yesterday's program should be read by title only and produced in extenso at some time when everybody felt more like listening to them. But the argument on vocational training brought out evidence of a general feeling that when universities are teaching engineering, accounting, dentistry, veterinary surgery, and the writing of movie scenarios it was certainly time to give a little instruction in hotel management.

Another topic brought up at yesterday's meeting was the question of a uniform law to prevent hotel frauds. James F. Drought of Wisconsin and William W. Davis of Cambridge, Mass., said that the present loss to hotel men from bad checks and similar frauds averaged about $3,000 a day. James Woods of San Francisco presented the idea of a traveling man's identification card which should get the best possible attention immediately for its holder from every house where he stays and remove the awkwardness of asking a newcomer for his references and connections when his bill begins to pile up, while at the same time protecting the hotel men from imposture. The discussion was put over until a meeting to be held soon in Chicago.

Officers of the association were sorry that they didn't have time to make the present series of meetings as educational as they had intended, and expressed regret that a dozen or so topics slated for discussion had never been reached, but they confessed that the hospitality of New York City had been so continuous and intensive that it was next to impossible to find any time for meetings or to get anybody to come to meetings when anything else was going on.

The National Hotel Men's Exposition, which has been going on this week at the Grand Central Palace in conjunction with the conventions and which closes tonight, has been a big success, and it was decided yesterday to hold another at the same place from Nov. 12 to 17 next year.

FOOD EXPORTS FALL OFF.

$78,000,000 Decrease in Wheat Shipments During the Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Breadstuffs shipments to Europe continue to decline, a Department of Commerce statement today discloses, although meat and dairy products are leaving the United States in increasingly large quantities. Sales of American live stock abroad have grown negligible during the last year.

Corn experts in the year ended Nov. 1 were valued at $38,000,000, an increase of $5,000,000 over the previous year, but wheat sales decreased from $250,000,000 to $172,000,000.

Although sales of fresh meats declined during the year, shipments of bacon and other cured meats more than made up for the loss.

EXONERATES HEALTH BOARD

Wicks Committee Praises Its Enforcement of Milk Law.

Senator Charles W. Wicks of Oneida, Chairman of the Wicks Legislative Committee, which is investigating the distribution of farm products, said last night at the end of the first week of the inquiry in New York that he was convinced that the charges of some up-State farmers that there was collusion between the New York City Health Department and the big milk distributers were without foundation.

"After hearing the testimony of officials of the Health Department since last Tuesday and checking it up with the facts we found up-State," Mr. Wicks said, "I am satisfied that the New York City Health Department is not only not guilty of any collusion, but is most active and conscientious in its work, insisting upon compliance with its regulations without regard to whose business is affected thereby.

"The committee is also satisfied that there is no merit in the contention that pasteurization of milk is not necessary to the health of the city. Everything considered, I am of the firm belief that the pasteurization system is the best method for the handling of New York City's milk supply."

The committee yesterday heard testimony affecting the use of eggs that were not fresh. Hugh W. Taylor, a food inspector of the Health Department, said that "weak" eggs, or those in which the yolk was watery, were broken and thrown into cans, which were put into cold storage. He said that it was often nine months or a year before these eggs were used, but he was of the opinion that this did not damage the food value of the eggs.

Mr. Taylor was asked by counsel for the committee what he thought of the State's taking over the egg industry. He said he thought it would be a good thing. Commissioner of Foods and Markets J. J. Dillon had suggested that with a $400,000 appropriation the State could start to handle eggs. Mr. Taylor was asked if he thought $400,000 would be enough. He said it would not, because the egg business in New York amounted to $50,000,000 a year.

The committee yesterday obtained possession of the cash book of the Sanitary Milk Dealers' Association, which Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis had tried to get and failed. It was turned over to former Judge Ward, counsel to the committee, by John F. MacCaulay, Treasurer of the association, who said he would be glad to explain any item in it.

The hearings before the Wicks Committee will be resumed at 10 o'clock Monday morning in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building.

$100 Tip at Settlement Bazaar.

Barnard and Elmira College women will be in charge today of the College Settlement Bazaar at 35 West Thirty-seventh Street, and the up-State college will make a specialty of flowers. This being the last day of the bazaar every effort is being put forward to make it the banner day for receipts. Wells and Radcliffe had control yesterday, and Miss Mabel Hammond, President of the Radcliffe Club of New York, and Miss May Eustis, President of the Wells Alumnae Association, were present. The incident that has caused the greatest excitement of the week was the presentation of a check for $100 as a tip to a waitress by a Mount Holyoke graduate on Mount Holyoke day.

HUGHES CAMPAIGN COST $2,441,568

Republican National Committee Statement Shows a Deficit of Only $21,143.

WILL BE FILED ON MONDAY

Financiers' Contributions from New York and Philadelphia Appear in Bliss's Report.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, will file a financial statement with the Secretary of State in Albany and the Clerk of the House of Representatives in Washington on Monday, showing that the committee spent $2,441,568 in its unsuccessful attempt to elect Charles E. Hughes President. The receipts of the committee aggregated $2,420,421, leaving a deficit of $21,148.

The statement will show that there were 84,205 individual contributors, and that the contributions varied from a dime to the $30,000 given by Henry Payne Whitney, as announced in an earlier statement. The financial report of campaign receipts and disbursements, as compiled by accountants under the direction of Mr. Bliss, covers 600 typewritten pages.

Among large contributions received by the Republican National Committee in the closing days of the campaign, and not shown in any of the earlier statements filed, Mr. Bliss announced the following last night:

Daniel G. Reid	$25,000
E. T. Stotesbury	20,000
Joseph E. Widener	15,000
Benjamin Pike	5,000
F. M. Babcock	5,000
Arthur C. James	2,500
Robert Goelet	2,500
Stuart Prosser	2,500

Mr. Bliss declined to make any detailed statement regarding contributions made by the National Committee to Republican organizations in various States. He said all that would appear in the report when this had been filed with the proper authorities.

The statement does not show the receipts and disbursements of the auxiliary organizations in the Hughes campaign, such as the National Republican Publicity Committee, which is said to have spent some $400,000 for advertising; the Hughes Alliance, the National Business Men's Hughes Federation, the League of Republican Clubs, and the Senate and Congressional Committees. These organizations have filed or will file individual statements.

Luther B. Little, Treasurer of the Republican Club, has filed a report with the Secretary of State in Albany showing receipts of $8,385 and disbursements of $7,688, in connection with the campaign conducted by the club for the State and national ticket.

Those who gave $100 or more were:
$500—William B. Thompson.
$250—Simon Guggenheim, Clarence H. Mackay, William A. Nash, James B. Ford, Mortimer L. Schiff.
$200—E. E. Smathers, William Williams.
$150—William Ziegler, Jr.
$100—M. J. E. Hoban, Edward S. Harkness, Charles L. Bernheimer, Louis Haupt, Paul J. Bonwit, F. S. Bangs, Isaac N. Seligman, James Talcott, E. W. Emery, Henry Wollman, Marcus M. Marks, W. H. Perkins, Arthur L. Merriman, Frederick A. Snow, Herbert L. Satterlee, Otto T. Bannard.

The largest single expenditure was $1,200, for a meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and $1,875 for the maintenance of "Camp Hughes," in Manhattan, where daily rallies were held.

J. P. MORGAN'S WIDOW ILL.

She Has a Slight Cold, and Her Family Is Not Alarmed.

It was reported yesterday that the elder Mrs. J. P. Morgan was seriously ill at her home at Highland Falls, near Newburg, N. Y. It was said that members of her family and physicians from New York had hurried to her bedside.

H. L. Satterlee, son-in-law of Mrs. Morgan, issued this statement last night:

"Mrs. Morgan is not seriously ill. She has been confined indoors for a few days with a slight cold. Neither Mrs. Satterlee nor any of the family has been called to Newburg, but Mrs. Satterlee has been there a few days on a visit."

CAT'S BITE CAUSES DEATH.

Brooklyn Pier Watchman Is Stricken with Hydrophobia.

Hans Jurgensen, 50 years old, of 12 Fourth Place, Brooklyn, a watchman on Pier 38, Atlantic Docks, died yesterday in the Long Island College Hospital of hydrophobia caused by the bite of his pet cat seven weeks ago.

Jurgensen's hand, which was bitten, gave him a little trouble during the first six weeks following the bite, but it was only a few days ago that the hand and arm began to swell. Dr. William J. Ennis of 51 First Place, Brooklyn, who was called in on Thursday night, diagnosed it as hydrophobia and caused Jurgensen's removal to the Long Island College Hospital, where the diagnosis was verified by physicians from the Department of Health before his death yesterday.

MOLINEAUX LEFT $446,584.

An appraisal of the property of General Edward L. Molineaux, who died June 10, 1915, filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn, shows a net estate of $446,584.24. It consists almost entirely of personal property, of which the largest holdings are 700 shares of F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds & Co. of New York, valued at $130,230, and 9,000 shares of Devoe & Raynolds Company of Chicago, appraised at $222,255.

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Where Cooks and Scientists Agree

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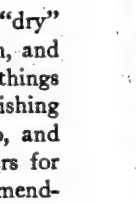
RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder, is made with pure, crystallized monosodium phosphate, a new and better phosphate.

And all good cooks who have tried RYZON agree that it is "The Perfect Baking Powder."

The baking knowledge of 10,000 women and many famous cooking experts made the new *RYZON Baking Book*. Edited by Marion Harris Neil, illustrated in colors, the *RYZON Baking Book* is the first complete manual of baking powder baking. Although priced at $1.00, *you* can get a *RYZON Baking Book* by using RYZON. Ask your grocer.



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An assemblage comprehensive in price and range.

Proud in richness and elegance, resembling sable, is a Fisher set at $165.

Each pelt carefully chosen for excellence of quality.

Buy now and insure a full season's wear.

Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

The Lord & Taylor Book Shop

Lectures by Mr. J. B. Kerfoot, Chickering Hall, Tuesdays, at 3 P. M. The lecture on November 28 deals with the following books:—

Samuel Merwin: "The Trufflers."

Ethel Sidgwick: "Hatchways."

Selma Lagerlof: "The Emperor of Portugallia."

George Moore: "The Brook Kerith."

Please note that as there will be NO LECTURES DURING DECEMBER, Mr. Kerfoot's next lecture after November 28 will be on Tuesday, January 2.

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Shirts and Drawers
$3.50
a garment
All wool, silver gray; medium weight.

$5.00
a garment
All wool, gray; heavy weight.

Shirts and Drawers
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a garment
All wool, gray; medium weight.

$3.25
a garment
All wool; light weight.

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Black wool, medium weight.

$1.25
White wool, light weight, tennis style.

$1.00 to $2.50
Wool in colors, light weight.

$1.50
White wool, light weight, colored clocks.

Ground Floor.

Must John Barleycorn Get Off the Map?

With Michigan, Nebraska, South Dakota, Montana, added to the ranks of the "dry" States by Constitutional amendment, Prohibition Governors elected in Florida and Utah, and a popular vote for the abolition of the liquor traffic in the Territory of Alaska, things look dubious for John Barleycorn in the immediate years to come. Nor does this astonishing increase of "dry" territory tell the whole story. In Arkansas, Washington, Colorado, and Oregon, already under statewide prohibition, propositions were submitted to the voters for various modifications of the law in favor of the liquor interests, and on all questions these amendments were defeated.

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for November 25th, there is a very complete analysis of the Prohibition outlook, for and against, as revealed by the votes not only in the election just passed, but in previous years. The article is accompanied by a map which visualizes the present geographical condition of the Prohibition cause.

Among other articles of pressing interest in this number are:

Progressive Vote—Labor Vote—German-American Vote
How They Were Divided Between the Democratic and Republican Parties

Germany Deporting Laborers From Belgium
A Review of Investments and Finance
Germany's Restive Socialists
Siberia: The Pleasant Land of Promise
Making Paper Clothes for Soldiers
People Who Have Extra Ribs
Art Which "Makes for Emotion"
The Harried Idealists of Europe
The Christmas Ship for 1916
Catholic Fears of "Mitteleuropa"
The I. W. W. Trouble at Everett, Wash.
Opening a Way to Peace
Why Germany Hates
The Difference Between Shells and Shrapnel
What Is a Loganberry
Yvette Lashes Our Theatres
How to Preach by Moving Pictures
How to Properly Advertise the Church
Current Poetry

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Travel Round the World Without Leaving Home

Every week the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST plan a tour for you, by which you can sit back comfortably in your armchair at home while speeding around the globe in fancy. It is a wonderfully invigorating trip. At a safe distance you can view the opposing armies in Europe, glimpse the political activities of Japan or China, watch the changing fortunes of the Latin-American republics, keep in touch with our soldier boys on the border, roam the far-off Philippines, or make a tour of our own wonderful country, with its teeming life and multifarious interests. A couple of hours reading of THE LITERARY DIGEST once a week will give you this delightful experience.

November 25th Number on Sale To-Day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

WANT YOUTH OF LAND PREPARED FOR WAR

Training Camp Association Urges Law to Require Universal Army Drill.

ASKS AID OF THE MILITIA

Guardsmen's Work on Border Commended in Resolution Offered by Mayor Mitchel.

A convention of the National Committee of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States, the organization of 20,000 men who have attended training camps at Plattsburg and elsewhere was held in the University Club yesterday, and adopted a resolution offered by Mayor Mitchel favoring a law requiring universal military training.

Every part of the United States was represented by delegates in the convention. Dr. Henry Sturgis Drinker, President of Lehigh University, presided. The report of the Executive Committee indicated a nation-wide interest in military training and showed that successful training camps under the command of regular army officers were held in six widely separated sections of the country last Summer, the total attendance at the 1916 camps being 16,131 men.

The resolution offered by Mayor Mitchel in addition to advocating obligatory military training also commended the National Guard for its loyal border service and asked for the co-operation of that arm of the service in the association's work for universal training.

The resolutions read:

Resolved, That the Governing Committee of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States expresses its deep appreciation of the loyal, patriotic, self-sacrificing and capable service at the Mexican border performed by the officers and men of the National Guard, including many members of this association; and

Whereas, We feel confident that a great majority of the members of the National Guard agree with us that the volunteer system has demonstrated its gross inequality and injustice, as well as its ineffectiveness, and that the only sound military policy for our democracy must rest on an equality of obligation and involve universal training under Federal control, be it

Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of the National Guard in securing legislation for the universal obligatory training of the youth of the country under exclusive Federal control, and the repeal of all present legislation inconsistent therewith.

Comprehensive plans for a nation-wide recruiting campaign for next Summer's camps were discussed and adopted. Now that Congress has appropriated funds for the expenses of the men attending, it is expected that tens of thousands of citizens will avail themselves next Summer of the opportunity to attend the camps.

Plans were also formulated for the publication of a magazine of national scope under the title National Service, to be devoted to the cause of universal military training for the youth of America. It was emphasized that this journal would be published in the interest not alone of the members of the association, but of all those who urge for the United States a military system based upon universality of training and equality of service.

Last night a dinner was held at the Harvard Club. General Wood was the guest of honor. Among those who attended the dinner were Mayor Mitchel, General Wood, General Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A., commanding the Central Department; ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Colonel William C. Church, editor of the Army and Navy Journal; Major Halstead Dorey; U. S. A.; Major Charles E. Kilbourne, U. S. A.; Lloyd Derby, and Greenville Clark.

MAKE THANKSGIVING APPEAL

Ministers and Laymen Join in Asking Help for War Sufferers.

Contributions on Thanksgiving Day in many of the Protestant churches will be devoted to relieving suffering in Europe. Bishop David H. Greer of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, in a letter to the newspapers yesterday, asked that offerings in the Episcopal churches be devoted to this cause. These offerings, he says, may be sent to R. M. Pott, Treasurer, 214 East Twenty-third Street, and, unless otherwise designated, will be turned over to the Red Cross.

The following general appeal for the same purpose, addressed to churches of every denomination, was made yesterday by a committee in which the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn is an active member:

Nov. 24, 1916.

To the Clergy of the Various Churches Throughout the United States:

In harmony with the Thanksgiving proclamation of the President of the United States, the undersigned venture to suggest that at all Thanksgiving services in all places of worship an offering be taken for the relief of the sufferers from the war in Europe and forwarded to any of the accredited centres of help and distribution or to the Red Cross Society.

Such general and practical response to the President's suggestion would be twice blessed and would make the approaching Thanksgiving Day the most memorable since the civil war.

WILLIAM T. MANNING.
JOHN HENRY JOWETT.
S. PARKES CADMAN.
H. G. MENDENHALL.
MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD.
JOSEPH H. CHOATE.
E. H. OUTERBRIDGE.
J. HORACE HARDING.

Of the signers, the first five are ministers and the others are laymen.

FREES ACCUSED OPERATOR.

Postal Man Who "Listened In" on Associated Press Was Acquitted.

Henry L. Linder, a Postal Telegraph operator assigned to The Globe, who was indicted in 1914 on a charge of revealing the contents of an Associated Press bulletin, was acquitted by a jury on Thursday at the direction of Judge Wadhams in General Sessions. It was alleged that Linder "listened in" on The Associated Press wire and informed the New York News Bureau of what he had heard.

In explaining to the jury the reasons why the Court had directed an acquittal Judge Wadhams said that Linder had not violated the statute under which he was indicted, as it was shown that he was not employed by The Globe nor The Associated Press, and was in the confidence of neither.

ASCHE ANSWERS CHARGES.

Denies All Assertions of Wife in Her Suit for Separation.

Herman T. Asche, wealthy food importer, who is defending a suit for separation brought by his young wife, Mrs. Asta Asche, took the stand before Supreme Court Justice Cohalan in his own defense yesterday and denied all his wife's allegations of cruelty. He testified that during the six weeks he and his bride lived together in their apartment at 400 Riverside Drive he never spoke a cross word to her, and on the day she left him he gave her a farewell kiss, as usual, on leaving her in the morning. When he got home that night the apartment was empty.

Asche testified that his wife told him she couldn't get along with her mother, Mrs. Helga O'Connor, and that she would never again live with her. After they became engaged he gave her money to pay pressing debts, and she told him she intended to tell her mother the money was sent by her father, Andrew O'Connor, a sculptor. He then induced her to promise never to tell a lie again. She forgot the promise soon, he said.

Mr. Asche's attorney told Justice Cohalan that he was ready to offer testimony by an alienist who examined Mrs. Asche that she is suffering from a form of insanity that makes her a "pathological liar." The court promised to pass on the testimony when it was offered.

One of the exhibits offered yesterday was a copy of the record of conviction of Mrs. Asche's grandfather, Ernst Frohlich, in the City Court of Christiania, Norway, on alleged false testimony given by his daughter, Mrs. O'Connor, mother of the plaintiff. The exhibit was offered to attack the credibility of the testimony given by Mrs. O'Connor against Asche.

The case was adjourned to Tuesday.

ELEVEN ARE INJURED IN ELEVATED CRASH

Rear Car of 3d Av. Train Leaves Rails and Collides with Pillar at 129th Street.

POLICE RESCUE PASSENGERS

Roof Collapses After Woman Is Taken to Safety—Inquiry Fails to Fix Blame.

Eleven persons were injured yesterday morning by the derailment of the rear car of a southbound Third Avenue elevated train at 129th Street. After the car had left the rails it was dragged about twenty feet, when the coupling broke and it stopped. The car, as it bumped over two tracks, demolished a shanty used by workmen on the structure, and finally crashed into one of the steel pillars supporting the overhead express tracks. The car was wrecked, the roof, the side nearest the pillar, and parts of the floor collapsing.

Those seriously injured were:

MOORE, HIRAM, a blacksmith, 2,015 Monterey Avenue, Bronx; in the Harlem Hospital with a fractured leg and a possible fracture of the skull.

FELEK, LOUISE, 611 Meade Avenue, Bronx; in Harlem Hospital with a possible fracture of the skull.

RENCHILER, JOSEPH, 490 East 142d Street; in Harlem Hospital with a possible fracture of the skull.

The less seriously injured, all of whom suffered from confusion or shock, were Margaret Sullivan, 481 Brooke Avenue, Bronx; Tissie Savini, 239 East 151st Street; Anna Harris, 516 East 149th Street; Eugene Jenkerman, 411 East 146th Street; Morris Fitzer, 921 Tiffany Street, Bronx; Kate Bergen, 881 East 150th Street, and two women who refused to give their names.

The accident occurred during the rush hour, at about 8 A. M. The train was crowded, the first warning to those on the street below that an accident had occurred being the noise of the car as it crashed along the wooden ties and the flash of electric sparks from the third rails. Then followed the crash into the pillar and the panic in the damaged car.

Three ambulances from the Harlem Hospital were summoned, and the five physicians who came with the ambulances were among the first to reach the injured people. They were led by Policeman James Smith of the East 126th Street Station, who turned in the alarm for police reserves and medical help.

The car exits were obstructed by débris, and the passengers found it almost impossible to get out. They made frantic efforts to get out, and it was not until the police convinced them that the car was in no danger that a semblance of order was restored.

A passenger found Anna Harris unconscious in a corner of the car and dragged her to safety only a moment or so before the roof of that part of the car collapsed. The worst injured were found in various parts of the car, and as fast as rescued were hurried to the hospital. Versions as to how the accident happened varied, one of the theories being that it was due to a defective switch. Another was that the switch was reset for another track before the last car had passed. Timothy Ryan, the switchman, when questioned, said he did not reset the switch until the electric indicator in the tower showed that the train had passed. The cause of the accident is still a matter of investigation by the Public Service Commission and the railroad company.

Traffic south on Third Avenue was suspended for about forty-five minutes, all southbound trains being switched to the Second Avenue tracks.

See last page for Lost and Found announcements.—Advt.

A List for Christmas Buyers

THE BLUE CHINA BOOK, By Ada Walker Camehl net, $5.00

Makes a specialty of the Pottery which was decorated with pictures of American historical events, landscapes, views of towns, etc., in the early days of our Country's history. There is an account of all the important Blue China Series, a supplementary chapter describing the celebrated Collection of Presidential China in the White House, as well as a complete checking list, included by the courtesy of Dr. Edwin Atlee Barber. The book is splendidly illustrated with over two hundred fine half-tone engravings, many of them in color.

THE MOOSE BOOK, By Samuel Merrill net, $3.50

Mr. Merrill's book treats of every possible aspect of the Moose; his history, his habitat, his traits and habits, methods of hunting (ancient and modern), arms, how to preserve the heads and horns, with a list of the most famous ones known. Then the natural history claims attention, as well as the position that this noble animal plays in tribal myths. Mr. Merrill also discusses the Moose's connection with the European Elk. This book is excellently illustrated with over sixty pictures, some of which are from the paintings of the well-known Artist, Mr. Carl Rungius.

MEMORIES, By Lord Redesdale, 2 vols. net, $10.00

The New York *Sun* says: "A feast of anecdotes, character sketches, diplomatic embroglio, political, literary, and artistic reminiscences, of as delightful an autobiography as has appeared in many a long year."
The *Public Ledger* says: "There have been published few books of personal reminiscence as delightfully entertaining as well as informing as *Lord Redesdale's Memories.*"

THE CHEVALIER DE BOUFFLERS, By Nesta H. Webster net, $4

The Boston *Transcript* says: "No romance of fiction ever written is so picturesque and dramatic as these of sober history. In this case an added interest is given by the study it presents of two more than ordinarily attractive personalities against the background of a tragic splendor never surpassed. The story is one of absorbing interest."

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE (1781-1812), Granville Leveson Gower, First Earl of Granville, 2 vols. net, $10.00

Edited by His Daughter-in-law, Castalia Countess Granville

An important collection of private letters giving valuable sidelights on the politics and diplomacy of the last great reconstruction of Europe during the Napoleonic wars.

IMPORTANT NEW FICTION

EL SUPREMO
By EDWARD LUCAS WHITE

The New York *Globe* says: "It is a fascinating book, and comes nearer to being a great historical romance than anything that has yet been written about our own romantic half of the world." Net, $1.50.

THE WHIRLPOOL
By VICTORIA MORTON

The ennobling power of love, and the brutal foolishness of our penal system—these are the strands from which the author has woven a story full of meaning and movement. Net, $1.50.

THE TAMING OF CALINGA
By C. L. CARLSEN

The New York *Sun* says: "A striking prose poem of savage life . . . a brilliant and well-sustained piece of work." Net, $1.35.

THE PURPLE LAND
By W. H. HUDSON

Introduction by Theodore Roosevelt.

James M. Barrie says: "It is one of the choicest things of our latter day literature." Net, $1.50.

THE WAY OF ALL FLESH
By SAMUEL BUTLER

Introduction by William Lyon Phelps, *Professor of English at Yale.*

Arnold Bennett says: "It is one of the great novels of the world." Net, $1.50.

JAUNTY IN CHARGE
By MRS. GEORGE WEMYSS

A joyous, lovable book. A book to read, to love, and to give a friend. Net, $1.35.

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THE VOICES OF SONG
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Since the death of Riley, Mr. Foley has been acclaimed the representative poet of the West. Net, $1.50.

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A dainty fairy play and a collection of charming and delicate verse, including several poems not previously published, all characterised by an elusive spirit of fresh air and sunshine. Net, $1.00.

FEELINGS AND THINGS
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Since Stevenson wrote his *Child's Garden of Verse* nothing has appeared so universal in its appeal as this little book. It will be enjoyed by all children between the ages of seven and seventy. Net, $1.00.

NEW CHILDREN'S BOOKS

TREASURE FLOWER, A Child of Japan, By Ruth Gaines net, $1.25

The Little Schoolmates Series, edited by Florence Converse.

A delightful book that any child will enjoy. Fragrant with the scented beauty of Japan, through which moves The-little-poor-girl-who-became-a-princess, the tale is filled with legends of the heroes of old time.

GRANNY'S WONDERFUL CHAIR, The Katharine Pyle Edition $2.50

Written by that genius Frances Browne, this wonderful book of fairy tales never grows old. For this edition Miss Katharine Pyle has made six full-page pictures in colors and a large number of pen and ink drawings. In this beautiful book Miss Pyle has caught all the dainty, airy charm of the text and created something that will be a source of delight equally to the artist and to the child. Also containing a special introduction by Katharine Pyle.

PRINCESS OF LET'S PRETEND, By Dorothy Donnell Calhoun net, $1.50

Illustrated with specially posed photographs, this is a book that children of the fairy-tale age will find fascinating. A collection of original stories and classic tales retold.

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By REV. JOHN P. PETERS, D.D.

A gentle and kindly fable commending itself to all Christmas lovers. Net, 25c.

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By LAWRENCE GILMAN

A little book written with gentle understanding; expressing in its printed word a mood that many men—one might even say, all thoughtful men—have felt. Net, 25c.

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By MARGARET PRESCOTT MONTAGUE

Author of "Home to Him's Mucver."

In all of us there lurks somewhere in the depths a spiritual self. Here is the story of a soul-awakening under the stress of great compassion. Net, 50c.

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Books will solve half your Christmas problems. Nothing is better suited for gifts than books. In addition to the items of convenience in sending and ease of purchase, books carry an implied gracious compliment from the giver to the receiver. Below is a selected list of new Century books to suit every taste. Tear out this list, put an X opposite the books you want, and get it to your bookseller.

Fiction

THE LEATHERWOOD GOD
By William Dean Howells
A robust story set in backwoods Ohio. By the greatest living American author. 8 *full-page illustrations. Price* $1.35 *net.*

KILDARES OF STORM
By Eleanor Mercein Kelly
A dramatic novel of *modern* Kentucky. Tells the intertwined love stories of a magnificent mother and her two astonishing daughters. *Frontispiece. Price* $1.40 *net.*

THE DARK TOWER
By Phyllis Bottome
Rich in humor and satire, set in rural England and snow-capped Switzerland. The powerful story of a noble love. *Illustrated. Price* $1.35 *net.*

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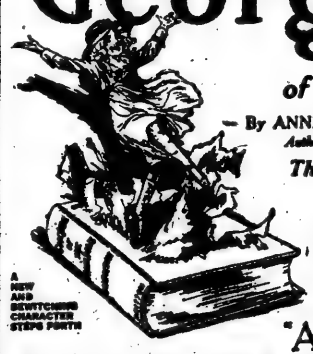

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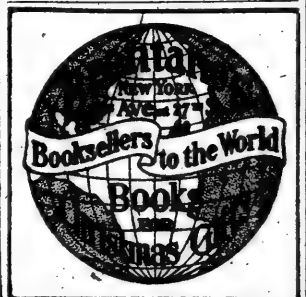

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RECEIVE 31 PER CENT. BONUS

Besides Holiday Gifts, Wall Street Institution Adds Nearly a Third to Salaries.

With a view to assisting salaried employes in meeting the advances in the cost of the necessities of life, Trustees of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and of the Central Trust Company authorized yesterday increases in the pay of their men.

William A. Day, President of the Equitable, in making the announcement, said all employes of the home office who received less than $1,800 annually would get an increase of 10 per cent. in their salaries "until further notice." He described the advance in pay as "an emergency remuneration," and said that the allowance would doubtless continue until "the distressing condition" was relieved. The salary increase affects about 800 employes.

Trustees of the Central Trust Company at a meeting yesterday decided to set aside a special fund to cover the increased cost of living for a period of a year. The plan adopted will, in its practical operation, amount to a 31 per cent. increase of the major portion of the employes' salaries, it having been determined that the greater part of the money paid to the men is used for the purchase of food and clothing.

In addition to this increase in pay, which officers of the bank refuse to regard as a salary increase, the employes will receive for Christmas their usual bonus, amounting to 50 per cent. of the annual salary.

It was learned that the action on the part of the Trustees was the result of an experience of the bank's President, James N. Wallace, who was struck with the substantial increase in prices of food products when he had occasion recently to make some purchases for his own family. It was at his suggestion that the Trustees decided to make an investigation of the increased cost of living. The investigation showed an increase of 31 per cent. in the cost.

A separate check covering this 31 per cent. increase will be handed to each employe every month, and this special disbursement will not be considered as an advance in salary. These payments will continue as long as the present high prices prevail, the Trustees having made provision for regular distributions covering a year. About 110 employes will be benefited.

The Central Trust Company is known for its generous and liberal policy, and Wall Street long ago learned that the employes of the trust company received higher salaries than the employes of any other bank.

A few weeks ago the Brooklyn Trust Company sent checks to its employes with a note saying that the money was to cover the additional expenses incurred as a result of high prices.

Directors of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have voted a bonus of 5 per cent. of the annual salary of all employes whose compensation for the year 1916 amounted to $1,200 or less. It was also decided that every employe receiving $1,200 or less during 1917 should be given a bonus of 10 per cent., to be paid monthly.

MORE WOOLEN MILL ADVANCES

3,100 Pittsfield and North Adams Workers Get 10 Per Cent. Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 24.—Six woolen manufacturers in Pittsfield and vicinity posted notices today of an increase of 10 per cent. in wages effective Dec. 4. About 2,500 hands will receive the increase in Pittsfield, and 600 in North Adams. The total increase in wages since Jan. 1 has been 27 per cent. in these mills.

The plants granting the voluntary increase are James and E. H. Wilson, the Pontoosuc, Russell, Berkshire and Tillotson woolen mills in this city, the Sawyer-Regan mills in Dalton, the Hinsdale mills in Hinsdale, the Hoosac and Strong and Hewitt mills in North Adams, and the Adams mills in Adams.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 24.—Fifteen hundred employes of the American Printing Company will receive a wage increase of 10 per cent., beginning Dec. 4, according to notices posted at the mills tonight. The company manufactures print cloth.

PLAN WIDE PAPER INQUIRY.

Trade Board Announces Plans for Investigation of Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Federal Trade Commission announced today that on Dec. 12 the investigation authorized to be made of the print paper trade would be begun by hearings at which manufacturers and consumers and all concerned would be invited to appear. The investigation is the result of complaints coming from all parts of the country of the steadily increasing price of paper and the withholding of stocks by manufacturers allegedly for the purpose of forcing higher prices and taking advantage of a rising market.

The most pronounced complaint came from publishers of weekly papers, whose purchases are limited in quantity and made in small lots as their needs arise. It is asserted by members of the Trade Commission that the metropolitan dailies, buying in large amounts and storing paper to meet contingencies of market and price, have seemingly suffered less than others. According to all advices coming to the commission, however, there has been an artificial simulation of the market.

The commission conducted a preliminary investigation of the paper market, including the supply of raw materials and the output, with the cost of manufacture, and reached the conclusion that during the first six months of 1916 the cost of manufacture had been lower than it was during the same period last year, while prices for no apparent reason were higher. Beyond this inquiry, the commission, owing to the pressure of other investigations, has made no extended effort to obtain information. It is now the purpose to open the doors to include a statement of all complaints and the presentation of all available information bearing on the condition of the paper trade.

The manufacturers uniformly said that they had not done anything to advance the price of paper and that the charges made against them were without foundation. The members of the commission expect that publishers generally will be present at the hearings to give evidence regarding the conditions of which they complain and the manufacturers will present their side of the case. A report to the Senate will be forthcoming early in the coming session of Congress.

Notices are being sent to manufacturers, jobbers, dealers, and consumers everywhere to avail themselves of the hearing if they desire to do so. Thus far no appearances on the part of either side have been noted at the office of the Trade Commission.

WARCRAFT HERE FOR GAME.

Backbone of Fleet Anchors in Hudson, Bringing Navy "Rooters."

So that between 5,000 and 6,000 officers and bluejackets may see the Army-Navy football game at the Polo Grounds this afternoon the backbone of the United States Atlantic fleet arrived in the North River yesterday morning. The vessels include six of the finest fighters of the dreadnought and superdreadnought types. They will remain until some time Monday, when they will proceed to sea to resume Winter target and battle practice.

The first line ships in the Hudson are the Wyoming, flagship of Vice Admiral Coffman; the Connecticut, New York, and Florida, flagships respectively of Rear Admirals Dunn, Fechteler, and Rodgers, division commanders; the Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah; the cruisers San Francisco, Baltimore, and Duluque, and the auxiliaries Jupiter and Cyclops. The Pennsylvania, flagship of Admiral Mayo, Commander in Chief of the fleet, also arrived yesterday, but went to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Tomorrow it is expected that all the ships will be open to visitors during the afternoon. On all of them the progress of the football game this afternoon will be displayed on bulletin boards, the plays being wirelessed to one of the flagships and by that ship to the other vessels in the river. Bands from all the dreadnoughts will be at the game this afternoon to urge on the "middies" to conquer the cadets.

COLONEL OFFERS A REWARD.

Somebody Cut Down Mr. Roosevelt's Sassafras Tree at Sagamore.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Colonel Roosevelt is on the trail of malignant malefactors again. This time it is one or more intrepid woodsmen who, unknown to him, sawed down a large sassafras tree on the Colonel's estate at Sagamore Hill.

Colonel Roosevelt today offered 25 reward for information leading to the "discovery of the individual who maliciously and feloniously entered my land and with a crosscut saw felled a large and valuable sassafras tree which, by its fall, partially destroyed an even more valuable beech tree."

If there are any trees to come down at Sagamore Hill the Colonel wants to do the chopping himself.

This is a brilliant novel. Hamilton's style is virile, luminous and natural.—*Rochester Post-Standard.*

There runs throughout the narrative a fresh, buoyant and thoroughly natural tale of true love . . . the Guthrie-Townsend match closes one of the most engaging and picturesque love episodes available in present-day fictitious literature.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The difficult problem involved is handled very well, and fathers will no doubt find much to think about in the story. The love story of big Peter and little Betty is a beautiful one.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A well written, exciting story, with too much freedom of revelation for prudes, but it may do some good, especially if it tends to make parents the best of friends with their children.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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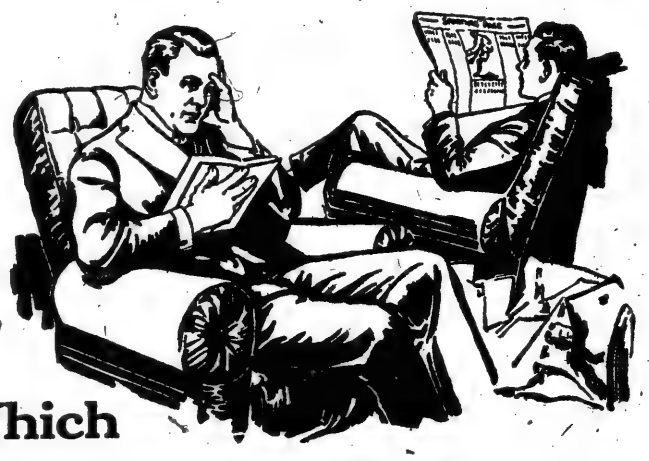

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When Crimson and Blue Elevens Face Each Other Nearly 80,000 Pulses Will Throb.

ELI PARTISANS HAVE HOPES

Odds Favor Opponents, but New Haven Hosts Believe Long Lane May Have Turning This Afternoon

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 24.—On the eve of the annual clash between the football teams of Yale and Harvard this city is aglow with interest tonight. All the problems that confront this nation are subordinated to the one problem of whether the Blue or the Crimson will wave triumphant at the close of another day.

Nothing but the game is reflected in any quarter. Flags of blue, with their big "Y" of white standing out clear against the background, flash on every hand, and here and there the crimson of Harvard peers forth in the home town of Old Eli. Shop windows are a riot of color, but the decided partiality to Yale is not quite so pronounced there. The canny New Havenites have an eye to business, and though the tone may indicate a preference for Yale, it does not crowd out all thought of Harvard. Blue and Crimson form the color scheme in order that the wares which are offered at more than wartime prices may appeal to all.

When the struggle is staged in the big bowl tomorrow it will be before the greatest gathering that ever witnessed such an event in this country, and probably the greatest that ever actually saw the wavering fortunes of an athletic contest in the history of the country. The actual seating capacity is more than 77,000, and with the complimentary tickets issued and those persons who are entitled to privilege on the side lines included, it is estimated that there will be close to 80,000 people in the big arena, which has yet to be dedicated by the Blue with a victory over Harvard.

Vanguard on Hand Early.

All day long New Haven has been filling up with a quota of this tremendous transient population. Trains from every quarter of New England, from New York and Philadelphia, and even more distant points, have poured a stream of people into this Connecticut city until tonight it seems as if the flood gates had been opened and the settlement was already swamped by the influx of an alien host. But this forestasts is as nothing to the gathering which will sweep down tomorrow from every quarter and by every means of conveyance from the now little known horse to the vibrating, soaring aeroplane

And New Haven has counted well on this day of days. Conscious that the game comes but once in two years, and that it has no rival as regards the total of spectators, the city has prepared to exact its toll—and it will be a heavy one. A conservative estimate places the amount of money that will be spent in teaching New Haven, together with the cost of tickets, at $500,000, but what New Haven will do to such of its visitors as stay for a day or so will make railroad fares pale into insignificance.

Food and Sleep Costly.

Already every hotel has been filled, and available rooms in private houses, too, are so scarce that the seeking out of a place to rest would occupy one-half of the night with every chance that there would even then be disappointment. New Haven is absolutely sold out in this particular and at prices that make the customary high cost of living seem like a false alarm. There is hardly a room that has not commanded at least $50 for two nights and most of them have soared far beyond this figure. As for the restaurants, their prices will ruin many an appetite. Every one of them has taken great care to have a specially prepared bill of fare, and the prices are in many instances 50 per cent higher than the normal high rates.

Tickets are hardly to be had at any price. Some few are said to be in the hands of speculators, and a report heard today was that a block of eight had been sold for $400. For the most part, however, the tickets are being closely held, and those who hope to pick up a stray one or two when they arrive tomorrow will be almost certain of disappointment.

Clear, cold weather is anticipated for the game, but the condition of the field is causing considerable anxiety. Examination today revealed that the turf had been slow in drying out after the heavy rain of yesterday, and was still almost muddy in spots, despite the boasted draining system installed. It is believed that the sod will be heavy for the combat on tomorrow.

It was just forty years ago that Yale and Harvard played their first football game, and in the series of gridiron contests that have followed Yale has had a wide margin of superiority. The total tally on games is 22 to 6, with the Blue leading. Since Hauchton took command of the Crimson the tide has turned and the sons of Eli Yale have only once held the commanding place in the annual contest.

Optimism in New Havenites.

Somehow there is an undercurrent of feeling here that tomorrow may be once more Eli's day. This arises in part from the fact that there is a new coaching system at Yale under the dictatorship of Tad Jones, and local confidence becomes firmer when it is remembered that this is not by any means the strongest eleven that Harvard has sent into the battle with Yale.

The betting odds tonight, however, do not reflect the feeling that Yale will win. Early in the week Yale was disposed to bet even money against the Crimson, but now the Blue is demanding odds of 10 to 6; and even at those figures there is not much money from the New Havenites forthcoming, while there is a flood of Crimson greenbacks awaiting takers.

Yale is, however, far from being discouraged. There was a period of doubt and uncertainty when Black was taken with tonsilitis and Comerford and Moseley developed sore throats, but this has passed. The last word of these men tonight was that their condition had improved and that they would play tomorrow.

The only one of the regulars who will not start at the opening of the game is Smith, the quarter back, who was taken ill with tonsilitis just before the Princeton game. La Roche will be in at the opening, but the way in which he directed the team in the struggle with Princeton a week ago indicates that there is not much sacrificed in the absence of Smith. The latter, however, will probably play one period.

Hard-Fought Battle Expected.

With this bugaboo of illness past, the supporters of the Blue expect a thrilling contest in the Bowl tomorrow. It is realized that Yale will have to accomplish almost the superhuman if Harvard is to be defeated. Haughton, as Yale well knows, turns out a finished product to face the Blue, and there is a fear that this master of strategy may spring plays that will prove baffling and perhaps fatal to the hopes of the sons of Eli. The name of Harvard is ominous enough, but when there is coupled with it the name of Haughton the danger is hugely increased.

Comparative scores mean little in a Harvard-Yale encounter, but they are in a way interesting this year, as both teams have been defeated by the same eleven. Brown triumphed over Yale by 21 to 6 and over the Crimson by 21 to 0. Careful dissection is, however, necessary before there is the least value to these figures. When playing Brown, Yale lacked the services of three of her first string men, but when the Crimson lined up against Brown it was apparently with little thought of victory, for Haughton elected to send in a second string team, even though he knew the strength of Brown, so that the regulars might be saved for the more important battle with Yale. Therefore, it seems as if Harvard had the edge in this comparison.

Harvard has tallied this season 184 points to 28 for her opponents, while Yale's total to date is 176 to her adversaries' 41. Yale's only defeat was in the Brown game, and Harvard yielded to Tufts by 7 to 3, besides losing to the eleven from Providence.

Yale's Final Signal Drill.

Harvard made one dash into New Haven yesterday for a bit of practice in the Bowl, but after a line-up or two on a field sodden with rain, retired to New London to await the final call to battle. Yale did little this morning except to run through a few signals with the regular line-up on the field. This signal drill was behind closed gates, but it was satisfying in a way to the Yale undergraduates, for the word went forth that the first string men were ready to do battle for the Blue.

New Haven is not by any means the only city that is brimful of those who will be spectators of the game tomorrow. All through this part of Connecticut the towns and villages hold their quota of guests, who, realizing conditions in this city, decided to wait outside until tomorrow morning.

Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and intervening points are thronged with automobile parties, and further hotel accommodations are not to be had. It is estimated that there will be 15,000 automobiles in this city tomorrow. Even today many machines bearing the licenses of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and even Maine were seen in the streets.

The probable line-up of the two teams as they will enter the contest tomorrow and the list of officials are as follows:

Harvard.	Position.	Yale.
C. Coolidge	L. E.	Moseley
Wheeler	L. T.	Gates
Dadmun	L. G.	Black
Harris	C.	Callahan
Snow	R. G.	Fox
Caner	R. T.	Baldridge
Harte	R. E.	Comerford
Robinson	Q. B.	La Roche
Thatcher	L. H. B.	Neville
Casey	R. H. B.	Legore
Horween	F. B.	Jacques

Referee—N. A. Tufts, Brown. Umpire—D. A. Fultz, Brown. Field judge—W. N. Morice, Pennsylvania. Head linesman — Dr. Carl Williams, Pennsylvania. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

HARVARD FIT FOR FRAY.

Signal and Kicking Drill Closes Preparations for Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 24.—The Harvard football eleven wound up its season's practice on the New London baseball field this afternoon, the 'Varsity players and two teams made up of substitutes running through signals. The field was soft, and the men were not kept out long. There was also a little kicking. Horween did some excellent punting, and is in good form for his final test. Bond and Flower also punted well, while in dropkicking Robinson, Bond, and Horween did just enough work to keep on edge.

This evening the players assembled in a local hall for their last instruction on plays and defense. The entire corps of coaches was on hand, Trumbull, Fisher, Gardner, and Blagden joining the coaching forces this afternoon. Trainer Donovan says that his team is in first-class shape to start the game, but it is known that several of the regulars have been battered hard this year and have old injuries that may recur if they are banged too hard on Yale Field. The team is very confident it is going to win tomorrow, feeling sure that its attack will find the way; if not for a touchdown or two, at least to a spot close enough to Yale's goal line for Horween or Robinson to produce a field goal. The team ran through its plays today just as it has been lined up for the week.

Harte was at right end; Caner, right tackle; Harris, right guard; Dadmun, left guard; Wheeler, left tackle; Coolidge, left end; Robinson, quarter back; Horween, right half back; Thacher, left half back; Casey, full back.

The men most likely to get into the game reasonably early are Sweetser, tackle; Murray, quarter back; Clark, guard; Phinney, end, and Bond, in the backfield. The Harvard coaches expect a close game, but feel that their team has slightly the edge from a defensive standpoint. Yale's weight is not underestimated as an asset, particularly if the field is heavy tomorrow, as it now seems likely to be. Harvard expects to profit by a windy day, but is more concerned for the footing and a dry ball, both of which are necessary for the most successful use of the style of attack the Crimson is planning to use for the match.

The team has some new plays, but also believes that the Yale team has been equipped with some offensive football that Tad Jones has not allowed the team to show in any of its games this Fall. The Harvard squad will start for New Haven at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, and will go to the field early for a half hour's workout. Then the team will return to its quarters and will troop to the field again only in time for a few minutes' signal drill before the kickoff.

BETTING IN BROAD STREET.

Curb Commissioners Report 10 to 8 on Crimson and 10 to 6 on Army.

Betting on the big football games scheduled for today occupied some of the Curb Commissioners yesterday. Supporters of Harvard quoted odds of 10 to 8 on the Crimson team, and considerable money was put up at this figure, although many Yale men sought 7 to 10 with the Blue eleven on the short end.

The odds quoted for the Army-Navy game were 10 to 6, with the Army team the favorite. Some bets at 2 to 1 on the Army were reported. Telephoned messages received in the financial district said that betting was active in some of the uptown hotels, where supporters of the different teams have their headquarters.

TRAIN SERVICE FOR GAME.

Special arrangements have been made by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to handle passengers traveling to New Haven today to witness the Yale-Harvard football game. The crowd is expected to be one of the largest ever handled by the company.

Between New York and New Haven there will be twenty special trains in addition to the regular trains and extra sections of regular trains. The first special will leave New York at 7:58 A. M., and the others will leave at frequent intervals up to 11:06 A. M., when the last special is scheduled to pull out of Grand Central Terminal.

Special trains will be numbered, the first being N-1 and the last N-20. There will be three trains for the use of the Harvard Club of New York, numbered N-12, N-14, and N-15. Train N-16 has been engaged by the Yale Club of New York.

Running time between New York and New Haven is two hours for express trains, and two hours and ten minutes for trains stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport. Special trains will leave New York as scheduled, unless loading is completed earlier, in which case they will depart as soon as loading is completed.

Aside from the special trains, trains Nos. 82, 12, 50, and 88 will run in two sections. There will also be two extra specials of ten coaches each made up at New York to accommodate the crowd required. They will run as N-21 and N-22.

Returning from New Haven after the game, specials will leave when loading is completed, first special to be ready to leave at 4:10 P. M.

A special parcel room will be provided in New Haven opposite the station, corner Meadow Street. Information bureaus will be located on the platform and north of the passenger station.

High School Elevens in Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 24.—Stamford High School and Dickinson High School of Jersey City met here today in football combat. Neither team was able to score, although Stamford had somewhat the better of its heavier opponents in the matter of ground gaining.

NAVY GOAT MEETS ARMY MULE TODAY

City Welcomes the Middies and Cadets for Their Annual Gridiron Fray.

The city has fallen. Assaulted by the Army at the north and the Navy at the south New York fell an easy victim, and last night the football enthusiasts from the chief military and naval training institutions were in possession of all the important salients in the city. The climax of the invasion will come this afternoon when the Army and Navy football forces clash at the Polo Grounds in their twentieth annual service game.

Last night was attended by all the usual atmosphere of the eve before the gridiron battle between the cadets and the middies, and today a veritable host will crowd the scene of Summer baseball here to see the classic contest between the two.

Disappointment was occasioned last night by the announcement that a severe cold will prevent President Wilson from attending. At the advice of Dr. Grayson he abandoned the trip, although his indisposition is not serious. President Wilson was to have occupied a box on the Army side of the field during one half and on the Navy side during the other.

However, nearly all the other persons prominent in the Administration will occupy boxes. Secretary of War Baker will have a box on the Army side, and Secretary of the Navy Daniels will be on the Navy side. Major Gen. Woods, Major Gen. Scott, and Admirals Knight and Mayo will be among the service spectators. Secretary of State Lansing and other Cabinet members will also attend, as will Governor Whitman and Mayor Mitchel.

Every seat in the Polo Grounds has been sold, and the throng promises to be one the greatest that has ever witnessed a football game in New York. Society will be out in force and occupy many of the boxes.

The confident prediction is made by those in a position to get advance dope from the weather gods that atmospheric conditions for this afternoon's battle will be excellent. Clear, cold weather, of the kind ideal for the line buckers and plungers, is likely to prevail. The Polo Grounds turf is believed to be reasonably firm, too, despite the downpour of Thursday.

Lieutenant Charles Daly, head coach of the West Point eleven and chief caretaker of the more or less famous Army Mule, brought no less than fifty-six stalwart soldiers to this city yesterday morning, and is prepared to attack the Navy redoubt in accordance aforethought and everything else he has at his disposal. Lieutenant C. E. Smith was in charge of the thirty-six Midshipmen who arrived here yesterday, and, while neither he nor Head Coach Ingram would venture a definite promise regarding the outcome of the game, every member of the Cadet Corps, from Captain Ward to the last substitute, announced that a Navy victory was needed to even up the series, and that it would be forthcoming.

The Army team made its headquarters at the Astor, as usual, and the Navy put into port at the Biltmore. Both teams had a workout on the Polo Grounds yesterday, but the performances were kept a dark secret between the coaches and the players. Lieutenant Daly will send a team of hardened veterans against the Midshipmen. Of the eleven men who will start the game, only three are new and seven of the eight veterans have been in previous Army-Navy games. Only four of the players that will start the game for the Navy have played in previous service games — von Heimberg, at left end; Goodstein, at centre; Gilman, at right tackle and Captain Ward, at left tackle.

The chief strength of the Army team for 1916 is concentrated behind the rush line in the persons of Oliphant and Vidal. These are the two high-power guns that are expected to play havoc with the Navy defense. Not only are they good line-gainers and fine runners in a broken field but they have developed the aerial attack to a remarkable degree, and if the Navy line shows signs of refusing to respond to treatment Vidal and Oliphant are expected to flash the brilliant overhead work that created such disaster for Notre Dame when the Westerners invaded West Point earlier in the season. In addition to being a pillar of strength in the defense, a siege gun in the running attack, and an aeroplane scout in the overhead passing, Oliphant will be relied upon to do most of the kicking for the Soldiers today. However, he has already helped to defeat the Midshipmen once, and just at the present he is the leading individual scorer of the 1916 football season, so it will be nothing but a fair day's work for him to score a touchdown or so.

Vidal is a new man at West Point, but he is not new to a football gridiron by no means. He was a 'Varsity player at the University of South Dakota last year, and an all-around athlete into the bargain. Under the coaching of Lieutenant Daly at West Point this year, he developed into a star of the first magnitude, and is a fit running mate for Oliphant. Three positions have caused Head Coach Daly more or less worry through the season, the ends and quarter back. Instead of using veteran players at these points, the Army coach has decided to start the game with Gerhardt at quarter and House and Shrader at the ends, all new men.

Lieutenant Jonas Ingram, head coach of the Midshipmen, will have what might be called a rookie backfield against the formidable Army line today. It is the first time in the history of the series that a whole backfield on either team has been composed of first-year men. It is not through lack of good veteran materials that Coach Ingram has been forced to start Welchel, Roberts, Ingram, and Perry, for the strong part of the Navy team this year has been its superabundance of uniformly high-class backs. The youngsters have shown up the speed and dash, however, and Lieutenant Ingram is placing great reliance on his bold stroke in starting them against the Army veterans.

Perry, the young full back, is the heaviest man on the squad. He weighs about 200 pounds and is surprisingly fast on his feet. He is a handy player in any kind of a formation, and will probably do the bulk of the Navy kicking. His punts are of the variety that give the ends a chance to get down the field under them, and his drop-kicking has added points to the Navy's scores in the last two games. Ingram is a brother to the head coach. He is probably the fastest back on the Navy squad, and has great ability as a runner in a broken field. The Navy team as a whole is heavier than the Army. On this account, experts look for straight football from the Midshipmen, with an aerial attack from the Army if the line plunges of Vidal and Oliphant are brought up with a round turn.

The Army has the more impressive record for the present season. Its attack has shown more power and has been more varied than that displayed by the Midshipmen, but in the last two games the Annapolis players have scored more than 100 points. All signs and portents fail, however, when the Army mule meets the Navy goat in the annual scrimmage.

The series stands 10 games to 9 in favor of the Army. This is the Navy's chance to even the score. The Army has a running start, with three straight victories to bank on since 1912. The Midshipmen and Cadets are betting at even money according to their custom, but around the city last night the odds had changed from 10 to 6 on West Point to 10 to 8 on the same team. Speculators had plenty of seats for the game from $10 each up to prices that are only to be told in whispers.

John B. Foster, Secretary of the New York National League baseball team, speaking on behalf of the Polo Grounds authorities, yesterday told of the dire happenings that will ensue if the forty odd thousand people who expect to see the game all try to get in through the turnstiles between 1:45 and 2 P. M. His advice to those who wish to witness the first as well as the second half of the game, is to start early—very early. All seat tickets are numbered and the locations of the entrances are marked upon them.

The Polo Grounds can be reached by the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated direct to the field, by the Eight Avenue surface cars to 157th Street, and by the subway to 157th Street, with a walk of five blocks to the east. Three police Captains, three Lieutenants, twenty-nine Sergeants, and 450 patrolmen under Police Commissioner Woods will handle the crowd. The game will start promptly at 2 P. M., but there will be plenty of amusement after 1 o'clock for those who arrive betimes.

The probable line-up is as follows:

Army.	Position.	Navy.
House	L. E.	Von Heimberg
Jones	L. T.	Ward
Knight	L. G.	Denfeld
McEwan	C.	Goodstein
Meachum	R. G.	Holtman
Butler	R. T.	Gilman
Shrader	R. E.	Garrett
Gerhardt	Q. B.	Welchel
Place	L. H. B.	Ingram
Oliphant	R. H. B.	Roberts
Vidal	F. B.	Perry

Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—Fred Murphy, Brown. Linesman—James Evans, Williams. Field judge—Carl Marshall, Pennsylvania.

POLY PREP TEAM VICTOR.

Loose Playing by Horace Mann Leads to Defeat on Gridiron.

Loose playing by the Horace Mann players was a big factor in their defeat by a score of 15 to 0 in their annual game with Poly Prep on Horace Mann field yesterday. The Poly goal line was seldom threatened. The Brooklynites would have scored a third touchdown except for a safety by Rosenthal. The line-up:

Poly Prep, (15.)	Pos.	Horace Mann, (0.)
Hewitt	L. E.	L. Atwater
Petherbridge	L. T.	R. Atwater
Gunnison	L. G.	Wools
Young	C.	O'Connor
Remmey	R. G.	Korn
Lea	R. T.	Storey
Raymond	R. E.	Kadison
Maloney	Q. B.	Frazier
MacDonald	L. H. B.	Livingston
Wilkinson	R. H. B.	Pulleyn
Redmond	F. B.	Rosenthal

Touchdowns—Harmon, Raymond. Goal from touchdown—MacDonald. Safety—Rosenthal. Substitute — Harmon for MacDonald. Referee—Mr. Salvage, Columbia. Umpire—Major Bigelow, Second Signal Corps. Linesman—S. Thorpe, De La Salle. Time of quarters—Twelve minutes each.

PENN HAS SIGNAL DRILL.

Folwell Warns Players Against West Virginia Wesleyan.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 24.—Penn's football team was put through a brief signal practice on Franklin Field this afternoon, the last before the game with West Virginia Wesleyan on Franklin Field tomorrow. The players worked smoothly. Folwell warned the team that West Virginia Wesleyan must not be regarded too lightly.

Andy Smith, the former Penn coach and all-American full back, who is now coach at the University of California, wired again yesterday asking if it were possible for California to play Penn when the Red and Blue visited the Pacific Coast. Coach Folwell replied that Penn would play only one game, that with the University of Oregon.

Bert Bell is expected to be fit to start the Cornell game. Jimmy Bryant will pilot the team in the game with West Virginia Wesleyan.

CORNELL TEAM SPEEDS UP.

Strong Substitutes to Back Up Regulars for Game with Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—With only two more days practice at Ithaca before them the Cornell 'Varsity and second teams spent most of the two hours' drill this afternoon in trying out new plays in a dummy scrimmage Speed was back in the 'Varsity line-up at left half, making the team complete again.

Several times 'Varsity and second-string men exchanged places, Dan Reed putting Bard and Tilley at guards on the 'Varsity for a time, sending Miller and Anderson over to the second team. Taylor and Sutton, promising second-string tackles, played for a time on the 'Varsity and Zandr relieved Ryerson at left end.

The second team which the coaches will take to Atlantic City is regarded as the strongest group of substitutes developed here in years. The last week has been marked by gratifying improvement in team work, and by an increase in speed. Close to 2,500 students will cheer for the team at Franklin Field on Thanksgiving Day.

National Commission Will Meet.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 24.—The National Baseball Commission will hold a special meeting here next Wednesday, President B. B. Johnson of the American League announced today. Changes in the new form of players' contracts will be among the important subjects to be considered, Mr. Johnson said. He said the question of a change in the Chairmanship of the commission would not be brought up before the body, but would be settled by the club owners of the two major leagues.

C. C. N. Y. Harriers in Title Race.

The cross-country squad of the College of the City of New York will be one of the teams represented in the annual intercollegiate championships at New Haven today. The team which will represent the City College will consist of Cy Cohen, H. Landis, Weberpals, Jerry Vriens, Rosenzweig, P. Goldberg, and several others. Coach Lionel MacKenzie and Manager Ben Margolis have accompanied the runners on the trip.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY

East and South.

Yale vs. Harvard at New Haven.
Army vs. Navy at Polo Grounds.
University of Pennsylvania vs. West Virginia Wesleyan at Philadelphia.
Columbia vs. New York University at South Field.
Fordham vs. Gallaudet at Fordham Field.
Lafayette vs. Lehigh at Easton.
Syracuse vs. Tufts at Boston.
Holy Cross vs. Worcester Tech at Worcester.
Washington and Jefferson vs. Chattanooga at Washington.
Washington vs. Western Maryland at Chestertown.
Susquehanna vs. Lebanon Valley at Selinsgrove.
Springfield vs. Massachusetts Aggies at Springfield.
Rutgers vs. Dickinson at New Brunswick.
Haverford vs. Swathmore at Haverford.
Johns Hopkins vs. St. Johns at Baltimore.
Mount St. Mary's vs. Gettysburg at Emmitsburg.
Bucknell vs. Georgetown at Washington.
Louisiana State vs. Rice Institute at Baton Rouge.
West Virginia University vs. Catholic University at Morgantown.

West.

Northwestern University vs. Ohio State at Columbus.
University of Chicago vs. University of Minnesota at Chicago.
University of Notre Dame vs. Alma at Notre Dame.
University of Wisconsin vs. University of Illinois at Madison.
University of Iowa vs. University of Nebraska at Iowa City.
Purdue vs. Indiana at Lafayette.
De Pauw vs. Lake Forest at Greencastle.
Kenyon vs. Western Reserve at Gambier.
Mount Union vs. Ohio Northern at Alliance.
Oregon Aggies vs. University of Oregon at Corvallis.
University of Kansas vs. University of Missouri at Lawrence.
University of Wyoming vs. Colorado Aggies at Laramie.

School Games.

Manual Training High School vs. New Utrecht High School at Washington Park.
Boys' High School vs. Bushwick High School at Ridgewood Oval.
Commercial High School vs. New Rochelle High School at Commercial Field.
Adelphi Academy vs. Poly Prep second team at Adelphi Field, 10:30 A. M.
St. Francis Prep vs. Paterson High School at Paterson, N. J.

CONFERENCE TITLE AT STAKE TODAY

Northwestern and Ohio State to Clash on the Gridiron—Many Big Teams Rest.

While the Harvard-Yale game at New Haven and the Army-Navy football spectacle at the Polo Grounds are the features of the season's biggest football day, there are several other games which will have much interest for those who follow the teams of less importance. In the Middle West there is one game on which hinges the Conference championship. This is the clash between Northwestern and Ohio State, which will be played at Columbus. Lafayette and Lehigh have their annual game at Easton, which will attract so many alumni of both institutions that a special train will be run from this city.

Brown, Cornell, Colgate, Pittsburgh, and other elevens will rest today in anticipation for their final contests of the season on Thanksgiving Day. The moving forward of the Army and Navy game terminates the gridiron season earlier than before. Pennsylvania will not rest today, but will take final preparation for the Cornell clash by lining up against West Virginia Wesleyan. Although Rutgers and Washington and Jefferson will meet at the Polo Grounds on next Thursday, both of these elevens will play today—Rutgers playing Dickinson and the Presidents clashing with Chattanooga at Washington, Penn.

While the Army and Navy are battling at the Polo Grounds, Columbia will end its rather unfortunate season with the annual tilt against New York University at South Field. A good comparison of the elevens may be formed through the Union and Wesleyan games. Columbia was defeated by Union 3 to 0, and N. Y. U. defeated the up-Staters 13 to 0. Wesleyan buried Columbia under a 40 to 0 score, while N. Y. U. was defeated by the same team only 14 to 0 On the basis of these scores, New York University looks like the better team.

Judging from comparative scores, Lehigh has a good chance of defeating Lafayette today. Penn State last week overwhelmed Lafayette by a score of 40 to 0, while Lehigh played a fairly close game with the Penn Staters, losing by a score of 14 to 7. Lafayette's eleven this season is not up to the standard of former years, but can be relied upon to play the best game of the year against its Lehigh rivals. The Syracuse eleven, which has met with many reverses this season, will play the strong Tufts eleven at Boston.

The Fordham eleven regrets that it has no games arranged this season with the other two local elevens, Columbia and New York University, and will have to be content to play with Gallaudet at Fordham Field today. Fordham has a strong eleven this year, and takes unto itself the firm belief that it is more than a match for the other New York college elevens.

The Big Nine season in the Middle West will end today, and the championship will be decided in the game between Northwestern and Ohio State at Columbus. These two elevens have been undefeated, and both have won from their opponents by impressive margins. This should prove to be the blue ribbon game of the season for the Conference teams, for both Coach Murphy's eleven from Evanston and Coach Wilce's team of Buckeyes are evenly matched. Both have an individual player of the first calibre. Northwestern's captain and quarterback, Paddy Driscoll, and Chick Hartley, the Ohio star performer, are players of more than usual worth. Western critics are inclined to favor Northwestern, although there seems to be no good reason for favoring one team or the other. Chicago plays Minnesota, and the Illinois-Wisconsin game will furnish anti-climaxes for the Conference season.

There will be no big contests in the South today, the final games coming on Thanksgiving Day, when Vanderbilt plays the University of the South, and Georgia Tech plays Alabama.

TIGERS RECEIVE LETTERS.

'Varsity Football Insignia Awarded to Twenty-two Men.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 24.—Twenty-three 'Varsity letters have been awarded by the Princeton University Athletic Association, it was announced today, as a result of the Fall sport activities. Twenty-two were awarded to members of the 'Varsity football team who played in either the Harvard or the Yale games. D. R. Shotwell of Harrisburg, Penn., received the remaining letter for obtaining second place in the recent cross-country meet with Yale. The golf team members which won the international championship this Fall were awarded both golf insignia and numerals. Class numerals were awarded the winners of the Fall tennis tournament.

The following played in either the Harvard or the Yale football games and received their "P's":

K. L. Ames, Chicago; A. C. Brown, Rhinelander, Wis.; H. D. Comey, Cleveland; E. H. Driggs, Brooklyn; J. E. Eddy, Chicago; R. Eberstadt, Newark, N. J.; J. E. Gowen, Philadelphia; A. G. Gennert, Elizabeth, N. J.; G. Gillespie, Nottingham, Penn.; G. V. Highley, Conshohocken, Penn.; F. T. Hogg, Pittsburgh; C. H. Latrobe, Baltimore; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia; W. B. Moore, New York; R. L. Nourse, Boise, Idaho; D. W. Pibbott, Germantown, Penn.; C. V. Halsey, New York; W. J. Thomas, Granada, Miss.; M. O. Wilson, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. W. Funk, McLean, Ill.; C. W. McGraw, New York; J. J. Winn, Mount Sterling, Ky.

The golf team members were:

D. C. Cochran, Baltimore; H. Grinnell, Grand Rapids, Mich.; P. Herron, Pittsburgh; S. Herron, Pittsburgh; W. A. Lowrie, Sewickley, Penn.; G. B. McCormick, Chicago; H. Maxwell, New York; P. Parker, Lowell, Mass.

W. B. Know of Pittsburgh received his class numerals for winning the Fall singles in the tennis tournament, while L. Beekman, Bronxville, N. Y., and A. C. Coffey of Hackensack, N. J., received their numerals for winning the double tournament.

DEFEATS CARLISLE INDIANS.

Alfred University Eleven Closes Season with Good Record.

ALFRED, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Combining straight football with some brilliant open-field play at opportune times, the Alfred University football team closed its season here today by defeating the Carlisle Indians, 27 to 17.

The Alfred eleven has been defeated only once this year.

FORDHAM STUDENTS MEET.

Mass Athletic Gathering First in the Last Five Years.

The biggest athletic mass meeting ever held at Fordham University occurred yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of the Bronx institution. It was attended by almost every one of the 2,000 students of the departments uptown and several representatives from the downtown schools were also present. It was the first time a mass meeting has been called by the Bronx athletic body in the last five years.

Although the chief purpose of the gathering was to boost football the representatives of the track team also were busy lining up men for the season which opens next week. Duncan Obrien, President of the student body, opened the meeting with a plea for a better attendance from the undergraduates at the two games that still remain on the Fordham schedule. Jerry Kenlon, the football manager, promised a strong schedule for next year, and stated that the present season had been profitable.

Bernie Wefers and Jack Murray, the manager, spoke for the track team. Sixty students promised to go out for the team as soon as the first call is issued.

COLUMBIA MEETS N. Y. U.

Local Gridiron Supremacy at Stake on South Field Today.

Persons unable to obtain tickets for the Army-Navy or Yale-Harvard gridiron battles this afternoon can satisfy their desire to see spirited football on South Field, where the 1916 supremacy of the rival Columbia and New York University teams will be decided. The Violet wearers from University Heights are strong favorites for today's honors by reason of their victory over Fred Dawson's Union College eleven, which defeated the Columbians, and because of their achievement in holding Wesleyan to a low score, whereas Columbia fell a victim to the extent of 40 to 0.

Both teams will answer the referee's whistle with regulars on the sidelines because of injuries. N. Y. U. will be without the services of Captain Bernstein, the full back, and there was still doubt last night whether Pete Sokolower, veteran right tackle, would be in shape. Although Columbia is perhaps worse off because of losses through the season, there was an unexpected surprise yesterday at the last practice when Joe Raimonds, quarter back, who broke his collar bone in the Union game six weeks ago, walked out on the field in uniform and took his place in the line-up for a few minutes. He was not expected to be available again this Fall, but Trainer Gus Peterson yesterday pronounced him in condition to play a part of today's game, although Jimmy Rosen will start at the helm. Howard Miller, the sensational quarter back of the 1915 team, was still hobbling about yesterday with a badly torn right knee. He was injured in the pre-season practices and his hopes to play in at least one game on the schedule were thwarted by his slow recovery.

The two elevens will line up for the last game as follows:

N. Y. U.	Position.	Columbia.
Carroll	L. E.	Kennedy
Hoffman	L. T.	Healy
Pontery	L. G.	Donaldson
Brinn	C.	Brown
House	R. G.	Cleveland
Sokolower	R. T.	Vollmer
Egan	R. E.	Cochran
Mackenzie	Q. B.	J. Rosen
M. Cann	L. H. B.	Monroe
Weinheimer	R. H. B.	I. T. Rosen
Warman	F. B.	Dunn

Referee—F. W. Luehring, Chicago. Umpire—John A. Hatch, Williams. Linesman—Ed Thorp, De La Salle. Field judge—A. M. Farrier, Dartmouth. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes each.

NEW PLAYS FOR FORDHAM.

Gargan Adds Formations to List for Today's Gallaudet Game.

Fordham University will start against the fast Gallaudet team today with the same lineup that defeated Holy Cross by 40 to 0 a week ago. Although Sweetland, who was regular right half before the game at Worcester, has fully recovered from his injuries, the coaches are unwilling to make any changes. The deaf mutes will meet the strongest Fordham team of the last decade. This will be the second time the two teams have met on the gridiron, the Bronxites winning two years ago by one point.

All the afternoon at Fordham yesterday was devoted to a last signal drill in the new formations. Since the Holy Cross game Gargan has added several open-field plays to the list, and they will be used today in Fordham's last chance of a real test before its annual tussle with Villanova at Fordham Field next Thursday. The players were all in good form yesterday and showed plenty of speed.

Gallaudet will meet Fordham with one of the best teams it has ever possessed. Captained by Charley Marshal, one of the best quarter backs in the South, the mute players scored a 45 to 0 victory over Washington College in their last game.

SEEKS LICENSE AT GARDEN.

Corporation, with Pollok as Matchmaker, Wants Permit for Bouts.

The first action taken since the recent failure of the corporation which formerly staged boxing exhibitions in Madison Square Garden, toward maintaining that arena as the leading boxing centre of the city, came yesterday, when application was made by the Madison National Amusement Company to the State Athletic Commission for a license to hold bouts there. In requesting the license the newly formed company presented what purported to be a one-year lease of Madison Square Garden, obtained from the receivers of the Garden.

The application for permission to conduct boxing bouts at the Garden will be passed on by the Boxing Commission at a meeting called by Fred A. Wenck, Chairman, which will be held on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. At the same time a representative of the Attorney General's office will pass on the legality of the lease. Those interested in the present project are John J. White, a former Alderman, who has been prominently identified with the boxing game for many years past; Harry Pollok, and Pat Powers. White is President of the company and Pollok will officiate as matchmaker of the Garden under the new régime. A match has already been arranged by Pollok, between Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion, and Johnny Dundee, the local challenger for the title, and this match will be staged at the Garden's opening on Thanksgiving night, if the license is obtained.

Chairman Wenck also announced yesterday that he had notified Billy Miske, the St. Paul light-heavyweight, that he will not be permitted to participate in a bout at any club under the jurisdiction of the State Athletic Commission until he has fulfilled a contract with John Weismantel, manager of the Broadway S. C. of Brooklyn, which calls for Miske's appearance in bouts at that club on Dec. 8 and 15. It will be necessary for Miske to obtain a written order of release from the contract held by Weismantel before this suspension can be lifted.

Moran and Fulton Matched.

Frank Moran and Fred Fulton were matched here yesterday for a ten-round heavyweight bout at St. Paul, Minn., on Dec. 22. Moran is to have a guarantee of $5,000 with a privilege of 35 per cent., and if either man scores a knockout he will get $1,000 additional.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmount A. C.—Pal Moore vs. Jack Sharkey; Paul Doyle vs. Eddie Clifford. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn.—Val Sontag vs. Joe Borrell; Jimmy Anderson vs. Harry Pierce. Both ten-round bouts.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City.—Sailor Grande vs. Jack Clifford; Nero Chink vs. Kid Queens. Both ten-round bouts.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn.—Gunboat Smith vs. George Ashe. Ten rounds.

Staten Island A. C., Tompkinsville.—Young Drummie vs. Joe Black. Ten rounds.

WINTER
Used Car Sale
We Must Dispose of the Following Cars Within the Next 10 Days in Order to Make Room for 1917 Season
1916 Chandler 6 Cyl. 7 Passenger
1915 Chandler 6 Cyl. 5 Passenger
1916 Chandler 6 Cyl. Springfield Sedan
1916 Chandler 6 Cyl. Runabout
1916 Overland with winter top
1916 Oakland 6 Cyl. Runabout
Renault Landaulet 7 Pass. 35 H. P.
1916 Briscoe 8 Cyl. 5 Passenger touring
1914 Cadillac 7 Passenger touring
1913 Cadillac 5 Passenger touring
1914 Buick 5

WATER LADY IS FIRST

WATER LADY WINS MILITARY HANDICAP

Arthur's Campaigner Takes the Feature Race at Bowie, Heading Fair Field.

INDIAN CHANT IS SECOND

Al Hudson Graduates from Maiden Ranks by Carrying 115 Pounds to Victory.

BOWIE, Md., Nov. 24.—J. Arthur's Water Lady won the Military Handicap, which was the feature of an interesting card at the Southern Maryland course this afternoon. The race was an all-age affair, at seven furlongs. Indian Chant came in second, with the useful colt Marse Henry taking the short end of the purse. Water Lady ran one of her good races and showed her superiority over a field, many of which she has beaten before.

E. K. Bryson's good-looking youngster, Al Hudson, left the maiden division when he won the event for two-year-olds which had not won a race. He handled 115 pounds like a veteran, and romped home with plenty to spare, in front of Rose Finn and Magnetina. The selling two-year-old race went to Flare, which showed lots of speed, and defeated Sargon II., and Ed Garrison, youngsters which have been running quite consistently over the Maryland circuit.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; selling; purse $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:11 2-5.

Al. Hudson, E. K. Bryson's b. c., 115 pounds, by Santry-Mirfield, $10, $7.50, $5.30. (W. Ward)..... 1
Rose Finn, J. B. Sheridan's br. f., 107, $12.40, $7.10, (W. Crump)..... 2
Magnetina, G. Preece's b. c., 112, $4.40 third, (E. Haynes)..... 3

Capital Prize, Moonlighter, Baby Rasch, Bright and Early, Leading Lady, Water Wings, Meelogene, and Onunda also ran. Feluca, Tinsel, Sea Breeze, and Bright Star scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling, purse, $600; six furlongs. Time—1:17. Flare, J. Griffith's b. g., 110 pounds, by Fair Play-Dorcas Mia, $11.20 $5.80, $5.60. (J. Butwell)..... 1
Sargon II., C. D. Sullivan's ch. c., 108, $12.10, $7.50, (R. Ball)..... 2
Ed Garrison, T. J. Smith's b. c., 102, $10, third, (L. McAtee)..... 3

Burbank, Supernal, Onwa, El Rey, Lantana also ran. Kalitan, Whitney Belle, Cherry Ripe, Rebel scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages, maidens, purse $600; one mile. Time—1:45 4-5.

Merchant, J. Duffy's ch. c., 2 years, 95 pounds, by Star Shoot-Dancercss, $4.10, $2.90, $2.70, (L. McAtee)..... 1
King Mart, Thornhill Stable's b. c., 4, 115, $3.90, $4.10, (A. Schamerhorn)..... 2
Otsego, J. T. Ready's b. c., 2, 95, $5.40, third, (A. Collins)..... 3

Ampere II., Bar of Phoenix, Inverbelle, Hugh Hunter, Pastmaster, Charmingly, Hesse, Bryn Rose, Ed. Bond, Glanasity also ran. Capital Prize, Bright Star scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; Military Handicap; purse $600; seven furlongs. Time—1:29.

Water Lady, J. Arthur's b. m., 5 years, 110 pounds, by Waterboy-Duchess of Towers, $7.10, $4.90, $3.70, (J. Butwell)..... 1
Indian Chant, J. W. Bean's ch. c., 3, 101, $15.20, $8, (L. Lyke)..... 2
Marse Henry, T. J. Smith's br. c., 3, 100, $3.50, third, (R. Ball)..... 3

King Neptune, Eagle, Brooks, Christie, and Thornhill also ran. Celto, Holiday, Kewessa, and Gloaming scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, mares and fillies, selling, purse $600; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:43 1-5.

Rebecca, Mc ca. H. Queen's ch. f., 4 years, 102 pounds, by Mexican or Johnny Harris-Rose Thorp, $14.20, $7.60, $3.60. (W. Crump)..... 1
Rose Water, W. B. Mitchell's ch. f., 3, 101, [illegible]..... 2
Buzz Around, J. Arthur's ch. m., 5, 96, $2.60, third, [illegible]..... 3

Quien Sabe, Josie, Dash, Baby Lynch also ran. Edna Kenna, Queen of Paradise, Gibraltar scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $600; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:17 2-5.

Billie Baker, J. U. Strode's b. g., 6 years, 111 pounds, by Gold Heels-Sanctissima, $5.20, $3, $2.30, (F. Robinson)..... 1
Slumberer, J. W. Dayton's ch. g., 4, 111, $7, $4.40, (J. Doyle)..... 2
Elker, R. Pending's b. f., 4, 103, $2.90 third, (R. Ball)..... 3

Colonel Holloway, Sam Slick, and Nannie McDee also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:52 4-5.

Lady Little, F. E. Kraft's ch. f., 3 years, 90 pounds, by Trap Rock-Gold Lady, $6, $3.10, $2.70, (L. McAtee)..... 1
Greetings, F. J. Coleman's ch. f., 3, 101, $3.70, $2.80, (W. Crump)..... 2
Juliet, T. W. Smith's ch. f., 4, 112, $4.10, third, (E. Haynes)..... 3

Devil Fish, Stir Up, Thanksgiving, Colonel Gutelius, Republican, Plaudito also ran.

TODAY'S BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; one mile. Cherry Ripe, 100 pounds; Rebel, 99; xRadiant Flower, 104; Glory Belle, 107; xEd. Roche, 112; xNapoleon, 102; xOnwa, 104; xGreat Dolly, 99.

SECOND RACE.—The Brooklyn Handicap, for two-year-olds; seven furlongs. Fruit Cake, 118 pounds; Kentucky Boy, 106; Bondage, 116; Kilts, 102; Dandy Dude, 113; Joanna II., (imp.) 94.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. Yankee Notions, 124 pounds; Pontefract, 110; Talebearer, 108; Salon, 108; xIna Kay, 106; xLuzzi, 95; The Busybody, 113; High Horse, 109; Humiliation, 106; Etruscan, 115; xProgressive, 103; Rag B., 110; Pharaoh, 108; Royal Interest 103; xFavour, 111; xAnxiety, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—The Southern Maryland Handicap, two-year-olds and upward; one mile. Leochares, 130 pounds; All Smiles, 109; Sand Hill, 107; Prince Hermis, 104; Haubeck, 120; Keweenaw, 106; Squeeler, 107; Kilgar, 104; Fenmouse, 109; Daddy's Choice, 107; Celto, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Song of Valley, 110 pounds; Zodiac, 110, Southern Gold, 110; Chivalator, 106; xMr. Mack, 108; xFinale, 102; Gainsborough, 110; Orperth, 110; Pennilee, 107; Uncle Will, 104; xFern Rock, 108; Minda, 110; Dartworth, 110; Bob Redfield, 107; Typography, 101; xDaingerfield, 105.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. High Tide, 114 pounds; Burglar, 107; xHandful, 103; Thomas Calloway, 113; Freda Johnson, 107; Devil Fish, (imp.) 112; Baby Sister, 105.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling, two-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Little Nearer, 114 pounds; Thoughtreader, 106; xJem, 110; Society, 104; Margaret N., 98; Cliff Field, 111; Scvillian 104; xTic Pin, 105; xFair Helen, 101; Vermont, 106; xMaxim's Choice, 113; xHope, 104; xJack Reeves, 99.

xApprentice allowance claimed.

COLLEGE SWIMMING DATES.

Schedule of Championship Tourney Begins on Dec. 8.

Managers of the teams which will take part this season in the championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association have completed their schedule of return dual meets, and the following dates are set:

Dec. 8, Columbia vs. C. C. N. Y. at C. C. N. Y.; Dec. 15, Pennsylvania vs. C. C. N. Y. at C. C. N. Y.; Jan. 5, C. C. N. Y. vs. Princeton; Jan. 12, C. C. N. Y. vs. Yale at New Haven; Jan. 13, Pennsylvania vs. Princeton at Princeton; Jan. 19, Yale vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and Princeton vs. C. C. N. Y. at C. C. N. Y.; Feb. 12, C. C. N. Y. vs. Yale at New Haven; Feb. 16, C. C. N. Y. vs. Columbia at Columbia, and Pennsylvania vs. Yale at New Haven; Feb. 23, C. C. N. Y. vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; Feb. 28, Yale vs. Columbia at Columbia; March 2, Princeton vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; March 9, Princeton vs. Yale at New Haven, and Columbia vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; March 16, Yale vs. Princeton at Princeton; March 21, Columbia vs. Yale at New Haven.

The foregoing meets will serve to settle the team titles of the league in all-round aquatics and in water polo. The intercollegiate individual championships will be decided at a separate carnival in the pool of Pennsylvania University on March 24, and several colleges not entered in the team tournament will send representatives, including Amherst, Wesleyan, Rutgers, and New York University.

TOP PRICE FOR RUTH TODD.

Five-Year-Old Brings $800 at Old Glory Horse Sale.

Bargain counter offerings were reached at the Old Glory light-harness horses sale at the Madison Square Garden yesterday, and the shrewd horsemen who can seem to smell out a possible winner for the "short ship" circuits among the offerings were the principal bidders and buyers yesterday. These rarely ventured over the $250 bids, so that $800 was the top price reached for any of the daytime offerings. This was paid by the agent of the Curles Neck Farm of C. G. K. Billings for Ruth Todd, a five-year-old daughter of Kentucky Todd out of a Directum Bo" mare with a record of 2:16¼, which will be bred to The Harvester in the Spring. The same buyer paid $700 for Setzer Girl, 2:27, also five years old, by Henry Setzer out of a Look-a-Day mare, which will also be used for breeding. Both these were in the consignment from the Oakhurst Farm at Whitinsville, Mass., which sold ten head for a total of $3,435.

The largest consignment disposed of was a lot of thirty-five from the estate of George Stengel of Newark, N. J., a miscellaneous lot which included weanlings, yearlings, two-year-olds, and some older, few of which had anything in the way of records and only their blood lines and conformation to commend them to purchasers. They fetched a total of $5,833, the best of the lot selling for $325.

Indication of the condition of the market for the average sort of trotting horse in this vicinity is shown by such figures as these. Twelve head from the R. L. Nash consignment from Lexington, Ky., fetched a total of $2,335; eleven from the Bell farm at Norristown, Penn., brought but $2,505; four from the Winoga Stock Farm at Chestnut Hill, Penn., were disposed of for $970, and four from T. W. Hunt & Co. of Odin, Ill., sold for but $955, an amount which hardly paid for the shipment.

KEELER WINS AT SQUASH.

Cornell Also Advances in Tourney at Princeton Club.

Play was resumed yesterday in the Fall tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association at the Princeton Club. F. S. Keeler of Columbia went through another round successfully by defeating W. H. Y. Hackett of the Harvard Club, in three spirited sets. Keeler lost the first game, 15-11, but picked up on the next two sets and won out. The last set was closely contested, Keeler winning by a score of 15—12.

Another close match was furnished by M. L. Cornell of the Columbia Club and Harold Tobey of Princeton. The Columbia player won after three sets, 15—11, 12—15, 15—11. Two of the matches scheduled for yesterday went by default to K. G. Sterns of the Princeton Club and to John Taylor of the same club.

The summary:

F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, defeated W. H. Y. Hackett, Harvard Club, 8—15, 15—5, 15—12; A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, defeated Earl Funk, Englewood Club, 15—8, 15—6; M. L. Cornell, Columbia Club, defeated Harold Tobey, Princeton Club, 15—11, 12—15, 15—11; Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, defeated W. Riggs, Heights Casino Club, 15—11, 15—5; K. G. Sterns, Princeton Club, won from A. M. Hyde, Harvard Club, by default; John Taylor, Princeton Club, won from T. Knapp by default.

BASKET BALL MEN MEET.

Playing Rules Interpreted by Members of Joint Committee.

A Joint Committee on Basketball Rules, composed of representatives of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the Amateur Athletic Union, and the Young Men's Christian Association, met last night at the Hotel Astor to interpret the rules of the game under which these three bodies will play this Winter. Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, Chairman of the Committee, went over each rule carefully and explained the intent of the rule, to the various coaches and captains of teams who were present.

It was recommended that in the rules governing the so-called "jump-ball," the words requiring the jumper "to face his own goal," be omitted and the words "with both feet inside his own half of the centre circle" be substituted.

A number of questions asked by coaches, which had considerable bearing on penalties under certain conditions, were satisfactorily answered by the chairmen of the combined organizations.

GREEN'S BASEBALL DATES.

Dartmouth Abandons New York State Tour During Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 24.—The Dartmouth College Athletic Council has announced the following baseball schedule for the 1917 season. The usual Spring vacation tour through New York State has been canceled. Arrangements call for twenty games, ten at home and ten away. The schedule follows:

April 23, Mass. Aggies, at Hanover; April 25, Boston College, at Hanover; May 2, Penn. State, at Hanover; May 5, Brown, at Hanover; May 8, Wesleyan, at Middletown; May 9, Yale, at New Haven; May 11, U. of P., at Hanover; May 12, Williams, at Hanover; May 15, Columbia, at New York; May 16, Princeton, at Princeton; May 18, Wesleyan, at Hanover; May 19, Colgate, at Hanover; May 23, Harvard, at Cambridge; May 24, Tufts, at Medford; May 25, Boston College, at Newton; May 26, Brown, at Providence; May 30, Holy Cross, at Worcester; June 2, Tufts, at Hanover; June 18, Amherst, at Amherst; June 19, Amherst, at Hanover.

CRACK AMATEURS TO BOX.

Inter-City Tourney Arranged at Crescent A. C. Dec. 19 and 21.

What promises to be one of the best amateur boxing tournaments in this vicinity in many years will be held at the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn on Dec. 19 and 21. The tournament will be an intercity affair, and will bring together many of the country's leading amateur boxers of various weights, and indications point to some competition.

John Gaddi, the local amateur, who holds the welterweight, 175-pound, and heavyweight metropolitan titles, will be among the competitors in the heavyweight division, as will also Charles Shonts, Pittsburgh A. A., Middle Atlantic champion and runnerup in the national tournament at Boston. Bob Gleason, metropolitan champion, will be seen in action in the 145-pound class. E. Valentine, Middle Atlantic champion, and A. D'Francen, New Jersey champion at 145 and 158 pounds, will also compete in this division. In the 125-pound class William Morris, national and metropolitan champion; A. Thornberg, Pittsburgh A. A., and Charles Beecher, a prominent local boxer, will perform. It is expected that entries will also be received from Philadelphia and Boston.

BIG RACES FOR MILLROSE.

Championship Event on Program for Meet in the Garden.

Many special events are included in the prospectus issued for the tenth annual indoor games of the Millrose Athletic Association to be held in Madison Square Garden on Jan. 24. The most important is the medley relay championship of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union for which a trophy will be awarded to the successful club. There will be a West versus East relay race, the Millrose 600, Millrose-Meadow Brook mile relay, and a one and one-half mile run for the Goodman Wanamaker trophy. In addition there will be scratch events at high and low hurdles, and a 70-yard dash. Limited handicaps and Amateur Athletic Union open handicap events will complete the program.

Stanford Nine to Tour East.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Nov. 24.—A baseball tour through the East next Spring is being planned by the Stanford athletic authorities, it has been announced here. About twenty-five Middle West and Eastern schools are in the proposed schedule.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Some Unfamiliar Music—Willem Willeke, Soloist.

The concert of the Philharmonic Society yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall brought forward several compositions that have been more or less neglected or are little known. The program comprised Schumann's "Julius Caesar" overture, Mendelssorn's Italian symphony, Volkmann's "Richard III." overture, and Weber's overture "Der Freischütz." William Willeke, 'cellist of the Kneisel Quartet, was the soloist, and played August Klughardt's 'celic concerto in A minor.

Schumann's overture is one of those works of his later years, unquestionably showing the inroads upon his creative powers made by the mental disease that caused his death. Its neglect has been deserved, and Mr. Stransky's resuscitation of it served more a historical and a biographical interest than a musical. It is feeble in invention, and the musical development has that hesitating and indecisive touch that so pathetically characterizes his later attempts at composition. The instrumentation, too, is unusually unskilful, even for Schumann, whose power lay in other directions. The listener could hardly fail to notice the ineffectiveness with which the wind instruments are treated, especially the wood wind—the same that are used with so much charm in certain portions of Mendelssohn's symphony that followed.

This symphony seems, in truth, a good deal faded nowadays, nor were the rigid and unyielding tempos in which Mr. Stransky played all its four movements calculated to stimulate an audience of 1916 to take an interest in it. Perhaps Volkmann's overture to "Richard III." is wearing better, as it should, being at the present time only a little more than half as old; a good piece of program music of the suggestive and less literal kind. Its subject is easily distinguishable from that of Schumann's overture by the introduction and treatment of the tunes. "The Campbells are Coming," referring to Bosworth Field, which would obviously have no connection with Julius Ceasar. Its connection with Richard III. is made only through an anachronism, for the tune dates from about 1750, while Richard fought his last fight in 1485. But nobody will bear that up against Volkmann, who has taken a poet's license with admirable results.

Mr. Willeke's playing of Klughardt's concerto was one of the most enjoyable features of the concert. The piece itself is a substantial work, made with intelligence, if not with inspiration, and with not less taste than most violoncello concertos that require a certain amount of bovine capering from the instrument. Mr. Willeke's fine musicianship, his deeply musical feeling and technical skill were expended upon the concerto with evident conviction. Beautiful in tone, filled with vigor, élegance and intensity, finely finished and unfailing in technique, his performance justly called forth great applause.

SYMPHONY GIVES NOVELTIES

Elgar's "Sospiri" and Sinigaglia's "Etude-Caprice" Played.

The concert of the Symphony Society at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon had a considerable element of novelty about it. The principal number was Henri Rabaud's Symphony in E minor, No. 2, which, though the program only claimed as "first time at these concerts," it is difficult to recall as having been given here. Then there were two numbers which were absolute novelties, Edward Elgar's "Sospiri" and Sinigaglia's "Etude-Caprice," each for strings, and the former with organ and harp in addition. The other orchestral number, Gretry's Overture to "L'espreuve villageoise," while it is scarcely a novelty, is nevertheless not a familiar number on concert programs. The soloist was Sophie Brasiau, who sang the lament of Andromache from Bruch's "Achilles" and three songs of Moussorgsky and Rachmaninoff with orchestral accompaniment.

The unfamiliar symphony proved very interesting. It is a closely knit organism, made so by the use of figures and rhythms in the place of more definitely stated themes, and this thematic material occurs repeatedly through the work. The symphony is not one of a thrilling emotional appeal, but it is scarcely guilty on the charge of being academic that may be brought against it. In the last movement the composer has sought an interesting method of combating the difficulty of making a last movement climactic instead of less a significant than what has gone before. His method lies in adopting a "dramatic" treatment that almost hints of the stage, a mood that had not been touched upon earlier except for a moment at the beginning. The allegro vivace movement was very good. Throughout the work there are clever touches in instrumentation, which is throughout well balanced and sonorous. It is a work that will seem worth hearing again to many.

The compositions of Elgar and Sinigaglia represent what happens when a conductor, anxious for novelties, is obliged to seek them among composers who have names—he gets the names. However, the works were not meant to be important, and they fill a subordinate place in a program agreeably enough. Miss Brasiau, unusually courageous for a young singer in avoiding numbers that are guaranteed to take well in public, sang her Bruch scena and the Russian songs with rich and even quality of tone and considerable dramatic effectiveness. Although the program did not say so, it is understood the very well conceived orchestrations of Moussorgsky's songs were done by Victor Kolar, assistant conductor of the orchestra. Whoever did them deserves a word of praise.

ACT ELIZABETHAN COMEDY.

Columbia Philolexian Society Gives Ben Jonson's "Eastward Ho!"

Columbia students saw a rare performance of an Elizabethan play last night at the Brinckerhoff Theatre of Barnard College. The production was "Eastward Ho!" a comedy written jointly by Ben Jonson, George Chapman, and John Marston during the reign of James I. Members of Philolexian, the foremost dramatic and literary society at Columbia, gave the performance.

For amateur actors the students who formed the cast did remarkably well. Several had taken part in the annual Philolexian show for two years and proved a credit to the coaching of Professor Algernon Tassin of the English department at Columbia. All of the female roles were acted by men, as was the custom in the time of Ben Jonson. The stage was arranged in typical Elizabethan setting.

The plot was the usual comedy of Elizabethan times, involving knights, fair women, goldsmiths, lawyers, and adventurers as well as the ever-present usurer, sea captain, and apprentice. A tangled love affair is further complicated by a shipwreck, but the resourcefulness of the heroine, Girtrud, finally saves the day and effects a general reconciliation.

The leading roles were portrayed by J. W. Delehanty,'17, as Quicksilver; R. L. Loiseaux, '18, as Sir Petronel Flash; A. K. Paddock, '17, as Security; G. H. Merritt, '18, as Girtrud, and F. Spier, '18, as Mistress Touchstone.

A second performance will be given tonight, and a third on Monday evening, for the benefit of the members of the Columbia Institute of Arts and Sciences.

CHARLES W. CLARK SINGS.

Western Baritone Gives an Enjoyable Recital in Aeolian Hall.

Charles W. Clark, a western baritone who formerly appeared here more frequently than he does now, gave a recital at Aeolian Hall last night with a program devoted to the works of American composers. The names which appeared on his program were Mason, Foote, Wyman, Freer, Homer, Beale, Brazelton, Leoch, Bennett, Hartmann, McDermid, Hahn, Fogel, and Campbell-Tipton. The program did not mention the first names of these composers, which was, perhaps, a mistake, since several of them are not well known.

Mr. Clark has been known for some time as an accomplished singer, and last night he again gave cause for enjoyment by his work. His diction was excellent, his style polished, and his voice full and resonant. With so many songs that were either sung for the first time or else unfamiliar, it would be unfair to discuss the program unless consideration could be given each of its numbers. The audience seemed to be interested by the program as a whole. The accompaniments were well done by Mrs. H. N. Lapham.

"SAMSON ET DALILA" SUNG.

Caruso and Mme. Homer in Title Roles of Saint-Saens's Opera.

SAMSON ET DALILA, opera in three acts and four tableaux; Book by Ferdinand Lemaire. Music by C. Saint-Saens. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Dalila.....Louise Homer
Samson.....Enrico Caruso
The High Priest.....Pasquale Amato
Abimelech.....Carl Schlegel
An Old Hebrew.....Leon Rothier
A Philistine Messenger.....Max Bloch
First Philistine.....Pietro Audisio
Second Philistine.....Vincenzo Reschiglian
Conductor, Giorgio Polacco.

The experiment, for so it seemed, of adding Saint-Saëns's opera, "Samson et Dalila" to the active repertory of the Metropolitan last season—it had previously been given there only once—was fortunate in its outcome. So, no longer experimentally, "Samson et Dalila" takes its place again on the house bills. It had its first performance last evening. It increases by one the very short list of French operas that flourish now at the Opera House. A French opera it is, though there is but one French singer in the cast, and in a subordinate part; and in some respects it seems more like a French oratorio. But a much more important consideration is that it furnishes an excellent rôle for Mr. Caruso, one in which he appears at his best.

He has made a dignified and impressive study of the part of Samson. It is one well adapted to his power as an actor, and he undertakes it with none of the extravagances, both in action and in song, to which he has sometimes yielded in parts of a more exciting character. His singing has much that is beautiful in the way of phrasing and significant expression, and in the final scene he presents a genuinely tragic figure.

Mme. Homer appeared as Dalila in the latter part of last season, after Mme. Matzebauer's several appearances. It too, is well adapted for her; she sings the music with splendid and opulent tone; she made the famous song in the second act very effective. As for her appearance, it presents a plausibility as the seductive Pillistine maiden that was not possessed by her predecessor in the rôle. There is little for Mr. Amato to do as the High Priest. What little Mr. Rothier has as the old Hebrew who keeps possession of Samson's other ear while he is listening to the enticements of Dalila in the market place, is very well done.

The chorus has a substantial portion of the opera for itself, especially in the first act, the fugued chorus it sang with great vigor.

F. F. MACKAY TESTIMONIAL.

Many Stars Join in Tribute to the Dean of the Actors.

Many notables of the American stage shared in the matinee given yesterday at the New Amsterdam Theatre as a testimonial to F. F. Mackay, who has worked in the theatre for sixty-eight years. At the end of the long and enjoyable program, Mr. Mackay himself appeared, vigorous and able, for all his four and eighty years. He was introduced gracefully by John Drew, who recalled Mr. Mackay's work in Mrs. Drew's famous Arch Street stock company in Philadelphia, when John Drew was a boy. And the last number of the afternoon was the old actor's own recitation of "Gunga Din," which he gave with the stars of the day gathered about him on the stage.

Those stars—and they all appeared as advertised, except Mr. William Collier—included Henry Miller and Ruth Chatterton, Bruce McRae and Gladys Hanson, William H. Crane, Elsie Janis, Raymond Hitchcock, Leo Carrillo, (hatting brilliantly for Mr. Collier,) Blanche Bates, and from "Miss Springtime," George Macfarlane, John E. Hazzard, Georgia O'Ramey, Jed Prouty, Frank Keenan, and Carroll McComas.

The entertainment was arranged by the Actors' Fund of America, of which Mr. Mackay is Vice President and Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Actors' Order of Friendship, which he joined over half a century ago, and the National Speech Arts Association were also in evidence to pay tribute to this veteran actor, manager, author, and teacher of acting.

The receipts were between $3,000 and $4,000. Al Hayman paid $250 for a box, and the Actors' Order of Friendship gave $200 for another. Klaw & Erlanger in addition to giving the use of the theatre bought a gallery seat for $84, the price representing $1 for every year of Mr. Mackay's age.

WOODS AT STAGE BAZAAR.

Police Head Tells of Efforts to Safeguard Children in the Streets.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods spoke at the opening of the two-day bazaar for the Stage Children's Fund yesterday afternoon in the Hotel McAlpin. He declared that very soon he was going to have placards placed in the store windows and have circulars supplied to all of the policemen to be distributed, warning every one against carelessness on the streets.

"We have, an average of one fatal accident every fourteen hours," he said, "almost all of them the result of gross carelessness on the part of pedestrians. We can arrest and imprison reckless drivers, but we have no control over the man who steps off the sidewalk at the wrong time with his eyes fastened upon a newspaper, nor the child who darts off into the street, perhaps chased by another little one. I am going to start a real campaign of this sort to put the children and their parents on guard at all times."

Among the patrons and patronesses of the bazaar are Miss Julia Marlowe, Mrs. James Speyer, Mme. Alla Nazimova, Miss Marguerite Clark, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, Mrs. Sol Smith, Mr. George Arliss, Mr. David Belasco, Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Mr. William Faversham, Mrs. George Creel, Donald Brian, Miss Grace Field, William A. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, Miss Mary Pickford, Miss Billie Burke, Miss Jane Cowl, Mrs. Vernon Castle, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, John Drew, Miss Lina Abarbanell, J. Stuart Blackton, and Mrs. Clara Lipman Mann.

Paderewski to Play at Blind Benefit

At the auction sale of seats and boxes for the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief Fund benefit, to be given Sunday night, Dec. 3, in the ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore, held yesterday at that place it was announced that Ignace Paderewski would play a group of Chopin selections at the benefit. This is the entertainment at which Sarah Bernhardt will make her first appearance here this season. The sale netted $5,000, the highest price paid being $500 for a box. Augustus W. Clarke conducted the sale and was assisted by a number of actors and actresses.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanksgiving Day. MOST DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK. Klaw & Erlanger's Supreme Success. MISS SPRINGTIME. After the Play See Atop This Theatre. ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

Everybody's opinion MARGARET ILLINGTON'S Greatest Triumph since "The Thief," in Avery Hopwood's Play of Merriment. OUR LITTLE WIFE. HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:25. MAT. TODAY 2:20.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way, 43d St. Tel. 382 Bryant. Evs 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanksgiving Day 2:20. Ruth Chatterton and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE in COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN. "One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.

EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanks'g 2:20. —LAST 2 WEEKS— CYRIL MAUDE IN THE BASKER. BEG'G MONDAY DEC. 4 3 WEEKS ONLY. MME. SARAH BERNHARDT. Direction W. F. CONNOR. Repertoire for First Week. Mon. & Tues. Evs. & Wed. Mat. Dec. 4-5-6: Cleopatre; L'Holocauste; La Paix chez Soi; Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur. Wed. Ev., Thur. Mat. & Ev., Dec. 6 & 7: Cendres d'Opium; Jeanne d'Arc; La Chance du Mari; Le Vitrail. Fri. Eve., Sat. Mat. & Eve., Dec. 8 & 9: Hecube; Rosalie; Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur; Camille. MAIL ORDERS with Remittance Now. Seat Sale at Box Office Nov. 30.

LYCEUM WEST 45 ST. BACKFIRE. LAST 2 TIMES. OLIVER MOROSCO presents a New Comedy. TUES., Nov. 28 SEATS NOW ON SALE. MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL. with A TYPICAL MOROSCO CAST.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanksgiving. Pollyanna. The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

OUR LITTLE WIFE. WITH MARGARET ILLINGTON. IN SOLID SEASON HIT! Avery Hopwood's play of merriment, at the HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:25. MAT. TODAY 2:20.

Turn to the Right! GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanks'g.

JOHN DREW in Augustus Thomas's MAJOR PENDENNIS. CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanksgiving 2:30.

YOU'LL ADORE THIS PLAY! CAPTAIN KIDD Jr. BILLOWS OF LAUGHTER! COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE, WEST 42 ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. Call Bryant 6344.

FULTON 46th St. and B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanks'g. Arms AND THE Girl

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. EVES. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. SEVEN CHANCES

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanksgiving Day 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER

Liberty West 42d St. Twice Daily. Inc. Sun. 2:15 & 8:15 P.M. A Wealth of Unparalleled Magnificence! D. W. Griffith's Colossal Spectacle ORCHESTRA OF 50.

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MIRTH! Good Gracious Annabelle MAGIC!

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Thanksgiving.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thanksgiving 2. Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production. BEN-HUR. 350 Living People 20 Living Horses. First Time at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. These Prices.

GLOBE Broadway, 46th St. Evenings 8:20. Last Matinee TODAY 2:20. LAST TIME TONIGHT. Raymond HITCHCOCK in "Betty". MONDAY NIGHT 8:20—SEATS NOW. LAURETTE TAYLOR in a new play by J. HARTLEY MANNERS. THE HARP OF LIFE.

CENTURY B'way, 62d St. & Central Park W. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. Dillingham & Ziegfeld's Production. The Century Girl

DO DO says: "Life is just one darned man after another," in OUR LITTLE WIFE with MARGARET ILLINGTON. HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:25. MAT. TODAY 2:20.

ICE SKATING. ICELAND Sessions 10 A.M. 2:30 & 8:30 P.M., excepting Sunday morning & Monday afternoon. B'way at 53d St.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE. NORA BAYES, OLIVE WYNDHAM & Co., Norton & Lee, Eduardo & Elisa Cansino, Bert Melrose, Lee Beers, 4ths., and Jimmy Hussey and Al Lee. B'way & 47th St. Daily Mat. 25c, $1. Next Week: MAUD ALLAN & Her Co.

RIALTO B'way & 42 St. Jellicoe's Fleet (Final Week), Frank Keenan in "The Bin Ye Do." Soloists, Comedy & Rialto Orchestra. 15—25—50. NEXT WEEK E. H. SOTHEEN.

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Farnum & Fuller Theatre, 42d St. E. of B'way. TREASURE ISLAND. Matinee Today & Tom. 2:30. Circle 12sc. Seats $1.50, $1, $.75, $.50.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TODAY 50c TO $1.50. SHOW OF WONDERS. "A wonder of a show is this 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald. Sunday Night Concert. Big Bill of Winter Garden and Other Stars.

PRINCESS. Opening TONIGHT 8:15. SAM SOTHERN in SUCH IS LIFE.

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Thurs. 2:20. The 13th Chair. By BAYARD VEILLER. "Twelve and a half times as good as 'Within the Law.'"—Heywood Broun, N. Y. Tribune.

Mat. Today. THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. Playhouse, West 48th.

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Thanksgiving. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM. Presents SHAW'S GREATEST SUCCESS. GETTING MARRIED. With HENRIETTA CROSMAN. CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG.

Casino B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Matinee Today 2:15. Moves to the 44th St. Theatre Nov. 27. Lina Abarbanell Smashing Big Success. Flora Bella.

WED., NOV. 29 ANNA HELD and her 60 Held Girls in the Newest Musical Production FOLLOW ME Seats Now.

39th St. THEA. near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today, Wed. & Thanksgiving. EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"

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44th St. Theatre

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 25, 1916.

THE PUNISHMENT OF GERMANY.

Lord SYDENHAM, as his comments upon the contributions of "Cosmos" were reported in THE TIMES London cable dispatches yesterday, undoubtedly gives voice to the prevailing opinion in England at the present moment. It should certainly be possible, he says, to find the formula of enduring peace based upon free development for all States, great and small, "when full reparation for "Germany's crime against humanity "is forthcoming." That Germany must make reparation, that she must be punished for her crimes, is a thought present in the minds of all the Allies. It is a thought born of the moral conviction to which we referred the other day, that to let crime go unpunished is in a way a second offense. As Lord SYDENHAM puts it:

> Vindictiveness would be unworthy of great nations, and there is no desire that Germany should be crushed, but if there is no punishment, the whole standard of international morality will be lowered. The Allies would fail in their duty to mankind, and to the memory of their gallant dead, if justice is not meted out to any sacrifice.
>
> What guarantees have we that Germany has learned her lesson, so long as her people affect to believe that she was unjustly and unprovokedly attacked?

The penalties of the law sometimes are classified as merely deterrent, as punitive, and as exemplary, although the lines of distinction cannot in all cases be very clearly drawn. The hanging of a murderer by the neck until he is dead would seem to include all three classes. Lord SYDENHAM protests that there is no desire that Germany be crushed, and it is well that that should be said again, and said often. But the prevailing idea in England is evidently that the punishment inflicted upon Germany should in some sense include the entire triple classification to which we have alluded. The punishment must fit the crime or "the whole standard "of international morality will be "lowered." This implies that Germany must really be brought to repentance, to see the enormity of her offending, and to resolve firmly never to do it again. This of necessity presupposes actual conquest, the beating down of all Germany's defenses, reducing her to a state in which the Allies can force her to accept any terms they may impose. The magnitude of this undertaking, its terrible cost not only to the belligerents but to the world, is the very consideration that has put into the mind of "Cosmos" and of many other Americans, that has put into the minds of many Englishmen as well, the thought that if the desired end, which is peace of assured permanence, could be achieved without this untold sacrifice of blood and treasure, it was worth the while of statesmen to open their minds to a consideration of the subject. Putting aside the question of direct reparation, of indemnities, and Germany will be in no case to repair more than a very slight part of the immeasurable damage she has inflicted, the end sought, peace made secure, is the same, whether it be pursued by fighting to a finish, or through provision for international agreements and undertakings that shall make a repetition of Germany's offense, either by her or by any other nation, impossible. That is what Lord SYDENHAM's argument comes to, that is the aim of "Cosmos."

Lord NORTHCLIFFE in his cable to THE TIMES yesterday said that "the "suggestion that Great Britain should "consider peace can only be regarded "as hostile." We can well understand that a suggestion coming in the form of a tender of good offices for mediation, much more in a form having any color of intervention, would be intensely disliked in England. NAPOLEON III. wanted to intervene in our civil war, and many members of the British Ministry, including Mr. GLADSTONE, favored his design. Russia forbade it, took steps that ended all talk of it. Here in the North that suggestion was rightly understood to be hostile. We are not aware that anybody in the neutral nations of the world entertains at present the idea of moving in that way to end the war. Mr. SCHIFF, in his remarks last night at the dinner of the League to Enforce Peace, expressed the hope that it would not be necessary to await the complete exhaustion and conquest of one side or the other in the struggle before the league could be brought into existence. It was his opinion that the conflict would continue "until some powerful fac- "tor—notwithstanding the discour- "agements it may at first receive— "step between these impassioned bel- "ligerents and persist until both "sides name terms upon which peace "may be discussed." Manifestly he had in mind some stage of the war much later than the present, since there is no factor in the world powerful enough to step between the contestants now.

But it is not too early, it is most timely, it is in every way opportune that at this present moment the conditions of peace, the terms upon which peace must be made, if it is to be enduring, should come into the minds of men and have thoughtful consideration. Our own opinion is that it is in Germany itself that an inquiry into the essential conditions of peace, as they are now beginning to present themselves to the minds of neutrals and of many belligerents also, would be most fruitful. If the German people could be brought to understand that the future security of the peace of the world does not involve their destruction, if they can be made to perceive that they themselves have it now in their power to assure their place in the world, their freedom of development, their unrestricted opportunity to make themselves a great, rich, and prosperous nation, the ends Lord SYDENHAM has in view, that the chief statesmen of the belligerent Powers and reasonable men in the belligerent nations have in view, the very ends for which "Cosmos" is making his expositions and his arguments might be attained through the ending of the war much sooner than it will be possible to secure them through its determined continuance with no other thought than that of fighting.

The German people are not fighting for themselves, they are fighting because their ruling class does not see or refuses to admit that the purposes for which they began the war have been made forever unattainable. When they come to see that and understand it fully they will have a reckoning with their Government out of which a change will come, and the greatest of its fruits will be peace. If the directing minds of the Allies can be brought to perceive that the mightiest weapon for the accomplishment of their purposes would be this change of temper on the part of the German people, they may conclude that it will be well worth their while to take thought how the truth may be made known to the subjects of the German Emperor.

"EVOLUTION IN THOUGHT."

The New York woman suffragists, in State Convention assembled, do

> Resolve, To announce a Thanksgiving of our own for the support of the half million votes at the polls November, 1915, and for that evolution in thought, in which we firmly trust to make us citizen equals with the men of our State in 1917.

That evolution in thought evolves and is memorably attested by this resolution:

> The New York State Woman Suffrage Party, believing that unenfranchised persons are at a great disadvantage, whether producers or consumers, does affirm that until we vote we cannot expect to arrest the present deplorable distress known as "the high cost of living."

It may strike the ancient Hittites, Sumerians, and other hunkers who have remained blind to "that evolution in thought" that the notion of reducing the cost of living by doubling the number of voters, by voting down that cost, is adorably naïve. Meanwhile, might not the devotion of old-fashioned housewifely thought to the market basket, to making bread instead of speeches, to struggling with the butcher and the grocer, do more "to arrest the present deplorable distress" than the most arresting resolutions of the unenfranchised?

It is the misfortune of the suffragists, whose inexhaustible zeal and thankfulness for small favors are to be praised, that the State and the country have more instant and more important things to think of than votes for women.

THE RETIREMENT OF VON JAGOW.

The ill-health which Mr. VON JAGOW gives as the reason for his resignation of the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs can hardly be regarded as a pretext to "save his face," for he pleaded it vainly when the Kaiser appointed him to that thankless post in January, 1913. As Ambassador to Italy Mr. VON JAGOW won laurels in the time of the Tripoli adventure. Germany's position and influence in Turkey, created largely by the skill and tact of MARSCHALL VON BIEBERSTEIN, the only great German diplomatist since BISMARCK, unless VON BÜLOW be so reckoned, were obviously endangered by the conduct of her ally. There was a formidable explosion of wrath against Italy in the German press. The Italian press did not turn the other cheek to the smiter. D'ANNUNZIO poured forth a sulphurous ode, which was suppressed by the Italian Government when the Italian fury against Germany had been turned against France. The detention of some French vessels carrying supplies to the enemy revived old latent enmities between the two Latin nations. Ambassador VON JAGOW maneuvered dexterously. His reserves of the Government's two successes in that, his first considerable diplomatic service, recommended him to the Kaiser, an old Bonn comrade.

It would be unfair to blame VON JAGOW or the Chancellor for whatever blunders, whatever misreadings of the minds of other nations, may be attributed to Germany shortly before the war. The Kaiser is or has been his own Foreign Minister, and the Chancellor's first task is to satisfy him. As the war has gone on, a larger responsibility has fallen on the officials, and they have been supported by the Kaiser. It was reported in August, 1915, that VON JAGOW would be forced out of office on account of the Kaiser's displeasure with the sending of the Austrian note, unread by his Foreign Minister, to the United States, and the publication in the Belgian Gray Book of his proposal to divide the Belgian Congo. The rumor has been revived frequently since, and always the capable Under Secretary ZIMMERMANN has been mentioned as his successor.

As the war goes on, generals and statesmen are tried, and scrapped if found wanting. The best brains come to the fore. Mr. ZIMMERMANN is a strong, liberal, and popular man, whose abilities have impressed themselves on the Kaiser and the public, and public opinion has to be listened to nowadays. Mr. VON JAGOW is not a ready speaker or a powerful personality, but in the long fight between the moderates and the ruthless extremists he has been steadily moderate. Before the war he was friendly to the English. Sir W. E. GOSCHEN, British Ambassador at Berlin, who left the city on Aug. 4, 1914, the day of his famous "scrap of paper" interview with the Chancellor, the day a mob threatened the British Embassy, wrote four days afterward of Mr. VON JAGOW's "full and complete apology" for the behavior of the mob and of the Minister's "charm- "ing letter, couched in the most "friendly terms." A gentleman, in war as in peace. In the submarine controversy with the United States Mr. VON JAGOW showed a friendly spirit. He is one of the few Germans of distinction who have subscribed to the Monroe Doctrine. He has skirted perilous situations. To the United States he has been of good-will, within the limitations of his position, made doubly difficult by the sharp divisions of German opinion on submarine policy. His successor, Mr. ZIMMERMANN, has cultivated cordial relations with American correspondents. That he is of the "middle class," while VON JAGOW is of the ancient Brandenburg nobility, is hardly significant. Mr. VON JAGOW's predecessor, the late KIDERLEN-WAECHTER, was also a "bourgeois," a bourgeois who rather liked to imitate the brusquerie of BISMARCK.

THE MILLENNIAL NORTHWEST.

The first faint flush of the millennium trembles in the Northwest, a queer place for dawn, but whimsicalities are to be looked for in the realm of the initiative and referendum. It will be remembered by political archaeologists that Oregon was faithful to Mr. HUGHES and that Mr. HUGHES promised to stave in the "pork barrel" if he was elected. Well, Oregon shows the beginnings, sporadic but encouraging, of antiporcinity. Certain never-enough-to-be-praised citizens of Hood River have almost dazed the Hon. NICHOLAS J. SINNOTT, Representative in Congress of the Second District. They came and told him that the plan to build a $60,000 Federal building in Hood River was "pork," fat and raw, and nothing but "pork." As honest men, citizens, and Hood Riverines, they objected and protested.

The Hon. NICHOLAS J. SINNOTT must be a robust man. Otherwise the surprise of this opposition of Hood River to Federal largesse would have thrown him into a fit.

Perhaps he was a little prepared, however, by a similar marvel in Washington, a Wilson State. Not long ago Hoquiam, a prosperous but virtuous city inhabited by Hoquiamites, told Congress that it didn't want the Federal building which Congress or the philanthropists of the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee were eager to bestow upon it. So, for some time, at least, Hoquiam will not be blessed with the beauties of Federal architecture.

Pinch yourself and see if you are awake. The world do move. The Lion and the Lamb, forepaw in foreleg, must even now be pacing the thymy plots of the Northwestern paradise.

THE LOAN TO CHINA.

Although Great Britain, France, and Russia are borrowing hundreds of millions here, and are unable to lend, their bankers have sent to China a protest against the small loan of $5,000,000 which the Chinese Government recently obtained from the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago. Japanese bankers join in making complaint. The claim set up by the bankers, members of the quintuple group that made a loan to China before the war, is that the agreement with that group has been violated because the money is to be used for political purposes, and probably (although this is not clearly shown) for the reason that their security is affected. There seems to be no warrant for such objection. The Chinese Government and the loaning bank say that every precaution was taken to avoid violation of any agreement, and that the money is to be used only in commercial and industrial ways. One purpose, made known when the loan was announced, is a strengthening of the banks, in order that they may resume specie payments. As for the complaining bankers' security, it does not appear that taxes involved in their agreement are touched, for the new lender's security is the tax on sales of wine and tobacco. And this tax amounts to $5,000,000 a year, a sum equal to the entire loan. Moreover, the methods and policy of the protesting bankers are those of the dog in the manger, for China has applied in vain to them several times for small loans since the beginning of the war.

The circumstances might suggest that the complainants are moved by a desire to prevent financial association of the United States with China, which would promote extension of our trade there in the near future, and especially after the declaration of peace. Our Government regards the new loan with favor. In a letter to the lending bank Secretary LANSING said that the Department of State "is always grati- "fied to see the Republic of China "receive financial assistance from the "citizens of the United States." He added that the department's policy is "to give all proper diplomatic sup- "port and protection to the legitimate "enterprises abroad of American citi- "zens." Japan's desire to exert a dominating influence in China is not concealed. She would like to gain supremacy in China's market for imported goods, and she may foresee that in this the United States will be her greatest competitor after the war. If the Chicago loan contract is in no way at variance with agreements heretofore made by China, it should have diplomatic support and protection. This also may be said concerning the much greater and more important contract with an American company for the construction of railroads in China, against which protests have been submitted by Japan, Russia, Great Britain, and France.

AT THE CROSSINGS.

We have heard complaints that the guards stationed at highway crossings on the Long Island Railroad were frequently found looking at the approaching trains and not at the drivers of automobiles who desired to cross the track. "You will see them," said one observer, "with their "backs to the roadway, the 'stop' "signal over their shoulders, just "staring at the train." One might remark that if the automobile driver saw a guard looking at the coming railroad cars, the "Stop, look, listen" signboard, and the train itself, he had sufficient warning. We are glad to notice that the critic expressed appreciation of the Long Island Railroad Company's praiseworthy efforts to prevent collisions at crossings.

In the month of September eight persons were killed at grade crossings in New York, and four in New Jersey. The number for nine months in this State, sixty-five, shows an encouraging reduction, for there were seventy-seven deaths in the corresponding months of last year. Reports for all the States are not available, but news dispatches have repeatedly confirmed the assertion of the President of the Indiana Auto Association that "the principal cause" of such accidents is "the carelessness of the automobile driver." There may be cited as examples the following crossing collisions which took place on one and the same day, Sept. 24:

> At Van Wert, Ohio. JACOB BINKLEY, a farmer, his wife, and two sons, killed in an automobile by a passenger train; also two sons fatally injured.
>
> Near Terre Haute, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. LANG, FREDERICK B. CONLEY, and the latter's young son, all killed. Passenger train.
>
> At Enfield, Maine. CHARLES H. RANDALL, his daughter, and Mrs. DOUGHERTY killed, and a friend fatally hurt. Freight train.

These lives were lost in broad daylight, and, so far as we can learn, the cause in each case was a failure to heed the "Stop, look, listen" warning. Among the victims were the drivers, men of mature years, who were accompanied by members of their families. If all auto drivers and owners would only profit by the lesson to be found in such dreadful results of carelessness!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He May Be In for a Surprise.

Although JAMES E. WETZ, who apparently does not disdain to be called "the Chicago Egg King," declares himself, according to iterated and undenied reports of his words, quite safe from prosecution, he may discover, if he keeps on talking long enough, that there really is something in the old claim that "for every wrong the law provides a remedy."

Mr. WETZ seems to share with the few other remaining exponents of old-fashioned royalty the illusion that he is not responsible for his acts to anybody at all likely to take him in hand. Hence his cheery inquiry as to what the public is going to do about his accumulation of eggs by the millions of dozens and how it is to prevent him from keeping them until prices rise sufficiently to give him the profits he wants. Questions such as these are extremely apt to inspire diligent search for answers painful to the questioner, and although Mr. WETZ may be, as he so confidently asserts, immune from attack as a disturber of interstate commerce, it is not therefore certain that he can snap his fingers at all and sundry.

The best of ways, if it were at present convenient, to bring this humorous person to a realising sense of his social value would be to tell him, unaffectedly, to keep his old eggs. That punishment would become in time an adequate one, and would beautifully fit his crime. Existing circumstances, however, would make it a desperate remedy, and he is wrong in assuming that another cannot be found. He may not know, but some do, that there is common gas well as storage law, and that the former will take, or occasionally can be made to take, a decidedly gloomy view of what it describes as "forestalling and regrating." Mr. WETZ has been doing both.

Chicagoans call the practices so denominated by the milder name of "cornering the market," and most of them may be unaware of any penalty incurred for it elsewhere than in the market, or by others than those whose corners break. But that is not true. There still are courts with an inclination to frown on people who exploit their neighbors unreasonably by making an artificial scarcity in the necessities of life.

His Defense Was His Condemnation.

True as are many of the statements about Germany's part in the war, made by KARL LIEBKNECHT in the two letters addressed by him to the military court before which he was tried, it was only necessary to read them, as printed in THE TIMES yesterday, to make clear the impossibility that the trial should have had any other ending than a conviction. In any country it would have been the same, for in none, or at least in none engaged in a foreign war, would men be permitted to preach doctrines as obviously and seriously seditious as those propounded by LIEBKNECHT.

The question is not whether the doctrines are true, but whether their diffusion is compatible with the perpetuation of an existing Government. Of course, the right of revolution is inalienable, and a rebel can say what he chooses: he can only gain immunity by succeeding.

LIEBKNECHT has his fine qualities, and they include what are perhaps the finest of all—courage, intelligence, and sincerity. Yet he is not a sympathetic figure, and for everybody except his few followers—the great majority of his own party both at home and abroad have repudiated his leadership—he seems to be what is called "an impossible person." That is because he has abandoned the ideas of patriotism and of nationality. Theoretically, all Socialists do so too, but when the test of a great war was applied to them, they responded to the old appeals about as promptly and as enthusiastically as did their neighbors. It was the same all over Europe.

Even while denouncing the German Government so fiercely, and while denying all its claims for respect and devotion, LIEBKNECHT felt it necessary to exculpate himself from the charge of inviting and encouraging attacks on it from the outside. The enemy, he said, in effect, was not German imperialism and capitalism, but imperialism and capitalism everywhere, and in semblance, at least, he advised foreign Socialists to do their fighting at home. Thus, while he avoided in some degree the imputation of treason, he extended to all Governments a common condemnation and offended the defenders of them all.

Not many men, anywhere, are yet ready to proclaim themselves lacking in patriotism, or to profess indifference to the safety of their own nation, however much they may criticise it or its rulers.

Their Music Betrays Their Fears.

So loudly do the hotel men whistle that their dread of the spectre Prohibition is evidently great. They say, as do the rest of us when we discuss ghosts, that there is no such thing, but the sincerity of the denial is made dubious by the frequency with which their minds turn to the subject and the greater liking they show for localities where the dreaded apparition is least likely to appear.

Here they feel safe, they say, but even here something whispers that the safety may not last forever, and—well, men quite easy in their minds do not look over their shoulders as often as do these.

No one else is so confident—let him tell it—as a hotel keeper that Prohibition does not prohibit. Possibly that is because he has done more than most to prevent it from prohibiting. Yet his hatred of the legislative form of dryness persists, as would hardly be the case if the emotion he felt were only a form of scorn. Deep in his heart lies the belief that he cannot make money if the sale of intoxicants is abolished or even made difficult and dangerous. That is why he whistles when in convention with his fellows.

He does it because he is scared, which is the reason why a boy indulges in the same sort of music when passing a graveyard at night.

A Fortune for American Art.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The bequest of his entire estate by the late Henry W. Ranger, as announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES, for the promotion of native art and artists constitutes, indeed, a noble, patriotic initiative. Other than Mr. Ranger—a cosmopolite of cosmopolitans, likewise an eminent genius in his profession—no one could be credited with a more timely, praiseworthy deed of discriminating, public-spirited benevolence.

American art is abreast with the best of art. Surely a renaissance of interest is being taken in its advancement; and, although new academies may be instituted, even multiplied, still the original organization founded by Morse, Durand, Page, and Huntington, with an illustrious association of centurions, and now about to round out a century of devotion and triumphs, along with constantly augmenting influence in its "mission of popularising the beautiful," worthily deserves and will be given, like conditions of prosperity as are awarded in this progressive age to scientific achievements and research.

CHARLES HENRY MILLER, N. A.
New York, Nov. 23, 1916.

An Old Law for High Buildings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, "The Zone and Use Regulation," points the way to relief against the nuisance of high buildings in residential districts. In the mad zeal of reformers for new statutes against old ills under new forms, the remedies of existing law are too often forgotten. One of these is the injunction against continuing nuisances. Whether a high building, be it a hotel or an apartment house or a factory, will be a nuisance to its neighbors depends, as does all litigation, on the particular circumstances of the case. It may be a nuisance at one place and not at another. That is a question of fact for the court to decide when the whole situation is before it. In the early days of tall buildings, before it became demonstrated that they are nuisances to their residential neighbors, it might have been hard to satisfy a court that a prospective building would be a nuisance. It would be easy now in the light of experience.

A. TS PER PRINT, LAWYER.
New York, Nov. 24, 1916.

Bishop Greer's Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I avail myself of the courtesy of your columns to recommend that, in pursuance of the Thanksgiving proclamation of the President of the United States, offerings be made in the Episcopal churches (and others, too, if it may be permitted the suggestion) on Thanksgiving Day, in behalf of the suffering war victims in Europe?

These offerings in the Episcopal churches may be sent to R. H. Fett, Treasurer, 214 East Twenty-third Street, and unless otherwise designated will be turned over by him to the Red Cross for distribution.

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DAVID H. GREER.
New York, Nov. 23, 1916.

AGAINST PEACE NOW.

More Objections to the First Proposals of "Cosmos."

New York, Nov. 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Notwithstanding the comprehensive arguments so ably put forth by "Cosmos" and yourselves, you absolutely overlook (possibly purposely) the one thing which must be and has not yet been accomplished, and that is the absolute and final destruction of the military domination of Prussia. Beside this everything else fades into insignificance. The Germans, who have been and are being consistently lied to by their rulers, believe that they have won a war in defense of their country, forced on them by jealous enemies.

Were peace concluded in this state of German ignorance, it would not be long before the world would again be confronted with as equally appalling catastrophe.

You say "Are the resources of England and her allies limited to shutting off supplies to the enemy; can they not contrive to supply the people of the Central Empires with generous exports of ideas?" &c.

Unfortunately the answer is no. Our enemies have been taught from youth up to discredit what they see in foreign newspapers, even in times of peace, so how can we expect them to be influenced by such documentary evidence in times of war?

In the opinion of thoughtful and well-informed Englishmen, the Germans must be so crushed and beaten on the field of battle that the truth can be no longer hidden from them by their rulers.

Then, and not until then, the Entente Allies could afford to and should treat them generously. There are some who maintain that Germany cannot be defeated in this way. That is a matter of opinion. The writer is quite confident that Prussian militarism can and will be wholly destroyed, resulting in the only peace desired by all right-thinking people. JOHN A. E. TURNEY.

The Nations' Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Cosmos," in his very able first and second articles appearing in your valuable paper, discusses the question as to whether or not Viscount Grey and Bethmann Hollweg "mean the same thing when they use substantially the same words in regard to establishing the right of all nations, great and small, to free development." Suppose they do mean the same thing; who is going to accept Germany's word for it in any peace terms? Today Germany is transporting thousands of Belgians into slavery with a barbarity that prevailed, according to your correspondent, J. Dyneley Prince of Columbia University, 2,000 years ago. By this and other equally barbarous acts, is it fair or wise to consider at all the words of a German Chancellor as against those of Viscount Grey? Has not Germany, by her own acts, proved conclusively in this war that as a nation her word is no better than a "scrap of paper"?

CIVILIZATION.
New York, Nov. 23, 1916.

In Other Capitals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When great moral issues are at stake it may well be questioned whether causative factors, in a war such as this, may be relegated to the realm of historical or academic interest even though by so doing it may be urged an earlier cessation of hostilities might ensue.

If, as stated, it is "increasingly clear that the war is, in last analysis, really a titanic struggle between Germany and Great Britain," then those of us who have had an opportunity of seeing events and hearing intelligent opinion in Petrograd, Berlin, Paris, and London, must have seen as one without eyes, and heard but the empty phrases of those with disordered minds. F. G. B.
Stamford, Conn., Nov. 21, 1916.

Freedom of the Seas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am reading "Cosmos" with considerable curiosity, and the conclusions that I have arrived at, so far as to what Germany means by her desire for the freedom of the seas, is that England, being the strongest thereon, should be curbed from interfering with Germany, but Germany, being stronger on land, should be allowed to ride roughshod over whatever country happens to be in her path. L. E. LA CROIX.
New York, Nov. 23, 1916.

A "Pro-German Bias."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to the contribution on your editorial page signed "Cosmos," as also to your editorial indorsing it yesterday, permit me to say that your "distinguished publicist" may possibly be, as you state, a writer known in both hemispheres; but it is a pity that so eminent an "authority" should mask his pro-German bias under anonymity.

REGINALD C. ROBBINS.
Hamilton, Mass., Nov. 21, 1916.

Tappan Zee for a Naval Base.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the development of navy yards and a fleet base for New York, which is receiving some attention at Washington just now, why is not some attention given to a location which would seem to be ideal—the Tappan Zee, in direct railroad communication with all the land and out of reach of any guns the enemy could bring against us, impossible of approach by war vessels of any kind, even submarines, and easily defended against aeroplanes (as from a base on the Palisades. Just think of it and compare with proposed location near Bedlow's Island, which could be blown out of the water by ships lying out of reach of any guns we possess.

E. E. S.
New York, Nov. 23, 1916.

SHOES OF SWIFTNESS.

It is almost the time to reach for you, there
On the shelf, my seven-league shoes!
Do you think of the snow
And the hill-tops we know
Where the seven winds blow?
Are you longing, my shoes?—
Do you care?

Ah, no, you are only of ashwood and thong—
It is I who have kept you so warm
In my thought, like a child
Tucked in dreams, and I've smiled
When my dreams you beguiled
With your beckoning charm,
Summer-long!

It is I who remember the drifts, and the stream
Where we passed, and the perilous brink
Of the steep-hollowed sand
Where our gray beeches stand
In a resolute band—
I, not you, who still think
Of the gleam!

And if Winter bring only a day
Weather-time for such comrades as we—
If the wind be our brother,
The white snow our mother—
You and I, and no other,
Will strike, spirit-free,
Far away!

ROSCOE LEONARD.

All Want Peace: Why Not Have It Now?

By A DISTINGUISHED PUBLICIST.

SIXTH ARTICLE.

If it be assumed that Great Britain and Germany, together with their several allies, could come to an agreement as to the specific applications of the principle that every nation has a right to free development and that there should be freedom of the seas in the sense heretofore described, what conditions of a durable peace would remain to be considered?

This war has made France the hero of the nations. Whether she be judged by military prowess or by power of national organization and national self-control, the French Republic has so revealed itself as to excite the unstinted admiration and to call forth the unbounded affection of the world at large. The evidence clearly proves that France was in no respect an aggressor in the present war. She herself was promptly attacked in part because she was the ally of Russia, in part because she was on good terms with England, and in part because the plans of the German General Staff required that the French Army be broken up and destroyed first of all. That France was unprepared for war, and, therefore, was not contemplating war, has been obvious to every one since Aug. 1, 1914. For one full year her devoted armies were called upon to hold back the great host of invaders with only partial equipment and without a large part of the necessary instruments of successful modern war. The military genius of General Joffre and his colleagues, together with the heroic bravery of the army itself, performed a veritable miracle at the battle of the Marne, and they have been performing a succession of miracles from that day to this. As a fighting force the French Army has gained new laurels, and behind the army stands the French people, calm, confident, and clear sighted as to the ends for which the nation is maintaining and prosecuting its defense.

Every serious minded and responsible Frenchman intends, if it be humanly possible, to make this the last war. The inspiration of that hope leads the French fathers and mothers to bear with an exalted resignation the loss of their sons. It is the inspiration of this hope which calls out the limitless sacrifice of women and the effort even of the aged and the infirm.

France seeks three things as the result of this last of wars. These have been defined by one of her representative public men as restitution, reparation, and national security. President Poincaré, in his address on July 14, 1916, when the war had been nearly two years in progress, stated the French aims a little more fully. Reviewing the sufferings and sorrows of France, he insisted in eloquent words that these would never weaken the nation's will. He reasserted the nation's horror of war and its passionate devotion to those policies which would prevent any return of the conditions that now prevailed, and he then defined the essentials of that just and permanent peace for which France longs and which it is determined to gain. These conditions were, first, the complete restitution of invaded French territory, whether this territory had been invaded just now or forty-six years ago; second, reparation for violations of law and for injuries done to citizens of France or its allies; and, third, such guarantees as might be necessary definitively to safeguard the national independence in the future. M. Briand, President of the Council, has more than once reiterated these views. They may, therefore, be taken as an official statement of the terms on which, and on which alone, France will make peace.

Are these terms unreasonable, and is France justified in the eyes of the world in continuing to the bitter end the struggle to secure them?

It will be simplest to examine these three proposed conditions in reverse order to that in which they are stated by President Poincaré.

The guarantees for the future to which the President refers are the crux of the whole matter. Several times in these discussions reference has been made to an international guarantee of national security in the future, and in due time the question will be raised as to how this international guarantee may be secured and in what it should consist. France is certainly entitled to the protection of this guarantee. It can and should be the same guarantee that will protect Belgium, Serbia, a reconstituted Poland, or any other small nation, as well as Great Britain, Italy, or Germany itself. In this respect, then, the demand of France is one that should and must be fairly met.

Then France demands reparation for violations of law and for damage done to her citizens and their private property, as well as to those of her allies. It may or may not be practicable to secure at the close of hostilities and as part of the settlement an immediate money indemnity from Germany and Austria-Hungary that would satisfy those whose territory has been invaded and whose citizens in civil life have been killed or injured and their property destroyed. Whether it be possible or not to secure such an immediate money indemnity, there is perhaps a better way in which to gain the end which France properly seeks. It might readily be provided that claims of this kind should be submitted to an impartial International Court of Justice, whose findings would be final. The evidence that Germany has time and time again violated the laws of war and the provisions of The Hague Conventions, to say nothing of the laws of humanity, is quite overwhelming. It is just because this evidence is so overwhelming that those who have been injured can afford, in the interest of a durable peace, to have their claims judicially determined rather than to force the collection of an indemnity by sheer weight of military power. What the world most thinks of and what the belligerents themselves should most think of is how the settlement of this conflict is to affect the future of mankind. Where there are two ways of achieving the same end, one a conventional way for which there are many precedents, and the other an unconventional way which seeks to set an example of better things, then the same spirit which has animated and directed France in its military effort and in its literally colossal work of national organization may guide it to choose a course which will most certainly help to define and to secure the ideals for which it has been carrying on this amazing struggle.

Whatever may be said of the horrors and atrocities of the present war, surely one of its most remarkable by-products is its effect on the national mind, the national conscience, and the national will of France. The best in France has come to the surface everywhere, and it will probably never be possible for the nation to lose the good effects and the stimulating results of its effort to maintain its integrity and to defend its liberty. During the epoch-making days in Vienna in 1815, Talleyrand was in the habit of describing as "a good European" any statesman who was capable of conceiving the State system of the Western World as a whole. The people of France and French statesmen generally are and long have been good Europeans in Talleyrand's sense. This characteristic of the French people increases the likelihood that they will throw the weight of their great influence and example in favor of the establishment, on sound foundations, of a new European order. It was their own Joubert who so finely said: "Force and Right are the governors of this world; Force till Right is ready."

There remains the restitution of French territory which is or may be occupied by the enemy. So far as concerns those northern and northeastern departments which are at the moment occupied by German military forces, the matter is a comparatively simple one. Germany will assuredly be glad enough to retire from present French territory as a condition of peace. The question of Alsace-Lorraine, however, which became what the Germans call Reichsland after the war of 1870, is not quite so simple.

COSMOS.

PORTO RICANS FOR WILSON.

Believe He Will Help Them to Gain American Citizenship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When we landed in San Juan, Porto Rico, last week we were amused by a little brown street gamin who, when he saw us, said to his companion, "There are some of my fellow-countrymen." We all laughed for he meant it as a joke, but it seemed rather tragic, I thought, that after eighteen years of American rule he was still a Porto Rican and that we were really his fellow-countrymen.

They were getting election returns in San Juan, and on the streets we heard more talk about Hughes (a name they cannot pronounce) and Wilson than we had heard in New York.

They seemed to be more interested in the election than we were. One bright-eyed boot-black hailed us with, "You for Woolson?" We had not been, but since he seemed to have won the election we said "Yes." Then he smiled shewing every white tooth in his head. He was "for Woolson."

When you take into consideration the fact that neither the Porto Ricans nor the Americans who live here have any vote their interest is remarkable. The newspapers and the people of the island surprise me by their enthusiasm over President Wilson's re election. They believe that he is going to do something for Porto Rico. Let us hope that he will not disappoint them.

Just now the whole island is in mourning on account of the death of Senor Munoz Rivera, their ablest leader, who had served Porto Rico faithfully for many years a resident Commissioner at Washington.

He is a great loss to the island, and his death at this time seems particularly sad for he was counting on the next session of Congress to enact a bill for Porto Rico, and it seems a pity that he had to go before he saw his dreams realized or before he had accomplished that for which he has worked so long.

I was surprised to find how woefully ignorant and indifferent in regard to Porto Rico our people were. In talking with a woman in New York who holds an important position, an employe of the city, of more than usual intelligence and well informed on most subjects, I found

FLEMISH TAPESTRY SOLD FOR $16,000

The "Altieri" Nuptial Weave Brings Top Price at Auction of Davanzati Treasures.

"DORIA" CARPET FOR $14,500

Belasco Buys a Florentine Walnut Chair for $2,350—Total of Four Days' Sale, $615,680.

A late fifteenth century Flemish marriage tapestry, one of the chief glories of the Davanzati Palace at Florence, Italy, brought the highest price yesterday afternoon at the sale of the palace treasures at the American Art Galleries. The tapestry went to P. W. French & Co. for $16,000. Another piece, the "Doria" sixteenth century Ispahan carpet, upon which Professor Elia Volpi, the collector, had originally placed a reserve price of $50,000, but which he withdrew yesterday, was sold for $14,500 to Otto Bernet, agent.

The Flemish tapestry, noteworthy from its admirable coloring and the excellent drawing of the faces, which, while losing none of their decorative quality, were yet full of expression, was woven to commemorate the marriage of one of the Altieri family. For generations it hung in the palace of the Princes Altieri, near Lucca, and so it was known as the "Altieri" tapestry. The "Doria" carpet hung for years in the Doria Palace until it passed directly into the hands of Professor Volpi. It was presented about 1540 to the Genoese Admiral Andrea Doria, known as the "Liberator and Father of His Country by the Persian Ambassador as a token of the esteem of his sovereign the Shah.

In 1915 when King Victor Emmanuel visited Davanzati Palace, he was particularly interested in this remarkable carpet, and declared that it was the finest specimen of the art of the loom he had ever seen.

The receipts yesterday, while higher than the second afternoon, did not eclipse the mark set on Thursday, which will go down as a record for a three-hours' sale of artistic furniture. It was announced that $144,985 was yesterday's result, bringing the grand total for four days up to $615,680.

Flemish Tapestry Panel, $7,700.

A late sixteenth century Flemish tapestry panel, "The Triumph of Prudence," brought $7,700, the third highest price yesterday. In the centre of the piece, seated upon a throne which stood upon a dais covered with an oriental rug, was the figure of Prudence. She was seated under an ornate tabernacle supported by square columns, above which was seated the figure of King Solomon. Against a background of clouds the tabernacle was surrounded above by the physical senses of Hearing, Seeing, Tasting, &c., represented by winged horses, and by the intellectual faculties, represented by the figures of kings with crowns and scepters.

Below on the right were women personifying Prudence, (several times repeated,) Reason, with a whip, and Concord or Peace.

Warwick House paid $4,200 for a sixteenth century Florentine tapestry panel known as the Medici tapestry. The piece was woven in Florence to the order of Francesco Medici, (1541-1587,) to commemorate the improvements he effected at Leghorn, which improvements had been projected by his predecessor, Cosimo I.

Asia Minor Rug Fetches $5,500.

An antique rose and green Asia Minor rug of the seventeenth century was bought by P. W. French & Co. for $5,500. The field on a deep rose-colored ground had an all-over patterning of interlaced designs of palmette-shaped flowers, curved pointed leaves with serrated edges, large rosettes and sprays of smaller flowers in differing shades of light blue, green, and yellow.

In the centre was a large circular medallion with scalloped edge, with green ground, and a star-shaped centre from which sprang floral sprays and eight palmette-shaped flowers in red, blue, and white. The main border on a green ground was patterned with palmette-shaped flowers and curved branches of leaves separated by conventional cypress tree forms; all in red, blue, and two shades of yellow. The inner and outer guards are patterned on blue grounds with red rosettes. The rug was fringed at top and bottom.

David Belasco bid against Duveen Brothers for a fifteenth century Florentine walnut inclosed chair, which he finally bought for $2,350. The chair was inclosed on three sides by a panel back and side with molded cornices forming an octagon. The seat was arranged as a cupboard, with a hinged panel projecting door. It stood on a molded base. Mr. Belasco also bought a sixteenth century Italian walnut pestle and mortar for $230 and an eighteenth century Italian telescope for $210.

Buy Italian Globes.

Duveen Brothers got a pair of sixteenth century Italian globes from the lot of astronomical objects, for $3,400. They were terrestrial and celestial globes, the one a map of the world, and the other a map of the heavens, engraved on paper and mounted on spheres of papier-maché; a fifteenth century walnut table for $4,100, a Venedian table of the same period for $3,200, a sixteenth century Umbrian centre table, walnut, for $4,100; eight sixteenth century Savonarola chairs in separate bids, aggregating $8,250, and many other articles less expensive.

Two fifteenth century Florentine walnut stools of Sgabello form were contested from $500 to $6,000 by Duveen Brothers and P. W. French & Co. They were finally won by Duveen Brothers.

Some of the other sales were: an imperial "Polish" wool rug for $1,350, bought by R. Daniels, who also bought a seventeenth century Umbrian walnut table for $2,200, a fifteenth century Bolognese table for $700, six century Umbrian walnut armchairs aggregating $2,400 bought by A. Rudert, agent; a sixteenth century Italian iron and brass faldstool by R. H. Plimpton for $2,800; an early sixteenth century walnut table cost J. K. Branch $1,750, a seventeenth century walnut spinning wheel $240, and a bellows $100.

Among those at the sale were Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. James R. Breese, Mrs. Jonathan Buckley, Mrs. Gordon Bell, Mrs. H. J. Topping, Carl W. Hamilton, C. E. Canessa, J. K. Branch, Charles Loeser, Daniel G. Reid and David Warfield.

KELLER ART BRINGS $4,584.

Highest Price, $210, Paid for Six Eighteenth Century Chairs.

The second session of the sale of the art collection made by the firm of Ferdinand Keller of Philadelphia was held yesterday afternoon at the Anderson Galleries, Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street. The total of the afternoon's sale, which included silver objects and Italian and English furniture, amounted to $4,584. The highest price at the afternoon sale was $210, which was paid by M. Gilbert for six shield-back eighteenth century chairs of Hepplewhite pattern. A silver standing fantail dove, the head forming a sugar sprinkler, was bought by G. R. Walker for $41.

A Louis XVI. cylinder inlaid secretary, the front inlaid with many rare woods, was bought by R. Semple for $160. Mrs. F. S. Fish paid $100 for a large oval silver fruit basket. A large silver pheasant, the head removable for bonbons, brought $170.

The sale will be continued this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

$18,263 FOR HALSEY PRINTS.

Total for Sporting Scenes is $39,371—Day's High Price $1,050.

The sale of sporting prints from the collection of Frederic R. Halsey was concluded at the Anderson Galleries last evening. The session's total was $18,253.50 and the grand total for Part II. $36,371. The total for the two parts of the collection, sold thus far, is $94,000.

J. P. Sabin paid the highest price yesterday, $1,050 for Catalogue No. 417, a set of aquatints, finely printed in colors, of British field sports from original designs by S. Howitt, published by Edward Orme, London, 1807, with ornamental title page and also page of list of plates. Other important items with catalogue numbers, prices paid and the names of the successful bidders sold as follows:

No. 277.—"Punt Fishing, Salmon Fishing, Trout Fishing," lithograph in colors by W. Gauci, published in 1837 by Tegg, London. George D. Smith..... $200
No. 306.—"Easter Monday, Epping Forest," drawn and engraved by James Pollard, 1820, two aquatints, printed in colors. George D. Smith..... 300
No. 330.—"A Steeplechase," six prints, by Henry Alken, beautifully colored, first edition. Rosenbach Co..... 200
No. 335.—"Panoramic View of Epsom Race Course. The Derby, 1820," drawn by Henry Alken, aquatint in colors. J. P. Sabin..... 485
No. 352.—"Little Thought Of," and portrait of Thomas George of Henley, owner, drawn by W. Gwynn, aquatint by J. H. Wright, 1820, in colors. George D. Smith..... 220
No. 360.—"Match for One Thousand Guineas between Sir Joshua and Filho-da-Puta at Newmarket, April 1, 1810," painted by B. Marshall, mezzotint by William Ward, 1818; George D. Smith.. 370
No. 364.—"Epsom Races," drawn and engraved by James Pollard, 1818, aquatint in colors. George D. Smith..... 320
No. 312—Portrait of George O'Brien Wyndham, third Earl of Egremont, on his favorite hunter, painted by George Stubbs, stipple engraving by G. T. Stubbs, 1792; F. Knoedler..... 186
No. 379.—"Doctor Syntax," aquatint by James Pollard, 1822; George D. Smith.. 220
No. 379.—"Escape," painted by I. N. Sartorius, aquatint by R. Dodd, 1792; F. Knoedler..... 255
No. 381.—"Grey Diomed," owned by George, Prince of Wales, painted by I. N. Sartorius, aquatint by R. Dodd, 1792; F. Knoedler..... 230
No. 391.—"Shakespeare," painted by George Stubbs, stipple engraving by G. T. Stubbs, 1794, in colors; F. Knoedler... 250
No. 398.—"Two Hacks," "Two Hunters," painted by George Stubbs, two stipple engravings by G. T. Stubbs, 1792, in colors; J. P. Sabin..... 350
No. 396.—"Start for the Derby" and "Coming In for the Derby," painted by T. G. Turner, two aquatints by Charles Hunt, 1833, in colors; J. P. Sabin..... 225
No. 416.—"A Cockney's Shooting Season in Suffolk," by Henry Alken, first edition, London, 1822; Rosenbach Co..... 200
No. 444.—Pheasant, Snipe, Partridge, and Duck Shooting, painted by George Morland, and etched by Howlandson, 1789, in colors; Max Williams..... 340
No. 462.—"Woodcock and Grouse Shooting," aquatints in colors by R. G. Reeve, after Dean Wolstenholme; J. P. Sabin..... 230
No. 469.—"Scraps and Sketches," by George Cruikshank, first edition, in binding by Zaehnsdorf; T. J. Gannon.. 210
No. 471.—"Airy Nothings," by M. Egerton, first edition, London, 1825; T. J. Gannon..... 200
No. 479.—Portrait of Henry Callender, golf club in right hand, painted by F. Abbott, mezzotint by William Ward; F. Knoedler..... 625

JOS. E. BULKLEY MARRIES.

Lawyer and Union Club Member Weds Sarah J. Powers.

The marriage of Joseph Edward Bulkley, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Justus L. Bulkley of 787 Madison Avenue, and Sarah Jennings Powers took place yesterday in the Church of the Transfiguration, the ceremony being performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, in the presence of the immediate families only.

The bride wore a traveling gown and there were no attendants.

Mr. Bulkley was graduated from Yale in 1899 and is a member of the Union Club and Automobile Club of America. He is a brother of Miss Josephine Bulkley, who married Henry Benedict Taylor, and of Miss Helen C. Bulkley, who first married Dorsay Ives Holt and later Roland Redmond. His mother was before her marriage Miss Laura C. Caldwell. He is a lawyer, with offices at 2 Rector Street.

George T. Brokaw Gives a Dance.

George T. Brokaw was the host last night at a large dance which took place at Sherry's. A number of dinners preceded the dance, including those at which Mrs. William McNair, Mrs. James Lenox Banks, Jr., Mrs. Felix Doubleday, and Mrs. David Heller were the hostesses. Mr. Brokaw received at the entrance of the large ballroom, and a supper was served soon after midnight in the small ballroom, the two rooms adjacent to the ballroom being also taken for the affair.

SIR HIRAM MAXIM, GUN INVENTOR, DIES

Creator of the Automatic Rapid-Fire Arm Succumbs in His London Home at 76.

HIS SMOKELESS POWDER

Authority on Explosives Was an American, but Became a British Subject in 1899.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the automatic system of fire-arms, died at his home here early this morning.

Hiram S. Maxim was born in Sangerville, Me., in 1840, the descendant of one of the first families to settle in that State. He left school at the age of 14 and was apprenticed to a carriage builder, later entering his uncle's engineering works at Fitchburg, Mass., where his inventive faculties began to develop. Mr. Maxim's first invention was an automatic mousetrap. In the late seventies he turned his attention to electricity, and when he removed to England in 1888 was regarded by engineers here as a rival to Edison.

Since that time Mr. Maxim made his home in England, only visiting this country on occasional business trips. He swore allegiance to the King and became a British subject on Aug. 30, 1899.

Mr. Maxim's chief invention, and the one that made him known all over the world, was the automatic rapid-fire gun that bears his name. His last invention was an apparatus to combat the poisonous gas used by the Germans in the trenches by spreading fire by means of incendiary bombs.

Takes Up Machine Gun Making.

In 1884 he gave up electricity and took up machine gun making, and started in a small workshop in Hatton Garden, London, with a few workmen. After conducting several experiments, he made the gun which brought world-wide fame, and after seeing it fire 2,000 shots in three minutes the British Government gave the inventor an order which enabled him to organize a company and erect a big factory.

King Edward, who was then Prince of Wales, went to Enfield to see the gun fired with Lord Wolseley, who told Mr. Maxim his gun would be of no use unless he could invent smokeless powder. This he succeeded in doing in September, 1894, and demonstrated its effect successfully at Springfield, Mass. This led later to a suit for infringement by the Nobel Cordite Company against the British Government, which finally came to an end when the House of Lords decided that Sir Hiram Maxim was the true inventor of smokeless powder.

After he had established himself in England in the gun-making business succeeding his brother Isaac, afterward known as Hudson Maxim, went over and joined him. They worked together until October, 1898, when there was a quarrel which ended in the brothers severing their business connections.

Sir Hiram Maxim took a great interest in aviation, and in 1894 invented a heavier-than-air flying machine which raised itself from the ground, carrying a driver and passenger. This was nine years before the first practicable aeroplane was created by the Wright brothers. His machine was a very cumbersome affair, and broke down in its early trials.

During the last few months Sir Hiram was working on a new type of aeroplane which was to fly at a speed of 150 miles an hour on a moderate fuel consumption.

His Machine to Reflect Sounds.

During his long life Sir Hiram was never idle and was working on plans to benefit posterity, as well as gunmaking. One invention was a machine to reflect sounds for safety at sea by means of air vibrations, with which he claimed it would be possible to locate the presence of icebergs, other ships, and land in case of fog. He founded the Vickers-Maxim factory at Barrow-in-Furness, on the northwest coast of England, where many thousands of workmen and women have been turning out battleships, guns, shells, and all kinds of things needed by the Government in the present war.

He was considered one of the greatest authorities on explosives, and gave his advice to the Navy Department at Washington in March, 1913, on how to prevent the explosion of guns on warships. He was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1901, and had also received the Legion of Honor from the French Republic, and medals and decorations from all the countries in Europe.

More Money for Crippled Children.

The Thanksgiving fund of $250,000 for paralyzed children, which is being collected by the Committee on After Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases, reached $240,000 yesterday afternoon, the day's receipts being nearly $20,000. One feature gratifying to the committee is the large number of small contributions. The keynote of the campaign has been an appeal to parents whose children escaped infantile paralysis last Summer to show their gratitude by giving aid to the children who did not escape.

Tourists for South America.

Some of those booked to leave today for Buenos Aires on the steamship Vestris are:

Mrs. W. K. Ackley, Miss Ruth Ackley, John Allen, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Appleton, Miss Appleton, J. M. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Berry, W. W. Chapin, L. A. D. Cole, Miss M. E. Denton, A. H. Gladstone, Miss Clara Hill, F. H. Irwin, Patrick Keenan, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Parsons, H. J. Raymond, Thomas F. Stevenson, A. P. Warne, A. C. Wilbor, O. M. Sherman.

HAVANA (Havana)—Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Brockmon, Captain A. Leonhard, Richard Kelley, Miss Valvina Arnoldson, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Gilbert, Miss Anna L. Peaant, C. B. Smith, Mrs. E. M. Carnahan.

Among those who sailed yesterday on the Sixsola for Kingston were:

H. H. Austin, Miss M. Henson, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Brooks, Mrs. M. A. Farrington, Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Fuller, B. G. Harris, H. Harty, Miss M. Taylor, S. Vickers, Miss M. Wildin, Miss J. Powell, F. S. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Paul, Mrs. E. Reynard, Miss A. R. Smith, W. H. Steele.

Passengers for Europe.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—Dr. T. Abe, Mrs. J. Allan, Miss Ella Avery, the Rev. R. J. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. S. Braithwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Butler, W. S. Close, R. E. Dixon, E. Dumont, A. S. Elmore, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Franks, Samuel Gibbs, G. C. A. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Howard, Mrs. H. Langton, Miss Mary Langton, Mrs. W. M. Low, James J. McCormick, Mrs. Maud Maltby, Albert M. Michaelis, John T. Ord, M. Mackenzie, A. A. Oyama, Mrs. H. H. N. Painter, Mrs. Agnes Parker, J. G. Parkinson, Raymond R. Shaw, Mrs. Anna C. Shaw, M. W. Vickers, J. M. Woodard, F. H. Woolton, E. B. Worthington, and Ross D. Whytock.

TOURAINE, (Bordeaux.)—H. M. Angell, T. Armstrong, M. R. Barnewell, Miss M. Bullard, Mrs. M. L. Blondel, Mrs. W. A. Claxton, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Chew, Joseph S. Edwards, T. M. Gibson, J. Heller, Miss Adele G. Gardiner, Thomas C. Newton, Mrs. Juliette Nicole, John J. Phelan, Charles Simonet, Howard R. Ward, Marcy S. Woode, J. G. Finley, Miss F. Chevalier, and Mrs. M. Warren.

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DOWAGER DUCHESS DEAD.

Adelheid Was the Grandmother of Luxemburg's Present Ruler.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Nov. 24.—The death at Koenigstein, Prussia, of Adelheid, the Dowager Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, is reported in a Berlin telegram. She was 82 years old.

The Dowager Grand Duchess was the grandmother of the Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide, the present ruler of the Duchy, who has five sisters and who succeeded her father in 1912. The Dowager Duchess was married to the Grand Duke Adolphe in 1851. Her son, the Grand Duke William, gave the authority to rule to his wife, the Grand Duchess Marie Anne, on Nov. 19, 1908. By a law passed in 1907 provision was made for the succession of the title in the female line of the House of Nassau, as the Grand Duke William had six daughters and no sons.

The Rev. O. E. Tree.

The Rev. O. E. Tree, a retired Methodist minister of Freeport, L. I., and noted as a pulpit orator, died at Rivercrest, Astoria, on Thursday. He was born and educated in this city, and at the age of 18 he accepted a license to preach from the Methodist Episcopal Church. After receiving his professional training at the Drew Theological Seminary Dr. Tree was admitted to the New York East Conference. For a number of years he was pastor of the West Farms Methodist Episcopal Church, and he also held pastorates at the Baldwin (L. I.) M. E. Church and the Roosevelt (L. I.) M. E. Church. Dr. Tree retired from active work three months ago. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Frederick W. Fleitz.

Frederick W. Fleitz, a former Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania, died yesterday at Scranton, Penn., in his fiftieth year. He was born in Wellsboro, Penn., and was admitted to the bar in 1889. During 1887-1897 he was Clerk of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and during 1899-1900 was President of the Republican State League. Mr. Fleitz was a Director of the Dime Deposit Bank of Scranton, the Scranton Life Insurance Company, the Taylor Hospital, and several other institutions. He was a member of the Scranton, the Scranton Country, the Kahwsam, and the Harrisburg Clubs, and of the Muskelonge Club of America.

Howard D. Newton.

Howard D. Newton, President of the National Bank of Norwich, N. Y., and of the Sherburne National Bank of Sherburne, N. Y., died on Tuesday night in the Memorial Hospital here and was buried yesterday in Norwich. He was graduated from Yale University in 1870 and was attorney for the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Company for many years. In addition to his other interests Mr. Newton was President of the Norwich Water Company.

Obituary Notes.

JACOB GUTENSTEIN, a pioneer milliner here, who retired thirty-five years ago, died on Thursday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel Sondheim, in New Rochelle, in his eighty-fifth year.

The Rev. Father JOHN J. POWER, formerly connected with churches here, died yesterday in St. Francis's Hospital, in his fifty-seventh year.

Mrs. ELLA McLAUGHLIN, 80 years old, widow of George McLaughlin, died on Wednesday at her home, 127 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, leaving two daughters.

Mrs. LILLA DE NYSE, wife of William F. De Nyse and a daughter of the late Edward and Louise J. Demarest Brown, died at her home, 395 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, in her sixty-second year.

A. M. FORD, formerly editor of a newspaper at Dryden, N. Y., and well known in Jamaica, died in New Haven, Conn., on last Saturday, while on a visit. He was 85 years old.

WILLIAM LAUTENBACH, 50 years old, a jeweler, died in the Jamaica Hospital on Wednesday. He lived in Springfield, L. I., and left two sons.

CHARLES W. JAEGER, for twenty-five years a salesman in the furniture department of Frederick Loeser & Co., is dead at his home, 1,508 Union Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-first year. Mr. Jaeger was a native of Berlin, Germany, and had lived in Brooklyn for forty-six years.

GEORGE KLEINFELDER, a manufacturer of glue in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday of a rare disease known as Ludwig's angina. He was taken ill on Monday and his throat continued to be choked until the time of death. Mr. Kleinfelder was in his forty-second year and left a widow and a son. He lived at 202 East Thirty-first Street, Flatbush.

Mrs. MARTHA PERKINS TUCKER, widow of Captain George W. Tucker, a retired sea Captain, died on Wednesday, at the age of 89 years, and her funeral was held yesterday at her former home in Bath, Me. Her husband, who died in May, 1914, was the owner and commander of vessels running from New England to South American ports. After his retirement he entered the mercantile business in this city and for many years lived in Brooklyn. She is survived by two sons, George, a member of the law firm of Tucker & Tucker, and Charles, and two daughters, Miss Louise E. D. Tucker, who is Principal of a public school in Manhattan, and Miss Florence Tucker.

JOHN J. BERTLES, for nearly forty years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 51A Douglass Street, that borough, leaving a widow, three daughters and three sons.

HENRY JAMES SCULLIN, in the dry goods business in Brooklyn and a brother of the Rev. Francis T. Scullin, assistant pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles in that borough, died on Wednesday at his home, 180 Oakland Street, aged 41 years.

MORDAUNT L. SMITH, a civil war veteran and for many years employed as carpenter in Prospect Park, died from heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 26 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year.

JOHN M. DALY, 52 years old, a liquor dealer in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 343 Eighty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He left a widow and four children.

Mrs. CLARA F. COBB, an old member of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church and a resident of Brooklyn for forty years, died at her home, 155 Eightieth Street on Thursday, in her sixty-third year. She was the widow of Ezekiel A. Cobb.

JOSEPH ELWOOD MOORE, head of the New Jersey Grand Lodge of Masons in 1900-1901, and a pharmacist for fifty years in Jersey City, died last night in St. Francis Hospital there in his seventy-third year.

FRANK I. NEALL, a transportation expert, died on Thursday at his home in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, in his seventy-third year.

GRENVILLE M. DONHAM, publisher for forty-seven years of The Maine Register, a year book, died on Thursday in Portland, Me., in his seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. JULIA A. DEAN, one of the oldest residents of Summit, N. J., died on Thursday night at her home there in her eighty-eighth year.

Mrs. LAURA J. GUERIN, a resident of Chatham, N. J., for forty years, died on Thursday at her home there in her seventy-ninth year.

JONATHAN CRANE BONNEL, a resident of Summit, N. J., died yesterday in the Overlook Hospital in his fifty-seventh year.

DANIEL OWENS, a resident of Nutley, N. J., for fifteen years, died on Thursday at the home of his sister there in his seventy-second year.

Miss ALICE F. CHRISTIE, sister of Captain Peter J. Christie of the Newark, N. J., Police Department, died on Thursday at the home of her niece, Miss Virginia Goodall, in Belleville, N. J., in her fortieth year.

JOHN F. DOWNING, a Deputy Surrogate of Middlesex County, N. J., died on Thursday at his home in New Brunswick, in his sixty-third year.

PERCY L. HARR, a shoe merchant at 823 Madison Avenue and living at 22 West 128th Street, died at the Presbyterian Hospital in his fifty-seventh year.

Dr. JAMES O. GREEN, the oldest physician in Long Branch, N. J., and a lifelong resident of that place, died there last night in his seventy-seventh year.

RUDOLPH H. HOFHEINZ, President for two terms of the New York State Dental Society and Professor Emeritus of Operative Dentistry at the University of Buffalo, died at his home in Rochester, N. Y., on Thursday night, in his sixty-first year.

Dr. J. C. McPHERSON, a retired physician and formerly Professor of Surgery in Dunham College, Chicago, died on Thursday night at his home in Basking Ridge, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year.

AMOS S. CRONCE, proprietor of a general store in Stephensburg, N. J., for many years, died yesterday at his home there, in his seventy-seventh year.

HARRY G. SNYDER, a resident of Washington, N. J., for many years, died on Thursday in a hospital in Easton, Penn., in his fortieth year.

Sir JOHN ALEXANDER BOYD, Chancellor of the High Court of the Province of Ontario, Canada, died on Thursday in Toronto in his eightieth year. He was Governor of McAllister University, and received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Toronto University in 1889.

Private ROBERT HAGGERTY, a veteran of the civil war, during which he served with the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Infantry, died yesterday in Fordham Hospital. He will be buried with full military honors on Sunday at 2 P. M., in the West Farms Soldiers' Cemetery, 180th Street and Boston Road.

WED IN LYMPNE CASTLE.

R. O. Johnson Married Miss Fleming, Who Aided War Wounded.

The marriage of Richard Ogle Johnson of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Johnson of this city, and grandson of the late Sir Henry Johnson, and Miss Isobel Joan Fleming, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford H. Fleming of Ottawa, and a granddaughter of the late Sir Sanford Fleming of Canada, was celebrated last Saturday in Lympne Castle, Kent, England.

Mr. Johnson, who is a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange, is a brother of Edward W. Johnson of New York and of Manual J. Johnson of New Brighton, S. I. He sailed on Nov. 4 on the Philadelphia, and is due here today on the St. Louis with his bride. After a brief stay here they will go to Montreal to live.

Miss Fleming went with her mother, Mrs. Sanford H. Fleming, in 1915 to England, where they established a convalescents' home for wounded soldiers in Luton House in Kent. When this became overcrowded Mrs. John Tennant loaned Lympne Castle for that purpose. She became engaged to Mr. Johnson shortly before she sailed, and it was arranged that he should marry her abroad.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the St. James Club, Canadian Club, and the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club.

CELEBRATE SILVER WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Anderson Give a Dinner Dance at Sherry's.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Chauncey Anderson (Miss May Yale Ogden) of 128 East Sixtieth Street celebrated their silver wedding last evening with a dinner in the Rose Room at Sherry's, followed by dancing. Their dinner guests included, so far as possible, the attendants at their wedding twenty-five years ago, and a hundred more came in for dancing and supper.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard D. White, Mr. and Mrs. Ellery O. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar W. Winmill, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Fleming King, Miss Marjorie Lyon, Mrs. F. W. Meeker, Edward C. Casey, and Henry James Anderson.

Miss Harper Weds on Thanksgiving

The wedding of Miss Florence May Harper of Seattle, Wash., and John Granger Lloyd, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Lloyd of Brooklyn, is to be celebrated on Thanksgiving Day, in the Church of St. Teresa, Brooklyn.

Miss Harper is a graduate of Mills College, California, and a post-graduate of Bryn Mawr. She will be attended by Miss Margaret K. Haskell of Chicago. Edward McDonough will act as best man for Mr. Lloyd, who is with the New York Globe.

The couple will go to Panama and Cuba on their honeymoon, and will live in Brooklyn on their return.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

O'TOOLE.—Nov. 23, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. M. J. O'Toole, a son.

Confirmed.

LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Michael Levy, 226 West End Av., announce the "bar mitzva" of their son, Richard, at the West End Synagogue, Saturday, Nov. 25.

Engaged.

DAVIS—OSHINSKY.—Mrs. Joseph Oshinsky of 151 West 88th St., will give a reception at the Hotel Savoy on Sunday, Nov. 26, from 4 to 7 o'clock, in honor of the engagement of her daughter Grace to Mr. Isaac Herman Davis. No cards.

LEFF—WINOGRAD.—Mrs. Machonne Leff announces the betrothal of her daughter, Anna, to Mr. Benjamin Winograd. Reception at Hotel Von Ray Saturday evening, Nov. 25, 1916.

Married.

BULKLEY—POWERS.—Nov. 24, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr. George Clarke Houghton, Sarah Jennings Powers to Joseph Edmund Bulkley.

JOHNSON—FLEMING.—On Saturday, at Lympne Castle, Lympne, Kent, England, Isobel Jean Herbert Fleming, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford H. Fleming of Ottawa, and Richard Ogle Johnson of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Johnson of New York.

Died.

BACHMAN.—Horace Snyder, died Nov. 22, 1916, at Roselle, N. J. Funeral at his late residence, the Court at Roselle, N. J., on Saturday at 12:30 P. M. Interment private. Easton (Penn.) papers please copy.

BOGUSLAU.—Friday, Nov. 24, Prof. D. Boguslau, well-known piano teacher. Funeral from his residence, 117 West 143d St., Sunday, Nov. 26, at 10 A. M.

BONNEL.—Summit, N. J., Nov. 24, 1916, Jonathan Crane, son of the late Jonathan Bonnel and Emily L. Russell, in the 57th year of his age. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

BLUMENTHAL.—Bernhard, beloved husband of Lena and father of Samuel. Funeral from his late residence, 1,625 Jamaica Av., near Woodland Av., Woodhaven, L. I., Sunday, Nov. 26, 2:30 P. M.

CAPEN.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 23, at her residence, 376 Franklin St., Bloomfield, N. J., Martha Louise Johnson, wife of the late Frederic W. Capen, in her 85th year. Funeral services will be held on Monday, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M. Carriage will meet Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 2:30 P. M.

CHRISTY.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, Emma, beloved wife of Albert W., mother of Albert, Jr., Mabel, and Elmer. Services at her late residence, 247 Audubon Av., Saturday, 8 P. M.

CORWIN.—On Friday, Nov. 24, 1916, at her residence, No. 160 Morningside Drive, Emma Finch Corwin. Funeral services will be held at 110 Grand St., Newburg, N. Y., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CRAM.—George W. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building,) Sunday, 11 o'clock.

DANNENFELSER.—Martin Dannenfelser, aged 83. Funeral from late residence, 2,211 Chatterton Av., Unionport, Bronx, on Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, at 2:30 P. M.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916, at her residence, No. 1,621 H St., Washington, D. C., Frederica Gore, widow of John Chanler Bancroft Davis and daughter of James Gore King, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Washington, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 27, at 2:30 o'clock.

DRAKE.—Entered into rest at her residence, 65 Parsons Av., Flushing, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 24, 1916, Catherine T., widow of her 82d year, third daughter of Elias G. Drake, Sr., and Catherine Baker. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, East Chester, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 26, at 3 o'clock.

DUNN.—T. Joseph, M. D., on Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916. Funeral from his late residence, 1,966 Valentine Av., Tremont, Monday, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Marian Av., Fordham Road. Interment St. Raymond's.

DUNN.—The members of the Medical Board of St. Laurence Hospital are requested to attend the funeral services of their late colleague, Dr. T. Joseph Dunn, on Monday, Nov. 27, 1916.

T. D. MERRIGAN, M. D., Secretary.

DUNN.—The stockholders of the Bronx Sanitarium learn with great sorrow of the death of Dr. T. Joseph Dunn, their President ex officio, and resolve that He filled his position with honor and served the institution faithfully for many years.

A. F. BRUGMAN, Secretary.

DUTCHER.—John Tibbits, after a short illness, on Friday, Nov. 24, at San Francisco. Notice of funeral later. San Francisco papers please copy.

ELLSWORTH.—In Quincy, Mass., Nov. 22, Angelina G. C., widow of Rev. Alfred A. Ellsworth. Funeral services Saturday, Nov. 25, at 2:30 P. M.

ENNIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916, Catherine E. Ennis, widow of Joseph Ennis. Funeral Monday, 9:15 A. M., from her late residence, 458 Convent Av.; thence to St. Catherine's Church, 153d St., near Amsterdam Av. Mass 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

FIELD.—Sarah M., wife of the late Elias Hicks Field, on 11th month, 23d day, 1916, aged 82 years. Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, John R. Hallock, 218 King St., Port Chester, N. Y., on 1st day, 11th month, 26th, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Terminal at 1:06. Kindly omit flowers.

GREEN.—At Long Branch, N. J., Nov. 24, 1916, Dr. J. O. Green, in his 77th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 889 Bath Av., Long Branch, Nov. 28, at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

GUTENSTEIN.—Jacob, suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 23, at his residence, 165 Elm St., New Rochelle, N. Y., in his 85th year, father of Harry, Isaac, Moses, Sarah, and Bertha Sondheim. Funeral service Sunday morning, Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock, at Mount Hope Cemetery. Members of Reuben Lodge, I. O. F. S. of L.; Copernicus Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Humboldt Lodge, 512, F. and A. M., are invited to be present. Please omit flowers.

Died.

HARVEY.—At Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 21, 1916, Sarah Van Eps Harvey, widow of Charles H. Harvey. Interment at Vernon, Oneida County, N. Y. Marquette and Toronto papers please copy.

HEITNER.—Suddenly, on Nov. 23, Dora, beloved sister of Emanuel J. Heitner and Annie Nepet. Funeral from chapel of Saul C. Rothschild, 2,005 7th Av., Sunday, Nov. 26, 10 A. M.

JOY.—At Newark, N. J., at his home, 904 Broad St., on Friday, Nov. 24, 1916, E. Luther Joy, in his 58th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEONARD.—Nov. 23, 1916, William Day, beloved husband of Florence K. Leonard, aged 59 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 46 West 73d St., Saturday afternoon, 1:30. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

LEONARD.—Society of Exempt Members, Second Company, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., announce with deep regret the death of Sergeant William D. Leonard. Funeral services at his late residence, 46 West 73d St., Saturday afternoon, at 1:30 P. M.

JAMES E. SCHUYLER, President.
S. B. BOSTWICK, Jr., Secretary.

LEONARD.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y. Members are requested to attend the funeral services of William Leonard, (Second Company,) from his late residence, 46 West 73d St., New York City, on Saturday, Nov. 25, 1916, at 1:30 P. M.

THOMAS DIMOND, President.

LYON.—At Bedford, N. Y., Nov. 23, Phillips Rundle Lyon, son of the late Solomon R. and Hannah Rundle Lyon. Funeral at his late residence, Sunday, Nov. 26, at 2:30 P. M.

McGUIRE.—Mary,

PICK OKLAHOMA SUIT FOR THE 8-HOUR TEST

Government and the Railroads Agree and All Other Injunction Actions Will Be Postponed.

ALL CLAIMS TO BE HEARD

Wage Schedules of Other Lines May Be Offered—Companies to Keep Special Accounts.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 24.—All preliminary obstacles to a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States on the Adamson eight-hour law were removed today. The only possible hitch in the proceedings now lies in the question whether the highest court will advance the case and can render a decision by Jan. 1, when the law is scheduled to go into effect.

The case of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and other railroads which had applied to Judge John C. Pollock in the United States District Court at Kansas City, Kan., were by agreement of counsel for the Government and railroads postponed until after a decision by the Supreme Court. An announcement was made by Frank Hagerman, special assistant to the Attorney General, and Walker D. Hines, Chairman of the Committee of Railroad Counsel, that similar postponements would be requested in all courts of the country where injunction suits have been filed.

The case which goes to the Supreme Court is that of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, heard hurriedly here on Wednesday by Judge William C. Hook, who held that the law was unconstitutional. The appeal was immediately taken.

Statement for the Railroads.

The situation was explained in a formal statement by Mr. Hines as follows:

"The railroads are pleased that this arrangement has been made for the prompt consideration of this whole subject by the Supreme Court, and we shall do all in our power to aid in securing the earliest possible argument and decision. When our committee was instructed several weeks ago by the railroad executives to assist in the preparation of the bills of complaint to be filed by the various railroad companies, we were also instructed to take up at the proper time, with the Attorney General, the question of making a test case for the Supreme Court.

"It was a coincidence that on last Tuesday, the day the Department of Justice took its first steps in court at Kansas City, with a view of getting a test case, three members of our committee, in entire ignorance of those steps, called on the Attorney General at Washington to see if a test case could be arranged.

"The test case will present the matter in the broadest way to the Supreme Court. The main allegations of the bill in the test case as to grounds of attack and as to general facts are identical with the main allegations in the bills filed by the railroad companies generally. Furthermore the stipulation provides that we may also present the wage schedules of other companies, which we may deem necessary, to illustrate the provisions of the act.

"Recognition of the interests of the railroad companies generally in the test case is afforded by the provision of the stipulation, which makes the Chairman of our committee, representing the railroads generally, shall be co-counsel in the test case in the Supreme Court.

Employes' Interests Guarded.

"The provision in the stipulation that our books and accounts shall be kept in such manner that if the act is upheld the amounts due the employes under the court's construction of the act may be ascertained and paid, is not only in accordance with the suggestions of Judge Hook and the views of the Department of Justice, but also in accordance with the position that we have taken from the outset. The bills of complaint filed in behalf of the railroad companies conclude with the following statement:

"'Complainant says that it is willing, pending the court's final determination as to the validity of said act, to take such steps as may be approved by the court for the purpose of preventing any employes from suffering loss by reason of the temporary injunction herein prayed for, and to that end complainant prays the court to indicate what steps it shall take in the way of keeping special accounts, giving bond, or otherwise for the purpose of assuring complete protection of all its employes.'"

Judge Pollock embodied in his order provision for the keeping of these special accounts. A statement issued by G. Carroll Todd, special assistant to the Attorney General, and E. Marvin Underwood, Assistant Attorney General, touched on points more fully set forth in Mr. Hines's statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The agreement for expediting Supreme Court action on the Adamson eight-hour law reached today at Kansas City received the prompt approval of Attorney General Gregory. A transcript of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf case is now on the way to Washington.

The present plan is to have the record completed in the Supreme Court as speedily as possible, and on Dec. 4, when the court will reassemble, the attorneys for the Government and for the carriers will be present and ask the court to advance the hearing of the case by setting a date for argument as early as practicable.

Attorney General Gregory today expressed confidence that in view of the gravity of the situation the court would endeavor to expedite the case. He had strong hope, he said, that a decision might be reached in January.

RATIFIES CHINESE LOAN.

Little Opposition to Advance Appears in the Peking Senate.

PEKING, Nov. 24.—The Senate today approved the loan arranged with Chicago bankers. There was slight opposition against the loan.

The proposed loan to China, which is to be for $5,000,000, was approved several days ago by the Lower House of the Chinese Parliament. A dispatch from Peking received here Thursday said that the British, French, Russian, and Japanese bankers of the quintuple group had sent a protest to the Chinese Minister of Finance, saying that the proposed loan violates the reorganization agreement of April, 1913, in that it is intended for political and not industrial purposes.

PRICES GO UP IN LONDON.

American Securities, However, Develop Reactionary Tendency.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The stock market developed a better tendency today. In the gilt-edged section buying did not increase, but a few bids were sufficient to raise values. Argentine rails continued weak on the crop outlook, but rubber stocks were firm with the commodity.

The other sections were uninteresting. American securities were reactionary on the decline in Wall Street yesterday. The closing was dull. Money was in strong demand and discount rates were harder.

Confirm Mills & Gibb Assets Sale.

Sale of the assets of Mills & Gibb, the white goods concern, to B. W. Jones, who acted for the reorganizers, was confirmed yesterday by Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court. The claims of the creditors amount to about $3,176,000, of which Mr. Jones represented $3,116,-917. On behalf of the reorganizers he bid 66 2-3 per cent. of the face claims of the creditors who declined to join in the reorganization. These represent not more than 2 per cent. of the total amount due. Those who consented to the reorganization plan will receive 35 per cent. cash of their claims, and four-year notes for the remaining 65 per cent.

THOUGHT WAVES WABBLY.

Blindfolded Motorist Finds Broadway Unlike Nevski Prospekt.

Take the word of Kai Rau, the mind-reading chauffeur, Broadway is not the Nevski Prospekt of Petrograd, nor is it the Strandvag of Stockholm. If Mr. Rau didn't know the difference before, he discovered it soon after he started out yesterday on his heralded exhibition of driving an automobile blindfolded through the White Way under the thought direction of a companion transmitted to the medium-chauffeur's back through the guide's fingers.

In a big cream-colored limousine belonging to the —— Theatre, Mr. Rau started from just north of the monument to Christopher Columbus, with the fingers of a trusting reporter on the back of his neck. The intuitive automobile missed Columbus, but it didn't go on the side of the statue that the reporter declares he tried to dictate. It carromed to Broadway and Fifty-eighth Street, didn't hurt a traffic policeman at that corner, failed to find two taxicabs at the curb south of Fifty-eighth Street, and came to a full stop at Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway, and traffic in both directions also halted.

Mr. Rau turned about and ran his fingers caressingly over the reporter's face to find what was lulling the thought waves, looked puzzled, and remarked that he had done the trick in Petrograd and Stockholm, but on Broadway—" he ees too many traffic."

When the truck drivers, chauffeurs, and motormen who had been held up to see Mr. Rau's performance began to express their unexpurgated opinions it was decided to go where it wasn't " so many traffic."

Thirteenth Avenue, with two hospitals convenient, was chosen for the resumption of the exhibition. A fresh thought transmitter was used. The machine didn't touch four horses and missed three coal pockets. Finally Mr. Rau stopped to ask his guests what they thought about it. They thought they had had enough.

MINT OUR BUSIEST INDUSTRY

Can't Keep Up with Call for Coins Working 24 Hours a Day.

F. H. J. Van Engelken, Director of the Mint, conferred at the Assay Office yesterday with the heads of the various mints to devise means for increasing the output of small coins. Those present were Verne M. Bovie, Superintendent of the Assay Office; Thomas W. Annear of the Denver Mint, A. M. Joyce of the Philadelphia Mint, and T. W. H. Shanahan and E. D. Hawkins of the San Francisco Mint.

Mr. Van Engelken said that, with the largest two mints running twenty-four hours a day on small coins, the demand was far larger than the supply. The shortage of quarters was particularly grievous, he said, and after the conference Mr. Annear was ordered to run the Denver Mint on quarters only.

"To illustrate the demand for change," said Mr. Van Engelken, "from June 1 to Nov. 21 the mints turned out 173,688,000 small coins, compared with only 23,991,000 in the same period last year. A few days ago the Treasury ordered $500,000 worth of quarters and duplicated the order before the first could be filled.

"In the opinion of Mint officers prosperity and bigger payrolls are responsible for the demand for small money.

Superintendent Bovie of the Assay Office said he had been called upon to care for three times as much gold as there was room for in the vaults, and that metal had to be sent to the Sub-Treasury. He said the Assay Office vaults held $560,211,394 gold and $697,401 silver. A year ago they had $202,093,714 gold and $798,513 silver.

WANT CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Customs Men Will Ask to be Put in Classified List.

San Francisco was chosen yesterday at the concluding session of the conference of customs officers held at the Custom House for next year's convention. The Appraisers who have been holding separate sessions at the Federal Public Stores joined the Collectors and other officials at yesterday's meeting.

The agitation developed at this year's conference for putting Collectors, Appraisers, Assistant Appraisers, Surveyors, and naval officers, now Presidential appointees, under the civil service rules, took the form of a special committee of five, named by Chairman Frank M. Halstead, which will call upon Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and learn whether he approves of such action by Congress. Should the Secretary indicate he favored the plan, Mr. Halstead was authorized to appoint a committee of ten to conduct an energetic campaign. Approximately ninety-two officials would be affected should the change be made. The discussion brought out that at present 6,500 employes in the customs service are under civil service rules.

More than 300 separate questions dealing with problems in the service were acted upon by the Collectors' conference. Their recommendations will be forwarded to the Treasury Department for approval.

QUINLAN, I. W. W. MAN, FREE.

Court Shortens Term of Paterson Strike Agitator.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 24.—Patrick Quinlan, the I. W. W. agitator, who was sentenced to serve from two to seven years for inciting to riot in the Paterson silk strike in 1913, was released by Judge Abram Klenert in the Common Pleas Court here today. He would have finished his minimum sentence next February. Judge Klenert reconsidered the sentence and resentenced him to a term of one year and nine months, which liberated him today. A fine of $500 imposed upon Quinlan was paid by friends, headed by Mrs. John Sloan, wife of a New York artist.

The former I. W. W. leader was thin and pale as he walked through the crowded courthouse corridors. It had been stated in the petition asking his release that he was suffering from tuberculosis.

Judge Klenert told Quinlan that because of the petition signed by 20,000 persons he had investigated his case and believed that the prisoner had been sufficiently punished. The Court advised Quinlan to be careful of his language in future.

Quinlan was the guest of Dr. Morris Korfhett of this city tonight.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair and colder Sat.; Sun. fair and warmer; fresh n. w. winds diminishing.

Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.; fresh n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; continued cool, fresh n. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warm Sun.; moderate n. winds, becoming gentle, variable.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.

Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.; moderate w. winds.

Ohio and Lower Mich.—Fair and continued cold Sat.; Sun. fair and warmer; diminishing w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., warmer Sun., moderate w. winds, becoming gentle, variable.

La.—Fair Sat.; Sun. fair and warmer.

Ark. and Okla.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.

E. Texas—Fair Sat.; warmer in n. and w.; Sun. fair.

W. Texas—Fair Sat.; warmer in n.; Sun. fair.

Ill.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.

Mo.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun., and in w. and n. Sat.

Wis.—Fair Sat. and Sun., with slowly rising temperature.

Minn., Iowa, N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.

STRAUS AIMS BLOW AT RAILWAY STRIKES

Will Hold Hearings Soon to Develop Plan for State Wage Commission.

EXPECTS ACTION AT ALBANY

Public Service Chairman Also Hopeful of Getting Satisfactory Pension Law on State Statute Books.

Beginning early next month Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission will preside at a series of public hearings to develop a plan to eliminate strikes of employes of public service corporations and to formulate a plan of pensions. Talking about the matter yesterday, Mr. Straus said that he had given the matter much thought, but that, in order to perfect certain details that would have to be known before a proper bill could be drafted for submission to the Legislature, the views of all of the persons concerned ought to be heard in as public a fashion as possible.

The main feature of the idea is to have enacted a law for the appointment of a wage commission that should have absolutely the last say in all disputes between employers and employes. The rate of pay fixed by the commission should be the rate each corporation would have to pay to its employes, and the employes would also have to accept the decision of the commission. Some plan of penalizing both sides in a controversy that resulted in the violation of the commission's order would have to be worked out later.

If a corporation should protest against the rate on the plea that it could not afford to pay it, then the Public Service Commission in the district where the corporation was located would have to find out whether the rate fixed was too high for the earnings of the company to pay and still provide the stockholders with reasonable dividends. In case the corporation was an interstate concern then the Interstate Commerce Commission would be called upon to make this investigation.

If the investigation resulted in proving that the corporation could not afford to pay the wages set by the wage commission, then the Public Service Commission or the Interstate Commerce Commission, having control over the corporation, should permit it to increase its charges to a point where it could pay the wages set.

"The people," Mr. Straus said, "would be willing to pay any increase that would save them from interruptions in transit facilities and the disturbances that usually attend such interruptions."

Mr. Straus also said that such a plan as he had in mind was entirely feasible, and that he thought it would meet the approval of the Legislature if the bill to be drawn was based upon a consensus of opinion from all of the parties concerned.

Everybody who desires to discuss the idea will be heard while the hearings are in progress. The small stockholder will be as welcome as the big one, and the employes as welcome as any of the big railroad officials.

Just what lines the pension plan will follow is not known. But there are so many of these plans that have worked successfully both here and abroad that much difficulty is not expected in finding one that will be effective and satisfactory.

"Under the plan, whatever it is," said Mr. Straus, "the unthrifty as well as the thrifty will be provided for in their old age."

He also said that such a law as he had in mind would do a great deal toward bringing employers and employes closer together, and that a better feeling would grow up between them that would be beneficial to both. In his speech at the dinner of the Academy of Political Science of Columbia University in the Hotel Astor on Thursday night, Mr. Straus touched upon this matter, that for a time has occupied his mind. Among other things he said:

"It has been suggested there should be in each State and in the nation a wage commission, with power not only to regulate rates, but wages. The human element, wages and conditions of employment, should be paramount. Rates should be subordinate to wages and not wages, as now, subordinate to rates. This can be done in public utilities because in their nature they are non-competitive and monopolistic within the area they operate, while other industries are competitive and are now under the anti-trust laws."

WELDING GAS EXPLODES.

Building and Five Automobiles Burned—Employe Badly Injured.

Fire which followed an explosion of acetylene gas yesterday burned out the three-story loft building at 505 West Forty-fifth Street and severely injured an employe. The first floor was occupied by the Peerless Welding Company and the two upper floors by the Duffy Oil and Grease Company. On the first floor men were welding pieces of metal with a gas torch when the gas in a large tank exploded. The flames reached the gas tanks of five automobiles and in a few minutes the flames had spread to the second and top floors.

Emil Cohen, 65 years old, a porter, of 21 East 127th Street, attempted to carry the gas tank to the street and was severely burned about the face and hands. He was taken to Polyclinic Hospital.

The firemen had hard work with the blaze because of the inflammable material, but got it out in an hour. The damage was estimated at $25,000.

GIVE EDISON A CABINET.

Inventor's Associates Sent a Carver to Paris to Copy Famous Piece.

A copy of an old hand-carved cabinet which Thomas A. Edison admired two years ago in Paris was exhibited yesterday in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton and presented to the inventor. The cabinet dates back to about the year 1560, when Louis XII. was King of France. Mr. Edison had expressed such great admiration for the piece that several months ago a number of his business associates sent an expert east side woodworker to Paris to copy it.

The cabinet was secretly brought to Mr. Edison's laboratory at Orange, N. J., where the finishing touches were put on it without his knowledge. In the cabinet has been installed an ingenious lighting system. In another part of the cabinet a phonograph has been installed.

SHIPPED RUBBER IN BAGGAGE

Dane Arrested on Charge of Violating United States Export Laws.

Kay V. Hawby, a Dane, was held in $2,000 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Houghton to answer to the charge of having violated the customs law by shipping dental rubber to Copenhagen as personal baggage.

It is alleged that Hawby came to this country in April, 1914, and, having learned that the British blockade had made dental rubber scarce in Denmark, he thought to make a big profit by supplying the demand. It is said that on Aug. 31 he sailed on the liner Hellig Olav with 40 pounds of the rubber in his baggage and that he had arranged to carry over another lot.

On Thursday Hawby was arrested as he was about to sail on the Hellig Olav for his second trip. Scattered among his trunks and bags were 150 pounds of the rubber done up in ten-pound packages.

Beneficiaries of Dunn Insurance.

It became known yesterday that the beneficiaries of the $1,750,000 insurance on the life of Harry T. Dunn, Toledo automobile and tire manufacturer, include the companies with which he is associated and his wife and daughter. The Eastern Underwriter, an insurance publication, gave the first details of what is said to be one of the largest life policy arrangements ever written.

SUES ON NOTE 35 YEARS OLD

E. W. Humphreys Asks $130,189.97 from St. Louisians.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 24.—Edward Walsh Humphreys of Bayonne has instituted suit in the Court of Chancery against Mrs. Julia N. Walsh and Edward J. Walsh, her son, of St. Louis, to collect, with interest, $42,825.65 on the basis of a promissory note made out thirty-four years ago. The interest, according to the complainant's petition, now totals $87,364.32, bringing the alleged debt to $130,189.97.

The petition says that Edward Walsh, Jr., a railroad magnate of St. Louis, husband of Mrs. Julia Walsh, was indebted to Solon Humphreys, father of the complainant, and gave the promissory note July 18, 1882. Mr. Humphreys was a member of the New York banking firm of E. D. Morgan Co., and died in 1900. Edward Walsh, Jr., died in 1901.

The petition asks that the defendants be declared trustees of stock of the Mississippi Glass Company, which they inherited, and be required to assign enough to the complainant to meet the note.

Mr. Humphreys, a director in several corporations, who has an office at 222 Fifth Avenue, and a residence at 9 East Sixty-fifth Street, when asked last night about the suit, said that his father and Edward Walsh, Jr., had been close friends, and that he supposed the loan had been made on personal rather than business considerations. He said the suit was a friendly one.

OCEAN FREIGHTS UP AGAIN.

Cotton Rate 2 Cents a Pound, and Corn 1 Cent.

With steadily decreasing tonnage, freight rates are advancing, and shipping men said yesterday that they could not foretell the future.

The International Mercantile Marine Company made another advance in rates yesterday, putting cotton on the basis of $2 per hundred pounds, and corn at about 56 cents a bushel. These figures compare with $1.50 and 42 cents ten days ago.

Lloyd B. Sanderson of Sanderson & Sons, 26 Broadway, agents for the Union-Castle, Wilson, Phoenix, Pacific Steam, Royal Mail Steam Packet, and other lines, said yesterday that the increase in rates was due chiefly to the demands of the allied Governments for space for munitions and wheat.

"This demand has become so great recently," he continued, "that there is little room left for other cargo. Naturally this has caused rates to rise, and there will be no relief until more vessels are offered."

IMPROVEMENTS AT C. C. N. Y.

City to Spend $17,000 on Lewisohn Stadium and Gymnasium.

An appropriation of $17,000 to be used in improving the Lewisohn Stadium and City College gymnasium building has been authorized by the Board of Estimate. A property room for both the athletic association and the hygiene department will be made under both towers of the stadium. In addition, roomy cellars will be excavated for the bulky field apparatus. Two fully equipped offices will be built, one for the department and the other for the association. Another proposed alteration will be the cutting of doors in the side of the gymnasium which faces the north end of the coliseum for the purpose of direct communication for athletes between the locker rooms and the field.

A filter and circulating pump is to be installed in the college natatorium, so that it may be used on Friday and Saturday nights. The time required to empty and fill the tank will be considerably lessened under the new arrangement.

HUNTINGTON GIFT GROWS.

Henry E. Receives $30,000 Added to Residuary Estate.

Henry Edwards Huntington, who inherited the bulk of the estate of his uncle, Collis P. Huntington, the railroad builder, and who later married his uncle's widow, legatee of a large part of the remainder of the Huntington fortune, will receive $30,000 more from the estate as the result of a decision by Surrogate Fowler yesterday.

The bequest was left by the decedent in trust to Collis H. Sammis, a nephew, and was to have passed at his death to his wife and children. Both Mr. Sammis and his wife died childless, and the question as to what was to be done with the bequest was raised before the Surrogate by heirs of Mrs. Sammis. He ruled that it should become part of the residuary estate, which went to Henry E. Huntington.

The Official Vote in Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 24.—Complete official returns from this State in the recent election show that the highest Wilson Elector received 56,108 votes; lowest, 52,843; highest Hughes Elector, 14,611; highest Prohibitionist Elector, 4,855; Socialist, 7,814. For Governor, S. J. Catts, Prohibition Independent, 30,546; W. V. Knott, Democrat, 30,343; George W. Allen, Republican, 10,330, and C. C. Allen, Socialist, 2,470. Governor Park Trammell, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, was elected, as were all Democratic nominees for Congress. The "grandfather clause" amendment relating to suffrage lost by 18,688 to 10,518.

Sues Lorillard Co. for $750,000.

The Nulomoline Company of Brooklyn asks for $750,000 damages in a suit filed yesterday in the Federal Court in Newark against the P. Lorillard Company, manufacturers of tobacco, of Jersey City, and the President, Thomas J. Maloney. The complaint set forth that "Nulomoline," the base of which is refined cane sugar, had been used for curing tobacco by the American Tobacco Company and subsidiary concerns, including the Lorillard Company. It was alleged that the defendants unlawfully obtained certain secret processes used in the manufacture of "Nulomoline."

Burns-Egan Trial Deferred.

Because of the absence in Europe of Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black in connection with the Baff murder, the trial of William J. Burns, the detective, and Martin Egan, publicity manager for J. P. Morgan, & Co., charged jointly with obtaining letters from the office of Seymour & Seymour, at 120 Broadway, was adjourned yesterday in Special Sessions until Dec. 22. Assistant District Attorney Brogan told the court that Mr. Black was the only one familiar with the details of the case.

To the Merchant

When you want something in the New York market, send a day prepaid lettergram to The New York Times stating what you want. It will appear in The Times the following morning in the Buyers' Wants column on the Business Page.

If you do not wish your name and address printed, The Times will designate a box number to which the answers may be sent. They will be forwarded promptly to you.

The charge for this service is 50 cents per agate line—six words to a line.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CLOTH.—Un-coated and Rubberized, suitable for Raincoats, can use large quantities, Spot Cash, mail us swatches. M. Lefkowitz & Sons, Ltd., 469 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, Que.

COATS.—Looking at Spring coats for jobbing trade. Misses' and Juniors'. Charles L. Barnett, Resident Buyer, 18 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 134 West 26th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk dresses for Spring. Call with samples, Friday and Saturday, 9 to 11 A. M., 2d floor, 105 East 29th, near 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Prominent manufacturer ready to look at silk and cotton dresses, better kind. 38 West 26th, 11th floor.

MERCHANDISE.—Am open for all classes of general merchandise, for spot cash; what have you to offer? 1,182 Broadway, Room 1,302.

SUITS.—Open for 500 Fall suits; good models; pay cash. Epstein & Masur, 27 West 27th St.

WAIST JOBBER looking Spring waists. 148 Green St., 3rd floor.

WOOL PLUSHES.—American, 11,031," have Navy to exchange for Brown. Farragut 2347.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BROADCLOTH.—Parker Wilder 551; black, blue, brown, green; $1.05 net. Chelsea 1858.

COATS.—A wonder for the money, silk plush coats, with large sailor collars, trimmed with neutria on bottom, collar, and cuffs; 45 inches long, with guaranteed lining; all for $10 net. Don't miss seeing this wonder. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Prominent jobber buying Spring coats, popular and better grades. Phone for appointment, Gramercy 2424.

COATS.—5,000 at attractive prices in velours, Bolivias, mixtures, and plushes. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—We sell and deliver today exquimette plush coats cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Plushes, beaver, and muffin trimmed, $13-$25. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Will be located at 28-30 West 25th after Feb. 1. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

ESQUIMETTE and peerless plush for sale. Chelsea 3742.

FASTENERS.—Snap-string, 1,000 great gross, 3-0 white. Price $6.50 net. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d.

FIXTURES.—Millinery glass fixtures, cases; sacrificing. J. Brody, 446 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

NECKWEAR.—Odd lot 25c., 50c., and $1 neckwear to close at attractive prices. Gumport, 708 Broadway.

PLUSH COATS for immediate delivery. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th St.

SHIRTS.—Men's negligee shirts, stiff and soft cuffs, $3.75 to $4.00 per dozen. Greeley 4076.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. I. Grossmann, Inc., 320 5th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@3⅜ per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3½@3⅝ " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Needle Shortage Still Acute.

There seems to be no prospect of a better supply of knitting needles. The plants devoted to the manufacture of needles have contracts for so far ahead that they are turning down further offers. The knit goods trade is prepared to spend thousands of dollars to get the needles necessary for their machinery. No relief is looked for from European sources, as it is quite generally agreed that while factories capable of making needles are turned to munition work the shortage will continue.

Dress Goods Advances Ahead.

The increases which have been made on Spring dress goods since they were opened in September are estimated to average around 5 per cent. This rate of advance, however, is expected to be raised considerably when the garment manufacturers come into the market again. Goods that have been sold will be made on the basis of old yarn prices. As the yarn at former prices runs out, the dress goods buyers will have to pay more for their fabric requirements. Many of the leading houses are sold up, and this condition also will tend to put values up.

Deluge of Hosiery Orders.

A hosiery man said yesterday that he turned down an amount of business during the day that in normal times he would consider as a comfortable volume for a two-months' period. Jobbers and retailers, he said, are sending in orders that are subject to acceptance, which means that the manufacturer can consider the bill bona fide as long as he wants. The shortage of labor is one of the principal factors in making the mills so behindhand in their deliveries. Many of the mills are located in districts that feel the influence of the high wages paid by the munition makers. Where the usual production of a certain mill is 2,500 dozen a week, the owner is satisfied to get 1,500.

The Fad for Knitted Fabrics.

The business in knitted fabrics in the clothing trade has established itself, but in the women's wear industry the vogue for such goods is quite generally regarded as a fad that will pass away. There will always be a certain amount of knitted garments sold, even by the garment manufacturers, in touch who lie close touch with them asserted, but the business will not be anywhere near as staple in that line as in the men's wear trade. In the latter branch the knitted overcoat has fulfilled an actual need, it is said, especially from the standpoint of a garment that is good for knockabout purposes. The women's wear manufacturers, however, are not so much concerned with utility as with style.

Boys' Toys Cost More, Too.

The higher cost of playthings for girls is not the only tribulation gift givers will have to bear during the coming holiday season, for boys' toys also cost more than they did before the war. Mechanical toys of various kinds and constructive toys of steel have been forced up in price by virtue of the higher cost of the materials from which they are made. This condition extends even to the little carpentry sets with which small boys are wont to attack the veneer of the family piano. Scarlet and blue coated soldiers of tin and lead also cost more. Express wagons, skates, drums, horns, and a hundred-odd things that give pleasure to large and small boys are included in the other articles that will soon be increasing the cost of living. The low-priced chain stores that sell dolls and toys are said to be hit especially hard by the rise.

Gray Goods Trading Fair.

Trading was fairly active in the local gray goods market yesterday, both sheetings and printcloths showing up pretty well in the day's business. The bagmakers were again active on sheetings, among the sales of which were 1-inch 4.25-yard goods at 8⅝ cents for February and March shipment. Among the interesting printcloth sales were 38½-inch 60-48s at 7¼ cents, both for spot and December shipment, and 39-inch 56-44s at 7 cents for December. For spot and contract shipments 39-inch 68-72s were firm at 9 cents, while on 38½-inch 64-60s 9⅛ cents was the price for spots and 8 cents for contracts. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8⅛c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7⅞c
39-inch, 68-72s	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7⅞c
39-inch, 56-48s	7c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	5½c

Useful Gift Giving to Increase.

It is the opinion of a local man who is well posted on retail matters that the coming holiday season, due to the increasing cost of living, is going to see the greatest amount of giving of useful gifts yet recorded. "Retailers all over the country, and in this city especially," he said yesterday, "should be prepared for a record business in hosiery, underwear, shirts, men's and women's neckwear, sweaters, and other useful gifts in the next month. In spite of the country's prosperity, the high cost of living is a bigger bugaboo today to many people than it has ever been before. Where one man has made considerable money this year there are thousands who have not, and the same is true of the proportion of workers who are sharing in their employers' profits in the way of higher wages. It is those who are not at the mouth of the horn of plenty who are going to buy the useful things; the high-priced gewgaws will claim the attention of the comparative few."

GOLD PAVES WAY FOR BRITISH LOAN

England Resumes Shipments in Advance of Sale of Treasury Notes Here Dec. 1.

FIRST ISSUE TO BE SMALL

May Not Exceed $10,000,000—France to Sell Notes, Too—New Gold Imports May Reach $50,000,000.

Simultaneously with the official announcement of J. P. Morgan & Co that the firm had been authorized to sell in this market a limited amount of short-term British Treasury bills, and similar obligations of the French Government, beginning Dec. 1, information was received late yesterday afternoon of an impending gold movement from Canada, the initial shipment, valued at about $7,500,000, being due here Monday.

The gold imports from the Dominion, it was stated, would amount to not less than $25,000,000, and probably would total as much as $50,000,000. The decision of Great Britain to send more gold to this country reflects the disposition of the Government to maintain its balances here. Moreover, it was pointed out that the imports would serve to offset any rising tendency of the New York money market that might be induced by the flotation of foreign loans, it being to the interest of Great Britain to prevent, as much as possible, any increase in rates because of her borrowings in this market.

This statement was issued by the Morgan firm:

In response to inquiries we are able to state that the British and French Government Treasuries have each authorized the sale in this market of a limited amount of their short-term bills, running at various maturities from thirty days to six months.

These bills, which in form are much similar to New York City revenue bills, will be payable in dollars in New York City. They will probably be available for purchase on or about Dec. 1 and at rates based largely upon money market conditions.

The bankers would not state the amount of Treasury bills that would be available for purchase, that being largely dependent upon the demand for the bills on the part of the banks which will seek them for investment. It is understood that the amount put out at the outset will not exceed $10,000,000, and may be considerably smaller. It is expected that the rate will be from 3¾ to 4⅛ per cent., unless a material change takes place in the money market in the meantime, in which event the rates will be modified. The rates will vary with the maturities of the bills.

Since the announcement of the proposed sale of Treasury bills was made several weeks ago officers of banks in this city and elsewhere have indicated their desire to invest funds in these short-term Government obligations. It is expected that bills will be sold from time to time, no specific amounts being fixed for any period. They will be dated as drawn and the maturities will be distributed over long periods. The total amount outstanding at any one time will depend upon the demand for the bills. As the bills mature they will be paid off, and banks desiring to continue investments in these obligations will be free to purchase new bills.

The net inflow of gold for the last twelve months has amounted to about $470,000,000. News of the resumption of gold imports had an immediate effect upon the call money market yesterday, for although the renewal rate had been fixed at 4 per cent. in the morning, loans were made in the late afternoon at 1¾ per cent.

Furs Still Sell Freely Here.

Reports from the fur trade indicate that there has been little, if any, slowing up in the demand for fur sets and garments since the latest spurt began, about two weeks ago, with the coming of more seasonable weather. Requests for rush shipments continue to come from all parts of the country. Many of the manufacturers are unable to accede to them through lack of made-up stock, due to an early exhaustion of staples and a later swinging to novelties, and a shortage of workers. This is especially true of horsehair that make the more popular-priced goods. The trend of the demand has not changed noticeably of late in this class of merchandise. Hudson seal coats are much wanted, especially those that are cut on swagger lines and generously trimmed with contrasting furs. Fox still leads in the call for sets, with novelty scarfs and round and barrel muffs to the fore.

Colored Goods Have Active Week.

It is not every week that has been as active in the colored goods end of the local cotton fabrics trade as the one just closing. With opening new lines and moving up prices on several old ones, spurring the mills on to greater efforts in order better to meet requests for prompt shipment of goods already on order, and keeping a weather eye on cotton, sellers of these goods have not had much time to devote to the lighter things of life. One of the features of the week was the opening of well-known brands of napped goods at prices showing very sharp increases over the last ones, the size of the increases, it is said, being due in part to the naming of lower prices on these goods at the last opening than should have been quoted in view of general market conditions. Advances of half a cent a yard on standard dress ginghams and denims were also features, as was the quoting of higher prices on indigo prints, tickings, and other goods that were in large demand.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JUDGE MAYER yesterday confirmed the sale of all the assets of Mills & Gibb, white goods importers of 286 Fourth Avenue, by the receivers to B. W. Jones, representing creditors whose claims aggregated $3,116,917, for 66 2-3 per cent. on all the allowed claims and expenses of administration of the receivers and creditors' committees. A list of claims filed showed noteholders to the amount of $2,080,546. Among them were the following banks and trust companies: Chemical National Bank, $132,065; Corn Exchange National Bank, $100,000; Bank of the Manhattan Company, $100,000; Bankers Trust Company, $100,000; United States Trust Company, $100,000; Philadelphia National Bank, $100,000; Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, $110,000; Merchants' National Bank of Providence, $98,143; Pacific Bank, $81,440; Columbia Trust Company, $75,000; Bank of the Metropolis, $69,615; Bank of America, $50,000; Chase National Bank, $50,000; Chatham and Phenix National Bank, $45,000; Industrial Trust Company of Providence, $50,000; Lincoln National Bank, $50,000; Merchants' National Bank, $50,000; Franklin Trust Company, $50,000; E. H. Webb, $50,000, and Joseph Andrews, $50,000. There are about 500 merchandise creditors, the largest of whom are Herrman Aulman & Co., $14,639; Nadler & Fleischner, $14,487; Deering, Milliken & Co., $13,876, and Regina Lace Company, Central Falls, R. I., $10,599. There are about 200 foreign creditors.

BURR W. McINTOSH, photographer of 421 West Fifty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,037, mostly on notes, and no assets. Mr. McIntosh went through bankruptcy once before, in 1908, when he had a studio at 388 Fifth Avenue.

GEORGE W. McCORMACK of 2,877 Davidson Avenue, the Bronx, and 250 West Ninety-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,737 and assets of $60.

AGNES V. HOGAN, doing business under the trade name of O'Neil, dressmaker at 17 West Forty-fifty Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,994 and assets of $2,705. Judge Hand appointed Mary Potter receiver, bond $1,000.

BLACK AND WHITE STAMP COMPANY of 1,257 Third Avenue and 198 Avenue A has filed schedules showing liabilities $9,830 and assets $1,176.

L. POPPIN COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 27 West Twenty-fourth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $7,223 and assets $184.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 303 business failures in the United States during the week, against 258 for the previous week, and 295, 289, 279, and 247 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 83; New England, 27; Southern, 69; Western, 60; Northwestern, 24, and Pacific States, 40. Canada had 25, against 31 for the preceding week. About 93 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Champion & Sons, undertakers, Albany, filed a petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $23,772 and assets of $10,275.

Milton D. Coe, undertaker and furniture dealer

WANTS ROADS UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL

Divided Authority Works Many Hardships, Thom Tells the Newlands Committee.

CITES FULL CREW LAWS

Declares That Two States Impose a Burden Which Traffic of Other States Has to Bear.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The presentation of the case of the railroads by A. P. Thom, counsel for the Advisory Committee of Railway Executives, was continued today before the Newlands Joint Committee on Interstate Commerce. The railroads would need $1,250,000,000 additional capital annually for the next ten or twelve years, he said, to increase their facilities to handle the country's growing commerce. About $250,000,000 a year additional would be required, he said, to refund maturing indebtedness. To attract investors, Mr. Thom suggested that Federal regulation should replace the present system of authority divided between the States and the central Government.

Mr. Thom cited many cases of the disastrous effect of the conflict of jurisdiction between Federal and State control and regulation. The full crew legislation of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, he said, had put a burden of $1,700,000 a year on all roads passing through those States, many of which also went through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and through Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia, and beyond. The traffic of all these States was made to bear the burden imposed by the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The prohibition in the laws of Massachusetts, he said, had prevented the New Haven road from issuing bonds for improved terminals and equipment which would have benefited the traffic facilities of all New England. The State Commissioners of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts approved the issue, but the whole enterprise was balked by the legislation of Massachusetts, and the application of $67,000,000 to betterments, sorely needed, could not be made. The consequences were being felt most disastrously today in the movement of freight in all that part of the country.

Another case described was that of the New York Central, which had only twenty miles of track in Illinois and desired to get the approval of that State to an issue of securities for terminal betterments. The approval was made subject to the payment to the State of a tax of $600,000 as a condition of the consent. Other illustrations were in connection with the Shreveport decision and the bill introduced in Congress by Senator Sheppard to reverse the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court that the Texas Commission could not exercise the power to reduce interstate rates below intrastate rates for the purpose of barring Louisiana goods from entering the Texas market.

When hearings were had before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce representatives of Natchez, Miss., appeared and complained that the State of Louisiana was doing precisely the same thing to Natchez that Texas tried to do to Shreveport.

Mr. Thom then referred to an application made to the Georgia Railway Commission for the establishment of a station near the Georgia-Tennessee line, after Georgia rates, by local authority, were reduced below interstate rates. The commission found that the establishment of such a station would be a device to allow local shippers to defeat interstate rates by shipping to the border station on State rates and reconsigning beyond at the higher interstate rate. He referred to the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission had found that Kansas State-made passenger rates discriminated against interstate traffic and that the situation had resulted in the issuance of two conflicting injunctions now in the courts, which tie the hands of both the railroads and the Kansas commission.

Another case was the complete readjustment of Southern rates under the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce act, approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which cannot be carried out in full until the Georgia Commission has assented to it.

"Commerce has ceased to be a neighborhood affairs," said Mr. Thom. "The markets of the world have been brought to the doors of the business men of this country. We must get a horizontal view of what commerce demands.

"The railroads carry commerce where commerce wants to go, without respect to State lines. Now what value have State lines in foreign and interstate commerce? They may be adhered to from political considerations, but there is no justification for them from a commercial viewpoint. Systems of jurisprudence must take adequate note of the transformation of the character of railroads, which have become the agencies of great national movements. To seek Federal control of railroads is not asking disregard of a State's right; it is asking for the enforcement of a State's right.

"The very thing that created the policy of free trade among the States under the Constitution was that some were selfish and sought to impose burdens on sister States."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Several Decisions Made in Reappraisement Proceedings.

Judge Fischer of the Board of General Apraisers, sitting as a reappraisement official, has settled a controversy between the Government and New York importers regarding the values to attach for dutiable purposes to net machines shipped here by William Hooten, Nottingham. One of the machines, described as a complete double locker plain net machine, 220 inches by 9 point, was invoiced as having a market value of £936. The importers, however, apparently fearing advances and penalties for undervaluation at the hands of the American customs officials, entered the apparatus at £1,031. Duty was taken on that basis, but later, with more complete information regarding prices in Nottingham, the importers asked for a review. Judge Fisher decided that the invoiced value correctly represented market value, and reversed the officials in taking the higher valuation. A similar machine invoiced as a "12-point" affair, was invoiced at £986, entered at £1,046, and reappraised at the invoiced price, the appraising officials being reversed.

Various tropical fruits forwarded to importers at New Orleans by the North Tropics Products Enterprise, Porto Barrios, Guatemala, were advanced over entered values. The importers went before Judge Cooper in an attempt to discredit the Appraiser's advances, but failed, the General Appraiser holding that the merchandise would have to stand the market values found by the customs officials.

Judge Hay made a reappraisement in a case covering importations of preserved peppers from Aplinza & Salsue of Bilbos. The goods, which were described as "ia," were entered as worth 25 pesetas per case of 100-4 tins, but were advanced by the customs men. The General Appraiser held the entered value correct. Another lot of the same kind of goods, but packed in 50-4 tins, were entered at 22 and reappraised at 23.25 pesetas per case. A discount of 5½ per cent., made at the time of the entry of the peppers, was not allowed in considering the reappraised value.

Tomato sauce from Societe Cirio of San Giovanni a Teduceco, Italy, was entered at New York as having a value of 29 per case of 200 ¼-kilo tins. Judge Hay reached the conclusion that the dutiable value should be $11.19 per case.

DRY GOODS PRICES FIRM.

Wholesale Shipments Exceed Those of a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Wholesale shipments of dry goods for the current week have been in excess of the corresponding period of a year ago. Road orders for both immediate and future delivery are running in larger volume than for the same week of 1915.

"Customers have visited the market in larger numbers. Collections show an increase over the same period last year. Prices are firm."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Sixty-one corporations were chartered today having aggregate capitalization of $2,085,500. They included:

Sugar Planters' Corp., sugar and other plantations, sugar centrals, factories, refineries, 7,500 shares, $100 each, 7,500 shares no par value, carry on business with $787,500; D. Bailey, L. J. Francke, J. S. Fiske, 27 William St.

The Schenectady Palace Corp., theatrical, motion pictures, $200,000; J. J. Lesdan, E. and M. Spiegal, 1,578 Broadway.

Acme Accessories Corp., merchandise, $100,000; R. Dugan, E. E. Gardner, V. M. Tyler, New Haven, Conn.

David Present Co., Inc., clothing, wearing apparel, $100,000; A. Davis, H. J. Kling, D. Present, 181 Riverside Drive.

Storm Water-Proofing Corp., paints, cements, waterproofing materials, $45,000; C. C. Pinney, W. I. Glover, C. R. Allison, 115 Broadway.

Bell Catering Corp., caterers, hotelkeepers, restaurauteurs, $50,000; F. Freeman, K. R. Norton, A. P. Anderson, 34 Nassau St.

Bergholtz Realty Co., Inc., Ithaca, realty, $75,000; W. J. Bates, H. and A. T. Bergholtz, Ithaca.

Mohawk Dredge and Dock Co., Inc., Herkimer, construction, contracting, realty, stone, sand, gravel, $50,000; R. W. Andrews, F. W. Newton, E. B. Baker, Herkimer.

Burroughs Tool Co., Inc., tools, machinery, hardware, $35,000; W. C. and C. W. Burroughs, E. A. Judge, 21 Park Place, Brooklyn.

A. J. Picard & Co., Inc., autos, motors, trucks, engines, $60,000; R. E. Hughes, R. A. and A. J. Picard, 253 West 90th St.

Middletown Milk and Feed Co., Middletown, milk business, $50,000; W. D. and G. E. Martin, J. W. Thorn, Middletown.

Chemical Electric, Inc., Rochester, chemical electric batteries, $60,000; J. C. Scheller, H. E. Evans, H. J. Wood, 1,358 Main St., Buffalo.

Painted Post Development Co., Inc., Painted Post, realty, construction, $35,000; J. L. Lewis, R. D. Purcell, M. Ling, 11 Broadway.

Van Dyke Amusement Enterprises, Inc., motion pictures, theatricals, vaudeville, $50,000; E. Fowler, R. O. Procter, G. H. Wiley, 261 West 125th St.

Rogers & Ashe, Inc., Little Falls, insurance agency, $25,000; W. N. Van Alstyne, M. E. Ashe, L. L. Rogers, Little Falls.

Carthage Dairy Products Co., Inc., Carthage, dairy products, $25,000; W. B. Van Alstyn, J. Whalling, W. Shannon, Carthage.

Morris Rosenfeld, Inc., flour, grain, cereals, foodstuffs, $30,000; P. E. S. and M. Rosenfeld, 5 Produce Exchange.

Helena Rubenstein Beauty Products Mfg. Co., Inc., toilet preparations, $25,000; J. Myers, A. Robinson, J. Chancer, 115 East Broadway.

Hofstadter & Burger, Inc., ladies' hats, $5,000; E. and M. K. Burger, J. L. Hofstadter, 809 West 149th St.

American Burial Case Co., Inc., Buffalo, caskets, capital no par value, begin with $1,200; E. H. Hunt, J. L. Kessler, M. F. Dirnberger, Jr., Buffalo.

Hawkins & Heaney, Inc., motion picture films, photographic, printing, publishing, capital no par value, begin with $2,000; E. W. Post, J. W. Heaney, F. J. Hawkins, 149 West 43d St.

J. C. Shriner Co., Inc., candy, confectionery, drugs, medicines, chemicals, $35,000; C. W. Stapleton, A. O. Briggs, F. F. Shattuck, 52 West 25d St.

Lamar Construction Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $15,000; F. J. P. and E. W. Lamar, 16 Hill St., Brooklyn.

The Dugan Store, Inc., Troy, outfitters, department store, $10,000; H. Dornbusch, W. C. MacNillan, E. M. Dugan, 317 Spring St., Troy.

Century Worsted Co., Inc., textiles, $10,000; J. Chopak, Jr., N. R. and E. F. Horowitz, 229 West 120th St.

White Hotel Co., Inc., hotels, wines, liquors, theatres, $10,000; C. E. Labelle, J. E. Turner, C. A. White, 391 Central Park West.

J. Goldman, Inc., men's uniform, other hats, caps, $10,000; M. Goldman, A. and H. Irwin, 54 East 9th St.

Graff, Bessner & Suckno Co., Inc., cloaks, suits, $6,000; M. S. Suckno, K. Bessner, P. Graff, 67 East 97th St.

Wallace D. Barkley, Inc., stationers, printers, publishers, $10,000; M. M. Barkley, M. Rogan, A. P. McKinstry, 60 Wall St.

Morosco Theatre Co., Inc., theatrical, $10,000; O. Reges, G. Mooser, O. Morosco, 106 West 40th St.

Astor Costume Co., Inc., women's waists, dresses, $10,000; M. Osar, H. Rosenthal, M. Platzman, 2113 Michigan Av., Bronx.

Manufacturers and Merchants Audit Corp., Manhattan, accounting, auditing, $10,000; W. Friedman, J. Hirschberg, W. M. Doescher, 353 2d Av., Albany.

Stewart Estate, Inc., Manhattan, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, building material, $10,000; M. K. McCarthy, A. M. Gleason, A. S. Lyon, 499 Morris St., Albany.

Browns' Garage Co., Inc., garage, $10,000; L. Ravenson, A. Margulies, L. Braunstein, 113 2d Av.

L. L. D. Realty Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $10,000; E. H. Mantner, S. F. Thomson, W. Abramson, 225 Tinton Av.

Zeaneff Mills, Inc., silks, $10,000; O. Fischer, H. and S. Cohen, 190 2d Av.

The Pansaio Machine Co., Inc., machinery for preparation of cereals, grains, vegetables for food or industrial purposes, $5,000; F. E. Fehr, R. L. Frey, C. Schafler, 21 Macon St., Brooklyn.

Bankers' Acceptance Co., Inc., stocks, bonds, insurance, $5,000; C. N. Field, R. L. Cowan, W. J. O'Toole, 15 Broad St.

S. Wirsky & Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; A. Michaelson, A. Davis, M. S. Wirsky, 238 Broadway.

John Doyle Plumbing Co., Inc., Albany, contracting, plumbing, heating, roofing, $5,000; J. and W. C. Doyle, M. M. Flinn, 56 Park Av., Albany.

Broomcorn Warehouse Corp., Utica, storage, warehousing, $5,000; J. V. Gasbar, E. K. and A. S. Desautis, 5 Maher Building, Utica.

Charles F. Schumale Realty Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, manufacturing, $5,000; A. and J. Hager, C. F. Schumale, 222 Covert St., Brooklyn.

Orient Sales Co., Inc., merchandise, $5,000; E. M. Danin, B. Siegel, J. O. Billiar, 316 Lincoln Pl.

Farer-Wagner Mfg. Co., Inc., Millbrook, pillowslips, flannel underwear, $5,000; F. B. Wagner, M. Farer, J. Wiesenthal, 31 W. 21 St., Manhattan.

Beyer Realty Co., Inc., Queens, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $10,000; S. Schwager, K. Kallenberg, H. W. Beyer, 465 West 47th St.

Carnes Motor Sales Corp., Pulaski, autos, motors, cycles, tractors, $5,000; H. W. Kandt, M. A. Switzer, D. D. Carnes, Pulaski.

Authorizations: Peroxide Specialty Co., Inc., Do Hodiamont, Mo., chemicals, chemical compounds, $50,000. Representative, B. C Mathes, 97 Paul St., Rochester.

Capital increased: The Brooklyn Terminal Co., Brooklyn, $500,000 to $600,000; United States Automatic Sprinkler Co., New York, $10,000 to $50,000; Messinger Vending Machine Co., Inc., New York, $5,000 to $15,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Bell Catering Corp., Manhattan; J. C. Shriner & Co., Inc., Manhattan; Western Gas Co., New York; Paris Leather Goods Co., Inc., Manhattan; Broadway-Great Neck Realty Co., Manhattan; 725 Fifth Avenue Corp., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 24.—Charters filed:

Burlow Foundry Company, Newark, iron and brass founders and metal workers, $250,000; William Fellowes Morgan, Short Hills, N. J.; Walter Kidde, Montclair; Samuel Dixon, Newark.

Bogota Folding Paper Company, Bogota, manufacture folding paper boxes, $75,000; Samuel Blank, Michael Denson, Herman Hess, New York.

Gray Line Auto Company, Asbury Park, transport passengers by automobiles and operate sight seeing cars, $20,000; William B. Bennett, William J. Eldridge, Nettie F. Bennett, Asbury Park.

Holshauer's Drug Store, Newark, manufacture and deal in drugs, medicines, &c., $50,000; Charles Holshauer, Louise S. Holshauer, Charles W. Holshauer.

Tenafly Textile Mills, Tenafly, manufacture and deal in cloth goods of every character, $30,000; R. M. Burch, Anna J. Burch, New York; J. A. Hubbard, Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 24.—Charters filed:

Vulture Wonder Mines Co., engage in mining of all kinds, $2,000,000; George A. Manning, Campbell, N. Y.; Leo J. Bonding, New York; Robert B. Cross, Westfield, N. J.

Petrol Refining Products Co., engage in the manufacture of petrol, products, to own oil wells and operate same, $1,500,000; Valentine Robinson, Charles V. Barker, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Armed Labiache, New York.

Kansas Oil Investment Co., acquire lands containing oil and gas and to develop the same, $25,000; Allen P. Hallett, Arthur M. McKnight, Ira McKnight, all of New York.

Crowson Air Shoes Absorber, Inc., manufacture and sell air shoes and absorbers, $500,000; Lee Omohundro, Edwin G. Clarke, New York; George W. Bushnell, Philadelphia.

Capital increased: Savannah - New York Transportation Co., $250,000 to $500,000.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

Fedar Kopances, respt., v. Ocean Steamship Co. of Savannah, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Smith, J., dissenting on the ground that the recovery is based upon the negligence of the superintendent not specified in the notice of injury. Order filed.

Farber Contracting Co., applt., v. Essie Contracting Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Elizabeth Cain, respt., v. George E. Halsey et al., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $2,000; in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Morris Park Estates, applt., v. Joseph P. Day et al., applts.-respts.—Judgment affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary Carey, as admx., respt., v. N. Y. Railways Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, as against the weight of evidence, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide the event. No opinion. Order filed.

John Macon, applt., v. Mary Macon et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Phebe Willis, decd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Walter L. Graham, respt., v. Virginia W. McMasters, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Sarah J. Graham v. the same.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Barnet Feinstein, respt., v. Max Schwartz et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Fanny Boyle, applt., v. Daniel Boyle et al., respts.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event, on the ground that the court erred in dismissing the complaint. No opinion. Order filed.

Annetta Moruzzi, respt., v. Victor Gianett, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Joseph Hawes, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, 162 A. D. 173. Order filed.

Re Georgia C. Balch, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John C. Longiaru, respt., v. William B. Brown, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Manuel Fernandes as admx., respt., v. William H. Murray, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Harry Miranker, applt. v. William E. Williams, respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Harvill v. Simonson, 213 N. Y. 545. (Clarke, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting and voting to reverse determination and reinstate judgment of Municipal Court.) Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Benny Sabatine, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed. Order filed.

Count Jean Krasioki, respt., v. Universal Tool Steel Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Sarah Rosen, respt., v. Bradley Contracting Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles S. Hirsch et al., applt., v. Adolph M. Rose, respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Peter J. Gaffney, respt., v. Helen M. Kelly et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurer and answer on payments of costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Carrie M. Manheimer et al., respt., v. 1,241 Broadway Co., impld. applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Bernard R. Rose, applt., v. John I. D. Bristol, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs on former opinion. Order filed.

William F. Gaston, applt., v. Lawson Purdy et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on the authority of Peo. ex rel. Lazarus v. Feitner, 65 A. D. 318, 169 N. Y. 604. Order filed.

Independent Chemical Co., respt., v. Tennessee Copper Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Robert Holmes &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Davies J. Marshall, respt., v. George E. Green et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on opinion of Shearn, J., at Special Term. Order filed.

Abraham L. Werner, respt., v. Nathan Coleman et al., impld., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

George Tarranova et al., respts., v. Albert A. Volk Co., applt.—Order modified as directed in order and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. No opinion. Order filed.

Clara T. Guild, respt., v. Ellis B. Guild, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph Sheridan, respt., v. Mary J. King et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Eleanor B. Fox, respt., v. Equitable Trust Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Robert Dollar Co., respt., v. Canadian Car and Foundry Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

James F. Mackey, applt., v. L. C. Smith, impld., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Olive W. Creighton, applt., v. Orville E. Whicher, respt.—Order reversed and order of Sept. 26, 1916, modified as stated in order filed, and as so modified, order reinstated. Order filed.

Same v. Same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Abraham H. Zeeman et al., respts., v. William A. Foreman et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Page, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Abraham Steinbach et al., respts., v. Israel Kanowitz et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs on Nichol v. Ayer, 141 A. D. 576. Order filed.

H. & L. Feldman Contracting Co., respt., v. Louis Waller et al., applts.—Order modified as stated in order, and as so modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellants. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel G. Siegel et al., respts., v. Montgomery Ward & &Co. applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Tri-Bullion Smelting and Development Co., respt., v. Ellis P. Earle, impld., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. Curtis.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Charlotte Springer, respt., v. Henry J. Duveen et al., applts.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People v. Amelia Le Grand.—Motion granted. Order filed.

People v. [illegible] de George.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms of order. Order filed.

Santo Ostilio v. Lehigh & New England R. R. Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Abraham B. Samuelson v. David V. Pickor. —Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Josephine Bischoff v. Yorkville Bank.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed. Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Jacob Zahler v. Saul W. Mann et al.—Application granted. Order signed.

Pasquale Imperato v. Pohl-Abbott Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Joseph Leff v. Security Bank.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Mark Wolff v. Joseph Roginsky.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed. Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Dorman L. Ormsby v. Hilltop Automobile Station.—Application for leave to appeal and motion for stay granted on condition that a stipulation be executed similar to that heretofore entered into with the attorneys for the petitioner herein, and a bond given for $250 to cover costs and disbursements. Order on application for leave to appeal signed. Settle order granting stay on notice.

Davids Co. v. Confiserie Le Rocha Chemical Works.—Application granted. Order signed.

Lewis Harrison v. Repetti.—Application granted. Order signed.

Beatrice C. Levine v. Louis J. Libset.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Sarah Aielle v. George Ehret.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. v. Benjamin Lewenstein.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

David Goldburg v. Massachusetts Bonding and Insprance Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

Mary A. Cohnfeld v. Anias C. Bliss.—Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

Assets Collecting Co. v. Emanuel J. Myers et al.—In view of the stipulation alleged to have been entered into that these actions should abide the decision in action No. 1, motions denied upon appellants giving bond to secure payment of the judgments in actions Nos. 2, 3, and 4 if the appeal now pending in the Court of Appeals is affirmed. Settle orders on notice.

Re George T. Donlin.—Motion granted in so far as the committee asks to intervene, and denied in so far as he asks to be substituted for the special guardian; the intervention to be without prejudice to proceedings heretofore had. Settle order on notice.

Louis E. Rich v. Samuel I. Hymau.—Motion for stay granted on condition that the appeal from the order for the examination of the proposed defendant be unable plaintiff to frame a complaint be ready for argument on Dec. 1, 1916. Settle order on notice.

Estate of Bertrand L. Fidelity and Casualty Co.—Motion for leave to appeal to Court of Appeals granted. Settle order on notice.

Henry Lindholm v. Macmillon Rubber Co.—Stay granted on condition that appeals from orders are ready for argument on Dec. 1, 1916. Settle order on motion.

Richard H. Higgins v. Hocking Valley R.R. Co.; same v. same; Daniel F. Pomeroy v. same.—Motions granted; questions certified. Orders filed.

Daniel E. Pomeroy v. Hocking Valley R. R. Co.; same v. same; Arthur Warriner v. same.—Motions for stay granted. Settle orders on notice.

The Potomac Insurance Co. of the District of Columbia v. John A. Kelly.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Charles A. Daniel v. National Suction Cleaner Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Emanuel David v. City National Securities Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Francis A. Lasanby, suing, &c., v. International Cotton Mills Corp., et al.—Motion granted. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Philbin, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Will for probate: Charles A. Killie.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Vickers< Bonomplo—Sidney W. Stern.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Trasco Rity Corp.<$12 & 314 Seventh Av.—Robt. J. Fox. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.<Duncan—John G. Agar. Kaufman<Empire Gypsum Co.—Wm. Allen. Knauth<same—Wm. Allen.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Champlin< Hutler—Abraham Oberstein. Greenwich Sav. Bk.<Samson—Jos. W. Magrauth. McCaddin, Jr.<McCabe—Joseph P. Shea.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Binsen<Binsen —Maurice Deiches.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Wm. N. Harter<Mary F. Berghera—Herbert J. Goodwin, Albert J. Seligsberg<Samual Deutsch—Simon Soldin.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department DECISIONS.

F. Brainard, respt., v. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co., applt.—Motion denied.

Re Mimaux, &c., of M. E. Durban, dec'd, and contested will, &c.—Motion denied, without costs.

J. L. Lester, applt., v. G. B. Lester, respt.—Motion granted, and stay of order granted.

Metropolitan By-Products Co., applt. v. W. P. Langevin, respt., impleaded with R. P. Doyle, defts., (Act. 1 & 2.)—Motion to resettle order granted, and orders signed.

Brooklyn Ash Removal Co., applt., E. P. Connell, respt.—Order modified, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

D. P. Duryea, respt., v. P. Hendrickson, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

C. Grafton, applt., v. U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. Hourney, an infant, by E. Hourney, his guardian ad litem, respt.—S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Re judicial settlement of the account of H. H. Loeffler, an infant.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court affirmed, without costs.

Re judicial settlement of the account of the Mt. Vernon Trust Co., as admr. of the estate of C. A. Ramsey, decd., &c.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County affirmed.

Re petition of B. E. Rabell, re A. A. S. Wendel, decd.—Order of the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County reversed.

J. C. McPhearson, respt., v. J. E. Andrus, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed by default.

W. T. Nickerson, respt., v. Electric Silicon Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

S. Niedlakowski, an infant, &c., respt., v. C. N. Y., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Peo., &c., respt., v. A. Baker, &c., applt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed, but sentence imposed modified.

Peo., &c., respt., v. U. Maione, applt., and v. Stile, deft.—Judgment and order affirmed.

Peo., &c., respt., v. R. Manning, applt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

A. G. Shuffler, respt., v. Town of Rhinebeck et al, applts.—Order modified and affirmed, with costs.

A. Reilly, respt., v. A. W. Connable, applt. —Judgment and order reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs.

S. Reiss, respt., v. S. Levy and E. H. Bernheim, applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and motion granted, with $10 costs; with leave to plead anew within 20 days.

A. Slezineka, respt., v. J. Piller, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

C. W. Townsend, respt., v. B. H. R. R., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Noordam, at Rotterdam, Nov. 23.
SS Olta, at Brixham, Nov. 22.
SS Chimu, at Callao, Nov. 22.
SS Drammenstjord, at Kirkwall, Nov. 22.
SS Maasdyk, at Montevideo, Nov. 22.
SS Queen Mary, at Gothenburg, Nov. 16.
SS Gronsfjord, at Falmouth, Nov. 24.
SS Tula, at Gothenburg, Nov. 16.

Sailed.

SS Herm, from Seville, Nov. 18.
SS Kirkdale, from Nov. 23.
SS Agios Georgios, from Marseilles, Nov. 22.
SS Robt. M. Thompson, from Barry, Nov. 23.
SS Ernestina, from Fayal, Nov. 23.

Passed.

SS Ioannina, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS Nopeli, New York for Piraeus, passed Cape Spartel.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 25, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Nov. 25, SS La Touraine.
Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 16, SS Patria.
Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 25, SS Regina d'Italia, and at 8 A. M. Nov. 29, SS Cretic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 23, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Nov. 23, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 25, SS Regina d'Italia, and at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 26, SS Verona.

Transatlantic Mails.

Gibraltar, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—
Regina d'Italia ..... Nov. 25
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—
New York ..... Nov. 25
France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—La Touraine ..... Nov. 25

South and Central America Mails.

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Vestris.. Nov. 25
Leeward and Windward Islands and Guiana, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad, via Barbados, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 10:30 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Guiana.. Nov. 28
Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—
Metapan ..... Nov. 28
Pernambuco, Parnahyba, and Natal, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Parnambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—
Tocantins ..... Nov. 25

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Shanghai (and specially addressed mail for China, Japan, and Korea,) (via Seattle)—Dixon ..... Nov. 25
Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City,) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia ..... Nov. 29
Guam and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.. Nov. 30
Tahiti, Mangrusos, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except west) (via San Francisco)—Maitai.. Dec. 1
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except west) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... Dec. 15

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Oct. 28; Hongkong, Nov. 2; Shanghai, Nov. 4, and Yokohama, Nov. 10—which arrived per steamer Siberia, were dispatched east from Seattle on Nov. 20, and are due in New York soon.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:55|Sun sets..4:32|Moon rises..7:22

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:07	7:36	12:49	1:40
Governors Island	7:19	7:45	1:25	2:11
Hell Gate	9:25	9:51	3:36	3:52

Arrived—Friday, Nov. 24.

SS C. Lopez y Lopez, Barcelona, Nov. 4.
SS Dominic, Para, Nov. 10.
SS El Sol, Galveston, Nov. 18.
SS Ocean, Baltimore, Nov. 22.
SS Stavangeren, Philadelphia, Nov. 23.
SS San Francesco, Norfolk, Nov. 22.
SS Saga, Gothenburg, Nov. 8.
SS St. George, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
SS Fawnee, Philadelphia, Nov. 23.
SS Volodia, London, Nov. 1.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Duca d'Aosta	Genoa	Nov. 11
*Alphonse XII	Havana	Nov. 23
Arcaty	Santos	Oct. 26
Guyane	Havre	Nov. 5
Irvington Court	Havre	Nov. 4
Unkai Maru	Santos	Nov. 8
Exeter City	Bristol	Nov. 8
Kanaris	Barry	Nov. 9
R. K. Venezuelos	Lisbon	Nov. 15
Maturin	Trinidad	Nov.

Santa Cecilia Sugar

8% Cumulative

Preferred Stock

Carries 40% back dividends

Earnings this year are largest in Company's history.

Price on application

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INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
49 WALL STREET NEW YORK

November Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our November General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90.

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Yielding 7⅜%
Absolutely Safe
Public Utility Investment

The obligation of an established corporation serving 125,000. Net earnings over THREE TIMES bond interest charges and THREE TIMES Preferred dividend requirements.

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Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Railroad Bonds

New York

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We will buy from One share and Upwards
For CASH
On MARGIN
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Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel
Texas & Pacific Coal "Rights"

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Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St. N. Y.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

SUNDAY PICTURES.

To preserve the famous rotogravure and half-tone sections of Sunday's New York Times, handsome binder, sent by mail on receipt of $1.75. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Recover; Trading Much Lighter—New Gold Inflow.

Relieved of the pressure to which it had been subjected on Thursday the stock market yesterday rebounded easily. Trading was in much smaller volume, being diminished partly because of the completion on Thursday of the liquidation of some large speculative lines and partly because of the lessening of the bear selling which in considerable measure accounted for the fall in prices two days ago. Short covering contributed to the strength which prices displayed, but the indications were that a large short interest remained after the day's dealings.

The lessening of bear selling was in turn explained by the disproof of rumore, including the report of the dismissal of the German Ambassador at Washington. These and other adverse reports circulated on Thursday having been found to be untrue, many bear traders felt it safer to reduce their commitments, and many others who, though optimistic, had been timid in the face of those rumors, became more courageous yesterday. Fundamental conditions having been good throughout these surface changes sufficed to bring an upturn in prices.

To the other factors serving to sustain prices was added yesterday the news of another gold inflow, the first installment of which, amounting to $7,500,000, is due here on Monday. This further gold movement is probably intimately associated with the prospective borrowing by the French and British Governments on short term treasury issues. It is naturally to the interest of European borrowers here to assure themselves of an easy money market and one of the most effective ways of doing that is to continue the policy of sending enough gold to this country to cover the reserve requirements created by credits obtained here. In some respects we would be better off without any more gold, but we would have to lend more freely than we have yet done to keep gold from coming. Interest in foreign securities is broadening, as is evidenced among other things by the numerous Western inquiries called forth by some recently announced issues, including the three French municipal issues publicly offered this week, but there is not yet so free a market as to preclude the likelihood of England finding it advantageous to ease our market by occasional gold shipments. The new treasury bills which it is proposed to put out here will be issued in dollars and will thus be definitely stamped as part of the external debt of the two issuing Governments. That undoubtedly adds to their attractiveness from the point of view of the American market, for such external debt has moral priority over the domestic borrowing of these countries.

Fundamentally the purpose of these loans is to assure the largest possible volume of foreign trade of the exceptional dimensions of which the country is again reminded by the October trade statement. In making loans to foreign countries we are in fact merely financing part of our own foreign trade. There can be no doubt of the desirability of doing that, for we could not expect to continue to trade abroad in unlimited amount were we to shut off our European customers from access to any part of our superabundant bank resources.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4
S. Francisco	5	5½	4	4½

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com. modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	..
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	Call.		Renewal.
High.	Low.	Last.	Rate.
4	1⅝	1⅝	4

Time.

30 days	3½@3¾	6 months	3½@3¾
90 days	3½@3¾	6 months	3½@3¾
4 months	3½@3¾		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@3¾

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½
4 to 6 months ..... 3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅜	$4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	..
Cables	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	..
Marks—				
Demand	69.75	69.62½	69.62½	—.12½
Cables	69.81¼	69.68¾	69.68¾	—.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency, in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.84⅛	5.83⅞
95.28 Berlin	68.62½	68.68¾
5.1826 Switzerland	5.19	5.18½
19.295 Greece	19.48	19.53
5.1826 Italy	6.73¼	6.72¾
20.26 Austria	11.82	11.82
51.45 Russia	30.35	30.40
26.73 Scandinavia	49¾	49¾
.... Copenhagen	26.98	27.06
.... Stockholm	23.90	23.40
.... Christiania	27.63	27.70
19.20 Spain	20.40	20.30
40.14 Holland	40.81¼	*40.87½
China—		
.... Hongkong	55.50	55.60
.... Peking	85.00	86.10
.... Shanghai	82.00	82.10
India—		
32.44 Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.21	43.31
42.46 Rio	23.16	23.20

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.71	$4.68⅞

*Less 1-32.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $754,760,176; balance, $34,229,515; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $756,235; Federal Reserve Bank debit balance, $5,177,647.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .3125 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, $4 15-16d, unchanged; in New York, 73¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 56¼@56¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, NOV. 24, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,195,446
Same day last year	634,518
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	197,897,806
Same period last year	158,571,341
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
68¾	69	2,100	Acme Tea	67⅝	69	67⅝	69	+2
70	71	900	Ajax Rubber	71	71¼	71	71	+1
12¾	12⅞	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½	..
8	8½	100	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	..
36⅝	36⅞	30,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	33⅞	37	33⅞	36⅝	+3⅛
91	91½	5,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	90½	91½	90	91	+1
96	100	2,150	Am. Agricul. Chem	89¼	93½	89	93½	+4½
105	105¾	1,800	Am. Beet Sugar	104	106	104	105¾	+2
204	206	300	Am. B. S. & F. pf	204	205½	204	205½	+2½
64¼	64⅜	8,500	Am. Can	62¾	64½	62⅝	64	+1⅝
114	115	900	Am. Can pf	113¾	115¾	113¾	115¼	+1½
74½	74⅝	10,400	Am. Car & Fdry	73¾	74⅞	72¾	74⅞	+1⅝
117	118	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117¾	117½	117½	117½	+1⅛
51½	52	500	Am. Cotton Oil	51	51½	51	51½	..
16⅜	17	1,500	Am. H. & Leather	16¾	17	16¾	16⅝	+⅛
76½	77	3,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	70	77¾	76	76½	+1½
27½	28	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	27½	27¾	27¼	27⅞	+⅜
22½	23¾	2,200	Am. Linseed	22	22	22	22½	+¼
53⅞	54	1,900	Am. Linseed pf	53	54½	53	53⅝	+¼
91½	91¾	9,000	Am. Locomotive	90¾	91¾	89¾	91½	+1½
108	109	500	Am. Locomotive pf	108	106	106	108	−⅛
9¾	9⅞	100	Am. Malt	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
48	48½	100	Am. Malt pf	48	48	48	48	−⅛
119⅝	120	67,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	117½	120	117	119¾	+1⅝
117	117¼	400	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	117	117	117	117	..
100	101¼	400	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	101	101	101	101¼	..
96⅛	97½	1,000	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	96	97	96	97	+1
69	69⅝	1,000	Am. Steel Fdries	68½	69	67¾	69	+1⅝
118	119	1,000	Am. Sugar Ref	116¾	118½	116¾	118½	+1½
128¾	128¾	8,200	Am. Tel. & Tel	128	128¾	127⅝	128½	+½
2	2¼	9,800	Am. Tel.& Tel.rgts	2	2	1 15-16	2	..
53	53½	1,000	Am. Woolen	52⅝	53½	52⅝	53¼	+¼
98¼	98¼	100	Am. Woolen pf	98½	98½	98½	98¼	−¼
..	..	100	Do. cert. dep	98½	98½	98½	..	..
68¼	68⅝	13,600	Am. Writing P. pf	66	69	65	68½	+3⅝
59½	59⅞	4,900	Am. Zinc L. S	59⅜	61	58¾	59⅞	+¼
80	81	400	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	80½	80½	80	80	−2
99¾	100	43,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	98⅝	100	98½	100	+1⅝
69	71	400	Associated Oil	69½	71	69½	71	+1½
104¾	105	1,100	At. Top. & S. F	104½	105	104¼	104¾	+½
100¼	100⅝	400	Atch. & S. F. pf	100½	100½	100½	100⅜	−⅛
16½	17	1,500	At., Birm. & At	16½	17¼	16½	16¾	+1⅛
124	124⅝	8,300	At., Gulf & W. I	123½	126¾	120½	124⅛	+1⅞
71	72	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	+1¼
83⅜	84	5,400	Baldwin Loco	83¼	85	83¼	84	+1½
106½	108	500	Baldwin Loco. pf	107½	107¾	107	107	+½
86¾	87⅜	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	86¼	88⅝	86¼	86⅝	+⅛
74¼	74⅝	1,200	Baltimore & O. pf	74⅜	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝	..
..	..	110	Bank of Commerce	196½	196½	195	195	..
161	162¼	200	Barrett Co	161	162	161	162	..
655	670	500	Bethlehem Steel	650	670	650	669	..
84	84½	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84	84¾	84	84¾	+1⅝
7¼	8½	100	Bruns Ter. & Ry S	7½	7½	7½	7½	−½
85½	86	200	Burns Brothers	85¼	86¼	85½	85⅝	+⅛
68	68¼	2,500	Butte & Superior	69	69	67½	68	+⅝
17	18	200	Butterick Co	18	18	18	18	..
24	24½	500	California Petrol	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24¼	+⅛
53⅝	54½	1,000	California Pet. pf	53⅛	54½	53⅛	53⅝	−⅛
170½	171	5,100	Canadian Pacific	171¼	171¾	168	170¾	−⅛
87	89	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	88	88	88	88	−1
113¾	113⅞	12,800	Central Leather Co	112⅜	114⅝	112⅜	113½	+⅝
114½	116	100	Central Leather pf	115⅜	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	−⅜
145	..	6	Cent. & So. Am.Tel	150	150	150	150	..
111	112	900	Chandler Mctor	110¾	111	110	111	−1
67¼	67⅝	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	66⅞	67⅝	66⅜	67¼	+½
14½	14⅝	500	Chi. Great Western	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+⅛
43½	43¾	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43½	+⅛
92¼	93¼	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	92⅜	93½	92¾	93½	+1
125	125½	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125¼	125¾	125¼	125¼	..
127	127¼	200	Chi. & Northwest	127¼	127½	127	127	+½
33¼	33¾	15,600	Chi., Rock. Isl. & P	32¼	34½	32	33⅝	+1⅜
33⅜	34	53,300	Chile Copper	33	34½	32⅝	33¾	+1⅛
65½	66¾	10,300	Chino Copper	64¼	66½	64¼	66¾	+2⅛
57⅝	58	6,900	Chi. Pneu. Tr. Iron	55¾	58	55¾	58	+2⅛
48	49¼	11,400	Columbia Gas	46¾	48¼	46¾	48¼	+1⅜
23⅜	24⅝	400	Con. Inst. Cal. Min	24⅜	25	24⅜	25	+1
136	136½	100	Consol. Gas, N. Y	136	136	136	136	+¼
128	128¼	3,000	Consol. Gas, Balt	127¼	128¼	127¼	128¼	+1⅝
100	100⅜	1,200	Continental Can	100¼	100¼	100	100¼	+⅛
61	62	100	Continental Insur	62	62	62	62	−1
27¼	27⅝	61,800	Corn Products Ref	26⅞	28¼	26¾	27⅝	+⅝
106½	109¼	1,600	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	108	109¾	107½	106½	+1½
87½	88	15,100	Crucible Steel	87¼	88	86½	88	+1½
70¼	70⅞	13,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	70⅛	71⅜	70	70⅝	+1½
98⅞	99	500	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	99	99	98¾	98⅝	..
93⅝	96⅜	100	Deere & Co. pf	96	96	96	96	+1
226	235	100	Del., Lack. West	238	238	238	238	..
18⅞	19¼	200	Den. & Rio Grande	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
45¼	46	800	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	44½	44¾	44¼	44½	−½
148½	150	30	Detroit Edison Co	148½	148½	148½	148½	..
45	45¾	8,700	Distillers' Securi	42	45¼	42	45¼	+1¼
23	23¼	1,400	Dome Mines	22¾	23¼	22½	23½	+⅜
37⅜	37¾	4,400	Erie	36⅞	37⅜	36¾	37⅛	+⅛
51⅝	52	300	Erie 1st pf	52⅜	52⅝	52	52	..
45	47	300	Federal M. & S. pf	46⅝	47	46⅝	47	+⅛
42	44¼	100	Gaston, Wms. & W	42	42	42	42	..
315	324	100	General Chemical	320	320	320	320	−5
180	180½	300	General Electric	180½	180½	179¾	180	+1
120	120¼	1,100	General Motors	120	121	120	120	−3
70¾	71¼	1,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	70¼	71	70	71	+⅞
108½	110	2,550	Granby Consol	108	113¾	108	109½	+1⅝
117½	117⅞	100	Great Northern pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	..
45¾	45¾	6,100	G. N. cfts. for o. p.	44½	45¾	44½	45¾	+⅛
52½	52¾	900	Greene-Cananea	52	52¾	52	52½	+1
180	182	3,700	Gulf States Steel	161¼	181	161¼	180	+25
180	180	300	Gulf States S. 2d pf	175	181	175	180	+30
104⅜	105	800	Illinois Central	104¾	105	104½	105	+1
70¼	70⅝	22,000	Inspiration Copper	69¼	70⅝	69½	70⅜	+1
18¼	18¼	300	Interboro Consol	18¼	18¼	18	18	..
74½	75	100	Interboro Con. pf	74⅜	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝	+⅜
24½	24	800	Int. Agricultural	23½	23⅞	23	23⅝	+⅜
52¾	52½	400	Int. Agricultural pf	51⅜	52½	51	51	+⅛
46¾	47	11,000	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	45⅜	47	45⅜	47	+1⅛
117½	117¾	11,600	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr	117½	118	116	117¼	+1½
..	..	8,500	Int. Nickel	45⅜	46½	45¼	45⅝	−⅛
..	..	8,800	Int. Paper	63	65	62¾	64⅝	+2½
..	..	2,400	Int. Paper pf	103	104½	103	104½	+2½
..	..	400	Jewel Tea	85½	86	85¼	86	+⅛
..	..	600	Kansas City South	26	26¾	26	26	+⅛
..	..	100	Kelly Springfield Tire	76	76¾	76	76½	+½
..	..	100	Kelly Spring. T. pf	98½	98½	96½	98¼	+1½
..	..	40,000	Kennecott Copper	57⅞	58¼	57	58	+½
..	..	13,900	Lackawanna Steel	104¼	104½	103¾	104	+1
..	..	100	Laclede Gas	112	112	112	112	..
..	..	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	49	49	49	49	−⅛
..	..	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	39¼	39¾	39¼	39½	+⅛
..	..	200	Lehigh Valley	82½	83	81¾	82	+⅝
..	..	800	Mackay Cos.	85	85	85	85	..
..	..	200	Mackay Cos. pf	65¼	66	65	65	..
..	..	7,800	Maxwell Motors	75	76	73¼	75⅝	+⅞
..	..	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	81⅝	81⅝	81½	81½	−¼
..	..	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	49¼	49¼	49	49	..
..	..	5,000	Mexican Petroleum	108¼	109¾	108¾	109½	+1⅞
..	..	7,900	Miami Copper	44¼	46¾	44¼	46¾	+1⅝
..	..	100	Minn. & St. Paul	81	81	81	81	..
..	..	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	−1¼
..	..	500	M., St. P. & S. M	119	119	117⅞	119	+1
..	..	2,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7	7¼	7	7½	+⅜
..	..	800	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18	+⅛
..	..	4,200	Missouri Pacific	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼	+⅛
..	..	9,800	Mo. Pacific t r	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼	+⅛
..	..	9,200	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	27	28	27	28	+⅛
..	..	400	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	57¼	57¼	57¼	57½	+1
..	..	9,200	Montana Power	109¼	110	109	110	+1½
..	..	100	Montana Power pf	117	117	117	117	..
..	..	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	120¾	121	120¾	121	+⅛
..	..	1,400	Nat. En. & St. Co	33¾	34½	33¾	34⅛	+⅛
..	..	800	Nat. Lead Co	68¾	69	68¾	69	+½
..	..	9,700	Nevada Con. Cop	28⅝	30½	28⅝	30¼	+1⅝
..	..	1,300	N. Y. Air Brake	176	180	175½	178½	+3½
..	..	8,600	N. Y. Central	107	107¾	107	107⅝	+⅞
..	..	40	N. Y. Dock	21	21¼	21	22½	+2½
..	..	100	N. Y. Dock pf	50	50	50	50	+1
..	..	700	N. Y., N. H. & H	57⅝	58	57⅝	57⅝	+⅛
..	..	1,100	N. Y., Ont. & West	29⅜	30¼	29⅜	30¼	+⅛
..	..	1,000	Norfolk & Western	139½	140½	139½	140½	+1
..	..	100	Norfolk & West. pf	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	..
..	..	450	Northern Pacific	111	111¾	111	111¾	+⅛
..	..	400	Nova Scotia S. & C	145	147	145	147	−⅜
..	..	11,500	Ohio Cities Gas	91	97½	91	97	+6½
..	..	600	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
..	..	100	Owens Bottle Mach	95	95	95	95	..
..	..	500	Pacific Mail	25¼	26	25¼	26	+⅛
..	..	5,900	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	98½	98½	98¼	98¾	−½
..	..	1,300	Penn. R. R	56¾	56¾	56¾	56⅝	..
..	..	11,200	Philadelphia Co	43⅜	45⅞	43⅜	45⅞	+1⅝
..	..	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+2¾
..	..	48,400	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	42¾	49¼	42¾	49½	+6¾
..	..	111	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	109	110	109	110	+2
..	..	500	Pittsburgh Steel pf	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¾	+¼
..	..	5,900	Pressed Steel Car	81⅞	86	81⅞	85½	+3⅝
..	..	167	Pullman Co	166¼	166¼	165¾	166¾	+½
..	..	11,400	Railway Steel Sp	58	59¾	58	59	+2½
..	..	100	Railway Steel S. pf	102	102	102	102	..
..	..	15,950	Ray Con. Copper	31¾	33¼	31¾	33⅛	+1⅛
..	..	11,500	Reading	107¾	108¾	107¾	107⅞	+1
..	..	18,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	87¼	89¾	87¼	89¾	+2⅝
..	..	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	115	115	115	115	..
..	..	400	St. L. Southwestern	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	..
..	..	100	St. L. Southwest. pf	49¼	49½	49¼	49⅝	+⅜
..	..	200	Saxon Motor	79	79	79	79	−⅜
..	..	500	Seaboard Air Line	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+⅛
..	..	100	Seab. Air Line pf	38½	38½	38½	38⅞	+⅛
..	..	3,300	Shattuck-Arizona	32¾	33¼	32¾	33¼	+⅜
..	..	5,000	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	84	87	84	86½	+2½
..	..	3,000	Southern Pacific	99⅞	100½	99⅞	100⅜	+1⅝
..	..	2,700	Southern Railway	27¼	27⅞	26¾	27⅞	+⅝
..	..	900	Southern Ry. pf	67¾	67¾	66¾	67	−⅝
..	..	5,100	Studebaker Co	125½	125¾	123½	124½	−⅞
..	..	100	Studebaker Co. pf	110	110	110	110	+½
..	..	700	Stutz Motor	65	66¼	65	66¼	+1½
..	..	6,800	Tennessee Copper	24½	25½	24¼	25½	+1⅝
..	..	2,200	Texas Co	230	235	230	235	+5
..	..	2,800	Texas & Pacific	17½	18⅝	17½	18	+⅞
..	..	200	Third Avenue	49½	49½	49½	49½	+½
..	..	100	Tobacco Products	54	54	54	54	+1½
..	..	200	Tol., St. L. & West	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	−⅞
..	..	100	Twin City R. T	93	95	95	95	..
..	..	1,100	Union B. & P. Co	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	−⅛
..	..	500	U. B. & P. Co. new	120	120½	118½	118½	−⅛
..	..	12,600	Union Pacific	147½	148¾	147½	148	+⅛
..	..	200	Union Pacific pf	83	83½	83	83¼	+1
..	..	300	United Cigar Stores	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¼	−⅛
..	..	800	United Drug	76	76	75	75	−⅝
..	..	1,900	United Fruit	161	162½	160⅝	161⅜	+⅝
..	..	2,000	United Rys. Invest	12½	14½	12½	13⅝	+1½
..	..	800	United Rys. Inv. pf	25¾	28¾	25¾	28⅜	+⅝
..	..	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	25¾	26	25¾	26	+⅛
..	..	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	66	66	66	66	+⅛
..	..	3,600	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	132½	135¾	132½	135⅜	+3⅝
..	..	900	U. S. Rubber Ref	2	2½	2	2⅜	+⅛
..	..	400	U. S. Red. & R. pf	2¾	2¾	2	2	..
..	..	7,700	U. S. Rubber	66	66¾	65	66	+1⅝
..	..	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	113	113	112¾	112¾	..
..	..	2,200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	77½	78⅜	77	77⅛	−⅛
..	..	202,300	U. S. Steel	124¾	126¾	124¼	126⅜	+2⅝
..	..	2,200	U. S. Steel pf	121¾	121¾	121¼	121¼	−⅜
..	..	33,200	Utah Copper	120¾	122¾	120¾	122¼	+2⅛
..	..	2,100	Utah Securities	21⅝	22	21⅝	21⅞	+

TELEPHONE CO. SELLS $80,000,000 BONDS

Proceeds Will Help Provide Funds for Reconstruction and Refunding Plans.

MORGANS BUY WHOLE ISSUE

Large Syndicate Being Formed to Market Securities—President Vail Explains Project.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has sold $80,000,000 collateral trust thirty-year 5 per cent. bonds to J. P. Morgan & Co. A large syndicate is being formed to market the bonds. The proceeds of this issue, together with the $40,000,000 stock to be offered soon to stockholders at par, will provide for the company's construction and refunding plans for at least all of 1917 and 1918. The stock issue was announced on Thursday.

The bonds will be offered in the near future at a price expected to be close to par, probably slightly under that level. They are part of a new issue which will be secured by pledge of securities of subsidiary and associated telephone companies. The refunding operations to be prepared for involve $50,000,000 4½ per cent. notes sold last January, to run for two years.

"Commencing in 1915," said President T. N. Vail in a statement yesterday, "we have had an abnormal increase of business which has taxed not only the surplus plant but all the new plant that could possibly be provided. During the coming year we shall not only have to provide what we may call our normal increase, but also replace to a large extent our surplus plant, provided we can get material and labor.

"It requires from six months to a year and equipment and build the conduits, obtain rights of way, and make the manifold preparations for final construction. Our expenditures next year are obligatory, from the nature of our business, under any possible conditions. In any retardation of growth due to periods of readjustment or uncertainty we have without exception increased our business, but not quite up to the normal. Should any such time come in the immediate future, it will not affect our financial or construction plans until after the beginning of 1918. Should conditions in the near future make it either desirable or necessary, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company could postpone any further issue of its securities until 1919–1920."

Mr. Vail said the increase in surplus revenue for this year over 1915 would be more than $7,000,000, more than enough to take care of the charges on the securities to be issued.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 80 centimes.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday.		Thursday.	
			Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.	1917	101¼	102¾	101⅜	102¼
4½s	June,	1965	110¾	110⅝	110¼	110⅜
4½s	Mar.,	1963	110⅜	110¼	110⅜	110¼
4½s	Nov.,	1957	110⅜	110	110⅜	110
4½s	May,	1957	110⅜	110	110⅜	110
4½s	Apr.,	1958	105	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
4½s	Mar.,	1964	104⅛	105	104⅛	105
4½s	Sept.,	1960	104⅝	105	104⅝	104⅞
4½s	Mar.,	1960-1936	103¾	104¼	103¾	104⅛
4s	Nov.,	1958	102	102½	102	102⅛
4s	May,	1957	102	102½	102	102⅛
4s	Nov.,	1955	101¼	101½	101¼	101⅜
4s	Nov.,	1956	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4s	Nov.,	1936	101	101½	101	101⅜
3½s	Nov.,	1955	93¾		93¾	
3½s	Nov.,	1954	93⅝	94¼	93¾	94
3½s	May,	1954	93⅝	94¼	93⅝	94

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	1918-1923	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1924-1931	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.86
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.86
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.80	3.75	3.80	3.75
4s	May, 1919	3.95	..	3.95	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.50	..	3.50	..
3½s	1940-1933	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1929	3.85	..	3.85	..
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
3½s	1919-1921	3.80	..	3.95	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.50
3s	1940-1923	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1930	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
3s	1918-1917	3.60	..	3.60	..

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 1423,545 shares of stocks and $604,000 of bonds. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 84,225; oils, 160,-000, and mining, 699,230. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	‡Aetna Exp..	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
300	‡Am. Drug S.	13	13	12¾	12¾
1,400	Am. Int. Cp.. (850 paid)	59	60	59	59
200	Am. Writ. P..	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
200	B.-Am. T. Co., ordinary..	20	20¾	20	20¾
600	B.-Am. T. Co., ordinary B..	21	21	20½	20½
100	‡Butler Chem.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	But. Judson..	66¾	66¾	66¾	66½
150	‡Carbon Steel.	126	126	122	125
1,800	Carwen Steel..	15¾	15¾	15¼	15⅝
300	‡Central Mfg..	20	21	20	21
400	‡C. Mfg. pf..	39	40	39	40
200	‡C. Mot., w. i.	37½	37¾	*36	36½
300	C. I. Co. of A.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
100	Char. Iron Co. of Am. pf..	7	7	7	7
1,600	Chev. Motor..	180	180	172	175
415	Emerson P..	11⅝	12	11½	11¾
900	‡Fall Motors..	12	12	11⅝	11⅝
100	‡Fisher B. Co.	40	40	40	40
300	‡Genl. Motors pf., w. i..	90	90	89¾	89¾
100	‡Hart Bell Co	3½	3½	3½	3½
3,850	‡H. & B. Car	40¾	*43	40¾	41¾
300	Holly Sug..	59	59	58¾	58¾
150	Holly S. pf..	101	101½	101	101½
1,200	‡Imp. Carbon Chaser	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Int. Arms F. Sec. Corp.	22¾	23¼	22¾	23½
985	Kelsey Wheel	54	54	53	53
900	Kelsey W. pf.	95	96	97	97
100	‡Key. Orde..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
100	‡Keyst. Tire & Rub. pf.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
800	‡Lake Tor. B.	12¼	12¾	12	12¾
20	Lofts, Inc....	105	105	105	105
600	Man. Electric. Sup. pf....	95¼	96¾	95¼	96¾
2,300	Marlin & Rock. v. t. ctfs...	55	59	55	58
800	Marlin Arms pf., v. t. ctfs...	102	102	101	101
100	Mars. of Am..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	‡Mexican Pet. Export Co..	20	20	20	20
24,900	‡Midvale Steel	69	70⅝	68¾	70⅜
100	‡N.Y.Cent.rts	½	½	½	½
3,200	No. Pac. Pulp & Paper	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¾
500	‡Pugh Stores, w. i.	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¾
2,600	‡Rock Island, w. i.	38	38½	38	38¾
5,400	‡Rock Island pf. (A)....	93¼	93	93¼	92
5,400	‡Rock Island pf. (B)	71¼	*73½	71¼	77
100	Seaboard Steel & Mangan..	30	30	30	30
45	A. O. Smith Corp.	42¾	43¼	42¾	42½
137	A. O. Smith pf. Corp.	97	97	96¾	96¾
2,200	‡Smith Motor Truck	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
860	Smith & Terry Transp. pf..	10	10¾	10	10¾
95	Spring Val..	92	92	91	91
3,600	‡Steel Alloys Corp.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs....	42	43	41	41¾
510	‡Todd Ship..	93½	95	93¼	95
400	‡Transue & Steel Forg's	45¾	45¾	45½	45½
2,600	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs....	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,200	‡Un. Dyewood	55	*59½	55	59
600	‡U. S. Lt. & Heat Corp..	1¾	2	1¾	2
1,400	P. S. Steamship Co.....	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¾
3,900	‡Un. Motors..	62½	62½	62	62¾
3,600	‡U. S. Alloys S. Corp..	51¼	52½	51½	52
200	Un. Profit S..	1	1	1	1
700	‡Vocs - Phone Corp..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	‡Wilson Pack. Ing. w. i....	57	57½	57	57½
8,300	‡Wright-Martin Aircraft..	23¾	24	23¾	23¾
700	‡Wright-Martin Dir. pf..	74	75	73½	75
2,400	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4	4¼	4	4¼

MINING AND OIL, SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	Ohio Oil Co...	375	*360	375	+11
10	Prairie Oil &...	540	540	543	..
100	S. Oil (Cal.)	370	365	370	+ 5
125	S. Oil (N.J.)	688	682	687	+ 3

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	‡Bar. O. & G.	3	3¼	3	3
2,800	Con. M. O. (a pros)	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
550	‡Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.)	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼
1,500	‡Cos. O. & G.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
9,500	‡Federal Oil..	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
300	‡Houston Oil.	19	19	19	19
2,300	‡I. O. (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	Met. Petrol.	12¼	12¾	10	11
7,000	‡Midwest Oil	43	46	43	44
11,000	‡Okla. Oil....	10	11	10	11
7,300	‡Okla. Oil pf.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6,900	Okla. P. & R.	10¾	11¼	10¾	11
1,000	Okla. rights..	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,500	‡Omar O. & G	47	52	47	52
550	‡Sap. O. & R.	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼
1,600	Seg. O. & R.	1½	1½	1½	1½
7,300	‡Simms Oil	58¾	58¾	57¾	57¾
1,200	‡So. O. & T.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,000	‡Un. W. Oil..	¾	¾	¾	¾
10,000	‡U.P. (a pros)	60	60	57	59
62,000	Vac. O. & O..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7,200	‡Victoria Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,950	Way. O. & G.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
9,000	‡W.E.O.& G.	50	50	42	45
1,000	‡Wyom. Pet..	3¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	Ala.-Br. Co. Met. (a pros.)	1½	1¾	1¼	1¼
9,750	‡Alas. Mines.	91	91	90	91
100	‡Alas.-West.	55	55	55	55
15,000	††Am. Comm.	10	10	9	9½
600	††Ark. Aris..	½	½	½	½
8,700	††Aris. Chlor.	48	52	47	51
2,400	††Aris. Cop'rf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,500	††Atlanta....	8	8	7	7
12,000	Big Jim.....	1¼	1½	1½	1½
4,400	Big Ledge C.	7	7	6¾	7
100	Bingham Min.	11	11	11	11
34,000	‡Blebee Cop., (a pros.)....	1¾	1¾	1	1¼
4,400	‡Bitter Cop.(a pros.)	¾	¾	¾	¾
28,000	Bos. & Mont. C.	80	80	78	78
2,000	Butte Cop. & Zinc, v. t. ctfs.	16¾	16¾	15¾	16¾
24,600	Butte Detroit	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Butte-N. Y....	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	‡Calaveras C.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
2,800	‡Caledonia ..	55	55	52	53
2,600	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,200	‡Un. Dyewood	55	*59½	55	59
600	‡U. S. Lt. & Heat Corp..	1¾	2	1¾	2
1,400	P. S. Steamship Co.....	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¾
3,900	‡Un. Motors..	62½	62½	62	62¾
3,600	‡U. S. Alloys S. Corp..	51¼	52½	51½	52
200	Un. Profit S..	1	1	1	1
700	‡Vocs - Phone Corp..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	‡Wilson Pack. Ing. w. i....	57	57½	57	57½
8,300	‡Wright-Martin Aircraft..	23¾	24	23¾	23¾
700	‡Wright-Martin Dir. pf..	74	75	73½	75
2,400	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4	4¼	4	4¼

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Yesterday.		Thursday.	
		Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
	Astra Explosives pf..	55	60	55	60
	American Brass.....	402	405	400	407
	Atlas Powder pf.....	173	181	178	178
	Atlas Powder pf. new	98½	101	99¼	101
	Babcock & Wilcox....	125	128	124	128
	Bliss (E. W.).....	750	750	750	750
	Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	84
	Can. Fdy. & Forging.	200	210	200	210
	Canadian Explosives.	380	460	380	460
	Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
	Colt's Arms	900	915	900	915
	Du Pont Powder....	290	300	294	297
	Du Pont Powder deb.	102	102	104	104
	Hercules Powder....	375	385	374	380
	Hercules Powder pf..	115	118	115	118
	International Arms....	20	25	20	23
	Niles-Bement-Pond....	210	214	200	214
	Niles-Bement-P. pf....	100	105	101	104
	Scovill Mfg. Co.....	840	845	850	880
	Wm. Rptg. Arms....	1200	1300	1200	1300

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	Cresson Con. Gold	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8¼
85	D'win Lead & Sil. M. & D.	15¼	15½	15¼	15⅜
400	D'dee-Ariz. Cop. (a pros.) ...	2⅜	2⅝	2¼	2¾
9,500	‡Emma Cons..	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
300	First Nat. Cop.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
2,500	†Gold Coin..	51	52	51	52
5,900	††Grand Canyon Gold	14	14	13	13
15,000	G'm'ster Min.	3⅞	4¼	3¾	4⅛
4,500	†Grizzly Flats Gold Min....	1½	1¾	1½	1⅝
1,570	Hecla Mining.	8¾	9	8¾	8¾
5,000	Howe Sound..	7⅞	8⅜	7¾	8¼
50,000	††Indep. Lead	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾
7,200	Inspr. Needles Cop.(a pros.)	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
2,500	‡Iron Blossom	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,000	Jerome Verde, (a pros.)....	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,300	††Jim Butler..	96	98	96	96
4,500	‡Jumbo Exten	25	26	23	26
400	Kerr Lake	5	5	5	5
2,000	††Kewanaw	10	10	10	10
2,200	Loma Prieta M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9,000	Louis'na Cons	90	90	86	90
4,080	Magma Cop...	61	61	*56¾	56
2,500	††Marsh Min.	10	11	10	11
4,670	M'sville Gold Mining Co..	1⅞	*2¼	1⅞	2
2,000	Mason Valley.	7	7⅜	6¾	7¼
200	†McKin.-Dar..	58	60	58	60
25,000	Miami Cons., (a pros.)	50	51	50	51
8,910	†Mich. Gold M. & Mill....	65	66	63	69
1,200	‡M'jave Tung.	2¾	3⅛	2¾	3⅛
200	Monitor Silver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
28,200	‡Monster Chief	½	½	½	½
500	†Mont. G. M.	85	85	85	85
7,500	‡Mother Lode.	37	38	37	37½
6,500	††Nan.H.Mon.	89	90	88	90
300	††Newray M.	½	½	½	½
9,000	New Ut. Bing	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nip. M. Co..	9	9	8¾	8¾
2,000	‡Ohio Copper..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	†Ohio Copper, new, w. i....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
35,750	†Old Em. Le.	75	75	71	74
700	††Peer'l's Jen.	77	77	77	77
8,500	Pit.-Jer. Cop. (a prospect).	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,800	Prog. M. & M.	½	½	½	½
1,400	‡Ray Her. M.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
85,000	††Rex Con.	63	67	63	66
10,000	†Roch. Min...	78	78	73	74
200	†Round Mt..	35	35	35	35
8,200	‡Sav. V. Cap.	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	‡Santa Fe..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,800	‡Sc. Gr. G. M.	½	½	½	½
500	‡Sec. Thirty..	14½	15¼	14½	14½
4,500	Sil. K. of Ar..	1	1	¾	¾
300	†S.K. C. of U.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,500	‡Silver Pick.	22	23	22	23
200	Stand.Sil.-Ld.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7,800	††St. N. Zinc.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
15,500	††Success M..	64	66	60	60
11,500	††Sup.M.(a pr.)	43	43	40	41
5,000	†Tech-Hughes	54	56	54	56
800	†Temiskaming	65	66	65	66
800	†Tenn. C. rts.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	†T.C.neg. rec.	24½	24½	24½	24½
30,500	Tom. B. G. pf.	89	91	89	90
1,200	Tom. Exten....	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
1,000	Trust. Cop....	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	†United East..	4¾	*4¾	4¾	4¾
26,400	††United Mines of Ariz....	85	86	84	86
4,500	††U.S.Cont.M.	11	11¼	11	11¼
900	††U.S. Ind. Alc.	404	404	40	40¾
400	Unity Gold..	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,000	†Velvet Cop..	1½	1½	1½	1¾
1,300	†W. End Con.	72	74	72	74
25,000	†Wettlaufer S.	10	15	10	15
3,500	†White Cap..	39	39	33	38
11,000	†W. Cross C.	⅝	⅝	½	⅝
165	W. Oaks M..	4	4	4	4
17,500	†Yerington M. C. (a pros.)	32	35	32	35
1,000	†Yuscar. Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

BONDS.

$10,000	Cerro de Pas. Con. 6s.....	124	124	124	124
2,000	C. Ariz Sm. 8s	63¼	63½	63¼	63½
10,000	†Cosden O. 8s	103½	103¾	103¼	105½
50,000	†French Municipales 6s.	98	98	98	98
100,000	†Met. Pet. 6s.	104	104	104	104½
5,000	†Ohio Cop. 6s.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
10,000	†Rus. Gov. 6½s.	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
75,000	†Rus. Govt. new 5½s....	94½	94¾	94¼	94¾
100,000	†Sinclair O. 6s.	106¼	106½	106¼	106¾
50,000	†Un. King Gt. Br.-Ir. 5 yr. 5½s	98¾	98¾	98¾	99½
100,000	†Un. King Gt. Br.-Ir. 3 yr. 5½s	99¼	99¾	98¾	99½
17,000	†West. Pac. new 5s.....	90¼	90¼	90	90

†Unlisted. ‡Sells cents per share. *Odd lot.

Note.—Thursday 100 Midwest Refining sold at 85 and Nov. 18 there was a sale of 50 at 75½.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Sumatra Tob..	22¾	23¼	22¾	23½
Amer. Sum. Tob. pf.	75	80	75	80
Fisher Body pf.....	93	95	93	96
†Fisk Rub. cv. 1st pf.	104	106	104	105
General Motors....	148	152	154	157
Grant Motor Car....	8¾	9	8¾	9
Keystone T. & R. pf.	15	18	15	16½
Kathodin Bronze pf..	8	9	8	9
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf..	11½	12¾	11½	12½
Lehigh Val. Coal Sales	91	93	93	98
Maxim Munitions	6	6¼	6	6½
Mitchell Motors	59½	61	59½	61
Motor Products	56	58	56	58
National Auto Corp..	32½	40½	35½	40½
N. Y. Transportation.	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼
Republic Motor Truck	66	68	66	68
Spicer Mfg.	47¾	47¾	47¼	47½
Spicer Mfg. pf.....	101	102	100¼	100½
Sp'fld Body Co. pf..	70	80	70	80
St. Joseph Lead....	21	22	21	22
United Dyewood pf..	98	100	98	100
World Film Corp....	1	1¼	1	1¼

OIL STOCKS.

Inter. Petroleum.....	11	11¼	11	11¼
Pierce Oil	14½	15	14½	15
Tidewater	183	185	183	185

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	8	10	8	10

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	84	86	84	86

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Astra Explosives pf..	55	60	55	60
American Brass.....	402	405	400	407
Atlas Powder pf.....	173	181	178	178
Atlas Powder pf. new	98½	101	99¼	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	125	128	124	128
Bliss (E. W.).....	750	750	750	750
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forging.	200	210	200	210
Canadian Explosives.	380	460	380	460
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	900	915	900	915
Du Pont Powder....	290	300	294	297
Du Pont Powder deb.	102	102	104	104
Hercules Powder....	375	385	374	380
Hercules Powder pf..	115	118	115	118
International Arms....	20	25	20	23
Niles-Bement-Pond....	210	214	200	214
Niles-Bement-P. pf....	100	105	101	104
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	840	845	850	880
Wm. Rptg. Arms....	1200	1300	1200	1300

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.23
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	98¾	99¼	5.60
Argen. Gov. Div.		Feb.'21, '17	98¾	99	4.00
Argen. Gov...	6	May 15, '17	101¼	101½	4.80
Argen. Gov...	6	May 15, '20	100¾	101¼	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.85
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.85
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.85
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99¾	100⅛	5.00
Italian Gov..	6	Oct. 16, '17	101	102	5.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	101	102	3.90
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	103	107	4.75
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99⅝	5.10
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.85
Prov. of N. S.	5	Dec., 1919	99¼	100¼	4.90
Govt. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98¾	99	5.40
Rep. of France.	5	Is. of 1916	148	151	..
R. R. Securities	7	50	104	106	6.45
Do rubles	5½	Aug. 14, '26	294	296	..
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97½	99.11	5.50
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	97	98⅜	5.20
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100¼	4.90
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1920	99¼	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	3.35
Am. T. & T...	6	Feb., 1918	100½	100⅝	3.55
Am. T. & T...	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	3.55
Am. Thread..	4	Jan., 1919	99	99⅞	4.25
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100⅞	5.00
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101	2.95
A. V. R. R. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100¾	4.50
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102¾	102⅞	5.30
B'klyn R. T..	5	Sep., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.40
C. P. R. & L..	6	May, 1919	100	100⅜	4.00
C. B. & Q....	5	July, 1921	98¾	99	4.25
C. & W. Ind..	5	Sep., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.40
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¼	102½	4.25
Can. North...	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.70
Can. North...	6	July 10, '17	100¼	101	4.50
Can. North...	6	July 10, '18	100¾	101¼	4.60
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	103¼	103⅝	5.35
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	8	Dec., 1920	98	100	8.00
East. Pa. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18

COTTON FIRM AGAIN WITH 50-POINT GAIN

December Deliveries Quickly Accepted and Spot News Encourages the Bulls.

REASSURED ON CABLE NEWS

Traders Believe Liverpool Is In Good Shape Once More—Holders Confident.

Chiefly as a result of the ready acceptance of December deliveries, estimated at about 22,000 bales, cotton developed a strong undertone yesterday and closed at a net gain of approximately fifty points. In addition to this the news regarding Southern spot markets was encouraging to the bulls, as there was no indication of weakness or uneasiness on the part of Southern holders.

The opening was barely steady, at a decline of eight points on the December option, with other positions two to six points higher. Liverpool stayed open an hour later than usual and showed a good deal of strength throughout the day. One private cable said: "Think liquidation over at moment unless your market declines." A spot firm of Montgomery wired: "Holders are still asking 20 cents or better and show no weakness. Spinners who have been trying to buy spots on the basis of the decline in futures got a little hedged cotton, which the seller can't replace. Holders indifferent. Very little cotton offered."

One firm which was credited with accepting deliveries of 22,000 bales yesterday was said to be ready to take 35,000 bales in New Orleans also. Deliveries in the Southern market amounted to about 8,000 bales.

One of the local firms sent out several hundred messages to the following effect late Thursday afternoon: "We have sounded the spot situation throughout South, and without exception find conditions healthy and holders refusing to meet decline. Liverpool market seemed faided for stops and is now in good shape. Cotton should be bought at opening Friday."

Judging from the talk around the ring in the afternoon, there was quite a revival of British confidence, and higher prices were freely predicted.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the amount of cotton brought into sight for the week was 503,134 bales, against 398,726 last year. The total for the season is 6,564,398 bales, against 5,654,000 bales last year.

Market closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.77	20.42	19.74	20.40@20.42	19.85@19.84
Jan.	19.95	20.53	19.90	20.50@20.52	20.00@20.00
Mar.	20.24	20.71	20.20	20.69@20.70	20.20@20.22
May	20.48	20.90	20.40	20.85@20.87	20.37@20.40
July	20.40	20.87	20.40	20.85@20.87	20.34@20.38
Oct.	18.20	18.39	18.19	18.35@18.36	18.28@18.25

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 25 points advance. Middling at 20.45c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady at 25 points decline to 50 points advance. New Orleans, 19.75c; Galveston, 20.40c; Savannah, 20.25c; Memphis, 20.12c; Augusta, 20.15c; Houston, 20.50c. New Orleans market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.25	19.87	19.25	19.85@19.86	19.37@19.38
Jan.	19.45	19.99	19.45	19.97@19.99	19.53@19.54
Mar.	19.70	20.29	19.70	20.27@20.29	19.82@19.83
May	20.07	20.47	20.02	20.47@20.49	20.02@20.04
July	20.16	20.59	20.10	20.59@20.60	20.12@20.14
Oct.	18.09	18.87	18.08	18.86@18.41	18.04@18.06

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 23 points lower at 11.90d. Sales, 9,000 bales; receipts, 26,000 bales, including 24,000 bales American. Closed steady. Liverpool is open until 5 P. M. (Liverpool time) on Fridays hereafter.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.
Jan.-Feb.	.....	11.54	11.97	11.75	11.94
Mar.-April	.....	11.98	12.13	11.89	12.11
May-June	.....	12.08	12.28	12.02	12.24
July-Aug.	.....	12.08	12.25	12.00	12.24
Oct.-Nov.	.....	11.94	11.12	10.98	11.12

The 12 M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 20.25c; March, 20.46c; May, 20.64c; July, 20.63c. The market there was due to open today 10½ to 12 points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Re'pts.	Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
Galveston	9,597	10,553	383,210	297,305
New Orleans	4,497	1,865	404,413	322,358
Mobile	2,174	58	13,800	21,588
Savannah	5,975	3,275	195,834	206,135
Charleston	1,812	799	78,876	90,325
Wilmington	233	985	36,308	39,025
Norfolk	3,755	6,957	86,011	104,987

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	1,863	1,303	13,962	184,845
Memphis	4,574	4,152	251,558	279,083
St. Louis	824	9,857	21,878	13,987
Houston	17,013	7,554	279,034	193,626

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last wk.	Last yr.
Galveston	10,000	to 11,000	12,792	10,159
New Orleans	8,500	to 10,500	7,014	8,957

Exports yesterday were 17,940 bales; total thus far for this season, 2,232,862 bales; total last season, 1,739,179 bales.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Kentucky	.03
Andes	.13	Mexican	.21
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental	.05
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.20
Caledonia	.06	Overman	.06
Challar	.06	Savage	.03
Confidence	.22	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.09	Sierra Nevada	.28
Eagheuer	.02	Union Con.	.56
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.02
Hale & Norcross	.10	Mexican Dollars	.55
Jacket	.03		

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction.	.04
Belmont	4.90	Florence	.18
Jim Butler	.98	Goldfield Con.	.50
MacNamara	.07	Goldfield Merger.	.05
Midway	.20	Great Bend	.08
Mispah Ext.	.17	Jumbo Ext.	.23
Monarch Pitts	.11	Kewanas	.10
Montana	.21	Silver Pick	.24
North Star	.15	Spearhead	.07
Rescue	.27	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Ext.	.94	Big Jim	1.42½
Tonopah Nevada	5.00	Nevada Hills	.21
West End	.71	Packard	.51
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.70
Atlanta	.07	Round Mountain	.37
Booth	.07	White Caps	.37
C. O. D.	.02		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	.82	.83	Golden Cy.	268½	270
Dr. J'kpot.	8½	9¼	Granite	.66	68
Elkton	12	13	Isabella	23½	23¼
El Paso	.38	.50	McKinney	.28	.30
Findlay	4	5	Portland	.196½	200
Gold Dollar	2	2½	Vindicator	.168	175
Gold Sov.	6	6¼	U. G. Mines	22¼	22½

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of SAMUEL BALLIN and NATHAN GREENBERG, trading as BALLIN & GREENBERG and THE HARLEM BARGAIN STORE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1916, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 209 East 102nd Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of silks, velvets, woolens, fixtures, etc. MARY POTTER, Receiver.

H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of HARRY H. HARRIS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Dec. 1st, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,127 Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, bottle goods, etc.

GEORGE GRAY ZABRISKIE, Receiver.

MAX E. SANDERS, Attorney for Receiver, 74 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 23,868.—In Bankruptcy. CARL BERGER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Carl Berger are hereby given notice that on November 18th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, December 7th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy,

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market appears to have lost much of its enthusiasm on the bull side, and, while exporters were said to have taken about 700,000 bushels of American wheat yesterday, the demand brought about only a temporary rally, and closing quotations were 1½@2¼c net lower. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $2.17½; No. 2 hard, $1.90; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $2.07; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $2.18, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.80¾	1.78	1.78¾	1.81	1.03½
May	1.87¾	1.85	1.85¾	1.87¾	1.06¾
July	1.57	1.55	1.55¾	1.58¾	..

CORN.

Following an unchanged opening the corn market eased off a little, and then advanced a full cent a bushel, after which, near the close, there was a second reaction, which left the final prices ¾@¾c net lower. It was estimated that late Thursday and Friday the export sales aggregated 750,000 bushels. Cash corn here was easy, with No. 2 yellow quoted at $1.10¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, ten-day shipment. The visibly supply increased 79,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	94	92¾	93	93¾	64¾
May	96½	95¾	95¾	96¾	68¾
July	96¼	95¼	95¾	95¾	..

OATS.

The market was generally lower in absence of export business although a good shipping demand was reported at Minneapolis and the Argentine news was again unfavorable. Final prices showed ½ to ¾c net decline. Cash oats unsettled, closing as follows: Standard, 63@63¼c; No. 2 white, 63½@64¼c; No. 3 white, 62¾@63c; No. 4 white, 62@62½c; fancy clipped white, 66@67c; ordinary clipped white, 64½@66, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	57¼	56¾	56¾	57½	39¾
May	61¾	61¼	61¼	61¾	42¾
July	60	57¼	57¾	..	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was steady early in the day and prices showed an upward tendency, influenced by firmness in the hog position, where prices advanced 5 to 10 points, with smaller receipts. There was active selling on the advance, however, and the market eased off toward the close and final figures were at the lowest. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 85,000; estimated for Saturday, 25,000; Kansas City received 6,000, and Omaha 15,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	16.52	16.32	16.32	16.45	9.55
May	16.50	16.30	16.30	16.37	9.82
Ribs—					
January	14.80	14.62	14.62	14.67	9.70
May	14.87	14.75	14.75	14.77	9.85
Pork—					
January	27.92	27.60	27.60	27.70	17.90
May	27.60	27.40	27.40	27.50	17.92

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was moderately active, but orders were quite evenly divided and price changes were narrow, closing 3 points net lower to 2 points higher. Total sales for the day were 30,800 barrels. Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	..	..	12.70@12.80	12.50
November	12.82	12.70	12.75	12.75@12.77	12.65
December	12.82	12.76	12.76	12.76@12.77	12.79
January	12.78	12.71	12.71	12.74@12.76	12.74
February	.....	..	..	12.70@12.75	12.72
March	12.80	12.70	12.70	12.76@12.78	12.74
April	12.85	12.83	12.78	12.82@12.85	12.79
May	12.85	12.76	12.76	12.82@12.84	12.79
June	12.93	12.73	12.73	12.90@12.95	12.80

COFFEE.

The circulation of December notices estimated at about 20,000 bags caused active switching from near to late months in the market for coffee futures here yesterday, and also scattering liquidation. Prices eased off in consequence, with December making new low ground for the movement, selling at 8.00 or 155 points under the high record of last September. Closing prices were slightly up from the lowest on covering, but showed a net loss of 6 to 10 points. Sales, including switches, were 132,750 bags. The local spot market was reported quiet and nominally unchanged on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s, and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Nov.	.....	..	..	8.16@8.12	8.16
Dec.	8.10	8.12	8.00	8.10@8.12	8.16
Jan.	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.16@8.18	8.23
Feb.	.....	..	..	8.25@8.27	8.32
March	8.37	8.37	8.30	8.32@8.33	8.41
April	.....	..	..	8.39@8.40	8.48
May	8.51	8.51	8.43	8.46@8.48	8.55
June	.....	..	..	8.52@8.53	8.61
July	8.61	8.61	8.57	8.58@8.59	8.67
Aug.	.....	..	..	8.66@8.64	8.72
Sept.	8.74	8.74	8.67	8.68@8.69	8.78
Oct.	8.80	8.80	8.79	8.73@8.74	8.83

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened generally 6 to 9 points lower, with sales on the call 1,950 tons. Around midday heavy liquidation of December set in and the rapid decline caught stop orders for that and later December at one time being 21 points, with other months following the decline. There was a slight rally at the close, final figures being 4 to 15 points net lower. Total sales for the day amounting to 22,700 tons. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	5.10	5.00	4.95@5.05	5.10
December	4.34	4.20	4.78@4.80	4.91
January	4.30	4.25	4.26@4.30	4.34
February	4.03	4.00	4.02@4.03	4.06
March	4.00	3.95	3.97@3.98	4.04
April	4.02	4.01	4.01@4.03	4.08
May	4.08	4.07	4.07@4.08	4.14
June	.....	..	4.09@4.12	4.17
July	4.17	4.16	4.13@4.14	4.21
August	.....	..	4.17@4.19	4.25
September	.....	..	4.21@4.22	4.29
October	.....	..	4.25@4.27	4.33

No improvement was noted in the demand for refined sugar and prices were unchanged at 7.50c for fine granulated. The market for raw sugar was dull, and while there were offerings of prompt centrifugal 96 test, cost and freight, it was thought a bid of 4¾c would secure business, but local refiners failed to show a buying interest at any price. Quotations were nominal and follow: Centrifugal, 6.02c; molasses, 5.15c; cost and freight, 5c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,093 packages. While the general trade is quiet, the market is still lightly supplied with fine and fancy grades of fresh creamery, and the feeling on such is somewhat steadier than Thursday. The other grades are in ample supply and show slight weakness. Quotations are willening out somewhat. Moderate trading in storage creamery at unchanged prices. Renovated steady. Ladles much quieter and tone a shade easier. Packing stock sustained because there is so little of it. Creamery, highest scoring than extra, per lb., 42½@43c; extras, (92 score,) 42c; firsts, (87 to 91 score,) 38½@41c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 37@38½c; thirds, 36@36½c; creamery, unsalted, higher scoring than extras, 43½@44c; extras, 42½@43c; firsts, 40@42c; seconds, 37½@39c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 38½@40¼c; extras, 39c; firsts, 38@38½c; seconds, 36¾@37¼c; thirds, 35@36c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40½@41c; good to prime, 38@40c; common to fair, 33½@37½c; renovated, extras, 35½@36c; firsts, 34½@35c; lower grades, 33@34c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34½@35c; ladles, June make, firsts, 33½@34c; current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32¼@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, currency make, No. 1, 32¼c; No. 2, 31½@32c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 4,187 cases. Arrivals are very light and the supply of fresh gathered eggs small. The proportion of new-laid qualities is short of requirements, and any lots that are showing a good to large proportion of such are quite promptly taken at firm prices. Mixed and irregular qualities, which form a large part of the supply, are moving slowly at a wide range, and for these the market is showing no improvement. Storage eggs showed a firmer tone, although selling values are without material change. Nearby white eggs continue in very moderate to light supply, and the proportion of uniformly new-laid qualities is small. Demand is still light, but a little better at the recent reduction, and strictly fancy eggs are rated fairly steady at present quotations; badly mixed lots or fresh stock that shows small average size move slowly at a wide range of prices. Fresh gathered, extras, 46@48c; extra firsts, 43@45c; firsts, 40@42c; seconds, 39@42c; thirds and poorer, 32@38c; dirties, No. 1, 35@38c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@34c; checks, good to choice, dry, 33@34c; under grades, 28@32c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 37c; firsts, 36@36½c; seconds, 34½@35½c; lower grades, 29@34c; Refrigerator, State, whites, 35@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 63@65c; ordinary to good, 48@62c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 45@63c; nearby pullets' eggs, whites, 45@55c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 46@55c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 50@56c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@50c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	45.25	45.75	45.25	45.75
Lead	7.20	7.30	7.15	7.25
Spelter	13.00	..	13.00	..
Antimony	14.00	15.00	14.00	15.00
Quicksilver	$80.00	..	$80.00	..
Aluminium	*64.00	66.00	*64.00	68.00
Iron, No. 2X f'dry.	27.00	28.00	27.00	28.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32@32¼c, first quarter, 1917; 31@31½c, second quarter, 1917, delivery. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	144	10	0	144	0	0
Copper, futures	140	0	0	139	0	0
Tin, spot	190	5	0	191	10	0
Tin, futures	182	0	0	182	10	0
Spelter	53	0	0	53	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

DIVIDEND PAYMENT RESUMED

Railway Steel Spring Co.'s Stock Put on 5 Per Cent. Basis.

The Railway Steel Spring Company, which suspended dividends on its common stock after the 2 per cent. declared on March 22, 1913, announced the resumption of payments yesterday. A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., placing the stock on a 5 per cent. basis, will be paid Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 15. The company expects to close the twelve months ending Dec. 31 with the best showing in its history. It has not taken any war business, but is operating to capacity turning out railway equipment.

The Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Company declared an initial dividend yesterday of $5 a share on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Dec. 29. It was stated that the disbursement was made out of earnings for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, but no indication was given of the rate which the board plans to pay in future.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

J. Brooks B. Parker has become associated with the firm of Willcox, Peck & Hughes.

Sales of the Acme Tea Company in October were $1,929,373, a gain of 23.9 per cent. over the same month last year. The company's sales in the four months ended with October were $6,199,367, an increase of 15.6 per cent over the corresponding period in 1915.

As the Texas Company has notified stockholders of record at close of business Nov. 29, 1916, that they may subscribe at par for new stock to the extent of 25 per cent of their holdings, the New York Stock Exchange Committee on Holding rules that transactions in the stock of the company on Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1916, unless made specifically for cash, shall be "ex rights," that the rights may be dealt in on and after Nov. 24, 1916, after which date dealings shall be as in securities. Subscription rights expire Jan. 5, 1917.

Following the announcement of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company that stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 11 will have the right to subscribe for new stock at par, to the extent of 10 per cent. of their holdings, the Committee on Securities rules that transactions in the stock of the company on Monday, Dec. 11, unless made specifically for cash, shall be "ex rights," that rights may be dealt in on and after Nov. 24, and that transactions in rights may be settled on Monday, Jan. 11, after which date dealings shall be as in securities. The right to subscribe expires Monday, Jan. 22.

Dividends on the common stock of the Colorado Power Company will hereafter be payable quarterly, beginning Jan. 15, to stock of record on the last day of the preceding month, instead of semi-annually. Checks for the dividend will be mailed from the office of William P. Bonbright & Co.

The New York Stock Exchange has admitted to dealings American Telephone & Telegraph Company and Texas Company rights.

The Controller of Buffalo will receive bids on Dec. 5 for $1,273,000 4½ per cent. city bonds of nine different issues, practically all of which have serial maturities.

Walter T. Rosen of New York and Milton Marcuse of Richmond, Va., have been elected Directors of the American Writing Paper Company.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

	1916.	Increase.
3d week November	$260,750	$7,440
July 1-Nov. 21	5,709,383	743,115

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

Third week of Nov.	260,750.59	
Corresponding period last year	253,310.70	
Increase	7,439.89	
Month of November	794,270.93	
Corresponding period last year	759,832.10	
Increase	34,374.83	

LEHIGH VALLEY—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Oct. gross	4,434,852	4,439,356	4,110,307
Net after taxes	1,211,398	1,370,408	1,253,084
4 mos. gross	17,486,967	16,096,355	15,378,758
Net after taxes	4,725,712	4,639,778	4,424,132

Public Utilities.

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT—

	1916.	Gain Over 1915.	%
October gross	$1,458,380	173,940	13.84
Net	731,381	57,283	8.56
Surplus after charges	213,858	8,799	4.29
Balance after pf. divs.	143,898	1,610	1.10
Ten months' gross	13,715,962	1,918,353	16.35
Net	7,026,809	939,145	15.44
Surplus after charges	2,087,249	337,109	19.85
Balance after pf. divs.	1,246,254	182,005	32.36
Twelve months' gross	16,518,224	2,218,353	15.30
Net	8,441,290	1,097,481	14.84
Surplus after charges	2,641,290	387,481	17.14

NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY for the year ended Oct. 30, as follows:

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earnings	5,907,764	4,975,655	923,108
Net after taxes	3,275,387	2,763,245	512,141

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON—

October gross	389,190	415,792	*26,602
Net after taxes	210,681	212,554	*1,923
Total income	215,522	216,462	*940
Sur. aft. chgs.	131,148	130,598	550
Bal. aft. dep.	86,148	55,598	30,550
10 mos. gross	4,089,042	3,985,762	103,280
Net after taxes	2,255,852	2,159,524	96,328
Total income	2,359,824	2,253,187	86,637
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,495,457	1,411,437	83,020
Bal. aft. dep.	965,457	861,497	103,960

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

Gross:			
2 weeks Oct.	391,256	363,922	27,334
From Jan. 1	8,786,432	8,094,981	641,452

WESTERN LIGHT AND POWER for September—

Gross	49,430	44,653	4,777
Net after taxes	20,254	18,651	1,603
Total income	21,945	20,398	1,547
12 mos. gross	558,275	514,228	44,047
Net after taxes	207,426	191,037	16,389
Total income	229,283	212,769	16,514
Sur. aft. chgs.	118,090	.....	.....

*Decrease.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER CO. OF CANADA, LTD, for the year ended September 30—

Gross	$3,446,082	$2,370,914	$1,075,768
Net	419,522	328,981	95,541
Surplus	354,128	235,136	118,992

PACIFIC COAST for September—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	756,737	669,008	671,398
Net after taxes	109,827	108,506	107,307
3 mos. gross	2,265,792	1,987,798	1,910,860
Net after taxes	282,059	376,033	320,035

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16½	17	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	910	920	910	920
Buckeye Pipe Line	415	435	405	425
Chesebrough Mfg	106	*117	107	110
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	550	555	*545	550
Crescent Pipe Line	45	51	45	51
Cumberland Pipe L.	118	118	110	120
Eureka Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
Galena S. Oil	194	196	*193	197
Galena S. Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	207	210	207	210
Indiana Pipe Line	113	117	113	115
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11	11¼	11	11½
National Transit	18	20	18	19
N. Y. Transit	225	230	225	230
Northern Pipe Line	109	112	108	112
Ohio Oil	372	377	*363	366
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	63	68	63	68
Pierce Oil	14½	15	14½	15
Pierce O. cv. 6s, '24	84	86	84	86
Prairie Oil & Gas	545	550	540	545
Prairie Pipe Line	335	340	335	340
Solar Refining	400	410	400	410
Southern Pipe Line	215	220	215	220
South Penn. Oil	525	535	515	525
South Pipe Line	113	118	113	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	367	370	365	370
Standard Oil of Ind.	845	855	835	845
Standard Oil of Kan.	550	560	550	565
Standard Oil of Neb.	630	650	630	650
Standard Oil of Neb. 6%	585	570	570	585
Standard Oil of N. J.	685	690	680	690
Standard Oil of N. Y.	267	260	*258	261
Standard Oil of Ohio.	440	445	440	445
Swan & Finch	129	132	132	137
Union Tank	100	102	101	108
Vacuum Oil	388	388	382	387
Washington Oil	42	47	40	45

*Ex dividend.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.20	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.25
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.88	4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.10
Erie R. R.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.35
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.85	4.55
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.30	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.12
Michigan Central	1916-'30	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'22	5	5.50	4.90
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.50	4.90
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4½@5	4.70	4.40
N. Y. C. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Nor. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6	4.55	4.35
Penn. G. Freight	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.05
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.10	4.70
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'28	5	4.58	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.35	4.30
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.30

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Pearl and Front Street Properties in Trade—East Fiftieth Street Sale for Business—Buys Bronx Plot for Gift—Vincent Astor Transfers Concourse Corner.

Limited dealing but possessing some interesting features characterized the realty market yesterday. In the upper Fifth Avenue retail section a dwelling in Fiftieth Street was purchased for business uses and the downtown centre furnished a good transaction with an element of trade.

The latter deal involved the sale by the Morris Goldstein estate of the five-story business structure at 295½ Pearl Street, between Beekman and Ferry Streets, on plot 17.5 by 102. It was immediately resold by the brokers, the Charles F. Noyes Company, to James J. Moore, who gave in payment the five-story building at 166 Front Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Fletcher Street, on plot 17 by 74. It is leased to Carl Vogt's Sons. For Mr. Moore the Noyes Company placed a $14,000 mortgage on the Pearl Street property at 4 per cent. for five years.

The Front Street property figured in the deal at a valuation of $25,000, and the Pearl Street parcel at $22,500. The Pearl Street building will be altered for rental. Mr. Moore has purchased four downtown buildings recently.

Antique Dealer Buys in 50th Street.

The four-story dwelling at 14 East Fiftieth Street, opposite the Cathedral, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, has been purchased by C. Victor Twiss, a dealer in antiques, now at 12 East Forty-fourth Street. The latter building was recently purchased by the firm of Albert Ashforth for their new offices, and Mr. Twiss will remodel the Fiftieth Street house for his business and move in at an early date. The property was acquired from the Lawyers' Mortgage Company, which bought it at foreclosure about two years ago. It was held at $85,000. The plot is 21 by 100.5.

Royal Scott Gulden was the broker in the sale.

$145,000 Deal on the Heights.

The Nason Realty Company purchased from the Filrose Construction Company 96, 98, and 100 Haven Avenue, a five-story apartment, on a plot 100 by 135. The property was held at $145,000. William J. Fleming negotiated the sale.

Edison Company Buys.

The New York Edison Company has enlarged its holdings in East 103d Street by acquiring No. 123 yesterday from Josephine Thoesen, a three-story dwelling, on lot 15 by 111. The Edison Company recently completed a new power station adjoining. Joseph P. Day was the broker in the transaction.

Buyers for Private Dwelling.

An investing client of Egbert Mills has purchased from the estate of Kate Fanning, 385 Convent Avenue, a three-story private dwelling.

E. K. Van Winkle sold for the estate of Peter Marrow the three-story dwelling at 140 East Sixty-third Street to a client for occupancy, who was represented by Appleton, Perrin & Hoyt, attorneys.

Otto S. Loeb, stock broker, has purchased 36 East Seventy-second Street, a four-story and basement residence, 21 by 102.2, owned and occupied by Alfred Nathan. The dwelling abuts St. James's Church, at Madison Avenue, and is assessed at $60,000.

Madison Avenue Transfer.

The four-story building at 160 Madison Avenue, on the west side, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, plot 24.7 by 95, was transferred yesterday by I. Randolph Jacobs & Brother to a buyer represented by the Lawyers Title and Tr

REAL ESTATE.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser & Auctioneer.
136 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

BUY HER A HOME WITH
YOUR WALL STREET PROFITS.
It's the best and safest way to invest your money. Inspect the beautiful, remodeled private residence at 8 East 92d St., completed with conveniences which will delight even the most frequent and aesthetic. Caretaker on premises.
TOCH REALTY CO., Owners,
320 Fifth Av.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Lorillard Place, lot 50x100; block from 183d Station, 3d Av. Molony, 311 West 4th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 3 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$10 a month buys fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for party to make nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information write Farm, Box 133 Times Downtown.

Small chicken farm; 5-room house; poultry house; ready to move in; plenty of ground for farming, vegetables, &c.; small amount down and $14 monthly. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers at about 50% of former prices choice home sites at MORSEMERE GRANTWOOD, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD, and TEANECK, New Jersey. Also a number of two-family workingmen's homes at Hudson Heights, New Jersey. These prices are recognized as unparalleled bargains by those who have inspected the properties. All within a five-cent-fare zone. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. For further information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

SEASHORE HOTEL OPPORTUNITY.
Hotel, Ocean Av., Ocean City, N. J.; 80 bedrooms; dining rooms seat 75; best location; highest reputation for 21 years; profitable investment. For particulars address L. F. Bomhoff, 821 Chambers St., Gloucester, N. J.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 5 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH.) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OUT of town manufacturer of high grade clothing intends opening New York office and salesroom and wants some non-resident maker of a kindred line, such as gloves, underwear, shirts, hosiery, etc., to share it with him. If interested, address S 157 Times.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN,
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

10TH AVE. STORE,
Bet. 47th and 48th Sts.; single store and basement; rent, $42 per month.
HITCHCOCK & CO., 11 E. 42D ST.

We have offices—large and small—sub-leases basis; uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

PART of store, established downtown district can be had; adapted for either gents' furnishings or shoes. Meyer, 471 Central Park West.

LOFT to rent; 5,000 square feet; Oppenheim-Collins Building; no manufacturing; at reasonable rental. Telephone 2354 Greely.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

To rent, studio house, furnished, all conveniences, eight rooms, two baths; $200 per month; can be seen 12:30 to 1:30. 103 East 15th St.

Bargain. — Ten-room house, yard, improvements, $45 month. Inquire 625 East 163d.

City—Unfurnished.

Three-story and basement one-family house; improvements, 311 East 142d.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Furnished housekeeping cottage wanted in Miami, Fla., with three master's bedrooms, for six weeks beginning Feb. 1. Address Y 865 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4333.

Apartments Handsomely Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1490.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 307 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Handsome parlor floor, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $125.

Furnished—West Side.

73D, 269 WEST.—Furnished sublet apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, Columbus 3974.

80TH, 167 WEST.—Well-furnished apartment, 4 rooms, bath; reference. Holland.

80'S.—Exquisitely furnished 5-room apartment, new building; one or two master bedrooms; sublet season. Details Columbus 3974.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—ALBERT FRANCIS HAGAR, as successor trustee under the deeds of CATHERINE ANN HEDGES, deceased, Plaintiff, against JULIUS KAZEMIER, et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 8th day of November, 1916, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Henry Brady, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, aforesaid commonly known and designated as No. 12 Monroe Street and Bounded and Described as follows, viz:—BEGINNING at a point in the Southerly side of Monroe Street and distant about One hundred and seventy-five feet and eleven inches (175 ft. 11 in.) from the Southeasterly corner of Monroe Street and Catharine Street and running thence Southerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the Easterly side of Catharine Street about sixty-one feet ten and one-quarter inches (61 ft. 10¼ in.); thence Easterly and parallel with the said Southerly side of Monroe Street about twenty-five feet (25 ft.); thence Northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the Easterly side of Catharine Street about sixty-one feet and one and one-half inches (61 ft. 1½ in.) to the said Southerly side of Monroe Street and thence Westerly along the said Southerly side of Monroe Street about twenty-five feet and two inches (25 ft. 2 in.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several directions and dimensions more or less.

Dated, New York, November 13th, 1916.
EDWARD A. McSHANE, Referee.
GEORGE W. STUDY,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
60 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 12 Monroe Street.

The approximate amount of the fees or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $11,531.68 with interest thereon from the 1st day of November, 1916, together with costs and allowance amounting to $335.84 with interest from November 8th, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $501.82 and interest.

Dated, New York, November 13th, 1916.
EDWARD A. McSHANE, Referee.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by HENRY BRADY, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, November 29th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 807, 3rd floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., 4 packages lace, 1 cameo, 12 pieces wool underwear, 1 piece bleached cotton cloth, 1 piece cloth, 462 cigarettes, and 50 cigars.

The goods will be on exhibition Tuesday, November 28, 1916.

Dated New York, November 10, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy, including cuts, matrices or drawings of illustrations, must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to insertion; for the Sunday edition of The Times finally approved copy must be delivered before Friday night.—Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

91ST, 15 WEST.—To sublet, a furnished apartment, 8 rooms and bath. Apt. 3 West.

92D, 1 WEST.—An attractive furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 2 baths, elevator. Apply on premises, 4th floor west.

98TH, 307 WEST, (Schuyler Arms Hotel, near Riverside Drive.)— Beautifully furnished apartment, six, seven large, warm rooms and large kitchen, shower baths; strictly high class; $100 and $135 monthly; immediate possession; all night elevator, telephone, and maid service. Phone 3964 Riverside.

101ST, 205 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished apartments, 6 and 7 large warm rooms, shower baths, and large kitchen; strictly high class; $100 and $135 month; immediate possession; all night elevator, telephone, and maid service. Phone 3964 Riverside.

BROADWAY, in 70's.—3 Beautiful rooms and bath; immediate possession; long or short lease; beautifully furnished, all improvements, southern exposure. Col. 2564. Apt. 33.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 888.—Beautifully furnished 5-room apartment; $100; front.

FOR season or year—3 to 10 rooms, furnished; $75 to $600 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED sublet apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE, 420, (Corner of 114th.)—Modern fireproof building; has exquisitely furnished corner apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths; 12th floor; overlooking Hudson; library, music, drawing room, and dining room connecting with French doors; ideal for entertaining; cut glass, silver, linen; $330 month short lease, $300 long lease; immediate possession. Private phone, 972 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 408, (cor. 119th.)—Most beautiful section on the Drive; 8 rooms, 2 baths; completely furnished. Apply Manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Will sublet my attractively furnished six-room, two-bath, four months or longer.

Unfurnished—East Side.

60TH, 45 EAST.—Second or third floor, just remodeled into kitchenette apartments, one on a floor; hardwood floors, electric lights; splendid for bachelor or light housekeeping. Phone 767 Plaza.

PARK AV., 1,229, (S. E. corner 90th, Maple Court.)—7 rooms, 2 baths, all light, $1,000. A Brandstein, agent, 74 Broadway.

Unfurnished—West Side.

68TH, 1 WEST, (cor. Central Park West.)—Three-room apartment, rent $62.50 unfurnished, $72.50 furnished.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Handsome two or three room suite non-housekeeping; high class; references.

180TH ST., 660 WEST; 180TH ST., 661 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Very high-class elevator apartment houses, spacious rooms with every newest improvement; 4 rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $42. Inquire Supt.

1,945 SEVENTH AV., (117TH.)
Select apartments; seven large, light rooms, bath; steam, electricity; hall boy; rent $65. AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST ST.

THE HUNTINGTON,
234-238 West 21st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720 Apply Superintendent, on premises.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED, by man, wife, and maid, furnished apartment, west side, about 5 rooms and bath, from Dec. 15 till April; state price. Address Kerker, Tottenville, S. I. Telephone 1062 J Tottenville.

WANTED—Furnished apartments, all sizes, in high-class buildings, east or west side, for clients desiring immediate and future possession. Loton H. Slawson Company, 171 Madison Av.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. FRED'K L. HURT, AEOLIAN HALL. VANDERBILT 4185.

Unfurnished.

COUPLE wish unfurnished apartment, 4 or 5 rooms; reasonable. K 62 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Pleasant large room, suitable two; steam heat; southern exposure.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite; room with piano; single room; running water.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's room; month, $35; year lease; references.

78TH ST., EAST.—Suite, large rooms; bachelor, married couple; breakfast optional. Phone Lenox 4993.

West Side.

12TH ST., 54 WEST.—Unusually large and medium, en suite, with and without private baths; steam heat; excellent table. Weinberg.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Large back parlor, modern conveniences; open grate fire; telephone; references.

13TH, 200 WEST.—Nice, large outside room; all conveniences. Apt. 6-N.

21ST, 221 WEST.—Comfortable room; bath; steam heat; private family; $3. Brown.

23D, 455 WEST.—Private house; floor, three rooms; rent singly; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, high-class house; bachelors; references.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nice warm rooms, $2 upward weekly; gentlemen. Phone Hughes.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room, all conveniences; bath, telephone; gentlemen only.

50TH, 65 WEST. — Nicely furnished small rooms; comfortable; telephone; $2.50, $4, $4.

67TH, 310 WEST.—Pleasant room, southern exposure; suitable for one or two business gentlemen; private house; references.

67TH, 328 WEST.—Clean rooms; modern improvements; elevator apartment; two adjoining rooms, suitable two gentlemen; light housekeeping. Blanke, 4th floor.

68TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room, bath adjoining; also handsome room with piano.

58TH, 350 WEST.—Large, heated private bath; southern exposure; telephone, continuous hot water.

67TH, (Central Park WEST.)—Large room, facing Park; reasonable Bartlett, Columbus 5962.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms in handsome private apartment; elevator; all conveniences.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small attractive rooms, with or without bath; private house.

68TH, 74 WEST. — Rooms; private bath; newly decorated, opened; telephone; central location.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Newly furnished top floor large room, bath, telephone, electricity. F. G. Mattern.

70TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; business man; appointment. Telephone Johnson, 948 Madison.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; electricity, steam heat; gentleman. December.

70TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive room; lavatory; business man; appointment only. Johnson, 948 Madison.

70TH, 117 WEST.—Medium sized front room; bedroom floor; telephone; reference.

71ST, 135 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ENTIRE FIRST-FLOOR EXTENSION; BATH, KITCHENETTE; ELECTRICITY, STEAM.

71ST, 242 WEST.—Attractive room; bath; private family; gentleman. Call mornings or evenings.

71ST, 314 WEST.—Attractive southern room, rear, one flight; improvements; private bath, tiled.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Large room and bath; heat, electricity; private house; reasonable; references. 1242 Columbus.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated room with private bath; telephone.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Small or large rooms, furnished or unfurnished; private family; high class.

74TH, 256 WEST.—Well-furnished room, with bath; private family; references required.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front rooms; first class. Apt. 54.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Large southern room, twin beds, dressing room; also small room.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean rooms; private bath; electricity; hall room; references.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Comfortable hall room; floor with bath; electricity; continuous hot water.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large room; also small; southern exposure; references.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; private bath; phone, electricity, hot water, and steam heat.

77TH ST., 108 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, bath; refined New England Christian family; reasonable.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive, medium-sized front room; lavatory; references.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Real home; beautiful rooms; home comforts; electricity and telephone.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, sunny rooms; well heated; continuous hot water; references.

82D, 109 WEST.—Front room, with front bedroom; suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

82D, 111 WEST.—Large room; all accommodations; private family; references. Carroll. Schuyler 8388.

82D, 118 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; bath, piano; references; private house. Klein.

82D, 8 WEST.—Desirable kitchenette; also large, sunny room; all conveniences.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

88D, 11 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms; overlooking park; home comforts.

84TH, 268 WEST, (Near West End.)—Outside rooms; electricity, lavatories; gentlemen; breakfast. Hawkins.

85TH, 204 WEST.—Large bedroom, adjoining bath. Call or telephone 4322 Schuyler. Hamner.

85TH, WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Southern exposure; electricity, elevator; private; references. Schuyler 2739.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Medium-sized and single rooms, bath, electricity, suitable gentlemen.

86TH, 126 WEST.—Medium room; private bath; suitable two gentlemen; also smaller room.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, medium rooms, private bath, kitchenette, electricity.

88TH, 330 WEST. — Handsomely appointed house; large, small rooms; electric; telephone; steam.

91ST, 59 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, light rooms, each with dressing rooms; running water; electricity; parquet floors; private bath; second floor; small private family.

93D, 205 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms, single, suites, private baths; large closets, electrically lighted; electricity; high-class private house.

96TH, 125 WEST.—Large, warm, attractive rooms; all conveniences; select; reasonable. Riverside 9065.

96TH, 320 WEST.—Attractive, sunny parlor; subway; electricity, phone; one flight. Brunnsman.

97TH, 64 WEST. — Two beautiful rooms, southern exposure; bath; single, en suite; continuous hot water, telephone; private house; convenient transportation.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Unusual Winter opportunity; large room or suite, adjoining bath; gentleman or couple. Apartment 9.

99TH, 206 WEST.—Front or side; quiet home; gentleman; references. Benedict.

100TH, 216 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished room in private apartment for one or two gentlemen; new fireproof building. Hurt. 12C. Riverside 5829.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; select environment; nicely furnished, bath, telephone.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; private family; best references required. Wilson.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful large room; running water; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

115TH, 620 WEST, Apt. 62.—Delightful southwest, overlooking river and Drive; excellent transportation.

115TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Attractive outside sunny room; shower bath. Apt. 31.

115TH, 401 WEST, (Apt. 84.)—Adjoining rooms; overlooking park; suitable for two.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; electric lights; bath; subway. Apt. 3.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Well-furnished corner suite; smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 51.

122D, 137 WEST.—Single, well-heated room; running water; private house; subway.

124TH, 506 WEST.—Large, sunny room; comfortably furnished; suitable one, two gentlemen; electricity; phone; elevator; moderate. Wiggins, 2-E.

124TH, 557 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable room, near bath; gentleman; well-kept apartment. Karlson.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large three-window front room, second floor, adjoining bath; spacious closets; gentleman; $4.50; American family; references.

137TH, 602 WEST, (Apt. 36.)—Two rooms, comfortably furnished; one suitable two; subway.

141ST, 531 WEST.—Large, warm room; running water; electricity; phone; private house; gentleman.

141ST, 605 WEST.—Large, sunny, outside room; elevator; gentlemen; references. Love.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front; southern exposure; scrupulously clean; gentlemen. Apt. 27.

143D, 617 WEST.—Large room, outside, sunny; near Drive; elevator; references. F24.

147TH, 604 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large, light room; private bath; private house.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 391.—Pleasant, well furnished, warm room, $3.50 week. Charlton.

CLAREMONT AV., (Riverside Drive and 116th St.)—Beautiful, large, outside room; high-class apartment house; 10th floor; strictly private family. Miss Lorraine, 440 Riverside Drive. Tel. 6094 Morningside.

COMFORTABLY furnished room; private house; all conveniences; gentleman. Audubon 7191 before noon.

COMFORTABLY furnished suite, private entrance; modern conveniences. 5574 Schuyler, before 12.

HOME for responsible gentleman desiring first-class conditions with family of three adults. Phone 3908 Morningside, Apt. 20.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 20, (116th.) — Three rooms; private bath; southern exposure; suitable for business men; rent single; telephone; elevator; electricity; steam; shower; private family. Apt. 22.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. (110th St. Subway.)—Elegantly furnished suite, facing Drive, $65 a month; twelfth floor; private family; single room, $25 a month; private bath. Phone 972 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms, modern conveniences, gentlemen. (Davis.) apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th Subway.)—Nicely furnished rooms; home cooking. Apt. 4D.

ST. FRANCIS HOUSE,
359 West 59th St.
Newly furnished residence for women; references required. Chelsea 7750. Board optional.

WEST END, 896.—Large front room, adjoining bath; steam; phone; electricity; $8.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN with small family, west side, between 70th-100th. N 186 Times.

Unfurnished.

WANTED, room for painting studio; light on both sides, if possible. Telephone Schuyler 3302.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

11TH ST., 26 EAST.—Select locality; handsomely furnished rooms; running water; superior table.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; reference.

21ST ST., 145 EAST—(Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; private baths; electricity; steam heat; references.

38TH, 156 EAST.
A comfortable room; wholesome meals.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms with board; table board; references.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern improvements; electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

MADISON AV., 213.—Large, small rooms, with or without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.) — Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; electricity, phone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Table board; rooms, with or without bath; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms with board; private baths; southern exposure; table guests.

58TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

61ST ST., 159 EAST.—Beautiful rooms, steam heat, hot water; excellent table. Weinberg.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Suite; particular people; private baths; steam; electricity; parlor dining room; also smaller rooms; Southern cooking.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 159 WEST. — Large rooms; desirable home; near "L," surface; reference.

73D, 302 WEST.—Two small, well heated rooms, excellent board, near subway.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath, steam heat.

77TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable room, fourth floor, with board; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—THE PUTNAM.
Rooms, with board; high grade.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—" A good place to live "; all new, high-type furnishings, pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST, (THE GEORGIAN.)
Rooms, board and general services are kept up to a high standard.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; finest table; private; homelike house; references.

90TH ST, 312 WEST.—Charming house, accessible, quiet neighborhood; exceptional accommodations for couple appreciating refined surroundings and service.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Large room, suitable two or three; table guests; electricity, telephone.

93D, 21 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, well heated; excellent cuisine; L; table boarders.

100TH, 216 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Private American family can accommodate 1 or 2 gentlemen in high-class apartment. Hurt, 12C. Riverside 5829.

102D, 244 WEST.—Adult family desiring suite; refined private home; apply; references.

BOARD WANTED.

West Side.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

130TH, 61 WEST.—Ideal block; homelike in every respect; attractive rooms; home cooking.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cosy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Room. Comforts.
Weekly, $10-$15 per adult, with meals.
THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I.
71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 879 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Attractive rooms in exclusive boarding house; running water. Phone 9057 Schuyler. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; superior board, $12 weekly. 7726 Morningside. Parnell.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.) — Attractive, large, sunny rooms, suitable two; separate beds; references; automatic elevator; table guests.

WEST END AV., 844.—Double, sunny room; best home table; steam, electricity.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO American girls wish home with refined French family; references. S 117 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year 'round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, TOWANDA, PENN.—Thoroughly heated, attractive rooms, en suite, with bath; excellent food; trained nurses' home; automobile or horses free; terms moderate; booklet.

NURSE would give constant care to helpless, chronic patient or ill tubercular cases in her own home; $25 per week. Y 254 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALCO six-cylinder landaulet, perfect condition; will sacrifice to make quick sale. 438 67th St., Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL 1916
CADILLAC RUNABOUT.

Brand new tires.

Motor in excellent condition.
Has been driven about 5,000 miles.

Paint, upholstery, and top in fine shape.

This car has the regular equipment of Delco starter, electric lights, demountable rims, Warner speedometer, mirror, &c. There is plenty of room for three people and lots of room underneath the rear deck for storage space; special divided compartment back of the seat, which makes it very nice for touring purposes.

Prismatic lens and a complete set of tools are included.

Price is reasonable.

HOUSE OF CADILLAC,
536 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
See ART SCHLOBOHM,
Used Car Manager.
Phone Mulberry 3240.

BUICK 1915 light 5 passenger touring; used privately; condition throughout like new; cost $1,000 without extras; accept $450; owner needs cash. 150 West 55th.

CADILLAC "8," 1916, LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, LANDAULETTE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, COUPE.
WHITE, 1916, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, BROUGHAM.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1915, 6-40 BROUGHAM.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
S. G. V., 1914, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
S. G. V., 1914, COUPE, WIRE WHEELS.
CADILLAC, 1914, BROUGHAM, wire wheels.
MANY OTHERS. DAILY ARRIVALS.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER, NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1916 SUPER 6 TOURING, BARGAIN.
BUICK 1916 LITTLE-6 ROADSTER, $675.
HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET.
MERCER RACEABOUT, $850.
BISHOP, McCONNICK & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger landaulet. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

COLE, 1916, Model 8-80, 7-passenger touring, driven 1,500 miles; an exceptionally good-looking, used car; can be bought at a very low price.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,248 Fulton St., B'klyn. Decatur 4004.

COLE 1916.—Chummy roadster; driven 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

COLE 1915 light 6, 7-passenger, just overhauled and repainted; bargain.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,248 Fulton St., B'klyn. Decatur 4004.

DODGE 1916-15 runabout and touring cars; every car has been gone over in our own repair shop and in first-class condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,248 Fulton St., B'klyn. Decatur 4004.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—Practically new 5-passenger touring automobile; only run 6,000 miles; luxuriously equipped, including electric lights, self-starter, extra tires, tubes, tools; absolutely mechanically perfect; sacrifice $300 immediately; inspection. Edward's Garage, 287 Morris Av., near 139th.

LIMOUSINE bodies, new, half price; used ones cheap. Century Co., 1,700 Broadway.

MERCER 1915 touring, with extra convertible senger touring; fully equipped; cost $1,290; Can be seen at 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

NATIONAL, 1916, seven-passenger 5 touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE touring car, 1918-14, 6-cylinder, 40-45 horse power, good condition; reasonable. Goodrich Co., 325-31 West 49th. Telephone Columbus 356.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 touring, perfect condition, Stutz bearcat speedster, 1916, five wire wheels, Silvertown cord tires. Bargains. Columbus 9869.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 touring cars reasonable. Apt. 4D, 552 Riverside Drive.

OVERLAND Limousine car, seven-passenger, special limousine body; mechanically perfect; would make a handsome taxi. Can be seen at Bretton Hall Garage, 150 West 85d St.; inquire for Mr. Loeffler's car, or telephone Schuyler 8152.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car in excellent condition; special bargain; time payments arranged if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 50th St.

PACKARD 1916 runabout, fully equipped; mileage 4,200; $1,800.
PACKARD 1916 7 pass. touring car.
PACKARD 1916 5 pass. touring car.
PACKARD 1916 7 pass. touring car, wire wheels.
PACKARD 1912 48 6 cyl. 6 pass. touring, Westinghouse air springs.
STUDEBAKER Series 17 3 pass. 6 cyl. cabriolet; only run 1,100 miles.
STEVENS DURYEA 1911 6 cyl. 5 pass. touring.
COLE 1916 8 cyl. 7 pass. touring, $700.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1911 7 pass. limousine, Westinghouse air springs, extra tour. body.
WINTON 1913 6 cyl. 7 pass. touring car, fully equipped; can be bought right.
MARION 1914 6 cyl. roadster; self-starter, electric lights; $300.
AMERICAN 1914 6 cyl. roadster, starter and lights.
CADILLAC 1913 7 passenger touring.
HEWITT 3-ton truck in running order; panel body.
PACKARD 3-ton truck, with rack side body.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
359-361 Halsey St.,
Newark, N. J.

PACKARD (1916) landaulet, 3-38 H. P.
ROLLS-ROYCE (1913) landaulet.
MARMON (1916) club roadster; like-new.
F. TURNER. Phone 606 Greeley.

PACKARD, 1914, 6-48, seven passenger touring; good condition; $800. Columbus 8322. Karp.

PACKARDS.—Elegant cars; $2.50 hour; special rate. Yale-Harvard game. 1200 Circle.

PEERLESS cabriolet, 1916; appearance and condition like new; cost $2,600; reasonable cash offer takes same. 150 West 55th.

PIERCE-ARROW CAR, 48 H. P., $1,100 cash; limousine top; cost $2,200; touring top, almost new; car not run over 3,500 miles; thorough repair; 1918 model. Address "Private Owner," Box 84 Times.

PIERCE-ARROW, seven-passenger touring car, 1912 model, with slip covers, electric connections, in perfect condition; two brand-new shoes; at your own price. Can be seen at Bretton Hall Garage, 150 West 85d St.; inquire for Mr. Loeffler's car, or telephone Schuyler 8152.

PIERCE-ARROW 38 limousine cheap; elegant condition. Mitnick, 127 West 80th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

POPE HARTFORD landaulet, 1912; newly repainted; perfect mechanical condition; extra tire; immediate sale for highest offer. M 259 Times Downtown.

RENAULT Sedan, perfect condition; electrically equipped; mileage 2,000; full equipment; including two new tires, rims; best offer before Sunday noon takes. Mapp, 56 West 66th St.

REO, 1916.—Private family must sacrifice almost new Reo, six cylinder, seven passenger touring; fully equipped; cost $1,200; accept $750. 159 West 55th St.

SIMPLEX 1911.—50 h. p. touring. Would make excellent truck. First-class condition, $650. Harrold, Motor Car Company, 223 West 54th St., Pierce-Arrow Agents.

STEARNS, 1915, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

STEVENS-DURYEA Limousine, seven-passenger, in perfect condition; will sacrifice. Telephone Columbus 5161.

STUDEBAKER 1916.—4 cylinder, 7 passenger; good condition and appearance; $550. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

STUTZ 1916 SPECIAL BULLDOG.
MERCER 1915 4 PASS. SPORTY MODEL.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX, 4,300 MILES.
BECKER, 1,777 B'WAY. COLUMBUS 6336.

WINTON, 1915, light six; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOCARS, 4-ORDS, and other commercial cars to hire by hour, day, week, month, year. H. S. Auto Renting Co., 433 West 18th St. Phone Chelsea 2196.

BEAUTIFUL Delaunay Belleville brougham town car; new paint and upholstery; by week or month. Bard, 114 West 50th.

BENZ.—Luxurious Benz limousine, 50 H. P., Westinghouse springs; for rent monthly; reasonable. Riverside 9234. Keister, 137 West 88th St.

FOR HIRE—Limousine cars reasonable. Schmaltz, 322 East 67th. Plaza 5217.

FORD SEDAN wanted, 1916; will pay cash for bargain. O. Allyn, 400 First National Bank Bldg., Bridgeport, Conn.

PACKARD limousine, recent model; driver service; excellent livery; reasonable rate. 645 Circle.

PACKARD limousine; excellent service, day or month; reasonable rates. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

PACKARD limousines; hour, day, month; special rates football games. Greenlies. Columbus 9021.

PACKARD 6 limousine for hire; new car. 4300 Plaza.

PACKARD six cylinder; Lozier touring service. Plaza 5440.

PIERCE, PACKARD, football game, $30; hourly $2.50, monthly $300. Circle 447.

TO HIRE.—Packard, Fiat, Metallurgique limousines; monthly; Fruckor, 1 Manhattan Av., Riverside 1961.

FALE-HARVARD GAME. — Rent Packard Twin-six for trip, week end, or month. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Telephones 4219—5380 Bryant.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED.—Garage for car, limousine body, north of 42d St. and south of 59th St., or west side; all year round if garage is satisfactory. Z 246 Times Annex.

FORD Sedan, 1916, wanted; will pay cash for bargain. O. Allyn, 400 First National Bank Bldg., Bridgeport, Conn.

PACKARD, late model seven-passenger closed car for cash. Columbus 7301.

Automobile Storage.

P. B

SAW AN EASIER LIFE IN HARRIMAN JEWELS

Bank's Trusted Clerk Tells of Ambition That Brought Debts, That Dulled Scruples.

NOT FIRST CHANCE TO STEAL

Relates with Tears and Trembling Lip Career from Farm Boy to Final Downfall.

Desire to put his wife and children on a plane higher than his salary of $35 a week would permit and to pay his debts were the excuses given by Arthur P. Daggett, a gray-haired and trusted employe of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, for stealing $68,000 worth of jewels owned by Mrs. E. H. Harriman. With all of the plunder except a $10,000 diamond regained, and that located, the case yesterday turned to an investigation of the motives that impelled the previously respected bank employe to take the first misstep of his life and involve himself and his brother, Orville, in disgrace.

After hearing Daggett's story the police yesterday arrested Max Manne, a jeweler, of 208 West Street, who is accused of buying the $10,000 stone that is still missing. According to Manne, he sold it to Jacob Schoen, a diamond merchant at 6 Maiden Lane, but the police had not reported its recovery last night.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the brothers were taken from their cells to the office of Deputy Police Commissioner Lord, where District Attorney Swann questioned them and also Manne. At the very outset Arthur Daggett took the burden of answering upon himself, though his ashen lips sometimes trembled and were silent, and he paused frequently to weep.

He was born on a farm near Newport, Vt., near the Canadian line, and worked as any farmer's boy might until nearly 20, when he yielded to a yearning for the city, and journeyed West, halting at Minneapolis. After a few years there he worked in Philadelphia, then came to New York in 1890.

He held various jobs, and at one time was Superintendent of the Fischer bluing works in West Eleventh Street, near the North River. In 1908 he was employed as an attendant in the safe deposit vaults of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, 475 Fifth Avenue. Shortly afterward he was advanced to be custodian and put in charge of guarding the vaults, where millions in valuables are kept.

In the meanwhile he had married and two children had been born. In the hope that his boys might grow up in a refined environment he moved to Larchmont. For a time his salary was ample and the family lived in comparative luxury, but soon costs began to mount and Daggett found his $35 salary was not paying his bills.

While facing these circumstances he one day found a diamond-studded watch which a patron of the bank had dropped. The price of the watch would have helped his needs, but debt had not yet deadened Daggett's scruples. So he returned it and was rewarded. He felt better for overcoming temptation, Daggett admitted, but he added, rather bitterly, "It didn't make things any easier at home."

Then opportunity came again, and Daggett yielded in his need for money. On the afternoon of May 24 Mrs. E. H. Harriman came down into the vault, took out a quantity of gems, and went into a booth, provided for the purpose, to examine them. When she left the vault chamber she requested Daggett to close the Harriman box.

This he did, and when he looked through the booth, he declared, he found a great lot of jewelry lying on the floor. For a time, Daggett said, he hesitated, weighing the risk. Then he put the gems into his pocket and tried to silence his conscience.

His plan, he said yesterday, was to hold the jewels to see whether any one claimed them; if any one did he would "find" them; if not, he intended to keep them. Days slipped by, then weeks, the gems meanwhile reposing in a pocket in an old pair of trousers hanging in his room in his home at Larchmont.

Something, Daggett said yesterday, he could not explain just what, kept him worrying about the fortune hanging up there in his home, and he went to his brother, Orville Daggett, living at 422 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, and turned over many of the gems to him. One jewel, a $17,000 ruby, he left in the old trousers pocket, where it was found by the police.

Eventually Daggett took a ruby valued at $10,000 down to the jewelry store of Max Manne, 208 West Street. Daggett told Manne he had lent a friend $100 on the stone and wanted to dispose of it. When Daggett asked only $500 Manne was disposed to drop the deal, but Mrs. Manne, entering the store, recognized Daggett as having once worked around the corner in the Fischer bluing works. Manne told District Attorney Swann yesterday that when Mrs. Manne recalled Daggett's face he no longer hesitated about closing the bargain.

Before paying over the money the jeweler took the ruby downtown, where he learned the true value of it. When Daggett called next day for the money, Manne paid him, but only after Daggett had made out a bill of sale for $1,000. The extra $500 that never was paid, Manne explained, was put in so that if his shop should be robbed he could collect his insurance more readily.

Then Daggett took another stone and sold it to another pawnbroker, whose name the police did not give out. This stone subsequently passed to seven other persons and was recovered only when some one tried to sell it to a big Fifth Avenue concern. This attempt gave Inspector Faurot and his men their first direct clue. The Inspector said yesterday that by a process of elimination he had centred his suspicions on Daggett, but could not take action because he lacked direct evidence. Tracing the course of the ruby, Faurot at last obtained a description that fitted Daggett.

On Thursday he went to the Farmers Loan and Trust Company and descending into the vaults came face to face with Daggett. Following his usual policy, Inspector Faurot accused the elderly man pointblank of stealing the gems. Caught off his guard and, as he said yesterday, "tired of the worry of it all," Daggett uttered not a word of denial.

He was arrested and taken to Headquarters, where his amplified story resulted in the arrest of his brother, Orville, an auditor's clerk, employed by the International Mercantile Marine, 11 Broadway, at first disclaimed all knowledge of his brother's theft, but broke down and admitted his part in the affair.

The brothers will be arraigned today at 9 o'clock in Jefferson Market Court—Arthur to plead to a charge of grand larceny, and Orville as an accomplice.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Arthur P. Daggett, under arrest for stealing Mrs. E. H. Harriman's jewels, lived in a modest home on Murray Avenue, Chatsworth Heights, a select residence section of Larchmont. The Daggetts made no show until last July, when Daggett had his grounds beautified with shrubs and flowers and laid out a tennis court. Neighbors say that lately the Daggetts have been living extravagantly, and it is reported that they are in debt in Larchmont.

ASSAILS FORD'S PLANS.

River Rouge Factories Would Cripple Detroit, Says Business Man.

DETROIT, Nov. 24.—Andrew H. Green of Detroit, General Manager of a large manufacturing concern situated near River Rouge, a suburb, testified today before a Court Commissioner that the plan of Henry Ford, President of the Ford Motor Car Company, to build great blast furnaces on the River Rouge would "be a calamity," so far as Detroit business was concerned.

Green's testimony was given at the hearing of a temporary injunction obtained against Ford by John F. Dodge and Horace E. Dodge to restrain Ford from using the profits of his company to develop its business. Dodge Brothers, who are local automobile manufacturers, are seeking to have the temporary injunction made permanent.

According to Green, the construction of a large plant or of several factories on River Rouge would seriously cripple the transportation facilities from Toledo. A great amount of coal, steel, and iron comes to Detroit via Toledo, he said, and to reach this city must be transported through the River Rouge district. Constant opening of drawbridges over River Rouge to allow ore boats to pass would cause a congestion of freight traffic, he asserted.

Major Harry Burgess of the United States Army Engineering Corps testified that he considered Mr. Ford's plans for River Rouge furnaces were practical.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible School, 9:45 A. M. Thursday at 8 P. M., Mid-Week Bible Study. No meeting Nov. 30, 1916. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH. During erection of our new building, 92d and Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"Christ at the Door." 8—"The Fight for Religious Freedom in the Army." A statement of some fundamental Baptist principles.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the COVENANT 327 West 83d Street. Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor. Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Rev. E. Herbert Dutton } Ministers. Dr. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FT. WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, 124-128 Wadsworth Av.—Rev. E. J. Bosworth. 11 A. M.—"The Book for the Nations." 8 P. M.—"The Appeal of the Home"

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way, 104th St. Rev. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor. Worship with sermon, 11 and 8.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQ. Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "Gratitude a Fine Art," 8 P. M., "Is Washington Square Bohemia?"

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST. REV. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. 10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by Dr. EATON, 30 East 31st St. Subject: "The High Cost of Living." 11 A. M.—"The Rainbow of Promise"—a Thanksgiving Sermon. 8 P. M.—"Investments: Good and Bad." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AVENUE, NEAR 127TH STREET. REV. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D.D. 10 A. M.—PROF. LUCY M. SALMON. 11 A. M.—"Permanent Source of Thanksgiving." 8 P. M.—"Maunder's "Song of Thanksgiving." With address on "Rabindranath Tagore."

PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. 11 A. M.—"EXPERIMENTAL CHRISTIANITY THE REFUTATION OF THEORETICAL INFIDELITY." (Seventh in Series on "THE TREASON OF MODERN THEOLOGY.") Dr. Haldeman will give a summary of the previous addresses and present the refutation of which each Christian may be capable.) 8 P. M.—"THE GREAT SEPARATION THAT WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE COMING OF CHRIST. SOME OF THOSE WHO WILL BE LEFT BEHIND TO THE TERRIBLE TRIBULATION NOW DRAWING NIGH: UNREGENERATE CHURCH MEMBERS, CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS, ANNIHILATIONISTS, AND ALL WHO PROFESS THE NAME OF CHRIST, BUT DENY THE VIRGIN BIRTH, THE DEITY AND THE BLOOD OF CHRIST." (Seventh in Series on "THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.")

Friday Night, December 1, 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman will deliver his address on "THE TABERNACLE." ILLUSTRATED BY A CHART AND LARGE MODEL.

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—"Thanksgiving for Thee." 8 P. M.—"Students of City College."

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

THANKSGIVING SUNDAY. NEW CHURCH, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., REV. JULIAN SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday school, 10 A. M. Church service, 11. The pastor will preach. Subject: "Gratitude as a Test."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. 11 A. M. In the Dr. Jefferson, preaches; 8 P. M., "Musical Service"; Thursday, 11 A. M., Thanksgiving Service, sermon by the Pastor, Dr. Jefferson.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, (Deem's Memorial.) 309 West 57th St., Rev. PAUL MANSFIELD SPENCER, 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11 and 8.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Preaching at 11 and 8. Dr. FINIS IDLEMAN, 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker: Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Thanksgiving." Special Music. Dr. Murray gives Bible Interpretations Wednesday evening, at 8:15, Hotel Marie Antoinette

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. Speaker, DR. FELIX ADLER, at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Outlook on the Future of the Human Race from the Ethical Point of View."

JEWISH.

"BETH-EL TEMPLE," Fifth Ave. at 76th Street. REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN. Saturday Morning (Sermon), 10:30. Sunday Morning at 11. "GRATITUDE WITH APOLOGY—A THANKSGIVING SERMON."

CONGREGATION SHAARI ZEDEK OF Harlem, 26 West 118th St., New York City. —Rabbi Paul Chertoff will speak Saturday, 11 A. M., Nov. 25, "The Abuse of Privilege."

FREE SYNAGOGUE. CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45. DR. WISE WILL PREACH "A THANKSGIVING SERMON: AMERICA'S GLORIES AND DANGERS." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "The Ten Commandments as a Religion." Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. S. R. Cohen of Brooklyn on "Summer Religion," Monday, 11 A. M. sharp, Dr. Enelow on "Waste pieces of Fiction in the Bible," Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 30, at 11 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "Patriotism and Religion." Daily noon service, 12:30. All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, Lenox Av., at 120th St.—Dr. M. H. Harris. Sat. Nov. 25—"Limits of Inquiry." Dec. 1—"The Relative Future of the Jew."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH Broadway & 93d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th Street and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

CHELSEA, St. Washington Av. and 178th St. Pastor: REV. F. C. HARDING. Evangelistic services at 11 and 8 by members of the Chapman Alexander Party. Meetings during week at 8 P. M.

GRACE, 104th, near Columbus.—Christian F. Reisener, 11, "Habit of Happiness." 7:45, "Who Are Fools?" Bellringers Quartet play.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Worth M. Tippy, D.D. 8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Ralph W. Sockman. Garrett's "Harvest Cantata," by the Choir. 10 A. M.—Bible Classes for Men and Women. 6-8 P. M.—Friendship Hour, Epworth League. Thursday, 11 A. M., Thanksgiving Service. Address, Rev. Ralph W. Sockman.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.—Rev. C. C. Marshall, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. "Sunny Religion"; Pictures, Growing Cotton. Cotton bolls given away. Thanksgiving sermon by Bishop Wilson Wednesday, 8 P. M.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PARK AVE. CHURCH, corner 86th St. 10 A. M.—MARCUS M. MARKS, "The High Cost of Living." 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Dr. Jamieson.

ST. ANDREW'S, The Fireside Church, West 76th St., East of Broadway. Fred Winslow Adam, D. D. 11—Continuation of the sermon on "Temptations of the City." 11 A. M.—Thursday, Union Thanksgiving Service. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall on "The Larger Patriotism."

ST. JAMES, Madison Avr and 126th St., Rev. ARCHEY DECATUR BALL, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Soul of the Nation." 8 P. M.—National Hymn Night.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Soul's Thanksgiving." 8 P. M.—Rev. Lewis E. Christian.

UNION, 48th St., West of Broadway. T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor. 11—"What Is a Christian?" 8—"Faults and Ideals of Young Men." Special music—choir, Mr. Eusch, violinist; Mr. Transom, 'cellist.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW THOUGHT.

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d Street. Sunday, 11 A. M. Healing meetings, Friday, 8 P. M. Reading room open daily.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE. Next meeting Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 8 P. M., Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th.

MILES VILLA FAULKNER PAGE Is speaking Sundays, 8 P. M., Hotel Marie Antoinette, 66th St., Broadway. Subject, tomorrow, "The Miracle of Self-Healing." All are welcome.

MRS. ANNA W. MILLS, Aeolian Hall, Room 1017, 11 A. M.—General subject: The Science of Being—and of Existence—Practical talks on subjects vital to the Daily Life and to Spiritual Advancement. All welcome.

MRS. MARY CHAPIN, the Biltmore. Sunday Service 11:15 A. M. Subject: "The Gospel of Gladness." Arthur Georges, concert baritone, will sing. Class Monday, 3 o'clock, 512 5th Av.

"NEW THOUGHT IN THE HOME," Sunday, Nov. 26th, 3:15 P. M., Empire Hotel, 63d Street at Broadway. Mrs. GRACE NEIMAN, Speaker.

SECOND CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND. GENEALOGICAL HALL, 226 West 58th St. WALTER GOODEAR (of New York) will speak at 11:15. Silent Meeting 10:45. ALL WELCOME.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE. Sunday Service 130 West 71st St., 11 A. M. Meetings: Tuesdays, 3 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8:15 P. M.; Fridays, 3 P. M. and 8:15 P. M.; daily noon meetings except on Saturdays. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d. Mrs. Van Marter speaks both services. 11—"The Power of Advertising." 8—"The Increasing Power of Blessing."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 60th St. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. HUGH BLACK at 4:30 P. M. Special music, each service, by full choir of three quartettes and orchestra. Solo quartette: Mme. Fassett-Sterling, soprano; Mme. Mulford-Hunt, alto; Delos Becker, tenor; Andrea Sarto, baritone; Harry M. Gilbert, organist; assisted by Hans Letz, violinist; Karl Kirksmith, 'cellist; Mildred Dilling, harpist. Thanksgiving service, (Thursday,) 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for Assembly's Board of Home Missions. Service Thanksgiving Day at 11 o'clock Conducted by Dr. Jowett. Offering for War Relief Fund. The usual Midweek service will be omitted. DR. HARLAN AT 11 AND 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 122d Street & Mt. Morris Park West. Rev. GREGORY WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Vesper Service, 4:30. Preacher: Rev. ROBERT DAVIS.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. PASTOR, REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Thanksgiving Day service (full choir) and sermon by the pastor, 11 A. M.

NORTH MINSTER, 141 West 116th St. Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET. DR. DUFFIELD PREACHES 11, 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSEL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., will preach. 8 P. M.—Dr. Russell, "The Major Things of Life." IV. LOVE, Nov. 30, 11 A. M. Thanksgiving Service.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN, Central Park West and 96th St.—ROBERT WATSON, Minister, preaches at 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St., Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: {William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. DR. MERRILL will preach at 11. Mendelssohn's "ELIJAH" will be sung at 4. Soloists, Inez Barbour, Rose Bryant, Theodore Karle, and Frank Croxton. THANKSGIVING SERVICE Thursday morning at 11; Dr. Merrill will preach. NOON-DAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend GEORGE F. MAINE, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 10th St. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. T. Guthrie Speer, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M. Thanksgiving service, Thursday, at 11 A. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam & 105th Avs. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preaches 11. Thanksgiving Sermon, 8. Concert, Oratorio Music, Clevir & Hans Kronold, 'cellist.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. } Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. EVANS preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.) 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. F. J. Foakes-Jackson. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Roots of China. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (Choral, except Monday and Saturday.) Thanksgiving Day.—8 A. M., 11 A. M., (preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor,) 5 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer & Sermon, (Rt. Rev. L. L. Kinsolving, D. D.).....11 A. M. Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas).....4 P. M. Strangers Welcome.

ALL SAINTS' P. E. CHURCH, 7th Av. and 7th St., Brooklyn. Services at 8, 11, and 4. 4 P. M., a devotional hour, fully choral, with several anthems sung unaccompanied.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector. 80TH ANNIVERSARY SERVICES. 11 A. M.—Rt. Rev. Benjamin Brewster, D. D. 8 P. M.—The Rev. Edward P. Newton, D. D. The Rev. Thornton F. Turner. Thanksgiving Day: Services, 8 and 10:30 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St.—Holy Communion, 8 and 8:45 A. M. Sunday School, 9:45. Children's Service, 10:30. 11 A. M., Mr. Griswold, preacher. 4 P. M., Popular Vespers, Dr. Gates, preacher. 8 P. M., Masonic Service, Dr. Gates, preacher. All Masons invited to meet in the Parish House at 7:30. They will be escorted by the Palestine Commandery of Knights Templars.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 133 West 46th St. Rev. G. H. BARRY, D. D. Rector. Anniversary of the Choirs. Low Mass, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 4. Thanksgiving Day: Low Mass, 7, 7:30, 8, 9:30. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers, 5.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. and Isham St., (208th.) Rev. C. A. WOODWARD. Sunday School, 9:45; Morning Prayer, 11.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st Street. 8 and 11 A. M., 5 P. M. 11 A. M., "THE KEYS OF THE CITY." Mr. van Etten preaches.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. DR. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, "Wanted, Great Men," Dr. Grant. 4 P. M.—Music, Saint-Saens's "The Deluge." Sermon, Dr. Grant. 8 P. M.—The Public Forum—Hon. William H. Wadhams, "A League to Enforce Peace, the Answer to the Menace of War."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, East 80th St., Near Madison Av. Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector. 7:30-10 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon by Rev. George William Douglas, D. D. Prelude, "Andante in F".....Fliege Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ. Te Deum in E .....Parker Anthem, "Behold the Days Come".....Woodward Postlude, "Meditation".....Bach-Gounod

4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.

Prelude, "Melodie".....Charpentier Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ. 'Cello Solo, "Prolude in D Minor"....Corelli Soprano Solo, "O Divine Redeemer".....Gounod Trio, "Invocation".....Gamne Violin, Harp, Organ. Postlude, "Andante".....Fuchs Address by Rector. (Great Religions of the World.) 8 P. M., EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. John Acworthy, Congregational Singing. THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 30TH. 7:30-10 A. M., HOLY COMMUNION. 11 A. M., MORNING PRAYER, SERMON BY RECTOR, FULL CHOIR.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, Rector. 8 P. M.—Special Musical Service.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9th Avenue and 28th Street. Rev. Henry K. Denlinger, D. D., Rector. 50TH ANNIVERSARY SERVICES. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion 11 A. M.—Anniversary Sermon by the Rector and Installation of the new Organ. 8 P. M.—Choral Evensong.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Rev. Dr. Mottet, Preacher. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 3:00 P. M.—Children's Service. 8:00 P. M.—Bishop Tucker, Preacher. THANKSGIVING DAY. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Festival Service, Rector. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 8:00 P. M.—Organ Recital.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon, Rector. 4—Evening Prayer, sermon by Rev. Thomas R. Bridges, D. D. THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICES 10 A. M. —Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon, Rector.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector COMMUNIONS, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock (Choir) 10:30 TOURS'S MASS and SERMON (Rector) 4 o'clock, CHORAL EVENSONG (Procession) THANKSGIVING DAY: COMMUNIONS: 7, 8:9 and 10 o'clock (Choral) TOURS'S MASS and SERMON. OFFERINGS for Clergy CHURCH PENSION FUND. 'Cello Solo (Leo Taussig) and String Quartet

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St., Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion.....8:00 A. M. Morning Prayer (Rector).....11:00 A. M. Organ and Harp Recital.....7:30 P. M. Evensong (Mr. Burgess).....8:00 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 47 Est 27e. Service divine le dimanche a 10:30.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector. 8; 11, (Bishop Roots) 8, (Bishop Courtney.) Thanksgiving Day Service, 11, (Rector.)

REV. WILLIAM THOMAS WALSH 11 A. M.—8 P. M., St. Mary's Church, Alexander Av. & E. 142 St. (3d Av. "L" to 148d.)

ST. ANDREW'S, Corner Fifth Av. and 127th St. Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR, Sunday, 8, 9:30, 10:30, 11.—Rev. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY, D. D., 8 P. M.—Rector. Thanksgiving, (St. Andrew's Day.)—Communion, 8 A. M. Rector at 10:30 A. M., on THANKFUL, WHAT FOR?

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 44th Street. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Rev. Leighton Parks will preach. 4 P. M.—Evensong and Prayer. Preacher Rev. Percy Gordon.

Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 30. Morning Prayer and Sermon 11 o'clock. Rev. Leighton Parks will preach.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, is on 16th St., East of 3d Av. ALL SEATS FREE. Reverend KARL REILAND, Rector. Sunday Services, 8, 11, 8.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. and 87th St. Rev. MAXWELL GAWTER, Rector. Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays: Mass at 7. Holy Days and Fridays, 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street. Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Mr. Easley.) 8 P. M.—POPULAR MUSICAL SERVICE. HARP, VIOLIN, 'CELLO, ORGAN, AND A CHOIR OF 50 MALE VOICES. The Rector will speak on "The Industrial Struggle: Does It Mean Socialism?"

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and 141st St. Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services 8, 9:30, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, 10th St. and 2d Av. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 10:30 A. M.—Special music. 11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer with Sermon by the Rector, "The Practice of the Incarnation; or, the Body of Christ and His Image." 8 P. M.—Service of Symbolic Worship, followed by Emmanuel Forum.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 23 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR M. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th, near Broadway. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D.D., Rector. Services 8, 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Evensong and Address, (Rector.) 8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music. Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, 8; 11, (Rector.)

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services: 7, 8, and 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Litany. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon. 3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon. 8 P. M., Service and Sermon. Weekday Services: 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway. Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, 140 St., nr. Convent Av. and 141st St. DR. PAUL S. LEINBACH.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—Address by Mr. W. T. Demarest; subject, "Made in America." 8 P. M.—Dr. Tilton will preach; subject, "Thanksgiving."

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"Riches or Poverty?" 8 P. M.—"The Son of Nebat." On Thanksgiving Day this congregation unites with the congregation of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas in a service in that church at 11 A. M. Dr. Burrell will preach.

REFORMED.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH. 29 Ave. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Service of Thanksgiving Day at 10:30 A. M. Dr. Fagg will preach.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Ave. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M., Musical Service. Cantata, "Seedtime and Harvest," by West. Quartette, accompanied by Harp and Violin. Church School 9:45 A. M. On Thanksgiving Day the congregation of the Marble Collegiate Church unites with this congregation in a service in this church at 11 A. M. Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. At 4:30 P. M. Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach. Subject: "Not Like Others." Special Music, Maunder's Cantata, "Song of Thanksgiving." On Thanksgiving Day the congregation of the Knox Memorial Chapel unites with this congregation in a service in this church at 11 A. M. Dr. Cobb will preach. Music by the Knox Memorial Choral Society.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St. Rev. FORD C. OTTMAN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 10 A. M., Men's Bible Class. On Thanksgiving Day this congregation unites in a Union Service in the United Presbyterian Church, 172d St. and Audubon Av., at 11 A. M. Rev. Ford C. Ottman, D. D., will preach.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avenues, Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M. at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, (Spiritual Science,) 30 West 81st St. ROSE LEVERE, LL. B., Leader

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, rising temperature Sunday and Monday; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see page 22.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,491. ... NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1916.—116 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Photogravure Section and Holiday Book Number. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HARVARD FALLS BEFORE FIERCE RUSH OF YALE

Spirited and Sturdy Eleven of Tad Jones Topples Haughton's Team, 6 to 3.

NEVILLE AND GATES SHINE

Blue's Half Back Plows Way Through Crimson Line for Winning Touchdown.

HARVARD GETS EARLY LEAD

Robinson Kicks Field Goal—Crowd of Record Proportions Sees Yale Revenge Past Defeats.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25.—Fighting for a football ambition which Yale had not realized for nine years, Captain Cupid Black's eleven, surcharged with irresistible dash and fire, soared to supreme heights in the Yale Bowl this afternon and in a relentless assault which was smashing, tearing, and all-powerful, battered its way over Harvard's goal line for a touchdown which defeated the Crimson by a score of 6 to 3. It was just nine years ago that Ted Coy carried the ball over the Harvard goal line for the last previous touchdown scored against the Crimson by Yale. Today Joe Neville resumed operations for the Blue, butting his way through the massive Harvard structure for the victory which transformed the Yale arena into a brimming, gigantic bowl full of bubbling, riotous enthusiasm.

It is seven long, weary years since Yale has enjoyed the sweets of a victory over Harvard. Yale won in 1909, when Coy scored two field goals. Then came two scoreless ties and for the last four years Harvard has riddled Yale with overwhelming, inglorious defeats. There was enough balm, though, in Yale's great triumph today to allay the pain of past years. That long delayed touchdown today, coming after so many years of gloomy failure, thrilled the almost 80,000 people who were jammed, tier upon tier, in the stupendulous Yale coliseum.

Harvard Off in the Van.

In the first period Robinson, Harvard's quarter back, had sent the Crimson apparently on its way to another victory with a field goal kicked from the 28-yard line, and it looked like the same old story of Crimson supremacy again. In a frenzied outburst of joy, the hordes of Cambridge rooters expressed conviction that it would be "another dose of the same" for Yale. But this was not the same kind of Yale team that Harvard had been beating for years past. Instead of the field goal paving the way for a sweeping victory for Harvard, it marked the beginning of Yale's rise from the depths of football oblivion. Those three points had the same effect on Yale as waving a red flag in a bull's face. This was the beginning of Harvard's end. From that moment Yale fought as even a Yale team has rarely fought before. The impending catastrophe stirred the big Blue team with new courage, new fighting spirit.

The Yale players began to tackle the Harvard runners with a fury which shook them from head to foot. They buried their opponents' noses deep into the soft green turf. They charged them with a rush which was demoralizing to the line of Crimson. This demonstration of remarkable power came in the second period, and it swept the Crimson backward with deadly drives. And right in the midst of Yale's triumphant march came a Yale fumble which, instead of heralding Yale's downfall, sent the Blue on its way to glory.

Gates to the Rescue in a Hurry.

Many may call it Yale luck and all that, because the Elis turned a deadly fumble into their greatest gain of the game. But it wasn't so much luck as it was the quick thinking and lightning execution of Gates, Yale's rangy left tackle.

The episode—it was really an event—came in the second period, when, after battering the Yale forwards hopelessly, Herwerden was forced to punt, and booted the ball to La Roche on Yale's 47-yard line. Then the parade started and Neville and LeGore tore through the Harvard line for nine yards in the two smashes. Neville almost made it a first down on the next plunge, but the distance was measured and Yale was a few inches short. Neville hurled himself into the mass of players once again, and it was Yale's first down on Harvard's 42-yard line. The Yale Bowl then began to seeth and surge with old Yale excitement.

La Roche gave the ball to LeGore on the next play, and from a fake kick formation the fleet Yale halfback tore through Harvard's right wing and was galloping along yards at a stride when he stumbled as the Crimson tacklers came tearing down upon him. Groans, and more groans arose from the Yale thousands as the ball bounced out of LeGore's grasp. It hit the ground, and yells went up from both stands as the players jammed together in one grand, wild scramble for the truant ball.

The Run That Tells the Tale.

From out the mass of players rushed a big, rangy youth in a blue jersey. As the ball bounded from the ground he grasped it, tucked it under his arm, and started down the field toward Harvard's goal. It might have been Yale's luck for the Blue to recover its own fumble, but Yale got it because Gates's eye was quicker than any one else's and because he was the quickest to diagnose the great possibilities the situation presented. Down the gridiron he sped, while every Yale man, woman, and all their children and their relatives jumped to their feet and followed the runner's every stride with shouts of joy.

The Harvard tacklers plunged widely at the racing player, but he shook three of them off by the sheer strength of his onward rush. He dodged and ducked past all opposition until three Harvard players threw themselves on him at once, and his massive frame went sprawling to the turf. He saw the goal line a few more jumps ahead of him.

Continued on Page 1, Sporting Section

AUGUSTA—AIKEN—ASHEVILLE
"Augusta Special"
Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Leaves New York daily, 1:00 P. M. Dining and sleeping car service. S. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Av.—Advt.

MRS. INEZ BOISSEVAIN DIES IN LOS ANGELES

New York Suffragist Leader Ill for 10 Weeks Following Breakdown On Hughes Trip.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 25.—Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, the New York suffragist leader, died at a local hospital where she has been ill for ten weeks, tonight shortly before midnight.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, one of the younger leaders in the women's suffrage movement in this country, was born in New York, the daughter of John Milholland, a newspaper man of this city.

Miss Milholland was graduated from Vassar in 1909. While there she caused considerable anxiety to the Faculty because of her advanced views on feminism and socialism. It was she who started the suffrage movement in Vassar, enrolling two-thirds of the students in the cause and then proceeding to teach them the meaning of socialism. In Poughkeepsie she and her followers from college attended several meetings devoted to socialism and suffrage, which were frowned upon by the college Faculty. In addition to suffrage and socialism, Miss Milholland devoted a good part of her time to athletics and held a record in college for throwing the basket ball.

After being graduated she decided to study law, and went over to England with the idea of entering Oxford or Cambridge, but did not succeed. She returned to this country and tried to enter the Harvard Law School. This also met with failure. She finally obtained admission to the law school of New York University, and matriculated there in 1912.

On July 15, 1913, the announcement was made in London that Miss Milholland had been married to Frida Eugene Boissevain, son of Charles Boissevain of Amsterdam, by a civil ceremony at the South Kensington Registry Office.

Mrs. Boissevain was a member of the Ford Peace Party, quitting it, however, at Stockholm in December, 1915, because of what she termed the undemocratic methods of the party's administration. Her last public activity was a campaign tour through the West, which she undertook in behalf of the election of Charles Evans Hughes. She was stricken in Los Angeles, and was unable to complete her trip.

LIEUT. WILLIAM THAW FLIES TO YALE GAME

With Brother, Alexander, Goes by Aeroplane from Mineola to New Haven.

Lieutenant William Thaw of the French Aviation Corps, who is visiting here on leave, after flying at the front for nearly two years, yesterday flew with his brother, Lieutenant Alexander B. Thaw of the First Signal Corps, N. G., N. Y., from Mineola, L. I., to New Haven, Conn., to see the Yale-Harvard football game. C. H. Reynolds, another officer of the signal corps, with a passenger, also flew to the game.

They started at 10 o'clock in the morning from the Hempstead Plains aviation field, with a cold wind blowing at more than forty miles an hour, both aeroplanes climbed to 3,000 feet before starting for New Haven, a distance of about sixty-five miles from Mineola.

For more than twenty miles of the distance, the course was over Long Island Sound, with the wind a favorable angle. They expected to land on a field near the Yale Bowl, and said that they would return today.

The flight of the great air yacht of the America Trans-Oceania Company, which was to start from Fort Washington, L. I., and land in New Haven harbor, near the Yale boathouse, was abandoned on account of the weather. David McCulloch was to have piloted the party of five who were to fly to the game. When they arrived at Port Washington it was found that there was too strong a gale to risk taking the flying boat out of the hangar. The party went to the game by automobile.

THREE SAILORS DIE IN RIVER ACCIDENT

Men from the Glacier Are Swept by Tide Under a San Francisco River Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Three United States sailors met death here today and half a score were injured, when a launch, carrying thirty-five men of the supply ship Glacier's crew, was swept under the paddle blades of the stern-wheel river steamer Apache.

The dead are: R. E. Wiley, seaman, McKinney, Texas; Gover Campbell, seaman, Middlesboro, Ky., and William Heiberger, chief machinist's mate, Glendale, Cal. Heiberger was injured internally and death followed submersion. A pulmotor crew worked over him for two hours without success. He was picked up half a mile from shore, too exhausted to recuperate.

The launch, putting off crowded with men returning from shore leave, was swept by the tide under the stern wheel of the river steamer as she backed out from her berth. The big steel paddle blade sheared off the stem of the launch, which sank. Every man aboard was thrown into the water.

A fleet of small boats rushed to the scene and began picking up men. The United States cruiser South Dakota, at anchor on Man o' War Row, a mile away, rushed her launches to the rescue, and picked up the first body.

The accident occurred almost in the path of the transbay ferryboats bringing commuters to San Francisco from Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda. These were first aware of it when sea-going tugs and launches from various piers clustered around the Apache. To the fact that these craft were so near at hand was attributed the small loss of life.

EVICTIONS OF BELGIANS CALLED A NECESSITY

The Cologne Gazette Declares They Will Not Be Employed in War Industries.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 25, (via London.)—The Cologne Gazette prints a statement asserting that the deportation of Belgian workmen to Germany is a matter of necessity, adding that as a matter of course they will not be employed in making war material. Their employment generally will be according to their personal wishes, their education, and their capabilities, it declares.

The statement ascribes to an authoritative German source at The Hague the information that every measure will be taken to insure that Belgians who were working in Belgium and were transported by mistake will be sent home again if they wish to go, and that none will be forced to do military work.

The Cologne Gazette denies reports that sanguinary collisions have occurred with relatives of Belgians in process of deportation.

BRING NEW YORK INTO MOVEMENT TO STOP THE WAR

Schiff, Villard, Jordan, and Holt Form a Branch of the "Neutral Conference" Here.

TO APPEAL IN EVERY CITY

Women, Labor, and Civic Bodies Will Be Urged to Help Hasten Peace.

PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT

Hamilton Holt Says the Tendency of World Public Opinion Is to Recognize America as Sole Mediator.

Jacob H. Schiff, continuing his efforts to hasten the restoration of peace in Europe, participated with about fifty other well-known men and women in the organization of the New York branch of the American Neutral Conference Committee at the Hotel Astor yesterday. The organization was perfected at a luncheon arranged by Mr. Schiff, Oswald Garrison Villard, and Hamilton Holt. David Starr Jordan presided, and addresses were made by Mr. Schiff, Austin Lewis, a prominent labor leader on the Pacific Coast; Mr. Holt, Dr. James J. Walsh, Rebecca Shelly, and others.

The new branch, according to a statement issued after the meeting, will "carry into effect many of the plans of the American Neutral Conference Committee for arousing the American public to a sense of what it may contribute toward stopping the war."

Mass meetings will be held throughout the country with this end in view and the Neutral Conference Committee will employ well-known speakers to travel from city to city to preach the need of peace. The New York branch will also co-operate with the California branch of the organization in obtaining signatures to a petition to be sent to the President, asking him to take the initial step toward mediation.

Although reporters were not admitted while the speeches were made yesterday, it was announced by B. W. Huebsch, one of the executive members of the organization, that all of the persons at the luncheon were in full accord with the program. Some of these were James Speyer, Charles L. Bernheimer, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Amos Pinchot and Mrs. Pinchot, Robert Fulton Cutting, Professor Scott Nearing, George Foster Peabody, Theodore Marburg, Dr. Frank Crane, Samuel A. Lewisohn, I. N. Landauer, John H. Finley, Emily Greene Balch, Felix Herzfeld, Frederic C. Howe, Lillian D. Wald, George A. Plimpton, Henry Villard, Dr. Frederick Lynch, Lella Faye Secor, Louis Marburg, the Rev. David Anderson, Paul U. Kellogg, Angela Morgan, Bertha Kunz Baker, and others.

Conference of Nations.

According to the letterhead of the American Neutral Conference Committee, the general object of the organization is "to support our Government in any effort it may make toward a just and lasting peace," and its specific object is "to urge our Government to call or co-operate in a conference of neutral nations which shall offer joint mediation to the belligerents by proposals calculated to form the basis of a permanent peace."

Hamilton Holt urged those present to use their utmost endeavors to pave the way for hastening the end of the European conflict.

"At the beginning of the third fearful Winter, when practically every home in the belligerent countries has felt the scourge of war," said Mr. Holt, "it is only reasonable and human to believe that an honest effort on the part of neutrals to bring about a just peace would be welcomed.

"The good offices of the United States have been formally offered and rejected. But Europe is in the throes of a crisis. It is not the time when conventions or precedent can be considered. A joint conference of all the neutral nations would command respect, and would undoubtedly receive a hearing. To call such a conference would be an act of humanity, and in so acting no government could err. Besides, this plan has the advantage of never having been tried. Why not try it? It may save millions of men, women and children from misery, suffering and death. We wish to emphasize that we, as a committee, are concerned with our ultimate purpose rather than the method whereby a speedy and a just peace can be brought about. We recognize the tendency of world public opinion to consider America as the sole mediator, and we have no desire to insist upon a conference of neutral nations as the one and only method."

Mr. Holt asserted that the petition to be addressed to President Wilson would lay stress on two points: First, the necessity of a clear statement by the belligerents of the aims for which they are fighting, and second, the offer to the belligerents of proposals which should form a basis of discussion.

Circulate Nationwide Petition.

It was the intention of the organization, Mr. Holt said, to circulate its petition throughout the United States before sending it to Washington, and that special appeal would be made to churches, women's organizations, labor organizations, Superintendents of schools, Chambers of Commerce, and fraternal organizations for signatures.

A letter was read from Francis Neilson, formerly a member of the House of Commons, in which he expressed the hope that the American Neutral Conference Committee would find a "way of impressing the belligerent nations with the necessity of considering terms of peace before the Winter campaign begins."

"I am informed that there is a large body of opinion in England in favor of peace negotiations," the letter said in part, "which cannot express itself freely in my country and rather looks to the American people to articulate its deep desire to bring hostilities to a speedy conclusion. Now is the time to

Continued on Page 6.

FLORIDA-CUBA-ATLANTA & S. W.—Via SEABOARD AIR LINE RY. Direct thru service. Quick schedules. Resort booklets. Information Bureau, 1184 B'way.—Advt.

Six German Destroyers Raid British Coast, Bombard Ramsgate, and Sink a Patrol Ship

BERLIN, Nov. 25, (Via London.)—The fortified town of Ramsgate on the English coast was bombarded by German naval vessels on Thursday night and Friday morning, says an official announcement issued today. The German craft sank the only hostile vessel, a British patrol ship, which was encountered, the Germans returning safely to their base. The statement regarding the coast raid reads as follows:

Portions of our naval forces on Thursday night and Friday morning advanced against the mouth of the Thames and northern outlet of the Downs. With the exception of an outpost vessel, which was sunk by gunfire, no enemy forces were encountered. The fortified place of Ramsgate was subjected to artillery fire.

Nothing of the British fleet was visible and our forces therefore withdrew, returning safely to their home base.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The British War Office statement regarding the raid on the coast by German destroyers asserts that the six German destroyers participating in it steamed away quickly after firing a dozen rounds, one shell striking a small vessel, but causing little damage and no injury to the crew.

Apparently the raiders were operating in the vicinity of Ramsgate, on the coast about fifteen miles north of Dover. The official announcement reads:

Six German destroyers during the night of Thursday attempted to approach the north end of the Downs, but were seen by a patrol vessel. The enemy fired about twelve rounds and quickly steamed off. One shell hit a drifter without injuring any of the crew, and only damaging her upper works. No shell fell anywhere near the open town of Ramsgate.

The inhabitants of Deal, on the coast of Kent, southeast of London, says a Central News dispatch, were aroused at midnight Thursday by the sound of firing at sea. Crowds which lined the water front saw flashes from guns in a northeasterly direction, but the warships apparently were fifteen or twenty miles away. The booming of the guns, the dispatch adds, continued for twenty minutes, when the sky darkened again, and the people returned to their beds.

TAKE PRETTY GIRL AS A SHOPLIFTER

Police Carry Loot from Her Home in a Three-Ton Motor Truck.

GOODS ARE WORTH $20,000

Prisoner Eludes Department Store Detectives for Months—Breaks Down at Headquarters.

In two rooms at 263 West Seventy-second Street, occupied by a pretty young girl, who said she was Miss Elizabeth Scanlon, that she came from Boston and that she was interested in the moving picture business, Captain Deevy of Police Headquarters and two detectives found last evening a supply of women's garments, hats, furs, and pieces of bric-a-brac, which the Captain said were worth $20,000. All these he asserted had been stolen from department stores in this city. He arrested the girl, charging her with grand larceny, and then backed a three-ton motor truck up to the door, loaded in the girl's possessions and carted them to Police Headquarters.

There were four trunks, two packing cases, a cedar chest and innumerable bag and suit cases filled with expensive gowns, underwear, hosiery, hats and things of every description which might attract a woman in the shops. There were nearly 100 labels which apparently had been removed from other goods not found in the rooms. Apparently, too, her apartment in Seventy-second Street was not the only one occupied by the girl. The detectives followed her to a house in West Sixty-ninth Street and arrested her when she left there carrying a bundle. They would not disclose the address of this house.

The charge against Miss Scanlon was made by William Kelly of John Wanamaker's store, but, according to the police, other complainants probably will appear when the girl is arraigned in court. Kelly charged her with stealing $300 worth of merchandise from the Wanamaker store on Sept. 28.

For more than six months Police Headquarters has received complaints of a shoplifter so clever that store detectives never could seem to get track of her. Apparently one did so at last, for Captain Deevy and his men found Miss Scanlon in Fifth Avenue early last evening, and began to follow her.

They were close behind when she turned into Sixty-ninth Street and they permitted her to enter a house there. When she emerged with a bundle Captain Deevy stepped up and told her she was under arrest. The girl was dreadfully sad at first, but presently acceded to the Captain's demand that she lead him to her home.

At Police Headquarters the girl broke down and sobbed out that she was glad she was arrested. She said she didn't know why she had stolen; she did not need money or the things she stole, but had been unable to resist picking up pretty things. She declared she didn't remember in what stores she had obtained many of the things, and she didn't know what among her belongings were honestly hers and what had been stolen.

She insisted that she had not disposed of any of her plunder, but Captain Deevy said he was inclined to doubt the truth of her last statement, for he found in her room storage warehouse receipts from Minneapolis and St. Paul. These will be investigated later.

RAISE MILL WORKERS' PAY.

15,000 in Passaic, Garfield, and Clinton Get 10 Per Cent. Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 25.—Upward of 15,000 mill workers in this city, Garfield, and Clinton were made happy today by the announcement that they will receive a 10 per cent. increase in wages, beginning Dec. 4 next. The mills that made the announcement are the Botany Worsted, the Forst Mann & Huffmann Company, the Gera, the Passaic Worsted Spinning Company, the New Jersey Worsted Spinning Company, and the New York Belting and Packing Company, a subsidiary of the United States Rubber Company. The announcements were identical. They read:

"On account of the increase in the cost of living, this company will, on Dec. 4, 1916, advance the wages of its workers 10 per cent."

This means an increase of about $20,000 weekly to the wage earners, and it will make a total increase of from 30 to 35 per cent. since the first of the year. Many of the mills here gave increases of 20 per cent. less than a year ago. All of the mills that made the announcement today, with the exception of the New York Belting and Packing Company, manufacture worsteds and woolens.

TARNOWSKI'S PEACE HOPE.

Austrian Envoy Believes Mr. Wilson Ultimately Will End the War.

VIENNA, Nov. 24, (Delayed.)—Count Adam Tarnowski, the newly appointed Austrian Ambassador to the United States, told the Sofia correspondent of the Pester Lloyd of Budapest that he welcomed the opportunity of going to America, and that he admired Americans.

"President Wilson is a mild man, who loves his fellow-men," Count Tarnowski said to the correspondent, "and for this reason his efforts toward peace will be successful ultimately."

PINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS
Now open. Seaboard Air Line. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

EMPEROR CHARLES STUDIED BY NATION

Favorable Impression Caused by His First Acts as Ruler of Austria-Hungary.

TO CALL THE PARLIAMENT

Ambassador Penfield Says Young Monarch Speaks Perfect English and Knows America.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—While the well-bred mourning Austrian capital is respectfully on the qui vive for the spectacular funeral pageantry of the dead Emperor, the living one is coming more and more to fill the thoughts of men, and the first official acts of Kaiser Charles are being watched and appraised, not only by official circles but by the larger public as well, with the intensest of interest commensurate with he abnormal condition under which for months the throne and the vital necessity of his winning the confidence, not only of the professional politician and military and court circles, but of the masses as well. His first four days in his office of heavy responsibility are held to augur favorably for his future wielding of the imperial sceptre.

Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador, who is gifted with an unusually keen, sound, and sympathetic insight into and appreciation of Austrian character, broke his own ironclad rule against interviews and permitted me today to quote him as follows:

"The new Emperor and Empress speak English as if graduates of an American university. When I came to this post I was pleased to find that the then Archduke Charles Francis Joseph had such a good understanding of our country, and when I asked him how he had acquired the English language he said:

Learned for Love of Zita.

"'Mr. Ambassador, it was this way. I was very much in love with Princess Zita of Parma, who was pursuing a course of study in a convent on the Isle of Wight, England. My governess had first taught me English, but when I went to the Isle of Wight to court Princess Zita I added rapidly to my knowledge, and you pay her and me a great compliment when you say I speak English perfectly. I stayed six months on the Isle of Wight and learned more each day.'

"The criticism that Kaiser Charles comes to the throne while too young a man is not good criticism. He is in his twenty-ninth year, and it must be borne in mind that his great predecessor, Francis Joseph, ascended the throne when 18."

"Mr. Penfield's estimate of the new young Emperor's character and ability, particularly his knowledge of America and of the English language, which may prove of the most far-reaching import should President Wilson essay mediatory steps, I found confirmed today in diplomatic and political circles. A neutral diplomat said to me in confidence:

"'Don't forget that the Archduke and Archduchess have been in training for the rôle of Emperor and Empress of the Dual Monarchy and have been in the hands of Count Berchtold, an experienced diplomat, aristocrat, and man of the world. The whole program seemed to be to make the people of the Dual Monarchy acquainted in a favorable manner with the future rulers. They have traveled the road of popularity and have won friends wherever they appeared.

"'Take the people of Prague, for instance. The Bohemians have always known Charles and Zita because Charles performed his military duties there. He was extremely democratic at Prague. He wanted to be known only as an officer of the Austrian Army, a simple Captain. He made calls first, and did not trade off his Archducal rank.

"'The Empress Zita, though only 24, has the urbanity and capacity that one would expect from a woman of 35. She was recently much in Hungary and won the hearts of the Hungarian people, and when she is crowned Queen at Budapest the crown will be placed on the head of the favorite of the people.'"

Object of Solicitous Study.

Seldom has more importance for a nation's future attached to the personality and character of a new ruler, and the Emperor is consequently the object of most solicitous study, not only to his new subjects and Austro-Hungarian statesmen, but to his allies as well. Next to the personal popularity which Empress Zita enjoys among the polyglot peoples of the Dual Monarchy, the greatest significance for the future attaches to certain manifestations on Emperor Charles's part of a real and distinguished democracy of manner and mind.

He is already showing earmarks to the initiated of being a decidedly modern ruler and foe to excessive official red-tape and overmeticulous court formalities. One of his first steps has been to promulgate a novelty at court that is radical for the Austria of Francis Joseph. Ministers and other state functionaries who personally appeared before the late Emperor to deliver their reports were required to wear full dress suits, regardless of the time of day, the hour of the audiences being frequently before ordinary mortals eat breakfast. To expedite business of state, however, the young soldier Emperor, whose

Continued on Page 2.

WHERE TO GO THIS WINTER.—Write Southern Railway, 264 5th Av., New York, for booklet full information reports South.—Advt.

TO END WAR NOW WOULD BE WICKED, SAYS HALL CAINE

Taking Issue with "Cosmos," English Writer Is Sure Neither Side Is Ready for Peace.

GERMANY NOT REPENTANT

And the Allies, Though Knowing Misery Involved, Must Fight On Till Right Triumphs.

HAS FAITH IN AMERICA

And Wants Her to Keep a Watchful Eye as Guardian of Humanity's Interests.

By HALL CAINE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

To "Cosmos":

THE NEW YORK TIMES has done me, with others, the honor of asking me to reply to your plea for immediate peace. I recognize in your opinions and in your method of presenting them a marked resemblance to the opinions and methods of certain distinguished and honored Englishmen, but assuming that you are an American, I begin by saying that your whole argument, so far as it has been made known to us on this side of the ocean, labors under the disadvantage of your aloofness from the emotions excited by the war. We have it on ancient authority that the lookers-on see most of the game; but it will not be denied that the players feel most of it, and we think it is necessary to feel as well as to see this war in order to know which is the moment most favorable for a discussion of peace.

I think you have failed to see that the first condition of such a discussion is not the military position of the belligerents, but their spiritual temper. You say that the similarity of the recent utterances of Viscount Grey and Herr von Bethmann Hollweg gives hope of a formula that would satisfy both, but we think the peace speech of the German Chancellor was inspired by the idea of peace with German victory behind it, and we are not surprised that the German people should think that the so-called peace speech of the British Foreign Secretary was inspired by a corresponding idea of peace with a victory for the Allies behind it. Not until one or the other of these Ministers approaches the subject without the thought of victory, or with the idea of submission, or the theory of a drawn war can conditions come to that point which is favorable to a discussion of peace. We see no sign whatever of that condition either in England or Germany at the present moment.

Cause of War Still An Issue.

We gather that you think it is useless to concern ourselves now with any question of the causes of the war. We, on the contrary, think that this is not only necessary, but inevitable, to any hopeful consideration of peace. We think the war had its origin in a plot; that this plot found its climax in the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia; that Serbia could only have accepted that ultimatum by ceasing to be a nation; that the German Ambassador at Vienna certainly, and the Kaiser probably, knew and approved of the terms of the ultimatum before it was dispatched; that the deliberate object of the ultimatum was to break the peace of Europe in the interests of Germany's designs; that Germany regarded the war, not merely as a necessary evil, but as a laudable means of obtaining dominion, and that the subjugation of Serbia and the violation of Belgium were the logical out come of this false and wicked policy.

We see no evidence that Germany has repented of that plot, and no prospect of a lasting and authentic peace until she does repent of it, or suffer for not doing so.

We also gather that you think that inasmuch as it is impossible at this moment to discuss the motives of the belligerents it ought to be sufficient for us to recognize that, equally with ourselves, Germany believes she is in the right. But that Germany believes she is in the right makes her, in our view, all the more wrong, and a discussion of terms of peace all the more impossible. Only when she realizes that she is in the wrong can we approach a discussion of a peace that will be permanent, because based not merely on military necessities, but on a practical recognition of the precepts of moral law. Of such a realization we see no sign in Germany at present.

You think that the time has come for a consideration of peace because Germany must now know that she cannot win the war, and because the Allies must see that they can only win at a cost that would be scarcely less disastrous than defeat; but we think this is a condition that is less than half way toward peace. Only when Germany sees she must certainly lose the war, or when the Allies feel that the worst disasters which may result from going on with it will not be atoned for by the triumph of the principles they are fighting for can the favorable moment come for a peace that will be founded merely on calculations of loss or gain. We see no evidence, whatever, that the belligerents are yet willing to accept these conclusions.

Wicked Waste in Ending War Now.

We gather that you think that because the war has gone on so long without producing any results except immeasurable misery it should stop, having failed in whatever object the belligerents expected from it; but it is just because the war has thus far produced no definite military results that we think it cannot stop. We think that to end the war now after so much suffering and sacrifice by any form of inconclusive

Continued on Page 2.

U-BOAT ALARM SENT TO INCOMING SHIPS

Halifax Wirelesses a Warning to Avoid Nantucket—British Admiral Sends Out a Fast Patrol.

The report that two German submarines were nearing the American coast was confirmed yesterday by an official of the British Consulate General at 44 Whitehall Street, who said he did not know how the news was made public, but admitted that it was true.

Agents of the Allied steamship lines have been assured that the Admiral in command at Halifax has taken every precaution to protect the shipping by patrolling the lanes with swift destroyers and light cruisers. Warnings have been sent out by wireless from the naval stations at Halifax and Bermuda to Captains of incoming steamships cautioning them not to come near Nantucket and not to approach any strange vessel that sends out S O S calls for assistance.

It is believed that the U-boats are accompanied by a tramp steamship under the Norwegian flag, which carries a supply of fuel and also acts as a decoy to lure unsuspecting merchantmen to her assistance so that the submarines can destroy them.

The American naval officers in charge of the wireless stations along the Atlantic coast will not permit any warnings to be sent by the steamship agents to the Captains of incoming vessels belonging to the Allies, because it would be a violation of the neutrality laws.

REPORTS BIG ZEPPELIN WRECKED IN STORM

Huge Airship Destroyed on First Voyage and Only One of Crew of 28 Survives.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The wrecking of a super-Zeppelin in a storm on Tuesday is reported by travelers from Munich reaching Amsterdam, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. They report there was only one survivor of the crew of twenty-eight.

The Zeppelin is said to have been on the way from Friedrichshaven to Wilhelmshaven on its first voyage, when it was blown out of its course and fell in the woods near Mainz.

SWEDEN ASKS GERMANY ABOUT SINKING OF SHIP

Seeks Reasons for Submarine's Act and Reserves Right to Claim Reparation.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Swedish Government has ordered its Charge d'Affaires at Berlin to investigate the sinking of the Swedish steamer Arthur, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Reuter's. The Charge d'Affaires is instructed to ask the German Government the reasons for the actions of the submarine, reserving Sweden's right to a claim for reparation. The crew of the Arthur was landed at Gothenburg, Sweden, yesterday by a trawler. The steamer measured 1,350 tons.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 25.—The sinking of the Swedish steamer Arthur by a German submarine is evoking strong protests from the Swedish press, even from the pro-German newspapers. The Stockholm AftonBladet, which is wholly devoted to the German cause, describes it as "incomprehensible aggression" to which Sweden cannot submit, and demands that the Government protest.

The Gothenburg Morgonpost, also strongly pro-German, says that the sinking of the Arthur was one of the most incomprehensible acts committed in the course of the German warfare upon merchantmen. The steamer, it points out, was merely bringing to Sweden what German ships bring, there being no question of contraband.

"If the Germans, relying on the suspension of international law by both sides," says this newspaper, "intends to proceed along these lines, all sea commerce will become impossible." It declares that Sweden must enter protest.

SERBS FIGHT FIERCELY IN FOG AND RAIN

Italian Troops Operating West of Monastir Continue Their Advance Northward.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Despite the fact that fog and rain have hampered operations in Macedonia, violent fighting occurred on the whole Serbian front yesterday, according to a Serbian official statement, which, however, says there was no important change in the situation. The Italian troops made progress west of Monastir, the Paris War Office reports. Following is the text of the French statement:

Fog and rain have slowed up the operations of the army in the Orient. During the day of Nov. 24 Serbian forces repulsed a Bulgarian counter-attack in the region of Grunishte, to the east of Monastir. Italian forces are continuing their progress.

BERLIN, Nov. 25 (By Wireless to Sayville)—Attempts of the Entente Allies to make further advances on the Macedonian front yesterday were without success, the War Office announced today. The statement follows:

On the Macedonian front the only occurrences were unsuccessful efforts to advance by Italian troops northwest of Monastir, and by Serbians north of Grunishte (east of Monastir).

SOFIA, Nov. 25 (via London)—The repulse of repeated allied attacks on the Macedonian front is reported in an official statement issued today. It follows:

On Friday between Lakes Ochrida and Presba we repulsed strong enemy detachments. Between Lake Presba and the Cerna there were lively artillery duels. East of the Cerna bend we repulsed three night attacks, the enemy suffering bloody losses. There is nothing of importance to report on the other fronts.

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RUMANIAN ARMY TRAPPED IN WEST MAKES ITS ESCAPE

First Destroys Millions of Hundredweights of Cereals, London Hears.

TEUTONS CROSS ALT RIVER

Sweep East from Craiova and Also Down the Valley from Red Tower Pass.

CAPTURE SEVERAL TOWNS

Mackensen Forces Cross Danube at Two Points, but Advance Is Checked According to Bucharest.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Rumanian troops operating on the extreme left of their line in Wallachia have extricated themselves after destroying millions of hundredweights in cereals, according to a wireless dispatch received today from Petrograd.

It is admitted by both Petrograd and Bucharest that Germans from Field Marshal Mackensen's front have crossed the Danube, landing both at Islaez (at the mouth of the Alt) and Zimnitza, according to Bucharest, which adds, however, that their advance has been arrested. Falkenhayn's forces pushing down the Alt valley from Rothenthurm Pass have driven back the Rumanians toward the south of Tzalimanechu and of Malderachti, twenty miles west of the Alt. Teuton forces advancing east from Craiova have crossed the Alt.

The success of the Rumanians in extricating themselves from the enveloping movement in the extreme West is the most encouraging news from the theatre of war on which the eyes of the world are focused to reach London in several days.

If this, as well as the additional information that the Rumanians in their retirement were able to destroy large quantities of cereals, proves to be true, it means that they have placed a wedge between Orsova and Craiova, and perhaps rejoined forces on the Alt.

This is evidently the Rumanian force, which earlier Berlin advices said was offering such stubborn resistance to the northeast of Turnu-Severin. It was shut off by the Austro-Germans from the north, and was being hemmed in east and west. It was therefore only a question whether Field Marshal von Mackensen's force, which crossed the Danube, would be able to advance into Rumania fast enough to cut off King Ferdinand's soldiers.

In this the Austro-German forces evidently failed, as an earlier Rumanian communication told of th earrest of his advance north of Islacz and Zimnitza. Optimists here expect a strong counter-offensive at the right moment by the strong Russo-Rumanian force known to be in the Alt Valley.

Text of the Official Reports.

The text of the Russian statement is appended:

Rumanian front — Transylvania.— In the Alt Valley the enemy energetically attacked and pressed back the Rumanian troops toward the south of Tzalimanechu and Malderachti.

From Craiova the enemy also has taken the offensive and has compelled the Rumanians to retire behind the Oltetz River, (a tributary of the Alt.)

Near Zimnitza German troops have crossed to the left bank of the Danube.

Dobrudja.—Enemy attempts to attack our advanced posts were arrested by our fire.

The Rumanian official statement says:

Northern and Northwestern Fronts—No changes have occurred on the western frontier of Moldavia.

On the Northern Wallachian front, to the region of Dragoslavele, inclusive, there was a feeble artillery bombardment.

In the valley of the Alt the enemy attacked on the whole front on several occasions, but was repulsed.

In the Oltenie, we retired on the left bank of the Alt, in the direction of Dragachani and Slatina.

Southern Front—Artillery bombardments and rifle firing occurred all along the Danube. The enemy landed troops at Islacz and Zimnitza, to the north of which places his advance has been arrested by our troops.

From Dobrudja there is nothing new to be reported.

A large number of British airplanes and pilots have reached Bucharest after long flights, says a Reuter dispatch from the Rumanian capital. The latest arrivals, it is added, are to reinforce the British and French airmen already operating with the Rumanian army.

Germans Take Several Towns.

BERLIN, Nov. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Attacks of the Russo-Rumanian forces in the Gyergyo Mountains, on the Moldavian front, were repulsed yesterday by the Teutonic forces with heavy losses to the attackers, the War Office announces. Several towns in Rumania south of the Alt Pass have been captured by the Austro-German invaders. The resistance of the Rumanians in the lowlands of the Lower Alt has been broken. Some of the Rumanian troops have been cut off in the extreme southwest. Forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen have crossed the Danube and gained a footing on Rumanian soil. The text of the statement reads:

Front of Archduke Joseph: In the Gyergyo Mountains a battle attack

Batoane Jagra was sanguinarily repulsed.

South of the Alt Pass through the Transylvanian Alps, several towns captured by German and Austro-Hungarian troops, despite the tenacious resistance of the Rumanians. Three officers and 800 men were made prisoners.

The enemy's resistance in the lowlands of the Lower Alt was broken. We have crossed the river there.

On the western frontier of Rumania, in the wooded mountains northeast of Turnu Severin, Rumanian battalions cut off from the main army are still offering tenacious resistance.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen—There has been reciprocal artillery firing.

The forces of the allied Central Powers, after crossing the Danube from the south, are now operating on Rumanian soil. Near Racovitza civilian natives again participated in the fighting against our troops.

General von Falkenhayn, Commander in Chief of the victorious armies in the Transylvanian invasion, has congratulated the soldiers of the Ninth Army on their exploits, says an Overseas News Agency statement today, which quotes the General as follows:

"For weeks you were forced to fight on ice-bound, rocky heights and in deep, snow-covered valleys, usually without shelter from gunfire and often cut off for many days from all communications. But not one of you failed. Wherever the enemy was to be held, he was bound with an iron grip; wherever he had to be crushed, he was pulverized; where he had to be beaten, he was struck to the heart."

The capture of Orsova and Turnu-Severin makes secure the transport of reserves and war material for the German and Austro-Hungarian troops operating in Little Wallachia, says the military critic of the Overseas News Agency in describing the Rumanian situation. Little Wallachia is now menaced simultaneously from three sides, so that all further combats in this district are hopeless for the Rumanians.

"Resistance of the Rumanian troops near Orsova was soon broken, as were the attacks of dispersed troops, operating without any plan. Orsova and Turnu-Severin, which are the most important Danube ports of Little Wallachia, with important docks and granaries, fell into the hands of the conquerors on Nov. 23. This means that the Rumanian Railroad from the Hungarian frontier to Craiova, which is over 150 kilometers in length, is now in the hands of the German and Austro-Hungarian troops, making secure the transport of reserves and war material.

"At Craiova, where 300 railroad cars were captured, there were Rumanian ammunition factories, corn depots, leather and fur shops, and large quantities of wood.

"The correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt telegraphs that the sudden breaking down of the Rumanian resistance has had a disastrous effect on public opinion in Western Rumania."

Bulgars Occupy Danube Islands.

SOFIA, Nov. 25, (via London.)—Bulgarian troops have occupied islands in the Danube southeast of Craiova, according to an official statement issued by the War Office today, which reads:

In the Dobrudja enemy detachments in superior numbers approached our positions but were repulsed by our artillery fire. Along the Danube, near Silistria, Turtukai, and Rustchuk there was artillery fighting. Near Gigen, Grehovo, Lomand, and Vadin detachments of our troops occupied islands in the Danube.

TURKISH ARMY ADVANCING.

Drives Forward Six Miles on 56-Mile Front in Armenia.

BERLIN, Nov. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Turkish troops in the Mush region of Turkish Armenia scored a total advance of approximately six miles along a fifty-six-mile front during a brief period up to Nov. 21, says a belated Turkish statement under that date received today. The statement reads:

Caucasus Front.—Our positions in the vicinity of Mush have been advanced on a front of forty kilometres, (about twenty-five miles,) so that during the last few days our right wing has advanced on an average of ten kilometres along a front of ninety kilometres. Prisoners and war booty have been captured.

The number of Russian deserters is daily increasing.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 25.—The War Office today gave out this bulletin: "Caucasian Front—There was nothing of importance."

QUESTION SIBIRIA TRANSFER.

British Shipowners Find Her Once a Hamburg-American Craft.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Times says this morning:

"The stranding of the United States steamer Sibiria on Goodwin's S. ds this week has opened British ship owners' eyes to the fact that this vessel, which was a Hamburg-American liner, had been transferred to owners in the United States during the war.

"It appears that this steamer, of 3,535 tons, was transferred to the Sibiria Steamship Corporation of New York in 1915, and that the Sarnia, of 3,402 tons, was also transferred at the same time from the Hamburg-American to the Sarnia Steamship Corporation. Both vessels have lately been again transferred to the Bay Steamship Company of America."

The steamships Sibiria and Sarnia, which formerly belonged to the Hamburg-American Line, were under charter to the Atlantic Fruit Company in the banana trade when the war began, and were bought by the latter company in May, 1915. The price was said to be about $130,000 for the two vessels.

Jacob B. Smull, Vice President of the firm of J. & H. Winchester & Co., agents for the Sarnia and Sibiria in New York, said last night that the vessels were bought last Summer from the Atlantic Fruit Company by the Hudson Bay Company of Canada and London through its American operating company, which it called the Bay Steamship Company of New York.

While most of the vessels bought by the Hudson Bay Company to carry wheat from Canada to England had been under the British flag the Sarnia and Sibiria had been continued under the American flag and were manned by American officers and crews.

Mr. Smull said that he had heard that the Sibiria would be a total loss.

3 NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK.

Crews of All the Vessels Are Reported to Have Been Saved.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Norwegian steamers Aifjeld and Trym are reported to have been sunk, according to an announcement made by Lloyds Shipping Agency today. The agency also reported that the Greek steamer Thetis had landed the crew of the Norwegian steamer Dansted, which was sunk by a German submarine.

The Norwegian steamer Aifjeld, of 1,998 tons, was built in 1912. She was last reported in the Boulogne roads Oct. 28. The Norwegian steamer Trym measured 1,801 tons and was built in 1906. She sailed from Blythe on Oct. 22 for Chantenay, according to latest reports.

No Norwegian steamer Dansted is listed in available records. There is a Danish steamer of that name of 1,492 tons gross, last reported as having arrived at Ayr, Scotland, on Nov. 3 from Bilbao.

CECIL BLAMES U-BOATS.

Says Mines That May Have Sunk Hospital Ships Were Illegal.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Supplementing his statement of yesterday, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, said today:

"Of course it is possible that mines laid by submarines may have been responsible for the loss of the hospital ships Britannic and Braemar Castle, but this only relieves the deliberation of the outrages and not their illegality.

"Attacks on hospital ships put Governments desiring to obey international law in a difficult position, as such ships must be brilliantly lighted and painted and can carry no guns, thus making excellent targets."

Lord Robert explained that British policy still discourages the transfer of belligerent vessels to neutral flags. He stated that he knew nothing of any new plan by which South American States were seeking to obtain interned German ships.

BAD WEATHER HALTS SOMME FIGHTING

A Heavy Rain Is Falling There and Shells Fail to Explode in the Moist Ground.

NEW ACTIVITY NEAR VAUX

Considerable Artillery Fighting Begun on the Verdun Front, Says the French Bulletin.

BERLIN, Nov. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Extremely bad weather has brought the great Somme battle to a halt, says an Overseas News Agency review today. The attacking forces found that a large number of their shells failed to explode, burying themselves in the moist soil, according to the reports from the fighting front, while the troops have suffered from the wet and cold.

Such attacks as have been made have been fruitless, declares the semi-official summary, which says the British employed contingents of colonial troops, notably Australians, instead of home forces, in the first line during what it refers to as a battle for "practice," although the Australians had been engaged for six weeks in the hotly disputed Posieres sector. It asserts that the Australians and New Zealanders lost in round numbers 40,000 men in the Somme fighting, three of their divisions having been wiped out. The Canadians, too, it is stated, after suffering heavy losses in the Ypres fighting in June, were thrown into the Somme battle in September and have been in the first line on all the days of great attacks since Sept. 9. The South Africans, also, are said to have lost an entire brigade in Delville Wood.

Colonial troops also have been lavishly employed by the French, says the account, which asserts that the losses of the Anglo-French forces in the Somme fighting have been more than 800,000 men.

Today's official bulletin says of the western front "that there is nothing important to report."

The night bulletin has this to say:

On the Somme front there was slight artillery firing.

During the course of the afternoon a lively artillery action occurred east of St. Mihiel.

New Activity in Vaux Region.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Almost the only item of interest today in the official French and British bulletins of operations on the western front is the statement in tonight's communication from Paris that artillery forces around Fort de Vaux are showing renewed activity. The Somme fighting front is extremely quiet, owing to weather conditions.

Tonight's bulletin of the French War Office reads:

There was considerable activity on the part of both artillery forces in the region of Fort de Vaux. Intermittent cannonading occurred on the rest of the front.

The communication issued in the afternoon says:

There was nothing to report last night other than the usual cannonading.

During the day of the 24th a group of aviators, belonging to the British Marine Aviation Squadron, bombarded the blast furnaces at Dillengen, in the region of the Sarre. In the course of this expedition 1,000 kilos (over 2,000 pounds) of explosives were thrown down. Most of the projectiles reached their objectives. An airplane of the enemy was brought down on the return trip.

The official communication issued by the British War Office this evening reads:

The enemy's artillery and trench mortars were active during the day against our line south of the Ancre and in the neighborhood of the Hohenzollern redoubts. Our heavy artillery shelled various important points behind the enemy's front.

The weather continues stormy.

In spite of the unfavorable conditions, our aircraft made reconnaissances and co-operated with our artillery. One of our machines has not returned.

The day report of the British War Office says:

From the front in France there is nothing to report. It is raining heavily.

EMPEROR CHARLES STUDIED BY NATION

Continued from Page 1.

experience at the front has cured him of any acquired fondness for fuss and frills, has decreed that statesmen and other personages shall appear before him in conventional everyday clothes, a change which is considered extremely characteristic of the new ruler.

While he has continued Prince Montenuo in the office of First Lord High Chamberlain and made Count Berchtold Second Court Chamberlain, it is understood that there will be sweeping changes in other posts at Court, all making for simplicity and possibly foreshadowing a breaking away from the minutely stereotyped observance at the Hapsburg court of ancient traditions forms of the old Spanish court, dating from the fifteenth century.

An interesting sidelight on Charles's character is afforded by an authentic anecdote going the rounds of diplomatic circles. On receiving Hungarian war correspondents at his east front headquarters, one of them chanced to praise the military virtues of the then army commander, Archduke Charles, whereupon the latter replied:

"I have a deep and abiding respect for the press and my appreciation of its brave work is great. I know how to value the service which you are rendering under arduous conditions. In these extraordinary times it isn't meet, however, that you should apply a double standard of measurement and write more about me than about older Generals crowned with merited honors and services."

Just and Devoted to Duty.

From a well-informed personage at Court I gleaned the following additional details regarding the new Kaiser:

"Though the Saxon blood of his mother has given the stamp to his outer appearance, Charles I.'s character is cut along Hapsburg lines. His fundamental characteristics are justice and devotion to duty. His working day is plotted out to the minute, and finds him always at the job. He has a wholesome, unspoiled, warm personality and a humane, sympathetic nature, his earnestness being tempered by youthful energy.

"The new Emperor has an excellent memory and keen observing eye, and makes a practice of seeing and hearing for himself and forming his own judgments, expressing his opinions with clarity and decision and somewhat temperamentally. He has a keen sense for facts and wants to know and fully understand everything in this respect resembling Kaiser William.

"In manner he is of great modesty and courtesy and entirely free from affectation and pose. There is something decidedly chivalrous about his young, supple, elegant figure in General's uniform, his lively blue eyes, and unaffected gestures. Above all Kaiser Charles is perfectly natural. He is always himself. As a result he and the Empress Zita, even amid Court ceremonial, never make a cut-and-dried conventional impression. Their future popularity is assured."

For the first time since Francis Joseph's death Kaiser Charles today left Schoenbrunn Palace and motored through Vienna, being greeted everywhere by the populace. On this occasion he for the first time reviewed the guard of Schoenbrunn Palace.

Of utmost inner political interest is the fact that Kaiser Charles has taken the necessary steps to call together both Houses of the Reichsrat in the immediate future, against which step the late murdered Premier, Count Stuergkh, had set himself immovably. The death of the old Emperor swept away all political controversies and argument for and against summoning Parliament during the war. It is now inherently necessary, since the new Kaiser on ascending the throne is required shortly thereafter to appear before the Reichsrat and swear to uphold the Constitution.

The present Premier, Dr. von Koerber, after a conference with the Kaiser, was able to state yesterday that in the matter of taking his oath of office, Kaiser Charles stands squarely on constitutional ground, emphasising further that a new era had begun here, and that the Government must adapt itself to the conditions of the times.

Political experts read out of this that the meeting of Parliament will be no perfunctory matter, but that it will mark the resumption of Parliamentary life and government in the Dual Monarchy, the prospect of which is hailed with genuine pleasure and satisfaction here. One has the feeling that the old order has passed forever, that the rule of the universally beloved paternal sovereign is to be followed by that of an up-to-date constitutional monarch, a change that should not fail to help mold and shape the fast-moving events of world history.

At Francis Joseph's Bier.

Visiting royalties and Princes, the highest aristocracy, and other personages poured to Schoenbrunn today for a farewell view of the dead Emperor, who last night was embalmed by Privy Councilor Professor Kolisko, and now lies in a black velvet lined and covered coffin on a bier in one corner of his work cabinet, immediately adjoining the chamber in which he died. The body is attired in the white gala uniform of an Austrian Field Marshal, with scarlet trimmings.

Ambassador Penfield, in the funeral procession, will take precedence of all except royalties and the immediate members of the dead monarch's family. Mr Penfield has already called on Baron Burian and presented condolences on behalf of President Wilson, the American Government and American people. He has also visited the Hofburg Chapel and here inscribed his signature on the historic mourning foolscap laid out by court functionaries for condoling diplomats and other notables.

Mr. Penfield will attend King Charles's coronation at Budapest on Dec. 8. This function is causing much agitation and preparat on in the Magyar capital and should prove one of the most picturesque ceremonies of the age. According to tradition not only must the King participate in the coronation ceremonies on horseback, but so must all the Court personages who will ride into the coronation church escorting the King and the Prince Archbishop, Dr. Czernoch, who will place the crown on the King's head also must be mounted.

VIENNA, Nov. 24, (via London, Nov. 25.)—The Hungarian Parliament will meet on Dec. 6 in special session and devote itself to matters arising from the change of rulers and the coronation of King Charles.

Washington Services Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Memorial services for Emperor Francis Joseph, which were to have been held here on Thursday, the day of the funeral in Vienna, will take place Wednesday instead. Because Thursday is a holiday and many officials, by reason of previous engagements, would be unable to attend on a later day in the week, it was decided that the memorial should be advanced a day.

NEW RUSSIAN HEAD OF FOREIGN MINISTRY

M. Neratoff, Former Assistant to Stuermer, Becomes the Chief.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The appointment of M. Neratoff, Assistant Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, as Foreign Minister is reported by Reuter's Petrograd correspondent. M. Neratoff replaces Boris Stürmer, who held the foreign portfolio, as well as the Premiership.

The change in the Russian Premiership has been received here with the keenest interest as marking the culmination of a series of events in Russia which have been almost entirely obscured by the rigid censorship. The significance of these events, as deduced by students of Russian affairs, is indicated by the comment in today's editorials. The Daily News says:

"The most important fact in the whole matter is that the pro-German agitation which has lately been going on in Russia has now been finally crushed."

A somewhat similar position is taken by The Chronicle, which says:

"The fall of Premier Stürmer was due to criticism on two grounds. First, the disorganization of the Russian food supply; second, the alleged attempt to promote a patched-up peace. Regarding the latter criticism we can only say that whatever the facts may have been the history of the last ten days has shown that the Duma and the army are entirely against such a peace and have the same conviction regarding the need of a decisive victory as England and France."

"It was manifest that the debates of the last ten days were of a most critical nature," The Chronicle continues, "but only the most incomplete impressions of the crisis could be gained here, as the speeches of the most prominent members of the Progressive bloc were suppressed and foreign correspondents were compelled to restrict their cables to oblique hints regarding the nature of the discussions.

"The main facts revealed were that the members of the Government, with the significant exception of War Minister Chouvaieff, refused to meet the Duma; that legal prosecution was proposed against Professor Paul Milukoff, the foremost member of the Progressive bloc, for a speech which no newspaper was permitted to report; that unprecedented enthusiasm greeted the speeches in the Duma, at a later date, of the War and Marine Ministers, who pledged themselves to fight the war to a finish, and that the Russian Government itself later issued a communication denouncing in strongest terms 'assured rumors' regarding alleged negotiations for a separate peace."

PROF. MILUKOFF CENSURED.

Rumor of Public Criticism for His Speech at Opening of the Duma.

BERLIN, Nov. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dispatches from Stockholm report that the Russian Government is preparing to bring proceedings against Professor Paul N. Milukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, for his speech at the opening of the Duma, in which he touched upon delicate points in Anglo-Russian relations, and particularly upon the retirement of M. Sasanoff as Foreign Minister, which, according to earlier reports, was strongly criticised by the British Ambassador as an act of perfidy toward the Entente Allies.

Professor Milukoff, according to the Stockholm version, read from the tribune of the Duma an article from the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger containing the foregoing version of the Sasanoff affair, and declared that a great majority of the Russian people shared the views of the Ambassador.

S. T. Waranin-Seret, Vice President of the Duma, who was in the chair when Professor Milukoff spoke, is reported to have tendered his resignation for failing to prevent the incident, and excused himself by saying that he did not speak German and therefore failed to understand the bearing of the article read by Professor Milukoff.

TURK SENATOR EXECUTED.

He Attempted to Make Syria an Independent Arabian Principality.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Senator Abdul Hamix Zehrav was sentenced to death by court-martial and executed for conspiring against the Turkish Government, according to a Constantinople telegram to German newspapers, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam.

The Senator, the dispatch adds, was charged with attempting to make Syria an independent Arabian principality.

NEW GERMAN CHIEFS VERSED IN OUR WAYS

Zimmermann's Two Cabinet Assistants Are Familiar with American Affairs.

STUMM A KEEN DIPLOMAT

Bussche-Haddenhausen, Under-Secretary of State, a Former Aid at Washington.

BERLIN, Nov. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The appointment of Dr. William von Stumm as Under Secretary of State to succeed Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, now Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is announced today by the Overseas News Agency. Dr. von Stumm has been Director of the Political Department of the Foreign Office.

Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, formerly German Minister to Bucharest, has been appointed Second Under Secretary of State, says the same agency.

Gottlieb von Jagow, who resigned as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed a member of the upper house for life.

Dr. von Stumm was head of the American Department of the German Foreign Office before he was promoted to be Chief of the Political Department, and is, therefore, believed to have specialised in American affairs. He is considered one of the most astute members of the German Diplomatic Corps, and before the war was mentioned as a candidate for the German Embassy at London.

Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen brings to his post a broad acquaintance with American affairs, having been successively Secretary to the German Embassy at Washington, head of the American Department of the Foreign Office, and Minister to Buenos Aires.

WHOLE GERMAN PRESS HAILS ZIMMERMANN

New Foreign Secretary Greeted by Organs of All Parties Represented in Reichstag.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 25, (via Sayville.)—Alfred Zimmermann, "the new man at the Foreign Office," has received, on the whole, what is called a very good welcome at the hands of the press, Berlin papers hailing him as the first translation into fact of von Bethmann Hollweg's words that in future "the road to success will be open to the efficient from all walks of life."

Zimmermann's efficiency is disputed neither by the organs of the extreme Right nor those of the Socialists, while newspapers representing the Centrist, National Progressive, and Liberal Parties are enthusiastic in praise of the new Foreign Secretary's abilities and accomplishments. He is equally highly estimated by foreign diplomats in Berlin.

The Lokal-Anzeiger recalls the fact that after the sudden death of Wächter, representatives of foreign countries in Berlin united under Doyen's leadership and expressed to the German Government their great personal satisfaction should Zimmermann be appointed ruler of the Foreign Office. Again, when a few months ago, his state of health compelled Count Metternich to resign his post at Constantinople, the Turkish Government indicated that it would be highly pleased if Herr Zimmermann could undertake German representation at the Golden Horn. This wish could not be complied with, as the Lokal-Anzeiger remarks, "because in these troublesome times we need our best men at home, and even then the prospective resignation of von Jagow had been recognized."

Herr Zimmermann is the first German Foreign Secretary from the ranks of the Consular Service. He also is the first man to occupy this high place who was not of noble birth, but his splendid ability is recognized even by the organs of those classes, who, until recently, regarded the Foreign Office and all the Diplomatic Service their own special domain.

The Vossische Zeitung expresses the conviction that Herr Zimmermann's appointment strongly indicates "that the predicted change of system in the Foreign Office is to be taken more seriously than had generally been considered."

Personally, Herr Zimmermann is of a very amiable disposition, adroit, clever, highly accomplished, and very suave in argument. The Vossische Zeitung says of him: "He speaks his mind so openly that one never knows if he is actuated by diplomatic shrewdness or an inborn love of the truth."

GERMANS DEMAND MORE BEER AND PORK

Housewives Also Complain That Dealers Have Cornered the Marmalade Supply.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 25, (via Sayville.)—Beer, pigs, and marmalade are at the bottom of most of the troubles of the consumer, as well as the various food distribution commissions. Recently Privy Councilor Abel resigned from the commission whose duty is the allotment of the weekly meat rations, which attracted so much public attention that an official explanation was considered necessary.

According to the official version, Herr Abel resigned because the rest of the commission voted down his proposition to increase the weekly meat ration of 250 grams. Today Dr. Kuznski, Director of the Statistical Bureau at Schoenberg, in a letter to the press, flatly contradicts the official version, contending that, knowing the result of the cattle and pig census, it was impossible that the members of the commission should have voted against an increase since the number of pigs counted alone would justify the committee in adding 100 grams weekly to the ration of each of the 70,000,000 Germans. The number of pigs enumerated was about 18,000,000. According to other statistical authorities, the result of the cattle census would justify even a much larger increase of rations, but a sparing policy probably will prevail for a while in order to insure a comparative abundance.

The supply of Bavarian beer for Prussia and the rest of Germany again is threatened with curtailment. Fifty thousand German hotel proprietors petitioned the Government to refrain from cutting down the supplies of malt and other cereals to the Bavarian breweries, because their existence and that of hundreds of thousands of their employes depended on the uninterrupted flow of Munich and similar beers. The Government will read this latter statement with great interest, as the new Civil Service bill provides a remedy for just such people as are here threatened with the loss of their jobs.

Housewives are greatly incensed at the dearth of marmalade in store in the public markets, and there are dark rumors about much of it having been cornered by unscrupulous speculators. The Berliner Tageblatt, having investigated these rumors, finds they are unfounded. It was a lack of sugar that prevented manufacturing larger quantities of marmalade in the Summer and early Autumn, but as the sugar supply from the new beet crop is gradually increasing, manufacturers will be able to turn large quantities of raw fruit stored for this purpose into marmalade.

INDUSTRIAL ARMY BILL ASSAILED IN REICHSTAG

Socialists, Progressives and Others Object to Such Extension of Military Power.

BERLIN, Nov. 25, (via London.)—Hearings before the Committee on Civilian Work foreshadow that the Government's "Home Army bill" will not have entirely smooth sailing in the Reichstag. Speakers representing various parties objected to giving the military authorities a free hand in organizing the home service, and insisted that the administrative details be strictly defined by the Reichstag or with its cognizance and approval.

Clerical and Socialist speakers referred to experiences with the censorship, martial law, and preventive arrests as grounds for withholding such immense powers from the military authorities. Some speakers also raised doubts as to whether so drastic a measure was necessary before other reforms were tried. A Progressive speaker thought that certain classes of factories, not ministering to the war or the production of necessary goods, might close, and asked why work on certain public buildings was not suspended and the laborers thus released assigned to the production of ammunition.

A Clerical speaker favored the abolition of officers' privilege of keeping "strikers," especially in the home service. He also advocated a reduction in the number of orderlies and the working force in various military and civil offices.

A Nationalist speaker demanded adequate guarantees for the proper enforcement of the law, and a Socialist urged that the Reichstag must keep permanent control of the new system. Another Socialist demanded that the Reichstag be allowed to have sufficient time for mature consideration of the bill and complained to the committee that the discussion was too sudden.

Conservative and Nationalist speakers, however, urged the speedy passage of the measure. A Conservative said that England's capacity for organization was surprising, and hence "it is urgent that we meet it with organization en masse." Nationalist speakers admitted that the illusion that the war would be short had done great harm, and that therefore it was now necessary to regain lost time through popular organization.

In view of the discussion it seems probable that the Government bill will be adopted, but only after a thorough debate in the Reichstag and considerable delay.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—At the opening of the German Reichstag today the President proposed that the first reading of the bill for compulsory civilian service should be taken up next Wednesday. After determined opposition on the part of both Socialist groups, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, the proposal was adopted.

Socialist speakers denounced the President's proposal as an attempt to prevent discussion of a bill which ought to deprive the working classes of the free disposition of their working power and consigned them to the exploitation of slave drivers.

FIGHTS ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

German Attack North of Pinsk Marshes Broken by Fire.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 25.—German forces northeast of Smorgon, in the section of the eastern war theatre north of the Pinsk marshes, yesterday, after an artillery bombardment, took the offensive against the Russians, but were driven back by fire from the Russian artillery, bomb mortars and machine guns, says an official statement issued by the Russian War Department today. The text of the statement reads:

Western (Russian) front: Southwest of Riga our scouts, under cover of our fire, forced their way into the enemy's trenches and captured some prisoners and a machine gun.

Northeast of Smorgon the enemy, about two companies strong, took the offensive in the twilight, after artillery bombardment, but was driven back to his trenches by the fire from our artillery, bomb mortars, and machine guns.

On the rest of the front there was the usual firing.

BERLIN, Nov. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—With the exception of artillery activity along the northern part of the Russian front, no mention is made in today's official statement of operations in this war area. The statement reads:

Eastern front: Front of Prince Leopold—Southwest of Riga the artillery activity temporarily increased.

STORED MEAT FOR ALLIES.

Boston Scarcity Leads Mayor to Again Urge Food Embargo.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—P. H. Mullowney, Deputy Health Commissioner, who has been investigating the food supply in local cold storage plants, reported to Mayor Curley today that on Nov. 23 there were 10,650,660 pounds of meat in storage not one pound of which was intended for home consumption. Virtually the entire amount has been contracted for by the Entente Allies and is awaiting the arrival of an Italian boat, according to Dr. Mullowney.

After receiving the report the Mayor sent a letter to Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, again urging the desirability of an embargo on the shipment of food. The Mayor pointed out that the supply of meat for home consumption was merely the amount in dealers' private refrigerating plants, which, he estimated, was sufficient to last only four days.

LOST.

See advertisements Page 5, Section 8.—Adv.

WICKED TO END WAR NOW---HALL CAINE

Continued from Page 1.

peace, which would prove and establish nothing, would be waste—wanton, wicked, irretrievable, inexcusable, blind, and blinding waste such as we dare not for one moment contemplate. We think such a peace would be treason to the dead, disloyalty to the living, an assault on the authority of government, an open appeal to the lawlessness of anarchy, a deliberate outrage on the principles of patriotism, and even on the sacred precepts of religion.

You think the time favorable for a discussion of peace because the Allies, though they may well win, cannot want, and would not, probably, be able utterly crush their enemies. But though such of us as know history and take a human view of war and its probable results have never hoped for or dreamed of the extermination of Germany as an empire, we have, indeed, hoped for and dreamed of the destruction of the German political ideal which is based, as we see it, on the idea that civilization, culture, and the general welfare of the human family are secured by the dominion and tyranny of the sword, with its inevitable consequences of the violation of the liberties of little nations and the general Germanizing of the world. After two and a half years of war we see no sign yet that Germany has parted company with this ideal and, therefore, no indication of a peace that could be built on Christian principles of the equal rights of all peoples.

You think that to prolong the war at a cost of more and worse suffering would lead to such exacerbation of the feelings of the belligerents as would be deleterious to the future peace of Europe. We think, on the contrary, that to end it at this inconclusive stage, when neither side can be said to have reached a military conclusion, would be the surest way to create other wars, by giving time for recuperation and a renewal of hostilities, which neither of the belligerents has repented of or seen the futility of pursuing.

You think that though Germany may have been the sinister aggressor she has learned her lesson, and that if peace comes now she may be relied upon to do her best to prevent more wars. We think, on the other hand, that the only lesson Germany has yet learned is a military lesson, the lesson that has come of setting too low a value on the power, courage, and resources of her enemies, and that the only safeguard of enduring peace is that she should also learn the moral lesson that comes of seeing the uselessness of war as a means toward human welfare. Of that lesson Germany, so far as we can see, has yet learned nothing.

Why the War Must Go On.

You think, so far as I can judge, that if peace came now both belligerents would recognise the folly of war as a means of settling international disputes, and so having jointly learned their lesson would strive together to avoid its recurrence.

We think, on the contrary, that such recognition could only come to both at once after complete exhaustion and then the only value of the lesson would be to the rest of the world, America, for example, which surely cannot need it. It is probably true that a full sense of the futility and foolishness of war will come to the world only out of the spectacle of the great part of it ruined, vanquished, and laid waste, but even this does not shake our feeling that worse than the utmost ruin that can be brought by war, terrible and awful as that may be, is the spiritual enslavement that may be prevented by it. God forbid that the very least of us against any hopeful plea for peace should say one word that would prolong the horrors of war, but we of the allied nations hate war with so deep a hatred, that the hope of ending it once for all inspires us to carry it on. It is just because our hearts are bleeding from the frightful sacrifices we are now making day by day in the best of our blood and brain that we feel, terribly and cruelly hard as it is to say it, that they must continue to bleed. Nor do we think that these impulses conflict either with the best interests of civilization, or with our faith.

We are acutely and most painfully conscious that in struggling for what we believe with all our souls to be right we have been compelled to submit the issue of our cause to a power which has in itself nothing to do with right. We know that our religion teaches us that Christ pronounced anathema on war, and that as soon as Christianity shall have established its ascendency war will cease, but we also know and have lately been made most bitterly to feel that war is sometimes necessary to keep the worst elements of human nature in check, that an appeal to might may be the last resources of right, and therefore it is right to fight and to continue to fight for a righteous cause. On this foundation we of the allied nations with extreme reluctance in August, 1914, built our belief in the necessity of entering into the present conflict.

And what would be the result now if after two and a half years of a war which has convulsed Europe, sweeping armies of men into innumerable graves, and bringing misery to millions of women and children, we were to make peace with an unrepentant enemy on the grounds of expediency alone? We think there would be only one result, the complete breakdown in Europe of all moral law in the government of nations and all faith in the divine rule of the world.

Confidence in the United States.

We are profoundly grateful to the United States for the watchful eye it has always kept and is still keeping on the prospects of peace, and we sleep with more security from a certainty that the one world empire which remains outside this maelstrom of devastating forces will step in with proposals to end the war the instant it becomes right and possible to do so. Meantime we rest content with the part America is now taking and will, we trust, continue to take. That part is the part of the friend and champion, not of either belligerent, but of humanity. In our view it has been a long step forward from the rigid and frozen neutrality which America imposed on her people at the beginning of war to the recent warm-blooded declaration of her President that henceforward neutrality is impossible to a great nation in any conflict which affects the welfare of a vast part of the human family.

That is not a new doctrine, but it is a great doctrine. It was the doctrine whereon the mighty Englishman, Oliver Cromwell, made England not only the most powerful but the most honored among the nations of the world, and in the midst of the revivals of methods of warfare which seem to us to be destitute of all distinction between right and wrong, and to deserve no other names than murder and slavery, we shall be satisfied if America should continue to stand steadfastly for the high principles, on whichever side assailed, that the laws of humanity, which are immutable, shall not be outraged. That of itself will help to keep the spirit of justice alive in the world and go far toward bringing nearer the day of peace.

Francis Joseph Didn't Expect Death

VIENNA, Nov. 25, (via London.)—Emperor Francis Joseph had no premonition of his approaching end, according to the story told here of his last hours. When he was being assisted to his bed on the night of his death the Emperor was asked by Dr. Karal his personal physician, what his wishes were. "I am tired" replied the Emperor, "but I will rise in the morning at 8:30 as usual."

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and a hundred other great Painters and Engravers. Many of the Prints are so rare that they are not to be found in any other American collection.

On Public Exhibition from Monday, December 4th, to the unrestricted Public Sale in five evening sessions beginning December 11th. Special Exhibitions on Friday and Saturday Evenings, December 8th and 9th, from 8 to 10 o'clock, and on Sunday, December 10th, from 9 to 5 o'clock. A beautifully illustrated Catalogue of 155 pages will be sent to any address for $1.00.

This is the third Sale from Mr. Halsey's great Collection of 10,000 choice Prints. The English Stipples will be sold in five sessions beginning January 8th, and three other very important sales will follow.

Books and Autographs

DALY LIBRARY—The large and fine library collected during more than fifty years by the late Judge Joseph F. Daly, the eminent New York jurist, is now on Exhibition and will be sold on the Afternoons and Evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, December 5th and 6th. Many extra-illustrated books, hundreds of scarce engravings, and a large number of rare works on literature, history and the stage.

AUTOGRAPHS—A Collection of American and Foreign Letters and Documents, the original Log of the Chesapeake remarkable letter by John Brown, and letters by most of the signers, is now on Exhibition to the Sale Monday Afternoon, December 4th.

BOOKS comprising the library of the late Charles H. Babcock, D. D., of New York, are now on Exhibition to the sale Tuesday Afternoon, November 28th.

Other Announcements will follow immediately

The Anderson Galleries
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TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

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I. General News.
II. Fashions, Drama.
III. Automobiles, Real Estate.
IV. Rotogravure and Picture Sections.
V. Magazine Section.

WHAT WILL THE NEW AUSTRIAN EMPEROR DO?..... By F. Cunliffe-Owen
CAN WE TALK WITH THE DEAD?..By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
SOLUTION OF IRELAND'S TROUBLES..... Interview with George Bernard Shaw
NEW FORTY-SECOND STREET VIADUCT AND THE COMMODORE HOTEL.
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ART AND THE STAGE SETTING IN MODERN PLAYS.
HUGHES: "MAYBE I HAVE SOMETHING TO BE THANKFUL FOR, AFTER ALL!"..... Cartoon

VI. Holiday Book Number, (Folded in Magazine Section.)
VII. Editorial, Business, Financial.
VIII. Sports, Want Advertisements.

FEAR BRITISH HOLD ON NEEDED IMPORTS

Some Importers Uneasy Lest Burdensome War Measures May Last After War.

SAY THERE IS NO GUARANTEE

And the Paris Economic Agreement Could Be Used to Our Disadvantage in a Reconstruction Period.

Fear that the economic alliance entered into by the Entente Allies may affect American trade adversely, even after the war, is being expressed in certain importing circles in this city. Their apprehension is heightened by preferential trade arrangements in effect between France and England having to do with the exchange of commodities, the importation of which are prohibited from neutral countries. While the critics of these measures concede that the preferential arrangements referred to may properly be deemed war measures, they are concerned particularly over what may develop out of Paragraph 3 of the official recommendations made by the economic conference at Paris last June. This paragraph reads as follows:

The Allies declare themselves agreed to conserve for the allied countries, before all others, their natural resources during the whole period of commercial, industrial, agricultural, and maritime reconstruction, and for this purpose they undertake to establish special arrangements to facilitate the interchange of these resources.

While there is doubt in the minds of many business men as to whether the Allies will be able to carry out their announced program of preferential trading, they point out that Great Britain has already built up in this country a strong organization to regulate war trade. Practically the same organization, it is argued, might be utilized after the war, in the transitory period, to regulate the movement into this country of raw materials required by American manufacturers in order to turn out finished products. At present, it was pointed out yesterday, not a pound of wool, rubber, tin, or other crude supplies originating in British possessions is allowed to be imported into the United States unless the importers are approved by a British Consul or Consul General here. In cases where the applications are approved, the applicants are required to sign "guarantees," giving all details of purchases and agreeing specifically that goods for export manufactured in the United States from the raw materials imported under such persuasion shall be disposed of abroad only in accordance with the British regulations covering distribution.

Full Control of Some Supplies.

W. S. Kies, Vice President of the National City Bank and an officer of the American International Company, in speaking yesterday of the measures contemplated under the Allied economic compact for the transitory period after the war, while unwilling to predict that the foreign nations concerned would be able to give effect to their plans, said:

"We know that the Allies have been holding economic conferences to plan for the future, that England is contemplating a protective tariff, and that an agreement is likely among the Allies, covering their future trade, which has possibilities that may be detrimental to our own interests. We know that the Central Teutonic nations have likewise made plans for regaining their trade in South America and in the Orient, and for continuing the assault upon our great domestic market, which was interrupted by the war.

"We know that many of our great industries are dependent upon foreign sources of supply, practically controlled by Europe, for their raw materials, as, for example, the great rubber industry of this country, which uses a large percentage of all the rubber grown in the world. Yet England and Holland together almost completely control the supply of crude rubber, and have in their hands the future of a great manufacturing industry in our country."

Business organizations now giving attention to the economic proposals of the Paris conference are the Foreign Trade Council, the Merchants' Association of New York, and the American Manufacturers' Export Association, the latter an organization of manufacturers representing industry valued at several billion dollars.

It was said yesterday at the offices of the Foreign Trade Council that the plans of the economic alliances, so far as they might affect adversely the trade of the United States, would come up for discussion at the national convention of that body, to be held in Pittsburgh in January.

Lansing Asked About It.

S. Christy Mead, Secretary of the Merchants' Association, said he had taken up the matter of possible trade complications after the war with Secretary Lansing, but had not yet received a reply. Mr. Mead said he had inquired what effect existing European compacts might have on American trade, especially in view of the fact that this country has most-favored nation agreements with Great Britain and other nations planning preferential arrangements in the period immediately following the war.

Secretary Edward V. Douglass of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, said that the consideration of the foreign trade alliances as they might affect American trade during the transitory period following the war, was in the hands of the association's Committee on Foreign Trade Relations, of which Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, was Chairman.

The uneasiness felt by some importers that the agencies now being employed under the pressure of war necessity to regulate imports of raw materials from British possessions and the disposition abroad of the finished products, derived from such imports may be retained in the so-called transitory period in order to conserve the requirements of the Allies as set forth in Paragraph 3 of the after-war section of the Paris agreement, has been enhanced by reports that the State Department is beginning to take a serious view of the effect of the Allies' economic alliance on American trade and industry.

Present Control of Imports.

So strongly organized is British control in this country over imports from British sources of raw materials needed by American industries, that many importers are inclined to believe that if Britain and her allies should care to do so they could maintain a hold on American foreign commerce which would render it possible to regulate a good deal of the import business of the United States to the requirements of the Entente Allies after the war. In other words, as explained, Great Britain, working through British Consular representatives here, and various private American agencies now being utilized, could so arrange imports from her own or Entente possessions as to insure that the wants of the members of the alliance would have priority in supplies. Should this turn out to be so in practice, business interests here fear reprisals by Congress which would be calculated to bring on a trade war.

At present New York may be termed the centre in this country of the movement of American-owned raw material imported from British possessions under war restrictions imposed by Great Britain, the headquarters being the office of Consul General Clive Bayley at 44 Whitehall Street. Americans buying or selling abroad not resident in the jurisdiction of Mr. Bayley are required to do their business through British Consuls in their respective districts. As the restrictions grew and more clerical labor became indispensable, Consul General Bayley has added to his force of helpers, until at present a large number of clerks are engaged in the work which this supervision has necessitated.

The American organizations cooperating with the British Consul General in carrying out the restrictions imposed by the British Government on raw materials from British territory include the Textile Alliance, Inc., 45 East Seventeenth Street; the Rubber Club of America, 17 Battery Place, and the New York Metal Exchange.

To these offices all merchants desiring to import raw materials from Great Britain or her possessions are obliged to repair and sign agreements, or, as they are termed officially, "guarantees." Not a pound of wool, for example, can be obtained in British territory unless the applicant receives the approval of the Textile Alliance, acting for the British authorities.

Free Supplies now Aimed At.

A similar procedure applies to metals and rubber, the first named products being arranged for through the New York Metal Exchange, and the rubber through the medium of the Rubber Club of America. While the present restriction, together with the blacklisting of such American firms or individuals as violate these agreements, or for other reasons do not meet with the approval of the British authorities, have been submitted to as the best way out of a difficult situation, many merchants are apprehensive that should the Allies' economic compact be acquiesced in at this time, these regulatory measures, in a more or less burdensome form, might be continued in the transitory period mentioned in the text of the Allies' convention.

No assurances concerning the future in this regard have been forthcoming from allied authorities here. When asked by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES whether the organization now maintained in New York for the handling of British crude imports might be retained after the war as an aid in carrying out the terms of the Paris convention, Consul General Bayley had "no statement to make." The deduction was drawn that any information would have to come from Downing Street or the British Embassy in Washington.

A. M. Patterson, President of the Textile Alliance, Inc., which supervises for the English Government the entry of raw wool and its disposition for manufacture, as well as ultimate distribution in the form of fabrics, said he could give no answer to the question whether the regulation of the wool trade here was to continue during the transitory period following the war. Mr. Patterson is head of the firm of Patterson & Greenough, selling agents for large domestic woolen and worsted mills, and is an authority on wool and American woolen manufactures.

"I cannot answer your question," he said.

Say Too Much Regulation.

A man in touch with the situation, however, who stipulated that his name was not to be used, made this statement:

"The air of permanency being given to the British trade regulation in this city and the country generally is beginning to arouse suspicion that it is the intention of the British Government to continue its trade restrictions after the war for the purpose of making effective the Paris economic alliance.

"So complete is the control now exercised during the war over American import transactions in virtually every line of trade dependent upon British-controlled raw supplies that the British Government today possesses full information regarding by whom sold, prices paid and the ultimate destination of all merchandise so controlled coming into or going out of the United States.

"The list of commodities entering into the commerce of this country now under the supervision of the British Government has reached such proportions that, including wool, rubber, tin, tanning and other materials, it is probably not an exaggeration to say that only a few domestic industries are free from these regulations."

In addition to the organizations already named as co-operating with the British Government in giving effect to its war regulations are the International Nickel Company and the National Tanners' Association.

VENIZELOS ARMY FORMALLY AT WAR

Hostilities Declared Against Germany and Bulgaria by Provisional Government.

KING HEEDS ULTIMATUM

Has Decided to Surrender Arms to Allies, Rome Hears—Talk of Resistance in Athens.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 26.—The Provisional Government of Greece, formed by supporters of former Premier Venizelos, has formally declared war on Germany and Bulgaria.

An Athens Reuter dispatch says:

"Venizelist circles assert that the provisional Government declared war against Bulgaria to prevent the entry of the Venizelist forces into the campaign from being interpreted as a political manoeuvre.

"In view of the fact that the Allies consider the Saloniki triumvirate as the Government de facto, Greece is now virtually at war with Bulgaria.

"The provisional Government has also declared war on Germany because it torpedoes ships, carrying national forces and partisans of the provisional Government."

The Greek Ministry, examining anew into the Entente demand for Greek arms and ammunition, has decided not to insist on resistance to the demand, according to reports from Athens received in a wireless dispatch from Rome. Reuter's Athens correspondent, however, says it is stated in circles close to the Greek Court that any attempt of the Entente Allies to obtain possession of Greek arms and ammunition will meet with resistance.

The dispatch, filed at Athens on Friday, says the military party has taken a decided attitude, and that any attempt to take the arms demanded by Admiral du Fournet will meet with resistance even if King Constantine orders their surrender. In the event of resistance it is expected the Allies will arrest the leaders of the movement and occupy the Customs Houses.

"The situation is most grave," the correspondent continues. "The only apparent solution is Greece's ultimatum to Bulgaria."

An Athens dispatch to The Weekly Dispatch says that if necessary Vice Admiral du Fournet will occupy Athens if the Greek Government does not comply with the Entente ultimatum.

"The Royalist troops declare their complete refusal to deliver up their arms," adds the dispatch. "Artillery has been seen at Admetos Hill, beyond the station, and arms have been freely distributed to 10,000 reservists. Fire engines went round the city all last night pretending to extinguish fires, but really to distribute arms. This morning a league of resistance was formed by General Papoulas, who was recently recalled from Janina. Many officers have already adhered to it.

"The misfortunes of Rumania are contributing to the strength of these plots, and ideas are circulating among the reservists of proceeding to the interior, beyond the reach of the naval guns, and starting guerilla warfare until the arrival of the Germans, after the conquest of Rumania, which they firmly expect."

ATHENS, Nov. 24, (via London, Nov. 25.)—The Entente Allies have delivered an ultimatum to Greece requiring delivery of Greek arms and guns, which was demanded recently.

The ultimatum, which comes from Vice Admiral du Fournet, commander of the allied squadron, while allowing only a short period in which the arms now in Athens are to be surrendered, declares willingness to grant a longer time for delivery of war materials in Thessaly and Macedonia. The first deliver of arms demanded consists of ten batteries of mountain guns. The demand declares that failure to comply with it before Dec. 1 will result in measures being taken by the Admiral.

Admiral du Fournet's note greatly excited the people of Athens. The Premier informally explained that the Admiral, in reply to the Government's refusal of his demand, brushed aside the reasons for this refusal and simply set Dec. 1 as the date for the surrender of the artillery required and Dec. 15 as the date for the surrender of rifles. The tone of the note, said the Premier, was not courteous, but it did not admit of discussion.

According to the diplomatic representatives of the Entente Powers, the time allowed would enable the Greek Government to reflect with mature deliberation before making its decision. Admiral du Fournet's note, these diplomats say, reviews at length the arguments of the Greek Government justifying its refusal to surrender arms, refers again to France's proposal to pay for the arms or replace them after the war, declares that the Entente Powers do not make the demand because they are in need of armament, but because they feel that the war materials in Greece would be better employed in defending Macedonia, "for the liberty of which Hellenic blood has so often been spilled," than stored in the arsenals.

An off cial close to the King has assured The Associated Press that the surrender of arms no longer depends either on the sovereign or the Government. He declared that the King's best efforts so far had proved fruitless with the army, which is determined not to surrender their arms, despite the wishes of King Constantine.

The resignation of the Cabinet is considered imminent. This afternoon King Constantine called Christakis Zographos, former Foreign Minister, to the palace.

Protest Against Envoys' Expulsion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, in behalf of his Government, has addressed a protest to the State Department against the action of the commander of the French naval forces in Greek waters in ordering the Ministers of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria, and the Consuls of those countries to leave Greece. The protest is based on the grounds that this is an unwarranted interference with the rights of a neutral Government and contrary to international custom.

It is expected that the State Department will forward copies of the protest to the Governments of the Entente Allies.

GUN DUELS IN TRENTINO.

Operations on the Italian Front Have Simmered Down.

ROME, Nov. 25.—The official bulletin today of the operations on the Austrian front says:

In the valley of the Adige we repulsed a weak attack in the direction of Sano, south of the depression between Loppio and Mori.

On the remainder of the Trentino front there were only artillery duels. Our batteries molested enemy movements in the Adige valley and in the upper Astico Valley.

On the Julian front the enemy's artillery was particularly active against our positions on Monte Nero and east of Gorizia.

Hostile aircraft dropped bombs on Agnede, Gringe, and Primolano, in the Sugana Valley, wounding two persons. They were driven off by our airplanes.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Austrian headquarters, in its official statement today, said of operations in the italian theatre:

A strong air squadron effectively bombed the railway station and enemy camp at Primolano, (in the Dolomite Alps, about 12½ miles orth of Bassano.) All the airplanes returned safely despite the anti-aircraft fire.

John D. Archbold Recovering.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 25.—At the residence of John D. Archbold, who was operated on for appendicitis, on Thursday evening, it was said tonight that Mr. Archbold was resting easily. The members of his family are greatly encouraged by the patient's condition and his recovery is now looked upon as being almost certain.

LADY SCOTT WORKING IN MUNITION FACTORY

Widow of Explorer Says It Is a Comfort to Feel Clear of Disgrace of Leisure.

Lady Scott, widow of Captain Scott, the British naval officer who lost his life while returning from the south pole, is now one of the thousands of British women who are working in the munitions factories of England to keep the armies at the front supplied with ammunition and other war necessities. The story, issued by the Official Press Bureau in London, contains the following:

"I confess the change to such unfamiliar conditions made an adventure of which, contrary to my expectations, the zest did not wane. Partly, I suppose, because I made friends; they came and stayed with me, I stayed with them; they were new to me as I to them; and we liked each other. There was a jolliness about it all—arriving with daylight into a warm room among friendly faces and in the evening hurrying each other up to get ready so that friends could walk home in company.

"In short, there was real comradeship, and the personal lives of my friends became of great importance to me. Beyond all this there was absolute freedom from that unrest which is a characteristic disease of this time. The munitions worker, like the man in the ranks, is under orders, doing her piece of assigned work. There is no time to be anxious, to fret over news, to feel the days drag heavily. One gets home, eats, sleeps like a tired animal, and awakes fresh, ready to go on again. Looking back on it, I would not for anything be without the experience, and I honestly believe that no one who volunteers will regret the choice.

"Earning money, too, will be for many an adventure and not an unpleasant one. Men have told me that they never valued anything more than their shillings drawn at the pay table. Women have the advantage of the soldiers, because what the munition worker earns is very appreciable. You go on six weeks to one of the schools established by the Ministry of Munitions and then you can go into a factory and start at $5 a week—earned by making what your country urgently requires; and you feel good about it.

"But, above all, you will escape the moments which come to any self-respecting girl or woman when she asks herself whether it is right or fair or decent that she should be having a good time while her menfolk are facing and suffering what we hear of—and much, too, that we do not. It is no small moral comfort in these days to feel yourself clear of the disgrace of leisure."

GAFFNEY'S SON-IN-LAW DEAD

Baron von Wolf, Who Married His Stepdaughter, Killed in Battle.

News has reached New York that Baron Hans Heinrich von Wolf, who was a Major in the German Army, has fallen on the Somme. Major von Wolf was married nine years ago to Miss Jayta Humphreys, stepdaughter of T. St. John Gaffney, former Consul General in Munich. He was the son of the late General Horst von Wolf of the Royal Saxon Artillery.

Major von Wolf distinguished himself in Southwest Africa during the Herrero insurrection, after which he bought a large estate there and built a castle, known as Schloss Duwisib. At the outbreak of the present war the Baron and Baroness von Walf started for Germany, and although the Dutch ship in which they were traveling was held by the British fourteen days in Falmouth, the Major was smuggled through. He immediately went to the front, but was serevely wounded at Ypres and was in a hospital more than a year. During the last two months he had been again on the firing line.

The Major had received the Iron Cross of the first class and other military orders. The Baroness is now in Munich with her mother.

GERMAN PRESS SECURE.

Government Not Likely to Limit Number of Newspapers.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 25.—The Volkszeitung of Cologne says a suggestion that the publication of only one newspaper in each German town be permitted has come before the Main Committee of the Reichstag. A speaker for the Centre took the ground that the press should be considered as an auxiliary war service, and that the proposal to reduce the number of newspapers should be opposed resolutely.

The Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Karl Helfferich, said there was no reason to be perturbed, since the Government was convinced of the importance of the press, which would be dealt with as one of the occupations important for war purposes.

General Groener, Chief of the Munitions Department, said the manufacture of guns would no longer be a monopoly of the Krupps, but would be extended considerably.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior, during the course of the discussion of the budget before the committee of the Reichstag, combated a suggestion looking to the suppression of some of the newspapers. He said the Government recognized the necessity of keeping alive even the smaller newspaper during the war, and had already taken steps to facilitate their continuance. Where local officials showed want of appreciation of the importance of the newspapers, he continued, this would prove without significance, as all local authorities could be controlled by uniform instructions from the War Office.

Dr. Helfferich also discussed the question of utilizing the population of occupied territories for work in Germany within the provisions of international law. A progressivist speaker suggested employing Jews in Poland. General Groener, chief of the Munitions Department, said that steps had already been taken to bring them together in special organizations.

FAVORS FREE DARDANELLES.

Sir Edwin Pears Opposes Giving Constantinople to Russia.

Sir Edwin Pears, for forty years leader of the cosmopolitan bar in Constantinople, speaking last night at Horace Mann Auditorium, Columbia University, made a strong argument against the possession of Constantinople and control of the Dardanelles by Russia after the war. He cast discredit upon the report that England and France had promised Constantinople to Russia.

Referring to the report that there was a bargain among the Allies by which Russia is to get the Dardanelles and Constantinople, Sir Edwin said:

"I do not accept that report. I say only that if the bargain was made, it will be kept.

"It will be a great misfortune to Russia were she to get Constantinople. Constantinople in the hands of Russia would mean that she would have a seaport 300 miles from the mainland. Perhaps Russia would need a road to Constantinople. A road through the Balkans would be the only path. For Russia to cut a road through the land of her friends, to annex those countries—for that is what it means—is not a prospect pleasing to a statesman."

Sir Edwin advocated "letting Constantinople alone." By that, he explained, he meant that at the end of the war all forts and hindrances to the use of the Dardanelles would be swept away and that they should be free for all—"As free as the Straits of Dover," was the way he expressed it.

SAYS ALLIES MUST WIN IN THE SOUTHEAST

Garvin Asserts That They Must Eliminate Turkey and Bulgaria to Conquer.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 26.—J. L. Garvin says in The Observer this morning that it is impossible for the Anglo-French to break through the western front unless the Allies change their policy regarding Southeastern Europe with a view to eliminating Turkey and Bulgaria. He says the fundamental question of the war now is to remodel the transport so as to strengthen Russia.

"The naval blockade," Mr. Garvin goes on, "can never by itself reduce Germany, which is exploiting the resources of Turkish and other dominions containing some of the most fertile tracts in the world, and enveloping their man power, as, in all the history of nations, never before. Before the finish of the war the Central League will have had from the beginning to the end nearly 20,000,000 men under arms. Our estimate is that the Central League altogether has 4,000,000 men in reserve.

"We now see the stupendous folly of the withdrawal from Gallipoli. Russia can never act with the maximum power until the Dardanelles and Black Sea are reopened, enabling the Allies to munition her reserves fully. Under present conditions Russia cannot come to maximum of her possible fighting strength even within a year from now, perhaps can never come to it.

"The Allies made one of their worst mistakes in their incredible mishandling of the opportunities presented by the Rumanian intervention. The Germans grasped that situation and struck first in a way that does equal credit to their intelligence and energy."

BRITISH UNIONS PROTEST.

Object to Employment of Colored Laborers on the Docks.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Trade unionism, which has been growling informally at the prospect of the introduction of colored labor in Great Britain since the proposition was first mooted, has now made a formal protest. The National Transport Workers' Federation, one of the largest unions, has passed a long resolution condemning certain proposals of the Government affecting labor. The resolution says in part:

"The federation's executive hopes that the authorities will not be so ill advised as to attempt the introduction of any class of colored labor on the docks or other waterside places of employment. In the existing crisis to think of employing colored labor would mean the recrudescence of all the trouble and discontent experienced by the increased employment of Chinese in the mercantile marine."

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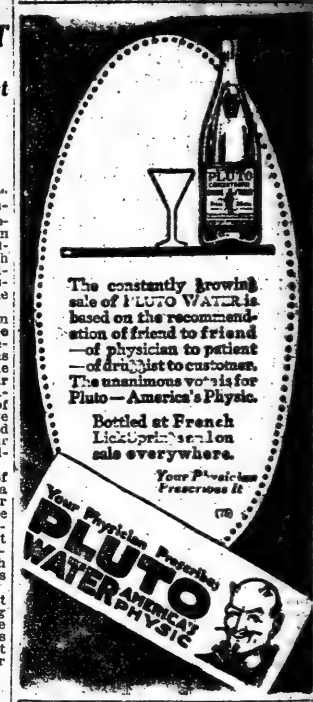

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MILK CHOCOLATE OR VANILLA CHOCOLATE COVERED INDIVIDUAL NUTS—All sorts and kinds of tasty woodland favorites, comprising the popular American Nuts and those from the far-eign shores, each individually inclosed in jackets of our Unexcelled Premium Milk Chocolate. POUND BOX 75c

Toothsome Sweets To Top Off the Thanksgiving Dinner

DOWN ON THE FARM, where everyone and everything is REAL; there's where you enjoy Thanksgiving Day—where the grasp of the hand is genuinely friendly and the greeting you receive is hearty and sincere—where it's "Hello, Jim," and "How's things, Joe," where you do not require a "biled" shirt and "swaller" tail or finger bowl, but where you're told to "Set right down and pitch in to the 'big eats.'" Gee! What Turkey! What Cranberry Sauce! What Celery, Mince and Pumpkin Pie, and to top off the Big Dinner—LOFT CANDY and LOFT SALTED NUTS! Surest thing you know, for Parcel Post brings LOFT SWEETS to the farmer's home once or twice a week, so, you see, you City bred folk haven't much on Mr. Farmer at that. Here in the Great Metropolis, the most attention is paid to the dressing of the diners. In the Country the dressing is given the Bird. Well, here's to a mighty enjoyable Thanksgiving Dinner for you all and here's a Candy bill of fare on which you can't go wrong.

A Great Feast of Values for Tuesday and Wednesday

Milk Chocolate Fruit and Nut Pudding. A most appropriate and toothsome delicacy for the great Turkey feasting day. The centre is comprised of a masterly blended combination of Confectioner's Sugar and a pleasing medley of Chopped Fruits and Nuts, completed by a luxurious covering of our Incomparable Premium Milk Chocolate. Our reg. 44c goods. EXTRA SPECIAL TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY ONLY. POUND BOX 39c

High Grade Assorted Chocolates or Bon Bons and Chocolates in handsomely decorated Thanksgiving boxes. Ever look at a fruit or game picture and get real hungry? This is what the design of the Thanksgiving box will do. It is beautifully lithographed in rich and attractive colors. The sweets are in perfect keeping with the package. In Quality, Variety and all around excellence they meet all expectations. POUND BOX 29c

Very High Grade Assorted Chocolates or Bon Bons and Chocolates, a superior collection of Toothsome sweets for which the "exclusive" Confectioner would ask $1.00. These have the dollar look and the dollar taste and the variety is great enough to please every taste in candy here. POUND BOX 50c

A FRENCH GLACE FRUIT IN FIVE POUND BOXES—A shipment just received by S. S. "HARPAGUS" makes possible this splendid offering in time for Thanksgiving. A choice collection of luscious Fruits, comprising Apricots, Plums, Peaches, Pears, Cherries and many others equally delicious, are brought to you, with all of their natural juices preserved by the peculiar glace process, known solely to the French Confectionaires. FIVE POUND BOXES $2.24

For the Little Folks' Thanksgiving Toys, Sweets and Novelties

Toy Turkey Gobblers that can be filled with Sweets at slight additional cost. They are richly decorated in brilliant colors and bronze, in fact a counterpart of the real article. This offering again demonstrates most forcibly the power of American gold. Price these gobblers at the "exclusive" confectionery shops, then buy them here at 50% less. One of our investigators found the other day when making his rounds of the stores' competitors asking 10 and 15c for the kind we sell at 5c. The kind we sell at 25c they were asking 50c and 75c for, and so on all along the line. On account of the extremely low prices at which we are selling these goods we reserve the right to limit the quantity to a customer, thus insuring you against a competitor buying all we have and selling them at double our prices. PRICES, EACH, 5c, 12c, 17c, 21c, 40c, 60c, 75c and the big fellows at $1.25.

Special Offer to Sunday Schools, Churches, etc. Committees Gladly Waited On, Though Not Ready to Purchase

30 Pounds of Mixed Candy and 60 half lb. Boxes for 3.30

30 lbs. Old Fashioned Clear Candy and 60 half lb. Boxes for 3.90

30 lbs. Manhattan Mixed Candy and 60 half lb. Boxes for 4.50

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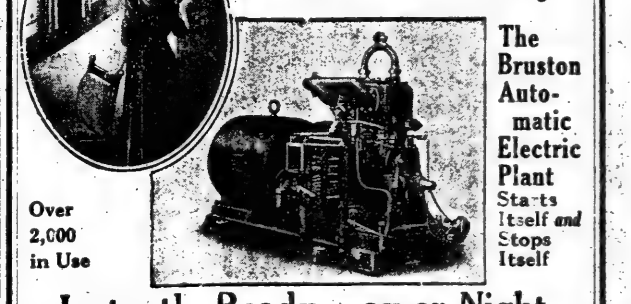

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Increase of $420,533,943 in Last Fiscal Year, Treasurer John Burke Reports.

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Total Money Passing from Hand to Hand Is $4,024,097,762—Our Financial Position Supreme.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—In his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, John Burke, Treasurer of the United States, tells the American people that Uncle Sam is a very wealthy man. For instance, there is gold in the Government holdings to the amount of $1,803,493,-932.83. This is an increase during the fiscal year of $420,533,943.03.

Of money in circulation we have $4,024,097,762, an increase of $44,878,188 over the preceding year. The growth in gold, both coin and certificates, amounted to $388,091,123, which is regarded as phenomenal. This makes the per capita circulation $39.28. The share of gold to the whole circulation was 50.97 per cent. That is, half and more of our money of every day circulation is gold. Thus the United States is on the firmest gold basis known in its history, and the broadest and strongest of all the nations in the world.

The total receipts on ordinary account were $779,664,552.49, an increase of $87,-180,107.27 over those of 1915. The total ordinary disbursements were $724,492,-998.90, which was $5,610,392.90 less than in the preceding year. The surplus on ordinary transactions for the year was $55,171,553.59.

The net excess of disbursements on account of the Panama Canal during the year was $14,633,732.79, which was paid out of the General Fund of the Treasury. The total net balance expended out of the General Fund of the Treasury to June 30, 1916, reimbursable from the proceeds of bonds not yet sold is $228,-716,500.17.

The receipts on account of the public debt were $1,803,500 for postal savings bonds and deposits of lawful money of the United States to retire national bank circulation, under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, amounting to $56,648,502.50, while the disbursements for the principal of matured loans and fractional currency were $35,103, and for national bank notes canceled and retired $24,638,010.50. The net result was an excess of receipts of $33,783,489.

Exchange of Government Bonds.

Other transactions in the public debt were made under the provisions of the act of Dec. 23, 1913, whereby $10,200,600 United States 2 per cent. gold bonds, bearing the circulation privilege, but against which no circulation is outstanding, were exchanged at par for United States obligations bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, but divested of the circulation privilege.

The redemptions in gold from the reserve fund during the year were in United States notes $10,684,405, and in Treasury notes of 1890, $2,000. The transactions did not indicate a desire on the part of the holders of the notes to secure gold, but were more in the nature of exchanges. The redeemed notes were immediately exchanged for gold and thereby the reserve was maintained in volume and character.

On June 30, 1916, the stock of paper currency in the United States amounted to $3,307,033,795, of which the Government issued and distributed directly $2,-577,690,685, and the banks $929,343,110. The denominations of $5 and under were in great demand, and the total amount of such bills outstanding was $873,470,-475, of which the Government issued $699,056,192 and the banks $174,414,283.

The needs of business make constant demands for small notes as instruments of local trade. The extension of habitation into remote districts, the multiplication of lines of traffic, and the development of industrial activities are some of the requirements that must be provided for by an annual increase of the smaller denominations of paper money in circulation. The resources of the Treasury for the issue of paper money of the smaller denominations are practically limited to the presentation of the higher denominations, which are redeemed, retired, and replaced by the smaller bills. The pieces of United States paper currency outstanding at the close of the last fiscal year numbered 382,848,473 of the total value of $2,378,690,685. The Treasury has to maintain this great number of pieces and also to provide for the annual growth of such denominations as may be in demand.

Redemption of Currency.

During the fiscal year currency amounting to $564,876,993 was presented to the national bank redemption agency for redemption, of which $522,028,441 was in national banknotes; $41,095,305 Federal Reserve notes, $21,005 Federal Reserve banknotes, and $807,242 United States currency. The national banknotes amounted to 93 per cent. of the average circulation outstanding. The notes assorted amounted to $564,071,158, of which $101,349,700 were found to be fit for further circulation and were returned to the banks of issue. The expenses of redemption, amounting to $450,150.22, have been assessed upon the national banks and Federal Reserve banks, the rate charged national banks being $0.8172.9 per $1,000 redeemed, while the rate charged Federal Reserve banks on notes redeemed in the ordinary course of business was $0.41880.08. As there are only twelve Federal Reserve banks their notes can be assorted with more facility than national banknotes, and this condition appears to warrant a difference in rates to bring about an equitable distribution of expense.

The trust funds, gold and silver coins held to redeem outstanding notes and certificates, increased $387,967,402 during the year and at its close amounted to $2,057,409,391. The increase in gold was $391,691,300, while the silver decreased $3,703,898.

The balance in the general fund June 30, 1916, including $50,129,185.82 to the credit of disbursing officers, was $235,-925,945.68.

The currency distributed from the Treasury in Washington to the several sub-Treasuries and to the banks during the year amounted to $1,083,748,025, as against $858,961,227 during the preceding twelve months.

"ANTIS" TO INVADE CAPITAL.

First National Convention Opens in Washington Dec. 7.

A special train will take the anti-suffragists of New York to the first convention of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, which opens in Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Dec. 7, to continue through the 8th. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge says that the anti-suffragists are enthusiastic about holding a national convention and there will be a special train for the Ohio women and another from the States in the Northwest. Massachusetts, which has a large organization, will send a big delegation and there will be 100 women from Connecticut. Mrs. Ernest R. Adee of Tuxedo Park is Chairman of the arrangements. Circulars are issued with names of Washington hotels and rates.

The convention will open Thursday at the National Theatre, Pennsylvania Avenue, at 2:30 P. M. There will be a dinner for men and women at Rauscher's, in Connecticut Avenue at 7:30 P. M. A meeting at the same place will be held on the morning of the 8th at 10:30, open to all representatives of the State Associations and reports of officers and President will be given. There will be a meeting of delegates at a place to be chosen later at 2:30 P. M.

The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage will move from 37 West Thirty-ninth Street on Monday, Dec. 4, to larger quarters at 200 Madison Avenue, where it will give a housewarming and Christmas sale from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock. Christmas cards, cups and saucers, and bags, including Christmas comfort bags for the soldiers, will be for sale. There will be a "melting pot" to receive thank offerings. These will be to celebrate the "seven victories of the association in twelve months—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania Massachusetts, South Dakota, and West Virginia."

UNDERWEAR A POOR BANK.

Goldstein Throws Away $153 in Paper Wife Hid in Winter Garment.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, Nov. 25.—To make sure robbers would not find the money, Mrs. Ecker Goldstein of 147 Jefferson Street put three $50 bills and three $1 bills in a piece of paper inside of her husband's underwear in a closet. Recently, when Goldstein put on heavier underwear, he noticed a piece of paper that dropped from his undergarment and picking it up he tossed it out of the window. Then he learned from his wife that she had put the money in a garment he was wearing. They immediately began a search.

Mrs. Barbara Fisher, a neighbor, joined the search. A day or two after that she was arrested and a $50 bill was found in her purse. As the city was caring for her child, the authorities took $30 to pay for the child's keep, but she could pay the remainder in instalments. When Goldstein heard of this he caused Mrs. Fisher's arrest on a charge of larceny. Another $50 bill was found in her rooms. Today Goldstein told his story in the Passaic Police Court and Mrs. Fisher was held for the Grand Jury. She said she had worked and earned the money.

SUICIDE IN BOLAND CASE.

Williams Kills Himself Because Brother's Slayer Is Freed on Bail.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 25.—Because Ellis D. Frigar was permitted to leave prison pending trial for the murder of Edward Boland, the latter's brother, William Boland, 28 years old, sent a bullet through his brain this afternoon, dying instantly. Frigas was released from jail Saturday on $10,000 bail by Judge Audenreid.

According to Miss Amanda Sykes, Frigar shot Edward Boland to save her from attack. The shooting occurred in Fairmount Park on the night of Aug. 22.

William Boland left a wife and six children.

"William," said the widow, "has been crazy since Frigar shot his brother. The tragedy forced the family into the limelight, and he seemed to regard the affair as something that would follow the children through life. He often said that if Frigar obtained bail it would mean his acquittal. This turned his mind, and he became disgusted with the law. When Frigar walked out of jail it was too much for William to stand. It was the climax and led to his suicide."

GIRL BURNED IN STUDIO.

Her Evening Gown Ignited by Gas Heater—Injuries May Be Fatal.

Beatrice Baker, a sixteen-year-old high school girl of 52 Vonn Street, Weehawken, visited the photographic studio of A. Dahlgren in Park Avenue, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, to have her picture taken. Miss Baker, dressed in an evening gown of flimsy texture, stepped too near a gas heater in the studio and her clothing took fire.

In the absence of rugs, Dahlgren removed his coat, and, wrapping it about the girl, extinguished the fire. A tiny spark in the frill about the bottom of the skirt caught the photographer's eye as he was congratulating the girl on her escape, and he stooped to pinch it out with his fingers.

As he did so, the girl, with a scream, turned and ran through the studio and out into the rear yard. The draft caused by her flight fanned the spark, and when she reached the yard she was covered with flames. Again Dahlgren beat out the blaze, but this time Miss Baker was so badly burned that physicians in the North Hudson Hospital said last night she would probably die.

GERMANS SEIZE STOCKS.

Four Men Arrested in Switzerland with Allied Securities.

GENEVA, Nov. 25.—A Syrian banker named Geobran Rabbat has been arrested here charged with having in his possession a quantity of Russian, Serbian, and French Government stock taken by Germans in occupied territory. Three other persons, who, it is alleged, went to Paris twice a month to cash coupons from similar securities, have also been arrested. The French Government has demanded the extradition of the four prisoners.

THIS WEEK IS TO SEE FINAL BLAST IN TUBE

Tunnel Connecting Old Slip and Clark Street, Brooklyn, Nearing Completion.

TO CARRY INTERBORO TRAINS

Engineers Sure That Headings Will Meet—Not a Man Seriously Hurt on Entire Job.

On next Wednesday, the exact time to be set later, the final blast will be made under the East River for joining together the two headings of the north tube connecting Old Slip in Manhattan and Clark Street in Brooklyn. The work of preparing a bed for subway tracks has been going on eighty-three feet below the river. For many months it has proceeded through the living rock.

When the final blast is made and the accuracy of the calculations of the engineers determined beyond question the result may produce joy, or chagrin, or just keep the hearts and minds of the engineers normal. If the two heads come precisely together, or even a few inches apart, there will be joy; a greater distance apart will develop one of the other two conditions. The engineers are Robert Ridgway, in charge of subway construction; Clifford M. Holland, tunnel engineer, and Daniel L. Turner, acting chief of all of the subway work.

The late Mayor Gaynor once said that he never met an engineer who did big things without wanting to open his head and see what was inside. The subway engineers are not troubled about the meeting of the tubes, because they are certain that the two points will come smack together. Yesterday morning they were only about thirty feet apart and were almost directly under the centre of the river.

Brooklyn, by the flipping of a coin, won the honor of having the last blast. The break will come from the east side and when the last shell of rock falls away the most trying and dangerous work work will have been completed. All day yesterday the sound of the drills and of the frequent blasts could be heard from one heading to the other as the workmen crawled closer to the final opening.

During the work the air pressure must be delicately regulated so as to permit the silt in those parts where there is no rock to settle evenly about the tube and hold it as in a vise. Unequal pressure might result in throwing the tube out of alignment. When the heads meet the air pressure will be reduced to about eighteen pounds.

When the headings have approached within ten or fifteen feet of each other, a long drill will be driven through from the Manhattan side. This will show just how the tubes will meet, and it will also show the blasters just what kind of rock remains to be displaced. The engineers say that the rock is hard, well set Fordham gneiss, ideal for tunnel construction. Whether the tubes come directly together or not the engineers can congratulate themselves on the fact that throughout this job not one workman has lost his life or suffered serious injury. The usual evil of caisson disease or "bends" has been absent. In all of the tunnel work done by the Public Service Commission under the East River there has been only one fatality.

When the fact that the air pressure at one point in the tubes now coming together was thirty-seven pounds—only thirteen pounds less than the maximus permitted by the State laws—is considered, the record for safety is said to be remarkable. Physicians have said that the one man attacked by the "bends" on other tunnel work might have been saved if he had promptly reported his illness. The number of men employed on the work has been around the 500 mark, and they have worked in shifts during twenty-four hours each day.

The Old Slip-Clark Street tunnel is for the operations of the Interborough trains of the Park Place, Beekman, and William Street branch of the Seventh Avenue subway to and from Brooklyn.

JUDGE WANTS A RECOUNT.

John F. McIntyre's Election to General Sessions Disputed by Delahanty

Judge James A. Delehanty of General Sessions, who was defeated for re-election by John F. McIntyre by a vote of 109,690 to 108,897, on the face of the returns, started proceedings in the Supreme Court yesterday for an inspection of the void, protested, and defective ballots, because, he said, he believed that such a canvass would show that enough of the rejected ballots marked for him were valid to wipe out the McIntyre majority.

A similiar proceeding was filed by Elmer Rosenberg, Socialist candidate for the Assembly in the Sixth District, who received 2,384 votes to 2,487 for Nathan D. Perlman, the Republican candidate.

CANVASS ELECTS DEMOCRAT

Campbell the First from Allegheny County in Congress for 24 Years.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 25.—Next year, for the first time in twenty-four, a Democrat from Allegheny County will sit in Congress. Guy E. Campbell, on canvass of the complete vote, wins in the Thirty-second District. The count, finished today, gives Campbell 46 plurality over the present Congressman, A. J. Barchfeld. The totals are: Campbell, 17,134; Barchfeld, 17,088.

Judges of the County Court, presiding over the official count today, dismissed the complaint of Congressman Barchfeld against rulings which he contended cost him 53 votes. The contest is now expected to be carried before Congress.

In the Thirtieth Pennsylvania District M. Clyde Kelly, Progressive Democrat, defeats the present Congressman, W. H. Coleman, by 393 votes; the totals: Kelly, 15,536; Coleman, 15,333. Kelly was a member of the Sixty-third Congress as a Progressive Republican, having defeated John Dalzell in the primaries.

CALIFORNIA VOTE COMPLETE

Highest Wilson Elector Has 3,806 Lead and Lowest 1,227.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 25.—Figures tabulated at the office of the Secretary of State today, when the canvass of San Francisco County's returns for Presidential electors had been completed, showed that the highest Democratic elector had a margin of 3,806 votes over the highest Republican in the vote of the entire State. The figures were: Francis J. Heney, highest Democrat, 466,306; J. F. Carlston, highest Republican, 463,-394. The lowest Democratic elector, Mrs. Carrie L. Tyler, was found to have 463,621 votes, or a margin of 1,227 over the highest Republican.

While the above results have not been accorded official certification by the Secretary of State, they are considered correct.

TWO STATES ANNOUNCE VOTE

President's Plurality in Missouri Was 28,693, and 69,116 in Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 25.—Alabama gave President Wilson a lead of 69,116 votes over Charles E. Hughes in the recent general election. An official canvass of the vote, completed today shows that the President received 97,771 votes, compared with 28,662 for Hughes. The State gave Benson 1,916 votes and Hanly 984.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 25.—Totals on the Missouri Presidential vote were reached by the Secretary of State today. President Wilson received 398,-932 votes, while Hughes's total was 369,339. This makes Wilson's majority in the State 28,693.

YOUNG DYE INVENTOR ASSERTS INNOCENCE

Henry Clay Arbuttle Says the Platinum He Is Accused of Stealing Is His.

WORKED IN DU PONT PLANT

Insists He Left Milwaukee Only for Opportunity to Study Here.

Henry Clay Arbuttle, the nineteen-year-old Milwaukee youth, who is supposed to hold the secret of the manufacture of dyes superior to anything Germany has produced, and who was arrested Friday night on a charge of [illegible] from the International Dye Company of Milwaukee, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning and held on a technical charge of being a fugitive from justice. Further investigation of the case has led detectives to believe that there may be much more behind Arbuttle's story than he has been willing to tell, and that there is room for doubt as to his being guilty of a felony.

Arbuttle, who is clean-cut in appearance, with a frank manner, would say nothing yesterday about the charge against him, insisting on having an opportunity to consult a lawyer before discussing it. He did, however, tell something of his past life, explaining his interest in chemistry and hinting at possessing a secret which his associates in Milwaukee were anxious to obtain. It was to work out the development of his discovery, he said, that he came to New York, he said, and some of the police officials who have handled the case hinted that he might have been the victim of a plot to get his formulas away from him.

The youth was born in Alexandria, Va., according to his story. When he was 14 years old he went to Wilmington, Del., where he attended high school. He became interested in chemistry, taking a course in it through a correspondence school, and working after school in the chemical laboratories of the du Pont powder works. He worked in the laboratories for five [illegible] dye discovery which he says he [illegible]

After trying to interest several Milwaukee business men in his discovery, he finally took it to August Oesterreich, President of the Milwaukee Dye Company, who had Arbuttle's dyes analyzed. Experts pronounced them meritorious, and the International Dye Company was formed to manufacture them, capitalized at $50,000. Arbuttle was to have a salary of $10,000 a year and a bonus from the profits of the concern.

Last Saturday, when the factory was nearly completed, Arbuttle disappeared, and a quantity of apparatus with him. The platinum and chemicals found in the young chemist's possession by the police at his room, 222 Madison Avenue, on Friday were claimed as the property of the International Dye Company. The boy protested that as a partner in the company he had a right to them.

PRESIDENT HERE DEC. 2.

Will Take Part in Starting Illumination of Liberty Statue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—President Wilson has decided to go to New York next Saturday and take part in exercises incident to inaugurating the illumination of the Statue of Liberty.

He does not plan to make a speech.

Thomas P. Moffat Wants $14,810 from S. M. Jarvis's Estate.

Papers in a suit for compensation for services alleged to have been rendered in an effort to negotiate a loan to the Republic of Nicaragua were filed yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, by Thomas P. Moffat. The action is against the estate of Samuel M. Jarvis, who lived in Scarsdale, N. Y., and was in business in this city. Moffat asks $14,810.

The plaintiff alleges that a year ago he entered into an oral agreement with Jarvis to act as the latter's agent in negotiating with representatives of the Nicaraguan Government for the granting of a loan of $6,000,000. The Nicaraguan Railway of Nicaragua was to have been the security and Mr. Jarvis was to have been made financial commissioner of the republic, with authority to collect all revenues and apply them, if necessary, to the payment of the debt of $6,000,000. The loan, however, was never made.

Hugh S. Jarvis and William Patterson, as executors of the will of Samuel M. Jarvis, deny that Samuel M. Jarvis ever entered into any contract with Moffat, that there was any understanding, that any such contract, compensation to Moffat was contingent upon the success of the negotiations.

Franklin Simon & Co. direct attention to their Illustrated Advertisement of *New Sweater Fashions* in To-day's Rotogravure Section of The Times.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Additional Charm in

Women's Evening Slippers

THERE is the charm of grace in the newest long-vamp lines, in the curves of the Louis XV heels.

There is the charm of the unique combination of correct and individual styles, including Cloth of Silver and exclusive Silver Brocade Slippers that harmonize with any costume—this season's latest accepted fashion.

And this season there is the additional charm of additional value. The rising costs of workmanship and material justify a higher price, but we still offer them at the standard price we have established—

Of Cloth of Silver	Of Tinted Silver Cloth
Of Silver Brocade	Of Black Kid, beaded
Of Cloth of Gold	Of White Satin, beaded
Of Bronze Kid, beaded	Of Silver Satin, beaded
Of Patent Kid	Of Gold Satin, beaded

6.50 and 7.50

Evening Slipper Shop—Third Floor.

In our exclusive Evening Slipper Shop you are attended by experts not only in foot wear but in fashion.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

PHONE 6900—GREELEY

Women's Coat Shop

Coats for all occasions, from the tailored or dressy coat for street wear to the elaborate wrap for evening functions. **29.50 to 395.00**

Special Offerings for Monday

Wool Velour Coats
A New Model of wool velour, in all the winter shadings; large convertible cape collar of skunk opossum. **39.50**

Bolivia Vicuna Coats
A New Shirred Empire Model, with surplice front, in castor green, Burgundy, taupe or brown, with bandings of Hudson seal fur. **59.50**

Wool Velour Coats
A New Straight Button Belted Front Model in Burgundy, brown, green, taupe, navy or black; large crushed cape collar of French seal. **45.00**

Suede Velour Coats
A New Stitched Shirred Model, with "Jenny" draped pockets, in all the winter shadings; large cape collar of Hudson seal. **69.50**

At Reduced Prices Monday

Women's Tailored Model Suits

The balance of this season's original Paris models from Jenny, Cheruit, Lanvin, Doeuillet, Georgette, Beer, Doucet and Martial Armand. Also exact copies of every favored Paris model, trimmed with rich furs.

75.00

Heretofore $125.00 to $195.00

No Approvals *No Credits*

Women's Gown Shop

A constantly renewed selection of Gowns and Dresses in up-to-date fashions can be found in this shop for every occasion of the day or evening. **18.50 to 295.00**

Special Offerings for Monday

Crepe de Chine Gowns
Drecoll model, of crepe de Chine, in navy, benjais, rose, light gray or black; elaborately trimmed with oxidised silver cord. **29.50**

Crepe Chiffon Gowns
Lanvin model, in rose, pearl gray, navy or black; made over silk; embroidered in oxidised silver, trimmed with velvet bands. **39.50**

Fur Trimmed Satin Dresses
Doeuillet surplice model, of satin, in brown, Burgundy, black or navy; embroidered surplice and border on skirt edged with bands of French seal. **34.50**

Beaded Georgette Gowns
Chemise or waist line models, in navy, brown, green, black or taupe; band embroidered and beaded, or chenille embroidered and trimmed with velvet bands. **49.50**

At Reduced Prices Monday

Women's Paris Silk Waists

One of a kind of this season's original Paris model Waists, made of Georgette crepe, crepe de Chine, or voile de soie; entirely hand made, hand embroidered.

15.00

Heretofore $24.50 to $59.50

No Approvals *No Credits*

Women's Fur Shop

Fur Coats and Wraps, from the short thirty-six inch coat to the full length voluminous wrap for evening wear in every fashionable fur. **79.50 to 1,500.00**

Special Offerings for Monday

Hudson Seal Coats
Of well selected skins of Hudson Seal (*dyed Muskrat*); collar and cuffs of natural skunk; 46 inches long; fancy silk lined. **225.00**

Scotch Mole Coats
Of fine quality Scotch Moleskin, 43 inches long; large square collar, cuffs and border of taupe Wolf fur; fancy silk lined. **295.00**

Real Fox Fur Sets
Large Animal Scarf and Barrel Muff, trimmed with head, tail and paws, in taupe, white, black, dyed blue or slate. *Set* **110.00**

Real Skunk Fur Sets
New round cape effect, falling deep over shoulders, fastening at neck with long silk tie; large round Muff. *Set* **98.50**

At Reduced Prices Monday

Women's Dressy Hats

Paris Millinery Shop—Fourth Floor.

The balance of this season's Paris model hats, copies from our ateliers and our own creations.

10.00 and 15.00

Heretofore $15.00 to $45.00

No Approvals *No Credits*

CHIHUAHUA CUT OFF FROM NORTH BY VILLA

Bandits, Juarez Officials Think, Are Attacking City from That Direction.

THIRD DAY OF THE SIEGE

Trevino Drove Off Early Morning Assault—Experts Fear He Will Lose Capital.

JAUREZ, Mexico, Nov. 25.—Villa's forces have cut the telegraph wire between Chihuahua City and Sauz, the first station north, and now are attacking the State Capital from the north, it was believed by Carranza officials here tonight.

Reports of refugees to the telegraph operator at Sauz, relayed to General Francisco Gonzales at military headquarters here, convinced the civil and military officers that General Trevino, Carranza commander, still held the city tonight, at the close of the three days' siege by Villa.

Aside from this information the commanding officers in Juarez were as much in the dark tonight as to the day's developments in the State Capital as the Americans on the border. The telegraph line has been silent since before noon. Communication with Chihuahua City was interrupted soon after General Trevino sent a personal message to Mrs. Trevino assuring her of his safety.

The telegraph line is in operation from Juarez to Sauz. The station agent at Sauz was ordered by General Gonzales to send a runner into Chihuahua City tonight and ascertain the developments of the day and report over the military line upon the return of the courier.

It is believed by Carranza military officers that Villa has moved around to the north and northeast of the city, and is attacking from that side in the hope of avoiding the curtain of fire which the Carranza artillery has been pouring into the ranks of the bandits.

Americans familiar with the topography of Chihuahua City say Villa will be able to make his way into the city proper from the north without encountering artillery fire. This part of the city is said to be less strongly fortified than the south, east and west.

Before the telegraph line was cut brief reports of the third day's battle received by the military here told of the preliminary skirmishing just before dawn, which developed into a general attack at 4:30 o'clock. The battle opened with the rifle flashes of the men in the first-line trenches. The machine guns, mounted on elevations protecting the main roads to the city, took up the refrain soon after daybreak, and the heavy artillery on Santa Rosa Hill added its rumblings to the din at sunrise. The assault became general at 7 o'clock, with the bandits attacking from all sides, according to the dispatches received here. A repulse of Villa was reported soon after 9 o'clock. This was the last direct word of the battle before the wire was cut.

During the morning a message was received announcing the departure of General Francisco Murguia's cavalry column from the railroad line near Santa Rosalia for a forced march to Chihuahua City to relieve General Trevino's troops. General Murguia has been advancing from Torreon with a war strength division toward the State capital. A report that this column had been defeated by Villa's rear guard was denied here tonight.

Rumors of bandit activities to the east and southwest of Juarez were in circulation here all day, but scouting cavalry patrols failed to find them.

Villa's second attack upon Chihuahua City continued until 9 o'clock last night, Government officials here said. General Ozuna, commanding Government forces, late yesterday was said to have pursued a bandit column for some distance outside the city. In the meantime another body of Villa followers appeared from another quarter and attacked. Later, it was announced, Ozuna returned to the city with his command. There was nothing to indicate that the fighting was on a large scale.

High hills are located, immediately east, west, and south of Chihuahua City. Santa Rosa Hill has been fortified, and the repeated efforts of the bandits to take this stronghold are said to have been unsuccessful. North of the city an open plain stretches for several miles, and it was from this quarter that Villa made his dash on Sept. 16. The possibility existed, Carranza officials said, that Villa might invade Chihuahua City from the north, but they maintained that it would be impossible for him to hold the town against General Trevino's artillery mouned on Santa Rosa Hill.

RELIEF COLUMN CUT OFF.

Murguia's Cavalry Said to Have Been Defeated by Villistas.

EL PASO, Nov. 25.—Government agents here received a report today that General Murguia's cavalry column, which was said to be approaching Chihuahua City from the south, had been driven back by Villa cavalry, which had been left by Villa to prevent reinforcements reaching General Trevino.

Sorriano Bravo, Mexican Consul, today received a message from General Trevino at Chihuahua City, giving the following list of de facto Government officers killed in the Chihuahua fighting: Lieut. Col. Ulises Mier, General M. Gandara, Second Captain Rudolpho Cabello, and Lieutenant Elpidio Garza, the latter two officers of General Trevino's staff. Colonel Borquez was wounded.

Consul Bravo officially denied today the presence of Villa bandits near Guadaloupe, southeast of Juarez. He said the Carranza troops at Guadaloupe are patrolling the border. Americans crossing from Guadaloupe say conditions are normal there.

SCHISM IN MEXICAN CHURCH.

Spaniard, Calling Himself Papal Nuncio, Causes Serious Split.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 25.—With the arrival in Mexico City of Monsignor G. Riendo, a Spaniard, who calls himself Papal Nuncio to Mexico, a schism has occurred among Mexican Catholics. Riendo refuses to recognize Canon Paredes, who has been the head of the Mexican church since Archbishop Mora y Del Rio left the republic. Paredes repudiates Riendo's orders, and members of the clergy are split into two factions.

Riendo declared he had been authorized by Rome to reform the Mexican Church and eliminate the bad elements who were more interested in mixing in politics than complying with their sacred mission. The majority of priests say Riendo is an intruder, and they will refuse to do what he orders.

A number of cablegrams have been sent to Rome regarding the state of the Mexican Church, and asking for instructions to solve the problem. The schism caused many priests to speak about refusing to recognize the Pope's authority and to advocate the establishment in this country of a church purely national that will not be subordinate to the Vatican. The priests are discussing the plan to hold a council and elect a prelate to govern the Mexican Church.

Riendo said today that he favored the Constitutionalist Government, and that before coming to Mexico he visited Washington, where he conferred with President Wilson, to whom he spoke regarding the unpatriotic attitude of Archbishop Mora and other Mexican prelates, now refugees in the United States, who, with Cardinal Gibbons's assistance, are said to be trying to get the United States to interfene in Mexico.

Heavy Snowstorm Up the State.

ROME, N. Y., Nov. 25.—A heavy snowstorm, which began last night, continued today, about a foot of snow falling.

SEEK $130,000,000 RELIEF.

American Society to Aid the French Opens Headquarters Here.

The American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans, which was organized recently to raise a fund of $130,000,000 as a practical expression of this country's gratitude to France for the assistance given when the thirteen colonies were fighting for their freedom, announced yesterday that it had established permanent headquarters in the Equitable Building, at 120 Broadway. Accompanying the announcement was a statement telling the purpose of the society. It reads in part:

"Few Americans realize how vast is the debt the American Nation owes to France. Louis XVI. and his Ministers knew that the material interests of France required that she remain neutral and profit by the embarrassment of England. They also knew that if their nation kept out of the war she would have profited immensely by accession of wealth and a secure and exalted position among the nations of the world. But the ardent sympathy of the French people, from King down to peasant, in the American struggle for independence, outweighed the certainty of national aggrandizement, and they joined in the struggle, the ultimate cost of which to them was practical bankruptcy.

"There are in France more than 200,000 children made fatherless by the war and in extreme need of help. The French Government, already overburdened by the enormous expense of carrying on the war, is unable to make a sufficient allowance for the proper maintenance of these war orphans.

"Membership in the American Society is divided into four classes—founders, who will pay $500 or more a year; benefactors, who will contribute $250 annually; sustaining members, who will give $100 a year, and contributing members, who will contribute less than $100 per annum. Contributions in any amount will be solicited from the general public. All expenses of administration and operation will be borne by contributions made by the members for that specific purpose, and 100 cents of every dollar given by the public will be used for the purpose of relieving the orphans of France."

The active officers of the society are: William D. Guthrie, President; James Stillman, Vice President; J. Pierpont Morgan, Vice President; Ambrose Monell, Vice President; Thomas Cochran, Treasurer; Reginald H. Giles, Assistant Treasurer; Clyde A. Pratt, General Manager, and Snowden A. Fahnestock, Secretary.

OLD GUARD ON PARADE.

Evacuation Day Celebrated with Flag Raising and Salute.

The Old Guard yesterday celebrated the 133d anniversary of the evacuation of the city by the British troops with a parade, flag raising and salute as it has done for many years. Sixty members met in their armory, Fifty-first Street, near Broadway, donned their uniforms, including the big shakos, marched to the subway station at Fiftieth Street and Broadway, and went to City Hall, where after forming in line, they marched down Broadway to Battery Park, preceded by a fife and drum corps.

Major E. H. Snyder was in command in the absence of Colonel Ardolph Kline. Captain James F. Wenman, 93 years old, a former President of the Cotton Exchange, was in command of the first company and marched as sprightly as the younger men.

At Battery Park the men stood at attention as the flag, a new regulation United States Army flag, was run to the top of the flag pole to the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," while the crowds about bared their heads.

A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from two pieces of Battery B, First Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y., in command of Lieutenant A. C. Kelly.

A meeting to celebrate Evacuation Day was held last night in Delmonico's by the sons of the Revolution. Robert Olyphant presided and Wilbur C. Abbott, Professor of History at Yale, delivered an illustrated talk on the withdrawal of the British forces.

Many of the pictures which Professor Abbott displayed were extremely rare, being taken from private collections of old New York prints ordinarily inaccessible to the public. One, especially, showing the raising of the American colors over the city while the frigates bearing the British slipped through the Narrows, was taken from the collection of Henry Russell Drowne and never before had been publicly shown.

Among those who attended were Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, Henry D. Babcock, John T. McCaffrey, Henry Galbraith Ward, Albert Ellis Hoyt, and Colonel George P. Lawton, and delegations representing chapters of the organization in Buffalo, Albany, Troy, Utica, Goshen, and Jamestown.

ST. IGNATIUS JUBILEE.

Church to Observe Anniversary in Honor of Jesuit Fathers.

The Church of St. Ignatius and St. Lawrence, Park Avenue and East Eighty-fourth Street, will hold an eight-day jubilee, beginning today, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the coming of the Jesuit fathers to its parish. Cardinal Farley will preside at pontifical mass at 11 o'clock this morning, and the celebrant will be the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. John Bonzano.

Tuesday is to be "Old Home Day" for past and present parishioners and at 8:30 P. M a reception will be held in Regis Hall in honor of Cardinal Farley. There will be high mass at 9 o'clock on "Old Home Day," and in the afternoon an entertainment for children. The celebration will close next Sunday with a solemn mass of thanksgiving.

The fathers of the Society of Jesus in 1866 came to the parish of St. Lawrence, in the district then called Yorkville, and the name of St. Ignatius was added to the title of the church.

GIFTS FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

Red Cross Issues Christmas Call for Marines and Men on the Border.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The American Red Cross, which recently began collecting Christmas gifts for soldiers at the border and in Mexico, issued an appeal tonight asking that in their Christmas giving the American people should not forget "the 3,000 marines who for nearly a year and a half have been scattered throughout Haiti and San Domingo in small detachments, which are continually on a war footing and living under tropical conditions which are peculiarly trying."

Candy, tobacco, writing material, handkerchiefs, paper, novels, and pocket knives are suggested as suitable gifts for the marines and, it is urged that contributions be turned over to local Red Cross chapters or sent to the supply officer of the navy yard at Norfolk, Va.

FOOTBALL ECSTASY SETS CITY A-BUBBLE

Army Crowd Overflows Astor Ballroom, While Yale Club Resounds with Victors' Cheers.

MIDSHIPMEN MERRY, TOO

Boys Go to Theatres, Then Back to Hotels to Dance—An Orderly, Well-Disciplined Invasion.

Two of the brightest spots in New York last night were the Hotel Astor, the headquarters of the Army football team, and at the same time of the host of Army supporters in town for the Army-Navy game, and the Yale Club, where several hundred loyal supporters of Old Eli who couldn't get to New Haven for the game gathered to celebrate the first victory over Harvard since 1909.

The grand ballroom of the Astor was the centre of Army enthusiasm. There 600 guests, among them the members of the fotoball team and Captain Charles Daly, head coach, sat down to dinner at 6:30. Sprinkled through the prevailing gray of the West Point cadets and the black civilian evening dress worn by the older army officer were a few blue uniforms of the defeated Navy, and in courtesy to the vanquished the Army early in the evening gave a cheer for its rivals—perhaps the loudest of any.

The team and Captain Daly, of course, received the most pronounced attention, while Oliphant, Vidal and McEwan were singled out for particular honors. When the company got tired of cheering the team it rested, while members of the individual classes gave their yells.

Attached to flower vases on the tables were gas filled balloons, shaped like footballs, which floated to the ceiling as the strings were cut. West point and United States colors mingled in the decorations.

Among the prominent army officers and guests present at the dinner, most of them with their families, were Colonel J. B. Biddle, Superintendent of the Military Academy; Major Gen. Thomas F. Barrett, commanding the Department of the Lakes of the Army; Colonel John B. Ballinger, Quartermaster General, Department of the East; Major Joseph H. Herron of Fort Ethan Allen; Colonel William G. Haan, commanding Fort Totten; Captain Ernest Graves, Assistant Coach at West Point; Colonel T. C. Dixon, Lieut. Col. J. R. Jervey, Brig. Gen. H. F. Hodges, Brig. Gen. P. Townsley, Douglas I. McKay, Lieut. Col. Austin Hamilton, Major W. G. Hawkins, Major Halstead Dorey, Colonel Charles M. O'Connor, Lieut. Col. E. R. Stuart, Colonel Charles E. McWilliams, Colonel Frederick Marsh, Brig. Gen. Arthur McKenzie, Colonel Daniel E. McCarthy, and Colonel F. W. Miller.

Only a small fraction of the Army rooters in town were able to gain admission to the dinner, however. Every West Point alumnus within five hundred miles seemed to be in the throng that surged through the Astor during the evening. It was "Army Day" with a vengeance. Everywhere old army officers, dignified Majors and Colonels, could be seen slapping each other on the back and shouting into each other's ears. "Wasn't it a great day?" seemed to be the sole explosive salutation.

Shortly after 8 the members of the football team left the dining room to go to the Hippodrome, but returned at 11 o'clock to join in the dancing, which began in their absence.

While the Astor was the hub for the Army throngs, all the theatres had their quota of gray-clad visitors. While their faces were easy to identify as those of victors, they were, on the whole, a very orderly crowd, and there was little or no visible celebrating in the theatres or in the streets. So far as their outward behavior went, there was little to distinguish between the cadets and the midshipmen who also took advantage in great numbers, of their unaccustomed holiday to visit the theatres. The Navy seemed to be taking its defeat philosophically, and the Biltmore, where the Annapolis team made its headquarters, was by no means a place of gloom.

Because of its numbers, the army crowd held the centre of attraction, but the Yale men in town were determined not to let it monopolize attention. Two hundred of them, after gathering at the Yale Club, sent out and captured a brass band and marched to the strains of "Bright College Years" to the Harvard Club to remind their rivals that Yale had won a football game.

The hint was successful, for on their arrival in front of the club, at 27 West Forty-fourth Street, they were asked inside to exchange cheers and songs with the Harvard crowd, while the band, left outside in the cold, kept up its spirits by playing its worst for twenty minutes. By that time both of the hostile groups had begun to get hoarse, and the Yale men paraded back to their own club to finish out the evening.

CAVE-IN BURIES FOUR BOYS.

One Dead When Firemen Dig Them from an Astoria Sandbank.

Boys were digging yesterday in a sand bank on a vacant lot in Jamaica Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Avenues, Astoria, when the bank caved in, burying four of the boys. Their cries brought weeping and screaming women and everybody who arrived began digging to rescue the buried boys, but the sand tumbled down as fast as it was dug out. Some one turned in a fire alarm and when the firemen got on the ground they set to work and in a few minutes got the boys out. Three of the youngsters were unhurt, but Alfred Seidel, 4 years old, of 261 Twelfth Avenue, was limp and apparently lifeless. He was rushed to St. John's Hospital, where doctors said he was dead.

Kracke Awards Bravery Medal.

Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke of the Department of Plant and Structures announced yesterday that he would present the first department medal for conspicuous conduct to Thomas F. Hogan, a chauffeur of 879 Tenth Avenue, for bravery and good judgment. Hogan is employed in the municipal garage. When assigned to the Bureau of Fire Investigation on Nov. 3 he saved the life of Mary Varda, 4 years old, of 149 Van Pelt Avenue, Mariner's Harbor. Her clothing had become ignited at a bonfire, and she was running toward her home enveloped in flame. Hogan broke through a crowd, wrapped an automobile robe about the child, and smothered the flames.

Grace Gangplank as Miss Cherry, Weighing 530 Pounds, Goes on Ship

Miss Alice Cherry, who weighs 530 pounds and is said to be the heaviest woman in New York, sailed for Buenos Aires yesterday on the Lamport & Holt liner Vestris.

She drove to the pier near the foot of Montague Street, Brooklyn, in a closed auto, which just held her comfortably with the front seat taken out. Before Miss Cherry ascended the gangway leading to the steamship the foreman had it jacked up and ran two spare topmasts underneath to take the strain off.

Acting under instructions of the Chief Steward, the carpenter of the Vestris had taken out the top berth in one of the largest cabins and built out the lower one about four feet. It was braced underneath by two small steel beams, set on short girders of the same metal, so that the bunk would not give way and let the plump passenger down when the ship surged suddenly on the heaving wave. Miss Cherry told the passport officials that she was going to an exposition in Buenos Aires.

In direct contrast to her massive bulk was Hayti Hassid, who said he was thirty inches high and weighed thirty pounds. When he saw his cabin Hassid asked the steward to make him up a bed on the net hanging over the berth, intended for collars and neckties, which would make a good hammock for him, he said. The little man was bound for the same show as his heavy fellow passenger.

Mrs. Gemunder Sells to Have Half-Century-Old Business Sold.

An accounting for a half interest in the firm of August Gemunder & Sons of 141 West Forty-second Street, the concern established fifty years ago for the manufacture of violins and kindred instruments, which is one of the best known in this country, is asked in a suit filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mrs. Edith Naomi Gemunder, sole heir to the estate of her husband, Rudolph F. Gemunder, owner of a half interest in the business, who died on July 8 last.

The complaint is directed against August M. Gemunder, the surviving partner, who with the decedent has been conducting since 1895 the business founded by their father in 1866. Mrs. Gemunder alleges that at her husband's death his interest in the business amounted to at least $27,000 above all liabilities, exclusive of the trade name and good-will, but that the defendant has refused to liquidate the firm or make an accounting to her. She says he has paid her only $831 since her husband's death, which she got for current expenses, and that by "threats and trick" he has tried to induce her to sell her half interest in the business for many thousands of dollars less than it is worth.

Mrs. Gemunder asks that the court order the business sold, and wants a receiver appointed for the assets pending the suit.

Pennsylvania Issues Calendar Against Trespassing.

As part of a campaign to teach children the dangers of taking "short cuts" over railroads, playing on the tracks, or using railroad rights-of-way, bridges, and trestles as highways, the Pennsylvania Railroad has issued an illustrated calendar designed to appeal to young folk. The calendar is intended particularly for use in schoolrooms.

A picture at the top of the calendar shows a typical crowd of children, just out of school, hurrying across the tracks near the school yard. They are taking the dangerous "short cut" despite warning signs. On the first sheet of the calendar is printed this explanation of the purpose for which it is issued: "The Pennsylvania Railroad is doing all in its power to reduce the loss of life which results from trespassing on railroad tracks, yet on its lines alone there is a man, woman, or child killed, while trespassing, for nearly every day of the year. On the railroads of the United States, as a whole, an average of fifteen people are killed each day while walking on the tracks, where they have no 'right to walk.'"

Every month the calendar will tell a brief lesson of the dangers of trespassing on railroads, and of the efforts of the company to end it.

McAdoo to Buy California Home.

SARATOGA, Cal., Nov. 25.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, announced today that he would buy or build a home in California. He is visiting at the home of United States Senator Phelan here.

DIET SQUAD LOSES WEIGHT.

Health Commissioner Says It Is Due to Late-Hour Dancing.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The Chicago diet squad, which is attempting to prove that a person can live on meals that cost 40 cents a day, had lost seventeen and a half pounds when they were weighed in after breakfast today. Health Commissioner Robertson said later that the loss was due to the fact that most of the members of the squad danced until a late hour last night at the Health Department's annual ball.

Only two members of the squad gained since yesterday. They were Miss Borghild Halvorsen and Dr. Eva G. Hansen, each gaining half a pound. Comparing today's weights with those taken when the test started, seven members have gained ten and a half pounds, but the other five members have lost twelve pounds—a net loss of one and a half pounds, and all because of the dance, apparently.

The weights registered after the squad had breakfasted today and those taken after the first meal of the test last Wednesday, together with the changes since the test began, are as follows:

Name.	First Weight.	Today's Weight.	Gain.
Gertrude Nelligan	113	114	2
Sophia Miller	120¼	120	*1¼
Lessie Pettit	161	161½	1½
Cecelia Wilcox	126½	127½	1
Borghild Halvorsen	149½	151	2½
Eva G. Hansen	110¾	111½	¾
Reuben Beckman	181½	177½	*4
H. L. Porsche	166½	165¾	*1
Henry Gehring, Jr.	161¼	164	2¾
Henry A. Kowohl	103	106	3
William C. Merker	148¾	146¾	*1⅞
Dr. A. J. Stokes	223¼	218¼	*5

*Loss.

RED CROSS TO MEET.

Elliot Wadsworth to Be Guest at Brooklyn Academy of Music.

A rally meeting of the American National Red Cross will be held on next Wednesday at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Chapter. The meeting will be memorable in that it will introduce to the city's Red Cross members the new executive head of the organization, Elliot Wadsworth of Washington.

Mr. Wadsworth will speak of the work of the American Red Cross abroad, that of the Red Cross preparedness at home. The other speakers will be the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Chaplain of the Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry, whose subject will be "Red Cross Work on the Border." The meeting is now on and arrangements are being made to welcome a record attendance.

Dr. Cadman recently returned from the border and will testify to the merit and character of the Red Cross work. At this meeting, also, the members of the society and others will be informed concerning the Naval Base Hospital unit made possible by contributions from Brooklyn people. This unit will be installed in a special building on the Naval Hospital grounds at the navy yard.

The meeting will be the first of the society attended by Mr. Wadsworth since he accepted the chairmanship. He relinquished important business connections to accept the office.

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL

Which do you prefer?

THERE are ten superb models of THE HIGHEST CLASS TALKING MACHINE IN THE WORLD to choose from. The wonderful beauty of the Sonora will be a pleasure to you for years. Order *your* Sonora before the Christmas rush starts.

$45 $60 $75 $100 $150 $175 $190 $225 $350 $1,000

Every Sonora is guaranteed for a year.

Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street
50 Broadway (Standard Arcade)
279-281 Broadway at Reade Street

Sonora won the Gold Medal of Honor at the Panama Pacific Exposition. Hear the Sonora before you buy!

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Extraordinary Special Offerings Monday

Women's & Misses' Fashionable Apparel

At Much Below the Regular Prices

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A New
Style Movement
Created & Introduced by
Bonwit Teller & Co.
SCUDIO Negligees

A fine art expression in Robes d'Interieur inspired by the native dress themes of

China, Korea, Japan,
and the
Italian Renaissance

These negligees are removed many degrees from the conventionalized types that have become familiar and commonplace—they are an idealization.

Sports APPAREL
SPECIALIZED DEPT.—3D FLOOR

Sport Suits 22.50 to 185.00
A collection of original and unusual types in exclusive fabrics and models.

English Fabric Suits 55.00
Mannish tailored models in Isle of Harris and Islay Tweeds and Homespuns.

"Trench" Coats 42.50
Suitable for sport wear. Adaptation of English officer's coat.

SWEATERS
Distinctive New Types

Slip-Over Sweaters 6.75
Of brushed wool in rose, Copenhagen, maize, green or white.

Slip-Over Sweaters 10.50
Imported Swiss models with "V" neck and sash. In white and favored French tones.

Scotch Sweaters 10.50
Imported Scotch full-fashioned sweater coats of brushed wool. Five heather combinations.

Llama Wool Sweaters 18.50
Distinctive tailored models specially designed by this shop for golf and tennis. Leading tones.

Velvet Handbags 2.95
In black, gray, blue, brown and purple. Fitted with bevel mirror and purse. Engraved safety clasp.

Beaded Taffeta Bags 6.95
Imported novelty, beaded in varied tones of Burgundy, gray or blue. Drawstring top.

Steel Beaded Bags 16.75
Paris ruffled bags, pendant mirror. In black, blue or gray taffeta.

Women's Tailleur and Fur Trimm'd Suits
A collection of small lots and odd groups in suits gathered from the regular stock of higher cost models. In wool velour, broadcloth, gabardine, Callot checks and mannish fabrics. With or without fur trimming. 32.00

Women's High Cost Costume Suits
Assembled from the regular stock and representing the season's most elegant modes. Developed from velour, broadcloth and velveteen in tailored types or accentuated with luxurious furs. 55.00

Women's Afternoon and Evening Gowns
22.00 32.00
A diversified showing of smart models in afternoon frocks of satin, Georgette crepe and satin, serge and satin and Georgette crepe and satin. And chic evening and dance frocks of taffeta, novelty silks, nets and lace-trimmed styles.

Women's Fur Coats of Quality & Fashion

Trimmed Hudson Seal and Caracul Coats
Loose box models, 40 inches long. Natural skunk collar. Made of selected dyed muskrat pelts or flat curl caracul. 95.00

French Seal Coats
Loose full box model, 40 inches long, made from selected seal dyed coney pelts. 65.00

Bordered Hudson Seal Coats
Six-inch skunk border and cape collar; 45-inch long model; of selected dyed muskrat pelts. 135.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Full ripple flare model, 45 inches long, slightly fitted at waist line. Made of select dyed muskrat. 165.00

Moleskin Coats
Taupe wolf border, collar and cuffs. 45-inch long model made from very choice quality pelts. 295.00

Women's Day Coats & Evening Wraps

Women's Fur Trimmed Velour Coats
Smart models for street, motor and general utility wear, made of soft finished velour in fashionable colorings. 49.50

Women's Bolivia Coats
Featuring the season's smart silhouettes in fitted and flare models. Made in the popular wine, green and brown tones. 45.00

Women's Fur Trimmed Evening Wraps
Two distinctively handsome models made of chiffon velvet in the favored French high colorings, trimmed with fashionable furs. 95.00

Misses' Winter Suits & Coats

Misses' Tailleur & Fur Trimmed Suits
A collection of two or three suits of a kind, assembled from the regular stock. Plain tailored and fur-trimmed models in broadcloth, gabardine and velour. Sizes 14 to 18. 22.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits
Demi-tailleur types developed in plain and novelty velour fabrics and gabardines, trimmed with large fur collars or without fur trimming. Sizes 14 to 18. 35.00

Misses' Tailleur & Fur Trimmed Coats
22.50 29.50 35.00
Models that denote every phase of the smart coat fashions. Fitted and flare types for utility, motor and dress wear. Coats of double face frieze, velour, broadcloth and Patagonia cloth in high French colorings. Sizes 14 to 18.

Attention is Directed to the Bonwit Teller & Co. Advertisement of HAND MADE FRENCH BLOUSES in the Rotogravure Section of Today's "Times"

(Copyrighted)

FOR MONDAY ONLY
A Special Sale of
WALKING BOOTS
FOR WOMEN & MISSES
8.00
Dark gray suede vamps with light gray suede tops.
Dark brown kid vamps with pearl gray tops.
Black calf vamps with gray buckskin tops.
Mahogany calf vamps with fawn buckskin tops.
Low heel boots with tan Russia calf vamps and fawn buckskin tops.

Women's Kid Gloves 1.10
Short kid gloves in white with self or black stitching. Also washable kid gloves in white, brown and tan, and chamois.

French Kid Gloves 1.65
Elbow length, white only, heavy stitched black embroidered backs.

Flat Lace Collars 1.00
Rounded collars, with "V" point fronts in Chantilly, Margot and Cluny designs.

Filet Collar & Cuffs 2.00
Imitation filet lace sets; wide square cut collar with revere front and deep straight cuffs.

Imported Colored Hk'fs .85
Pure linen in rose, light blue, navy, green, tan. Hand turned French hem in white.

Hand-emb'd Spanish Hk'fs
BOX OF SIX *3.00*
Catalonian embroidered basket design, with initial at corner.

French Novelty Handk'fs
BOX OF SIX *3.00*
Pure linen in pink, rose, green, light blue, tan, lavender. French hem in white.

Women's Silk Hose .95
THREE PAIRS *2.75*
Black, white, street and evening shades. Also openwork insteps and Paris clox in black and white.

Hand-emb'd Clox Hose 1.35
THREE PAIRS *4.00*
Pure thread silk hose in black and white with self or contrasting clox.

Glove Silk Undervests 2.95 to 5.75
In pink or white with lace tops. Simple or elaborate.

GIVES RAILWAYS' REGULATION PLAN

Complete Federal Control, with State Jurisdiction Eliminated, Proposed by Thom.

READS A BRIEF BY OLNEY

Federal Incorporation Compulsory —Discussion of Labor Situation Avoided—Bryan Asks to be Heard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Joint Congressional Committee investigating transportation today heard Alfred P. Thom, counsel to the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, conclude the presentation of the side of the carriers which he began on Thursday. The committee received a communication from William J. Bryan asking permission to spear and present his views. The time of his appearance has not yet been announced.

Mr. Thom made a comprehensive statement of the embarrassments that beset the carriers through the conflict of jurisdiction attendant on the exercise of regulatory powers by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the forty-eight State commissions. He told also of State legislation which defeated interstate regulations and reviewed the decisions of the United States Supreme Court. It is expected that next week will be occupied in the cross-examination of Mr. Thom by representatives of the State Railroad Commissions, who oppose the Federal incorporation proposed by the railways.

Plan Advanced by Carriers.

Mr. Thom presented the suggestions of the carriers as to the principles which should be included in any fair and stable system of regulation. The features of the plan are:

1. The entire power and duty of regulation should be in the hands of the national Government, except as to matters so essentially local and incidental that they cannot be used to interfere with the efficiency of the service or the just rights of the carriers.

2. As one of the means of accomplishing this a system of Federal incorporation should be adopted into which should be brought all railroad corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce.

3. Reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the creation of a new Federal Railroad Commission and regional commissions subordinate to it.

4. The Interstate Commerce Commission to have power to prescribe minimum rates.

5. The power of the commission to suspend rates should be confined to sixty days from the time the tariff is filed, instead of ten months, as at present.

6. The Federal Government should have the exclusive governmental power to supervise the issuance of securities by interstate carriers.

Mr. Thom read a memorandum by Richard Olney, Secretary of State under President Cleveland, on the legal phases of national incorporation of railroads. Admitting the thoroughly unsatisfactory condition that now obtains in transportation, Mr. Olney wrote:

Richard Olney's Suggestions.

"It may be claimed that Government ownership of all national railroads is the only true and adequate solution, a claim which time and sufficient experiment may show to be well founded. Yet Government ownership would have political bearings of such pith and moment as ought to prevent its consideration until and unless it is established that there is no other way out. It is best to assume in the first instance, therefore, that there is some other way out; that the question is essentially administrative, rather than political; that it concerns our national housekeeping rather than the structure and stability of the house itself."

Respecting suggested legal difficulties in the way of the national Government incorporating railroads holding State charters, Mr. Olney said:

"On the legal grounds already developed a State grant to a State corporation of the franchise to operate a national railroad must be regarded either as void ab initio, or as provisional merely and as becoming void whenever the national Government acts upon the subject. Consequently, neither that State nor the State corporation would be legally aggrieved if a grant to a State corporation of the franchise to operate a national railroad were annulled by a grant by the national Government of an identical franchise to a national corporation."

Mr. Olney's brief said a Federal incorporation measure should provide for the incorporation of certain designated persons to acquire, hold and manage all franchises and properties of State corporations taken over. The amount of the capital stock would be discreditionary with such persons, debts and obligations of the old to be assumed in each case by the new company, and stockholders of the old to be offered stock in the new. Shares of the old corporation not obtainable by exchange or purchase would be secured by eminent domain proceedings. The organizers of a new corporation would operate the road concerned with all the powers of receivers until a majority of the new capital stock was issued, and then control and operation would be taken over by the stockholders.

Speaking of the railroads as a part of a system of national defense, Mr. Thom said:

"The day of the small and defenseless State has passed. The national Government is charged with the duty of national defense. There must be a standard of facilities in time of peace to bear a proper proportion to needs in time of war. The same agency charged with the national defense is the only one to have charge of the elements of preparation.

Incorporation Compulsory.

"Federal incorporation must be compulsory," said Mr. Thom. "It would be unfair to give railroads which have favorable State charters the right to retain them and make Federal incorporation a refuge for railroads less favorably situated. The logic of compulsory incorporation, however, goes to the Constitution itself. Federal incorporation will be upheld by the courts as an exercise of the right to 'regulate' interstate commerce. If railroads are left a choice in the matter of incorporation there would be no 'regulation.' The Constitutional provision for post roads and for the national defense are other grounds on which Federal incorporation of the railroads might be based."

Respecting the proposed regional commissions, Mr. Thom said that exclusive Federal control of rates would provide added reasons for bringing regulations as close home to the people affected as possible. He said that he expected a difference of opinion concerning the proposal that the Interstate Commerce Commission have authority to suspend proposed rate changes for sixty days only, but that an understanding of the proposal must result in its acceptance. If at the end of ten months, for example, the commission should find a suspended rate to have been justified, the railroad can never collect what it has lost. If, however, the increase is made effective subject to investigation the railroad can repay the shipper if the increase is held not to have been justified.

"I have not said anything about the labor situation," said Mr. Thom, in concluding. "We had agreed on these things before the labor situation became a menace to the country. When we prepared for the hearings we did not expect to bring that subject here because of the intense controversy. I shall make no suggestion at present."

TRAIN KILLS W. H. JACQUES.

American Armor Expert Meets Death on Railway Near London.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—William Henry Jacques, a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis and afterward with the Bethlehem Steel Company and President of the Holland Submarine Company, has been killed in a railroad accident.

Mr. Jacques recently took a house in High Barnet, a London suburb. On Thursday he came to the city on a business trip and at night took a train for home. His body was found on the track on Friday morning. It is supposd Mr. Jacques stepped from the right side of the car, according to the American custom, and was struck by a train on the other track.

Mr. Jacques was prominent in the organization of the New Jersey naval militia.

Mr. Jacques was in his sixty-ninth year, and was widely known here. He was born in Philadelphia, and received his early education in the public schools of Newark, N. J. He was sent to the Naval Academy from that city and was graduated in 1867. Four years later Mr. Jacques was promoted to Lieutenant, and in 1887 resigned from the service to found the heavy gun manufacturing department of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Here he worked for eight years, and became independently wealthy.

Mr. Jacques was a former assistant in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; a former Secretary of the Gun Foundry Board, and had also served in the same capacity with the United States Senate Committee.

For many years Mr. Jacques was closely identified with the development of armor plate and heavy guns here, and introduced here the fluid compression and hydraulic forging process. President Arthur sent him abroad as Secretary of the commission that reported on gun and armor plants. The Emperor of Japan gave him the Order of the Rising Sun in 1894 for the assistance given that country in the manufacture of war material.

Mr. Jacques was a member of the Lotos, Metropolitan, and Army and Navy Clubs of Washington, of the Loyal Legion, and of the Essex Club of Newark.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

The Society of American Artists will hold their first meeting of the season at 6 East Thirty-sixth Street this afternoon.

Bolton Hall will speak on "Thrift" before the Bronx Open Forum at the Morris High School auditorium this afternoon.

"A League to Enforce Peace, the Answer to the Menace of War" will be the subject of an address by Judge William H. Waddams tonight at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. In the morning the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant will speak on "Great Men Wanted."

The Franklin Lodge of Masons and their friends will attend services tonight at the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 156th Street.

There will be a meeting of the Sisterhood of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue tomorrow evening at 2 West Seventieth Street. Among the speakers will be Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of Dropsie College, Philadelphia; Alice D. Menken, the President of the sisterhood, and Adolph Lewisohn.

The exhibition of historical relics of the National Special Aid Society will open tomorrow afternoon at 4 P. M. at 250 Fifth Avenue. Le Baronne Huard will speak.

The Chandler lecture of the department of chemistry, Columbia University, will be delivered by William Francis Hillebrand, Chief Chemist of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. He will speak in Havemeyer Hall tomorrow afternoon at 4:10 P. M.

Men's night of the New York Universalist Club will be celebrated tomorrow night at the Hotel Martinique. Robert H. Elder, former District Attorney of Kings, will be the guest of the evening and the speaker.

Dr. Andrew D. White will be the guest of honor of the Cornell Club at a dinner to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria tomorrow evening. Among those who have been invited to speak are Dean Thomas F. Crane, Charles Evans Hughes, George C. Boldt, William Howard Taft, Henry Morgenthau, and Mayor Mitchel.

"Cost-Finding Fallacies" will be the subject of a talk to be given by Melville J. House at the meeting of the New York Society of Accountants and Bookkeepers, to be held Tuesday afternoon at the Hotel Imperial.

Under the auspices of the Widows and Orphans' Christmas Dinner Society of St. Stephen's Parish, East Twenty-eighth Street, a musical comedy will be given in the Amsterdam Opera House, Forty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday. A dance will follow.

The Traffic Club will elect officers at its meeting to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening. There will be speaking.

Prominent guests from nearly every State will be present at the reception and banquet to be given to Simon Wolf of Washington in the Hotel Savoy on Tuesday evening, Nov. 28. The affair will be a testimonial to Mr. Wolf's eightieth birthday.

A reception in honor of Bishop Luther B. Wilson, Resident Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church here, and Mrs. Wilson will be given in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue, on Tuesday evening. It is expected that the Mayor will speak.

Congressman Chandler, Borough President Marks, and ex-Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins will be among the speakers at the meeting of the West End Association, to be held on Tuesday night to protest against the retracking of the railroad lines in Riverside Drive.

Arsene Alexandre, Inspector General, of French Museums, will lecture at the Metropolitan Museum on Wednesday at 4:15 P. M. His subject will be "Boucher, Watteau, Lancret, and the Masters of the French Romanesque Art."

The first step in obtaining a site for the Summer home of Vera Cruz Council, Knights of Columbus, will be taken at the annual minstrel show of the council in the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue, on Thanksgiving eve. Officers of the State and National Councils will be present.

At a meeting of the Thursday After Care Circle, to be held in the Hotel Majestic at 2 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, plans will be made for a bazaar for the benefit of the crippled children of Gouverneur and the Post-Graduate Hospitals.

An exhibition of the military and athletic work of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum will be given at the Stadium of the City College Thursday morning. Mayor Mitchel will be the reviewing officer.

In the effort to call attention to the great economic waste through industrial accidents the New York local of the National Safety Council will hold a meeting in co-operation with the People's Institute in Cooper Union on Friday night. There will be speakers.

A two days' sale of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild will be held on Friday and Saturday at 48 West Ninety-sixth Street. Cards will be played each evening and prizes given to the winners. The proceeds of the sale will be used in purchasing hospital supplies for the Allies.

The Little Mothers' Aid Association will hold its bazaar in the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. Charles Whitman have sent embroidered handkerchiefs to be sold at the Military Booth.

The twenty-eighth annual Thanksgiving concert in aid of St. Mark's Hospital will be given on Friday evening in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. The receipts are used to pay off the debts accumulated by the hospital during the year.

EXPECTS POTATOES TO DECLINE IN PRICE

Commissioner Hartigan Says Supply Is Increasing—Looks for Drop This Week.

FARMERS RELEASE HOARDS

Dillon, Returning from Albany, Tells of Bright Prospects for a Terminal Market Here.

Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, said yesterday that various grocers and produce merchants with whom he was in touch had predicted that the first break in the advancing price of foodstuffs would come next week in potatoes. He said the consumer who was now paying from 5 to 7 cents a pound for potatoes would be paying only from 4 to 6 cents.

"The high price of potatoes," he said, "has automatically produced a boycott, because the public has begun to eat less of them, and to substitute rice, turnips, beets, and other vegetables. Farmers in Maine, Connecicut, Rhode Island, and Long Island, who have been keeping their potatoes in their cellars, waiting for the price to reach top notch, are now beginning to send them here in larger quantities. Next week the price will drop by 50 cents or a dollar a barrel.

"Not only are the farmers releasing potatoes because of the lessened demand, but they fear the deterioration of their potatoes, if stored longer without proper storage facilities. Next week a larger quantity of potatoes will be sent to this city than at any time since September."

Commissioner Hartigan said an inquiry which was being made to ascertain the practicability of a terminal market system had indicated that, for every dollar paid by a New York family for its food, only 35 cents went to the farmer or producer.

Middleman Called Essential Now.

Nearly twice the value of the article on the farm, he said, was added to the retail price by freight, cartage, handling, boxing, or wrapping, storage charges and profits to big jobbers, small jobbers, and retailers. Nevertheless, Mr. Hartigan said, the intervention of the middleman was absolutely essential at present in the supplying of food to New York City, because experiments intended to bring the original producers and the ultimate consumers directly together, so that foodstuffs would go through only one transaction, had been found impracticable, except on a small scale.

State Commissioner of Food and Markets John J. Dillon said yesterday, on his return from a two-day trip to Albany, that the prospects for terminal market legislation at Albany this Winter were improving.

"I have seen many of the up-State members of the Assembly and Senate," he said, "and they are strongly in favor of legislation to establish a terminal market in New York City. The farmers are for it. If the people of New York City will co-operate we will have little difficulty in pushing the thing through.

"By next week plans will be perfected so that every one interested in reducing the high cost of living can push on one lever. Hitherto every one has been considering a different project.

"We shall strive for two things: first, to get the terminal market established, and, second, to perfect the organization to reduce the cost of handling."

Commissioner Dillon said the drop in the price of eggs yesterday by a cent or a cent and a half a dozen had been due to the campaign of publicity directed against speculators and cold-storage houses.

No benefit was apparent to small consumers of coal on the east side yesterday from the threat made two days before that the city would go into the coal business and make deliveries in the ash-carts of the Street Cleaning Department. The price of coal by the scuttle and bucket on the east side varied with different dealers, but ranged as high as $24 to $28 a ton.

Ready to Open City Coal Yards.

Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, who worked out the plan of coal selling by the city, said yesterday a thorough study of coal prices on the east side would be made on Monday, and repeated two days later.

"We did not expect an immediate fall in prices," he said, "because the dealers are largely foreigners and it would naturally take a few days for the news of the city's plan to circulate among them. If the examination made every other day, beginning Monday, shows that certain dealers are continuing to make an exorbitant profit, the Street Cleaning Department will be ready to go into the coal business fully equipped, as soon as the Mayor gives the word."

R. S. French, general manager of the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States, denied yesterday that commission merchants were responsible for the rising prices.

"The two causes," he said, "are short crops and the worldwide demand on this country for foodstuffs. The potato crop was the shortest in years, and we cannot relieve the shortage, as in former years, by importing. Labor shortage on the farms and higher wages to farm labor play their part, also."

Mr. French said the cost of living in this city was being lightened gradually as the freight car shortage became less severe.

"Within the last two weeks," he said, "the car conditions have been better, in so far as shipments to New York are concerned. In fact, even with the general stringency, New York is better off than many other parts of the country. One effect of the shortage has been to raise the price of apples. The Northwestern apple raisers have found it impossible to get cars to send their apples to intermediate parts of the country or to cold storage centres.

Predict Turkeys at 40 Cents.

Wholesale dealers and retail market men agreed yesterday that fine Western Thanksgiving Day turkeys would sell for 40 cents a pound this week, with the price a few cents less for second qualities. This is 5 cents a pound higher than was paid a year ago for fine turkeys. The cold storage turkeys will sell at prices from 35 to 38 cents a pound. The best turkeys in Dealers reported yesterday a scarcity in Maryland, Virginia and Eastern turkeys. Near to thirteen pounds are in greatest demand, and are selling from 30 to 32 cents a pound. Long Island ducks are at the same price. Rabbits are coming into the market in large quantities, contesting selling at 20 and 40 cents, and large fat rabbits at 60 cents and $1.25 a pair.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday the Grand Jury would be asked on Monday to begin an inquiry into the high price of coal. He said he was convinced that the price was not caused by a real shortage, and that a price-fixing "ring" existed in this city.

SEIZE 72,000,000 EGGS.

Chicago Officials Raid Storage Plant in Attempt to Smash "Corner."

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—In an attempt to smash an alleged "corner" in eggs, health officials raided a warehouse today and seized several millions of eggs said to have been stored there by James E. Wetz, alleged "Egg King." Health Commissioner Robertson, who led the raid, said he was acting on an ordinance authorising him to hold for investigation eggs the quality of which is suspected.

Dr. Robertson said he would hold all suspicious eggs for further inspection and would destroy all bad eggs. He was asked what effect such procedure would have on the supply and price. "I don't know," he replied. "But I do know that if we have to pay high prices for storage eggs we are going to get good eggs."

Wetz, according to officials, has control of 72,000,000 eggs.

HELD FOR HARRIMAN THEFT.

Daggett Brothers Waive Examination and Await Grand Jury's Action

Orville Daggett, 48 years old, of 422 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, and Arthur P. Daggett, 42 years old, his brother, of Larchmont, who are charged with the theft of the jewels of Mrs. Mary W. Harriman, widow of E. H. Harriman, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday before Magistrate Marsh on a complaint signed by Charles C. Tegethoff of 475 Fifth Avenue, agent of the Harriman Estate. They waived examination and were held in $2,500 bail each for the action of the Grand Jury.

Max Manne, the alleged receiver of rubies contained in the loot, was arraigned before Magistrate Marsh but his examination was adjourned until Dec 1. His bail of $5,000 was continued. In a complaint filed by Detective Sergeant Boyle it is stated that Orville Daggett declared he had received a ruby surrounded by diamonds and valued at $17,500 from his brother and had disposed of it for $500 and that he shared the proceeds with his brother.

MORE WAGE INCREASES.

Wisconsin and Ohio Manufacturers Advance Pay of Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Nov. 25.—The Green Bay Specialty Company, one of the largest concerns in this city, today announced a 15 per cent. increase in wages for its employes. The Board of Directors voted the increase because of the high cost of living. The concern manufactures working men's garments. The increase will affect 300 workers.

WARREN, Ohio, Nov. 25.—An official of the Trumbull Steel Company announced today his plant would follow the wage increases of other steel industries in Mahoning Valley. Over 2,000 men will be affected by a 10 per cent. increase. The Warren City Tank and Boiler Works announced today an increase of 15 per cent. for its 400 employes.

VISITORS SWARM THE CITY HOTELS

With All First-Class Houses Turning Away Inquirers, Rush Still Continues.

MILLIONS SPENT BY THRONG

Nearby Jersey Cities Afford a Haven for Crowds from Out of Town.

New York's hotel rush, eclipsing anything of the kind experienced by the city in years, reached its height yesterday, when thousands of football enthusiasts arriving to witness the Army-Navy game tried in vain to find adequate accommodations. For the first time in six years "standing room only" was a condition at practically every first-class hostelry. It was impossible to compute the number of strangers within the city's gates, but the Hotel Men's Association reported having found bed and board for 500,000 persons in the last three days. Many of these were sent to Brooklyn and to Newark, Hoboken, and other Jersey cities, but as the day went on and additional pilgrims thronged over bridges and through tunnels, even these communities ran to find difficulty in taking care of the overflow.

There are approximately twenty-five "first-class" hotels in the city. Although some of these have as many as 1,300 and 1,500 rooms, the average is 800, ranging in price from $2.50 to $25 per diem. At least these were the prices yesterday, not counting, of course, the important item of food. At none of these first-class hotels was it possible for a new arrival to obtain accommodations last night, although prices considerably in advance of those quoted were offered.

According to James B. Regan, proprietor of the Hotel Knickerbocker, about 40,000 persons were being cared for by first-class hotels in Manhattan yesterday, and about an equal number by second-class hotels, boarding houses, and other places catering to transients.

"New York City has first and second class hotel accommodations for about 80,000 persons," said Mr. Regan. "Accepting the estimate of $6 a day for each as correct, it will be seen that the receipts of these hotels for rooms and meals alone is about $480,000 a day under present conditions. This does not, of course, include amusements, taxicab fares, and many other expenditures. I think the $6-a-day average will be found nearly correct, although the average for one meal alone at the Knickerbocker is a shade under $3."

Taxicab fares are an important item in figuring up the expenditures of persons visiting the city. Yesterday, in the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, nearly 500 taxicab calls were handled by the starters at the Knickerbocker. It was estimated that the taxicab traffic from the hotels alone netted something like $7,750 yesterday, and would continue to do so as long as the present rush lasts.

"It is going to be an unusually prosperous Winter in the hotel business," said Mr. Regan, "because everybody is prosperous and everybody is spending money. Moreover, tourist travel to Europe has been almost entirely shut off by the war and New York City is about the only place the people can come to."

"The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop"

Lee-Morris Co

394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street

The Hegiht of the Season's Showing

All That Is New, Novel and Fashionable

in

Exclusive Coats & Suits

Exceptionally Alluring Prices

Velour Coat with Hudson Seal, 49.50

Evening Wrap 39.75

Quaint Coats—For little women; deep cape over gathered back; mousquetaire cuffs, all banded with rows of seal; self-stitching; material fine velour..... 35.00

Warm Velour Coats—Comfortable semi-fitting; richly lined with matched silk linings; easily interlined; deep pointed cape collar, cuffs of superfine Hudson seal. 49.50

Form-Fitting Coats—The rage; displaying wide rippling skirts; luxuriant cape collar and deep cuffs of taupe fox, lining of peau de cygne, warm interlining. 62.50

The Last Word in Tailleur Suits—Newest 44-inch long coats of velour; graceful ripple; collar, cuffs and border of rich dark gray fur; crochet buttons and ornamental silk drops; all the seasonable shades. 42.50

Interesting Group of Evening Coats

Peau de Peche, in fascinating pastel shades: Gold, Rose, Nile, Coral, Turquoise and Chartreuse; ample flare; mandarin sleeves; very deep and becoming cape collar; garniture of mouffion or marabout; warm interlining.

25.00 35.00 39.75

Lee-Morris Co., 394 Fifth Avenue.

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24 West 39th Street

Just West of 5th Ave.

Makers of Distinctive Apparel for Women

A Special Offering of

Dresses, Suits, Coats

for Women and Misses

At Unusual Values

Not "prepared" sale merchandise, but a selection of high-class apparel, this season's best modes, fresh and crisp, just from our workrooms.

(Illustrated.) One of the latest and most becoming models, made of fine crepe de chine. Just one of the many excellent values offered. Special price, 24.50

Other Silk Dresses, 14.50 up.

MATERNITY

Dresses, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists, Negligees, Corsets and Brassieres.

Attractive new styles with figure concealing lines and expanding features, at prices that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

VOTE TO STRIKE.

Federation's Labor Resolution Urging All Labor to Compensate Effects.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 25.—All workers, organized and unorganized, were strongly urged to concentrate their efforts to secure an eight-hour work day as soon as possible, in a committee report adopted by the American Federation of Labor today. The report pledged the unswerving support of the American labor movement to the eight-hour principle. It recommended that a special committee be appointed to confer on the subject with the organized employes of the transportation companies and report not later than forty weeks before the next annual convention of the Federation.

Mayor-elect Thomas Van Lear of Minneapolis, Minn., an international organizer for the Machinists' Union, in urging that the convention commit itself to legislative action for obtaining the eight-hour day, declared that "the President of the United States has sensed the feeling of the workers better than we have." In adopting the committee's report, he added, the convention would be "side-stepping the issue" if it side-stepped the backing up of the President."

The federation unanimously re-elected its officers, headed by Samuel Gompers as President.

Buffalo was chosen as the meeting place of the convention next year.

CODFISH SINKS A VESSEL.

Swollen by Water, It Opens Schooner's Seams—Crew Rescued.

GALVESTON, Nov. 25.—A cargo of dried codfish that swelled when the schooner Penhook shipped water opened the schooner's seams and sank it, according to the crew of the Norwegian steamship Kronstad, which arrived here today.

The Kronstad, two days out from the Azores, sighted the Penhook in a sinking condition and rescued her crew on the night of Oct. 30 in a heavy sea.

The Penhook was en route from St. John's to Gibraltar. Captain Doyle and the seven men of the Penhook were landed at Punta Del Grado, Azores.

CONSIDERING FOOD EMBARGO

Tumulty So Notifies Leader of San Francisco Movement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—President Wilson, through Secretary Tumulty, today notified Frank S. Connelly, leader of a movement working for an embargo on the exportation of foodstuffs, that "the embargo question was receiving his most serious consideration."

GOSPEL OF PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

organize peace plans. I feel that all warring nations are heartily sick of the carnage."

Mr. Lewis, in addressing the gathering, said there was every reason why "the working classes in particular should rally to the support" of the peace program of the organization.

"Our work requires money, but not much," said Dr. Jordan, who presided at the meeting. "The cost of a small cruiser judicially spent in illuminating Europe might have forestalled the great war, which no people demanded and no Government desired. The cost of a small cruiser judicially spent might today suffice to bring the world together."

Following the organization of the New York Branch of the Neutral Conference Committee an Advisory and Financial Committee was formed with these as members: James Speyer, Jacob H. Schiff, Amos Pinchot, Samuel Lewisohn, Robert Fulton Cutting, Charles L. Bernheimer, Mrs. Henry Villard, and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram.

PURSUE PEACE AGITATORS.

German Authorities Said to be Trying to Halt Socialist Movement.

Almost simultaneously with reports from Germany telling of alleged progress made in the work of liberalizing the empire and its governmental institutions come scattered items in the German Socialist press with descriptions of renewed attempts by the authorities to stamp out the movement for immediate peace, which seems to be steadily gaining ground in the Kaiser's domain.

The Niederrheinische Arbeiter-seitung of Duisberg, a paper supporting Hugo Haase and the other anti-war credit Socialist Deputies, has been suppressed by the military commander in that district.

In Stuttgart ten Socialists have been under detention and investigation for three months because they are suspected of having distributed an anti-war pamphlet called "Two and a Half Years in Jail." They are being held for evidence that will enable the court to try them on a charge of attempted high treason.

In Leipsic, Albin Herre, President of a local Socialist organization, was arrested Oct. 6, after his house had been searched for copies of a pamphlet called "Loose Leaves."

Similar reports come from other parts of the empire.

PRESIDENT IS IMPROVED

But Spends the Day Indoors Owing to Severe Cold Weather.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—President Wilson, who was kept from attending the Army-Navy football game in New York by a cold, remained indoors throughout the day, although his condition was described as improving. He planned to take an automobile ride this afternoon, but decided it was too cold.

His only caller was W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, who congratulated him on his re-election.

Dewey's Wines

for

Thanksgiving!

SPECIAL OFFER CASE

1 Bot. Haut-Sauterne
1 Bot. Tea Claret
1 Bot. Mature Sherry
1 Bot. Brut. Cuvee Champagne
$3.25

Other Dinner Wines

Sparkling Moselle

Sparkling Burgundy

Large Bottles $1.00

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Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Extraordinary Special Sales To-morrow in

Women's & Misses' Apparel

Many desirable models have been emphatically reduced; others specially priced offer equally great values

High Cost Suits De Luxe

Fur Trimmed Suits

Former Prices $149.00 and $198.00

Selected from regular stock.

Exquisite models, developed in Bolivia cloth, silk chiffon velvet, camel's hair velour and duvetyn, adorned with Isolinski, mole and Hudson seal furs. *Reduced to* 95.00

Fur Trimmed Suits

Former Prices to $49.50

Selected from regular stock, fashionable models in velour and broadcloth, in Burgundy, brown, green, navy and black; handsomely fur trimmed. *Reduced to* 25.00

High Quality Furs

Perfection in Quality, Workmanship and Style.

Specially Priced

Hudson Seal Coats

89.50

(Selected dyed muskrat), 42 inches long, bell sleeves, richly lined and interlined.

Hudson Seal Coats

135.00

(Selected dyed muskrat), 45 inches long, large cape collar of skunk.

Hudson Seal Coats

165.00

(Selected dyed muskrat) with collar, cuffs and six inch wide border of skunk.

Small Furs

In the new shapes—Neckpieces are Capes and Animal Scarfs; Muffs are melon or canteen shaped.

Capes Scarfs

Hudson Seal	(Dyed Muskrat)	7.95
Hudson Seal Capes		14.75
Mole		12.50
Yukon Fox		29.50
Skunk		22.50
Black Lynx		29.50

Muffs

Hudson Seal	(Dyed Muskrat)	14.50
Black Fox		15.00
Mole		22.50
Yukon Fox		35.00
Skunk		23.50
Black Lynx		29.50

Fashionable Winter Coats

Fur Trimmed Coats

Of Wool Velour, Belted and semi-flare models, silk lined throughout and extra heavily interlined; some have entire collars and cuffs of seal dyed French Coney, others are effectively trimmed with this beautiful fur. In all colors. *Special* 24.50

Fur Trimmed Coats

Of Chamois Velour, in plum, Burgundy, green, brown, navy and black; handsomely trimmed with seal dyed French Coney or Raccoon fur; plain or fancy silk lining and extra heavy interlining. *Special* 29.50

High Cost Coats

Former Prices to $69.50

Silk chiffon velvet, Bolivia, wool velour, broadcloth, duvetyn richly fur trimmed; one, two or three of a kind. *Reduced to* 39.50

Daytime and Evening Gowns

Afternoon Dresses

Much Below Regular Prices

Exquisite costumes Georgette crepe or Georgette combined with chiffon velvet; handsomely beaded. *Reduced to* 24.50

Evening Gowns

Of silk chiffon velvet, silver embroidered; some are adorned with rare furs. *Special* 59.50

SEE DANGER IN FLOOD OF FOREIGN NOTES

Reserve Board Members Against Banks Taking Them with Renewal Agreements.

NO QUESTION OF VALUES

Opposition Based on Possibility of Encroaching Seriously on Liquid Resources of Banking System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A question of far-reaching importance in banking circles, considered at the recent meeting of the advisory council of the Federal Reserve Bank system, is likely to lead to an admonition to American banks to be on their guard against taking too much paper of foreign Governments engaged in war. After a two days' meeting a statement was given out by the council, in which the following paragraph appeared:

"The council announced itself as in entire accord with the views already expressed by the board suggesting caution and moderation in the use of those credits which, being open for a long period of renewals, lose their character as essentially self-liquidating transactions of short maturity."

The meaning of this statement became clear today. It is that the banks of the reserve system must not allow themselves to accept paper which they will find necessary to extend by successive renewals and eventually convert into an investment. The statement is a mild and somewhat cryptic caution. It is expected that a later utterance on the subject from the Reserve Board will be more explicit.

It is understood that the Advisory Council was unanimous in the position taken, and no differences are found in the Reserve Board as to requiring the banks to adhere to the original and central purpose of the reserve system, which is to confine the operations of the banks to the commercial activities of the American people. The present fear is that as each month passes there will be a continual increase of the amount of foreign notes presented to our banks until finally they would absorb the excess currency and encroach seriously on the liquid resources of the entire banking system.

The Advisory Council had in mind British Treasury notes and others that have been offered for discount recently.

So far only one transaction on a large scale has been recorded where Government notes have been accepted by an American bank in a manner to challenge the attention of the Federal Reserve Board. In this deal French Treasury notes were taken with the understanding that at the end of ninety days they should have five further renewals. What will be done with this paper at the end of the fifteen months is problematical. It is clear, in the opinion of officials concerned, that the transaction passes out of the category of ordinary liquid banking transactions, and is virtually a long-time loan, as the notes will unavoidably be refunded in long-term bonds. The opinion is held here that any multiplication of such business would soon defeat the purpose of the reserve system and result in making money harder and the demand for relief by rediscount of our own domestic paper grow immeasurably in order to take care of the foreign loans.

Members of the Federal Reserve Board say they have approached the matter with fair and open minds. Their discussion, it is said, was free from any suspicion of bias or anything other than an absolutely neutral view. It simply happens, they say, that just at this time British notes come into the limelight and it would be just the same if Russian or German or Italian notes were offered.

That it is a very ticklish matter is admitted. But the law, it is said, is explicit as to the character of discounts allowed. They must be of a commercial and domestic character and the paper of a foreign government is not eligible for discount by a member bank. The notes of the Government of the United States but not the notes of a foreign power may be discounted. The regional banks could not, under the law, discount the notes of a foreign government. Member banks may, but they must keep to the law and the maturity of such notes is fixed by law at ninety days. It is asserted that any agreement by member banks generally to accept the notes of a foreign government for repeated renewals and ultimate conversion into bonds would be in violation of the law and would be censured by the Reserve Board.

If it were proposed to use a small amount of British Treasury notes here—to the amount of $50,000,000 to $100,000,000—the matter probably would be allowed to pass without any radical action. But it is the understanding here that the practice having once been entered upon by the member banks the plan is to place as much as $1,000,000,000 of such notes. It is stated on good authority that the Reserve Board is not only apprehensive that this would be subversive of the whole purpose of the reserve banking system, but is decided in the purpose that it shall not be done.

There is no fear that British Treasury notes or the notes of any of the great powers will not prove to be good. The necessity of preserving the external credit of these powers, it is believed, would cause them to protect their notes. Whatever they might see fit to do as a matter of military necessity or national defense as to their internal credit, they would not vitiate their financial agreements in this country. These British and other treasury notes are in dollars and cents, and not shillings and pounds. Great Britain would not undertake to exercise taxing power over them as it might over similar notes, which have been placed in its own banks to the amount of over $5,000,000,000, constituting that much addition to its war debt, already well up toward $20,000,000,000. The British Government could place a tax of 50 per cent. on its internal treasury notes and the holders could not help themselves. But this, it was pointed out, would never be done in the case of the notes proposed to be offered to American banks.

The explanation was made today that with the practical certainty that any such volume of Treasury notes as is proposed to be placed in our banks could not be taken up at their maturity or even after repeated renewals, the debtor nation would be forced to go into the security market and try to get buyers for bonds in order to take up the notes. The belligerent countries, it was said, are now pressing hard for help in both our commercial banking resources and also in our investment market. Long before the war ends it is altogether likely that the American investor will have bought all the war securities he can absorb. Then to go into that market with the tremendously accumulated volume of bank acceptances and endeavor to convert them into twenty-year bonds would be to invite refusal from an investment public already overstocked with European war bonds.

As the matter was explained today these, roughly, are phases of a danger that seems to be looming up before the banking system of the United States. It is not unlikely that within a short time some action looking to a practical adjustment of the matter will be forthcoming. The Reserve Board has been alert to the possible dangers to the member banks in accepting foreign Treasury notes without realizing that they were entering into a prolonged transaction inconsistent with the ruling purpose of the reserve system to keep our banking resources always liquid and available for our own commercial needs. In effect, it was said, the situation is comparable to the present condition where the export of foodstuffs is creating steadily higher prices for our own people. As to that, however, there is no law of prohibition, but there is restriction on banking, and it was said today that enforcement was likely to be applied.

NEW YORK SOCIETY DINES.

Justice Collins Denounces "Outrageous" Profits Due to War.

The second annual dinner of the New York Society was held last night at the Hotel McAlpin. Covers were laid for 250. Frank W. Smith, Vice President of the society, was toastmaster. Justice Cornelius F. Collins denounced the practice of calling men from outside the city to take public positions here, and also denounced those business men who were making "outrageous profits," because of the war in Europe. Justice Collins said in part:

"This is the one hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the evacuation day. It is fitting that we native New Yorkers should get together and celebrate that occasion. From a city of 30,000 at that date we have grown to be a metropolis of 5,500,000, greater than any other in the world and greater than the population of any State except our own, Pennsylvania, and Illinois.

"And we have grown to be the financial centre of the world. In our greatness it would be unworthy of our birthright if we dealt in any narrowness. But it is not amiss to say that we ought to have something to say about our own affairs. It ought to be possible for us to find in our five and a half millions enough ment to fill every position in public affairs.

"Justice Collins said the high cost of living was probably due to two things—the natural economic situation and artificial economic conditions.

"If an embargo is necessitated then let us have an embargo. If a few men are so married to their war brides 'as to lose their consideration for our own people we should regulate them."

TEACHERS' SUFFRAGE FEAST

Thanksgiving Food and Speeches Woman's Party Dinner.

Individual chicken pies, sweet potatoes, mashed potatoes, cauliflower served whole, cider, and pumpkin pie were some of the things which were served at the old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner given by the Teachers' Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party at the Hotel Majestic last evening. There were more than 400 guests, with Arthur Brisbane, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Thomas W. Churchill, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, William G. Willcox, and James Lees Laidlaw as speakers. Miss Grace Strachan was on the receiving line.

Miss Katherine Levereux Blake, Chairman of the party, presided, and said that the teachers were feeling thankful because people had come to know that women were actually a force in public affairs, and there was a special little feeling of thankfulness for Jeannette Rankin, recently elected to Congress in Montana.

"There should be a teacher to serve on every election board," said Mrs. Catt. "There are enough teachers, so that half can easily get off while the other half take their places."

There was a quotation—sometimes amended—with each course on the menu. The first, credited to Dame Priscilla Alden, was: "The world's mine oyster which I with Vote will open."

OLD HUNTER "BOYS" DINE.

Carry Away Souvenirs Made from P. S. 35's "Punishment Bench."

The twenty-first annual dinner and reunion of the Thomas Hunter Association, composed of the "old boys" of Grammar School 35, was held last night in the Hotel Astor. About 200 men in all walks of life listened to tales of pranks played when, as one of the old grads put it, "35 was greater than all your Yales and Harvards put together."

The speakers included Martin W. Littleton, Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Borough President Marcus M. Marks, and the Rev. Warren W. Giles of Orange, N. J. The Chairman's gavel and the souvenirs distributed were all made of wood that originally had composed the "punishment bench" that one of the teachers made famous.

The officers elected were: Justice Weeks, President; Austin E. Pressinger, Vice President; Charles D. Graham, Treasurer; Frederick R. Fortmeyer, Secretary, and De Witt J. Seligman, Historian. The Chairman of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year will be A. Howard Hopping.

HOTEL MEN CLOSE MEETING.

Convention So Successful Another Will Be Held Next Year.

The National Hotel Men's Association closed its convention at the Grand Central Palace last night after a week of comparing new hotel methods in different parts of the country and swapping yarns about experiences. The association did not hold any formal sessions during the day—it was explained that the members had stayed up too late at their dance Friday night to permit of any official business on the closing day—but the National Congress of Hotel Associations, which had originally planned to meet in Chicago in December but came to New York to join in the Grand Central Palace Convention, held its final session yesterday morning.

All of the hotel men seemed highly satisfied with the success of their plan to hold annual meetings, and said that as a result another convention would be held here next year. They discussed hotel conditions throughout the country, and said that New York was not unique in having its hotels crowded to the roofs at the present time, but that the last year had been about the most prosperous for hotel men in the memories of any present.

AUTOISTS RUN BY SIGNALS.

Four Ride Through Long Island Crossing Gates Within a Month.

J. A. McCrea, general manager of the Long Island Railroad, issued a statement yesterday in which he said that the "Safety First" campaign of the railroad could not be a success so long as the drivers of automobiles persisted in driving their cars through grade crossing gates.

"It hardly seems possible," Mr. McCrea said, "yet our records show that four times so far this month automobiles have run through and broken off the crossing gates at Franklin Avenue, Garden City. Although trains were approaching in each instance, the first three offenders all managed to clear the railroad tracks in safety. But in the fourth case a fatal accident resulted. Conrad, Ferdinand and Robert Hoeffer, three brothers of Floral Park, broke through the gates at Franklin Avenue and collided with a train. Conrad was killed instantly and his two brothers were injured.

"In every one of these four cases of reckless driving the crossing gates had been lowered on account of approaching trains."

GARNER TO HUNT GORILLAS.

Scientist Who Learned Monkey Talk Will Revisit Africa.

Professor Richard Lynch Garner, who on repeated trips to Africa has studied the languages of apes and who has listed twenty words which he says make up practically the entire ape vocabulary, will start for Africa within two weeks for a long hunting trip in the French Congo with Arthur Collins, a wealthy Philadelphia sportsman.

Professor Garner, who on one of his sojourns in Africa spent seven years in a bamboo hut studying and learning the sounds which the different types of monkeys make in communicating with one another, has been commissioned by the American Museum of Natural History to provide the skins and skeletons for a group of gorillas to be mounted in the museum. Mr. Collins is going for the big game hunting.

Professor Garner will act as a decoy in the gorilla hunting, using the gorilla cries for "Where are you?" and "Come here" to draw them to the stand where the hunters will lie in wait for them. In ordinary monkey dialect, according to Professor Garner's lexicon, the question "Where are you?" is asked by a sound which can only be represented in English by "Ouch."

THACKERAY LETTER GIVEN TO AID BLIND

Author's Own Conception of "Vanity Fair" to be Sold for War Hospital.

MANY HISTORIC DOCUMENTS

Sale to Take Place at Sotheby's, in London, on Dec. 4 and 5—Items to be Auctioned.

Autograph letters and historical documents, owned by Miss Marianne Lowe, niece of the late J. H. Robinson, line-engraver to Queen Victoria; Mrs. Bram Stoker, and others, will be sold at Sotheby's in London on Dec. 4 and 5. An interesting letter of William M. Thackeray, Sept. 3, 1848, to Robert Bell, referring to "Vanity Fair," is among the items. It reads, in part, as follows:

"Although I have made a rule to myself never to thank critics, yet I like to break it continually, and especially in the present instance for what I hope is the excellent article in Fraser. It seems to me very just in most points, as regards the author; some he questions as usual. If I had put in more fresh air, as you call it, my object would have been defeated. It is to indicate, in cheerful terms, that we are for the most part an abominably foolish and selfish people, 'desperately wicked,' and all eager after vanities. Everybody you see is in that book—for instance, if I had made Amelia a higher order of woman there would have been no vanity in Dobbin's falling in love with her, whereas the impression at present that he is a fool for his pains, that he has married a silly little thing, and, in fact, has found out his error, rather a sad and tender one; however quia multum amant.

Wanted Everybody Dissatisfied.

"I want to leave everybody dissatisfied and unhappy at the end of the story—we ought all to be with our own and all other stories. Good God, don't I see (in that may-be cracked and warped looking glass in which I am always looking) my own weaknesses, wickednesses, lusts, follies, shortcomings?—in company, let us hope, with better qualities, about which we will pretermit discourse. We must lift up our voices about these, and howl to a congregation of fools; so much, at least, has been my endeavor. You have all of you taken my misanthropy to task—I wish I could myself; but take the world by a certain standard (you know what I mean) and who dares talk of having any virtue at all? For instance, Forster says, 'After a scene with Blifil the air is cleared by a laugh of Tom Jones.' Why, Tom Jones in my holding is as big a rogue as Blifil. Before God he is—I mean the man is selfish, according to his nature, as Blifil is according to his. In fact, I've a strong impression that we are, most of us, not fit for—never mind. Pathos I hold should be very occasional indeed in humorous works, and indicated rather than expressed, or expressed very rarely. In the passage where Amelia is represented as trying to separate herself from the boy, she goes upstairs and leaves him with his aunt, as that poor Lady Jane Grey tried the axe which was to separate her tender life. I say that it is a fine image, whoever wrote it, (and I came on it quite by surprise in a review the other day,) that is greatly pathetic, I think; it leaves you to make your own sad picture. We shouldn't do much more than that, I think, in comic books. In a story written in the pathetic key it would be different, and then the comedy, perhaps, should be occasional. Some day—but a truce to egotistical twaddle. It seems to me such a time ago that V. F. was written (I mean, may talk of it as of somebody else's performance. My dear Bell, I am very thankful for your friendliness and pleased to have your good opinion."

This fine letter will be sold for the benefit of St. Dunstan's Home, Sir A. Pearson's home for blind soldiers.

A manuscript of Richard Brinsley Sheridan gives particulars of his mother's literary efforts. A holograph of Joseph Addison, Feb. 14, 1707, is addressed to Lord Godolphin. There are two letters of Dr. Samuel Johnson, one dated Sept. 18, 1784, and the other July 21, 1757. A letter of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu to "Dear Damon," concerns the love affairs of a young lady. A letter of William Cowper, the poet, to Mr. Urban of "The Gentleman's Magazine," is accompanied by a manuscript poem of thirteen stanzas on "The Cockfighter's Garland." The first stanza reads:

Muse—Hide his Name of whom I sing,
Lest his surviving house thou bring,
For His sake, into scorn.
Nor speak the School from which he drew
The much or little that he knew,
Nor Place where he was born.

A curious and unusual letter of Henri III. of France is dated May, 1589. It is a kind of moral safeguard given to a faithful subject, who was obliged by circumstances, (doubtless due to the wars of the league,) to pretend to be otherwise:

"We desire you to promise us that in your soul you will never be otherwise than faithful to your King, thus you can rest assured that we shall always remember your loyalty, and gratify you when occasion shall offer."

It was evidently written upon a small piece of paper, in order that it could be easily destroyed if the recipient should be taken by the rebels. Henri III. was assassinated in December, 1589.

Anecdote by R. E. Lee.

A letter of Voltaire, June, 1770, to the Marquis de Jaucourt, Commander of Bresse, is entirely relative to the results of his efforts to establish a colony at Ferney, where intolerance was to be tabooed. A letter of General Robert E. Lee, April 6, 1852, to G. W. C. Lee says:

"I am just in the act of leaving home for New Mexico. My fine old regiment has been ordered to that distant region, and I must hasten on to see that they are properly cared for." He gives good advice, enjoining frankness, loyalty, and devotion to duty, and tells the following anecdote:

"Nearly a hundred years ago, there was a day of remarkable gloom and darkness, still known as the 'dark day,' a day when the light of the sun was slowly darkened as if by an eclipse. The Legislature of Connecticut was in session, and as its members saw the unexpected and unaccountable darkness coming on, they shared in the general awe and terror. It was supposed by many that the last day—the Day of Judgment—had come. Some one in the consternation of the House moved an adjournment. Then there arose an old Puritan legislator, Davenport, of Stamford, who said that if the last day had come he desired to be found at his place doing his duty, and therefore moved that candles be brought in, so that the House could proceed with its business. There was greatness in that man's mind, the greatness of heavenly wisdom and inflexible willingness to obey present duty. Duty, then, is the most sublime word in our language."

There are important manuscripts by Sir Kenelm Digby and Lord Byron, letters of Charles Dickens, J. M. Whistler and George Meredith, relics of Robert Louis Stevenson, letters relating to the colony of Massachusetts and manuscripts of poems of William Watson and Oscar Wilde.

WOMEN'S BAZAAR A SUCCESS

More Than $2,200 Raised by Members of College Clubs.

More than $2,200 was raised at the bazaar in aid of the College Settlement fund, held at 35 West Thirty-seventh Street, by the College Women's Clubs of New York during the last week.

Mrs. William V. Schevill, President of the Smith College Club of New York, has invited several members of each college club to meet at her residence, 44 West Seventy-seventh Street, on Dec. 1 to discuss the best means of a closer affiliation and a larger and more complete program for next Autumn's bazaar.

ASKED FOR WORLD ALLIANCE.

Tells the Civic Forum an Economic War on Germany is Absurd.

Speaking of "America and the World-State," under the auspices of the Civic Forum at Carnegie Hall yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked advanced the belief that no power but a world alliance could save the world from deterioration. All other alliances, he said, had brought, and would continue to bring, measureless disaster upon mankind. He said in part:

"So long as alliances and understandings exist fear and suspicion will remain. So long as fear and suspicion remain alliances and understandings will exist. They act and they react. We are bound in a network of evil influences. While fear dominates the souls of peoples, and suspicion animates the minds of statesmen, the nations will continue to pile up vast accumulations for war. So long as the nations pile up vast accumulations for war there will be danger that a spark thrown by the hand of a madman will set the world ablaze. The world must find a better way.

"Yet there are statesmen and publicists in every nation of Europe who are already considering future development of a policy which has already given us a continent crimson with battles and hollow with graves. They are talking of fresh alliances.

"On one side it is calmly proposed that the Entente Cordiale should form the nucleus of a greater alliance—Russia, France, and Great Britain, with, presumably, Italy, joining to themselves some other nations in continued watchfulness directed against the Central Powers. It is an insane proposal. The suggestion that it can be done—that one hundred and twenty millions of Germans and Austrians, among them some of the most resourceful and capable persons living on the earth at the present time, can be permanently shut out of the markets of the world and permanently barred from the councils of the world—is absurd. The suggestion that it ought to be done is monstrous. This is not peace; this is war. It is the sheer drunkenness of nations. It is a hymn of hate translated into the language of a bankrupt diplomacy which takes no account of things as they are, and is blind to the promise of things as they may be. That way madness lies."

FINDS WORK FOR STUDENTS.

Efficiency Bureau of New York University Places Many Men.

The Efficiency Bureau of the New York University, which was recently reorganized, placed more than twice as many students and graduates in commercial positions during October as any other similar bureau in the same period. The number of those placed was 67. During the last year the bureau has found places for 400 men.

The unprecedented demand for high-grade men leaves vacant a score of positions paying an annual salary of $5,000. According to Hale H. Huggins, Director of the University's Efficiency Bureau, there are more such positions than trained men to fill them. Mr. Huggins said yesterday that it was reasonably certain that a student prepared financially to remain in the city for five or six weeks, could obtain a position which would provide for his further stay at the university.

Mr. Huggins says that none of the men placed have been discharged. Last year the bureau was concerned only with men of the School of Commerce. This year it has broadened its scope and will help members of the other schools of the university, including law, engineering, medical, and pedagogy students, as well as students taking a cultural course in university college.

The positions filled so far include accountants, advertising men, bookkeepers, efficiency engineers, credit man, bank and stock exchange employes, export and import men, traffic managers, public and private secretaries, stenographers, teachers, linguists, tutors, law clerks, office managers, general clerks, salesmen, and cashiers.

SEEK AID FOR WAR ANIMALS.

British Society Begins Campaign to Raise $500,000 in America.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of Great Britain, which is the Red Cross for dumb animals in the European war, has established an American auxiliary in New York City, and is shortly to begin a campaign to raise $500,000 in the United States with which to care for the thousands of army horses and mules whose suffering, it is stated, "is one of the conspicuously pitiful features of the war."

Under the chairmanship of the Duke of Portland, and with the patronage of the King and Queen, the society is mobilizing its resources in an effort to enlarge the facilities at the various fronts for alleviating suffering among the army animals and for saving thousands of artillery horses, cavalry mounts, and transport mules that otherwise would be lost.

R. H. Rees is the society's delegate in this country. He has obtained the co-operation of the American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, whose President, Colonel Alfred Wagstaff, is helping him to form a committee of prominent New Yorkers. Henry Bergh, Treasurer of the American society, has agreed to act in a similar capacity for the auxiliary. Offices have been opened at 1 Madison Avenue, to which address contributions and offers of co-operation should be directed.

Sensible Footwear

Footwear that is smart-looking, built on long lasts, perfect fit and serviceability with each pair—

That is the footwear women desire; that is the footwear we sell.

Color effects and combinations now the vogue in welted or turned soles; leather or Louis XV. heels, $5.50 to $8.

"The Century Girl"—style and serviceability in gray suede, $8.

Spats, now most fashionable, in desirable shades, 98c to $3.

Match your holiday attire now while color-combinations and size-ranges are complete!

Second Floor.

Bloomingdale's

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Ave.

MUST SEND CARS WEST.

Railroads Expect to Mitigate the Shortage This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Conference Committee on Car Efficiency, co-operating with the Interstate Commerce Commission, is holding daily sessions here, in an effort to mitigate the car shortage. It is generally understood that there is ample equipment, if properly distributed and detained only a reasonable time for loading and unloading. It is estimated that if the dead time can be eliminated there will be available 32,000 more cars.

There is an abnormal accumulation of cars at the ocean ports, due to the very large increase in exports. The movement of this traffic is dependent upon foreign bottoms, and the vicissitudes of ocean traffic under existing conditions, naturally causing congestion and delay, shippers being reluctant to provide warehouse facilities. This, however, must be done, as the west and central parts of the United States are being depleted of the cars. As one result a scarcity of coal in the bituminous regions has enabled speculators to raise prices. Apple and potato shippers in Colorado, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, and the fruit shippers of California, are in great distress. This is true also of the potato shippers in New England.

The members of the Conference Committee represent the railroads of different sections of the country. Commissioner McChord of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been designated to represent that body. It is expected that during the coming week some radical changes in existing rules of the railroads and the methods of shippers will be inaugurated that will afford quick relief. It has also been determined to bring about a restoration of car ownership, the effect of which will be to give to the West and South their proportion of the equipment now employed on Eastern railroads.

PLANS BOYS' CONFERENCE.

Y. M. C. A. Will Have Prominent Speakers at Rockville Centre.

Plans are being made by the Young Men's Christian Association for a conference for the older boys of Nassau and Suffolk Counties, at Rockville Centre, the first three days in December. A banquet will be given to the boys from forty villages on Long Island in the gymnasium of the Rockville Centre Club. Daniel Chase, inspector of the physical training for rural schools, will speak on a new physical training law which will be discussed in relation to community recreation.

At the same time the conference is being held there will be fourteen other conferences in session in New York State, with approximately 10,000 boys in attendance. The work of the Young Men's Christian Association in the two counties is affiliated with large organizations. Eight other counties in this State and about 100 throughout the country have been organized on the county plan.

The two counties have been divided into eight districts, and as soon as the necessary finances have been provided a Secretary will be located in each one, where he will be in charge of the general work. Within a few weeks the two counties will have a force of men at work which probably cannot be equaled in any other two rural or semi-rural counties in the country.

Among the many speakers at the conference will be such well-known men as David L. Fultz, President of the Baseball Players' Fraternity; William J. Burns, the detective; Oscar Kaiser, Boys' Work Secretary of the West Side Y. M. C. A.; Dr. Eugene La Forrest Swann, President of the New York Social Hygiene Society; Frank W. Pearsall, Secretary of the State Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association for this city, and E. V. Hibbard of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

GIRL WEDGED NEAR FLAMES.

Caught in Elevator, Firemen Burned Flooring to Release Her.

Alfred Ely, the negro assistant engineer of a loft building on the southwest corner of Lafayette and Fourth Streets, heard screams and cries when he returned to the place with refreshments after a brief absence last evening. He found that Evelyn Dancy of 2,246 Fifth Avenue, who, with two other young negro women, had called on him last evening, had tried to ride up from the basement on the sidewalk elevator used to lift ashes; her legs had caught between the edge of the elevator and a beam and she was wedged fast. Ely couldn't get her out and yelled for help.

Policeman Murphy of the Mercer Street Station got Dr. Mahoney and Dr. Ryan from St. Vincent's Hospital and then summoned Rescue Squad 1 of the Fire Department under Captain Hotchkiss. The firemen found the only way to rescue the girl was to burn away the iron channels in which the elevator ran so that it could be pulled away from the beam.

They got their oxygen torch at work, but, though it burned through the channels, it heated the iron floor of the elevator on which the girl sat to such a temperature that a wooden flooring beneath the iron took fire. Dr. Mahoney and Dr. Ryan were administering stimulants constantly, and the girl testified to their efficacy by redoubled screams. Finally the firemen got a stream of water playing on the flooring of the elevator, and kept it there for the half hour that it required to burn through the channels.

Then they took the girl to the hospital, where it was found her legs were crushed and she was slightly burned.

ARTIST SENT TO WORKHOUSE

Mrs. Gumpert Accused Sandroos of Annoying Her on Street.

Mrs. Beatrice Gumpert of 1,901 Avenue O, Flatbush, was complainant in the West Side Court yesterday against Henry S. Sandroos, who described himself as an artist, with a studio at 13 East Fourteenth Street. On a charge of disorderly conduct the artist was sent to the workhouse for three months.

Mrs. Gumpert told Magistrate Simms that three days ago, while she was walking with her seven-year-old daughter in the Grand Central Station, the artist approached, saying to her daughter: "What a pretty little girl you are."

Sandross apologized and went his way, she said, but she added that Friday, as she and her daughter emerged from the Century Theatre, the artist approached and shouted:

"You are Gussie Anderson, my wife. I want you to buy my dinner. I'm broke."

Patrolman Healy of the West Sixty-eighth Street station arrested Sandroos. Mrs. Gumbert said she had never seen the man in her life before he appeared in the Grand Central Station.

BUFFALO PAPERS 2 CENTS,

Five Dailies Raise Price Because of Costlier Production.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Nov. 25.—On the first page this morning of The Express and The Courier and this afternoon on The News, The Times, and The Enquirer, all 1-cent papers, announcement was made that on and after Dec. 1 the price would be 2 cents a copy, 50 cents a month, and $6 a year. The Commercial, an evening paper, has been 2 cents for several years, having reduced them from 3 cents.

The explanation printed by The Express is repeated in the other announcements—that "the high prices of paper and all other materials used in the production of newspapers compel new subscription rates."

Illustrated Catalogue of 170 Christmas Gifts Mailed on Request.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street.

Established 1879

Showing New Winter Fashions

Developed in the Distinctively Best & Co. Way

***For Misses and Women*—2nd Floor.**

Misses' & Women's Winter Coats
Of fine Velours. All new models. Silk lined throughout.
29.50 to **79.50**
Plain or Fur Trimmed.

Misses' & Women's Evening Gowns
New models of soft tulle, metal nets, taffeta, chiffon, and chiffon velvets in large assortments.
25.00 to **250.00**

Misses' & Women's Winter Suits
In Velour, Velour Checks, Broadcloth and Gabardines. Lined throughout. New models.
25.00 to **35.00**
Velvet and Fur Trimmed.

New models in Velours and Gabardines, silk lined throughout.
55.00 to **89.50**
Fur Trimmed.

Misses' & Women's French Sacques
Newly imported French Boudoir Sacques.
16.50 to **45.00**

New French imported Boudoir Caps, in a wide assortment.
5.00 to **16.50**

Misses' & Women's Reliable Furs
Fur sets, including long stoles or cape effects, of Hudson Seal, Mole, Kolinsky and Ermine.
62.50 to **270.00**

Misses' & Women's Evening Slippers
The new fashions showing the new tapering models in silver or gold cloth, satins and patent leather.
Satin models,
4.00 to **5.50**
Silver and Gold Cloth
8.00

Girls' and Misses' New Winter Fashions

Sizes 4 to 17 years inclusive—3rd Floor.

Misses' Fur Trimmed Tailored Suits, of Wool Velour, unusual models. Sizes 14 to 17 years. **28.50**

Misses' Coats of Wool Velour, smart unusual models, handsomely fur trimmed. Sizes 14 to 17 years. **35.00**

Misses' Sport Coats, new models, of novelty Bolivia, in rich colorings. Sizes 14 to 17 years. **29.50**

Misses' Afternoon Frocks, of Velveteen and Georgette Crepe. Sizes 14 to 17 years. **39.50**

Girls' Dressy or Plain Tailored Coats of Wool Velour, many fur trimmed. Sizes 8 to 16 years. **17.50**

Girls' Party Frocks of Net with trimmings of pink and blue taffeta. Sizes 6 to 16 years. **16.75**

New Paris Lingerie

***The Daintiest and Most Acceptable of Christmas Gifts*—2nd Floor.**

Materials and workmanship will please the most exacting.

French Gowns, **1.95, 2.95** to **65.00**
French Combinations, **1.95, 2.95** to **37.50**
French Chemises, **1.15, 1.95** to **35.00**
French Petticoats, **2.25, 2.95** to **45.00**
French Corset Cover Underbodices, **1.95, 2.95** to **22.50**

Every "Good" Boy and Girl should see our big

Christmas Toy and Doll Shop

Everything the Children want. Assortments are at their best now

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Reg. Trade Mark.

Dolls
Games
Toys
Sleds
Books

Soldiers
Skates
Puzzles
Animals
Furniture

American and Foreign Made

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

PATRIOTISM THE AIM OF SECURITY LEAGUE

Congress to be Held in Washington in January to Teach Constructive Love of America.

MEN OF NOTE GIVE SUPPORT

Preparedness, Efficiency, and Understanding of Nations Problems to be Discussed.

A Congress of Constructive Patriotism, of Americans, for America, is to be held in Washington on January 25, 26 and 27 next, under the auspices of the National Security League, which before deciding definitely to hold the congress consulted a large number of prominent men and women, in all parts of the country, as to its advisability.

Among those who responded favorably were Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University; Dr. David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University; Professor Henry W Farnam of Yale University; Charles L. Dering, President Chicago Chamber of Commerce; Medill McCormick of The Chicago Tribune and E. H. Butler of The Buffalo Evening News; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Henry B. Joy of Detroit, Charles Nagel, Meredith Nicholson, Frederic R. Coudert, Governor William P. Hunt of Arizona, Dr. H. W. Wiley, United States Senators Chamberlain of Oregon and Wadsworth of New York, Miss Maude Wetmore, Herbert W. Bowen, former Minister to Persia; Joseph Leiter, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Charles A. Munn, publisher of The Scientific American; General John F O'Ryan of the New York National Guard, General E. W. Nichols, Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute; Brooks Adams of Boston, Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, former United States Senator Lafayette Young of Iowa, and many others prominent in the financial, commercial, educational and professional world. These letters analyzed American conditions in thoughtful fashion and without exception agreed that the congress proposed to be held would make a marked impression upon the American mind and would unquestionably go far toward developing, strengthening and unifying national spirit.

"The main objective of the congress," S. Stanwood Menken, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Security League, said yesterday, "will be to determine how, through education, the American people can acquire nonpartisan knowledge of questions that go to the root of America's position as a world power; to determine how to bring to the masses an understanding of the diplomatic problems the country has to deal with, and to show the direct relation which the solution of such problems has not only upon individual prosperity, but the ultimate safety and destiny of the nation. Primarily related to the position of the country as a world power are not alone the defense questions, but the matter of industrial preparedness and the attainment of maximum efficiency of government in a manner suitable to the spirit of our people. These and kindred questions will be taken up by the league, and it is hoped that the ultimate development of the congress will be a broad educational campaign carried along scientific lines for the presentation of these questions to the American people. It is because of the desire to do this work that the congress is called a Congress of Constructive Patriotism.

"The problem of developing a unified American spirit is considered of such importance as to demand consideration of an entire session of the Congress. The National Americanization Committee, of which Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad is Chairman, will provide a presiding officer and speakers for this session. The subjects for discussion will include educational preparedness for Americanization and the question of Americanizing immigrants.

"The Directors of the league are also of the belief that efficiency in government and in civic life is a direct influence upon American development and a discussion of this phase of preparedness will include the substitution of careful planning for logrolling in State finance; the efficiency of foreign Governments, and an outlook of financial planning for the nation.

"Another subject regarded as important is universal obligatory military training and service. Not only will a session of the Congress be devoted to a presentation of this question, but it is planned to hold in Washington simultaneously with the Congress a conference of representatives of patriotic societies, for the purpose of adopting a plan of concerted effort whereby an aggressive campaign to secure universal military training and service can be secured."

The program of the Congress will include among other questions the following:

The scope and affects of universal training and service, both civic and military.

International relations and obligations and the necessity that their nature as affecting the future of this nation be generally understood.

Governmental and individual efficiency and the injuries which result from their neglect.

The function of education in the development of a true American patriotism.

Practical means and remedies whereby national carelessness and inefficiency may be eliminated and whereby there may be fostered a patriotism that shall find expression in everyday life.

A large number of women's organizations will be represented at the Congress, among them being the Daughters of the American Revolution, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Women's Department of the Civic Federation, and the Daughters of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

C. C. N. Y. Enrollment Now 10,760.

The College of the City of New York has attained a combined attendance of 10,760, which is one of the largest enrollment figures among the colleges of the country. The total registration in the four branches of the day college, the evening sessions, the extension courses for teachers, and the division of vocational subjects and civic administration were gathered by The Campus, the City College newspaper. The total is exclusive of the School of Commerce in the Customs House, which will start sessions next month. These courses will bring the figure up beyond the 1,000 mark. The municipal building classes under Professor Frederick B. Robinson are attended by 2,726 students. Of these 900 are civil service employes and 600 are taking the vocational courses.

COPPER OUTPUT SOLD FAR IN THE FUTURE

Nearly 95 Per Cent. of Production for First Half of 1917 Already Contracted For.

PRICE DEPENDS ON THE WAR

Trade is Paying Attention to Zinc, Which Forms an Important Part in the Manufacture of Brass.

The copper trade estimates that nearly 95 per cent. of the expected output in the first half of 1917 has been sold in advance. Metal for delivery in the first quarter of next year is quoted around 32½ cents a pound and little copper is said to be available for second quarter delivery under 31 cents. These are unprecedented records of sales and prices. In the thirty days ended Nov. 20 the price of electrolytic copper for delivery ninety days ahead rose 5 cents a pound, and the level from which the upturn began was higher than the metal sold in any other year.

The question, "Is the price apex close at hand?" was discussed in copper circles last week. The sharp rise of recent weeks was of the sort to impress observers that no limit could yet be set for prices, yet an examination of production figures has made some statisticians ponder the matter at length. The major refining companies are working to increase capacity as rapidly as possible; the mines have displayed fairly steady increases in output month by month all this year. The brass foundries have been reported busy at capacity—twenty-four hours a day—for six months, and it is impossible to say whether they will be able to increase their consumption of copper materially within the next year.

In the opinion of the copper man the price level and the refinery output will be governed by the progress of the war. As long as munition factories at home and abroad continue to absorb the metal, producers say, there is no factor in sight to offset this as an influence on prices. In other words, the men who turn out the copper do not expect any sizeable reduction in prices while the demands of war business keep up. A slackening of the war demand would, it is said, mark down the present level for some distance at least. It might, also, tend to curtail operations at the mines.

Prices of copper have now reached the stage, says Copper Gossip, "which will prompt conservative manufacturers to require absolutely sound basic reasons for any further advance in market values. Of course, it is conceded that war conditions have made the whole world eager for unprecedented quantities of copper, but the pressure of extraordinary business requirements may be materially reduced when peace reigns again. It is obviously certain that if business activity is to continue at a maximum pace in copper the cost of the raw metal must be kept within reasonable limits. The progress of manufacturing developments is closely linked up with market movements, and sentiment in industrial circles exists that recent copper prices are quite high enough. Quotations have advanced briskly to the accompaniment of a phenomenal demand, but unless domestic consumption and export trade are able to absorb fully 200,000,000 pounds of copper per month during the year 1917 it would seem as if market prices are approximating their zenith."

In spite of tremendous shipments of copper from this side to Europe in recent months, England and France have been forced to cut heavily into accumulated stocks. On Nov. 1 the public stocks in these countries were only 5,402 tons, compared with 29,966 tons two years ago. Supplies received in England and France in the twelve months ended Oct. 31 were 448,236 tons and in the same period deliveries to manufacturers 468,018 tons, the difference between the totals coming from stocks.

An indication as to the way production in this country has expanded this year to supply the needs of Europe and the United States is supplied in comparative figures. The Anaconda Copper Company produced in the ten months ended with October 282,400,000 pounds of the metal, a gain of 77,600,000 pounds over the same period last year. If the pace of the earlier months is maintained in November and December, the company will produce nearly 350,000,000 pounds this year against 235,000,000 pounds in 1915.

The Utah Copper Company reported 148,400,000 pounds of copper "made" in 1915, and estimates for 1916 point toward 225,000,000 pounds. Increases relatively as large as these are being scored by the Chino, Ray Consolidated, Granby and other concerns, while the American Smelting & Refining Company, despite the paralysis of its Mexican properties is doing a greater business than ever before.

Brass cannot be made without zinc, and for this reason much attention has been paid the zinc market during the last ten days. The metal sold as low as 8.5 cents a pound in September, and overproduction was talked about at that time. The approach of Winter brought a sudden change over the market. Cold weather early this month caused a number of Missouri plants, which use gas as fuel, to close down, and it was thought in the trade that low temperatures, coming earlier than usual this year, would reduce the output of many other reducing concerns. The result was a sharp rise which carried the price up to 12 cents.

The signs point toward interesting developments in the zinc situation—this also, however, depending on the continuance of extraordinary brass manufacturing for war purposes. In the trade it is said that not more than 50 per cent. of the expected output in this country during the first half of next year has been contracted for, and on June 30 last productive capacity was said to be no more than equal to manufacturing requirements. There were then 196,840 retorts in operation, with an aggregate annual capacity of about 668,240 tons. As long as the metal has ruled between 15 and 20 cents a pound producers continued to make plans for

TOURAINE HELD UP BY WIND

Departure for Bordeaux Delayed for Lighters Blown into Her Side.

The French liner Touraine was delayed for nearly an hour at her pier yesterday afternoon before he departure for Bordeaux by the strong wind, which had blown several lighters into the slip.

Among her passengers was T. A. Armstrong of Philadelphia, who is going to Paris to organize a new Philadelphia unit for relief work. Oswald Chew is going to join the American Ambulance service. Another passenger was Count Hyacinthe de F. Ostilliat, a French officer of artillery, who has been in this country on a mission for his Government.

The American liner New York sailed at noon for Liverpool with 350 passengers and a big load of Christmas mail.

FIFTH AVENUE
34th Street, 35th Street
New York
Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE
34th Street, 35th Street
New York
Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

The early purchasing of Holiday Gifts is advised

An Important Sale of House Coats and Tea Gowns

specially prepared for to-morrow and Tuesday, will present a carefully selected number of new and charming styles (especially appealing for week-end and holiday use) at decidedly attractive prices.

HOUSE AND BOUDOIR COATS

Of silk matelasse, lined with silk; finished with imported hand-embroidered collar and cuffs $34.00
Of silk zenana, lined with silk and trimmed with swansdown, 22.50
Of albatross, lined with silk and trimmed with satin ribbon, 8.50
Of corduroy (three models), lined with silk or fancy crepe . 5.00

TEA GOWNS

of crepe de Chine combined with Georgette crepe and trimmed with lace $28.00

(House Gown Department, Third Floor)

Exceptional Values in Women's Coats and Wraps

will be obtainable to-morrow in the Department on the Third Floor, the garments offered being all specially priced.

COATS

Of blue wide-wale cheviot, lined with black Venetian satin . $16.50
Of black plush, lined with gray silk 25.00
Of velour cloth in brown or blue, lined with silk to match; with collar of natural raccoon $48.00
Also Shower-proof Coats of American-made tweed mixtures 14.50

WRAPS

Of broadcloth in white or light blue, lined with white silk; with collar of white moufflon $28.00
Of turquoise blue chiffon velvet, lined with white silk; with collar and cuffs of dyed opossum $58.00

Furs and Fur Garments

Highly distinctive models are featured in the magnificent collection now displayed on the Third Floor.

Garments of chinchilla, Russian sable, ermine, kolinsky, moleskin, Hudson seal, karakul and broadtail, each model designed in conformity with the decrees of fashion.

Furs for Misses and Children in a large variety of styles and prices.

For Fur Garments to be made especially to order there are rare and beautiful pelts in Russian and Hudson Bay sables, silver fox and natural blue fox, matched by experts.

Fur Trimmings, Fur Robes, Fur Rugs and Floor Mats

Practical Holiday Gifts

Silver Mirror	$11.50	Men's Silk Hat	$6.50	Men's Tan Cape Gloves (PXM sewn) pair	$2.00
Desk Set of brocade	6.75	Men's Fur-lined Overcoat	75.00	Misses' White crepe de Chine Petticoat, lace trimmed	5.25
Floor Pillow	18.00	Men's Blanket Bathrobe	5.00	Girls' Rain Cape (3 to 10 years)	3.50
Men's Silk Half-hose	1.75	Kodak (2¾x4¼)	11.25	Babies' Record Book, silk-bound	3.00
Men's Wool Golf Hose	2.25	Mahogany Smoking Stand	5.00	Babies' Toilet Set (hand-painted celluloid)	2.50
Women's Silk Hose, lace insert,	3.50	Mahogany Writing Desk (Women's)	45.00	Babies' Afghan, silk lined	10.50
Silver Button Hook	1.35	Gold Waldemar	22.00	Babies' Quilted Satin Wrapper, embroidered	4.75
Silver-mounted Whisk Broom,	3.25	Gold Thimble	7.50	Babies' Enameled Nursery Chair, with cushion	7.25
Silver-mounted Cloth Brush	4.50	Gold Hat Pin	2.50	Babies' Enameled High Chair, with cushion	7.50
Silver-deposit Flask	9.75	Flexible Gold Bracelet	10.00	White Enameled Play Yard	3.50
Beaded Chiffon Scarf	8.75	Gold Bar Pin (stone-set)	7.75	White Enameled Play Yard (with canvas floor)	6.00
Cretonne Sewing Bag	3.75	Feather Fan	13.50		
Children's Silk Umbrella	3.50	Velvet Bag (steel-studded)	5.25		
Children's Riding Crop	2.00	Gold Garter Buckles, pair	30.00		
Cane Umbrella	6.50	Silver Garter Buckles, pair	7.50		
Boys' Walking Stick	1.00	Boudoir Sacque of crepe de Chine, trimmed with lace, chiffon and rosebuds	8.75		
Men's Four-in-hand Scarf (imported silk)	1.75	Women's Marvex Gloves (short) pair	2.25		
Men's Knitted Silk Dress Reefer	6.50				

The silver articles quoted are sterling; the gold are 14-karat.

Sterling Silverware

for the Thanksgiving table or holiday giving is shown in an assemblage which offers a wide range for choosing. Among the many attractive and eminently desirable articles displayed are Baskets, Bowls, Tea and Coffee Sets, Dishes, Compotiers, Vases, Table Flatware and Toiletware.

There is also an interesting selection of Sheffield Reproductions, as well as a large assortment of Plated Flatware in the newest designs and of the finest grades.

(Madison Avenue section, First Floor)

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge by mail, express or freight, to any point in the United States.

Paris Gowns and Suits

(original models)

are now offered at extraordinary price concessions.

In many instances the present quotations are much less than the cost of import.

(Imported Costumes Department, Third Floor)

Misses' Tailor-made Suits

RADICALLY REDUCED IN PRICE

A large number of Autumn and Winter Suits have been taken from the regular stock and marked to the very low price of

$19.50

with the object of immediate disposal, to make room for incoming assortment.

(Department on Second Floor)

Women's Silk Hosiery

in most desirable qualities, will be specially priced for to-morrow (Monday).

Black or White Silk Hose, with cotton tops and soles . . . . per pair 85c.
Black Silk Hose . . . . per pair $1.35
Black or White Silk Hose . per pair 1.55

The Holiday Folder containing illustrations of merchandise to be on special sale (on the Sixth Floor) until December 22nd, will be mailed on request.

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue & 36th St.

CLEARANCE SALE
IMPORTED MODELS
Trimmed Hats and Gowns
Tailored and Sport Suits
Evening Coats and Wraps
Street Motor and Sport Coats
Fur Coats Fur Sets Sweaters
Blouses Veils Handbags Novelties
Week Beginning
MONDAY NOVEMBER 27TH
It is our policy not to carry stock from one season to another, therefore to effect a speedy clearance we offer same at
PRICES REGARDLESS OF COST

ESTABLISHED 1856
W. H. HALL
FURS
DEPENDABLE GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES
Specials for Thanksgiving Week
Women's Fur Coats

HUDSON SEAL COATS,	125.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS,	145.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS, Skunk collar	160.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS, Skunk trimmed	200.00
MOLESKIN COATS,	300.00
CARACUL COATS, Skunk trimmed	150.00

Smart Fur Sets

SKUNK COLLARS,	20.00	SKUNK MUFFS,	25.00
HUDSON SEAL COLLARS,	25.00	HUDSON SEAL MUFFS,	18.00
MOLE STOLES,	50.00	MOLE MUFFS,	25.00
KOLINSKY COLLARS,	35.00	KOLINSKY MUFFS,	45.00
FISHER SCARFS,	60.00	FISHER MUFFS,	60.00
POIRET FOX SCARFS,	40.00	POIRET FOX MUFFS,	45.00

W. H. HALL, 18 WEST 38TH ST.
Telephone 2707 Greeley. Formerly 6th Ave. and 22d St.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Gift Handkerchiefs
Specially Priced

Embroidery orders placed now will avoid disappointment for holiday delivery.

Women's Hemstitched fine sheer linen Handkerchiefs, with ⅛ and ¼ inch hem. **Special Value 4.50 and 6.00 dozen**

Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs of fine linen, most attractively embroidered. **Specially priced, 25c and 50c each**

Men's Initial script or novelty letters on Irish linen. **Special Value 2.50 and 3.00 Box of Six**

THE NEW STORE ARRAYED FOR CHRISTMAS

Most Attractive Sales Specially Arranged for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

IMPORTANT NOTICE—*Unprecedented conditions prevail this season in every important merchandise market throughout the world—Productions are limited—Costs advancing from day to day—Many stocks can not be duplicated at any price. Therefore most urgently we advise the early selection of Christmas Gifts, while assortments are unbroken and store service is at its best.*

Women's Gloves
Large assortment of smartest styles, including very attractive special values in Gloves for Xmas gifts, nicely boxed.

16 Button White Glace of beautiful quality, exquisite finish and perfect fitting; for evening wear. Value $3.00 pair — 2 pairs at 2.50 pair — **2.25**

Grey Mocha, one clasp, plain seam. At the Special Price, per Pair, 2 pairs at 1.20 pair — **1.25**

One Clasp Tan Glace, embroidered in black; very smart for general wear. Special Value at 3 pairs at 1.45 pair — **1.50**

Extraordinary Reductions in

MISSES' FALL SUITS, COATS AND DRESSES

Sizes 14 to 20 years and small women

100
Tailored Suits
16 to 20 years and small women

Consisting of a variety of Smartly Tailored Models in Velour, Gaberdine, Broadcloth and Velveteen, reproduced from high-cost Imported Suits, nearly all fur trimmed.

Values $38.50 to $47.50

At the Special Price
Monday 33.00 Only

Top Coats

No. 87—$42.50

No. 87 *(as illustrated)* **Large Practical Coats of Wool Velour;** full ripple back and large adjustable collar; full satin lined and interlined; in variety best colors; also coats of vicuna, Bolivia or velveteen in both belted and semi-fitting models, beautifully lined throughout.

Very Specially Priced 42.50

150
Daytime Dresses
16 to 20 years and small women

Street and Afternoon frocks, copies of Jenny, Lanvin, Bernard and other French Models in Serge, Satin and Georgette Combinations, also Velveteen.

Values $25.00 to $29.00

At the Special Price
Monday 19.75 Only

Exceptional Values in

WOMEN'S TAILOR SUITS, COATS AND FURS

In All Regular Sizes

65
Tailor Suits
Sizes 34 to 46

A collection of handsome Tailor Suits, all late season models in Wool Velour and Broadcloth, trimmed with various fashionable furs. May be had in black, navy, brown, green.

Values to $52.00

At the Special Price
34.50

Furs

Women's Hudson Seal Coats of superior quality pelts, soft and lustrous, in a smart flare model of medium length.
Regularly $135.00. **Sale Price 100.00**

Women's Hudson Seal Coats—Handsome, full models in medium length with skunk collar and cuffs.
Regularly $175.00. **Sale Price 150.00**

Skunk Sets, consisting of medium length stole and smart round muff.
Regularly $70.00. **Sale Price 47.50**

Skunk Sets of very fine lustrous pelts, comprising a handsome muffpiece and latest model round muff.
Regularly $75.00. **Sale Price 55.00**

45
Wool Velour Coats
Sizes 34 to 46

Smart, comfortable Coats for Street and Afternoon, featuring several choice models with handsome fur collars or large cowl collars; satin lined and warmly interlined.

Value $45.00

At the Special Price
37.50

Holiday Specials in

BLOUSES, NEGLIGEES, MILLINERY, SHOES

All smart styles of the present season, at attractive price concessions for this event

Boudoir Apparel
And Winter Furnishings very suitable for Holiday Gifts

No. 29—$7.50

No. 29 *(as illustrated)*—**Luxurious House Robes** of wide wale corduroy; soft velvety finish, in a half belted model, with large shawl collar and fancy ornament.
Regularly $7.50
Specially Priced at **5.50**

Wool Bath Wrappers—Very soft and warm; all satin trimmed models with sailor or shawl collar.
Specially Priced **5.50**

Padded Silk Sacques—High neck and long sleeves in boudoir colorings.
Specially Priced **5.00**

Shetland Wool Matinees in white, pink and light blue, hand finished.
Specially Priced **4.50**

Imported Jap Silk Padded Robes, with self colored and contrasting linings. Copen, red, lavender, brown, rose and navy. Special **5.75**

Holiday Blouses
Charming for Xmas Gifts

Fancy Net Blouses in bisque colorings, made over flesh colored chiffon in two models.

Georgette Crepes in tucked models, also embroidered and lace trimmed in white and flesh.
Value $6.00 — **5.00**

Georgette Crepe Blouses, trimmed with soutache braid—deep collar and pendants.

Georgette Crepe in suit shades, embroidered in metal, chenille and silk embroidery.
Value $8.50 — **7.50**

Georgette Crepe with contrasting vestee and collar—wide revers, embroidered.

Georgette Crepe with self-colored embroidery, new cuffs and collar.
Value $13.50 — **12.00**

Millinery
Smart New White
HATS
For the Holidays—Fur-trimmed Hats—Dressy Afternoon models, of Silver and Gold Lace

Also
Balance of
Trimmed Millinery
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's Grey Suede Lace Boots
This fashionable color in all late models, of exquisite workmanship and unusual finish. Selected leather Imported—not now available.

All our shoes are distinctive creations and are not to be compared with the average offerings; extreme care in designing and "preparedness" in purchasing raw materials before the present scarcity, enable us to provide footwear of the highest quality in every particular.

Price 12.00

A Specially Prepared Xmas Gift Sale of

WOMEN'S SILK HOSE AND LINGERIE

Hosiery—Attractively boxed in 1-2-3 and 6-Pair lots

SPECIAL I.
Pure Thread Silk, dependable quality, strongly reinforced cotton tops and soles, in black, white and colors to match shoes and gowns. — 1 Pair 1.15; 3 Prs. 3.40; 6 Prs. 6.75

SPECIAL II.
Pure Thread Silk, very superior quality, lustrous, strongly reinforced; black, white and fashionable colors to match shoes, gowns and sweaters; also assortment of novelty effects. — 1 Pair 1.50; 3 Prs. 4.40; 6 Prs. 8.65

SPECIAL III.
Extra Fine Pure Silk, strongly reinforced. Black, white and all desirable colors, also black or white in Richelieu rib, or open work clox. — 1 Pair 2.00; 3 Prs. 5.75; 6 Prs. 11.00

SPECIAL IV.
Our "ACCo" Brand—Pure thread guaranteed black silk hose, controlled exclusively by Arnold, Constable & Co. — 1 Pair 2.25; 3 Prs. 6.50; 6 Prs. 13.00

SPECIAL V.
Silk in Lace Effects, in all-over or ankle designs in black or white or novelty all-over two-toned vertical stripes in colors. — 1 Pair 3.00; 3 Prs. 8.75; 6 Prs. 17.00

SPECIAL VI.
Latest Novelty designs in pure silk—black with white or white with black boot effects, with wide side clox or banded clox. — 1 Pair 3.25; 3 Prs. 9.50; 6 Prs. 18.00

SPECIAL VII.
Lace Ankle designs, very beautiful and elaborate in black, white, gold and silver for evening wear. — 1 Pair 3.75; 3 Prs. 11.00; 6 Prs. 21.50

SPECIAL VIII.
Most elaborate designs in lace and embroidery effects in black and white. — 1 Pair 5.75; 3 Prs. 16.75; 6 Prs. 33.00

SPECIAL IX.
Latest Creations in desirable evening shades with tinsel instep insertions. — 1 Pair 7.25; 3 Prs. 21.00; 6 Prs. 40.00

SPECIAL X.
Wool Sport Hose in Scotch plaids or plain colors, including white Derby ribbed; also heavy pure silk in plaids, stripes and two-toned effects at lowest possible prices per pair. — **Special 1.35 to 4.75 Per Pair**

Women's Silk Lingerie
Daintily boxed for Xmas gifts

Camisoles of Crepe de Chine and washable satin in a great variety, unusually pretty models, trimmed with lace and ribbon. Value $1.50 — **1.00**

Envelope Chemises, of superior quality Crepe de Chine, with top of insertion and satin bands. Regularly $3.50 — **1.95**

Night Gowns of Crepe de Chine, of superior quality, elaborately trimmed with lace insertion and ribbon. Reduced from $6.75 to — **3.95**

Bloomers of Crepe de Chine of superior grade, elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon. Specially priced — **2.50**

A large assortment of very fine Crepe de Chine gowns, showing exquisite combinations of embroidered batiste and lace, lavishly trimmed with ribbon. Specially priced — **3.95 to 23.50**

POST-SEASON HOUSEFURNISHING SPECIALS

Most Suitable for Xmas Presentation

700
Oriental Rugs
Valued at $200,000

Finest specimens of their kind obtainable in the Orient.

Value $35.00 to $125.00
Sale Price **28.00 to 100.00**

$90.00 to $500.00 15% off
$600.00 to $3,000.00 25% off

Dozars
Choice Silky Dozar Rugs in soft colorings and unique designs. Average size 6.4x4.6
In regular stock at $75.00
Sale **62.50** Price

300
Wilton Rugs
An unusually choice assortment of best English and domestic Wilton Rugs, adaptable for all styles of furnishings.

	Regularly	Sale Price
4.6x 7.6	18.00 to 24.50	13.50 to 22.00
6.9x 9.0	27.50 to 45.00	24.75 to 40.50
6.9x10.6	40.00 to 55.00	36.00 to 49.50
9.0x12.0	62.50 to 80.00	56.25 to 72.00
9.0x13.6	82.50	74.25
11.3x13.6	97.50 to 112.00	76.75 to 100.00

5,000 Yards
Bigelow Carpets
About ⅓ less

Room Carpets of best Body Brussels, in a variety of exclusive attractive patterns, with borders to match.
Regularly $1.75 to $2.50 yard
Sale **1.25 to 1.80** Price

Wilton Room Carpets of Bigelow and best English weaves, in a variety of our own private patterns with borders to match.
Regularly $3.25 and $4.00 yard
Sale **2.00 to 3.00** Price

380 Pairs
Lace Curtains

Reg. Stock		Sale Price
6.50 Pair	NOVELTY LACE	7.65
11.50 Pair	NOVELTY LACE	10.35
14.50 Pair	CLUNY LACE	13.05
15.00 Pair	CLUNY LACE	13.50
18.50 Pair	LACET ARABE	16.65
20.00 Pair	NOVELTY LACE	18.00
20.00 Pair	LACET ARABE	18.00
25.00 Pair	CLUNY LACE	22.50
26.50 Pair	CLUNY LACE	23.85
42.00 Pair	LACET ARABE	37.80

Extra Special.

100 Pairs
Lace Curtains
Consisting of a variety of desirable patterns in one and two pair lots. Ranging in prices from — **15% off**
2.00 to 25.00 Pair

POST-SEASON CLEARANCE OF SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

These are all fashionable fabrics, desirable for the season's apparel

20,000 Yards
Novelty & Plain Silks
Including Metal Novelties and Brocades for handsome evening apparel.
15% to 33⅓% Reductions

10,000 yards Crepe de Londres, saint fine grade, plain and changeable effects, in 50 of the newest shades for street and evening wear; also ivory and black. *Regular $2.25 quality* Sale price, yard — **1.65**

3,000 yards Brocades and Failles—Silk and satin grounds, in handsome designs and colorings, suitable for dresses, house gowns and coat linings; 36 inches wide. *$3.00 and $3.50 qualities* Sale price, yard — **2.25**

2,000 yards Crepe de Chine, extra quality, 40 inch; soft, brilliant finish and heavy weight; street and evening shades; also white, ivory and black. Special value, per yard — **2.25**

5,000 yards Evening Novelties in silks and satins, including rich fabrics in gold and silver effects. *7.50 qualities at* 6.50; *6.50 qualities at* 5.50

Clearance Sale
of
Wool Dress Goods
In Suit, Skirt and Coat lengths, from our Fall stocks, averaging ⅓ off Regular Price

Latest Fall weaves, including Velours; Bolivia Cloth, Broadcloth, Gabardine, Serge, Poplins and Coatings, 50 to 58 inches wide.

Reduced to close at
75c to 3.00 yard

5,000 Yards
Fashionable Black Silks
Very handsome fabrics for dresses, suits and wraps

About ⅓ less

Imported Black Dress Satin—Pure dye, soft finish and exceptionally rich in effect, 36 inches wide. *Regular 3.75 quality.* Sale price, per yard — **2.00**

Black Satin Crepe Charmeuse, 40 inches wide, one of the most desirable weaves of the season. *Splendid value at $3.00 yard* Sale price — **1.95**

Imported Black Dress Taffeta, pure dye, Lyons finish. *At $2.25 quality* Sale price, per yard — **1.65**

Imported Black Brocaded Crepes and Satins, very finest quality; brilliant or dull finish. *Values $4.50 to $6.00 yard* Sale price — **3.00 to 5.00**

STATE CANNOT AID ALL NEEDY WIDOWS

Law Ties the Hands of the Child Welfare Board.

OTHER CHARITIES ASSIST

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor Still Has 281 Widows on Its List.

In the minds of the persons who know that there are boards of child welfare, supported by the public for the benefit of widows with children, the frequent request of charitable organizations for contributions for the support of some particular widow has created some confusion. The question has been asked why all widows and little ones should not share alike, and why some of them should be singled out for special aid from private purses.

The reason was given yesterday by William H. Matthews, Director of the Department of Family Welfare of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. He said that because of the restrictions of the law, the Child Welfare Board could only give assistance to widows whose husbands were citizens and residents of the State one year prior to their death. The widow must have been a resident of this city for two years prior to the death of her application for a pension.

"The law must be strictly enforced in these matters," Mr. Matthews said. "For instance, even though a woman was born in this country herself, she loses her rights to this aid, as the law is now framed, if the man she married was an alien. It is easy to see that a great many widows with dependent children are not included under the provisions of the law."

On Oct. 1, 1915, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor were assisting approximately 488 widows with dependent children. This was before the Child Welfare Board was in operation. During the last twelve months the board has taken care of 147 and there are still about thirty under the care of the association who are eligible under the State law for relief. Mr. Matthews said that these would be taken over by the State board within the next two or three months.

"As you see," he added, "that would leave us with 281 of the original number to whom we were giving relief in October, 1915. Some few of these, of course, have become self supporting during that time, but to offset these we have constantly found it necessary to add new ones to our list, who again are not eligible for the public aid.

"What is true of our organization is true also of the other large relief organizations of the city—among them being the Charity Organization Society, the United Hebrew Charities, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. There will be no change in this situation so far as the need for the relief of widows by private societies is concerned until the scope of the Child Welfare Board's work is enlarged sufficiently to include a larger number of this group of dependent mothers.

"Whether any such radical change will be made in the near future is doubtful. Some slight changes, such as including women who were born in this country and possibly the widows of men who had taken out their first papers, I think, might be wisely made at any time. However, this would not affect the present situation to any great extent.

"As to the wisdom of granting aid through public funds to aliens, there is considerable difference of opinion. As you probably know, such widows are included in the pension laws of some of the States. If the New York State law were ever amended to include such, I am inclined to think the time of residence of the man in the State prior to the time of death should be increased."

At the office of the Child Welfare Board in the City Hall it was said that so far 9,500 applications for aid had been filed. The number of children of these applicants aggregated about 30,000. Only about 55 per cent. of the applications are approved. The board has asked for an appropriation for next year of $1,250,000. The administration expenses are about only 3 per cent. of the appropriation, which is probably the lowest administration cost of any organized charity work, either private or public, up to date.

Mrs. Coleman Bishop's Will Filed.

The will of Mrs. Emily M. Bishop, equal suffrage orator and widow of Coleman Bishop, formerly editor of Judge, was filed for probate yesterday. Mrs. Bishop died on Wednesday in New York Hospital, leaving a large estate. Miss Lola La Follette and Philip Fox La Follette, son and daughter of United States Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, received $1,000 each in the will. The residuary estate goes to Mrs. Gertrude Coyle Bates, niece of Washington, D. C., and Holmes W. Merton. Mrs Bates is requested to dispose of the decedent's personal effects as directed in a letter mailed to her.

James McCreery & Co.

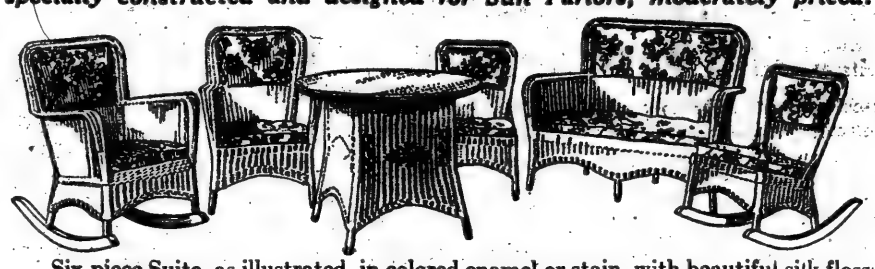
5th Avenue — *34th Street*

Special Offerings On Monday and Tuesday

PURCHASES WILL APPEAR ON BILL RENDERED JANUARY 1ST

SUN PARLOR FURNITURE

An exceptionally attractive assortment of Reed and Wicker Furniture specially constructed and designed for Sun Parlors, moderately priced.



Six-piece Suite, as illustrated, in colored enamel or stain, with beautiful silk floss cushions covered in cretonne. Complete **165.25**

Sold separately as follows:

Sofa	48.25	Side Chair	17.50
Armchair	26.50	Side Rocker	18.25
Arm Rocker	27.25	Table	27.50

Three Specials in Natural Willow Armchairs

"Hudson" Armchairs, very comfortable.....each 3.75
"Delaware" Armchairs, exceptionally cosy.....each 6.75
"Merrimac" Armchairs, very artistic.....each 6.75

Stained, 1.00 extra—Seat Pillows, each 1.75 extra

LACE CURTAINS

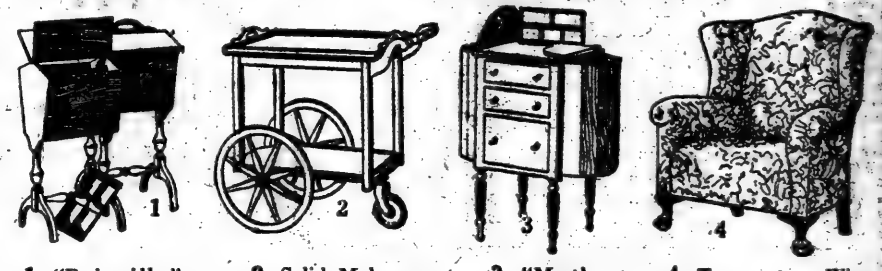
A special consignment recently received from abroad, including Period Curtains, Window and Door Panels in various serviceable Laces, at exceptionally low prices.

Fine Period Curtains of Duchesse, Florentine Point and Italian Renaissance Laces.....pr. 10.50, 17.50, 25.00 to 35.00
Window Panels of Duchesse and Florentine Point Laces.....each 7.00, 8.75 and 17.50
Window Panels of Lacet and Marie Antoinette Laces.....each 3.00, 5.50 to 10.00
Door Panels of White or Ecru Net with real lace Motifs; sizes up to 50x72 inches...1.25 to 5.00 regularly 3.75 to 18.00

Drapery Fabrics

Scotch Madras in White or Ecru.....regularly 35c, yd. 25c
Scotch Madras in pretty delicate figures.....yd. 35c, 45c and 65c
Scotch Madras in beautiful dark shades.....regularly 1.10, yd. 65c

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" GIFT FURNITURE



1. "Priscilla" Work Table, shown open and closed. **4.75**

2. Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon with rubber tired wheels. **15.00**

3. "Martha Washington" Work Table. **10.75**

4. Tapestry Wing Chair, upholstered with hair and moss. **29.50**

"Windsor" Chairs	14.75	"Howard" Easy Chairs upholstered in Tapestry	32.50
Inlaid Tip Tables	4.75	Dinner Wagons, four wheels	19.75
Tea Trays with glass top	3.75	Felt Top Card Tables	1.75
Overstuffed Armchairs	27.50	Inlaid Nests of Tables	20.00
Lacquer "Chin Chin" Tip Tables	12.50	Solid Mahogany 50-inch Library Tables	32.50
Chippendale Desks, six drawers	47.50	Lacquered Nests of Tables	24.50
Colonial Work Tables	13.50	Portable Smoker Cabinets, with rubber tired wheels	10.75
Solid Mahogany Bookcases	37.50	Smoker Stands with handle	3.50
Queen Anne Mahogany Secretaries	42.50		

Final Clearance Sale

ENTIRE STOCK OF "STICKLEY" MISSION FURNITURE

At ½ Less Than Regular Prices

Comprising Buffets, China Cabinets, Extension Tables, Bookcases, Armchairs, Side Chairs, Couches, Morris Chairs, Foot Stools, Desks, etc.

Special Offerings—STERLING SILVERWARE

Bread Trays in plain design	11.50	Tumbler Coasters with glass bottom; plain or pierced rim.	65c, 85c, 1.25
Sandwich Trays,—with handles, pierced design	14.95	Bottle Openers with cork screw; combination stag handle, sterling mounted,	1.25 and 2.25
Mayonnaise Dishes,—round or oval; plain design.	5.95, 7.25, 9.50, 14.75	Cork Screws, stag or ivory tusk handles, sterling mounted,	2.25, 2.95, 3.25
Bon-Bon Dishes,—pierced or plain design; round or oval.	2.50, 3.75, 4.50, 6.75		

"McCREERY LINENS"

Thanksgiving Sale

Linen Damask Tablecloths,—excellent quality. each 2.75, 3.75 and 4.75
Napkins to match.....doz. 3.75 and 4.75
Scotch Linen Table Damask, 70 inches wide. yd. 1.00
Heavy Irish Linen Table Damask, 70 inches wide. yd. 1.25
Round Scalloped Linen Damask Tablecloths. each 3.95, 4.75 and 5.75
Hemstitched Linen Damask Table Sets including cloth and twelve napkins. set 10.00, 12.50 and 14.50
Pure Linen Hemstitched Sheets.....pr. 7.50, 9.50 and 12.00
Pure Linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases.....pr. 1.50, 2.00 and 2.50
Linen Huckaback Towels, hemstitched.....doz. 6.00
Irish Huckaback Towels, hemmed..doz. 3.75
Hemmed Turkish Bath Towels.....doz. 3.00

Extraordinary Values

Recent Shipment of Madeira Linens

(Hand-scalloped and Hand-embroidered)
Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces.....set 2.75
Tea Napkins.....doz. 4.50
Scarfs.....2.50, 3.75 and 4.50
Guest Towels.....each 75c, 1.00 and 1.25
Tray Covers.....each 20c and 25c

Hand-made Cluny Linens

Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces.....set 5.50
Scarfs.....each 3.75, 4.75 and 5.75
Centerpieces.....each 1.75, 2.75, 3.75
Lunch Cloths.....each 4.25, 8.50, 12.50

A new importation of Hand-made Filet scarfs, Centerpieces, Luncheon Sets, Banquet Cloths, etc., at popular prices.

Hemmed Muslin Sheets and Cases

Sheets:

54x90	63x99	72x99	81x99	90x99
60c	75c	85c	95c	1.00 each

Cases:

42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36
18c	20c	22c	25c each

Exceptional Values

BED COVERINGS

White Wool Blankets with pink or blue borders. pr 4.50, 5.75, 7.00, 9.50
Colored Blankets,—block patterns in pink, blue, tan or gray. pr. 6.50
Comfortables:
Figured Silkoline, cotton filled.....1.65
Figured Silkoline, plain borders; cotton filled. 3.00
Dotted Silk Mull, plain colors; wool filled. 6.00
Bed Spreads:
Crochet, hemmed.....1.25 and 1.75
Marseilles, satin finish, hemmed.....2.50, 3.00 and 3.75
Marseilles, satin finish, scalloped.....3.25, 4.00 and 4.75

Important Offerings—Recent Shipments

ORIENTAL RUGS

At Prices Far Below Actual Values

Small Size Persian and Caucasian Rugs	15.00, 25.00, 37.50 and up to		95.00
Room-size Persian Rugs	95.00	to	400.00
Extra Large Size Persian Rugs	250.00	to	1,250.00
Small Chinese Rugs	32.50	to	150.00
Room-size Chinese Rugs	169.00	to	595.00
Beautiful Chinese Mats	18.50	to	37.50

In Addition:

100 SEAMLESS AXMINSTER RUGS—Size 9x12 ft.

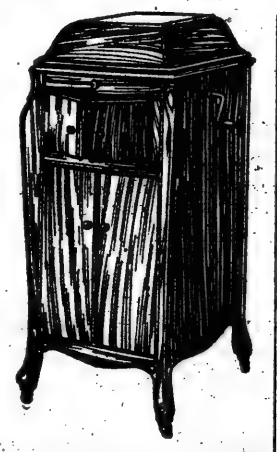
At **30.00**

These Seamless Axminster Rugs are from the looms of a famous maker and include the most desirable colorings and designs.

Special Victrola *Outfits*

FOR THANKSGIVING

Complete on Convenient Plan of Payment

Outfit 79.90	Outfit 104.95	Outfit 157.50
		
Victrola X.....$75.00	Victrola XI.....$100.00	Victrola XIV.....$150.00
2 Albums (65c each). 1.30	3 10-in. Double-Face Records (75c each) 2.25	2 12-in. Double Face Records 2.50
3 10-inch Double-Face Records (75c each). 2.25	1 12-in. Double-Face Record 1.25	4 10-in. Double-Face Records 3.00
1 12-in. Double-Face Record 1.25	2 Record Albums.... 1.45	2 10-in. Red Seal Records 2.00
1 Dust-Off .10		
Total.....79.90	Total.....104.95	Total.....157.50

Outfits May Be Purchased as Follows:

$5 Down and $5 Per Month | $5 Down and $5 Per Month | $7.50 Down and $7.50 Per Month

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Greatly Underpriced

Carved Gold Wood or Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamps, fancy silk shade with silk fringe; any color. **3.75**

Solid Mahogany Table Lamps with fancy silk shade, silk lined; 3-inch silk fringe; 20 inches high. **3.95**

Solid Mahogany Table Lamps with 18-inch flat Empire shade, silk lined; 4-inch silk fringe; wide braid on top and bottom. **10.00**

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold; fluted column; 22-inch Silk Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe; any color. **12.50**

Heavily Hand-carved Floor Lamps in Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold or Antique Ivory Enamel; 24-inch flat Empire or 22-inch straight Empire shade, with 4-inch silk fringe. **17.50**

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany; heavy colonial column with sixteen flutes and extra heavy base; fitted with 24-inch flat Empire shade with ruching on top and bottom. **25.00**

DINNER SERVICES

At Special Prices

American Porcelain Sets,—conventional border with gold edge; 101 pieces. **12.00**

American Porcelain Sets,—conventional border decoration with gold tracings and lines; 101 pieces. **15.00**

American Porcelain Sets,—choice conventional border decorations with solid coin gold handles; 101 pieces. **25.00**

Limoges China Sets,—floral border decorations; solid coin gold handles; 101 pieces **35.00**

Austrian China Sets,—delicate border design with gold or half matt handles; open stock patterns; 101 pieces. **40.00**

Theodore Haviland Sets,—dainty floral border design; solid coin gold handles or stippled gold handles; 101 pieces. **75.00**

"McCreery Luggage"

Special Offerings

Week-End Cases,—made of black enameled Duck, on steel frames; corners and edges well protected; straps all around; extra catches; tray and top pocket in lid; 24, 26 and 28 inch lengths. regularly 7.00, **5.25**

Travelling Bags,—of genuine Cowhide leather, Black or Brown; full cut; two leather pockets; 16, 17 and 18 inch sizes. Special **5.50**

Leather Suit Cases,—built on steel frames; corners and edges well protected; 24 and 26 inch sizes. Special **5.25**

"McCreery Special" Wardrobe Trunks, regulation 45-inch size, made of three-ply veneer Basswood, covered with hard vulcanized fibre; five drawers; ten hangers; shoe pocket and laundry bag. Suitable for men or women. regularly 33.50, **28.50**

AJC

Holiday Furs Motoring Furs

Style Pamphlet on request.

THE most seasonable and sensible remark that can be made just now with regard to Furs is that it is an advantage all around to make early selections of Christmas Gifts before the inevitable holiday rush is in full force.

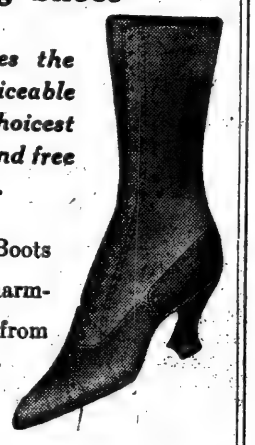
The present chilly snap emphasizes the necessity for Automobile Furs, and we call attention to the fact that we are prepared to satisfy every possible requirement.

A. Jaeckel & Co.
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue
Telephone, Greeley—2044. Between 35th and 36th Sts.

SOROSIS SHOES

Perfect-Fitting Shoes

Sorosis not only identifies the smartest and most serviceable Shoes, but guarantees choicest leathers, properly seasoned and free from all harmful chemicals.



An extensive assortment of Boots and Slippers, including many charming Novelties, ranging in price from

5.00 to 12.00

Exceptional Value

1,200 pairs of Women's Sorosis Boots in Patented Leather Glace Kidskin or Bronze Kidskin; broken size ranges.

Special **4.25**

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — *34th Street*

TRIES OF RESEARCH WORK IN CHEMISTRY

Dr. Raymond F. Bacon Discusses Problems Before New York Section of Chemistry.

MELLON INSTITUTE LEADER

Pittsburgh Man Urges Co-operation in Laboratories of Universities and Industrials.

Some of the more important of the large number of research problems to be solved in the fields of metallurgical, industrial inorganic, and industrial organic chemistry, including new forms of coal and gasoline productions, were discussed in a paper read last night by Director Raymond F. Bacon of the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, at the meeting of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry at the Chemists' Club in East Forty-first Street. Dr. Bacon suggested that work on the most pressing of these problems should be undertaken in the laboratories of the universities under some form of co-operation by which the universities and industrialists might be mutually benefited.

"The recent impetus imparted to the investigational activity in American chemical manufacturing has materially altered the traditional policy of secrecy," said Dr. Bacon. "This change in attitude, the direct product of the appreciation of urgent action in industrial research, has been long desired by our universities, and it will undoubtedly result in the extension of the practice of referring certain of the problems of industry to university laboratories for study.

"Many of the numerous problems of chemical manufacturing could be advantageously attacked outside of the plants, but some central organization, similar to the Committee on Research in Educational Institutions of the National Research Council, is needed for securing and properly distributing these problems which are pressing."

Referring to the establishment of a system of mutual benefits between the university laboratories and the industrial plants, Dr. Bacon said:

"This co-operation can, therefore, be most satisfactorily promoted by actively demonstrating the advantages of the exchange or interchange of subjects for research, which primarily presupposes a reasonable freedom from the concealment of knowledge which tenaciously adheres to all industrial research."

Industrial Problems Pressing.

In a summary of the pressing industrial problems of the greatest value Dr. Bacon mentioned the field of research in the brown ores of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas, and referred to the need of some method of increasing the basicity of the slag without increasing its temperature in the blast-furnace practice. Very little information is available regarding the amount of sulphur, which can be expelled with the top gases, said he, and the control of manganese is comparatively incomplete. Continuing, he said:

"The acidity of the gases from copper and lead smelting works presents a problem which still awaits solution. It is, of course, possible at present to separate from certain fumes thousands of tons of arsenic annually and it would probably be feasible to separate an amount of sulphur which would run into hundreds of thousands of tons annually, were there markets for such quantities of these by-products. The problem, therefore, resolves itself into the establishment of new tonnage uses for arsenic and sulphur.

"Other more familiar metallurgical problems are the prevention of zinc loss in the brass industry; the production of boron and ferro-boron of uniform quality requires expert study. Cheap and pure chromium is now unobtainable."

In the industrial inorganic chemical field Dr. Bacon said there was need of extensive experimental research on the chemical character of coal.

"The knowledge regarding the combustion and distillation of coal is principally empirical, and will, of course, remain so until a clearer insight is had of the actual nature of the complex compounds contained in the coal substance and of the mechanics of their decomposition by heat," said Dr. Bacon. "The very important problems in the preparation of coal for market have to do with 'washing': the production of an absolutely smokeless fuel in the manufacture of briquets from anthracite culm, and the utilization of the high ash, (60 to 70 per cent.) high sulphur (5 to 10 per cent.) waste from bituminous coal washers.

To Attack Uses of Gypsum.

"New uses are desired for tripoli. The Gypsum Industries Association is engaged in furthering the development and advancement of the uses of gypsum, the employment of slate in the manufacture of blackboards and school slates having so decreased that new applications are wished to replace this loss of market.

"Then there are the problems in connection with the use of the natural abrasives, emery and corundum. No carborundum has been produced and only a small quantity of emery has been mined in the United States, and accordingly, new uses are being sought for these minerals. The problem of commercially separating a soluble potassium salt from brine and other saline remains unsolved. The cleansing and drying of phosphate rock should be done more economically, and the regenerative system of heating has not been profitably applied to the pottery industry.

"The problems of technical phytochemistry are of considerable economic importance. Many of our plants are wasted either because of a lack of knowledge regarding their possibilities or because of a deficiency of interest in their industrial development. The processes for obtaining rubber from the latex sap are unperfected, and the production of a satisfactory butter-substitute from soy-bean oil is yet to be found."

Dr. Bacon said that while it appeared a practical possibility to make gasoline from coal gas, little commercial importance was attached to this, and little or no experiments were being made along this line here, mainly because of our natural sources of gasoline from the petroleum fields. But in Europe experiments were being pushed actively. Speaking of the paper scarcity, Dr. Bacon said of the product from the fibre of the esparto tree and other woods from the roots of the osage tree and the palmetto:

"The question of substitutes for wood in the manufacture of paper pulp is a pressing one, and any source of relief is gratifying. Perhaps the manufacture of tannic acid extract from palmetto roots and other sources might be made profitable by the production of paper pulp from the fibre residue."

WATER SHORT IN BROOKLYN.

Deputy Commissioner Langthorn Warns of Danger.

Brooklynites were warned yesterday by Deputy Water Commissioner J. S. Langthorn that unless they exercised economy in the use of water the borough would soon be facing a serious shortage in its supply. Brooklyn is now using 160,000,000 gallons of water daily, which is an increase of about 7,000,000 gallons over the quantity used a year ago.

The Catskill supply will not be available in Brooklyn until next April, and Commissioner Langthorn says that if the people of the borough do not husband their resources and cut out all unnecessary waste the city will be put to great expense in seeking an additional supply.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — 34th Street

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY
Purchases Will Appear on Bill Rendered January 1st.

FINE FUR COATS, MUFFS AND NECKPIECES AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES

Selected pelts of superior quality made into the latest fashionable models expressly for this extraordinary annual event

FUR COATS

A. Hudson Seal Coat with border, deep collar and cuffs of Skunk; full flare model; 45 inches long.....275.00

B. Hudson Seal Coat with Skunk collar and cuffs; 45 inches long.....185.00

Caracul Coats, 46 inches long, with deep collar and cuffs of Taupe Fox.....385.00

Hudson Seal Coats with Fox or Skunk collar and cuffs.....165.00

Hudson Seal Coats, 40 inches long, with Skunk collar and cuffs.....125.00

Persian Lamb Coats with self or Skunk collar; 40 inches long.....165.00

Hudson Seal Coats,—semi-fitting model with Skunk collar and cuffs; 46 inches long 155.00

Hudson Seal Coats with Skunk collar; 40 inches long; richly lined.....145.00

Leopard Skin Coats with Skunk collar and cuffs.....165.00

Coats of Natural Muskrat with Hudson Seal collar, cuffs and trimmed pocket.....75.00

FUR SETS

C. Skunk Muff	27.50
C. Skunk Scarf	27.50
D. Taupe Fox Muff	32.50
D. Taupe Fox Scarf	32.50
Hudson Seal and Ermine Muffs	45.00
Hudson Seal and Ermine Scarfs	45.00
Hudson Seal Muffs	18.00
Hudson Seal Stoles	85.00
Black Fox Muffs	37.50
Black Fox Scarfs	27.50
Scotch Mole Muffs	32.50
Scotch Mole Stoles	85.00
Silvered Fox Muffs	47.50
Silvered Fox Scarfs	47.50
Kolinsky Muffs	42.50
Kolinsky Scarfs	32.50
Blended Sable Muffs	95.00
Blended Sable Scarfs	42.50
Natural Raccoon Muffs	15.00
Natural Raccoon Scarfs	14.50

Fur trimming in an extensive assortment and various widths, moderately priced.

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century
The Finest Silks the World Produces
In stock at all seasons of the year

Exhibiting

New Winter Weaves and Colorings in
Silks and Velvets

Many of these new Silks are identical to those employed by the foremost couturiers of Paris in fashioning the latest Imported Models to be exhibited at the various fashion displays during the month of December.

The following fashionable Silks are offered in choice color assortments; also White or Black.

Georgette Crepe	yard 1.28 to 3.00
Crepe de Chine	yard 1.50 to 3.00
Chiffon Crepe	yard 1.00 to 3.00
Chiffon Voile	yard 1.25 to 2.00
Chiffon Taffeta	yard 1.50 to 3.00
Satin Charmeuse	yard 2.00 to 4.00
New Brilliant Dress Satins	yard 1.65 to 3.50

Plaid Silks—Novelty Stripes—Fancy Taffetas
In a wonderful range of beautiful colors
yard 1.00 to 3.00

Imported Black Novelty Velvets

Special Offerings

Black Velvets in a variety of elaborate designs especially adaptable for afternoon and evening wraps.

Double Width Black Chiffon Velvet.....yard 1.85 / yard 2.85

WOOL DRESS GOODS

1,200 yards of All Wool Coatings, Irish Mixtures, Two-tone Jerseys, Zibelines and Plaid Back Oxfords, suitable for automobile or skating wear. 54 inches wide.
Special, yard 2.95

All Wool Navy Blue Serge; fine French twill. Special, yard 1.15

Black Broadcloth, permanent finish; sponged and shrunk. 52 inches wide. Special, yard 2.25

REAL LACES

Reduced 33⅓% to 50%

An exceptionally large assortment of fine Real Laces being offered at this time at unusual price concessions, suggests many beautiful Holiday Gifts.

Duchesse Laces	reg. 1.95 to 20.00, yd. 95c to 12.50
Point Applique Laces	reg. 1.95 to 22.50, yd. 95c to 11.25
Point Applique Insertions	reg. 1.50 to 4.95, yd. 95c to 3.95
Carrick-ma-cross Laces	reg. 2.50 to 25.00, yd. 1.25 to 12.50
Limerick Laces	reg. 4.50 to 35.00, yd. 2.50 to 25.00
Venise Laces	reg. 3.50 to 28.00, yd. 1.75 to 14.00
Venise Insertions	reg. 85c to 45.00, yd. 50c to 22.50
Bruges Laces	reg. 2.25 to 18.00, yd. 1.50 to 12.50
Bruges Insertions	reg. 1.75 to 8.75, yd. 1.15 to 5.50
Duchesse Insertions	reg. 2.50 to 7.50, yd. 1.25 to 3.75

Gold and Silver Laces in desirable trimming widths, regularly 1.25 to 5.75, yard 75c to 3.45

Allover Nets.—Venise, Valenciennes, Embroidered and Dotted Nets, for making blouses, boudoir caps, etc.
regularly 1.50 to 3.50, yard 50c to 95c

WIDE RIBBONS

Special Values

10¼ inch wide Satin Ribbon of the best quality, in a beautiful range of new colors, also Black, White, Pink or Blue; suitable for girdles, sashes and all dress wear.
regularly 1.50, yard 85c

MUFF BEDS

Special Sale in the Notion Dep't.

Muff Beds covered with fine White Cambric; lined with Black or Brown Silk; shirred ends and ruffles; filled with White Down. Special 2.95

Muff Beds covered with Cambric; silk lined, with rolled silk ends; filled with White Down. 2.25

Muff Beds covered with White Cambric; silk lined; shirred ends and ruffle; filled with White Down. 1.85

Muff Beds covered with Cambric; lined; ends shirred with heading; filled with White Down. 1.45

Muff Beds covered with White Cambric; unlined.....65c

Muff Beds in children's sizes, covered with White Cambric; filled with silk floss; lined with Sateen.....50c

Muff Beds in children's sizes, lined with Silk; shirred ends and ruffle of Silk.....95c

Special Reduction Sale

400 WOMEN'S HIGH CLASS SUITS

A number of the season's most fashionable models, in all the newest and most desirable materials, have been taken from regular stock and marked at decided price reductions for immediate disposal.

16.50	25.00	33.00
Fur-trimmed Models	Fancy Tailored Models	Smart Tailored Suits
Mannish Tailored Suits	Copies of Foreign Models	Skating and Sport Suits
Sport Suits	Fur-trimmed Suits	Copies of Premet
Suits of Gabardine	Travel Suits	Velour, Broadcloth
Cheviot, Broadcloth	Broadcloth, Gabardine	Velveteen or Alpine Cloth
Wool and Silk Jersey	Velour or Cheviot	Many Fur Trimmed

Sizes from 34 to 48, but not in all styles.

WOMEN'S STREET DRESSES

At Greatly Reduced Prices

A specially selected group of Dresses, including Satins, Crepe de Chines, Serges and combinations, in the leading Fall shades, priced for immediate clearance.

22.50

former prices up to 39.50

New Dresses in advance Winter styles are now being shown. An unusually attractive assortment, on straight and semi-fitted lines, of Satin, Beaded Georgette Crepe or Velvet and Satin combinations. Special values at **49.50**

WOMEN'S "ONYX" SILK HOSIERY

Thousands of Pairs for Holiday Gifts

Specially Low Priced

Thread Silk Hosiery,—plain style. Black, White and the leading shades.
pair 1.00

Thread Silk Hosiery,—superior grades in medium and light weights. Black, White and colors. Also outsizes in Black only.
pair 1.35

Black Thread Silk Hosiery with hand embroidered insteps or clox.
pair 1.45

Thread Silk Hosiery,—Black and White with vertical boot effects.
pair 1.45

Black Thread Silk Hosiery,—hand embroidered insteps, in an attractive assortment of designs.
pair 2.35

Thread Silk Hosiery,—shot silk boot effects in various colors.
pair 2.45

Commencing Monday—Clearance Sale

WOMEN'S HIGH CLASS COATS & WRAPS

Entire Remaining Fall Stock to Be Cleared Immediately

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Evening Wraps,—made of Chiffon Velvet, Plush or Satin Charmeuse; attractively trimmed with fur or Marabout.
45.00, 69.50, 85.00, 98.00

Street and Semi-Evening Coats of Wool Velour and beautiful soft fabrics, all prettily trimmed with fur.
39.50, 49.50, 59.50, 69.50

Practical Coats,—smartly cut models, in all the fashionable materials, reduced to 18.50 and 25.00.

WOMEN'S SILK BLOUSES

Exceptional Offerings

Georgette Crepe Blouses with wide box pleats down the front, daintily embroidered. White or Flesh color. 5.95

Crepe de Chine Blouses,—new model with embroidered box plaits and pin tucking in front; flat hemstitched collar and cuffs. White or Flesh color. 5.95

Stylish tailored Blouses of Crepe de Chine, buttoned up to chin with dainty pearl buttons; made of exceptionally heavy quality Crepe de Chine. White or Flesh color. 6.95

Georgette Crepe Blouses,—unusually attractive model with two deep embroidered tucks hemstitched on around the bodice; shirred shoulders; deep, hemstitched sailor collar. White or Flesh color. 8.95

Dressy Blouses of Crepe de Chine with daintily embroidered eyelets and French knots, groups of tucks, hemstitching and pearl buttons; fancy tucked collar. White or Flesh color. 8.95

Beautiful Suit Blouses of Gold-colored Georgette Crepe very effectively embroidered with Old Gold and Black silk. 9.50

Elaborately embroidered Georgette Crepe Blouses,—beautiful designs on fronts, deep collar and cuffs. Flesh color. 10.75

WOMEN'S HOUSE GOWNS

(Fourth Floor)

In beautiful assortment—House Gowns, Negligees, Bath Robes and Kimonos of the most attractive design and coloring, suggesting useful Holiday Gifts.

Boudoir Slip-ons of Crepe de Chine, prettily draped and trimmed with Swansdown. 9.50

Crepe de Chine Negligees,—made with plaited skirt; large collar hand embroidered. 9.75

Kimonos of Wool Crepe, lined throughout with Silk; Satin ribbon at the waist line. 4.50

Blanket Robes in a variety of colors and patterns. 2.50 and 2.95

Extraordinary Reductions

MISSES' SUITS, COATS & DRESSES

Misses' Suits, size 14 to 18 years,—a large variety of this season's most approved models, made of Gabardine, Wool Velour, Velour Checks or Broadcloth.
18.50, 26.50 and 35.00
formerly 29.50 to 49.50

Misses' Coats, size 14 to 18 years,—125 coats selected from our own regular stock; made of Wool Velour, Wool Plush or Broadcloth.
12.75, 18.50 and 26.50
formerly 18.50 to 35.00

Misses' Afternoon Dresses, size 14 to 18 years,—an excellent assortment of very effective models, made of Taffeta, Meteor or Charmeuse, in the most desirable street shades.
16.75, 22.50 and 26.50
formerly 22.50 to 35.00

Misses' Serge Dresses, size 14 to 18 years,—stylish models, made of Navy Blue Serge; plain or embroidered.
9.75, 16.75 and 22.50
formerly 14.75 to 29.50

Misses' Evening Gowns, size 14 to 18 years,—dainty and very pretty models, made of Taffeta, Radium Silk, Soiree or Silk Nets.
16.75, 22.50 and 26.50
formerly 22.50 to 35.00

Clearance Sale

LITTLE CHILDREN'S APPAREL

The Infants' Department announces a Clearance of Coats and Hats in this season's styles at prices that afford a remarkable opportunity to effect savings on new apparel wanted previous to the Holidays.

Coats for little children of 2 to 5 years,—made of Zibeline, Corduroy or Cheviot, in Navy Blue, Brown or Green. Not all sizes in every style.
5.00 regularly 7.50 to 9.50

Coats of Black, Brown or Green Velveteen, fur-trimmed; some in Broadcloth. Size 2 to 5 yrs.
7.50 regularly 10.50 to 15.00

Coats of fancy colored Broadcloth and other materials, fur trimmed. Size 2 to 5 years.
12.50 regularly 15.00 to 25.00

Velveteen, Corduroy or Velour Hats

The entire remaining stock

Regularly 2.50 to 3.95	at 1.75
Regularly 4.50 to 6.50	at 2.95
Regularly 7.50 to 12.50	at 5.00

WIRELESS TO JAPAN: ENGINEER'S TRIUMPH

Crater of Extinct Volcano Used as Base for Great Steel Mast at Koko Head Station.

WATER SUPPLY A PROBLEM

Distilling Systems Installed Where Wells Failed—Roadless Wastes Traversed with Material.

When President Wilson and Emperor Yoshihito of Japan exchanged friendly greetings on Nov. 15 on the opening of commercial wireless service between the United States and Japan, few persons, perhaps, realized that the possibility of almost instantaneous communication between the Orient and the Occident represented a triumph over some of the most difficult engineering and transportation problems that have ever confronted the extension of the wireless service.

The linking of America with Japan by the Marconi system was the work of four years. It extended from the Pacific Coast, near San Francisco, to Hawaii, 2,087 miles and then across the ocean, 4,140 miles to Tokio, a total of 6,227 miles. The mileage from the Hawaiian station at Kahuku to Funabashi, the Tokio receiving station, is the longest stretch over which commercial wireless messages have ever been sent. In addition, the two stations on the Philippine Islands, at Manila, were built and opened during the same period.

The first difficulty encountered in the construction of the trans-Pacific wireless service was that of transportating the materials for the stations. Practically all of the structural steel and other needfuls for the Hawaiian stations was sent by steamer from New York City to the Port of Mexico, thence across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and then loaded on another steamship for Honolulu, making a trip of from five to six weeks. The cement and lumber were shipped from San Francisco.

Two stations were built near Honolulu, on the island of Oahu. One is at Kahuku, now used as both the sending and receiving station. It has the distinction of being the largest wireless station in the world. The second station at Koko Head, about ten miles from Honolulu, was originally planned as the receiving station and will be used as the demands of the service require. The name comes from an extinct volcano 1,194 feet above the sea level, near the point. The engineers recognized its strategical importance for one of the tall steel masts, but it was found that barely forty square feet near the top could be levelled off. Nothing daunted, a survey of the interior of the crater was made and with such success that the steel mast was finally securely anchored within the ancient volcano.

The construction of the Koko Head station was the most difficult in the entire system. The first effort to transport the tons of steel required for the wireless towers was by a small steamer from Honolulu. An expert Hawaiian skipper was engaged to pilot the craft. It was stopped at a sandy bar near Koko Head. The steel was then loaded on a barge and towed by a small launch. The bar was successfuly crossed but in shooting the breakers to reach the unloading place on the beach the second line of rollers swamped the barge. That ended the effort to transport wireless material by water.

The only other way was by road, and that was not regarded as much better. The road was of red clay. The big wagons laden with steel ran into a tropical storm after proceeding a few miles. Several wagons were broken in their efforts to get out of the slippery clay and tons of steel girders fell into the mud. There it was left until the sun made the Hawaiian highway more passable when, with the aid of two or three automobile trucks, the material was carried by easy stages to the station headquarters and set up.

Koko Head is known as the dryest point on the Island of Oahu. Wells were dug, but the water was so salty that it could not be used for drinking and the lack of good water for the engineers and laborers threatened to delay the work seriously. To meet the difficulty a distilling plant was installed.

The masts at the two Hawaiian stations are the tallest in wireless use in the world. At the Kahuku station the transmitting aerial line extends southwestward supported by twelve masts, each 325 feet high, while the Japanese aerial extends to the southeast supported by twelve masts, each 475 feet in height. The subsoil at the station is of porous coral rock, and considerable difficulty was experienced in getting proper foundations for the power house and masts. In the excavations watertight wooden cribs were built and then filled with concrete.

At the Koko Head station, the San Francisco aerial is carried from the operating house on five masts, 330 feet high to the anchorage. The Japan aerial extends almost due east, carried on masts of which the first two are 450 feet high, of the standard sectional type. From the second of these masts the aerial line makes a span of over 2,000 feet to the top of the old Koko Head volcano.

The two stations in the United States are at Bolinas and Marshall, respectively, near San Francisco. The station work at Bolinas, the transmitting point, was the more difficult of the two. All of the wire rope and steel for eight masts, 325 feet in height, was sent from New York by boat to the Isthmus of Panama, thence by rail to the Pacific Coast, and then by water to San Francisco. From the latter city to Bolinas there is no railroad, and it was necessary to ship most of the material by water and haul it by motor trucks to the site of the station. A sand bar, with a shallow opening through which the tide races, obstructs Bolinas Bay, making it impossible for large craft to reach the wharf except at high tide. As at Koko Head, there is no fresh water at Bolinas. The ground is full of cracks caused by earthquakes, permitting the salt water from the Pacific to seep in. The problem of drinking water was solved by damming a creek and installing a small pumping plant and tank.

The Marshall station is the receiving station. It is twelve miles north of Bolinas on Tomales Bay, and it presented fewer obstacles in construction than any of the other stations. Commercial service between the United States and Hawaii was opened on Western Union wires from each station in the country, and then they go on their aerial flight across the Pacific. The station at Funabashi, about ten miles from Tokio, was constructed by the Japanese Government primarily for use of the Japanese Navy.

The capacity of each of the generators employed in the stations of the United States-Japan circuit, with the exception of that at Funabashi, is 300 kilowatts. The generators are driven by 900 horse power motors, except at Kahuku, where 500 horse power turbines are used.

Thousands of tons of steel are required in order, from the viewpoint of the casual visitor, to raise the thirty-two silicon bronze wires of the aerial a few hundred feet in the air. These antenna wires are the backbone of successful communication over long distances. The distinctive feature of the aerials at the trans-Pacific stations is that they are directional—that is, the radiation of wireless signals in the desired direction is very much stronger than in any other. This control of the signals is a long step ahead in wireless communication. All of the stations, moreover, are of the duplex type, and can receive and transmit messages at the same time.

The sending machine somewhat resembles a typewriter, and will make possible the transmission of more than 100 words a minute. Under the automatic system, 10 or 100 messages can be filed at the same time at the office of the Marconi Company in Honolulu. They will be distributed among the necessary number of operators, and the dots and dashes conveyed by land line to Kahuku, where the dots and dashes actuate a high-power sending key automatically starting the aerial instantaneously with the feeding of the tape in the station, thirty miles or more away. At the transmitting station the dots and dashes operate magnets of the high-power sending key in the main energy circuits, and the signals are flashed to the points which the destination of the message calls for—either Marshall or Funabashi. If the message is destined for Marshall, it will be received on a specially constructed dictaphone machine, each cylinder, as soon as it is filled with dots and dashes, being handed to an operator, who will transcribe it into a typewritten message by means of a dictaphone machine, running at normal speed.

All of the communications between the United States and the Hawaiian and Japanese stations are transmitted in English or French. The Funabashi station has two staffs of operators, military and civil, being employed by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs for commercial business, as well as by the Government.

For the present the Marconi United States-Japanese service will be confined to San Francisco, Hawaii, and Japan. There will be two classes of service between San Francisco and Japan, a full-rate, or expedited, service at 90 cents per word, a reduction of 41 cents per word from the existing cable rates, and a deferred half-rate service at 40 cents per word, the lowest cable rate at present being $1.21 per word.

Pays $100,000 for "Portrait of Mrs. Carey" for His Collection.

A beautiful and striking portrait by John Hoppner, "Portrait of Mrs. Carey," known as "Nance" or "Nancy" Carey, who was the mother of Edmund Keene, the actor, has been sold by the Ehrich Galleries to Benjamin N. Duke for his private collection for, it is said, somewhere around $100,000. It is one of the notable sales of the season.

The picture is a well-known Hoppner and represents the tall, standing figure of a young woman dressed in white, with a high corsage. She is standing facing the spectators. It comes from the Condover Hall collection and from that of J. H. Long, both of England.

At the Borden sale, in the season of 1912-1913, a "Portrait of Mrs. Arbuthnot," by Hoppner, sold for $60,500, going to Scott & Fowles. John Hoppner (1758-1810) was one of the famous English portrait painters and his works, with those of Gainsborough, Reynolds, and Reyburn, are highly prized in this country. This new Hoppner will make a valuable addition to the large numbers of fine portraits which have found a place in American collections.

Seventh Floor — Greeley 1900

Said JACK LONDON:

"Music Rouses Me as Nothing Else in the World Rouses Me"

A PIANO will bring *Music* to your home. In our great stock of fine pianos and player pianos we have over *thirty-five* different styles from which the piano purchaser may make choice—every instrument a fine, dependable piano of substantial construction and guaranteed in every respect by the Chickering Warerooms.

Chickering

Besides the celebrated *"Chickering,"* known and loved for its wonderful tone the world over, we have the beautiful *Vose*, the superb *Marshall & Wendell*, the *Franklin*, the *Stratford*, and the marvelous *Ampico Reproducing Pianos*. You will find this choice rich in variety, musically beautiful, and economically unsurpassed.

Upright Pianos - - - - - - - from $195
Player Pianos - - - - - - - from 370
Grand Pianos - - - - - - - from 465

Convenient terms of payment if desired and liberal allowances for pianos in exchange

CHICKERING WAREROOMS
SEVENTH FLOOR
Lord & Taylor Store
38TH STREET — FIFTH AVENUE — 39TH STREET

HEARD DAILY IN OUR SHOP:

I never thought it possible that I could be fitted from stock. Your advertisements sounded like Fairy Tales, as I have tried all other stores and failed.

QUESTION: What made you come to us now?

ANSWER: Because my friend Mrs. ——, who is much larger, has been fitted here perfectly —and I like your styles.

The reason that we succeed where others fail is BECAUSE WE HAVE SPECIALIZED AND EXPERIMENTED FOR YEARS IN OUR OWN WORKROOMS on the exceptional figure.

—It pays to turn the corner for goods of quality—

Lane Bryant
25 West 38th St.

Smart Winter Styles
At Unusual Reductions

An exceptional variety, replete with the very latest styles in quality fabrics, evolved in our own workrooms FOR ALL TASTES AND FIGURES.

Women's and Misses' *16 Year to 42 Bust*
Hard-to-Fit Figures *37½ to 56 Bust*

That delayed outfit for Thanksgiving can be fitted at once no matter what the size required.

Worsted Dresses
Black or navy serge, some with satin showing Roumanian embroidery in tinsel and worsted or Tailored.
11.95 19.85 24.75 to 79.85

Motor Coats
Vigoureux, mixtures, chinchilla and plain velours; half lined, full lined and interlined. Some trimmed with fur.
12.50 19.75 29.50 to 87.50

Afternoon Frocks
Silk poplins, crepe de chine, satin and taffeta with Bulgarian and beaded trimmings or Georgette.
12.95 27.75 39.75 to 64.75

Smart Walking Coats
Cheviots, zibeline, vigoureux, wool velours, broadcloths —velveteen and velvet models; mostly fur trimmed.
22.50 37.50 49.75 to 145.00

Evening Gowns
Satin, crepe meteor, Georgette taffeta or chiffon velvet, beaded and hand embroidered, some with fur trimming
49.75 59.50 79.50 to 225.00

Handsome Wraps
Chiffon velvet, silk velour and velour plush—in black or colors—with skunk, kolinsky squirrel or marabou.
139.75 195.00 to 275.00

Prices are according to materials and size.

Suits for Dress Wear
Soft wool velour, glove cloth, broadcloth, velvet and other elegant fabrics with braiding or fine fur trimming
37.50 44.75 54.75 to 245.00

Warm Winter Suits
Mixture, gabardine, broadcloth, wool velours, cheviot models with and without fur trimming.
15.00 22.75 37.50 to 49.50

Just west of Fifth Ave. **Lane Bryant**, 25 West 38th St.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

A flower raised by yourself is of infinite more value to your friends than those purchased at the Florist's. Moreover, they last for a LONG time.

You can have in bloom the sweetest, most deliciously fragrant blossom known,

Our Magic Lily of Valley will bloom in 15 to 20 days from time of planting in OUR PREPARED MOSSFIBER.

We furnish delivery PAID
6 Valleyttps .45
12 " " .75
50 " " $1.25
100 " " $2.00

Can be grown without sunshine, but NEED warmth. With every order we send full directions and sufficient FIBER to plant the pips.

Our Byzantine Wonder Lily
needs NO water, NO soil, only sunshine and warmth to unfold its rich clusters of delicate rosy lilac blossoms, lasting 3-4 weeks.

Placed in a basket or glass dish these flowers rival the costliest ORCHIDS.

Invalids and Shut-ins watch with daily interest and delight the magic blossoming.

We furnish—
1 6 12
Large bulbs 75 $1.00 $1.75
Monster bulbs 90 $1.50 $2.75
JUMBO bulbs (very scarce), each 60c., 3 for $1.75.

H. H. BERGEN & CO., 76 Warren St., N. Y. City.

Exhibition and Sale

Chinese Art Treasures

Fifth Floor.

Palaces and temples, homes and shrines have yielded their treasures at the behest of the connoisseur whose collection we are privileged to display.

Rugs, Brocades, Tapestries, Embroideries, Bronzes, Porcelains, Carvings

tell in subtle, symbolic language of the Celestial Kingdom's history, her marvellous philosophy—her legendary lore.

China sends her message to the world, veiled in symbolism, with a magic that gives to her Arts and Crafts an interest potent and imperishable. The Dragon, the Phoenix, emblems of their Imperial Majesties, the Four Seasons' Blossoms, the Twelve Ornaments, the Eight Precious Things, the Three Friends, the lotus flower, the butterflies, the fishes, the elephant and countless other objects again and again appear in Chinese Arts, modern and antique.

In a setting, artistic, appropriate, Oriental in its opulence of color and its picturesqueness, this superb collection is displayed for your appreciation.

The Rugs

The most important collection of Chinese Rugs ever assembled in this country and representative of the finest modern productions. A collection remarkable for the beauty of the designs and colorings and for the fact that many of these Rugs are woven of the finest Mongolian broadtail wool.

The tone harmonies are exquisite—soft, clear mulberry, blue, earth and sand tints, according admirably with the decorative schemes in vogue. Sizes range from 2x4 feet to very large pieces for living rooms, halls and libraries. Prices from ***$22.50*** to ***$2,000.00***.

A Group of Antique Chinese Rugs

Authentic "palace pieces," each a veritable gem, of rare artistic charm and historical interest. A century or two old, their colors are mellowed by age, their texture perfect. "Scatter Rugs" these, varying from 2 feet to 2 feet 3 in width by 3 to 4 feet in length. Priced ***$65.00*** to ***$95.00***.

Mandarin Coats

Magnificent Robes in every imaginable color, heavy with the most gorgeous embroideries; dragons, storks, butterflies, blossoms of every hue and the most effective symbolic designs are cunningly wrought upon the rich Oriental silks; brocades, pongees, satins and sheer silk bolting cloth.

These luxurious garments are priced from ***$35.00*** to ***$145.00***.

For little folks there are a few quaint Chinese Coats in gay silks at ***$8.95*** to ***$15.75***.

About these picturesque Costumes still clings the faint fragrance of sandalwood, the alluring atmosphere of the mysterious East.

Tapestries and Embroideries

Wonderful tapestries with that intricacy of detail and rare perfection, distinguishing Oriental handiwork. Panels from ancient temples, door hangings, companion panels of neutral toned raw silk, with figures of sages, gods and magicians, wrought with exquisite delicacy.

Gorgeous Cantonese Embroideries with their commingling of vivid and sombre colors, gleaming gold threads and jewel-like brilliancy.

Sleeve bands that once adorned magnificent robes, table covers and scarfs, odd, unusual, decorative to a degree. Mandarin Skirts that may be fashioned into cushions, covers, scarfs and squares for an Oriental corner.

Priced moderately, regardless of their artistic worth.

Bronzes, Porcelains, Carvings And Other Objects of Art

Bronzes that show China's mastery of an art for which she has for 3000 years been famous.

Incense burners, temple pieces, ritual and honorific vessels of archaic shapes, superbly modeled; stirrups, odd boxes and jardinieres.

Buddhas, serene and reflective; individual gods and goddesses, that await adoption as guardians of Occidental hearth stones.

Bells that have chimed in faraway temples.

Mirrors that have reflected the charms of many an almond-eyed beauty.

Candlesticks and shades, mysterious opium pipes, old swords and armor. Curiously carved teakwood stands and ornaments, brass-bound Chests and Cabinets of rare woods from Korea, musical instruments, rude drums.

Porcelains, too, of exquisite coloring and contour, many of them Vases that will make marvellously effective lamp bases.

Hundreds of pieces are comprised in this display and prices range from ***$1.50*** to ***$325.00***.

Holiday Gifts selected from this collection will be held for later delivery if requested.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge Purchases Made Tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday Will Appear on Bills Rendered Jan. 1st, 1917

Lord & Taylor Restaurants

with their restful and refreshing environment, offer a delightful relaxation from the round of Christmas Shopping.

Tenth Floor.

Christmas Is Almost Here

Thanksgiving is late—Christmas follows quickly. Even if you commence your Christmas shopping NOW, the time will be all too short.

Fetching Novelties in

BEADED BAGS

The gleam of steel beads on chiffon velvet, and vari-colored embroideries, wrought in tinted beads, have caught Fashion's fancy and many and charming are the Hand Bags thus adorned.

In the Lord & Taylor collection are:

Pouch Bags of velvet, steel bead embroidered at...$2.95

Pointed-tasseled Bags of chiffon velvet, with steel bead embroideries and prettily scalloped tops at.....$4.95

Beaded Bags in jewel colors and Persian or floral patterns, exquisite for gifts, ranging to $55.00

Here, too, are gorgeous Chinese brocaded Bags made of mandarin collars and robes in picturesque shapes and the most bewitching of Opera and Vanity Bags, fashioned of silks and velvets, adorned with gold laces and rosebuds.

Ideal for Christmas Gifts.

Ground Floor.

COSTUME BLOUSES

A Leading Manufacturer's Newest Models
Sold Regularly at $16.75 to $23.50

Georgette Crepes **$12.75** Charmeuse Satins

Blouses that feature the very smartest and latest style notes, fashioned of fabrics of superior qualities.

Over a dozen extremely clever models, embroidered with Steel and Porcelain Beads, Metallic Thread, Worsted and Silk.

The colors are those most in favor: navy, taupe, grey, black, flesh, white and combinations of colors. A complete range of sizes, but not each style in each size.

Third Floor.

Ground Floor Specials

Net and Lace Blouses

Three Pretty Models.....$2.95, $3.95 and $5.00

Georgette Crepe Blouses

Three Smart Models.....$3.95 and $5.00

Crepe de Chine Blouses

Four Models.....$2.95 and $3.95

November Reduction Sale

WOMEN'S SUITS

$25.00, $32.50, $39.50, $50.00 & $60.00

Values that so early in the season are indeed remarkable for the Fashions, Furs and Fabrics are the very newest and smartest. A collection that is sufficiently comprehensive to meet all ideas as to style and price.

Suits for Stylish Stout Figures

$22.50, $25.00 and $35.00

In sizes 44½ to 52½, a group of finely tailored Winter Suits, prices of which have been radically reduced.

Several Hundred Skirts

$5.00, $6.50, $7.50 and $9.50

Formerly $6.95 to $14.50

Tailored and more dressy models in an excellent variety of materials.

Third Floor.

SPECIALS IN SILKS

Five Unusually Strong Values Worthy of Your Careful Attention

Black Crepe de Chine—40 inches...yard $1.15
White Crepe Meteor—40 inches.....yard $1.78
Imperial Printed Satin.....yard $1.50
Black Satin Sublime—40 inches.....yard $2.38
Black Chiffon Velvet—40 inches.....yard $4.98

Ground Floor.

TOYS

Everything is ready in the Toy Shop, for Christmas will soon be here. Little folks, and the grown folks with them, are coming by scores every day to see all the singular sights in Santa Claus' Wonderful Storehouse.

On the Fourth Floor

Stuffed Animals..... 50c to $24.75
Iron Toys..... 50c to $2.00
Skudder Cars.....$5.00
Imported Character Baby Dolls, with wigs.....$3.00 to $16.50
Imported Jointed Dolls.....$3.75 to $13.50
Imported Character Baby Dolls, without wigs.....$4.50 to $15.00
Dolls' Trunks, untrimmed.....$3.00 to $15.00
Moving Picture Machines.....$1.00 to $9.75
Meccano Outfits.....$1.00 to $36.00

Annual Sale

"Onyx" Hosiery

Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

The Great Silk Hosiery Event of the Year

As the largest retailers of "Onyx" Silk Hosiery in the world, it is a pleasure once again to emphasize the importance of this yearly event. Our assortments are the most complete to be seen anywhere and surpass in quality, richness and originality of design the splendid achievements of the past in this famous brand.

If you have Hosiery in mind for Holiday Gifts
"Onyx" Silk stands without a rival

Sale Begins Tomorrow, November 27th

Women's Silk Hosiery

Item 1—Women's Plain Silk Hose of exceptional merit in Black, White, Bronze, Suede, Pink, Sky, Gold, Silver and other desirable colors. **$1.00** per pair

Item 2—Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose in medium and gauze weights, Black, White, and a variety of colors; also out-sizes in Black only. The above in all silk, some with lisle tops. **$1.45** per pair

Item 3—Women's Hand-Embroidered Silk Hose in the newest designs; also Black and White Hose with Fancy and Plain Clocks in self and contrasting colors. **$1.45** per pair

Item 4—Women's All-Silk Hose in Black and White grounds with vertical boot effects—most attractive. **$1.45** per pair

Item 5—A superior quality of Women's Pure Silk Hose in Black and White with Paris open-work clocks, fashioned lisle garter tops and "Pointex" heel. **$1.75** per pair

Item 6—A very special range of Women's Hand-Embroidered Silk Hose, original designs; also with fancy Clockings, Black, White and colored grounds with "Pointex" heel. **$2.35** per pair

Item 7—New Colorings in English Shot Silk accordion ribbed boot with plain top, very smart and modish. **$2.45** per pair

Item 8—A superb selection of Women's Hand-Embroidered Pure Silk Hose in Black and White. **$2.95** per pair

Item 9—Very exceptional quality Women's fine gauge Pure Thread Silk with Paris Lace-Insertion (oval designs) in Black and White with "POINTEX" Heel. **$3.25** per pair

Men's Silk Hosiery

Item 10—Pure Silk Half Hose—the best made for the money—Black, White, Navy, Gray, Suede, Purple, Tan and other colors. **50c** per pair

Item 11—An all-silk Half Hose with "POINTEX" or square spliced heel, Black and all desirable colors. **$1.00** per pair

Item 12—Our usual choice selection of plain colors and clocks—A REAL CHRISTMAS SPECIAL. **$1.45** per pair

Item 13—Shot Silk Pearl ribbed effect of English designs in many combinations. Most suitable Holiday gifts for Men. **$1.35** per pair

Item 14—An entirely new and exceedingly attractive cluster ribbed Shot Silk in many color combinations—unsurpassed for richness and elegance. **$2.45** per pair

Ground Floor.

Unusual Values in

CORSETS

Of Lord & Taylor Special Make

New models, daintily fashioned of fine materials and designed to give the correct figure lines.

Two models—pink striped batiste for slender figures; fine quality coutil for well developed figures, $1.95

Brocade—in pink and white; the model lightly boned, giving freedom over the hips.....$3.95

Second Floor.

Special Values in

Women's Knit UNDERWEAR

Three timely offerings featured:

Swiss Ribbed Vests—medium weight, with band top. Formerly 50c each, 35c

Cotton Union Suits—medium weight, in various styles. Formerly $1.50 each.....$1.00

Silk and Wool Union Suits—fine quality; soft, light weight, but warm. Formerly $3.00.....$2.25

Second Floor.

November Sale

SELECTED FURS

Now at Its Height, Offers Remarkable Values

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) ***Coats***

40-inch models—$110, $125, $165
45-inch models—$165, $195, $265
48-inch models—$195.00, $265.00

Model Coats in Moleskin, Caracul, Broadtail, Leopard and Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) at Special prices.

Fur Scarfs and Muffs

Taupe Fox
Scarfs.....$29.50
Muffs.....$32.50

Red Fox
Scarfs.....$27.50
Muffs.....$27.50

Natural Raccoon
Scarfs.....$16.50
Muffs.....$17.50

Black Lynx
Scarfs.....$29.50
Muffs.....$32.50

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat)
Scarfs.....$12.50
Muffs.....$15.50

Skunk
Scarfs.....$19.50, $32.50
Muffs.....$24.50, $29.50

Silver Pointed Fox
Scarfs.....$47.50, $57.50 Muffs.....$49.50, $57.50

Purchases of Furs for Christmas Gifts will be held for later delivery if ordered.

Third Floor.

Yards and Yards of

Novelty Ribbons

39c

Formerly 50c to 65c Yard

Flowered Ribbons in lovely patterns and colorings for the making of holiday gifts; the qualities are superior; the widths 5½ to 7 inches.

Moire Ribbons also, in every wanted coloring; fine in texture and 7 inches in width.

Ground Floor.

The Lord & Taylor Book Shop Mr. J. B. Kerfoot will lecture in Chickering Hall, Seventh Floor, Tuesdays, at 3 P. M. The lecture on November 28 deals with the following books:—

Samuel Merwin: "The Trufflers."

Ethel Sidgwick: "Hatchways."

Selma Lagerlof: "The Emperor of Portugallia."

George Moore: "The Brook Kerith."

Please note that there will be NO LECTURES DURING DECEMBER. Mr. Kerfoot's next lecture after November 28 will be on Tuesday, January 2.

Conducted by Doubleday Page & Company

To Meet Holiday Demands

HANDKERCHIEFS

At Attractively Low Prices

Thousands upon thousands of these, most practical of Christmas gifts. Dainty ones for Her, big substantial ones for Him. If Handkerchiefs are on your shopping list, these special offerings will interest you.

Women's Handkerchiefs

Plain hemstitched styles, per doz., $1.00 to $5.75

Prettily boxed, tape border Handkerchiefs, with hand embroidered corners. Box of six, 75c

Linen Handkerchiefs of durable quality with prettily hand embroidered initial. Box of six, 85c

Superior quality sheer linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched or scalloped, with novel and elaborate hand embroidery in one corner. Each 50c

Men's Handkerchiefs

Excellent size and quality; ¼ inch hems, machine embroidered initials in block letters. Box of six, $1.00

Corded borders of good quality linen. Each 35c and 50c

Hand hemstitched, pure linen, ¼ and ½ inch hems. Each 50c

Boys' Handkerchiefs

Linen initial Handkerchiefs of serviceable quality with block letter initials. Box of six, 60c

Ground Floor.

An Important Special Purchase

75 Women's DRESSES

A sample line of Afternoon & Evening Models
Regularly Sold for $50.00 to $69.50

$39.50

Charmeuse Satin ***Georgette Crepe Velvet***

Practically every fabric favored by Fashion, in a delightful diversity of colors.

Bead Embroidered, Silk Embroidered, Fur Trimmed models in the very latest and smartest style notes of the season.

The assortment, extremely varied, includes models ranging in size from 36 to 44.

None C. O. D. No Approvals.

Third Floor.

Extraordinary Values in

WOMEN'S COATS

Handsome Fur Collared Coats

Of Cut or Plain Bolivia Cloth

Special, **$45.00**

One of the most important offerings of the season, for these are garments that heretofore have sold for $65.00. The model extremely flaring is cleverly belted at the front and has the new straight effect at the back. Richly lined with plain or fancy silks and warmly interlined. In Burgundy, African brown, plum, green, taupe, Santiago and gold, with huge collars of French seal (dyed coney) or moline. A garment of distinctive elegance.

Fur Collared Coats, $19.50 and $25.00

Superior quality wool plushes and velour cloths, in full flaring models, smartly belted or on loose lines. Deep collars of the most fashionable and becoming furs contrast effectively with the rich new colors of the fabrics.

Third Floor.

WOMEN'S BOOTS

$12.00 and $14.00 Footwear

$8.50

Three of the season's smartest styles in

High-cut Laced Boots

Footwear of definite distinction, featuring the newest combinations of leathers.

Tan Kidskin Vamps—Tan Buckskin Tops
Tan Calfskin Vamps—Ivory Kid Tops
Tan Kidskin Vamps—Chamois Buckskin Tops

Light welted soles and Louis XVI heels.

Second Floor.

RUTH LAW THE IDOL OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Fifty Pupils of Brooklyn School 83 Write Individual Letters of Congratulation.

GIRLS PROUD OF HER FLIGHT

Boys Generously Chivalrous and Hopeful That They May Some Day Be Aviators.

Just how the flying achievements of Ruth Law have appealed to the minds of boys and girls was told in fifty of more letters she received yesterday from the pupils of Grade 8-A of Public School 83, Brooklyn. Bubbling over with childish enthusiasm and admiration, the writers paid varied compliments to the young woman who on last Sunday broke the American non-stop cross country record on her flight from Chicago to New York.

Most of the letters had pasted at their beginnings pictures of Miss Law, clipped from newspapers. Several had pictures of the writer at the bottom. Nearly all the writers, boys and girls, expressed ardent desire to fly. The girls were all proud that the holder of the new record was a woman.

"You have encouraged many and many a girl to try to and to dare," wrote Beatrice Smolensky. "My teacher is letting the boys and girls of the class write this letter to congratulate you for the wonderful flight you have taken. I wish I could see you!"

Virginia Mead thought it was a big thing for Miss Law to beat "a great man like Carlstrom." This is what she wrote:

"My dear Miss Law: I am proud to be allowed to write to congratulate you for your great heroism in your long-distance flight. I am glad you were brave enough to beat a great man like Carlstrom. That is the time a girl proved she is smarter than a man. It makes all girls proud to think of it. The boys thought we girls are cowards. But not now; we point to you. Everywhere you go, you hear of Ruth Law and her flight. I would like to learn to ride an aeroplane; it must be fun. Please don't let Carlstrom beat you!

"As I came into the schoolroom I noticed your picture on our bulletin board," wrote Esther Silverman. "I wonder what could a girl's picture want on our bulletin board, where men usually showed their faces. Now, I am glad I am a girl, because girls can do just as wonderful things as men. I am dreaming of the day when I may come to see you fly. Some day, when flying is usual as automobiling, perhaps the world will be united like one great nation."

Dominic Balerdo thought that Miss Law didn't play according to the rules for girls.

"I think you are about the most courageous girl I ever read about," he wrote. "Some girls do not believe in such things, as they do not like machinery, but you are the first I've ever heard that took it kindly. I congratulate you with all my heart on your success, and wish you more success."

James Harvey had read closely the accounts of Miss Law's flight. This is how he closed his letter:

"I am glad that you have broken the American record for a long-distance flight. I hope that Carlstrom does not get it back. I am sorry that the Curtiss people did not sell you a better machine."

This letter is full of admiration and from a boy:

My Dear Miss Law: May I congratulate you for your daring flight through the clouds? I was deeply interested in the story about you in the newspapers. I hope I will be able to succeed as high as that myself some day and be as plucky as you. Everybody take their hats off to you; here goes mine. Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM GRAF.

Fred Lahn has ambitious plans for Miss Law.

"After reading of your wonderful exploit in the papers I could hardly believe what I read; it seems like a fairy tale," he wrote. "We are all crazy about it. Our teacher has your picture on all the walls. To tell you the truth, we children talk of nothing else. I do hope that you succeed in your flight across the continent."

Mollie Axelberg wrote: "How times have changed since the day when girls were not wanted!"

Frank Augner was a bit mixed in his facts, but his enthusiasm was sure:

"Glancing over several papers this morning," he wrote, "I saw big headlines about your flight through the air from Chicago to New York, a stretch of 590 miles. I would like to congratulate you for the perilous journey which you have undertaken with the aeroplane that had no wind shield to protect you.

"I enjoyed reading that Carlstrom had a better machine than you, and to you beat him at that. I am glad, too, that Carlstrom spoke so beautifully of your feat."

Louis Mansky sent along his picture, with this sentiment: "Some day, perhaps if you shall fly. Meanwhile I realize that I must study hard."

"I have read in almost every paper in Brooklyn about the wonderful flight you have made," wrote Lucille Miller. "I am very proud to know that I can send a few lines to the most wonderful girl in the world."

Here is Tony Carabella's letter:

"I have just finished reading about your fly across the land from Chicago to New York, and I congratulate you. Hoping that you have a larger tank the next time you fly, and that I may see you start."

"We are wishing you greatest success in crossing the Atlantic. Was the sentiment of Benjamin Rothenberg. "We were so pleased that it cannot be written. I wish there were ten more like you, so that America could have her own aeroplane squad."

"It really shows that girls can beat boys if they try," declared Margaret Stummer. "It would give me much pleasure to see you fly, and I also would like to try it some time."

"I mean to be one of the world's flyers when I am grown up," wrote Evelyn Cooperwasser.

Anna Rosenberg said: "You have made me feel that I may be proud to be a girl."

"The highest I ever went in the air was in an elevated train," wrote Leo W. Finn. "When I thought of you 1,500 feet above the earth, I thought it would take you five hours to come down."

Morris Saritsky appeared to be a skeptical person.

"At first when it was in the papers I couldn't believe it," he wrote Miss Law. "Then it became the talk of the town, and then I had to believe it. Though I am a boy, it gives me great pleasure to see that a woman could beat a man in that stunt."

Harry G. Greca is studying literature.

"'There is more in heaven and earth than is dreamed of in thy philosophy, Horatio,' and you are one of those undreamed of realities," he wrote.

Veterans to Greet 7th Regiment.

Seventh Regiment veterans, assembling to greet the active members on their return from the Mexican border in a day or so, will meet in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment. One of the armory for this purpose has been granted to the Seventh's veterans by the Seventy-first men. The return of the Seventh will be celebrated by the veteran members with a parade and other features

SEES AMERICAN LEAD IN AERONAUTICS SOON

Alan R. Hawley Says Our Extensive Resources Are Being Rapidly Developed.

EQUIPMENT IS UP TO DATE

Tests of Motors Ranging Up to 400 Horse Power and Machine Capable of 125 Miles an Hour.

The United States will lead the world in aeronautics "in the not far distant future," according to Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, who is thoroughly conversant with conditions in aviation here.

"This conclusion, reached by those of us who are close to aeronautic developments," he said yesterday, "is not based upon the belief that we shall secure immediately the aeronautic equipment that we lack for our national defenses, but upon inside knowledge of the extensive resources we have, which are being developed at tremendous speed.

"The lines of development of American aeronautics are many, and it would take a book to tell about them all. Besides, some of the most important developments cannot be made public. These include remarkable aeroplanes and motors which are being built, plans for establishing air lines in the United States and South and Central America, plans to develop our aerial defenses, and plans for extraordinary aeronautic events.

"It is the knowledge of the achievements of hundreds and the plans of thousands that lead us to believe that America is to be first in aeronautics in the near future. Progress in aeronautics there is so fast that everything seems possible. It is often our experience to have people come or write to the Aero Club deploring the fact that we have not in this country motors of large horse power and large or very fast aeroplanes such as they have in Europe, and we take pleasure in informing them that we have motors of higher horse power and larger and faster aeroplanes than they have in Europe.

"For instance, there are to our knowledge, a half dozen different types of motors ranging between 125 and 400 horse power, and as many different ones between 80 and 125 horse power. Some are better than others, some are being tested and some are about to be tested. We have at least one aeroplane capable of making 125 miles an hour, and another able to list fifteen tons, and we would have little trouble in getting more or both. The only shortcoming is, perhaps, the usual lack of 'shop finish,' and this is rapidly being overcome.

Lack About 2,000 Aeroplanes.

"We know, of course, that we lack, in round numbers, about 2,000 aeroplanes, 25 dirigibles and 150 observation balloons, to make this country seventh among nations in aeronautic equipment for national defense. A half dozen countries have between 2,000 and 9,000 aviators. Statements made in the House of Commons show that England is rapidly drawing near to her plan to have 10,000 aeroplanes available for service at all times, which means the acquisition of between 80,000 and 40,000 aeroplanes a year. We have only about 100 trained military aviators and plans to train about 400 more in the near future.

"There is a general appreciation of the fact that if we had 5,000 trained aviators this country would be in the position of the porcupine, which goes about its daily peaceful pursuits, harms no one, but is ever ready to defend itself. These 5,000 aviators can be obtained and can be employed every day for useful purposes, in mail carrying, Coast Guard service and other useful pursuits. The Post Office is ready to establish mail carrying for 200 machines, which will easily involve using 1,000 aeroplanes. The great interest taken in aeronautics by men of means during the past year leads us to believe that there will soon be thousands of men using aeroplanes, not only for the convenience and faster transportation which the aeroplane affords, but also to create a reserve of aeroplanes which will be available for national defense. Considering the great interest that is being taken in aeronautics by the general public at the present time, and the many possibilities for the employment of aeroplanes for general purposes, we dare say that it is possible that we will make 5,000 aviators within the coming two years. There are 10,000,000 men of military age in this country, and there is evidence that a large percentage of these men will learn to fly when they get the opportunity. The Aero Club of America and thirty affiliated Aero Clubs have received thousands of applications from young men eager to learn to fly and to become part of the aerial defenses of the nation.

College Men Interested.

"The splendid work of Aerial Coast Patrol Unit, No. 1, which was organized by F. Trubee Davison, Robert A. Lovett, H. P. Davison, Jr., and nine other patriotic Yale men, and the fine showing of the twenty-six Harvard graduates during the past season have created great interest among college men. The accomplishments of aircraft during the past three years have made the heads of universities and colleges realize that aeronautics affords splendid opportunities for the young men who are now in the universities and colleges fitting themselves for active life.

"The work of long-distance cross-country flights has been largely responsible for creating the impression that American aeroplanes and American motors are not equal to the best European products. That has been due entirely to our need of aviators. The Army aviators with the Mexican expedition, the flights of Miss Ruth Law and Victor Carlstrom from Chicago to New York, of Lawrence D. Sperry from New York to Boston and from Marblehead to New York, and that of Sergeant William Ocker from New York to Philadelphia, and the other flights earlier in the year, from Newport News to New York and New York to Washington, have given conclusive evidence of the excellence of our aeroplanes, motors, and aviators. The flight of twelve aeroplanes from this city to the Yale-Princeton football game at Princeton, most of which were manned by aviators who have taken up flying for national defense, was in itself evidence of the progress made during the past year.

"There is also ample evidence of the progress being made in building up the aeronautic branch of the Army and Navy, as shown by the substantial orders placed and being placed for aeroplanes, motors, and aeronautic equipment in general. These orders will not only create a dependable source of supply for aeronautic equipment, but will lead to important developments and corresponding improvements in aeroplanes and motors.

Twelve Types Offered Government.

"The list of bids received in Washington for aeroplanes, as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, showed a remarkable condition. There are in Europe only two types of twin-motored battleplanes. While the bids as published show that there are not less than twelve responsible asking the Government to select from their types of twin-motor machines.

"America is to be first in aeronautics because our aeroplanes and our aeronautic motors are as efficient as the best European products, our aviators are as good as any in Europe and our press are thoroughly appreciative of the necessity of aerial preparedness, and we have the resources from which it may be developed. Many of these resources are in the incipient stage of development. It will require about two years of close co-operation with general encouragement from the Government, the press, and the aero clubs. We feel sure that this co-operation will be given. It is to be hoped that the Council of National Defense, which was created by Congress especially for the purpose of developing relations between the Government and the patriotic organizations and the industries, will take steps to bring about the co-ordination of the aeronautic resources. This is undoubtedly the greatest need of American aeronautics. Considering all these things, we feel that America is destined to lead the world in aeronautics."

Names Leland Administrators.

Louis F. Leland, son of the late Colonel Francis L. Leland; Joseph McCloskey, and the United States Trust Company were appointed yesterday by Surrogate Cohalan as temporary administrators of the estate of Colonel Leland, who left about $1,000,000. The appointment was made following the recent decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court that the heirs were justified in objecting to the issuance of letters testamentary to Dr. Timothy M. Cheesman, the executor named in the will, because of his physical disability.

The Real Estate Market

is steadily improving. Renting in all kinds of property is better. Your building with the right handling ought to produce results.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1865
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.
JEWELERS & IMPORTERS
First Floor 38 West 34th St. Elevator
Our stock has been replenished with the newest in Diamonds mounted in Platinum and Gold. Ladies' Bracelet Watches in choice varieties. French Mantel and Travelling Clocks. Silver for Table and Toilet, all most suitable for Holiday presents. Our prices are right.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) West Forty-third Street

Most Remarkable Values To-morrow, Monday, in

Women's Suits, Street, Afternoon and Evening Dresses

At These Large Reductions, on the Third Floor

Women's Tailored Suits
of serge, gabardine, velveteen, corduroy, meltons and wool velour; formerly $29.50 to 59.50
$18.50 to 39.50

Street and Afternoon Dresses
of serge, velveteen, crepe de Chine, charmeuse, satins and Georgette crepe; formerly $25.00 to $9.50
$15.00 to 29.50

Theatre and Dancing Frocks
of silk nets, taffeta, plain and metal embroidered soiree silk, some trimmed with silver laces and paillettes,
$25.00 to 49.50

Milanese Jersey & Taffeta Petticoats
will be offered in an Important Sale To-morrow, on the Main Floor,
Very Specially Priced at
$3.75
The models are in full flare effects and include the very latest designs and colorings for street and dress wear.

Women's Very Smart Coats
Will provide Exceptional Values, Monday, on the Third Floor,
At the Extremely Low Price of
$30.00
Included are street and motor coats of serviceable materials, in the new straight line effects, handsomely fur trimmed.

Household and Decorative Linens
(Second Floor)
Large shipments of Irish Linen Satin Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Sheets and Pillow Cases have just been received and are
Specially Priced for Monday.

Table Cloths
in a variety of choice designs,
at $2.75 to 5.75

Dinner Napkins
at $3.95 to 5.90 doz.

Luncheon and Dinner Sets
Linen Damask hemstitched; 1 Cloth and 12 Napkins
at $7.50 to 9.50

Tea and Luncheon Cloths
Linen Damask; hemstitched
at $1.95 and 3.95

Afternoon Tea Napkins
Madeira hand embroidered; corner effects
at $5.25 to 7.50 doz.

Irish Linen Pillow Cases,
hand-embroidered
at $2.95 a pair

Furs and Fur Garments
Are assembled in most attractive assortments on the Third Floor, including
Handsome Fur Coats of Ermine, Broadtail, Caracul, Kolinsky, Moleskin, Persian Lamb and Hudson Seal. Capes, Capelets, Collarettes, Stoles and Muffs in all the favored furs in vogue this season.

Women's Hudson Seal Coats
40 inches long, self collar and cuffs; full flare model,
at $125.00
With skunk collar, cuffs and border,
at $175.00

Oriental Rugs and Carpets
A Sale To-morrow will include the most popular weaves in a large variety of sizes,
AT PRICES FAR BELOW THEIR ACTUAL VALUES.

Persian Mahal Rugs
Room sizes; formerly $135.00 to 365.00,
$98.00 to 280.00

Ghoerevans & Bijars
Room sizes; formerly $165.00 to 425.00
$125.00 to 338.00

Sarouks & Kirmanshahs, $198.00 to 495.00
Room sizes; formerly $275.00 to 685.00

Chinese Rugs - from $75.00 to 685.00
Room sizes in artistic colorings.

The Upholstery Sections
(Fourth Floor)
Invite an early inspection of the following Holiday Novelties for home decoration, recently imported and exclusive with Stern Brothers:

Chinese and Japanese Embroideries
from 30c to $35.00

Lounging Cushions'
in rich velvets, damasks and brocades,
at $9.75 to 45.00

French Velour Table Covers
with solid color centers, handsomely bordered,
at $5.50 to 19.50

MONDAY, A SALE OF
Real Filet Lace Panels
Full width, including three motifs (human figures), combined with Cluny lace and medallions,
at $9.50

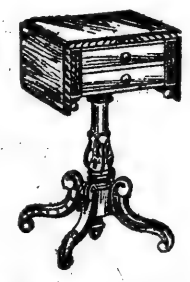
Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street (Between 5th and 6th Avenues), West 43rd Street

Monday, on the Fifth Floor,

Furniture for Holiday Gifts

At Exceptional Price Inducements


Work Table, mahogany Colonial design, $13.50

Mahogany Tea Wagon, 4 rubber tired wheels, will not tip, ... at $15.00

Priscilla Work Tables in mahogany,
$7.50
Reading Tables, mahogany, kidney shape,
$10.00
Palm Stands, in mahogany, inlaid top,
$3.25
Martha Washington Sewing Tables, in mahogany,
$10.50 to $22
Smoking Stands, in mahogany,
$1.75 upward
Muffin Stands, in mahogany,
$4.75 upward

Telephone Stand, in mahogany, at $8.75

Gate Leg Table, oval, 1 drawer 42x26 ins., $12.00

Living Room Suite, 3 pcs; upholstered in velour; mahogany frames; formerly $317, $258.00
IN SEPARATE PIECES—Davenport, $125.00 Arm Chair, $68.00 Rocker, $60.00

Electric Floor and Table Lamps

At Remarkably Low Prices

No. 1

No. 2

No. 1—Black Lacquer Table Lamp, 22 inches high over all, Japanese decoration, with 12 inch painted vellum shade; formerly $8.75,
at $6.50

No. 2—Mahogany Table Lamp, 26 ins. high, 2 lights, pull chain socket, with 18 inch silk Empire shade with fringe; formerly $10.00,
at $7.50

No. 3—Mahogany Floor Electric Lamp, 2 lights, pull chain socket, 24 inch fancy silk shade with fringe; formerly $16.50,
at $12.50

Mahogany Boudoir Electric Lamp, 10 in. fancy silk shade; formerly $3.50, $1.85

Black Lacquer Floor Lamps, with 2 lights, pull chain sockets, 22 inch painted shade; formerly $23.50, 17.00

No. 3

RIFLE 100 OFFICERS OF RESERVE CORPS

War Department Makes Known Those Who Won Commissions of Majors and Captains.

MANY NEW YORKERS ON LIST

Ex-Police Commissioner Waldo, Among Them, Appointed a Major in the Infantry.

The first list of men to be commissioned with the Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A., are named in War Department orders published yesterday. The order contains the names of 100 men who have won the grades of Major and Captain, and represents all sections of the country, as well as Hawaii, the Canal Zone, and the Philippine Islands. Among the Majors are ex-Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo and Erich Fisher Wood, former attaché of the American Embassy in Paris. Both are Majors of infantry.

The list as published yesterday, and arranged in alphabetical order, is as follows:

Allen, Percival E., Major, Q. M., Chicago; Angus, Robert M., Major, Q. M., Fort Meade, S. D.; Allen, Alfred R., Major, Inf., Philadelphia; Archer, Clarence M., 2d Lieut., Inf., Columbus, N. M.; Armstrong, George L., Major, Inf., Rapid City, S. D.

Balch, Oliver H., Major, Q. M., Q. M. Sergt., Fort Hancock, N. J.; Barry, Henry B., Capt., Q. M., Sergt. 1st Cl., Q. M. C., Fort Myer, Va.; Bauer, Fred G., Major, J. A. G., Boston, Mass.; Boman, Spencer E., Major, Inf., Washington, D. C.; Boyd, Robert St. B., 2d Lieut., Cav., Dorchester, Mass.; Boynton, Fred L., Col., Inf., Kingfisher, Okla.; Burkard, Oscar, Major, Inf., Sergt. 1st Cl., Med. Dept.; Burleigh, Theodore E., Capt., Inf., Malden, Mass; Bush, George P., Lieut., Signal, Signal Field Co., Sig. Corps., Fort Bliss, Texas; Buxton, C. Edward, Major, Inf., Providence, R. I.

Capron, Grant A., Capt., Cav., Salt Lake City; Carter, Richard W., 2d Lieut., Cav., Rock Island, Ill.; Christian, Robert E., 2d Lieut., Cav., Lancaster, Penn.; Clarke, George S., 2d Lieut., Inf., Washington, D. C.; Clayton, Lawrence L., Lieut., Coast Art., Canton, Mass.; Collins, E. R., Lieut., Coast Art., Engineer Coast Art.; Cooke, Carleton S., Capt., Inf., New York, N. Y.; Cornish, George H., 2d Lieut., Inf., Washington D. C; Crank, Paul, Capt., Coast Art., Engineer Coast Art. Corps.

Davis, Chester A., Capt., Inf., Mess Sergt., 10th Recruit Co., Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Davis, Ezra, Capt., Q. M., Washington, D. C.; De Rubio, H. A., Major, Cav., New York City; Ditto, John A., Capt., Inf., Fort Monroe; Doane, George, Lieut., Inf., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Easterbrooke, Charles A., Capt., Inf., Fort Monroe, Va.; Ellis, Paul M., Capt., Cav., Monila, P. I.; Ellis, William, Capt., Inf., Yuma, Ariz.; Ellett, Edwin H., Capt., Engineer, Butte, Mont.; Emery, Lewis J., Capt., Q. M., Cristobal, C. Z.

Floyd, Arthur, Lieut., Inf., Fort Washington, Md.; Frederick, Ray W., Capt., Inf., Fort Williams, Me.; Fry, Hiram, 2d Lieut., Inf., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Gautenbein, Calvin L., Major, Inf., Portland, Ore.; Garcia, Enrique, Capt., Q. M., Q. M. Sergt., Q. M. C.; Gibbons, W. A., Lieut., Coast Art., New York City; Gibson, G. Edward, Lieut., Inf., New York; Ginn, Melvin R., Capt., Q. M., Q. M. Sergt., Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Gips, Walter F., 2d Lieut., Cav., New York; Greenfield, Jacob, Lieut., Signal, San Francisco, Cal.; Goodwin, Wilder, Capt., Cav., New York City; Greeves, J. Gardiner, Major, A. G., Civilian Clerk, Southern Department; Griffin, T. J., Lieut., Inf., Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Hans, George C., Capt., Field Art., Mount Kisco, N. Y.; Hensley, B. H., Lieut., Inf., Sergt., C. A. C., 3d Co.; Hodapp, Paul A., Capt., Q. M., Q. M. Hdqrs., Punitive Expedition, Mexico; Huber, Roman, Capt., Inf., Co A, 1st Regt. Engrs; Hull, F. Irving, Lieut. Cav., Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Hickman, Edward H. —, Q. M. Clerk, Q. M. C.; Hussey, R. G., Capt., Inf., Fort Kamehameha.

Jacques, Charles E., Major, Q. M., Chicago.

Kearv, T. M., Capt., Q. M., San Francisco, Cal.

Leslie, James E., Capt., Inf., 2d Co., Fort Terry; Livingston, Max, Jr., 2d Lieut., Cav., Exton, Penn.; Lorenz, Thomas E., Capt., Q. M., Canal Zone.

Macrorie, Rutherford, Major, Inf., Davenport, Iowa; Maher, Edward J., Lieut. Col., Inf., Fort Terry, N. Y.; Massie, Lewis B., Capt., Q. M., Port Royal, Va.; Maul, T. R., Capt., Q. M., Morristown, N. J.; McCafferty Gratton H., Lieut., New York; McCalla, Lee A., Major, Cav., Chicago, Ill.; MacChesney, Nathan W., Major, J. A. G., Chicago, Ill.; McCleverty, Adelbert D., Lieut., Inf., Seattle; McGrath, Thomas J., Major, Q. M., San Francisco, Cal.; Mead, Edwin C., Lieut., Inf., Mt. Kisco, N. Y.; Mehard, Churchill B., Major, Inf., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miller G. L., Capt., Field Art., Culver Military Academy, Ind.; Montgomery, Phelps, Major, Cav., New Haven, Conn.; Muldoon, William G., Capt., Inf., Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Odom, Haynes, Capt., Inf., Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.

Riter, William F., Capt., Q. M., Q. M. Sergt.; Rosenfield, Charles D., Lieut., Cav., Rock Island, Ill.; Ryan, Frank T., Lieut., Field Art., Oakland.

Sanders, Lewis, Major, Field Art., New York; Schenck, A. T., Capt., Coast Art., Portland; Segarre, Rafael A., Capt., Inf., Fort Banks, Mass.; Skeffington, John J., Lieut., Cav., New York; Startzman, C. F., Major, Inf., Oakland, Cal.; Stebbins, G. B., Capt., Inf., Roslindale, Mass.; Sterling, J. A., Major, Q. M., Camp John Hay, P. I.; Stockton, Richard, Jr., Major, Inf., Bordentown, N. J.; Stultzie, R. B., Major, Q. M., Daid City, Fla.; Sullivan, C. F., Lieut., Cav., 2,558 Bunker Hill, Mass.; Sullivan, F. J., 2d Lieut., Inf., Brockton, Mass.

Terrance, Earl R., Capt., Inf., Ely, Nev.; Trumbull, Wallace W., Major, Q. M., Q. M. C.

Waldo, Rhinelander, Major, Inf., Garrison, N. Y.; Walker, Harris H., Major, Inf., Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Wallace, George S., Major, J. A. G., Huntington, W. Va.; Warden, Herbert W., Jr., 2d Lieut., Field Art., Philadelphia; Weeks, John A., 2d Lieut., Inf., Washington, D. C.; Williams, L. Kemper, 2d Lieut., Cav., Patterson, La.; Wood, Eric Fischer, Major, Inf., New York City; Woodford, W. H. J., 2d Lieut., Cav., New York City; Wilson, L. F., Major, Q. M., Chicago.

Zautner, G. H., Capt., Q. M. C., El Paso, Texas.

Another batch of between 100 and 200 officers will be made public the latter part of this week.

WORK FOR MEN ON PAROLE.

Loyal Press to Employ Printers Who Learn Trade in Elmira.

A new departure in treating the convict problem was made yesterday when the Loyal Press, a commercial printing establishment to be run entirely by young men between the ages of seventeen and thirty who are out on parole from the Elmira Reformatory and other institutions, opened at 135 East Fifteenth Street.

The new scheme is the idea of Alexander M. Hadden, connected with the Prison Association, and the plan is to continue the inmate printers of the reformatory at their trade after release, paying them reasonable wages and enabling them to work back to a respectable place in the community.

"No inmate of a penal institution can be released with safety to society until his own safety is insured by an opportunity to perform honest work with honest compensation," said Mr. Hadden yesterday. "Without this encouragement he is a social menace, easily discouraged, and speedily again falls into crime. We hope our shop will provide honest work—and plenty of it—for we know that it will provide New York with honest men."

Death Sentence for Girl's Slayer.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 25.—Justice Garrison, in the Supreme Court here this morning, sentenced Wilson C. Ashbridge to die in the electric chair at the Trenton State Prison during the week of Dec. 31 for the murder of Elizabeth Dunbar, a chorus girl. George E. Thompson was sentenced to five to thirty years in State prison in connection with the same murder, his conviction being in the second degree. The men were prisoners in the County Jail here on July 17 when they escaped, killing Isaac Hibbs, a jailer. They were caught weeks afterward.

Antique Furniture Exchange

1 E. 40th St., near Fifth Av.

The Leading Antique Shop.

"By far the largest collection and much the lowest prices"; all goods sold on commission basis, regardless of antiquity, history or value.

This is headquarters for bargains.

Men's Blanket Robes at $4.95

Very suitable for gift purposes. Made of heavy Beacon Blankets in Navajo Indian, Chinese and other designs. Trimmed with silk cord.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street Telephone 2676 Greeley

Continuing on the Main Floor, Monday

A Sale of 25,000 Men's Silk Cravats

in every foreign and domestic silk of importance, in beautiful designs and exquisite color combinations.

At 39c 59c 69c $1 $1.35

We have planned for tomorrow an

Important Mid-Season Reduction Sale

of our highest grade Suits, Coats and Dresses for misses and women at remarkable price concessions.

In the Women's Suit Department

Suits of Chiffon Velvet, Bolivia Cloth, Velveteen, Chiffon Broadcloth, Suede Cloth, Wool Velour and Diagonal Velour, trimmed with Mole, Beaver, Hudson Seal, Skunk, Muskrat, Flying Squirrel, Nutria or Australian Opossum, *have been reduced as follows:*

Suits that were formerly $95 to $150....*Now* **$85.00**
Suits that were formerly $75 to $89.....*Now* **$65.00**
Suits that were formerly $59 to $69.....*Now* **$50.00**
Suits that were formerly $45 to $55.....*Now* **$39.50**

In the Women's Dress Department

Dresses of Chiffon Velvet, Georgette Crepe and Plaid Velvet, Georgette Crepe and Brocaded Velvet, and Evening Gowns of Taffeta or Satin, some trimmed with Beautiful Furs.

Formerly	$95	$89.50	$69.50	$59.50
Reduced to	**$69.50**	**$59.50**	**$49.50**	**$39.50**

In the Women's Coat Department

Women's Winter Coats in many models and materials for every occasion, beautifully lined and interlined, trimmed with Plush, Velvet, Self Fabric, or Furs.

Coats that were $12.50 to $15.00... *reduced to* **$8.75**
Coats that were $16.50 to $19.50... *reduced to* **$15.50**
Coats that were $22.50 to $25.00... *reduced to* **$19.50**
Coats that were $25.00 to $29.50... *reduced to* **$23.50**
Coats that were $35.00 to $39.50... *reduced to* **$29.50**
Coats that were $45.00 to $49.50... *reduced to* **$39.50**
Coats that were $49.50 to $59.50... *reduced to* **$45.00**
Coats that were $65.00 to $75.00... *reduced to* **$55.00**

None C. O. D., on Approval or Exchanged.

Women's Sport and Dress Skirts

In the most approved styles developed in Broadcloth, Wool Poplin, Serge, Fancy Velour, and Worsted Checks, Stripes and Plaids, Velvet, Silk Poplin, Satin and Charmeuse. Waistbands to 36.

Skirts, formerly $25.00 to $29.50... *reduced to* **$15.00**
Skirts, formerly $16.50 to $19.50... *reduced to* **$12.50**
Skirts, formerly $12.50 to $15.00... *reduced to* **$9.75**
Skirts, formerly $8.75 to $10.00... *reduced to* **$6.50**
Skirts, formerly $5.75 to $7.50... *reduced to* **$4.50**

None C. O. D., on Approval or Exchanged.

In the Misses' Department

Suits that were $55.00 to $69.50... *reduced to* **$44.00**
Suits that were $75.00 to $115.00... *reduced to* **$68.00**
Coats that were $55.00 to $75.00... *reduced to* **$49.50**
Coats that were $85.00 to $125.00... *reduced to* **$75.00**
Wool Dresses, were $39.50 to $50... *reduced to* **$34.00**
Velvet Dresses were $55.00 to $75.00 *reduced to* **$43.00**

None C. O. D., on Approval or Exchanged.

French Hand-Embroidered Nightgowns and Petticoats.....*Reduced to $3.98 to $8.98*
Crepe de Chine Nightgowns and Envelope Chemises.....*Reduced to $3.98 to $8.98*
Evening Petticoats of Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, gold cloth in novelty effects, *Reduced to $3.98 to $8.98*
Negligees of Crepe de Chine, Charmeuse, lace and Georgette Crepe, including elaborately trimmed models.....*Reduced to $10.00 to $25.00*

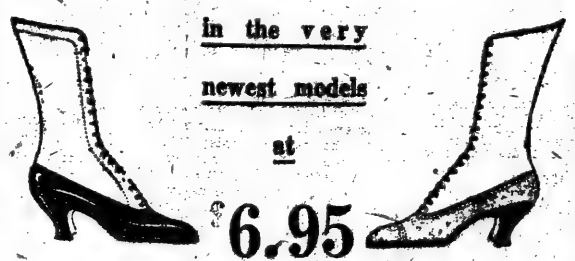
In the Corset Department

C. B., W. B., La Vida, Nemo and other well known Corsets. Sizes 20 to 30, but not in every make. Formerly $2.50 to $5. *Reduced to* **$1.95**

Bandeaux, made of imported materials Formerly $2.50. *Reduced to* **95c**

A Most Important

Sale of Women's High-Cut Boots



in the very newest models at

6.95

Not one pair of which can be duplicated in New York City at present for anything like $6.95—market conditions making it impossible.

The Leathers and Combinations:

Fashionable boots of All Gray Nu-Buck.
Patent Coltskin, light gray Nu-Buck tops.
Patent Coltskin with white washable kidskin tops.
Black Glace Kidskin with white washable kidskin tops.
Black Glace Kidskin with dark gray Nu-Buck tops.
Dark Brown Kidskin, white kidskin tops.
All-Black Glace Kidskin.

All made with high arch, welted soles and leather Louis XV. heels. Sizes 2 to 8, widths AA to D.

Second Floor.

Attractive Fur Coats, Muffs, Scarfs and Sets

In new models, made of the most carefully selected pelts and now offered at very modest prices

Hudson Seal Coats, 40 inches long, with beautiful collar and cuffs of Skunk. Handsomely lined with silk..... **$125**

Hudson Seal Coats, in the very newest model with flared skirt..... **$100**

Hudson Seal Coats, with collar, cuffs and border of selected skunk. An exceptionally attractive model. **$160**

Seal-Dyed Coney Coats, in 45-inch models, displaying luxurious collar and border of dyed skunk..... **$87.50**

Leopard Coats, copy of a late imported model, trimmed with contrasting furs..... **$115**

Red Fox Scarfs in animal or satin lined effects..... **$22.50**
Selected Black Lynx Animal Scarfs..... **$22.50**
Skunk Scarfs, in new fancy designs..... **$25.00**
Fox Sets, with one-skin scarf and animal effect muff, trimmed with head and tail..... **$50.00**
Fisher Sets, of two choice quality skins.. **$99.50**
Kolinsky Muffs..... **$42.50**

Gray Wavy Switches and Transformations

Made of strictly first quality hair

18-Inch Gray Switches..... $4.75
20-Inch Gray Switches..... $7.95
22-Inch Gray Switches..... $12.75
Gray Transformations..... $8.75

JUST ARRIVED!

Imported Beaded Jug Bags $18.50

Made of beautiful silks in four colors: Taupe, Navy, Brown, and Purple, artistically embellished with beads in contrasting colors.

Main Floor.

We Shall Offer Tomorrow, at Very Special Prices, the Most Superb Collection of

Women's Fashionable Evening Wraps

ever presented by Saks & Company, embracing reproductions of models by Jenny, Lanvin, Cherult, Callot, Bernard, Robert, Premet and Georgette.

At $49.50, $59.50, $65 to $195.00

The beautiful materials in which these wraps are developed comprise: Satin and Velvet Brocades, Metallic Brocades, Chiffon Velvet, Satin, and Pan American Velvet, lined with exquisite plain color silks or chiffon, and trimmed with:

Scotch Mole, Taupe Wolf, Kolinsky, Alaska Opossum, Japanese Mink, Kolinsky-Muskrat, Caracul; Sable, Silver or Kit Lapin; Genuine Skunk, Flying Squirrel, Pearl Wolf, White Hare, Moline, French Seal, Hudson Seal, Near Seal, Silver Raccoon and Skunk Raccoon.

Many models are also included in Chiffon Velvet without fur trimming for wear with your own fur sets. To be had in all pastel colorings and black.

Fourth Floor

We shall feature tomorrow, Monday

Women's Velveteen and Georgette Crepe Dresses at $29.50

In the much-wanted light colors.

Two new models, reflecting *the very latest style notes* shown in most exclusive models. One with panel front and back hand-embroidered, and one in smart Russian Blouse effect, suitable for afternoon or matinee wear.

Colors: Beige, Tan, Orchid, Copenhagen Blue and Rose. Sizes range from 34 to 42.

Prepared for To-morrow, Monday

An Unusual Selection of New Sweaters for Women

$8.95

In attractive and exclusive models for street and sports wear, very modestly priced.

Smart Skating Sets at $8.95

Illustrated. Consisting of sweater, cap and scarf; made of fine quality brushed wool. Colors: Rose, Copenhagen Blue, and Green.

Sweaters of Brushed Wool, $6.95

Made with deep sailor collar and all-around belt. Colors: Copenhagen Blue, Havana, Purple, Green, and White.

New Wool Sweaters at $5

In plain colors and heather mixtures—sash or belted models. Colors: Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Tan, Purple, White.

Brushed Wool Skating Sets, $2.98

Scotch plaids in five different color combinations. Full-length scarf and smart toque with buttons and tassel.

Brushed Wool Cap and Scarf Sets

$1.50 $1.75 $2 $2.50 $2.98

PRESIDENT MAKING AS IT MIGHT BE

Some Substitutes Proposed for the Present Electoral System Would Have Altered History.

MOST PLANS HAVE DEFECTS

Popular Vote Would Have Left Some Results Long Unknown—Suffrage a New Complication.

Were our aristocratic forefathers who drafted the Federal Constitution to be put on trial today for their Electoral College whereby the people are prevented from making direct choice of the Chief Executive, their main defense would probably be that even in the present form of election, as modified by the Twelfth Amendment, (a change in practice and not in fundamental principle,) the method has worked well and has not failed seriously to register the popular will. Yet it has come so near thwarting that will several times, notably in the present election, that possible changes to eliminate the chance of such an outcome are a matter of live interest. The admission must be made, however, that no plan has been put forward in the past that even mildly threatened the existence of the present device, cumbrous, slow-moving, and wearisome as it is by general consent.

It is one of the signs of the complexities that have been wrought in American political life by a century and a quarter of development, and the recent swift changes that the one obvious substitute for the Electoral College as a means of registering the desire of American voters has been made impossible of speedy adoption. That is a direct vote of all the people for candidates for head of the nation.

Twenty or thirty or forty years ago there could be presented no very serious objection to this change except such as might be inspired, perhaps, by the wish to retain a shadow of the State sovereignty idea in this polling or the dread of the prolonged waiting involved in the gathering of returns for millions of votes. The first objection is largely academic; the second is severely practical, for if there is anything the great American voter does not want and will not have, it is excessive delay in ascertaining the result. The effect on business from days of suspense is also not to be regarded lightly.

In some of our elections, however, this suspense would have lasted not days merely if it all depended on the popular vote. Beginning with 1880 three quadrennial contests between the Republican and Democratic parties were exceedingly close, measured by the popular vote. Garfield in 1880 led Hancock by only 1,898 votes, having 4,449,053 votes to his competitor's 4,442,035. Cleveland had the popular verdict in 1884, but by only 23,016 over Blaine. At the next election Cleveland was ahead of Harrison 95,713 on the popular vote, but did not win in the Electoral College. In each of these pollings the margin was so close between the candidates that it would have taken weeks to determine for a certainty who was the real victor.

But even without this vital consideration of quick decision of the result, the modern problem of woman suffrage now stands in the way of direct vote for President. It is not likly that States which have not yet granted the ballot to women will be swift to agree to a constitutional amendment that will decrease their own relative importance in the Presidential election by giving the woman suffrage States double power, as it were.

In the recent election, to give a tangible illustration, California men and women voters cast a total of over 925,000 ballots. New Jersey, which in 1910 had a population very slightly above that of the Golden State, polled only about half that number. Washington, which in the same census year had about half as many people as Iowa, put in the ballot boxes on Nov. 7 about 56 per cent. more votes than did the men of the Middle West State. Illinois cast the largest vote of any State, her combined Wilson-Hughes total of 1,918,760 exceeding that of New York by 270,872.

Another idea, aiming like the last to get rid of the balloting for elector groups, but retaining the principle of State sovereignty on which many jealous constitution makers laid such stress in the early debates, is to have the President elected by the States, voting as units, making adequate provision for settling a tie when the number of States is even, as at present. Each State would vote for the candidate favored by the largest number of its voters.

As a practical proposition, such a method of election would have worked out in virtually the same way as the Electoral College did in the past. In 1876, when an Electoral Commission was set up to settle the Tilden-Hayes controversy, each candidate had seventeen uncontested States, and four were claimed by both. All four were awarded by the commission to Hayes, giving him twenty-one States, with 185 electoral votes, against Tilden's seventeen States, with 184 votes.

Garfield and Hancock in 1880 each had nineteen States. Four years later Cleveland won in twenty States to Blaine's eighteen, was beaten by Harrison in 1888 with a standing of eighteen States to twenty, and won his second victory in 1892 by carrying twenty-six States out of forty-four.

McKinley was winner over Bryan the first time with twenty-three out of forty-five States to his credit, while in the second contest he carried twenty-six. Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson in his first run, had long leads in States. This year the President has apparently carried thirty States to Hughes's eighteen.

Modification of the Electoral College idea is urged by some as preferable to abolition. William J. Bryan has made the suggestion that the electors be chosen by Congressional districts instead of in groups by the vote of the States. This would eliminate the two, now granted to each State as representing the Senators, and reduce the electors for each State to the number to which it is entitled on a population basis, exactly like the Representatives in Congress. This would make the number of electors at present 435 instead of 531.

If this plan had been in force in 1876 Tilden would have been elected President, assuming that the Democrats had chosen that year as many electors as they did members of Congress—151 to the Republicans' 142.

The present year sees a Democrat elected President and the Democrats possibly having a plurality of one or two in the next Congress, but not a majority. If the electors (chosen on the Bryan plan) had been similarly divided, there would have been no election and the duty of choosing the President under the Constitution would have devolved on the present House. A majority of the States, voting as units, are required to elect. The Republicans, if aided by the California Progressives, would control twenty-five delegations and be able to elect Hughes as President.

It is to be said of the proposal, to choose electors by districts, that except in years of a political landslide determination of the outcome would not be very prompt. This year it is not entirely clear after eighteen days just which party has won control of Congress.

To choose electors by districts would split the State groups among the parties and so would eliminate the doubtful States, which have been the turning point of close elections for forty years. But it would also reconcentrate the energies of the political parties upon the close Congressional districts instead. This means an intensification of campaign effort within narrower limits.

It has been suggested that the present electoral system be continued, but that the number of electors for each State be reduced by two, thus putting the State's vote on a basis of population solely. This would seem fairer than the present combination of allowances for population and sovereignty whereby little Delaware, for instance, has one vote for population and two for sovereignty.

In the recent election, however, such a system would have resulted in the election of Hughes. Wilson carried thirty States on Nov. 7 and Hughes eighteen. Deducting the 60 and 38 from their present totals of 276 and 255 and there are left 216 for Wilson and 219 for Hughes.

Another proposed variation of the electoral system is that the electors of each State be divided among the parties in proportion to their relative votes. By this method, if only the two major parties were considered, New York this year would give Hughes 24 electoral votes and Wilson 21. The electoral vote of all the States, if apportioned on this basis, to the Republican and Democratic candidates only, would be about as follows:

State.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Total Vote.
Alabama	9	3	12
Arizona	2	1	3
Arkansas	6	3	9
California	7	6	13
Colorado	4	2	6
Connecticut	3	4	7
Delaware	1	2	3
Florida	5	1	6
Georgia	11	3	14
Idaho	3	1	4
Illinois	13	10	23
Indiana	7	8	15
Iowa	5	8	13
Kansas	6	4	10
Kentucky	7	6	13
Louisiana	9	1	10
Maine	2	4	6
Maryland	6	3	8
Massachusetts	8	10	18
Michigan	6	9	15
Minnesota	5	7	12
Mississippi	9	1	10
Missouri	10	8	18
Montana	3	1	4
Nebraska	5	3	8
Nevada	2	1	3
New Hampshire	3	1	4
New Jersey	6	8	14
New Mexico	2	1	3
New York	21	24	45
North Carolina	7	5	12
North Dakota	3	2	5
Ohio	13	11	24
Oklahoma	6	4	10
Oregon	2	3	5
Pennsylvania	16	22	38
Rhode Island	5	4	9
South Carolina	9	1	10
South Dakota	2	3	5
Tennessee	7	5	12
Texas	15	5	20
Utah	3	1	4
Vermont	3	4	7
Virginia	9	3	12
Washington	4	3	7
West Virginia	5	3	8
Wisconsin	8	13	13
Wyoming	2	1	3
Total	294	237	531

There is one defect in this method of proportionate division of the electors of each State. It is that when there is a group of States, like the Southern for instance, where the total number of ballots cast is comparatively small, but a very heavy proportion are Democratic, the candidate of that party will gain a large number of electoral votes at the hands of no great number of voters, and thus, while running far behind in the popular vote, might poll nearly a majority in the Electoral College.

A very striking example of this is seen in the election of 1896, when McKinley and Bryan first met at the polls. The Republican candidate obtained a popular majority of 567,000 votes and received 271 electoral votes to Bryan's 176. Had the electors been chosen by the States on the proportionate basis, McKinley would have had but 225 electors, or just three more than Bryan.

And this illustrates the point that when put to the test of practical experience in electing Presidents in the past most of the substitutes proposed for the present system develop a weak spot somewhere.

Bruck-Weiss
Millinery
4 West 57th Street
(a step from Fifth Avenue)
ANNOUNCE THEIR
First Price Reductions
OF THE SEASON
Commencing Monday, Nov. 27
Hats for Walking
Hats for Dress
Hats for Sport
The productions of this house are recognized for their distinct originality

Hickson INC.
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
Tailored Frocks
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Coats
At Customary Reductions
The world heartily concedes our tailored frocks the best.
The hundreds of models in this collection—undoubtedly the most attractive shown this season—present a wonderful opportunity to secure smart clothes.
All Model
HATS
$5 & $10
Fifth Avenue at Fifty-Second Street

American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York
Concluding Sessions of
The Famous Davanzati Palace Collection
To-Morrow Afternoon's Sale includes Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century Murano Glass, Wrought Iron, Bronze and Brass of the Sixteenth Century and Ancient Curios.
Catalogue Nos. 806 to 979, Inclusive.
To-morrow (Monday) Night at 8:30
In the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza
Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street
(Admission to the Plaza by card, which may be had free of the managers.)
The Valuable Paintings
Catalogue Nos. 980 to 1043, Inclusive
FREE VIEW BEGINNING TO-MORROW 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
The Important and Choice Collection of
Old English and American China
Rare Color-Glass, Bennington Ware, Pewter and Copper
Formed by the Connoisseur
Mr. Frederick J. Williamson
Unrestricted Public Sale on the Afternoons of Dec. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8
Illustrated Catalogue mailed on receipt of Fifty Cents
The sales will be conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

WEINGARTEN & PEARL
516 Fifth Avenue at 43rd St.
Annual Clearance Sale
Week Beginning Monday, Nov. 27th
Tailleur Suits
50.00 Were $125.00 | 65.00 Were $150.00 | 75.00 Were $200.00
Coats
35.00 Were $75.00 | 50.00 Were $85.00 | 65.00 Were $125.00
FINE FURS
Coats, Scarfs, Muffs and Novelties
at 33⅓ Off

The Fifth Avenue Shop
349, 351, 353 Fifth Ave. at 34th St.
Opposite the Waldorf. 34th St. Entrance Opposite Altman's.
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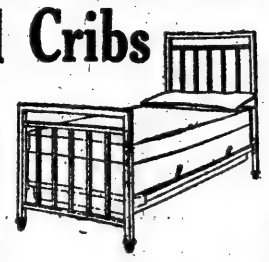
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RIVERSIDE PLANS

Park Commissioner Ward Dissatisfied with Contract with New York Central.

PARK TREATMENT NEEDED

Suggested Improvements Would Cost $285,800 More Than Board of Estimate Agreed To.

The proposed contract between the city and the New York Central Railroad Company involving changes in Riverside Park is discussed at length by Park Commissioner Ward in his annual report, that came from the press yesterday. That Mr. Ward is greatly dissatisfied with the proposed plan is made clear. He seems to fear that the Board of Estimate, at an early meeting, roofing of the Manhattanville railway yard in such a way as to make it susceptible to park treatment, just as the plan provides for the cover of the tracks from Seventy-second Street to Eighty-second Street, the preserving of the value of a great recreation field that the Park Department proposes to create on filled ground within the existing bulkhead line, the allowing of sufficient space outside the westernmost tracks to permit landscaping the slope to the river, and the providing of adequate funds by the railway company, or by the city, to properly restore park areas in accordance with the estimates of park experts.

Mr. Ward pointed out that these estimates called for $565,800, instead of the $300,000 agreed to by the committee of the Board of Estimate. The report contains many other suggestions, which, if adopted, would mean that the present plan would have to be considerably changed. Then the report says:

"It should be noted that the plans and models to demonstrate the tentative agreement have shown an ornamental masonry wall facing to the west of the tracks throughout Manhattanville section. As a matter of fact the agreement does not as yet provide for such treatment and leaves the subway throughout all this territory open from the water side. Neither does the agreement provide as yet for any landscape or park treatment above the through tracks along this section.

"It is also pointed out that at many points Riverside Park cannot become a is apt to be more difficult to obtain in future as subway and approach construction near completion, and unless, as a part of the tentative agreement, the railroad agrees to undertake this fill, there will result a condition where large stretches of water front will consist of steeply sloping banks from the water to the subway tunnel roof or the new railroad right of way, which will not allow for park development along this available waterside park area."

Mr. Ward explains that his view of the situation is entirely from his interest in the parks and without regard to any other interest. The report also says:

"Although the plan as it affects park lands has certain defects, some of which have been indicated, it is hoped that it will be adopted, and that the committee will see fit to make the changes suggested by this department. These changes are slight when the magnitude of this $100,000,000 project and the great benefits accruing to both the city and railroad are considered. Yet every one of the suggested modifications is vitally important to existing and future park lands on the upper west side of Manhattan. Certainly if this project is consummated under the conditions herewith stated, the result will be a tremendous improvement from the park point of view over any other plan suggested for solving the Riverside situation, and therefore it is hoped that during 1916 the remaining suggestions of this department may be adopted."

A mass meeting, under the auspices of

May Arrest Two for Garage Fatality

As the result of the collapse of the roof of a garage under construction at Third Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street on Thursday, in which one person was killed and seven others injured, District Attorney Swann said yesterday that he would ask the Grand Jury to indict one or two men on charges of manslaughter. Experts who have examined the garage report that the cement was improperly mixed and showed pockets of sand. They also said slipshod methods had been used in the entire construction.

Accused of Stealing From Liberty.

James F. Miller, accused of making false entries in the books of the Liberty National Bank, where he was employed as a clerk in the loan and security department, surrendered himself to the Federal authorities yesterday, and was arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton and held in $10,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury. The shortage is alleged to be $50,100. Miller is very young, and has a wife and a three-year-old daughter. He lives at 1,372 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

The complaint against him was made by Andrew Carl, an agent of the American Surety Company, which furnished Miller's bond. The specific charge was that on Jan. 3, 1916, Miller made a false entry in the bank's books which made it appear that the bank's joint account with the Chase National Bank was $63,-250, when it was really $6,800 more. Assistant United States Attorney Harschenstein said that the total loss to the bank was $56,100.

Possible Conflict There.

That the United States, with the European powers, is forcing a conflict with China in the coming up of the transpacific area which will make the present war look small in comparison, was the assertion of Gardner L. Harding, editor of Everybody's Magazine and an authority on China, in a lecture on social, war and social reform in the Orient before the Social Problems Club of City College yesterday.

"The natural resources of iron and coal," he said, "are tremendous. China has the greatest coal fields in the world. Yet this great economic fountain of resources is suppressed by military forces and has become the economic ball of all the powers that are there, causing a terrific conflict in contributing to the dismemberment.

Mr. Harding said the Chinese took more interest in public questions than any other people in the world. "They possess an inherent spirit of communism which is spontaneous in protest of injustice," he said. "The Chinese Republic is struggling," said Mr. Harding, "and the Chinese people look to America as their best friend."

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Heavy Knit Coats, yet light in weight—"Cravenette" Proofed against rain and snow—soft, woolly and warm enough for the coldest winter day. Tailored in smart plain, pinch-back or belted styles. In Gray, Brown or Heather mixtures; quarter Satin lined. Sizes 33 to 46, including a few "stouts."

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You and your family will enjoy the interesting trip across the river from West 23rd or Liberty Street—showing the wonderful export shipping activities of the harbor.

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As hard coal is burned and you pass through no tunnels, change of apparel is unnecessary when you arrive at your destination.

Your Watch is Your Timetable—no other is needed—as fast trains leave "Every Hour On The Hour" from Liberty Street from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. weekdays; 8:15 A. M. and hourly from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays. Midnight train daily; Sleeper ready 10 P. M. (*Leave W. 23rd Street 10 minutes earlier for all trains.*)

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THE SECRET OF MUSIC'S CHARMS

Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the distinguished pianist, talks of the Art of Musical interpretation and its relation to

The DUO-ART PIANOLA

Gabrilowitsch

It an artist of great brilliance and versatility. He is recognized not only as a pianist of highest rank, but as an accomplished composer and conductor as well. Each time this great Russian has visited America his wonderful musicianship has won great increases to his large following. Mr. Gabrilowitsch speaks with such breadth of musical knowledge and experience that the present interview is one of the most important published in this series.

MUSIC, as any other phase of expression, gains life and beauty through its contrasts." Mr. Gabrilowitsch and I were discussing the possibilities of the Duo-Art Pianola. The conversation had turned to a formulation of piano-playing art.

"Think of a composition played in absolutely even tempo and straight unvarying power of tone—it would be deadly monotonous, devoid of artistic effect, the height of the mechanical," he said.

"The art of the pianist is exercised in varying each tone and rhythm so that each by contrast acquires its highest beauty and significance. No single pure tone has special attractiveness or interest. It is in tonal progressions, varying in volume and arranged in shifting rhythmical patterns that we find charm and meaning.

"The composer of a musical work provides the broader contrasts. The pianist adds a wealth of detail to the composer's broad sketch—he amplifies the effects the composer has initiated.

The Dual Origin of Music

"It is this dual origin of music that renders so important the highly perfected reproduction of piano-playing realized by the Duo-Art Pianola. Suppose we today might enjoy a fine tone picture of a performance by the master Rubinstein or Liszt—suppose we might hear Chopin played by himself, Beethoven's magnificent music in the accents of his own voicing—as would be possible had a Duo-Art been a development of their times!"

"Do you think, Mr. Gabrilowitsch, that the Duo-Art would have given us an authentic, an adequate picture of the piano-playing of these great musicians?"

"Why not? In the reproductions we should have had their conceptions broadly and clearly, practically exact in every important detail, their rhythms, their tempi, their dynamic effects—in short, if we had Duo-Art Records of the masters' performances, the Duo-Art Pianola would show us how they played—and how well!"

"You are guided in your statements by your own experience with the Duo-Art, I take it?"

"Yes."

"You are pleased with the results of the recording of your own performances, then?"

Records Highly Perfected

"Highly gratified, indeed. I have found the Duo-Art Pianola flexible and adequate in its powers. I have been able to secure in my recorded interpretations very complete representations of my intentions. Since I edit my records phrase by phrase—almost I might say note by note—the music roll when it is finished, ready for my signature, is a copy of my keyboard performance with the added polish that is product of reflective judgment and studied revision.

"Whether or not the reproduction by the Duo-Art is exactly as I would play were I sitting at the keybord at the moment is entirely unimportant. It will be my conception as I worked it out during the record making, and a performance intimately, characteristically, my own."

"What will come of the accomplishment of perfectly reproducing the pianist's work—will its influence be constructive?"

Mr. Gabrilowitsch smiled contemplatively. "The duplicating of the pianist's work—for *his* interpretations are works of *creative* art as truly as are the writings of the composer—is surely to have far reaching and purely constructive results," he replied. "The history of every art has been that its great and universal development has come after the evolution of some duplicating means by which its products gain distribution to all the people. What would literature mean to us if it were not duplicated and brought to us by the printing craft?"

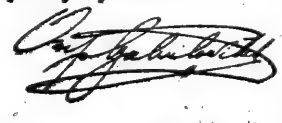
A New Stimulus to Musical Appreciation

"The new development in musical instrument making, the Duo-Art Pianola, provides the means to make permanent and popularize the pianist's creative work, enables the pianist to give his best efforts not to any *audience* but to mankind and posterity.

"If you doubt that this will act as a profound stimulus upon the public knowledge and appreciation of music you have but to turn to the history of other arts.

"The Aeolian Company has unquestionably accomplished in its exploitation of the Duo-Art Pianola one of its greatest strokes for musical development. And this work, which I know has been undertaken in furtherance of more than commercial ideals, has added greatly to the respect and warm feeling which I have always entertained for your house."

I find the above article a comprehensive and accurate report of my statements.



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Think of an instrument that gives you all of the tonal beauty of the finest modern piano and also the art—the very presence—of the supreme masters of this great instrument!

You may play the Duo-Art as a Pianola—it is a player-piano that almost exceeds imagination in its perfection.

You may hear it played by the greatest pianists of the world.

You may play it by hand from the keyboard, since it is identical basically and in appearance with pianos of the conventional type.

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An interesting booklet of the Duo-Art sent free upon request

GLUCK'S OLD OPERA, 'IPHIGENIA,' IS SUNG

Sombre Work of 1779, Retouched by Strauss, Has Its First Performance Here.

APPLAUDED AT MATINEE

A Splendid Production with Ame. Kurt, Sembach, and Braun in Chief Roles—Mr. Bodanzky Conducts.

IPHIGENIE AUF TAURIS, opera in three acts and four scenes. Music by Christoph Willibald von Gluck. Book (after the original version by Guillard) and music adapted for the German stage by Richard Strauss. At the Metropolitan Opera House, Diana ..... Marie Rappold
Iphigenia ..... Melanie Kurt
Orestes ..... Hermann Weil
Pylades ..... Johannes Sembach
Thoas ..... Carl Braun
First Priestess ..... Marie Sundelius
Second Priestess ..... Alice Eversman
A Temple Attendant ..... Robert Leonhardt
A Greek Slave ..... Lenora Sparkes
Conductor, Artur Bodanzky.

The management of the Metropolitan Opera House brought forward the second of the season's new productions at the matinée performance yesterday afternoon. It was Gluck's opera, "Iphigenia in Tauris." The performance was apparently the first one in America, although the opera itself is 137 years old; and though this is, for an opera, an immortality, it cannot be said that "Iphigenia" does not show its age.

There was a very large audience at the performance. Matinée audiences at the Metropolitan Opera House are always large. Close attention was paid to the performance, and there was applause that had the real ring of enthusiasm. How far the opera would be found to conform to the tastes and ideals of a matinée audience at the Opera House was naturally somewhat of a question. Certainly a good many things are lacking in it that such an audience has become used to expect, and some of its features were, no doubt, strange and unexpected. Its spirit is sombre and deeply tragic, little lightened by the tenderer emotions; and its sombreness and tragedy are expressed in terms that today seem austere and of severe simplicity. The element of romantic love, in which the lyric dramatists have found their staple theme ever since there was lyric drama, is wholly lacking in "Iphigenia in Tauris."

But the representation of such a work is an influence for good and a corrective upon tastes and ideals in lyric drama. Most in the audience must have been impressed with the profound beauties, the poignant expressiveness, the dramatic truth of many passages in the opera; and with the grandeur and directness of its style. These things, as well as the impressiveness of the scenic setting, went far toward winning it a success. After the lengthy orchestral prelude that was played before the last scene of the last act, as it is arranged for this performance, there was applause that compelled Mr. Bodanzky to rise and bow twice; and there was enough at the end of the acts to denote real appreciation.

From Tragedy of Euripides.

The story of Iphigenia in Tauris, derived from the tragedy of Euripides, has already been recounted in THE TIMES. It is extraordinary, and almost without its flow, that there in it is no word of the passion of love. But few lyric dramas present such a series of profoundly moving situations and so clear and forcible a dramatic structure. The music characterizes the personages of the tragedy as well as the progress of the drama. It lacks, naturally, something of the warmth and charm that are present in "Orfeo," the ethereal delicacy and grace that belong to some of the best remembered passages of that work. But it has far more vigor and dramatic strength; also has more variety, because of the lack of male voices in "Orfeo." In "Iphigenia" there are power and nobility of melody in pure and strong lines; expressiveness of declamation and in numerous places remarkably successful passages of orchestral characterization.

The opera doubtless fell strangely upon the ears of many in the audience. Its general effect is somewhat archaic. But to those who were willing to see and to feel them, "Iphigenia in Tauris" sufficiently revealed the qualities of greatness that have kept it living through all the vicissitudes and changes in the art of music, and especially in that of the lyric drama, since the opera was first produced in Paris in 1779. It may be said, indeed, that the qualities of greatness that preserve this and other of Gluck's operas are those that foreshadow modern ideals of dramatic verity in opera.

Score Retouched by Strauss.

The Metropolitan departed in this performance from its principle of giving has on occasion before, because of the impracticability of using the original tongue. "Iphigenia in Tauris," though it was composed by an Austrian, was composed to a French book and for Paris; the company at the Metropolitan cannot at the present time muster enough singers able or willing to sing the opera in French. The version that is used is a retouching of Gluck's score by Dr. Richard Strauss, made presumably for Berlin. This work he has done with skill and self restraint. The orchestra doubtless sounds different to what it sounded to Gluck's audience, primarily because it is so much larger; but Strauss has added new instruments only sparingly and only with the intention of reinforcing the sonorities; trumpets and trombones in places, and in others the wood winds.

More obvious is his rearrangement of some of the scenes. He has reduced the number of acts from four to three. The first act closes with Iphigenia's long aria, "O du die mich in Aulis Schützte," (in the original "De noirs pressentiments,") instead of with the Scythian chorus. In the last act he has devised a trio from what is in the original a short air for Orestes, and merged it into the final chorus.

There are a few additions of ballet music from other operas by Gluck—no new procedure in the practice of operatic producers—and of the long orchestral prelude to the second scene of the last act, which was admired so much yesterday. This is a chaconne, a dance form, that belongs to the ballets in Gluck's "Orfeo." The solemn religious dance in the temple is danced to a familiar movement from the scene of the Elysian Fields in "Orfeo." Mr. Bodanzky has also done some editing on his own account in cutting out some of the repetitions in the score.

None of these changes is disturbing or in the least shows any trait that is out of the picture or discordant with the spirit of Gluck's work. It may readily be believed that they make for the greater effectiveness and practicability of the opera.

Scene of Dramatic Power.

Gluck went against the almost invariable custom of his day in making his orchestral prelude not a formal overture, but an immediate introduction to the first scene, and giving it an inseparable connection with that scene, by depicting the storm upon the seashore, in the midst of which the action opens. There is dramatic power, thrilling even to listeners of today, in the whole of that scene; in Iphigenia's airs and recitatives, and the responses of the chorus. Iphigenia here, as Ernest Newman remarks, "is one with the wind and the lightning." The savage choruses of the Scythians are an effective denotement of their rude savagery—the Scythians are a hardy race of barbarians.

There will be noted in the temple scene of the next act the beautiful and suave air of Pylades in which he tries to comfort Orestes. Few orchestral touches are more striking than the insistent throbbing of the violas in the accompaniment to the air sung by Orestes after Pylades's forcible removal. This ostinato rhythmical figure upon one note, varied only two or three times during the whole air, is pregnant with significance of the calm that Orestes declares has come to him. The music to which the ghostly company of Furies enters to denounce him is full of suggestion. There is a beautiful little obbligato for oboe in the accompaniment of Iphigenia's great air, "O lasst mich Tiefgebeugte weinen," ("O malheureuse Iphigénie,") subtly accentuating the colorlessness of its expression. And yet the historians have found that Gluck transferred this air, that seems so appropriately in place, from an Italian opera that he wrote twenty-five years earlier.

The scene between Orestes and Pylades in Iphigenia's chamber, after she has made her decision which shall go and which remain to die, is full of dramatic vigor, and the airs with which each addresses the other have significant characterization as well as musical beauty. The air of Iphigenia, a prey to irresolution as she stands at the altar of Diana in the last scene, is also powerful and a contribution toward the climax of the end.

There are numerous passages where the dramatic energy of Gluck's recitative is compelling. A good deal of it, to be sure, conforms to the operatic formulas of his time, and a later time, with merely the sustained chords in the strings to accompany it, that Berlioz complained so much of. But Gluck often gets away from this into something more varied and incisively expressive as in here Pylades and Orestes are together in the temple, and still more conspicuously where the twain are contending each for the privilege of sacrificing his life for the other. Here is a heightened form of musical speech with a vigorous accompaniment by the orchestra that is a genuine stimulation to the listener.

The German Singers.

The German singers who took part in the performance are not in general well versed in the style of singing which Gluck's music demands. It needs, besides the accent of dramatic life and at times energetic and impassioned declamation, a broad, simple sustained style in the arias; repose, dignity, perfection of phrasing, which have largely departed from the method of dramatic singing now most cultivated. There was little lack of dramatic intelligence in impersonation.

The best results were obtained by Mr. Sembach, who took the part of Pylades, especially when he sang in mezza voce and without anxious effort at expression or accentuation. His delivery was often often beautiful. There was much beauty in his numbers with effective power and shading; and to Mr. Bodanzky, who conducted the opera and prepared the performance, much credit is due for the vitality which he infused into it throughout.

One of the most noteworthy features of this production of "Iphigenia in Tauris" is the scenic setting. This is of splendid spaciousness, dignity, and archaeological correctness. It gives a representation of the exterior of the Greek temple in Act 1 with the highly picturesque effect of the landscape and trees and the sea shown between the statue and altar of Diana on the one side and the portico of the temple on the other. In Act 2 there is the interior of a temple, showing again distant landscape and sea through the columns. In statelliness, solidity, finely toned coloring, these scenes have not often been surpassed at the Metropolitan.

The interior of Iphigenia's chamber in the first scene of the third act is an interesting piece of design, so far as relates to the frieze, evidently copied with care and accuracy from vase decorations or elsewhere, and to the few simple pieces of furniture that stand there. The effect is perhaps necessarily one of hardness on account of the coloring of the walls. The arrangement of the lights in the first two acts and in the last scene of the third, which is the same set in the first act, is skillful, and well brings out their scenic and pictorial values.

The scenery and costumes are made after designs of J. M. and A. T. Hewlett and Charles Basing, whose work in them has been of a high order and of great value to the whole effect.

THE MUSIC OF A DAY.

Recitals by Ornstein and Cooper, and Concert by Sinsheimer Quartet.

The musical events outside the Opera House yesterday consisted of a piano recital by Leo Ornstein at Aeolian Hall in the afternoon, and in the evening a concert by the Sinsheimer Quartet at Rumford Hall, a piano recital by Charles Cooper at Aeolian Hall, and a concert by the Symphony Society of New York at Carnegie Hall, with a program repeated from last Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Ornstein still retains the power to delight, puzzle and amuse his hearers, the three ingredients being found in about equal portions in the dish he sets before them. He delights by a good deal of playing of a superior sort, and he puzzles because it is difficult to understand why he does other playing that is not at all superior. As far as amusing goes, that is reserved for the moments when he plays some of his own queer compositions—and a particularly loud guffaw from some male voice in yesterday's audience simultaneous with his striking of the final note in a "trick finish" of his "A la Chinoise" was a faithful commentary on the emotions of about 90 per cent. of the audience—excluding those who maintained a very grim expression on their faces or walked down the aisle and out to register their disapproval. However, for any pianist to be able at once to delight, puzzle and amuse an audience is distinctly something, and Mr. Ornstein should be counted a happy young man that he has found the way.

There is a sort of freshness and newness about the playing of Charles Cooper, a young pianist who repeated last night the favorable impression he made last season at his début here. In his playing of Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 31, No. 3, and an intermezzo, ballad and rhapsodie of Brahms, he acted as though he thought no one had ever played or heard these numbers before, and it was refreshing. Mr. Cooper's style is very crisp and energetic; he has force, and he has enthusiasm, and intelligence. Just a touch of the mooniness and introspection that many young artists claim the end and aim of existence would effect an improvement in his playing. No doubt he will acquire the missing qualities in time.

The Sinsheimer Quartet gave the first concert of its season at Rumford Hall last night, with the assistance of Robert Lortat, pianist. The program comprised Mozart's Quartet in D; a quartet by Bridge called "Novelletten," marked for first performance; and Schumann's Quintet in E flat for piano and strings. This organization has made known serious aims and an effort to achieve them that entitles it to respect, but not all of the playing last night was of the technical excellence or the finish of style that is necessary to make quartet playing thoroughly enjoyable. There were times during the performance of Schumann's Quintet, for instance, when the bad intonation and the roughness of the strings, together with the failure of the pianist to preserve the proper tone balance with the others and to avoid obscuring the issue with his pedal, produced a rather confused jumble of sound.

$11,000 IS PAID FOR A ROSSELLINI BUST

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A DONATELLO FOR $8,500

Another Figure of the Virgin Attributed to Rossellini Fetches $4,100—Museums Among Buyers

While bidding on the art treasures at the auction of furnishings of Davanzati Palace at Florence, Italy, held since Tuesday at the American Art Galleries, relaxed somewhat yesterday afternoon, the highest price, brought by a fifteenth century Florentine painted wood bust of a young girl by Bernardo Rossellini, and bought by Otto Bernet, agent, was $17,000. W. W. Seaman, agent, got a fifteenth century Florentine polychrome stucco bas-relief of the school of Donatello for $8,500.

The Rossellini bust was that of a young aristocratic girl, a member of one of the patrician families of Florence. Her lips were parted in a provocative smile, and her whole young face was lighted by soft brown eyes which seemed to sparkle. Her fair hair was plaited and twisted tightly around her head, and showed traces of having been originally gilded. She was dressed in a tight-fitting tunic of green, cut square across the neck, and bordered with an embroidered edge of gold, while across her shoulders was draped a dark green mantle lined with red and folded back in two lapels, so as to show the tunic beneath. The bust stood on its original semi-octagonal base of wood, molded above and below, its shallow plinth being painted in a pattern of gold scrolling on a black background.

This bust, probably one of the most fascinating bequeathed us by the Italian Renaissance, came direct to Professor Elia Volpi, the collector, from a patrician family of Padua, whose name was not given, but in whose possession it had been for many generations.

Of the Donatello School.

Although its provenance was Padua its workmanship was undoubtedly Florentine and of the Donatello school. By the family in whose possession is remained so long and by tradition it had always been confidently attributed to Bernardo Rossellini, who, like his younger brother, Antonio, was one of the favorite pupils of Donato de' Bardi, better known as Donatello. Although some Italian critics have professed to see there the hand of Desiderio de Settignano, the majority find its air of innocent purity conclusive evidence that tradition was correct in attributing the bust to Rossellini.

The bas relief of the school of Donatello (1383-1466,) depicting the Virgin, seen in half length, and modeled in low relief, dressed in a robe with tight-fitting sleeves and holding her clasped hands in adoration before the infant Christ, who sits in front of her, clasping her left arm with His left hand and holding a fold of her white veil in His right. He is dressed in a gathered robe of white linen with a broad girdle.

The Virgin's head was surrounded by a large-rayed gold nimbus and around the Child's head was a gesso-worked halo. The background was blue and above was seen the Dove of the Holy Spirit surrounded with golden rays descending with outstretched wings. The original carved wood gilded and painted frame and round arched with projecting circular medallions and scrolled leaves at the springings and had an inscription around the bas relief in Roman lettering, "Gloria in Excelsis Deo et in Terra Pax Hominbus Bone Voluntatis," and below "Ave Maria Gratia."

A fourteenth century Italian terro cotta polychrome tabernacle went to W. M. Milliken for $2,300. This was considered to be the most beautiful existing work of Il Maestro della Capella. The Virgin, in a red robe and blue mantle, her long curling hair framing her face, stood in a gilded pointed-arched niche with fluted ribbings. On her left arm she held the Infant Christ, who stretched out His right leg in childish abandon and seemed to look with pleasure at the fruit which He held in His right hand. Serving as a background were the folds of heavy drapery fringed at the edges which was supported by two Amorini, who stood on circular molded and shaped pedestals crowning the clustered fluted column with carved leaf capitals which flank the figures and form the side of the tabernacle.

Mr. Milliken also bought a life size figure of the Virgin, an early fifteenth century Sienese polychrome carton piece, altro-relief. He took a fourteenth century Todi primitive majolica pitcher.

Florentine Statuette, $4,100.

The third highest price was $4,100, for a fifteenth century Florentine polychrome figure of the Virgin, which was another figure of the Virgin. It was bought by Otto Bernet, agent. The height of the piece was 29½ inches. A fifteenth century polychrome stucco bas relief of the school of Donatello also went to Otto Bernet for $3,900. Two fifteenth century polychrome stucco busts, one a portrait of St. Anthony, bought by Otto Bernet for $3,100, and the other a figure of Francesco Petrarch, the poet, was bought by Miss R. H. Lorens, agent, for $3,700.

Mrs. C. S. Lee took a fifteenth century faenza majolica drug pitcher for $675; a fourteenth century orvieto primitive majolica pitcher for $700; a Caffagiolo majolica deep dish for $500; a majolica drug vase, Siennese, for $675; a fourteenth century Todi primitive majolica pitcher for $550; J. K. Branen got a fifteenth century Caffagiolo majolica vase, with handles, for $300; W. M. Milliken, a similar one for $850.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art took many objects, as did the Boston Museum and the Minneapolis Museum of Art. Among the purchasers were Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel G. Reid, Mrs. A. Kingsley Porter, Mrs. C. S. Lee, W. P. Thompson, Professor Bashford Dean, and Nicholas Martin.

The sale will be continued on Monday, and on Monday night in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Plaza there will be a sale of old masters, which Professor Volpi considers the most valuable set of art objects in his collection.

KELLER ART BRINGS $19,371.

Aubusson Panel of Tapestry Sells for $1,300 at Final Session.

A total of $19,371 50 had been realized on the Ferdinand Keller collection of eighteenth century English, French, and Italian furniture and objects of art when the third and final sale at the Anderson Galleries closed yesterday. The first two sales netted a total of $17,726 and the third $1,645.50.

The highest price paid yesterday was $1,300 for an Aubusson tapestry panel, "The Judgment of Paris." It was sold to M. Kimball. The central figure of design is seated under a tree holding the apple in his right hand and offering it to one of the Three Graces. Mercury appears in the background; to the left is a male figure wearing armor and a crested helm. The figures are in classical costume.

A Gobelin tapestry panel of the late seventeenth century, depicting a scene from "The Wars of Alexander the Great," was sold to Mr. Kimball for $635. An eighteenth century Flemish tapestry panel and eighteenth century Aubusson tapestry panel were sold to Mr. Kellenik for $500 and $775, respectively. Two silken Gobelin tapestry panels, depicting pastoral scenes, were sold to Mr. Sherry for $700.

W. W. Nolen paid $500 for two mahogany Chippendale chairs, F. C. Bishop $215 for a Queen Anne slant top desk, Mr. Kimball $400 for an interesting Spanish cabinet on a carved gilt Chippendale stand. Mr. Kimball also bought another Flemish tapestry panel for $530.

Miss Delightful Detroit in Her First Appearance in the Language.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 23.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt honored the old French city of Detroit tonight by making the first appearance of her career in an English-speaking rôle as Madeline in "The False Model," a comedy in one act written by "a sad French officer at the front."

Detroit has marveled at this remarkable woman, but the audience which was honored by her assuming a rôle that she approached with misgivings witnessed a spectacle that will endure in their memories forever.

Although a woman of many gifts beyond the pale of the drama, Mme. Bernhardt never felt that she could master English well enough to appear in it on the stage, and her attempt this evening would not have been made save that the rôle calls for broken English, as her part is that of the French wife of an English artist. While only a part of her delivery was in English, the impression made on the audience was so delightful that Mme. Bernhardt will, no doubt, repeat the rôle.

While she halted momentarily on several occasions, so nothing were some of the passages that her hearers were rapt in admiration. Now and then she would hesitate over a word or a phrase, and would pause groping for it. Usually it came to her like a flash, and she would race on with redoubled energy. It was perhaps the most moving thing Sarah Bernhardt has ever done, and the audience filled out with expressions of praise.

DINE BOOTH TARKINGTON.

Lotos Club Has Author as the Guest of Honor.

Booth Tarkington, the author and playwright, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Lotos Club last night.

"The Lotos Club," observed George Ade, "is not lavish in handing him its laurels. One must arrive and stay a while to be honored here, and I am glad that good old 'Tark' is the guest of honor tonight."

Ade went to school with Tarkington at Purdue University.

"Just after I left the chemical laboratory, and while the machine shops were turning out John T. and George Barr McCutcheon," he said, "there matriculated a cigarette smoker, from Indianapolis named Tarkington.

At the speakers' table were Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club; Mr. Ade, Hamlin Garland, Julian Street, James Montgomery Flagg, John Palmer Gavit, Chauncey M. Depew, Dr. John H. Finley, Dr. Talcott Williams, Jesse Lynch Williams, Chester S. Lord, and John W. Price.

Tarkington gave a review of his experiences as State Senator from Marion County, Ind.

"They didn't know anything about my politics out there," he explained, "but they elected me just to see what the fool would do."

BODANZKY

Who Produced "IPHIGENIA" at the Metropolitan last night

Writes of the KNABE AMPICO

"While listening to the marvelous interpretations of the world's masters of the pianoforte, I was enchanted by its human touch, exquisite coloring and dynamic precision. These amazing characteristics, combined with the superb qualities of the Knabe Piano, give the world an instrument of perfection. It creates the impression that the Artist is personally playing." (Signed)

ARTUR BODANZKY.

Here is the "absolutely true reproduction of the playing of the world's master pianists," but more than "absolute truth of reproduction" comes to you when you hear this marvelous instrument. You will feel that thrill, that sympathetic vibration of the body that you experience in those rare moments when you hear great music. So perfect is the art of the Knabe Ampico that all thought of the reproducing action is lost.

In operating the Ampico no pumping or personal effort is required, and, in addition to reproducing the playing of the world's great pianists, it may be played by hand, as the ordinary piano, or with any 88-note roll, as the player.

You are cordially invited to attend a demonstration of the Knabe Ampico in the Knabe Warerooms, Fifth Ave. at 39th St.

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ESTABLISHED 1840

FANCY FRUITS

In variety abundant, many rare to the season, are of the choicest grades at prices not excelled by anyone—

Hot House Muscat Grapes, lb.	2.50
Hot House Colmar Grapes, lb.	2.25
Malaga Grapes, lb.	.30
Pomegranates, each	.15
Forelle Pears, doz.	1.25
Comice Pears, doz.	1.00
Anjou Pears, doz.	.85
Bosc Pears, doz.	.85
Delicious Apples, doz.	.60 to 1.00
Spitzenberg Apples, doz.	.35 to 1.00
Newtown Pippins, doz.	.60 to .85
Lady Apples, doz.	.30 to .50
Alligator Pears, each	.35
Strawberries, small boxes	.75
Persimmons, doz.	1.00
Fresh Figs, doz.	1.00
Pineapples, each	.35 to .75
Honey Dew Melons, each	1.00
Casaba Melons, each	.50 to .75
California Oranges, doz.	.60 to 1.00
Grapefruit, each	.10 to .20
Green Ginges, lb.	.30

BASKETS

of assorted Fruits and Dainties put up attractively for gifts, at prices from $3.50 upwards.

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All finest brands from the Independent Factories of Havana are ready for your personal selection. Special packings in many sizes are unusually fine.

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Within 50 miles express charges are prepaid on $5.00 assorted orders.
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Louit Brand in Terrines:—		
No. 14 size, each		1.05
No. 10 size, each		1.85
Purée de foie gras, ⅛ tins		.23

MELBA PEACHES

	each	doz
Miss North's, 10 to jar	.80	9.50
Tea Garden, 4 to jar	.70	8.00
Melba Sauce, (Raspberry) Miss North's	.50	5.50

JELLIES

Absolutely pure with the perfect flavor of the fruit.

Red Currant, Chiver's English, ½ lb. jar	.23	2.65
Red Currant, G. & D., 10 oz. tumbler	.25	2.75
Red Currant, Miss North's 10 oz. glass	.28	3.25
Crab Apple, Miss North's, 10 oz. glass	.28	3.25
Quince, Miss North's, 10 oz. glass	.28	3.25

CAVIARE—Finest large roe

Beluga Strictly Fresh		
1 lb. cans, each		8.00
Extra large Grey Beluga		
1 lb. cans, each		10.50

Prime Russian	Each	Doz.	Romanoff
⅛ cans	.45	5.00	slightly salted
¼ cans	.85	9.50	⅛ jars .75
Half cans	1.60	18.00	¼ jars 1.35
No. 1 cans	3.10	35.00	½ jars 2.65

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Luscious fruits in best white Brandy

Peaches, G. & D. qt. jars	1.20	13.20
Cherries, Miss North's, pint jars	.95	11.00
Peaches, Miss Martin's quart jars	1.75	20.50
Peaches, Miss North's, quart jars	1.70	19.00

MARRONS

For Ices, desserts and stuffing.

In Brandy No. 2 jars	1.05	12.00
No. 1¼ jars	.65	7.75
Glacé in Syrup, No. 2 jars	.85	9.50
No. 1¼ jars	.55	6.25
Debris, in pint cans	.38	4.25

EXTRA QUALITY FRUITS IN TINS

Golden Gate Brand No. 3 size cans. Grown and picked in California when fully sun-ripened and preserved immediately in heavy syrup. In the present market conditions, these prices should be taken advantage of at once:

	can	doz.		can	doz.
Apricots	.23	2.70	Peaches	.28	3.30
Cherries	.30	3.50	Pears	.26	3.05
Greengages	.24	2.80	Muscat Grapes	.24	2.80

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The first pressings of the finest crops in France and Italy put up for Park & Tilford.

	qt. cans	½ gal cans	1 gal cans
French	.95	1.75	3.25
Lucca	.90	1.65	3.10

OLIVES—PARK BRAND

Large fruit, crisp and of fine flavor. Extra Queens, 18 oz. bottles	.24
Stuffed Queens with pimento 18 oz. bottles	.34

SAUCES

Sauce Robert, Escoffier, 10 oz. bots.	.38	4.25
Chutney Sauce, C. & B. small bots.	.32	3.50
Oscar Sauce, jars	.25	2.90

OLD VIRGINIA FRUIT CAKE

Baked by Bromm of Richmond for Park & Tilford. The finest and best ingredients used; it could not be made more delicious.
2lb. size 1.50 4lb. size 3.00 6lb. size 4.50

The best NECESSARIES as well as the Luxuries of the Table, you always buy in Park & Tilford stores at the lowest average prices

CANDIES

Temptingly Delicious

The finest Chocolates, Bonbons, Hard Candies, Nuts and Fruits chocolate covered, are manufactured in our own factory at Columbus Ave. and 72nd Street this city. Our new *Biltmore Chocolates* have the popular sweet coating, price $1.00 lb. For the children, Juvenile Hard Candies in boxes at .25 are a pleasing and wholesome gift.

Most Attractive Packages for Candies

We have just received from abroad and are displaying in our candy departments, a large variety of boxes and baskets of beautiful colorings and designs. These are made from a grass fibre and are lined with silk and satin. Some have concealed musical instruments which play various selections as soon as the cover is opened. Altogether, they are exceptional containers for gifts of candies, prices $5.00 to $25.00.

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Broadway and 112th Street
Broadway and 146th Street
Columbus Avenue and 72nd Street
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All Prices of Lambert Jewelry are Marked in Plain Figures. Every article Guaranteed.

Lambert Christmas Jewelry Invites and Rewards Early Gift-Buyers

Orders for Engraving Christmas Jewelry Gifts should be placed early.

Selecting Christmas gifts of jewelry and diamonds in the Lambert store is more of a pleasure this year than ever because of the brightness and variety of the stocks in all lines, because the Lambert factory on the same premises with the store is almost daily turning out new and charming gifts in forms of Diamond, Platinum and Solid Gold Jewelry.

And for not one of these splendid presents is a high price asked. Moderate prices only and always and for everything. A small profit for ourselves, inasmuch as buyers of Lambert Jewelry are so many. No profit at all for middlemen, since we never deal with them. Low rent, unpretentious store, economically managed, cash purchases in large quantities—such are the foundation-stones of Lambert economy.

Christmas Gifts comprise Diamond, Platinum, Solid Gold Jewelry, Diamond, Platinum and Solid Gold Rings, American and Swiss Watches (all guaranteed), Clocks, Silverware.

Early shoppers buy at leisure, compare various articles and have a pleasant time before the Holiday crowds gather. Why not do likewise?

When you have reserved your gifts let us put them away for you in a steel vault and you need think no more about them until you call for them at some time around Christmas. You can pay when you call for them.

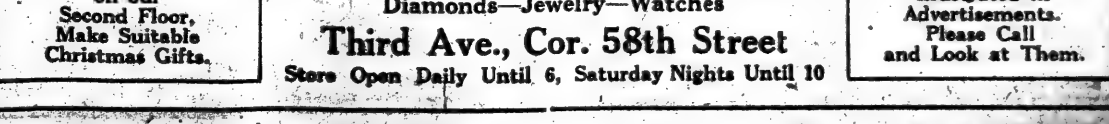
Why Delay the Christmas Gifts of Diamonds?

Whoever has in mind a Diamond of superb color, brilliancy and cutting will find it at Lamberts, among the beautiful Diamonds directly imported in anticipation of rising prices and of an unusually great and early Christmas demand.

Prudent buyers of Christmas Diamonds will not wait until the last days of the season. Selections are best made now, in advance of the holiday hurry.

Solitaire Diamond Engagement Rings

From $10.00 to $1,500.00. All from the Lambert factory; all moderate in price because there is no middleman nor heavy "overhead" expense to pay. See new and remarkably beautiful Diamond Cluster Engagement Rings—Diamonds matched with extreme care, in hand made mountings, $75.00 up.



$30 $50 $75 $100 $150 $200 $225 $275

Solid 18 karat Gold Ring, Platinum top. Neat and fashionable setting with 9 fine diamonds. $80.00

All platinum hand made Ring. Real Sapphire in centre, surrounded with lace work and 16 fine diamonds. $125.00

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Princess Ring. Hand made of 18 Karat gold and platinum. Set with finely matched diamonds. $115.00

Cluster of al diamonds. Gives the effect of 1 large diamond. Ring is 18 Karat gold and setting is platinum $220.00

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One of these rings in which directly imported diamonds are set would make a suitable Christmas present for a man. They are sure to be appreciated as they are all exceptional value, the diamonds having been imported before the rise in price. They are all hand made, solid 14-karat gold mountings.

Solid Gold Signet Rings for Men $2.50 up.

$50.00 $100.00 $275.00 $250.00 $350.00 $125.00 $75.00

Other Diamond Rings for Men $25.00 up.

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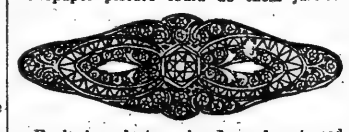
All Platinum hand made Lavalliere and Chain, 4 fine Diamonds, $200.00. Same style in various sizes from $50.00 up.

No part of Christmas buying is pleasanter than choosing a Lambert Solid Gold Lavalliere ($2.75 up) or a Solid Gold Lavalliere with Diamond ($9.00 up) or a Platinum and Diamond Lavalliere ($38.00 up). We illustrate a few of the latest models. Ask to see others that are not advertised because no newspaper picture could do them justice.



Exclusive design, hand made pierced platinum brooch, set with 51 directly imported diamonds. This is a very beautiful piece of jewelry, $475.00.

Beautiful and elaborate hand made platinum Lavalliere set with 47 fine diamonds. Price includes chain. $400.00

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Never mind how hard to please he is, a Lambert Solid Gold Monogram Fob will delight him on Christmas morning. It is so elegant and refined, so personal that every man who gets one is captivated with it. The one here pictured is solid 14-karat gold and is made to order for $17.50.

Others from $13.50 up.

Solid Gold Chain Fobs, $12.00 up; Solid Gold Fobs mounted on heavy black silk ribbon, $6.75 up.

Since all monogram fobs are necessarily made specially, please order early to have the gift ready by Christmas sure.

Waltham Watch Bulletin

Ladies' Solid 14-karat Gold Watches, $16.00 up.
Ladies' Gold-filled Watches, $10.00 up.
Ladies' Sterling Silver Watches, $9.00 up.
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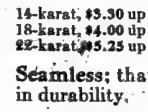
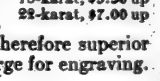
Men's Gold-filled Watches, $10.00 up.
Men's Sterling Silver Watches, $9.50 up.
Watch Bracelets, solid 14-karat gold, Extension Bracelet (steel springs), $28.00 up.

Guaranteed Wedding Rings



14-karat, $3.50 up
18-karat, $4.00 up
22-karat, $5.25 up

By this sign ("L. B.") stamped on the gleaming inner surface of a Wedding Ring you may know that it is guaranteed Solid Gold, of the quality stated, and is Seamless; that is, made without solder and therefore superior in durability. All styles and shapes. No charge for engraving.



14-karat, $4.40 up
18-karat, $5.50 up
22-karat, $7.00 up

Silverware and Clocks, in Large Variety on our Second Floor, Make Suitable Christmas Gifts.

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Many Beautiful Christmas Gifts Not Illustrated in Advertisements. Please Call and Look at Them.

PREDICTS BIG FUTURE FOR CHINESE EMPIRE

Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache, Tells of Opportunities There.

WELCOME FOR OUR CAPITAL

Says Foreign Nations or Groups Won't Begrudge Investments of American Money in China.

"The biggest opportunity in China is in big things, and in these things all foreign nations will welcome American capital because it is realized that the greater development of China will benefit all and blaze the way for a larger commercial and industrial expansion in which both the Chinese and foreigners will share alike."

This was the view expressed yesterday by Julean Arnold, United States Commercial Attaché to China and Japan, who is spending a few days at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House. Mr. Arnold said he had no information regarding the alleged opposition on the part of foreign interests to the railroad construction project of the American International Corporation in China or the $5,000,000 loan made by the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago to the Chinese Government beyond what he had seen in the newspapers. The Commercial Attaché did not seem to view the cabled reports seriously.

"I do not think foreign nations or groups of foreigners in China," said Mr. Arnold, "will begrudge American capital invested in the Republic for the reason that all interests are fully alive to the advantage of having China a natural resources developed to the utmost, this in turn having the effect of enlarging the purchasing power of the native population. The biggest opportunity for American capital lies in railroad construction, since China with a population of over 350,000,000 has only 6,000 miles of track, against 240,000 miles in the United States. In this connection it should be remembered that China has an area equal to the combined area of the United States and Mexico. There are, too, in China, vast stretches of territory, aggregating 1,000,000 square miles, unsettled and undeveloped, due to lack of transportation facilities."

Modern transportation was needed urgently in the densely populated sections of West China, the Attaché said. With a proper network of railroads covering that part of China, it was certain to become a profitable market for foreign products, as the development following the opening of railway lines would add enormously to the ability of the people to buy. Outlining the developments of China's natural resources that should be made, Mr. Arnold said:

"China has more coal under ground than the United States, according to competent authorities, and yet she imports $2,000,000 worth of coal from Japan annually. With foreign capital and adequate railroad facilities these vast coal fields could be worked to great profit and afford big opportunities for American machinery. Other resources awaiting development and that may be mentioned include iron ore, copper, tin, lead, zinc, antimony, manganese, quicksilver, &c.

"China today is just emerging industrially from the Middle Ages, her industries being of the household sort. Furthermore, 80 per cent. of her people are engaged in agricultural pursuits. She now, however, appreciates the value of modern machinery and methods, and is in a receptive mood therewith. Thus it comes about that China wants machinery and materials needed in upbuilding a great industrial nation. Right there, as in railroad and mining development, lies the opportunity for foreign capital.

"In short, the opportunities for trade developments in the future can only be availed of in a large way by the assistance and co-operation of foreign capital. It is most important for Americans to realize that the nations furnishing the capital for these improvements will also furnish the materials. Equally essential for Americans to understand is the fact that the materials supplied to China for upbuilding her industries and developing her mines and railroads at the inception of these developments will become standards for the future, so that, if American machinery and products are introduced now, the new China of the future will demand American standards."

Mr. Arnold said that just before leaving Peking for America the President of the republic asked the Commercial Attaché to take back to the United States a very cordial welcome to American capital, American materials, and American engineering skill.

"China is not a second Mexico," continued Mr. Arnold, "for during the revolution no foreign lives were in danger. All foreign property losses incurred by the revolution have been fully indemnified by the Chinese Government. China in all her history has never repudiated any of her foreign debt. Her foreign debt today is not greater than $1.50 per capita, which is small, indeed, considering her wealth of resources."

The Attaché was of the belief that Japan would not interfere with American opportunity in China, especially as the Japanese realized that Americans sought no political advantages. "The door is open, but we don't go in, although China is begging for our activities," he said.

Americans should do business direct with the Chinese, the Attaché advised, and not intrust their interests to foreigners engaged in the Chinese field.

Mr. Arnold paid a tribute to the Christian missionaries in China.

"Of the 4,500 Americans in China," said he, "3,000 are missionaries. They are doing a work deeply appreciated by the Chinese and are instilling American principles into the Chinese people. They are strong allies of American capital in spreading the desire for modern methods and things."

SIEBRECHT WEDS MRS. MINER

Ceremony Takes Place in Pasadena, Cal., After Reno Divorce.

Word has been received in New York of the marriage in Pasadena, Cal., of Henry A. Siebrecht, Jr., formerly member of Siebrecht & Son, florists, and Mrs. Francescina Miner, who was divorced recently in Reno, Nev., from Frank Miner. Mr. Miner is connected with Gorham & Co. The marriage took place on Nov. 16, or shortly after Mrs. Miner arrived in Pasadena from Reno following the granting of a divorce to her on the ground of abandonment.

Both Siebrecht and Mrs. Miner have figured in the newspapers extensively through the divorce suit brought against Siebrecht by Mrs. Julia W. A. Siebrecht, in which she named Mrs. Miner as corespondent. The Siebrecht and Miner families were neighbors in New Rochelle and were on the best of terms. The divorce suit in which Mrs. Miner was accused was based on alleged occurrences at Hawleyville, Conn. One of the witnesses was the proprietress of a country hotel where the two families were accustomed to spend their Summers. The case was tried twice, and each time Mrs. Siebrecht got a decree. The Appellate Division reversed the first decree and ordered a new trial.

Mr. Siebrecht went to the Panama Pacific Exposition to take charge of the horticultural decorations of the New York, Bolivia, and Italian Buildings and other structures there, and received the only gold medal awarded. While there he met Miss Anita Baldwin, daughter of "Lucky" Baldwin, and was engaged as horticultural expert on her estate. Subsequently he was engaged by the Maryland, Green, and Huntington Hotels at Pasadena. He married Mrs. Miner at the Maryland Hotel. The couple intend to remain there, it is said.

LEARNS FAMILY PERISHED.

O'Hara's Wife and Two Children Burned to Death in Summer Home.

Russell E. O'Hara, a teacher in Public School 37 in the Borough of Queens, learned last night that his wife and two children perished Friday night in a fire which destroyed their Summer home seven miles from Binghamton, N. Y.

John T. Nicholson, District Superintendent of Schools in Queens, received a telegram early in the afternoon from the authorities of Binghamton requesting him to notify Mr. O'Hara of the tragedy. Mr. Nicholson could not find Mr. O'Hara, but notified one of the latter's business partners in the Auto Accessories Company in the Times Building at Broadway and Forty-second Street.

"O'Hara, with two friends of his, is now out house hunting to provide a new home for his family, which he intended to bring here within a few days," Wall Talbot, Vice President of the Auto Accessories Company, said when Mr. Nicholson's message reached him. Mr. O'Hara learned of the tragedy when he returned to the office.

According to the message sent to Mr. Nicholson, Mrs. O'Hara and her twin daughters, Lydia and Virginia, 5 years old, were burned to death in the house, from which Mrs. Hattie Sullivan, a relative, escaped by jumping from a second-floor window. The nearest neighbors, living a quarter of a mile away, were unable to render any assistance.

At the beginning of the Summer the O'Haras occupied their own home at Forest Hills, L. I. Mrs. O'Hara, who had inherited the Summer home near Binghamton from her father, took the children there to avoid the infantile paralysis epidemic.

Mrs. O'Hara, 35 years old, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Parker of Binghamton. She received a musical education and was well known as a vocalist and violinist. In a recent operation a limb was amputated, and thus crippled she was unable to aid herself or her children at the time of the fire.

Mr. O'Hara, the inventor of an appliance which is being developed by the company in which he is interested, has been an instructor in the public schools for eighteen years. At 2 o'clock this morning he started for Binghamton.

Catholic Women's Skating Carnival.

A skating carnival, to be given under the auspices of the Junior Auxiliary of the National Organization of Catholic Women, is to open the Winter garden and ice rink atop the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday night, Dec. 29. There are to be a skating competition and special features.

Aside from the skating, motion pictures are to be shown, including views of the garden parties held last Summer at the country estates of Mrs. John G. Agar at New Rochelle and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman at Southampton, also a film comedy taken at Rye, N. Y., directed by Miss Esther Muliqueen.

Tourists for Cuba and Colon.

Some of the passengers who sailed yesterday for Cuba, Kingston, and Colon on the Metapan were:

Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Ashe, Mrs. A. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ballou, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. P. Been, A. Berne, A. S. Boyd, M. K. Campbell, Mrs. C. J. Clark, Miss C. J. Clark, Miss P. A. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. G. Donnell, Miss J. Dunlap, Miss H. Goodwin, M. Goodwin, C. A. Hutchinson, Mrs. M. C. Leigh, M. Leroy, C. D. Linn, E. Miller, Miss L. O'Connell, F. Whitcomb, Captain and Mrs. J. A. Tregellis, H. M. Remy, and Mrs. C. H. Murray.

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LOUIS L. DUNHAM MARRIES.

Weds Miss Sandusky by Ritual of the Disciples of Christ.

The wedding of Louis L. Dunham of New York, formerly of Wilmington, Del., and Miss Geneva Sandusky of Dawson Springs, Ky., and this city took place quietly in the Central Church, Disciples of Christ, 142 West Eighty-first Street, at noon yesterday. Vases of huge white chrysanthemums decorated the church and the Rev. Finis Idleman, the pastor, officiated.

The marriage ritual of the Disciples of Christ is rather unusual. It is brief and the word "obey" is eliminated and "honor and respect" take the place the customary "love and cherish," and with this simple ceremony the two were wed. None except the nearest relatives and closest friends of the couple were present.

The bride and bridegroom entered the church and walked together to the little platform. Miss Sandusky wore a clinging one-piece robe of embossed cream white velvet, bordered around the ankles with an eighteen-inch band of plucked ermine. A silken cord with tassels falling down the back held in the very slight fullness of the robe at the waist line. The long sleeves were of white net, and she wore a scarf cape of plucked ermine, a broad brimmed white velvet and satin hat, draped with a lace veil, and carried white roses. There were no attendants, but a breakfast was served at Sherry's to a few friends.

Mr. Dunham is the New York representative of T. Coleman du Pont, formerly the head of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company. Mr. Dunham is an official in many corporations, and his clubs include the New York Yacht, Calumet, Ardsley, and Bankers. He has three children by his first marriage, two boys and a girl.

Mrs. Dunham is an orphan, her parents having died years ago, and having no relatives she became the ward of T. Coleman du Pont, an old friend of her father, who looked after her fortune. She has spent much time in New York for the last five or six years, and for the last year has lived at the Plaza. She and Mr. Dunham have known each other for a long time. They have gone on a honeymoon trip and on their return will occupy Mr. Dunham's house, 23 East Eighty-third Street.

Among those at the ceremony and breakfast were Mr. and Mrs. T. Coleman du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Shelby Cullom Davis of Dawson City, Ky., R. H. Dunham, a brother of the bridegroom and agent of the Hercules Powder Company, and Mrs. Dunham, C. C. Kohlert, and Bertram Prentiss.

Whitney-Snyder Engagement.

Mrs. George Quintard Whitney of New Orleans, La., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marie Elsie Whitney, to William P. Snyder, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Penn. Miss Whitney made her début in the South three years ago, but has spent considerable time in New York. She and her mother are now staying at the Hotel Gotham. Mr. Snyder is a graduate of Yale. The wedding will take place early in February.

Miss Maria J. Mardo Engaged.

Chevalier and Mrs. Edwardo Mardo of 139 West Eighty-seventh Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Maria Josephine Mardo, to Rudolph A. McGovern, formerly of New York and now of Rio de Janeiro. Miss Mardo made her début two seasons ago. Mr. McGovern is a graduate of the Columbia School of Mines and is a member of the Engineers' Club of New York. No date has been set for the wedding.

Engagements.

The Rev. Dr. Philip A. Nordell and Mrs. Nordell of Brookline, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Nordell, to Demarest Lloyd of Chicago and Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Walker of Whiting Street, West Hartford, Conn., are announcing the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Muriel Walker, to Edward Thorne Pike, formerly of this city.

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ADDITIONAL NEWS OF HAPPENINGS IN THE DOMAIN OF SPORTS

SYRACUSE VICTORY FOLLOWS A 'HUNCH'

Coach Bill Hollenbach So Accounts for Defeat of Tufts by 20 to 13.

LOBERS FIRST TO SCORE

Injury of Schlachter, Syracuse Guard, Early in Fray Spurs On Orange to Greater Efforts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Syracuse defeated Tufts today at Fenway Park 20 to 13, in which a small crowd enjoyed open football at its best. Long forward passes by both sides, on which Rafter of Syracuse and Wescott of Tufts made long gains, furnished thrill after thrill.

Bill Hollenbach said after the game he had been playing system all the year, but today played a "hunch," shifting Malone from back to end and putting Rafter, a substitute, at full back.

Tufts started the scoring in the first period after a 22-yard forward pass from Drummey to Doan. Schlachter, the great Syracuse guard, was injured by this play and had to leave the game. The fact that Syracuse was able to overcome this handicap shows the versatility of Bill Hollenbach's charges.

Tufts started after another touchdown and had the ball on Syracuse's 40-yard line, when Rafter intercepted a forward pass and raced sixty yards to the Tufts goal. Thereafter Syracuse was never headed, but the score was tied by Tufts in the third period. Near the end of the first half Syracuse recovered a Tuft's fumble on Tufts' 14-yard line, and after the offense was checked Meehan booted a 25-yard drop-kick.

The second half was only a few minutes under way when Meehan repeated this performance, the kick being from the 40-yard line. Tufts then tied up the score with another touchdown, the biggest factor in which was a 35-yard forward pass from Wescott to Sanborn. The pass put the ball on Syracuse's 5-yard line and Digger Doan put it over the line in two plays. Syracuse then marched down the field straight from the kickoff. Du Moe ran the kickoff back to his own 36-yard line and Brown in two plunges and a twenty-four yards through tackle. Malone shot a forward pass to Rafter that advanced Syracuse to the Tufts 25-yard line, and in two plays more Syracuse had scored.

The line-up:

Syracuse, (20.)	Position.	Tufts, (13.)
Malone	L. E.	Jochim
Cobb	L. T.	W. Brown
White	L. G.	Morrison
Gilmore	C.	Pryor
Schlachter	R. G.	Algar
Snell	R. T.	Haggerty
Du Moe	R. E.	Sanborn
Meehan	Q. B.	Drummey
H. Brown	L. H. B.	Keefe
Newbery	R. H. B.	Wescott
Rafter	F. B.	Doan

Touchdowns—Doan, (2.) Rafter, (2.) Goals from touchdowns—Meehan, (2.) Wescott. Goals from field—Meehan, (2.) Substitutions—Syracuse: Trigg for Schlachter, Dunn for Trigg, Planck for Newbury, Wright for Planck. Tufts: Lincoln for Jochim, Powers for Morrison, Abbott for Pryor, Beacham for Haggerty, Neal for Drummey, Swanson for Keefe, Olson for Doan. Referee—G. N. Shekart, Dartmouth. Umpire—F. S. Burch, Exeter. Linesman—P. S. Dwyer, Notre Dame. Field judge—E. S. O'Brien, Tufts. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

HOLY CROSS WINS, 9 TO 6.

Daley's Field Goal Breaks Tie and Beats Worcester Tech.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 25.—William Daley, right guard, with a 35-yard kick for a field goal, won the game for Holy Cross from Worcester Tech on Alumni Field this afternoon, and is the hero of the college tonight. While the kick was helped by the wind, it was a magnificent effort, breaking the 6-6 tie and giving the game between the two Worcester institutions to Holy Cross by a 9 to 6 score.

Only three of the regulars played for Holy Cross. Coach Kelley deemed it wise to save his best players for the Boston College game on Thanksgiving Day. Holy Cross scored in the first period by a series of forward passes. Tech scored in the third with line plunges.

The line-up:

Holy Cross, (9.)	Position.	Worcester, (6.)
Connors	L. E.	Horner
Travis	L. T.	Banan
Cook	L. G.	Mossberg
Wallingford	C.	Sargent
W. Daley	R. G.	Storrs
Povah	R. T.	Shumway
Tedarelli	R. E.	Duffy
Twitchell	Q. B.	Morse
J. Daley	L. H. B.	Needham
Walsh	R. H. B.	Arnold
Maloney	F. B.	Kallagher

Touchdowns—Twitchell, Arnold. Field goal—W. Daley.

Substitutions—Tech: Briggs for Needham, Lemay for Mossberg, Sibley for Banan, Needham for Briggs. Holy Cross: Mitchell for Walsh.

Referee—Joseph Pendleton, Bowdoin. Umpire—A. G. Johnson, Springfield. Head linesman—G. N. Messer, Springfield College.

HAVERFORD IS VICTORIOUS.

Conquers Its Ancient Rival, Swarthmore, by 10 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Nov. 25.—For the first time in thirteen years the Haverford football team this afternoon scored a touchdown against Swarthmore on Walton Field here. The score was made by Ramsey, Haverford's quarter back, in the third period. Crosman kicked a goal from the 42-yard line, making the score 10 to 7 in favor of Haverford.

Crosman, Haverford's brilliant half back, attempted two field goals, one in the first period from Swarthmore's 20-yard line, and the other in the second from the 25-yard line. The direction of the first was bad, and while the second went true, the strong wind prevented it from reaching the goal posts.

Swarthmore never became dangerous in either period. Bush, the big half back from Missouri, failed to display any sensational wares, and Lilly Corneg, the full back, gained most of the ground for the Garnet. Most of Haverford's running gains were made by Crosman and Sangree. The Red and Black also executed several forward passes for good gains.

The contest was attended by the usual display of color, pretty girls, flowers, flags, and bands, which make this annual fray between the Quaker colleges resemble a big football game. Even in the miniature it made the contest thrilling and picturesque. Philadelphia and main line society were out in force, and the temporary stands which virtually surrounded the field gave the impression of a game between the big elevens.

The line-up:

Haverford, (10.)	Position.	Swarthmore, (7.)
Curtis	L. E.	Smith
Gilmore	L. T.	Stratton
Bingman	L. G.	Ridpath
Rutland	C.	Wilson
Morgan	R. G.	Shaw
Moore	R. T.	Endicott
Chandler	R. E.	Gillespie
Sangree	Q. B.	Johnson
Crosman	L. H. B.	Baker
Van Dam	R. H. B.	Cornog
Ramsey	F. B.	Bush

Referee—F. R. Gilliender, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Okeson, Lehigh. Field judge—Mr. Rand, Navy. Head linesman—Mr. Torrey, Pennsylvania.

Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Additional Football Results.

At Terre Haute, Ind.—Rose Poly, 7; Winona A. C., 7.

At Richmond, Ind.—Earlham, 34; Wilmington, 0.

Other football results will be found in the Sporting Section.

PENN'S STRATEGY SUCCEEDS

Urquhart Gains on Peculiar Play Against West Virginia Wesleyan.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 25.—Pennsylvania trounced West Virginia Wesleyan on Franklin Field this afternoon, using her second team in the second half, by the score of 16 to 0.

The visitors played a stubborn game of football, but when Howard Berry booted a field goal from the 35-yard line in the second period, the Penn machine broke loose. It scored at a rate of a point a minute for the total of sixteen in fifteen minutes.

Clem Urquhart, the Red and Blue's left end, played the game of his life. In the first period he laid down near the side lines. The West Virginia Wesleyan men did not notice his absence from the line. Wray shot the ball to Berry. Berry whipped the ball over to the south side of the field, where Urquhart caught it for a 22-yard gain.

Urquhart scored Penn's first touchdown. Hobey Light faked an attack on left tackle. The visitors massed to stop Light. Urquhart circled from his position, and as he shot past Light, the ball was lobbed to him. He planted the ball back of the goal posts.

One of the freak features of the game was that Quigley received two chances at a goal after the touchdown. He missed both. The reason for the second chance was that the enemy was off side at his first trial.

The longest run of the game was made by Graves Williams, who skipped down the field for forty-five yards. West Virginia Wesleyan made but one first down, while Penn engineered nine.

Folwell swung his entire second string men into the game in the second half. They could not score, but threatened several times.

The line-up:

Penn., (16.)	Pos.	W. Va. Wes., (0.)
Urquhart	L. E.	Morrison
Berg	L. T.	Tschapnat
Henning	L. G.	Singleton
Wray	C.	Neale
Ertresvaag	R. G.	Clark
Titzell	R. T.	Allen
Miller	R. E.	Blake
Bryant	Q. B.	Fischer
Derr	L. H. B.	Beck
Light	R. H. B.	Bradley
Berry	F. B.	Harris

Touchdowns—Quigley, Urquhart. Goal from touchdown—Quigley. Goal from field—Berry. Substitutions—Penn: Lewis—Crane for Urquhart, Wagoner for Henning, A. Wray for Wray, Wirkman for Ertresvaag, Young for Miller, William for Light, Weiser for Williams, Quigley for Berry. Wesleyan—Ross for Fischer, Fischer for Beck, Schumaker for Bradley, Bradley for Schumaker.

Referee—J. J. Cosgrove, Cornell. Umpire—H. J. H. Moffatt, Princeton. Field Judge—H. J. McAvoy. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

GEORGETOWN SCORES OFTEN

Beats Bucknell, 78 to 0—Gilroy Passes Oliphant's Scoring Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—Whatever hope the Bucknell football eleven had of holding Georgetown to a close score today was confined strictly to the first period. At the end of the opening quarter the Blue and Gray led by only six points, but when the battle ceased Georgetown had a margin of 78, and the Lewisburg (Penn.) team had been unable to get within striking distance of their opponent's goal.

The locals were a little late in getting their machinery into perfect working order, but when it once became well oiled there was no stopping its trend goalward. Georgetown's greatest scoring period was the third, when she ran up a total of 39 points. The first half ended 20 to 0. But for a slippery gridiron there is no telling what the final outcome would have been. The local team simply ran wild, Gilroy, that good half back, three times getting touchdowns from the kickoff. Gilroy took the lead for scoring points in the football ranks today, heretofore the honor has been held by Oliphant of the Army, but now the Georgetown man has 116 to his credit as against 112 for Oliphant, and the former has two more games to play.

Bucknell didn't have the scoring plays, and seemed bewildered before the Georgetown attack, which was deadly. Only once did the Pennsylvanians have the ball beyond the middle of the field; then they quickly relinquished it. Peale, the Bucknell left tackle, was put out of the running early, and it was feared that he has suffered a broken rib. Both teams used the open style of play considerably, and it was through this method that the visitors at times were able to gain some ground.

The line-up

Georgetown, (78.)	Pos.	Bucknell, (0.)
Cusack	L. E.	Dent
McCarty	L. T.	Peale
Showalter	L. G.	Newcomb
Anderson	C.	Gilbert
Green	R. G.	Pinder
O'Connor	R. T.	White
Whelan	R. E.	Banks
Maloney	Q. B.	Waddill
Gilroy	L. H. B.	Herbine
McQuade	R. H. B.	Baldorur
Wall	F. B.	Hoppler

SCORE BY PERIODS:

Georgetown	6	14	39	19—78
Bucknell	0	0	0	0—0

Touchdowns—Gilroy (5.) McQuade (2.) Wall, Maloney, McCarty, H. Sullivan, O'Connor. Goals from touchdowns—Gilroy (6.) Substitutions—Georgetown: Leighty for Wall, O'Brien for Green, H. Sullivan for Maloney, Smeak for Anderson, Connell for Cusack, Cusack for Connell, Anderson for Smeak, Wall for Leighty; J. Sullivan for H. Sullivan, Burland for Anderson, Sanches for Showalter, Ahern for McCarty, Gorman for Ahern. Bucknell: Schneider for White, Ferbel for Banks, Lewis for Dent, Mackie for Hoppler, Gelardt for Mackie, Donaldson for Gilbert, White for Peale.

Referee—Jack Mack, Lehigh. Umpire—H. McGuire, Harvard. Field Judge—H. M. Mosier, Springfield College. Linesman—Mr. Thomas, Lafayette. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

HARVARD WINS AT SOCCER.

Outplays Yale Eleven and Wins by Score of 2 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25.—Harvard's soccer team today defeated Yale 2 to 0, outplaying them more completely than the score indicates. From the start to finish the visitors forced the play, scoring one goal in each half. In the first, the visiting right outside kicked a fast wing shot past Reynolds, the Yale goal tender, at a difficult angle. In the second, Cook, the Harvard left outside, dribbled the ball fifty yards, finally boosting it past Reynolds for the second tally.

The lineup:

Harvard, (2.)	Position.	Yale, (0.)
Diamond	L. O.	Souther
Tilghman	L. I.	Lee
Cook	C.	Haskell
T. Rice	R.	Wood, (Capt.)
Hellett	O. R.	Hardy
Florence	R. H.	Hoff
Lucas	C. H.	Nicholls
Page	L. H.	McCance
Daly	R. F.	Crawford
Fieldman	L. F.	B. Crawford
Emmons	G.	Reynolds

Goals—Diamond, Cook.

Referee—Mr. Fearn of Shelton.

Time of game—Forty-five-minute halves.

KIVIAT FIRST FOR CURTIS.

Brother of Noted Abel Leads Runners Beaten by Morris High.

The Morris High School cross-country team defeated the representatives of Curtis High School yesterday afternoon at Crotona Park by a score of 20 points to 41. The race was decided over a course measuring three and one-quarter miles. Kiviat, a Curtis representative and a brother of Abel Kiviat, carried the colors of his school across the finish line first in 17:00, but his teammates finished too far down the line to gain the team honors. Spitar of Morris finished second, about six yards behind the winner, and Legnardys, Morris, was third. Deifard, Morris; Rosenbaum, Morris; Bruckman, Morris, and Welsh, Curtis, finished in the order named.

FORDHAM SWAMPS GALLAUDET ELEVEN

Dempsey Compiles 38 Points Against Deaf-Mute Lads in 68 to 0 Victory.

The deaf-mute eleven of Gallaudet College from Washington came north to Fordham Field yesterday for their annual football game with the Bronx warriors, which resulted in a disastrous defeat for the visitors. The score was 68 to 0 in favor of the local Maroon team.

The Fordham team was never in any trouble, and on the few occasions the visitors did get the ball the most they were able to gain was about three yards, after which they were always forced to punt. In fact, Gallaudet had the ball for just fifteen downs, and was able to total only fifteen yards with its attempts. Gargan started the same team for Fordham that swamped Holy Cross a week before, and the game was won right at the start. Even in the third period, when the entire Fordham line, with one exception, had been replaced by scrubs, the visitors were helpless. There was no lack of gameness on the part of the mute team, even at the end, however. It fought with its best powers, although defeat was its only prospect. Marshall, at quarter back, played the best game for the visitors.

Dempsey was the best compiler of points for Fordham, netting 38 of the 68, with six touchtowns and eight goals. He was aided by the long end runs of McNamara and Erwig. In the last half the Fordham coaches again resorted to the open game that has been their strongest point this year, and Dempsey starred once more, completing twelve of the fifteen passes he attempted.

Fordham scored in less than two minutes after play began. Taking a fumbled kickoff the Maroon team went over in three charges. The visitors tried the Fordham line in the first period, but found it a stone wall and resorted to punting. The first attempt was another chance for the Bronxites, and without stopping they went down the line again in seven plays from midfield. End runs by McNamara and Erwig put the Maroon in scoring distance again in the next session, Dempsey making both trips across the score mark. The scores in the third period were made through holes in the field. Dempsey went thirty yards to the goal for one score, while Erwig intercepted a forward and went twenty-two yards for another. Dempsey and Sweetland both went over around the flanks in the closing session, while Corcoran scored on a long forward from the ball back. Sweetland crashed into the goal posts while passing the line and was badly bruised. Corcoran tore the ligaments in his right leg when he was tackled heavily in the last play of the game. He was unable to use his leg and was carried to the infirmary.

The line-up:

Fordham, (68.)	Position.	Gallaudet, (0.)
Cantwell	L. E.	Bouchard
May	L. T.	Ferguson
Kendricks	L. G.	Wenger
Treanor	C.	Schmidt
Braney	R. G.	Osborne
Lowe	R. T.	Marshall
Corcoran	R. E.	Willmar
Calnan	Q. B.	Marshall
Erwig	L. H. B.	Pilloid
McNamara	R. H. B.	Hoyoud
Dempsey	F. B.	House

Touchdowns—Dempsey, 5; Erwig, 2; Sweetland, Calnan, and Corcoran. Goals from touchdowns—Dempsey, 8.

Substitutes—For Fordham: Sweetland for Erwig, J. Conklin for Cantwell, Ryan for Braney, Perkins for Treanor, P. Conklin for Kendricks, Caddell for Lowe, Erwig for Sweetland, Fitzpatrick for McNamara, McNamara for Calnan, Mangan for May, Cantwell for J. Conklin, Braney for Ryan, Treanor for Perkins, Kendricks for P. Conklin, May for Mangan.

Referee—Mr. Green, Syracuse. Umpire—Mr. Kingdon, Columbia. Head linesman—Mr. Bannon, Princeton. Periods—Ten minutes each.

CRESCENT ELEVEN BEATEN.

Yields to Richmond County at Soccer—Bensonhurst Wins.

On the eve of regaining the championship of the Field Club Soccer League, the eleven of the Crescent Athletic Club sustained an untimely reverse at the hands of the strong team of the Richmond County Field Club in the game at Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon. Richmond County got through three times in the second period and won out by a score of 3 to 0. A whirlwind combination play on the part of the visiting forwards enabled McCrickard to score fifteen minutes after the restart. Glick shot the second goal and Frost the third.

The lineup:

Richmond, (3.)	Position.	Crescent, (0.)
Graham	G.	Harvey
Macpherson	R. B.	Rae
Michaels	L. B.	Humphreys
Meyers	R. H.	O'Rourke
Adamson	C. H.	Maclennan
Leahy	L. H.	Hamilton
Moizer	O. R.	Titus
McCrickard	I. R.	Waters
Frost	C.	Jackson
Glick	I. L.	Messger
Duchars	O. L.	Phillip

Referee—G. Caldicott. Linesmen—Messrs. Fletcher and Thompson. Goals—McCrickard, Glick, Frost. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes each.

A goal that was scored in the first five minutes of play decided the issue in the Field Club League soccer game between the teams of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club and the Bensonhurst Field Club at Livingston, yesterday afternoon. The islanders were pressing the visitors hard, when Babcock, in goal for Bensonhurst, kicked the ball high up in the air. As it descended, the ball was swept by the wind back into the Bensonhurst net.

CHAMPIONS WIN AT SOCCER.

Bethlehem Steel Defeats N. Y. Rapid Transit by 7 Goals to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 25.—The Bethlehem Steel, national champions, and the New York Rapid Transit team of New York played a fast soccer game here today, the locals winning by the score of 7 goals to 0. New York won the toss, and kicked off with a strong wind at their backs, and play had been in progress fifteen minutes when Butler opened the score with a long drive, and shortly afterward Chadwick added No. 2 from a pass by Bleming. The visitors attacked fiercely, but could make no headway against the strong defense of the locals. Shortly before half time Fleming added No. 3 from a penalty.

On the restart Bethlehem was held on the defensive for at least ten minutes, but the New Yorkers failed to score. After this the champions began to press, and four more goals were added. Chadwick made one and Ferguson one. Pepper got through several times after this, but was ruled offside.

The line-up:

Bethlehem, (7.)	Position.	New York, (0.)
Duncan	G.	McLeod
Fletcher	R. F. B.	Kidd
Ferguson	L. F. B.	Harper
Murray	R. H. B.	Furney
Campbell	C. H. B.	Stewart
Butler	L. H. B.	Duhill
McKelvey	O. R.	Graham
MacDonald	I. R.	Boyce
Pepper	C. F.	Bailey
Chadwick	I. L.	Porter
Fleming	O. L.	Newman

Goals—Chadwick (2.) Fleming (2, one a penalty.) Butler. Substitutions—Linesmen—Messrs. Morrison and Churchman. Referee—James Walders, Philadelphia. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

Nebraska Beats Iowa.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Nov. 25.—After the Iowa eleven had made a flying start and piled up 10 points in the first quarter, Nebraska came back today and defeated the Hawkeyes 34 to 17. The Nebraska squad excelled in every department of the game after they found themselves and rushed the Hawkeyes off their feet.

MANUAL TRAINING TRIUMPHS

Defeats New Utrecht, 21 to 7, in Hard-Fought Battle—Other Games.

Manual Training High School's football eleven trounced the New Utrecht High School pigskin chasers in a bitterly contested game at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon to the tune of 21 to 7. The contest was witnessed by a small crowd, which shivered in the old Federal League baseball grandstand as the youngsters of both schools battled for the honors of the game.

Outweighed, the New Utrecht eleven was outplayed for the major part of the contest. In the opening period they showed an aggressiveness that carried their opponents before them on several occasions, and there were frequent instances when it appeared that the New Utrecht boys would negotiate a tally, but each time slip-ups occurred which dimmed the possibility of a New Utrecht score and turned the tide in favor of Manual Training. The first break against New Utrecht came in the opening quarter, when, after considerable line plunging had failed to accomplish anything, the team resorted to the forward pass.

Patterson, who was later removed from the game because of injuries, just touched the pigskin with the tips of his fingers on a forward pass play near the call of time, and when everyone thought he had negotiated the throw, the ball dribbled on its way harmlessly beyond the spot where Patterson was standing. Manual Training then carried the sphere down to the fifteen-yard line, after many line plunges for short gains, and from this point Clark kicked a field goal, giving Manual Training a three-point lead.

With this advantage, the Manual Training eleven battled with increased energy throughout the remainder of the game and frequently frustrated plays which seemed to favor New Utrecht with a promising aspect. Clark later scored a touchdown, as did also Jobin and Phillips, but on all three attempts at goals the kickers failed.

Karlson, fighting hard for his team throughout, had his efforts rewarded in the final period when he forced himself over the line for a touchdown and afterward kicked the goal, saving his eleven from a white-washing. In the second period he lost what looked like a sure touchdown, when, with a practically clear field ahead of him, he slipped on the muddy field and lost the ball.

Despite the fact that the field was frost-crested in spots some snappy playing was furnished by the Bushwick High School and Boys' High School elevens on Hawthorne Field yesterday, and at the final whistle the latter team was the winner by 18 to 0. Three touchdowns, scored by H. Smith, Wright, and Applebaum, gave Boys' High their tallies.

The contest between Commercial High School and New Rochelle High School, which was scheduled to be played at Commercial Field, Brooklyn, was called off because the Westchester lads failed to appear. A large crowd was disappointed.

The line-ups:

Manual Training vs. New Utrecht.

Manual, (21.)	Position.	New Utrecht, (7.)
Doyle	L. E.	Grace
Carpenter	L. T.	C. Kaiser
Barton	L. G.	Thompson
McLeod	C.	B. Kaiser
Frost	R. G.	Shevlin
Daisley	R. T.	Washington
Phillips	R. E.	Saddler
Jobin	Q. B.	Patterson
Bloomgarten	L. H. B.	Karlson
Clark	R. H. B.	Irwin
Berry	F. B.	Shea

Touchdowns—Phillips, Jobin, Clark, Karlson. Goal from touchdown—Karlson. Goal from field—Clark. Referee—R. J. Shearer, Dickinson. Umpire—Nat Dickler, Columbia. Time of quarters—Twelve, ten, twelve, ten minutes.

Substitutions—Coakley for Patterson, Selgas for Barton, Moszinsky for Phillips, Amandola for Carpenter, Phillips for Moszinsky, Logan for Phillips, Phillips for Berry, Carpenter for Amandola, Amandola for Logan, Beinat for Carpenter, Carpenter for Clark, Lakow for Karlson, Sparks for Jobin, Lange for Bloomgarten.

Boys' High vs. Bushwick.

Boys' High, (18.)	Position.	Bushwick, (0.)
Wright	L. E.	Goldberg
Smith	L. T.	A. Mulberger
Quill	L. G.	Knowl
Hoerle	C.	Edleman
Charles	R. G.	Walton
Howard	R. T.	Starr
Hermann	R. E.	Sherman
Daisley	Q. B.	Knowlton
H. Smith	L. H. B.	Billig
Young	R. H. B.	Jones
Blumgarten	F. B.	Jonas

Touchdowns—H. Smith, Wright, Applebaum. Referee—Mr. Hennessy, Brown. Umpire—Mr. Gennon, C. C. N. Y. Linesman—Mr. Fairchild, Boys' High. Time of periods—Ten minutes each. Substitute—Applebaum for Young.

Other School Results.

At Essex Fells, N. J.—Montclair Academy, 35; Kingsley School, 0.

At New Brunswick, N. J.—Rutgers Prep, 29; Bordentown Military Institute, 0.

CURTIS SOCCER TEAM WINS.

High School Champions Look for Another Title—Other Matches.

By their one-sided defeat of De Witt Clinton at Crotona Park by 4 to 0 yesterday, the champion team of the Curtis High School made fairly sure of retaining the title another year, although Boys' High must be reckoned with in the final game a week hence. The leaders have gathered a total of 13 points, with Commerce following with a total of 11 points.

From a pass by Sullivan fifteen minutes after the start, Callahan shot the first goal for the champions, and nine minutes later the Staten Island team had two as a result of Klenzle's scoring from a mix-up. Shortly before half time Strachan tallied from a pass by Calahan. Ten minutes after the restart Clason scored the fourth goal.

The soccer players of the High School of Commerce kept in the running for the championship by defeating the Erasmus eleven by the score of 1 goal to 0 at Crotona Park yesterday, and in the final round next week will be in a position to challenge the champion Curtis team to the right of holding the title for another year.

After a no-scoring first half, the Boys' High soccer team defeated Townsend Harris Hall by 3 goals to 1 at Jasper Oval yesterday. After the change of ends, Tedford scored the first goal for Boys' High, and this was quickly followed by another by Spector. Dorsan next scored for Townsend Harris, but Lifschitz neutralized this gain in behalf of Boys' High.

Morris High defeated Commercial at soccer by the score of 2 goals to 1 at Crotona Park yesterday, after establishing a 1 to 0 lead in the first half. Captain Pacholke tallied for the home team fifteen minutes after the start, but Gross, the Commercial Captain, equalized soon after the change of ends. Flack shot the winning goal for Morris High.

SWIMMERS IN TWO RACES.

Fisher and Hess Are Victors in Brighton Beach Pool.

Two swimming races, one for men and the other for boys, were held last night in the Brighton Beach Pool. The men's race, over 100 yards, was won by J. W. Fisher, Milton A. C., in 1:04 2-5. J. Davidson, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., finished second, and J. Newman, Bath Beach Swimming Club, was third.

The boys' race, over 60 yards, resulted in a victory for J. Hess, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., in 0:29 1-5. J. W. Skinner, a Central Y. M. C. A. swimmer, and C. Stanton, Bedford Y. M. C. A., finished second and third, respectively.

After the races Helen Wainwright, a nine-year-old swimmer of Bockaway Park, gave an exhibition of diving.

HAUBERK AGAIN IN THE VAN AT BOWIE

Scores Fourth Straight Victory in Winning All-Age Handicap from Kewessa.

BOWIE, Md., Nov. 25.—Winning his fourth straight victory, Hauberk, from the stable of J. F. Sweeney, took the All-age Handicap, at a mile, at the Southern Maryland track this afternoon. William Oliver's Kewessa was second, with Squeeler, bearing the silks of W. J. Press, obtaining the show money. The track was heavy, and the time, 1:42, was three-fifths of a second slower than time in which this event was run last year.

The crowd at the course was one of the largest of the season, the fact that it was Saturday and a half holiday helping to swell the attendance, and for many it was probably the last opportunity they would have of seeing the thoroughbreds run until next Spring, as the meeting closes on Thursday. The speculation in the machines was heavier than usual, and as the favorites won a number of the races, the spectators were thoroughly satisfied with the day's sport.

By his impressive victory Hauberk clearly demonstrated that he is in a class by himself, when racing with the horses which have been taking part at the present meeting. The gelding was head and shoulders above his field in this afternoon, and he appeared as a stake horse among a lot of selling platers. Hauberk has only started four times during the meeting, and each time he has won his race. The only thing that robbed this afternoon's handicap of some of its interest was the fact that sochares was scratched, as it was thought by many that W. P. Orr's gelding was the only thoroughbred here which could give the winner a good race.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling, purse $600; one mile. Time—1:44 4-5.

Nicholas, C. Walsh's ch. c., 102 pounds, by Glorifier-Sallie Washington, $5, $3.40, $2.70, (W. Crump).....1

Cherry Ripe, L. Bloom's ch. g., 109, $4.80, $4.40, (R. Troxler).....2

Ed Roche, J. McGovern's b. c., 112, $4.70, third, (E. Burlingame).....3

Rebel, Radiant Flower, Glory Belle, Onwe, Great Dolly also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; the Brookvale Handicap; purse $600; seven furlongs. Time—1:27.

Fruit Cake, E. T. Zollicoffer's b. f., 118 pounds, by Dick Welles-Parisienne, $3.10, $2.60, $2.20, (E. Haynes).....1

Bondage, J. Arthur's ch. c., 116, $3.40, $2.60, (F. Robinson).....2

Dandy Dude, F. E. Kraft's ch. c., 115, $2.40 third, (E. Burlingame).....3

Kentucky Boy, Klits, and Joanna II. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $600; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:21 1-5.

Ina Kay, W. C. Capps's ch. f., 4 years, 106 pounds, by Nasturtium-Subdue; $7.20, $3.60, $3.50; (W. Crump).....1

Spearfact, A. C. Needham's b. g., 7, 110, $2.90, (F. Robinson).....2

Rae B., W. C. Baxter's blk. f., 3, 110; $6.20 third, (L. McAtee).....3

Lunzi, The Busybody, High Horse, Humiliation, Lineman, Proud Revelve, Favour, Anxiety also ran. Talebearer, Salon, Pharaoh Royal fatersest scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; handicap; purse, $600; one mile. Time—1:42.

Hauberk, J. F. Sweeney's b. g., 4 years, 120 pounds, by Martinet-David, $2.90, $3.20, $2.60, (J. Butwell).....1

Kewessa, W. L. Oliver's b. g., 6, 108, $13, $5, (W. Crump).....2

Squeeler, W. J. Press's br. g., 5, 109, $3.10 third, (F. Robinson).....3

All Smiles, Sand Hill, Prince Hermit, Fenmouse, Daddy's Choice, and Celto also ran. Kilmer and Locwares scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

Dartworth, C. N. Freman's ch. g., 5 years, 110 pounds, by Stalwart-Domine Noire. $69.80, $33.60, $17.90. (W. Schamerborn).....1

Pennilee, A. R. Joplin's br. m., 5, 107, $8.70, $6.10, (L. McAtee).....2

Minda, J. U. Strede's b. m., 5, 110, $10.40 third, (J. Dominick).....3

Song of Valley, Zodice, Southern Gold, Chiverton, Mr. Mack, Finales, Landsborough, Orpenth, Uncle Will, Fern Rock, Bob Redfield, Typography, Daingerfield, also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $600; one mile and an eighth. Time—1:58.

Burglar, G. Preece's b. g., 3 years, 107 pounds, by Cyclades-Black Swan, $23.70, $8.80, $5.50, (W. Obert).....1

High Tide, P. Heuphy's b. g., 4, 114, $3.70, $3, (F. Robinson).....2

Devil Fish, J. N. Zimmer's br. c., 4, 112, $7 third, (G. Carroll).....3

Handful, Thomas Calloway, Baby Sister, Freda Johnson also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For all ages; selling; purse, $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:47 1-5.

Margaret N., F. E. Brown's ch. f., 3 years, 98 pounds, by Stalwart-Lady Hope; $11.10, $4.80, $4.60, (J. Brown).....1

Jem, B. Matheny's ch. g., 4, 110, $3.10, $2.80, (R. Ball).....2

Sevillian, Mrs. E. Arlington's b. g., 3, 104, $6.50, third, (L. McAtee).....3

Little Nearer, Thoughtreader, Cliff Field, Maxim's Choice, Hops, Jack Reeves also ran. Fair Helen, Tie Pin, Vermont, Seceny scratched.

GOLF TROPHY FOR HUNTER.

Noroton Player Defeats Parson, 4 and 3, in Pinehurst Final.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 25.—The finals of the Autumn tournament were played here today in all divisions. Robert Hunter of Noroton won the President's Trophy by defeating Donald Parson of Youngstown 4 and 3 in a contest in which the only feature of interest was Hunter's fifty-foot putt for a 2 on the seventh, played from the foot of a hill which cut off from view all but the top of the pin. G. M. Howard of Halifax won the first consolation by beating T. A. Cheatham of Pittsburgh 1 up, after being 4 down at the tenth.

The results in the other divisions follow:

Second Division.—C. B. Hudson, North Fork, beat J. G. Nicholas, New Bedford, 3 and 2.

Second Consolation.—H. G. Waring, Moore County, beat Colonel H. W. Ormsbee, Brooklyn, 6 and 4.

Third Division.—Lee Page, Aberdeen, beat W. B. Hall, Youngstown, 3 and 1.

Third Consolation.—Royal R. Scott, Inverness, beat J. W. Oakford, Merion, by default.

Special Consolation, Eight.—H. W. Card, Canoe Brook, beat C. F. Conn, Merion, 3 and 2.

P. S. 168 GAINS HONORS.

Scores 47 Points in First Meet of Brooklyn Athletic Centres.

Athletes of Public School No. 168 carried off the honors of the first annual athletic meet of the Athletic Centres of Brooklyn, held in the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, yesterday, with a point score of 47. This was six points better than the mark made by the youthful representatives of Public School No. 122, which carried off second prize. Public School No. 147 athletes received third prize with a total of 22 points.

Six schools, Nos. 43, 50, 74, 122, 147 and 168, had representatives competing for the honors in the various competitions, and some interesting performances were furnished. The program was divided into two parts, one for individual competitive events, and the other for squad events. This latter part produced some keen competition in the five events, for there were as many as sixty youngsters striving for the honors in each event. The winning school in each competition was decided according to the number of points scored by its representatives, and in the races an average time was recorded.

Cricket Club Elects Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Kings County Cricket Club, held in Brooklyn yesterday, Dr. E. C. Huskinson was elected President for the twenty-seventh consecutive year. The other officers elected were W. B. Harding, Vice President; E. J. Atwood, Treasurer; H. W. Earle, Secretary; R. Lord, Captain; W. H. Williams, Vice Captain.

RANNEY IS HIGH GUNNER.

Breaks 97 Out of 100 in N. Y. A. C. Shoot at Travers Island.

Twenty gunners of the New York Athletic Club were on the firing line at Travers Island yesterday. Although they found it exceedingly cold the light was about right and some excellent scores were made. A. E. Ranney won the high scratch prize with a total of 97 out of a possible 100 targets. He scored legs on both the Monthly and the Club Cups with straight scores of twenty-five targets each.

His good work brought him no prizes as far as the Monthly and the Club Cups were concerned. Both of the shoots came to an end yesterday. In the Club Cup there was a tie between L. W. Thompson and J. H. Vanderveer, both having scored two legs during the month. The shoot-off went to the former gunner. George J. Corbett was the winner of the Monthly Cup.

Stuart Wing and C. J. Stein both had straight scores in the shoot for the Travers Island Trophy, a weekly fixture. The shoot-off went to the former. The Novice Cup for November was taken by R. R. Debatcher, who won his second leg yesterday.

The scores:

Name	Hcp. in 15.	T.I. Cup.	Mo. Cup.	Club Cup.	Acc. Cup.	Sc. Cup.	& Hcp.
G. H. Martin	1	23	23	21	20	84	5 89
B. E. Eldred	2	25	25	24	24	98	10 100
R. R. Debacher	6	25	25	21	25	80	25 100

WILLIAM HARRIS, SR., STAGE VETERAN, DIES

One of the Oldest Theatrical Producers Stricken with Heart Disease in Bayside Home.

HE BEGAN AS A MINSTREL

Owner, or Part Owner, of Many Theatres in New York, Boston, and Chicago—His Notable Productions.

William Harris, for many years one of the most prominent theatrical producers in the country, and father of the late Henry B. Harris, who lost his life in the Titanic disaster, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home in Bayside, L. I. He had been in his office in the Hudson Theatre on Thursday afternoon, and had kept in active touch with his business affairs by telephone on Friday, the day before his death. He was found dead in his room after he had eaten breakfast and sent for his automobile; it was thought that he intended to come into town to his office. His death was caused by heart disease.

Mr. Harris was one of the oldest producers in the country. He was in his 71st year, and had planned to celebrate his fiftieth anniversary in the theatrical business next year. He had two sons, Henry B. Harris and William Harris, Jr., both of whom followed their father in producing plays, and both of whom produced many notable successes. The first play which the father and the surviving son, William Harris, Jr., ever produced jointly, however, was "The Thirteenth Chair," which opened last Monday at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

"Bill Harris," as many of the oldtimers in the theatrical profession called him, was born in Prussia and was brought to this country by his father when he was six years old. His father opened a clothing store in Bridgeport, Conn., and the son went to school for only three months. His first work was as a cigar stripper in Cleveland. He began his theatrical career as a blackface comedian after he had appeared in a number of amateur performances, and at the start he earned a dollar and a half a week for his acting. His partner in this first vaudeville team was John Bowman, and the two received $3 a week for the act. From about 1863 until 1873 the Bowman-Harris team continued its vaudeville performances, the pair of young actors frequently having to walk from one town to another and finding themselves stranded far from Broadway many times a year, along with other "barnstormers" of the period. One of their engagements was with Lent's old New York Circus, and between stunts they sold tickets to the circus.

The blackface comedians broke up, and from 1873 until 1878 Mr. Harris and a vaudeville actor named Carroll traveled as a vaudeville team. Mr. Harris writing many of the songs they sung.

His first really successful venture was in Boston, about 1880, when, with persuasive ability and only $4 in cash to his name, he managed to lease the Howard Atheneum. He made such a success with it that the late Isaac Rich, one of its owners, entered a partnership with him after Mr. Harris had run the theatre for two years. Mrs. Rich, widow of this former partner, was among the callers at Mr. Harris's office yesterday. Mr. Harris was later associated in producing plays with Klaw and Erlanger and Charles Frohman, and was instrumental in turning a great number of actors and actresses into stars and semi-stars. He is credited with having done much toward bringing out Andrew Mack, Elsie Ferguson, and Rose Stahl among others.

At the time of his death, it was said yesterday, Mr. Harris owned either outright or in part at least a dozen theatres in large cities throughout the country. Among them were named the Hudson, Fulton, Knickerbocker, Lyceum, Liberty, and New York Theatres in this city; the Hollis Street, Colonial, Boston, and Tremont Theatres in Boston, and the Colonial, Illinois, Blackstone, and Powers Theatres in Chicago. He was also heavily interested in Long Island real estate.

George H. Bailey Dies at 88.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—George H. Bailey, the oldest employe of the District of Columbia Government, died in Washington Friday. He would have been 89 years old on Dec. 13. Mr. Bailey was born in Boston, was in charge of the Boston Water Works from 1847 to 1852, and from that time to 1860 was in charge of the Jersey City Water Works. He planned the erection of the first water works of Newark. Coming to Washington in 1878 he became Computing Engineer of the District Government and was employed by the District Government since then. His wife was Miss Hannah M. Ryder of Jersey City, who died last year. Of their nine children seven are living, one of whom is Theodore F. Bailey of Newark.

Henry West Odion.

Henry West Odion, a newspaper man here for many years and once city editor of The Sun, under Charles A. Dana, died on Friday night at his home, 214 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fifth year. Before entering the newspaper business, he was for several years a member of the New York Produce Exchange. After leaving The Sun, twenty years ago, Mr. Odion was for a short time manager of The Associated Press. He was one of the first advocates of the Workmen's Compensation law and had written extensively on it in the newspapers and magazines. His wife survives him.

Mrs. Jonathan Godfrey.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 25.—Mrs. Jonathan Godfrey, prominent in New England society, died at the Oaks, Brooklawn, today. She was a daughter of the late William Ogden Giles of New York and a cousin of the late Mrs. George Macculloch Miller, the Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord of Paris, and Princess Poggia Suasa Ruspoli of Rome, Italy. She was a member of the Colonial Dames. Her husband, a prominent manufacturer, and her brother, Lewis Curtiss Giles of Stamford, survive. Mrs. Godfrey recently gave an ambulance to the Italian Army.

Livingston Cushing Dies Suddenly.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25.—Livingston Cushing, a lawyer in Boston since 1884, died suddenly on the street here today from heart disease. He came here to attend the Yale-Harvard football game and was striken while running for a trolley car. Mr. Cushing was graduated from Harvard University in 1879 and was a Director in several corporations.

RAISE $52,000 FOR CHILDREN

Paralysis Victims Need Nearly Five Times This Amount.

Contributions to the Thanksgiving fund for the benefit of crippled victims of infantile paralysis reached $52,000 yesterday. An example of the wide appeal and sympathetic interest caused by this method of providing practical aid for the little sufferers may be found in the great number of small donations received daily at the office of the Treasurer, James H. Perkins, 55 Wall Street. Many of the cash gifts of $1 come from the dwellers of the tenements.

To date about one-fifth of the necessary amount to provide for the unfortunate children for a year has been obtained. The Committee on Appeal, of which Robert W. De Forest is Chairman, has ascertained that the paralysis victims of the city will need $250,000 for their proper care during the year.

A. B. McCREERY DROPS DEAD.

Son of Late Dry Goods Merchant Stricken in Grand Central Terminal.

Andrew B. McCreery, Secretary and Treasurer of the James McCreery Realty Corporation, 112 West Forty-second Street, and a son of the founder of the James McCreery dry goods store, was stricken yesterday afternoon with apoplexy and died within five minutes in the Grand Central Terminal. Mr. McCreery was waiting for a train for Ardsley-on-Hudson, where he had planned to spend the afternoon playing golf with his brother, Robert McCreery, a member of the Ardsley Golf Club. His body was taken to the home of Robert McCreery.

Mr. McCreery was in his fifty-ninth year, and for a long time had made his home in England, where his wife and two daughters are now. Frequently he returned to this city in connection with his business, and while here stopped at the Royalton Hotel, 44 West Forty-fourth Street.

For a time he was actively associated with his father, the late James McCreery, in the management of James McCreery & Co., but when a few years ago the company was reorganized, becoming a corporation, Mr. McCreery devoted his entire time to the McCreery Realty Corporation. The firm, besides owning the building at 112 West Forty-second Street, had large holdings in California, and, it was said, was interested in the property in West Thirty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, occupied by the McCreery store.

Obituary Notes.

VAUGHAN TREVOR, actor, died yesterday in Boston, Mass., where he was playing, in his thirty-seventh year. He was born in Derby, England, and came to this country in 1897. Mr. Trevor made his first public appearance during 1900, as Chief Witch in "Dido and Aeneas," at the Coronet Theatre in London. He first appeared in this country as Blifil in "Tom Jones," at the Astor Theatre. During 1906-1909 Mr. Trevor played the role of Fitzroy Bayley in "The Lion and the Mouse," then on tour.

Mrs. SARAH H. FIELD, widow of Elias Hicks Field, died on Friday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John R. Hallock, in Greenwich, Conn., in her eighty-third year, leaving also two sons.

Captain JOHN D. PRINDABLE, United States Shipping Commissioner for twenty years, and formerly a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, died on Friday at his home in Portland, Me., in his sixtieth year.

Mrs. LEONIE HARVIER BRODHEAD McCOY, wife of Judge McCoy of Easton, Pa., and a daughter of ex-Congressman J. Davis Brodhead, died yesterday at her home in Easton. She was in her twenty-sixth year.

Mrs. JANE A. H. DE COPPET, widow of Frederick L. de Coppet, formerly head of the firm of De Coppet & Co., stockbrokers, of 43 Exchange Place, died yesterday at her home, 1 West Seventy-second Street. She was a daughter of the late Martin A. Howell, once President of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.

Mrs. MARTHA LOUISA JOHNSON CAPEN, a former resident of Brooklyn and for the last forty years a resident of Bloomfield, N. J., died at her home in that city on Thursday in her eighty-fifth year. She was born in Buenos Aires, South America, and was the widow of Frederic W. Capen. She is survived by five sons.

HENRY SEYMORE GRIFFIN, a real estate operator, with an office at 100 Broadway, Manhattan, died in the Jamaica Hospital on Thursday after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Griffin was 47 years old and lived at 97 Grand Avenue, Jamaica, L. I. He was a widower and is survived by five sons.

I. WAYNE VON LEER, a mining engineer, died at his home, 156 Henry St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, in his fifty-ninth year. He was a native of Decatur, Ill., and a member of the American Civil and Mining Engineers' Society and of Montauk Lodge 286, F. and A. M.

BENJAMIN B. BAPTISTE, 84 years old, a retired real estate operator and a resident of Brooklyn for more than fifty years, is dead at his late home, 460 Forty-second Street. During the Civil War he was employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and later held a position in the New York Custom House. He is survived by five sons and two daughters.

HANS GEORGE SIMMONS, in the dry goods commission business in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Thursday in his home, 624 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, in his thirty-ninth year.

CHARLES NIMMO, a retired baker, of Brooklyn, and a member of Clinton Lodge 45, F. and A. M., died on Thursday at his home, 1,371 Broadway, Brooklyn, aged 75 years.

O. E. SMITH, a retired dairyman, of Jamaica, L. I., died on Friday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George Baltz, 130 Hall Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-second year.

Miss CATHERINE LORETTA MURPHY, a teacher in Public School 158, Brooklyn, died at her residence, 224 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 34 years old.

THOMAS MORRISON, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. D. F. Adams, in Plainfield, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year.

The Rev. JACOB J. ADAMS, District Superintendent of the A. M. E. Zion Church and a former pastor of churches in New Jersey, died yesterday at his home in Westfield, N. J., in his fifty-sixth year, leaving one son.

Mrs. MINNIE STEWART CONE, wife of Spencer Houghton Cone, manager of a theatrical and general agency in Cincinnati, Ohio, where she was a member of the Little Playhouse company.

WILLIAM M. HOLT, a retired business man of Paterson, N. J., died on Thursday at his home there in his sixty-seventh year, leaving eight children.

ANTHONY GUNTZER, an undertaker here for twenty-seven years and a resident of 499 First Avenue, died on Friday in the Radium Sanitarium, 205 West Seventieth Street, in his forty-eighth year.

FRANCIS L. RUTLEDGE, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rutledge of Morris Plains, N. J., died at his home there on Friday, in his twenty-ninth year.

PATRICK FENNELL, a retired contractor, died on Friday at his home in Orange, N. J., in his seventy-first year, leaving his wife and son.

Dr. JOSEPH DOBSON, a veteran of the Boer war during which he served as a surgeon with the British Army, died yesterday in Bridgeport, Conn., in his eighty-first year.

ADAM DANNER, a real estate developer, who was active in the founding of Sherwood Park, died yesterday at his home on the Bronx River Road, in Mount Vernon, in his fifty-sixth year. His wife and ten children survive him.

GEORGE E. MITCHELL, for more than thirty-seven years connected with the New York Custom House, died yesterday at his home, 87 Sherman Street, Brooklyn, of heart disease. He was born in Lansingburg, N. Y., the son of John R. and Rachel J. Mitchell. At the time of his death he was Acting Deputy Collector in the Customs Service. Mr. Mitchell is survived by his wife and a daughter, Mrs. Genesta M. Strong.

LEWIS OSTERWEIS, a cigar manufacturer, widely known in trade circles in the East, died in New Haven, Conn., yesterday, in his eightieth year, after a long illness.

Dr. THOMAS A. FLETCHER, a former Alderman of Mount Vernon and a member of the Board of Education, died suddenly on Friday night at his home there in his sixty-ninth year.

Captain ALEXANDER C. DENNISON, one of the best-known steamship commanders on the Atlantic Coast, died on Friday from heart disease in Portland, Me., in his fifty-second year.

THOMAS SKEUSE, a contractor and resident of Flushing, L. I., for many years, died on Friday night at the hospital there in his seventy-seventh year.

E. LUTHER JOY, active in business for many years in Newark, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 994 Broad Street, Newark, in his eighty-sixth year. He was born in Benson, Vt., and was the head of L. Joy & Co., rubber manufacturers, until it was discontinued in 1897.

Born

BENDIX.—Son, Albert Hunt Bendix, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Bendix of 630 Riverside Drive, Nov. 22.

JACKSON.—To Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Jackson, (nee Mae L. Levit,) 1,612 Lexington Av., on Nov. 22, a daughter, Roslyn Florence.

MENDELSON.—Nov. 21, at Lying-in Hospital, New York City, to Mr. and Mrs. Abe M. Mandelson, (nee Carrie Rukeyser,) a daughter. Milwaukee and Chicago papers please copy.

SILVER.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Silver, (nee Ada Levy,) a son at the German Hospital, Nov 21, 1916.

STUDWELL.—Nov. 20, Flatbush, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Studwell, a son.

Engaged.

DAVIS—BRENER.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Brener of 1,069 Prospect Av. announce the betrothal of their daughter Sophye to Mr. Louis Davis.

DAVIS—OSHINSKY.—Mrs. Joseph Oshinsky of 151 West 86th St., will give a reception at the Hotel Savoy on Sunday, Nov. 26, from 4 to 7 o'clock, in honor of the engagement of her daughter Grace to Mr. Isaac Herman Davis. No cards.

FRANK—DORSON.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Dorson of 961 Simpson St. wish to announce the engagement of their daughter Lillian to Mr. Maurice Frank of New York City.

McDAGE—KELYNACK.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kelynack of Crestwood Park, N. J., announce the engagementof their daughter, Nora Gertrude, to Mr. Charles McDage of Belfast, Ireland.

PEGGS—FARRELL.—The engagement of Helen Gertrude Farrell of 758 West End Av. to Dr. Harry MacDonald Peggs of this city was announced last evening at a reception given at the Hotel Astor.

CASTLE—CARPENTER.—Beatrice J. Carpenter to Jack L. Castle.

Married.

GLASNER — LEHNHART. — Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lehnhart of Richmond Hill, S. I., announce the marriage of their daughter, Anne Marie, to Mr. Rudolph William Glasner of Chicago, Nov. 25, 1916.

HOLME—BRAGG.—On Saturday, Nov. 25, 1916, at the residence of the bride's parents, Yonkers, N. Y., by the Rev. Clarence McClellan, Jr., Lois, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Harry T. Bragg, to Raymond Arthur Holme.

PAGE—POE.—Percy R. Page and Gertrude K. Poe, married Nov. 23, 1916.

SORENSON—SIBBALD.—On Nov. 22, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, Sarah M. Sibbald to August L. So. enson.

WARREN—KEARNEY.—On Nov. 26, at St. George's Church, George Earle Warren and Anna Loretta Kearney.

Brooklyn.

FARNSWORTH — PLUMRIDGE. — Nov. 22, Edwina H. Plumridge to Frederick C. Farnsworth.

HENESEY—KNEY.—Nov. 22, Marie Knoy to L. Robert Henesey.

NIEHR — STEINBERG.—Nov. 22, Bertha Steinberg to William Niehr.

SMITH—FREEMAN.—Nov. 22, Ethel E. Freeman to George T. Smith.

WIELER—NEWMAN.—Nov. 22, Anna Newman to Walter H. Wieler.

Died.

BENSON.—Annie C. Funeral from John J. Fox Chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., Bronx, Sunday, Nov. 26, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

BIEN.—At Englewood, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 25, 1916, Myra Ellen Field, beloved wife of Franklin Bien. Funeral private.

BLAUVELT.—At Tenafly, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 25, 1916, Sarah Dresser, widow of the late Albert Blauvelt, in her eighty-third year. Funeral services at her late residence, Hillside Av., Tenafly, Tuesday, 28th, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

BLUMENTHAL.—Bernhard, beloved husband of Lena and father of Samuel. Funeral from his late residence, A. 628 Jamaica Av., near Woodland Av., Woodhaven, L. I., Sunday, Nov. 26, 2:30 P. M.

BONNEL.—Summit, N. J., Nov. 24, 1916, Jonathan Crane, son of the late Jonathan Bonnel and Emily L. Russell, in the 57th year of his age. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

CANTINE.—Entered into rest on Friday, Nov. 24, at Stone Ridge, N. Y., Charlotte Hasbrouck, wife of the late James Cantine, aged 99 years. Funeral service at her home on Monday, Nov. 27, at 2:30 P. M.

CAPEN.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 23, at her residence, 376 Franklin St., Bloomfield, N. J., Martha Louisa Johnson, wife of the late Frederic W. Capen, in her 80th year. Funeral services will be held on Monday, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M. Carriage will meet Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 2:30 P. M.

COLFORD.—Laura Frances Colford, wife of Sidney Jones Colford, in the 60th year of her age, of pneumonia, at 313 West 57th St., New York City. She leaves a son, Sidney Colford, Jr.; a sister, Mrs. McCarty Little of Newport, R. I., and a brother, Mr. Edward Chartrand. She was a sister-in-law of Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin and Mrs. Francis de R. Wingman. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 28, at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th St. Interment at Sleepy Hollow, private.

DAVIDGE.—On Friday, Nov. 24, 1916, Agnes S., daughter of the late William Pleater Davidge, native Surrey St., Edmunds, England. Services at 11 o'clock Monday morning at her residence, 132 Pacific St., Brooklyn. Funeral private.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916, at her residence, No. 1,631 H St., Washington, D. C., Frederica Gore, widow of John Chandler Bancroft Davis and daughter of James Gore King, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Washington, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 27, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 28, on arrival of train leaving Penn. Terminal, 33d St. and 7th Av., at 10 o'clock. Special car.

DE COPPET.—On Saturday, Nov. 25, 1916, Jane Armstrong Howell de Coppet, daughter of the late Martin A. Howell. Funeral services at her late residence, 1 West 72d St., on Sunday, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M.

DE SOTO.—At his residence, 1,062 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Nov. 25, 1916, Ralph De Soto, aged 65 years. Funeral notice later.

DEVANEY.—On Nov. 24, 1916, Elisabeth Devaney, nee McGuire, beloved wife of Captain Daniel F. Devaney of Engine Co. 30 of the City of New York, and mother of Mrs. Anna Newman. Funeral from her late residence, 245 East 28th St., on Sunday evening at 7.00 P. M. Services and interment at Penn Yan, N. Y. Funeral director, C. J. Coyle, 245 East 90th St.

DUNN.—T. Joseph, M. D., on Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916. Funeral from his late residence, 1,966 Valentine Av., Tremont, Monday, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Marian Av., Fordham Road. Interment St. Raymond's.

DUNN.—The Alumni Association of Fordham University announces with deep regret the death of our fellow-membe. Dr. T. Joseph Dunn of the class of '84, on Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916. Members are requested to attend the funeral service at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Marian Av., Fordham Road, on Monday, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M.

Dr. GEORGE LEITNER, President.
HENRY REIDE, JR., Secretary.

DUNN.—Dr. Thomas Joseph Dunn. It is with deep regret that I am announced to the Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital the death of Dr. Thomas Joseph Dunn, Second Medical Division, 1889. Funeral services will be held on Monday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M., at ...968 Valentine Av., Tremont.

R. J. WILSON, M. D., President.
H. B. BLACKWELL, M. D., Secretary.

DUNN.—The Medical Board of Fordham Hospital notes with sorrow the death of Dr. Dunn, senior visiting physician to Fordham Hospital, and the members of the board feel keenly the loss of their valued colleague and friend.

ALEXANDER NICOLL, M. D., Pres. of Medical Board.
G. REESE SATTERLEE, M. D., Secretary.

DUNN.—The members of the Medical Board of St. Laurence Hospital are requested to attend the funeral service of their late colleague, Dr. Joseph Dunn, on Monday, Nov. 27, 1916.

T. D. MERRIGAN, M. D., Secretary.

ENNIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916, Catherine E. Ennis, widow of Joseph Ennis. Funeral Monday, Nov. 27, at 9 A. M., from her late residence, 453 Convent Av.; thence to St. Catherine's Church, 153d St., near Amsterdam Av. Mass 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

FLETCHER.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., suddenly, Nov. 24, 1916, Dr. Thomas A. Fletcher. Funeral servi.e at the Chester Hill M. E. Church, Mount Vernon, Monday, Nov. 27, at 8 P. M.

GAILLARD.—Elizabeth Lee, widow of William D. Gaillard of Charleston, S. C., suddenly at Waterbury, Conn., in her 74th year. Funeral notice later. Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

GODFREY.—At The Oaks, Brooklawn, Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 25, 1916, Mary Elizabeth Giles, wife of Jonathan Godfrey, aged 59 years. Friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late home, The Oakes, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Conveyances will meet friends at the railway station, Bridgeport, Conn. Burial in Oak Lawn Cemetery.

GUTENSTEIN.—Jacob, suddenly, on Thursday Nov. 23, at his residence, 165 Elm St., New Rochelle, N. Y., in his 85th year, father of Harry, Isaac, Moses, Sarah, and Bertha Sondheim. Funeral service Sunday morning, Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock, at Mount Hope, Cypress Hills Cemetery. Members of Reuben Lodge, I. O. F. S. of I.; Copernicus Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Humboldt Lodge, 512, F. and A. M., are invited to be present. Please omit flowers.

JACOBUS.—Died on Nov. 25, 1916, after a brief illness, Emanuel Jacobus, beloved husband of Carrie Schofield and father of Rita, Edna and Ruth Jacobus. Funeral from his late residence, 1,325 Madison Av., N. Y. C., Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 9:30 A. M. Members of National Lodge, No. 209, F. & A. M., Progress Club, Club De Juene and friends are invited to attend.

JACOBUS.—National Lodge No. 209, F. & A. M.: In the death of Worshipful Brother Emanuel Jacobus, a great and good man has been lost to Masonry in general and to National Lodge in particular. He was a strong pillar of the lodge, maintaining an active and helpful interest in the workings, with unselfish devotion to its welfare. His wise counsel, every Masonic teaching, an inspiration to each brother, respected and beloved by all. We are bowed with a profound grief and our deep sorrow is a testimonial that his life had not been lived in vain. He lived a man. He lived a Mason. Fraternally,

JACOB L. WALLACH, Master.
R. ROSENBERGER, Secretary.

JACOBUS.—National Lodge, No. 209, F. & A. M.: Brethren, You are summoned to attend an emergent communication on Tuesday morning, Nov. 28, 1916, at 9:30 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of participating in the last sad rites of our fraternity over the remains of our deceased brother, Worshipful Emanuel Jacobus, at his late residence, 1,325 Madison Av. Fraternally

JACOB L. WALLACH, Master.
R. ROSENBERGER, Secretary.

JOY.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 24, 1916, E. Luther Joy, in his 86th year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 994 Broad St., on Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 2 P. M.

KEVLIN.—John J., beloved father of Mrs. William Lalor, Dr. Jose hine Kevlin, and John Frank Kevlin. Funeral from his late residence, 640 East 175th St., Monday, Nov. 27, 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church at 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

McCOY.—On Nov. 25, Leonie Brodhead, wife of John G. McCoy, and daughter of J. Davis and Cecile Harvier Brodhead, aged 25 years. Funeral from St. Bernard's Church, Easton, Penn., Monday, at 11 o'clock.

McCREERY.—On Saturday, Nov. 25, Andrew B. McCreery, son of the late James and Fannie Crawford McCreery, in the 59th year. Notice of funeral later.

McDONOUGH.—On Saturday, Nov. 25, Isabella Kerr, widow of Henry McDonough. Funeral services at parlors of S. M. Rook & Son, 710 8th Av., Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M.

MERRILL.—On Nov. 23, Margaret Merrill. Funeral from her late residence, home of Miss M. Lyons, 537 West 178th St., Nov. 27, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of Incarnation, 179th St. and St. Nicholas Av., where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment private.

MOORE.—Mrs. Ellen, at her residence, 837 Central Park West, Friday, Nov. 24, aged 68 years. Solemn mass of requiem, 11 A. M., Holy Name Church, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., Monday, Nov. 27. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

PATZOWSKY.—At his residence, 1,011 Jefferson St., Williamsburgh, Del., on Saturday, Nov. 25, 1916, Richard, beloved husband of the late Sophie Patzowsky and devoted father of Antoinette and Louise Plaisted and Amelia and Ferdinand Patzowski, in the 58th year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family, also St. Cecile Lodge, No. 548, F. & A. M.; New York Consistory, A. & A. Rite; Lu Lu Temple, A. O. N. M. S., Philadelphia; Progressive Progress Club, New York, and all other organizations of which he was a member are invited to attend funeral services Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 28, at 1:30 o'clock, at Chapel, Linden Hill Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., where interment will take place. Boston, Mass., South Bend, Ind., and Western papers please copy.

PERRY.—Charles. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, Monday, 11 o'clock. Anspices Actors' Fund.

PIPER.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916, at New York City, Robert A. Piper, in the eighteenth year of his age. The funeral services will be held at the Chapel, Greenwood Cemetery, 25th St. and 5th Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock.

POWER.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, the Rev. John J. Power, born Kilteely, County Limerick, Ireland, brother of the late Mrs. Anna Ryan, uncle of Elizabeth and Catherine McPolin and James F. Ryan. Funeral from 21 Jumel Place to St. Rose of Lima Church, West 165th St., Monday at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

RILEY.—On Friday, Nov. 24, 1916, at her residence, 618 St., Rose St., Reno, Riley, beloved mother of Kate N. Riley. Requiem mass on Monday, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av. and 50th St. Interment private. Dog and papers are requested to copy.

SULLIVAN.—On Nov. 26, Jeanette E., wife of J. J. Sullivan. Funeral services at her late residence, 511 West 112th, on Monday evening Nov. 27, at 8 P. M.

TREVOR.—Vaughan. Remains lying in state THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th. Services St. Chrysostom's Church, 39th and 7th Av., Tuesday, 11 o'clock, auspices Actors' Fund.

VAN BRUNT.—Edmund C., beloved husband of Florence Heal, on Saturday, Nov. 25, 1916, of pneumonia. Services at his late residence, 106 Park Av., Leonia, N. J., Monday, Nov. 27, at 8:15 P. M. Interment private.

VAN NAME.—Annie C., wife of Oscar Van Name, Nov. 24, 1916. Funeral private on Monday, Nov. 27.

BRODA.—Jacob, 346 East 58th St., Nov. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

COX.—Catherine M., 634 St. Nicholas Av., Nov. 24. Funeral notice later.

COX.—Joseph A., 870 158 Av., Nov. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DAILEY.—Leonard Smith St., Nov. 25, aged 78. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DANNENFELSER.—Martin, 2,211 Chatterton Av., Bronx., Nov. 24, aged 83.

DONOHUE.—Katherine, 909 Amsterdam Av., Nov. 25. Funeral tomorrow.

FOLEY.—Nichola, 229 West 20th St., Nov. 23. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GREGAN.—Anna, 305 West 142d St., Nov. 23. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GUNTZER.—Anthony C., 489 1st Av., Nov. 24, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow.

HAGELWEIDE.—Emma M. K., 1,339 Teller Av., Bronx, Nov. 24, aged 60. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

LANE.—Catherine, 304 East 140th St., Nov. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McDERMOTT.—Annie, 171 Amsterdam Av., Nov. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MALONE.—Thomas, 331 East 146th St., Nov. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MATHEWS.—Joseph R., 15 Bank St., Nov. 24. Funeral notice later.

MAYER.—Mathilde, 400 Courtlandt Av., Bronx, Nov. 25. Funeral today.

MORAN.—Annie, 330 East 80th St., Nov. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'REILLY.—Bessie, 275 West 141st St., Nov. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

PORTMAN.—Eve, 1,158 Ave. 181st St., Nov. 23. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

REA.—Catherine, 1,256 3d Av., Nov. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ROONEY.—Mary, 491 West 166th St., Nov. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 10:15 A. M.

SAVAGE.—Patrick, 204 8th Av., Nov. 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SHEEHAN.—Thomas F., 607 Forest Av., Bronx, Nov. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SMITH.—Annie C., 230 East 34th St., Nov. 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SMOLEY.—Millie, 626 2d Av., Nov. 24. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WHITNEY.—Edward, 1,015 West 134th St., Nov. 24. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

Brooklyn.

AMOROSO.—Anna, 12 Garrison St., Nov. 23, aged 1 month.

BAPTISTE.—Benjamin B., 460 42d St., Nov. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BARBERI.—Mary, Norwegian Hospital, Nov. 24. Funeral tomorrow.

BOOKER.—Keziah, 110 Rochester Av., Nov. 24. Funeral tomorrow.

BRANDMAIER.—Christian, 1,067 Cypress Av., Nov. 24, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CONNON.—John, 174 St. Mark's Av., Nov. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

COOKE.—Catharine J., 208 Crescent St., Nov. 24, aged 57. Funeral Nov. 28.

DANIELS.—Joseph, 2,583 Cooper Av., Nov. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

GANZ.—Joseph, Kings County Hospital, Nov. 23, aged 2 months.

GLAZER.—Dina, 1,516 Pitkin Av., Nov. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GURSKA.—Natalia, 737 5th Av., Nov. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HART.—Patrick, 976 East 96th St., Nov. 23, aged 47.

HAUTMAN.—Morris, Jewish Hospital, Nov. 23, aged 9.

HENNENLOTTER.—Evelyn E., 376 Gold St., Nov. 23, aged 8.

HILTON.—Kate M., 783 East 33d St., Nov. 24.

HOLMELL.—Elizabeth, 195 South Oxford St., Nov. 23, aged 69.

KENNEDY.—John, 6 New St., Nov. 24, aged 68.

KIRBY.—Ruth, St. Christopher's Hospital, Nov. 24.

LEVINE.—Harry, 492 Christopher Av., Nov. 24, aged 2.

McFADDEN.—Margaret, 677 De Kalb Av., Nov. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McKEON.—Catherine A., 1,412 Herkimer St., Nov. 24. Funeral Nov. 28.

MALINOROSKI.—Mary, 59 Hudson Av., Nov. 23.

MOORE.—Thomas J., 537 58th St., Nov. 24, aged 52. Funeral today.

NORTH.—John C., 421 Smith St., Nov. 25, aged 49. Funeral Nov. 28.

O'BRIEN.—Margaret, 615 5th Av., Nov. 23, aged 4.

PARKS.—Mary H., 144 North 6th St., Nov. 24, aged 84.

RESCH.—Alfred F., 430A Marion St., Nov. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ROSENFELD.—Aaron, Jewish Hospital, Nov. 24, aged 56.

STRAUB.—Anna, 105 Bleecker St., Nov. 24, aged 69. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

STUTZ.—Frank, 8,791 Bay 9th St., Nov. 24, aged 46. Funeral tomorrow.

VON BORGEN.—Richard, 325 Hawthorn St., Nov. 24, aged 4 months.

WILK.—Effumina, 571 50th St., Nov. 24, aged 30.

WILSON.—John H., 1,427 Hancock St., Nov. 23, aged 64. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WISHINSKY.—Meyer, 265 East 52d St., Nov. 23, aged 52.

In Memoriam.

ADELSON.—In loving memory of Fannye Adelson, (nee Klein,) beloved wife of Louis S. Adelson and mother of Norman and Miriam, commemorating the first anniversary of her death, Nov. 27, 1915.

MICHAELS.—The unveiling of the mausoleum erected in memory of Isaac Michaels will take place Dec. 3 at 3 P. M. at Mount Nebo Cemetery. In case of rain, will take place the following Sunday.

WHARTON.—In loving memory of Charles E. Wharton, who died Nov. 28, 1914.

HIS SISTER.

WRONKOW. — Died, Nov. 30, 1910, Herman Wronkow.

Lips, who went to sleep,
Thy loving face I always see.
And hope some day to be with thee.
I often sit and think of you when I am all alone.
For memory is the only friend that grief can call its own.
Your wife, SERENA.

224 St. FRANK E. CAMPBELL 8'way & 66th St.

CIRCLE J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV at 59th St. 194

AMERICA'S BURIAL PARK

460 acres located in Westchester County beyond the city limits; permanency assured; several fine motor routes to property; lots from $100 up; undenominational; trains direct from Grand Central Terminal; ask for "Book of Views" and further information at city office, 103 Park Avenue, corner 41st Street, New York City. Telephone: Murray Hill 1841-1842.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 30 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

For Sale.

Lot in Woodlawn Cemetery.
What is your offer? § 133 Times.

Lot for sale. Woodlawn Cemetery; great bargain. H. S., 1,607 Broadway, Room 715.

MRS. MASON DIES IN PARIS.

Ex-Consul General's Widow Was Active in Social Work in Europe.

PARIS, Nov. 25, 8:15 P. M.—Mrs. Jennie V. Birchard Mason, widow of Frank B. Mason, former American Consul General in Paris, died here today. Her son, Dean B. Mason, American Consul at Algiers, was at her bedside. Mrs. Mason, who was 72 years old, was the daughter of Judge Matthew Birchard of Warren, Ohio, named.

Mrs. Mason was one of the best-known American women in Europe, having been active in social and benevolent work in Basle, Marseilles, Frankfort, Berlin, and Paris, where her husband served during his consular career. During the war she had been occupied with Belgian relief work.

Frank B. Mason, who resigned while Consul in Paris in 1913, died in that city on June 21 last. He was nearly forty years in the American Consular service.

Mrs. Laura Frances Colford.

Mrs. Laura Frances Colford, wife of Sidney Jones Colford, and a pioneer Summer resident of Newport, R. I., died yesterday at her home, 313

SEND SHIP TO AID STARVING ARMENIA

Syrians, Too, Will Share in $250,000 Cargo on Collier Caesar.

FIVE MILLIONS ARE NEEDED

Organized Campaign to Collect This Has Been Organized for Thanksgiving.

The United States collier Caesar is due in New York this week to take on a Christmas cargo of food and clothing supplies for the starving people of Armenia and Syria. A statement issued yesterday by the American Committee, in charge of the fund, says that to date the committee has raised $2,018,902.68 and, of this sum, $2,000,000 has been applied to the relief of 2,000,000 Armenian, Syrian, and Assyrian war sufferers in the Near East.

"By sending America's 1916 Christmas ship," the statement adds, "the committee's relief work will approach a scale slightly more nearly adequate to the starvation demands. The Christmas ship will leave New York early in December with a cargo of food and new clothing, costing more than a quarter of a million dollars, and will be followed after its departure by increased efforts to continue the saving of Armenians and Syrians from starvation by the cabling of further funds direct to distribution centres.

"Altogether the committee, basing its figure on cabled reports from its agents, estimates that $5,000,000 is necessary merely to keep alive the women and children survivors. An organized campaign to collect the balance of this $5,000,000 has been arranged for Thanksgiving, when, in pursuance of the President's proclamation calling for unlimited giving, contributions will be received in churches throughout the country.

"The destitute ministered to by the committee comprise, roughly, 1,000,000 Armenians in deportation camps in Turkey and in refugee bands in Syria, the Russian Caucasus, and Egypt; 1,000,000 Syrians, whose crops and homes have been confiscated, and 100,000 Assyrian Christian women and children in Kurdestan and Persia, who have absolutely no protection against Winter except what comes from relief funds. The money cabled by the committee is spent under the direct supervision of American Consuls and missionaries, and, in some cases, of Russian and German officials and teachers.

"The $2,000,000 contributed came from at least twenty countries or dependencies, the American Committee acting as an international relief agency. Substantial gifts have come from China, Korea, Japan, France, Egypt, the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, British Columbia, Cuba, and several South American republics. One check came from the Nez Perce Indians. The bulk of the gifts came from the United States, however.

"The Christmas ship cargo, which will be completely assembled as soon as sufficient funds are received, will be loaded aboard the Caesar as soon as that vessel reaches New York from Charleston, S. C., where, under orders from Secretary of the Navy Daniels, day and night repair shifts are putting her in shape. The Caesar will leave Charleston Dec. 2, stopping at Norfolk for coal. The gifts for the Christmas cargo are pouring in rapidly to the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, in care of Albert W. Staub. The committee has just received a check for $10,000 from The Christian Herald to be used in the purchase of wheat, flour, and rice to go on the Christmas vessel. This check makes a total of $25,000 contributed by subscribers and friends of that paper for Armenian and Syrian relief."

TO LEARN OF ARGENTINA.

High School Students Here to Correspond with Southern Neighbors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Arrangements are being made for establishing a system of correspondence between pupils of the high schools of Argentina and the United States. Plans to carry the idea into effect were discussed today by Dr. Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine Ambassador, a representative of the American Peace Society. In explaining the plan Dr. Naon said:

"The idea is one that I initiated in Argentina over four years ago, but at that time there did not appear to be sufficient interest here to carry it through. The prospect is better at present, and I have already dispatched to one of the Buenos Aires schools in which I am particularly interested a number of letters written by students in the Proctor Academy of Andover, N. H. In due time I shall receive from the Principal of the Argentine school a long letter written by the students there, which will be translated and sent on to Andover. Thus the plan may be considered to be definitely under way."

Ambassador Naon's interest in this scheme for bringing the young people of the two countries closer together is wholly personal. He does not believe that the plans should be made official in any way. His interest in the educational development of his country is deep. He founded sixty-one of the schools in and about Buenos Aires. He is certain that all of these schools would co-operate eagerly in the exchange of letters with schools in this country.

Acting on the recommendation of Ambassador Naon, the American Peace Society is presenting the plan to its various Directors and Secretaries throughout the country.

Officer Falls to Death from Pier.

David Paws, second officer of the steamship Tecumseh, lying at the Standard Oil docks in Bayonne, fell from the gang plank into New York Bay yesterday. Two of the crew sprang after him and got him ashore, but he was dead when a doctor arrived. His home was in North Shields, England.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-seven For Grip, Influenza

COLDS

"Watch Your Sneeze!"

An eminent physician says: "A misstep is unfortunate, but a random sneeze is one of the most dangerous things we have to consider. Take a person who, through lack of sleep, hunger, sorrow or exposure to the elements is susceptible, add one explosive sneeze and you have at least one call for a doctor. No one wants to spread disease and this is the ideal time to watch your sneeze."

To get the best results to break up a Cold, take "Seventy-seven" at the first sneeze. If you wait until the Cold becomes deep-seated, it will take longer.

Price, 25c. at all Drug Stores or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.

Visit Old-Fashioned Santa Clausland
Eighth Floor

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

The Store of A Million Gifts
Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

23 SHOPPING DAYS Till Xmas

Shop Early

Not only early in the season, but early in the day. In every department and in every sense, the GIMBEL Store is in Christmas Readiness.

A Very Special Purchase and Sale of

Women's Afternoon and Evening Frocks

Exquisite Materials—Wonderful Colors—and the Very Newest Models—Values up to $55

Purchased from a Maker

who is as well-known in Europe as he is in New York. So frequent are his visits to the European markets that he has been called the "Ocean-Commuter."

Materials

in Evening Frocks are of Satin Matinee, Satin Soiree, Charmeuse, Crepe Meteor, Chiffon Taffeta, Silk Crepe and combinations of Nets and Malines with Gold and Silver Cloths. Afternoon Dresses are fashioned of high-lustre Satins, soft, dull-finished Satins, and Georgette Crepes.

$28.50

GIMBELS—Third Floor

These Dresses Are All Paris-inspired; they bear the "distinctiveness,"—the "difference,"—the "art"—of the Paris Masters of Styles. Long lines, and semi-fitted—high waist and normal waistline models—every new and beautiful style-note.

The Colorings

are especially notable—"Wild Geranium," Apricot, Honey-color, Orchid, Marsh Green, Citron, Mist Blue, Shell Pink, daring Flame colors, delicate pastel shades and a few Black Evening Frocks in diaphanous materials. The Afternoon Frocks are in the dark colors suitable for the early hours.

Sale Begins Promptly at 9 o'Clock Monday Morning.

SLIPPERS

for Every Evening Costume

BEADED SLIPPERS; satin and soft kidskin styles, in all evening colors, bronze and black. For Christmas gifts—wonderful!

5-button Beaded Slippers, bronze, black or white kidskin. $8.

3-strap Beaded Slippers, bronze, white or black kidskin. $6.

Bronze Slippers, beaded, pointed tongue effect, *as illustrated.* $9. Same model in black kidskin. $8.

Opera Slippers, white, black, pink and blue satin. $5.

Opera Slippers in white or black kidskin, or patent leather, $5.

Gold or Silver Cloth Slippers, $6.

Opera Slippers, tan mahogany calfskin, $6; black satin, $7; of black Russian calf, $8; or patent leather, $8. GIMBELS—Second Floor

A Host of Paris Modes are found in

GIMBELS-Paris Millinery Salons

ONE OF THE newest and smartest of dress hats is shown in the *illustration*. Jet and Lace fashion this little restaurant chapeau whose charm lies in the graceful lines of its up-tilted brim and the knowing way its materials are used. Its very simplicity makes it one of those hats a woman delights in wearing as much as possible.

Quite lovely, too, are models in satin and fur, lace and fur, all fur and gold and silver effects. These are found in both large and small styles, each more pleasing than the other.

Models from $8.75 to $12.75

Splendid selection in the tailored section at $5 and $6.75

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Women's Coats

in rich materials for

Formal Afternoon & Evening Wear

Women are looking forward to one of the gayest seasons ever known—the Opera, Dining and Dancing will call for many formal evening costumes.

$95

Chiffon Velvet Evening Coats, full loose model with collar of Arctic Seal (French dyed Coney), White, Pink, Taupe and Purple, Silk-lined. Special at $52.50.

Chiffon Velvet Evening Coats, *(pictured)* with deep square collar and high cuffs of Arctic Seal (French dyed Coney). Lined throughout with Silk. Flame-color, Wine and Gold, $95.

Evening Wraps of Metal Brocaded Silks, $115, $125 and $139

Black Velour de Nord Afternoon Coats

Loose and Fitted models. Several desirable models to choose from. Trimmed with Moleskin, Natural Raccoon, Australian Opossum, Beaver, Skunk-Opossum and Ermine. $49.50 to $150.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Peplum and Coatee Blouses

of Georgette Crepe, and Crepe de Chine

$5 $8.95 $10.75

"The Peplum Blouse has had a tremendous success ever since its introduction by the house of Cheruit some time last spring.

$10.75 $10.75 $10.75

So Popular Has It Become that the whole blouse question has received a new impetus," writes one of the foremost fashion-writers of the day.

The GIMBELS BLOUSE Shop was the first to feature the Peplum Blouse in America

The Colors and Color Combinations are Exceptional! Arrangement of Colors as follows:

$8.95

Solid Colors of Champagne, Bisque, Silver, Cameo Pink, Hyacinth Blue, Lilac, Apricot, Burgundy, Plum, Navy, Black, Cornflower Blue, Dark Green, Dark Brown.

Color Combinations: Navy Blue with trimming of Chamois, Gray, and White. Black with Chamois, Beige and White.

Champagne, Apricot and Hyacinth Blue, trimmed with White.

Flesh with Navy, Green and Brown.

Bisque with Green, Navy and Brown.

$5

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Room-Size Wilton Rugs

Special Purchase from

Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company

To Be Sold at Substantial Reductions

THESE WELL KNOWN manufacturers have just sold us a large shipment of high grade room-size worsted Wilton rugs which will not be duplicated by them next season. Bought under these conditions, we are able to offer them to you at a considerable saving over regular prices.

High-Grade Wilton Rugs

9 x 12 ft. Kirman and Ardibil Rugs at $60.

"High-grade Wiltons" in splendid Oriental designs and colorings. Value $75.

At $10.50—Size 36 x 63 ins. Value $12.75

At $6.25—Size 27 x 54 ins. Value $7.75

A few larger and smaller room sizes included.

Oriental Rugs

We have a nice collection for your choice; nothing more desirable for the home or a gift. Small Persian rugs

At $22.50, $27.50, $32.50, $37.50, $42.50

Wilton and Axminster Rugs

9 x 12 ft. Royal Wool Wilton Rugs at $35

"Very special." Value $45.

9 x 12 Axminster Rugs at $28.50

Seamed and seamless; values up to $39.50.

Chinese Rugs

Room sizes in the most desirable colorings—gold, blue, rose and tan. Sizes are from 6 x 9 feet to 10 x 13 feet.

Prices Range from $95 to $535

GIMBELS Rug Section—Sixth Floor

Diamond Jewelry from $95 to $775

Brooches, Bracelets, Lavallieres, Rings

THE VERY NEWEST ideas in the more beautiful jewelry are now being shown on the Main Floor. There are suggestions in the following items that will make ideal Christmas gifts:

At $95—Brooches, all platinum, oval design with lace effect in center, mounted with 7 brilliant diamonds.

At $185—Brooches. Very fine design; all platinum, oval shape with lace effect in centre; mounted with 29 brilliant diamonds.

At $185—Brooches, all platinum, with lace effect in centre, mounted with 37 very brilliant diamonds.

At $160—Bar Pin, all platinum, mounting lace effect; set with 27 diamonds.

Other diamond Brooches up to $775.

At $300—Diamond Bracelets, flexible design, all platinum, very heavy mounting, with six large and 53 small diamonds.

At $400—Diamond Bracelets, all platinum, flexible design, mounted with 46 well matched and very brilliant diamonds, in square settings.

Lavallieres, Rings, Scarfpins, Cuff Links, Etc., at Attractive Prices

Fine Quadruple Plate

Casserole Dishes, $2.50 to $5

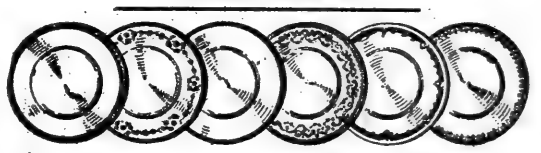
Bread Trays, $3 and $3.25

Sandwich Trays, $2 to $6

Cheese and Cracker Dishes, $3 to $8.

Castor Sets, 85c to $2.50

GIMBELS—Main Floor



Dinnerware $10 to $95

A Superb Collection from Home and Abroad Specially Priced for This Thanksgiving Sale

BUYING in a big way for our three stores secured for us the co-operation of manufacturers for this important November event, so we are able to announce that this selection is the most extensive in low and medium-priced dinnerware in New York city, if not in America.

Dinnerware from France, England and America

At $37.50—107-Piece French China Dinner Sets; six most desirable patterns; some are open stock; all have coin-gold handles.

At $42.50—108-Piece Dinner Sets, from the "Elite" works; two open-stock services in choice of pink or yellow festoon borders; coin-gold handles.

At $45—108-Piece Dinner Services; coin-gold border with matt gold handles; open stock from which additions can be made and broken pieces replaced.

At $65—108-Piece Theodore Haviland Dinner Services. Delicate pink border; gold on edge and coin-gold handles.

At $87.50—106-Piece Encrusted Gold Dinner Services; all handles coin gold. A rarity at this price today.

At $95—Encrusted Gold Dinner Services. Marked $125 in our regular open stock and to be had in this country only from GIMBELS. Probably a last opportunity to own one of these superb sets at this price for many years.

Special Dinner Set Values from Best American Potteries

At $10—100-Piece Dinner Sets; includes bread and butter plates; bright gold band.

At $4.50 to $15—A large collection of dinner sets for small families; service for six.

At $15—100-Piece Dinner Sets; Greek key border.

At $19.50—107-Piece Dinner Set. A charming rose border design.

At $18.75—101-Piece Dinner Sets; coin-gold border and handles.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

This $100 Victrola

$5 Monthly at GIMBELS

In Mahogany or Oak

THESE very low terms will enable you to have this fine instrument in your home for Thanksgiving. This and every other model at prices from $15 to $400 are here in all wood finishes, ready for immediate delivery.

Our salesmen will assist you in the selection of a musical program for the holiday and we guarantee every Victor Record to be new and perfect.

Several Popular Victrola Outfits

Victrola XI, $100

Victrola XI $100
Victor Records 5
$105
($5 Cash, $5 Monthly)

Victrola XIV $150
Victor Records 7.50
$157.50
($7.50 Cash, $7.50 Monthly)

Victrola XVI $200
Victor Records 10
$210
($10 Cash, $10 Monthly)

Victrola XVIII $300
Victor Records 15
$315
($15 Cash, $15 Monthly)

GIMBELS Victrola Salon—Eighth Floor

Semi-Annual Remnant Sale

Wool Dress Goods—Silks—Cotton Goods

THOUSANDS of yards of the most desirable fabrics of the year in dress lengths and lengths for every purpose at great reductions. Imported Silks, Velvets, rich Wool Stuffs, fine Cottons, etc.

Remnants—20,000 Yards of Black and Colored

Wool Dress Goods ⅓ to ½ Less

Suitings and Coatings. Fine Foreign and American Fabrics at ⅓ to ½ less and many at less than one-half their real worth.

Remnants at 50c yard	Remnants at 85c yard	Remnants at $1.35 yard
Crepe Serges, Plaid Suitings, Poplins, Voiles, Checks, Panamas, Etc.	*Serges, Cheviots, Granite Cloths, Suitings, Mohairs, Etc.*	*Velours, Gabardines, Whipcords, Broadcloths, Novelties, Etc.*

Also Dress Lengths

Imported and Domestic Fabrics. 2,000 Lengths. Per Length:

$5.50, $8.50 and $12.50

Coatings—the Prize Lot

In this sale are rich Coating Fabrics at $1.95 to $4.95 a yard. Velours, Pebble Coatings, Chinchillas, Caraculs, Astrachans, Seal Plushes, etc. One-third to one-half less and many at less than half original prices.

Thousands of Yards in Remnants of

Silks and Velvets ⅓ to ½ Less

Beautiful new fabrics from the finest silk stocks in New York—remnants suitable for every dress need.

55c yard for Remnants of 85c, $1 and $1.25 Qualities	85c yard for Remnants of $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 Qualities	$1.25 yard for Remnants of $1.75, $2 and $2.25 Qualities	$1.55 yard for Remnants of $2.25, $2.50 and $2.75 Qualities

Every weave and color that fashion demands; Imported Silks and Domestic Silks, Striped Tub Silks and Japanese White Silks.

Black Silks at great reductions for Dresses, Coats and Waists.

Thousands of remnants of Velvets, Velveteens, and Corduroys; every color and every length up to 6 yards at 50c to $3.95 a yard.

Gold and silver brocades—all remnants at $3.95 to $5.95. Silks that were $10 to $25 a yard. Lengths of ¼ to 5 yards.

Remnants of Imported and Domestic Wash Goods

Voiles, Linens, Batistes, Swisses, Ginghams, Crepes, Crepe de Chines, Silk and Cotton Pongees.

18c—Yard—38c—Yard—48c

Tussah Silks, Poplin, Marquisettes. Wonderful selection. Lengths from 1½ to 8 yards.

GIMBELS—Main and Second Floors

The Linen Store Features

Holiday Linens

A HEMSTITCHED Damask Cloth and 1 dozen Napkins come nicely boxed for Christmas giving. Of pure linen, bleached snow white.

58 x 58 in., $6 set
58 x 80 in., $7 set
66 x 66 in., $7.75 set
70 x 70 in., $10.50 set
70 x 80 in., $11.50 set
70 x 106 in., $12.50 set

Scalloped Table Cloths of all linen. 66 in. in diameter. $3.25.

Irish Satin Damask Cloths and Napkins, boxed in sets, 1 cloth and 1 dozen napkins (napkins 22½x22½ inches.)
Set with cloth 70 x 72 in., $8.75
Set with cloth, 70 x 90 in., $9.75
Set with cloth, 70 x 108 in., $10.75

Madeira Afternoon Tea Napkins, hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered at corners. $5.75 doz.

13-Piece Madeira Luncheon Sets, hand-embroidered and hand-scalloped. $3.25, $4.75 and $5.50 set.

Madeira Luncheon Cloths, beautifully hand-embroidered and hand-scalloped. 45 in. diameter, $6.50 to $12; 54 in. diameter, $9.75 to $17.50 each.

Irish Hemstitched Huck Towels with damask borders in wreath designs. Guest towels to match. 20x36 in., $6.50 doz.; 14 x 22 in., $3.50 doz.

150 Dozen Odd Napkins of Irish Linen

Stripe and floral designs. 22x22 in.

$4.50 dozen.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Section 2 | Society—Fashions

The New York Times.

Drama—Music | Section 2

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1916.

AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHS THE AUSTRIAN ROYAL FAMILY

MRS. PAULINE KRUGER HAMILTON, an American woman, at present living at 12 West Forty-seventh Street, New York City, has only recently come to the United States from Austria, where for eight years she has been the special photographer of the court in Austria-Hungary. Mrs. Hamilton has had a great opportunity, therefore, to study the family life of the oldest of European royal houses.

"The principal thing," she said the other day, "that distinguishes royal from ordinary persons is the simplicity of the former. The royalties with whom I have come in close contact in Austria are all devoted to the simple pleasures of family life. The feverish pursuit of amusement shown by cosmopolitan fashionable society is unknown to them. The daughters of the houses of Hapsburg and Bourbon could give valuable lessons in modesty and gentleness to our New York girls."

Mrs. Hamilton has returned to her native country to raise funds for the Austrian children made destitute by the war. It is in this charity that the new Empress, formerly the Archduchess Zita, is chiefly interested, being called the "War Sponsorship," the object of which is to enable mothers to keep their children whenever possible.

Mrs. Hamilton has been called a painter who painted as well as many, and who then became a photographer who photographs better than the many. When she received a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES the other day she exhibited many beautiful photographs that she had taken of Austrian royalty, each having its story.

"We have a very big misconception," she said, "of the imperial family. We think of these people as living around with sceptres, which is not the case at all. They have a wonderful idea of duty and self discipline. The motto of the Austrian royal house might well be 'self-discipline and humility.'

"The present Empress, instead of living in her palace, has spent most of her time with the Emperor who has just died. He seemed to want her there. It was the old story of the revivifying influence of youth in a household, you know. And the new Emperor is an enormous favorite in his regiment. And these two young people fixed it all up between them, and then told the old folks about it. Isn't that a democratic way in which to go about getting married?"

A striking picture of Princess Metternich was shown.

"That was taken at her palace one morning when she came from church," said Mrs. Hamilton. "The late Emperor called on her regularly, up to the very last. She has the energy of half a dozen women. She is always to the fore in charity things, always doing good, particularly for her pet charities. Now she is working constantly for the Red Cross. Her tastes are catholic. Everybody who is anybody always has been welcomed at her palace—artists of the stage, painters, writers, sculptors, singers, politicians, statesmen—she neglects no one worth while, and before the war she loved life as gloriously as she did in her earlier days.

"And who is the girl with the horse?"

"That is her Imperial Highness Archduchess Isabella Marie, who finished a three years' course in a Red Cross hospital before her country went into the war. She was one of the first volunteer as a nurse. She became returned home in the Winter, was operated upon for appendicitis, recovered, and went back immediately to her duties at the front.

"And this is the Commander in Chief of the army, Archduke Frederick, at the palace of his Imperial Highness in Pressburg, where I was a guest three weeks."

Other pictures taken at the Pressburg palace included that of her Imperial Highness the Archduchess Isabella, wife of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick, who, Mrs. Hamilton says, has a wonderful mind, endless force, and is greatly loved for her work with the Hungarian peasants, fostering their lace embroidery and the weaving industries. Her Imperial Highness has one son and nine daughters.

"Does royalty act as you wish? I mean do they mind the camera?" Mrs. Hamilton was asked by a friend, soon after her arrival.

"The better born a person is the more simple, the more gracious the manner," was the response.

"Who selected the positions, the costumes, and the with or without jewels?"

"The details were always left to me."

"Do they take themselves always seriously?"

"They know how to play as well as any in society, and they are very close to the hearts of the people. The late Emperor's attitude toward his people had since the beginning of the war been one of affectionate solicitude, and the sacrifices which all the members of the imperial family have made for the nation during this period have been the greatest human notes in the tragedy.

"They are democratic in the extreme and have thoroughly identified themselves with the people in all parts of the empire, and have gone about personally to administer to all the wants that surround them."

WURLITZER

The SOLO-APOLLO

The Player-Piano That Excels All Others In the Sweet, Low, Dreamy Notes

There are a dozen different player-pianos that will meet all requirements of those who enjoy noisy music. There are quite as many that, by smothering the stroke, can produce a certain pianissimo effect.

But there is ONLY ONE PLAYER-PIANO EXISTING which definitely and positively accents the low notes with the same precision and distinctness as the louder ones. That is the SOLO-APOLLO.

Perhaps you are incredulous, because of the sweeping claim. But the reason is a physical one. It is very easy to demonstrate mechanically. BECAUSE—

The SOLO-APOLLO is the only instrument built with TWO SETS OF PNEUMATICS.

One set plays the melody, and another set, entirely independent, plays the accompaniment. It is exactly the principle of one player producing the melody on his own instrument and another player accompanying him in the most artistic manner. The ordinary instrument allows full air pressure for the loud notes and smothers the air on the accompaniment, blurring the notes and eliminating their true musical values.

It was the knowledge of this shortcoming in the usual instrument which spurred the makers of the APOLLO to the production of the SOLO-APOLLO, and every true musician who sits down to this instrument is amazed and delighted with the artistic results secured by this marvelous instrument. If you are considering at all the purchase of a piano, you want first to make that instrument available to your entire family and friends. This means that it must have a PLAYER in it, and if you wish to be permanently satisfied with the instrument which you buy you will select the SOLO-APOLLO, because it leaves nothing to be desired. It satisfies the thorough musician, while making a virtuoso of even the boy or girl who is entirely without knowledge of music. The SOLO-APOLLO is a wonderful educator as well as entertainer, and it is sold at the same range of prices as other good Player-Pianos. It is also sold on Easy Terms, to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

We shall be very glad to have you come in and hear it, whether you are ready to buy a piano now or not.

Write for Booklet No. 5.

THE RUDOLPH WURLITZER CO.

115 W. 40th St.,

"Just East of Broadway."

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS PRIVATE SUBWAY ENTRANCE at Hoyt Street is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows: From 242d St. (B'way), 51 min. From 96th St. 25 min. From Grand Central, 17 min. From Brooklyn Bridge, 9 min. From 190th St. (Bronx), 45 min. From 72d St. 25 min. From 14th St. ..... 12 min. From Bowling Green, 8½ min.

WEATHER FORECAST: Fair and cooler; west winds.

This Store's Especial Christmas Helpfulness

This is a peculiar Christmas season, in more ways than one.

One jumps right into December the day after Thanksgiving.

Just the date-line, "December 1st," is enough to startle one into the realization that it is but a very few weeks to Christmas.

Only 23 shopping days—counting from tomorrow; and tomorrow is the best, most valuable one of the lot, to you.

Then, it's a Christmas season in which many stores — and people — are feeling the pinch of short stocks and high prices.

Careful shopping is important—essential.

The store that's best supplied, that has bought best, can provide the largest assortments, and at the lowest prices.

This Store is Singularly Fortunate in Both Respects

We have never had so large a stock of Christmas goods—or, in fact, goods of every description, as now.

We have been busy, busy, busy—getting ready for the demand that we knew would fall upon us.

The Time Is Now— And the Goods Are Here

And, better yet, the always low prices of The Store Accommodating shine all the more brightly by comparison, in this holiday season, than ever before.

This isn't a glittering generalization, but a hard-and-fast fact, which we invite you to verify for yourself.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store is Ready for Christmas—

—with its fine stocks.

—with its courteous, helpful service.

—with its great delivery system, expanded for the occasion.

—with its comfortable, spacious buildings.

—with its easy access from all five Boroughs of New York.

—with its

LOW PRICES— FOR QUALITY

Let the significance of these four words sink deep into your shopping consciousness!

$1.47 Rogers Silver Tea Spoons, $1 Dozen

Just 280 dozen of these good Teaspoons to be sold at 47 cents less per dozen than we usually ask. All perfect goods of quality, in the beautiful orchid pattern.

Subway floor, Central Building.

It's Christmas in The Art Needlework Store

If you are perplexed as to what to give just pay a visit to this store and see the scores of beautiful and useful pieces of Art Needlework.

Observe the wonderful showing of Madeira embroidered Linens that arrived a few days ago. We can but give a hint of the many things by mentioning a few of them here:

Hand-Embroidered 13-Piece Luncheon Sets, $4.49 to $10.98.
Centerpieces, $1.98 to $6.75.
Tea and Luncheon Cloths, $6.35 to $24.75.
Scarfs for the Dressing Table, Sideboard, etc., $3.49 to $8.98.
Doilies, 25c. to $3.75.
Cocktail Napkins, 29c. to 39c.
Hand-Embroidered Serving Doilies, $1.75 each.
Cluny Lace Doilies, 10c. to $1.79.
Cluny Lace Centerpieces, 79c. to $5.98.
Serving Tray Pieces, 29c. to $2.98.
Scarfs, $3.98 to $4.98.
Linen Centre Luncheon Napkins, lace trimmed, 21c. to 59c. each.
Lace-Trimmed Bureau Scarfs, 98c. to $2.98.
Pillows, $1.98 to $21.75.
Candle and Lamp Shades, 49c. to $36.50.
Bon Bon and Cracker Boxes, 45c. to $8.98.

Second floor, West Building.

Give Her One of These Fur Coats As a Christmas Gift; Fine Values!

Husband—if it's to be a surprise—she'll be delighted with your good judgment in choosing Abraham and Straus Furs. Because she knows they are without question fashionable—dependable in quality—that you've paid the lowest price possible if you had shopped around every fur store in the city.

Here are a few we are ready to show you:

In Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Entirely, or Trimmed With Skunk at Collar, Cuffs or Border

$110 $120 $132.50 $150 $167.50 to $225

Beautiful Caracul Coats, Skunk Trimmed, $295
Nutria Fur Coats for Street or Motor Wear, $220.
Persian Lamb Coats, of Selected Skins $220.
Natural Mink Coats Bordered With Paws and Tails, $595

Second floor, Central Building.

Featuring Women's Fur-Collared Coats of Fashion at $27.95

We don't know when we have seen such splendid fine-all-around Coats at such a price.

If you are particular as to the STYLE of your most important Winter garment you will find these effects:

Semi-Fitted, Side-Shirred, Back-Flared, Belted

If it is the material that seems to you the essential point; you will find wonderfully soft and cosy chenille cloths, velour-finished zibelines; good weight broadcloths and still others.

If it is the making—you will find every point perfection.

If it is the fur—you will find here natural raccoon, that ever-wearing, always youthful fur; or dyed opossum—practical and good-looking; or even rich French seal. Some models half-lined, some throughout. Others without fur.

The colors: Gold, Burgundy, Brown and Green, besides Navy and Black. Sizes 34 to 44

Second floor, Central Building.

2,300 Yards of 42-In. and 54-In. All-Wool Dress Goods at 98c. Yd.

Hardly necessary to tell our customers who are familiar with present prices of Dress Goods that this is a noteworthy offering. Some of the fabrics to go Monday at this price were regularly $1.49 a yard. Fashionable weaves such as

Plaids, Poplins, Granite Cloths, Epingles, Storm Serges, Cheviot Serges

56-Inch Chiffon Broadcloth, $2.25 Yd.

Sponged and shrunk. Shades are plum, seal, burgundy, myrtle, rose, cadet, cherry, etc., etc.

$3.49 Plaid Coatings, $2.49 Yd.

54 inches wide. These are remarkably smart fabrics and can be had in large and small plaids.

Street Floor, West Building.

Nearly 6,000 Boxes of Fine Stationery in a Sale at 25c.

Have you been watching the rise in the price of paper and of paper stocks lately? If you have you will better appreciate the excellence of this offering.

A certain firm of makers of fine writing papers are cutting down a number of their styles and we bought what they had on hand of these styles.

Besides note paper, there are correspondence cards; all with envelopes, all in boxes, and all fresh and perfect.

Too many kinds, sizes and colors to describe, but there are styles for men, for women and some even for children.

Value? Determine that for yourself, but it is far above the price, which is 25c. a box.

Street floor, Fulton Street, East Building.

Toys! Large Stocks--Attractively Priced

Unquestionably Toyland is Toy Headquarters for Brooklyn.

We have surprised even ourselves at the magnitude of the collection of desirable Toys and Dolls we have gathered for this Christmas season — especially in playthings from abroad.

And our prices have not kept pace with the general rise—they are much lower than is usually the case, as these example indicate:

League Baseball Games	85c, reg. $1.00	Fun With Chemistry	39c, reg. 50c
Moving Picture Machines	$1.35, reg. $1.50	Boys' Own Electric Plants	$2.49, reg. $3.00
Radio, Jr., Postcard Projectors	$2.25, reg. $3.00	Bungalow Doll Houses	75c, reg. $1.00
"Uneeda" Kids	85c, reg. $1.00	Wireless Receiving Outfits	85c, reg. $1.00
Little Mother Millinery Sets	49c, reg. $1.00	"American Hunter" Game	75c, reg. $1.00
Little Rosebud Best Dress Outfit	49c, reg. 85c	Mechanical Motor Cycles	69c, reg. $1.00
Dolls' Couch Hammocks	75c, reg. $1.00	Imported Mechanical Trick Dogs	39c, reg. 50c
Fun With Electricity	39c, reg. 50c		

Fourth floor, West and Central Buildings.

Fine Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets In the Thanksgiving Sale of China

In order that the Thanksgiving dinner table may be graced by a new service of this famous French china, we offer the following Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets at prices possible only because we bought the China over a year ago.

Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets, $19.89
100 pieces, in two charming floral designs.

Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets, $27.89
100 pieces, in dainty floral patterns, with soup tureen, large platters, etc.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets—$8.89 Set, $11.89 Set, $14.89 Set

Each one of these Splendid Dinner Sets is marked below our regular prices. They are all of 100 pieces, in attractive border patterns, with gold or colored lines and have bread and butter plates.

15c Tea Cups and Saucers, 12c
In blue and white dragon, in which we also have a variety of Breakfast Dishes.

Kitchen Crockery, Specially Priced
Oval Casseroles, with two handles, 35c. Bean Pots, 25c. Mixing Bowls, 4 pieces, 49c.

Thanksgiving Specials in Cut Glass

Handsomely cut pieces, in various designs and attractive shapes in clear, brilliant crystal.

$4.25 and $4.49 Cranberry Bowls	$2.98	$3.49 Flower Vases	$2.98
$2.49 Cider Jugs	$1.98	$1.45 Whipped Cream Bowls	$1.10
$2.75 Nut Bowls	$1.98	$3.98 Water Pitchers	$2.98
$4.49 Fruit Compotes	$2.98	$6.35 Flower Vases, 14-inch	$3.98

Subway Floor, Central Subway.

Attractive Linens for Thanksgiving

And some that will make pretty Christmas gifts a little bit later. Many of our normally low linen prices made still lower for Monday.

Odd Fancy Linens, $2.50 to $52.50

Lace-trimmed and embroidered Centerpieces, Tea Cloths and Scarfs, that should sell for at least one-half more.

Scarfs and Pillow Shams, hemstitched and hand-drawn, special at $1.10 to $1.49.

Luncheon Napkins, all linen, scalloped and embroidered, also a few with initials (not all letters), $3.59 dozen.

Japanese Luncheon Sets, printed in blue, 79c., from $1.12.

Bath Sets, containing both mat, two large towels, two guest towels, and two wash cloths, all in blue or pink, neatly boxed, $3.49 set.

J. S. Brown's Table Cloths and Napkins

The famous Shamrock linen, in matching designs, neatly boxed.

Table Cloth, 2x2 yards, with one dozen 22-inch Napkins, $8.73 set.

Table Cloth, 2x2½ yards, with one dozen 22-inch Napkins, $9.73 set.

Street floor, Livingston Street, East Building.

Lovely Japanese Silk Embroidered Kimonos, $5.94

Buying directly from Japan, we offer these exquisite boudoir negligees at the lowest price possible.

Any woman would appreciate the gift of one. Heavily embroidered, warmly interlined. In a variety of dainty colors.

Handsome Wadded Silk Robes, $4.94

Quilted by hand, between the layers of habutai silk. Deliciously cozy.

Excellent Morning Dresses at 94c

Four models in gingham or chambray; checked, striped or in two tones; all prettily trimmed. Sizes 36 to 46.

Negligee Balcony, Entrance Street floor, Central Building.

Women's Silk Hosiery For Gifts

Here are good supplies of Silk Hosiery that can be trusted to give good service, and are offered at low prices. Don't forget that Silk Stockings have ceased to be a luxury, and have become an everyday necessity; hence are all the more appreciated as gifts.

69c. Pair—Pure thread silk of special quality; well fashioned; lisle thread double garter tops and soles. Black only.

98c. Pair — Black ingrain-dyed silk, mercerized tops and soles; pointed heels.

$1.19 Pair—Heavy ingrain-dyed black silk; a quality made especially for us; full fashioned; flaring tops and double soles are mercerized. Extra good value.

$1.65 Pair—Black silk, extra quality; purple tops; a special A. & S. quality, recommended for good service.

Street floor, Central Building.

Other Excellent Offers for Monday

Black Chiffon Velvet, $4.49 yd. Street floor, West Bldg.
Men's Cape Gloves, $1.15 pr. Street floor, East Bldg.
Outing Flannel, 10c. yd. Subway floor, West Bldg.
$1.75 Photograph Frames, Sterling Silver, $1.25 yd. Street floor, Central Bldg.
Scalloped and Initialed or Hemstitched and Initialed Pillowcases, 45x36 inches, in box, 98c. pr. Subway floor, West Bldg.
$7.49 and $7.98 Hand-bags, $5.25. Street floor, Central Bldg.
Boys' Good Chinchilla Overcoats, $4.69. Boys' and Young Men's Store, Second floor, East Bldg.
$5 Full Size Comfortables, $3.49 each. Subway floor, West Bldg.
Boxes of 50 Clear Havana-Filled Cigars, $1.74. Street floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.
Christmas Fancy-Work Ribbons, 15c. piece to 33c. yd. Street floor, Center, East Bldg.
Flannelette Nightgowns, 46c. Second floor, East Bldg.
Women's $4.98 Blouses at $2.95. Second floor, Central Bldg.
$1.98 C B a la Spirite Corsets, 98c. Second floor, East Bldg.
Men's Blanket Bathrobes, $2.95. Street floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.
Luscious Cape Cod Cranberries, 12c. qt. Third floor, West Bldg.
2-piece "Universal" Carvers, 9-inch blade, $1.55. Subway floor, East Bldg.
Hartford 8-wire Tapestry Brussels Carpet, $1.10 yd. Third floor, East Bldg.
Victrola X $75 with $5 Worth of Records, $80 Complete, at the terms of $5 Cash and $5 Monthly. Fourth floor, West Bldg.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, 98c to $3.89 pr. Third floor, Central Bldg.
Fashionable Tinsel Laces, 75c. to $1.49 yd. Street floor, Central Bldg.
15c. Zephyr Ginghams, 11c. yd. Subway floor, West Bldg.
American Walnut and Antique Mahogany Finish 10-Piece Dining Room Suites, $125. Fourth floor, East and Central Bldgs.

BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENTS IN STORE FOR NEW YORK SOCIETY

Many Dances Fixed for This Week—The First of the Junior Assemblies Falls Due on Tuesday Night—Glittering Pageant for Allied War Relief to be a Crowning Event—Owing to Mourning, Mrs. H. P. Whitney Recalls Invitations for Debutante Dance for Her Daughter Miss Flora Payne Whitney.

GAYETIES will begin in earnest this week. So far the season has been lagging behind expectations, and the mild weather has seemed to put a damper on festivities. It will be a week of dancing, for young and old, with a costume ball and pageant crowning the height of activities.

Society from the four winds has been crowding New York the last few days, owing to the Army and Navy football game, but the ranks of notables are thinning out today. With Thanksgiving falling on Thursday, a holiday spirit will prevail until the week-end, with the boys and girls home from school for a brief respite from studies.

The week which has just passed into history was quiet and uneventful, with several small weddings and a half dozen luncheons for the débutantes.

The death of Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget in England on Wednesday will throw several families of importance on this side into mourning. Mrs. Paget was formerly Miss Pauline Whitney, and was a sister of Harry Payne Whitney, Payne Whitney, and Mrs. Willard D. Straight. This will upset the plans for the entertainment of Miss Flora Payne Whitney, a débutante of the season, who made her formal début at Newport last Summer. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, had arranged to give a dance in her honor on Friday night, Dec. 8, at their town house, 871 Fifth Avenue, and have recalled the invitations.

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IN the matter of dances and entertainments the week will start off with a subscription dance, to be held tomorrow night at the Biltmore under the auspices of the Anne Brown Alumnæ Association. This dance is of annual occurrence.

On Tuesday night comes the first of the Junior Assemblies at Sherry's, which is of prime importance in the world of débutantes. Most of the subscribers this season have daughters or relatives to introduce during the Winter, and it was found necessary to have the first dance in November, owing to the great number of débutantes and the unusual number of private dances. These dances are to be conducted in the same conservative way as heretofore, and will begin shortly after 10 o'clock, with practically no dancing after supper. Of course it is to be expected that many of those who attend this dance will go on later to the Ten Allies costume ball, to be held that night in Madison Square Garden.

Society, art, the stage and the opera have combined to make this ball at the Garden the greatest spectacle of years, so it is predicted. A pageant entitled "A Night in India" is to reflect much of the magnificence and glamour of the Indian celebration of the Durbar. And it will be witnessed by a gathering of social magnitude, for practically every society woman in New York is interested. The affair is being given for the benefit of the societies that have organized for the relief of the war sufferers in the allied countries.

The entertainment and pageant feature have been arranged by Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness. Mrs. John Carpenter of Chicago designed the decorations. John Moffatt is Chairman of the General Committee. Miss Mary Wiborg was active in the arrangements up to a fortnight ago, when she was forced to withdraw on account of the illness of her mother. The procession is to be led by America, as represented by Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson.

The wearing of costumes will be compulsory. The committee in charge expects the thousands who are to attend to appear in costume, and for the convenience of those who come without costumes appropriate garments are to be sold at the Garden, the proceeds to be devoted to the general fund.

As every expense in connection with the ball has been guaranteed, it is believed that the sale of the tickets and boxes will net close to $50,000. The taking of motion pictures of prominent men and women in society is to be one of the novel features, and the interior of the Garden will also be recorded by the movies, the films to be sent abroad for exhibition in the capitols and in the temporary theatres in the concentration camps back of the allied lines in France.

Thanksgiving Eve is to be dotted with dances. The first of a newly organized dance is to be held that evening at the Ritz-Carlton, and the second just before Lent. These two dances are almost exclusively for débutantes.

A scheduled event in Lakewood, N. J., on Friday, will be the theatrical benefit in aid of the French wounded in which Mrs. George J. Gould is interested. On the same evening, in town, a concert is to be held at A. A. Anderson's studio in the Beaux Arts Building, for the benefit of the blind soldiers of France. Many prominent artists are to appear, and the concert is being held under the auspices of Le Cercle Rochambeau, of which Mrs. John R. MacArthur is acting President. Some of the members interested include former Senator and Mrs. W. A. Clark, Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Baroness de Graffenried, Mrs. John Ames Mitchell, and Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown.

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THE débutantes will come into their own this week. Mrs. Joseph A. Flannery is to introduce her daughter, Miss Viola Flannery, at a tea and dance at her new home, 612 Fifth Avenue, tomorrow afternoon. Miss Flannery is a granddaughter of Countess Noselli of Rome.

Mrs. Le Roy King is to give a reception at her home, 20 East Eighty-fourth Street, on Monday, when she will introduce her débutante niece, Miss Helen Cameron.

Mrs. Beverly Ward is to hold a tea dance for her daughter, Miss Jane Suckley Ward, on Tuesday afternoon, at her home, 51 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Mrs. George Thompson of 162 East Sixty-first Street has sent out cards for the two teas which she is to give on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, at her house, from 4 to 7 o'clock, for her débutante daughter, Miss Zillah Townsend Thompson. Fifteen débutantes are to receive at each tea, thirty in all. On Friday evening the débutante's grandmother, Mrs. George G. Stow, gave a theatre party of seventy-five of Miss Thompson's friends, to meet the débutantes who are to assist in receiving, with supper and dancing afterwards at Sherry's. Mrs. Thompson is to be at home on Monday afternoons from Jan. 1 until April 1.

A luncheon will be given for Miss Helen Porter on Wednesday at Sherry's by her mother, Mrs. William H. Porter.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren S. Sillcocks of 137 West Seventy-sixth Street will give a dance on Wednesday afternoon at the Plaza for Miss Marjorie Sillcocks. Miss Sillcocks formerly lived in Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Martine Dorsey of Brooklyn are giving a dinner dance at the Biltmore that same evening for their daughter, Miss Marie Louise Dorsey.

Mrs. Edward E. Hall is to hold a supper dance at Sherry's on Thanksgiving evening for her daughter, Miss Geraldine Hall. Mrs. Henry W. Kalt will give a theatre party that evening for her daughter, Miss Marguerite J. Kalt, and Miss Hall, taking her guests afterward to Mrs. Hall's dance. The engagement of Miss Kalt to Heaton Ives Treadway, a son of Representative Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts and Washington, D. C., has just been announced.

Several débutante affairs are fixed for Friday. Mrs. William M. Dudgeon of 969 Park Avenue is to give a reception for her daughter, Miss Helen L. Dudgeon. Mrs. John W. Dennis of 375 Park Avenue will entertain with an afternoon reception at her home, for her daughter, Miss Evangeline Brewster Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen of Pelham Manor will hold a dance at Sherry's that night for their daughters, the Misses Barbara and Joan Allen.

On Saturday Mrs. George Trowbridge Hollister of 980 Park Avenue will give a reception for Miss Katharine A. Hollister from 4 to 7 o'clock. Several residents of this city will go to Washington, D. C., for the reception which Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock are to hold for Miss Margaret Fahnestock, who was presented by her parents at Newport last Summer. Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips of 40 West Forty-seventh Street is to hold a reception on Saturday for Miss Charlotte Phillips.

Mr. and Mrs. John Oliver H. Pitney of Morristown, N. J., are to give a dance for Miss Loraine Allen and the Misses Mary and Elizabeth Cummings on Dec. 1.

Miss Geneviève Clendenin, a débutante of last year, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clendenin of 32 East Sixty-fourth Street, is to entertain a party of forty girls at luncheon, including both this and last year's débutantes, at Sherry's on Dec. 5.

Among the débutantes of the Winter is Miss Lucy Avery Benjamin, daughter of Mrs. William Wallace Benjamin of 449 Park Avenue. Several entertainments are to be given for the débutante later in the Winter, among them a reception by her mother.

Miss Barbara Norman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Norman of Newport, will be a débutante of next season. On Dec. 28 Joseph M. Gazzam of Philadelphia is to hold a tea dance in that city for Miss Elisabeth N. Boyd and Miss Norman.

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WEDDINGS and engagements continue to interest society.

The marriage of Miss Jeannie Emmet, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coster Emmet, to William Barton French will take place on Monday afternoon, Dec. 4, in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, and will be witnessed only by relatives and a few intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom.

Miss Marie Louise Emmet is to be her sister's only attendant. Seth Barton French will serve as best man for his uncle. Among the ushers will be Henry C. Emmet, Jr., and Watson C. Emmet, brothers of the bride, and Maurice Roche.

A large reception is to follow at the home of the bride's parents, 39 East Seventy-second Street.

Another wedding of interest to society will be that of Miss Harriet Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, and Winthrop W. Aldrich, son of the late United States Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, which is to be celebrated on Dec. 7. Mr. Aldrich gave his farewell bachelor dinner at the Union Club on Friday night, and his guests included his best man, Benjamin Moore, and his ushers, Francis R. Appleton, Jr., Samuel A. Welldon, Harrison Tweed, Gordon Auchincloss, John V. Woodard, Richard S. Aldrich, William T. Aldrich, Dudley L. Pickman, Jr., and Alexander Galt Grant.

No date has been set for the wedding of Miss Constance Fairchild, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Fairchild of 65 East Fifty-sixth Street, and Byron A. Long, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Long of California, whose engagement was announced a fortnight ago. Miss Fairchild is a direct descendant of Thomas Fairchild, who settled in Stratford, Conn., in 1639; also of Thomas Elwood, who served as First Lieutenant under Paul Jones. Mr. Long graduated from Annapolis, class of '01, where he specialized in navy ordnance and gunnery. He designed the 16-inch gun to be placed on the latest dreadnoughts. He served as aid to President Taft and Admiral Fletcher.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Dorothy Jackson, daughter of Mrs. William Henry Jackson of 454 Riverside Drive, and Howard Gilder, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Gilder, which is to take place on Dec. 2 at 4 o'clock in the chapel at St. Thomas's Church. A large reception will follow at the Gotham.

Miss Dorothy Codman is to be maid of honor, and the Misses Barbara Sherman of Pasadena and Charlotte Gilder are to act as bridesmaids. Francis B. Dean will be best man, and the ushers will include J. K. Hoyt, Jr., Samuel J. Cooper, Sydney G. Kelly, and C. Robert Coxe.

One of the interesting engagements of recent date was that of Miss Penelope Sears, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hamblen Sears of this city and Oyster Bay, L. I., to Sherman Phelps Platt, a son of Henry Barstow Platt. Miss Sears has been prominent in the activities of the younger set since her début three seasons ago. Mr. Platt is a grandson of the late Senator Thomas C. Platt, and recently returned from the Mexican border, being a Corporal in Squadron A. No date has been set for the wedding.

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FOR the first time in many years turkeys will be scarce on Thanksgiving Day. The supply will not near meet the demand. Newport reports that it will be a turkeyless Thanksgiving there, although Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt has obtained all that she needs for her annual dinner to the news and messenger boys.

Plans are progressing favorably for the advertisement dance, which is to be held at the Ritz-Carlton, on the night of Dec. 7, for the benefit of the Lenox Hill Settlement. Mrs. Gordon Bell of 58 East Seventy-second Street is receiving applications for tickets. Mrs. Oliver Iselin is Chairman of the Executive Committee. Many dinners are to be given preceding the ball, and among the hostesses for that evening, who will entertain in the Crystal Room, will be Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Julian Robbins, Mrs. George Draper, Mrs. T. H. Frothingham, and Mrs. Harrison Tweed.

Nicholas Roosevelt, younger son of Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, has left for Madrid, Spain, where he will spend some months. Mrs. Eugene M. Sawyer, formerly Miss Edith Landon, who has been living in Tyrone, N. M., since her marriage several years ago, is on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Landon, at 19 East Fifty-third Street.

Dr. and Mrs. George M. Swift and the Misses Swift of 20 West Fifty-fifth Street will spend the Winter in Riverside, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. August Rust-Oppenheim are at 129 East Eighty-second Street for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Steinbrügge are at 14 East Sixtieth Street for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. William T. Carrington have left their North Greenwich estate and are at 430 Park Avenue until they go to Santa Barbara in February. Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Boker are at 75 East Eightieth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., will live at 17 East Ninety-third Street, Mr. Fish having recently purchased the house. A dance for the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris will be given at the Whippany River Club, Morristown, on the evening of Dec. 9. There are to be motion pictures showing the various activities of this institution. Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. G. G. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. J. M. Forbes, Mrs. Gordon MacDonald, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and Mrs. R. H. Williams are among the patronesses.

The second Colony dance for young boys and girls is to be held at the Colony Club on March 31. The first dance falls on Wednesday, Dec. 27. Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, Mrs. Casimir de Rham, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. Henry H. Landon, and Mrs. R. P. Huntington are the patronesses.

The Greater New York civic ball is to be given on Jan. 12 at the Biltmore, the proceeds to be devoted to the aftercare of the victims of the recent scourge of infantile paralysis. Miss Alice Carpenter is head of the Reception Committee, and is to invite fifty others to assist her. People are responding from all over the country, and tickets are being sold as far west as Oklahoma.

A tea dance is to be held in Corbin Hall, Governors Island, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 2, in aid of the Belgian and Alsatian children and the Society for the Protection of the Children of the Frontier. It will be in the nature of a Christmas benefit. Mrs. J. B. Bellinger of Governors Island is receiving applications for tickets. Miss Frieda Hempel and Pasquale Amato will sing at Mr. Bagby's first musical morning at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday, Dec. 4.

A private reception is to be held tomorrow in connection with the exhibition of historical war relics from Revolutionary days down to the battles of Verdun and the Somme, at 229 Fifth Avenue, under the auspices of the National Special Aid Society, of which Mrs. William Alexander is President. After tomorrow the exhibition will be public. La Baronne Huard, an American woman whose château was destroyed at the battle of the Marne, is to speak. Many prominent society women are among the patronesses.

Mrs. George Draper Is Among the Society Women Interested in the Coming Ball in Aid of the Lenox Hill Settlement.

Photo by Helen McCaul & Elizabeth Dickson.

Miss Jeannie Emmet Is to Wed William Barton French on Dec. 4.

Photo by Marceau.

HALF OF WAR-STRICKEN POLAND'S POPULATION DESTITUTE

In That Stricken Country There Is No Work That a Jew Can Do, Says Dr. Magnes, and Thousands Are Starving

AT the beginning of the struggle in Europe the noncombatant nations of the world were aroused to a state of indignation at the treatment Belgium had received at the hands of one of the belligerent countries. To the people of America it seemed that the greatest outrage conceivable in this age of civilization had been committed, that of forcefully depriving a people of its homes, its industries, and the right to live.

It is not until one listens to Dr. Judah L. Magnes, who has just returned from Poland, that one can come to a realization that the conditions of Belgium have not only been paralleled but intensified. Where the latter has been ground under the heel of one nation, the former has felt and is feeling the weight of two and three; where the western nation has in some measure succeeded in getting an answer to its appeal for help, the eastern community has been so hemmed in by the belligerent forces that aid has been slow and unsteady in its arrival.

Dr. Magnes, in his trip, covered all of Poland that is at present under the rule of Austria and Germany, including Lithuania and Galicia. He was denied admission to Russian Poland. Throughout the country the feeling is one of "dead, dull, voiceless misery."

"Out of the 1,500,000 Jews that are living there," said Dr. Magnes, "40 per cent. are registered with the Relief Committees. Those are not all, however, who are suffering from a lack of food and means of existence. There are hundreds and thousands among the remaining 60 per cent. who are still holding on to some shreds of pride that prevents them from becoming public charges.

"From what I have seen I should judge that 50 per cent. of the people are destitute and in need of help. The other half of the population are persons who are subsisting on their carefully hoarded savings, which are rapidly giving out.

"There is no work; that is, work that the Jew can do. The Jews are a trading people. That they were originally an agricultural people is a well-known fact. That they have taken to exchange and barter as a means of earning their livelihood is due to the less-known fact that they are not allowed to own land or till their own soil.

"Necessity drove them to trades and industries, the material for which is not now available. Take Warsaw, for instance. The foremost industry there is the one of hide and leather. The demands and conditions of the war have practically shut every factory in the city. The same situation obtains in Lods, a city known for its work in textiles. There is little or no material to be had. Even if there were, the situation would not be greatly improved, for there is no market for the finished article.

"At one time Russia was the market of all finished products of Poland. As soon as Germany, with its high degree of efficiency and elimination of waste, began to compete with the smaller country, the latter, as is natural in all similar situations, had to go by the board.

"All of this has led to an overwhelming state of unemployment, which has resulted in making public charges of a people who, under the least favorable conditions, could always manage to eke out a respectable living. It is that—the loss of a sense of power—as much as the actual physical hunger and need that has led to a state of demoralization that is pitiful to behold. The taking away of a man's means of livelihood, more than the actual hunger that comes with it, is the thing that most cripples a person's sense of self-respect and power.

"There is nothing of the dramatic, nothing of the picturesque, that one might expect to find. There is no movement from place to place that was typical of the first and second years of the war. There is no persecution of a kind to arouse one's indignation. All that one sees is a dull apathy, a grim and quiet appreciation of conditions as they are, and a hopeless feeling that they will never change.

"The people feel themselves to be worthless atoms, crushed by a power too great for them to combat, and they stoically and unemotionally accept what seems to them to be inevitable. It is no unusual thing to see people dropping on the wayside from lack of food.

"I myself saw a young woman quietly dropping in her tracks. There was no commotion of any sort, no riot, no crowd. Everybody knew what the matter was, everybody felt that it was an incident that was bound to occur again and again under existing conditions. When the girl came to she was given a piece of bread by one of the more fortunate bystanders.

"There are thousands and thousands of these—a whole people in misery, not knowing whether they are going to get anything to eat today, hoping that they may be fortunate enough to get some soup tomorrow. They gather about with no resentment, with no rancor, with no desire but the one of feeding their children, and themselves, if anything remains. The only time they are aroused to any show of feeling is when they hear an arrival or a message from America.

"One of the most tragic scenes that I have ever witnessed is the way people come and wave addresses in your face. As soon as it is discovered that you are from America a whole city seems to spring from the ground. Each person has an address on the back of a dirty piece of paper. I remember every one of these. Women, dirty—because they had no water with which to wash—miserable, ragged, all took from some hidden recess an address of some one in America.

"I had never known before what America meant. They look to this country for support, moral, industrial, and physical. They can't seem to understand why it is that they are to all appearances being deserted. They do not appreciate that the means of communication are at best uncertain.

"Their excitement doesn't last long, however, for there is the fear of missing their places at the soup kitchens. These kitchens are all a part of the relief work carried on by the money collected by the different relief committees here. Every town has its kitchens, which are opened once a day. The soup that is gingerly doled out is made of nothing but barley and warm water, no meat and no other vegetable of any sort.

"Sometimes the demand for food is so great that many have to be turned away through lack of ingredients, such as they are. Besides maintaining the kitchens, the Relief Committee sometimes lends money for tools and materials to those who can prove that they can put them to profitable use. In many cases the men have taken to digging the trenches for the armies quartered in the country.

"On the whole, the Jew has remained loyal to the country to which he originally owed allegiance. Take Vilna, for instance, in Lithuania, which belonged to Russia originally, but is now under German control. The leading Jews there were particular in emphasizing their loyalty to the Russian Government, although they had no reason to be especially grateful to it. Neither did they feel any resentment toward the German forces of occupation.

"Yet they were careful to point out that they regarded themselves as Russian subjects conquered by the force of German armies. They added that they would consider themselves in that light just as long as the Russian Government had the right to regard them as such under international law.

"The prayers for the Czar and Czarina, written in the language of the country on the eastern wall of the synagogue, have not been erased, despite suggestions thereto from the occupying authorities. The suggestion was also made that the prayer books containing the prayers for the royal house of Russia be exchanged for the ones containing prayers for the German family. As a consequence, prayers are being offered for neither dynasty.

"It is expected that the Russian Government will take cognizance of this mark of loyalty. Time and again have attempts been made to prove the Jew a traitor to the land of his birth. This is a telling indication that there is no truth in the allegation. The Jews of Vilna have nothing to gain by their stand in support of Russia, and have the good favor of the occupying Germans to lose.

"As a matter of fact, the state of apathy noticeable in all their movements is also descriptive of their attitude toward the fighting nations. This puts me in mind of an explanation of the situation given me by a rabbi in one of the towns I visited. He said: 'When the Russian was in possession of the town we had meat, we had milk, we had rich men among us, we had cholera and typhus and people died. Now that the German is here, our meat is gone, our milk is gone, our butter is gone. Gone also is our cholera and typhus and our people don't die. It might be better if they did die.'

"In other words, the city is cleaner than it used to be; there is less disease than there was under Russian rule—but there is nothing to eat.

"Any attempt of a family to leave land is frustrated in any case where there happens to be a man of military age in it. On the other hand, the trip can hardly be attempted by one where there isn't a man, on account of the unusual rigors and hardships attendant upon such a journey. Not only this, but boats plying their way to America are comparatively few, and passage on them comes high.

"Let this, however, be said for Germany: In those cases where people had bought passage on German steamers and could not be accommodated on account of the dearth of vessels, the steamship companies have, through some arrangement with the Holland lines, transferred the passengers to the Dutch steamers. This high sense of efficiency has also been shown in the manner in which they have aided in distributing the funds of the American relief committees.

"In the occupied districts, that is, those districts formerly Russian but now under German control, they have two large administrative divisions. One is the upper, the northern part, beginning south of Bialystock and continuing up the Gulf of Riga—that whole division way off to the firing line to the east, to Smorgen, to the north to Riga, and so forth, and then down to the south. That is called the District of Oberost—Upper East. The second is "Das General Gouvernment Warschau," that is, old Poland, practically. Das General Gouvernment Warschau is responsible to a Viceroy, a representative of the Kaiser, General von Bessler. Oberost is responsible to Das Kriegs Ministerium. Warsaw is responsible, in addition to General von Beseler, to Das Reichs Ministerium des Innerum—to the Ministry of the Interior; Oberost only to the military.

"In other words, in Warsaw, in the section called General Government Warsaw, there is less of military control than there is in the section known as Oberost. The fact that we have been able to distribute funds for relief work in the latter section is due to the help given by the influential Jews in Germany.

"The matter of distribution, however, is not the one that is causing the greatest trouble now. It is the lack of funds. We cannot hope for complete rehabilitation. The money that we can collect here may not be sufficient to insure the safety of all the people suffering in that tragic land, but it will help them to hold out a little longer.

"I have seen men, women, and children there whose bodies were swollen from lack of food. I have seen the swelling disappear after the poor wretch had been given a square meal. Our aim this year is to raise $10,000,000, for the one purpose of keeping a host of stricken people from starvation. That we will succeed is being indicated by the rallying to our ranks of people of every walk of life."

LINKS BETWEEN LITHUANIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Attempts have been made by the philologists to find some original language and then to trace all the existing languages from it as a common stock. In accordance with this hypothesis the languages more or less akin have been grouped into linguistic families, while the original one, or one of those, has been looked upon as being the Sanskrit. It is this notion that led Professor Chase to look for analogies between the English and the Sanskrit.

After examining, however, the two languages, one will not fail to appreciate the boldness of the task. The English is too far off, and sustained too many metamorphic processes to be compared directly. Therefore the need of some intermediate link with due respect to the metamorphosis suggests itself.

Of all the existing languages none is more directly connected with the Sanskrit than the Lithuanian. Professor Muller and Baron Bunsen, as quoted by Professor Farrar of Trinity College, Cambridge, state that after the lapse of three millenniums a Lithuanian peasant can understand the Sanskrit verbs. So he does. When a Lithuanian reads Herodotus he hears a distant echo of his mother tongue. When Herodotus speaks of the "Kaimai," he knows it is his village; when he says "Angila" and explains that it means a place of growing, a Lithuanian knows it off hand; when he mentions "Saulius," a Lithuanian thinks how sunny must have been that Saulus; when he says Carthaginis, the Lithuanian thinks how terrible must have been the "one drive" of that Carthaginis.

The Lithuanian language has the grandeur and the nobility common to all the ancient classics. There is no need of deep study to see this. A few examples of English rendered into it and the letters pronounced according to their Latin sounding will suffice:

He thinks that he will please you.
Manans yus usganedint.

The ploughman homeward plods his weary way.
Artoyas varosi namon linkui.

The Lithuanian family names one will find difficult to separate from those mentioned in Sanskrit, or the Greek ones, or Latin:

Skyduolis, Kundrotas, Paulius, Staugaitis, are typical examples.

Of the high importance which the Lithuanian language holds in the study of languages, Professor R. G. Latham of Kings College, Cambridge, and later of University College, London, gives the English reader a fair comprehension in his work entitled "Elements of Comparative Philology."

This, then, being the language so closely connected with the Sanskrit and its linguistic family, how does it link with the English?

To answer this I give here a short table showing how the English and Sanskrit overlap each other in the Lithuanian as a common medium:

English.	Lithuanian.	Sanskrit.
Eye	Akis	acra
nose	Nosis	nasa
teeth	Dantis	danta
night	Naktis	ratri
foot	Peda	pada
day	Diena	dinam
sun	Saule	Surya
fire	Ugnis	agni
water	Wandus	jala
I	As	aham
thou	Tu	twam
this	Szis	ma
with them	Tais	bis

On the other hand, the Lithuanian possesses many words that resolve themselves into the English-Valkryezas, wanderer.

Then whole sentences of the English coincide with the Lithuanian, like How do you do? Gau-dau yu-du?

The last instance has for the Lithuanian's ear a familiarity which it hears in the sound of Sanskrit.

The Lithuanian nation through centuries was surrounded by hostile races and hostile interests and fought gigantic battles against innumerable foes to preserve its integrity. Considering the conditions under which she did it, she is great if only for the fact that as yet she is. And now while the world of science works in search of a beam of light on a grand past, this nation, a living part of it, longs for a chance to express herself. It is easy to understand that when she emerged from the Russian revolution in 1905, full of vigor, and with the liberty of speaking and writing the Lithuanian which for over half a century had been denied her, with what a hope she looked to the English-speaking world, the pioneer of freedom and progress, for a word of appreciation and encouragement. She has found it to a great extent. Now this nation finds itself in a dire distress and need of assistance. And out of the bloody mire of war in which she has been trodden and retrodden she looks at the English-speaking world, this time for help.

JOSEPH DECKER.

Brooklyn, Oct. 30, 1916.

THE CAUSE OF THE DRUG EVIL

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The caption, "Drug Evil Growing," in a recent issue of THE TIMES, carried a subhead to the effect that the habit was increasing among the wealthy classes as well as in the underworld. This is probably a correct statement of the situation, and we may anticipate a continued increase in the use of habit-forming drugs.

One very important fact is to be kept in mind in this connection. "You and I" are in no danger of ever forming a drug habit. This sort of thing belongs to a rather definite group known technically as "neuropaths." A simple statement of the case is practically as follows:

Under modern conditions of living, people do not sufficiently oxidize their waste products, and, furthermore, they become unduly sensitised to the toxins of various bacteria. Nearly 3 ounces of microbes of various kinds pass through the body daily, some of which are very beneficial and others harmful. If an individual does not maintain a fairly normal degree of health his tissue cells may become irritated by toxins from these bacteria, as well as by his own waste products.

Under these circumstances there is a disturbed cenesthesia which calls for relief. In other words, the individual is continually trying to get away from himself. A number of drugs, including alcohol and the active principles of tobacco, tea, and coffee, are comforting to people with different kinds and degrees of disturbed cenesthesia. In some cases this amounts to a craving. The individual is unaware of the toxic origin of his craving, and when employing any of the narcotics or any of the lesser comforters he is unconsciously treating a symptom. There is very little danger of the average individual in good health ever acquiring a desire for the use of the more dangerous narcotic drugs. Athletes seldom care for even the pleasantly soluing tea, coffee, or tobacco. Most of our citizens who take six drinks of whisky in a year have money enough to buy six barrels of whisky, but they don't want it.

With the increasing tendency toward urban life, in response to the gregarious instinct of the animal that is called man, there will be an increasing degree of failure to oxidize his toxins and waste products of daily cell chemistry; consequently we may naturally anticipate an increase in the proportion of individuals in a community who suffer from disturbed cenesthesia, and who will employ narcotic resources for purposes of securing relief. This has probably been true of people in the upper classes as well as in the underworld ever since the days when Minos, Hammurabi, and Moses received the same kind of messages from their respective gods.

We are to assume that the drug evil will ready grow until such time as the subject is understood fundamentally, and attacked from the side of lessening the proportion of individuals whose cenesthesia is disturbed by waste products and by bacterial toxins. It is not a subject for moralists and lawmakers so much as it is one for hygienists. Beneath the whole question is nature's law which relates to the checking of overpopulation. Nature always has depended upon warfare by arms between men as her chief resource in this direction. When long periods of peace occur for any nation nature falls back upon her second resource, and sets the microbe at work upon individuals who have lost a part of their automatic resistance to the influences of decline. Stated briefly and brutally, man will always be killed off through nature's trimming methods—sword and gun, microbe and drug.

ROBERT T. MORRIS.

New York, Nov. 11, 1916.

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Bewitching Models in Afternoon Frocks
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Original Jenny
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OUR FARM LIFE IN 1840

To the Editor of The New York Times:

IN view of the present inflated prices of the necessaries of life, it may be of interest to recall living conditions on a farm seventy-five years ago.

The farm I have in mind consisted of 200 acres; the stock was fifteen cows, a yoke of oxen, twenty sheep, an old white horse, a dozen pigs, fifty hens, ten geese, a few ducks, and a flock of turkeys.

The farm produced practically everything the family consumed, both clothing and food. The sheep furnished the wool, which was carded at a "fulling" mill and made into rolls for spinning. At home it was spun into yarn and woven on a hand loom. For beds it was left white, for clothing it was dyed any color desired—a competent housewife could make dyes of logwood, indigo, or cochineal. The white and black wool were mixed to produce a gray like the Confederate uniform. There were no ready-made clothes; all clothes were made in the home. There was no woven underwear. Stockings were knitted at home, as well as mittens and tippets. Caps with earlaps were of rabbit skin. There were no shoes; in the Winter boots came up to the knees. Several cows were killed each year. There was a tannery near by, where the skins were tanned. A shoemaker made our boots. They were usually too small, and gave much trouble and pain. The flax, cut and laid down until the fibre loosened from the woody part, was put through a heckle worked by hand and then spun and woven. This strong linen cloth was used for Summer clothing, towels, &c. The seed was saved to make flaxseed tea (a medicine) or poultice for bruises.

For food we had everything needed—fresh meat, potatoes, beets, cabbages, parsnips, pumpkins for pies, apples, which lasted from Fall to Spring, cider which gave us vinegar or produced a cider champagne. Half a dozen pigs killed in the Fall gave us plenty of ham and bacon, lard, sausages, and salt pork. The hams and bacon were hung up in the smokehouse, a small building with no opening except the door. A small fire produced more smoke than heat, but gave the hams and bacon a very delicious flavor. There were plenty of chickens for roasting and pot pies and eggs—turkeys for Thanksgiving and Christmas; occasionally a roast goose with apple sauce.

From the cows' milk we made both butter and cheese. What butter and cheese the family did not consume was sold in a nearby village—butter usually brought 12½ cents a pound. Cheese was also made at home, as there were neither creameries nor cheese factories. Cheese was sold at 5 cents to 6 cents a pound. All eggs not used went to the village store and brought 10 cents to 12 cents a dozen. Every farmer made his own soap; it was called soft soap; it was soft, but very strong, and took the dirt off your hands and face very thoroughly, and some skin also unless you were careful in your ablutions.

Little was heard of the world at large. Twenty miles from the railroad, the great four horse stage coach came every day, bringing the mails. There were few newspapers or magazines. The telegraph was unknown. The Atlantic cable did not succeed until 1866. There were only twenty-three miles of railroad in 1830.

All the wonderful agencies which have added to the power of man in the last century will not be lost, but will be added to constantly. The many problems of our present situation can only be solved by time and the efforts of our greatest minds.

WARNER MILLER.

New York, Nov. 24, 1916.

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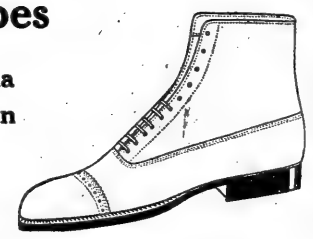

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Simplicity on the Street, Gorgeousness for Evening Wear, Are Rules Now to be Followed—Needlework of Our Southern States Discovered by Those Who Must Have Smart Blouses and Underlinen

THE complaint being made by those who do not care to array themselves in glory of Solomon after the sun goes down is that it is difficult to find garments that are suitable for the moderate social gayeties that confront one from now until April.

The American, as a class, finds far more satisfaction in wearing what are known as evening clothes than the masses of people in other countries. Even in England, where dressing for dinner is an institution as old as society, the average woman of simple means and pleasures is apt still to confine herself to that accommodating system of having two blouses for one skirt; one for the day and one for the night.

Not only is this the practice in English novels; do not believe that the only English women who dress in this manner are those heroines who go to a great house for a week-end with merely this style of clothing in their bag; the real ones do it. When so smart a person as Elinor Glynn, the sister of Lady Duff Gordon, allows her latest fascinating man compeller, as our Indians call such women, to find herself well arrayed with the one skirt and the two blouses, then we know that such clothes exist.

It has been a long, long time since the average American believed in this sartorial creed. She still goes to the theatre in a dark tailored suit and a thin light blouse topped by a street hat, when she does not pretend to be in fashionable circles, but this is usually a matter of expediency rather than of ignorance.

We are rapidly becoming a nation of suburbanites, and are inclined to crowd all the pleasures of life into a twelve-hour day when we are in the city, and we do not find it convenient to remain away from the theatre or a restaurant for dinner because we cannot go home to array ourselves according to the dictates of fashion. Therefore, the wearing of the coat suit and hat from the first car in to the last car out. Therefore the kind of combination.

The Work of the One-Piece Frock.

The people who make and sell blouses are complaining today that the demand for these garments is falling off because the one-piece gown has been found so satisfying, and the topcoat so comfortable. So they are. The coat suit was only intended as a strictly street garment, but it has been adopted as a costume that serves all purposes until one retires for the night, and from the way that hundreds of women wear it one feels they are deprived of actual happiness by having to discard it when the light is turned off.

A falling off in blouses is always threatened as each season advances; and each season sees them selling like peanuts at a circus. Whatever one wears, one is brought up on the tradition that a certain number of blouses are necessary to happiness; they fit in where other garments fail to satisfy. The men who make them, and nothing else in New York, say they cannot take another order for six months, and that for six years they have not had a breathing spell even between the seasons.

Smart women who used to order their blouses from Paris, because of the exquisite needlework, have found this method made almost impossible since the war, and their orders have recently made specialists in this country sufficiently rich to think of going to Europe themselves.

The needlework of our Southern States has also been discovered and now it is the fashion to say "my underlinen and blouses come from Virginia, or Georgia, or the Carolinas!" Women in these States who have their skill with the needle handed down through successive generations are showing to the skeptics that we can turn out lingerie in this country that is reasonably priced and without flaw. The tidal wave of tourists from the snow countries who sent their baggage down to the pines instead of the Riviera, found that they could replenish their stock of hand-embroidered and rolled and whipped white clothing at a price that was comfortably near that of France, and minus the customs duty.

TAILORED SUIT IN BEIGE.
It is of beige velvet, with buttons of red. The skirt is pleated, and the jacket is belted in the front and hangs loosely in the back.

Every woman finds herself, therefore, well supplied with separate waists, but the significant feature of this part of our wardrobe is the avoidance of the waist to match the suit in color, and which is covered with ornamentation.

In this department of trade, the demand has fallen far below the normal. Women are making a sharp distinction between their bodices; they choose the most expensive and diaphanous things, it is true, for usage with their tailored suits, but they are white, flesh pink, or the new tone of mist gray. When one wants an entire dark costume, one gets a frock and covers it with a topcoat. And it is in this attire that the vast mass of women appear at those informal evening pleasures to which they once wore coat suits.

There is no denying that they serve the purpose far better than the other kind of costume ever did. The continued fashion for the low neck helps the idea along immensely. Naturally, the high collar has again been introduced, and there are ultra-fashionable women who adopt it in every kind of bodice, but the majority go along quite comfortably with the neck exposed.

This majority has accepted the fact that it is not fashionable to cut the neckband low in the back. The proper line is Colonial, which means that the line on each side of the neck must be straight down from the ears. This is arranged in thin materials by more or less ugly boning, a trick that has proved so awkward that a lining of thicker fabric has been substituted.

It is rather a pity that this fashion should be adopted in frocks that serve for house affairs, for one of the most attractive lines in a woman's body is the one that runs from the ears to the shoulders and this is completely concealed and bungled by the new neck drapery.

On the street, this effect is good. The materials used are heavy enough to remain straight by their own weight, and open necks and Winter weather never went together with harmony. The introduction of the high-boned organdy collar that stood to the hat brim, almost, in the back and curved downward under the ears in front was the saving grace of many costumes during the last year. No one feature in modern dress was uglier than wearing a coat collar flatly turned over a blouse collar beneath.

The Distinction in Frocks.

No one who is going out to shop can fail to be bewildered by the variety of frocks that are offered, and wonder if they are all intended for the same occasions. Velvet, satin, serge—very little of this, however—velour, mediaeval homespun, and chiffon follow each other in rapid succession through the hands of those who sell.

And when all is seen, satin is usually chosen. The reason for this universal choice is that it is the lightest fabric to be worn under a topcoat in the open and the smartest to serve in the house. Fashion allows satin to be employed with more frequency than any other material except chiffon, but the former is a better choice than the latter for no especial reason, unless it be that we are tired of chiffon as we are of taffeta. No special pleading can make one turn to that silk today for any purpose.

The really new note struck in fabrics for frocks is the homespun that is an imitation of the kind spun by the good wives of the Middle Ages, for they were not above such work, you remember; one of the proudest noble women of England was noted for the excellence of her cow milking. She allowed no henchman to meddle with this part of her many duties.

A suit trimmed with rabbit. It is of sand colored velour de laine, embroidered in green. The deep cuffs and the bottom of the coat are of black lapin, or rabbit.

The master weavers of Paris brought out this rough, serviceable, and really lovely material a year after the war started, possibly for economic reasons, and the French women saw its virtues at once. It pleased them, even the smartest of them, to adopt the material of other and simpler days when barons were at war all the hours of life, and the designers, falling in with the scheme of simple things, invented those twelfth century frocks that were worn for nearly three centuries by their ancestors.

Callot has taken up this homespun in the weave that is like that spun in India and worn by the Hindoos, and she has embroidered it in the palm leaf design which was fashionable under the reign of Napoleon. Other designers have built the homespun into severe frocks that hang straight from the shoulders and are girdled in below the waist with silken cord knotted at the ends.

But the woman who chooses such a frock, which she will have the satisfaction of knowing is in the first fashion, must keep well in mind that its opportunities are limited. It will not serve for the theatre, the restaurant, or an afternoon reception or card party. It is also heavy and warm under a topcoat, and only gives its full meed of value in those seasons and in those climates that permit it to be worn in the open with nothing additional but a set of furs. By the early Spring it may be in high favor.

Satin Leading Other Fabrics.

On the other hand, satin in a thick weave seems to offer itself as a fabric for the majority of activities that fill up the life of the American woman. It can be stretched far enough to take the place of a coat suit if one must be economical.

The dressmakers are using it for morning frocks worn by schoolgirls, for afternoon occasions that range from weddings to restaurant dancing, for informal evening frocks that serve not only the woman who has few opportunities and less desire for the gorgeous gowns that the smart set wear, but also for the fashionable woman who wishes, for a time, to avoid the brilliancy of splendid evening attire.

Along with velvet, it forms the foundation for the most Oriental and Mediaeval ball gown, but in its simpler forms it is in dull colors and merely trimmed with chain stitchery and a bit of metallic thread. Gray has taken hold of the public as a color that serves the several hours and the introduction of much cut steel and tarnished silver thread gives the opportunity for stimulating a dull color into decided gayety.

That early fashion in embroidery, where thick worsted threads were employed in Slavic designs, is still sold in the shops that cater to a large trade, and there is something attractive about its rudeness and elementary attempt at ornamentation, but it is being rapidly pushed into the chaos of things that were, by reason of the preferred method of ornamenting with bullion threads. This is as Slavic as the other fashion, but it suits satin better.

It is not held for evening gowns, but bits of it are spread over a wide range of garments.

By the way, it is well to put your thoughts on fanciful chain stitchery, for it is to be in the forefront of fashion during the Winter.

NEW FASHION HINTS

THERE are so many charming muffs made of various materials other than fur, and often combined with fur, that it is difficult to pick out any for special notice. One that is unusually attractive, however, is made of tulle, velvet, and fur. The foundation of the muff is tulle, and there are wide trimming bands of velvet, with a little fur along the edge of the frills at the hands. There is a collar to match, wide and fluffy, and there is a most interesting little hat of the three fabrics combined.

Long chains of various sorts are in fashion this Autumn. The woman who seeks individuality nowadays outnumbers the woman who merely follows the fashion—which means that most women try to find something just a little different in the detail of their dress than that of their friend and neighbor. So it is that there are a dozen and one different sorts of long chains to be found, each as interesting as the one before it.

A Scotch plaid wool muffler and toque is a becoming and gay bit of apparel for the woman who motors in the country. It would be equally appropriate for the skater.

Red velvet is smartly used for a cap of the jockey-cap style. This shape withstands much windy weather and is very becoming, and the color is admirable for cold and dull Autumn and Winter days.

It sometimes takes more than one season to launch a new type of fashion. Spanish effects were pushed in vain last year but now they seem to be coming back. At least the greatest millinery hit of the moment is a toreador toque, tilted over the left eye, with two large pompons at the right.

Veils are attached to some of the motoring hats. One is a small velvet toque with a fine meshed veil attached by the trimming around the crown.

Some of the gauntlet gloves for motorists reach almost to the elbow. They can be had lined with fur for cold-weather driving.

The high strapped boots that are a novelty this season are especially appropriate to the feminine motorist.

The newest muffs and scarfs are made of velvet embroidered with chenille.

Jabots are back in favor. But they are never the skimpy jabots of yesterday. They are of cascade variety, designed especially to be worn with a suit of the Incroyable order.

There are some very effective gloves for street wear, of heavy cream kid, bound with brown and stitched with brown.

The Paisley rage has extended to handbags. And the newest ones are made either with a metallic clasp or drawn up in a shirring on silken cords.

Stencil patterns pursue us still. They have just made their way into the realm of bagdom. Bags of silk are shown in many sorts of stenciled patterns and they are usually mounted on metallic frames.

WILLIAM PENN'S WAMPUM BELTS RECENTLY FOUND ABROAD

In a London Antique Room Two of the Most Valuable Records of the Early Days in America Were Discovered—Now in Land of Their Birth

ON July 12 last students of history and anthropology were surprised to find that Christie of London had sold two wampum belts that had belonged to William Penn. These belts, with other Penn relics, were the property of the late J. Merrick Head, Esq., who in 1887 purchased the Penn estate, known as Pennsylvania Castle, at Portland, England, with all its historic contents. The sale had not been advertised in this country, and as a result two of the most valuable records of the early days in America were lost to the land of their birth.

It was almost a calamity, but no sooner had the account been read than Harmon W. Hendricks, Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, this city, through whom the new institution has received a number of large collections, guaranteed to furnish funds needed to obtain these valuable specimens.

Cable followed cable to the museum agents in London. News was finally received that these two early records, prepared by the Indians and presented to Penn when the history of our country was in the making, would soon be on American soil, to take their place in the great series of similar belts of the only museum in the world devoted exclusively to the study of the American Indian.

With the wampum belts came a copy of the sale catalogue, which presumably gives whatever data was available concerning the two belts, which are shown in the accompanying illustration. The larger one is described as follows:

Treaty Belt. The Original Treaty Belt presented to William Penn by the Indians, consisting of eighteen strings of Wampum, (25½ in. by 5¼ in.,) the ground being white, with four crosses or diagrams in violet-colored beads made from clam or mussel shells.

The smaller one is given as

Treaty Belt. A Similar Belt to the above, consisting of fifteen strings of Wampum, (25 in. by 5 in.,) the ground white, with diagrams in violet-colored beads. Originally there were three belts which belonged to the Penn family, but one was presented by Granville John Penn, great-grandson of William Penn, to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

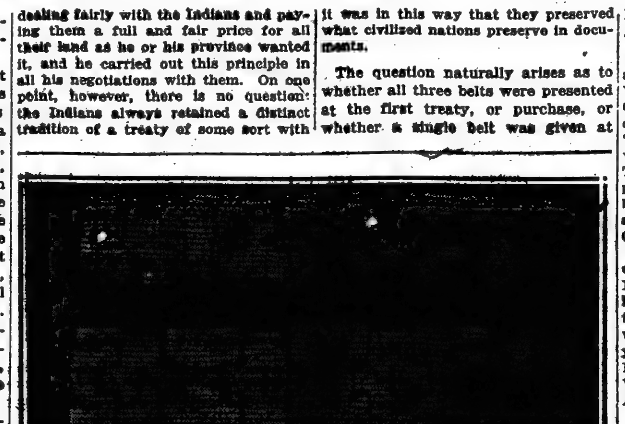
These belts formed an important part in negotiating or carrying out transactions with the Indians. "By these means," writes Clarkson, "the Indians pledged themselves to live in love with William Penn and his children as long as the Sun and Moon should endure." The belts probably refer to what is known as the "Elm Treaty."

The Penn belts have long been known in this country through the medium of the one presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and now preserved in its rooms in Philadelphia. This belt was brought from England by Granville John Penn, Esq., and, in his letter to the society dated March 21, 1857, he states that it is "the belt of wampum presented by the Indian chiefs to the founder of Pennsylvania at the great treaty which was held at Shackamaxon in 1682," confirmatory of the treaty of friendship which was then concluded between them."

This was the year that Penn first saw the land which was to bear his name. The Pennsylvania archives state that the founder of Pennsylvania was born in London on Oct. 14, 1644, and was removed to Ireland in 1656, where his father, Admiral Sir William Penn, was the owner of extensive landed property. Although he (the son) became the proprietor of the province (Pennsylvania) in 1681, it was not until the 27th of October, 1682, that he set foot upon the soil which was to perpetuate his name. His personal administration of the affairs of the province covered two periods, from Oct. 24, 1682, to Aug. 12, 1684, and from November, 1699, to November, 1701.

Although Granville Penn in his presentation speech gives the date of the treaty at which the belt was received as 1682, it is quite possible that it may not have been given until the following year. Sydney George Fisher, in his "The True William Penn," states:

In June of this year, 1683, it is probable that he made the treaty with the Indians which has become so famous. There were two treaties or purchases of land made with them that month, one on the 23d, and one on the 25th, and there was also a third on July 14. It was probably the one on June 23 which has aroused the tradition on which so much imagination has been expended. The document or words of the treaty have not been preserved. In fact, the treaty, so-called, was like most of Penn's dealings with the Indians, merely a purchase of land at which certain things were said. He thought nothing of it at the time, for he had adopted the principle of dealing fairly with the Indians and paying them a full and fair price for all their land as he or his province wanted it, and he carried out this principle in all his negotiations with them. On one point, however, there is no question: the Indians always retained a distinct tradition of a treaty of some sort with Penn, or rather of some promises he had made which he always kept; and his keeping them was the great point.



Wampum Belts of William Penn Recovered by Chance in London.

We have the record of speeches made by the Indians at treaties many years afterward, in which they refer to these promises made of old by Penn; and the description of the promises closely resembles what Penn describes in his letter to the Society of Traders. The Indians said that they often assembled in the woods and spread out a blanket, on which they laid all the words of Penn, that they might go over them and refresh their memories.

By this they meant that they laid on the blanket the belts of wampum, each of which represented a clause of the promises or treaty. Each belt had been originally given to an Indian with the [illegible] that he was to remember, and it was in this way that they preserved what civilized nations preserve in documents.

The question naturally arises as to whether all three belts were presented at the first treaty, or purchase, or whether a single belt was given at each of the three purchases mentioned. In size, number of beads, workmanship, and general condition the two belts just received are similar to the so-called "Original Penn Belt." The designs are not the same, but they are all of the broad type that was used to commemorate events of great importance.

The practice of presenting two or more belts at the same time was quite common, and both parties to a treaty or compact often had recourse to this practice, in order that good will on the part of the Indian might be shown and that the white man's messages might be the speech bearers and record keepers for the Indians.

Thomas Budd, in his "Good Order Established in Pennsylvania and New Jersey," published in 1685, says:

The Indians are but few in number, and have been very serviceable to us. We had several meetings with them. One of them was Ockanickon, whose dying words I writ from his mouth. The Indian Kings sate on a form, and we sate on another over against them: They had prepared four Belts of Wampum (so their current Money is called, being Black and White beads made of a fish shell) to give us as Seals of the Covenant they made with us.

After a short but earnest speech, he continues: "And we give you these four Belts of Wampum which we would have you lay up safe, and keep by you to be Witness of this Agreement that we make with you, and we would have you tell your children that these four Belts of Wampum are given you to be Witness betwixt us and you of this Agreement."

Thus a contemporary record revitalizes a similar event, and most emphatically emphasizes the importance of the wampum belt.

Regardless of the particular event that the Penn belts typify, they are the echoes of the past, belonged to Brother Onas, the friend of the Indian, and, with the third one mentioned, are the earliest reminders of an ardent worker among the Indians of Pennsylvania, and one whose exemplary conduct, unbiased councils, and honest dealings have stood throughout the centuries as an example to both Indian and white man.

In the early days wampum played a greater rôle than any other inanimate member of the royal households. It appears in practically all of the documentary evidences of the acts, councils, treaties, and daily home life of the Eastern Indians, and the [illegible] meaning [illegible] of strings and belts that have been saved for future study and admiration have a story behind them that is well worth the telling.

Of all the early writers who have described the American Indian, none has written so clearly or given the student as clear-cut an idea of the manufacture and use of wampum as has George Henry Loskiel, who in 1794 gave to the world his wonderful work, the greater part of which was taken from the experience of Zeisberger, Spangenberg, Carver, and others who had devoted years among the North American savages.

Wampum beads were made from a variety of different substances, but the one that was used in the greatest numbers was the ordinary hard clam or quahog, which is found from Cape Cod to Florida. Roger Williams, writing of the Eastern Indians, states that they "store up shells in Summer against Winter, whereof they make their money."

It has been stated that before Penn left Pennsylvania for England, in 1684, he made treaties of friendship and alliance with no less than nineteen distinct tribes, and this may well be true, for history proves that for years after his death, which occurred in 1718, the Indians in all parts of Pennsylvania and Western New Jersey revered the name of the one whom they had learned to know and love as friend and adviser.

The preservation of reminders of such a man should be a nation's charge—no labor, no time, no expense should be considered when historical documents such as these two belts, or any other object relating to his Indian friends, are in the balance. These voices of the past tell of treaties that mark the stepping stones of a nation's progress—they epitomize the dark days of endeavor when the infant States fought for life and prosperity, and are [illegible] a fitting monument to that [illegible]terful leader, whose kindliness won to his standards the children of the forest, as it now defines him in the mellow light of retrospect.

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BELGIUM'S WOES AS NATIVES SEE THEM

Situation Not "Almost Normal," as the German Chancellor Has Put It.

CHURCH DELEGATE'S VIEWS

Declares That Picture of Conditions in the Country Has Been Too Favorably Drawn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Things could be worse than they are in oppressed Belgium, that is true, but that doesn't mean that the situation is "almost normal," as the German Chancellor mildly puts it. As a delegate of the Belgian Protestant Churches, I should like to make a few remarks on the last article, "Belgium Not Crushed by German Military Rule," of Herbert Bayard Swope in The World.

Mr. Swope is evidently trying to be fair, but could he get a true picture of the suffering nation in a few days? Can he speak sufficiently French and Flemish? My impression is that he came from Germany with a double preconception, which is quite in keeping with what I have noticed among German soldiers in Belgium—the utterly false idea that France, "that noble nation," is a victim of English selfishness; the still more false idea that the Belgians are generally unworthy of interest, lazy, unenergetic people, who have brought upon themselves most of their trials by their own moral deficiency.

The information I got last August about Belgium came from three absolutely reliable men, of neutral nationality, having lived for years in three different districts of Belgium and coming from there quite recently. The picture they gave me of the state of the national life was much less rosy than that of Mr. Swope, even with its dark coloring.

The cost of living is exceedingly high. Meat costs in Brussels $1.20 a pound; ham, $1 a pound, and coffee, 60 cents a pound; a piece of soap, which used to cost 3 cents, costs 20 cents. One of my uncles in Brussels, who is well off told me that between October, 1915, and April, 1916, he had not had a piece of meat in his house. Many poor people are ill and dying slowly from the lack of substantial food. Thousands of children will, if they can survive, suffer all through life from the effects of these years of dreadful privations.

The Belgians are to be admired, as well as the Frenchmen, for their courageous spirit and their patriotic resistance to the enemy. The Belgian peasants till their fields, just like the French peasants, as much as it is possible to do with lack of communications, no manure, few horses, carts, or cattle remaining after the requisitions and theft of the German armies. The coal miners also are working as steadily as possible. They are the roughest, less manageable, and less energetic of our working population. Why would not the better-class artisans work for their living also if they could do it without helping out the Germans in war production? But how can the Belgian industries thrive when the Germans have taken all the raw material, most of the machinery; when they are occupying the railroads, forbidding the use of telephone and telegraph, not allowing the men between 18 and 35 years of age to leave the limits of their boroughs, imposing on the impoverished country a fine of $8,000,000 per month above the regular taxes, refusing the proposals of England for the importation of raw material and the exportation of manufactured goods?

It is quite misleading to judge the state of the country by the fact that the streets of Brussels are full of animation, the cafés and theatres opened. During the battle of Eppeghem, six miles from Brussels, I saw also crowds in the centre of the city and many people sitting in front of the cafés, but that didn't conceal the anxiety and despair of the population from a keen observer.

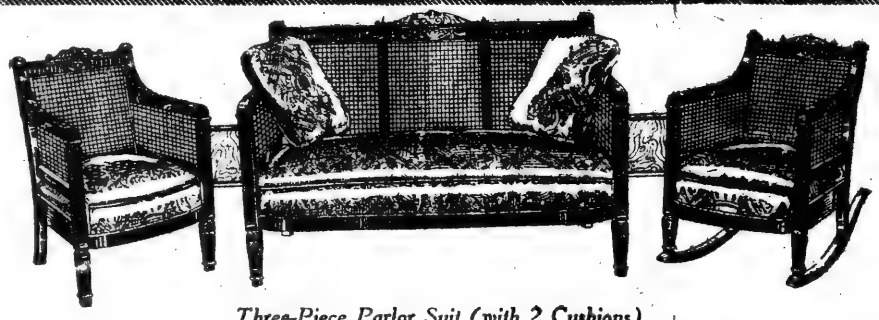
Belgium is quite innocent in this war. The Germans ought simply not to be there. Any suffering brought directly or indirectly by the war is a disgrace for Germany. Belgium could be further devastated and more of her inhabitants murdered; that will still come. perhaps.

Not satisfied with ill-treating the Belgian Nation by encroaching on all The Hague regulations, the Germans are adding to their guilt by slandering their victims. As King Albert told me, when I visited him at the Belgian front, "The Germans have sinned against us in violating our neutrality, but still more in slandering us." I do hope that this mean and hypocritical self-justification of the German Government will not be accepted blindly by the fair-minded Americans.

The unlawful, inhumane deportations are aiming exclusively at releasing German workers for their sorely crushed armies. This will be too much for the long-bearing Belgians, and the Germans will likely discover that in Belgium, as in Northern France, there is "no bending of the neck, no passivity, no yielding to their temporary fate."

God save our poor nation from a white slavery still worse and more cruel than the slavery for the destruction of which this sons of free America shed their blood half a century ago.

HENRY ANET,
Delegate of the Belgian Protestant Churches.



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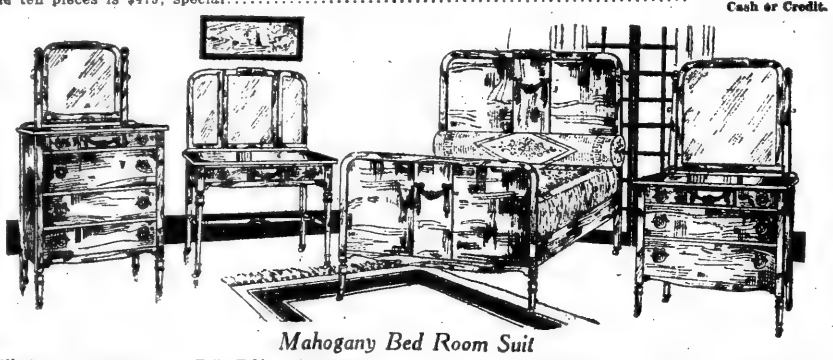
Side Chairs, $7.24 each; Arm Chair, $11.24.

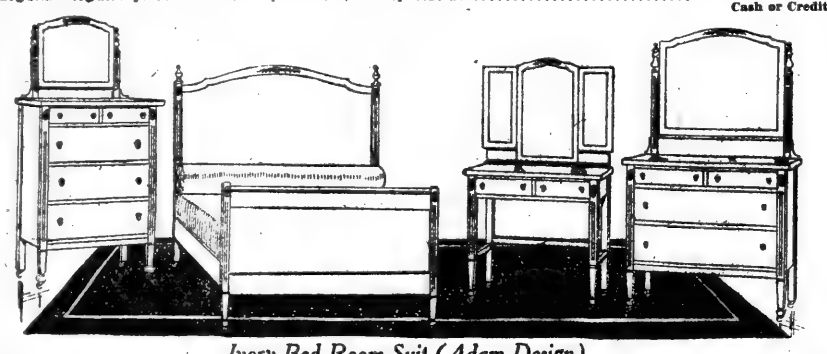
The exquisite beauty of this suit can only be appreciated when you see it. The cabinet work is perfection itself. The Chairs have Genuine Leather Seats. The regular price of the ten pieces is $475; special..... **318.09** Cash or Credit.



Mahogany Bed Room Suit

Chiffonier Reg. Price $65 **42.24** — Toilet Table Reg. Price $57 **35.34** — Bed Reg. Price $62.50 **41.74** — Dresser Reg. Price $67.50 **45.87**

Each piece in this suit is absolutely perfect in workmanship and finish. The finish is very lustrous, secured by hand rubbing. We urge you to visit our store and see this bargain. Regular price of the four pieces is $252. Special at..... **165.19** Cash or Credit.



Ivory Bed Room Suit (Adam Design)

Chiffonier Reg. Price $45 **30.24** — Bed Reg. Price $42.50 **29.24** — Toilet Table Reg. Price $40 **26.34** — Dresser Reg. Price $47.50 **32.49**

The workmanship in this suit is absolutely flawless. The ivory tint is perfection itself. The drawers are dustproof. The regular price of the four pieces is $175. Very special at ..... **118.31** Cash or Credit.

Genuine Spanish Leather Chair
Reg. Price $35.
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Mahogany finished frame. Soft upholstered seat and back, covered in genuine Spanish Leather.

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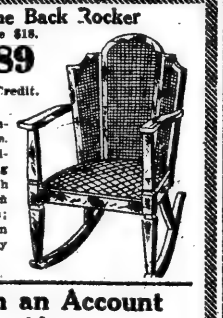

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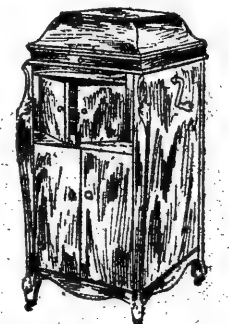

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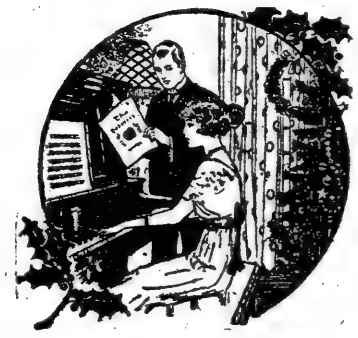

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LAURETTE TAYLOR COMES BACK TO TOWN

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

"Pendennis" in the Theatre

A SECOND and third visit to "Major Pendennis" at the Criterion Theatre merely deepens the original impression that the author of that chaotic play undertook a staggering task and made a surprisingly bad job of it. A sprawling masterpiece has been huddled on to the stage, and the result is confusion. Here is no dramatic story wrought from Thackeray's immortal novel, nor from any part of it, but rather a crazy quilt, made up of patches from the book and designed from beginning to end as a comforter for John Drew. The result is an interesting though unsatisfying adventure for the Thackerayans, but it is dire bewilderment for that far larger and more important group that knows little of—and cares less for—"The History of Pendennis: His Fortunes and Misfortunes, His Friends and His Greatest Enemy."

Langdon Mitchell, the distinguished son of a distinguished father, was a natural selection for the dramatization of "Pendennis." No American playwright had ventured into high comedy more successfully. Then, too, he had done fine work in providing Mrs. Fiske with a play drawn from the treasure-laden pages of "Vanity Fair," a play which gave her one of the most memorable rôles of her career. There was, however, less obvious material in "Pendennis," and in all its pages no such outstanding and essentially dramatic figure as the ineffable Becky Sharp. Mr. Mitchell, called upon to contrive the play, read the book for the first time, and was no doubt properly awed by the magnitude of the task assigned him. He has since confessed that he would as lightly undertake a dramatization of Henry James and far rather attempt a drama from the Constitution of the United States.

He has acknowledged in his outgivings his dual obligation of loyalty to Thackeray and loyalty to the theatre, and seemed to recognise therein a conflict of duties so bitter that any playwright would be likely to stand wavering between the two, in imminent and horrible danger of faring no better in the end than Buridan's unhappy ass. As a matter of fact, while no Thackerayan himself, Mr. Mitchell has been so absorbed in his fidelity to the novel that he has turned a deaf ear to the most obvious and audible demands of the stage, an unfortunate choice, for bad Thackeray, if it offend any, offends only a precious few, while a bad play offends everybody, that few included. And, after all, it is a curious manifestation of loyalty to Thackeray to turn one of his books into a stupid comedy.

From the mass of material Mr. Mitchell has made a greedy selection. He has followed the loves of Arthur Pendennis as they were supervised by his fond and ambitious uncle. "Arthur," says the Major in the play, "must fall in love sensibly, correctly, and with the right sort of girl." And there is the scheme—not, as it happens, very clearly outlined—Major Pendennis as a matchmaker, averting first this and then that inauspicious alliance, throwing his influence at last in favor of Blanche Amory and ignoring, until almost too late, the obvious claims of Laura Bell, whom Arthur's mother, with her truer instinct, had known from the first was the girl of girls for Honest Pen.

So we have a delightful prologue, in which the Major comes goutily but gallantly from London to rescue Arthur from the toils of the fair Fotheringay. Then ten years elapse, and we visit Arthur, the novelist, in his lodgings with dear George Warrington. The Major is busy nipping in the bud the unhappy affair with Fanny Bolton and Blanche is angling for Pen, while Harry Foker looks on in agony and Laura bides her time. The second act is devoted to Arthur's revolt at the heartless way in which poor little Fanny has been bundled out of his life and to the Major's belated discovery that rich little Blanche is not so rich as he had supposed. In the last act the Major has his lively if quite extraneous encounter with the rascally valet, and uses the newly enriched Harry Foker to decoy Blanche from Arthur's arms, so that Laura may fall into them in time for the final curtain.

So, you see, there is a good deal of the Major and a little bit of everybody else, except Old Bows and Sir Francis Clavering and the mysterious Amory and a few of the lesser characters, who are bodily omitted. In the two hours' traffic of the stage there is little time for all these to make themselves known. Only for a few minutes each can Cos babble and bluster, Lady Rockminster bark, and Warrington look sad and noble. Very briefly must Blanche pour forth *ses larmes* and bow her head as a little, forsaken, white, Christian violet, while the vulgar but good-hearted Begum, bless her, has time only for an electric fit and a few murderous assaults on the King's English. Good, honest little Fanny becomes only a passing shadow, and there are but glimpses of Foker and Morgan and that "real, live, screamin', 'orrible lady," Helen Pendennis. Poor Laura has time to do little more than cross the stage and "register" womanliness. Here we have a situation akin to the throes of producing such a mammoth spectacle as "The Century Girl," when you hear, ever and anon, that, in the process of cutting, one star or another has found his opportunities so whittled away that he has departed in high dudgeon. At "Major Pendennis" you cannot help wondering if some of the very characters, such as Warrington, say, or Fanny Bolton, are ever moved to step sulkily out of the manuscript and never come back. Then, too, they all come and go in so confused a way that a stranger would be at a loss to guess the why and wherefore of half of them, while even those who know their "Pendennis" as well as Mr. Mitchell might still be a little dazed by the artless way in which he shuffles them on and off the stage.

In the present performance the rôles most happily and successfully embodied are the Major by John Drew, (a delightful performance,) Blanche Amory by Helen Menken, (another delightful performance,) and the Begum, capitally played by Alison Skipworth. Leonard Willey as Warrington, Walter Kingsford as Foker, Helen MacKellar as Laura, Mary Worth as Fanny Bolton, and John S. O'Brien as Morgan—these are acceptably played. Brandon Tynan is charming as the Peascod Pendennis of the prologue, but thereafter he is disappointing. Lester Lonergan is disappointing as Cos. Jane Houston, as the Fotheringay—a veritable Tragic Muse to behold—simply slaughters the really fine scenes in the prologue.

All the characters, both in the writing and in the acting, are a little altered. The Fotheringay, for examples, is made more shrewd, while Fanny Bolton is deliberately vulgarized and Major Pendennis is softened, sweetened, and conspicuously ennobled. If he is a mine of fashionable intelligence, he is not always boring you with odds and ends of it, and if he stands respectful in the entourage of the Marquis of Steyne, the fact is blandly concealed from you. Lord Steyne is discreetly kept out of sight, Sir, and instead there is much talk of the Duke of Wellington, egad. These are but slight modifications, timid use of that liberty of which Mr. Mitchell has taken too little advantage. But what is chiefly, and perhaps inevitably, lost in the transfer to the stage is Thackeray's criticism of life, his shrewd and corrective derision of us mortals and our funny little pretensions. The whole significance of the Major takes on a diferent light when there is no one to remind you the Pendennises did not amount to much, anyway. So it is that when you visit him in his unwarrantably handsome chambers in Jermyn Street, and hear him declaim of duty and honor and family, you realize with something of a start that the strain—uncomplicated now by any humor—has become the strain of "noblesse oblige." All the satire has been lost on the way to the stage door. You would never guess that this play was made from a story that was not, but might have been, named "The Book of Snobs" or "Vanity Fair." For that matter, you would never guess that it was a dramatization of a great book at all.

"Major Pendennis," then, is not Thackerayan, because the essential spirit of Thackeray is not in it. It is chaotic because Mr. Mitchell has tried to crowd too many of the merely physical facts of the book into his four scenes. It is undramatic, not because the novel is utterly lacking in dramatic material, for that is not true, but because the playwright has undertaken the dubious task of focusing his comedy on one who was, in a dramatic sense, essentially a secondary character. The dramatic centre of the story of "Pendennis" is Pendennis, not his uncle. A Greek dramatist who tried to make the *deus ex machina* the protagonist of his play would have found himself in no more false and uncomfortable a position than did Landgon Mitchell when he tried to make Arthur's uncle the hero of Arthur's play. The rôle of Arthur, then, becomes, in any scene, anything that happens to suit the Major's convenience, and the actor intrusted with the part has as inviting a task as that assigned to the poor little chameleon who was put on a bit of Scotch plaid and went mad in the effort to make good.

The question here is not one of lack of material, but of selection. According to his own account, Mr. Mitchell found no less than nine plays in "Vanity Fair" and as many as five in "Pendennis." He appears to have used parts of four, and after seeing the result it does seem as though a simpler, more telling, and, all in all, more satisfying dramatization would have followed his restricting himself to any one of the several romances, such as Honest Pen's passion for Emily Costigan or his affair with Fanny Bolton. This procedure would have called for a much more thorough re-creation and a deal of fresh invention. Indeed, a deal of invention is called for as it is, because most of Thackeray's people are more spoken of than speaking. The Fotheringay, for example, moves majestically through the early chapters of the book, but says little that Mr. Mitchell could incorporate in his dialogue. Yet see how felicitously she speaks in language that Thackeray himself would have enjoyed immensely. Hear her as she patches her ermine and talks to Harry Foker:

"The art o' tragedy is a hard road and a stony. Times are when I faint by the way, and cry to myself, 'Whom am I, to go on killing Kings for ten and sixpence the night?' Sometimes I'm that fatigued with saying 'Hell bless you' and slapping a knife into the old man. There are days when I crave to be living in the country in my own house, sleeping late and rising early—servants, horses—and at night me sitting next a Plantagenet or Bolingbroke—and not to hear myself bawling out to the pit, (rises dramatically and sweeps the robe of Lady Macbeth about her): 'I am a tiger! I am anything that knows no pity.'"

Or hear her discussing "Hamlet" with the Major:

"It's a pretty sweet part, Ophalia, but she ought by rights to marry Hamlet in the last act. You know, Major, all this bloody work in a grave, and me cryin' willow wallow with a straw hat on my head—that doesn't bring money into the house. What they like is where I hand him the box of love letters—' Take them, I'm done with them '—for you see he has given me the go-by, and what do I care for the old rags he's spilled the ink on? I never did understand why she drowned herself in that running pond. Or why didn't she drown herself on the stage? So they can see me drowning and chanting them snatches of old tunes at the same time I gurgle and give up the ghost."

And so on—a delightful development of Thackeray's lead. It all suggests how charming a Fotheringay play Mr. Mitchell could write. "But," you protest, "then we should never meet Blanche. We should never meet Fanny, nor Warrington, nor the Begum." And there you go—as bad as Mr. Mitchell himself.

ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT.

Laurette Taylor in "The Harp of Life" Globe

Gilda Darthy, Who Makes Her American Debut at the French Theatre Tomorrow Night

Helen Lowell, in "Mile-a-Minute Kendall" Lyceum

He Has Two Plays in Town

Lord Dunsany, Author of "The Gods of the Mountain" in the repertoire of the Portmanteau, and of "The Queen's Enemies" now at the Neighborhood

Anna Held in "Follow Me" — Casino

THE NEW PLAYS

LAURETTE TAYLOR will return to the New York stage this week in a new play, after an absence of more than two years, and Anna Held, who was last seen here in vaudeville, will also come back in a new offering. The week will witness the production of a third new play, and a special performance of another drama, while, for a series of extra matinées, the Portmanteau moves into the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

THE HARP OF LIFE—*Tomorrow night at the Globe.*

When Laurette Taylor returned from London last year, after her triumph there in "Peg o' My Heart," she found a countryside full of Pegs warranted to be just as good. Thereupon the actress announced that she would find a rôle as unlike that of the beguiling Irish girl as possible, to demonstrate that she was not a one-part actress.

That is why Miss Taylor will return in "The Harp of Life" instead of in "Happiness" or "The Wooing of Eve," in which she has played in the cities of the hinterland. The former comedy, which her husband, J. Hartley Manners, elaborated from his playlet of the same title, presented the comedienne in the rôle of a milliner's apprentice, a character not dissimilar to the one that brought her international fame. So "Happiness" was shelved temporarily along with "The Wooing of Eve."

In her new play, Miss Taylor is seen as the young mother of a headstrong son who has fallen in love with a notorious woman and is determined to marry her. The dramatic conflict centres around the mother's efforts to win the youth from the woman's influence. The early acts of the play present intimate pictures of the home life of a happy family, and throughout the piece there is said to run an insistent but never obtrusive plea for the full and free parental enlightenment of developing youths in matters of sex. The first meeting of the two women is one of the dramatic scenes in the play.

Miss Taylor's company includes Gail Kane, whose last appearance in the spoken drama was two seasons ago; Dion Titheradge, Lynn Fontaine, Pfoi-lot Paget, Philip Merivale, who was lifted from the cast of "Pollyanna" to assume this rôle, and Frank Kemble Cooper. The star is now under the direction of George C. Tyler.

PORTMANTEAU THEATRE.—*Beginning tomorrow afternoon at the Thirty-ninth Street.*

For the first time since he invented his vest-pocket playhouse Stuart Walker will set it upon the stage of a Broadway theatre for a series of special performances. These will be given this week on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday afternoons and Thanksgiving and Saturday mornings. The matinée program will include "The Gods of the Mountain," a three-act drama by Lord Dunsany; "Nevertheless," an interlude before the curtain, and "Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil," a one-act playlet by Mr. Walker. The morning bill will substitute "The Trimplet," a dream play in one act, for the Dunsany piece.

In the different casts will be seen Gregory Kelly, Nancy Winston, McKay Morris, Florence Wollersen, Lew Medbury, Judith Lowry, Willard Webster, Edgar Stehli, Frank Zimmerer, Dorothea Carothers, Gitruda Trisjanski, Ward Thornton, Robert Cook, Agnes Rogers, and Edmond Crenshaw.

MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL—*Tuesday night at the Lyceum.*

Owen Davis, who gave up writing Bowery for Broadway melodrama some years ago, is the author of this comedy. It was originally produced by Oliver Morosco last Summer in his Los Angeles theatre, and seemed promising enough to him to bring it East. For several weeks it has been undergoing the customary revamping on the road, and now it is equipped with a cast no doubt "typically Morosco-an." It includes Tom Powers, who made such an excellent impression earlier in the season in "Mr. Lazarus"; Joseph Kilgour, returned from the movies and varieties; Adele Blood, a star for a night one season; Edith Lyle, William Sampson, Helen Lowell, in curl papers and robe de nuit, no doubt; Burr McIntosh, John Flood, Beatrice Noyes, Olive Oliver, Hobart Cavanaugh, Fred Dekum, and Jack Ellis.

The character who gives the play its title is the young son of a wealthy New York broker, who joy-rides up and down the primrose path of Broadway, involving himself in difficulties, financial and matrimonial. The comedy is in three acts, with its scenes laid in and around an old hotel on the Boston Post Road.

FOLLOW ME—*Wednesday night at the Casino.*

Anna Held will return to the New York stage in this musical comedy after an absence of several years from this branch of entertainment. Her last appearance here was in vaudeville, and she has also done some acting for the screen in this country since the beginning of the war.

"Follow Me" was originally a German piece by Felix Doermann and Leo Ascher. It has undergone the customary revision, and one of the adapters was Robert B. Smith. Additional music has been supplied by Sigmund Romberg. There is a modicum of plot, which has to do with the adventures of one Clair a Tour of the Théâtre Variétés, a celebrated character in Parisian life. This is Miss Held's rôle. The supporting cast of principals includes Henry Lewis, known to followers of the varieties; Florence Moore, last seen at the Winter Garden; Harry Pilghe, also a vaudeville recruit; Letty York, William P. Carleton, Paul Forcasi, Sylvia Jason, Gladys Sykes, Edith Day, Edith Eaton, James Watts, Wilmer Bentley, and Robert Capron. J. Harry Benrimo staged the production, and Jack Mason arranged the dance numbers. Frank E. Tours will conduct. "Follow Me" has been acted out of town for several weeks.

THE PARDON—*Tuesday afternoon at the Bandbox.*

Douglas J. Wood is the promoter of this special performance of Jules Lemaître's famous drama, translated from the French by Barrett H. Clark. It was Mr. Wood who bestowed the present name upon the little playhouse in East Fifty-seventh Street several years ago when he organized a stock company there for the presentation of unusual plays. The company did not linger long, but the name did. The play, which was originally produced at the Comédie Française, contains but three characters, which will be impersonated by Margaret Moreland, who is Mrs. Nat Goodwin in private life; Olive Tell, and Mr. Wood.

William Hodge in "Fixing Sister"—Maxine Elliott's.

IN OTHER TONGUES.

LE MAITRE DE FORGE will be the new offering at the French Theatre tomorrow night. This drama by George Ohnet was acted here last season by Lucien Bonheur's company and it has also been seen here in English under the title of "The Iron Master."

In it Gilda Darthy, who for several years has played leading parts at the Odéon, Paris, will make her American début. Mlle. Darthy has created rôles in many popular plays, some of them being Madeleine Grandier in "La Rampe," Miss Clarkson in "L'Etrangère," Mme. Flirt in "Mme. Flirt," Clorinde in "D'Adventurière," and Rose in "L'Arlesienne." One of her greatest successes was in "L'Affaire des Poissons."

The engagement of "Die tolle Dolly" at the Yorkville has been extended another week with the consent of Sam Bernard, who has acquired the right to present the musical comedy in English. It is said the comedian will present it on Broadway this season. "Der liebe Augustin," a melodious musical play by Leo Fall, will continue the attraction at the Irving Place. "Theodor and Co." is the title of the farce to be seen at the Bandbox. "On Trial" in Yiddish continues to prove its cosmopolitan qualities at Thomashefsky's Second Avenue Theatre.

Maud Allan in Vaudeville.

Maud Allan, who started to make a transcontinental tour with her own company last month, has returned to the city and will make her first appearance in vaudeville tomorrow at the Palace. Her own orchestra will accompany her. It is said Miss Allan will receive the highest salary ever paid a dancer in the varieties.

WHO IS STUART FOX?

STUART FOX is a name that has been flashed from the hoardings for the last two months as the author of "Backfire," a melodrama that began its metropolitan career at the Thirty-ninth Street on Oct. 2, and closed it last night at the Lyceum. It is a *nom de plume* for Stuart Olivier, the young proprietor of The Baltimore News and hitherto unknown as a playwright. Whether he will be better known hereafter depends altogether on subsequent plays, for it is not likely that "Backfire" will ever bring him fame or fortune.

The engagement of Mr. Olivier's play, first in one theatre and then in another, has been unusual in many respects. Here we had a playwright new to the theatre presenting his own melodrama to the public and insuring a fair hearing by renting a stage outright so that it might run on and on undisturbed by the little problems of box-office receipts. It is common enough—though less common this season—to see a run in New York forced for a long period in the hope—often, as it turns out, the vain hope—of recouping on the road. Sometimes—it has happened more than once this very Fall—the author himself puts up the money that makes such an experiment possible, but this is usually an author with some reputation to maintain and has rarely been attempted before without a vestige of encouragement from press or public.

Mr. Olivier could have retained the Lyceum until Lent had he so desired, but he appears to have considered two months just about enough.

He has been paying between $3,000 and $4,000 rent for eight weeks now and in addition has been paying a salary roll of first magnitude. Of course the receipts have not been nil, but they have not approached the expenditure that such an engagement entails. Mr. Olivier apparently has always had the courage of his convictions. Who's Who is authority for the statement that he has published privately three volumes of his own essays.

Mr. Olivier is a young man, still in his thirties, who began his business career without capital and is now wealthy. Some years ago he went to Baltimore from Staunton, Va., and started work on The News as a reporter. Later he was made assistant telegraph editor, and as he soon demonstrated that he possessed considerable executive ability he was assigned positions successively in which he could utilize that gift. Through shrewd stock investments he built up a moderate sized fortune, and some years ago, when Frank A. Munsey wanted to sell The News, the former reporter put in a bid for it. Since then it is said he has paid practically all of the buying price of several millions of dollars.

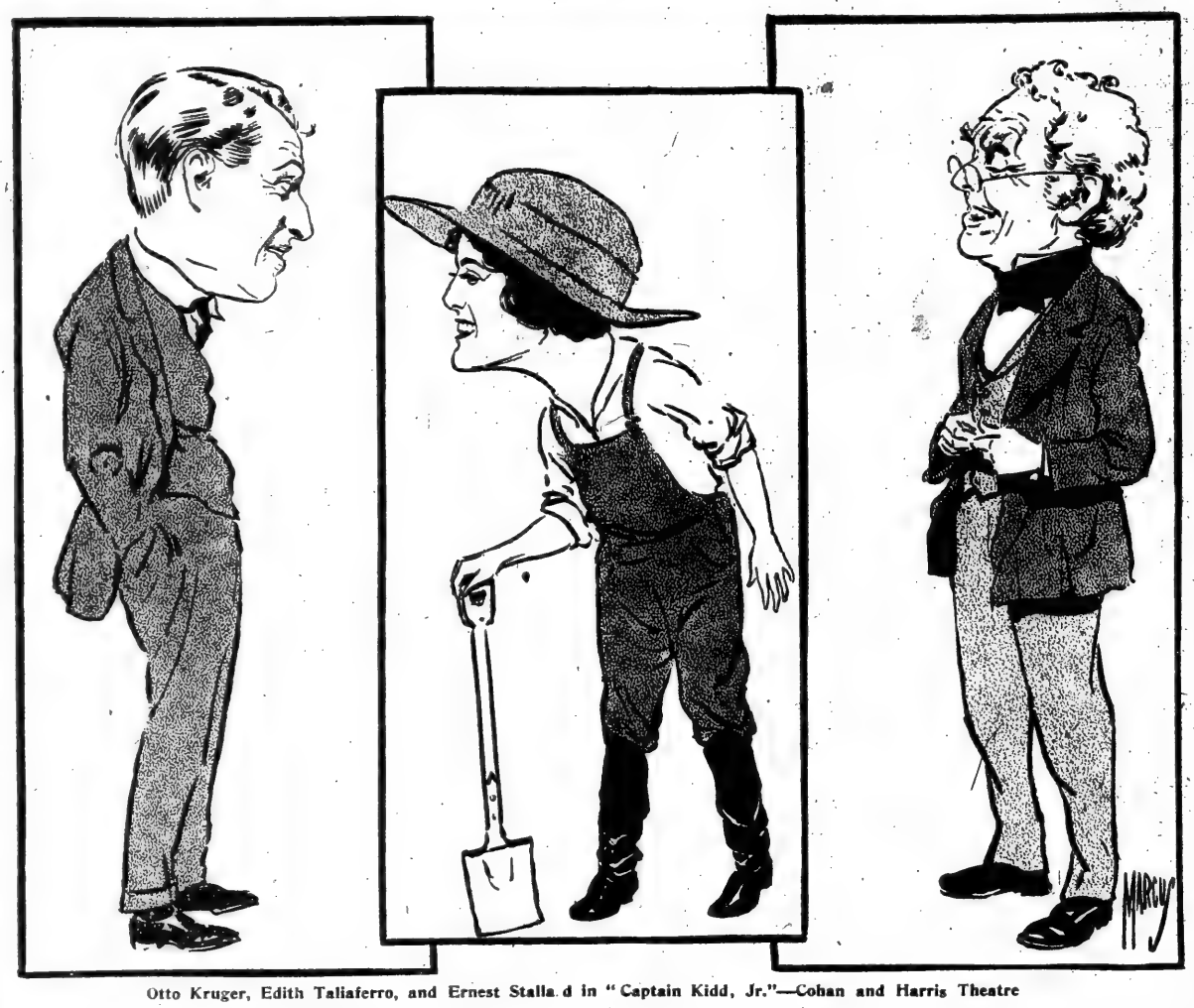
PAGEANT OF THE NATIONS.

Many Theatre Notables at the Ball of the Ten Allies.

Many theatre folk will take part in the costume ball of the Ten Allies, to be held Tuesday night in Madison Square Garden. A pageant in which each of the ten nationalities will be represented will be a feature that will begin at midnight.

In the pageant John Drew will represent England; Elsie Janis, Ireland; William Faversham, Bruce McRae, and Burr McIntosh, Scotland; Mrs. William Faversham, Enrico Caruso, Walter Damrosch, Pasquale Amato, Antonio Scotti, Virginia Fox Brooks, Jane Wheatley, Henrietta Crosman, and Hilda Spong, Italy; Blanche Bates, Japan; Alla Nazimova, Russia; Yvette Guilbert, France; Ethel Barrymore, Florence Nash, Charlotte Ives, Emmy Whelen, Lionel Barrymore, and Clara Kimball Young, Belgium; Andrea de Segurola, Janet Beecher, and Kathleen Nesbit, Portugal, and Constance Collier, Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS IN THESE PARTS



Otto Kruger, Edith Taliaferro, and Ernest Stallard in "Captain Kidd, Jr."—Cohan and Harris Theatre

TO BE CONTINUED.

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
Seven Chances	Belasco	Aug. 8
Cheating Cheaters	Eltinge	Aug. 9
Turn to the Right	Gaiety	Aug. 17
The Big Show	Hippodrome	Aug. 31
The Man Who Came Back	Playhouse	Sept. 2
The Flame	44th Street	Sept. 4
Intolerance (film)	Liberty	Sept. 5
Pierrot the Prodigal	Little	Sept. 6
Flora Bella	Casino	Sept. 11
Nothing But the Truth	Longacre	Sept. 14
Pollyanna	Hudson	Sept. 18
Miss Springtime	New Amsterdam	Sept. 25
Upstairs and Down	Cort	Sept. 25
Arms and the Girl	Fulton	Sept. 27
His Majesty Bunker Bean	Astor	Oct. 2
Backfire	Lyceum	Oct. 2
Betty	Globe	Oct. 3
Fixing Sister	Maxine Elliott	Oct. 4
The Music Master	Knickerbocker	Oct. 10
A Daughter of the Gods (film)	Lyric	Oct. 17
Treasure Island (second season)	Punch & Judy	Oct. 21
Come Out of the Kitchen	Cohan	Oct. 23
So Long Letty	Shubert	Oct. 23
Major Pendennis	Criterion	Oct. 26
The Show of Wonders	Winter Garden	Oct. 26
Old Lady 31	39th Street	Oct. 30
The Basker	Empire	Oct. 30
Good Gracious Annabelle	Republic	Oct. 31
The Century Girl	Century	Nov. 6
Getting Married	Bootl	Nov. 6
Ben Hur	Manhattan	Nov. 6
War Brides (film)	Broadway	Nov. 12
Washington Sq. Players (2d bill)	Comedy	Nov. 13
Captain Kidd, Jr.	Cohan & Harris	Nov. 13
Our Little Wife	Harris	Nov. 18
The Thirteenth Chair	48th Street	Nov. 20
Such Is Life	Princess	Nov. 25

THE PLAY THAT WENT ROUND THE WORLD

IF the war had not come the probabilities are that J. Harry Benrimo would still be seeking out the earth's four corners that the world and his wife might see and enjoy "The Yellow Jacket," the unusual play on which he and George C. Hazelton collaborated. He had just run over to New York for a few weeks that fateful August when the débâcle came, after nearly two years spent in visiting the principal cities of Europe, and had intended to return to France to supervise the production in the Champs Elysées that Fall. Then the deluge—and the celestial properties were left in their storage places, where they still are, awaiting the return to the boulevards.

It is trite to say that "The Yellow Jacket" is an unusual play, and yet the adjective will slip out because it describes not only the drama itself but its many manifestations. It is the first play written in America to have been performed broadcast over Europe, and, what is more remarkable, it was carried to the uttermost parts of the civilized earth by its own momentum. Its fame is like the concentric wavelets set in motion by a pebble cast into a pool; when the drama was tossed into the troubled theatrical waters of 1912 ripples of interest spread out and lapped foreign shores. This interest brought inquiries and requests for the play, and the strange spectacle followed of foreign producers inviting an American author to bring his drama to them.

London, of course, was the first foreign city to evince an interest in "The Yellow Jacket," and in the Spring of 1913, some months after New York first tasted of its exotic delights, Benrimo went to the British capital to arrange for its production. Charles Frohman had applauded the play here, and had remarked prophetically that it would make the circuit of the globe; and so it was his Duke of York's Theatre that was chosen as the scene of its London triumph. It was a conceit of Benrimo's that "The Yellow Jacket" should be done in His Majesty's Theatre with the august Sir Herbert Tree in Arthur Shaw's rôle of the Property Man; the thought of the distinguished Shakespearean actor handling properties on his own stage pleased the author mightily, but circumstances prevented. Sir Herbert was greatly interested, and did all he could to help the visitor.

Benrimo found that the English players were slow in observing the flavor of the piece. It was his observation that in spite of their cosmopolitanism their imaginations were insular. The men insisted on rehearsing with their handkerchiefs in their sleeves, (and this is recited as typical of their interpretation of the drama and not in a Winter Garden sort of a way,) and were surprised when the director explained it was not that sort of play, that kimono sleeves were not designed to hold handkerchiefs. But once they had projected their imaginations beyond the Channel they caught the spirit of the play and gave a fine performance.

The première was a notable occasion. The audience embraced enough titles to make a small Almanac de Gotha and the play was launched on a run that reached nearly 200 performances before it was done, a few more than the Fulton engagement. One of those who saw that first presentation was Lady Gordon, wife of General Gordon of Tien-tsin rebellion fame. When the Emperor of China offered to decorate General Gordon with one of his high orders the soldier inquired what might be the highest gift of the realm. He was told that it was the Yellow Jacket, whereupon the General replied that he would accept the Yellow Jacket or no decoration at all. During the London engagement this badge of honor, the only one ever bestowed upon a son of the Occident, outside of the Hazelton-Benrimo play, was one of the lobby decorations.

The Chinese Minister to England was also in the audience, and when some one asked him if "The Yellow Jacket" was like a Chinese play he replied that the resemblance was close enough to make him homesick.

When "The Yellow Jacket" was first acted in New York Rudolf Schildkraut, the distinguished German actor, was appearing at Gustav Amberg's Irving Place Theatre and at Thomasshefsky's playhouse on the lower east side. Schildkraut was the original Hunchback in Max Reinhardt's production of "Sumurun" in Berlin, and had acted other rôles in the famous producer's companies. When he saw the Hazelton-Benrimo drama he immediately notified Reinhardt that he ought to acquire it for one of his theatres.

Accordingly Reinhardt began negotiations. There was one point that threatened to bring these to an end—in the Deutsches and Kammerspiele Theatres Reinhardt reigns supreme. Their stages are sacred precincts to which visitors are rarely admitted, and the thought of any one but Herr Direktor taking charge of a production had never even been broached before. But Reinhardt was eager to have the piece done on his stage, and for the first time the law was broken and a stranger became the temporary intendant of the Kammerspiele.

Richard Ordynski, the Reinhardt lieutenant, who is at present in charge of the Little Theatre in Los Angeles, was in New York looking after the Casino production of "Sumurun" when "The Yellow Jacket" was being played in London, and Reinhardt commissioned him to stop there en route home, and become acquainted with the play. He also dispatched Dr. Walter Reiss from Berlin.

Benrimo's outstanding memory of Reinhardt is of an intensely dynamic and courteous gentleman, whose one English expression was "I will do it," and who possessed the Teutonic love of food. In Friedrichstrasse was Richard, a restaurateur, who had seen service at the Waldorf-Astoria, and had brought back for the delectation of Berliner epicures certain American dishes. One of these was that Olympiar dish, chicken à la King, and after long hours of rehearsal Reinhardt would say to his guest, "I will do it, chicken à la King." And they would repair to Richard's.

Ordynski was the official interpreter, for few of the players spoke English. Alexander Moissi, one of the principal stars of the Reinhardt group, was in the cast, and so were Leopoldine Konstantin and Camilla Eibenschuetz, the beautiful Slave of Fatal Enchantment and Sumurun, respectively, of the Casino cast. The players were there to greet Benrimo every morning, the men in frock coats. Each member of the Reinhardt official family has a handle which opens any door in the theatre. The Decoration of the Handle was bestowed upon Benrimo, and thus were the mysteries of those carefully guarded back-stage regions, revealed to so few, disclosed to the author-producer.

In its original state, "The Yellow Jacket" was many times longer than the stage version. It was a translation of this that Reinhardt first read. "I will do it," he is said to have exclaimed when he finished reading, and it took all of Benrimo's persuasive powers to convince him that it would be too much to attempt to enact the whole thing. The author told him it would run through twenty-four hours, whereupon the producer countered: "What of that; I have taken two nights for a single performance."

Benrimo found the Germans apt pupils, who caught the spirit of the work quickly and gave a fine performance. The opening night, Dec. 31, 1913, the performance ran from 7:30 until after midnight, but further condensation and acceleration brought it within the conventional period. Berlin loved the poetic play, which has since been presented in Dresden, Düsseldorf, Königsberg, Frankfort, Munich—in almost every important German city, in fact. Benrimo started out with the intention of giving his personal attention to every production, but soon so many requests came that he found this impractical, and compromised by giving his consent with the proviso that the costumes and settings should conform to the standard set by the original production.

After Berlin Benrimo invaded Russia. Stanislawsky and his co-workers were sponsors for the presentation given at the Independent Theatre, Moscow, and, while the copyright law does not protect American authors in Russia, Stanislawsky paid royalties and extended every courtesy of his organization. This was more than other Russian managers, whose standards were more commercial, did. One of these told the author in London that he had obtained a stenographic transcript of the dialogue with full notes on the business, and that if the musical score was not furnished him he would get it in the same way. He made good his threat, and "The Yellow Jacket" was acted in other Russian cities without the consent of and without profit to the authors.

Following Moscow, Vienna and Budapest were visited. The play was produced at the Court Theatre in the Austrian capital in March, 1914, and the following month playgoers of the Hungarian head city saw it at the Vigszinhaz. Of all of the cities and peoples Benrimo visited he found Budapest and the Hungarians the most appreciative of America and things American. As he expressed it, "they think we are as great as we think we are," an estimation of our worth that not even the broadest construction of hospitality could demand. He found the Hungarian interpretation of the play more to his liking than that of any other alien race.

This ended Benrimo's peregrinations, for the war, which followed shortly, intervened. But the war could not stop the progress of "The Yellow Jacket" in its conquest of the world, and only last April a Spanish translation was acted in Madrid at the Teatro de la Princesa. The Spanish critics were lavish in their praise, heaping upon it chaplets of words that Shakespeare might have envied, and the public seconded the critics so unanimously that the drama is still pursuing its august way along the celestial road of prosperity. The Spanish authors' society is guarding the authors' royalties in return for a small percentage.

Where and in how many places in the heart of Europe "The Yellow Jacket" is still being acted there is no information at hand; but at intervals there comes through the surrounding curtain of fire stray bits of news about performances of the play and promises of royalties when peace has lifted the moratorium of war. It has just been given in Buenos Aires, for instance.

And now "The Yellow Jacket" is adding another record to the list that makes "unusual" the proper adjective with which to describe it. Four years after its first presentation it has returned for a series of special performances which are being witnessed by larger audiences than ever saw it during its first engagement. Not only has the Cort Theatre been crowded at the matinée performances, but the morning presentations have been largely attended as well. The series has been so successful that it has been extended into next month, and an effort is being made to procure a stage on which the drama can be acted regularly.

This tardy appreciation of a beautiful example of native dramatic literature will be seized as capital by those who love to proclaim that America is a nation of imitators, incapable of appreciating its own art until it bears the stamp of alien approval. In this case they will be wrong, for the circumstances are misleading. It is probable that the mass of theatregoers is ignorant of the wide popularity of "The Yellow Jacket," and that the true explanation of the belated enthusiasm is that it arrived four years before its time—before the leaven of the new stage movement had begun its upheaval of the native stage. That it is here again today is due to the fact that it was sufficiently fine to live through the intervening years in the cities of Europe and those of the vast American provinces, to the last named of which Mr. Coburn and his company carried it.

Marguerite Leslie in "The Basker"—Empire
In Photograph That Reveals Her Resemblance to Her Sister, Martha Hedman. (Photo by Ira L. Hill)

Pavlowa.

Ever since Anna Pávlowa's first appearance in "The Sleeping Beauty" at the Hippodrome the dancer and the management have received numerous requests from admirers of the incomparable one urging that some of her famous numbers be interpolated in the ballet. The requests have finally been heeded and tomorrow afternoon Pavlowa will add her Gavotte given to Lincke's popular melody, "The Glow Worm"; Kreisler's "Dragon Fly," and Bizet's "Olé" to the program. One hundred and thirty-two requests were received for the first named, ninety-nine for the second, and seventy-two for the third. Later on Saint-Saëns's "The Swan," the immortal Glazunoff "Bacchanale," and some of the other favorites will be introduced.

MRS. BOUCICAULT—1833-1916

ALONG and eventful story that was an interesting part of the history of the English and American stage in the nineteenth century came to an end with the recent death of Mrs. Dion Boucicault—second wife of that brilliant Irishman, herself the original Colleen Bawn and the mother and grandmother of several noted players in the present-day English theatre. Agnes Robertson, as she was called when she went on the stage at the age of ten, outlived Dion Boucicault by more than a quarter of a century and died in her eighty-fourth year.

Agnes Robertson was closely associated with Dion Boucicault's richest years in the theatre. She played Elly O'Connor when "The Colleen Bawn" was first presented at Laura Keene's theatre in New York on March 27, 1860, and when it afterward ran for 360 nights at the Adelphi, in London. She played Zoë in the London production of "The Octoroon," that famous old Boucicault melodrama that had had its exciting première at the Winter Garden in New York on the night John Brown was hanged. She created the rôle of Moya in "The Shaughraun" while the last of Boucicault's celebrated Irish pieces was presented for the first time at Drury Lane. It was on the last night of the London engagement of "The Shaughraun" that she learned her son, Willie, had been killed in a railroad accident.

Four of their children lived to play important parts in the theatre—Dion, Aubrey, Eve, and Nina. Dion, who was born in this city, has been an actor and producer for many years. His wife is Irene Vanbrugh. Most of us remember poor Aubrey Boucicault best for his delightful performance in "When All the World was Young," his version of "Old Heidelberg;" Nina Boucicault, who made her first appearance on the stage in this country as Eily in "The Colleen Bawn"—that was in '85—has long been a London favorite. She was the first person to play the title rôle of "Peter Pan." Most recently she played Mrs. Woodbridge in "The Boomerang" during the painfully brief career of that comedy in London. Eve Boucicault's two sons have also flourished in the theatre. Donald Calthrop, a lively young actor, was the Puck in Mr. Barker's first production of "Midsummer Night's Dream," and Dion Calthrop is a playwright whose latest work, "The Old Country," is now being played in London by Gerald Du Maurier.

The mother and grandmother of all these had attained some celebrity before ever she met Dion Boucicault. She had begun as a singer, she was a skilful dancer, and was the first to dance the polka in Dublin. She played with Fanny Kemble and Macready and went to London under the patronage of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. She was a favorite with Victoria, and she was so comely and so tiny that she was known everywhere as "The Pocket Venus." She left the stage for good and all some twenty years ago, but she has been lively since then in her interest in the theatre and was often to be seen, an alert and appreciative spectator, at many a first night in London.

BLANCHE AMORY.

HELEN MENKEN, whose impersonation of Blanche Amory in "Major Pendennis" at the Criterion is one of the most satisfactory performances in that production, is another of the numerous products of provincial stock companies who have found their first real chances on Manhattan's stages this season. Miss Menken went on the stage when she was six years old—she now confesses to thrice that many years, and one may never question an actress's age—playing her first part with Annie Russell in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

After that she played youngsters in stock, and then more stock, "asons of it," Miss Menken says, speaking superlatively, the degree dedicated to the theatre and its works. She played in stock until she was twelve, when she went abroad to study. At fifteen she was home again in stock.

Her first chance in a company dedicated to one play was when William A. Brady chose her to follow his daughter Alice, in "Sinners." That lasted a few weeks and since then some one has been lifting her from stock to replace some actress every now and then. But not until she was engaged for the rôle of Blanche Amory did Miss Menken ever create a part. "At last, at last," she sighs thankfully, "I've been let come to Broadway to CREATE a part."

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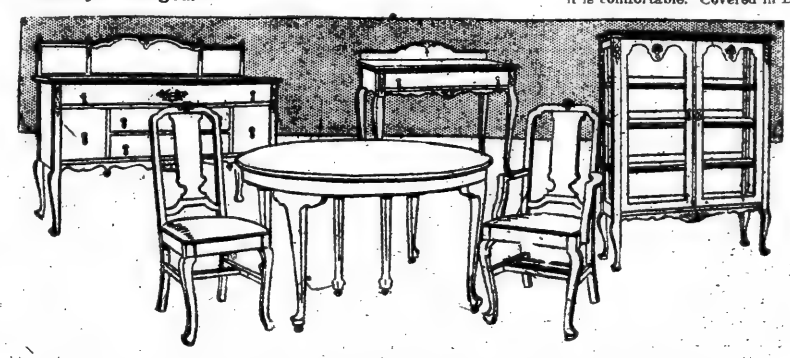

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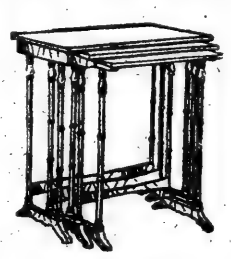
Divans	$27.50 to $150.00



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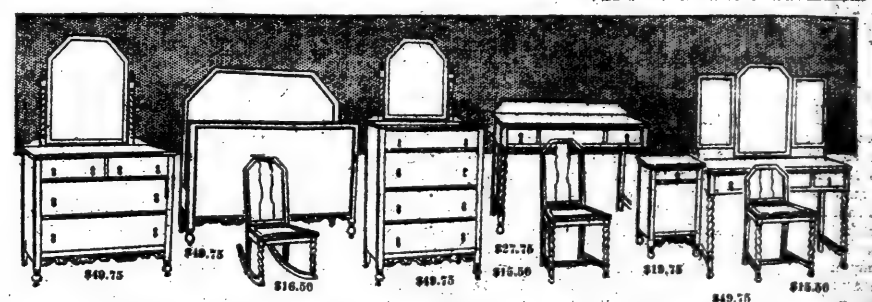

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TWO CONVENIENT STORES CLOSED THANKSGIVING DAY OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS
See Spear's Columbia Gratenola Announcement on Page 11, this Section.

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN.

RIALTO—E. H. Sothern in "An Enemy to the King."

STRAND—Pauline Frederick in "Nanette of the Wilds."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—June Caprice in "The Mischief Maker."

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—First half, Wilfred Lucas in "The Microscope Mystery."

AMERICAN—First half, Robert Warwick and Molly King in "All Men."

NEW YORK—Today, Harold Lockwood and May Allison in "The Big Tremaine"; Monday, E. H. Sothern in "An Enemy to the King."

THE Appellate Division of the Court of Appeals sitting in Albany last week handed down a decision to the effect that the giving of motion-picture shows on the Sabbath was in violation of the Penal Code. The ruling came like an explosion of a shell from a Jack Johnson in the movie camp, and immediately there were conferences and meetings to determine what was best to be done.

According to the opinion of legal authorities the ruling affects only the northern part of the State. In this division Justice Gaynor's decision handed down in 1906 in Brooklyn still holds, since the two benches of the court are equal in authority and the decisions of neither take precedence over those of the other. The New York Sabbath Committee is desirous of having the question carried to the Court of Appeals, that the question may be definitely settled, while the movie men are divided as to whether it would be better to risk having the blanket of darkness spread over the whole State—a condition an adverse decision would create—or to let things stand as they are and only one department be allowed to suffer.

Paul Potter's drama, "The Victoria Cross," has been adapted for the screen and will be used as a starring vehicle for Lou Tellegen. Sessue Hayakawa, Cleo Ridgley, Mabel Van Buren, and Ernest Joy will be in the supporting cast.

Alla Nazimova showed such skill in adapting her talents to the new dramatic medium of the film in "War Brides," the first photoplay for which she ever acted, that she was at once besieged with many offers for contracts.

"Constant realization of responsibility," the tragedienne said the other day, in discussing her experience in the movies, "is the keynote of success in acting for the screen. This reminds me of my first stage experience as a super under the great Stanislawsky, at the Art Theatre, Moscow. He would say to us, 'Each of you must think of herself as the star of this scene.' The effect upon those who did not understand the meaning of the word 'star' was merely to increase their egotism. But to me it meant simply responsibility. I felt called upon to do my utmost in my small part, and it relates as much to my work now as it did then.

"If one is playing on the stage and should give a bad performance in Kalamazoo, he can shrug his shoulders and say, 'I shall do better tomorrow night in Detroit.' But in the photodrama, when a scene is played, it is played for all time—for Kalamazoo, Detroit, and Paris. As it was played that one time, it will be seen all over the world. One day, when I was working in 'War Brides,' I was feeling a bit seedy, and Mr. Brenon knew it. I said to myself, 'He cannot expect me to be at my best today.' And then the answer came from my other consciousness, 'What does it matter what Mr. Brenon expects? I cannot go before those audiences from one end of the world to the other and explain to each of them that I did a certain scene badly because I had a headache.' Of course, if I had been really unfit for work I would not have tried to work, for one should never participate in a photodrama episode unless able to carry out the injunction, 'This is your biggest scene.'"

A few weeks ago, with the announcement of the acceptance of Robert Warwick's resignation from the ranks of World Film Players, came the information from the offices of that concern that hereafter only women stars would be featured, because the public was not interested in men. The pendulum has apparently swung back already, for now comes word that Montagu Love has been engaged for a year. "It is the intention of Mr. Brady," runs the World Film announcement, "not only to star Mr. Love in a picture play when the necessary vehicle has been found, but also in a Broadway production which will be seen later this season. Almost simultaneously the Selznick offices announced their intention of starring Mr. Warwick in "The Argyle Case," the Ford-O'Higgins melodrama in which Robert Hilliard was seen some seasons ago.

Marjorie Rambau, the fascinating California actress, who first captivated New York last season in "Sadie Love," and is continuing the subjugation in "Cheating Cheaters," has been caught by the Mutual for the movies. Miss Rambeau was the recipient of many offers, which she brushed aside until one came that she couldn't refuse. Miss Rambeau's films will be made in Frank Powell's studios in New York, under his personal direction.

Douglas Fairbanks and Charles Chaplin in one film! Imagine the queue wrapping around and around the playhouses where the picture was on view. And yet there is such a film, and this is the way this ultimate in movie comedy was attained:

Fairbanks was enacting a scene of "The Matrimaniac" across the street from Chaplin's studio, out in California. Charlie was cutting capers in front of the camera when he spied Fairbanks. Telling his director to wait a minute, Chaplin rushed into the street in his grotesque makeup and sat down on the curb to watch his confrere.

"Now make me laugh, Doug," he said. "I'll be your audience."

Fairbanks entered into the spirit of the occasion and soon he and Chaplin were romping together, unconsciously reeling off a skit that it would take nearly all the money in the motion picture business to buy. Although the Triangle-Fine Arts cameraman continued cranking his machine, the hard-hearted director ordered the scene deleted as entirely irrevelent to the story in hand.

Both Fairbanks and Chaplin, however, insisted on having prints developed to add to their private collections.

William Collier, who is daily struggling against falsehood at the Longacre in "Nothing But the Truth," observed that his little friend, Marguerite Clark, was playing at the Strand in a Famous Players picture called "Miss George Washington," which was designated as the story of a girl who could not tell the truth. Moved by curiosity, Collier attended a matinee performance of the picture yesterday and Miss Clark returned the compliment by witnessing Collier's strugglings in the meshes of veracity that night.

While motoring through Central Park on her way to her studios in Fort Lee the other morning, Mary Pickford, who is at work on her new Artcraft photoplay, "The Pride of the Clan," heard a sound as of many bombs detonating in the subway. Turning a curve her car came upon a blazing taxi and immediately the adored one became a being of extreme activity. Leaping from her car she called for her chauffeur and the extinguisher and directed the rescue work. It was not long before the flame was extinguished and now Miss Pickford has another ardent admirer in the person of the driver of what again bids fair to serve as a public conveyance.

The New York Chapter of the Drama League has bulletined Bayard Veiller's "The Thirteenth Chair," an unusual thing to happen to a melodrama, and, if the information at hand is correct, the first time a melodrama has been so praised. In extenuation of their action the Drama League judges say in part: "The Play-going Committee has always said that it would bulletin any form of play—even melodrama—if good enough of its kind. The production of 'The Thirteenth Chair' at last offers thoroughly satisfactory opportunity to do so."

Kate Douglas Wiggin has made a stage version of her story, "Mother Carey's Chickens," and it will be produced soon by John Cort. Rachel Crothers gave Mrs. Wiggin the benefit of her wide experience as a dramatist in arranging the story for the stage.

Frederick Warde, the veteran Shakespearean actor, and his son, Ernest, are engaged in making a screen version of "The Vicar of Wakefield" for Thanhouser. Their production of "King Lear," for which Warde, Sr., acted the title rôle and the son the King's Fool, will be released next month.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Note—Unless otherwise specified, all lectures begin at 8:15 P. M.

Sunday.

WHAT IS MODERN HISTORY? by Lucy Maynard Salmon, Professor of History, Vassar College, Sunday morning lecture, Mount Morris Baptist Church, 5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts., 10 o'clock.

HEROES OF ISRAEL AND AMERICA'S GREAT MEN, by George E. O'Dell, Woodstock Library, 739 East 160th St., 11 A. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

"A. E." AND THE POETS OF THE IRISH REVOLUTION, by Padraic Colum, St. Mark's in the Bowery, 10th St. and 2d Av., 4:30 P. M.

CONCERT, by the Fuller Sisters, old English and Scotch folksongs, auspices People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

FREE CONCERT, auspices of the People's Institute of Brooklyn, Commercial High School, Albany Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn, 8 P. M. Pauline Curley, soprano; Germaine Cossini, contralto; Joseph Martin, pianist. Miss Curley will sing old English airs.

OLIVE MEAD QUARTETTE, auspices People's Institute of Brooklyn and Civic Forum, Public School 84, Stone and Glenmore Avs., Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

WHAT THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION DOES FOR THE CITY, by Henry Moskowitz, President, Municipal Civil Service Commission of the City of New York, at the public forum, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Walter C. Gale, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place., 16th and 17th Sts., 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Wensel A. Rabsch, Morris High School, 166th St., and Boston Road, Bronx.

FRANCE THE LAND OF ARTISTS AND HEROES, by Dr. A. Eugene Bartlett, All Souls' Church, Ocean and Ditmas Avs., Flatbush, Brooklyn, 7:45 P. M.

Monday.

MASTERPIECES OF FICTION IN THE BIBLE, by Dr. Enelow, Temple Beth-El, 45th St. and 5th Av., 11 A. M. sharp.

ECHOLALIA IN IDIOTS: ITS MEANING FOR MODERN THEORIES OF IMITATION, by Dr. L. S. Hollingsworth; "Shrinking of Visual Images," by Dr. G. C. Myers; "A Comparison of the Binet-Simon Tests of Intelligence and the Square Graded Mental Tests," by Dr. Joseph J. C. Dell; "Psychological Analogy in Political Theory," by Professor J. P. Turner. Section of Anthropology and Psychology of the N. Y. Academy, in Conjunction with the American Ethnological Society, American Museum of Natural History, 77th Street and Central Park West.

ITALIAN LECTURE: L'INFLUENZA DELL 'EDUCAZIONE SULLA VITA AMERICANA, by Professor Antonio Frabasilis P. S. No. 102, 113th St., east of 2d Av.

WOMAN'S PLACE IN THE SUN, by Belle Cecil Howard; monologues by Alice Fairbrother Webber; Political Equality Association, 13 East 41st St., 8:30 P. M.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS, by Professor William R. Guthrie, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts.

ROME: THE ETERNAL CITY, by Albert H. Heusser, P. S. 3, Hudson and Grove Sts. Illustrated.

THEORY OF COLOR, by Professor J. Loring Arnold, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av. Illustrated.

ROME, by Garrett P. Serviss, P. S. 59, 229 East 57th St. Illustrated.

THE TELEPHONE, by W. Wallace Ker, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts. Illustrated.

FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND SUFFOCATION, by Dr. George L. Meylan, P. S. 132, 132d St. and Wadsworth Av. Illustrated.

ENGLAND'S ASIATIC DOMINIONS, by Ian C. Hannah, P. S. 165, 225 West 108th St. Illustrated.

QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES, by Frederick W. Johnson, N. Y. Public Library, 96th St. Branch, 112 East 96th St. Illustrated.

FLORENCE: CRADLE OF THE RENAISSANCE, by Alfred D. F. Hamlin, Pilgrim Hall, 56th St. and Broadway. Illustrated.

MAN'S PLACE IN NATURE, by John Henry Frome, St. Columba Hall, 343 West 25th St. Illustrated.

MAKING AMERICANS OUT OF IMMIGRANTS, by John C. Welsh, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx. Illustrated.

AN ANDEAN TOUR THROUGH THREE ZONES: FROM THE ISTHMUS TO THE CAPE, by Mrs. M. Claire Finney, P. S. 46, 196th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

GREECE AND THE BALKAN WAR, by Frank W. Jackson, P. S. 50, Bryant and Vyse Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

Tuesday.

THE BOARD OF CHILD WELFARE, by William H. Matthews, member of the board, Assembly Hall, United Charities Building, 105 East 22d St., 12:10 noon.

BIG WARS AND LITTLE NATIONS, by Mme. Aino Malmberg, Finnish patriot, novelist, &c., auspices People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

ORIGIN AND DISPERSAL OF CALIFORNIA REPTILES, by Charles L. Camp, Linnaean Society of New York, American Museum of Natural History, 8 P. M. Illustrated with slides and specimens.

THE TEXAN AND HIS STATE, by R. Cornelius Raby, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

GEORGE SAND, by Professor Christian Gauss, P. S. 27, 438 St., east of 3d Av.

GALSWORTHY'S STRIFE, THE SILVER BOX, JUSTICE, by Professor J. G. Carter Troop, P. S. 63, 4th St., east of 1st Av.

AFRICA FROM SEA TO CENTRE. By Herbert L. Bridgman, P. S. 63, 88th St., east of 1st Av. Illustrated.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: THE LAND OF RAMONA, by Willis G. Barnes, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av.

ORIGIN OF THE GREAT AMERICAN DAILIES, 1833-1865, by George Henry Payne, P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av.

HOLLAND, THE LAND THAT MAN MADE, by William R. Hart, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West. Illustrated.

AMERICA AND THE WORLD WAR, by Leland Rex Robinson, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St.

PROGRESSIVE SCANDINAVIA, by Mrs. Effie L. D. McAfee, P. S. 56, 207th St. and Hull Av., Bronx. Illustrated.

THE MAKING OF A NEWSPAPER, by Frank L. Blanchard, Riverdale Hall, Riverdale Av. and 260th St., Bronx. Illustrated.

PALESTINE OF TODAY, by Charles E. Herring, St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Av., near 138th St., Bronx. Illustrated.

MID-DAY AMERICAN TWILIGHT LIVING EVE AND ENGLISH HARVEST FESTIVAL SERVICE, Old St. Paul's, Broadway, Fulton and Vesey Sts., 12 o'clock, noon. Mrs. Henrietta Foster Westcott, soprano, and Herman Greinert, bass, soloists; Edmund Jaques, organist-choirmaster.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

A VERY RARE POLYPORE LOCATED IN THE VIRGINIA MOUNTAINS, by Dr. W. A. Murrill; "Structure Analysis of a Red Alga," by Dr. M. A. Howe, Torrey Botanical Club, Museum Building, New York Botanical Garden, 3:30 P. M.

THE PACIFIC STATES TODAY, by Axel Hull Fish, P. S. 90, West Houston and Clark Sts. Illustrated.

KOREA AND MANCHURIA, by Hamilton Holt, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av. Illustrated.

SCHUBERT, by Daniel Gregory Mason, Hunter College, Lexington Av. and 68th St. Illustrated.

THE LATIN COUNTRIES, by Ian C. Hannah, Cooper Institute, 8th St. and 4th Av. Illustrated.

PROGRESSIVE SCANDINAVIA, by Mrs. Effie D. D. McAfee, Institute Hall, 215 East 106th St. Illustrated.

UNCONSCIOUSNESS, by Dr. Theron W. Kilmer, N. Y. Public Library, 58th St. branch, 121 East 58th St. Illustrated.

THE TEXAN AND HIS STATE, by R. Cornelius Raby, Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St. Illustrated.

LIFE AGGRESSIVE: UTILIZING THE ENVIRONMENT, by Benjamin C. Gruenberg, Y. M. C. A., Harlem Branch, 5 West 125th St. Illustrated.

JOURNEYING IN SOUTHERN MEXICO, by Mrs. Ada B. Talbot, Y. W. H. A., 31 West 110th St. Illustrated.

THE BOXER WAR, by Sydney N. Usher, P. S. 87, 146th St., east of Willis Av., Bronx. Illustrated.

NEW GUINEA AND ADJACENT ISLANDS, by Mrs. Lillian S. Fisher, P. S. 47, Randolph, St. Lawrence, and Beach Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

Thursday.

OUR NATIONAL ANXIETIES AND ENCOURAGEMENTS, by Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, Washington Irving H. S., Irving Place, 16th and 17th St.

THE LIVING SPIRIT IN NINETEENTH CENTURY ART VERSUS THE SCIENTIFIC INTEREST, by Mrs. Mary Mowbray Clarke, P. S. 165, 225 West 108th St. Illustrated.

THE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY, by A. Franklin Ross, N. Y. Public Library 96th St. Branch, 112 East 96th St. Illustrated.

TANNHAEUSER, by Miss Pearl Cleveland Wilson, N. Y. Public Library, 135th St. Branch, 103 West 135th St. Illustrated.

ELECTRIC HEATING AND WELDING, by Theodore L. Jones, P. S. 36, Castle Hill Av., between Watson and Black Rock Avs., Unionport. Illustrated.

Friday.

ITALIAN LECTURE: IL PRESIDENTE DEGLI STATI UNITI I SUOI POTERI ED I SUOI DOVERI, by Professor A. Arbib-costa, P. S. 45, 180th and Hoffman Sts. and Lorillard Place, Bronx.

GERMAN LECTURE: DAS NEUE DEUTSCHLAND UND DIE "WELTMACHT," by Dr. Traugott Boehme; final lecture in course on "Nietzsche und der Deutsche Geist," auspices of Deutscher Akademiker Bund, 50 Union Square, 8:30 P. M.

MODERN SAFETY DEVICES AND PRECAUTIONS, shown by the National Safety Council, direction Roger W. Straus; moving picture, "House That Jack Built"; John Mitchell of State Industrial Commission, Department of Labor; Commissioner of Police Arthur Woods, and others will speak. Auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

THE EVOLUTION OF WORLDS, by Garrett P. Serviss, Wadleigh H. S., 115th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

AN ANDEAN TOUR THROUGH THREE ZONES: FROM THE ISTHMUS TO THE CAPE, by Mrs. M. Claire Finney, P. S. 17, 47th St., west of 8th Av. Illustrated.

RODIN, HIS LIFE AND WORKS, by Andre Tridon, P. S. 27, 42d St., east of 3d Av. Illustrated.

THROUGH DUTCH GATEWAYS, by George H. Hall, P. S. 52, Broadway, Academy St., and Vermilyea Av., Inwood. Illustrated.

FOSSIL EVIDENCES FOR EVOLUTION, by Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker, P. S. 68, 86th St., east of 1st Av. Illustrated.

LIFE DEFENSIVE: RESISTING THE ENVIRONMENT, by Benjamin C. Gruenberg, 147th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

FEDERALISTS AND JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRATS, by Prof. William MacDonald, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av.

BIZET'S CARMEN, by Mrs. Caroline K. Goldberg, P. S. 157, St. Nicholas Av. and 127th St. Illustrated.

SWITZERLAND AND ITS CITIZEN SOLDIERY, by J. G. Neumarker, P. S. 160, Suffolk and Rivington Sts. Illustrated.

ROBERT SCHUMANN, THE MUSICAL MYSTIC, by John S. Van Cleve, 157th St., between Melrose and Courtlandt Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

A TRIP TO SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AND THE SAN DIEGO EXPOSITION, by I. Rogers Mount, P. S. 17, Fordham St., near City Island Av., City Island. Illustrated, 8 P. M.

THE MUSIC OF THE MAGYARS, by Arpad Rado, P. S. 25, Anthony and Tremont Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

IN THE AFRICAN JUNGLES, by Miss Ida Vera Simonton, P. S. 82, 183d St., between Beaumont and Cambreleng Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

THE REAL TOKYO, by Merton C. Leonard, P. S. 35, Jerome Av., north of 194th St., Bronx. Illustrated.

THE RHINE AND HEIDELBERG, by Henry Zick, P. S. 51, 158th St. and Jackson and Trinity Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

Saturday.

ARMS AND ARMOR, by Dr. Bashford Dean, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 4:15 P. M.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, by Ernest R. Von Nardroff, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West. Illustrated.

THE EDUCATION OF THE MODERN WOMAN, by Miss Mary E. Woolley, President, Mount Holyoke College, at Cooper Institute, 8th St. and 4th Av.

FOSSIL EVIDENCES FOR EVOLUTION, by Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker, P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St. Illustrated. (This course has been transferred from the 68th St. Library.)

TOLSTOY, by Louis S. Friedland, N. Y. Public Library, 146th St. Branch, 503 West 145th St.

CARBON DIOXIDE AND VENTILATION by Prof. William L. Estabrooke, Y. M. C. A., Harlem Branch, 5 West 125th St. Illustrated.

STORY OF THE EARTH'S CRUST, by John Henry Perine, P. S. 37, 146th St., east of Willis Av., Bronx. Illustrated.

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Fri. Eve., Sat. Mat. & Eve., Dec. 8-9; Hecube, Rosalie, Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur, Camille.

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Mon. & Tues. Eve. & Wed. Mat., Dec. 11, 12, 13; Hecube, English as it is Spoken, Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur, Le Faux Modele (The Sham Model).

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NOTE:—Beginning Mon., Dec. 18, the third and last week, Mme. Bernhardt will alternate Portia and Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," in addition to Une d'Elles (one of them), L'Aiglon, Adrienne Lecouvreur, etc., etc.

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NEWS AND NOTES OF THE MUSIC WORLD

Gluck's 'Iphigenia' and Some Reflection on Its Production—Bizet Legend

THE production of Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris" at the Metropolitan Opera House, which—errors and omissions excepted—is declared to be the first in America, was a notable achievement. It is one for which some will thank the management for undertaking. Whether the opera will make a place for itself in the admiration of the public is something of a question. Its archaic qualities fall strangely upon ears accustomed to melodies of greater incisiveness, to harmonies of more stirring and emotional potency, to dramatic movement that seems nearer human life today than the Greeks and their gods and goddesses seem at first sight. Much is demanded of an audience today in listening to "Iphigenia," as much was demanded in listening to "Armide" and even to "Orfeo" when they were in the Metropolitan repertory, in surrendering the expectation of these stronger and more moving musical methods of expression that have been developed since Gluck's day.

It is likely that many in the matinée audience yesterday did not quite know what to make of "Iphigenia"; and still more likely that some did not make of it what it really is and is entitled to be considered. The art of music changes and develops new forms more rapidly than any other art; and in music the opera is the form that most quickly becomes out-moded and old-fashioned. This is less the case with operas that have so substantial a basis of truth, sobriety, and grandeur of expression as Gluck's, or those so filled with the vitalizing force of genius as Mozart's. It is the purely decorative effects in music that most speedily become tawdry; and the coloratura operas of bygone times make a quick disappearance.

Gluck's "Orfeo" has more appeal to the modern taste than either "Armide" or "Iphigenia"—though the weightiest criticis of the past have judged that "Iphigenia" was the greatest. But even those who listen to "Orfeo" must be prepared to leave at the doors of the Opera House, when they enter, many of their tastes and prejudices, their preferences and habitudes in music. Something has been done to meet those tastes and preferences in presenting "Iphigenia" to modern audiences by condensation, by strengthening the orchestra, which has a sound probably never dreamed of by Gluck, and by what Dr. Richard Strauss considers a more effective and dramatic ending. But even so, "Iphigenia" must necessarily have an archaic effect upon unprepared listeners of the present day.

They must be ready to waive most of the harmonic resources that express to our minds the varied emotions of dramatic development, all the novelties, piquancies, and surprises that are found so beguiling today. They must not expect the full flavor of modern melody. The lines of Gluck's music are severe and simple. It is art in the grand style; it has really much in common with the spirit of Greek tragedy with which it deals—not that the Greeks themselves ever knew or imagined any music in the remotest degree resembling Gluck's. But for the discerning modern listener there is a deep, underlying spiritual kinship. Greek tragedy is not in the least amusing, nor is Gluck's musical representation of a Greek tragedy amusing.

Listeners who came with a full consciousness of what was before them also had to be ready to waive enjoyment of something that really belonged to them; and that is the singing of Gluck's music in the broad, simple, sustained style for which the composer calculated it. There are few singers left now who can do this. The style is obsolescent among operatic artists, who have, for the most part, been brought up on the declamatory style of Wagner, and the passionate and vehement strains of the newer Italian school. The repose and dignity, the perfection of phrase, the broad and sweeping outlines of Gluck's music are foreign to them. It can hardly be expected to be otherwise. There is a large question involved in this, of the decay of the true art of singing, the art of bel canto, which, it is maintained, disqualifies no one for the singing of any kind of music, ancient or modern, while it gives the artist the complete command and control over his voice that preserves its beauty and potency, and puts everything, so far as his natural limitations permit, within his power. It is enough to say here that the modern conditions of operatic art have discouraged, if they have not obliterated wholly, that style of singing. There was not enough of it shown in the performance of "Iphigenia in Tauris," and the lack of it was one of the chief blemishes of the performance.

But those who can put themselves in touch with the music itself, who can forgive the vocalists, and are not deterred by the strangeness and severity of the opera's exterior; who are willing to look beneath the surface, to put themselves into a frame of mind not wholly of today, to perceive the power and beauty of much of this music that time has not invalidated, will find a deep satisfaction and refreshment in listening to "Iphigenia in Tauris." It may be hoped that there are enough to repay Mr. Gatti-Casazza for making what, after all, was something of an experiment.

***

It seems that the legend of the fatal effect on Bizet of the temporary failure of his "Carmen," at its first production in Paris, still survives. It is still maintained that he was "killed" by the indifference of the public and the adverse criticisms on that occasion. THE TIMES has been taken to task for speaking disrespectfully of the legend. It seems to be a fact that Bizet was afflicted with angina pectoris, and that he died of it on June 3, 1875, just three months after the first performance of "Carmen," although the account of his biographer, Charles Pigot, is somewhat confused. He bases some of this account on the testimony of a young physician, who had not taken care of Bizet and did not even know him, that "perhaps" the physical and moral depression caused by overwork on the rehearsals and the unexpected failure weakened the constitution.

The question of the cause of his death thus trails off into one of medical knowledge; as to that side of it, this may be said, and not without the most excellent authority:

Angina pectoris is a serious and almost invariably fatal disease. It affects in a disastrous manner the heart. A man afflicted with angina pectoris is a very sick man; he is liable to die at almost any moment, with or without some immediate predisposing cause. Such a cause may be slight; in the case of a man whose life hangs in a poised balance a slight cause may precipitate the fatal end of the disease. But it is absurd to attribute the patient's death to such an incidental contributory cause. What he dies of is angina pectoris, and he is obliged to face the ever-present prospect of death.

There is no medical or any other but a sentimental reason to suppose that the success of Bizet's "Carmen" would have prolonged his life for any conjectural period, either of days, months, or years; or would have given him time to compose even one more masterpiece. In fact, it is certain that an uproarious success for "Carmen" on the opening night, followed by excitingly laudatory criticisms in the newspapers the next morning, would have been much more likely than anything else to prove an immediately predisposing cause of death—much more likely than the rather tepid failure that "Carmen" is reported to have made for a short time. Excitement and not depression is the danger in angina pectoris. But even in the case of such a fatal success Bizet would have died of angina pectoris.

No, the legend of Bizet's death from the failure of "Carmen" happens not to be "a truthful record of what actually happened." It still remains a legend—one of those sentimental flowerets that are cherished, watered, and made into a luxurious growth in musical history and biography, sometimes to the obscuration and distortion of the true outlines of that fair garden.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

Mmes. Julia Culp, Who Reappears This Week. Ethel Leginska, at Carnegie Hall Friday Eve'g.

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK

THERE will be no let-up this week in the strenuous pace of concert and recital giving that has been established as characteristic of the present season. The two local orchestras and the Boston Symphony will be heard this week, and among the first appearances will be those of Leopold Godowsky at the Harris Theatre this evening and Julia Culp at Carnegie Hall later in the week, while the Flonzaley Quartet will also give its first concert. An account of the concerts of the week follows:

Josef Stransky will devote the program of the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall this afterncon to Wagner. The numbers, in their order, will be as follows: Overture, "The Flying Dutchman"; Prelude, Act III., "Die Meistersinger"; Bacchanale, "Tannhäuser"; "Good Friday Spell," from "Parsifal"; Overture, "Rienzi"; "Waldweben," from "Siegfried"; Prelude and Glorification, from "Parsifal"; Entrance of the Gods into Walhalla, from "Das Rheingold"; Prelude, Act II., "Lohengrin," and Ride of the Valkyries, from "Die Walküre."

The program for the concert of the Symphony Society of New York at Aeolian Hall this afternoon will be a repetition of last Friday afternoon's, with Sophie Braslau as soloist. Miss Braslau will sing Andromache's lament, from Bruch's "Achilles," and three songs by Moussorgsky and Rachmaninoff. The orchestral numbers will be Rabaud's Symphony in E minor, No. 2; Elgar's "Sospiri," for strings, harp, and organ; Sinigaglia's Etude-Caprice, for strings, and Gretry's Overture to "L'Epreuve Villageoise."

Muriel Symonds, soprano, will give her first recital here at the Comedy Theatre this afternoon. She will sing a group of old music and three groups of songs by Brahms, Grieg, and Wolf, respectively. Richard Epstein will assist at the piano.

Arthur Hartmann, violinist, will give a recital this evening at the Comedy Theatre. He will play Bach's Concerto in E and the same composer's Chaconne, for violin alone, with two groups of smaller pieces, including several of his own transcriptions. Maurice Eisner will assist at the piano.

Mme. Yvette Guilbert will give in her program at Maxine Elliott's Theatre this evening the life of Joan of Arc as told by legends and poets contemporary with her. A feature of the evening will be the showing of the famous tapestries of the Cathedral at Rheims by luminous projection. Mme. Guilbert will be assisted by Mme. Chautard-Archambaud and Richard Hale, baritone, with Mr. Ferrari at the piano.

Leopold Godowsky, pianist; Mme. Carrie Bridewell, contralto, and the Kneisel Quartet will supply the program for this evening's concert of the series of chamber music events being given at the Harris Theatre. Mr. Godowsky will play a group of Chopin numbers and will assist the Kneisels in presenting Brahms's Quintet in F minor, Op. 34, which they will play in addition to Haydn's Quartet in C, Op. 54, and two movements from other quartets. Mme. Bridewell will sing two groups of songs in French.

Osip Gabrilowitsch will give a recital tomorrow afternoon at Aeolian Hall. His program will include numbers from the older composers, Cesar Frank's Prelude, Choral and Fugue; Schubert's Sonata in A, Op. 120; a group of Chopin numbers, and a modern group including works of MacDowell, Arensky, Tscherepnin, Glazounow, and Gabrilowitsch himself.

Leila Holterhoff, a soprano from California who is blind, will sing for the first time here at a recital she will give tomorrow afternoon at the Comedy Theatre. Included in her numbers will be some Russian songs not yet heard here.

Zaharoff Franken, a Rumanian violinist, will be heard for the first time here at a recital to be given on Monday evening at Aeolian Hall. She will play Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata, a sonata by Scarlatti, four numbers by Chopin, and pieces by Liszt.

Julia Culp, the Dutch lieder singer, will make her first appearance here this season with a recital at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday afternoon. She will sing a group of songs by Schubert; another made up of works by Debussy, Jaques-Dalcroze, Massenet, and Massini; and two more from the songs of P. Cornelius and Brahms, respectively. Coenraad V. Bos will assist at the piano.

A new sonata for flute, harp and cello by Debussy will be among the numbers played by the Trio de Lutece at its first concert of the season at the Cort Theatre on Tuesday afternoon. The assisting artist will be Emma Roberts, contralto.

George Hamlin, tenor, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon. His program will include four songs in English, among them works of Handel and Purcell; a group of songs by Richard Strauss; four French songs, and songs by Mrs. Beach, Edward Horsman, F. Turner Maley, and Sullivan.

Edna Mampel, a contralto who is not known to New York audiences, will give a recital Tuesday afternoon at the Comedy Theatre. She will sing songs in German, French, and English, which include numbers from Schubert's "Die Schöne Müllerin." Richard Epstein will assist at the piano.

The Flonzaley Quartet will give its first concert of the season at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening with a program that will be in the nature of a memorial to E. J. de Coppet, the founder of the organization. It will comprise the Adagio from Beethoven's Quartet in E flat, Mozart's Quartet in C, and Smetana's Quartet, "Aus meinem Leben."

Edward Bromberg, bass, will give a song recital on Tuesday evening at Rumford Hall. Among the numbers will be a group of Russian folksongs and another of art songs of the same nation, sung in the original tongue. There will also be songs in Italian, German, and English. John Cushing will assist at the piano.

Mary Tison Page, contralto, and Charles Naegele, pianist, will give a joint recital on Tuesday evening at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall. Each will appear in several groups of numbers.

Eddy Brown, violinist, and L. T. Grünberg, pianist, will give a sonata recital at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The works will be Brahms's Sonata in D minor, Opus 108; Mozart's Sonata in A, Opus 17, and Beethoven's "Kreutzer" Sonata.

The Philharmonic Society, under Josef Stransky, will give the second of The Evening Mail concerts at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening. The program will include Haydn's "Surprise" Symphony and Mendelssohn's Concerto for violin and orchestra, with Albert Spalding as soloist.

Germaine Schnitzer, pianist, will give a recital at Carnegie Hall on Thursday afternoon, devoting her program to the "Romantic School," as represented by works of Mendelssohn, Chopin, Schubert, Schumann, and Liszt.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give its second pair of concerts this week at Carnegie Hall. On Thursday evening the program will comprise Schumann's "Rhenish" Symphony and Rimsky-Korsakoff's symphonic suite, "Scheherazade." The program for Saturday afternoon will consist of Brahms's Symphony in C minor, Smetana's symphonic poem, "Wallenstein's Camp"; Debussy's prelude to "L'Apres midi d'un faune," and Chabrier's rhapsody, "Espana."

Victoria and Natalie Boshko, pianist and violinist respectively, will give a joint recital at Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening. They will play together Brahms's Sonata in G. The pianist's principal [illegible] will be Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata, and the violinist's Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole." Max Liebling will assist at the piano.

George Harris, Jr., tenor, will give his annual song recital at Aeolian Hall on Friday afternoon. His program opens with a group of songs in French and Italian; the second consists of songs by Hugo Wolf and Brahms; then follow five songs in English, and the concluding group is devoted to the works of Rachmaninoff, five of whose songs Mr. Harris will sing in Russian.

Ethel Leginska, pianist, will give a second recital at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening with an all-Chopin program. Her numbers will comprise the Ballade in G minor, Bolero, Opus 19; eighteen Preludes, Opus 28; sonata in B flat minor, and four études from Opus 10 and Opus 25.

Percy Hemus will give a second song recital at Aeolian Hall on Friday evening, with a program of miscellaneous songs sung in English. He will be assisted at the piano by Gladys Craven.

Albert Spalding will give his second recital of the season at Aeolian Hall on Saturday afternoon. He will play Tartini's sonata in G minor and Bach's Siciliano and Allegro for violin alone; Spohr's Concerto in A minor, his own suite in C, and a group of pieces by Franck, Whiting, Rothwell, and Wieniawski.

Harold Bauer and Jacques Thibaud will give a joint recital of music for violin and piano at Aeolian Hall on Saturday evening. Their program comprises Schumann's Sonata in D minor, Opus 121; Brahms's Sonata in A, Opus 100, and Schubert's Fantasia in C, Opus 159.

At the Metropolitan.

Although tomorrow night opens only the third week of the Metropolitan Opera season, the bill announced by General Manager Gatti-Casazza for the evening, "Boris Godunoff," will be the eleventh different opera so far given. Moussorgsky's masterpiece will be sung by Mesdames Ober, Delaunois, Howard, Sparkes, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Didur, Rothier, Althouse, De Segurola, Rossi, Bada, Audisio, Bloch, Schlegel, and Reschiglian, Mr. Polacco conducting.

Other operas of the week will be:

"La Traviata," Wednesday evening, with Mesdames Hempel, Egener, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Carpi, (his début here;) Amato, Bada, Rossi, Tegani, and Reschiglian. Miss Galli and Mr. Bonfiglio will dance a new Spanish divertissement. Mr. Papi will conduct.

"Parsifal," as a special Thanksgiving Day matinée, beginning at 1 o'clock, with Mesdames Kurt, Brasiau, Sparkes, Mason, Curtis, Garrison, Sundelius, and Perini, and Messrs. Sembach, Weil, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Ruysdael, Schlegel, Bloch, and Audisio. Mr. Bodanzky will conduct.

"La Bohème," Thursday evening, with Mesdames Alda and Mason and Messrs. Martinelli, Scotti, De Segurola, Tegani, Malatesta, Audisio, and Reschiglian, Mr. Papi conducting.

"Lohengrin," Friday evening, with Mesdames Fay and Ober and Messrs. Urlus, Braun, Weil, and Leonhardt, Mr. Bodanzky conducting.

Instead of "Aida" (as originally announced) "Les Pecheurs de Perles" will be sung at the Saturday matinee by Mme. Hempel and Messrs. Caruso, De Luca, and Rothier. Miss Galli and Mr. Bonfiglio will lead the corps de ballet. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

At tonight's opera concert Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, will play Paganini's Concerto in D and a group of solos by Bach, Cui, d'Ambrosio, and Hubay. Miss Mabel Garrison will sing an aria from "Lucia" and the doll song from "The Tales of Hoffmann." Johannes Sembach will sing the Prise Song from "Die Meistersinger," and several songs by Richard Strauss and Landon Ronald. The orchestra, under the direction of Richard Hageman, will play Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture No. 3, Rimsky-Korsakow's "Conte Feerique," and Halvorsen's "Triumphal Entry of the Bojars."

Aborn Opera Company in "Aida."

The Aborn Grand Opera Company at the Park Theatre will devote the nine performances of the second week, beginning tomorrow night, to Verdi's "Aida," which will be given at an extra matinée on Thursday in addition to the usual Wednesday and Saturday matinées and six night performances. In the title rôle Edith Helena, Lois Ewell, and Marie Stapleton Murray will appear at alternate performances, while Fausto Castellani and Giuseppe Agostini will sing in turn the tenor role of Rhadames. Lillian Eubank and Marguerite von Trese, contraltos, will divide the week as Amneris, and Louis D'Angelo and Morton Adkins, baritones, will appear alternately as Amonasro. George Shields is cast for Ramfis, Joseph Interante for the King, Rose Herringer for the priestess, and Louis Derman for the messenger. Ignacio del Castillo will conduct at all performances.

There will be a concert this evening at the Park Theatre by members of the company. Those who will sing are Grace Baum, Louis D'Angelo, Edith Helena, Salvatore Giordano, George Shields, and Louis Derman. Ignacio Del Castillo will direct the orchestra.

Fuller Sisters in Week of Recitals.

After a Summer spent in England the Misses Dorothy, Rosalind, and Cynthia Fuller have returned to the United States to continue their recitals of English, Irish, and Scottish folksongs. Beginning tomorrow afternoon at the Punch and Judy Theatre, a week of recitals will be given, an innovation in this form of entertainment. They are scheduled for every afternoon up to and including Thursday, for Saturday morning, at 10:30, and the next Sunday afternoon at [illegible]

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

At his free organ recital in City College this afternoon at 4 o'clock Samuel A. Baldwin will play Prelude in E flat, Bach; Andantino in Modo di Canzona from Fourth Symphony, Tschaikowsky; Sonata No. 5 in C minor, Thayer; Pastorale Sorrentina, Yon; Pavane, Johnson; Epithalamium, Woodman; "A Deserted Farm" and "To a Water-lily," MacDowell, and "American Fantasy," Diggle. On Wednesday at the same hour he will play Gothic March, Salome; Andante con Moto from Fifth Symphony, Beethoven; Toccata in F, Bach; "Song of Joy," Frysinger; "Resignation," Diggle; Suite in C, Bartlett; Nocturne, Foote, and Concert Variations on "Star-Spangled Banner," Buck.

Under the auspices of the Board of Education and the American Guild of Organists free organ recitals will be given at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon by Walter C. Gale at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and Sixteenth Street, and by Wenzel A. Raboch at the Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road, where Martha Ryhlick, soprano, and Joseph Derowski, baritone, will assist.

Clifford Demarest will inaugurate a series of four midday organ recitals and musical services on Wednesdays at noon this week at the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. He will be assisted by the Messiah chorus and Clarence de Vaux-Royer, violinist, and this week Garrett's "Harvest Cantata" will be sung.

The choir of the Calvary Baptist Church on Fifty-seventh Street will give a recital open to the public on Tuesday evening under the direction of Edward Johnston, organist.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Bloch will give the second of their recitals of Beethoven's sonatas for violin and piano at the Educational Alliance this evening. Other events of the week scheduled by the organization are a concert this evening at the Young Peoples' Branch, Stuyvesant and Ninth Streets, by Patricia Murphy, soprano, and Abraham M. Copp, pianist, and a recital on Wednesday evening at the main building by Emilie Henning, contralto, with Corabel Cook at the piano.

Dwight Elmendorf, who was an organist in New York for fifteen years, will play numbers from Beethoven, Bach, and Liszt at his travel-lecture this evening and tomorrow afternoon at Carnegie Hall, in connection with his descriptions of places concerned in the lives of these musicians.

The third Biltmore morning musicale will be given at the hotel on Friday morning, the artists being Anna Fitziu, soprano; Leopold Godowsky, pianist; Eddy Brown, violinist, and Orrin Bastedo, baritone.

F. Henry Tschudi will give an organ recital on Tuesday evening at the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, assisted by George F. Roberts, violinist, and Bassett Hough, pianist.

Amy Grant's first opera recital will be given at the Plaza on Tuesday afternoon. The programs of her series will deal with "Parsifal," "Francesca da Rimini," "Pelleas et Melisande," "Les Pecheurs de Perles," "Thais," "Salome," "Jewels of the Madonna," "The Canterbury Pilgrims," "Prince Igor," and "Tristan and Isolde."

The Schola Symphoniaca will give its first chamber music concert this afternoon at the Emanuel Sisterhood, 318 East Eighty-second Street.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

The Metropolitan Opera Company will give "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. The cast for the former will include Mmes. Kurt, Ferini, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Botta and Amato, while "Pagliacci" will be sung by Miss Edith Mason and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Tegani, and Bada.

Free organ recitals will be given at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon by Harold V. Milligan at Boys' High School, Marcy and Putnam Avenues, and by Edna Guttridge at Eastern District High School, Marcy Avenue and Keap Street, and by Miles I'A. Martin at Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush Avenue, near Church Street.

The second of the Symphony Society's concerts will be given Saturday afternoon at the Academy of Music with Carlos Salzedo, harpist, the soloist, playing an introduction and allegro by Ravel for the first time. The program includes the "Meistersinger" Overture and Haydn's Symphony in D, ("with the hunting call.")

The Olive Mead Quartet will give a concert under the auspices of the People's Institute of Brooklyn this evening at Public School No. 84, Glenmore and Stone Avenues.

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS

November.

26—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
26—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
26—Muriel Symonds, song recital, afternoon, Comedy Theatre.
26—Yvette Guilbert, recital, evening, Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
26—Arthur Hartmann, violin recital, evening, Comedy Theatre.
26—Chamber Music Concert, evening, Harris Theatre.
27—Osslp Gabrilowitsch, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
27—The Misses Fuller, first of a series of recitals of old songs, which will occur every afternoon, except Friday, and Saturday morning, at 10:30, Punch and Judy Theatre.
27—Leila Holterhoff, piano recital, afternoon, Comedy Theatre.
27—Antoinette Franken, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
28—George Hamlin, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
28—Julia Culp, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
28—Trio de Lutece, afternoon, Cort Theatre.
28—Edna Mampel, song recital, afternoon, Comedy Theatre.
28—Flonzaley Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
28—Edward Bromberg, song recital, evening, Rumford Hall.
28—Mary Tison Page and Charles Naegele, joint recital, evening, Carnegie Chamber Music Hall.
29—Eddy Brown and L. T. Grünberg, sonata recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
29—Concert under auspices of The Evening Mail, evening, Carnegie Hall.
30—Germaine Schnitzer, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
30—Boston Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
30—Natalie and Victoria Boshko, joint recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.

December.

1—Yvette Guilbert, song recital, afternoon, Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
1—George Harris, Jr., song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
1—Ethel Leginska, piano recital, evening, Carnegie Hall.
1—Percy Hemus, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
2—Boston Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
2—Albert Spalding, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
2—Harold Bauer and Jacques Thibaud, joint recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
3—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
3—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
3—The Misses Fuller, song recital, afternoon, Punch and Judy Theatre.
3—Yvette Guilbert, song recital, evening, Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
3—Chamber Music Concert, evening, Harris Theatre.
3—The Misses Fuller, evening, Punch and Judy Theatre.

MISS MANNHEIMER
Drama Reading—Princess Thea., Friday, December 1, 3:30 P. M.
Shakespeare's "KING JOHN."
Admission $2. Students $1.

Comedy Theatre, Tues. Aft., Nov. 28, at 3
Song Recital EDNA MAMPEL
Tickets at Box Of. Mgt. Music Leag. of Am.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Dec. 1, at 8:20.
Program in English PERCY HEMUS Tickets 25c to $1. Box Seats $2.

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Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 30, at 3
Piano Recital of the Romanticists. Germaine Schnitzer (Knabe Piano).

Carnegie Hall, Fri. Eve., Dec. 1, at 8:15
Piano Recital (Steinway) Chopin Programme. LEGINSKA

Comedy Theatre, Mon. Aft., Dec. 4.
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Seats 50c to $2. Mail orders to Haensel & Jones.

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Sanders' Fifth Elite Musicale.
Kneisel Quartet

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The programme will include BRAHMS' QUINTET IN F MINOR, Op. 34, played by Mrs. KNEISEL'S and GODOWSKY (Their FIRST N. Y. COMBINED APPEARANCE). Among Godowsky's numbers will be Chopin Etude, Op. 10, No. 8; arranged by Godowsky for LEFT HAND ALONE.
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Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Dec. 6, at 3.
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Song Recital ELIZABETH Gutman
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Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 5, at 3.
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Thurs. (Thanksg'g Day) Mat., at 1. Parsifal. Kurt; Sembach, Braun, We

AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN FOUND FRANCE STRONG AND STEADFAST

W. W. NICHOLS, Vice President of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, who returned to New York from France a few days ago, went there as Chairman of the American Industrial Commission, composed of distinguished men of affairs, who made the trip to lay the foundations of a closer commercial relationship between the two republics. These American business men had an unprecedented opportunity to see France in all her glory and agony, from the peaceful shores of the Mediterranean to the shell-wrecked cities of the northern battlefields.

The members of the commission, in addition to Mr. Nichols, were J. G. Butler, President of the American Pig Iron Association; A. B. Farquhar of A. B. Farquhar, Limited; G. B. Ford, N. F. Hoggson, F. J. Le Maistre, John R. MacArthur, C. O. Mailloux, C. G. Pfeiffer, J. E. Sague, E. A. Warren, and E. V. Douglass, Secretary of the American Manufacturers' Export Association. Furthermore, many of these men represented the following national associations: American Chemical Society, Franklin Institute, American Institute of Architects, National Association of Manufacturers, National Implement and Vehicle Association, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers, and American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which gave it a national character.

"We realized," said Mr. Nichols the other day, "when we started that there existed in France a sentiment, indeed a fear, that perhaps our commission had not in mind the welfare of that splendid country, but rather, to express it bluntly, the exploitation of France in her misery. But we were able quickly to prove that such was not the case and to convince the French that we had in mind only the future prosperity of both countries. We called attention to the fact that the people of the two countries lived under similar forms of government, their problems were in numerous instances the same as ours, and that, working hand in hand and in true sympathy, we could solve those problems to our common benefit.

"And so it came about that the French welcomed us royally and came quickly to realize that our trip was not a junket but a most serious undertaking.

"Here are two people, speaking different languages, yet in general actuated by similar motives, by the same great principles, with the same aspirations, who have always been friends, despite a (trifling) quarrel now and then, and who I firmly believe are destined to live in friendship for all time to come. This being the case, I am convinced that there is no doubt of our ability to form some sort of commercial reciprocal arrangement which will be of equal benefit to both countries.

"Right behind the battle line, so to speak, there seems to be mobilized the intellectual ability and moral strength of the French Republic of today. Among the most interesting men we met were the Prefects of the Departments of Northeastern France. To a man they are serious, dispassionate, cool, and fully realize the difficulties of their position. They showed us their wrecked cities and towns, but did not lose temper, nor curse their enemies. It was war, and they were ready to accept it. They will fight it out grimly and honorably to the end.

"As we went along the battle front we were convinced that, since the war began, France has admirably adjusted herself to meet changed conditions.

"Take the women. The women of France are doing work that is effective and affecting. We saw them engaged in heavy manufacture. Improved mechanical contrivances have been devised to aid them. Imagine a seamstress running a machine lath with a skill that is really wonderful!

"We traversed the war zone for five days in Government automobiles, just behind the fighting line. We saw terrors. Towns through which the Germans had retreated at the Marne show terrific signs of war. Piles of brick, stone, and concrete are all that is left of once happy and prosperous French towns. Yet in that desolation we saw and talked with women and little children clinging to the wrecks of homes, sleeping and eating in cellars.

"Herein lies one of the great problems now facing France, which involves the holding of these people, the native populations, in these regions until their homes may be rebuilt and the real work of reconstruction and rehabilitation begun. In Nancy there is a great refugee camp, where the State is doing all it can to give to them the things that make life worth living.

"The Prefect of Nancy, M. Mirman—one of the most remarkable men we met—was asked why these refugees had not been sent to safer places in the south and west, replied:

"'We cannot do that, for we must keep them, wherever possible, in their home districts. We will need them after the war, when we start building up, and if we send them away now they might not come back.'

"We were told that Nancy was receiving from 500 to 3,000 shells a day. It is a city often under fire, and yet, as far as we can see, business was going on quite as usual. You can still get the famous Nancy macaroons and plenty of other good things for which the city is noted. But at night Nancy shuts up tight. Darkness is complete.

"Then there is Rheims and its once great cathedral. The cathedral was the most pathetic thing we saw. What the bombardment failed to do the flames finished. The fires which raged have so disintegrated the structure that the elements are destroying what is left with comparative ease. The wonderful twelfth century windows are gone completely, and can never be replaced. Within all is ruin. Wreckage everywhere, and pigeons have made one of Europe's most wonderful churches their roosting place.

"But a ruin which seems the most complete of way is the almost equally famous palace of the Archbishop of Rheims, a building whose history dates back to the days of Charlemagne. And yet Rheims is still there, and one of the finest luncheons tendered us in France was that at which our host was the Sub-Prefect of Marne. While we ate we heard the distant thunder of artillery.

"We spent a day at Besfort and immediately thereafter enemy airmen dropped twenty-five bombs on the city. The populace blamed us for the visit of the hostile airmen.

"We saw a man plowing his field right in front of the German lines. The French commander said he had ordered him to quit plowing three times, but he had refused to come until his job was done. The commander added that he was going to send a guard after him, as the military dread to see a civilian murdered in cold blood. This is the story of thousands of other French peasants, who refuse to give way even under the shadow of the enemy's guns.

"We were also impressed by the fact that, as we went through cities and towns within firing distance, we saw placards on many buildings giving the maximum capacity of the cellar underneath.

"I must not leave out Vitremont. All that we saw left above ground of that town was little more than a single room of what was once a house, and in that room we found an American woman, Miss Daisy Polk of California, who is there to undertake the rebuilding of the village when the war is ended or when it is again bombarded from bombardment. California capital is back of Miss Polk in her work, among those associated with her being Herbert Hoover, the head of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium and Northern France.

The American Ambulance Hospital is one of the wonderful things of France. It is in some respects perhaps the most effective military hospital in Europe. Some of the surgical wonders these American doctors do in that hospital are unbelievable until one sees the proof. And there is the work in behalf of the blind, in which Miss Winifred Holt is taking a leading part, being assisted, among others, by Miss Esther Cleveland, a daughter of ex-President Cleveland, and Dorothy Canfield Fisher.

"I have not said you of our visits to Bar-le-Duc, to Montdidier, to Soissons, to Meaux, to Chateau Thierry, to Rheims, to Verdun, to Nancy, to Epinal, to Belfort, to Besancon, to Dijon, to Chalons, to Epernay, to Fismes, to Soissons, to Compiegne, to Amiens, to Abbeville, to Etaples, to Montreuil, to Boulogne, to Calais, to Hazebrouck, to Bethune, to Lille, to Roubaix, to Tourcoing, to Armentieres, to Hazebrouck, to Cassel, to Dunkirk, to Furnes, to Ypres, to Poperinghe, to Hazebrouck, to Aire, to Arras, to Albert, to Amiens, to Paris, to Versailles

RUSSIANS TALK TOO MUCH.

Czar Orders Fresh Steps Taken to Check Soldiers' Gossip.

As an example of the difficulty encountered by the Russian army authorities in restraining the flow of language to which many of the Czar's officers and men are said to be subject and which sometimes may be of use to the spies employed by the Central Powers, the Frankfurter Zeitung prints the following order, said to have been issued by Michael Vassilievnitch Alexeieff, Chief of Staff of the Russian Armies:

"The measures taken toward the lessening of talkativeness on the part of members of the military service—a vice that endangers the secrecy of military matters—have remained ineffective up to now. According to reports reaching us, persons belonging to the army and those on the roster of military establishments are not exercising the needful precautions and restraints, especially in the matter of conversations in public places. Besides, much is thoughtlessly told to relatives and is widely spread about by them. It has been noticed that this talkativeness, which is actually criminal, gradually throws off every restraint. It is necessary that absolutely effective measures be adopted to combat the danger growing out of such a condition.

"His Majesty, the Emperor, has turned his attention to this matter and has issued an order calling upon commanding officers of all ranks to appeal anew to the patriotic sentiments of the men under their command and to remind them of the dangerous consequences of lack of caution and restraint in this regard. The Czar, as family counselor, that by the use of practical examples the full danger of the conquest of the war growing out of the love of gossip can be presented clearly and convincingly and the observation of the necessary caution in conversation as well as in written correspondence be attained.

"At the same time the Czar orders that those guilty of ignoring this basic demand, which is made upon every true servant of the Czar and the country by the exigencies of the war, are to be held strictly responsible before the law and that the fullest publicity is to be given, not only to the circumstances surrounding the crime committed, but also to the punishment inflicted and to the names of those found guilty of this crime.

ALEXEIEFF,
Chief of Staff and General of Infantry.
"No. 23, March 20, 1916."

Alterations Free at Three Brooklyn Stores

Martin's
SUIT & WAIST HOUSE

Fulton St., cor. Bridge
At Subway Station

1329-1331 Broadway
Near Gates Avenue

4810-4812 Fifth Ave.
Bet. 48th and 49th Sts.

Announce Special for Tomorrow (Monday)

Women's and Misses' Winter Apparel

All This Season's Most Desirable Models

At Sharp Reductions

Women's & Misses' Winter Coats

Plain or Fur-Trimmed Models

Fur-Trimmed Velour Coats—full length models, half and full lined. Sizes 14 to 44.

$15.00

Formerly $18.75 to $22.50

Women's & Misses' Winter Coats

Plain or Fur-Trimmed Models

Of Broadcloth, Vicuna Velour or Chinchilla. Sizes 14 to 44.

$25.00

Formerly $30.00 to $35.00

Manufacturers' Clean Up of
275 Street and Afternoon Frocks

Most remarkable purchase of new Frocks in materials of Velvet, Crepe de Chine, Satin, Charmeuses, Georgette Crepe in various combinations and Fur Trimmings

Women's and Misses' Sizes $15.00 *Ordinarily sell at 22.50 to 32.50*

Women's & Misses' Fur-Trimmed Suits

Late Winter Models

Of Broadcloth, imported Gabardine or Velour, trimmed with various furs. Sizes 14 to 44.

$25.00

Formerly $42.50 to $42.50

Women's & Misses' Tailored Suits

Plain or Fur Trimmed Models

Of Wool Velour, Gabardines and Heavy Serges. Sizes 14 to 44.

$15.00

Formerly $22.50 to $28.50

1,000 Silk Blouses

Of Crepe de Chine, Pussy Willow, Lace, Taffeta and various combinations.

$2.75

Formerly to $3.95

Voile and Lingerie Blouses

Variously trimmed with pin tucking, and embroidery. Newest collars are round, pointed or square.

$1.95

Extraordinary Value

Alterations Free at Three Brooklyn Stores

BROOKLYN

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Fulton and Bridge Sts.

Extraordinary Sale Monday, Nov. 27th.

To Close Out

225 Women's and Misses' Suits

Taken from the Regular Stock

About 225 Women's and Misses' Smart Tailored and Fur Trimmed Suits; some of this season's most desirable models and materials, in black and colors.

Formerly sold at 25.00, 29.75 and 35.00

Reduced to 18.00

Styles, make, materials and linings represent the usual *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* high standard of quality.

No Exchange or Credits No C. O. D.'s or Approvals.

Fulton Street / Bond Street

Frederick Loeser & Co.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Livingston St. / Elm Place

Month-end Sales in Brief

On the Main Floor

Lace Flouncing, Bar Pins, Necklaces and Mesh Sets, in Gilt Bezel, etc.

Embroidered Hillcowgoes in Cluny, Rose, etc., Pair.

Many fine values in Linens for Thanksgiving.

Special Values in Weatherbloom Shaft Plaid Cashmere.

Christmas Gift Slippers in Unmatched Variety.

Ribbon Loops, Ends at Half Price and Less.

Great Christmas Sale of Holiday Boxed Hosiery.

Men's 50c to 65c Socks at 3 pairs for $1.

Women's and Children's 25c to 35c Hosiery at 19c.

Good Values in Men's Winter Underwear.

Men's Suits and Overcoats Extra Values at $20 each.

Men's and Women's Umbrellas, $1.50. Values $2 and $2.50.

Men's 11 Scarfs at 69c.

On the Second Floor

Women's and Children's Knit Underwear Special.

Untrimmed Hats, 98c and 98c. Values to $3 and More.

A. B. C. de Sprite Corsets at the Price.

Nemo Corsets at $1.98. Were $3.

For Outfitting Babies, a Splendid Array of Values.

In the Basement.

$10 to $25 Dinner Sets at $7.98 to $18. Extraordinary Values in Fine Cut Glass.

Immense Stocks of Housewares at Little Prices.

Winter Bedcoverings. Good, Dependable, Low Priced.

Wolfenholm Sheffield IXL Steel Carvers

Wide Variety, Special Values

Stag handle Roast Sets, three pieces in lined box for....$3.25

Stag handle Roast Sets, heavily mounted.....$5 Set

Stag handle Beef Sets, five pieces for.....$6.50

Roast Sets with sterling mountings, five pieces for.....$15.50

Stag handle Beef Carvers, 9 inches.....$2 a pair

Stainless steel blade Dinner Knives with white celluloid handle.....$8 dozen

Main Floor.

Pleasing a Wonderful Variety

Christmas Gift Handkerchiefs

Thousands of New Designs and Styles Including Many Specially Imported

FOR MONTHS WE HAVE BEEN getting ready for our Annual Christmas Handkerchief display. Invoices totaled during the past few weeks show additions of some three hundred thousand Handkerchiefs added to our already vast stocks, which means that Loeser customers this season will have

Notably Fine Variety for Choosing And Values Extraordinary at Prices

As is our custom, during the holiday season, we have scattered convenient Handkerchief selling centers in various sections of the main floor.

There are thousands of Handkerchiefs in attractive and exclusive designed gift boxes. There are thousands of individual Handkerchiefs offering unexcelled choosing.

Men's Plain Handkerchiefs, at 15c. to $1 each.

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs, 15c. to 50c. each. Boxes of 6 for $1.20.

Men's Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c. to $3 each.

Women's Initial Handkerchiefs, 12½c. to 50c. each.

Women's Plain Handkerchiefs, 12½c. to 50c.

Woman's Boxed Handkerchiefs, 25c. to $1.50 box.

Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12½c. to $3 each.

Children's Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes, 19c. to 75c. box.

Main Floor.

White Dotted Swiss, 15c

USUALLY TWENTY CENTS A YARD. A Swiss practical for Christmas fancy work. A neat dot pattern.

White Fig'red Mercerized Batiste at 25c. a Yard

A soft, sheer quality in dot and figure patterns.

White Shadow Figured Voile, 35c

For dainty indoor winter dresses and blouses.

Main Floor.

Play the Christmas Carols This Year on a

Grand Piano or Player

IF THERE IS ONE TIME in the year when music takes on especial significance, it is at Christmas. For music has that great emotional power of expressing joy—the joy which was heralded far and wide on the first Christmas morn with music. So it is not strange that at this season of the year we turn instinctively to music, or that some of the greatest of the world's music had its source in the Christmas theme.

The Grand : : Expressive of the Artist—

The full crash of the resounding sforzando, the delicate trill of the airiest pianissimo, are expressed on the Grand Piano in a way no other style of Piano may attain. Its scientific construction gives it a magnificence of tone and a full resonance which make it the artists' instrument.

There Is Room for a Grand Piano In Your Home

For many years the large Concert Grand was the only instrument which came to mind when "Grand Piano" was mentioned, and because of this, many people have never considered the purchase of a Grand Piano. Yet so perfect has become the construction and so scientific the design, that almost any home has room for a Small Grand, as the recently developed models are styled. These instruments are so compactly built that they take up no more space than an Upright Piano placed diagonally across the corner of a room, and yet give all of the magnificence of tone expected in a Grand Piano.

Loeser's Terms : : Your Own in Reason
Make the Purchase of a Grand Piano Easy

You may make your own terms, within the bounds of business reason, on any Grand Piano you select here, while special considerations will be made for Christmas purchases.

The Famous Kranich & Bach Grand, $700 upward
Estey Grand, $625 upward Francis Bacon Grand, $465 upward

With the Double Guarantee of the Maker and Loeser's

"The Piano House of Brooklyn"

Kranich & Bach prices will be increased $25 and $50 December first. Order your Piano now.

Fourth Floor.

A Clearance Sale of Salon Millinery
$8, $10, $15 : : Models were $14 to $25

JUST IN TIME FOR THANKSGIVING and its probable trip to the old home, comes this underprice sale of high class Millinery at prices that will average almost a half of the fair sums originally placed upon these Hats.

They include very lovely models, copying the best imported styles from Paris as well as some originated in the Loeser studios. Mostly smaller and medium sizes, although a few larger Hats are included.

All kinds of dressy models, variously trimmed, some with flowers. A few of back panne velvet are among them, also a few Sports Hats.

Fur Hats, Charming Styles

Reproducing the best models of Paris milliners at very little cost. Some combine fur with velvet, some are completely covered with fur, and others are merely decorated, some underneath the brim or with bands on the crown.

Furs of high grade are used, Hudson seal, mole, mole-ine, kolinsky, skunk, and here and there ermine or weasel.

Millinery Salon, Second Floor.

Charming Blouses, Extra Value, $2.95

A DELIGHTFUL new model in the new suit shades, plum, Burgundy, navy, brown, etc., is embroidered in imitation of hand work in self color, relieved by contrast, matching the color piping on sailor collar, cuffs and down front; seams in tailor finish.

A Blouse that looks nearly double its price is made of fine net over chiffon with China silk camisole. The deep back collar, revers and full vestee are of fancy lace, the figure outlined with light threads. A broad band of this lace crosses the fronts at camisole height; shadow lace wrist ruffles.

About thirty other good models, crepe de chine, Georgette, lace, net, tub silks and other smart materials, plain or lace trimmed, flesh color, white and a variety in suit shades and black.

Some have sailor collars, some collars of the convertible type, some have frills or jabots.

Blouses, Many Styles, at $1.95

Tailored models of self striped habutai, suit shades. Plain white habutai or trimmed with color; tucked, semi-tailored models. Crepe de chine with tucks and hemstitching, some with jabots or frills. A good model has tucks and venise insertion.

Many other styles, silks, laces, nets, crepe de chine, some plain, some lace trimmed. Colors, white, flesh, black. Many have the deep back sailor collar; others round or convertible collars.

Exceptionally Attractive Blouses, $3.95

A good model of fine quality crepe de chine has irregularly shaped medallions of venise lace on the fronts and the square convertible collar, hemstitched seams. Another has bands hemstitched on the fronts, crossing at about the bust, tailored seams. A good style has wide hemstitched hems on cuffs, pointed collar and down fronts, edging of narrow picot lace, grouped tucks.

About a dozen other good models of crepe de chine, lace, silk or Georgette crepe.

Second Floor, Central Aisle.

The Christmas Gift of Loeser Furs

Best Quality, Attractive Prices
Full Assortment

FURS at Loeser's combine utility, beauty and conservative prices for quality. Any Christmas gift which can combine these three is one that is well worth giving. Not without reason has Loeser's become the first thought when Furs are mentioned. The selection of Furs requires skill and experience to a degree matched only by those who choose precious stones.

Hudson Seal (Muskrash) Coats, $125

42 to 45 inches long, double fur cuffs, outside pockets, lined with soft silks and made of most carefully selected pelts.

Wolf Sets, $38, $40, $60

Including black, taupe and dyed blue, and dyed battleship gray, animal Muffs, barrel shape, some trimmed with heads, tails or paws.

Scarfs are lined; some have shoulder straps, some double fur; trimmed with heads, tails or paws.

Fox Sets, $25 to $145

Red Fox Sets	$25 to $39
Black Fox Sets	$35 to $65
Silver Pointed Fox Sets	$65 to $125
Taupe Fox Sets	$75 to $95
Kamchatka Fox Sets	$95 to $125
Cross Fox Sets	$105
Dyed Blue Fox Sets	$145
Battleship Gray Fox Sets	$145

Separate Muffs

Black Coney	$5
Kit Coney	$10
Black Opossum	$7.50
Natural Opossum	$7.50
Natural Raccoon	$15
Gray Fox	$10
Near Seal (Dyed Coney)	$10

Second Floor, Bond Street.

Women's Cape Gloves Special at $1.10

CAPESKIN GLOVES are the popular choice for street wear at this season. Therefore it is important to know that at Loeser's there are full stocks at the very special price of $1.10 a pair.

Butter, putty, ivory, and black with self or contrasting stitching.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Boys' Suits Great Values at $3.95

THE MERE FACT that it is possible to obtain a boy's Suit at $3.95 nowadays is enough to make this offering important. But because the Suits are of unusual value, this offering comes more nearly under the head of an event.

Norfolk models, some with an extra pair of trousers, of sturdy materials which will be good for school wear.

Sizes 7 to 17 years.

None C. O. D. No mail orders.

Boys' Corduroy Trousers, 98c; Reg. to $2

A limited quantity of strong, well-made Corduroy Trousers, sizes 12 to 15; regularly $1.50 and $2, special at 98c. a pair.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Daintily Blooming in Boxes

Gift Lingerie

For Those Wishing Practical Pretty Gifts

WHY NOT BE PRACTICAL in your gift making, when you cannot escape prettiness as well?

For every dainty garment in this collection of fine gift lingerie has both these opposite yet desirable qualifications—they might be given for their sheer loveliness as well as because each one has a practical service before it.

Camisoles, Special, 98c

One of pale pink crepe de chine has a top of wide ecru shadow lace, threaded with ribbon, and wide shoulder straps of the lace.

Another has a band all round of deeply scalloped three-inch round mesh Val. square neck with beading and edge, shoulder of shadow lace.

A third style, of wash satin, has wide band of filet lace, imitation Irish lace ribbon run and Val. edge, shoulder straps of filet. On each side of the front is a hand-embroidered crescent in French effect.

Camisoles, $1.25, $1.49, $1.98

A broad assortment of pretty models, crepe de chine in white or pink, trimmed with wide laces of good quality, applied in very charming ways. Some of wash satin at $1.35 are especially charming.

Lingerie Boxed for Gifts

At 59c. Three pretty styles of Corset Covers.

At 75c. Three new and attractive models of Corset Covers.

At $1. Nightdresses and Envelope Chemises, trimmed effectively.

At $1.50 and $2. Nightdresses, handsomely trimmed with laces and embroideries.

Nightdresses, 59c, $1.25, $1.98

New models of nainsook, some daintily embroidered and with hemstitching; others with lace, beading, ribbon, etc. Eight new styles, at 89c.; 10 other new models, at $1.25 and $1.69. Some of witchery crepe with colored embroidery.

New Pajamas (white sateen).....$1.98

Fine as Silk Underwear

Nightdresses, striped or white domet, 98c. to $1.98

Arnold Nightdresses.....$1.75 and $1.98

Flannelette Petticoats.....49c., 59c., 75c.

Striped outing flannel and some of white domet with scallop edge, at 89c.; they have a ruffle; and at 75c. are extra sizes.

Crepe de Chine Lingerie

Most attractive garments in this section, and a large number of special values in garments especially suitable for gifts. Any of them will be boxed on request.

$3.95. A Nightdress of pale pink crepe de chine, has the entire top (including charming sleeves) of wide point de Paris shadow lace run with ribbon around the square neck and with French rosebuds. A semi-tailored model of crepe de chine, white or pink, has band finish with ribbon at the round neck and the front is hand-embroidered in French pastel shades of orchid, pink, ciel, maize, Nile, etc., combined. These look as well as the more [illegible]

Second Floor, Bond Street.

Silks of Fashion Silks of Quality

Sale of Marvelous Interest

THE LOVELIEST, most lustrous Silks in a season when such lustrous fine weaves are in demand for the most fashionable garments and when the best qualities are scarce enough to make these broad full stocks of absorbing interest to well-dressed women.

One assured fact—these are all *fashionable*, all desirable, all special good qualities, all fine values.

$1.50	36 Inch All Silk Satin Messaline 36 Inch All Silk Chiffon Taffeta	$1.25
$2	36 Inch Costs Guaranteed Satins 36 In. Guaranteed Satin Royale	$1.69
$2	36 Inch All Silk Chantilly Satin 40 Inch All Silk Satin Charmeuse	$2

White, black and colors, especially those most in demand for evening and street wear.

Two reliable qualities of all silk costume Satins. The famous Costs Satin in colors and black, the Satin Royale in black only. Present value easily two dollars a yard.

Chantilly Satin is remarkably lustrous and comes in glace shades for dance frocks. The Satin Charmeuse is in black and colors for the street as well as evening wear.

Black Silks Specially Interesting

36-Inch All Silk Black Satin Messaline, $1

Under existing market conditions this price cannot be maintained.

36-Inch All Silk Black Chiffon Taffeta, $1.25
36-Inch All Silk Black Duchess Satin, $1.25
36-Inch All Silk Black Ruffle Pressing, $1.50
36-Inch All Silk Black Satin Charmeuse, $1
40-Inch All Silk Black Satin Messaline, $1
40-Inch Black Crepe de Chine, $1.49 to $2.98
36-Inch All Silk Black Taffeta, $1.50 to $2.98

Main Floor.

Another—and Even Better Lot of

Fine Silk Petticoats, $2.95

OF A SPLENDID TAFFETA SILK in all the new shadings, plain and changeable, and with quite a good representation of black.

One model has a tailored flounce with fine group tucks and a cotton underlay. Another has a full flare flounce with deeply scalloped edge, finished with a tiny ruffle.

Other styles with tucks, plaitings, ruffles, etc., variously applied, and one with a shirred Spanish flounce. With elastic fitted tops and made as well as Petticoats at much higher prices.

The best values at $2.95 shown anywhere this fall, we are told.

Skirt and Dress Lengths of Dress Materials

Practical Holiday Gifts

A SPECIAL GATHER-UP of lengths suitable for making skirts and dresses, including all fashionable fabrics, any of them prettily boxed for the asking.

Several thousand yards, all wool and silk and wool, this season's best selling weaves and colors.

Prices from $2.98 to $10.50 the length, according to quality and length.

Cotton Fabrics Boxed for Gifts

Hundreds of styles and patterns in Voiles, Zephyr Ginghams, Batistes, Madrases, Poplins, Crepes and other good weaves. All neatly boxed.

Prices from 25c. to $6 each.

Special Values in Black Goods

$2 Black Velours, 54-inch, sponged and shrunk.....$1.39

$2.25 Black Imperial Serge, 54-inch, sponged and shrunk.....$1.98

42-inch Black Imperial Serge, sponged and shrunk.....$1.10

$2.50 Black Broadcloth, 54-inch, spotproof.....$2

$3.50 Imported Black Broadcloth, 54-inch, spotproof.....$2.50

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Stamped Gift Novelties

The New "Cuddle" Dolls

Boy Models, 75c
Girl Models, $1.19

THE NEEDLEWORK STORE is certainly one of the attractive spots in which to find holiday ideas out of the ordinary. Stocks are abundantly filled with articles which may be finished to one's own satisfaction.

We have just received a new shipment of the popular "Cuddle" Dolls stamped and tinted on white lawn ready to be embroidered and stuffed. The boy models include cap and trousers of checked gingham and waist of white cambric, all pieces entirely made up; price 75c. The girl models include dress, bonnet and apron, all made up; price $1.19.

Stamped Bags for Beading, $1.39 to $2.89

Very attractive Bags of black taffeta in several styles, made up and stamped for beading, $1.89 to $2.98.

Bags of black chiffon velvet, made up in matching new styles, stamped for beading, $2.89.

Centerpiece Rolls, stamped on white repp, all made up ready to be embroidered. Includes roll, 85c.

Boudoir Caps, two very striking styles, one stamped on white organdie and wash blond, the other on fine white batiste and wash blond, all made up and ready to be embroidered, 65c. each.

Stamped Towels, one of the largest and most comprehensive stocks we ever had. Guest Towels in wide range, at 25c. to 75c. Large Bath Towels in many styles, at 89c. to $1.

Stamped models of all are so plainly [illegible] instruction without charge, in full stitches, by a competent teacher between the hours of 9 and 12, and 1 and 5 P. M.

Stamped Goods, Second Floor.

Good WIDE Dress Velveteens

At Half of the Usual Low Price

$1.25 Instead of $2.50

MUCH OF THE SECRET of this fine value lies in the width, 36 inches, of this fine Dress Velveteen. The rest is in the fine quality and the light weight.

It is a fine quality of twilled back Dress Velveteen, made by one of the best American mills.

It is sold in lengths varying from five to ten yards, each length neatly rolled just as if it were a full piece, thereby insuring freshness and not the usual creased and crushed appearance of remnants.

All the best dress shades and these only—navy, green, ruby, damson, seal brown, golden brown and black. Will be sold only in the original lengths. None sent C. O. D. None reserved for mail or telephone orders.

Second Floor, Livingston Street.

Stationery, Fountain Pens, Greeting Cards

Our Greatest Christmas Gift Stocks And a Budget of Extraordinary Values

LET THE LOESER STATIONERY STORE aid in solving your gift problems. It was never more competent to do so. There has never been a broader or more varied stock of pretty gift boxes of Stationery, fine Fountain Pens, Personal Greeting Cards and Stationery Novelties than is shown here now.

Personal Greeting Cards and Folders Should Be Ordered at Once

to insure delivery in time for Christmas. We have unusually fine assortment of designs. Prices from 5c. each up.

Engraved Steel Dies, 98c. to $4.50 Monogram or Address

This is a personal gift sure to be appreciated and one that will last indefinitely. We have a much larger variety of styles than heretofore. The work is done in our own Engraving workrooms.

Engraved Plates and 50 Visiting Cards Ranging in Price from 98c. Up.

Another splendid suggestion with assurance that the work will be finished in the best Loeser manner.

Pencils in Gift Boxes

With recipient's name stamped in gold on each pencil. 3 in box for 25c.; 6 in box for 49c.; 12 in box, 75c.

Autograph Fountain Pen With Name or Initial Stamped on Barrel in White or Gold Enamel, $1.50

Unquestionably the best value in Fountain Pens offered for the money.

The pen points are of 14k. gold; barrels are of hard rubber, handsomely chased.

Christmas Gift Stationery, 10c. to $3.50

This year's display surpasses all former displays. There are more styles and prettier styles of Boxed Stationery and a greater range of prices. Some contain Writing Paper only, others Correspondence Cards; others are combinations of both.

Die Stamped Gold Initial Writing Paper and Correspondence Cards, 25c. a Box

24 Sheets of Paper or 24 Correspondence Cards with 24 plain Envelopes, in attractive gift box for 25c.

Other handsome Die Stamped Initial Stationery up to 65c. box.

Fountain Pens, The Loeser Safety, at $1

Self-filler, safety Fountain Pen with 14k gold pen point, hard rubber, chased barrels, fills from an ordinary ink well without aid of dropper. A wonder value for $1.

Waterman's Fountain Pens.....$2.50 to $5

Conklin Fountain Pens.....$2.50 to $5

Boston Safety Fountain Pens.....$2.50 to $5

Moore's Non-Leakable Fountain Pens.....$2.50 to $5

Gold Filled Magazine Pencils, $1.49

No larger than the ordinary clutch Pencils, but containing six leads.

Other gold filled Pocket Pencils, 25c to $2.75

Flat Pocket Pencil Cases in gift boxes, made with holder and containing from 4 to 6 extra pencils.....$1 to $1.50

Main Floor.

The New York Times.

XX SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1916. XX

CRUSHING RUMANIA

Campaign of German Invaders Divided Into Three Phases, the Last of Which Is Now in Process of Development.

By a Military Expert.

THE most interesting operations of the war for many months have been those for the conquering of Rumania. This is so, largely, because the Rumanian front is the only mobile front in any theatre and because it is the only point in the circle at which Germany is on the offensive. On all other fronts trench warfare is the rule. It is, apart from our sympathies and viewed only as a military problem, more or less uninteresting because nothing ever happens. Gains are made here and there, but they are small and do not seem to lead anywhere. Great losses may be sustained through the defense of these positions and the effort to take them.

To sit down and watch attrition, watch one side being slowly worn down through the constant, unremitting hammering of the other contains not a ray of interest to the onlooker. It is not war as war has been conceived and studied. It contains but few of the elements of military science.

It is a development, rather, of natural resources, of factories, of the machine shop and the lathe, but it bears no resemblance to the science of warfare as this science has been developed through the centuries. Strategy (and war without strategy is a stupid study) exists where we find mobility, not where we are confronted with stagnation. And nowhere else on any front is there mobility other than on the Rumanian frontier.

It is the only point on the battle circle where we see the Germanic allies on the offense. In the west they limit their efforts to resisting the attacks of the Anglo-French armies, and in making such counterattacks as necessity may dictate. But there is no offensive and probably never will be again. Germany gave up all offensive in the west when von Falkenhayn was removed and Field Marshal von Hindenburg made Chief of Staff.

Von Falkenhayn is a westerner, and all westerners belong to the school of the Crown Prince, who, contrary to his father, has held that the west is properly Germany's field, holding as it does Germany's natural enemy, France, and her implacable, unrelenting rival, England.

When the battle of Verdun terminated in such a total failure, and von Hindenburg was made Chief of Staff, the west lost its grip on affairs, and an easterner, a man brought up and bred among the Mazurian Lakes, was in the saddle. Immediately the policy changed. Von Hindenburg looks to the east to bring a solution of the war. He knows that he will always be compelled to keep the greater part of his army on the western front to hold back the highly organized armies of France and Great Britain.

But, with the remains of it, he hopes to crush his enemies in the east, and then, by turning on the west, either win victory or bring about a stalemate. The probabilities are that all hope of victory has gone. But he still hopes for a draw.

In any event, it is extremely probable that we have seen the last German effort on the Franco-Belgian line. Russia is still the great unknown. Russia has never yet reached her maximum. There are still heights toward which she aspires, heights in numbers of men and ammunition. She has shown what may be expected when she is well supplied with both, and it is something which Germany may well guard against and fear.

It is not probable, either, that we shall see Germany attempt an offense here for some time. Rather, in anticipation of the Spring effort of the Russians, the Germans are probably intrenching as they have already intrenched on the western front. At present they have no men for this section of the eastern front. Their first thought is the destruction of Rumania.

A similar situation, so far as the Germans are concerned, is reproduced on the Saloniki front. The defense of this front has been intrusted for the most part to Bulgaria. The Germans assume the position, apparently, that as they have given Bulgaria what they agreed—all of Macedonia, including the capital—Bulgaria must hold it. Germany has nothing to fear by the loss of Monastir or, for that matter, of all of Macedonia. It is a Bulgarian question. If Bulgaria does not hold it, Bulgaria must lose it. And that is all there is to it.

Germany, indeed, does not become interested until Nish is approached and the Oriental Railroad is threatened. Then a vital interest is placed in the balance and Germany will defend it. So far as a German offensive is concerned this narrows the situation down to Rumania, and we see the Germans making a tremendous effort to eliminate that country before the Saloniki movement becomes dangerous.

The campaign against Rumania may be divided into three phases. The first was Mackensen's operation in Dobrudja, by which the gateway to Bulgaria was closed and Rumania almost entirely neutralized by the loss of Constanza and Cernavoda and the destruction of the bridge at the latter place.

It was not to be expected that the Germans would stop here. The mere fact that Mackensen, the greatest driving force in the German Army, had been placed in command of the Dobrudja forces was sufficient to indicate that something more important was afoot. After the Cernavoda bridge fell Mackensen was neutralized in Dobrudja. He was hemmed in by the Danube and the Black Sea with a large force, while Germany was in great need of men.

It was only logical, therefore, to look for a move that would make use of his position. And yet, with this fact before them, the Rumanians wasted precious material and men in attempting to drive him back. There was nothing to be gained. He was out of the picture and a menace to nobody.

It was Rumania's second and most disastrous mistake. Military critics foresaw an attempt to force a crossing of the lower Danube, an invasion of Bessarabia, and a possible drive at Odessa. This was impossible and should have been so recognized from the outset. The difficulties in the way were insurmountable. Instead of wasting time in fighting Mackensen the Rumanians should have turned all their resources against the Germans from the west in an attempt to throw them back into Hungary.

Mackensen's first step, then, may be regarded as the first phase of the German offense against Rumania which resulted in the neutralization of Rumania to the extent of closing the gateway by which alone an invasion of Bulgaria was possible. The second phase of these operations was the breaking down of the resistance at the passes and the taking of sufficient of them to enable von Falkenhayn to come across the mountains, debouch from the passes, and spread out in the plains to the south.

This part of the operation has also been successfully accomplished. During the last week the Germans have concluded another of their spectacular drives, going as rapidly as if unopposed into the very heart of Rumania, almost completely cutting off the western portion of Little Wallachia.

What happened seems to be that after a great battle, which developed south of Vulcan Pass, the Rumanian line was broken and the Germans poured through the breach. This took in flank the Rumanians defending the passes to the east and forced them to fall back. Thus, several of the northern passes were available to the Germans, so that their lines of communication were not in danger.

The situation east of Vulcan Pass is not clear. To what extent the mountain barrier is in German control is not known. It is impossible, however, for a commander to accomplish anything by forcing his way through one pass among several in the vicinity crossing the same crests. To do so would expose his line of communications to vital thrusts from several directions, and a success in any of them would be ruinous.

To achieve his purpose it is necessary that several of the passes be taken. Therefore, in the absence of contrary reports, I have assumed the Germans have accomplished what was necessary in order that they should achieve the present result.

The third phase of the Rumanian conquest will be the advance to the point where the forces of von Falkenhayn can link up with those of Mackensen, and a Teuton line drawn across Rumania which will cut off Moldavia from Greater Wallachia. This is the phase which is now in progress. It will be time enough to discuss that in detail when it is over. It is sufficient for the time to point out that three phases of the Rumanian operations exist so that they may be more easily followed.

The situation in Rumania may be outlined in a few words. When the Germans occupied Craiova the Rumanian army west of the Jiul Valley was doomed. Their lines of communication binding them to the eastern army were broken. It is a case either of starving them into submission or capturing them. But as an effective fighting force they have ceased to exist.

The great advantage of cutting an opponent in two is that he can be defeated in detail. If the point of the break is somewhere near the centre, so that the two separated wings are fairly evenly divided, the blow is apt to be the deathblow. This does not seem to be the case here. The left wing which the Germans have cut off is only a comparatively small fraction of the Rumanian Army, what fraction we do not know because we do not know how the Rumanian forces were distributed.

We do know that the bulk of the Rumanian Army is safe, fighting to prevent an advance further eastward of the Germans who are in possession of the Jiul Valley. The situation in that part of Rumania east of the Jiul Valley is not essentially different. The proposition with which the Germans are faced is one of fighting their way forward against the major portion of the Rumanian Army with the object of defeating it and destroying its fighting efficiency.

Imagine a three-quarter circle, with Germans on the outer circumference and Rumanians on the interior. The advantage of interior lines, with greater ability to reinforce any given point, is, of course, with the Rumanians. The prestige of victory which the Germans have obtained, and the high morale which goes with it, together with the more material advantage of heavy artillery, and plenty of it, is all with the invaders.

As the Germans advance the circle becomes smaller. Mackensen is endeavoring to cross the Danube so that one horn of the arc may be drawn toward the other. The strategical effect of such battle line is also with the Germans. A break on one wing will necessarily affect the entire line. The one hope of the Rumanians seems to be in the assistance which Russia can render and which she is rendering as quickly as the railroad facilities at her command can rush her troops forward.

There is no indication that the German invasion can be halted and thrown back. The corpse of another of the Entente's high hopes is about to be placed in the crypt.

It is time, therefore, to consider briefly what the situation is, with Rumania no longer a factor. It has been proved in the last nine months that Germany, acting offensively against any of the larger nations, whether France, England, or Russia, is powerless. She has made no such effort as Verdun in other fields, not even against Rumania, for it has not been necessary.

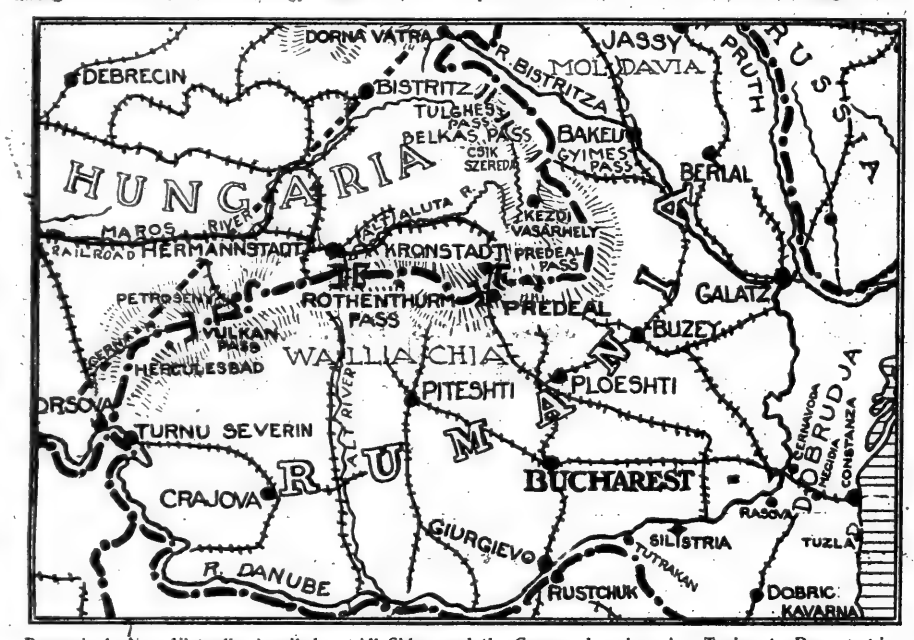
We have seen what has happened. And yet, at the time of this effort, Rumania was not a factor. The Allies, indeed, will be no weaker from a military standpoint than before Rumania entered the war. Rumania's entrance was intended as a fatal thrust at Germany. It would have been fatal if it had gone home.

This thrust the Germans have turned aside most brilliantly and effectively. The situation has not been changed to Germany's advantage other than in this way. The wheat supply that Germany will acquire through the victory will do much to relieve the situation at home and offset the effect of the British blockade.

At the same time, Rumania will always be a threat. The Rumanian Army will, as far as we can now judge, always have a good line of retreat open—the gateway to Bessarabia. In numbers the Germans will not be as well off as before Rumania entered the war, because she has undoubtedly suffered heavy losses in her offensive. The political effect will be but little, largely because there is no one left to be affected by political considerations. It is therefore a negative victory that Germany has won, viewing the whole thing from the standpoint of the war at large.

From the standpoint of the Allies it has been another stupid and terrible blunder. It was an act of absolute folly that permitted Rumania to begin her operations by invading Transylvania. Her enemy was Bulgaria; it was only through Bulgaria that the vital point of the German lines could be reached. A stroke in this direction would have had the result of cutting Germany off from her Oriental allies, of cutting the Oriental railroad and interposing a barrier between Germany and Turkey that would have permitted Turkey to have been defeated and possibly forced into a separate peace. The same thing is also true of Bulgaria, except that there is practically no doubt that if Germany could have been cut off from Bulgaria, peace, as far as it relates to Bulgaria, would have followed with almost absolute certainty.

The salvation of the situation would have seemed to have been in the hands of Sarrail. What he has been doing, what the reasons were that have delayed him from making any sign of a general offensive, no one knows. It seems almost inconceivable that he should be resting on the Saloniki front with nearly a million troops and doing nothing while such a golden opportunity was slipping from his grasp in plain sight. And yet this is exactly what has happened.



Rumania Is Now Virtually Assailed on All Sides, and the German Invaders Are Trying to Draw a Line from the Danube to Moldavia. Having Broken Through the Vulcan Pass, the Germans Are Overrunning Wallachia. They Are Also Invading Moldavia Through Several Passes. Mackensen's Soldiers in Dobrudja Are Trying to Cross the Danube in Force to Join Falkenhayn's Army in Wallachia.

Final Sales Before Thanksgiving—Beginning the Christmas Season

Santa's Message

"As usual, TOYTOWN will be my headquarters during the holiday season, and I will be delighted to meet my friends here."

This Mesh Bag

Would Ordinarily Cost You $2.50

If You Save "Sperry" Gold Stamps You Can Get It for Nothing

The gift-giving season is near. You have many gifts to make to loved ones.

To buy your every need in this line would cost more, possibly, than you could afford to pay.

If, however, you concentrate your purchases at Greenhut's, and save "Sperry" Gold Stamps, all you have to do is to exchange your filled book of "Sperry" Gold Stamps for merchandise vouchers, and this mesh bag or $2.50 worth of any other merchandise from any department in the store is yours without charge.

Think it over—Christmas is coming.

(P. S.) If you don't care to take merchandise, you may have $2 in cash instead if you present your filled stamp book at the "S. & H." office on the 6th floor.

The option is yours.

One "Sperry" stamp is given with every 10c. purchase.

SECOND FLOOR

***Your Choice of* Women's & Misses' Stylish Suits at $14.75**

(Suits Regularly Priced in Our Stocks at $16.50, $19.50, $22.50 and $24.50.)

November's best opportunity to buy handsome, splendidly made suits at a price which permits of an exceptional money-saving.

The materials embrace the season's favorites in weaves, weights, colors and shades—also black.

The Styles Are New and Smart—2 Pictured Here

These suits are effectively designed and trimmed with fur, velvet or buttons. In fact, the very newest and smartest style features are embodied in the fashioning of these suits, and you will surely find a garment to please you. All sizes, but not in every style—that's the only reason why these suits have been reduced in price.

Specially designed styles for stout figures up to 52½ inch bust measure are also included.

THIRD FLOOR

Desk and Wall Calendars & Diaries 10c to $3.95

Our line of wall and desk calendars for social and commercial use is now complete.

It is advisable to make selection early as stocks are limited this year on account of the scarcity of paper.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" *Meet me at the Fountain*

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

NEW (DISCONTINUED) DIMES FOR OLD

We have received a limited number of the new dimes (those showing the artist's initials).

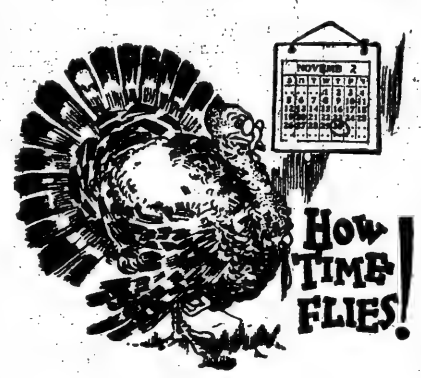
Beginning Monday, and as long as the quantity lasts, these new dimes will be exchanged for old dimes, to those of our customers who so desire.

Each customer will be limited to a reasonable number.

Exchange at Department of Accounts, Balcony.

Everything for Thanksgiving

---Including the Turkey!



Once again the joyous national festival is almost upon us, and once again we are fully prepared with everything that you can possibly need to make the day notable.

Your Thanksgiving allowance will be spent to the best advantage if you come to Greenhut's. Look over your home. There may be many things which you'll need in the Dining Room, in the Living Room, the Bedroom. Perhaps new Curtains are wanted. Perhaps your China, Linen or Crystal Closet needs replenishing. Let us serve you.

And as for Table Supplies, where can you do better than at Greenhut's? From soup to nuts, from relishes to dessert—THE VERY CHOICEST, FRESHEST, PUREST that the market affords.

And so may your Thanksgiving Day be one of enjoyment.

Here We Print Offerings From a few of the Many Departments That Contribute to Our Great Thanksgiving Sales

Pattern Table Cloths *For the Thanksgiving Spread*

Finest double satin finish cloths of pure Irish linen. Choice of three round centre designs.

$7 Pattern Cloths—2x2 yards; each..... $4.45

$9 Pattern Cloths—2x2½ yards; each..... $5.45

Napkins to Match—Size 24x24; regularly $9 per dozen; per dozen, $5.45

Dinner Set to Serve 12 People, $12.50

101-PIECE SET of high-grade American porcelain, with neat gold border decoration. Set includes an extra large 14-inch platter. This is open-stock pattern, and broken or missing pieces can always be replaced.

A value that will delight shoppers seeking the best values obtainable in moderately priced dinner sets.

Three-Piece Carving Sets, $2.25

Each piece of Sheffield steel, with white handles; all of tested merit, and by far the best carving set you could have for practical service.

Silverware *For the Thanksgiving Service*

A 26-Piece Set of Wm. Rogers' A1 Plated Tableware—in oak chest with drawers; regularly $7.25; on sale at..... $5.95

Set consists of 6 teaspoons, 6 tablespoons, 6 medium forks, 6 medium knives, 1 sugar shell, 1 butter knife, in bright or gray finish, Grecian design.

8-Piece Cut Glass Water Set, $6.95

The set consists of one jug (4-pt. size), six glasses to match and one 14-inch footed reflector. A prominent value among the immense assortments of cut glass, and as pleasing for its beauty as its low price.

Cut Glass Fern Dish—complete with artificial fern and 10-inch footed reflector. A pleasing ornament for the Thanksgiving table..... $3.50

Thanksgiving Candies

Butter Scotch Wafers—circles of fresh butter and sugar; lb..... 19c

Jumbo Salted Peanuts—large, crisp peanuts sprinkled with salt; lb..... 29c

Belcara Bon Bons—dainty confections, with nut butter and fruit centers; lb..... 39c

Chocolate Covered Crackers—fresh crackers covered with thick covering of fine chocolate; lb..... 39c

Armure Tapestry Couch Covers at $2.98 *Thanksgiving Sale*

Tapestry couch covers that are pleasing beyond the ordinary and are, besides, practical and serviceable. The choice of colors is wide, so that it will be an easy matter to select the particular shade and pattern you wish to harmonize with your dining room furnishings.

Dining Room Rugs *Regularly $36.50 on Sale at* **$29.50**

A THANKSGIVING SPECIAL—a high-grade velvet rug of unusual beauty of pattern and shade. A rug that can be depended upon to give perfect satisfaction in appearance and service. Offered in the popular dining-room size, 9x12, at a saving of several dollars on the price.

$1.10 Mahogany or Circassian Walnut Serving Trays—with inlaid medallion centre; massive side handles; glass covered; size 11x17; at..... 95c

"SILVER ROYAL" SELF-BASTING ROASTING PANS—made of finest grade polished steel—

Size 10x14 at...$1.00 | Size 12x17 at...$1.14

Size 11x15 at... 1.05 | Size 12x19 at... 1.38

Thanksgiving Dinner Baskets, $1.95, $3.50, $6.75

This year we have made special arrangements to supply approximately 10,000 baskets, containing a complete Thanksgiving dinner. These baskets are priced at $1.95, $3.50, $6.75.

IT'S THE SIMPLEST WAY TO HAVE YOUR THANKSGIVING DINNER PLANNED. IT IS ECONOMICAL, TOO.

Call or write for circular, giving description of the contents of each basket. These baskets will be delivered to any address within our regular delivery limits on or before Wednesday, November 29.

Wines for the Thanksgiving Table at $1

Sweet Catawba, Port Wine, Sherry

Qualities often sold in many stores at $2 per gallon on sale here at $1.

You sacrifice nothing in quality while saving much on the cost.

Cigars for Thanksgiving

Imported Perfectos—Romeo and Juliet, Punch, Corona and Hoyo de Monterey, specially priced, per box of 25, at..... $4.75

Alona Perfecto Chica—a high-grade clear Havana cigar; box of 25..... $2.50

Jose Loveras Havana Principes—box of 50..... $2.75

Havana Rothschilds—box of 25..... $1.00

Notice to Charge Customers

All purchases made beginning tomorrow, November 27th, up to and including Saturday, December 9th, will be payable February 1st, 1917.

Please Do Your Christmas Shopping Early

Delivery Announcement

for Residents in Outlying Districts.

This notice is destined to reach our customers who reside on Long Island and in the following counties of New Jersey and New York.

We will deliver Paid or Charged Purchases FREE OF TRANSPORTATION CHARGES, goods of any value (no limit as to price—small or large), by either freight, express or parcel post—to any town located in any of the following counties not already covered by our Wagon Deliveries. Mode of transporation to be at our discretion.

TO ALL POINTS ON LONG ISLAND

And to Any Town Located in Any of the Following Counties:

NEW JERSEY

Bergen	Monmouth
Burlington	Morris
Essex	Ocean
Hudson	Passaic
Hunterdon	Somerset
Mercer	Sussex
Middlesex	Union.

Warren.

NEW YORK

Columbia	Putnam
Delaware	Rockland
Dutchess	Sullivan
Greene	Ulster
Orange	Westchester

MAIN FLOOR

"Ceylona" Pearl Necklaces $9.25

Exquisite pearls which are the equal in quality and lustre of pearls shown in so-called Specialty Shops at two, three and even four times the price we quote.

Really only an expert can distinguish the difference between "Ceylona" pearls and the genuine article.

These are offered in cream white, in uniform and graduated strings 16 to 26 inch lengths. Each string fastened with a handsome white gold pierced clasp, set with one small genuine cut diamond.

MAIN FLOOR

Handkerchiefs *For Every Member of the Family*

For Men

Fine Quality Pure Irish Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—¼ and ½ inch hem in an extra large size; each at..... 29c

Handkerchiefs in Picture Box—Plain white, pretty open-work initial; 6 in box for... 59c

Plain White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—with pretty embroidered open work initial; ¼ inch hem; 6 for..... 35c

Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs—⅛ inch hem; 6 for..... 85c

Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs—handsome embroidered initial in corner; ½ and 1 inch hems; each..... 50c

For Women

Dainty Sheer All Linen Imported Handkerchiefs—beautiful hand embroidered floral spray in corner; also a wonderful assortment of fine sheer imitation Madeira handkerchiefs in wonderful designs; each..... 25c

Dainty All Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs—hemstitched; with pretty wreath initial; 3 styles; 6 in picture box for..... $1

Sample Linen of Dainty Sheer Handkerchiefs—hemstitched; some are all linen, with neat hand embroidery in corner; others are of sheer mull, some in very dainty coloring; each handkerchief tied with a silk ribbon; each..... 15c

2,000 Dozen Sheer Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—with beautiful embroidered floral spray in plain white and dainty colors (seconds); each..... 5c

For Children

Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—also plain colored borders; 3 in picture box for..... 12½c

Plain White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs for Girls—all with pretty wreath initials; 6 for..... 27c

Double 2½% Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single 2½% Stamps Thereafter—Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day

SPECIAL LAW PASSED IN ILLINOIS TO STOP AUTO-SUPPLY GRAFT

CHAUFFEUR 'DISCOUNTS" BARRED IN ILLINOIS

Auto Owners in Chicago Put Through Legislation for Purpose of Checking Evil—Double Penalty of Fine and Imprisonment May Be Inflicted.

Graft between dishonest private chauffeurs and dishonest auto-supply dealers and repair men looks to be a nation-wide evil. Chicago has had the same problem as New York. Inquiry as to what has been done there to combat the corrupt practice elicits the information that special legislation, aimed at offenders, has been passed. The law went into effect on Jan. 1 last. The following is from the Chicago correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Prior to the passage of the law there had been an insistent complaint on the part of owners of motor vehicles that as a result of collusion between their chauffeurs, repair men, and owners of garages their bills for repairs and supplies during a single season amounted almost to the price of a new car. The evil became so great that the Automobile Club of Chicago and similar bodies throughout the State of Illinois sent representatives before the General Assembly at Springfield, presented their grievances, and caused to be enacted a statute which requires fine or imprisonment or both, in the discretion of the Judge, upon any persons engaged in such nefarious practices.

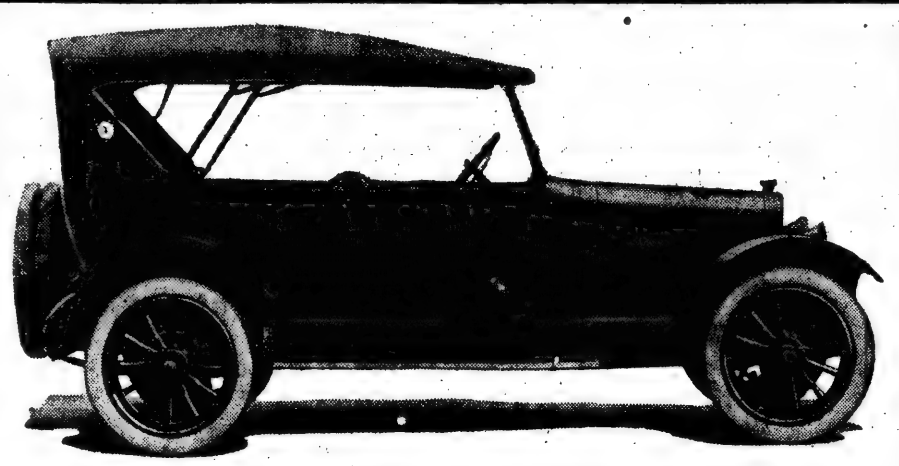
The law which was passed as Section 15 of the Illinois motor vehicle law reads as follows

Use of motor vehicles and motor bicycles without owner's consent and offer or acceptance of bonus on purchase of supplies or parts prohibited.

No chauffeur or other person shall drive or operate any motor vehicle or motor bicycle upon any street or highway in this State in the absence of the owner of such motor vehicle or motor bicycle without said owner's consent, and no chauffeur or other person having the care of a motor vehicle for the owner shall receive or take directly or indirectly any bonus, discount, or other consideration for the purchase of supplies or parts for such motor vehicle or for work or labor done thereon by others; and no person furnishing such supplies or parts, work or labor shall give or offer any such chauffeur or any other person having the care of a motor vehicle for the owner thereof, either directly or indirectly, any bonus, discount, or other consideration thereon. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined the sum not exceeding $200, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

This is the law of Illinois as it stands today, and so far as THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent can ascertain there have been neither prosecutions nor convictions under its provisions. The law, however, is not to be considered as a dead letter, as according to officials of the automobile club there have been no prosecutions because, as they say, the law is a deterrent. One of these officials, Charles C. Lintnicum, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the club, said: "There have been no convictions under the new law because chauffeurs and garage keepers, generally speaking, are observing it, dreading the consequences. The Illinois law is working out admirably in the elimination of graft."

One of the large automobile dealers said: "Undoubtedly the law has been a strong factor in the control of the problem. I do not think this form of graft has been eliminated, but it has been much reduced compared with what it formerly was, and we have the law ready at hand to invoke in the event of any signs of a new spread of the evil. New York, I think, might well take a leaf out of our legislative archives on this subject. It is an offense which in its nature requires special legislation."



DESIGNED TO HAVE LINES LIKE AN OCEAN-GOING YACHT.

The new 1917 model of the Standard Steel Car Company of Pittsburgh is shown above. It is finished in optional colors of green, blue, or gray. The lines of the body design are clean and suggestive of power. The engine is an 8-cylinder, horse power 80, wheelbase 127 inches; number of passengers, 7; price $1,900.

TIRE EXPERT GIVES ADVICE FOR WINTER

Proper Attention Will Save Expense and Inconvenience—Stitches in Time.

This is the time for the motorist to look to his tires. The advice on this subject that follows is from William L. Stevenson, manager of the service department of one of the well known tire manufacturers.

"The Bugbear of Winter driving," said Mr. Stevenson, "is tire trouble, which is caused by water working its way through neglected cuts in the tread, where it rots the fabric and in time causes a blowout. A careful examination of your tires at the beginning of Winter, filling the small tread cuts with a rubber gum made for the purpose and taking care of the larger ones by vulcanizing will greatly lengthen the life of a casing.

"Punctures through the tread and fabric of the casing should receive prompt attention at this time of the year, as the life of a casing will be shortened materially by the water finding its way through the tread and the fabric to the inside, where it will rot and cause irregular breaks in the fabric and eventually blow out.

"Overloading is another cause for Winter tire changes by the roadside. Many know that continuous overloading greatly weakens the tire. However, the first overload produces the strain which has weakened the tire for all time.

"Another cause for the short life of a casing is improper care of the rim. It is surprising, the deteriorating effect a rusty rim will have on the fabric of the tire above the bead. A rim cut develops, which will soon cause the tire to blow out at the spot weakened by the rust.

"At this point the tube should come in for its share of inspection and care. The valve nut should be tightened and all trace of sand or gummy soapstone and all other foreign substances removed from the casing. Care should be taken that flaps are properly placed in order that there may be no danger of pinching, particularly on the spare tires when mounted on a rim, as the pinch would not be noticed until the weight of the car was placed on the tire."

7,500,000 AUTO "PROSPECTS" LEFT IN UNITED STATES, SAYS SALES EXPERT

George L. Willman, prominent in the sales department of one of the largest automobile companies, said last week as to future distribution of automobiles in the United States:

"There is much discussion of reaching the 'point of saturation.' At the present time there are in use possibly between 3,000,000 and 3,500,000 automobiles in the United States. Conservative statistics show that there are about 5,000,000 people in towns and cities who are at possible prospects and can afford to buy automobiles of some sort. Out of the 3,500,000 motor cars in use, not more than 1,700,000 are in the hands of the pure farmer. There are 7,000,000 farmers in the United States, and you can count on half of them being able to own an automobile—possibly only a second-hand one. This indicates that we have not begun to approximate the point of saturation in this business today.

"There are about 25,000,000 horses and mules in the United States today. It takes five acres of ground, approximately, to feed a horse or mule per year. This, multiplied by the number of these animals, gives sufficient acreage to feed 125,000,000 people.

"There are about 12,000,000 people today taking care of these horses and mules, which includes the hostlers, liverymen, men engaged in the hay, grain, and feed business, &c. The average horse or mule works about four and one-half hours per day and has about twenty hours' idleness. Some farmers think they get a great deal more service out of these animals, but they will find that is not true when they closely analyse their figures for the entire year. These figures mean the death-knell of the horse and mule and indicate one of the revolutionary changes that is coming about within a few years."

OPPOSE FULL STOP AT R. R. CROSSING

Require Motorists to Reduce Speed, Agreement of Important Conference.

When shall an operator of a motor vehicle be compelled to come to a full stop at a railroad crossing at grade? was the question which occupied the most consideration in the recent conference at Washington, participated in by representatives of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, the American Automobile Association, and the American Railway Association.

The meeting had as its purpose the country-wide adoption of a uniform system of signals and other precautionary measures, it being set forth that "one sign should signify the same thing everywhere, installed so as to be in plain view of the driver of a vehicle and so that it could be plainly read at night by automobile headlights."

Unanimity existed as to the type of first warning sign to be erected by city, town, or county, and also that it should be located not less than 300 feet from a crossing. But the full-stop proposition came in for much discussion. Chairman Osborne I. Yellott of the American Automobile Association Legislative Board thus presents the contention of the motorists:

"Two propositions were suggested by the spokesmen of the railroads. The first provided that within 100 feet of the crossing the motor vehicles should not proceed at a rate of speed greater than ten miles per hour; and the second, that the motor vehicle should be brought to a full stop not less than ten feet from the nearest rail of the crossing.

"The first suggestion was objected to by American Automobile Association officials on the ground that it was unreasonable and would tend to give rise to the maintenance of obnoxious speed traps at such crossings, with resulting inconvenience and injustice to many motorists who were, in fact, exercising all proper caution in approaching the crossings in question. The second was objected to mainly on the ground that it was unreasonable to require motorists to stop at all crossings regardless, since in many instances the tracks in either direction are visible for such distances as to make stopping entirely unnecessary. It was finally agreed that motorists should be required to reduce speed and proceed cautiously at all crossings, and that the Public Service Commissions or Railroad Commissions of the several States should have the power to determine the crossings at which it was reasonably necessary that stops be made; such full-stop crossings to be designated by appropriate signs, and the failure of a motorist to stop at such to be prima facie evidence that he had not proceeded cautiously in making such crossing.

"While the complete proposed bill tentatively agreed upon by the participants in the three-cornered conference was not adopted by the National Association of Railway Commissioners, in their subsequent general gathering, approval was given to the seven propositions put forward in resolutions adopted at Chicago in June last by the special Grade Crossings Committee of the American Railway Association and a similar committee from the Railway Commissioners.

"Those proposals [illegible] need of uniformity and also describe the kind of sign and its location. In approving the report of its Committee on Grade Crossings and Trespassing on Railroads, the Railway Commissioners recommended to the several State commissions the submission of [illegible] which it may be necessary "to put said committee's recommendations into effect, to the end that, pending the separation of grades, which we regard as the final object, uniform and effective protection may be provided at grade crossings in the several States."

Trainload of Private Cars.

The Tourist Association of Central California, a noncommercial public organization supported by California Chambers of Commerce, has arranged to take a trainload of private touring cars from New York and Chicago to San Francisco. The special train will leave New York Feb. 24. The association has established an Eastern office at the Hotel McAlpin, with L. Ross Ardill in charge.

HIGHER COST OF BUS OPERATION

Fifth Avenue Company Reports Average Advance Is More Than 100 Per Cent.

Increased costs for motor bus operation due to the European war average considerably more than 100 per cent., according to a report sent out by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company of New York. The company says:

"When one considers that in some cases the increase in price amounts to more than 300 per cent. and many times to more than 200 per cent., it is not to be wondered that a quietus has been placed on jitney buses and that public transportation lines throughout the country are feeling the high cost of living.

"Some of the most noticeable increases in the cost of raw materials are in the electrolyte used in the lighting batteries, which has risen 388 per cent.; aluminium, which has risen 248 per cent., and sheet brass, 188 per cent. Gasoline, which is consumed by the buses by the carload, has doubled in price. Strangely enough, green paint, which is the official dress of the big double-deck buses so familiar to New Yorkers, has had the smallest proportional advance of all the materials necessary to bus operation—only 9 per cent."

112 Clubs in N. Y. State Association

Frank M. Baucus of Troy was reelected President of the New York State Automobile Association at its recent annual convention at Newburg. The association is now composed of 112 clubs, and reports a large number of new clubs in process of formation.

WAR SPIRIT HURTS AUTOS.

Sales Slack in Australia, Says Melbourne Dealer Now Here.

These are quiet times in the automobile business in Australia, according to R. T. Lane, the Melbourne representative of the Chevrolet Company, who is in New York on a visit.

"Last year we had a big season," he said. "The dealers could not fill their orders. At one time the demand was five times as heavy as deliveries. Now it is quiet. Australia has just completed the subscription for a $30,000,000 war loan. This took much money out of business channels and it is bound to make a difference. The war spirit is very strong in Australia. We want to see it through to a finish. If the job is not well done this time, we think we would have to do it over again. We have no desire to crush Germany, but we want to see the Allies win a complete victory before peace comes."

TO LINK NATIONAL PARKS BY ONE ROAD

Aims of National Park-to-Park Highway Association Approved by Interior Official.

Stephen T. Mather, assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, is a strong supporter of the plans of the National Park-to-Park Highway Association. In regard to the route chosen and what it will accomplish he says:

"Every transcontinental highway merges into the park-to-park highway and all become feeders to this the most scenic road in the world. The route tours the Yellowstone, with its strange phenomena, goes through Montana to Glacier Park, with its rich foliage, beautiful flowers, and immense glaciers; thence on to the west coast with various points of interest en route, down to Yosemite, with its ancient trees, some of them thirty feet in diameter, on to Los Angeles and into Arizona, to take in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. The Mesa Verda, ancient home of the cliff dwellers, a new national park, is a point of interest, and from there Colorado is traversed, taking in the road to the top of Pike's Peak, the Garden of the Gods, Rocky Mountain National and Estes Parks.

"To the Americans and to the European in years to come this road will be of compelling interest, and its attractiveness will bring thousands to spend their Summers along the backbone of the Rockies and down the Pacific Slope.

"This highway of 3,500 to 4,000 miles cannot all be built at once, but by organization and concentration of effort upon it within five years it may become a standard width road."

NOTES AND ITEMS OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

The new retail sales and display rooms of Willys-Overland, Inc., on Broadway at Fifty-fifth Street, will be opened to the public next Tuesday. The building, which is three stories in height and has a frontage of 100 feet on Broadway and 103 on Fiftieth Street, will provide facilities for the showing of the entire Willys-Knight and Overland line. The main floor is to be used for display purposes. The retail sales offices are on the mezzanine balcony, between the first and second floors. The second floor is for used and commercial cars. The third floor is devoted to the sale of automobile accessories. Passenger elevator service connects the three floors.

The Fisher Body Corporation, that company announced will contest the claims of the Springfield Metal Body Company in connection with certain alleged paint infringements. President F. J. Fisher of the Fisher Body Corporation, says: "We have been advised by the best patent counsel we can get, and they have convinced our absolute belief that there is no infringement whatsoever. Had we ever thought we were infringing, we certainly would have abandoned that line, as it constitutes only a small per cent. of our business."

The Ben-Hur Motor Company of Cleveland will be an exhibitor at the New York show. This company has just completed a new factory at Willoughby, Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland. It is manufacturing a seven-passenger touring car, a four-passenger "Cloverleaf" roadster, and a touring sedan. The touring car and roadster sell for $1,875 each, and the sedan for $2,750.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Velie Motor Vehicle Company, manufacturer of the Velie automobile, and the Velie Engineering Company builder of the Velie motor trucks, held at the offices of the companies in Moline, Ill., the two companies were merged into one under the title Velie Motors Corporation. The merger does not affect the Velie Carriage Company. The capital stock of the Velie Motors Corporation has been increased to $2,000,000.

The Crown Motors Corporation of 140 West Forty-second Street, has been appointed distributors for the Kissel worm drive motor truck.

Edward S. Swift, Vice President of Swift & Co., the Chicago packers, was last week elected a Director of the Willys-Overland Company of Toledo. Mr. Swift has for some time been a large stockholder in the automobile company, and is a close friend of George N. Willys, the President of the company.

Fred A. Cornell has been appointed assistant sales manager of the Cole Motor Company. He was formerly service manager of the Willys-Overland Company.

The Owen-Magnetic salesrooms, at Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street, enlarged and redecorated, were reopened last Thursday.

The Cadillac Motor Car Company of Detroit, Mich., has bought a forty-acre tract formerly owned by the American Car and Foundry Company. A new plant will be built on the site which, with buildings and machinery, will cost, it is estimated, $2,000,000. The company plans to employ 12,000 men in the new factory, an increase of 4,000 over the present force.

F. J. Lassiar has been appointed general sales manager of the newly formed Kent Motors Company.

The Pullman Motor Company of York, Penn., has acquired a factory building adjoining its plant, which will add 100,000 square feet of floor space available for the company.

Advance in Prices of Velie Cars Effective January 1st

VELIE *Quality must be maintained.* To do this, in the face of the enormous rise in cost of superior materials and workmanship used in Velie cars, it is necessary for us, in common with other manufacturers of the best cars, to advance prices.

Accordingly, an advance of $50 will be made in Velie "Biltwel" Six with open bodies delivered on and after January 1, 1917. Cars ordered and delivered prior to that date will be at the present prices:

Model 28, five-passenger Touring, $1085; with detachable Sedan Top, $1285; four-passenger Companionable Roadster, $1085; two-passenger Roadster, $1065. Model 27, seven-passenger Six—the utmost in luxury and refinement, $1550.

Velie exclusively designed Closed Car Models are excepted from the present advance.

Cabriolet, $1485; Touring Sedan, $1685; four-passenger Sociable Coupe, $1750; Town Car, $2200.

With the powerful Velie Special Continental Motor—Timken Axles front and rear—long, easy riding Underslung Springs—Multiple Dry Disc Clutch—Remy Automatic Ignition—Vacuum Feed—Push-button Starting—Everything in and on. And the famous Velie deep-tufted Genuine Leather and Curled Hair Upholstery. *Better cars are not built at any price.*

Do not delay placing your order now. Never again will such a thirty-day opportunity be offered you. All open car models delivered after January first will positively be $50 higher. See your nearest Velie dealer today and save $50. Don't be disappointed.

Catalog on Request

VELIE MOTORS CORPORATION, MOLINE, ILLINOIS

GARLAND AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

1888 Broadway at 62nd St., N. Y. Phone Col. 5596

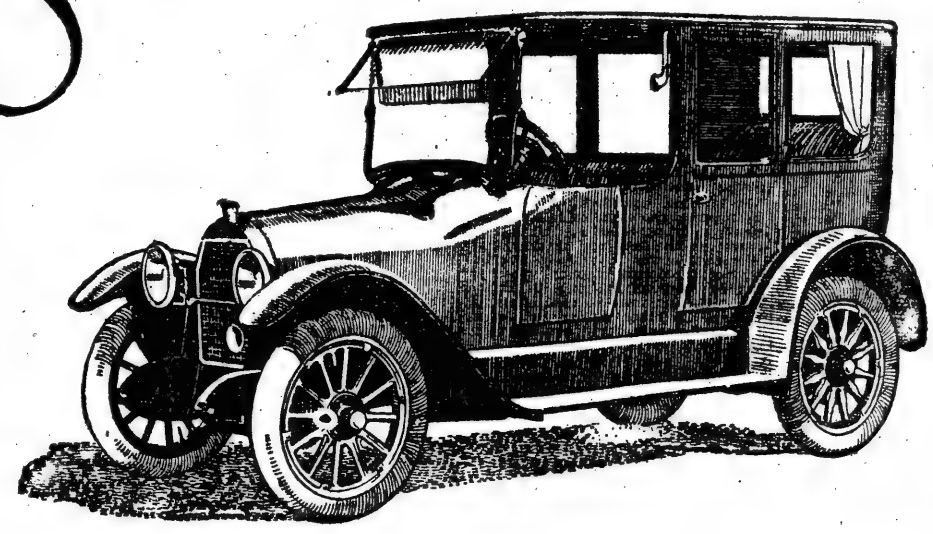
BRANCH—13 Rose St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

THE DAN EGAN CO., INC., 1378 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. | J. W. MASON, 1005 Broad St., Newark, N. J. | SIMMONS AUTO CO., 415 East 149th St., Bronx.

Velie Biltwel Six

Bigger—Better—More Power

STEARNS-KNIGHT



FOR DELIVERY FOR THANKSGIVING

ALTHOUGH we have enjoyed a greater patronage this Fall than any other in our history we are fortunate in being able to offer you, for a limited time, your choice of

A COMPLETE LINE OF CLOSED CARS

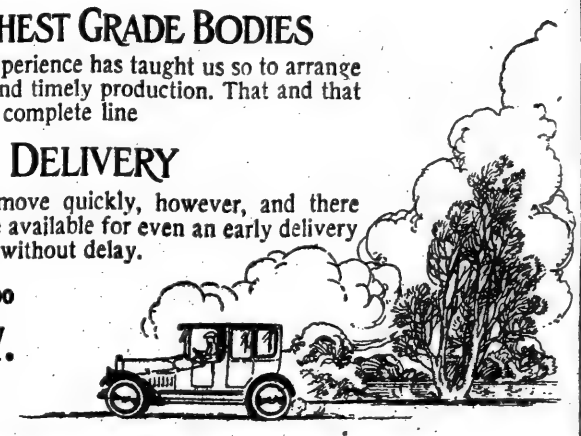
Limousines, Landaulets or Broughams. It is not by chance that we can afford you this unusual opportunity at this time of great demand. Although all Stearns-Knight closed cars are produced by

EASTERN BUILDERS OF HIGHEST GRADE BODIES

such as Fleetwood and Judkins, our past experience has taught us so to arrange our contracts as to be certain of a steady and timely production. That and that only makes it possible for us to now offer a complete line

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

This present shipment will doubtless move quickly, however, and there are few, if any, comparable cars which are available for even an early delivery—So it would be well to make your selection without delay.



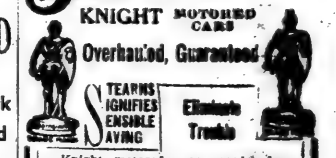
Closed Cars—4 & 8 Cylinder—$2900 to $3600

The F. B. Stearns Co. of N. Y.

Broadway at 57th Street

Stearns KNIGHT MOTORED CARS

Overhauled, Guaranteed



STEARNS SIGNIFIES ENSIBLE SAVING — Eliminate Trouble

Knight motored cars require less mechanical attention than any other car. This we will be glad to prove by demonstration and inspection.

1915 Limousine Brougham
Light, 4 cyl.; imported lining, hardwood panels; newly painted chassis green; cannot be told from new.

1916 Eight-Cyl. Limousine Brougham
now in paint shop; special imported lining; disappearing seats facing forward; walnut panels, etc.

1916 Eight-Cyl. Touring
7-passenger, with 1917 improvements; two disappearing seats; painted Brewster green and black; Circassian walnut panels; as good as new.

Open to Barcains
IN MANY OTHER CARS.
F. B. STEARNS CO. OF NEW YORK.
J. H. DRISCOLL, Mgr. Used Car Dept. 417 W. 55th St. Columbus 7000.

Autos at "Headquarters"

WHEN YOU BUY HERE YOU KNOW "IT'S RIGHT."

Demonstrations; Easy Payments Arranged; Automobiles Traded.

Packards, Four Six and Twelve Cylinders, $250 to $3,250; Flat Six-Cylinder Limousine, $750.

Pierce "Six-36," $560; Pierce "Six-48" Landaulette Late, (new body,) $1,600; Simplex, $2,000.

Lancia Towncar, $750; Stearns-Knight Limousine, $450; S. G. V. Landaulette, $600; Chalmers Sedan, $700.

Columbia-Knight (self-starter) Limousine, $450; Halliday "Six" Sedan, $600; Maxwell, 1916, Runabout, $375.

Cadillacs (all styles,) $850, $850, $900 to $1,100; Cole Eight, $750; Packard Coupe, $700.

Chalmers, 1915, $700; other Chalmers, $175 up; Overlands "Fours" "Sixes"; Maxwell, 1910, Limousine, $375.

Willys-Knights, Limousines, Touring, $300 to $950; Panhard Towncar, $400; Locomobile Landaulette, $450.

Packard Sedan "Six-48," $1,250; Regal Sedan, (self-starter,) $500; Oldsmobile "Six," (1914,) $450.

S. G. V. Runabouts, Touring, $450 up; Mercedes Limousine and Touring; Oldsmobiles 1916, $650.

Nationals, $250, $450 to $1,250; Studebakers, $100, $250, $450, $850 $750; Chevrolets, $30, $400.

Buicks, $175, $350, $450 $550, &c., "Baby" Flat Toy Tonneau; Poughkeepsie Flats, $450 up.

Many other unusual opportunities, $100 up. New arrivals daily. Splendid stock to select from.

JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO., 1761-1763 Broadway, nr. 57th St.

ATTENTION MOTOR TRUCK BUYERS

ARE YOU BUYING A TRUCK BY ITS NAME, OR DO YOU WANT A TRUCK FOR EFFICIENCY AND PRICE?

WRITE WM. H. AITKEN, 512 HART ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Portable and Permanent
GARAGES, BUNGALOWS
FACTORIES, EXTENSIONS
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WHY PAY RENT?
We are one of the largest builders of Portable and Sectional Buildings, also Cut-to-size Houses.
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RADIATOR COVERS
CENTER STORM CURTAINS
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SEAT COVERS
FOR ALL MAKES OF CARS.
PHILLIPS AUTO SEAT COVER CO.
244 W. 49TH ST. Phone, Bryant 6383

AUTO SUR LUS STOCK SYND.CATE
1657 Broadway, near 51st St.
World's Bargain House
CONTINUATION OF THE
Tube & Bumper Sale
Special to the Trade.
10,000 Gray & Davis
Head, Side, Tail and Spotlights
HAVE NOW ARRIVED.

FOR SALE
120 h. p. Isotta-Fraschini Runabout; 16 overhead valves, wire wheels. Absolutely perfect condition. Price 3,500. Demonstration by appointment. Apply G. H. HUTCHINS, Room 2,150 Woolworth Building.

TIRE-FILLER

NEWMASTIC — The Original	
30x3	$4.20
30x3½	5.10
32x3½	6.30
34x4	11.70
36x4½	13.50

Satisfactory substitute for air. Sample and Catalogue on Request.
9 Years at 151 West 68th St., N. Y. City.

MONOGRAMS $2.50
Automobiles Repainted $15 up.
Fickling Enameling Corporation,
L. I. City. Phone Astoria 3791
Repainting of every description.

MORE NORTHERN MOTORISTS TO TOUR SOUTH THAN EVER BEFORE

MOTORING IN SOUTH TO HAVE GREATEST SEASON

Many Cars Already on Way and Hotel Reservations Point to Crowds—Latest on Road Conditions.

By O. M. WELLS,
Chief Road Man, the Automobile Club of America.

The club car has just returned from a Southern exploration trip, the route being by way of Trenton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Pinehurst, Columbia, Savannah to Jacksonville, then along the East Coast to Miami and all of the West Coast of Florida.

This trip is made yearly, and we find this year about 50 per cent. improvement on the roads over last year. Hundreds of cars are now on their way from different parts of the North, and in talking to the hotel men they say that thousands of inquiries are being made for reservations for the coming season. Motor travel to Florida has increased 60 per cent. in the last year, and this Winter is expected to break all records.

The people of the South are very enthusiastic on the building of good roads and hundreds of miles are now in course of construction, and by the Fall of 1917 most all trunk lines will be 75 per cent. hard surface.

A résumé of road conditions from Washington south, follows:

Crossing the Forty-second Street Ferry, running through Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchen, and New Brunswick, all in good condition, with the exception of a short stretch just before reaching Metuchen, which is a trifle rough..

From Washington to Fredericksburg the bad stretch crossing the big swamp just beyond Dumfries, which has been a menace to the motorist and a drawback to touring south, is now under construction and should be finished the latter part of January. There are eight miles across this swamp, and most of the work is filling-in, and when finished will be practically a causeway, which will cost very near $40,000. At present after a rain the motorist would find the above section impassable and the alternate route, which would also be bad in wet weather, but passable, is via Fairfax Court House and Manassas to Fredericksburg. From Fredericksburg to Richmond there is a fair sand-clay road, which is passable in any kind of weather.

A considerable improvement has been made on the road between Richmond and Charlottesville; at the same time there are a number of stretches which are very bad in wet weather and so slippery that it is rather difficult to keep in the road after a very heavy rain. From Charlottesville to Staunton, connecting with the Shenandoah Valley route, all hard surface, in good condition and affords excellent scenery, especially over the mountain through Rock Fish Gap.

From Richmond to Old Point Comfort and Fort Monroe, via Jamesburg and Newport News, all graded and mostly in fair condition, with the exception of one or two stretches which are red clay and a trifle slippery in wet weather. This is an excellent side trip for the motorist going south. From Richmond south the first twenty miles to Petersburg are macadam, which has become badly worn, but is passable. Balance of route through Dinwiddie, South Hill, Boydton, Clarksville, crossing the State line just beyond Soudan, then through Stovall, Oxford, Bragtown to Durham, all open, graded sand-clay in fair condition, with the exception of a few stretches which have become worn and pitted, but are passable. From Durham to Pinehurst through Cary and Sanford all open and in good condition.

From Pinehurst through Jackson Springs, Rockingham to Cheraw is a graded sand-clay road, which is commencing to show wear, with a number of badly pitted stretches, but passable.

From Cheraw to Camden is graded sand-clay, with some short rough stretches. The long iron bridge at Camden, over the Wateree River, collapsed during a heavy storm in the Spring and a ferry is now running which carries six automobiles at one time, taking ten minutes to cross. From Camden to Columbia is a graded sand-clay road which is fair. From Columbia to Augusta via Aiken is a sand-clay road mostly in good condition. From Augusta to Savannah via Sylvania is a fair graded sand-clay road, with one or two rough stretches to Sylvania, then an unimproved somewhat rutted road through Newington, Lincon, to within ten miles of Savannah, balance excellent shell road.

From Savannah to Jacksonville there is an improved shell road for the first eighteen miles. There is a new bridge across the Ogeechee River, which was formerly crossed by ferry and always a bad wet place to get through. Balance is a marl road in fair condition to Darien. To cross the Altamaha River it is necessary to load the automobile on a flat car, and an excellent ramp and platform have been built by the railroad company and the train is drawn over with a small gasoline engine. The trip across the swamp is eight miles; charges $3 for each machine. There is somewhat of a delay on this trip; at the same time it is an excellent way to cross the river and swamp.

A good shell road runs from the car landing through Broadfield to Brunswick. The first fifteen miles out of Brunswick is a good shell road, then alternating stretches of good and rough road through White Oak to the ferry crossing the Satilla River. A new causeway has just been finished from White Oak to the ferry. Alternating stretches of fair shell and rutted dirt through Kingsland to the ferry crossing St. Mary's River, then a rough and badly rutted stretch, but passable, to Yulee. From Yulee the balance of route is good shell to Jacksonville. From Jacksonville to Atlantic Beach there is a good brick road. From Jacksonville down the East Coast there are eighty-one miles of brick in good condition, and fourteen miles of shell through St. Augustine to Ormond.

There is a new road under construction which should be finished by Jan. 1 between Ormond and Sea Breeze. There is also a road under construction between Knoxenbean Grove and Tomoka, and a new bridge recently finished across the Halifax River, between Tomoka and Daytona. The most fascinating trip is to run down on the beach from Ormond to Sea Breeze. There is a runway which the motorist can use to get on to the beach at Ormond, also an exit under the Clarendon Hotel at Sea Breeze. The motorist can drive as fast as the car will go on the beach, without any fear of arrest.

From Daytona there is a bridge under construction at Port Orange and a section is also under construction between Oak Hill and Fort Pierce. All of this construction work should be finished by Jan. 1, and when finished there will be an open road, all hard surfaced and in good condition, straight through to Miami.

The road is under construction, putting [illegible] between Daytona and Deland, and should be opened by Jan. 1. Polk County is building 150 miles of highway, [illegible] will be sand-asphalt, and when finished the entire trunk line from Kissimee through Auburndale, Lakeland, and Plant City to Tampa will be hard surfaced. As the road from Deland through Orlando to Kissimee is now all good brick, the motorist can cross the peninsula from Daytona to Tampa on all good road.

The brick roads of Florida are only nine feet wide, but heavy wire grass is planted in the sand on each side, three feet from the shoulder, making it easy for two cars to pass.

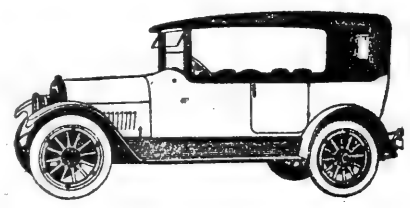
POLICE MUST KNOW CARS.

Ability to Identify Autos Considered of Growing Importance.

Both on account of traffic accidents and the use of the automobile in crime, knowledge of the different leading makes of motor cars by the police is becoming a requirement of greater and greater importance. In the coming examination for the promotion to Sergeants by the Police Department questions as to the identification of the automobile will play a considerable part, it is expected. In order to give the contestants opportunity to qualify on this subject the Training School at Police Headquarters has arranged to give day and night lectures on identification of the automobile. These will continue until [illegible] before the examinations are held. The last issue of the Police Bulletin makes a special feature of automobile identification, with two page illustrations showing the parts of cars.

Test on St. George Hill.

A "Standard Eight" touring car was given a test on St. George Hill last week. From a standing start the car climbed the hill on high gear and at the top of the hill the speedometer showed thirty-two miles an hour. There were three passengers in the car. With six passengers the car descended the hill half way and then turned and reascended to the top at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. Sydney Duffy, of the Duffy Motors Company, was at the wheel. The other passengers had been invited to view the test.



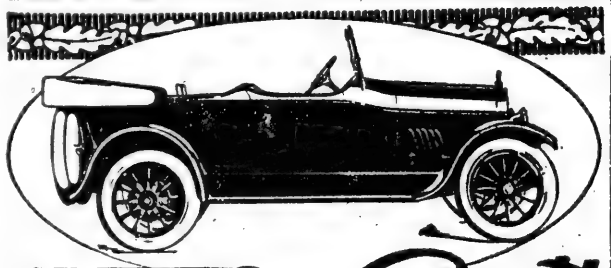
An advantage to the man who buys *now*

IN common with other manufacturers, the Cole Motor Car Company have been compelled to announce an advance in price. Anticipating a greater December demand this year than ever before we have arranged for an adequate supply of Cole Motor Cars which are now available for immediate delivery at present prices.

This is an opportunity for you to save $100 and receive your car without delay.

7-passenger Cole-Springfield Toursedan, $2195
4-passenger Cole-Springfield Tourcoupe, $2195
Prices f. o. b. Indianapolis
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Colt-Stratton Company
Broadway at 57th Street, - - New York
Open Evenings



Westcott SIXES
FOR MEN WHO KNOW MOTOR CARS

FROM tires to top your next car must be stronger, more flexible, better able to adapt itself to every demand you can make of it. The chassis must combine the *best* units that automobile engineering has developed. In elegance and luxury the body must surpass everything that has gone before.

The Westcott Six is such a car! Study of the Westcott Specifications will prove the supremacy of the Westcott Chassis. Personal inspection will demonstrate that the Westcott Bodies are the last word in refinement and luxury.

Open Bodies.....$1590 and $1690 Closed Bodies.....$1690 to $2190

Allen-Westcott Motor Car Co.,
LEW H. ALLEN, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
1920 Broadway, Corner 64th St.,
New York City, N. Y.
Phone Columbus 8645.

Westcott Motor Company of New Jersey,
295-7 & 9 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
Phone—Market 234.

Westcott Specifications

Westcott Continental Motor, 3½" x 5¼". Delco Two Unit lighting, starting and ignition system. Timken axles with Timken bearings throughout. Heavy Transmission with Roller bearings. Vanadium Springs. Dry plate multiple disc clutch. Tubular drive shaft with two Spicer Universal Joints. Pantasote one-man top. Flush tonneau lamps, Boyce Motometer, power-drive Tire Pump. 124" Wheel Base, Rayfield Carburetor, single or double Tire Carrier. Improved auxiliary seats.

Overland

Willys Knight

ANNOUNCEMENT

OUR new Sales Building, Broadway at 50th Street, will be opened to the public on Tuesday, November 28th.

You are invited.

This display building is in the heart of New York's busiest district. The 50th Street subway entrance is on the corner. It is convenient to every kind of transportation.

The display room is so large and so arranged that you can now examine the entire lines of Overland and Willys-Knight cars at your convenience.

You will receive from every employe in this establishment intelligent, business-like attention.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.
Broadway at 50th St., New York City
Telephone Circle 1300

Bronx Branch:
149th St. and Courtlandt Ave.
Telephone, Melrose 150

Service Station:
150th St. and Gerard Ave.
Telephone, Melrose 9991

Brooklyn Branch:
Cor. Fulton St. and Bedford Ave.
Telephone, Bedford 8800

Service Station:
761 Park Place
Telephone, Decatur 2311

Yonkers Branch:
57 South Broadway
Telephone, Yonkers 5587

Service Station:
71 South Broadway
Telephone, Yonkers 5587

Newark Branch:
35-37 Halsey Street
Telephone, Mulberry 2646

Service Station:
243-45 Central Ave.
Telephone, Mulberry 2646

QUERIES ABOUT THE WAR

War Casualties.

P. M. E.—Estimates of casualties based on official data show that the second year of the war cost more than 3,000,000 lives and inflicted wounds on more than 6,000,000. Estimates for the first year ranged between the German report of 2,500,000 killed and more than 5,000,000 wounded to Beach-Thomas's estimate of 5,000,000 killed and 7,000,000 wounded. Up to the period of the Somme offensive and the Brusiloff drive, both of which began towards the end of the second year of the war, the British had lost in killed or totally incapacitated, 228,126; in prisoners, 68,-000. German losses were, killed or totally incapacitated, 664,562; prisoners, 137,-000. France gives out no figures, but Deputy Longet estimated the losses in killed and totally incapacitated at 900,-000; prisoners, 300,000. German reports the Russian casualties amounted to 3,-500,000, of whom 1,000,000 were prisoners.

Cost of the War.

P. M. E.—At the end of the second year of the war the following approximations were made of the cost for the principal countries involved: Great Britain, $7,670,000,000; France, $6,643,000,000; Russia, $4,118,000,000; Italy, $2,464,000,000; Germany, $9,075,000,000; Austria, $3,000,000,000; Turkey, $2,000,000,000; Bulgaria, $150,000,000.

Teutonic Allies' Territory.

K. W. H.—Regardless of military advantage, is the territory of their opponents now held by the Teutonic Allies greater or less than it was at the end of November, 1915?

Less.

Spanish War Widows' Pensions.

V. R. W.—Widows of Spanish-American War veterans are pensioned by the United States Government. In 1915 the roll of widows and dependents of Spanish-American War soldiers numbered 9,542. By act of April 19, 1908, the pension of widows of soldiers who served ninety days was fixed at $12 a month. Detailed information should be sought from the Bureau of Pensions at Washington.

Parcel to Soldier in France.

R. E.—How can I send a parcel to my brother in the British Army in France?

Through the War Relief Clearing House for France and her Allies, as follows: Tie the parcel up stoutly, address it to your brother by name and regiment, adding, "British Expeditionary Force in France," and send it with an inventory of its contents and your name and address as sender, to the War Relief Clearing House Receiving Station at 133 Charlton Street, New York City. Then send a duplicate of the inventory, with the name and address of the person to whom the parcel is sent, and with your own name and address as sender, to the War Relief Clearing House office at 40 Wall Street. Do not put any tobacco, alcohol, playing cards, or matches in the parcel.

American Ambulance in Paris.

L. G.—The New York headquarters of the American Ambulance in Paris is at 14 Wall Street.

An Italian Dirigible.

H. H. D. K.—Did the City of Milan present the Italian Government with a dirigible? If so, will you please give me particulars?

The dirigible to which you refer is the Citta di Milano, which was named for the City of Milan, which started the public subscription for building it to present to the Italian Army.

This dirigible was built at the military aeronautic yards at Baggio by the Italian engineer Forlanini. The Citta di Milano is built on the Forlanini principle of semi-rigid construction, taking its rigidity essentially from a keel of steel and wood. It was 72 meters long and 18 meters in diameter, and had a gas capacity of 11,500 cubic meters. It was equipped with two 85 horse power Isotta-Franschini motors. It made its first trip on Aug. 17, 1913, during which it remained in the air for two hours. On Dec. 8, 1913, during a cruise from Milan to Arona, it went to a height of over 6,000 feet. On Sept. 6, 1913, it carried General Spingardi, the Italian Minister of War, on a trip. Its speed was 72 kilometers an hour.

Bavarian Royalties.

J. S. H.—Otto I. succeeded his brother, Ludwig II., as King of Bavaria in 1886; he was born in 1848; has he died recently? Did his uncle, Prince Luitpold, die in 1912, and did Luitpold's son, Ludwig, succeed him as Regent? Was Otto deposed in 1913 and did Ludwig, son of the late Regent Luitpold, succeed him as King? When and whom did Prince Luitpold marry? When was he born, and, if dead, when did he die? When and whom did his son, Ludwig, marry? And when was he born? When was his wife born? Otto's mother was Maria Hedwig, and was married in 1842; when was she born, and when did she die? Otto's grandfather, Ludwig I., married Therese in 1810; when was Therese born and when did she die?

Otto I. of Bavaria succeeded Ludwig II. June 13, 1886, under the Regency of his uncle, Prince Luitpold. Luitpold died Dec. 12, 1912, and his son, Ludwig, succeeded him as Regent of Bavaria. On Nov. 5, 1913, mad old King Otto was deposed, and Ludwig, (born Jan. 7, 1845,) his cousin, succeeded him as King; Otto did not die; he was simply deposed because he was mad. Prince Luitpold's wife, the present King's mother, was Augustine, Princess Imperial and Archduchess of Austria, Grand Ducal Princess of Tuscany, born April 1, 1825; married April 13, 1844; died April 26, 1864. The present King, Ludwig III., married on Feb. 20, 1868, the Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, branch of Modena, who was born July 2, 1849. The mother of Otto I. was Princess Marie of Prussia, born Oct. 15, 1825; married Maximilian of Bavaria Oct. 5, 1842; died May 27, 1889. Otto's grandmother, Therese of Saxe-Hildbourghausen, (later Saxe-Altenburg,) was born July 8, 1792; married Ludwig I. of Bavaria, Oct. 12, 1810; died Oct. 26, 1854.

British Renaturalization.

J. CARDWELL.—Can a British subject who has become an American citizen become a British subject again?

Yes, by renaturalization. The provision is as follows: "A natural-born British subject who has become naturalized in a foreign country may obtain a certificate of readmission to British nationality on fulfilling the conditions required in the case of aliens applying for a certificate of naturalization."

Submarine, Neutrals, and Blockade.

J. W. A.—What is the theory or reason on which the Germans seem to rely to justify them in sinking neutral steamers? Is it in conformity with international law?

In a dispatch of Oct. 28, the Lokal-Anzeiger says: "According to official statistics, from the beginning of the war until Oct. 12 1,253 hostile ships were sunk, but only 200 neutral ships were sunk for carrying contraband of war. The sinking of neutral ships, especially Norwegian, will stop as soon as the latter stop carrying contraband."

The provisions of law, as set forth in the Declaration of London, regarding the capture and disposal of a vessel carrying contraband are, however, as follows:

"A vessel carrying goods liable to capture as absolute or conditional contraband may be captured on the high seas or in the territorial waters of the belligerents throughout the whole of the voyage, even if she is to touch at a port of call before reaching the hostile destination. Contraband goods are liable to condemnation. A vessel carrying contraband may be condemned if the contraband, reckoned either by value, weight, volume, or freight, forms more than half the cargo. If a vessel carrying contraband is released, she may be condemned to pay the costs and expenses incurred by the captor in respect of the proceedings in the national prize court and the custody of the ship and cargo during the proceedings. Goods which belong to the owner of the contraband and are on board the same vessel are liable to condemnation. A vessel which has been stopped on the ground that she is carrying contraband, and which is not liable to condemnation on account of the proportion of contraband on board, may, when the circumstances permit, be allowed to continue her voyage if the master is willing to hand over the contraband to the belligerent warship. The delivery of the contraband must be entered by the captor on the logbook of the vessel stopped, and the master must give the captor duly certified copies of all relevant papers. The captor is at liberty to destroy the contraband that has been handed over to him under these conditions."

And Germany, indeed, has not adduced a law really to justify her sinking of neutral steamers. It is a retaliation upon the British blockade, hoping to force neutrals to make England break the blockade in order to protect their own shipping.

False Manifests.

C. R. L.—The offense charged in the cases brought for "defrauding the United States" by the effort to ship contraband of war without declaring the same is not an attempt to "get material to Germany," but the failure to manifest to the United States goods exported to foreign lands in the course of trade for profit. There is no law in this country against sending contraband of war by individuals or private firms to any country whatever; there is a law against making false manifests to the United States Government.

"Natural-Born Citizens."

W. E. M. and H. C.—The Constitution of the United States provides that "No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President." No naturalized citizen is therefore eligible; but the child of American parents is considered a "natural-born citizen" even if he was himself born outside the United States, and any one born in the United States is thereby a "natural-born citizen."

The President and War.

A. S. and S. H.—Has the President of the United States the power to declare war without the consent of Congress?

The President of the United States has no power to declare war at all. The Constitution vests that power solely in Congress.

Merchant Vessels and War.

C. C. P.—If at the time of the Lusitania disaster war had been declared between the United States and Germany, would the United States have the legal right to seize German merchant vessels then in the harbor of New York? And, if so, would the United States legally have to pay for same upon the conclusion of hostilities?

The "legal rights" in such a case, in so far as any may be said to be outlined, are covered by the following provisions, to which it is at least reasonable to suppose that the United States, though not a signatory, would adhere:

The "Convention Relative to the Status of Enemy Merchant Ships at the Outbreak of Hostilities" of The Hague Peace Conference of 1907 reads in part:

"1. When a merchant ship belonging to one of the belligerent powers is at the commencement of hostilities in an enemy port, it is desirable that it should be allowed to depart freely, either immediately or after a reasonable number of days of grace, and to proceed, after being furnished with a pass, direct to its port of destination or any other port indicated. The same rule should apply in the case of a ship which has left its last port of departure before the commencement of the war and entered a port belonging to the enemy while still ignorant that hostilities had broken out. 2. A merchant ship unable, owing to circumstances of force majeure, to leave the enemy port within the period contemplated in the above article, or which was not allowed to leave, cannot be confiscated. The belligerent may only detain it, without payment of compensation, but subject to the obligation of restoring it after the war, or requisition it on payment of compensation. 3. Enemy ships which left their last port of departure before the commencement of the war, and are encountered on the high seas while still ignorant of the outbreak of hostilities, cannot be confiscated. They are only liable to detention on the understanding that they shall be restored after the war without compensation, or to be requisitioned, or even destroyed, on payment of compensation, but in such case provision must be made for the safety of the persons on board, as well as the security of the ship's papers.

"After touching at a port in their own country or at a neutral port, these ships are subject to the laws and customs of maritime war. 4. Enemy cargo on board the vessels referred to in Articles 1 and 2 is likewise liable to be detained and restored after the termination of the war without payment of compensation, or to be requisitioned on payment of compensation, with or without the ship. The same rule applies in the case of cargo on board the vessels referred to in Article 3. 5. The present convention does not affect merchant ships whose build shows that they are intended for conversion into warships. 6. The provisions of the present convention do not apply except between contracting powers, and then only if all the belligerents are parties to the convention. 8. Non-signatory powers may adhere to the present convention."

The United States did not sign this convention. Germany and Russia signed under reservation of Article 3 and of the second paragraph of Article 4. China and Nicaragua did not sign. In comment upon the refusal of the United States to sign this convention, not because it was too stringent but because it was not stringent enough, James Brown Scott, technical delegate of the United States to the Second Hague Conference and author of "The Hague Peace Conference," says in his book:

"The convention as a whole was a compromise between those who believed in the existence of a right and those who refused to recognize the legal validity of the custom, which had grown up in recent years. As in most compromises the result is unsatisfactory. The convention cannot be called progressive, for it questions a custom which seems generally established, and its adoption would seem to sanction less liberal and enlightened practice. The United States delegation, therefore, refused to sign the convention, and its acceptance has not been recommended by the Department of State."

Neither the Declaration of Paris (1856) or the Declaration of London (1909) takes up this question.

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You are always safe in buying a used car from us. There are three reasons why you can put faith in every car we offer.

1 We take only a limited number of cars which *must* be in good condition.

2 They are inspected minutely, put in first class mechanical condition and refinished throughout.

3 Our experience shows that purchasers of our used cars become our friends. Our interest does not cease with the sale, but forms the basis for *continued* friendly relations.

1913 PREMIER LIMOUSINE, excellent appointments throughout; electric lights. Latest design aluminum body. Completely overhauled and beautifully finished $850

1916 CHANDLER ROADSTER, perfect mechanical condition. Very smart appearance; dark blue with white headlights and wheels. Extra tire $800

1916 OLDSMOBILE, 5 passenger Touring. Two extra tires complete. Entirely refinished in Brewster green. This car has always been used carefully $800

1915 OVERLAND, 5 passenger, in excellent condition; refinished throughout. Color, Brewster green $375

1916 MOON, 7 passenger; Continental motor; Spanish leather upholstery. Completely overhauled and refinished in battleship gray; natural wood wheels. Run 2300 miles $1250

1916 MOON, 4 passenger club roadster; used but 600 miles. Spanish leather; refinished in dark blue with light blue wheels. Owner now drives Moon touring model. Practically new $1350

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A BIG TOURING CAR FOR 5 PEOPLE

One piece of specific evidence that points to the superiority of Saxon "Six" is the Continental high-speed, six-cylinder motor of Saxon design. Only Saxon "Six" among cars costing less than $1000 has this fine-car feature.

Saxon "Six" is $815 f. o. b. Detroit

Specifications: New body design, larger body, new finish, 12" brakes, 4½" full cantilever type rear spring, 2" crankshaft, tilted windshield, new style top with Grecian rear bow, new style fenders, instruments mounted on cowl dash, chrome vanadium valve springs, new design carburetor, 112" wheelbase, light weight six-cylinder high speed motor; 32" x 3½" tires, demountable rims, two unit starting and lighting system, Timken axles, full Timken bearings; and twenty further refinements.

Saxon Motor Co. of New York

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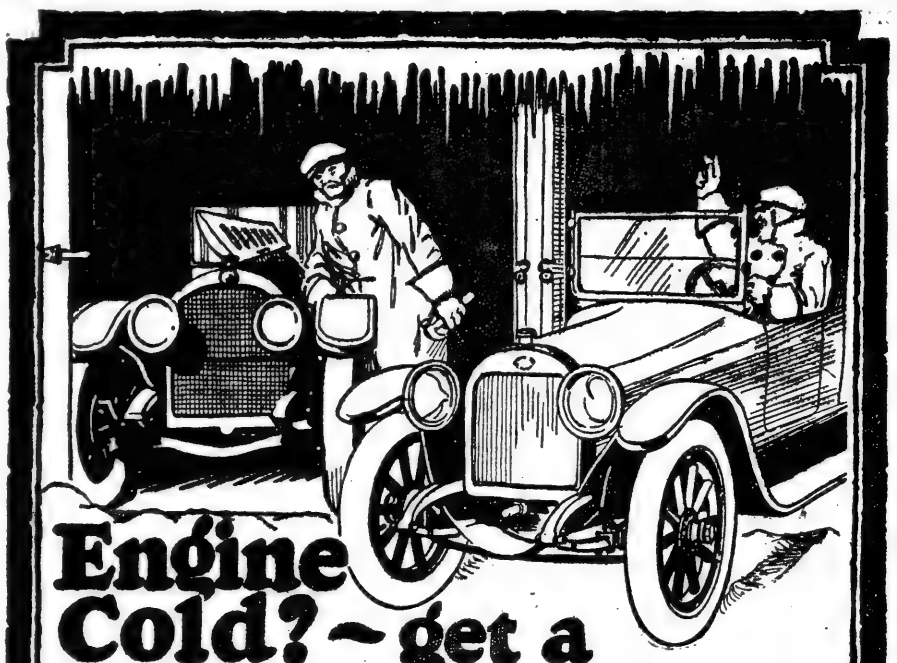


Engine Cold?—get a

HUGHES

Engine and Carburetor Heater

I've got one. You won't find me fussing around in my cold garage for fifteen to twenty minutes every morning—applying hot cloths to my carburetor and manifold. The Hughes Heater is attached to your garage light socket and placed under the hood of your car. Keeps engine, carburetor and radiator warm on coldest nights at a cost of less than one cent an hour.

It is the simplest, safest, and most economical heating device for motor cars in private garages.

Simplest: Because it is attached and detached in a minute.

Safest: Because it operates without flame—tested and approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Most Economical: Because it delivers the heat only where it is needed—under the hood of the car, saving the heavy expense of heating the whole garage. In addition to this, it saves the strain on the starting batteries and the wear on the bearings caused by the irregular flow of cold oil.

Don't be without this necessity. Order one tomorrow from your auto accessory, electrical or hardware dealer, or send $4.00 check or money order to the

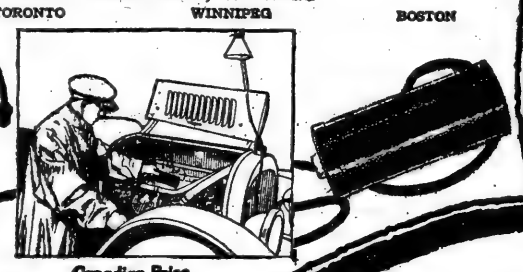
HUGHES ELECTRIC HEATING COMPANY

Manufacturers of Hughes Electric Range

211-233 W. Schiller Street, CHICAGO

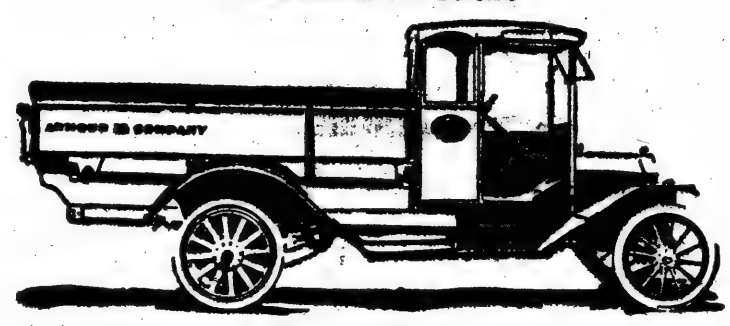
TORONTO WINNIPEG BOSTON

$4.00



Canadian Price $5.35

Smith Form-a-Truck



The Hauling Boss

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U. S. Mail Contractors
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and thousands of smaller users everywhere

Smith Form-a-Truck has become the leader in motor truck sales and service in the short space of fifteen months. 9,000 have been delivered and are now in daily service, some as parts of fleet equipment for many of the biggest concerns in the country; thousands of others as single units for small companies who find in Smith Form-a-Truck the real solution of economical, efficient hauling.

Smith Form-a-Truck has established a ton-mile hauling cost fully 50% lower than that obtained from any other form of hauling service.

The Smith Form-a-Truck attachment combines with any Ford power plant to make a one-ton truck.

Big, new developments adapt it equally well to Dodge, Maxwell, Buick, Overland and Chevrolet cars.

Attachments to combine with a still greater number of power plants will follow as fast as manufacturing facilities provide.

In daily service in every line of work Smith Form-a-Truck is demonstrating that it will do the work of two or three horse drawn wagons in one-fourth the time and at less than half the cost.

And yet the Smith Form-a-Truck costs no more than a good pair of horses.

Tremendous business developments have established the Smith Form-a-Truck Co. as one of the biggest and best manufacturers in the motor truck field.

Work is already under way doubling the present capacity of the factory.

Plans are fully completed for the production of 30,000 Smith Form-a-Truck attachments next year.

Material is contracted—manufacturing arrangements have been made.

In fifteen months Smith Form-a-Truck has grown from a manufacturing idea to the leading producer of delivery equipment of the world.

And yet the future growth of the Smith Form-a-Truck has but started. Demand is growing in leaps and bounds as users everywhere have had their hauling costs cut below all previous records.

Big companies placing trial orders for a few Smith Form-a-Truck attachments have increased their demand until many are using hundreds.

Users of single Smith Form-a-Truck attachments have found their business radius so enlarged by this new form of hauling that they have been compelled to double and treble their original order to take care of increased business.

In every line of service, under every condition of use, Smith Form-a-Truck furnishes the lowest operating cost ever developed in transportation.

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1470 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, U. S. A.

SMITH FORM-A-TRUCK SALES CO., INC.,

241 W. 55th St., New York City. Phone Circle 340

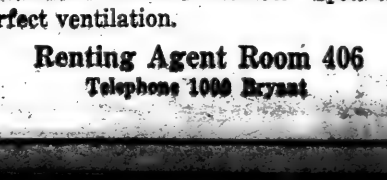
GRANT SIX

$825

If it's a smart car you want, plus an engine, at your sort of price then your choice is the *Grant Six*—examine it your way.

Touring Car with Sedan Top $1000

Roadster with Sedan Top 960



Grant Owners average 20 miles to the gallon.

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On one day 1,400,747 passengers were carried on the Subway. Many thousands of them got in or out at Times Square—the centre of New York's business activity. When the Subway system is completed Times Square will be an express station and rentals in the immediate district will be enhanced considerably. It is advisable, therefore, to inspect without delay the vacant suites and single offices in The Times Building. On each of the 18th and 19th and 23d floors there is an area of 2050 square feet to be laid out to suit requirements of tenants. Rents from $30 a month up. All modern conveniences, building open day and night, and continuous elevator service. Splendid light and perfect ventilation.

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QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended. Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Money in the United States Treasury.

C. A. S.—What was the amount of money in the United States Treasury March 3, 1913? What was the amount there Nov. 7?

The net balance in the general fund of the United States Treasury at the close of business on March 3, 1913, as shown in the daily Treasury statement for that date, was $149,835,711.78, and for Nov. 7, 1916, was $148,008,177.28.

Owing to a change in the form of the statements between the above dates the balance shown for Nov. 7, 1916, includes the balances to the credit of disbursing officers on the books of the Treasurer of the United States in the amount of $84,617,615.51, and outstanding Treasury warrants amounting to $3,095,233.93, which, if deducted, will leave a balance of $61,192,126.12 for this date made up in the same manner as that shown above for March 3, 1913.

Abraham Lincoln's Religion.

M. V. W. sends the following:

G. H.'s reply to R. W. Peatross's inquiry regarding a sermon which, it is alleged, "influenced Lincoln greatly"—a sermon by one Rev. Peter Akers, entitled "The Dominion of Jesus Christ"—gives the impression that Lincoln was a Christian. The evidence is, however, overwhelming that Lincoln was not a believer in Christianity, but was, to the contrary, a disbeliever—an agnostic or infidel. A few days after G. H.'s letter appeared in THE TIMES (Nov. 5) there was sold (Nov. 13) at the Anderson Galleries in New York a letter from William H. Herndon, who was the author of a notable "Life of Lincoln," and was one of the President's most intimate friends, as well as his law partner from 1843 to the date of Mr. Lincoln's death. Mr. Herndon in the course of this letter, dated "Springfield, Ill., Oct. 29, 1887," states that "Mr. Lincoln was an infidel and so died."

Colonel Ward H. Lamon, author of another important "Life of Lincoln," who was the warm friend and confidant of Lincoln and accompanied the newly elected President from Springfield to Washington, remaining in that city with him until his death, when he led the great funeral procession in the capital and then accompanied the great man's body to its final resting place in Springfield, wrote the following paragraph:

"When he [Lincoln] came to New Salem he consorted with Free Thinkers, joined with them in deriding the gospel history of Jesus, read Voltaire and Paine, and then wrote a deliberate and labored essay wherein he reached conclusions similar to theirs. The essay was burnt, but he never denied or regretted its composition." ("Life of Lincoln," Page 487.)

John G. Nicolay, private secretary to Lincoln in Washington and one of the martyr President's closest friends and also his biographer, wrote in a letter to Mr. Herndon: "Mr. Lincoln did not, to my knowledge, change his religious ideas, opinions, or beliefs from the time he left Springfield to the day of his death."

John E. Remsburg's "Abraham Lincoln: Was He a Christian?" (New York, 1893,) goes into the subject of Lincoln's religion very exhaustively. Mr. Remsburg proves conclusively by a large array of witnesses gathered from Lincoln's most intimate friends that Lincoln was not a believer in nor a supporter of the system of Christianity. The same writer produces further evidence in his work entitled "Six Historic Americans." (Truth Seeker Company, New York.)

Girls as Printers.

E. G.—Can girls learn the printing trade?

Girls can and do learn the printing trade, but the opportunities to do so in commercial printeries in large cities are very few. Consult the Vocational Education Committee of the Board of Education for further information.

England, Ireland, and the Pope.

B. W. EDELMAN sends the following interesting information for Griffith Pritchard and other readers:

In looking over my memoranda on the subject of "England, Ireland, and the Pope," the following may be of interest to your many readers:

In the twelfth century Pope Adrian IV., the only Englishman that ever occupied the Papal chair, granted the hereditary lordship of Ireland to Henry II. of England. In 1172 Henry II. visited Ireland in person, and the clergy and great Princes acknowledged his supremacy and he was recognised "Lord of Ireland." In 1177 John, the youngest son of Henry II., was granted this lordship, but his authority was only nominal, and he left the Government to John d'Cource, a member of a celebrated Norman family of Oxfordshire and Somersetshire, and whose parentage was entirely unknown. In 1210 John visited Ireland, but in 1213 resigned the kingdom to the Pope, and for a second time the Papal claim to Ireland was formally recorded.

Germans in New York.

INQUIRER.—What is, approximately, the German-born population of New York City, and the number of persons of German descent?

Inquiry has been made at each Federal census since 1850 concerning the country of birth of each person enumerated, and, in addition, since 1880 concerning the country of birth of the parents of each person enumerated. No attempt has been made in the Federal census, therefore, to determine the origin of the population of the United States beyond that of foreign birth or immediate foreign parentage. There were in New York City in 1910, 278,714 white persons who were reported as having been born in Germany, and 445,590 white persons of native birth who had either one or both parents born in Germany. Inquiry was also made at the last Federal census, for the first time, concerning the mother tongue of the foreign white stock of the country, and of the total foreign white stock of New York City in 1910 there were 338,841 foreign-born white persons and 508,048 native white persons of foreign or mixed parentage whose mother tongue was reported as German. In making use of the mother tongue figures, however, it must be borne in mind that some of those whose mother tongue was reported as German were either born in Austria, Russia, Switzerland, or in some foreign country other than Germany or had parents who were so born.

A German Zeppelin.

HENRY D. KLINKER.—Can you let me know who it was that gave a dirigible to Germany several years ago, and its dimensions, &c.?

You apparently refer to the following: A German national subscription was started to help Count Zeppelin to replace the dirigible Z-4, which was destroyed by a thunder storm when at anchor at Echterdingen on its way back to Friedrichshafen from Mainz, Oct. 5, 1908. With the funds raised through this subscription there was built the Z-5, which was put in commission in May, 1909. The Z-5 was 446 feet long, 42 feet in diameter, had 17 ballonets, and a gas capacity of 347,100 cubic feet. It was equipped with two engines of 165 horse power each, and had a speed of twenty-eight miles an hour. On May 29-30, 1909, it made a great duration trip of thirty-seven hours and forty minutes. It later went to the Frankfort Exposition. While anchored at Limberg on April 25, 1910, it was carried away by a storm and wrecked on the Wellburg Hill.

Sir Roger Casement.

S. R. S.—Sir Roger Casement was born Sept. 1, 1864.

Francis Joseph's Religion.

H. G. R. B.—The line of the royal house of Hapsburg reigning in Austria-Hungary to which the late Emperor Francis Joseph belonged is Roman Catholic.

Statue of Liberty Lights.

J. F. HIGGINS.—Has there been any time in the last ten years when the Statue of Liberty was without a light? If so, when?

The lighting of the Statue of Liberty is in the hands of the Eastern Department of the United States Army, at Governors Island. So far as the records of the department show, the statue has been lighted every night and all night for the last ten years.

There was a period in 1910 when, in changing the system from arc lighting to incandescent lighting, it was necessary to employ oil lamps for lighting the statue, but, so far as known, the statue was never unlighted any night during that period. Again on the occasion of the recent munition explosion on Black Tom Island the officer in charge of the lighting of the statue, as a safety precaution, ordered the pressure in the boilers of the power plant reduced. This caused the dynamos to slow down and resulted in a corresponding dimming of the lights installed in the statue, but at no time did the power plant stop running or were the lights entirely out.

The Virginius Capture.

J. R. MOSER.—Did President Grant while in office allow Spain to capture an American vessel, shoot the Captain and crew, and settle it through diplomacy? Please tell what happened.

The case of the Virginius is thus narrated in Richardson's "Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897," Volume X:

October 31, 1873. The Virginius, an American schooner, Captain Joseph Fry, suspected of carrying men and arms from New York to the Cuban insurgents, was captured by the Spanish gunboat Tornado on the high seas near Jamaica. Captain Fry and thirty-five of the crew and four Cuban passengers were executed. The affair created much ill-feeling between the United States and Spain. The latter country made such reparation as lay within her power by disclaiming any intention to insult the United States, by paying an indemnity, and by surrendering 102 remaining prisoners. It was proved that the Virginius was not entitled to sail under our flag.

Assault on American Sailors.

J. R. MOSER.—In the early nineties did President Benjamin Harrison settle by diplomacy with Chile for killing and wounding a part of the crew of a warship of this country? Please give an account of the occurrence.

Richardson, in his "Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897," Volume IX, tells the story of that event as follows:

On the 16th of October, 1891, an event occurred in Valparaiso so serious and tragic in its circumstances and results as to very justly excite the indignation of our people and to call for prompt and decided action on the part of this Government. A considerable number of sailors of the United States steamship Baltimore, then in the harbor at Valparaiso, being upon shore leave, and unarmed, were assaulted by armed men nearly simultaneously in different localities in the city. One petty officer was killed outright and seven or eight seamen were seriously wounded, one of whom died. So savage and brutal was the assault that several of our sailors received more than two and one as many as eighteen stab wounds. An investigation of the affair was promptly made by a board of officers of the Baltimore, and their report shows that these assaults were unprovoked; that our men were conducting themselves in a peaceful and orderly manner, and that some of the police of the city took part in the assault and used their weapons with fatal effect, while a few others, with some well-disposed citizens, endeavored to protect our men. Thirty-six of our sailors were arrested, and some of them while being taken to prison were cruelly beaten and maltreated. The fact that they were all discharged, no criminal charge having been made against any of them, shows very clearly that they were innocent of any breach of the peace.

President Harrison, under dates of Jan. 25 and Jan. 26, 1892, transmitted to the Senate and House correspondence between the Government of Chile and this Government relating to the assault in the streets of Valparaiso upon the sailors of the United States steamship Baltimore:

"It gives me now great gratification to report that the Chilean Government, in a most friendly and honorable spirit, tendered and paid as an indemnity to the families of the sailors of the Baltimore who were killed and to those who were injured in the outbreak in the City of Valparaiso the sum of $75,000. This was accepted not only as an indemnity for a wrong done, but as a most gratifying evidence that the Government of Chile rightly appreciates the disposition of this Government to act in a spirit of the most absolute fairness and friendliness in our intercourse with that Government. * * *"

Tampico and Vera Cruz.

Mrs. E. C. L.—The incidents of Tampico and Vera Cruz in 1914 were as follows:

On April 9 United States Navy men from the S. S. Dolphin were arrested by a Mexican officer at Tampico and marched into the city under an armed guard. Rear Admiral Mayo, in command of the American Naval Squadron at Tampico, demanded formal disavowal and apology, with a salute to the American flag, and the Administration supported this demand. Huerta, however, refused to salute the American flag. On receipt of his defiance, President Wilson ordered the whole of the active North Atlantic fleet to Tampico. Huerta then offered to salute the American flag if the Mexican flag be saluted "reciprocally and simultaneously." But the United States demanded unconditional compliance with its terms, and on April 19 additional naval vessels were ordered to Tampico. On April 20 Congress passed a resolution declaring the President justified in the use of "the armed forces of the United States" against Huerta. But just at this time the occupation of Vera Cruz by American bluejackets was forced by the arrival in Mexican waters of the German ship Ypiranga with a cargo of arms from Hamburg. To prevent the landing of the arms and to avoid complications with Germany, the United States seized the Custom House at Vera Cruz on the morning of April 21. The Mexican commandant demanded the surrender of the port; the American officer, Admiral Fletcher, refused, and, (this answers your second question,) an engagement took place. Eight Americans and 126 Mexicans were killed, twenty-five Americans and 195 Mexicans wounded.

"With the occupation of Vera Cruz the Administration halted its aggressive program," but continued to prepare against eventualities. General Funston was sent to Vera Cruz, American authority was transferred to the army, and the marines were withdrawn to the ships. By that time, however, the "A B C mediation" was already under way, having been proposed on April 25. The conference of representatives of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, with delegates of the United States and Mexico, held its first session at Niagara Falls May 20. Funston withdrew from Vera Cruz Nov. 23.

"Buffalo Bill."

Mrs. W. V. S.—Is Colonel W. F. Cody, ("Buffalo Bill,") dead?

No.

Jack Johnson.

H. Z.—What was the weight of Jack Johnson when he lost his last fight against Willard in Havana?

Two hundred and twenty-five pounds.

Gold Coins.

J. L. R.—Is there any charge by the United States Government for the alloy put into gold coins? What is the charge for assaying the gold put into the gold coins?

The Government does charge for the alloy contained in gold coins at the rate of 2½ cents per ounce of copper required, which is equivalent to about 1 cent for every $75. This means that if a person brings $100 worth of gold to be turned into coin there is no charge for coinage or for assaying, but there is a charge for melting and refining to make the gold suitable for coinage, and there is the charge for copper alloy as above stated. Gold above 995-1000 fine does not require refining.

The Crippen Murder.

HARRY CARPENTER.—The body of Dr. Hawley Crippen's wife was found buried in the coal cellar under a house in Hilldrop Crescent, Kentish Town, London, July 13, 1910; she had feared five months before, and in her husband had announced her Dr. Crippen was executed Nov. Pentonville prison.

New York Police Force.

IRVING LUTSKY.—The police force, including officers, men, and matrons, numbers There are 9,271 patrolmen.

City Population.

A. W. S.—The population of is 687,029; of Detroit, 465,766.

CHEVROLET

IT takes more than money to build a good low priced car. It takes money wisely managed. The success of Chevrolet proves that the car is made by experienced men.

With Electric Lights and Starter, Mohair Tailored Top and Top Cover. 30x3½ Tires all around.

Model "Four-Ninety" Touring or Roadster $490.00; fitted with all weather top, $560.00; prices, f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

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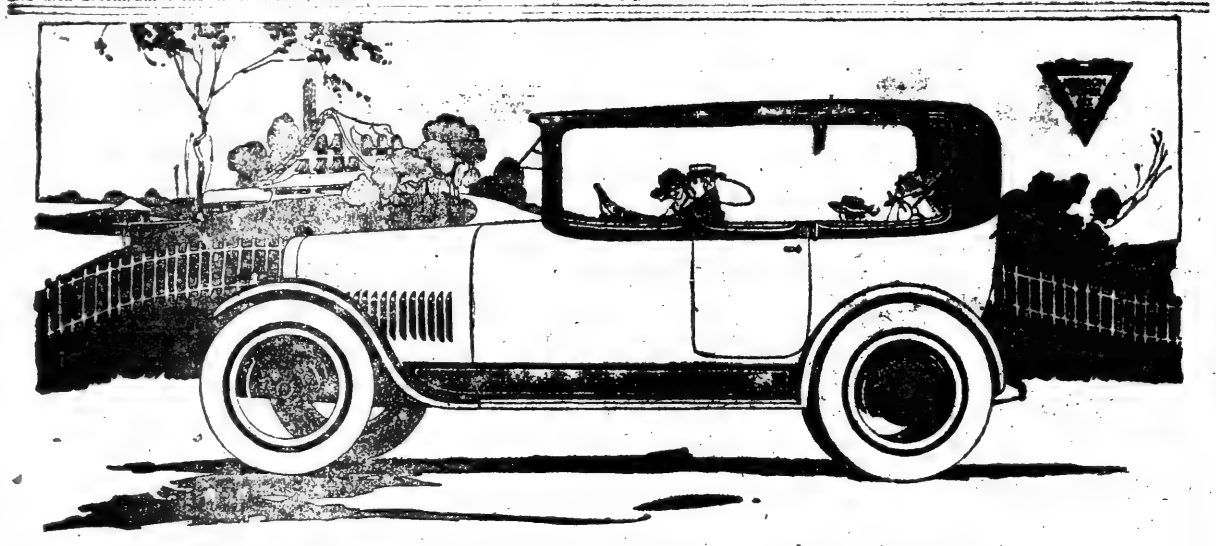

THE TOURING SEDAN
Designed for the
HUDSON SUPER-SIX

A SUMMER CAR—*for rain or shine—for touring or for town*—A WINTER CAR

Compare it with the Phaeton

One great car question nowadays relates to type of body. And this is to discuss it.

The Phaeton type—the Touring Car—has long been the leader, is yet. But another type—the Touring Sedan—is fast gaining in popularity over the Phaeton. Our output in a single year has increased ten-fold.

This type should be considered when you buy a car to keep.

All-Time Comfort

The Hudson Touring Sedan has a light, stationary top. The plate-glass side windows, when not wanted, drop into the sides and doors. The sides are then entirely clear. Not a sash or a brace in view.

If a shower comes up, the windows are raised. Then you have a luxurious closed Sedan. One rides through storms as in a parlor car.

In winter the car is cozy. All days are alike to the owner of this type of Sedan. This car is never laid up.

For Women Drivers

The Hudson Touring Sedan seats seven, but two of the seats disappear when not wanted. All seats are in one compartment. Any member of the family can drive it while sitting with the rest. Women can drive it as easily as an electric brougham and with all the comforts of a brougham.

Yet the car on fine days is a Touring Car, when the sides are open. And at any moment protection from rain and dust is afforded by merely closing the windows.

Because of that protection, the Touring Sedan is finished, upholstered and appointed in a most luxurious way.

EIGHT Hudson Types—Compare Them

The Super-Six motor—the world's greatest motor—comes now in eight types of bodies. Each is designed to lead in its type. Whatever your requirement, there is a Hudson Super-Six in any body type you desire. All the new bodies are out now.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY *of* N. Y., Inc.
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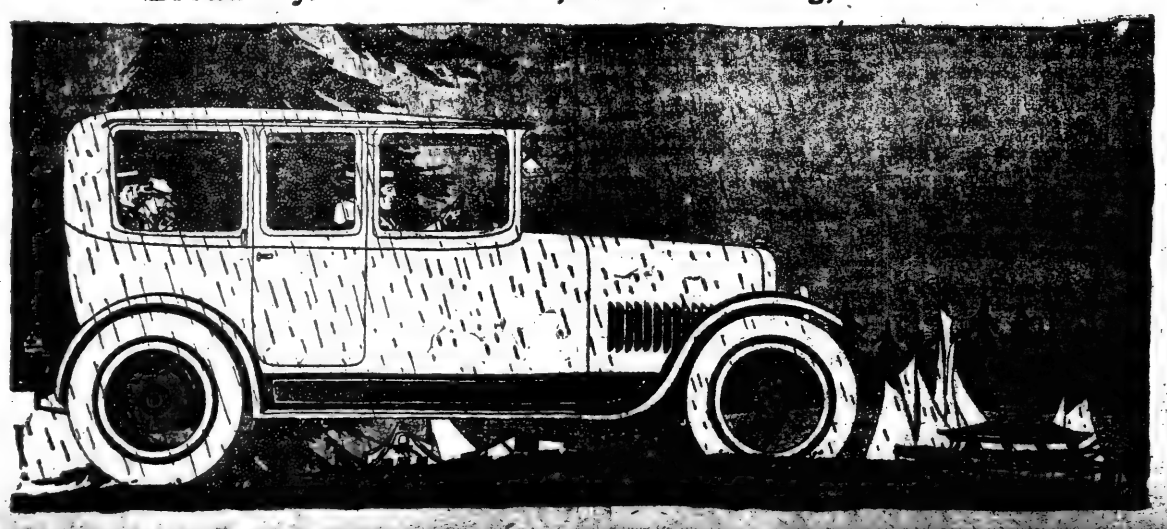


We Will Protect Your Rights And Ours

A Declaration of Intent and Determination by the Fisher Body Corporation, the World's Largest Builder of Automobile Bodies

AN effort is being made to establish design patent rights to the commonly accepted type of Convertible "All Season" automobile body.

If successful this effort would impose on the buyer of every motor car equipped with such a body, an arbitrary and, we believe, an unjust tax.

We deny the right of any organization or individual to levy such a tax, and we herewith announce our determination to resist with every means at our command any action which may be brought against us to this end.

We believe that, in this stand, we also represent the just rights of every motorist, every motor car dealer and every motor car manufacturer.

Here Are the Facts

Our position is based on our belief that this effort is unwarranted in view of the prior history of the art.

Coaches equipped with removable or collapsible side window structures were in common use long before motor cars became general.

Bodies of this type were mounted on European motor car chassis more than ten years ago.

We ourselves have for some time built bodies of this type, following in our general designs the well-known and long established ideas of English and French body builders, as described and illustrated in technical journals, and confirmed by our own engineer's personal observations abroad.

An Ideal Refined

We believe that these Fisher-built bodies, with which we supply the great motor car manufacturers of America, exemplify the highest degree of refinement yet given this well known type.

Even the hardware is Fisher-built.

Sashes throughout are of steel.

The glass sashes of doors and windows alike slide into recessed compartments at their base.

An ingenious detail permits partial opening of the glass sashes to any degree—a highly desirable advantage as compared with bodies whose sashes must stand either tight shut or wide open.

Each pillar is equipped with a lock and swivel hinge permitting its complete removal and storage in a compartment under the seat, thus making every part of the body self-contained.

We have spared no effort to make these Fisher-built Convertible bodies absolutely noiseless. Padded compartments for panels and pillars combine with accurately fitted workmanship of the world's most experienced body builders to attain this end.

Our Future Course

We believe our pride in these bodies is justified.
We will continue to build them.
We will promptly defend ourselves against any effort to hamper us in their production or to compel us to sell them at an inflated price.

FISHER BODY CORPORATION
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

THREE AMENDMENTS TO THE TORRENS LAW

Determined Fight to be Made in Legislature to Secure a Workable Act.

TITLE REGISTRATION LAWS

John J. Hopper, Register of County of New York, Explains Why Present Law Has Failed.

By JOHN J. HOPPER,
Register of the County of New York.

At the next session of the Legislature the active campaign for the establishment of a true Torrens law in New York will be renewed and a determined fight made to have the amendments passed which are necessary to make the New York law workable. The task is not an easy one, but its accomplishment is expected this year.

The Torrens system for registering land titles is bound to come because it is right. Every new method, however, displaces an older method, which often is of long standing. The coming of a new way inevitably brings with it a conflict with those whose livelihood and interests are wrapped up in the old process.

In this respect the Torrens system is no exception to the general rule. The progress of the Torrens system has been steady and rapid throughout the world, but its forward movement has been in the face of relentless opposition from professional title-searching interests—at first from individual conveyancing lawyers and abstractors, and in later years, and especially in the United States, from the big title insurance companies.

Although in successful use in other parts of the world for over sixty years, it is less than twenty years since the first law went into operation in the United States. Illinois (1895), Ohio (1896), California (1897), and Massachussets (1898) were the pioneer States in Torrens legislation. Today fourteen States (besides Philippine Islands and Hawaii) have Torrens laws.

Failing to prevent the passage of registration laws, the opposing title-searching interests did all they could to nullify and emasculate them. The Torrens Law Committee of the American Bar Association, in its report recommending a uniform or model Torrens act, said:

"Every act passed in the United States bears on its face the scars of desperate conflict. It is doubtful whether any legislation has ever been assailed with more bitterness or greater persistency than this, and, unfortunately, antagonists have generally succeeded in marring the act even when they have been unable to defeat it."

the Torrens system comes solely from the

sociated with them. The reason for this is natural.

The two leading New York title companies established their locality indexes or "plants," as they are called) during the decade from 1885 to 1895. At that time the title-searching field was in the hands of law firms and individual professional searchers in the Register's office, who fought strenuously but ineffectually against the then "new methods" of the title companies which threatened and finally destroyed their business.

The title companies boast of their success in driving the old conveyancers out of business. President Kelsey of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, in an article in the March issue of System, tells how at the beginning they were "opposed by the great law firms which then controlled the real estate conveyancing business" and were "antagonized by the Register and the official searchers who threw large incomes from their 'plants.'"

The title companies, with their better plants and organizations, succeeded, and the old-style searchers disappeared. This was a hardship for the old conveyancers, but it was a natural step in the march of progress and could not be helped. It was similar to the hardship the old stage drivers suffered when the railroad was introduced.

No new invention, discovery, or improvement was ever inaugurated without meeting opposition from an established institution that it supplanted. Opposition finally gives way, suffering inevitable hardship. So progress goes.

The Turn of the Wheel.

When the agitation for a Torrens law gained strength ten years ago, the title companies, by this time dominant in the title-searching field, found their lucrative business in turn threatened by a new method which was as far superior to their own as their method had been superior to that of the old-style searchers whom they had supplanted.

The public demand for the Torrens system, by which titles are transferred almost as quickly, safely, and cheaply as bank stock, became so insistent that it became impossible to prevent the passage of a law. The influence of the title companies, however, was tremendous, and the commission appointed by Governor Hughes in 1907 made the mistake of introducing features into the law which were foreign to a true Torrens system, and were introduced either at the suggestion of the title company representatives or with the idea of conciliating them in order to win their favor and permit the law to pass. Thus they succeeded in "marring the act."

Why the New York Law Has Failed.

The New York law, with its compromises and foreign features, passed in 1908, but was a failure from the start. In New York County only thirteen titles have been registered, of which five have been withdrawn and one canceled, leaving seven titles as the net result of eight years' operation.

There were four features in the 1908 law which caused its failure and which are found in no successful Torrens law.

First—Registration was not made permanent—titles could be withdrawn.

Second—Payment into the assurance fund was optional and the State (county) was not back of the fund.

Third—Examination of titles for the initial registration was not made official, but was put into the hands of the title companies and private examiners as a private money-making proposition.

Fourth—The initial court proceeding was made as complicated, lengthy, and expensive, seemingly, as the ingenuity of the lawyers could devise.

The strength of the Torrens system lies in its stability and safety, in its simplicity and in the economy of its operation.

The 1908 law, which violated nearly every fundamental principle of the Torrens system, failed of public confidence, was so expensive that no owner could afford to use it and became the laughing stock of all title people.

Progress of Amendments.

In 1913 amendments were prepared that followed in principle the successful Massachusetts law and the Model act of the American Bar Association, and were introduced in the Legislature, but too late in the session to get general public support.

In 1916 the same amendments were again introduced and there rallied behind them such civic associations as the Chamber of Commerce, the Bar Association, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the State League of Building and Loan Associations, the Citizens Union, and many other associations, besides numerous individuals and firms.

The 1916 campaign was not wholly successful. The representatives of the title companies were present urging that the law remain unchanged. A "compromise" bill resulted which, as finally passed, corrected the first-named fault by eliminating the withdrawal feature, so that registrations are now permanent. Payment into the assurance fund was made compulsory, but the State (County) was not put back of the fund.

Three Amendments for 1917.

The program for 1917 comprises the three features not passed in 1916. The State (County) must back the assurance fund to establish public confidence; the preliminary examination of title must be made exclusively official, and the initial proceedings must be shortened and simplified.

These propositions have met with the approval of all parties interested, (excepting, of course, the title companies,) and the outlook for the passage of the amendments in 1917 is most favorable.

The title companies themselves seem to be changing in their attitude and doubtless recognise that the inevitable tendency is toward simplicity and cheapness in title transfers and that it is only a matter of time when the title business as such will be a thing of the past.

When that time comes the change will not cause the destruction or liquidation of the title companies, but will merely result in a change in their business. The title companies made their first success in title searching, but already this is a secondary matter with them. The chief source of profit of the title companies in New York today is their trust company and mortgage loan business.

Two of the companies have even gone so far as to state that their search business as such is conducted at a loss and they keep it up only as a matter of prestige and to help them get and keep the mortgage business.

The "plants" of the older title companies, although costing $1,000,000 or more each, have paid for themselves over and over again and are now regarded by the companies as "velvet." The current maintenance of these plants, however, is very expensive because of the increasingly large amount of storage space required—the rental value of which on Broadway represents a large sum annually—and because every instrument recorded for the entire county must be abstracted and indexed each day, although but a small percentage of them is actually used.

New York County Public Title Plant.

The County of New York has spent several hundred thousand dollars to complete a locality index or plant of all the deeds, mortgages, &c., which are recorded. A real Torrens law such as will be provided by the proposed amendments will put this costly index to its fullest use.

There is no necessity for more than one locality index in a county provided that one is complete and open to all. Besides the public plant in the Register's office, which is open to all, each of the three title companies maintains its own plant in its own offices. To do this each company simply duplicates the work which is done in the Register's office as a current operation.

By law the Register must keep an index and to keep it in "locality" form costs no more than any other method.

To maintain four complete title plants in the county—all of which must in the long run be paid for by landowners—is an enormous economic waste which runs into millions of dollars annually.

The Torrens system once established is simplicity itself. After all the titles in the county are registered, even the plant in the public office will fall into disuse, because under the Torrens system each certificate is automatically kept posted to date and no searching of title whatever is necessary. Titles to land become liquid assets like stocks and bonds, and may be transferred as easily. This is the desideratum of the Torrens system.

When the title is first registered it is examined by the public office just as the title company examines a title, and an assurance premium is paid into the public treasury. The cost of these examinations is about two-fifths of what the title companies charge, but the great advantage of the Torrens method is that the title having been once examined it need never be examined again; and the assurance premium once paid assures the title for all time and for all future transactions. The title companies, on the other hand, although they search a title but once, yet charge a new search fee and require a new assurance premium to be paid for each transaction even though only a few weeks apart.

The only charge under the Torrens system for future transactions is $2 for exchanging certificates when the property is sold and $1 for registering a mortgage. These small fees are paid to the Registrar.

There is no wish to interfere in the slightest with the title companies continuing their business as they always have. All that we ask is that they be not allowed to prevent the amending of the present Torrens law so that it will be like all successful Torrens laws and be workable.

WORKING FOR BROADWAY.

The Broadway Association Preparing an Important Program.

John David, who has been dubbed the "Watchman of Greeley Square," tendered a luncheon Friday to 100 fellow-members of the Broadway Association at the Knickerbocker Hotel.

The object of the affair was to discuss plans and encourage the campaign recently started by the association to restore and rejuvenate Broadway. In the course of his remarks Mr. David said:

"I know that every New Yorker has a tender spot in his heart for 'dear old Broadway,' and I was very proud to 'hang out my shingle' on this great street. I have been a very close observer for many years past of the conditions in Greeley Square, and I might say it was one continuous upheaval.

"First, we had the Pennsylvania Terminal construction work to contend with, and after that was completed the Hudson Tubes, and now for the past couple of years the new subway has managed to tear things up and make the streets at times almost impassable.

"While the work has been of great benefit to the city, and will be of much greater benefit in the years to come, now that the rougher and more important part of the construction work is finished, I think it time for the merchants and property owners to organize and to endeavor, if possible, to have the work all cleaned up and finish up the streets and pavements. The only way this can be accomplished is by the united efforts of the people doing business along this great thoroughfare.

"I do not know if all of you are familiar with the fact that through the efforts of our engineer, Mr. Opdycke, and the committee headed by our President, Colonel Thompson, although comparatively small in numbers and with no financial resources, we worked hard and diligently and succeeded in having an express station running from Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth Street on Broadway, this location being originally intended for a local stop.

"We also succeeded in having a connection made at this point between the Broadway subway and the Hudson Tubes, which will be of great benefit to all the business houses in the vicinity and to the people in large.

"We were told when the plans were drawn originally that the conditions were such at Times Square that it would be impossible to have an express station at that point, that it would be a local stop and that the express station would be at Forty-ninth Street.

"Our engineer, Mr. Opdycke, again was called into service, and with great expense to himself and with the aid of a few public-spirited citizens, and an enormous amount of labor, constructed a working plan which was exhibited before the Public Service Commission and explained the convenience of an express station at Forty-second Street, and in a short time, gentlemen, you will see its completion.

"These are but a few of the benefits to the business people of the City of New York which we of the Broadway Association were able to accomplish.

"The next thing on the program is to have the streets cleaned, repaved, and put in shape again.

"Our President, the head of the committee, has had several conferences with the Borough President, and I am sure he will guard the rights of merchants and property owners zealously and succeed in having the most substantial and satisfactory pavement possible.

"We have had conferences with the lighting companies, who promised to cooperate with us in making Broadway the most artistic and best lighted thoroughfare in the world.

"Problems are arising daily that need attention, and the only way to get a heading is to organize and bring our requests to the powers that be at City Hall. The stronger the organization is, the more attention we will receive."

MORTGAGE MARKET CONDITIONS EASIER— MONEY PLENTIFUL AT MODERATE RATES

Lenders Willing to Take 4½ Per Cent. on Good Properties, but 5 Per Cent. Remains as the Standard—Readjustment of Realty Values a Benefit to Owners—Few New Building Operations.

There has been a decided change for the better in mortgage market conditions during the past couple of months and brokers take an optimistic view of the situation.

The improvement is due in a great measure to the increased number of realty sales and the vast amount of money that has been accumulating in the big loaning institutions of the city and country.

Despite this fact the interest rate has changed but little.

There is plenty of money advertised at 4½ per cent., but it demands with few exceptions the very best realty in Manhattan with a considerable margin between the loan and the appraised value.

The prevailing rate, however, is 5 and 5½ per cent., which is somewhat better than a year ago, when the majority of loans both large and small were made at 6 per cent.

Plenty of Loan Money.

While the mortgage market is decidedly easier and plenty of money to loan is in sight, Harry Stewart Hall of the N. Brigham Hall & William D. Bloodgood Company feels that conditions might, with perfect safety, be made more satisfactory for the borrower if the tendency to hold appraisements down to the extreme limit were not so generally insisted upon.

"While it is true that mortgages are still placed, as has been the case for some time, on the basis of lower valuations, I think the time has come when more latitude might reasonably be given in fixing the basis for a mortgage loan," said Mr. Hall. "Lenders, especially some of the larger concerns, have gone to the other extreme. It is a case of equalling the extreme optimism of a few years ago. Readjustments in values were necessary and urgently needed for future realty stability, but this readjustment has in most parts of the city reached a definite standard. In many sections where renting conditions are so much better than for several seasons, this extreme conservatism is not necessary and a little easier attitude on the part of the lenders would contribute another item to the general improvement of the realty market.

"The excessive 5½ and 6 per cent. rates have disappeared. The 5 per cent. rate is the standard, but there is plenty of money ready to be placed on safe loans at 4½ per cent. Many individuals and companies with money to loan are not so eager now to get an excessive rate of interest as they are to place their money where it will prove a safe investment with reasonable returns.

"The readjustment process we have been through in recent years is also showing its beneficial effects in a curtailment of foreclosure sales. Good property is not being foreclosed as much as a short time ago.

"Perhaps there is no section on Manhattan where the borrower has such an advantage for a good loan as in the Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street centre. The peculiar feature is that, while many lenders are anxious to place money on property in that locality, there are very few applications. Then, too, while building loans can always be obtained, they are not based on the higher cost of the operation, but on productive value; the loft builder finds his new structure in competition with older buildings in the vicinity, and cannot ask higher rentals commensurate with his greater expense. The situation, combined with the uncertainty of delivery of materials, is an important factor in causing many prospective operators to hold off, hoping for easier conditions in the near future."

An Optimistic View.

Randall Salisbury, head of the mortgage department of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, takes an optimistic view regarding mortgage conditions in the near future.

"The situation is easier now than was the case several months ago," he said. "There is plenty of money ready to be placed on good loans at 5 per cent. It might be almost safe to say that the borrower is having the better end of the bargain, for there is so much money on hand that he is assured of getting any loan within reason.

"While 5 per cent. still remains as the prevailing rate, and doubtless will stay at that figure, more money is being loaned at 4½ per cent. Our company and some of the other large loaning institutions are putting out some money at 4½ per cent. Of course, such loans must be of the best class—a moderate mortgage on the property valuation. We have made several small ones at that rate for $5,000 to $10,000, chiefly in Manhattan. The condition is such that any one who wants a first mortgage on his property and yet leave a considerable margin between the loan and the appraised value can get it at 4½ per cent.

"Of course, it is still true that lenders are not willing to loan money on the basis of the old valuation, nor is it possible for owners to get renewals on the former valuations. The new mortgage or the renewal is based generally on a lower valuation than existed three years ago or more. This readjustment of values for future mortgage placements did create considerable hardship a year or two ago, but its most trying features have gone by.

"I believe we have now reached our level in realty values, giving us a definite financial foundation in realty security to work on. The readjustment in many parts of the city has shown very satisfactory results, in some cases proving better than was thought possible a few months ago. Our realty liquidation, I think, is practically over and that is a benefit to the lenders and borrowers.

"There is also plenty of money to be put out in the shape of building loans for new structures, but comparatively little is wanted, as the builders are holding back new operations, due to the high cost of materials. This shortage of mortgage money on new buildings is one reason why the supply of guaranteed mortgages is so short. We cannot begin to fill the public demand for such mortgages and the same condition is true with other companies.

"With plenty of money on hand to lend at reasonable rates of interest, with realty values on a new and reliable working basis, and with a well-sustained demand for mortgages as investments, the future of the market looks highly satisfactory and is bound to grow better for both lender and borrower."

"From the standpoint of the borrower we are now in what is most assuredly an 'owners' market'; that is to say, the owner or builder can, at the present time, due to the unprecedented amount of money available for investment, raise readily almost any mortgage he may require," said Gerhard Kuehne, Secretary of the New York Title and Mortgage Company.

"From the lender's standpoint, on account of this accumulation of wealth, he finds himself in what might become a dangerous market. Investors, in their anxiety to place their money, are likely to overbid each other. I believe, though, that they have become careful and more likely to take a lower rate of interest.

"Money is accumulating on all sides. It is increasing so rapidly in this country that it is difficult for all of it to find an outlet. The enormous balance of trade in our favor and the large increase in the value of stocks, bonds, and other forms of wealth are almost incalculable. Much of this increased wealth is, quite naturally, seeking investment in New York City mortgages, which are sought by the more conservative investors.

"It is a time, however, when the lender must be careful not to overreach himself. This does not apply merely to mortgages but to all forms of investments. At present there is this safeguard, which is unlike previous times of easy money: it is that the cost of building materials is so high that it is causing curtailment in the erection of new structures.

"The renting situation throughout the city is good and is likely to become even better, due to this retardment in construction. With an increase in rents, the value of the present structures will enhance, and mortgages that may seem liberal now will probably not be so in a short time.

"Of course, in the past there have been depressions affecting New York City real estate, necessitating mortgagees taking in property and thus causing the loss of considerable money, but this does not begin to compare with the loss in stocks and bonds during similar depressions.

"After all, this is a great city and destined to become the greatest in the world with the increase in population that is probable at the end of hostilities on the other side; therefore, what can be safer than an investment in carefully selected first mortgages on its real estate?"

Better Mortgage Conditions.

"The mortgage market today is entirely different from the market of one year ago. At that time money was so tight that, in many instances, an owner had to pay some sort of a bonus to get a loan, whether the loan was good or bad," said Mr. Bach Clark of William A. White & Sons yesterday.

"That situation no longer exists for the good loans. The same situation, however, still exists on specialty buildings and poorly located properties, for there are too many loans today that can be had in stable localities at attractive figures, and, in order to attract money for specialty buildings and poorly located properties, some inducement must be made.

"In the past sixty days there has been a marked improvement in the money market, and I feel that there is going to be a considerable further improvement, as there is more money coming into the market each day, while applications for good loans are very scarce.

"Another reason for better mortgage conditions is that there has been a wonderful improvement in real estate sales and the tendency to rising values in many sections.

"So far, while sales and rising values have been more or less nominal, there is little doubt as to the broadening of the general market in the very near future.

"The time when real estate is going to enjoy the prosperity of the rest of the world is not far off and, when it comes, it is going to come fast; the general undertone is improving every day."

Four and a Half Per Cent. Money.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., said: "The mortgage money market during the last few weeks has reflected the ease in the general money market on the one hand, and the lack of demand for funds from builders and operators on the other hand.

"In other words, funds have been accumulating from day to day in the savings banks, insurance companies, and in the hands of the large estates, and there has been a steadily decreasing demand for these funds from the real estate market. The natural result of all this is a steady falling off in the interest rate, until today any first-class loan on choice improved property can be readily placed at from 5½ per cent. to 6½ per cent. of a conservative appraisal at 4½ per cent.

"In my judgment, we will see 4 per cent. money offered freely by the savings banks before Feb. 1, unless there is some unexpected development in the money market to drive up the rates. I do not believe that the issuance of large foreign loans is going to have a very direct effect on the rates in the mortgage money market, as we find quite generally that the conservative lenders who are now in the market for choice first mortgage loans are not interested in these foreign securities. Of course, they are bound to have an indirect effect since they absorb a large amount of money, but the market is so glutted with funds that I sincerely believe this will have very little effect on the rates.

"A new influence which is just beginning to be felt in the mortgage market is the advent here in New York City of the mortgage banker. The success which has attended those who have engaged in this business during the last year is sure to result in a steady growth of this business. This is especially true of the first mortgage real estate bond proposition, which is the logical outgrowth of the demand for small first mortgages and for long-term amortized mortgages.

"These bonds are finding favor with the most conservative investors, and are being preferred as against the very best municipal and public service bonds. It would not surprise me if in a few years the mortgage business here in New York City would be entirely revolutionized and conducted on the same plan as it is now conducted in Chicago."

Conservative Loans.

Discussing market conditions, E. C. Benedict of the Charles F. Noyes Company said: "There has been no marked change in the real estate mortgage situation for some time past. With a plethora of money seeking investment by savings banks, life insurance companies, trust companies, and estates, at a lower rate of interest than has prevailed for some years, close observers find that the daily recording of mortgages is surprisingly small, this being due probably to the fact that appraisers have been ultraconservative in making valuations and lenders are unusually discriminating in the class of security which they accept.

"This condition makes it extremely difficult for the real estate owner who finds it necessary to refinance, to secure an amount which he can accept, with the result that the present holder of the mortgage, who for some satisfactory reason wants the loan paid, reaches the conclusion that mortgage conditions must be very bad, otherwise the debtor could, by other arrangements, meet the call. This condition increases the caution of lenders in making new commitments and has a tendency to discourage both lender and borrower.

"Careful students of the real estate situation are pronounced in the opinion that there are signs of a decided uplift and it is only a question of time, possibly a few months, before the distressing conditions of a year and two years ago will be forgotten.

"There has not in my many years' experience in real estate been as much money awaiting investment on reasonable terms as now. Good applications for loans are snapped up with avidity, while the ordinary type of loans on new buildings, &c., are gone over very carefully before a favorable decision is made. The cost of securing loans is lower than formerly, due to the great competition on the part of lenders to get the very best loans possible, who realize that high charges for searching titles, drawing papers, &c., stand against their getting the most attractive loans, which naturally go to those whose charges are the lowest.

"I am hopeful that as a result of the great increase in bond values, resulting in many savings bank and life insurance company holdings figuring out so much better than several years ago, also in the much lower rate of interest that bonds will carry owing to the present higher cost price, that there will be a turn to real estate loans which can be supplied in liberal quantity as soon as the lending interests are really ready to do business.

"The practical cessation of building—waiting, first, for building loan accommodation; second, to see how the new zoning law works out—will probably result in very little demand for building loan money for some time to come. This condition is really a godsend to real estate, and will save us from going through another drunken building orgy such as we had some years ago, to which, to a very great extent, our recent and present demoralised condition is due.

"Lenders could greatly improve the present conditions and conserve their own security by lending more freely on existing improvements and by making loans on new buildings only when they are certain that they fill a pressing need."

Lack of New Operations.

"The situation in the mortgage market has taken a decided change for the better," said Walter Stabler. "Not only is this true of the mortgage situation, but it is equally true in general realty conditions. One element depends upon the other, and when buildings are well rented, showing a satisfactory return on the investment in land and structure, there is no difficulty in obtaining a reasonable loan.

"As a matter of fact, there is more money available than prospective mortgage properties. If conditions in the building world were easier, some of this surplus money could be well placed at a fair rate of interest. The lack of new operations is abnormal. I don't think the present situation has ever before been duplicated in the city. Scores of structures are projected, but the high cost of materials is holding them back, and many prominent builders are absolutely refusing to start anything new. The difficulty of getting prompt steel deliveries is another disturbing cause. There is plenty of money to finance desirable operations, but it will not be asked for in any large amount until more favorable conditions prevail in respect to structural material.

"Renting, on the other hand, has seldom been better in the city. The lack of active building has filled up the older but perfectly good structures. Apartment houses have done wonderfully well, and the demand for loft space in the midtown section has been larger than had been looked for a year ago."

Stabilizing Values.

Arthur D. Payne of A. W. McLaughlin & Co. said: "Since the mortgage market was practically paralyzed at the outbreak of the war in 1914 there has been a gradual readjustment, and though progress toward the normal has been retarded by complications political and financial, the conditions at this time are fairly satisfactory.

"Ample funds are available at fair rates of interest, and though lenders are discriminating in their selection of security and conservative as to margins required, the reasonable requirements of borrowers are satisfied.

"The market is not likely to be normally active until building is resumed on an extensive scale, just now prohibited by the high cost of material and difficulty of obtaining delivery, nor until the conditions now prevailing in the stock and bond markets change so that investors are not drawn away from the field of mortgage investments by the prospects of large returns from speculation.

"Speaking generally, the mortgage market is in a healthy condition, though the volume of business may not be large. Special activity is to be noted in the Bronx, while in Manhattan several important loans have found takers, and there is no lack of funds for loans on standard properties at from 4½ to 5 per cent. In the opinion of those competent to judge the ultimate effect of the new zoning resolutions will be a stabilization of values which will draw more funds into the market, and the growing appreciation of the advantages of a long-term mortgage with amortization features cannot apparently fail to result in an increase of funds for mortgage investments.

"In brief, the mortgage market, though not normally active, is continuing in a course of improvement, and, though no sudden or radical change is looked for, a steady progress to a normal activity may reasonably and confidently be expected."

Money Available for Investment.

Sidney W. Hughes of Hughes & Hammond, in discussing the mortgage situation, said:

"We find there is plenty of money to invest for the right kind of loans, and the prospects for 1917 appear to be good. In my judgment, first mortgages on New York City property appear today more attractive than ever to the investor. The deposits in all our big institutions having enormously increased, it naturally follows that there is more money available for investment. Recently we closed a loan for $3,000,000, at 4½ per cent., on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street. When one realizes that two years ago it was difficult to place a loan of $500,000 the change can be appreciated. The renting throughout the city has never been better, and the prospects of transit facilities in the near future will tend to improve matters materially."

42D STREET TRAFFIC PROBLEM

Borough President Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan has been negotiating with officials of the New York Central Railroad Company to secure the use of the roadway on the east side of Grand Central Terminal when the new viaduct from Fortieth to Forty-second Street is built.

The city has the legal right to use the roadway to the west of the terminal, but it is now believed that this will not meet the constantly growing demands of traffic at this point.

Many citizens and members of various organizations interested in the welfare and improvement of this particular section of the city have been of the opinion that when the viaduct was completed northbound traffic would pass over the viaduct and be diverted to the roadway on the east side of the terminal, while southbound traffic would be accommodated on the roadway to the west of the terminal.

According to an agreement between the city and the New York Central Terminal both north and south bound traffic must use the roadway on the west side of the terminal.

The roadway to the east is to be cut off and used by the New York Central Railroad Company for the handling of baggage and mails.

Contracts for the new viaduct have been drawn and bids will be called for by the Board of Estimate about Jan. 1.

When interviewed on the subject Borough President Marks said: "During the last administration an agreement was made with the New York Central for the construction of a viaduct from Fortieth to Forty-second Street, landing at the upper level of the Grand Central Terminal.

"The agreement stipulated that traffic was to continue from the viaduct around the upper west side level of the Grand Central Terminal, but it did not include the use of the upper level on the east side.

"The result of this agreement will be that the north and south bound traffic will both be bottled in that narrow upper level. There are usually two rows of automobiles parked on this upper level, and traffic will have to narrow down to two lines of moving vehicles.

"The viaduct which we are about to construct will measure thirty-six feet in the clear for roadway purposes, sufficient for four rows of moving vehicles. It is easy to see that these four rows cannot go around a curve on the upper level, and thin down to two rows in going around the terminal without seriously impeding traffic facilities.

"In order to get the full benefit of the pending Park Avenue and Fourth Avenue improvement, namely, the viaduct from Fortieth to Forty-second Street, and the additional ramp on the east side of Fourth Avenue from Thirty-second to Thirty-fourth Street, it will be necessary to use not only the west roadway on the upper level of the Grand Central Terminal but the east roadway as well. In other words, the agreement will have to be modified to that extent.

"Since last May I have been in correspondence with the New York Central Railroad for the purpose of bringing this about, and I believe that the railroad will be reasonable in considering this necessary extension of the Park Avenue facilities.

"The New York Central has done much toward the beautification and development of Park Avenue, and this additional roadway is the missing link that is absolutely required to perfect the scheme."

George A. Harwood, engineering assistant to the Vice President of the New York Central Railroad, said yesterday: "The roadway to the west of the terminal, which has been deeded to the city, is about 40 feet wide.

"This is plenty wide enough to accommodate two lines of vehicles passing each way, especially when it is taken into consideration that the proposed viaduct is 36 feet wide and that the five blocks from Fortieth to Forty-fifth Street will be practically express blocks. No stops will be permitted."

LATEST REALTY DEALINGS.

Broadway Apartments Figure In $2,500,000 Transaction.

A deal of two Broadway apartment house properties, whose valuation was placed at an aggregate of about $2,500,000, formed the important feature of the realty market yesterday. The larger end of the transaction involved the purchase by the estate of Henry Schwarzwalder of the new twelve-story Buckeye apartment on the northeast corner of Broadway and Eighty-eighth Street, 100 by 175. It contains ninety-five apartments and eight stores, and is fully rented, the gross rental being $180,000.

The property was sold by the Eighty-ninth Street Construction Company, Jacob Axelrod, President. In part payment the latter took the eleven-story Sonoma apartment, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, 75.5 by 121.3. In the deal the latter figured at $950,000 and the Eighty-eighth Street corner at $1,500,000.

Derschuch & Co. and N. A. Berwin & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Manhattan-Newark Trade.

The four-story apartment building with stores at 4 East Twenty-ninth Street, 20 by 100, has been sold by Charles B. Van Valen to John B. Hart of Newark. The latter gave in exchange the apartment house at 457 and 459 Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark, in the Forest Hill residential section, on plot 50 by 249. The properties aggregated in value about $180,000. The Newark firm of Louis Schlesinger acted as broker in the deal.

Bronx Sales.

The plot 100 by 103, on the north side of Newbold Avenue, eighty-seven feet west of Zerega Avenue, has been sold by the Samuel Cowen agency for M. Zimmerman to a client.

Joseph A. Wasserman has sold for A. Moses Sons & Co. four lots on the south side of Grote Street, 267 feet west of Southern Boulevard, to a builder for improvement, and also for the Wilson-Bryant Company a lot, 25 by 100, on the north side of East 233d Street, formerly Nelson Avenue, fifty feet west of Amundson Avenue, to an investor.

Alexander Selkin has sold for the Mason Construction Company, (Lapin & Brown,) the six-story flat with stores at 1,500 Boston Road, southeast corner Wilkens Avenue, 100 by 96, irregular, to an investor. The property was held at $123,000.

Brooklyn.

The dwelling at 811 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, on plot 50 by 100, has been sold by the Westwood Realty Company for Mrs. Laura B. Medd.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for John A. Ryan the two-family dwelling, on plot 20 by 100, at 662 Forty-eighth Street.

Newark Sales.

Feist & Feist, who recently sold for J. W. Greene the property at 180 Bank Street, Newark, being the southeast corner of Piersons Alley, 22 by 135, to S. P. Schecter, have resold it to J. D. Abruzzi, who will erect a three-story business building on the site.

Arthur Samuels has purchased through the office of Louis Schlesinger a plot 30 by 115, at 100 Rose Terrace. He will erect a two-family dwelling with garage.

Long Island City Buyers.

John L. Hammond has sold for Adeline S. M. Latto, two lots on the east side of Second Avenue, north of Grand Avenue, to Daniel F. Shea, and to D. Lange, the southeast corner of Steinway and Ditmars Avenue, 25 by 100.

Old Sound Beach Estate Sold.

One of the oldest estates near Stamford, Conn., the Adams Corners property at Sound Beach, with a large frontage on the Boston Post Road, has been sold by the Adams estate. The property comprises forty-three acres, with dwelling and outbuildings, and has been in the hands of the Adams family since the early part of the eighteenth century, or about 200 years. The owner will improve the property for occupancy. Joseph P. Day and Thomas N. Cooke of Greenwich were the brokers.

New Jersey.

Mrs. Karl Vesterdahl has purchased for $10,000 a house with plot, 120 by 212, at Moutain Lakes Park.

Feist & Feist have sold for the Sarah Patson Agar estate to the Meccam Company, an eighteen-acre tract on Schuyler Avenue, in the Arlington section of Kearny. The new owners will improve it for residences.

Commercial Leases.

Ames & Co. have leased for Frederick Hussey the store at 165 West Thirty-fourth Street to Johnson & Millang, nursery men and seeds; also for B. J. Berry the store at 353 West Thirty-ninth Street to Grasso-Scrimaglio Company, importers of wines, and for Jesse T. Meeker the store and two floors at 309 and 311 Fifth Avenue to the Stencil Craft and Art Portraits Company.

Porter & Co. have leased the store at 64 West 125th Street for Allen Tucker to Morris Weissman, cloaks and suits.

A. A. Hageman has leased the store at 837 Sixth Avenue to John W. Murphy for a café.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased for John T. Fenlon to Hugo Pirani the store at 125 West Forty-ninth Street, for ten years for a restaurant.

William F. Fuerst has leased a store at 12 and 14 West Eighteenth Street to Elson & Jelling.

Private Dwellings Rented.

John J. Kavanagh has leased the three-story dwelling at 150 East Eighty-second Street to Joseph R. Truesdale.

Pease & Elliman have rented, in conjunction with E. K. Van Winkle, for Mrs. R. C. Penfield, to Sidney Homer, the five-story dwelling at 386 Riverside Drive.

The Houghton Company has leased for Edgar S. Appelby the three-story dwelling at 59 West Ninety-third Street, to Mary O'Brien.

William A. White & Sons have rented the four-story dwelling at 34 West Seventy-fifth Street, for Mrs. Morgan R. Howe, to George A. Lessey.

Realty Notes.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has just taken an assignment of their mortgage of $400,000, on the property of the Jatison Cobstruction Company, a fourteen-story building at 156 to 160 East Seventy-ninth Street.

The Houghton Company was associated as broker in the recent sale of Amy Crocker Gourand's property at Pryer Point Lane, Larchmont, N. Y., to Raymond D. Whitmore.

New Advisory Council Members.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests announces the election to its membership of John J. Pulleyn, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Henry A. Schanck, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, and Robert E. Simon, President of the Henry Morgenthau Company.

TRAFFIC RECORD FOR TIMES SQ. STATION

Ticket Sales Proclaim It Greatest Centre in New York for 24 Hours Each Day.

15,000,000 TICKETS SOLD

New Seventh Avenue Subway and Crosstown Connection Will Add Millions to Present Traffic.

It is estimated that fully 30,000,000 persons used the Times Square station of the first subway in the year ended June 30, 1916, the last traffic period for which complete statistics are available.

This estimate, based upon the number of persons who bought tickets at the station, seems to indicate that Times Square is the greatest traffic centre in New York throughout the twenty-four hours of each day.

The figures show that 15,174,578 persons bought subway tickets at the Times Square station last year. On the theory that as many persons left trains at Times Square as boarded them, the enormous figure given above as representing a fair estimate of the subway traffic at that station holds good.

As a matter of fact there is heavier traffic through the subway at the present time than has ever before been recorded since the underground line was opened, in October 1904. The highest records of subway travel are being broken, and before the rush of Christmas shopping has passed, with its tremendous attendant traffic upon all rapid transit lines, it is safe to assume that even the records that are now being made almost daily will be exceeded still further. Times Square, at the edge of the great shopping district and in the centre of the hotel and theatrical districts, will probably share in a much larger proportion than will many other stations in the increased traffic during the Winter of 1916-17, establishing even more certainly its claim as the premier traffic centre.

When the new rapid transit lines are in operation Times Square will be even more than now the Hub of Greater New York. With the exception of the Queensboro Subway, next to Times Square from the Grand Central Station, the new rapid transit lines immediately affecting Times Square will be opened to service almost certainly during 1917. This, in addition, will bring a tremendous traffic to that section, possibly not at first, but later certainly a great deal larger than that of the present time.

These new rapid transit lines will bring to Times Square a vast new traffic which does not naturally flow to it from the present transit lines passing through or in close proximity to it. For instance, when the Queensboro Subway is completed thousands of persons daily will find their way to the intersection of Broadway, Seventh Avenue, and Forty-second Street from that populous and rapidly growing borough. Indication of what this traffic may amount to is to be seen in the thousands who daily crowd the Queensboro Subway between the Bridge Plaza connection and the Grand Central Station in both directions.

If the development on Washington Heights and in the Bronx which followed the opening of the first subway is repeated when the new lines are opened, reaching into portions of those boroughs not yet fully developed, a new traffic of enormous proportions will be created.

The White Plains Road extension of the Lenox Avenue branch of the first subway reaches almost to the city line at 241st Street. Along the route lies a vast territory yet to be peopled.

The Jerome Avenue extension, which will connect with the Lenox Avenue branch of the first subway, also taps a territory not yet fully opened up. The Seventh Avenue line south of Times Square and the portion of the first subway north of Times Square to be united with it will form a great subway trunk line on the west side, reaching not only north into the Bronx, but through an important section of Brooklyn, represented by such thoroughfares as Eastern Parkway and Livonia Avenue. These in turn will be the nuclei of another great and growing passenger traffic.

The Broadway line is the main stem of the Brooklyn company's system in Manhattan. With its connections with the Fourth Avenue line in Brooklyn and right of transfer to all other rapid transit lines of the Brooklyn company's system, it will provide access to Times Square from almost every part of Brooklyn and important sections of Queens. Brooklyn and Queens will thus be joined to Manhattan, and the traffic that is bound to result will affect a centre like Times Square in much greater degree than other points along the line.

Within a few months the extension of the first subway south from Times Square in Seventh Avenue will be in operation as far as the Pennsylvania Station. It is to be operated by the Interborough and will represent to Times Square its first fruits in the new operation under the dual contracts.

Before the end of the year the line will be in operation all the way south to the Battery. The Broadway line, to be operated by the New York Consolidated Railroad Company of Brooklyn, which is approaching completion, will be in operation as far as Fourteenth Street by Summer. Later next year the operation will be carried as far north as Fifty-ninth Street if present plans do not go wrong.

Connections will be provided between the station of the Brooklyn company's line and the tremendous new express station on the Interborough company's line, and eventually with the Queensboro extension, so that Times Square bids fair to be one of the great exchanging points of the lines of the new systems. Its hotels, its theatres, and its business houses will be brought measurably nearer to the outlying sections of the city.

What this means, particularly to the theatres, is at once apparent. It requires little more than a cursory study of the traffic figures collected by the Public Service Commission to gain a clear idea of the tremendous subway traffic of which the Times Square station is the centre.

Last year 7,787,295 persons purchased subway tickets at

CITY ASKED TO HELP IMPROVE AQUARIUM

Park Commissioner Ward Gives Approval to Plan Now Before Estimate Board.

2,000,000 VISITORS YEARLY

Popularity of Museum One of the Arguments in Favor of the Financial Aid Sought.

The Board of Estimate now has under consideration an issue of corporate stock to be used in enlarging and improving the Aquarium at the Battery. The plans for these improvements have already been approved both by Park Commissioner Cabot Ward and by the Executive Committee of the New York Zoological Society. Four years ago the society completed plans for enlarging and practically making over the historic old Castle Garden, but the city has been unable to finance the improvements, in consequence of which the Aquarium has outgrown its present home and there is a visible need for improvement there.

Charles H. Townsend, Director of the Aquarium, has now presented to the society a substitute plan which, though costing but a fraction of the original plan, will do much for the relief of that institution.

In making known his substitute plan the Director expressed the hope that public-spirited citizens who have been generous to uptown museums might also be moved to do something for the development of the Aquarium.

"The Aquarium is a museum of which the public makes constant use, but its equipment is such that the demands made upon it have never been fully met," said Director Townsend. "It is deplorable that, while other museums which stand in the same relation to the City of New York have all increased in size and scope through city appropriations and have extended their field of usefulness, the development of the Aquarium has been arrested for lack of space and equipment.

"The situation is remarkable when we consider the fact that the Aquarium has always been far in the lead of the other New York museums as an attraction for the people, having for many years had more than 2,000,000 visitors annually. The improvements proposed would place the mechanical department of the Aquarium on a safe and sanitary basis, afford adequate space for the storage of coal, allow some increase in space for exhibits, and provide a little more office space.

"The extensive heating, pumping, filtration, and refrigerating plant at the Aquarium has been in operation for twenty years. It is not only out of date and costly to operate, but it is insanitary and dangerous to the health of those who use the building. The Aquarium has always lacked suitable coal bunkers, and the engineering department depends for its supply on deliveries made every four days. A prolonged blizzard, such as occurs every decade in New York, would make delivery of coal temporarily impossible, and such a disaster would cause the loss of the entire marine collection, the maintenance of which depends upon the continuous running of steam pumps. At high tide the fire room and the small coal bunkers are invaded by the sea, and sometimes are under water to a depth of one and a half feet. The tidal water at such times penetrates throughout the pipe galleries under the main floor, making them temporarily inaccessible. No branch of the municipal service would tolerate such conditions. The Zoological Society is assured by its engineer that it will be possible to move the entire mechanical department from the section which it now occupies to the north side of the building, and suitable quarters can there be provided for all machinery by reconstruction of the basement.

"By the purchase of electrical power and by reducing the steam plant, the amount of coal used annually and the cost of operation, can be considerably reduced. The removal of the machinery from the south side of the building will permit of the reclaiming of all of that section for much needed exhibition space. This will also permit of the construction of a number of tanks of much larger size than any now in the building.

"The administrative work of the Aquarium is carried on without adequate space. It is very important that a third story be added to the north side of the building. The addition will greatly improve its external appearance.

"Though the funds have been short, Director Townsend has been able to make some changes for the improvement of the exhibits. It has long been recognized that the glass fronted exhibition tanks of the Aquarium as originally constructed were too small, both for the comfort of the occupants and for the best effects of the exhibition of aquatic animal life.

"The larger tanks, on the main floor, are not more than seven feet in length, with a depth back from glass fronts of four feet. The still smaller tanks of the balcony, constructed of wood, serve fairly well for the keeping and exhibition of small forms. The main floor tanks being of heavy masonry construction, it was always considered inadvisable, the Director said, to enlarge them. "Their defects were such, however, that it seemed worth trying, and seven of them have already given place to four tanks of ample size," said the Director. "This improvement was accomplished without the expenditure of special funds, the work being done by Aquarium employes as opportunity afforded. The first large tank was completed in April and the fourth in October.

"The under-water effect of the enlarged tanks is excellent and is much appreciated by visitors. The increased space has made it possible to exhibit sharks and sturgeons behind glass, that formerly had to be kept in the large open pools on the ground floor."

The Aquarium has just received from Theodore B. Shonts an interesting exhibit, the remains of an old boat discovered recently during excavations for the subway at the intersection of Greenwich and Day Streets, where it had reposed for generations.

THE SOLDIER'S FOOT.

What to Look Out for Before Going to Camp Told by a Surgeon.

The New York Medical Journal quotes these paragraphs from an article in the current issue of the Military Surgeon on experiments with soldier's foot:

"Harold D. Corbusier suggests the following rules:

"1. Two or more months before going to camp make a careful inspection of your feet. If there are corns, whether large, small, or soft, your shoes are not of the right shape.

"2. Look for ingrowing nails and bunions, or any tender or inflamed spots.

"3. Look for badly shaped toes, lapping over, hammer toes, or "claw" toes.

"4. See if the arches are painful or obliterated on standing, or if the foot turns outward too much, causing the ankle to roll inward.

"5. If you have any of these troubles, seek treatment at once from an orthopedic or a general surgeon, not from a chiropodist.

"6. Always wear a broad toe shoe and one which is sufficiently long in the heel to allow movement; also the fit of the heel must be good, not loose, as commonly found in most broad toe civilian shoes. Obtain the camp shoe recommended by proper authority—it must be broad at the toes; thick soled, with well fitting heel; made of oiled leather; pliable throughout, especially in the sole, and without lining; the upper of sufficient height to bring it well above the ankle bones, laced with eyelets only. Wear your camp shoes at least a few hours each day before going to camp if you have the proper shoe, that is to adjust your feet to the new shoe, which is probably different from what you have been wearing."

MOTOR BUILDING ON PARK AVENUE

New Home of White Company, Park Avenue, Northwest Corner Fifty-seventh Street. McKim, Mead & White, Architects.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new home for the White Company in this city at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The announcement of the coming removal of that concern, which is the New York agency for the sale of White automobiles, from the Broadway automobile row section created quite a stir in motor circles when, last August; the company leased the property now under improvement, with an option to purchase. For many years the White Company has been at Broadway and Sixty-second Street, and the change of location to the east side is a radical step. The new structure is in the heart of the choice apartment house centre.

McKim, Mead & White have designed the building. The exterior will be of white limestone, plain but dignified in architectural treatment, and the good taste shown in limiting the height to five stories will not only be appreciated in the neighborhood, but the structure will evidently add to the attractiveness of the avenue.

The plot covers a frontage of 49 feet on Fifty-seventh Street and 100.5 on Park Avenue, adjoining the new thirteen-story apartment house on the Fifty-eighth Street corner completed this season. The three old brownstone residences formerly on the site have been demolished, and the new White building will be ready for occupancy next season.

The entire building will be used by the motor company for offices, show and sales rooms, as explained yesterday by R. H. Johnston, New York manager of the White Company, who said:

"It may be of interest to real estate men to know that, ever since we announced that we were to build at Park Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, many requests have been received asking to obtain space in the building. We have been obliged to refuse all these requests as the building is for the company's exclusive occupancy. These requests, however, indicate that there is an active demand for space in that section."

REVISED PLANS FILED.

Rodin Studio Project to be Given Hearing on Dec. 8.

Revised plans have been placed on record for the Rodin studio apartments, projected for the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

This is one of several building projects which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would exempt from the provisions of the height and zone resolution passed on July 25 last.

The plans for these improvements were filed a day or two after the resolution was passed, but the board's committee on city plan, on investigation, found that "the plans were not filed on or before July 25 because of a misunderstanding as to the time when the vote would be taken on the building zone resolution," and recommended that the plans be accepted. A hearing on this matter will be held on Dec. 8.

The plans for the Rodin Studios call for a fourteen-story structure, 100.5 by 114.1 feet, to cost about $600,000. Cass Gilbert, architect, designed the building for the Rodin Studios Corporation, controlled by Lawton Parker and Mrs. John T. Frey.

Loan Associations Thriving.

Archibald W. McEwan, Secretary of the League of Savings and Loan Associations, states that savings and loan associations are making steady progress in this city. As an example, the Railroad Co-Operative Building and Loan Association of Manhattan, which includes in its membership more than 5,000 savers and home owners employed mostly on the New York Central system, increased its assets $440,000 during the twelve months ended Nov. 15, and total assets are now $2,170,000. There is increased interest in small home owning—one indication being the many letters received by the Secretary within the last fortnight. It is conservatively estimated that the increase of assets of all the associations in the metropolitan district during the year will exceed $2,500,000, and in nearby New Jersey, where everybody, generally speaking, is a member, assets will show an increase of at least $5,000,000.

$60,000 Jamaica Building.

Jamaica's business centre is to be improved and extended by building operations planned by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, as shown by plans filed with the Bureau of Buildings in Queens last week. This corporation will erect a brick structure containing stores, offices, and a clubhouse for its operatives, at the southeast corner of Jamaica Avenue and Puntine Street, to cost $60,000.

The New York Municipal Railway Corporation is the subsidiary of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company that is making the extension of the elevated railroad on Jamaica Avenue from Cypress Hills to Grand Street, at the eastern limits of former Jamaica Village.

A Thirty-Cent Violation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's paper (Nov. 19) appears an article entitled "Too Many Laws For Landlords," in which was mentioned a violation of 30c. pane of glass.

On May 18, 1916, I received notice of the following violation from the Tenement House Dept. of Bronx; "Item 17—Replace with proper glass the present broken glass in sky-light on 1st story extension at east."

The glass was merely cracked; and store-keeper informed me that no water came through; nevertheless I sent a glazier to the house; imagine my surprise two weeks later, May 31, to receive another notice that window must be replaced.

When I asked glazier why he had not repaired same, he said there was no need of it, as was merely cracked & did not leak; nevertheless I made him put in new 30c. glass.

Dr. ERNEST McNEILL.

Changes in Meetings.

After Dec. 1, 1916, the regular meetings of the Board of Standards and Appeals will be held Thursday of each week at 2 o'clock in the afternoon instead of 3 o'clock, as at present.

Regular meetings of the Board of Appeals will be held Tuesday of each week at 2 o'clock in the afternoon instead of Thursday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, as at present. These meetings will be continued, if necessary, the following Thursday, immediately after the adjournment of the regular meeting of the Board of Standards and Appeals.

Croker House at Auction.

The former residence of Richard Croker, at 5 East Seventy-fourth Street, will be sold at auction by Joseph P. Day on Dec. 18 in the Vesey Street salesroom. It is a four-story brownstone dwelling on a lot 25 by 102.2 and is being sold for the estate of Elizabeth F. Croker. On the same day Mr. Day will sell the former Pratt mansion, at 245 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, a three-and-a-half story house, with elevator, on a plot 100 by 200.

Apartments Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased apartments at 144 East Fiftieth Street to Charles Astor Bristed, 167 Madison Avenue to Miss Emily C. McLean, 11 West Twenty-eighth Street to Mrs. D. Rose, 257 Lexington Avenue to Mrs. Christine G. Brooke, 145 East Forty-ninth Street to Herman G. Rosenbaum, 28 East Twenty-seventh Street to Henry Van Wyck, 44 Gramercy Park to John A. Fitzgerald, and in the Verona, 32 East Sixty-fourth Street, to Mrs. Emily D. Day of Greenwich.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., has leased an apartment at 330 Park Avenue to Miss Isabel A. Ballantine.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased apartments at 820 Park Avenue to Bertrand Taylor, Jr., 45 East Eighty-second Street to S. Hoxie Clark, and at 156 East Seventy-ninth Street to Mrs. H. Rueping.

Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., has leased apartments at 140 West Fifty-fifth Street to Mrs. Mabel A. Tenney, Mrs. Helen L. Newman, and Arthur F. Manice; at 132 West Fifty-eighth Street to Miss Diane Oste and Percy Hemus, and at 148 West Fifty-seventh Street to Miss Delphine L. Fielding.

Madison Square Leases.

Further evidence of the growing importance of the Madison Square section as a wholesale business section was given yesterday, when four well-known manufacturers, representing four different industries, rented large space in the new Albemarle Building at Broadway and Twenty-fourth Street, facing Madison Square. M. & L. Hess, Inc., negotiated all of the leases.

To William Carter & Co., whose New York offices have been at 40 and 42 Nineteenth Street, they have leased half of the eleventh floor. The hat industry is to be represented in the building by Frank Schovie & Co. of Philadelphia, who have taken space for their New York offices and salesrooms. Newmark & Danziger of 257 Fourth Avenue, dealers in underwear and children's dresses, have leased for their salesrooms a large part of the twelfth floor, and Hormann Schutte & Co. of 24 and 26 Fourth Avenue, dealers in cotton goods, have leased salesrooms on the fourteenth floor.

These leases, with others already announced, complete the renting of more than 80 per cent. of the building for a total rental of about $200,000 a year.

Bronx Needs Factory Buildings.

A campaign among Bronx land owners, builders, and investors, urging the necessity for the building of more industrial structures, is being carried on by the Industrial Bureau of the Bronx Board of Trade, to meet the increasing demands for space from firms both within and outside of the borough.

The influx of new firms during the year has been very large, and the result has been that the supply of available loft space of the factory type in the Bronx has been practically exhausted.

Important Brooklyn Lease.

The leasing of the property of the New York Bagging Company, at the corner of Waterbury and Ten Eyck Streets, Brooklyn, to the Acme Burlap Bag Company of Manhattan, just consummated through the real estate firm of Baffa & Dixon, is the first important transaction in what has been for some years a dormant section of the city.

The property consists of about thirty city lots, fronting 255 feet on Waterbury Street and 240 feet on Ten Eyck Street, and contains twelve one, two and three-story brick buildings, with a floor area of upward of 100,000 square feet. The lease is for a period of ten years, with an option to purchase.

$850,000 for Sewers.

President Connolly of the Borough of Queens has advertised for bids for six contracts for sewer construction, the estimated cost of which will be more than $850,000.

The sewers are to be constructed in sections where there has been considerable development. It is the plan to let the contracts at this time so that the work can be started early next year.

The largest of the contracts will be for the Maspeth section, and the estimated cost will be about $55,000.

Fifteen Houses Entirely Rented.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. leased a duplex apartment at 960 Park Avenue, corner of Eighty-second Street, for the Randolph-Walker Corporation, to Louis de B. Moore of Tiffany & Co. The renting of this apartment fills the last vacancy in all the fifteen modern buildings in charge of Douglas L. Elliman & Co. on Park Avenue from Forty-fifth to Ninety-sixth Street.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

447TH ST, 125 West; H. W. Peirce's Sons against The Lambs et al.; Feb. 1 1916. $124

447TH ST, 125 West; Milton Schneier against same; Feb. 21 '16; $1,400; Samuel Sachs Trustee.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, NOV. 25.

With name and address of the purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

144TH ST, 490 West, s s, 148 ft e of Convent Av, 16x80; Gilbert O. Ward, Cleveland, Ohio, to Germania Life Insurance Co., 59 Union Square, mtg $11,000, all liens, Oct. 26; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row. $1

27TH ST, 61 West, n s, 77.1 ft e of 7th Av, 24.2x76.9; 126 Broadway Holding Corporation to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway; all liens, Sept. 30; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway...$1

103D ST, 214 East, s s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.9; 125 Broadway Holding Corporation to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway; mtg $10,000, all liens, Sept. 30; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway...$1

107TH ST, 10 and 12 West, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.11; Delta Holding Corporation to Thomas J. Keane, 28 East 130th St, et al., mtg $50,000, all liens, Nov. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

74TH ST, 118 East, s s, 144 ft e of Park Av, 18x102.2; Henrietta A. Rosenblatt to 112 East 74th Street Corporation, 505 5th Av, Nov. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, n w corner of 108th St, 100x100; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, all liens, Sept. 30; address, 135 Broadway.....$1

127TH ST, 146 West, s s, 244 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x99.11; Monroe Realty Co. to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, mtg $6,750, all liens, Sept. 30; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

53D ST, 312 and 314 East, s s, 166 ft e of 2d Av, 36x100.8; 135 Broadway Holding Co. to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

117TH ST, 266 and 268 East, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, runs s w — x s — x n w — to centre line of block x w 50 ft — x e — to centre line of block x e 50 to beginning; 135 Broadway Holding Corp. to Land Estates, Inc., Sept. 30; attorney, Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

120TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 14.5x79.2 to centre line of Harlem River x — x87.6, with all title to land s of above to centre line of block; 135 Broadway Holding Corp. to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, mtg $9,000, all liens, Sept. 30; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

7TH AV, 301 to 305, n e corner of 37th St, (163 West), 77.10x71.9x irregular; 135 Broadway Holding Corp. to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, mtg $150,000, all liens, Sept. 30; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

16TH ST, 221 West, n s, 575 ft w of 8th Av, 25x92; 135 Broadway Holding Corporation to Land Estates, Inc., all liens, Sept. 30; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

103D ST, 220 East, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; 135 Broadway Holding Corporation to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, mtg $95,000, all liens, Sept. 30; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

80TH ST, 216-18 West, s s, 213 ft w of 7th Av, 46.10x98.9; 135 Broadway Holding Corporation to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, mtg $52,000, all liens, Sept. 30; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

ST NICHOLAS AV, part plot 147, map of Fort George property of Isaac Dyckman, 168.8 on avenue, 148 adjoining plot 145, 170.8 on Hillside Av, and 206.9 adjoining plot 146; 135 Broadway Holding Corporation to Land Estates, Inc., Sept. 30; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

7TH AV, n e corner 54th St, 101 West, 50.5x100; Jos. Wein to Oscar L. Graf, 900 West 56th St, mtg $150,000, June 23; attorneys, Henry, M. D. & M., 62 William St.....$1

147TH ST, 118 East, s s, 162. ft e of Park Av, 18x102.2; Fanny Helden to 112 East Seventy-fourth St. Corporation, 505 5th Av, Nov. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

BERGEN ST, s e corner of Washington Place, 49.9x100; Premium Holding Corporation to the 4 and 6 Washington Place Co., 149 Church St, mtg $190,000, Nov. 15; attorneys, Sonn Brothers, 149 Church St. $100

FRONT ST, 186 n w s, 16.8x74.4x16.6x75.3.10, w s; James J. Moore to Denison Realty Corporation, 52 William St, mtg $18,350, b. and s., Nov. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$1

PEARL ST, 235½, n s, 18.3.5 ft e of Beekman St, 102.4x17.6x irregular; S. Goldstein et al., individually, executors &c., to Denison Realty Corporation, 52 William St, mtg $18,000, Nov. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$1

SUFFOLK ST, 30, e s, 20.1 ft s of Grand St, 20x100; Joshua Horsog to Herie Realty Co., 256 Broadway, Nov. 21; attorney, I. Gerber, 256 Broadway.....$1

27TH ST, 33 to 48 East, n s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 75x118.6; 135 Broadway Corporation to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, Sept. 30; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

154TH ST, 51 East, n s, 265 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; 135 Broadway Holding Corporation to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, mtg $11,000, all liens, Sept. 30; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, 1,430, e s, 25x100; Welchock Construction Co., Inc., to Frida Wallenberg, 960 Prospect Av, mtg $6,500, Nov. 23; attorney, Philip Wallenberg, 960 Prospect Av.....$1

LEGGETT AV, n w corner 144th St, 100x150; William R. Houlihan to Springhurst Realty Co., Inc., mtg $1,550, May 15; attorneys, Kelly & P., 505 Tremont Av.....$100

LOTS 168 and 169, map of Hunts Point Realty Co.; John T. Gillan to Springhurst Realty Co., Inc., May 15; attorneys, Kelly & P., 505 Tremont Av.....$100

LOTS 243 to 246, map of Moss Estate; Christian Doenecke to Christian Doenecke & Co., Inc., 614 Washington St, Brooklyn, Nov. 21; attorneys Watson & K., 160 William St.....$1

LOTS 271 to 273, 998 to 280, and 909 to 916, map of 869 lots of Hunts Point Realty Co.; Lawrence Gordon to Gordon Bros., 215 West 110th St, July 10; attorney, Edward McK. Whiting, 54 Pine St.....$1

PLIMPTON AV, w s, 300 ft n of 170th St, 75x100; Thomas J. Keane et al., trustees, to Delta Holding Corporation, 811 Broadway, Nov. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PROSPECT AV, 960, e s, 75.4x218.10x78.6x187.7; Ferdinand C. Bamman to Friedman Construction Co., 149 Broadway, Sept. 25; attorney, F. D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Friedman Construction Co. to A. Billowits, 667 West 161st St, mtg $12,500, Nov. 25; attorney, same.$1

SEDDON ST, 1,701, w s, 25.1 x irregular; Seddon Realty Co. to Minnie F. Foster, 59 Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J., mtg $16,000, Nov. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 128.1 ft n of 182d St, 18.7x60.2x18.8x67.10; Gabriella G. Bowen to Alma Sanders, 2,068 Anthony Av, Nov. 23; attorney, W. R. Sanders, 2,068 Anthony Av.....$100

TIMPSON PLACE, w s, 429.7 ft n of St. John's Av, 56.1x100x28.4x102.7; John T. Quinlan to Springhurst Realty Co., Inc., Sept. 7; attorneys, Kelly & P., 505 Tremont Av.....$1

UNDERCLIFF AV, w s, 21.5 ft s of Washington Bridge Park, 75x80.2x60.2x100; Robert Hoe, Jr., et al., executors, to Mary E. 98th St, Savenna, N. J., Nov. 24; attorneys, Todd & St. John, 265 Broadway.....$1

UNIVERSITY AV, 2 w s, at s w s of Lot 20, Parcel 29, map of William B. Ogden, s w 74.10x3 x s 9.2 x w 3.8 x s — to Wilbur Timmerman, referee, to Laura Wheeler and another, Sharon, Conn., Nov. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

VYSE AV, 2,181, w s, 25x100; Louis Egan to Lerbuck Co., 141 Broadway, Nov. 22, mtg $5,000; attorneys, C. F. & W. W. Buckley, 141 Broadway.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,460, w s, 18.5x185; Irene A. Baumann to Karl F. Mayer, 667 Bergen Av, Nov. 17; attorney, S. Deutsch, 261 Broadway.....$100

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 124.10 ft n of Leggett Av, 25x124.5x50.7x84.4; John T. Quinlan to Springhurst Realty Co., Inc., mtg $1,475, May 16; attorneys, Kelly & P., 505 Tremont Av.....$100

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 174.10 ft n of Leggett Av, 50x124.5x50.7x129; John T. Quinlan to Springhurst Realty Co., Inc., mtg $19,000, May 16; attorneys, Kelly & P., 505 Tremont Av.....$100

144TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Barry Av, 25x100; William R. Houlihan to Springhurst Realty Co., Inc., mtg $1,500, May 15; attorneys, Kelly & P., 505 Tremont Av.....$100

182D ST, 639 and 641, n s, 50x100; Carucci Holding Co., Inc., to Putnam Realty Co., 500 Willis Av, Nov. 21, mtg $9,500; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 73, e s, 104.5 ft e of Columbia St, 24.8x100; Nov. 24; Emma V. Allen to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond.....$3,500

FORSYTH ST, 96, w s, 50 ft n of Hester St, 25x100, Nov. 25; Marie and Rudolf Leschnik to Samuel Frankenheim, 14 West 107th St, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

6TH AV, 2,110, w s, 75.5 ft s of 115th St, 25.3x100; Nov. 20; Siegfried Kraus to New York Sale Co., 140 West 28th St, due and interest as per agreement, prior mtg $20,000; attorneys, Wiathrop & S.....$

Liberty St.....$5,000

8TH AV, 174 e s, 52.5 ft s of 18th St, 25.8x80, Nov. 24; The Paulware Co. to Phillip Realty Co., 200 Brooklyn Av, Brooklyn, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Mischke & K., 346 Broadway.....$2,000

10TH AV, 185, s w corner of 21st St, lease; Nov. 20; John J. Pin to Jos Brewery, 194 West 136th St, as assigned, 5 yrs; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St.....$4,000

85TH ST, 209 East, n s, 120 ft e of 2d Av, 20x80.9, Nov. 24; Helen McCarthy, executrix, to Edith L. Munson, part purchase money and interest as per bond, prior mtg $14,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$

8TH ST, 203 West, s s, 125 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Nov. 24; Edwin C. Hoyt against John L. Miller et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

8TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of 8th Av, 22x98.9; Walter F. Blaisdell against Jane H. Mandeville et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

141ST ST, 224 West; Frederic de P. Foster et al. against Berthold M. Schay, ex'r, et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. F. de Rham.

178TH ST, 657 West; Broadway Savings Institution of the City of N. Y. against Alfonso D'Alexandro et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. Kelly.

Bronx.

BEGINNING at lane leading from Albany Post Road to Hudson River R. R. Station, at s w corner and adjoining land of Mrs. Petrullo, —x—; Edith M. de Moltke-Muilfeld against Forscraw Co. et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Martin & Nichols.

LOT 955, Block 18, Map of Tremont Terrace; Clarisse Schutte against Harry Steinberg et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. W. Kennedy.

TREMONT AV, 3141, Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corp. against Theodor C. Wood et al., counterclaim; attorneys, Weisenberger & Laichter.

WALTON AV, e s, 176.8 ft n of 165th St, 20x100; Fannie Veith against Thomas A. Briggs et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,054; John A. Hagmayer et al. against George Nobel et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

torney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$200

47TH ST, 24-26 West, s s, 447.6 ft w of 5th Av, 40x98.9; Nov. 17; Robert J. Dexter to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, due and interest as per bond, 6 prior mtgs; address, 50 Cedar St.....$5,000

52D ST, n s, 180 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.5, Aug. 28; Ernest, Frank, Joseph M., and Margaret J. Fretwell to Paul Gesele, 70 Perry St, due March 1, 1921, 6 p. c., prior mtg $18,000; attorney, G. Astarita, 31 Nassau St.....$3,000

86TH ST, 152 and 154 West; s s, 325.6 ft w of West End Av, 46.6x103.4, Nov. 23; Aldebaran Co. to Maidland Realty Co., 149 Broadway, due Jan. 22, 1917, 6 p. c., prior mtg $40,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

125TH ST, 240 West, s s, 75 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.11, Nov. 24; Rena Glick to Edwin C. Hamm, 5-4 West 118th St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $10,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,100

SAME PROPERTY, Nov. 24; same to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due as per bond; attorney, same.....$15,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 83 ft n of approach to Concourse, 56.1x160x30.7ix166.9; Louise L. MacBride to William B. Kelly, 1,160 50th St, Brooklyn, Nov. 24, 7 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, William F. Kelly, 1,160 50th St, Brooklyn.....$5,000

LOT 44, Block 4,312, land map, 80x100; Lizzie B. Hipkins to Augusta Meyer, 9,116 Butler Place, Nov. 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Goss, Inc., 2,212 Westchester Av.....$1,000

LOT 43, Block 5,613, 20x100; same to Alice Wall, Somerville, N. J., Nov. 23, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney, same.....$1,000

LOTS 329 and 347, Map Van Nest Park, Malvina Singer to Albert A. Robert, 158 West 85th St, May 19, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Fay, Spofford & Thorndike, 203 Broadway.....$1,000

TAYLOR AV, 1,331; Mary C. Kane and another to Emily B. Goeller, 103 East 16th St, Nov. 20, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

176TH ST, East, 41x114.6; Letitia W. Schott to Elizabeth Goeller, 103 East Everitt St, New Haven, Conn., Nov. 24, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$33,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Charles J. Fitzpatrick, 360 East 195th St, prior mtg $25,000, Nov. 24, due Jan. 1 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 39, n w corner of Hester St, all; John C. Boyle and another, to Peter P. Coppel, 333 West 23d St; 5 years from March 1, 1917, with renewal; attorney, M. Greenberg, 56 Pine St.....$2,500

BROADWAY, 1,800 to 1,806, all; Sheak R. & C. Co to Amico Realty Corp, 1800 Broadway, 4½ years and 15 days; party second part to pay party first part $2,000 per annum, and to the Broadway and 50th St. Co, $9,000 per annum; lease from Nov. 15, 1916; attorneys, Morrison & S., 230 Broadway.

HENRY ST, 263, parlor floor; Samuel Wilowitz to Theo. Dicker, 224 Henry St., 3 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, M. Goldberg, 25 Pine St.....$750

10TH AV, 155, n w s 21st St, 24.8x74, all; Albert J. Appell and another, executors, to Mary E. Murphy, 5 years from Oct 1, 1916; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St.....$3,340

40TH ST, 252 to 262, s s, 140 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98.9; Nov. 24; New York Sale Co. Ltd. to Siegfried Kraus, 1,414 Lexington Av, and another, 21 years from Dec. 1, 1916; taxes, &c., and $1,800 to.....$2,200

85TH ST, 42 to 46, West, store and basement; Falcourt Realty Corporation to Max A. Witt & Co., 22 and 24 West 85th St, et al., 6 years from Feb. 1, 1917; attorney, George M. Schanzel, Hart St and Myrtle Av, Brooklyn.....$9,000

Bronx.

141ST ST, 629 East, corner store; E. Mansels to William Sudbrink, 2,280 Bathgate Av, 3 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, Epling Brewing Co., 700 St. Ann's Av.$1,650

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,633; Rufus Darrow's Sons, Inc., against Rebecca A. D. Swope et al. owners; Burnet Fuel Co., lessee and contractor; memo.....$348

UNION SQUARE, 26 and 28, E.; Portman & Co. against I. S. & M. S. Korn, owners; I. Book, contractor.....$1,200

5TH AV, 1230, Keasbey & Mattison Co. against Methodist Book Concern, Inc., owner; Andrews Construction Corp., contractor.....$348

222 ST, 245 West; Colonial Sand and Stone Co. against Crepe Theatrical Co., owner and contractor.....$

46TH ST, 112 West; Charles Bachman against Charles Geely, owner; Angelo Di Benedito, contractor.....$447

46TH ST, 112 West; Morris Schermalster et al. against Charles Goely, owner; Angelo DI Benedetto, contractor.....$100

46TH ST, 112 West; Angelo Di Benedetto against Charles Goely, owner and contractor.....$4,000

59TH ST, 906 East; J. Portman & Co. against John Coudax, owner; Jerry F. Ryan, contractor.....$

Bronx.

COLLEGE AV, 821-1,825; Ideal Tile Co., Inc., against Wilped Bld. Co., Inc., owners and contractors.....$607

CRESTON AV, n e corner of 182d St, and n w corner of 182d St and Grand Concourse, 200x100x irregular; H. W. Bell Co. against 1782 Grand Concourse Realty Co., owners, and John Pieces, contractor; memo of action.....$

MINERVA PLACE, s e corner of Creston Av, 40x84; H. W. Bell Co. against Creston Bldg Co., owners and contractors.....$

MORRIS AV, 1,810; Ideal Tile Co., Inc., against Wilped Bld. Co., Inc., owners and contractors.....$208

178TH ST, n s 93.5 ft e of Webster Av, 25x100; G. Goldberg & Sons, Inc., against Simplex Impv. Corp., owners and contractors; renewal.....$157

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MULBERRY ST, 281; Christine G. Openhym against Mary L. Conner et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

3RD AV, 903; Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church City of N. Y., against Timothy J. M. Murphy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

9TH AV, n w corner of 213th St, 99.11x150; Edwin C. Hoyt against John L. Miller et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

8TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of 8th Av, 22x98.9; Walter F. Blaisdell against Jane H. Mandeville et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

Bronx.

BEGINNING at lane leading from Albany Post Road to Hudson River R. R. Station, at s w corner and adjoining land of Mrs. Petrullo, —x—; Edith M. de Moltke-Muilfeld against Forscraw Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Martin & Nichols.

LOT 955, Block 18, Map of Tremont Terrace; Clarisse Schutte against Harry Steinberg et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. W. Kennedy.

TREMONT AV, 3141, Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corp. against Theodor C. Wood et al., counterclaim; attorneys, Weisenberger & Laichter.

WALTON AV, e s, 176.8 ft n of 165th St, 20x100; Fannie Veith against Thomas A. Briggs et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,054; John A. Hagmayer et al. against George Nobel et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch.

THE WEEK'S AUCTION LIST.

Monday, Nov. 27.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Allen St, 283, s w corner Hester St, 20x60, five-story tenement and stores; also Mulberry St, 76, e s, 124.8 ft s of Bayard St, 25x100, five-story front and

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER 156 BROADWAY

BRYAN L. KENNELLY

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER 156 BROADWAY

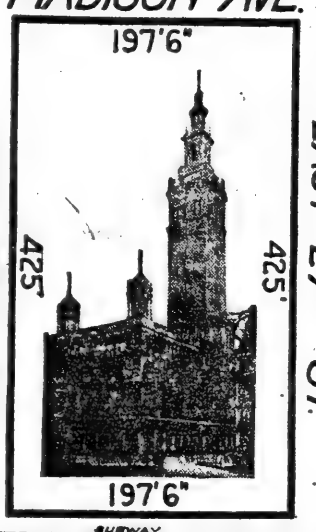
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

Friday, December 8, 1916

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE

By ORDER of JOHN L. O'BRIEN, Esq., Referee.



Madison Square Garden

Entire Block of 34 Lots

Bounded by

Madison Av.

Fourth Av.

East 26th St.

East 27th St.

Size as per Diagram.

Geo. W. Hubbell, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 346 Broadway, N. Y.

Saturday, Dec. 9th, 1916

At 11:30 A. M., at 1,516 Metropolitan Av., directly opposite the Lots to be sold.

COUNTY COURT

FORECLOSURE SALE

By order of WILLIAM E. STEWART, Esq., Referee.

73 Choice Building Lots

To Be Sold Separately,

ON METROPOLITAN AV.,

VINCENT ST., MARY ST., PROSPECT AV., ATLANTIC ST. & ARCTIC ST.

in the built up section of

METROPOLITAN or MASPETH,

in the vicinity of the popular

RIDGEWOOD SECTION

Second Ward, Borough of Queens, New York City.

The lots are on the Metropolitan Av. trolley line, which starts from Manhattan side of the Williamsburg Bridge. This line transfers to a number of intersecting trolley lines and renders the property very accessible for a Five-Cent Fare from Manhattan and all important centres in Brooklyn, and will be extended to Jamaica.

Lots can also be reached by the Flushing Av. trolley from Park Row, transferring at Metropolitan Av.

From Park Row Metropolitan Av. elevated trains may be taken to Fresh Pond Road, where free transfers are given to Fresh Pond Road cars to Metropolitan Av., one block from lots. Fare 5 cents.

Lots are well adapted for flats, one and two family houses, &c., or for business purposes.

RUFUS L. SCOTT, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 99 Nassau St., New York.

Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1916

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.

ABSOLUTE SALE

In Liquidation of the

Consumers Brewing Co. of Brooklyn, L. I.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY

73 Ralph Av., Southeast Corner Madison St.

The four-story brick Tenement, with store, two families on a floor; also one story brick Store, adjoining; size of lot 20x100.

LONG ISLAND CITY PROPERTIES

123 and 125 Greenpoint Av. Northwest Corner Bradley Av.

The two-story frame Building, with three stores and apartments above; size 76x100.

ASTORIA, L. I. Northeast Corner Vandeventer Av. & 7th Av.

The two-story frame Building with store and apartments above; size of lot 25x80.

997-999 Van Alst Av., Southwest Corner Elm St.

The two three-story frame Buildings, with store in corner building and apartments above; size of plot 46.7x98.11x40.7x98.9.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.

TWO 2-ACRE PLOTS.

WOODSIDE PROPERTIES

Southwest Corner Polk Av. and 5th St.

The 2½-story frame Building, with store and one-story frame store adjoining; size of plot 50x100.

East Side Greenpoint Av.

Adjoining Thomson Av., Queens Blvd. Choice Plot, 87 x 218 x Irreg.

FLUSHING PROPERTY 22 Grove St.,

226.5 Feet East of Lawrence St.

The one-story frame Store and Bowling Alley; size of lot 25x100.

WHITESTONE PROPERTIES 45-47 Eighth Av.,

running through to **West Side 9th Av.**

275 ft. North of 14th St.

The two-story frame Dwelling and Saloon, and 1½-story barn; size 118x125x 100x61.

Southwest Corner 11th Av. and 19th St.

The two-story frame Building, with store, with one-story frame extension; size 53x100.

Wyandanch, L. I.

4 LOTS, 25x100 EACH.

TITLE POLICIES FREE.

SEND FOR BOOK MAPS

Deyo & Bauerdorf, Attorneys, 111 Broadway.

Wednesday, Dec. 6th, 1916

Executor's Sale, Estate of Sadie T. Sturges, Dec'd.

CHOICE BRONX PLOT

Southwest Corner So. Boulevard & Boston Road,

adjoining E. 174th St. Subway Station.

Size, 131 feet on Southern Boulevard, 136 feet on Boston Road x 64 feet in rear.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys, 46 Cedar St.

39 East 31st St.,

237 Feet East of Madison Ave.

The four-story basement and cellar brownstone, high-stoop dwelling with store, used as apartments. Size of lot 21.5x98.9. Open for inspection.

45 Morton St.,

Between Hudson and Bedford Sts.

The five-story and basement brick double tenement, 2 families on a floor, 5 rooms and bath to each family. Size 27.2x93.4x 25x79.

Executor's Sale Estate of Adolph Droste, Dec'd.

1,441 Second Ave., Northwest Corner 75th St.

The five-story brick double tenement, front with 2 stores, 2 families on a floor, 5 rooms and bath to each family; and three-story brick stable and dwelling rear. Size 25.9x105.

George H. Hyde, Esq., Attorney, 41 Park Row.

ABSOLUTE SALE CHOICE BRONX PLOT.

Southeast Corner Carpenter Av. and E. 232d St.

Choice Plot, 52.0x114.6, only two blocks from new subway station at 238d St. and White Plains Av.

TWO WHITE PLAINS DWELLINGS.

102 Lynton Place,

141 feet North of Midland Av.

The 2½-story stucco Dwelling, 7 rooms, bath, attic, &c., open plumbing, gas, electric lights, decorated; size, 75x150x irregular.

W. S. Saxonwood Road,

About 250 feet South of Rosedale Av.

The 3 1-3 acres of land with the 2½-story frame dwelling with 9 rooms and bath, attic, electric light, hardwood floors; also 2-story frame garage.

27-29 Manhattan Av. 81.6 feet North of West 101st St.

The six-story brick Apartment. Size 38.6x100.

Book maps and further particulars from Attorneys or at Auctioneer's Offices.

156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. **Bryan L. Kennelly** 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

WANTED TO RENT,

Unfurnished, for three years from May 1, 1917, or furnished for six months from May 1, 1917, a country place of 10 to 25 acres, highly cultivated, at least in part, in lawn, and vegetable and flower gardens, located in Westchester County or North Shore of Long Island within 25 miles' motoring distance of Columbus Circle, fitting the following description: House must be first class and containing all modern improvements, to have 4 to 6 master's bedrooms with 3 or 4 baths in addition to the necessary living rooms and servants' quarters. Smaller house having one or more sleeping porches will be given preference. Must have garage and stables with accommodations for gardener, chauffeur and groom; chicken house desirable. Answer, giving full description, together with amount of rent, stating whether care of grounds included. If place in every way attractive, including price, will consider buying. Z 253 Times Annex.

$32.50 MONTHLY to live in this modern home as an owner.

This amount pays the interest on the first mortgage, taxes, insurance and water bills.

Under our "pay-as-you-go" plan, by investing $1,100 you obtain title at once.

Can you afford to overlook this opportunity of owning one of the finest homes with garage in the best section of BENSONHURST?

Only three minutes from the 22d Ave. Express Station of the Subway.

Eight houses just completed, containing improvements not in any other houses.

4 SOLD TO PURCHASERS WHO KNOW VALUES.

O. L. & W. G. PERFECT, Builders, Office 18th Ave. & 34th St., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUNGALOW COLONY

The Only One Actually in the Village of Larchmont.

It is located between the water and the station and is recognized as being the most picturesque in the vicinity; its fine forest trees and rugged, rolling character give it the rustic effect so essential to a proper setting for a bungalow or semi-bungalow.

Come and see the homes of our members who have already built and those which are now under construction.

For $6,000 you can get an artistic home of six or seven rooms and bath, on a large plot; small payment down, balance like rent; our booklet will inform you of particulars.

Larchmont Colony,

Department T.

Room 1,202, 40 West 32d St.

'Phone, 9860—Madison, N. Y. C.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN

22 lots, 45,000 sq. ft., at $12.50 per lot; will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month. The property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing nearby; excellent soil for fruit, berries and vegetables; splendid climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates. Why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B. Fisher, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

BUILT IN 1914

My house was built before materials and labor advanced in price. You could not duplicate it today for less than 15% to 25% more than I ask. In restricted residential section, within sight of the Sound; use of private beach; 26 minutes from Manhattan. Ample grounds, 9 rooms, 3 baths, fireplaces, every modern convenience. Price $22,500. Convenient terms. R. S. 210 Times Downtown.

SMALL FARM

house, 6 rooms, needs repairs; chicken houses, etc.; excellent soil, high elevation; greatest poultry country; big markets nearby; town of 7,000; plenty of work, bank, stores, schools, hour out; only $100 cash necessary; pay off balance $12 per month; wonderful chance to buy cheap and start poultry business with small capital. Call or write for free railroad pass. B. Thomas, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Extraordinary Opportunity

Think of it, 25 minutes from your work, right in New York City, I have 16 full city lots to dispose of to quick buyer at the greatest bargain prices ever heard of. Will sell in plots of 2 or more lots for $175 each; easy terms, $25 cash, balance $3 per month; perfect title. Call or write for free tickets to inspect property. B. Estate, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

FINE OLD COLONIAL HOUSE

Variety of shade and fruit trees.

On a corner of 10,000 sq. ft., lawn, hedge etc.; sidewalks, water, gas, electric light; on main thoroughfare, facing Bay, with all water front rights; restricted and improved locality; must be sold to quick buyer at owner's loss, for $500 down, and balance to suit to a responsible party. Dougherty, Box 176 Times Downtown.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

Owner moving away will sacrifice attractive Country Estate of 5 acres, hour from New York, in the hills of the North Shore, near golf course and bathing beach; modern dwelling, 10 rooms, every improvement; 2 car garage, orchard, shrubbery; in perfect condition throughout. For price and photos apply

THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

Hill Top—Home Site—Huntington.

Admirably located for country home, very best section, convenient to village, harbor, and country club; 20 acres finest soil, extensive orchard; property large enough to combine business, fruit, vegetables, or poultry. This is an exceptional property and can be bought less than half real value.

Daniel Gerard, 1270 B'way (33d St.) N. Y.

Don't Miss These Farms

Two of the most productive North Shore truck and stock farms in location suitable for the practical farmer or an estate; one with modern improvements, sweeping views of Sound, Connecticut, and surrounding country; complete description.

L. B. Gildersleeve, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

ARTISTIC BUNGALOW OFFERING

all modern improvements, beautifully decorated and finished, within short walk of sandy bathing; ideal boating and fishing. Small amount of cash needed. Balance to suit. Also several waterfront plots at a reasonable figure. Address K. A., Box 84, Times.

SEA GATE.

A 12-Room Dwelling on plot 100x100. 2 baths, steam heat.

Will sell or exchange. Bargain.

ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

WATER FRONT ESTATE

7 ACRES—PRICE $45,000

Highly improved, modern house, stable, garage, private dock, fine bathing beach; accessible to city. Photos and particulars from BAKER CROWELL, INC., 47 West 34th St.

KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK.

A desirable home of Italian Architecture with all modern improvements. Grounds well laid out. Price $16,000; easy payments. For further particulars address Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck Station, L. I. Telephone 65M—Great Neck.

COZY LITTLE FARM, $1,850

with outbuildings, cultivated land, shade trees; town of 10,000, near New York; $100 down and $12 monthly. B. Brand, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Income & Investment Property

Drug store and general merchandise, good spot, live town, 40 minutes out; south side; both rented, good income property, sure profits. Further particulars, B H Box 178 Times Downtown.

FORCED TO SELL.

modern home, 7 rooms, bath; 30 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $150 cash needed at once, balance same as rent. Hughes, Box 172 Times Downtown.

Hempstead Acreage Bargains.

200 acres, Hempstead; long frontage, two main highways; high, dry, level, cleared, ripe for immediate subdivision; speculation; $400 acre terms; worth double; excellent surroundings.

HAROLD B. NEWING, WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Facts for Men of Family

Consider Winter Sports

In buying a home in

MOUNTAIN LAKES RESIDENTIAL PARK

High in the Healthy Hills of Northern New Jersey.

Fact 32—Best of Winter sports are afforded by the large lakes in Mountain Lakes.

Fact 33—Skating, hockey, ice boating, tobogganing are enjoyed at their best amid magnificent natural surroundings in Mountain Lakes.

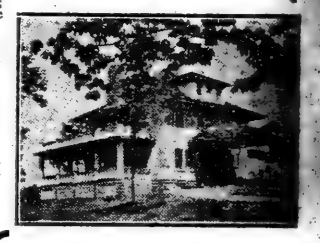
Fact 34—The Country Club, on shore of Mountain Lake, affords every convenience.

These are facts. More facts to follow next Sunday. Read them.

This Beautiful All-Year Villa, Near Water, $11,000

Convenient Commutation to City.

A charming home of 10 rooms, 3 baths; finely situated on corner plot 130x191 feet; large living room with open fireplace; parquet floors, beamed ceilings, electric light; walls paneled in hard woods.



Wise restrictions guarantee every protection, city convenience and country advantage to your family.

Twenty other homes with every convenience, ranging from $6,000 cottage to $25,000 estates. Ready to live in now. See them. Unusually easy terms.

Two beautiful lakes, country club, good schools, churches. Ideal boating, bathing, fishing. Photographs and full particulars from

MOUNTAIN LAKES, INC.

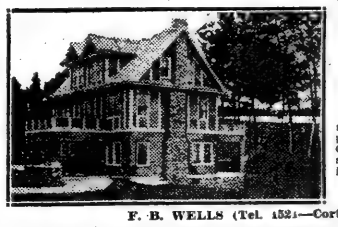
170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cort.

$2,500 on Easy Terms

AND 1ST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS

All-Year English Villa, Near the Water

WITH EXTENSIVE GROUNDS.



Ready to Live in Now. 49 Min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Express Station. After the $2,500 is paid,

$36.40 MONTHLY

Pays Insurance, Taxes, Interest and Water Rate.

House has ten rooms, three bathrooms. Parquet floors, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, open fireplace. Country Club, Golf near by. Superb views; all sports—skating, tobogganing, ice boating. Cultured neighbors.

Send for photographs.

F. B. WELLS (Tel. 1521—Cort.), 170 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR

THE SUBURB BEAUTIFUL

MONTCLAIR—Charming Colonial Gem, 9 rooms, 2 baths, large sun parlor, sleeping porch, big living room, tiled kitchen, ivory finish, decorations to suit. Delightful surroundings; big shade trees. Price $10,500. Easy terms.

Tremendous Bargain! Brick and Shingle residence, 12 rooms, 3 tile bathrooms, 7 bedrooms, steam, electricity, every modern improvement. Splendidly constructed, large grounds. Price $25,000. Property of every description in Montclair and surrounding territory for sale or rent. Send for Illustrated Booklet B.

BROKERS PROTECTED.

WILLIAM D. BLOODGOOD & COMPANY, Incorporated, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$29 LOTS FULL SIZE LOTS

HIGH AND DRY, SITUATED IN A FINE TOWN, HOUR OUT, FEW MINUTES FROM R. R. STATION, NOT FAR FROM LARGE FRESH WATER LAKE. BOATING, BATHING AND FISHING; GREAT LAND FOR FARMING AND POULTRY; ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF THESE LOTS AT THIS PRICE; ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO BUILD. CALL OR WRITE FOR R. R. TICKETS.

$5 DOWN—$1 MONTHLY

B. ESTATE, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

DO IT NOW, AND SAVE 50 TO 100 PER CENT.

DON'T DELAY until the railroad improvements are completed and then pay advanced prices. A small deposit now on a modern house, bungalow, or a couple of good size lots facing the water at BAYSIDE or BEECHHURST, will put you in on the old prices. 30 minutes' ride from Herald Square. All city improvements are now installed and no future assessments await you. Where you can live the entire year and enjoy boating, bathing, fishing, and yacht club. For booklet and further particulars call or write B. Stephenson, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

Beautiful Summer Estate

West Islip, Long Island.

With fine dock leading to Great South Bay.

Splendid house containing 15 rooms and 4 baths. Interior finished in the most modern and artistic manner. Excellent garage, stable and gardener's cottage. Beautiful lawns, fine trees and gardens. One of the finest properties in the exclusive district. May be purchased at a bargain.

George Howe, 527 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

GREAT NECK.

60 ft. water front, Long Island Sound, depth 350 ft.; house 12 rooms, 3 baths; 2-machine garage; property well planted with trees and shrubbery. Price $30,000.

BAKER CROWELL, Inc., 47 WEST 34TH ST., N. Y. CITY. Tel. Greeley 38.

North Shore Country Estate

500 feet waterfront.

MODERN HOUSE, EVERY IMPROVEMENT EXCLUSIVE SECTION, ATTRACTIVE PRICE.

I. G. WOLF, 1,270 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

At MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

For Sale or Exchange.

Half dozen very choice residential estates that cost owner from $75,000 to $125,000 each. Sale and equitable exchange price $40,000 to $65,000 each. Great opportunity to purchase wealthy man's home at 50c on a dollar. Address owner's attorney, Z 221 Times Annex.

WOULD YOU BE WILLING

to pay $25 a month and buy a new home near Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R.? Five rooms and bath; steam, electric, gas kitchen; sewer, water; lot 31x135; 40 mins. N. Y.; immediate possession. Call, write, or phone.

W. S. MACINTOSH, Owner and Builder. 15 Meeker St., West Orange. Tel. 37 Orange.

Montclair New Colonial RESIDENCE, on large plot **$10,500**

10 rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch; beautifully decorated; every modern appointment; convenient Sta.. Schools, etc. D. W. MILLER, opp. Lackawanna Depot.

FARMS Nearly 100 Acres, 25 Miles New York. Immediate Sale. Only Good Ones, Everywhere.

Modern House, Eight Rooms. Elevation, view; stream; on State road. Dairy, fruit, grain, poultry, commuting farms, country hotels, auto tea inns, camp sites; farms for exchange. Write for descriptions. See photos.

BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AVE.

LEONIA, PALISADES **BOGOTA** TEANECK, NORTH JERSEY SUBURBS

Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, BOGOTA, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR

On the Mountainside

One of New York City's healthiest suburbs.

MODERN HOUSES FOR RENTAL

	Unfurnished.	Per Annum.
ARTISTIC house, 11 rooms, 2 baths		$1,200
NEW HOUSE, 10 rooms, 3 baths; garage		$1,400
COLONIAL house, 11 rooms, 2 baths		$1,500
HILLSIDE residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths		$1,800
ATTRACTIVE residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths		$2,000
RESIDENCE, 12 rooms, 3 baths; solarium; large grounds; garage		$3,000

ALSO FURNISHED HOUSES FOR WINTER OCCUPANCY

Our advice to strangers is and has been to Rent First and Purchase Later.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS., Real Estate Brokers, Opposite Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair, N. J.

IDEAL HOME

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required, $500. Owing to business changes must sell. House has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation; schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences—sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

F. W. WAGGONER, Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

136 ACRE GENERAL AND STOCK FARM

Splendid 10-room house, large rooms, high ceilings; 2 large barns; cow stables, wagon sheds, corn and hog houses; fine apple orchard; other fruits; 4 acres asparagus; timber; meadow; 2 running streams; widow must sell; a thoroughly good farm; PRICE $8,000, $1,500 to $2,000 cash. BRAY & MACGEORGE, 1,077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PA., or Vineland, N. J. Write for complete description, also our handsomely illustrated farm catalogue.

MONTCLAIR

150 x 175 Choice corner property on Lincoln Street, fine residential section, a few minutes from Glen Ridge Lackawanna Station. Modern 12-room stucco and shingled house in a beautiful setting of trees and shrubs. Wide screened piazza on two sides. Centre hall, oak floors, quartered oak trim. Hall, library, living and dining rooms buriaped. All windows in dining room of stained and leaded glass. Tiled vestibule, bath and toilet. Electric light, gas; clothes chute to laundry, and other individual features. $20,000; terms to suit.

Owner, 88 Lincoln Street, Montclair.

Fruit and Poultry Farm Half Mile to Village

On State road, near lake; 10 acres rich soil; 400 thrifty peaches, 100 apples and pears, lot berries and grapes; 3 poultry houses; buildings insured for $3,500. Owner having other interests makes low price $3,800, easy terms, and includes 350 choice hens, incubators, brooders, tools, sweet potatoes, hay, apples, corn, and vegetables. Only 30 miles to Philadelphia, with fine train service. See page 14 in Strout's Peace and Plenty Catalogue," for picture, beautiful story house and traveling instructions to see it. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 2,026 G, 150 Nassau St., New York.

$2,500 on Easy Terms

AND 1ST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS

All-Year English Villa, Near the Water

WITH EXTENSIVE GROUNDS.

Ready to Live in Now. 49 Min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Express Station. After the $2,500 is paid,

$36.40 MONTHLY

Pays Insurance, Taxes, Interest and Water Rate.

House has ten rooms, three bathrooms. Parquet floors, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, open fireplace. Country Club, Golf near by. Superb views; all sports—skating, tobogganing, ice boating. Cultured neighbors.

Send for photographs.

F. B. WELLS (Tel. 1521—Cort.), 170 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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On the Mountainside

One of New York City's healthiest suburbs.

MODERN HOUSES FOR RENTAL

	Unfurnished.	Per Annum.
ARTISTIC house, 11 rooms, 2 baths		$1,200
NEW HOUSE, 10 rooms, 3 baths; garage		$1,400
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RESIDENCE, 12 rooms, 3 baths; solarium; large grounds; garage		$3,000

ALSO FURNISHED HOUSES FOR WINTER OCCUPANCY

Our advice to strangers is and has been to Rent First and Purchase Later.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS., Real Estate Brokers, Opposite Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair, N. J.

GREAT BARGAIN IN SMALL FARM 50 MINUTES OUT

Fully stocked, ready for occupancy, owned by N. Y. resident buyer in dry goods business, whose business now takes him back West; will make great sacrifice for quick sale; the house has 10 large rooms, with every modern improvement; built of brick, standing on highest point of 36 acres, commanding wonderful views in every direction; fine garage, stable and other necessary outbuildings; land under highest state of cultivation; fine fruit orchards, horses, cows, chickens and all kinds of farming implements. For further particulars and to see photograph of property, call or address

FITCH H. MEDBURY, 437 Fifth Avenue

AT SUMMIT, N. J.

Two beautiful homes in fine neighborhoods. Dutch Colonial home, ten rooms, two baths; plot 80x160, with garage. Price $18,500. Attractive new home, ten rooms, three baths, two glass enclosed porches (one sleeping), plot 90x175. Price $14,500.

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FARM OF 54 ACRES.

10-room house; barn. Land all under cultivation, except 10 acres. Property adjoins the James B. Duke Park, in Somerville, N. J. Would consider an exchange.

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Factory

$30,000

One-half Cash Will Purchase 4-STORY BRICK FACTORY IN

LONG ISLAND CITY

100 x 128 ft., on prominent corner. Leased for 5 years on strictly net basis earning

8⅓ % Net

Will Consider Part Exchange.

WM. D. BLOODGOOD & CO., INC., Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

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GENTLEMAN'S SUBURBAN HOME AT HARTSDALE

This beautiful home will make a strong appeal to the discriminating purchaser. Practically new, built by the owner for his own occupancy. It contains 11 rooms and 3 baths, and is situated on a large plot 100x150x190 feet in one of the most attractive locations in this beautiful suburb. A bargain for a quick purchaser.

George Howe, 527 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

Most Beautiful Home in Pelham Heights

Situated on one of the most desirable building sites in this high-class residence district. The house is practically new and its design and construction are of the highest order. It contains 11 rooms and 3 baths, beautiful sun parlor, large porches, fine trees and shrubbery. There is also a most attractive garage building, with apartment for chauffeur. Owner will sell at great bargain.

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12 ACRES; BROOK; MODERN HOUSE; STABLE.

COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS at KATONAH, 50 miles from 42d St., one mile from station; over macadam boulevard; house one-quarter mile back from highway; has eight sleeping rooms, three baths, steam heat; stable for three horses, cow stable, chicken houses, tennis court; grapery, large garden, fruits; very pretty brook; high, with fine views; best surroundings.

NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 EAST 42D ST.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE.

Fireproof house facing new Bronx River Parkway. Every improvement, including gas and sewers; 12 rooms; also reception and billiard halls; 3-car concealed garage; 1¼ acres ground; high altitude; wonderful view; 30 minutes from Grand Central. Photo, particulars, owner, George H. Mills, Colonial Heights, Yonkers.

25 ROOM BRICK HOUSE 20 ACRES—ONE HOUR OUT

10 minutes' walk from station; well-planted grounds; gardens, woods; garage, stable, etc.; house has all improvements, including six baths; suitable for private family, school, or institution; bargain price.

NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 EAST 42D ST.

BEAUTIFUL HOME

High rolling wooded country, picturesque outlook; seven large rooms, open attic, wide verandas, tiled vestibule; every modern convenience, choice surroundings; sewers, gas, electricity; 35 minutes Grand Central; unequaled transit; $9,000. Terms. Personal Suite 505, 200 Broadway.

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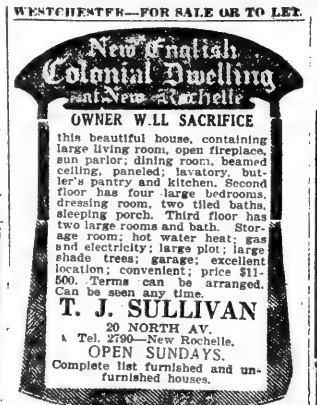
AT LARCHMONT.

Plots 60x170 to 100x300; prices low; liberal terms; good water; restrictions, improvements; fine golden soil; build now for Spring.

HOWELL & [illegible], Agents, 5 E. 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill—5868.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



OWNER WILL SACRIFICE

this beautiful house, containing large living room, open fireplace, sun parlor; dining room, beamed ceiling, paneled; lavatory, butler's pantry and kitchen. Second floor has four large bedrooms, dressing room, two tiled baths, sleeping porch. Third floor has two large rooms and bath. Storage room; hot water heat; gas and electricity; large plot; large shade trees; garage; excellent location; convenient; price $11,500. Terms can be arranged. Can be seen any time.

T. J. SULLIVAN

20 NORTH AV.

Tel. 2790—New Rochelle.

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Complete list furnished and unfurnished houses.

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New York's most attractive, most exclusive and best established suburb, just above the city line. Great Bargains in Beautiful Modern Houses and Splendid Building Sites.

Motor to Park Hill to-day, via Riverside Drive, or take subway to Van Cortlandt Park, connecting with trolley to Park Hill.

For booklet apply to George Howe, 527 5th Ave., N. Y. Office at property.

Rye Estate

One and a half acres laid out in lawns, gardens, &c.; tennis court; large house; 8 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath, 2 lavatories, large living room paneled in chestnut, billiard room, dining room, kitchen, maids' hall; garage with sleeping quarters. Near golf club. One of the few fine homes for sale in this section.

Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway, NEW YORK

THIS COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE

A home with every modern convenience and comfort, located on Webster Av. The best, also the highest and healthiest location in New Rochelle. Just 3 minutes' walk from station. House is nearly new, 12 large rooms; steam heat, gas, electricity; 4 open fireplaces; 2 tiled bathrooms; plot 70x170; abundance of old forest trees. I am authorized to sell at $16,500 on reasonable terms.

JAMES D. McCANN, 221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451 New Rochelle, N.Y.

BEAUTIFUL GREENWICH ESTATE, TWO ACRES.

Attractive modern house, near the water, containing 10 rooms and three baths; large garage, with chauffeur's apartment, containing four rooms and bath; beautiful grounds, fine trees and shrubs; a real bargain at $25,000.

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AT WHITE PLAINS.

Adjoining Knollwood Club; attractive new dwelling, 10 rooms; all improvements, large porch; 2-car garage; never-failing stream; trolley 3 minutes. Owner living in Chicago will sell at great bargain.

FOX REALTY COMPANY, 51 EAST 42ND ST.

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ON THE SOUND

At Mamaroneck, Westchester County Building Plot, 75x150, $1,980; easy terms; building operation.

MEEHAN & MAGILL, Tel. Murray Hill—5868.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

This Bungalow on Mahopac Point, Lake Mahopac

For Sale at Cost on Easy Terms. Permanent Water Rights and Boat Mooring.

WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE. Photographs of Interiors and View of Property by Mail.

Mahopac Point Corporation (Dept. T.,) 40 West 32d St. 'Phone 9860—Madison Square.

Attractive Country Home

SITUATED ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK; TWO MILES FROM STATION; VERY GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD.

Land comprises 2 acres, flower and vegetable gardens; swimming pool.

NEW COLONIAL HOUSE, 12 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements. Combination stable and garage, 2 rooms. Can be purchased at a price much below actual cost; or will rent. R-541.

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Palatial Hudson River Estate

Must Be Sold at Once!

Situated at Tarrytown, in a neighborhood of magnificent estates; fine stone mansion containing 25 rooms and 10 baths; splendid outbuildings; remarkably beautiful grounds containing 40 acres; offered at a great bargain.

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White Plains

$50 PER MONTH, WORTH $75

10 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat; convenient.

Reed, Clark & Lee Co., Inc. WHITE PLAINS

Depot Plaza. Tel. 1516 W. P.

150 Acres FOR $8,500

45 Miles up Hudson.

Ideal Site for Country Home.

House and barn now on property. Portions of the land very heavily timbered, with fine waterfalls of unusual scenic beauty. High rolling land with good views. *A rare opportunity to develop a country home with water power immediately at hand.*

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FARM FOR SALE.

141 acres in town of Lewisboro, Westchester County, New York; has frontage of 2,000 feet on main road, and depth of 3,000 feet; high ground and well watered; 1½ hours from New York, on N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., via New Canaan; price $300 per acre. Address owner, W. H. Arthur, Stamford, Conn., or your own broker.

A GIFT

At Katonah, Westchester County's picturesque section; 90 acres, all smooth; tillable ridge; over 600 feet elevation; grand views; vicinity of several magnificent country homes; farm house, 10 rooms; several outbuildings. Sacrifice $10,500. Value $20,000.

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Reed, Clark & Lee Co., Inc. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

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LARCHMONT GARDENS

This Beautiful 7-Room House

$7,250.

Long Term Payments. Beautiful Building Sites, from $600 up.

An all year 'round home-place of exceptional merit. Healthful, accessible, beautiful, yet surprisingly moderate in cost.

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This is the time to buy a plot and start building if you wish to have your house ready for occupancy next Spring.

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LARCHMONT on the Sound Restricted Bungalow Colony

Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R., with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house, with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $600 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6441 Murray Hill.

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Many of our clients began the search for their furnished Homes too late last season; next season the demand will be even greater; many are looking now; let us know your requirements.

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Local Offices at Rye, Bronxville, White Plains, Pleasantville, Ardsley-on-Hudson.

OPPORTUNITY.

Situated in exclusive park in New Rochelle, on ground 75x150, with shrubs and fine old shade trees, frame house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; electricity; hot water heat. For sale at less than cost.

MRS. EDMUND W. BODINE, 192 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LARGE ACREAGE TRACT

GOLF COURSE OR SUBDIVISION.

Adjoining beautiful estates, near New York; most desirable property in Westchester County remaining undeveloped.

FOX REALTY COMPANY, 51 EAST 42D STREET.

New House—Georgian Colonial.

Rent or sell at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central, on Harlem electric division; all improvements, including sewers; high elevation; walking distance of depot; plot 100x100; nine large rooms, tastefully decorated; sleeping porches and open fireplaces; photo and description upon request. H. E. WILSON, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

ARTISTIC COLONIAL HOUSE

For Sale.—New Colonial House, nine rooms, two baths, [illegible] water heat, at Park Hill South York's most exclusive [illegible] suburb, just above the [illegible] Edward F. Wynne, 56 Liberty St.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

140 Acre Fruit and Dairy Farm, $6,500

100 acres tillable, pasture for 20 head, 200 apple trees, vineyard of 2,000 grapes, 2,200 strawberries, also peaches, pears, cherries, plums; good sugar bush; 15-room house, painted white, green shutters; complete set outbuildings, everything in first-class condition; near school, trolleys, and only 3 miles from Poughkeepsie; to settle estate, price $6,500, part cash; the buildings are worth more, then there is the land and all the fruit; this is a beautiful home and a money-maker; see full description Page 10, Catalogue 3, describing the pick of near-New York farm bargains. Matheson Farm Co., Dept. 5 003, 115 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 5676 Rector.

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HOTEL.

SANITARIUM OR SCHOOL

Beautiful stone building, 45 rooms, 25 baths; swimming pool, water heated. Electric light plant, steam heat, artesian well and city water. 50 acres land. 1,200 feet elevation. Wonderful views, good roads, fine air. Price extremely low.

GEORGE B. CORSA
10 EAST 43D STREET.

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For sale in North Rock Ridge section, farm of 8 acres, modern farmhouse containing 5 master bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 maids' rooms, 1 bath; hot water heat; electricity; all modern improvements and conveniences; garage, stable, cow barn; $30,000, or will rent for Winter months at $150 per month furnished.

APPLY W. S. MEANY,
Feany Building. Telephone 103.
Residence phone, 293.

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RAILROAD LANDS

Alabama and Mississippi, where you can raise anything from corn and potatoes to figs and oranges. Buy direct from the railroad; easy terms. Write to Land Department, A. & M. R. R., 211 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

HESS SERVICE

FOR THE TENANT

329-31 Fourth Av.
24th and 25th Sts.

5th floor, 38x83.
8th floor, 38x83.
Smaller Offices.
No manufacturing.
Possession now.

M. & L. HESS, Inc.,
907 Broadway, Cor. 20th St.
Telephone Gramercy—6052.

Showroom

Entire fourth floor, (10273 net sq. ft.) with more than the usual amount of light. Available February 1st, 1917 or before.

Cuyler Building
116-120 W. 32d St.—119-123 W. 31st St.

7 Elevators; twenty-four-hour-a-day service. Low Insurance.

Loton H. Slawson Company
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215 FOURTH AVE.
S. E. Corner 18th St.
SIXTH FLOOR
14,000 Square Feet.
Low Rent.
Rooms $650 Per Annum Up.
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EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT
Stores, Lofts and Offices
at attractive rentals.
Buildings Absolutely Fireproof.
ASHLAND BUILDING
315 4th Ave., Cor. 24th St.
SHOWROOMS and OFFICES
Merchants Building
S. W. Cor. B'way & 4th St.
16 stories; low insurance rates.
LOFTS & SHOWROOMS, 81x110.
26-32 West 17th St.
Sprinkler System—low insurance.
LARGE STORE and BASEMENT.
LOFTS and HALF LOFT.
34-36 East 10th St.
SINGLE LOFTS. Excellent Light.
Sprinkler System—low insurance.
Superintendent on Premises.
PHILIP BRAENDER
315 4th Ave.—Phone 1013 Gramercy.

LEAVITT BUILDING
126-132 WEST 46TH ST.
Entire Floors for Rent.
Occupancy Feb. 1, 1917.
Net Area 6,000 Ft. Each Floor. 40 Windows. Absolutely Fireproof. Sprinklered. Elevator Service Day and Night.
Apply A. L. LIBMAN, Agent, on Premises, or your own Broker.

42d St. Office
Taylor Building, Bet. 5th and Madison. Lawyers, architects, draftsmen, branch, north light; 2 large front and 2 rear windows; Otis elevator; 681 square feet; $1,000.
ALEX. TAYLOR & CO., Inc.
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Desirable Light Lofts
52.6x100. Modern improvements.
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VERY MODERATE RENTALS.
Wm. D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc.
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62-64 West 14th St. } S. E. Cor. 6th Ave.
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Over 13,000 sq. ft. per floor.

Possession at once. Leases to suit.

Excellent Light. Four Elevators.
Engineer on premises at 13th St. side.

RENTS and PLANS from
BRETT & GOODE COMPANY
461 Eighth Avenue At 34th Street

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Store to Let

Contains 10,105 net sq. ft. Arrangements can be made to rent in addition one to six lofts above. Private elevator to upper floors. Available February 1st, 1917 or before.

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New 16-Story Building.
OFFICES
—AND—
SHOWROOMS
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
$750 to $1,950.
Unobstructed North Light.
Lowest Insurance Rate.
Automatic Sprinklers.
Complete Supervisory Service.
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
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Corner 46th Street.

56 West 45th St.
2nd FLOOR,
with show windows, 40x95 feet, $3,500.
3rd FLOOR,
40x95 feet, $3,000.
N. A. Berwin & Co., Inc.
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and Lexington Av.
STORES
To Lease in New, High-class Apartment House. Moderate rentals. Excellent opportunities. Apply on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

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For Lease in High-Class Apartment House, S. W. Cor. 140th St. & Amsterdam Av. Suitable for Druggist, Dry Goods, Delicatessen, Grocerics, Butcher, &c. Very popular neighborhood. Excellent opportunity. Moderate rental. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

STORE TO LET
with Large Basement.
150 LEXINGTON AVE.,
near 30th Street.
SIZE 25x95 ft.
Reasonable Rent. Possession at once. Brokers Protected.
Brett & Goode Company, Agents,
461 Eighth Ave. Cor. 34th St.

LOFTS
50x100,
N. W. Corner
BLEECKER & WOOSTER STS.
Modern Fireproof Bldg. Freight and passenger elevators; sprinkler system; all improvements; high ceilings, unusual lights; lofts to lease from Feb. 1 at $1,800 per annum. Apply Supt. on premises or your own broker.

FIRST LOFT
Few Doors from 5th Ave., near 40th St. Good light. Lease and very reasonable rental. Apply at once to
VAN NORDEN & WILSON
1 WEST 34TH STREET

STORE—Light, Fireproof, 72x90
LOFTS Steam heat, elevators, good light. 50x90 and 50x150.
EAST 23D STREET, NEAR 2D AV.

PRINTING—MANUFACTURING
E. W. BLISS BLDGS., 212 E. 23D ST.

WILL BUILD GARAGE
Suitable 75 to 80 cars for responsible tenant with cash security; long lease; restricted, high class neighborhood, upper west side; principals only. Garage, Box 99 Times, Downtown.

TOP LOFT, VERY LIGHT,
202 CENTRE STREET
6,500 sq. ft. each; fireproof; elevators; immediate possession. Any floor. (Full commission.) or GEORGE DANIELS, 27 William. 'Phone 6060—Broad.

ONE LOFT VACANT
26-30 Bleecker Street
Corner of Mott
Modern Building—Double Exits, Etc. 70x90. Sprinklered.
A. H. Mathews, 181 Broadway.

STORE TO RENT,
West 72d St., suitable for Florist, Drugs, high-class Milliner or Branch Bank.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
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FOR BUSINESS
TIMES SQ. SECTION
40th St., 207 West, nr. B'way, 4-story building; was 60-room hotel; electric elevator, steam heat, etc.; will be thoroughly renovated or will alter for business. Caretaker on premises. Particulars, Ludin Realty Co., 551 W. 54th St., or own broker.

Dentist's Opportunity.
A chance for dentist to get established office, 7th Av., corner, Brooklyn, at $30 monthly. A live wire will make big money. Further particulars, address S. Harris, 248 W. 98th St., New York. Phone River 4940.

39 East 19th St.
An attractive 25-ft. Store and Basement. Excellent order. Immediate possession. Fine location for Woolens or Silks.
[illegible] & CENTER, 20 EAST 23RD ST.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

STORE & BASEMENT
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Running through to 39th St.
ALSO AT
132-134 West 22d St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT LOFTS,
3-7 West 35th St.
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SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,
35-37 West 39th St.
MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
BRUNSWICK REALTY CO.,
35 West 39th St.,
or your own broker.

Lofts for Manufacturing
Six Lofts (about 11,500 net sq. ft. each) with light on four sides; to be rented together or separately. Possession before February 1st, 1917.
Susquehanna Building
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5 elevators; high ceilings; unusual shipping facilities
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To Sublease
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S. E. Cor. 18th St.
Seventh Floor.
14,000 SQ. FT.
175 Ft. of North Light.
907 Broadway **M&L HESS INC** Cor. 20th St.
Business Property Specialists.
Telephone Gramercy—6052.

LOFT
15 WEST 34TH STREET
To Rent 3rd Loft
5700 square feet, very light, shipping from 35th Street.
WILL SUBLET TO MAY 1ST, 1918
LOW RENT
New Lease from May 1, 1918
INQUIRE ON PREMISES

Floors--373 Fourth Av.
and Showrooms, 1,000 to 7,500 sq. ft.
Wm. H. Whiting & Co.
41 Park Row. Tel. 5909 Cordt.

LOFTS WITH FINE LIGHT
7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.
New Subway Station, 116th St. and 7th Av. Modern, well-kept building 100% sprinkler system; suitable any business.
247-253 WEST 19TH ST.
To Lease at Reasonable Rent.
Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth. Or your own broker.

DESIRABLE FLOOR
Will sublease entire floor, 3,200 sq. ft. **In Heart of Financial District**
UNTIL MAY 1ST, 1921.
LOW RENTAL.
G. M. PEARSON & CO.
120 Broadway. Phone 5864 Rector.

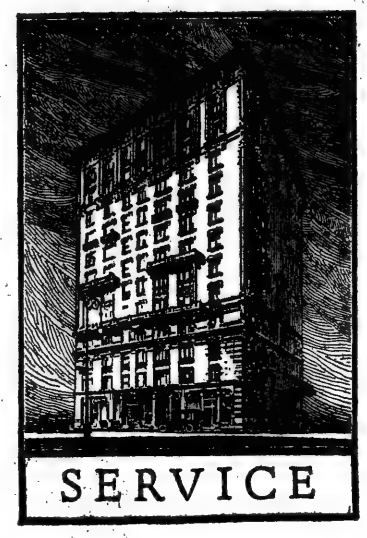
ALL LIGHT LOFTS
38-44 West 21st St.
12-STORY BUILDING—67x92.
100% SPRINKLER SYSTEM.
FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

STORE AND BASEMENT
510-512 6TH AVE.
Choice location; well kept building; good class of tenants; surrounded by leading hotels; block from Pennsylvania Station; 100 per cent. sprinkler system. Phone 4712 Murray Hill, or own broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

TO SUBLET
9 ROOMS WITH 3 BATHS,
At $1,700 for Remainder of Lease.
448 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Few Steps Above 116th St.
Modern 12-Story Fireproof Building. Overlooking the Hudson River.
See Superintendent on Premises.

8 ROOMS. CORNER, $60
400 WEST 152D ST.,
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
W. B. BOGHAM, Agent, 5475 B'way (1417)



SERVICE

The apartment house at 200 West 58th Street (corner Seventh Avenue) has plenty of quick, clean, cheerful service. Every employee—porter, elevator boy, hallman, superintendent, house manager—realizes that service is 50 per cent of the satisfaction of apartment house life, and ownership management is a guarantee that such service is obtainable here.

Apartments 3 to 6 rooms rent from $1,200 to $2,800, but serviceable construction makes allowance for larger combinations.

Owned and managed by
DURHAM REALTY CORPORATION, Fifth Avenue Building, New York.
J. C. THEBY, President

PEASE & ELLIMAN announce plans of new buildings on and near Park and Fifth Avenues which will be ready for occupancy in the summer of 1917.

They advise an early inspection of these plans, as at this time alterations can be made.

The new buildings will contain apartments of from 4 to 22 rooms with adequate baths.

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One Apartment	One Apartment
7 ROOMS	**9 ROOMS**
2 BATHS, $1,200. Suitable for Doctor.	3 BATHS, $1,800. Southern Exposure.

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E. H. Outerbridge Tells Chamber of Commerce What Country Needs.

UNITE CAPITAL AND LABOR

Costly Disputes Must Be Avoided Before Public's Welfare Is Injured.

The problems of co-operation between capital and labor were discussed recently by Eugene H. Outerbridge, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, at the dinner of the State Chamber of Commerce at the Waldorf. He spoke also of another problem, that of meeting the superior efficiency of foreign producers after the war.

"When the civil war ended it seemed as if the last of the great moral issues had been settled," he said. "Men then generally turned their attention to industrial pursuits and the development of the wonderful natural resources of the country. The promise of great material rewards stimulated the natural energies of the people and attracted the great constructive spirits of the country to this field.

"Coincidently the affairs of Government had to go on and expand, and other men were attracted into the business of Government. Gradually, and broadly speaking, there followed a constant growing apart of men absorbed in industrial and business affairs and men entering political life. With the growth of industry to giant proportions there developed also great social and industrial problems, and feelings of envy and unrest were engendered, which found their expression through political channels; and so there arose misunderstanding and conflict between business and government, resulting in policies and laws often regarded as hostile to and, certainly in many ways, restrictive of business enterprise.

"Men in political life, with perhaps but scant experience in business life, could quickly grasp the sentiment of unrest, but did not see or understand the economic conditions which produced it; so that in many cases attempts to correct evils, instead of being constructive measures to protect industry and all classes in it, produced destructive measures which hurt industrial workers more even than industrial leaders, because they killed the will to do and alienated the means to do with, which previously had been two of the most potential forces in the progress of the prosperity of the country. The constructive spirit of enterprise became the discouraged spirit of caution; the quick stream of capital became the slack dead-water that turned no wheels of new endeavor.

"If capital and labor, which inevitably must be joined in all forms of endeavor, could deal with perfect mutual understanding and confidence, results could be achieved far beyond anything heretofore accomplished.

"In the world conditions now prevailing the peoples of the belligerent nations have, under the stress of a compelling necessity, developed a degree of co-operation and efficiency in production of which they never before knew themselves capable, and which has never been approached anywhere else in the world.

"The war has produced many unprecedented conditions. This is only one of them. After it is over there will be many we shall have to meet and many changes to which we shall have to adapt ourselves; some cannot be foretold or foreseen, but it appears to me inevitable that the consciousness of efficiency and productive power that has been developed in the European peoples will lead them not to return to previous methods or lives of indolence or ease, but that they will turn their newly developed powers to production in peaceful pursuits, and that we then shall have to meet in foreign fields and perhaps in domestic trade the force of a competitive production organized upon a degree of efficiency which we have never before had to combat.

"If I am right, under the conditions that will then prevail the relations between capital and labor in this country will become of still greater moment to us than ever before. I think there is no single element in industry before this country today of such vast importance as the matter of bringing these two constituents into mutual confidence and understanding in a real spirit of co-operation.

"The peaceful progress of industry free from strikes or lockouts is essential to economic results. In all great public services where the public interest exceeds that of employers or employes some method must be found preventive of interruptions of service, which are wasteful and costly often beyond computation; methods which will enable the public to be currently, adequately, and correctly informed in order that public opinion, usually determining force, may be well founded.

"No greater service could at this time be rendered than to find some system by which industrial disputes may be avoided or adjusted before they reach the crisis of a struggle which dislocates industry, causes employers and employes untold loss, and injures the public's welfare. I trust that this is a subject to which some committee of the Chamber of Commerce may especially devote itself during the coming year."

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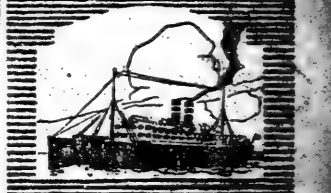

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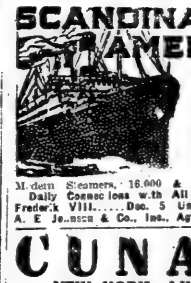
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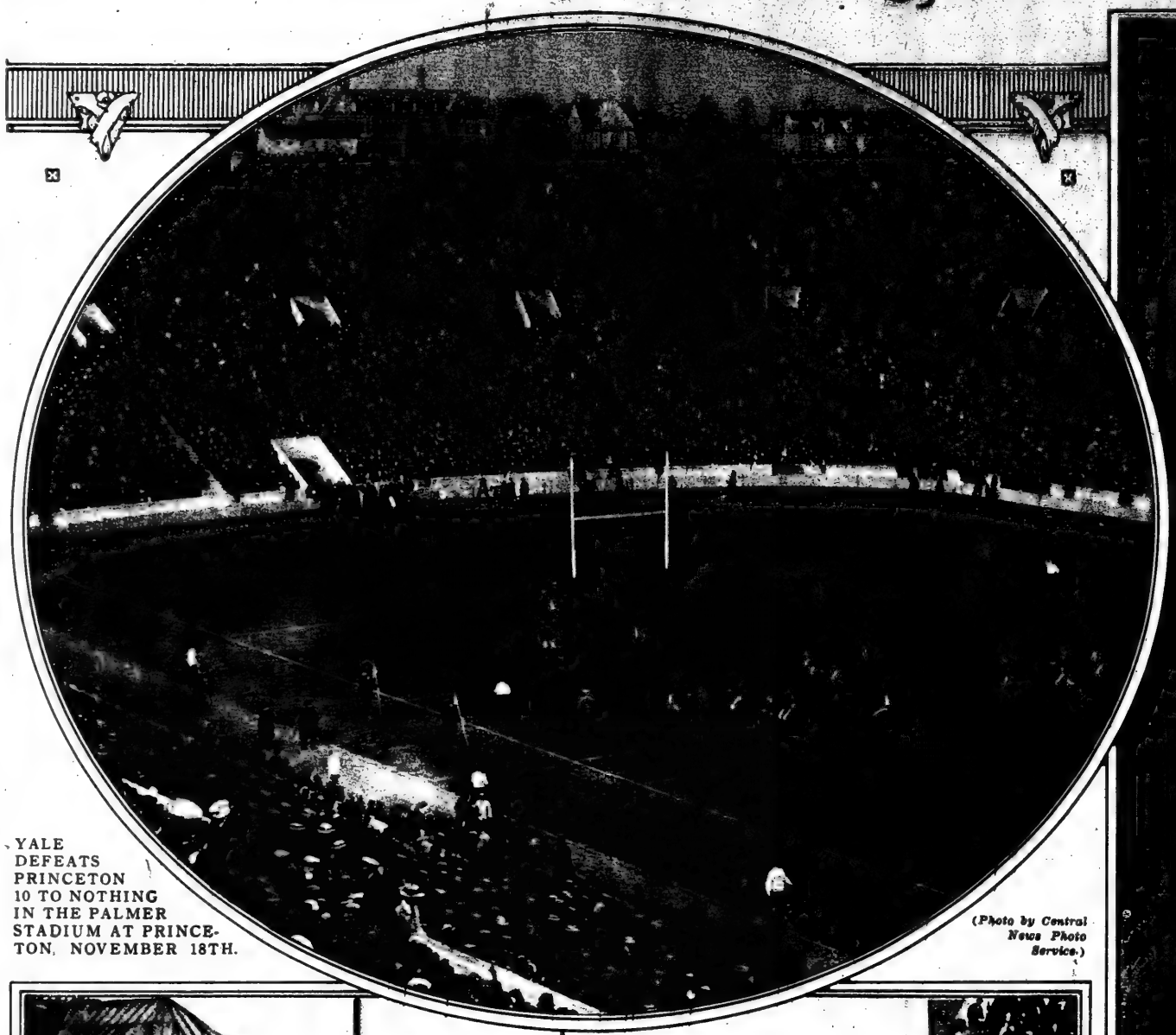


YALE DEFEATS PRINCETON 10 TO NOTHING IN THE PALMER STADIUM AT PRINCETON, NOVEMBER 18TH.

(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)

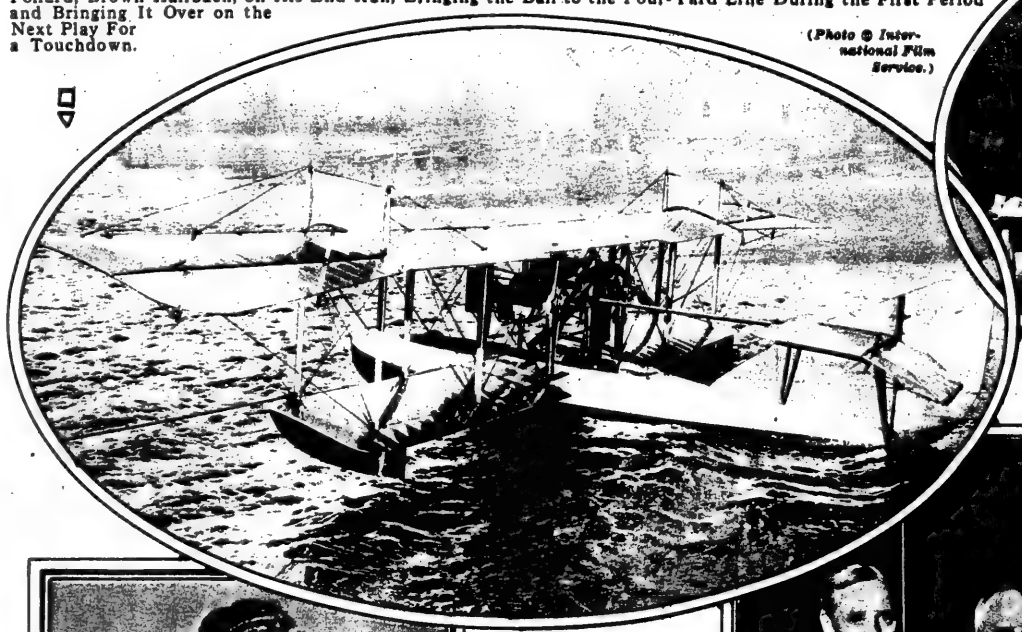
MISS RUTH LAW RECEIVED BY GENERAL LEONARD WOOD AT GOVERNORS ISLAND AFTER HER RECORD-BREAKING AIRPLANE FLIGHT FROM CHICAGO TO NEW YORK.
She Broke Carlstrom's Non-Stop Record of 452 Miles by Flying 590 Miles, and the World's Record For Flight by Women Pilots The Entire Distance, 832 Miles, Was Made in Nine Hours and One Minute.

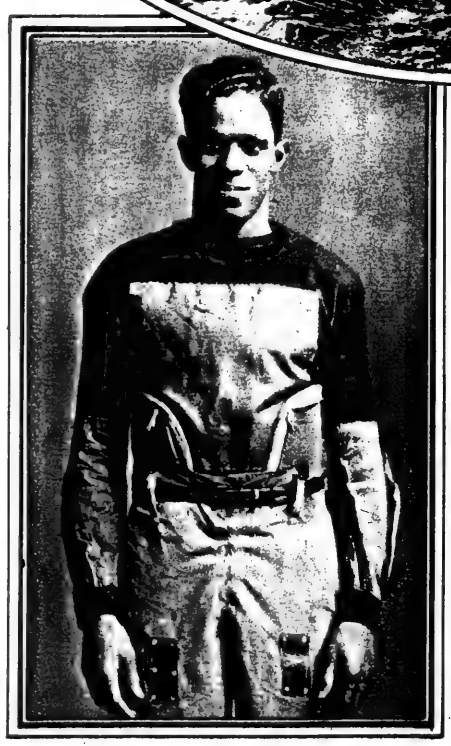
(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)

BROWN FOOTBALL TEAM VANQUISHES HARVARD WITH A SCORE OF 21 TO 0 AT CAMBRIDGE, SATURDAY, NOV. 18TH.
Pollard, Brown Halfback, on His End Run, Bringing the Ball to the Four-Yard Line During the First Period and Bringing It Over on the Next Play For a Touchdown.

(Photo © International Film Service.)

SOME OF THE SPECTATORS EATING THEIR LUNCHES IN FRONT OF WHIG HALL AT PRINCETON.
(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)





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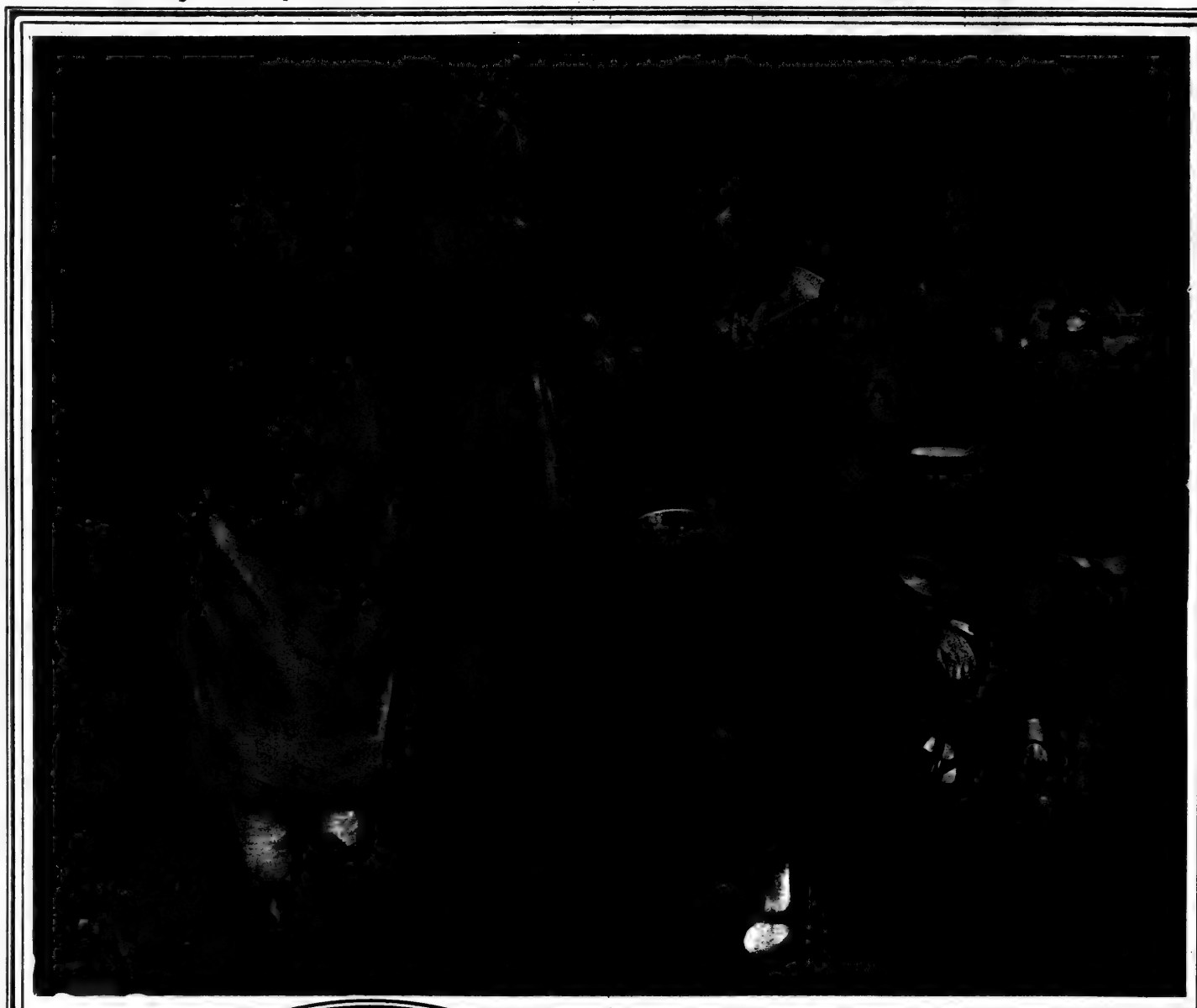

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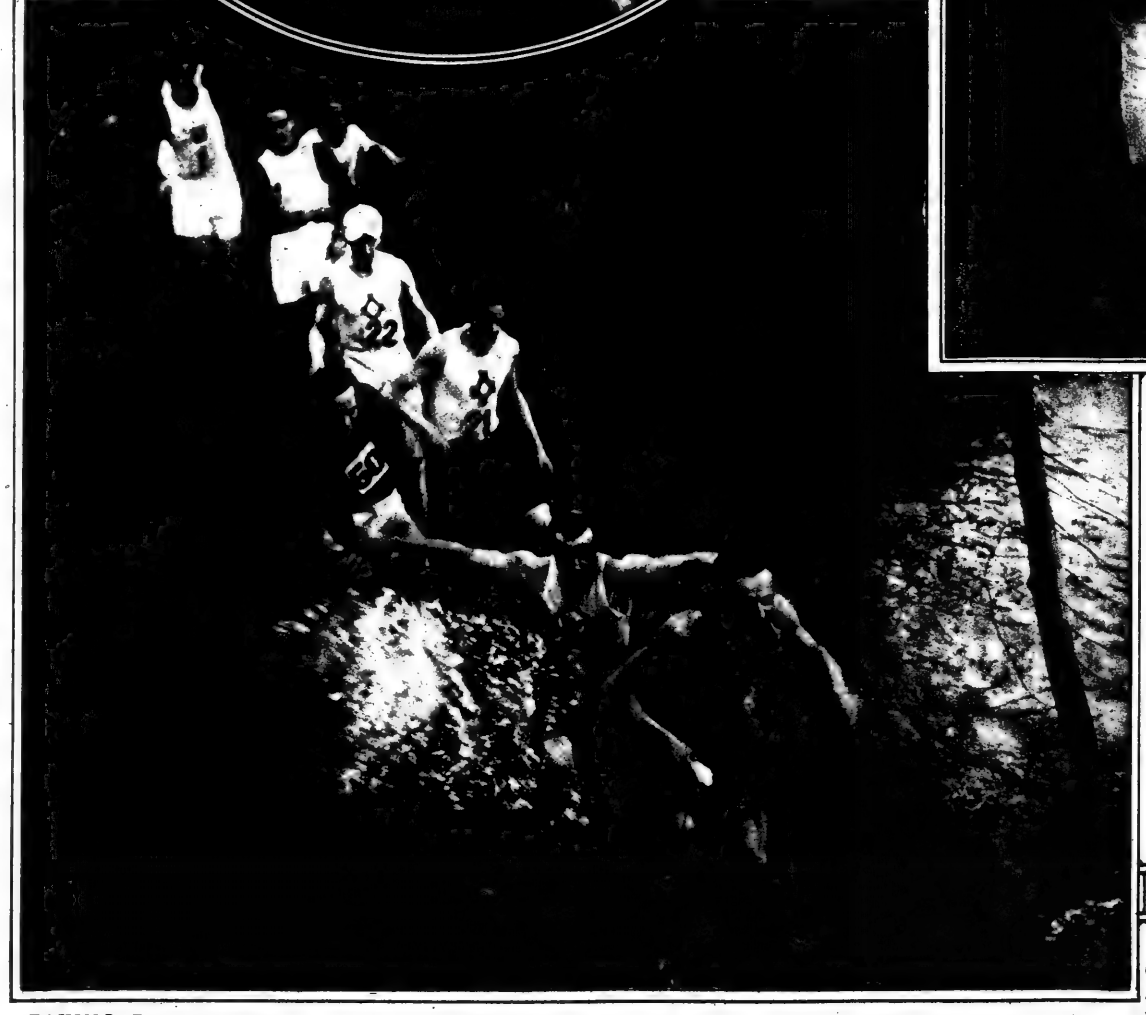

TAKING THE WATER-JUMP IN THE METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP CROSS-COUNTRY RUN AT VAN CORTLANDT PARK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18. *(Photo © by American Press Ass'n.)*

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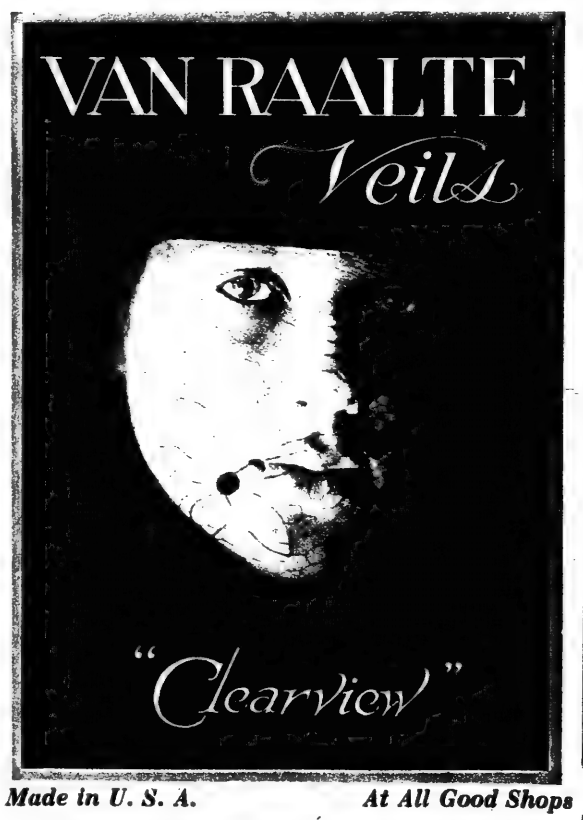

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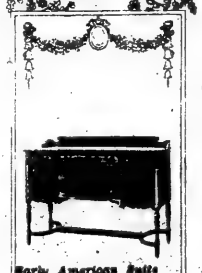

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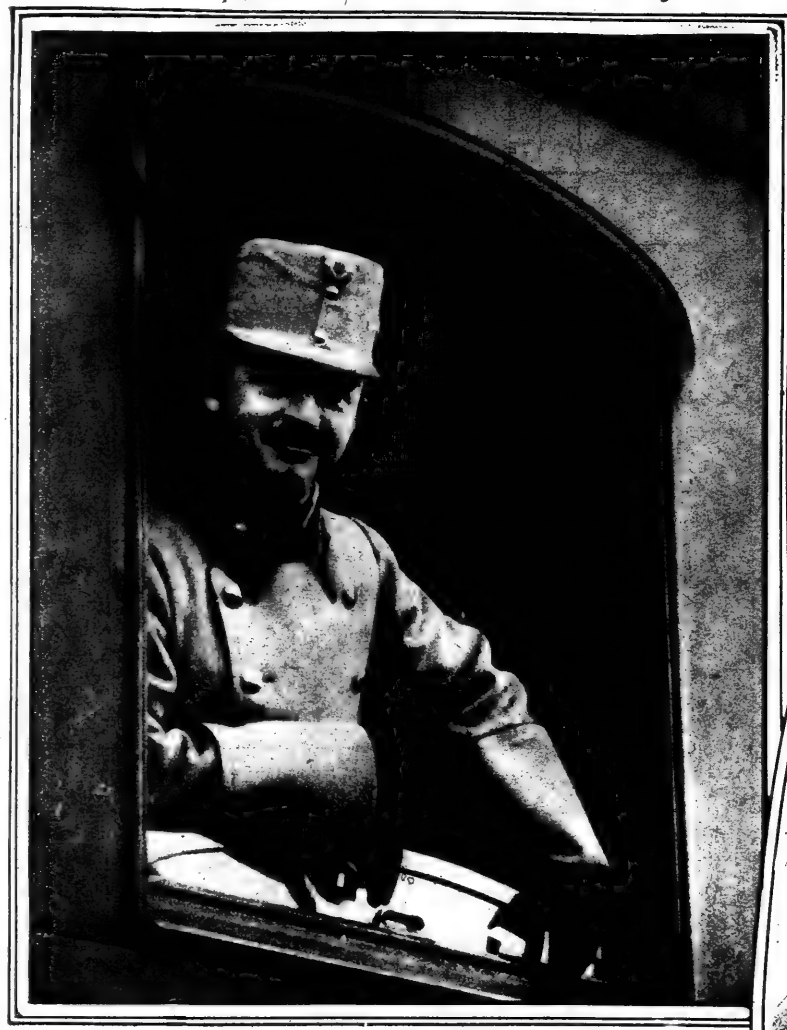


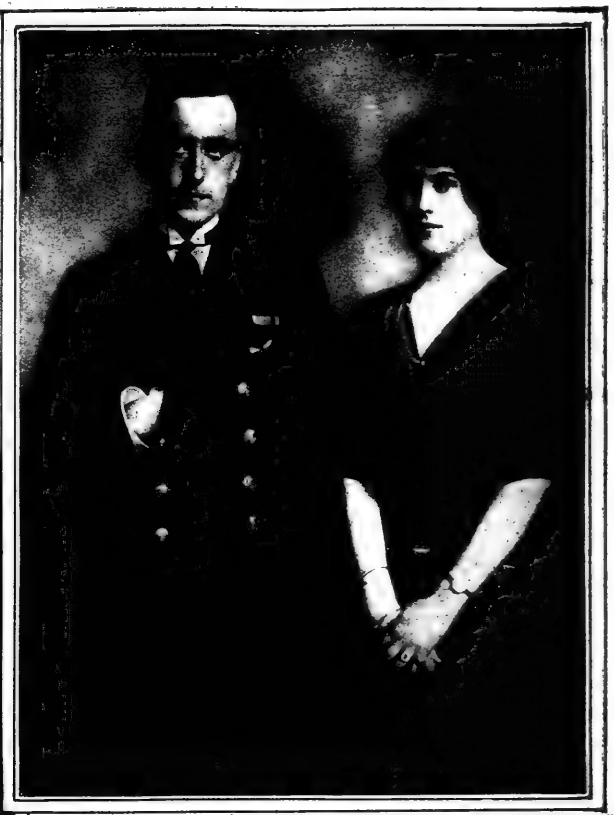
THE NEW EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
Charles Francis Joseph.
A Photograph Taken in a Train on His Way to the Front.
(Photo Underwood & Underwood.)

THE LATE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, WHO DIED NOV. 21. AGED 86 YEARS.
(From an Etching by Otto Friedrich.)

SENATOR-ELECT JOSIAH O. WOLCOTT OF DELAWARE AND HIS LAW PARTNER, JOSIAH MARVEL.
Mr. Wolcott, Next to Mr. Gerry, Is the Youngest Man in the Senate. He Was Born Oct- 31, 1877. His Defeat of Senator du Pont Was One of the Surprises of the Recent Election.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)

PETER GOELET GERRY, SENATOR-ELECT FROM RHODE ISLAND, THE YOUNGEST MAN IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE. HE WAS BORN ON SEPT. 18, 1879.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Service.)

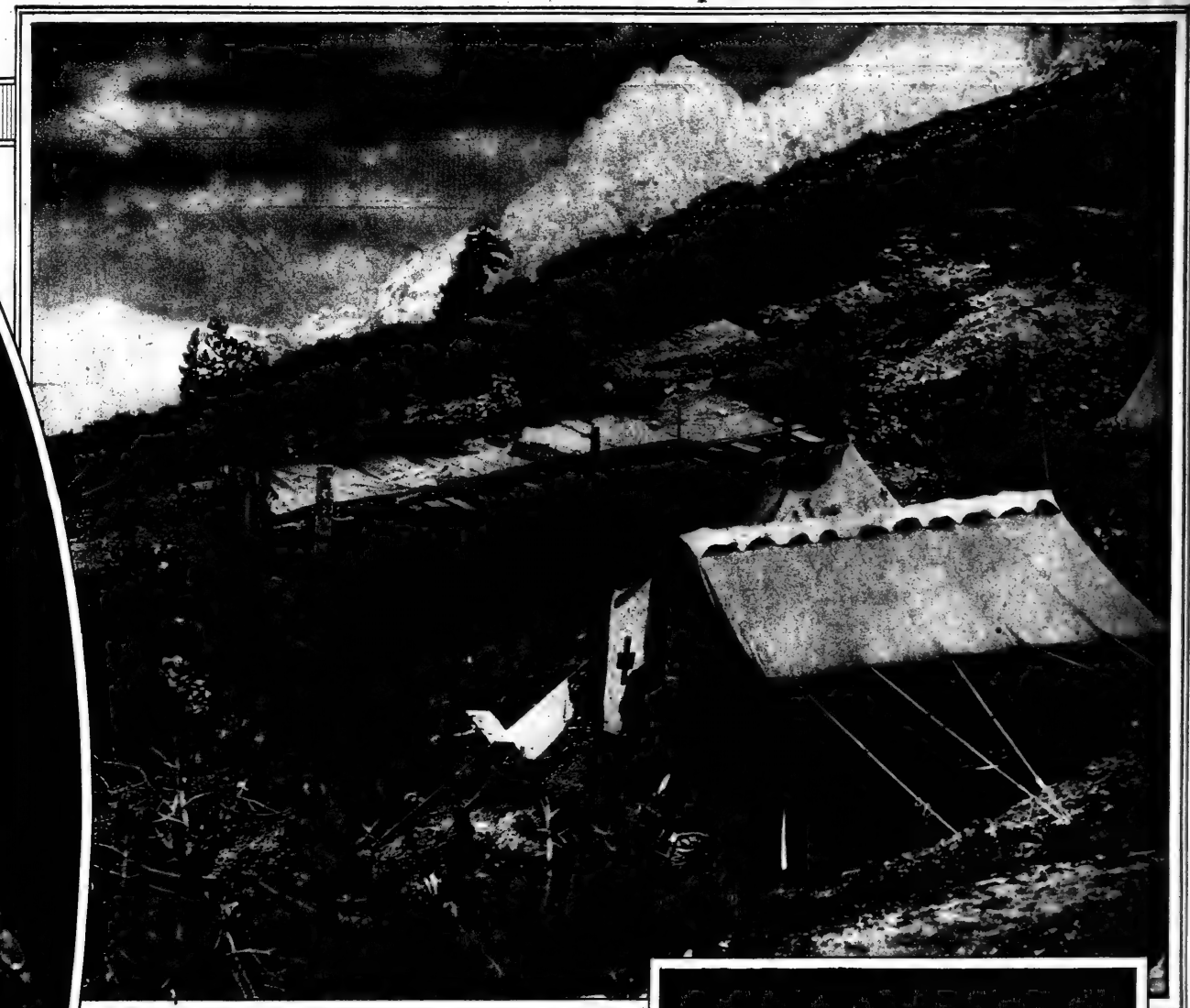
PRESIDENT LI YUAN-HUNG OF CHINA HOLDS HIS FIRST REVIEW OF TROOPS IN COMMEMORATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLICAN REVOLUTION ON OCT. 10. The President Is Seen Here With His Staff.
(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)



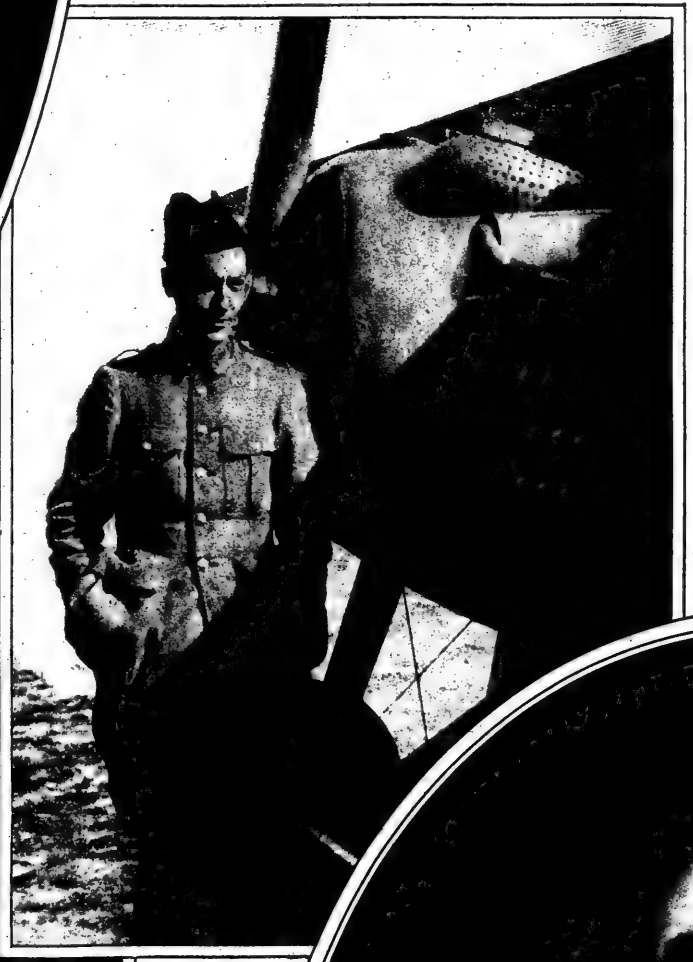
PRINCE GEORGE OF BATTENBERG AND WIFE, FORMERLY PRINCESS NADEJDA DE TORBY, DAUGHTER OF GRAND DUKE MICHAEL MICHAELOVITCH OF RUSSIA, RECENTLY MARRIED.
(Photo © E. O. Hoppe.)

MISS MILDRED SUTTON WARD, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. JAMES HENRY WARD OF HIGHLAND ROAD, RYE, NEW YORK, WHOSE ENGAGEMENT WAS RECENTLY ANNOUNCED TO MR. HENRY S. MARLOR, YOUNGER SON OF MR. AND MRS. CHARLES MARLOR, OF HARTFORD, CONN. Miss Ward is One of Last Season's Debutantes, and is a Great Granddaughter of the Late Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt.

(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



AMBULANCE STATION ON THE TRENTINO FRONT. MOUNTAINS IN THE BACK ARE THE TOBLACH PEAKS.
(Photo from Root Newspaper Assn.)



THE SNIPING HELMET, A NEW GERMAN INVENTION.
It Was Captured by the English Officer Who is Wearing it in this picture. The Helmet is an Ordinary War Helmet Protected in the Front by an added piece of metal three-quarters of an inch thick. When not sniping the Soldier Can Easily Slip the Front Piece Off, Lessening the Weight.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

MISS VIRGINIA MARIE GUILD, DAUGHTER OF MRS. MARY EMMET GUILD OF 829 PARK AVENUE, WHOSE ENGAGEMENT TO MR. HERMAN E. WILLER HAS JUST BEEN ANNOUNCED. *(Photo by Marceau.)*

LIEUT. GUYNEMER, THE BRILLIANT YOUNG FRENCH AVIATOR WHO HAS BROUGHT DOWN FIFTEEN GERMAN PLANES.
(Photo from Central News Service.)

MISS RUTH LIPSCOMB, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. WILLOUGHBY W. LIPSCOMB OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, AND 440 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK, WHOSE ENGAGEMENT TO RAYFORD W. ALLEY OF NEW YORK, SON OF MR. AND MRS. ALBERT RAYFORD ALLEY OF MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA, HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED.
The Wedding Will Take Place Christmas week.

(Photo by Campbell Studio.)

(Photo © by International News Service.)

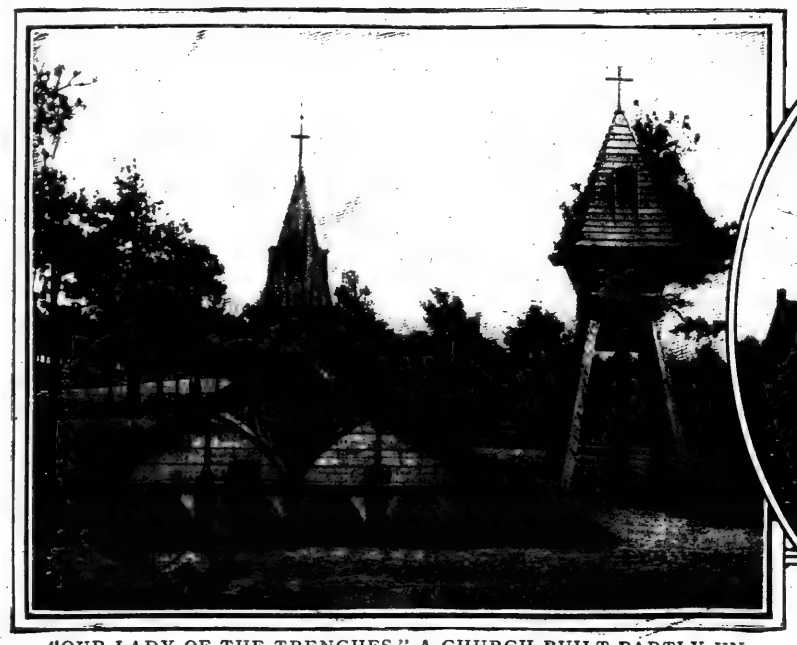
KING OF MONTENEGRO AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF HAIG OF THE BRITISH FORCES INSPECTING THE GUARD OF HONOR.

(Photo from Central News Service.)

THE HON. A. J. BALFOUR HAS COTTON PUT IN HIS EARS PRIOR TO SEEING A BIG GUN FIRED.

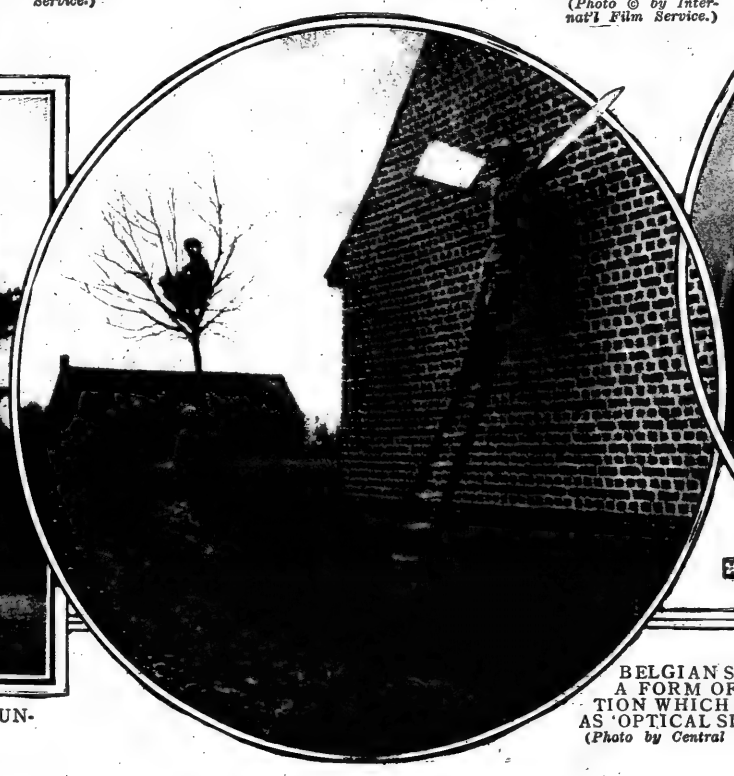
SHELLS FOR SERBIAN GUNS CARRIED UP A MOUNTAIN BY BULLOCK CARTS.

(Photo © by Int'l Film Service.)



"OUR LADY OF THE TRENCHES," A CHURCH BUILT PARTLY UNDERGROUND TO ESCAPE ENEMY SHELLS.

(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)



BELGIAN SOLDIER USING A FORM OF COMMUNICATION WHICH IS DESCRIBED AS "OPTICAL SIGNALING."

(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)

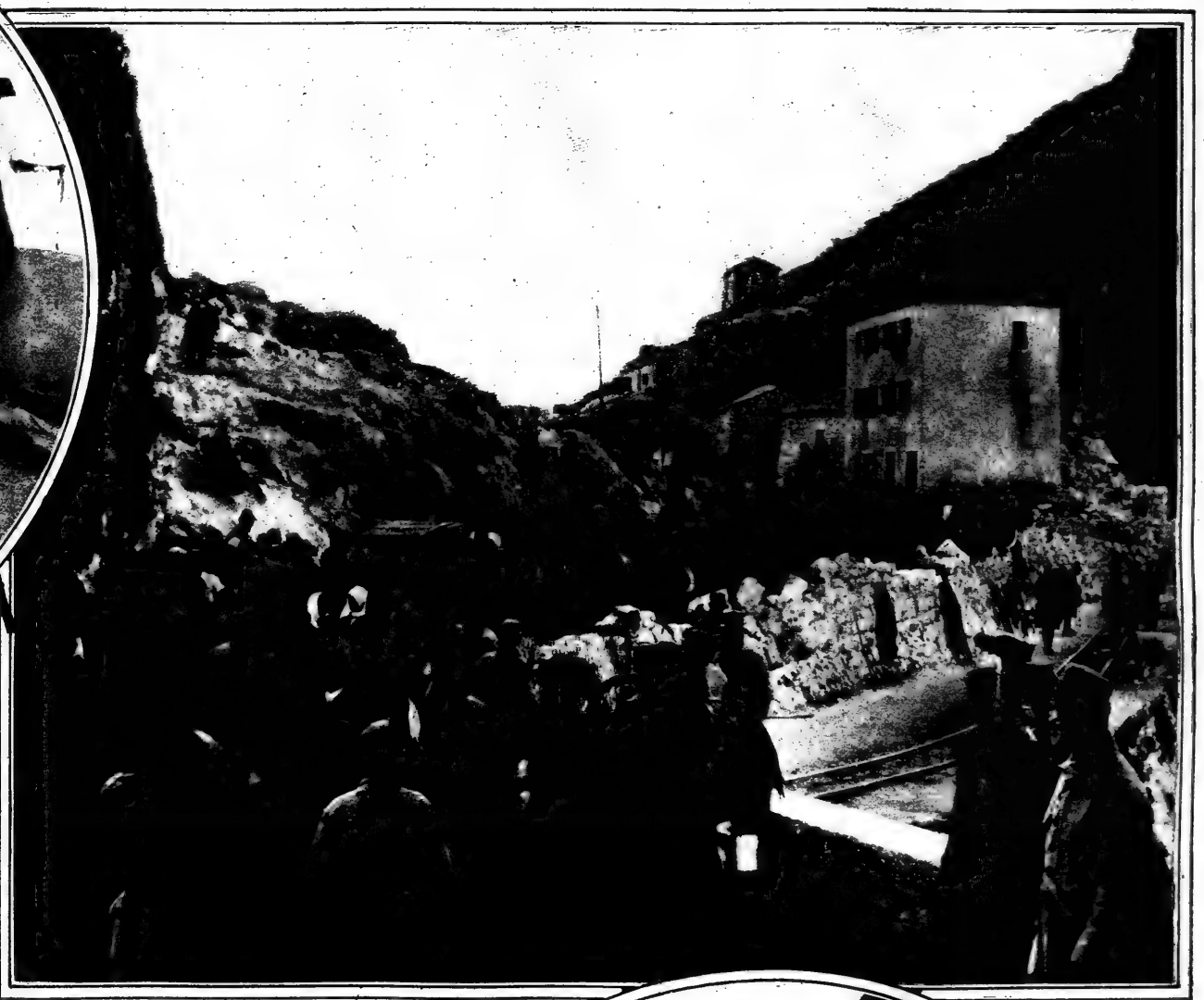
KING FERDINAND OF RUMANIA AND THE CROWN PRINCE STUDYING A MAP OF THE FIGHTING LINE.

(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

TURKISH FORT BLOWN UP.
This Remarkable Photograph Was Taken at the Moment When a Turkish Fort Was Destroyed.

(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)

Prince Alexander of Serbia, Who Is Again Leading His Army Against Bulgars, Visiting the Hospitals Established by Scottish Women. Next to Him is Dr. Bennett, Chief of the Hospital Staff.
(Photo © by American Press Association, From Medem.)



DISTRIBUTING BREAD TO THE STARVING POPULATION OF VIRBAZAR IN MONTENEGRO BY THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN COMMANDANTUR.

AUSTRALIANS EXERCISING ON A TROOP SHIP.
(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)

CROWD CHEERING VENIZELOS UPON HIS ARRIVAL IN SALONIKI AFTER FLEEING GREECE.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

Photo from Press Illustrating Company.)

CARL FRANCIS JOSEPH TALKING WITH TURKISH OFFICERS IN GALICIA.

BEHIND THE SECOND LINE EVERY SOLDIER IS OCCUPIED WITH HIS OWN TRADE.
(Photo by American Press Assn. From Medem.)

THE KING AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND AT THE SHOREHAM CONVALESCENT CAMP WATCHING A BOXING BOUT AND A BOXER VS. A DUMMY.
(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)

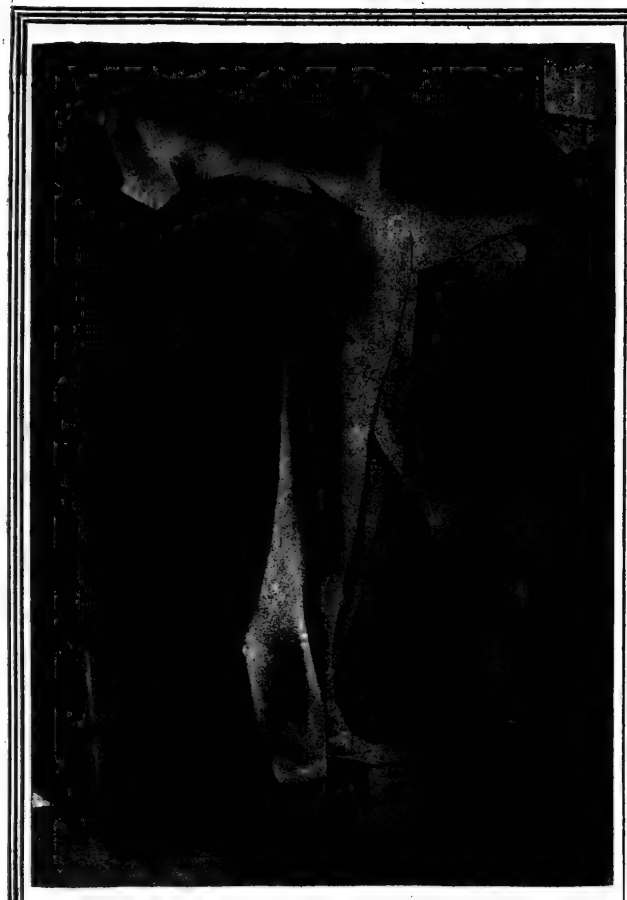
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. Lieut. O. B. Jones of Canada, Who Lost His Commission, Then Went as a Private in a Montreal Regiment, and Has Been Reinstated and Given the D. C. M. for Bravery.

Miss Nancy Keen Perkins, Daughter of the Late Mr. and Mrs. Moncure Perkins of Richmond, Va., Granddaughter of Mr. Chiswell D. Langhorn of Virginia, and Niece of Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Whose Engagement to Mr. Henry Field, Son of the Late Marshall Field, Jr., Has Been Announced. *(Photo by Cen. News Photo Serv.)*

MRS. HENRY VAN DYKE, WIFE OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO THE NETHERLANDS AND THEIR CHILDREN, MISS ELAINE (at the Left) AND MISS KATRINA.

They Returned Recently from Holland on a Brief Visit Here. *(Photo from Cen. News Photo Serv.)*

AMERICAN SURVIVORS OF THE LINER MARINA, WHICH WAS SUNK OCT. 28 BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE WITH THE LOSS OF SEVENTEEN LIVES, INCLUDING SIX AMERICANS. *(Photo by Central News Photo Service.)*



MEMORIAL STATUE TO TITANIC VICTIMS, TO BE SENT TO WASHINGTON, DESIGNED BY MRS. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Service, Inc.)

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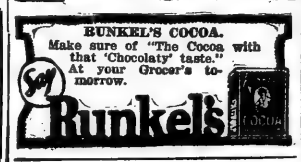

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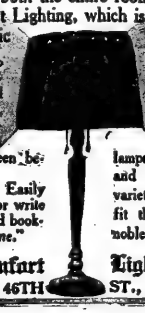

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14K Gold Mounting **$20**
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Send size of finger with order
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563 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Bet. 46th & 47th Sts.

Freeman's
FACE POWDER
Beauty and artistic sense made "*Perdita*" *Robinson* the popular actress of her day, even as merit gave Freeman's its 30-year vogue with women who know.
All toilet counters. Sample mailed free.
The Freeman Perfume Co.
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"Feel Like Nothing On"

Call or Write for Catalogue of Children's Shoes

Blyn-Plan Nature Shoe

Button and Blucher Styles.

Gun Metal Calf
Gun Patent Colt
Sizes 5 to 8.....2.00
Sizes 8½ to 11.....2.35
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EASY FROM FIRST TO LAST

The ease and foot freedom the children feel in Blyn Plan Shoes is immediate and permanent.

Scientific shaping, quality of leathers and moderate prices make them the safest as well as the most economical Shoes you can buy.

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Fulton St. (Brooklyn) Store 442-444 Fulton Street, opp. Bridge, Near Hoyt Street.

Red Cross Shoe We are sole agents for New York, Brooklyn, Newark.
Red Cross Booklet on Request

Red Cross Model 811 Patent Colt Vamps Goat Mat Kid Tops

811—Red Cross Patent Leather Lace Boot with goat mat kid tops, perforated vamps, tops and lace stays, leather Spanish heels and Red Cross flexible soles; also with Vici Kid vamps and dull kid tops at the same price.

BLYN SHOES

Hundreds of new styles with fashion's stamp of approval reflected in every style and effect.

$5.50

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6th Ave. and 27th St.
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J. Blyn & Sons GUARANTEE SHOE CO.

EAST SIDE STORES.
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Made to fit Any Bed. Absolutely Sanitary

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THE strongest, most durable and convenient divan of its kind ever constructed. Practically indestructible. Has the famous WIT-EDGE SIDE GUARDS which keep the mattress always trim and neat. The legs can be folded under and are instantly adjusted. No bolts, nuts or loose parts; just unfold the legs and set up and the bed is ready for use.

If your dealer does not sell the Englander Productions, write for booklet and name of nearest dealers.

Englander Spring Bed Co.
CHICAGO BROOKLYN SAN FRANCISCO

Dearest!
Where's My PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

I simply can't get along without Pebeco night and morning. It leaves such a fresh, keen, invigorating taste and keeps my teeth so clean and white. So don't forget the Pebeco, please.

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8 best quality Down Cushions Luxurious Upholstery.
Very Special in Denim. $90.00
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Elevators to 2d and 3d floors.

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75 DIFFERENT KINDS AT CUT PRICES.
Send for price list 13-H for hand power or 13-E for electric power.
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Trade Mark The original mending and remodeling Shop.
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He had coats built to sell at $40, $60, $85 and up to $100, yet *for spot cash* we bought every coat he had at an absurdly low figure.

We are going to hold a phenomenal sale, placing this entire lot in with our regular "Coats of Character" stock. This will be the most beautiful assortment of high grade coats ever offered at any one sale in New York.

All the coats are exceptionally beautiful—*fairly weighted down with luxurious furs*—the linings alone in a number of them *are worth more than some very good coats.* Every fine cloth is represented—every new color is shown in every distinctive style.

Our sale prices range, **$15, $22.50, $35,** up to **$49.50.** *These coats were made to sell for as high as $100.*

Freneau Sweeny
379 Fifth Ave., opp. Best's

Extra Quality Wool Velour. Peau de Cygne lined throughout.

$19.75
Value $29.50.

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Special AT $47.50
Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, neat, perfect fitting, and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat. A smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches. A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

All made of exactly the same fabric, a fine quality dark gray worsted whipcord—the outfit complete **$47.50,** or, as follows:—

Overcoat . **$27.00**
Suit . . **$18.50**
Cap . . **$2.00**

Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches—**$26.50.**
Other Outfits of Better Grade at **$64.50** and **$78.00.**
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—**$22.**

See Our New "Doubleglove" for Motoring.

An exclusive "Brill Motor Shop" production, and to the best of our knowledge the only motor glove made with a double palm—**$4.00** the pair.

Detachable Fur Collars and Caps to Match.

Collars can be readily attached to any overcoat. To be had here in Persian Lamb, Natural Raccoon, dyed Raccoon, Nutria, Beaver and dyed Nutria.

Motor Apparel Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Correct Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

MASTER Shoe Builders
SHOE CRAFT
27 W. 38th St. New York

Fitting The Narrow Foot

Widths AAA, AA and A
In Sizes 7½, 8, 8½ and 9

Fysher Boot $10

Of Nutbrown Calf with smartly blended forest brown buckskin toppings. 8½ inches high. Shaped heel of solid leather. This is no ordinary ten-dollar boot. In pricing such a boot at ten dollars we realize that the increased patronage gained thru this special price will more than repay us.

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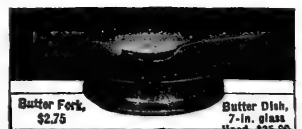
Perfect fit guaranteed. Parcels post prepaid. Write for our new catalog A 26, with measurement instructions, and our interesting booklet "Fitting the Narrow Foot." Charge accounts.



Butter Fork, $2.75 — Butter Dish, 7-in. glass lined, $25.00

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"Direct from Makers."

For the Bride

Choose from scores of unique pieces, sets, gift articles, etc., of hand made silver—designed and wrought in our own shops and sold direct at a saving of 10% to 20%.

Lebolt Hand Hammered Silver grows more beautiful with use. It is the true "family silver"—the ideal gift for a bride. Every woman should have our "Book of Hand Wrought Silver." Write for your copy today.

LEBOLT & COMPANY

NEW YORK, 534 Fifth Ave. CHICAGO, 101 S. State St.

Tea Strainer $8.00
Tea Strainer Stand. 7.50

Holiday Gifts of Lasting Charm

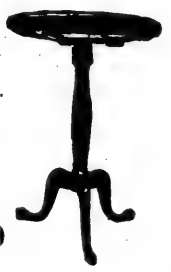
Carved Sewing Table $27.50

Tea Wagon $15

Nested Tables $17.50

Fernery $19.50

Desk $34



Carved Tip Tables $19.50

Smoker's Stand $2.25

THE mahogany pieces shown here are typical of the wide variety of furniture just received in anticipation of your Christmas shopping. They are gifts of lasting value for people of many tastes, and whether you choose a piece of Mahogany, of Walnut, of Lacquer or of smart Painted Design you can be sure that it will be an appropriate gift and that the price is moderate and fair.

W. A. Hathaway Co.
62 West 45th. Street, New York.

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THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL
PHONOGRAPH

THE highest class talking machine in the world.—Ask us about our deferred payment plan.

Your most convenient store
HERBERT & HUESGEN CO.
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Near Fifth Avenue New York City

Dale's Design

False economy will forever spoil the beauty of your home—make certain your fixtures have quality and CHARACTER. Our prices are one-third less than retail cost, and the advice of our experts is at your service without charge.

Complete line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.

Write or call and we shall be pleased to give you prompt attention.

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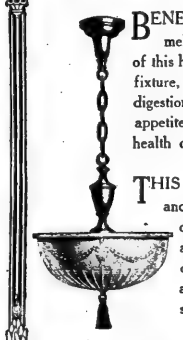
1 Door West of 6th Ave.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

S.O.A.

At the Family Table



BENEATH the mellow glow of this harmonious fixture, let good digestion wait on appetite — and health on both.

THIS fixture and hundreds of others are on display at our showrooms

See for yourself.
VISIT OUR SHOWROOMS
Write today for Booklet "B"
SHAPIRO & ARONSON
20 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK
One Block East of Brooklyn Bridge

Mme Irene
FRENCH MODEL GOWNS
500 Fifth Avenue
New York

"RHADA"

A strikingly beautiful blouse of an excellent quality shimmering silk.

(Launders beautifully.) Looks like silk cashmere.

Very Special
$2.95

Perfectly tailored in plain, dignified lines. Very latest novelty collar, which may be worn buttoned to the neck or forming revers. Turn-back cuffs.

Sizes 32 to 46.
White Only.
Mail Orders Filled.

The Nestlé Permanent Hair Wave

Before Waving

Nestlé Waved

"Permanent Hair-wavers are now growing up like mushrooms in early summer. We would not take notice of this fact were it not for the ever increasing number of complaints coming to us from ladies who had their hair waved at some of these establishments.

The complaints are that the hair looked brittle and broken off near the ends. These complaints come to us because the public is made to believe that the work was done "by the Nestle machine" by the unscrupulous imitator. We beg to inform the public that no hairdresser may buy or use our implements or methods without personal instructions or training at our establishment. Any person who offers a Nestle method or "the same thing" is a fraud unless in possession of Mr. Nestle's certificate. In the interest of his own reputation Mr. Nestle never supplies "Machines" for ignorant hairdressers to try them on the public without even the basic knowledge of the treatment.

We guarantee the Nestle Permanent Hair-waving treatment to be of the utmost benefit to all hair—if done with knowledge. Over twenty heads are daily waved by us.

Apply for illustrated booklet to

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Telephone 6541 Plaza
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ESTD. 1865 — 1916

If you find it hard to be fitted elsewhere try our

Extra Size Models

37½ to 56 Bust.

They will prove a revelation. Many patrons express amazement when they find it so easy to be fitted here. The reason is simple.

We have specialized and experimented on the exceptional figure and can offer ready for wear every item of dress to fit and become all types.

Dresses	$11.50 to $187.00
Coats	19.85 to 137.00
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The model illustrated is a soft, lustrous satin with chiffon sleeves and exquisite hand embroidery in colors. Price, **$39.75**

We have many others up to 56 Bust. Write Dept. L 24 for New Book of Styles.

Lane Bryant **25 West 38th St., N. Y.**

CHICAGO NEW YORK DETROIT

Coffee
5 POUNDS $1

Direct from Wholesaler

You can use a half pound of this coffee and if you are not pleased in every way we will refund your full purchase price.
Delivered Free within 300 miles of N. Y.
Cash with order. C. O. D. in Greater New York. **MAIL ORDERS FILLED.**

Werner and Brandon
221 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$3 a Box Post Paid

Duratex STYLE-WEAR *Shirts*

Specializing on this famous box makes possible this offer of 3 fine Duratex Shirts and 3 Handsome Silk Ties sent postpaid on receipt of $3 with names and addresses of 5 friends. **Money back if not pleased.** Fine white percale shirts, assorted neat stripes of blue, black and lavender. Ties are stylish wide-end four-in-hands, one of each color. The shirts are the popular coat style, cuffs attached, hand laundered and very fashionable. Sizes 14 to 17. **Guaranteed to wear six months or new shirts free.** A wonderful value for the money and well worth a trial. Order today. Highest bank references, also Dun's, Bradstreet's and this magazine. **Room 258, GOODELL & CO., Duratex Bldg., N. Y.**

ESTABLISHED 1857

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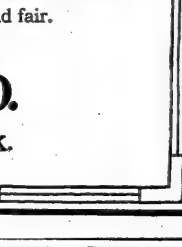
William and Mary Dining Room Suite
BROWN ANTIQUE MAHOGANY
Very Special, $245

10 Pieces, consisting of Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table, Serving Table, 5 Side Chairs and 1 Arm Chair with Spanish Leather Seats.



William & Mary China Closet.

We are now making some very attractive offerings in complete Library, Bed Room and Dining Room Suites —also in Oriental Rugs.

Low operating expense and wholesale connections make prices lower here than elsewhere. A comparison will convince you.

SHEPPARD KNAPP SON CO
RETAIL CARPETS INC. RUGS WHOLESALE
39-41 WEST 23D ST.

Period Furniture

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE (Direct from Factory.)

Folding or
Console Table
Mahogany.
42 in. x 42 in. when open
42 in. x 21 in. when closed
Special at $24.50
REGULARLY $42.50

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS at 50% of Regular Prices.

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc., Dining Room Suites, 10 pieces, $100 up; regularly $200 up. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., Bedroom Suites, Mahogany and Walnut, $75 up; regularly $150 up.

ODD PERIOD PIECES **$4 up.**
Chairs, Desks, Tables, etc., *in wide variety,*

Set of Photographic Reproductions FREE

Manufacturers. **MANGES BROS.** *Established* 1852.
Main Entrance **115 & 117 WEST 23D ST. and 108 & 110 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y.**

For Beautiful Nails

ZOBRIGHT (Waterproof) **Nail Enamel** Imparts a lasting satin finish and brilliant lustre. White or pink cake and Flexible "Velvedge" Buffer, 25c. at stores, or sample 10c. from us direct.

RUBIGLOSS (Waterproof) **Nail Polish** gives a bright pink lustre which lasts a week and will not wash off. Delicately fragrant. 2 sizes —10c. and 25c.

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Vanna-Rouge—finest Rouge ever made. In attractive box, with mirror and puff, 25c.
R. V. D. Corporation, 90 West Broadway, N.Y.

BARTO DAY BED, $33

Can be used as couch in day and bed at night. **ALL FINISHES, $33.00.**

Box spring and mattress, $32.00. Can also be used with ordinary spring. Many other attractive pieces.

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SPECIALISTS IN INTERIOR FURNISHINGS.
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Mahogany Tray and China Set in plain colors of rose on lavender, 10 pieces of china **$10.00**

Many novelties at $1.00 for Xmas gifts and prizes. Catalogue on request.

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and
The ONE DOLLAR SHOP, *Inc.*
36 East 57th Street, New York
Formerly 8 East 57th St.

BERTHE MAY'S
Maternity CORSET

Comfort, abdominal support, protection for mother and child. Dress as usual—normal appearance. **Call at my parlors** or write **for Booklet No 21,** free in plain sealed envelope. Can be **worn** by **Stout Women** and **Invalids.**
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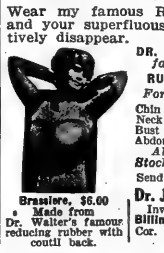
THE SHEFFIELD SILVER SHOP

SHEFFIELD PLATE IN EXCLUSIVE PERIOD DESIGNS FOR BIRTHDAY, WEDDING AND CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
ROBERT FITCH,
295 Fifth Avenue,
Bet. 30th and 31st Sts.
NEW YORK.

GUERNSEY JUG.....$4.00



Danersk Tyrol Chair

Oak and Hickory. Woven Rush Seat. Hand made. Very strong—suitable for nursery. An unusual "odd" chair that lends an air of quaintness.

All colors.
Price,
$6.50

This chair makes an ideal Christmas gift.

Not apt to be duplicated. Order by December first—delivery for Christmas guaranteed.

Call at Exhibition Rooms. Open Saturday Afternoons.

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2 West 47th Street New York
First Door west of Fifth Ave., 4th Floor

Reduce Your Flesh

Wear my famous Rubber Garments and your superfluous flesh will positively disappear.

Brassiere, $6.00
Made from Dr. Walter's famous reducing rubber with coutil back.

DR. JEANNE WALTER'S *famous medicated* **RUBBER GARMENTS** *For Men and Women.*

Chin Reducer	$2.00
Neck and Chin Reducer	3.00
Bust Reducer	5.00
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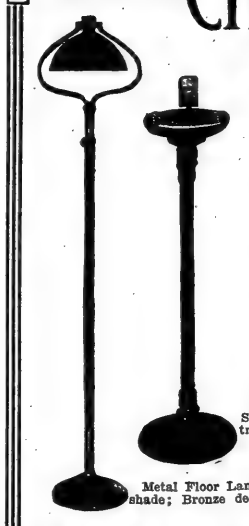
Also Union Suits, Stockings, Jackets, etc.

Send for free Illus. Booklet.

Dr. Jeanne A. B. Walter
Inventor and Patentee
Billings Bldg., (4th Floor,)
Cor. 34th St. & 5th Ave., New York City.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

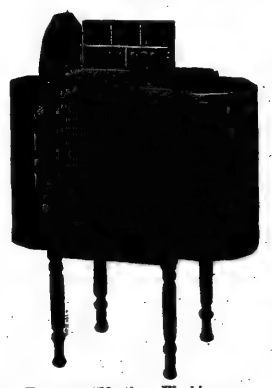


Metal Floor Lamp, adjustable shade; Bronze de Luxe finish. 12.50

Gate Leg Table.....13.50

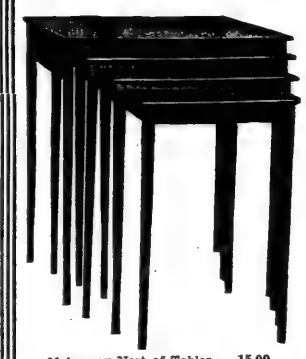
Solid Mahogany Smoking Stand, — removable tray. glass 2.50

"Chin Chin" Table of Black Raised Lacquer. 12.50

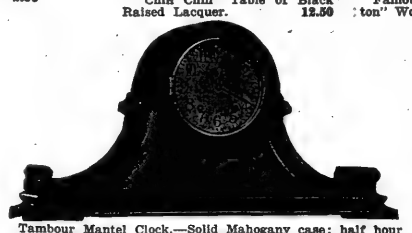


Famous "Martha Washington" Work Table. 10.75

Mahogany Muffin Stand. 3.75



Mahogany Nest of Tables....15.00

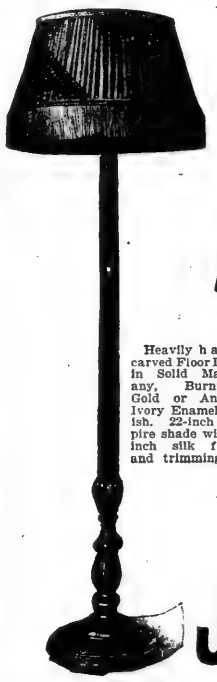


Tambour Mantel Clock.—Solid Mahogany case; half hour cathedral gong strike; 6-inch dial, 10⅝ inches high, 21½ inches wide. 24.75

"Priscilla" Work Table, with removable tray. Model illustrated shown open and closed. 4.75

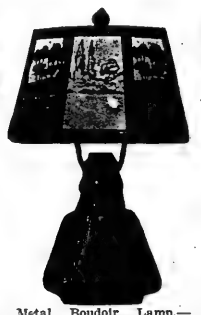
Desk or Boudoir Clock with Solid Mahogany case; 8-day movement; 7 inches high, 3½ inches wide. 3.75

Glass Regulator,—Solid Mahogany case; beveled glass front and back; half hour cathedral gong strike; 11¼ inches high, 8¼ inches wide. 19.75.



Heavily hand-carved Floor Lamp in Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold or Antique Ivory Enamel finish. 22-inch Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe and trimmings. 17.50

Adjustable Metal Table Lamp, —Jacobean finish; hand painted Vellum shade. 35.00



Metal Boudoir Lamp.— Verde finish; hand painted Vellum shade. 15.00

Solid Mahogany Table Lamp; 18-inch silk lined shade; 4-inch silk fringe. 10.00

Floor Lamp of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold; fluted column; 22-inch silk Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe; any color. 12.50

Mail and Telephone Communications Receive Prompt Attention

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *New York* *34th Street*

YOU CAN

make your skin what you would love to have it

Your skin, like the rest of your body, is continually changing. As *old* skin dies, *new* skin forms. Every day, in washing, you rub off the dead skin.

This is your opportunity—you can make the *new* skin what you would love to have it by using the following treatment regularly.

Just before retiring work up a warm water lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap in your hands. Apply it to your face and rub it into the pores thoroughly—always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with warm water, then with cold—the colder the better. If possible, rub your face for a few minutes with a *piece of ice.*

Woodbury's Facial Soap is the work of a skin specialist. This treatment with it will make your skin fresher and clearer the first time you use it. Make it a nightly habit and before long you will see a decided improvement—a promise of that lovelier complexion which the steady use of Woodbury's always brings.

Do this today! A 25c cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap is sufficient for a month or six weeks of this treatment. Go to your druggist or toilet counter today and get a cake. Begin at once to get the benefits of this treatment for *your* skin.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is for sale by every dealer and druggist in greater New York and, in fact, by dealers everywhere throughout the United States and Canada. Made by The Andrew Jergens Co., New York and Cincinnati.

DEAF?

Let Me Show You that You Can Hear!

Don't say that it cannot be done—. Had Mr. Bell said that, there would have been no telephones. I have shown over 265,000 deaf persons that they can hear distinctly and have thousands of grateful letters from them, mainly because I said to them what I now say to you—"My company does not want a cent from you until you *know* that the Acousticon will make you hear." Just send a line and say "I will try the Acousticon." We will immediately send you, charges paid, the

1917 Acousticon for

NO DEPOSIT FREE TRIAL NO EXPENSE

After you have given it any test that you choose, it is entirely for you to say whether you will keep or return it—at least you will know whether you are among the hundreds of thousands of fortunate ones to whom it does restore normal hearing. And it will have cost you nothing to try—not a cent.

Warning! There is no good reason why everyone should not make as liberal a trial offer as we do, so do not send any money for any instrument for the deaf until you have tried it!

The ACOUSTICON has improvements and patented features which cannot be duplicated. So no matter what you have tried in the past, send for free trial of the ACOUSTICON today and convince yourself—you alone to decide. Address me personally if you prefer. K. M. TURNER, Pres.

GENERAL ACOUSTIC CO.,
1349 Candler Bldg., New York

Geraldine Farrar

delighted with the "Rare Qualities" of

Crême Nerol

Creme Nerol refines and beautifies the most sallow, rough or impaired complexion, and assures a natural freshness and clearness of the skin, always an unfailing charm to the eye.

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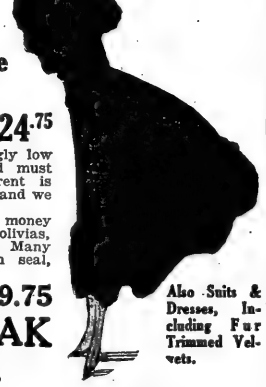

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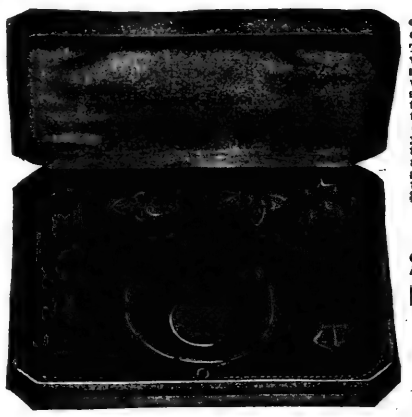

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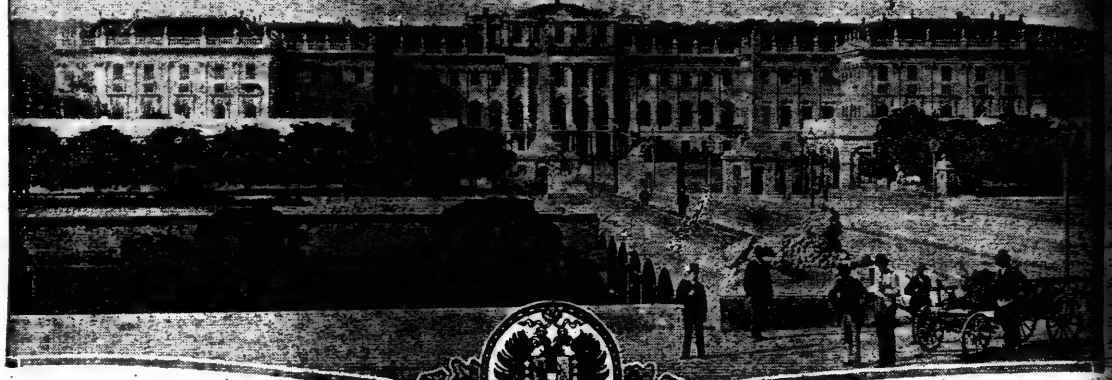
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1916



SECTION FIVE SIXTEEN PAGES

The Imperial Palace at Schoenbrunn, Near Vienna, Where the Emperor Francis Joseph Died.

What Will New Emperor Do?

Charles Francis of Austria-Hungary Thought by Some to be Likely to Listen to Separate Peace Overtures

By F. Cunliffe-Owen.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH'S death within twelve days of the completion of the sixty-eighth year of his long, eventful reign—although in a measure discounted by his illness and generally enfeebled condition for some time past—cannot fail to exercise a very important bearing upon the policy of the Hapsburg monarchies with regard to the present war. Indeed, there are many reasons for believing that the accession of his grandnephew, Archduke Charles Francis, to the throne may serve to expedite its termination.

With the late Emperor the personal ties of Kaiser Wilhelm were very close. William had known, as a quite young man, how to win during his frequent visits to Vienna the paternal affection and regard of Francis Joseph. The latter had entertained a deep prejudice against old Emperor William, and against his son, Emperor Frederick II., who had compelled him to submit, in 1866, to the humiliating conditions of the Treaty of Nikolsburg, when their victorious armies were within striking distance of Vienna.

The Hapsburgs had always manifested an aversion, not unmingled with a certain disdain, for the Hohenzollerns, who had formerly been their vassals. They could not forget how Frederick the Great had, by means of an unprovoked war, robbed them of some of the richest provinces.

But the present Kaiser, by his filial attitude toward Francis Joseph, first as Prince William, then as Crown Prince, and finally as Emperor, had managed completely to overcome the antagonism of the ruler of Austria-Hungary and to convert him into a warm friend.

It touched Francis Joseph that William, who was charged by everybody else, even by his brother monarchs, with being so overbearing and arrogant, should defer to him, as a son to a father, and should seek his advice, not only in political matters, but even in his personal affairs, and the intimacy between the two became very great.

The New Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, Former Archduke Charles Francis Joseph

Having once given his friendship, Emperor Francis Joseph remained loyal to William, according to him even more affection and trust than he had ever shown to his only son, the ill-fated Crown Prince Rudolf. He failed to realize that as years went by William, instead of seeking advice, had by degrees assumed the role of counselor, and that he himself had, unconsciously, come under the influence of the German Emperor.

Many attempts were made by his Ministers, and even by members of his own family, to arrest this unintentional subordination of his views to those of his friend from Berlin.

But it was without avail, and he turned a deaf ear to every warning, closing his eyes to every error and shortcoming of the Kaiser, in whom he could see no wrong.

When the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand endeavored to stay this growing dependency William devoted himself to transforming him from an opponent into a supporter by espousing the cause of the Archduke's morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, in her struggle for recognition at the Courts of Vienna, St. James's, and Berlin.

Charles Francis, however, the new ruler of the Dual Empire, has managed to remain aloof from the influence of William II. Whether the latter has ever taken the trouble to endeavor to win him over I cannot say. But if he has, he has met with failure. For Charles Francis is known to view the endeavors of the Kaiser to play a preponderant role in Austria-Hungary with resentment and his usurpations of authority in the Dual Empire with indignation.

People abroad have been accustomed to look upon Charles Francis as an insignificant and immature youth, and this impression has been

Conan Doyle Thinks We Can Talk with the Dead

Famous Novelist Says Spiritual Movement's Claims Are Nearer Positive Proof Than Any Other Religious Development

By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

In a recent issue of Light, a journal of psychical, occult, and mystical research, published in London, there appears the following interesting article by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the well-known novelist, on the subject of spiritualism and religion.

IF any one were to look up the list of subscribers to Light for the year 1887 I think that he would find my name. I am also one of the oldest members of the Psychical Research Society. Therefore if, after thirty years of thought, I venture to respond to the editor's invitation to say a few words upon spirit intercourse, I cannot be accused of having sprung hastily to my conclusions. Those conclusions can be expressed concisely in one sentence.

In spite of occasional fraud and wild imaginings, there remains a solid core in this whole spiritual movement which is infinitely nearer to positive proof than any other religious development with which I am acquainted. The days are past when the considered opinions of such men as Crookes, Wallace, Flammarion, Lodge, Barrett, Generals Drayson and Turner, Serjeant Ballantyne, W. T. Stead, Judge Edmonds, Vice Admiral Usborne Moore, the late Archdeacon Wilberforce, and such a cloud of other witnesses, can be dismissed with the empty-headed "all rot" formula.

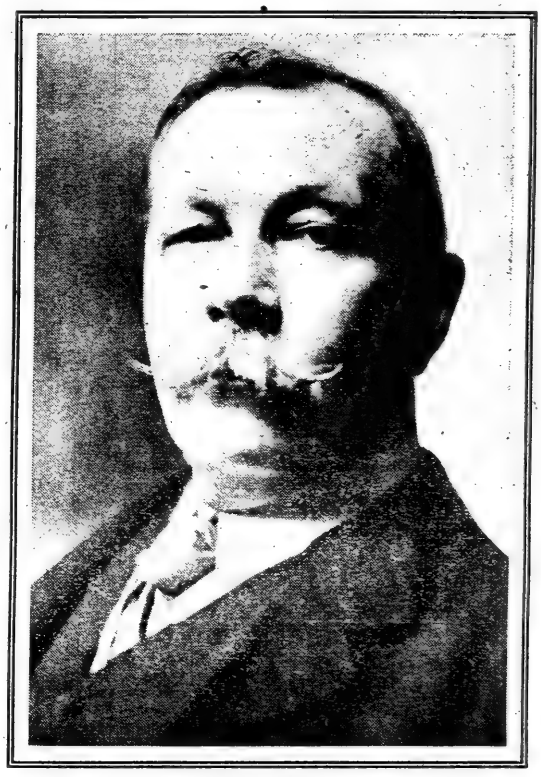
As J. Arthur Hill has well said in a recent number of The National Review, we have reached a point where further proof is superfluous, and where the weight of disproof lies upon those who deny. If, to take one of a thousand examples, the only evidence for unknown intelligent forces lay in the experiments of Dr. Crawford recorded in a true scientific spirit of caution in your columns, I do not see how it can be shaken. We should now be at the close of the stage of investigation and beginning the period of religious construction.

For what is this movement? Are we to satisfy ourselves by observing phenomena with no attention to what the phenomena mean, as a group of savages might stare at a wireless installation with no appreciation of the messages coming through it, or are we resolutely to set ourselves to define these subtle and elusive utterances from beyond, and to construct from them a religious scheme which shall be founded upon human reason on this side and upon spirit inspiration on the other? These phenomena have passed through the stage of being a parlor game; they are now emerging from that of a debatable scientific novelty; and they are, or should be, taking shape as the foundations of a definite system of religious thought, in some ways confirmatory of ancient systems, in some ways entirely new.

Where are they confirmatory? They are confirmatory as to all those moral laws which are common to most human systems and which are so sanctioned by reason that where reason is developed they need no further support. They are confirmatory as to life after death, which has been taught by most religions but has been denied by many earnest and thoughtful men. They are confirmatory as to the unhappy results of sin, though adverse to the idea that those results are permanent. They are confirmatory as to the existence of higher beings whom we may call angels and of an ever-ascending hierarchy above us, culminating in heights which are beyond our sight or apprehension, with which we may associate the idea of all power or of God.

They are confirmatory as to the existence of the "Summer-land," or heaven, but assert that every human being finds his or her ultimate, but not necessarily final, resting place therein. Thus this new revelation, so far as it has been systematized, supports many of the more important contentions of the old ones. If this compass points true, then our old compasses did not work so badly after all.

But now for the point of correction or addition. These take the form of more positive teaching as to the nature of death and of the world beyond. By this teaching death makes no abrupt change in the process of development, nor does it make an impassable chasm between those who are on either side of it. No trait of the form and no peculiarity of the mind are changed by death, but all are continued in that spiritual body which is the counterpart of the earthly one at its best, and still contains within it that core of spirit which is the very inner essence of the man.



Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. (By Arnold Genthe.)

Nature develops slowly, and not by enormous leaps, so that it would seem natural that the soul should not suddenly become devil or angel but should continue upon its slow growth. Such would appear to be a reasonable solution, and such is the spiritual teaching from beyond. Nor apparently are the spirit's surroundings, experiences, feelings, and even foibles very different from those of earth. A similar nature in the being would seem to imply a similar atmosphere around the being to meet the needs of that nature, all etherealized to the same degree.

What of the colors which we know to exist beyond the violet of the spectrum? What of the notes which we can detect by the vibration of the diaphragm but which are above the pitch of the human ear? We can see for ourselves how in these instances there is an unseen and unheard physical world close to our own. I do not say that it is this world which the spirits inhabit, but at least it shows how very near to us, even in the space which we ourselves occupy, other worlds may exist as oblivious of us as we of them.

It is in the possibility of communion that the main feature of this new teaching lies. The conditions being similar on either side of the partition of death make the idea of communication more feasible. Spirits claim that they are happier than we, but they have no more force of intellect than they brought over with them and they have the same difficulties in solving the question of communication as their relatives on earth.

On both sides of the partition the vast majority would appear to be absolutely indifferent and ignorant upon the subject. But also on both sides there are bands of pioneers who, as we know in this world, comprise some of the best intellects of humanity, and who are, as we are told, reinforced upon the other side by more advanced spirits. These are beating down the partition, and hear the sound of each others' picks.

Many ways have been devised, all imperfect, but some of them fitfully and wonderfully successful. Clairvoyance, clairaudience, the direct voice, automatic writing, spirit control—these are the various methods, all depending upon that inexplicable thing called mediumship, a thing so sacred, and sometimes so abused.

Such, in brief, is the spiritual philosophy where faith—a two-edged virtue—is replaced by actual demonstration. The evidence upon which this system rests is so enormous that it would take a very considerable library to contain it, and the witnesses are not shadowy people living in the dim past and inaccessible to our cross-examination but are our own contemporaries, men of character and intellect whom all must respect. The situation may, as it seems to me, be summed up in a simple alternative.

The one supposition is that there has been an outbreak of lunacy extending over two generations of mankind and two great continents—a lunacy which assails men or women who are otherwise eminently sane. The alternative supposition is that in recent years there has come to us from divine sources a new revelation which constitutes by far the greatest religious event since the death of Christ (for the Reformation was a rearrangement of the old, not a revelation of the new), a revelation which alters the whole aspect of death and the fate of man.

Between these two suppositions I can see no solid position. Theories of fraud or of delusion will not meet the evidence. It is absolute lunacy or it is a revolution in religious thought, a revolution which gives us as by-products an utter fearlessness of death and an immense consolation when those who are dear to us pass behind the veil.

There are many superficial inquirers to whom the ideas of a divine revelation and of such humble phenomena as Rochester rappings or moving tables seem incompatible. The greatest things have always come from the smallest seeds. The twitching leg of a frog suggested the whole development of electric science, and the rattling lid of a kettle was the father of steam, as the falling apple is said to have suggested the law of gravity. It is the simple thing that catches the eye. But the wise investigator does not dwell too much upon the first suggestions, but passes onward to consider what they have suggested and whither they have led.

There remains the question which troubles many earnest souls as to whether such communion is right. Personally I am not aware of any human power which has been given us without our having the right under any circumstances to use it. On the other hand, I know no human power which may not be abused. It is an abuse of such a power as this that it should be used in a spirit of levity or of mere curiosity.

It is either an absurd farce or the most solemn and sacred of functions. But when one knows, as I know, of widows who are assured that they hear the loved voice once again, or of mothers whose hands, groping in the darkness, clasp once again those of the vanished child, and when one considers the loftiness of their intercourse and the serenity of spirit which succeeds it, I feel sure that a fuller knowledge would calm the doubt of the most scrupulous conscience. Men talk of a great religious revival after the war. Perhaps it is in this direction that it will be.

"Movies" in Japan

JAPAN has taken to the "movies" with great zest, there being already two native Japanese film exchanges which have sprung up to supply the demand from all over the Japanese Empire for screen features. The taste of Japanese "movie" audiences is especially tickled by detective plays with plenty of mysterious staircases and similar thrill-providers. Airships, slapstick fun and adventure of all sorts are also in constant demand and the Japanese women like the kind of plays which move them to tears. But society and problem plays are not popular.

Some Japanese moving-picture theatres show a complete program of Japanese films and others a complete program of foreign films, but most of the houses combine the two in about equal proportions. The theatres catering to the laboring class make a specialty of the native films, while those patronized by the better class of Japanese exhibit either a combination of native and foreign films or the latter entirely. Most of the foreign features are French, Italian or English photoplays or American comedies. Very few of the better grade American photoplays get to Japan, since European films are cheaper. Of late the serial adventure films popular in America are being seen more frequently in Japan.

The Swedish Government has arranged to control and distribute raw materials in Sweden owing to the increasing shortage of such materials, especially foodstuffs.

carefully fostered by the Court of Berlin and by the German press. Yet he is now 29, the age of the Kaiser when he succeeded to the Crown and eleven years older than the late Emperor Francis Joseph at the time of his accession.

Nicholas of Montenegro was only 19 when he succeeded his uncle; King Ferdinand was 26 when elected to the throne of Bulgaria, while Queen Victoria was barely 18 when she ascended to the throne of Great Britain.

Charles Francis, moreover, is far better fitted by training and by experience for the cares and duties of sovereignty than were any of the rulers mentioned, at the time of their succession. His education has been of the most democratic character, and he is the first scion of the house of Hapsburg to receive his training in the public schools of Vienna, where he occupied a place on the benches beside the sons of small shopkeepers, artisans, petty officials, and others, thus being brought into contact with his future subjects in a manner without precedent in the annals of the Hapsburgs.

His military training was unusually severe, owing to the jealousy and prejudice of his uncle and guardian, the late Francis Ferdinand. For the murdered Archduke bitterly resented the fact that his nephew, Charles Francis, stood next to him in the line of succession to the throne, instead of his own sons, who were barred therefrom by their morganatic birth. And, moreover, he was aware that Charles Francis's mother, the widowed Archduchess Maria Josefa, was at the head of the opposition, among the Princes and Princesses of the imperial family, to all the pretensions of his left-hand wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg.

But there is nothing that matures a man so much as active service in the field. For the last two years and a half Charles Francis has been almost constantly at the front, in the south against the Italians and in the east against the Russians. He has held important commands, during which he has known how to win the regard of his fellow-officers and the affection of his men. He is, however, chiefly associated in the minds of the latter with the distribution of rewards and with the visiting of the wounded and dying, in the name of his grand-uncle, the late Emperor Francis Joseph.

It is said that the war and all that he has seen in connection therewith have aged him, and that his face is lined by anxieties and sorrows. Much of his former gayety has disappeared, and while he remains intensely active and alert, mentally as well as physically, he has become thoughtful and silent.

Perhaps the most striking indication given by Emperor Charles Francis of his feelings with regard to Emperor William, and to Germany, was when last Summer he invited Count Leopold Berchtold to become the Grand Master of his household. It was quite unprecedented for a statesman of the rank of the Count, who had been Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of the Imperial House, and virtual Chancellor of the Dual Empire, to accept what had until then been regarded as a mere court appointment. That he should have done so was rightly construed to mean that the Archduke desired to have him by his side, not so much as Grand Master of his household, but rather as his principal political adviser and as his mentor in statecraft.

Charles Francis was clever enough to realize that he needed counsel of this kind, in view of the manner in which he had been treated by his uncle, the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand. But what attracted so much attention was the fact that he should have chosen Berchtold for the purpose.

For, only a year before, the Count had insisted on resigning the direction of the foreign policies of the Empire, owing to his entire variance with the views of the people at Berlin. He resented the attempts of Kaiser Wilhelm to dictate not only the military but also the diplomatic policies of the Dual Empire, and regarded the tendency of the late Emperor to submit to the direction of Germany as intolerable.

It is no secret, too, that in the early part of 1915, before Italy had joined in the fray, he was strongly in favor of the Dual Empire's concluding peace—a separate peace if necessary, but at all costs peace—foreseeing nothing but ruin and disaster for Austria-Hungary if the conflict were continued.

The New Empress Zita of Austria.

There is no doubt that Austria-Hungary would be far better off today if he had had his way, especially as Italy was still neutral at the time, and did not throw down the gauntlet to Austria until several months later. In those days Austria's secession from Germany would have been even still more welcomed by the powers of the Entente. She would have been in all probability followed by Bavaria and the other South German States.

In that event the Kaiser, left alone with his Prussians to face the Allies, would have been forced to throw up the sponge and the war would have been brought to a close. It is now known that the Entente Powers would have met Austria and the South Germans half way, their principal bitterness being directed against Prussia.

These conditions still prevail, though in a lesser degree. They have been complicated by the appearance of Italy and Rumania, each of which will require territorial compensation for the aid they have rendered Great Britain and to her allies—Rumania demanding the Hungarian province of Transylvania, and Italy the Trentino, Trieste, and part of the Austrian Adriatic Coast.

Herzegovina and Bosnia would, of course, go to Serbia, while Russia would probably be content with a portion of Galicia, and the Duchy of Bukowina, finding her principal territorial compensation in Germany.

Emperor Charles Francis and his chief adviser, Count Berchtold, are both known to be fully alive to the advantages to be derived, even now, from the conclusion of a separate peace with the Powers of the Entente. They know that if they continue the struggle to the end the terms imposed upon the Dual Empire will be much more onerous than they would be at present.

If, on the other hand, the improbable were to happen, and the Kaiser win, then Austria and Hungary would be committed to a military, political, and economic servitude to the House of Hohenzollern, and would be entirely dependent upon orders from Berlin. Scarcely a pleasant prospect.

What the conditions would be in the Dual Empire in the event of the Kaiser's victory may be gathered from the proposals submitted the other day by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg to the leading bankers and merchants in Vienna, and especially in Budapest. Dernburg's methods are somewhat coarse and brutal. The consequence was that when he presented to the heads of the leading shipping, banking, mercantile, and industrial concerns of the Dual Empire a Berlin scheme making it a condition of export and import never to use British ships or British agents, and never to have any dealings with British firms or with British and French bankers after the restoration of peace, he received an intimation that the concerns in question could not dream of tying themselves up so for the sole benefit of Germany.

British and French capital in the past has played an important part in the development of Austro-Hungarian trade. Neither France nor England has sought to use its investments of capital in the Dual Empire to secure economic or political control. For Austria and Hungary to ban British and French capital after the war and to have to rely entirely upon German money would be suicidal, since it would place them more at the mercy of the Kaiser than they have been before.

In one word, the Dual Empire has far more to win by Germany's defeat than by her victory. The latter spells servitude to Berlin, from which the only escape would be by means of another war; whereas the success of the powers of the Entente would mean the emancipation of the Dual Empire from its Teuton political, military, and economic bondage.

Austria can have peace now if Emperor Charles Francis and Count Berchtold are able to put into execution what are known to be their views. While they may be opposed by the so-called war party at Vienna, working in unison with Berlin, there is no doubt that any move which they may make in the direction of a separate peace will have the strong support of the people at large and of every class of society in both moieties of the Dual Empire.

The Prussians have always been hated there. Today they are execrated and regarded as accountable for all the ruin and disaster by which both Austria and Hungary have been overwhelmed, while the action of the Berlin Government in forcing the Dual Empire to supply Prussia with grain and cattle, leaving the peasantry of the Dual Empire to starve and reducing the laboring classes to destitution, has brought the lieges of Emperor Charles Francis to the verge of revolution.

Austrians and Hungarians would all hail with relief and satisfaction a separate peace today, no matter at what cost.

It must be understood that none of the Allies desires the obliteration of Austria-Hungary as a European power. Her existence is indispensable to the international equilibrium of the Old World. It is all a mistake to regard the Hapsburg monarchy as a sort of mediaeval political fiction, the existence of which has been dependent upon the wonderful longevity of the venerable sovereign who has just been gathered to his fathers.

It is not the first time, by a great deal, that Austria has been beaten in war. Her defeats have been numerous. But she has survived them all. Other powers may go under as the result of defeat in the present international conflagration. Not so Austria, and today what was said of the Hapsburg Monarchy by Napoleon III. remains true. At the battle of Solferino, in 1859, he remarked that the rulers of Austria were the only ones in the world who, after a crushing defeat and overwhelming disaster in war, would be welcomed back to their capital by their people with as much undiminished and loyal enthusiasm as if they had come back crowned with the laurels of victory.

42d Street Viaduct and the Commodore Hotel

Proposed Extension of Park Avenue at the Grand Central Station Would Relieve Great Congestion on Fifth Avenue

THE accompanying drawing shows the proposed viaduct across Forty-second Street from the Grand Central Terminal to Park Avenue and Fortieth Street. The Fifth Avenue Association took action a few days ago for its prompt construction as a means of relieving the congestion on that thoroughfare. A traffic count made last month on Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fourth, Forty-second, and Forty-eighth Streets and on Park Avenue at Thirty-eighth and Forty-seventh Streets showed the urgent need of building the viaduct.

An analytical report on the statistics then gathered makes it plain to engineers that Park Avenue today, in spite of its being useless between Forty-fifth and Forty-second Streets, accommodates a fair amount of traffic, and that when it becomes a continuous thoroughfare it will be used to a far greater degree. It is not expected that even then the traffic on Fifth Avenue will lose much, if any, of its density.

The drawing is made from the official plans of the architects, Warren & Wetmore, this city.

The city authorities have taken the necessary steps to improve the road conditions at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. It is expected that the work there will be started about Jan. 1, 1917, and finished within one year.

To the right of the terminal is shown the proposed Hotel Commodore, which will be one of the most colossal structures of the kind in town.

Bernard Shaw's Solution of Ireland's Troubles

Philosopher Says Home Rule Act Shows How Not to Do It, and That Ireland Needs Home Rule of the Australian Variety

By F. V. Conolly.

ALTHOUGH George Bernard Shaw has lent the British Government one hundred thousand dollars at four and a half per cent., he is "agin it," like the good Irishman he is.

I recently met him in the Strand and suggested an adjournment to a restaurant.

"Sir," said Bernard Shaw, drawing himself up to his full height, "can it be that you are unaware that I dislike all cooked food and all drink? I have been proclaiming this on the housetops for thirty years, and yet you outrage me by inviting me to a restaurant?"

Shaw stared at me with an air which the early Victorian lady novelists would describe as being of "ineffable disdain." He turned on his heel and walked in the direction of the Embankment Gardens, where he bought a paper and commenced to read John Redmond's speech in the debate on Ireland in Parliament.

I followed close behind and, wishing to pacify him—no one who has not met a lifelong vegetarian can imagine how bellicose they can be; the fighting propensities of the Irish is merely a result of their potato diet—I mildly asked:

"What sort of Government do you think is best for Ireland, Mr. Shaw?"

The philosopher of the Fabian Society stroked his beard and said:

"As to a Government suitable to Ireland, I do not admit that the problem of government differs in Ireland from the same problem anywhere else in the British Empire. Ireland should have home rule of the Australian type. Many social and political experiments of great value have been made in Australia which might just as well have been made in Ireland, which, with free initiative, might have become a political laboratory from which England could learn a good deal.

"The Home Rule act is of the usual 'How not to do it' type, very evidently not born in England without any assistance from the Irish Party, which does not represent Irish political ability at all adequately.

"England (as a bogey) is homeless and always has been. Nominally it rules the country at present. Really it has never been able to control its own police or to execute even the pettiest of its good intentions, and most Chief Secretaries have gone to Ireland simply bursting with them."

"Seeing how the coalition Government," I asked with the best intentions in the world, "only appears to alienate all sections of the Irish people, do you think that the Irish of this and the coming generation will ever become loyal to the British ascendency Government?"

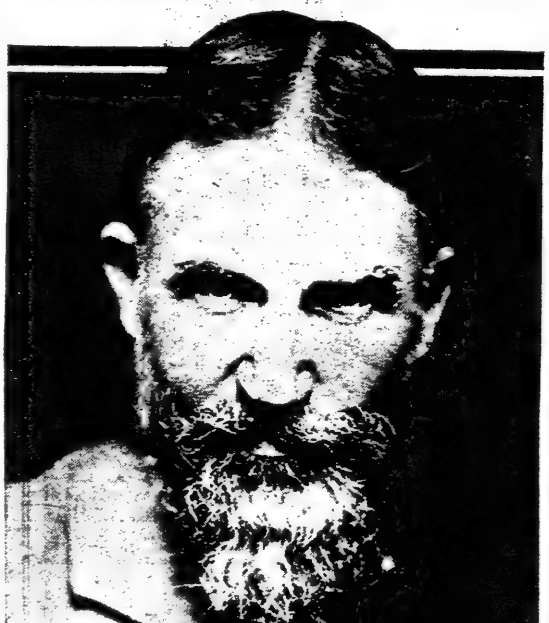
"Neither Ireland nor any other country, including England, will ever be loyal to ascendency of any sort," was the reply. "A common loyalty to liberty and justice is the only bond that can bind nations and individuals permanently."

"You favor the rights of small nationalities to rebel. Would you extend this right to Sir Edward Carson's followers in Ulster?"

"Yes, if they want to—though I have very little patience with small nationalities merely as such. I favor the right even of the individual to rebel if he finds his conditions intolerable. But it must presently occur to some intelligent person in Ulster (it may already have occurred to Sir Edward Carson) that the very worst thing that could happen to Ulster would be the establishment of an Irish Parliament in Dublin with Ulster excluded from it.

"It is all very well for Ulster to say 'We won't have it,' but when 'it' comes in spite of Ulster, clearly Ulster's business is to be in 'it' from the first. If the Catholic South gets even a single session's start of the Protestant North, it may take the Protestant North ten years to overtake the South.

"There are only two sane policies for Ulster: one, the Union; two, a front place for Ulster in the reconstitution of Irish affairs by a Home Rule Parliament. Sulking and falling between two stools will not help Belfast. As to Ulster becoming a Province of England, with the law running in Antrim exactly as in Yorkshire, the notion is entertained only by people who don't know Yorkshire or don't know Antrim. There would be a rebellion after the first round of the collector of rates and taxes. The gates of Derby would swing to by themselves. Home rule with Ulster excluded means that the Protestant boys will never carry the drum in Ireland, and Ulster had better realize that while there is still time."



George Bernard Shaw.

"Do you consider, Mr. Shaw, that after a few years of home Government the present political and religious feuds would disappear and that the Orange lion would lie down with the Nationalist lamb?"

"I hope not. A nation which is not in a chronic state of violent political and religious controversy is spiritually dead. The evil of Dublin Castle rule is that it has destroyed controversy and muzzled the Irish people. Neither the Catholics nor the Protestants dare reform their Churches—neither the Home Rulers nor the Unionists dare reform their parties—because to do so would be to divide their forces in the face of the enemy.

"Home rule would set us free to sweep out our Augean stables. The Orange lion may have to make common cause with the Nationalist lamb against the Orange jackal and the Nationalist wolf; but that, thank goodness, will mean more controversy than ever.

"But in any case," continued Shaw, "let it be understood that we claim home rule as a right, and not as a prize for good behavior. The English have home rule; but their behavior is mostly disgraceful. We shall not behave worse than they—we cannot do the impossible—but we do not undertake to behave better; we are only human beings, and must be taken with that unfortunate limitation."

"If your confidence in the future of Ireland is so great, Mr. Shaw, would you back it up in a similar manner to the way in which you expressed your belief in England's ability to beat Germany, by subscribing £20,000, to the War Loan? To put it plainly, would you invest £20,000 in a Home Rule Government loan, to carry out social and industrial improvements in your country?"

"I invest money, not as a matter of patriotism, but as a matter of business," Shaw replied. "My inducement to take up the War Loan was 4½ per cent. The British nation abused me heartily for telling it the truth about the war: a service by which I lost money heavily. To regain its respect and affection I had to arrange to make it pay me £900 a year for the rest of my life for doing nothing. It is now convinced I am a perfect gentleman."

"Finally, Mr. Shaw, assuming that you had absolute power, how would you settle the Irish problem as it is understood today?"

"I shall certainly not be given that power if I let out beforehand what I should like to do with it. Besides, I am fortunate in the possession of a practical mind which refuses absolutely to work out unreal hypotheses. I do not ford streams until I come to them; and I am never in a hurry to bid the devil good morning!"

Interesting Facts from Many Lands

THE Rockefeller Foundation proposes to build a complete new plant at Peking, China, for the Union Medical College of Peking and the hospital operated in connection with that institution, which was taken over by the Foundation some time ago. The new college building is to accommodate a maximum of fifty students and the hospital to have a maximum of 200 beds, with provision for further expansion. The cost of the buildings may run over $1,000,000.

Quinnat salmon, common in the rivers of the Pacific Coast of the United States, have been successfully introduced in the rivers of New Zealand. They were first tried there in 1906 and are increasing rapidly, according to a recent report. Fish of this species weighing 32 pounds have been caught in New Zealand streams. The New Zealand Minister of Marine is quoted as saying that his department will secure within a year specimens of New Zealand salmon weighing as much as 50 pounds. New Zealand's object is to meet the Australian and New Zealand demand for salmon, which is now imported from the Pacific Coast of the United States and Canada. This demand amounted in 1910 to 4,750,000 pounds.

Important copper deposits have been discovered at Little Bay, about 200 miles north of St. John's, N. F. A hydraulic plant is being installed to work the lode, which promises to be one of the richest copper deposits in British North America.

The United States Weather Bureau proposes to extend its work to the Caribbean Sea. A representative of the bureau recently went south to arrange for the establishment of stations at Belize, British Honduras; Bluefields, Nicaragua; Swan Island; Santa Marta, Colombia; St. Lucia Island; Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic; island of Navassa, west of Haiti; Guantanamo, Cuba; and one of the Danish West Indies. At the stations already established on the islands of Barbados, Trinidad, and Curacao, the work of the observers will be extended and improved.

That there will be a great European demand for American farm machinery after the war is the prediction of Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In a recent speech he said that the stocks of such machines in the belligerent countries had been exhausted and that they would be forced to replenish those stocks from the United States. He also pointed out that the loss of men in Europe through the war would seriously reduce the supply of labor and that consequently the countries now fighting would be compelled to resort to all sorts of labor-saving devices in order to get back to their normal producing basis.

Norway expects to be an important factor in the world's shipping after the war. Shipbuilding and shipping there have never been so active in the history of the country. New shipyards are being built, old ones are being extended, shipping companies spring into being almost overnight, and vessels are continually changing hands at steadily increasing prices. Norway is buying up old ships all over the world and contracting for new ones in the United States, England, Denmark, Holland, and other countries.

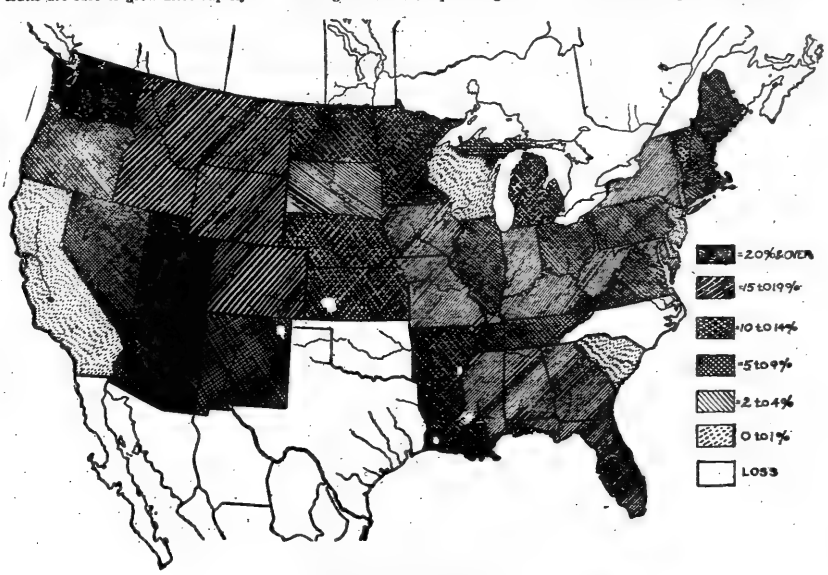
A Norwegian newspaper calculates that the gross profits of the Norwegian shipping interests for 1915, $134,000,000, have been equaled during the first half of 1916.

Wilson's Triumph Greater Than Fully Realized

Extent of Total Shift Toward Wilson Was the Largest, with One Exception, Since 1876—Progressives Decided the Election

By Prof. Irving Fisher,
Department of Economics, Yale University.

THE map of "Wilson and Hughes States" shows that Wilson's strength lies in the sparsely settled portions of the country. In square miles he held 2,330,000 as against 636,000 for Hughes! This is not simply an amusing circumstance. It will prove of great significance for the future if the Democratic Party retains its geographic hold. For the States now Democratic are sure to grow more rapidly in population than those now Republican.



Wilson's Gains Since 1912.

In the diagram each horizontal strip represents the vote of a State and the States are arranged in increasing order of Wilson's strength according to the 1912 election. It therefore begins with rock-ribbed Republican Vermont at the top and ends with the most intensely Democratic South Carolina at the bottom. Wilson's part of each State's vote in 1912 is represented by the portion of each horizontal strip lying to the right of the (right) dotted line.

Thus Vermont, in 1912, gave 25 per cent. of its vote to Wilson and we note, accordingly, that 25 per cent. of the top strip is cut off at the right. Michigan, the next in order, gave a little over 29 per cent to Wilson, in 1912, and so on to the foot of the list. Consequently, the dotted line separating off Wilson's vote, in 1912, descends gradually from right to left.

As we are here dealing in percentages, the lengths of the horizontal lines or strips are all equal, representing 100 per cent. or the total vote (excepting that of the minor parties, Socialist, Prohibition, &c.) The numbers in this total vote of each State are shown by the areas of the strips, New York having the most and Nevada the least.

The tortuous dotted line at the left separates the Taft and Roosevelt votes. Thus the central shaded portion between the two dotted lines represents the Progressive vote of 1912.

The dark line running (usually) between the two dotted ones shows how the 1916 vote was divided; Wilson's portion being on the right and Hughes's portion on the left. The position of this dark line (for 1916) relatively to the dotted line at the right (for 1912) shows at a glance Wilson's gain of strength in four years. Thus, Vermont gave Wilson only 25 per cent. of its vote in 1912, but gave him 36 per cent. in 1916, showing that 11 per cent. of Vermont's vote had shifted to Wilson in four years.

The average gain of Wilson throughout the country was 6 per cent., Wilson's total vote, in 1912, being 45 per cent. (i. e., 6,290,000 out of the total Wilson-Roosevelt-Taft vote of 14,000,000) and, in 1916, 51 per cent. (i. e., 8,600,000 out of the total Wilson-Hughes vote of 16,500,000.)

The diagram shows that, in four years, Wilson gained a certain percentage in almost every State, the biggest gains being usually in the States previously most Republican, i. e., those highest in the diagram.

Some States stand out in the diagram as exceptional. In Oklahoma, North Carolina, and Texas, Wilson's percentage was actually lower in 1916 than in 1912, although by an inappreciable amount (less than 1 per cent. in each instance.) Among those whose shift toward Wilson was extremely small were Wisconsin, New Jersey, Delaware, California, South Carolina, South Dakota, Indiana, Missouri and Georgia. All of these showed a shift of 2 per cent. or less. On the other hand, in some States Wilson gained far above his average of 6 per cent. Thus he won 26 per cent. of Utah's vote over what he started with; 20 per cent. of Washington's, 19 per cent. of Montana's, 19 per cent. of Idaho's, 17 per cent. of Wyoming's, 16 per cent. of Colorado's, 14 per cent. of Minnesota's, 14 per cent. of Michigan's, 13 per cent. of North Dakota's.

The following table gives the percentage gains for all States in the order of their magnitude:

Wilson's gains in 1916 over 1912, (as percentage, in each case, of the total State vote for the principal candidates):

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Utah	26	Pennsylvania	7
Washington	20	Louisiana	6
Montana	19	Connecticut	6
Idaho	19	Tennessee	5
Wyoming	17	Maryland	4
Colorado	16	West Virginia	4
Minnesota	14	Iowa	4
Michigan	14	Mississippi	3
North Dakota	13	Florida	3
Kansas	11	Alabama	3
Massachusetts	11	New York	3
Vermont	11	Kentucky	3
Arkansas	10	Georgia	2
Arizona	10	Missouri	2
Nebraska	10	Indiana	2
New Hampshire	9	South Dakota	2
Oregon	9	South Carolina	1
Nevada	8	California	1
Ohio	8	Delaware	1
Virginia	7	New Jersey	1
New Mexico	7	Wisconsin	0.4
Maine	7	Texas	0.2
Rhode Island	7	North Carolina	0.6
Illinois	7	Oklahoma	0.7

A glance at the map depicting "The Gains of Wilson" shows where he exerted his greatest influence. This was in the great Northwest and the Central West, while his least gains were in the South—for the very evident reason that there was little left to be gained.

It is interesting to observe that Wilson lost no votes in the States on the Mexican border. Arizona and New Mexico shifted markedly toward Wilson, while Texas and California voted substantially in the same proportions as four years ago.

It is also interesting to note what were the gains of Wilson in the States in which Mr. Roosevelt was most active. These were: Michigan, 14 per cent.; Maine, 7 per cent.; Colorado, 16 per cent.; Kansas, 11 per cent.; Arizona, 10 per cent.; New Mexico, 7 per cent. In all of these the gain of Wilson was greater than the 6 per cent. average for the country as a whole.

The gains in Wilson's strength were evidently mostly from the Progressive voters of 1912. For we may reasonably assume that, with inappreciable exceptions, those who voted for Taft in 1912 voted for Hughes in 1916; that those who voted for Wilson in 1912 voted for him again in 1916; and we may further assume that the new voters in 1916 were not sufficient in numbers as compared with the old, nor sufficiently different from the old in their Democratic and Republican proportions, greatly to disturb the final proportions.

Therefore, we may feel sure that the dark line divides the shaded area approximately in the proportion in which the Progressive Party disintegrated as between Hughes and Wilson. In general, 80 per cent. of the Progressives went back to the Republican fold, the remaining 20 per cent. going to Mr. Wilson and deciding the election.

But the shift toward Wilson through the winning of Progressive votes was, as the diagram shows, by no means a uniform 20 per cent. in all the States. In the case of Utah, Wilson's gain was equal to 109 per cent. of the Progressive vote. That is, in this State he seemed to have secured all of the Progressive following and to have taken some also from the Republicans who followed Mr. Taft in 1912. On the other hand, in California only a very small part of the enormous Progressive vote of 1912 was captured by Mr. Wilson in 1916, which is quite contrary to popular impression.

The following table shows, for each State, the capture of Progressive votes by Wilson:

Wilson's gains as percentages of Progressives.

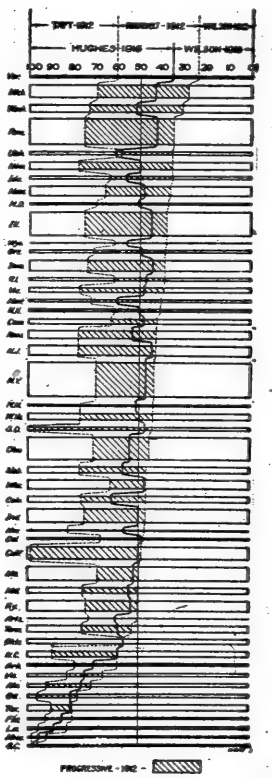
	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Utah	109	Florida	28
Wyoming	72	Arizona	28
Idaho	68	Nevada	25
Montana	59	Tennessee	23
South Carolina	58	Maine	19
Colorado	53	Illinois	18
Mississippi	52	Pennsylvania	17
Arkansas	51	Maryland	16
Louisiana	48	Alabama	15
Washington	47	West Virginia	13
New Hampshire	45	Kentucky	13
Virginia	45	Missouri	12
North Dakota	40	Georgia	12
New Mexico	39	New York	12
Massachusetts	37	Iowa	11
Michigan	35	Indiana	8
Nebraska	34	Delaware	4
Ohio	34	South Dakota	3
Minnesota	32	New Jersey	3
Connecticut	32	Wisconsin	2
Vermont	30	California	1
Kansas	30	North Carolina	*2
Rhode Island	30	Texas	*3
Oregon	29		

*Loss.

The map showing "Wilson's Captures of Progressives" indicates the geographic distribution of his success in this respect. This seems to be almost independent of sectionalism.

The extent of the total shift toward Wilson and, therefore, the extent of Mr. Wilson's triumph, is far greater than is usually realized. In fact, many people, judging by the numbers of electoral votes cast in 1912 and 1916, are still laboring under the delusion that Mr. Wilson has lost ground in four years.

We must not forget that Mr. Wilson in his first term was a minority President, and became President at that time because of the bolt of Roosevelt. While an average gain of 6 per cent. of the votes of the American people may not



Wilson's 1916 Vote Shown on Right of Dark Line; Hughes's Vote on Left, Showing Wilson's Gain in Four Years.

Spain's World-Renowned Tango King Now Here

"Quinito" Valverde, Whose Dance Tunes Are Whistled All Over the Globe, Predicts Rosy Future for Spanish Music

A SPANIARD in a New York café the other night beckoned across the room to a South American friend. When the South American reached the Spaniard's table, the latter pointed to another man with him, and said:

"I wish you to meet my friend Señor Valverde."

The South American bowed politely.

"Señor Joaquin Valverde," remarked the Spaniard.

The South American bowed politely again.

"Señor 'Quinito' Valverde," said the Spaniard.

"Wh-wh-what?" gasped the South American. "Quinito Valverde? The *real* Quinito Valverde?"

The Spaniard nodded, proud of the effect he had produced.

"B-but how—when—but I didn't know you were in New York? I—I—but are you really Quinito Valverde—*the* Quinito Valverde?" stammered the South American.

"He is," said the Spaniard.

"I am," said the other man at the table. Convinced at last, the South American drew up a chair and couldn't be pried away from there for the rest of the evening.

Which, of course, is mystifying to a New York reader. But let him turn to the first Spaniard or South American within hailing distance and say "Quinito Valverde is in town!" and it is ten to one that there will be excitement and gesticulation and eager inquiry. For "Quinito"—nobody knows him except by that pert Spanish diminutive for dignified "Joaquin"—is the most famous and popular composer of Spanish light music of the day, the man who put the tango on the map, whose tunes—yes, Mr., Miss, and Mrs. New York!—you have had on your lips for several seasons when you hadn't the least idea of it.

He composed the "Paraguaya" which Anna Held made famous. He composed that Tango Argentino, warranted first of its kind to burst upon these shores, which set us all humming and whistling and deliriously dancing before a flood of other insidious tangos—many of them Quinito's, too—swept the pioneer into a back seat. He composed that delicious song, "Clavelitos," with which Andrea de Segurola and Lucrezia Bori of the Metropolitan Opera forces have again and again regaled audiences at Metropolitan Sunday night concerts and elsewhere. He composed many of the gayest ditties sung and danced by La Argentina, the Spanish dancer who charmed New York a few months back. He composed—oh, just say "Quinito Valverde" to the nearest biped of indubitably Spanish cast of countenance whom you meet and he will unload upon you such a torrent of lilting, alluring, irresistible, 100 per cent. Spanish "tangos" and "seguidillas" and "jotas" and "malagueñas" and "pasodobles" that your feet will get entirely out of your control unless you are ninety years old—or better make it one hundred.

And probably that biped of Spanish cast of countenance will, moreover, lament the fact that New York does not know Valverde's operettas. For most of his tunes, including those which are as well known in New York and Shanghai and Moscow as they are in Madrid or Buenos Aires, have been written originally as parts of the score of some little operetta, usually in one act, of the style which form the delight of all who visit Spain and Spanish America and have a taste for the characteristic music of the Spanish race. Of these Valverde has a legion to his credit—he doubtless couldn't name all of them himself without an effort. After a triumphal tour through South America with his own company of singers, with his own orchestra led by himself, with which he has produced for hundreds of nights these delightful little trifles of his, Valvedere has run up to New York from Havana in the hope of making arrangements for giving his "zarzuelas"—Spanish for operetta—in New York, that New Yorkers may hear the Valverde tangos in their proper setting.

This Franz Lehar of Spanish music was waylaid the other day by a representative of THE TIMES. Señor Valverde had just reached New York and was still in a state of bewilderment, for he does not speak a solitary word of English. He was immensely reassured when he found that THE TIMES man knew Spanish.

The most popular Spanish composer of the age is a bright, alert little man of forty-five or thereabout. His beard is beginning to be sprinkled with gray. But his movements and his way of talking are as young as his melodies. With springy step and a machine-gun volley of courteous phrases, he piloted his visitor to a table and the two were soon in animated colloquy quite as if their whereabouts were not Times Square but the Puerta del Sol at Madrid.

Joaquin Valverde. (Photo Campbell Studio.)

"Do you think, Señor Valverde, that there is a future for light Spanish music in the United States?"

Did he? "Quinito" Valverde leaned ward, his eyes alive with enthusiasm.

"The only reason that the 'zarzuelas' of Spanish composers are not known all over the world instead of only in their native country is because Spanish composers are an indolent bunch. They just sit around in Spain, toss off their operetta scores, and never do a stroke of work to make them known abroad.

"Spanish operetta has a better basis than Viennese operetta, than any other kind in the universe. Take away from the Viennese operettas their waltz—and what have you left? But look at our Spanish school! Underlying it is an inexhaustible mine of treasure! In every province of Spain there are typical dance rhythms, typical song rhythms, and all that we composers have to do is to draw upon this basic material and compose our tunes along these typically Spanish lines.

"We have a treasure house of music in Spain that is practically unknown. If you take our native school of serious opera you have Bretón and his 'La Dolores.'"

("La Dolores," be it remembered, was scheduled for production in New York several times by Oscar Hammerstein.)

"And we have serious works by Ruperto Chapi and other composers which deserve to be known outside of Spain.

"As for light operetta!—" Señor Valverde paused as if at a loss to find words for enumeration of Spain's glories in that field.

"Take Bretón, to begin with, the composer of 'La Dolores.' He is famous also in the lighter field. His 'Verbena de la Paloma' is a masterpiece—a veritable masterpiece. And Chapi! Do you know 'La Revoltosa?' What a hit that would make in New York! And Caballero—do you know his 'La Viejecita?' And do not let us forget the greatest Spanish comic opera of all, 'La Gran Via,' famous not only in Spain but in France and other European countries. Part of its score was composed by my father."

Let there be a digression at this point to acquaint the reader with the fact that Quinito Valverde has had in life the same good fortune as Johann Strauss, composer of the world's most popular waltz, "The Blue Danube." The son of a father famous for his musical compositions, he has succeeded in eclipsing the Valverde of the previous generation. When "Quinito" began his career, Valverde, the father, was still alive and actively composing, so the son signed his compositions "Valverde, hijo," which is the Spanish for "Valverde, Jr." Now Valverde the elder, whose tunes were the delight of the Spanish world of the eighties and nineties, has been gathered to his fathers, and "Quinito," with the "junior" no longer tacked to his name, is tasting a fame such as his parent never knew. But to return to the tango king.

"I may say that wherever my operettas have been presented they have won success," he said, "and, as the United States is still unacquainted with them, though it knows many selections from these works, I am naturally anxious to try my luck in these northern climes. I resided for eleven years in Paris and my music is almost as well known there as in the Spanish-speaking countries. The reason for this success, I think, is that I have always stuck to the typically Spanish style of composition."

The visitor bobbed his head in admiration, but Señor Valverde smiled deprecatingly.

"I don't deserve much credit for my patriotism," he confessed. "When I first went to Paris I listened to the French comic operas with their typical style of songs and couplets, and was delighted with them. At once I became fired with the ambition, Spaniard though I was, to turn out some Frenchified stuff of my own.

"'I will compose couplets in the French style,' said I to myself. 'I will write as the Frenchmen do.'

"Full of the idea, I broached it to French friends. They shook their heads in disapproval.

"'Valverde,' they said with much severity, 'we have plenty of composers here who can compose in the French style. Paris is full of clever musicians who can turn out chansons and couplets. But, as for you—what we want from you is Spain, Spain, nothing but Spain! Give us music that is racily Spanish, not a note except your native rhythms, the only kind that you can do!'

"They were right. I took their advice. Ever since I have stuck right to it. And I think that it is far and away the wiser course. Fifteen, ten years ago, Spanish composers used to stick to the Spanish style and turned out music which, whatever its faults, was racy of the Spanish soil, original, unique. Now they fritter away their time imitating Viennese and German and French models, or adapting foreign operettas to Spanish audiences. But I, remembering the advice of my wise Parisian friends, plod along year after year turning out music that is Spanish, the kind of music which is natural to me and strikes sympathy in the heart of every Spaniard and every Spanish-American and everybody who loves Spain and what is Spanish.

"I found that Parisian audiences flocked to see my works. Many of them were actually written to French librettos. There were 'L'Amour en Espagne' and 'Maison de Danse'—in which Polaire, the actress so successful here in America, starred—and 'La Belle Cigarrière' and 'La Rose de Grenade.' French though they may sound to you, their music was Spanish to the core.

"The advice of my French friends also bore fruit elsewhere. Berlin has done me the honor of liking my work, and London, and even Moscow."

THE TIMES man stared.

"Do you mean to say that Spanish 'zarzuelas' have been produced in the Russian language?" he gasped.

Quinito Valverde smiled.

"Not exactly that," he confessed, "but they have been presented under my leadership in pantomime. The music, however, was quite unchanged—you might have thought yourself in Madrid if you had strayed into that Russian theatre."

Concerning his plans for the immediate future in New York, Señor Valverde is as yet somewhat vague. But he did vouchsafe the fact that he expects to return here in February armed and ready for an onslaught upon the last big theatrical stronghold of the civilized world that does not know what is to the Spanish mind an incomparable galaxy of wit and melody—the school of Spanish "zarzuela." If his plans mature, New Yorkers will soon have an opportunity to laugh and beat time to "La Marcha de Cadiz" and "El Pobre Valbuena"—just mention those casually to a Spaniard!—and to Valverde works of a later vintage like "El Principe Carnaval" and "Confetti"—just mention those to anybody just returned from Havana!

"What do you think of American music?" inquired Señor Valverde's interlocutor.

"It is original," replied the Spaniard. "It certainly is original. I like it. The one-step, the fox trot—I like them very much."

"Will you follow the advice of your French friends and stick to the Spanish models or will you try your hand at something in the American style?" he was asked. Quinito Valverde's eyes wandered beyond the windows of the restaurant in which he was sitting toward Broadway and its crowding, roaring, honking stream of life. After a moment he replied—(here is news for New Yorkers, or, if they don't appreciate it, for the Spaniard and South American within our gates).

"Who knows? Perhaps I may compose a fox trot."

Whereupon friends of swarthy countenance and explosive methods summoned him from afar and "Quinito" leaped to his feet and the interview was over.

But, reader, ere this is concluded, let the following piece of advice sink in:

Just watch out for that fox trot!

Reventlow Calls England Vampire of Continent

Admirals of Heroic Age Become Pirates in Book Which, to [illegible] Pro-Ally or Pro-German, Contains Much Plausible Reading

COUNT ERNST ZU REVENTLOW has rewritten the history of England and called his book, "The Vampire of the Continent." It probably is not necessary to state more than the bare fact that there is such a book to give a clear idea of the sort of book it is to anybody who has heard of Reventlow or knows that a war is being waged in Europe. Even the title is superfluous, and the picture of a hideous vampire in lurid red tearing the heart from a naked woman (the Continent) on the cover becomes pale stuff when compared with the words within the covers.

The manner of the volume's approach to this country was in drawing with its contents. Three hundred copies, say the publishers, were shipped from Berlin for New York, but were seized from the mails by the British and destroyed. Then a single copy was sent on the submarine Deutschland on her first trip and from that copy the translation now published by the Jackson Press was made by George Chatterton-Hill.

The author says in his second chapter, on "Pious Pirates," that the following extract from a prize winning essay written several years ago by a British naval officer should be introduced as a preface to every history of England and to every discussion of English politics:

"We—i. e., England—do not go to war for sentimental reasons. I doubt if we ever did. War is the outcome of commercial quarrels; it has for its aims the forcing of commercial conditions by the sword on our antagonists, conditions which we consider necessary to commercially benefit us. We give all sorts of reasons for war, but at the bottom of them all is commerce. Whether the reason given be the retention or obtaining of a strategical position, the breaking of treaties, or what not, they come down to the bedrock of commerce, for the simple and effective reason that commerce is our life-blood."

But Reventlow does not follow his own advice to historians. On the contrary, he begins his book with deploring the fact that the average German is taught in school and grows up with the notion that the destruction of the Spanish Armada was a great and noble deed of liberation for which the world owes an eternal debt of gratitude to England. But from now on the average German will be taught that the real purpose of the Armada was to put an end to English piracy and that England "did not adopt the only attitude suited to her, that of the ambushed highway robber, but adopted instead the rôle of the defender of the Protestant faith."

It makes no difference whether you are pro-Ally or pro-German, there are many of the attacks in the book that make very plausible reading. They seem to fit in with the vague recollections that most of us have of our schoolday histories. The facts are familiar, but the familiar words "hero," "explorer," "admiral," now read in Reventlow "pirate," "thief," "robber," "pious humbug." An interesting excerpt follows:

Not a single Englishman is to be found among the pioneers who prepared the way for the great discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Neither do we find among the English any record of journeys like those accomplished by the Vikings of old—journeys undertaken for the sole pleasure of adventure, and of exploring unknown and distant regions.

We find, on the other hand, alike in the English nation and in its rulers, an extremely shrewd comprehension of the value of gold and silver—a comprehension already highly developed at that period. The news of the incredible wealth derived by Spain and Portugal from those oversea possessions which the genius of their citizens had permitted them to discover gave the English chronic insomnia.

They had themselves neither discovered nor taken possession of anything. What, therefore, more natural for them than the idea of stealing from others what these others possessed? The idea was, indeed, the more natural, seeing that Spain and Portugal had neglected to build up their fleet.

Thus began, as British historians solemnly tell us, the "heroic age" of the English people. It was an age characterised by organised piracy and highway robbery; which was at first tolerated, and subsequently sanctioned, by the English sovereigns—especially by the Virgin Queen, the champion of Protestantism.

English piracy sailed under the flag of Protestantism and of the liberation from Rome. Leaders such as Hawkins, Frobisher, and Sir Francis Drake fitted out expeditionary fleets and sailed over the ocean to the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in America. But their favorite trick was to lie in waiting for the Spanish ships filled with

Count Ernst zu Reventlow.

gold and silver, which they captured and brought in triumph to England, where these pirates were welcomed by Queen and people as champions of the Protestant faith, no less than of civilization and progress.

Or else they sailed for Spain herself—without ever war having been declared—and flung themselves like a pack of hungry wolves on the vessels at their moorings in Cadiz or Vigo, which they promptly robbed, burnt, and sank; they then destroyed docks and warehouses, and massacred every one they could find.

This went on for years. But woe betide any "naval commander" who dared to return home without a rich booty in gold, silver, or colonial produce! Even if his life was spared he could be sure of a long term of imprisonment and of the lasting dislike of the Queen. In return for their heroic efforts on behalf of religious freedom the English wished to have at least plenty of ships filled with gold and silver.

* * * * * *

Drake's "voyage around the world," which is still admired in Germany as the deed of prowess of an idealistic pioneer of civilization, was nothing else than a thieves' raid. Admiral Fremantle wrote a few years ago concerning it:

"Drake undertook an extensive cruise, in the course of which he burned and plundered the wealthy coast towns of the Spanish colonies, beginning with Valparaiso, the capital of Chile. He continued his journey, seizing all the treasure he could lay hand on. * * * He returned to Plymouth in triumph, the first Englishman who had sailed around the world, and laden with a million of pounds' worth of booty.

"Honored by his Queen, beloved of his countrymen, he then put to sea once more, in order, as he expressed it, to singe the King of Spain's beard. This time he left England, not as a private adventurer, but as an English Admiral, backed up by the authority of the Queen."

Drake embodied the English ideal of heroism, and still embodies it today. The form alone under which that ideal incorporates itself, has altered, although even the alteration of form is less great than is generally supposed.

Throughout English history, and up till the present day, we can trace the constant application of three methods: firstly, destruction of the means which the nation whom it is intended to rob possesses for protecting its property on the seas and oversea, i. e., its fleet, harbors, docks, &c.; secondly, the seizure or destruction of the trading vessels of such a nation.

When these aims have been realised, England lays hands without further difficulty on that nation's oversea possessions. It is to be observed that this policy and this method of warfare depend in the last instance for their success on the weakening of England's Continental rivals. When the sea power of the latter has been broken the colonies fall off automatically, so to speak.

And so through several chapters of the "Heroic Age." As to England's Continental policy, so far as it shows itself in the hostile movements on land, the German author begins his enumeration of inconsistencies with the war against Spain, which England undertook as the champion of the Protestant faith in behalf of Protestant Holland, and then explains how she had to get an entirely different excuse for fighting Holland later, when that country had attained more power as a maritime and trading nation than England wanted any country other than herself to have. The excuse in the latter case was the failure of a Dutch ship to salute the British flag at sea—the Van Tromp incident. According to the book:

Thus began the great war between Holland and England, which lasted, with interruptions, until 1674.

If that war had taken place in our days, Dutch statesmen would probably have said, on the eve of its outbreak: "Not a single question can arise between Holland and England capable of causing a war between two civilized nations who are also bound to each other by links of blood."

A crowd of people unable to form a judgment of their own would have accepted such cheap wisdom with enthusiasm and would have abundantly denounced all those who held different opinions as jingoes, super-patriots, and so forth.

It is all the more important for us, in judging the part played by England in the present war, that we should understand how Elizabethan England waged war on sea, simply because jealous of other people's prosperity; and how Cromwellian England, and the England of later times, waged wars under different forms, but with the same underlying purpose.

Englishmen and Anglophile Germans have called the war of destruction carried on by England against Holland a "commercial war"—thinking thereby to justify it.

Reventlow takes up all the wars of Europe and England in their turn and draws the conclusion that in every one of them it has been the disguised policy of the British to play the Continental powers off against each other, always with her own commercial aggrandisement in view, and that she has chosen her own side in each struggle always to that same end; in other words, that she has always been a pirate and robber nation posing as a defender of religion and small States. The writer attributes Germany's own backwardness in attaining to real power to the time wasted on the religious wars, especially the Thirty Years' War.

To Edward VII. of England he gives full credit for formulating the policy for the humiliation and destruction of Germany, which reached its full development in the present war. Then, after sketching the various incidents, Morocco and others, which narrowly missed being the cause of hostilities, showing the significance of the Balkan wars and of the naval developments of the powers, the Count concludes as follows:

The present war is, as we hope to have shown, a typically English war of destruction waged against a Continental rival who was at once envied and feared. The history of the war cannot yet be written in detail. For the purpose of the present book such a detailed history is not—as we believe to have proved—necessary.

But what is necessary is that the entire German nation should understand where the enemy is and what he wants; it is essential that the German nation should know that this is not an accidental war, but a war carried on with the object of annihilating an economic rival.

If England's economic rival is powerless on land and sea he can be throttled without a war. That was not possible in the case of Germany. British statesmen had always two programs in readiness and clearly defined: peace, if Germany gave way and allowed herself to be humiliated; war, if it should be otherwise.

Germany desired only peace, believed only in peace, and was convinced that England would take no part in a war against her if only the German Empire would promise to make no profit out of a Continental war—that is to say, if it would promise to act like a good boy in conformity with what were wrongly supposed to be England's wishes.

It was only natural that the London Cabinet should not have accepted this point of view, for it was very far indeed from sharing the German ideas, aspirations, and anxieties! It intended to destroy Germany, and its only concern was how to arrange the final mise en scène which should set the ball rolling.

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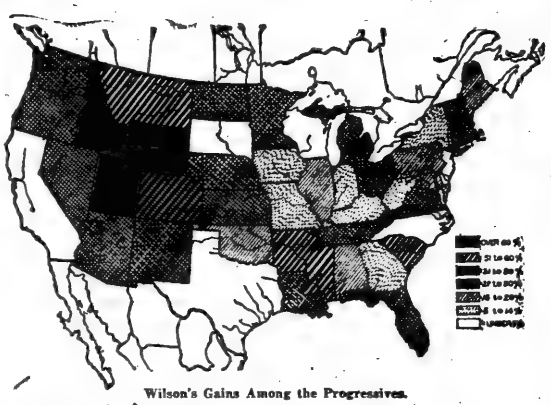
seem great, it is by far the greatest, with one exception, that has been witnessed since 1876. The exception was the landslide to Roosevelt, in 1904. Parker then lost 7 per cent. of the total, relatively, to Bryan four years before.

The following table shows the per cent. which the Democratic vote formed of the total (of the main parties) beginning in 1864:

The Democratic vote as a percentage of the total vote.

		Per Cent.
1864	Lincoln-McClellan	45
1868	Grant—Seymour	47
1872	Grant—Greeley	44
1876	Hayes—Tilden	52
1880	Garfield—Hancock	50
1884	Cleveland—Blaine	50
1888	Harrison—Cleveland	50
1892	Cleveland—Harrison	52
1896	McKinley—Bryan	48
1900	McKinley—Bryan	47
1904	Roosevelt—Parker	40
1908	Taft—Bryan	45
1912	Wilson—Taft—Roosevelt	45
1916	Wilson—Hughes	51



Wilson's Gains Among the Progressives.

After the elections of 1912 and 1914 I published in THE NEW YORK TIMES diagrams similar to the present one; in each the vote of 1908 was included. The results show that the Democratic vote remained almost uniformly the same, election after election, not only for the country as a whole, but for individual States.

In other words, before 1916, States remained Republican or Democratic in substantially the same degree. The two parties seemed stereotyped. Mr. Roosevelt sought to break up the stereotype. But the diagrams referred to show clearly that he attracted substantially no Democratic votes and that his would-be new party was only a faction of the old party from which he bolted.

Mr. Wilson has now succeeded in breaking up the Roosevelt faction of the Republican Party and winning a fragment of it over to the Democratic side. It remains to be seen whether this migratory fragment, which has stepped over from the Republican side through the Progressive vestibule into the Democratic ranks, will remain there in 1920. Of one thing we may be reasonably sure, that "rubber-stamp voting" has received a serious, if not a permanent, setback. Party leaders cannot rely on party loyalty as much as formerly, and must now make their bid for votes on real issues.

Farm Vote Shows Breaking of Old Party Lines

West, Having Tasted Power, Will Hold It, Says Political Observer—Next President from West of Missouri River

The writer of this article was selected by the Democratic National Committee to take charge of the important division of agricultural publicity during the recent campaign. There is probably no person better qualified to speak concerning political conditions in the West, which were the deciding factor in the Presidential contest.

Mr. Odell is nationally known as an agricultural economist and writer. He was formerly Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics and Publicity for the State of Nebraska and more recently editorial writer for the Clover Leaf Organization of daily papers in the West.

By Frank G. Odell.

POLITICAL post-mortems are useless except as they may serve to indicate constructive policies for the future. The outstanding fact in the recent Presidential election is the potency of the West in national affairs. By the term "the West" is included that territory lying between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean. Every one now recognizes that the West decided the election. How to hold this newly acquired political allegiance now becomes the chief problem of the Democratic organization, and how to gain its lost confidence is alike the chief perplexity of the Republicans.

Frank G. Odell.

Let it be said, in passing, that the recent phenomenal reversal of political form in the West is a victory for democracy rather than for the Democratic Party. The West has passed the partisan stage.

The case of Kansas reveals a political miracle. Republican as Pennsylvania since its admission to the Union, with possibly one exception, Kansas makes all politicians sit up and take notice. Governor Arthur Capper was re-elected as a Republican by a majority estimated at 130,000. Then those incomprehensible jayhawkers walk right over the party line and give a 25,000 majority for Wilson. This is even more remarkable than the result in California.

North Dakota is another evidence of similar conditions, though in a lesser degree. Here some 40,000 farmers, affiliated with the American Society of Equity, formed a nonpartisan political organization and captured the Republican primary, nominating their candidate for Governor and electing him in November. This same movement gave Wilson his majority in North Dakota.

Then take a look at Washington. In this State Senator Miles Poindexter comes back on the Republican ticket by 55,000 majority and the State goes for Wilson by some 7,000.

All of this means more than the mere settlement of one Presidential contest. It means chiefly that the West has in one election become the real dominant force in national politics, and that if it retains its political balance it will probably continue to harvest a large and profitable crop of ice in future campaigns.

Old political traditions have been shattered. New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois are no longer pivotal States if present conditions become permanent. Trust the West to see to it that these conditions do become permanent.

The Farmers' Alliance movement of the eighties and its political progeny, the Populist Party, are but historic memories—a sort of political legend to those who did not live through those stirring days. This agrarian propaganda was the natural result of the economic pressure under which the Western farmer of that day existed. His unrest sought its natural outlet in organization, speech-making, and final political action. He was then a faddist, a crank, and a "corporation baiter!" But most of the legislation for which he then contended, against shaking of heads and wagging of beards by ultra conservatives, has long since been enacted by Republicans and Democrats as part of a great constructive policy.

Witness the establishment of public service commissions in every State; the abolition of the free railway pass; the enactment of unfair competition laws to protect farmers' organizations in the fundamental right to trade collectively in their products, &c. The legislation and jurisprudence of every State and of the nation as a whole bear ample testimony to the long-continued influence of the agrarian agitation of the eighties and nineties.

This developed incidentally a habit of political free thinking which has its reflex in the present generation of Western farmers. This has never been so apparent or so potential as on Nov. 7, 1916.

It is idle to say that this or that political family quarrel was the determining factor in this election. The farmers and the women of the West did it—and they did it deliberately, knowing what they wanted to do. A proper conception of this fact is essential to the understanding of coming political conditions.

The farmer is the real conservative. He is to be relied on as the natural balance of power to resist the inroads of radicalism. This may seem odd in view of his recent political actions, but it is nevertheless true. Through his organizations and his slow but constructive mental processes he has made more permanent and beneficial impression on the economic and political structure of this generation than any other class in American life.

Out in the West a new economic movement is in the making. The rapid settlement of the trans-Missouri country and its transcendent importance in the breadbasket of the nation have stimulated land values and given rise to a rapidly increasing tenant class on the farms. This is bringing about another agrarian revolution in the near future. Tenant farmers are organizing in all the Western and Southwestern States for co-operative buying and selling, for protection of their market and incidentally and inevitably for such measure of political action as they may deem necessary. In this connection the case of North Dakota is quite in point.

There are in the State of Minnesota alone something over 700 of these farmers' co-operative societies. They are all prosperous and earning dividends on their small capitalization, besides securing better prices for their members. In the grain belt, comprising ten States, there are several thousand such organizations with a membership running into the millions. They now practically control the local country market through their organization and are reaching out to establish themselves at the terminal centres. The politics of Minnesota, the Dakotas and the great Northwest, clear out to the coast, is in a state of seething turmoil because of this new condition.

While this is distinctly a renaissance of the agrarian revolution of the eighties, involving somewhat of radicalism, it nevertheless comprises in its membership the bulk of the real conservatives of the West—those who are bound to the soil by the tie of present or hoped-for ownership of the land. The biggest economic problem today in the life of the nation is to put these people on the land to stay and to make their labors contented and profitable.

This problem of the West is not a political but a business problem. The rapid growth of the farmers' co-operative movement necessarily involves friction with established business interests. The local merchant, the jobber, and the manufacturer must adjust their business relations to this new condition. For it has come to stay. The farmer has begun to find himself in a business way. The co-operative movement is an established economic entity.

All of this implies the need of a better acquaintance and understanding between the farmer and the business man. Particularly is this true in the national sense. The West has discovered that it can do without the political help of the East. It will continue to assert its political independence, for, whatever his faults, subservience and modesty are not to be charged against the Westerner. If he should seem a bit cocky over the recent election, please reflect that his self-assertion is not without good reason.

No sounder advice could be given to East and West alike than that of cultivating better acquaintance and securing a mutually profitable viewpoint of the new economic relation which is inevitably coming. Organized business has the money with which to do this most important job. Will it exhibit the common sense required to carry out so obviously sensible a program?

The political activities of 1918 and 1920 must necessarily take into account the newly found political independence of the West. The Democratic Party has no mortgage on the Westerners who supported President Wilson this year. Should his policies continue as generally satisfactory to the West as they have been during the last four years, and should the Democratic Party develop a consistent program of legislation in the interests of social justice, it may well hope to retain the allegiance of the West.

The preliminaries of this political battle will be fought out in the Congressional elections of 1918. The Republican organization of the West is shot full of holes. It may find itself in the next two years, but it will have to do more than make promises. The Western farmer has no more interest in the old tariff controversy than he has in Egyptology. He now controls his home market pretty completely, and he hopes to put the fear of God in the hearts of the politicians so successfully as presently to stop a lot of the gambling and juggling of the terminal markets which boosts the cost of living, for which he is made the goat in the public mind.

The writer is not inclined to indulge in prophecy, but the signs of the times seem to indicate that the West has come into national politics to stay. It may well be possible that the next President may come from west of the Missouri River, and that the East has lost its power of political control for a generation.

nalists to "create a salutary atmosphere in society."

This was ridiculed by the press, and even such a conservative publicist as Menshikoff of the Novoe Vremya, took the Minister to task.

But if Sturmer, Protopopov, and all that they stood for in the realm of foreign relations were not enough to stir the nation to its foundations, their internal policies, methods, and acts, so far as these had a bearing on the prosecution of the war, did bring Russia to one of the most critical stages in her history. One of the most revolting accomplishments of Sturmer's Cabinet was the attitude taken toward the social organizations, notably, the all-Russian Zemstvo Union and the Union of Municipalities.

These organizations are doing nothing less than what in France and England the Governments are doing—they are helping the War Ministry in its work of equipping, supplying, and caring for the army.

But while the army and all those connected with it are frankly grateful to the Russian public for its wonderful activities and achievements, the Prime Minister found it necessary to hamper the work of these organizations. When last Spring the Council of Ministers issued a circular prohibiting national conferences and conventions of all social organizations the Russian public was astounded. The Government's reason for the restriction was that these national conventions were really revolutionary congregations.

Prince Lvoff, the head of the All-Russian Zemstvo Union, addressed a note to General Shuvayev, Minister of War, in which he pointed out that the orders which are being turned over by the military arm of the Government to the Union for fulfillment can hardly be executed if the civic arm of the same Government blocks the machinery of the union's organization. He was, therefore, requested to take the matter up in the Cabinet with a view to repealing the Government circular.

Some months elapsed without reply. Then something incomprehensible happened, something that made Russia stand aghast, full of rage and rebellion. In reply to the Zemstvo's request to repeal the circular prohibiting national conventions there was published in the month of October a decision of the Cabinet to extend the original restriction so that every meeting, whether executive, local, special, secret, extraordinary, held by any social organization, be attended by a police representative, in whom the power is vested to close such a meeting at his sole discretion.

When one remembers that the budget of the All-Russian Zemstvo Union alone had reached the colossal sum of two and a half billions in the first two years of its activities, that the other social organizations are also performing operations on vast scales, that the activities of these organizations are often of an absolutely confidential, in the interests of the State, character, and, finally, that they are exclusively devoted to helping the army and nation win the war, one can well imagine what it means to put this whole intricate and immense machinery under the supervision of the police, who are empowered at any moment they choose to interfere with, or entirely interrupt, the movement of this mechanism.

Only in Russia could such a thing have happened. But if the bureaucrats who perpetrated this unheard-of act thought that they would get away with it they were badly mistaken. For Russian democracy could find no other explanation of this strange act than a desire on the part of the Premier and the group he represents to obstruct, as much as possible, the progress made by the Russian people toward the attainment of a complete triumph over Prussianism.

Public opinion, already embittered and enraged, expressing every shade of thought and policy, was provoked to still higher degrees. And the exasperation of the people was increased when Prototopov expressed himself negatively in regard to the legal status of the social bodies. There began to grow a realization in the minds of the entire people that the Government was either more concerned with losing the war than winning it, or that it preferred anything to the further rise and expansion of social, democratic Russia.

To add to the already acute stage of dissatisfaction was the Government's attitude toward the Polish problem. For months the Government has been promising a declaration of its full program for the future restoration of Poland. The Russian people, it is needless to say, keenly feel the injustice of the sufferings to which Poland has been subjected in the past by Russia, and are anxious to see Poland restored completely.

At the same time, reports were beginning to arrive that the Central Powers were planning some kind of a big stroke on the Polish issue. The Russian people desired to forestall any Teutonic attempt to win over Poland on their side. But the Russian Government did not.

When Protopopov was appointed Minister of the Interior, it was generally expected that the Polish declaration would soon see light. But how chagrined was Russia when it became known that Prototopov, during his first audience with the Czar, advised the postponement of any action on Poland! The climax of indignation was reached when Germany and Austria-Hungary jointly declared, some time ago, the establishment of a Polish kingdom. Whatever this Teutonic declaration may mean to history, its significance cannot be mistaken as far as its effect on Russia is concerned. The nation felt that it had been outraged by its own Government.

While Russia was experiencing the above critical emotions due to purely political events, an economic factor arose which spread the emotional wave of rebellion and indignation to every corner of the Empire, gripping every group of its countless population, and solidifying and giving form to the tempestuous state of mind prevailing throughout the country.

This factor was the unprecedented food crisis—more exact, the bread crisis. Prices have been soaring in Russia to altitudes undreamed of in any other country today. Many articles could simply not be had for any price in certain parts of the Empire, though they could be found in others in considerable quantities. Shoes became a luxury even for the wealthy, sugar and kerosene were selling at premiums.

All this in spite of the fact that large stores of these articles were found within the bounds of the Empire. But when there were no shoes, the population turned to wooden sandals and rags; when kerosene was selling at exorbitant prices, tallow candles again became a popular article. Sugar was entirely dispensed with by the average citizen. And so were many other articles of prime necessity to a civilized being.

But the worst was to come. It came in the form of famine. Suddenly the country found itself without bread. Starvation looked into the faces of tens of millions. Now, the country may have been patient even in such a situation, if the famine had only been due to natural causes. But it was not. Russia had a surplus of hundreds of millions of bushels of grain. Everybody knew it and nobody denied it.

But where was it? Most of it was in the hands of speculators. The landlords were holding back a good part of it in expectation of still higher prices. The peasantry was blamed by some for similar action. To add to the chaotic condition the Government empowered a number of its representatives with requisitionary powers for the army. These representatives showed themselves as incompetent as the old-time tchinovniks.

Thus, for instance, one such representative in the Province of Viatka had forbidden the export of any bread from the Province. The Province had 50,000,000 bushels of grain to spare for the rest of the country, only 5,000,000 were requisitioned by the army, 45,000,000 therefore remained rotting in the barns at the order of a tchinovnik!

Disorder was growing. The Government was called upon to introduce order, or resign. An effort was made by the Cabinet to solve the difficult problem by fixing prices. This only sharpened the crisis. For those who had reserves of bread preferred not to sell at all than at Government prices.

Then Protopopov entered the Cabinet. A solution was expected from him, but his suggested solution only deepened the popular dissatisfaction. Protopopov purposed to let a group of Petrograd bankers purchase all the Russian bread and distribute it throughout the country according to each section's need. Russia was aflame with indignation at the proposal to deliver it into the hands of a few bankers.

Toward the end of October the crisis was assuming the proportions of a quiet but all-embracing revolution. Up to that time public opinion could only express itself through the medium of the muzzled press. But the country was awaiting the opening of the Duma to make its voice heard throughout the world. This voice wanted a responsible Government, for conservative and radical alike now blamed the Government for the chaos reigning in the empire.

The Duma is the spokesman of Russian democracy and cannot be muzzled as the press. The only way to muzzle the Duma is to dissolve it. This the Deputies knew, and they decided to make it a case of the People vs. the Government, the Duma vs. the Cabinet. Here is what A. F. Kerenski, one of the leading Deputies, said on the eve of the Duma's opening:

> Never before was the Duma's opening preceded by such a stormy state of mind. Our immediate tasks are colossal. The difficulties of last year seem insignificant with those of the present moment. The democratization of the Government is not a theoretical demand now, but an urgent practical problem. It is no longer dictated by the mind, but by the stomach.

The leaders of the various factions and parties in the Duma expressed substantially the same view, that a Government change was the only way out of the crisis. A responsible Cabinet, such as in France, became the demand of the Duma majority.

Never before was Russia so united and determined as at the opening of the Duma on Nov 14. Never before were the 182,000,000 of its population so solidly backing their representatives as on that day. Had this happened at any other time, not in the course of a universal conflict, the world would have witnessed the most astonishing and unique revolution in its annals. The Government would have been swept away in a short while and a constitutional monarchy set up, constitutional à la Great Britain.

For supporting the Duma and the people is a unanimous army. Even the Minister of War is in open sympathy with social Russia. His visit some days ago to the Duma is hailed as an indication of the conclusion of an agreement between the Duma and the Cabinet. This is hardly possible. It is possible that General Shuvayev and Admiral Grigorevitch, Minister of Marine and a favorite of the Czar, were the messengers of the Czar to the Duma.

If so, a few more days will tell what message they brought to the people. If, as it is reported, it is a message conciliating the Duma, according to a statement made by Paul Miliyukov, then it can be no other than the downfall of the Sturmer Cabinet. Should this prove true it will mean that Russia has entered a new epoch of political history, an epoch of parliamentary Government in the true sense of this word.

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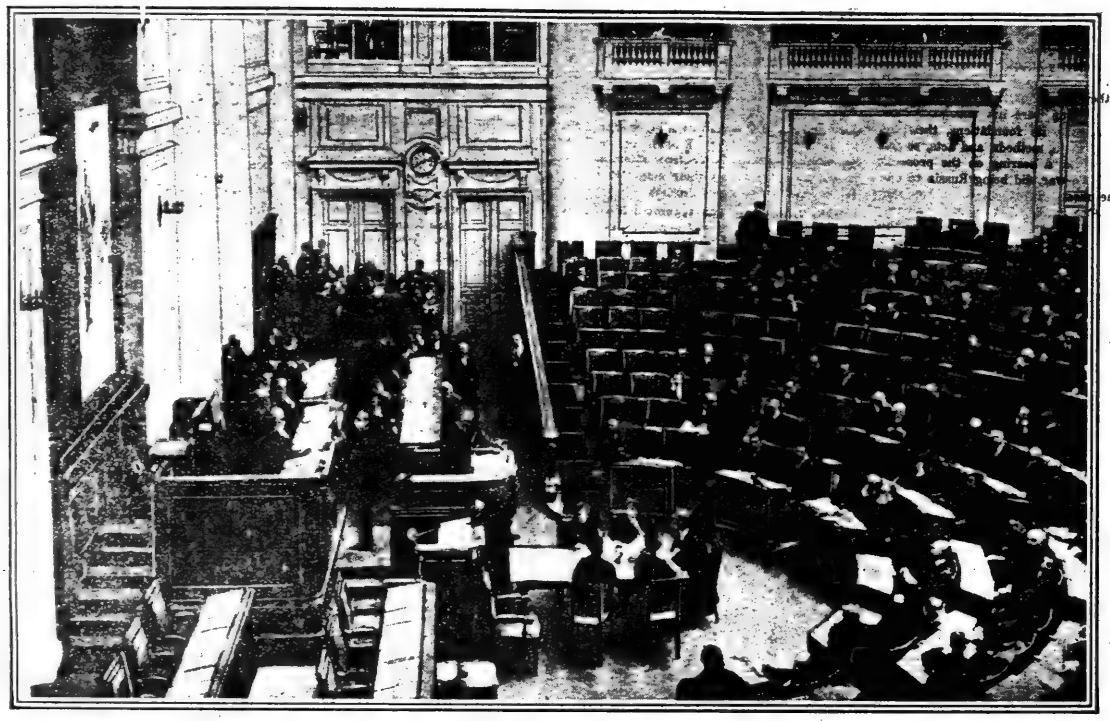

The Russian Duma in Session.

Russia Faces Most Profound Crisis of War

Bureaucracy and Democracy Are in Last Round of Long Struggle, Russian Writer Asserts, with Chances Favoring Latter

NOT since the collapse of the Russian military machine before the seemingly irresistible Teutonic invasion of 1915 has Russia faced such a profound crisis as she does today. Bureaucracy, embittered and exhausted, and democracy, exasperated and strengthened, have finally come to what appears to be the last round in the struggle they have been waging since the revolution of 1905.

Political and economic Russia are now staging before a world absorbed in the observation of the general view of the great war one of the most dramatic chapters in history, directly traceable to that universal catastrophe. This chapter brings Russian history closer to wresting the control of the nation from the hands of the bureaucracy than any other written since the month of October, 1905.

Today the climax of the struggle is rapidly approaching its maximum intensity; tomorrow an astonished world may behold the leaders of Russian democracy at the helm of the Czar's Government.

It is now common knowledge that the war has given powerful impetus to the developing Russian democracy. The popular forces have been gaining in Russia, since August, 1914, new physical and spiritual strength. The tide of democracy was visibly on the aggressive during the first two years of the war. On the other hand, bureaucracy time and again proved itself utterly unable to cope with the tremendous problems advanced by the war.

But while Russian democracy hastened to the aid of the bureaucratic Government in the matter of mobilising all the energies of the country for the successful prosecution of the war, it resolved to be patient and calm in regard to the internal political reformation of the nation. This resolution has been undermined and broken by a series of events that occurred in recent months in Russia.

The chief of these events, economic in its nature—the food crisis—is responsible largely for the present situation in Russia. But the three contributory causes, all of a political character, namely, the incessant and meaningless Cabinet changes, (especially the appointment of Protopopov as Minister of Interior,) the Government's attitude to the social organizations engaged in rendering vital aid to the army, and its attitude on the Polish question, have added materially to the intensity and bitterness of the attacks made on the Government from every side.

Cabinet changes in Russia have always been rather frequent. Ministers would be dismissed and appointed rather unexpectedly. But at no time in Russian history have there been as many ministerial changes as in the last two years. Some departments have changed hands as many as five times within this period. But so long as these changes were confined to the same bureaucratic circle the country remained undisturbed.

The figures appointed to the high posts were well known to the people. Russia knew what to expect from these old bureaucrats. When, however, Boris Sturmer was appointed Premier, the country was shaken by a wave of nervousness. It was taken as the augury of a radically changed foreign policy. Reports of a separate peace between Russia and Germany filled the Slavic Empire, creating uneasiness and restlessness.

The excitement was strikingly intensified by the resignation of Sazonoff as Foreign Minister. Sazonoff had the full confidence of the people as far as the determination to continue the war to a successful issue goes. Boris Sturmer did not. To add fuel to the already blazing fire, Sturmer took over himself the portfolio of Foreign Minister.

The fact that Sturmer was a reactionary, deplorable as it was, did not constitute the chief reason for the ill-concealed suspicion with which Russia regarded him. His bringing about the appointment of extreme reactionaries to the offices of Minister of Justice and Minister of the Interior, odious as that was, did not stir the nation. For the Russian people, united and determined, are wholly concentrated on one single object—the winning of the war.

It is in this victory that Russian democracy sees the promise of a new Russia. One can, therefore, readily understand the depth of feeling aroused by the appointment of A. D. Protopopov as Minister of Interior, an event which was interpreted as an indication of a coming rapprochement between the Russian and German Governments.

Several circumstances made Alexander Dmitrievitch Protopopov, member of the Progressive Bloc and Vice President of the Duma, the storm centre of Russian public life a short time before receiving his high and surprising appointment. Protopopov is a capitalist, identified with certain banking interests in Petrograd; versatile and shrewd though he is, he never has been a leader in Russian political life.

The Russian progressives regard him as an adventurer, an ambitious "careerist." Though Vice President of the Duma, he managed to get into the limelight only last Summer, when he headed the Russian Parliamentary Delegation to England and France. It was on his way back to Russia that he committed the act that has given him wide notoriety and possibly the post of Minister of Interior.

A. D. Protopopov, while in Stockholm, met in conference an attaché of the German Legation there. How this fact leaked out is difficult to discover.

Protopopov denied that his meeting had anything to do with the conclusion of a separate peace between Russia and Germany. But at the same time he was working out a project which was looked upon with much disfavor by the Russian people. He was planning to found a big "progressive" paper, engaging as its literary contributors the flower of Russian letters. To back this enterprise he got several Petrograd banks whose capital is largely German.

The suspicion already attached to him was therefore enhanced. He was charged with the intention of promoting the interests of capitalism, of certain speculators especially, and also of spreading favorable-to-Germany influences. Leading the bitter attacks on Protopopov was the Society of 1914.

The Society of 1914 aims to destroy all German influence and activity in Russia. Its original purpose was to rid Russia, both politically and economically, from the German yoke. Its membership includes some of the leading men in Russian public life. Protopopov was a member of the society. The society maintains an open blacklist. This list records the names of those persons who are found to have relations, whether commercial or other, with Germany.

On Aug. 20 and 21 the Commerce and Propaganda Committees of the Society of 1914 met and considered the charges in Germanophilism made against Protopopov. Having investigated these charges the committees decided to recommend to the Society of 1914 the blacklisting of A.-D. Protopopov. On Aug. 22 Protopopov dispatched a long letter to the society in which he demanded a speedy consideration of the recommendation to blacklist him, so that he could begin a lawsuit against it.

In this letter Protopopov made no denial of the charge that he met the German attaché in Stockholm. Before the Executive Council could pass on the matter A. D. Protopopov was appointed Minister of the Interior. It was therefore with the most profound interest that the nation followed the meeting of the council, which took place on Oct. 3. Members of the Imperial Duma and Council attended the executive meeting of the Society of 1914. And in spite of the fact that the accused had been elevated to the position of Minister, the Executive Council, by an overwhelming vote, decided to present the recommendation to blacklist Protopopov before the general meeting of the society.

The moral value of this incident was tremendous. It incensed the people against the Government to no small extent. But there were still some who believed that Protopopov as Minister, coming from the ranks of the Duma, would "make good." These were soon bitterly disappointed. The new Minister soon showed himself as reactionary as Sturmer himself. In his talks to the representatives of the Russian press, who clamored for his program, he said that "to talk of programs in these days is to indulge in phraseology," and appealed to the jour-

things must have the mystical power to make those things seem "strange" to us.

I dislike fluent writing—such writers never seem to understand the value of words.

I can't stand the consciousness of most poetry.

Mallarmé was one of those who love literature too much to write it except by fragments. That would apply to me also, could I do anything.

Have we not been very unobservant of the possibilities of Prose? Have we not wilfully limited its possibilities?

In the prose poem every word should find its utmost degree of expression—there should be almost a sense of word-renunciation.

The true word-artist dreads surplusage.

Asceticism-austerity—economy of effort—are almost synonymous.

Art consists in seeing a star where unobservant see only darkness.

In youth we dream that *Life* is in a straight line. Later we know it to be a circle in which the present presses on the future, the future on the past.

Do not evade life. Let it play on your soul at all angles.

Truth is a builder. Thoughts which do not nourish growth are error thoughts and must be replaced by true ones.

When we change our opinions we change our friends.

Cultivate your eyes, your sense of sight. Intellect is largely the product of vision and especially the aesthetic part of the intellect.

The modern tendency is to ripen everything before its time.

The unguent of expression smeared thickly over the thinness of thoughts!

In the part of the diary which bears on an introductory page the date, "October 13 to —," and in that dated "From June, 1915, —," may be found many quotations from Verlaine, Matisse, Huysmans, and Meredith. There is a Credo constructed from Pater's "Marius the Epicurean." Impressionism, Pointillism, Orphism, and other modern art movements are described and appreciated. One of the most interesting of these comments is:

I am not quite an impressionist, for I would rather paint or create what I imagined, unlike the impressionists, who paint what they see.

The other volume of the diary deals with philosophy, art, poetry, music—all the interests of Anne Simon's active and varied life. Among the quotations from thinkers of all ages—Cowley, Su Tungpo, Nietzsche, and William Marion Reedy—we find careful analyses of realism, romanticism, classicism, and various schools of writing and painting. Here are some suggestive passages on art:

Art is the transfixing of a crisis or the crucial moment.

It is also the arresting of a moment of ecstasy—the fugitive ecstasy. In ordinary words, it is the art of selecting. It is the search and seizure of the "fleeting" moment.

Artists use "a chemistry which fixes reality and deftly experiences into spiritual values. Art is the great transmuter."

Art is able to create entirely new values by enveloping the simple in the veil of mystery.

Art should seek its inspiration in the world beyond our senses. It must glow in an atmosphere of aloofness and detachment. The near must become far, and the far must recede into the mists of infinity.

Of the cubists, Anne Simon wrote in her diary:

They seem to see beauty in ugliness. In this there may be a profound spiritual tenet.

I cannot ridicule Cubism, or the Futuristic attempt of creative artists, for I am convinced that it is a sincere striving for an ideal which is unattainable for the present.

Can Beauty be banal in the abstract analysis of that word? My reason says no, yet a certain kind of beauty, which is seen in imitation, one's quick judgment is apt to label banal.

There is always something compelling and magnetic about "image breakers." But one wishes that the sought-for ideal might be obtained without such a violent use of hammer, bomb, and dynamite.

Here are some of Anne Simon's thoughts on poetry:

Power and beauty in the unrevealed.

Banality and debility in the explained.

Poets should not be tyrannized by the visible.

Poetry should never be used for protest. It should have nothing to do with the question of the day, or, as Carducci says, "the exigencies of the moment." No artist should want to prove anything.

So much poetry is full of "purple patches," followed by aridity.

Said of Bosquet: "Experience with him is accessory rather than cumulative."

Some poetry we keep for rare moments, just as we treasure the rare fragrance of a withered flower, to be brought forth secretly and tenderly, to evoke from the past a "moment exquisite."

* * * that element of strangeness and remoteness so essential to poetry. * * *

William Blake said (and later on the verslibristes agreed with him) that "poetry fettered, fetters the human race." He considered rhyme a bondage, and his apparent formlessness in the Prophetic Book was not accidental, but deliberate.

The greatest value that poetry has is that it releases us from our mutual, our every-day world; the world which is for ever close to us if we want to glimpse that far away country beyond the heavens, the world of dreams, into which we are permitted to look so seldom.

A poet should look for the word of suggestive or evocative power. Emerson said that "once every word was a poem." I should like to say that the words which are evocative for me are those words which seem to have an "aura."

The poet and the artist alike should have the myopic vision. The possession of an accurate vision may be a hindrance to poetic imagination. The mass must be seen in preference to the detail. Microscopic minutiae must be left to the observation of non-creative eyes. It is an article in the artistic credo which cannot be overstated, the beauty of suggestion.

Of course, art does not always necessarily have to deal with the delicate and fugitive, but when it does, our instruments should be correspondingly sensitive and fine.

Poetry should phantomize—it should find its reality only in the ghostly—its sphere knows no horizon. The poet's world should be the transfigured world.

A poet is not a logician, he is the expounder of feeling and not of reason.

Poetry can only be woven out of dream-filaments.

In Italy there has always been a high and beautiful development of the sonnet form—an indication always of the taste of a nation.

What Rossetti said about the sonnet, that it is "the monument of a moment," is one of the most profound principles underlying any art.

In poetry one often finds that the poet, like Catulle Mendès, sells his soul for the carefully wrought phrase. The artist, Flaubert said, should be in his work, like God in His creation, invisible and all-powerful. He should be felt everywhere, and seen nowhere. Not many poets or artists could be put to this test.

Poetry is at its best when it idealizes the moment; the intensity and concentration brought to bear on that moment will lead us to imagine the whole.

One page of the book is prefaced by the legend, "Words and Phrases." Following it we find: "Pronouncements. Accelerated. Intellectual. Insanity. Intentional spirituality."

A division of the book, which bears merely the title "Anne Simon," contains these passages:

The flowers of imagination and the love of the Japanese for beauty: in an old Japanese poem a woman dusts the paper shutter very carefully, in order that the shadow of the pine tree may be quite perfect.

It is wise to try to keep the mind swept clean of all unnecessary accumulations, of old prejudices, in order that it may receive new beauties in all their freshness and power. Some people seem to defend themselves from impressions, and to protect themselves by old habits, refusing to see the truth, or new beauty, but prefer to refer to some old precedent or standard.

* * * that rare moment when consciousness is merged into spirituality.

I wish to be allowed to have unlimited freedom in intellectual avowals, revaluations, and renewals.

The modern psychologists' "Sentiments des places." I am very sympathic with.

I experience a tremendous exaltation even in the contemplation of the word "Future."

Some of his words cut like a knife—naked, heroic words—they sheathe the thought perfectly.

And here is an entry in her diary singularly prophetic:

The plum-blossoms are to be prized, because they appear in Winter on the naked boughs, and even in the snow. They fall before they wither. How much more beautiful than to cling to the bough and decay! In this way I would like to pass out.

New X-Ray Machine Invented in Austria

THE discovery of a new method for removing foreign substances from the human body by the aid of X-rays is announced by Professor Guido Holzknecht of Vienna, Austria. The machine for this purpose has been set up in the clinic of Professor Eiselsberg in that city and the method is described as follows:

The new method permits the surgeon to see the field of the operation with one eye, under ordinary conditions, while the other eye sees the same field under Roentgen-ray illumination. This method of double vision is made possible by the so-called "Grashey monocle," constructed by Dr. Grashey. The Roentgen machine itself is situated below the floor, in a room under the operating room, if necessary in a cellar, and is connected by means of a speaking tube with the operating room. The surgeon is enabled to see on the picture in the Roentgen machine how far this probe is removed from the object.

Professor Eiselberg said there were undoubtedly many cases in which foreign bodies could be removed without the new apparatus, but the new method enabled the surgeon continually to keep the body sought in the field of vision while conducting the operation himself. The result was less manipulation of the probe and the finding of foreign bodies which formerly could not be located.

Dr. Holzknecht, in speaking of his method, said:

The removal of foreign bodies, even with the aid of X-rays, often has met with great difficulties. The surgeon, although he sees the object in the Roentgen picture, has difficulty in finding it in the actual operation.

To examine this problem, the course of an ordinary operation of this kind was followed by means of a small chrystoscope without disturbing the operation in itself.

It was of the greatest interest to see the number of movements of instruments, and the destruction of tissues necessary in the course of the usual operation, before the foreign body could be definitely located. It was shown, therefore, to be necessary for a method to be devised by means of which the relation of the foreign body to the instruments of the surgeon could be ascertained at all times and the position of the foreign body always kept in the field of vision. It was found that the change in tension of the tissues occasioned by the incision caused the foreign body to move even while the operation was in progress. The new method makes it impossible for the surgeon at any time to lose sight of his object.

Work for Dad

By McLandburgh Wilson.

WHEN I ask him his ambition
When he grows to be a man,
It appears that he is building
On a simple little plan.

With a blow does he demolish
All the careless ease I had,
For the peaky little shaver
Says he means "to be like Dad."
There is Washington and Lincoln,
And a host of lesser great,
Who would make him noble patterns
For his manhood's bright estate.

How I wish that he would take them
To illume his pathway glad!
For it keeps his Daddy hustling
If he means "to be like Dad."

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Children On One Side Hydrant On Other— Motorist Chooses Hydrant

"He was coming down the street," said the traffic policeman, "about 15 miles an hour. The kids ran in front of a trolley car, right across his path. It was hit the kids or hit the hydrant and he took the hydrant. I expected to see some wreck—but, what do you think? The car just came to an easy stop against the hydrant with hardly a jar. The children were safe and so was the car. It was a mystery to me until I found that the car was fitted with one of those Hartford Bump Absorbers."

The Hartford Bump Absorber is furnishing agreeable surprises every day. In its efficient double-loop, double-leaf spring construction it not only neutralizes the effects of serious collisions like the one described, but it so effectually absorbs those every-day bumps that the traffic of busy streets are making almost unavoidable, that you scarcely feel them. All that a "bumper" was supposed to do the Hartford Bump Absorber does with hundred per cent efficiency—protects your lamps, mudguards and radiator from damage—and then it does more. For the Hartford Bump Absorber really smothers the shock and bump of the front-end collision.

Just examine one at your dealers today and see why this new protection is completely supplanting the old-style "bumper."

The double-leaf, double-loop principle makes the Hartford Bump Absorber a permanent protection. After a severe jolt it springs back into shape as good as new, where a "mere bumper" would be disfigured and distorted. Its lines of strength add beauty and grace to any car.

Ask your dealer to show you the genuine Hartford Bump Absorber and don't be satisfied with a mere "bumper." The Hartford is quickly attached to any car. Standard finish black enamel with nickel center-clamp, regular size, $10; for heavier cars, $12; for Ford cars, $8. Nickel finish $1 additional. Send for descriptive literature to Edward V. Hartford, Inc., Jersey City, N. J.

Anne Simon's Diary a Strange Soul Record

Wife of Otto T. Simon of Washington Filled Two Volumes with Thoughts on Art and Life, Here Published for the First Time

"A WRITTEN WORD," wrote Anne Simon in her journal on Christmas Day, 1912, "is the choicest of all relics." And now that this brilliant musician and writer is dead the world may find, in the very journal in which she wrote this quotation from Thoreau, a new proof of its truth.

When Anne Simon died at Colorado Springs last Summer, the literary and artistic circles of Washington, D. C., felt the loss of a rare and beautiful influence. Mrs. Simon—she was the wife of Otto Torney Simon, musical director of the Motet Choral Society—had for some years been prominently identified with important musical activities.

When she was only 15 years old she was practicing with the voice, the violin, and the piano. She had an unusually acute musical sense and the gift of absolute pitch. Later in life, through her study of touch, as taught in the system of Tobias Matthai of the Royal School of Music in London, and in her work at the Friedrichsrode, Germany, with Leopold Godowsky, she acquired a sensitive adjustment and application of pianistic touch responsive to the subtler emotions. Her theoretical studies were made under Sir Asger Hamerik, now of Copenhagen, Denmark. A few years before her death she spent a Summer with Sir Asger at his villa in Copenhagen and at the little watering place of Klampenborg, on the Sund.

Her unusual musical talent and equipment gave Anne Simon an important place in the lives of many people, but her friends say that her personality was the most important thing about her. In her twenty Summers abroad she absorbed the progressive tendencies of many people, and discarded other traditions. She had the power to arouse others to action and to awaken a desire for complete fulfillment. She had a large number of friends, men as well as women, who went to her beautiful studio because they found there direct and undeniable inspiration.

Her chief public work was in association with her husband in the work and concerts of the Motet Choral Society, an organization unique in its technique, ideals, and programs. One of her last thoughts before her sudden death was the elaboration of the plan to combine fluent color, as an art and emotional stimulus, with music. Such a concert will be given in the latter part of January, rendered by the organization mentioned. A service in memory of Anne Simon was held by the Motet Choral Society in St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, some days ago, which was attended by a great company of her friends.

While Anne Simon's interest in literature was generally known, (she had introduced to many readers through her translations some of the most interesting of modern Italian poets,) it was not at the time of her death realized that she was something more than a critic and an appreciator. It now appears that she was a creative literary artist.

For years she had found time, in the midst of her musical activities and her household duties, to keep elaborate and highly interesting journals. In these journals she set down, it is true, quotations from the great poets, philosophers, and novelists of all time. The excerpts show a tremendous range of reading—a passage from Blake follows one from Marinetti and precedes one from Aristotle. But in addition she recorded, fortunately for the world, her own thoughts—on music, literature, and life.

The result is that there exists in two small black-covered volumes, each full of neatly typewritten sheets, a record of singular psychological value. Here we have no Marie Bashkirtseff revelation, no narrative of the emotions and reactions of an immature girl. Instead, we have the mind-history—it might be said the soul-history—of a woman ripe in artistic experience and sensitive to ideas, well grounded in the literary and artistic classics, but so hospitable to new expressions that she seems to have been the first American representative of that new French group of receptive painters and writers called les Unanimistes.

Anne Simon's penetrating studies of Marinetti and other Italian poets have appeared in the pages of the leading magazines. But the material contained in these diaries has never before been given to the world. Indeed, it was not the intention of her husband to permit their publication, until his reading of them persuaded him that they bore a message to the world. The selections that follow

Anne Simon. (Photo by Bachrach.)

were copied from the journals by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE in Anne Simon's Washington studio, the studio which remains exactly as it was on the day of her death, except for the fresh flowers placed daily on the antique desk.

The quotations in these journals are so interesting and so well selected that it is hard to repress the desire to reprint a group of them. But the value of the books is chiefly in their revelation of the author's mind, and with this idea the following selections have been made.

In the journal date "Winter, 1912-1913," we find in the first place a list of the mystic precious stones, with a description of them and an explanation of their significance. This is followed by a study of the mysterious psychological functions of perfumes. Then comes this remarkable entry, of interest to psychologists as well as to poets. It is a list of musical and romantic words, which Anne Simon called "Words that have the power of evoking for me":

Tyrian, Antigone, burnished, chalice, shepherd, goatherd, Hellenic, clarity, opulence, vesperal, chimera, faun, irradiating, cereal, terrestrial, palpable, urns, laurel, pomegranate, Epiphany, ivory, sard, agate, lutes, papyrus, alabaster, Ionian, feudal, crepuscular, fecund, temples, vermilion, shuttle, slender, pastures, jasper, Ispahan, immanence, ascetic, lagoon, myrtle, cypress, alemvic, scarlet, lapis-lazuli, basilica, ivory, silken, pallid, amber, plinth, porphyry, veins, vigil, jacinth, cicada, road, ilex, sardonyx, Lebanon, flagons, viol.

This is followed, after numerous quotations from D'Annunzio, Walter Pater, and Yone Noguchi, by these seven transcriptions of the writer's own impressions and conclusions:

One must transform realities by the magic of the dream.

One must see the inner Reality behind the reality.

The Poet should sound the unexplored.

Art should discover the mystery under the exterior.

I like the creative power of those men who penetrate twilight and the shadow.

Symphonic fusion.

To eyes that are spiritually clairvoyant, the mysterious and the simple must be identical.

Here is an extraordinarily acute explanation of Maeterlinck's style:

Maeterlinck's special device or instrument is his use of words. When he makes a word repetitive, as he so often does, it is because it expresses to him an inner harmony. It is the same sort of "inner harmony" that Kandinsky lays such special stress on in his writings on Art. It certainly has this effect—that if the object is not seen, and only the name is heard, over and over again, only the most abstract impression is received and the object seems to become dematerialized. Perhaps the repetition of the word really serves to bring out the inner soul of the word, or at least some of its spiritual qualifications.

After the memorandum "Write an article on the Victories of Love" we find this significant bit of criticism:

I am reading "Intentions." There are some parts of it so wonderfully beautiful—more beautiful than anything I have ever seen in Pater or D'Annunzio. It is so rich and hotly colored that it is easy for me to imagine that I am really intoxicated. Again it is so slender, wan, and unearthly, that it is easy for me to imagine that I have been transported to another sphere—and that life is after all only one single exquisite instant.

He says that "the proper telling of beautiful, untrue things is the aim of Art."

I am still thinking a great deal about this point—that Art must not deal with the actual.

Here are some entries made during November and December, 1912, put down here not because they are related in theme, but because they are opinions or impressions which, in the midst of her busy life, Anne Simon found time to commit to paper.

Nothing is able to harm a man except himself. Nothing should be able to rob a man. What a man really has is what is in him. What is outside him is a matter of no importance.

So say Wilde, Socrates, and Christian Science.

I know I am growing older, for I have reached the phase where I am beginning to strip off some of the accumulations. So many of them, on looking back, seem a waste of time in the mere accumulation. Now, I want to live.

I have always in front of me the desire to be the complete and perfect woman. A great wave of sadness often comes over me when I see that I must pass away in my incompleteness.

Was there ever a more beautiful subject, or one fuller of artistic values to the Creator, than the story of the woman taken in adultery, and afterward her exquisite act of love and humility before Christ at the feast?

This day I would exchange everything to be as a "shepherd who watches his sheep upon a moor," in order to refresh my tired vision and wrap myself in the overhanging brooding Peace—the Peace which is always there, always waiting to descend.

Have you ever fully realised why the period of the Renaissance was so productive and so powerful?

Because it brought new ideals of life and encouraged Life and the Joy of Living.

Asrael—I love the name, and Israfel is just as beautiful. The four highest angelic beings—Gabriel, Michael, Israfel, and Asrael, I would like to paint them, and how wonderful it would be to conceive them all differently. Could you write a poem on each one? So many things seem to be coming to me so late in life, and how little time I have to work them out! There is a profound pathos in their late arrival.

Oh! might I keep the "light" in me "divinely white"!

Poetry should phantomize a universe.

Its world should be constructed of vision-fabrics.

Its incidents should emerge from the pageants of the poet's mind.

Its world knows no boundaries, its seas melt away into unattainable horizons.

Poetry is the enemy of the Usual, the Familiar.

It finds Reality only in the Spectral.

The almond-tree flowering to the blue sky.

Mauve snows.

The star-dusted sky over the musical silence of the Desert.

A drift of white rose-petals.

Altars and deserted ruined temples, overthrown marble columns, and grass bestrewn with crimson ruined roses.

A fountain dripping through a mossy cushion of gentians into a crude trough filled with water lilies.

The exquisite spiral flutings of the miniature columns.

The orchard of dreams.

I have been thinking about Architecture and Texture—as applied to any of the Arts and just as especially to their necessity in Work, Scheme, or Accomplishment.

I wish I had time to read Homer and Milton. The real truth, I suppose, is that I have not yet grown up to them. Austerity, simplicity, nobility—I see the beauty of these three qualities, especially in sculpture and architecture, but as yet I have not been lured by them in literature.

So often, when I am tired out with people and chatter, streets and noise, and the ugliness of many actualities, I turn for refreshment and repose and calm to my beloved Theocritus. With him at least I can live under blue skies, in the happy age, and breathe in an immense tranquillity. I may listen to shepherds' piping, I may hear rumors that Pan had just passed by, I may smell the thymy woods, hear the cicadas sing, wander in fields of white violets and narcissus, and so lose myself.

Artists speak of wanting and striving "to set free" the "soul" in a work of art, &c. I feel that way about human beings, too—I so often wish that I were fine enough, big enough, able enough, to be able to show some people how to unlock, unloosen, set the soul free.

I am so strange—I confuse myself—I am physical, sensuous, vibratory, vital, reveling in a maze of different sensations, when suddenly appears, entirely uncalled, a little gleam of mysticism—that baffles and interests my onlooking self. • • • Today I was contemplating the deep blue of the sky, feeling the wine of life permeating every cell, when suddenly an extraordinary perception of God and His love came to me, so that my soul saw itself and all surrounding things from a new point of view. How thin the partition seems between the sensuous and the spiritual. • • •

Sometimes the accumulated blindness of a lifetime rolls away for a moment, and then how acute and dazzling the new vision is!

To know the first meanings of words! What a scholarly pleasure that would be!

How I dislike the artificial sing-song called "poetical rhythm"! I like a straightforward style in poetry—I would advocate the rejection of nearly every artifice.

Do you know "The Story of Europa and the Bull," by Moschus? Such charm and interest! It has a Mozartian freshness, or perhaps it would be better to say Mozart has a Moschian freshness. I don't know!

• • • Certain nights, when sleep is so heavily impregnated with forgetfulness that one becomes enamored of death.

Metaphors subtle as a flower-fragrance that one must listen for in order to fix.

Art when it condescends to use common

A Source of Innocent Merriment

Abdication

By Christopher Morley.

THERE are too many poets, competition
Is hot and heavy in the rhyming trade,
And (to be frank) I have a certain aptitude
For selling soda-fountain sundaes.
They, after all, are mechanical nonsense-addicts
And I have always yearned to be a grocer
And sell the freshest eggs ware ever
Candled,
Or say to fretful customers, Oh no, Sir,
That brand we do not care to recommend!

So I shall sell my rhyming dictionary,
And in some little neat suburban block
Between a Chinese laundry and a dairy
I'll buy a store and there display my stock
The window will be full of jams and cocoa,
And there will be a glass case of cigars,
And canisters of spice from Orinoco,
Prunes, gingerbread, and castile soap in
bars.

Forgetful of my literary vices,
I'll revel in my barrels, tins, and kegs:
If editors should come, I'll raise my prices
And sell them uncertificated eggs.
But if I see the man who, in reviewing
My masterpieces, called them grand and
fine,
I'll give him free my sugar, citron, bluing,
Tea, olives, tripe, potato chips, and wine.

Johnnie on the Spot.

THE young teacher had been having a trying time with her nature study class because Johnnie had discovered he knew more than she did about birds and frogs and had assumed a derisive attitude in consequence. She appealed to the man Principal who replied, "Next time you have the class, let me know, and I'll come in and take charge of it. I think I can settle Johnnie."

He was duly called in and all went well at first. With confidence the Principal said at the conclusion of the lesson, "Now you may each ask me one question." Johnnie had been silent up to this time. When it came his turn he rose and asked:

"Has a duck eyebrows?"

Rapid Depreciation.

THE playwright's own latest play was being produced. Sitting in the last row, in the orchestra stalls he listened to its leaden phrases. The piece was a complete failure. As the playwright sat, pale and sad, chilled to the heart by the fatal silence, a woman sitting behind him leaned forward and said:

"Excuse me, Sir, I have something belonging to you. Knowing you to be the author of the play, I took the liberty at the beginning of the performance of snipping off a lock of your hair. Allow me to return it."

Looking Ahead.

THE lady visitor was kindly and well meaning. As she chatted with a burglar who had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, she thought she detected signs of reform in him.

"And now," she said, "have you any plans for the future on the expiration of your sentence?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am," he said hopefully. "I've got the plans of two banks and a Post Office."

A Fish Story.

THERE was a fish dinner, and Henrietta, aged 5, was doing considerable grumbling about a couple of bones that, despite her mother's caution, were in her portion. Edith, aged 6, listened to Henrietta for some time without comment. Then, suddenly, she burst out, patience having apparently reached its limit, "For goodness sakes, Henrietta, don't fuss so! God put 'em there!"

Large Order.

SHE had been sitting in the furniture shop for nearly two hours inspecting the stock of linoleums.

Roll after roll the perspiring clerk brought out, but still she seemed dissatisfied. From her dress he judged her to be a person of wealth and thought it likely she would have a good order to give.

When at last he had shown her the last roll he paused in despair.

"I'm sorry, madame," he said, apologetically, "but if you could wait I could get some more pieces from the factory. Perhaps you would call in again."

The prospective customer gathered her belongings together and rose from the chair.

"Yes, do," she said with a gracious smile, "and ask them to send you one or two with very small designs, suitable for putting in the bottom of a canary's cage."

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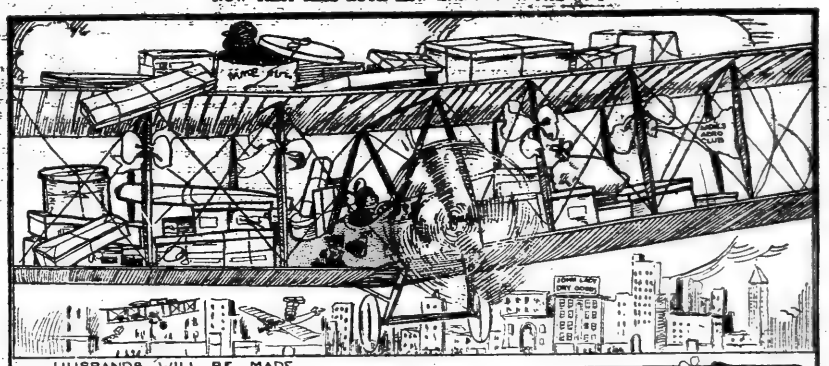

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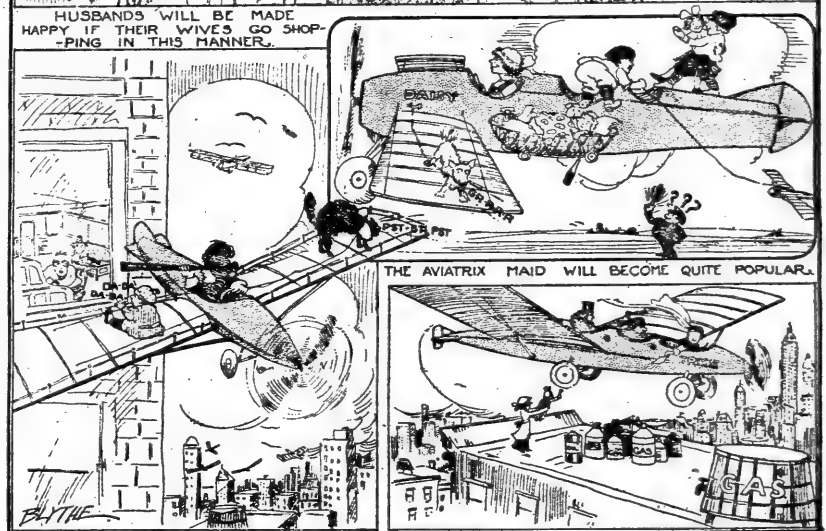

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Remarkable.

Bridget—I never break my word, mum. Mistress—That is very remarkable; it's about the only thing you haven't broken since you've been here.—Boston Transcript.

Years of Discretion.

"Pa, what does it mean when it says that a man has arrived at years of discretion?"

"It means, my son, that he's too young to die and too old to have any fun."

"Well, yer know, I like the photos of yez in yeur gas mask best."
(Captain Bruce Bairnsfather in The Bystander.)

The Last Straw

By Charles C. Jones.

THERE are those who for their saying
Should be boiled in oil, or strangled,
Shot with salt on skillful playing,
Macerated, mobbed, or mangled:
But we can stand 'em.

But deliver us—oh glory!—
From the one who lists intently
To a first-class funny story
And inquires so innocently:
"And then what happened?"

End of a Successful Campaign.

GLADYS'S beau took her younger sister Mabel aside and confided in her as follows:

"Now, I am going to tell you something, Mabel. Do you know that last night, at your party, your sister promised to marry me? I hope you'll forgive me for taking her away?"

"Forgive you, Mr. Sparks," said Mabel. "Of course I will. Why, that's what the party was for!"

No Allurement.

"Some day you'll be rich enough to retire from business."

"Give up my nice pleasant office and stay home?" rejoined Mr. Growcher. "I should say not!"—Washington Star.

The Reason.

Patience: "There was a time in her life she could have married nearly anybody she pleased."

Patrice: "And yet she never married?"

"Never. You see she couldn't please anybody."—Yonkers Statesman.

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Art and the Stage Setting in Modern Plays

THE public now is perfectly aware that if it wishes to know what art is doing for the present period it must not confine itself to visiting picture galleries and exhibitions of sculpture and arts and crafts. It must go—happy thought!—to the theatre as well. And not only to the theatre of the elect and remote and difficult, but to musical comedy and vaudeville, farce and the social comedy. This means, of course, that the public is ready to have its art served with breakfast, luncheon, and dinner and that the work of the artist is to go down into the streets and rescue the battered aesthetic sense of the Philistine.

We were sufficiently forewarned of the coming of the new school of painters for the theatre. There were plays in New York more than a dozen years ago, such as those presented by Mme. Yacco and her company, which treated the audience to a feast of Japanese taste for harmonious color and appropriate design. Less exotic than Mme. Yacco's stage was that on which Mrs. Patrick Campbell presented "Pélléas and Mélisande," the settings and costumes for which were designed by Burne-Jones. Then there was "The Death of Vintagiles," given under the auspices of the Progressive Stage Society some ten years ago, in which the mood of the play was effectively symbolized by the settings and costumes. One could gather other obvious straws showing a wind blowing toward "Sumurun" and "Chanticleer" and Livingston Platt's Shakespearean settings, and then on to "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune" and "Miss Springtime."

But no one could really have been prepared for the extraordinary extension of the art of the new school which has taken place in the last year. No doubt a special public may have dreamed of such a renaissance of the interdependence of the arts as the Russian dancers have proclaimed. But it is not probable that even the boldest dreamer thought the time was at hand for the display of the same genius in a setting of no more aesthetic suggestion than the interior of a drug store. There really is much more significance in Josef Urban's triumph over the problem of the Pilota drug store in the second act of "Miss Springtime" than in his setting for the third act, which represents the stage of the Budapest Opera House, and gives his powers full scope with nothing to check their tendency toward splendor. In the drug store he has shown a beautiful and touching humility. There is nothing that would lead the most suspicious intelligence to sniff out art in the shop furnishings. There are the little bottles, the big bottles, some cartons of crackers and their commonplace labels, some stools, a counter, an ordinary or almost ordinary shade of blue wall paper. Any one could recognize the interior of a shop in any "home town." The oranges and lemons on the soda water counter are handsome enough in themselves, of course. Reality often plays that way into the hands of the decorator, and the fruit in this instance lends a true urban touch, while taking its inevitable place on the counter. There is little to explain the queer sense of strangeness in the scene. Your taste is being improved on the sly and you like it. You never can go into a drug store again without giving your subconscious self a chance to compare it with this beautiful place in Pilota. Your subconsciousness will recall how finely the costumes played into the general picture, and how the innocent sunflowers seen through the window made a splendid patch of color to which the worn whitish yellow of the woodwork of the shop led up discreetly. And how admirable was the proportion of the panels and drawers and little rows of bottles. You feel like inviting your druggist, everybody's druggist, to go to the play with you and learn his lesson while he thinks himself intent on hearing Miss Alder sing "My Castle in the Air." Guy Bolton showed a rather subtle sense of humor when he made one of the characters ask, "Is this a drug store?" But the beauty of the whole thing is that it is a drug store, and a work of art as well. The scenes for "The Century Girl" say the same thing in much the same way. You get abstract design and very skillful use of it in the "Redheads" and their Urbanesque background and in the hillside with its intense contrasts of sun and shade, but the railway station is quite as much art.

Robert Edmund Jones has been quite as successful with his servants' quarters in "Good Gracious Annabelle" and with his opening hotel scene. He also had his easier problem in the third act of the play with the picturesque lodge garden sympathetically ready to lend first aid with trellis and vine and arched gateway. But the test was in the spacing and color of the hotel lobby and the silhouette of the figures passing to and fro or resting anxiously, as Annabelle, on the bench. "Till Eulenspiegel" presented many more complications, but no such test. In the downstairs scene the audience is helped toward understanding of the aesthetic aspect of the place by some one telling some one that the kitchen had been taken in hand by an interior decorator who had made a point of the service uniforms. That was something of a compromise, and it was not necessary. In five minutes from the rising of the curtain the audience was by way of thinking the aspect of the place entirely natural, and was thoroughly accustomed to the aprons. In the last few seasons most of us have become used to art in aprons and garden tools and colored table linen and that sort of thing. What needs doing is merely to demonstrate how natural a right thing looks when rightly placed in its natural environment. This the theatre is doing to an unexpected degree, and it is a fine practical service to the community. Moreover, judging from the houses at those theatres which give art the freest hand, it pays. Which, again, only means that the public likes it. Perhaps artistic scene designing has actually passed the point of popular demand aimed at by experimental centres, and has entered upon a safe professional career.

"The Red Heads" in "The Century Girl." From Urban's Decoration. Drawn by Dale Monson.

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

A New Series of Hudson River Paintings.

Emil Holzhauer has discovered the pattern of the Palisades. Many a painter has discovered their great dignity and the solemn force of their mass against sunset skies, but their splendid rhythms answering to those of the river below have been paid scant justice by the artists of the past. Mr. Holzhauer also has succeeded in evoking an elegiac mood. The clear light in the heavens, the shining river, the pure clean atmosphere, the measured march of the hill summits toward a far horizon, who that knows the Hudson fails to know these characteristics of the scene? Nevertheless few painters take account of them. It is much to the credit of this painter that he has imparted a distinctive character to his subject by expressing its essential quality undiluted by false sentiment. He is said to have attracted the attention of the Interstate Park authorities, which no doubt will serve him in the way of giving his work publicity, but his pictures at the Braun Galleries this week need no help with the art loving public.

"Lillie in Our Alley."

Another of the beautiful child heads by Whistler is in the exhibition of that artist's works at the Kennedy & Co. Galleries, consisting of etchings and lithographs with the exception of two pen-and-ink drawings and two paintings, of which the "Lillie in Our Alley" is one. Formerly owned by Mr. Cowan, it appeared in the London Memorial Exhibition. The additional title, "Gold and Brown," describes the color scheme. The delicate warmth of the flesh tones is sensitive and beautiful to a degree unusual even with Whistler, and the subtle distinction of the face, which is remarkably true to type, places the picture among the most charming of its class. It already has been bought by one of the connoisseurs to whom Whistler's art insistently appeals.

The National Academy.

The Winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design, opening on Dec. 16 and closing on Jan. 14, at the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, will this year commemorate the 100th anniversary of the first exhibition of paintings and sculpture held in New York by the American Academy of Arts. Exhibits will be received on Nov. 27 and 28. Varnishing day will be Dec. 15.

The list of prizes is as follows: The Carnegie prize of $500 for the most meritorious oil painting in the exhibition by an American artist, portraits only excepted; the Thomas R. Proctor prize of $200 for the best portrait in the exhibition; the Altman prize of $1,000 for a figure of genre painting by an American artist, and the Altman prize of $500 for the same; the Isidor medal for the best figure composition painted by an American artist 35 years of age or under; the Julia A. Shaw prize of $500 for the most meritorious work of art in the exhibition produced by an American woman; the Elizabeth N. Watrous gold medal to be awarded to a work in sculpture without restriction; and the Helen Foster Barnett prize of $200 for the best piece of sculpture in the exhibition, the work of an artist under 35 years of age. The prizes are to be awarded by a jury composed of Robert I. Aitken, Edwin H. Blashfield, Emil Carlsen, Daniel C. French, Francis C. Jones, J. Francis Murphy, and A. A. Weinman.

The jury of selection will be composed of Herbert Adams, Cecilia Beaux, George De Forest Brush, Howard Russell Butler, John F. Carlson, E. Irving Couse, Kenyon Cox, Bruce Crane, Charles C. Curran, Elliott Daingerfield, Charles H. Davis, Edward Dufner, Daniel Garber, Childe Hassam, H. Bolton Jones, W. Sergeant Kendall, Edward C. Potthast, Robert Reid, Charles Rosen, Carl Rungius, William T. Smedley, Gardner Symons, Alex. T. Van Laer, Douglas Volk, Robert W. Vonnoh, J. Alden Weir, and F. Ballard Williams.

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On free view until Dec. 23.

Hughes: "Maybe I have something to be thankful for, after all!"

The New York Times
Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
HOLIDAY BOOK NUMBER

SECTION SIX | NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 26, 1916 | 28 PAGES

TWO HUNDRED LEADING BOOKS OF THE YEAR

Annotated List of Representative Publications in Various Departments of Literature Compiled with a View to Helping Holiday Book Buyers

THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS sets before its readers today a list of 200 books chosen from the publications of forty-four leading publishers. The list includes the most important books that have been published in 1916, and is indicative of the current literary taste of the American reading public.

The twelve months that have passed since a list of the leading books of the year was printed in these columns are unique in the history of literature, and today's list represents a year in which America has settled down to the conditions of the world war. It also presents, in many aspects, some of the reactions to war. But principally it indicates in a marked degree how the war has affected the intellectual and emotional life of America and how it has left its impress on a non-belligerent people.

Of the whole number of books in the list it will be found that the percentage of fiction is considerably larger than usual. A survey of the year's fiction will be found on another page, but it may be mentioned in passing that careful attention to the fictional themes that sum up the year's output of novels will show to what extent the troubled state of the world has influenced authors.

It will be noticed that in point of numbers books of history and biography occupy the foremost place among non-fictional works. By far the greater proportion of these books is devoted to American biography and history, and is of so diverse a nature as to constitute a noteworthy feature of the literary output of the year. The whole of this section is, however, but another indication of the turn toward more serious reading which has come about during the last year or two, and shows a greater desire to learn more about human character and the foundations of national life.

Among the phenomena of the literary year is the large number of books of travel that have been published. These vary from intimate rediscoveries of delightful and romantic historic spots in our own country, through the war-stricken zones of Europe, to the frozen North or the forests of Central America. If the war has stopped European travel, it has also opened up many of the wonders of America, wonders that were neglected and left without appreciation for the more exciting delights of foreign travel. See America First has become a popular saying among travelers, and has been the means of enriching our literature of topography to a degree that it is difficult to estimate properly.

Next in importance of numbers is the division of books devoted to poetry and the drama. But apart from the objective fact of the drama there has taken place a notable renascence of poetry, both in the United States and in England. It has been possible to make mention of but few of the titles in this section of literature; but the publishers' lists show that the year has been exceptionally rich in its output of poetry, and the indications are that there is a general trend on the part of readers of poetry to the more traditional forms—although the modern forms are not lacking supporters. But as a reflection of the soul of man it is beyond doubt that poetry has come into its own again.

Closely connected with poetry as a spiritual force is the section on religion and philosophy. Actually, this has formed a by no means negligible part of the year's literature, and there is a noticeable change of tone between that of this year and that published last year. Writers have not dwelt so much on the so-called failure of Christianity and the churches; rather, the outlook now being taken is more constructive. Its theme is not what has been left undone, but what will be done for the reconstruction of religion when the world war is over, the wave of pessimism has passed and the day of optimism is beginning to dawn.

There are, however, other forces at work, and although the division on civics, economics, and sociology is not so prominent this year as it was last year, yet it by no means shows a falling off of interest in social subjects. If anything, it may be said to exhibit a greater intensity and to deal with topics in a vital manner. Principles of government no longer form topics for academic discussion by professors; the writers on subjects concerning the welfare of the community at large have gone to the root of things, whether it be the question of military training, the reclamation of the criminal, or the duty of the State toward the individual.

A glance at the general list will show that there has taken place a revived interest in the arts and crafts, especially in America; indeed, it appears to be quite clear that the mind of America is being turned in upon itself, and that our people are at last being directed to look into the blessings and privileges they have at home. It is important, as one of the chief factors in nationality, that a people should know and appreciate what is being done toward furthering the sum of the world's beauty; and books dealing with American arts and crafts form a considerable proportion of the works in the publishers' lists.

It is possible now to get an idea of the main trend of present-day literary activity, not only among the English writers, but among those of America also. Our own authors have, apart from actual war features, been busily occupied with such topics as travel, national preparedness, and economic and trade conditions after the war, and this latter theme has been treated at length by a considerable proportion of English writers.

For the convenience of the reader the following list is

(Continued on Page 514)

PAGES FROM SOME OF THE SEASON'S GIFT BOOKS

"The Romance of a Christmas Card" by Kate Douglas Wiggin. (Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Old Christmas Games, From "Old Christmas," by Washington Irving. (Putnam's)

The Wizard. From "The Clan of Mutts," by Frederick Walsh. (Scribners)

The Call of Apollo, From "Spoon River Anthology," by Edgar Lee Masters. (Macmillan)

Music. From "Sketches in Poetry, Prose, Pastel and Pencil," by James H. Worthington and Robert Baker. (John Lane Co.)

A Valediction, Liverpool Docks, as a Man From "Salt Water Ballads and Poems" by John Masefield. (Macmillan)

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THE WORLD WAR

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A NOTABLE YEAR IN THE WORLD OF FICTION

IN looking over the excellent fiction that this year has so richly produced, one is struck at once by a curious fact:

The one great novel of the year is a war book. And in twelve months notable for the wealth and importance of the fiction published therein one can count on one's fingers all the other war novels that are even remotely worth while.

Nearly all the most prominent English and American novelists have published books this year. And the best of their books, generally speaking, are social studies. Just as, some years before the war, novelists began almost en masse to give their attention to the problems of modern society, so in this war year they are attacking those same problems, skillfully, sincerely, pointing the breadth of their understanding to the attention of some specialized detail. There have been a few good romances, a few good war novels, two or three excellent historical tales. But the bulk of the important fiction of 1916 studies social problems; and most of that offers for our consideration the presentation not only of a few individuals, but of a community; this last is especially true of the American fiction, much of which, indeed, deals primarily with community life. In the Russian novels translated this year we get, as we almost always do get in Russian novels, the sense of the community spirit through the portrayal of the individual mind and soul; but the Russian novels were, of course, written long before the outbreak of war! There is something peculiarly arresting, in this year of stirring and terrible world events, in the devoted and exhaustive study of this or that social question, this or that phase of city or village or group life.

To return to the greatest novel of the year: Beyond question the greatest novel of the year is "Mr. Britling Sees It Through." It is a book about the war. But it is a book by H. G. Wells. And that lifts it at once out of the class of adventure novels and the consideration of military events and strategy into the high field of deep study—study of causes, effects, significances in the mind and life of man. There are several novelists in England to-day who are writing greatly, who know what they are about, with insight and skill, with power, with sincerity and with a fine art. But Mr. Wells stands alone. One reads a book by Mr. Galsworthy's ex[illegible] and is impressed by its beauty and its truth; one reads Mr. Conrad's [illegible] and is overwhelmed by the power that can flame into such [illegible]; one reads Mr. Bennett's [illegible] and is amused by the way in which he deals with such irony, or that [illegible] in which he deals with social problems with a steady consideration of vigorous reality; one may give one's literary allegiance to Mr. Conrad's marvelous weaving of [illegible] and strange—or not strange—souls. But a broad sense of the world is the great and simple gift that Mr. Wells brings us; and in "Mr. Britling Sees It Through" (Macmillan) he has given us the war, no less, and not the mirror of an Englishman's mind, through the medium of an English home.

The few remaining war novels fall naturally into two classes; the other pieces of fiction whose aim is to show the effect and significance of the war on man's spirit, and the stories that deal objectively with incidents or conditions of the war. After "Mr. Britling," the most arresting of the social and personal studies of the war is Hugh Walpole's admirable novel, "The Dark Forest" (Doran.) This is one of the really great war books. Mr. Walpole traces the effect of the war on man's moral and spiritual development, gives us a poignant sense of its strange unreality in the mind of its participants, vividly shows its events; but there is exultation in the book, the more stirring for the writer's intellectual fearlessness. And there is, too, a most beautiful love story.

In "The Night Cometh" (Putnam) Paul Bourget uses the war and the work of a great war hospital in Paris as the tools with which to fashion his book. But the real story is a story of man's faith, of the question of man's soul. "Is the death of the body all?" It is a time when we may well ask it. In his story of a great Paris surgeon, striving to save the bodies of men, believing that with their bodies their souls die, M. Bourget has asked his question, and given us its own answer, with great beauty and with haunting power. "The Worn Doorstep," by Margaret Sherwood, (Little, Brown,) gives us the journal-letter of a woman to her dead soldier lover; such a theme might easily be spoiled by sentimentality; in Miss Sherwood's hands it is exquisite. In "The King's Men" (Putnam) John Palmer sets forth England's present "baptism of fire"—not abroad in Flanders or in Gallipoli, but at home in her own industrial life. The book is a valuable study of the social revolution in England which the war is bringing to pass.

In William J. Locke's new novel, "The Wonderful Year," (John Lane,) the war comes to France, and to an Englishman who loves her. But the book is far more a piece of individual character portrayal, on the one hand, and a picture of a French village, on the other, than a "book about the war."

The same is true of May Sinclair's latest novel, "The Belfry," (Macmillan.) The belfry is the famous one of Bruges, and the climax of the story takes place in the historic "first three weeks" in Belgium. But the book, like everything that Miss Sinclair has written, is a study of character. "The Belfry" is full throughout of fine character drawing, of subtle psychological detail; but Jevons the Cockney dominates the plot as he dominates the people. Neither of these novels can properly be called a "war book."

Eden Phillpotts's collection of short stories, however, "The Human Boy and the War," (Macmillan,) is about the war—the effect of the war on the mind of the English schoolboy, the war as the English schoolboy sees it. It is many years since "The Human Boy" gave us something from Mr. Phillpotts that was in its whole character utterly unlike his other work. We are very glad to welcome the human boy again.

A strange and totally unexpected war novel is "Love's Inferno," by Edward Stilgebauer (Brentano's). The author is a German. The scene takes place entirely in Germany or in in German-held territory or battle fronts. And no more scathing indictment of the German Emperor, no more poignant lament for Belgium, no more horrified laying of war's agonies at the feet of the war maker has been written since the war broke out.

Among the books that deal objectively with war's events, probably the most conspicuous is "The Old Blood," by Frederick Palmer, (Dodd, Mead,) who is not only a novelist, but a war correspondent of notable skill, and who in the adventures of his American hero in France has given us interesting information about the war as a French family faced it. In "Good Old Anna," (Doran,) Mrs. Belloc Lowndes has written one of her famous tales of mystery and excitement, this time dealing with the plotting of German spies in England in the years immediately preceding the war. Two remarkable French war records are "Private Gaspard," a wonderful little book by René Benjamin, (Brentano's,) and "Louise and Barnavaux," a series of vivid Parisian sketches by Pierre Mille, (John Lane.) "Wee MacGreegor Enlists," by J. J. Bell, (Revell,) and "Zeppelin Nights," by Violet Hunt and Ford Madox Hueffer, (John Lane,) offer excellent glimpses of British viewpoints and experiences.

G. A. Birmingham's new novel, "Gossa-

(Continued on Page 504)

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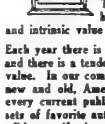

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE
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A NOTABLE YEAR IN THE WORLD OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Hughes's book is to be commended for the reality not only of its people but of what used to be so outrageously maltreated in fiction—its "stage life." Another novel by Rupert Hughes, "The Thirteenth Commandment" (Harper) is a thoughtful presentation of another problem of married life and another phase of American existence—ignorance, wanton extravagance, and the effort to rise out of both, amid the luxuries and "temptations" of New York.

Edith Wharton has given us a new book of short stories at the close of this year, "Xingu," (Scribner.) Marked by all her unerring analysis, her fineness of touch, her distinction, these stories show a deeper humanity than most of her other work. They stand out for their breadth and feeling among all the artistic mastery of her work.

Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen" (Harper) is a delicious and sincere presentation of adolescent youth, and his "Penrod and Sam" (Doubleday, Page) continues the adventures of a youngster whom we knew and loved in an earlier book. The latter is amusing and well done. But "Seventeen" is one of the really important pieces of American fiction this year. Sparkling, alive, realistic, charming, and laughter-provoking from beginning to end, the book offers a well-nigh unique combination of qualities to the attention of the reader. It is an inimitably delightful story, and it is a serious challenge to thought.

William Dean Howells's novel, "The Leatherwood God," (Century,) takes its place, it need scarcely be said, in a class by itself. A remarkable drama of a community, a keen analysis of the psychology of a religious imposter, this absorbingly interesting story of a group of people in Ohio in the early nineteenth century must have an unchallenged position in our literature. His "A Daughter of Storage" (Harper) is a collection of short stories—and vers libre!—that will both stimulate and charm.

In "The Mysterious Stranger" (Harper) Mark Twain has left us as his last message an allegory so bitter, so despairing, so skillful, and so sincere that we are perplexed and troubled—and overwhelmed. "The world is nothing but sin and humbug" is the summing up of its cry of disillusionment.

"The Prisoner," by Alice Brown, (Macmillan,) must of course be hailed as one of the best novels of the year, as it is definitely the best work by a novelist whose work is always distinguished. Out of the penitentiary the central figure of "The Prisoner" comes home to a New England town that is indeed "the United States in little." What Miss Brown has achieved is a picture of American national life, its dangers, its conditions, its hope. And she has done this in a story of unfailing interest. Another book which demands the attention of the "older" Americans is "The Side of the Angels," by Basil King, (Harper,) a story of life and modern conditions in a long-settled New England town, whose inhabitants are all of Puritan or ancient farmer descent. There is food for thought in the change of our national attitude toward New England, as shown in our national fiction: time was, not so very long ago, when we wrote and talked of New England in terms of the Mayflower and Brook Farm and white houses that sheltered a gentle (or perhaps a very stern) "intellectual aristocracy" behind their beautiful doorways and under their wonderful elms. We give more attention now to Lawrence than to Andover Hill. And "Salem" does not mean quite what it used to. And the political and industrial problems of this great section of our country, with its teeming foreign population, its vast commercial activities, its tremendous wealth, and its heartbreaking poverty, are poignant economic and social questions that—set as they so often are next door to lovely old villages—may well challenge American thought. It is interesting to see how, in our present-day fiction, they do.

A story that is specifically—and solely—concerned with immigration is "Witte Arrives," by Elias Tobenkin, (Stokes.) And "Witte Arrives" is excellent. It is a study

(Continued on Following Page)

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A NOTABLE YEAR IN THE WORLD OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 502)

mer," (Doran,) is a sparkling human book with living characters and no plot at all, a book that holds the reader's attention as inexorably as if it were compactly knit of marvelous adventures. Yet with all its gay humor, the book has a serious intention. Its spiritual climax comes with the test that the war brings to a German-born capitalist whose business interests and political sympathies are English. And with it we leave the short list of novels and stories that have anything to do with the war!

The year has brought us acquaintance with a notable new writer, the author of "Casuals of the Sea," (Doubleday, Page.) As his subtitle tells us, William McFee has essayed no less than "the voyage of a soul," and well and proudly has he succeeded in his attempt. All save one drifters, the Gooderich family in their North London home are people whom, once knowing, we cannot forget. And then there is the wonder of the sea, the greatness of the men who drive the ship's vast engines, the sense alike of man's helplessness and of his power. "Casuals of the Sea" is literature.

The problem of the "unequal marriage" has been handled definitely as a problem in a day that has outgrown contentment with the mere romance of King Cophetua and the beggar maid. In "The Strangers' Wedding" W. L. George faces it bravely, keenly, with no blinking of its tragedy, though he calls his book a "comedy." His "hero" goes to live in a settlement and work among "the poor," and there at 22 he falls in love with one of "the poor" and marries her. Their conflicting ideals offer problem enough to this sad, romantic "strangers' wedding," and it is brilliantly and sympathetically treated in Mr. George's hands.

"The Sailor" (Appleton) is the best book that J. C. Snaith has done. A tense and varied story, a forceful study of overpowering reality, a magnificent portrayal of character, this chronicle of a human life first kept in bondage and then lifted out of it by the same sheer quality of "hanging on" is worthy of the highest praise. Maurice Hewlett has published two books this year, one a fascinating romance, of which we shall have more to say later, and the other a delicate and truthful handling of a psychological situation which is by no means unusual, though the ability to deal adequately with it in fiction is rare. "Love and Lucy" (Dodd, Mead) is a tale of modern "upper middle class" life in London of a busy solicitor and his young, pretty, ardent, domestic wife, and of the failure of the man's theory that admirable business methods were equally admirable at home.

The work of J. D. Beresford has ceased to be little known among us, and the author of "Jacob Stahl" has won the place he deserves. "Those Languishers" (Doran) is another of the really exceptional character studies that have now come to be expected of Beresford. The story is interesting and forceful. And the picture of the charming, intolerant family is altogether alive. "In "Three Sons and a Mother," (Doran,) Gilbert Cannan has achieved a piece of patient realism that is almost too detailed. But as a work of analysis "Three Sons and a Mother" is distinctly "worth while." It is a story of life in early Victorian England, and of the industrial depression of that time; and in this time and place and environment Mr. Cannan's carefully drawn characters live their lives with human vividness.

From Joseph Conrad we have the publication of a book of four short stories, under the title of "Within the Tides," (Doubleday, Page.) Not Mr. Conrad's best work, they remain very poignant studies. And two of them—one the picture of an egoistic woman, the other the living presentment of an interesting villain—are unforgettable in their vital analysis.

Ethel Sidgwick is not so well known in this country as she ought to be. Perhaps the widely circulated statement that the young Englishwoman has sat at the feet of Henry James may have given a too-wary public the impression that her work is either "involved" or imitative. It is neither. And any book by her is sure to take high rank among the best books of the year. "The Accolade," which is a story complete in itself, although its characters belong to that interesting ingestre family of which she has written before, is a piece of brilliant psychology, and tells a love story of much beauty. There are few present-day writers who can, with such an effect of complete effortlessness, set their readers down in the midst of a living family group. We have two novels by E. F. Benson this year, different from each other and different from his other work. "David Blaize" (Doran) is the story of an English schoolboy and of English school life; "The Oaklevites" (Doran), is a pleasing presentation of a group of interesting personalities in an English town. In "The Green Alleys" (Macmillan) Eden Phillpotts tells the story of two brothers in the hopfields of Kent, treating people and scene alike with skill and tenderness. "The Guiding Thread" by Beatrice Herraden, (Stokes,) is a fascinating tale of marriage and individuality—an original treatment of the problem of individuality in marriage, wherein the author brings her heroine to an actual New York far removed from the city of conventional fiction. William J. Locke's "Viviette" is simple, light romance. "Olga Bardel" (Century) is a searching study of the life of a genius, by an author whose work we have known only in short stories—Stacy Aumonier. In "Damaris" (Dodd, Mead) Lucas Malet presents a graphic but not very cheerful picture of Anglo-Indian life, though she shifts the scene of her interesting story to England as well. Charles Kingsley's "The Tutor's Story," (Dodd, Mead,) is a real "find." Horace Annesley Vachell has done his best work in "The Triumph of Tim," (Doran,) vivid both in its character drawing and its scene, and taking stirring incidents and human struggles from an English vicarage to a California ranch, and thence to Brittany. Mrs. Ward's novel, "Lady Connie," (Hearst) is a story of life in Oxford thirty years ago. The heroine of "Slaves of Freedom," by Coningsby Dawson, (Holt) is a woman who wants to be loved but is afraid of loving, and the theme is handled both carefully and poetically. Cosmo Hamilton, another young Englishman who is living in this country, has taken up a modern problem in "The Sins of the Children" (Little, Brown)—the problem of the relation between parents and children and their responsibility each to each. John Trevena, in "A Drake by George" (Knopf) has made an English village the scene of a bitter farce-comedy of very great cleverness. Arnold Bennett has just published a new novel, a light and exceedingly entertaining story. The heroine of "The Lion's Share" (Doran) is a charming young English girl who was kept absolutely without responsibility until the age of 19, and is then left, as the English say, and we say after them, "on her own," to go to Paris, play about with artists and suffragettes and other independent folk, and have a glorious time. It is a very clever book, in which we might sometimes wish, however, that the "Dutch brush" of the author had been a bit less painstaking in its detail. "I Pose," by Stella Benson, (Macmillan,) is a delightful bit of modern satire, never bitter and always entertaining.

All these books are by English authors. All of them deal with the actual study of characters or conditions or both. Some of them are remarkable community pictures. Some take up modern problems and wrestle with them unflinchingly. When we come to the American "novels of the year" we are struck with two things: the number of excellent novels that have been published by American writers this year, their seriousness and sincerity; and the gallery of what we may almost call "national landscapes," the pictures of different kinds of "American life," the cross sections here presented of our country's varied existence. These books are noteworthy both for their consideration of vital American questions and for their effort to reproduce actual American backgrounds. Their problems are usually individual; and the individual problem is in no way studied so well as against the actual scene of the community, even if it is not—as it so often is—in conflict with "community ideals."

This conflict does very patently exist in "The Rising Tide," (Harper.) Mrs. Deland's feminist heroine, inevitable product of a transitional age, struggles eagerly, crudely, with all the passionate honesty of a sincere revolt against the social and the personal ideals of the generation before. Whole-souled and devoted in her consecration to the cause of women, of the workers, of the people who are "held down" everywhere, (the newer "community ideal,") she is pathetic in her far-swung extremes of habit and of belief, in her own need for a more mellow realization of life. Of Margaret Deland's skill and sympathy the reader does not need, of course, to be assured.

But there is little that is pathetic about the central figure of "Life and Gabriella," (Doubleday, Page,) although there is much that is unhappy in her existence. Ellen Glasgow has done nothing finer than this book. And Gabriella, a modern woman in all the pride and devotion and fineness of that phrase, is one of the most magnificent heroines we know. Miss Glasgow, too, has recreated not only one "social background," but several, and in taking her story from Richmond to various places in New York her ability to "making the place live" has never failed.

In "The Real Adventure," (Bobbs-Merrill,) by Henry Kitchell Webster, and "Clipped Wings," (Harper,) by Rupert Hughes, the problem is again that of individuality in marriage. The question is taken up in the two books, however, from very different points of view, and with great difference of concrete treatment. Mr. Webster's hero and heroine, having happily and romantically married each other, find that the "real adventure" of their romance is just beginning, and work out their salvation with much independence and through much suffering and perplexity. In "Clipped Wings" the question is of a wife's talent and ambition as opposed to a husband's desire for—and primordial right to—a home, and Mr.

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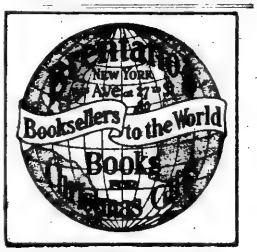

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A NOTABLE YEAR IN THE WORLD OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

of the Russian Jew and the America he finds. And it should be read by Americans "old" and "new."

Among the "cross-sections of American life," to which we referred above, there are some significant examinations of the West. The West is always interesting—the Middle West perhaps more so, per se, than the ancient scene of adventurous tales nearer the Pacific Coast. And the Middle West fares well in the fiction of this year. There is "The Rudder," by Mary S. Watts, (Macmillan,) a "Middle Western" story told with humor and with tenderness, the story of a charming girl who married a professional baseball player, and whose life study gives the author room for some trenchant observations on certain conditions of American life. There is "God's Puppets," a collection of stories by William Allen White, (Macmillan,) all [illegible] town in the Missouri Valley [illegible] and also [illegible] which Mr. White reads no mistrick. [illegible] American politics. There is a [illegible] "[illegible]," by [illegible] Carle, [illegible] and [illegible] in the [illegible] story, but in the [illegible] the story of a [illegible] and [illegible] fan [illegible] Who [illegible] goes [illegible] quest [illegible] and [illegible] as well as [illegible] Canada.

Corra Harris's novel, "Mrs. Balfame" (Stokes) is a thrilling mystery story which has its roots in a careful psychological study. Not as profound a study of American life as was "Peach of the Devil," it is none the less one of the most interesting books of the year. In "The Real Motive" (Henry Holt) Dorothy Canfield has gathered a group of short stories of unusual artistic power. "The Spenders," by Sarah N. Cleghorn, (Henry Holt,) is a most interesting portrait of a modern "modern lady"—very different from the ancient type. "The Proof of the Pudding," by Meredith Nicholson, (Houghton Mifflin,) is an interesting story of a Hoosier town. As for "The Little Lady of the Big House," (Macmillan,) Jack London wrote vigorously of a superwoman and two supermen, but it is the big ranch in California that is really the most breezy and vital thing in his book. "A Western Warwick," by Samuel G. Blythe, (Doran,) is a fascinating tale of the game of politics, brisk in its character study, full of caustic sayings, a good story throughout.

"The Pleasant Ways of St. Medard" (Henry Holt) is a story of New Orleans after the civil war, by a woman who writes very little, and that little very well. Grace King's work is exquisite, subtle, gentle, and this book is highly worth reading alike for its keenness and its delicacy. "Her Husband's Purse," by Helen R. Martin, (Doubleday, Page,) is a tale of the Pennsylvania Germans.

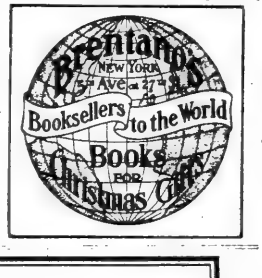
In an interesting group of New York stories, Katrina Trask's "The Invisible Balance Sheet" (John Lane) stands out conspicuously. This novel about a young man who chose between money and love is a very significant story, and Mrs. Trask has reproduced her background of "New York society life" with intimate knowledge and finished skill. Beside it we must place another careful personal study in which both individual and community are presented with unerring sincerity, "The Heart of Rachael," (Doubleday, Page,) wherein Kathleen Norris solves a woman's problem and draws her environment both of luxury and boredom with ability and care. Samuel Merwin's "The Trufflers" (Bobbs-Merrill) is an amusing and realistic tale in which the author approaches Greenwich Village from a vantage ground where knowledge has not robbed him of impartiality. In "A Cathedral Singer," (Century,) James Lane Allen has written an allegory of Morningside Heights. A sordid but intensely interesting New York—up Columbus Avenue way—is shown us by Florence Olmstead in "Father Bernard's Parish." (Scribner.)

Several interesting historical novels have appeared this year—notably "El Supremo," (Dutton,) a romance of Paraguay, by Edward Lucas White; "The Making and Breaking of Almansour," by Clarice M. Cresswell, (Dodd, Mead & Co.,) a tale of Cordova in the tenth century; "Frey and His Wife," by Maurice Hewlett, (Robert M. McBride,) a romantic and bewitching tale of Scandinavia in the early days of adventurous Christianity, and "The Magnificent Adventure," by Emerson Hough, (Appleton,) a story of Aaron Burr and the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

George Moore's story of the life of Christ, "The Brook, Kerith," (Macmillan,) is a strange and absorbing tale, bound to arouse controversy, sure to [illegible] interest, full of curious beauties, as is all of George Moore's work.

Sir Gilbert Parker in "The World for Sale" (Harper) has intended the stirring realities of business competition in Northwestern Canada with a bit of charming Romance romance. Another excellent book about Canada is "The Shadow Riders," by Isabel Paterson, (John Lane.)

Among the translations of the year the Russian fiction is noteworthy both for the works of already known writers and the presentation of authors new to us. Two new novels by Dostoievsky have been translated this year "The Insulted and Injured" and "A Raw Youth" (Macmillan.) The former—the more important of the two—was the first novel written on the author's exile, and is especially valuable for its autobiographical detail. "A Raw Youth," which is also somewhat autobiographical in character, is the story of a dreamer and idealist who was at the same time the victim of impulse—often neurotic impulse, at that. "The Duel," by A. Kuprin, (Macmillan,) offers a sombre and repellent picture of Russian garrison life. Two books by Ivan Goncharoff, "Oblomov" (Macmillan) and "The Precipice," (Knopf,) the first an epic of Russian national life in the person of its hero, and both bringing us acquaintance with two of the splendid women of fiction, serve most stimulatingly to introduce us to a contemporary of Tolstoy, Turgeniev, and Dostoievsky, who has been widely read in Russia. In "The Old House and Other Stories" and "The Little Demon" (Knopf) by Theodor Sologub we have a group of original tales by a versatile writer, who mingles mysticism with gruesomeness and touches all his work with his personal love of beauty and good cheer.



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YEAR'S HARVEST OF NOTEWORTHY POETRY

(Continued from Preceding Page)

essayist, novelist, and student of matters political and military could write not only coruscating light verse whimsies, but genuine poetry. Theodore Maynard's "Laughs and Whiffs of Song" (Erskine Macdonald) was the work of a poet akin to Belloc in spirit—a gifted maker of drinking songs and Christmas carols, a sturdy mediaevalist.

T. A. Daly, whose verses in Italian dialect are known wherever the English language is spoken, appeared this year as the author of "Songs of Wedlock," (David McKay.) These poems were radiant with the light of noble passion. Married life has not been more beautifully celebrated since the days of Coventry Patmore. The volume contained also several poems of occasion, including an appropriately simple and graceful tribute to James Whitcomb Riley, whose death robbed the commonwealth of letters of its most beloved citizen. Marjorie L. C. Pickthall's "The Lamp of Poor Souls, and Other Poems" (John Lane Company) fulfilled the expectations aroused by the publication of her "Mary Shepherdess" in Scribner's Magazine for last December. The book's lovely music and nobly romantic imagery have endeared it to all who are sensitive to such appeals.

Once upon a time George Russell, better known as "A. E.," wrote of Padraic Colum: "If the writer fulfills the promise of these poems his may become the most beloved name in Irish literature." Now Mr. Colum is living in New York, and his "Wild Earth, and Other Poems," containing, among other things, the dramatic lyrics which drew this comment from "A. E.," has been published by Henry Holt & Co. Mr. Colum's book showed the new spirit in Irish poetry, a spirit which might be described as realism touched with sympathy and imagination. Irene Rutherford McCleod's "Songs to Save a Soul" gained many admirers for her passionate and introspective verses; her new book, "Swords for Life," (B. W. Huebsch,) was superior to its predecessor in technique. D. H. Lawrence's "Amores" (B. W. Huebsch) revealed on the whole a gayer personality than this author's novels had led us to expect; perhaps this was another example of the cleansing effect of the war.

There was melody, new melancholy, now frolic, in William Griffith's "Loves and Losses of Pierrot," (Robert J. Shores,) and there was most deft and pleasing artistry. James Oppenheim's "War and Laughter" (The Century Company) was full of vitality, and its few rhymed poems showed good workmanship, but the "polyrhythmic prose" suggested, and could not stand comparison with, "Leaves of Grass." Josephine Preston Peabody's "Harvest Moon, and Other Poems" (Houghton Mifflin Company) contained much interesting work, but was inferior to this accomplished poet's "The Singing Man." In "Gai Saber: Tales and Songs" (G. P. Putnam's Sons) Maurice Hewlett appeared both as a writer on classical themes and as a writer of poems treating of the war. Miss Amy Lowell's "Men, Women, and Ghosts" (the Macmillan Company) was a collection of stories and character studies in the vivid free verse which is now Miss Lowell's chosen medium. The greatest poet of Belgium, Emile Verhaeren, is too little known to American readers, and therefore the publication by the John Lane Company of his "The Sunlit Hours," lyrics translated by Charles R. Murphy, was matter for congratulation.

There were several good anthologies. The "Chicago Anthology," (The Roadside Press,) selected by Charles G. Blanden and Minna Mathison, showed that the city of its birth has numbered among its citizens other poets than the young radicals who most recently have been associated with it. Mrs. Waldo Richard's collection, which she called "High Tide," (Houghton Mifflin Company,) was full of the optimism and idealism which it would be pleasant to think characteristic of the younger American poets. "A Book of Princeton Verse" (Princeton University Press) was edited by Alfred Noyes, and proved that the students had greatly profited by the gifted English poet's presence among them. The most important anthology of the year was "The Spirit of Man," (Longmans, Green & Co.) This was edited by Robert Bridges and consisted of poetry—although some of it was in prose—dealing with the soul.

A List for Christmas Buyers

THE BLUE CHINA BOOK, By Ada Walker Camehl net, $5.00

Makes a specialty of the Pottery which was decorated with pictures of American historical events, landscapes, views of towns, etc., in the early days of our Country's history. There is an account of all the Important Blue China Series, a supplementary chapter describing the celebrated Collection of Presidential China in the White House, as well as a complete checking list, included by the courtesy of Dr. Edwin Atlee Barber. The book is splendidly illustrated with over two hundred fine half-tone engravings, many of them in color.

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THE YEAR'S HARVEST OF NOTEWORTHY POETRY

NINETEEN FIFTEEN saw what was called the "boom" in poetry. During that year one or two books of verse—such as Rupert Brooke's collected poems and Edgar Lee Masters's "Spoon River Anthology"—were sold so largely as to rival popular novels. Poetry magazines and poetry societies sprang into prominence, and it was declared that the age of prose was at an end, that the war, on which, of course, everything is blamed, had brought about a renaissance of poetry.

During the year now ending we have had no poetic meteors, no Rupert Brookes, no Spoon River Authologies. The vers libristsand imagistes have been doing, it is true, some writing and much talking about their writing, but their work has lost the novelty which was almost its only charm. During 1916 poetry has been less advertised and less talked about than during the previous twelve months, but it has been progressing steadily and sanely. In actual poetic achievement 1916 has been richer than 1915.

Undoubtedly the war was directly responsible for the sudden conspicuousness of vers libre in this country during 1915. Vers libre was driven out of London and it took refuge on our peaceful shores. Not many months after the German troops crossed Belgian soil Poetry and Drama, which had been the chief organ of England's aesthetic revolutionists, ceased publication. England was at war, her people had no taste for Imagisme, or Futurism, or Vorticism, or any other literary fad. Rupert Brooke expressed admirably the changed spirit of England's—indeed of Europe's—young intellectuals when he thanked God for having turned him from "the sick hearts that honor could not move, and half-men, and their dirty songs and dreary."

So these poetic novelties, driven out of Europe, enjoyed a brief but luxuriant growth in Chicago and New York. Then our poets and appreciators of poetry, who generally, it must be admitted, look to London for guidance, saw that the things we were getting excited about were no longer the vogue across the seas. They saw that the only poetry magazine surviving in London was The Poetry Review, a sound conservative journal which had for its first editor the late Stephen Phillips. They saw that no English-born writer of repute continued to take Imagisme seriously; that Vorticists were as rare in England as Druids. So they ceased suddenly to be "desirous of new things," and the "boom" in poetry was over.

But as a matter of fact the main current of song had been neither hastened nor retarded by what had happened. It is true that such conscientious and gifted artists in words as Anna Hempstead Branch and Edwin Arlington Robinson were for a while forgotten by the crowd intent upon the antics of the free verse makers. But this does not mean that they therefore ceased writing. Indeed, Mr. Robinson proved that he had not done so by giving us in the Spring of 1916 "The Man Against the Sky," which some critics consider his best book.

Since Mr. Robinson has been called our most important poet, many will consider his book the most important American contribution to poetry published in 1916. It consisted chiefly of unsentimental yet sympathetic portraits of humanity, done in verse of exquisite precision, powerful music, and high imagination. Many readers found the title poem hard to understand, but there were few to deny the force and beauty of "Flammonde" and "Old King Cole," and Mr. Robinson's more enthusiastic admirers says that his "Ben Jonson Entertains a Man from Stratford" is the best poem ever written about Shakespeare.

Another American poet who might be called a contemporary classic is Miss Edith M. Thomas. During the Spring of this year she has published her "The Flower from the Ashes," her thirteenth book. It was characterised by the high imagination and delicate sense of the value of words which distinguish all her works, and it showed also a splendid and passionate enthusiasm, apparent especially in the much quoted lines called "Evoe!" Clinton Scollard was represented by "Italy in Arms, and Other Poems," (Laurence J. Gomme,) a collection of the verses, many of them rich in color and strong in feeling, which the war has brought from the heart of this true lover of ancient and modern Italy.

Alice Freeman Palmer's "A Marriage Cycle" (Houghton Mifflin Company) was interesting not only to the friends of this distinguished wife of a distinguished man, but to all who appreciate love poems in which there are both intensity and restraint. Kenneth Rand's "The Dreamer" (Sherman, French & Co.) showed that this promising young poet was rapidly acquiring a command of the music of words. Charles Hanson Towne's "Today and Tomorrow" did much to justify William Dean Howells's praise of this thoroughly American poet. This book was freer from strongly marked influences than its predecessors and had for its inspiration a genuine sympathy for and understanding of humanity.

Edgar Lee Masters's "Songs and Satires" and "The Great Valley" (The Macmillan Company) by no means rivaled in popularity this author's famous "Spoon River Anthology." Far more wholesome in spirit than this author's previous work, the poems in these volumes were lacking in sensational appeal, and the real interest of some of the poems in conventional rhythm attracted little attention.

Eleanor Rogers Cox's "Singing Fires of Erin" (John Lane Company) contained perhaps more sheer beauty than any other book of the year. Miss Cox wrote of the land of Cuchulain and Deirdre, of tall fighting Kings and pale Queens of immortal loveliness, in lines that had the pictorial splendor of the best work of the pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood and a fiery passion that was purely Celtic. Bliss Carman's "April Airs" (Small, Maynard & Co.) showed that the poet's love for Springtime had not grown cold since the days when he trod the open road with Richard Hovey, nor his magic lost its potency.

George Sylvester Viereck's "Songs of Armageddon" (Mitchell Kennerley) consisted chiefly of war poems—the most spirited expressions of the German point of view that have been made in English verse. From England came, among other notable books, Wilfrid Wilson's "Battle and Other Poems," (the Macmillan Company,) a book which showed that Mr. Gibson, always a close student of the British peasant, was now observing him under arms and observing him to good advantage. Francis Ledwidge's "Songs of the Fields" (Duffield & Co.) was introduced to the public by Lord Dunsany. The author is a soldier in the Royal Enniskillen Fusileers, but his poems were not of shot and shell, trenches and beleaguered towns. Most of them were written before he enlisted, and had to do with the loveliness of the Irish countryside. Ledwidge is a poet of nature, who writes of the flowers and birds and beasts he knows with the intimacy and descriptive talent that the late Madison Cawein showed in his enduringly lovely studies of the meadows of his native Kentucky.

Mention of that Southern State calls to mind a pleasant book of Southern verse that came out this year—Ruth McEnery Stuart's "Plantation Songs," (D. Appleton & Co.) It contained realistic interpretations of the negro, some pathetic, some humorous. Amelia Josephine Burr's "Life and Living" (George H. Doran Company) was superior to this gifted author's previous volumes in technique and in emotional intensity. Charles L. O'Donnell's "The Dead Musician, and Other Poems" (Laurence J. Gomme) introduced to the poetry-loving public a craftsman singularly gifted in lyric expression. The title poem has already taken its place among the great elegiac poems of our generation.

Robert Underwood Johnson's "Poems of War and Peace" (Bobbs-Merrill Company) contained poems of grave and classic beauty, inspired, however, by contact with contemporary life. Louis V. Ledoux's "The Story of Eleusis" (Macmillan Company) was a lyrical drama in the Greek manner, dealing with the story of Persephone. It was praised for its fidelity to the classical spirit.

The Easter week insurrection in Dublin was an event that left a tragic imprint on the world's poetry, for its three leaders, Padraic Pearse, Thomas MacDonough, and Joseph Mary Plunkett, were poets of authentic power. Their tragic deaths were memorialized in many moving threnodies, notably James Stephens's "Green Branches," (Macmillan Company.) A selection from their writings was made by Padraic Colum and Edward J. O'Brien, and published by Small, Maynard & Co. Walter de la Mare's "The Listeners" (Henry Holt & Co.) contained poems of frailie and melancholy beauty, contrasting strikingly with the stirring ballads and august odes in George Sterling's "The Caged Eagle, and Other Poems," (A. M. Robertson.)

An event significant of the trend of poetry was the award by the Poetry Society of America of first prize of $125 to Jessie B. Rittenhouse's "Debts," and of second prize of the same amount to May Riley Smith's "The Child in Me." The Poetry Society includes among its members many of the people who had during the previous year been enthusiastic writers and admirers of free verse, but they selected as the best poems read to them during the past season these two poems, thoroughly traditional in manner.

A breath of the fruit-growing lands of the great Northwest came to us in Anthony Euwer's "Rhymes of Our Valley," (James B. Pond.) Henry G. Barnett's "The Roof of the World" (Sherman, French & Co.) brought to our attention a new poet, likely to achieve eminence because of his energy and sincerity. Denis A. McCarthy gave us in "Heart Songs and Home Songs" (Little, Brown & Co.) a volume rich in music and emotional appeal.

The poetry of India has been brought prominently before us in the last few months. Sir Rabindranath Tagore is on a lecture tour in this country, and his collected works have been published in twelve sumptuous volumes by the Macmillan Company. Mme. Ratan Devi, the wife of the noted art critic, Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, has in her recitals given us an understanding of Hindu and Persian folksongs. And from the press of the John Lane Company has come Sarojini Naidu's "The Golden Threshold," an exquisite bit of Oriental magic, the very heart of Asia revealed in most musical and colorful English verse.

Like Sir Rabindranath Tagore, John Masefield visited the United States during the year and delighted large audiences with his sonorous and unaffected readings. During his visit his "Good Friday, and Other Poems" (Macmillan Company) was published. Admirers of his "The Widow in the Bye Street" and other realistic ballads of British peasant life were surprised to find that most of this volume was filled with a sequence of sonnets, Shakespearean in form, highly introspective in character, and having to do with the mysteries of life and death, and especially with the poet's search for beauty. The austere nobility of these poems made many friends for Mr. Masefield among those who had found his earlier work too violent. Hilaire Belloc's "Verses" (Laurence J. Gomme) showed that this accomplished

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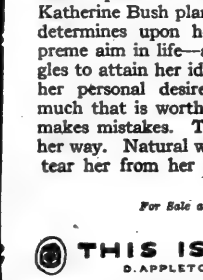

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THE YEAR IN HISTORY TRAVEL AND BIOGRAPHY

(Continued from Preceding Page)

In the case of the French wars, to some extent histories of society, of social relations, and of the thought of men. In others, among the histories of the year, these non-military phases of national progress have been especially dwelt upon. We have a notable contribution of this kind to our knowledge of our own land. This is "America's Foreign Relations," published in two volumes, (Century,) by Professor Willis Fletcher Johnson of New York University. In examining and recording the relations of this country with other nations, from Colonial days to the outbreak of the present war, Professor Johnson has waved no banner of "My country, right or wrong," nor has he been guilty of Chauvinism on the one hand or an easy harshness on the other. His book is candid, impartial, detailed, and vividly interesting. It is the result of a lifetime of scholarly research, ar. in its presentation has the purpose of popularity, in the admirable sense of that much-abused word; it has the material and the intention to be of real value, and it succeeds in its aim. The author tells us not only what our foreign relations have been, but what manner of men have been intrusted with the shaping of those relations. We may perhaps note that the book is especially interesting in its tracing of the development of our relations with Great Britain. A personal view of one phase in that development is entertainingly and often most trenchantly offered in "The Diary of James Gallatin," (Scribner.) The son of Albert Gallatin, the boy went at the age of 16 to be his father's secretary on the latter's diplomatic mission of 1813, to take part in the long wrangles that at last resulted in the Treaty of Ghent. The diary covers the years until 1827. Always the admiring son of his great father, young Gallatin gives in his diary many a flashing picture not only of the Genevan's character and his services to the country of his adoption, but of the other distinguished men of that time. Its freshness and intelligence give it unusual charm.

A quite different aspect of man's endeavor is shown in "Young India," by Lajpat Rai, (Huebsch,) an interpretation and history of the nationalistic movement in India. The author believes that India has been unjustly treated by Great Britain, and presents, in showing what the relationship between India and Great Britain has been and is, the nationalistic viewpoint and hope We know little enough in this country of social movements in Asia, and this book should be welcomed. Alongside of it we should perhaps place "Through the Chinese Revolution," by Fernand Farjenal, (Stokes.) Presented in the form of a traveler's notebook, this narrative is really a history, which gives us in concise form a clear understanding of many confused things in recent Chinese events—the Loan, the character of Yuan Shih-kai, the relations of China with Japan, Russia, France, and other countries, and—seen through the whole narrative—the hatred in the hearts of the Chinese for all forms of political tyranny.

A study of "foreign relations" that is a credit to both American and English scholarship, and a contribution to our knowledge at a point where knowledge is both needed and desired, is "England and Germany, 1740-1914," by Bernadotte E. Schmitt, (Princeton University Press,) an American who received his master's degree at Oxford in 1913. Generally favorable to Great Britain, and critical of Germany, the book remains candid and temperate, an exhaustive examination, whose conclusions we may well believe to be just. Another book about Germany during part of the same period, that is indeed less history than explanation, is "The German Empire Between Two Wars," by Robert Herndon Fife, (Macmillan,) a critique by an American that Americans should welcome. The author's personal bias is toward democracy and the democratic theory of government, but he has given a fair presentation of what he has carefully studied—the German point of view; his book is neither apology nor arraignment: A surprising and absorbingly interesting addition to this group of books is the historical consideration by Clare Jerrold of "The Widowhood of Queen Victoria," (Putnam's.) The author has written a life of Queen Victoria, of which this is the third volume, and the book would naturally be classed as "biography" were it not for the historical interest that it has aroused, and the controversy that has been waged over its historical viewpoint. For Queen Victoria is here shown to have been really Teutonic in her sympathies, and her policy, foreign and domestic alike, is analyzed in the light of her "Germanism"—a Germanism which impressed itself upon the international relations and the social character of her reign, and that is now, the author states, to be blamed for many of England's present afflictions.

The fourth volume of "The Life of Benjamin Disraeli," which George Earle Buckle is completing in succession to W. F. Monypenny, (Macmillan,) covers the period 1856-1868, when the Earl of Beaconsfield had reached the maturity of his power—and was feeling not the least decided part of the keen opposition against him and his policies. "The Making of Modern Germany," by Professor Ferdinand Schevill of the University

(Continued on Page 524)

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THE YEAR IN HISTORY, TRAVEL AND BIOGRAPHY

IN an essay on "Literature and the War," written not long after the outbreak of the world struggle, John Galsworthy predicted that the influence of the war upon literature would be very slight. And although with the first great shock of that catastrophe it seemed as if all men's work must stop, as if the thought of man must break against that horror, we have come to see that the English author's judgment, even so far, may well be applied to the output of serious books. A multitude of war books we have had, and some of them have been literature. But the serious attention of men's minds to other objects of research has not abated. The past still calls scholars to its study, and men and women to its living interest. The great figures of our own remembrance and of history are as vivid as ever. And in the realm of travel man's mind has wandered far in fields of strangeness and of charm.

The outstanding fact about the output of this year has been its importance and its excellence. This year has given us a few monumental works of historical significance, a few biographical studies of lasting value. Even among the less ambitious volumes, the breadth of the author's examination has been unescapable: the approach to the subject has been on the basis not of happenings alone, but of the causes and the characters that lay behind the incidents, and that marked the developments.

In the lists of the Five Hundred Best Autumn Books compiled by THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW in October fifty-five volumes of history and biography were listed, and seventeen books of travel. There is nothing noteworthy about these numbers, to be sure. But there is much that is noteworthy in the subject matter of some of the books in these general classes that have appeared during the year.

A notable event, indeed, is the publication this year of "The Book of History," (The Grolier Company.) For "The Book of History" is no less than a comprehensive study of the progress of mankind from the earliest known times to the present day; and the remarkable thing about it is not the vastness of its ambition, but the extent to which that ambition has been fulfilled. "The Book of History" fills twelve volumes, and the list of its authors is earnest of the scholarliness of its research. Its introduction is by Lord Bryce, and its authors include W. M. Flinders Petrie, Archibald H. Sayce, Hans F. Helmolt, Johannes Ranka, Sir Harry H. Johnston, Alfred Russel Wallace, Holland Thompson, Maurice Maeterlinck, Stanley Lane-Poole, and others. The aim of the work is two-fold: to present the history of mankind in the light of the influence of physical environment on human development, and to show the whole history comprehensively as a continuous process of evolution. In carrying out this aim the authors have divided the whole history of mankind into seven divisions. The result of their exhaustive and critical study is a history that is readable, full of value for popular information, and of interest to the popular mind. This is not merely a book of research or a book for scholars; it is a book for the "lay public" as well. And therein lies its greatest significance.

What this group of writers has done for a general field, J. R. Moreton MacDonald has done for one specialized phase of human achievement—the history of France. In his three-volume presentation of the entire record of that fascinating and heroic land, (Macmillans,) he has gone back to the dim ages of France before the Romans overran Gaul, and thence has followed the development of the country to the close of the Franco-Prussian War—two thousand years of French progress. The book closes, to be sure, at a discouraging day in the history of France; but of the valiant and thoroughgoing recovery that the nation has made since 1871 we are thoroughly aware. The work is not only a record of historical happenings, of course; it is a far-reaching examination into the effects of those happenings on the life of the people of France. But an interesting feature of the book is the careful study that the author has given to the military tactics of each age. Another informative piece of research is the tracing of the causes of the Revolution far back into the events of the reign of Henri IV.

Side by side with this history of France there is another work that must take a very important place. This is the first of six volumes of a "National History of France," written by Louis Battifol, and crowned by the Academy of Moral and Political Science, (Putnam's.) Not giving as yet the comprehensive information of a completed history, it covers its period with a study of unexcelled value. The book is translated by Elda Finnimore Buckley, and has an introduction by John Edward Courtenay Bodley, corresponding member of the Institute of France. This volume bears the specific title of "The Century of the Renaissance in France." Its record begins with the accession of Charles VIII. to the throne in 1483, and includes the reign of Henri IV., who died in 1610. It takes up on the one hand the large movements of national life, and on the other the vivid details of incident and especially of personality that had their part in those movements. For the most part the history of those years is a history of wars and conspiracies, and there are three general groupings in the book: the wars to extend French dominion into Italy, the religious internal wars, and the wars under Henri IV. to extend and strengthen the north and east frontiers of the country. Through all these stirring events, and under the domination of these great leaders, the qualities of the main body of the French people are clearly shown.

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Some one has said of the holiday book that it is one in which more attention is paid to the payment of the cover, the beauty of the illustrations, than to the quality of the text. That is not quite an accurate description for old classics, and many of the best books—the classics—are brought out in holiday costumes. But it undoubtedly is the "costume" of the book which gives it its name. It should have a bright, gay cover, with illustrations in colors, and its general appearance should suggest the joyousness which the season brings.

Just the same, we will begin our list of holiday books this time with one which is gay without color, "Aunt Sadie's Rhymes and Rhyme Stories," (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.25.) Aunt Sadie is Sarah Phelps Stokes Halkett.

The rhymes were started in the mountains, during a time of temporary indisposition, when it was not possible to do other things usually the delight of Adirondack camp life. After a beginning had been made, the rhymes were tried on the children, they were received with joy, and, the spirit of rhythm having taken possession of the author, the book proceeded to write itself. It is illustrated with simple line drawings by the author, assisted by Harold Sederstrom. There are one or more pictures to each rhyme. An example of the rhymes may be given in the history of "Faithful Pickle," who always waited by the window when his master was away, to watch for his return:

It surely might be Pickle's boast
That he was faithful to his post;
And no amount of canine boodle
Could render fickle such a poodle.

"The Way to the House of Santa Claus," by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, (Harpers, $1,) is a really and truly holiday book, and no one could fail to enjoy it. It is one of the real children's books, which means that it is broader than it is long in size, and of course it is in the gayest of gay colors. The rest of the title is: "A Christmas story for very small boys in which every little reader is the hero of a big adventure." The picture of the hero on the cover, red and green, shows him just walking up to the signboard which shows the "way to the House of Santa Claus." He is drawn in simple lines, with solid coloring. The hero of the book is always the boy who owns it. He writes his name in at the beginning, and a blank space is left for it wherever the name of the hero should be through the story. Mrs. Burnett tells on the opening page how she came to write the story. Her letter, in facsimile of her own handwriting, begins: "Dear little"—there the boy who owns the book writes his name and becomes the hero—"I want to tell you how it happened," Mrs. Burnett goes on, "that I wrote this book for you. One day I went into a shop to buy a picture book at Christmas time. I saw a book like this one, and there were nice funny pictures in it, but there was no story written in it to tell what the White Goose and the Yellow Goslings and the White Rabbit and the Black Ravens were doing. And nothing was told about the Funny People and the Little Boy walking away so grandly on the outside of the cover. So I thought I would sit down and write all about it myself. And I did. And what I wrote to fit the pictures is the story in this very book of yours.

"My name is Frances Hodgson Burnett—and I send you my love."

There are stories in prose and rhyme in "Morning Face: Her Book," by Gene Stratton Porter, author of "Freckles." (Doubleday, Page & Co., $2.) It is a large square book with heavy paper and many pictures, photographs by the author of birds and animals, and little girls. The stories tell about them. The stories were written for one little girl and sent to her with the illustrations and finally brought together in a book which she could have for her very own and copies to give away. There is one colored picture which goes with the book, a gay one, which illustrates the story, "How the Cardinal Got His Red Coat." One of the poetry pieces, which tells about the little girl, is called "Rompers," and begins:

When I am mommers' little girl,
Every hair's brushed in a curl.
I wear "bubbers" an' ruffly hose,
Tho' never saw a Chanter lace;
Socks an' pinbos, an' butterfly bows.
I'm all sweet smelly, like a rose.

Then when the little girl goes out with "Gran," "Mamser" starts her out clean:

But she says just sompetime new right,
'Cos I'm sure to come back a sight.

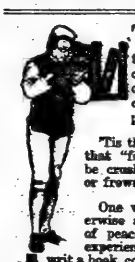
There are not so many pictures, but they are gay ones, in "Uncle Wiggily and Mother Goose," by Howard R. Garis, illustrated by Edward Bloomfield. (R. F. Fenno & Co., $1.50.) It is complete in two parts with fifty-two stories, one for each week in the year. "Chickadee-Dee and His Friends," by Lyle Ward Sanderson, with eight illustrations in black and white and in color, (F. A. Stokes Company, $1.25,) is a bird book for children in the form of a continuous story.

"Gold-Under Pictures for Children," by C. Durand Chapman, (F. A. Stokes Company, $1,) is a book of beautiful views of famous places, done in attractive coloring, with a little description text. None of the pictures is complete, but must be put together, the sky above, a building, and trees and shrubbery in front of it, to make it a complete whole. Much easier for the children, and quite as much fun, will be "The Animal Drawing Book," by Mabel Livingston Fraser, (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.) On each page is a rhyme in large black type, with diagrams showing how the simplest lines can be developed into the little effect into a pictured animal. It is cleverly done, and the children will like both the drawing and the rhymes which go with the pictures.

Two large volumes of short wonder stories in rather large type are "Nutcracker and Mouse King," and "Little Dwarf Nose," by E. Gordon Browne, with pleasing pictures in colors and black and white by Florence Anderson, (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25.) There are a number of stories in the first book and two in the second, all worth reading. There is a colored picture on the cover of each volume. "Half-True Stories," by Stanton Davis Kirkham, "For Little Folks Just the Right Age," is a nature book, illustrated by the author, (Paul Elder & Co.) The animals are true, while the conversations they hold are not, though they make good reading. The book is in an oblong binding, with orange edges, and the gayest titles in orange. A nice little book, a smaller volume, is "Daddy's Bedtime Animal Stories," by Mary Graham Bonner, with attractive illustrations in color by Florence Chenie and Elizabeth Curtis.

A book of little verses for little children

(Continued on Page 885.)



THERE be folk—alack, too many!—who cherish wondrous fancies of our national prowess.

'Tis their fond notion that "foreigners" may be crushed with tracts or frowning threats.

One who knows otherwise and whose love of peace comes of an experience of war, has writ a book, compact of warning and counsel.

A patriotic duty, methinks, to read it—and make one's neighbor read it. 'Tis brief.

The man is General Leonard Wood, U. S. A. The book, "Our Military History." Booksellers have it for sale.

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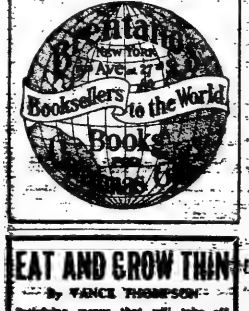

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PEACE, NOT WAR, IN HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS

THERE will be few toy soldiers among the presents in little stockings and under gayly tinseled trees this Christmas. The war is too vivid and terrible a reality for us to make sport of anything even remotely connected with it.

This prophecy is based, firstly, on general observation and, secondly, on a study of the season's gift books. Time was when many of the sumptuously bound and elaborately illustrated volumes that the publishers prepare in anticipation of Yuletide generosity dealt with deeds of valor on sea and land. We had the lives of Drake, Farragut, John Paul Jones, and many another maritime adventurer; we had tales of beleaguered ports and desperate charges. Even so recently as last year we found among the gift books volumes telling, in spirited text and brightly colored pictures, of the scenes and deeds of war. And there was one volume which celebrated the splendors of Belgium.

But this year all is changed. The gift books—not quite so numerous or quite so gay since the price of paper went up and the color printers of Bavaria went to the trenches—are peaceful in character. Let us, the publishers seem to say, forget at Christmas time that there is a war. Let us dwell in the land of imagination, of innocent romance. Let us look out of magic casements, not "on faery lands forlorn," but on childhood's fairy land, that knows not grief and blood and the thunder of arms.

There is one notable exception to this rule. That is "Raemakers's Cartoons." (Doubleday, Page & Co., $5.) In this extraordinary volume, beautifully bound and printed, we find examples of the powerful, almost terrifying talent of the artist who has been called the only genius brought out by the war. Early in the Fall of 1914, Mr. Raemakers's cartoons in the Amsterdam Telegraaf attracted attention all over Europe. The German authorities saw that the animus of these drawings was strongly against the cause of the Central Powers, and it is said that they endeavored to suppress them. Raemakers was charged in the Dutch courts with endangering the neutrality of Holland and acquitted. He went to England, where he was received with high honors. His drawings are reproduced in tint in this volume, and to each is appended a descriptive note by a distinguished English writer, G. K. Chesterton, Eden Phillpotts, Sidney Lee, and Hilaire Belloc being among the contributors. The pictures are poignant in their appeal, some of them deeply tragic, some of them keenly satiric, some of them—such as "Mater Dolorosa"—so horrible as to suggest the pictures in the canvases of the Wertz Museum in Brussels. The book is great in historical as well as artistic importance.

But with this notable exception the war does not penetrate the land of gift books. As usual, many of these volumes have to do with countries and cities rich in tradition and splendid with architectural decoration. Among volumes of this sort a place of honor must surely be given to "Twenty-Five Great Houses of France," by Sir Theodore Andrea Cook, M. A., F. S. A., (Charles Scribner's Sons, $10.) To architects and students of architecture and to all who have looked upon the noble buildings that made France lovely, even before the war had revealed her heroic soul, this book has an irresistible appeal. The author has described houses ranging in character from the citadel of a royal borough to the country seat of a Minister of State, from a great fortified monastic establishment on its wind-swept cliff to a substantial burgher's residence in the heart of a great city. In date the houses described range over five centuries. The text conveys a clear idea of the characteristic architecture of the buildings to even those readers who lack special knowledge of this subject, and the 200 illustrations are a joy to the eye.

France, too, is the subject of a notable offering from the Robbs-Merrill Company. Laurence Jerrold's "France, Her People and Her Spirit," ($3,) seems at first to be an exception to the rule which we have stated concerning the absence of war from this season's gift books. But, as a matter of fact, Mr. Jerrold has little to say about the trenches and the beleaguered towns. He writes of French politics, French society, French literature—he gives us, indeed, an intimate study of the modern civilization of France. He seems to possess an extraordinary insight into the French character and to write from abundance of understanding as well as from abundance of information. No one can read his book without feeling increased affection for France, or without gaining a clear perception of France's significance in the mental and spiritual development of the world.

In "Roma: Ancient and Subterranean and Modern Rome in Word and Picture," by the Rev. Albert Kuhn, O. S. B., D. D., (Benziger Brothers, $10,) we find Rome presented as nearly in its entirety as may be expected between the covers of one book. Dr. Kuhn shows us the growth of ancient Rome from its foundation to the last West-Roman Emperor. He explains Rome's civilization in the various periods of her development. The first part of the book, which contains an elaborate historical survey of ancient Rome, especially as she is revealed in her ruins and in collections of works of art, is thoroughly informative and intensely interesting. The second part of the volume has to do with the Catacombs, and its chapters on early Christian art are especially valuable. The third part deals with modern Rome, its churches, shrines, art collections, palaces, institutions, and public squares. It concludes with historical reference tables which students will find most useful. The book is written by a man who is one of the greatest living authorities on this subject, and has a most readable style. There are 744 illustrations in the text, 48 full-page inserts, and 3 plans of Rome.

In a book made precious by his own sympathetic and delicate drawings, Ernest Peixotto tells us of "Our Hispanic Southwest," (Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.) This is a description of the historic parts of Arizona and New Mexico and the Texas border as they appear today to the tourist. Mr. Peixotto's spirited account of the old Spanish missions and settlements in this region—which is, as he says, to an extent, our Algeria, our Tunisia—contains many picturesque tales of the brave friars, conquistadores and pioneers who led the Spanish exploring parties. It is a romantic and highly entertaining book, and of value to every student of the beginnings of our country.

However, we feel more at home when we read Miss Hildegarde Hawthorne's "Old Seaport Towns of New England." (Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.) All that is most stirring in the history of the Eastern States seems to centre about these spray-washed settlements, and Miss Hawthorne is well fitted to interpret and celebrate the scenes, which appear for us also in sixteen full-page illustrations by John A. Seaford. Miss Hawthorne writes with an enthusiasm which she communicates to the reader.

From Dodd, Mead & Co. comes "We Discover the Old Dominion," ($2.50,) by Louise Closser Hale, with drawings by Walter Hale. This is the pleasant record of a pleasant journey by automobile among the landmarks of the Old Dominion. Like all volumes that are the product of this distinguished collaboration, it is marked by the charm of the style and the grace of the illustrations. Numerous whimsical anecdotes add to the interest.

Paul Wilstach's "Mount Vernon: Washington's Home and the Nation's Shrine," (Doubleday, Page & Co., $2,) is first of all a collection of facts, of facts hitherto little known and not collected under one head, concerning that quaint little place on the Virginia shore of the Potomac River that has a golden line in the history of our country. It is a systematic and well written study of Mount Vernon, containing, it seems, everything that can be said about it. Mr. Wilstach traces the history of Mount Vernon from the first deed of gift of the land, and he performs his onerous task with such skill that his collection of facts is as readable as a romance.

Those who are of Scottish blood will take great pleasure in "Scotland," by R. L. Mackie, (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $3.) This is an account of Scotland's triumphs, defeats, manners, institutions, and achievements in art and literature, from earliest times to the death of Sir Walter Scott. Perhaps the author's attempt to be impartial has resulted in making certain parts of the story somewhat flat and dull, but the book is at any rate comprehensive, and the numerous illustrations are well selected and well printed.

But if any one volume were selected as

(Continued on Page 515)

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PEACE, NOT WAR, IN HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS

(Continued from Page 512)

typical of the gift books of this extraordinary season. It would be not a book of travel, but a book of history, but a book imaginative, and essentially literary in character—such as, for example, the wonderful new edition of John Masefield's "Salt Water Poems and Ballads," (The Macmillan Company, $2.) Masefield was first known as a poet of the sea, and there are critics who think that in his earliest poetry his genius revealed itself most clearly. The swinging rhythm of these familiar chanties and ballads has found an appropriate commentator in Charles Pears, whose drawings in color and in black and white make of this volume a gift certain to please all lovers of poetry—and that, in these days, seems to mean all lovers of literature.

Also from the Macmillan Company comes the Bolpur Edition of the Works of Rabindranath Tagore, in twelve volumes, at $1.50 a volume. These books are beautifully printed and bound, and the illustrations are in colors. Sir Rabindranath's presence in this country on a lecture tour will undoubtedly stimulate interest in the numerous works of this prolific writer, who is certainly one of the most versatile of men. As a commentary upon poetic modesty, and upon Sir Rabindranath's supposed mystical aloofness, it is interesting to note that eleven of these volumes bear as frontispieces portraits of the author in various striking poses—some standing, some sitting, some reading, some apparently asleep.

With large paper, portrait frontispiece, and engraved title page, comes "The Complete Poetical Works of John Hay," (Houghton Mifflin Company, $5 net.) This book contains many pieces now first collected, one of which is a sonnet to Theodore Roosevelt written while Hay was Secretary of State, and an interesting preface by Clarence L. Hay. It is a triumph of the bookmaker's craft.

Oliver Herford and Edgar Lee Masters seem a strange combination, for since his separation from the late Harper's Weekly Mr. Herford's vivacious pencil has been associated with pleasanter scenes than the Spoon River graveyard. But he has attempted the task of illustrating the "Spoon River Anthology," (The Macmillan Company, $2.) It cannot be said that he has accurately reflected the spirit of Mr. Masters's lines—his satire is sharp and violent where Mr. Masters's is mordant, nor has he Mr. Masters's rather morbid sense of tragedy. But he has made a singularly interesting set of drawings on themes which Mr. Masters has suggested.

James H. Worthington will be the envy of all young poets who see his "Sketches in Poetry, Prose, Paint, and Pencil." (John Lane Company, $15.) For this is one of the most sumptuous volumes of verse printed in our time. It is illustrated with eighteen red crayon drawings and four water colors by Robert P. Baker. The verses are the results of Mr. Worthington's travels around the world and of his study of astronomy. They are not particularly distinguished, but the drawings are graceful and imaginative, and beautifully reproduced.

There are not many books this year of purely pictorial interest. But there is one volume that is a host in itself, "Gibson New Cartoons," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50 net.) In this we find the great master of black and white at his best—the shrewd and sympathetic student of humanity, its virtues and vices, its tragedies and comedies. He seems to gain skill in characterization as the years pass, and to vary his work more than was formerly his custom, thus causing it to gain in truth while losing none of its charm.

Another new picture book is Joseph Pennell's "Pictures of the Wonder of Work," (J. B. Lippincott Company, $2 net.) This is a series of drawings in ink and lithograph, made by this accomplished and industrious artist in various cities of the world. All of them show his mastery of line and his poetic enthusiasm for the architectural expression of the restless spirit of man. The pictures that show great buildings in process of construction are particularly interesting. Mr. Pennell's shrewd and whimsical comments on the subjects of his drawings add to their value.

Frederick Judd Waugh has discovered a new tribe of fairies, and he shows them to the world in "The Clan of Munes." (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50 net.) This book, the diversion of a great marine painter, consists of drawings in pencil and pastel of fanciful beings that lurk in hollow trees and rocks, almost indistinguishable from their environment. The pictures are fantastic and highly imaginative, and some of them are charming. The weirdness of them suggests that Mr. Waugh would be the ideal illustrator for one of Algernon Blackwood's novels.

Two volumes on this list are biographical and reminiscent in character. One of these is "John Banister Tabb, the Priest Poet," by M. S. Pine. (Georgetown Visitation Convent, Washington, D. C. $1.) This beautiful volume, which is enriched with a portrait of the poet and reproductions of his manuscripts and drawings, is the first detailed study of the South's great artist in words to be issued. The author was his personal friend, and writes of him in a style at once authoritative and engaging.

The other volume is Mrs. Alec-Tweedie's "My Tablecloths" (George H. Doran Co., $3.50.) Mrs. Alec-Tweedie was accustomed to ask her dinner guests to write and make drawings on the tablecloth, and their pencilings she made permanent by working them

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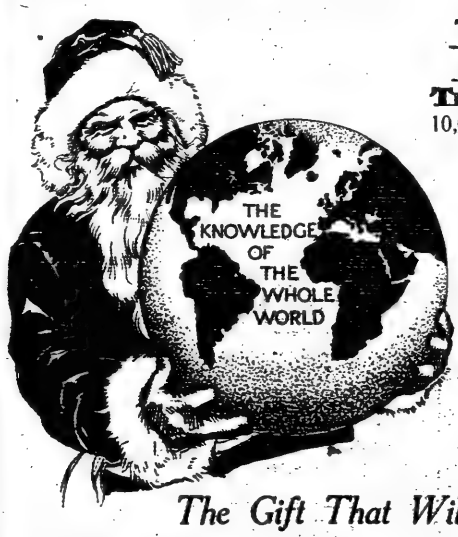

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Literary Section
of
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SUCCESS IN FICTION

IT is something of a platitude to say that success, either in literature or in the other countless forms of human activity, takes on various shapes and guises. We have the recognized great names in fiction—SCOTT, DICKENS, THACKERAY—and almost a score of others that might, without undue straining of their popular meed of appreciation, be placed on a level that is not far below the above high mark of literary achievement. If one cared to rely on the popular vote—as shown by the comparative number of book sales—in order to award the crown of laurel to the writer of fiction, there is no question that there would be a confusion of values. The popular author of today—or of any day—is by no means the author who inevitably receives the suffrage of the student, or the critic, of contemporary literature. The popular verdict coincided with the choice of the literary critics some fifty or more years ago. But today there seems to be a variance in a number of instances in the two standards of choice. Novelists like ARNOLD BENNETT, Mr. WELLS, Mr. CHURCHILL, Mrs. WHARTON, Mrs. ATHERTON—and one might extend the list—are sure of a critical as well as a popular approval. But there are others whose work does not appear to be so sure of this dual regard, and yet who, in the mere matter of book sales, seem to touch the highest water mark of at least popular favor. A half dozen names or more occur to one in illustration of this kind of success—and it would be worth while to analyze the reasons for the failure of these "popular novelists" in winning the votes of the scholarly conservatives in literature. The problem thus presented finds excellent material for its elaboration in this bit of "publicity," apropos of his attaining the age of 50, that has just been sent out by his publishers regarding that eminently popular author, Mr. E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM:

> Frankly a writer of sensational stories who appeals to the unidentified many instead of the select few, Mr. OPPENHEIM'S continued popularity is not astonishing. Responding to the ever-present demand for entertainment, he writes novel after novel with no falling of the inventive faculty or intellectual energy. Before the war broke out his favorite theme was international intrigue and diplomatic treachery. In "Mysterious Mr. Sabin" and other earlier novels he had brought England and Germany to the brink of war. When the war of the nations began he was momentarily at loss for a theme, as the train of events was more dramatic than any fiction he had imagined.
>
> But, strange as it may seem, the disclosures of the ramifications of the German spy system did not lessen the demand for the halo of romance which Mr. OPPENHEIM placed over his intrigue stories, so that "Mr. Grex of Monte Carlo" and "The Double Traitor," which appeared after the outbreak of the war, outsold many of his previous books. And now in his new Autumn novel, "The Kingdom of the Blind," he introduces submarine warfare and Zeppelin raid. This story is so popular that his publishers announce a third printing already.

Incidentally, it appears that Mr. OPPENHEIM furnishes an almost unprecedented instance of literary fecundity. In the fifty years of his life he has produced more than fifty books, and, as he was 20 when his first novel appeared, it means that he has written on an average nearly two books a year for thirty years. They have been popular, and, according to his publishers, "there are no indications that his popularity is on the wane." The fact is well worth the consideration of the careful student of contemporary literature.

THE interest aroused by "The Sailor" in some of those romantic early chapters in the life of JOHN MASEFIELD, a poet with whom Mr. SNAITH'S brilliant novel seems to be logically connected, finds excellent material by way of footnote, or addenda, in this paragraph from the current London Book Monthly:

> Perhaps the turning point in Mr. JOHN MASEFIELD'S literary career came when he met Mr. W. B. YEATS, the poet, and they spent a delightful Summer together in Devonshire. Until then his career had been wandering and adventurous; but after that he steered his course by the literary stars, and we know what good work he has done. He began by writing verse and plays which came to the notice of Mr. JOHN GALSWORTHY and others of the modernists, as we might call them, in literary London. They insisted that here was a man for all England to watch and admire, and they were right.

THE merest glance over the lists and the annual surveys of the various departments of literature appearing in this number of the BOOK REVIEW confirms the impression that the year rapidly nearing completion has been marked by an unusual vitality in the world of books. A closer scrutiny reveals the further fact that this vitality is characterized by development along new lines in contemporary literature, a growth that will undoubtedly exert a lasting and directing influence on the literature of the future. The war is unquestionably the determining factor in these changes that are quietly but surely taking place. One feels safe in saying, for instance, that it is directly responsible for the increased demand for books of history and biography, while the new and vigorous life shown in contemporary poetry may easily be attributed, at least in part, to the emotional stress produced by events so cataclysmic as those through which the world is passing. In fiction, also, notable changes are manifest, but whether these, in so far as they affect the standards of fictional art, are traceable to the war it is more difficult to determine. Mr. HENRY MILLS ALDEN, writing on the subject in the December number of Harper's Magazine, fails to see "how the present war could have any direct effect upon art or literature, and indirect effects are difficult to estimate." Mr. ALDEN notes, however, that "poetry and music and, next to these, popular drama, are likely to be most responsive to the sentiments and impulses aroused by a great war, though one can hardly say that the art values in these are thereby heightened." But he insists that the "fiction that has an aesthetic appeal is little affected by contemporaneous events." Nevertheless, Mr. ALDEN sees in the deeper elements, the psychological basis of an event so tremendous as the present war, a very vital influence on art and literature:

> The psychical significance of great events—those which mark eras in human evolution—is the essential ground of their direct effect upon creative literature, especially upon that of modern times, which is more subjective and reflective than ancient literature. The kind of events which moved HOMER would not have affected WORDSWORTH, though we suspect that the Iliad reflected some more subtle element than appears upon the surface—some dimly conscious reaction of the Hellenic spirit against the East, so evident later in Greek drama.
>
> Such psychical significance as we are postulating for any important direct effect of historic events upon literature could appeal to our ultra-modern sensibility only in case of contemporaneous or immediately overshadowing events. The older epic and tragedy, even down to the seventeenth century, on the contrary, derived much of their impressiveness from the remoteness of their themes. This was true of SHAKESPEARE'S tragedies, though his quality as a poet was determined by the spirit of his own time. Our modernity dates from the tendency of literature to become in spirit and form the immediate reflex of life. Hence the mastering influence of the contemporaneous event as a manifestation of new psychical impulse and vision.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Nov. 23 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

Poetry and Drama

LEGENDS AND SONGS OF SUMMERTIMES IN WASHINGTON. By Almost Sixteen. 12mo. Washington: Brentano's.
Collection of short verse.

BURLESQUES. By H. M. Bateman. 8vo. London: Duckworth & Co. $4.
Cartoons, with an introductory note by A. B. Johnson.

THE GILDING STAR, AND OTHER POEMS. By Elspeth Challenger. Pamphlet. Baroness de Bertouch. 12mo. 10 cents.
Most of the poems in the collection have appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FELLOW CAPTAINS. By Sarge M. Chalmers and Dorothy Canfield Fisher. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.
Short sketches in prose and verse.

THE CYCLE'S RIM. By Otis Tufford Darrah. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
A series of fifty-two sonnets.

ELEVEN POEMS OF RUBEN DARIO: Translations by Thomas Walsh and Salomon De La Selva. Pamphlet. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Darío is the famous Nicaraguan poet who died in February of this year.

LYRICS OF LIFE. By Adele Chester Deming. 12mo. Boston: Christopher Publishing House.
Collection of short poems.

MOUNTAIN INTERVAL. By Robert Frost. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.
Poems of rural New England, following the author's former volumes, "North of Boston."

LA PECADORA, (DANIELA.) By Angel Guimera. Translated by William Gillpatrick. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
A Spanish play in three acts.

SCREENCRAFT OR THE MAKING OF A PHOTOPLAY. By Louis Reeves Harrison. 12mo. N. a York: Chalmers Publishing Company.
"Intended to help in formulating a new art."

READ-ALOUD PLAYS. By Horace Holley. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.
Contains nine short plays.

PEPYS ON THE RESTORATION STAGE. Edited by Helen McAfee. 8vo. New Haven: Yale University Press. $3.
An illustrated compilation of passages from Pepys on the stage of his day.

THE GREAT VALLEY. By Edgar Lee Masters. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.
Collection of short poems on various themes.

GREAT WAR BALLADS AND MYTHOLOGY. By J. Brooks More. 12mo. Fort Smith, Ark.: Thrash-Lick Publishing Company. $1.25.
A collection of short poems.

DESIGN AND THE DECORATION OF PORCELAIN. By Henrietta Barclay Paist. 8vo. Syracuse, N. Y.: Keramic Studio Publishing Company.
Illustrated problems for practical study in the keramic art.

A DIAGNOSIS AND OTHER POEMS. By William Pepham. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.30.
The themes are for the most part religious, moral, philosophic, &c.

SUNFLOWERS. Selected by Willard Wattles. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.
A book of Kansas poems.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND OTHER POEMS. By William Butler Yeats. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.
Brings together some of the author's latest poems.

Fiction

THE KING OF IRELAND'S SON. By Padraic Colum. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.
Stories of Ireland. Illustrations and decorations by Willy Pogany.

A MAN OF ATHENS. By Julia D. Dragoumis. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.60.
A story of present-day Athenian life.

PILOT AND OTHER STORIES. By Harry Plunket Greene. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.
Six stories.

TALES OF THE LABRADOR. By Wilfred T. Grenfell. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.
Eleven stories of adventure.

POLLY TROTTER, PATRIOT. By Emilie B. and Alice A. Knipe. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.
A story of the Revolution.

THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MORNING. By Amy Fitch Phelps. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. $1.35.
A romance of the West.

HER FATHER'S SHARE. By Edith M. Power. 12mo. New York: Benziger Brothers. $1.25.
A story of Ireland and Portugal.

THE FIRE-BARRED GATE. By E. Temple Thurston. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.40.
Described as a how-to-be-happy-though-married story.

THE CLAN OF MINES. By Frederick J. Waugh. Oblong 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.
An illustrated satire of mines and mining.

DRIFTWOOD SPARS. By P. C. Wren. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.35.
"The stories of a man, a boy, a woman, and certain other people who strangely met upon the sea of life."

Philosophy and Religion

VISION AND RESTRAINT. By Robert L. Jackson. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.
Points out that the recovery of lost visions is through a return to prayer, the study of the Bible, and public worship.

FAITH IN A FUTURE LIFE. By Alfred W. Martin. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.60.
An analysis of the foundations for a belief in immortality, based on a series of lectures given before the Society for Ethical Culture.

MAIN QUESTIONS IN RELIGION. By Willard Chamberlain Selleck. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.25.
Crane Theological School lectures and other essays.

THE CONFLICT OF JESUS. By George Shaw. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. 50 cents.
Treats of the conflict of Christ with the religious parties of His time.

European War Books

THE WAR AND HUMANITY. By James M. Beck. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
A discussion of the ethics of the world war, and the attitude and duty of the United States.

UNDERSTANDING GERMANY. By Max Eastman. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25.
Essays on the war.

TOMORROW. By Hugo Muensterberg. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.
In the form of letters to a friend the author gathers new Europe and new America in "the peace of tomorrow."

WITH THE FLYING SQUADRON. By Harold Begbie. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.
Letters written between August, 1914, and February, 1916.

THE HOPE OF THE GREAT COMMUNITY. By Joseph Edgar Hills. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.
Posthumous essays on topics suggested by the war.

THE GRAVEST 366 DAYS. 8vo. New York: The New York Evening Mail.
Editorials on the war reprinted from The New York Mail.

THE STORY OF THE GREAT WAR. New York: P. F. Collier & Sons. Ten volumes.
Gives a complete record of events, with drawings, maps, and photographs up to the first of August this year.

New Editions, Translations, and Reprints

HISTORY OF THE MEDIAEVAL JEWS. By the Rev. Maurice H. Harris. 12mo. New York: Bloch Publishing Company.
Second edition, revised and enlarged.

THE COMPLETE POLITICAL WORKS OF JOHN HAY. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
A new edition, including many poems now first collected.

SPOON RIVER ANTHOLOGY. By Edgar Lee Masters. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.
A new edition, containing a few series of poems.

ENGLAND'S EFFORT. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
A new edition, containing an epilogue bringing the record up to August of this year.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By Brand Whitlock. 12mo. Boston: Small-Maynard Company. $1.
A new illustrated edition of the well-known Beacon Biography of Lincoln.

LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY. Edited by T. Capps, T. E. Page, and W. H. D. Rouse. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Daphnis and Chloe; Dio's Roman History; Galen on the Natural Faculties; The Greek Anthology; Plutarch's Lives.
The Plutarch volume is the fourth in a ten-volume edition. Dio's "Roman History" is the fourth in a nine-volume edition, and the "Greek Anthology" is the first of five volumes.

NEOLITHIC DWELLINGS AND CATTLE-WALLS. By Arthur John and George Hubbard. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.
Third edition of a work first published in 1904.

KING ARTHUR AND THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE. By Thomas Malory. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.
A new edition, edited by Clifton Johnson, for young people from 12 to 16 years old.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Edited by Frank Woodworth Pine. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.
An illustrated edition.

THE VAMPIRE OF THE CONTINENT. By Count E. C. Reventlow. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.
An abridged edition and translation of a German work aiming to show the "insatiable greed" displayed by England in international politics.

THE WORKS OF RABINDRANATH TAGORE. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Ten volumes. $1.50 each.
The new Hoffer edition of Tagore's complete works.

WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY. 8vo. Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. Merriam Company. $2.50.
Third edition of the Merriam Series.

Juvenile

THE ALLIES' FAIRY BOOK. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.75.
A famous fairy story from each of the allied nations.

DOROTHY DAINTY'S NEW FRIENDS. By Amy Brooks. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.
Describes Dorothy Dainty's experiences in a public school.

STORIES TO TELL THE LITTLEST ONES. By Sara Cone Bryant. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.
Stories that have proved most popular with children of 2 to 6 years of age.

THE DOLLS' DAY. By Carine Cathy. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.
The story of three dolls who become alive for one day.

INVENTING FOR BOYS. By A. Frederick Collins. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.35.
Practical information on every phase and process of inventing.

FAVORITES OF A NURSERY OF SEVENTY YEARS AGO. Compiled by Edith Emerson Forbes. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.25.
An anthology of children's verse.

THE CLOUD BIRD. By Margaret C. Getchell. 12mo. Worcester, Mass.: The Davis Press. $1.
Short stories for children.

HALF-TRUE STORIES. By Stanton Davis Kirkham. 8vo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co.
Illustrated stories for children.

LITTLE FOLKS IN BUSY-LAND. By Ada Van Stone Harris and Mrs. C. T. Waldo. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.
For children of kindergarten age. Illustrations in color.

HISTORIC EVENTS OF COLONIAL DAYS. By Rupert S. Holland. 8vo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs Company. $1.50.
Sketches, biographical and otherwise, for young readers.

THE KNOW ABOUT LIBRARY. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Twenty volumes.
Illustrated toy books of useful information for children.

TOM ANDERSON, DAREDEVIL. By Edward Bowyer Lloyd. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.
Story of a young Virginian in the Revolution.

BOB HUNT IN CANADA. By George W. Orton. 12mo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.
A story for boys from 10 to 15.

THE OWLET LIBRARY. 12mo. New York: Picture Paster Publishing Company. Ten volumes.
Illustrated paster books for small children.

TWO HUNDRED LEADING BOOKS OF THE YEAR (Continued)

distinguished in the Indian Mutiny, begins her education in India. Her father's career, later as husband and lover, has no small part in determining the character of that education. The scene changes to England, and at her father's country place on the south coast, Damaris grows up, an unusual girl, who learns much about life in a most unusual way.

WATERMEADS. By Archibald Marshall. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

The story of an old country family with large estate and a fine house, and with little money to keep things going and to support their position. Through the sons and daughters of the house, however, the family hope to re-establish their fallen fortunes. Will their beautiful home, Watermeads, have to go, or will they be able to restore it and themselves to their former estate? There are many possibilities, many grave crises, but it is not until the end that their doubts and the reader's are set at rest.

FROM THE HOUSETOPS. By George Barr McCutcheon. Dodd, Mead & Co $1.40.

Dr. Braden Thorpe, the hero of this tale, is a surgeon who advocates a number of advanced methods. In England he arouses a sensational outcry against him, and is followed by his growing reputation to this country, and then to Paris, where he serves during the European war. The heroine, Anne Tresslyn, is traced in her development through the modern lust for money to a fuller realization of the real values of life, including her love for Dr. Thorpe. The final reconciliation is led up to by degrees, and in the character development there is some thoughtful treatment of many modern problems.

CASUALS OF THE SEA. By William McFee. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

A story of the Gooderich family, a poor household in South London, a very appealing little group of persons cast upon the mysterious ocean of the life and ill-equipped to reach any glorious haven. The growth of the three children in a London suburb, Minnie's cool-headed adventure with Mr. Gillfillan of the Gilfillan Filaments; Hannibal's experiences in the tobacco shop called the Little Brown Box, and his great adventure when he ships as engine-room mess boy on the S. S. Caryatid are all realistically told by one who is himself an engineer on a tramp steamer.

THE TRUFFLERS. By Samuel Merwin. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.35.

A novel of the New York Latin Quarter, the Bohemia of Greenwich Village, the bachelor girls and bachelor men who seek only the "truffles," the delicacies and pleasures, in the sober game of life, and yet must find that life is a discipline after all. A drama of the conflict of new ideas against old, freedom against restraint, enjoyment against repression, beauty against duty

WHEN I WAS A BOY IN RUSSIA. By Vladimir de Bogory Mokrievitch. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company 75 cents.

The story of the early life of a noted political exile, written especially to appeal to the American boy. There is a striking picture of child life on a Russian nobleman's estate.

THE BROOK KERITH. By George Moore. The Macmillan Company. $1.50

This is a life of Christ written in fiction form. Starting out with the assumption that Christ did not die on the cross, Mr. Moore builds up a narrative that is as unusual as it is colorful. The work is based on legends which had currency in the early centuries, and which are probably as old as the Christian Gospel itself, and from these legends is produced a vivid picture of the Holy Land at the time of Christ.

KING OF THE KHYBER RIFLES. By Talbot Mundy. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.35.

A story that has India for its background —the India of grandeur, squalor, cruelty, charm, nobility and treachery all commingled: the India of teeming streets and magic palaces, of troops entraining and stifling journeys, the India of scorching plains and windy hills, the India of war-stirred intrigue and secret service and mystery

THE KINGDOM OF THE BLIND. By W. Phillips Oppenheim. Little, Brown & Co. $1.35

This novel might be called the inside story of one of the supreme though secret struggles of the war—the fight of the British War Office against the German Secret Service. While it is a work of fiction, it gives some insight into some puzzling situations of the war, and it has to do with the sinking of a hospital ship by a submarine and a Zeppelin raid on London. It presents, too, a picture of England's apathy in waking up to the seriousness of the war situation.

LEATHERFACE. By Baroness Orczy. George H. Doran Company $1.35.

A historical novel that goes back some 350 years to the days of Alva and the Prince of Orange. The masked hero-spy is in the service of the House of Orange; the heroine, the beautiful Donna Lenora de Varxas, is a Spaniard by birth and upbringing, and against it all there are Belgium, Holland, and Flanders, to form a background of rapidly moving figures and colors.

THE CROSS OF HEART'S DESIRE. By Gertrude Pahlow. Duffield & Co. $1.25.

The heroine of the story comes to New York with little more than her beauty and her ignorance. There her dealings with philanthropists, artists, the people at the boarding house, the growth of her faith and her saving salt of humor that carry her toward the

(Continued on Following Page)

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TWO HUNDRED LEADING BOOKS OF THE YEAR

(Continued from Page 501)

divided into eight sections, and to avoid any invidious comparison authors are arranged alphabetically. In every case the prices quoted are net, unless otherwise stated. The classifications run as follows:

Fiction.
History and Biography.
Civics, Economics, and Sociology.
Travel.
Religion and Philosophy.
Science.
Poetry and Drama.
Essays, Music, Art, and General Literature.

FICTION

TOLD IN A FRENCH GARDEN: AUGUST, 1914. By Mildred Aldrich. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

August, 1914, finds a group of people enjoying a house party in a quaint country place not many miles outside of Paris. The war breaks upon the party, and to keep the dreadful thought out, one of the party suggests that they fall to telling stories. Each one tells a tale as the company gathers after dinner in the garden in the bright August twilight, and the war is kept in the distance.

A CATHEDRAL SINGER. By James Lane Allen. Frontispiece in color by Sigismond de Ivanowski. The Century Company. $1.

The first piece of literature to be written around the new Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City, linking it to immemorable human lives and transfiguring it to human affection. The story is of a mother's love and of the supreme beauty of motherhood, and of one whose faith and trust in the promises of religion were justified

WINDY McPHERSON'S SON. By Sherwood Anderson. John Lane Company. $1.40.

The hero of the story, who begins life as a newspaper boy in a small town of the Middle West, has within him the makings of a great financier. In order to accomplish his ambitions he rides roughshod over the wants of those who love him. His wife is one of the victims of the greed. Success begins to pall upon him after a time; then he sets out to seek Truth, and the quest brings him to circumstances by which he had discarded Love. Then only does he realize the true meaning of Success.

MRS. BALFAME. By Gertrude Atherton. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

Mrs. Balfame, a woman of cold, flawless beauty, the leader of a small town's social set, had made up her mind to commit bigamy, later she is found in a situation pointing to her as the murderess when her husband is killed. The subtle and complete unfolding by which the characters are developed and the suspense, sustained to the very last page, place the story apart from the usual detective story. The local doings, the scroll town's society, the village drunkard, the amorous and rising young men and women, are all familiar American types.

OLGA BARDEL. By Mary Aumonier. The Century Company. $1.35.

A novel that has its setting chiefly in London, though the narrative occasionally gets out into other English cities and towns, and for a scene once in the Continent and one in America. Olga Bardel is the story; there are others a good many others in it, but by far the most vital is around her. They are emphatically and developers of the queer, fascinating people.

RANSOM'S FOLLY. By Rex Beach. Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

The story of his adventures in the setting of the Alaskan coast. It is a novel of the days of the gold rush, of the excitement and of the contest, a lost treasure, a love affair, and love, of humor, fun, and fighting, and of an English lord who was not the kind of man to be fond of the wine of life rough included.

THE LION'S SHARE. By Arnold Bennett. George H. Doran Company. $1.50

The Arnold Bennett of meticulous study and of the long way to the point is not the Arnold Bennett of "A Man and an Appetite for Life." She wanted the lion's share, and she got it. The shape of a successful wicked husband, after a series of startling experiences with dragists, detectives, Parisian and Russian secret agents, and the other chronicles of a wicked crowd.

THE SCOOP OF COLMAN. By Earl Derr Biggers. Scoops in photogravure by Walter E. Hale. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.

About o'clock on the morning of Friday, July 24, 1914, at the Hotel Carlton in London, Jeffrey Colman of Washington Square, New York, saw the lovely girl from Texas who he did not know and at once wanted to wed. In London, and discovered that the period had more excitement and amusement in the Personal Notices in The Daily Mail, that romantic English institution known as The Agony Column. He decided to give consideration a knockout blow and to use The Agony Column for his own fling at romance.

JULIUS LEVALLON. By Algernon Blackwood. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.40.

A story of the supernatural and psychic. In which the atmosphere of the reality of the unknown is made very convincing. It is the story of an admitted reparation made in this life by three people, who had together worked a great wrong in a previous existence.

THE GIRL PHILIPPA. By Robert W. Chambers. D. Appleton & Co. $1.40.

The story of how the girl Philippa and an American artist helped the cause of the Allies. The plot revolves around the attempts of the various Secret Service agents to secure the secret of a wonderful American invention, called the Harkness shell.

THE FURTHER SIDE OF SILENCE. By Sir Hugh Clifford. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

In this volume of stories Sir Hugh Clifford has brought together some of the astonishing experiences of his life, from the time when as a youth of under 20 he entered the British civil service in Malaya, and saw a continent and its people before the coming of western civilization. The stories are filled with the wonder, terror, superstition and legendary beliefs of Malay and Sakai tribes. It is a book filled with first-hand experience with aboriginal people in the heart of the untouched jungle.

WITHIN THE TIDES. By Joseph Conrad. Doubleday, Page & Co. Cloth, $1.35; deep sea blue leather, $1.50.

Four stories of the seaboard, in which love and tragedy are intermingled. "The Planter of Malata" is a love-tragedy of the South Seas. "The Partner" is the story of a ship wrecked for the insurance money by the connivance of two business partners; "The Inn of the Two Witches" tells of a ghoulish murder in a lonely house on the Spanish coast, and "Because of the Dollars" is a terribly realistic narration of a sombre tragedy.

THE MEN WHO WROUGHT. By Ridgwell Cullum. George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.35.

A story of a submersible merchantman that by plunging beneath the waves can escape the attacks of the modern commerce destroyer. A member of the British Cabinet, the head of an English shipbuilding firm, a Polish inventor and his daughter, and a band of German spies are the chief actors in a tale of mystery, political intrigue, and tragedy.

SLAVES OF FREEDOM. By Coningsby Dawson. Henry Holt & Co. $1.40.

The slaves of freedom are the people who can but won't marry—the entirely "moral" people, both men and women, who think that they can get more out of life by remaining single.

A GILDED VANITY. By Richard Dehan. George H. Doran Company. $1.40.

The experience of a woman who made up her mind that it was necessary for her to marry for money. It is a story of English society, the Riviera, Cannes, and marriage à la mode.

THE RISING TIDE. By Margaret Deland. Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

This is the modern story of a girl of today in revolt against the restrictions of the older generation. Mrs. Deland shows in this book that she can understand the desires and problems of the modern girl as she understood in her Old Chester stories the girl of crinoline days. The author's sympathy with the ambitions of heady youth and the pathos of age make her characters living persons.

DESMOND'S DAUGHTER. By Maud Diver. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

In this Anglo-Indian romance there is given the true story of the Tirah campaign. The Daughter of Desmond has the strength of personality that would be expected from the offspring of two such characters, and the scenes of Anglo-Indian life are the true thrilling scenes that have won fame for the author.

BONNIE MAY. By Louis Dodge. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

Bonnie May, a child of the theatre, thrown by odd chance into the midst of a conservative and aristocratic family, presents a picture sometimes fantastic, sometimes pathetic, but always lovable—one of the most thoroughly winning little characters in fiction.

LUCILE TRIUMPHANT. By Elizabeth M. Duffield. Sully & Kleinteich. $1.

A sequel to "Lucile the Torch Bearer," the Camp Fire Girl story. The adventure of Lucile, Five Baronge with Jessie and Evelyn forms a romance that makes a special appeal to girls.

POD, BENDER & CO. By George Allan England. Robert McBride & Co. $1.35

Raffles, Stingaree and Young Wallingford find worthy successors in Pod and Bender, the two gentlemen crooks whose adventurous careers are alternately marked by opulence and high living, and darker days when prison walls loom before them, but always and through all they are boisterously good-natured. Their "big jobs" are noted for a surprising finesse, and their escapades in various parts of the world have given them a certain urbanity in villainy.

CLIPPED OF CAMPION. By Francis J. Finn, S. J. Benziger Brothers & cents.

The author is one of the most successful and prolific writers of stories for boys. His boys are always real boys, usually involved in the ordinary boyish pranks and mischief, and yet under all their fun and animal spirits is a soul and a mind that is capable of the highest heroism. From the standpoint of juvenile fiction, this is an admirable book for boys, and will make a welcome addition to "Tom Playfair," who has already found a way to the heart of thousands of youngsters.

THE BREATH OF THE DRAGON. By A. H. Fitch. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

The story deals in part with legation life in Peking, but mainly with events in the imperial palace and among the people and the legations in Peking. A perfectly correct portrayal of that extraordinary character, the Empress Dowager, is given.

THE CONFESSION. By Maxim Gorky. Translated with an introduction by Rose Strunsky. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

Behind this story of a soul adjusting itself to life is a vivid background of Russian pictures and exquisitely distinguished characters. Most of these characters are drawn from their religions and offer an amazing amount of religious temperaments, from the mediaeval ascetic, who sits in his coffin under the altar of the monastery, to the tender-hearted, drunken old Larlon, the bird catcher, who finds God in everything.

THE IVORY CHILD. By Sir H. Rider Haggard. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.35.

In this romance of Africa the scene opens with the invasion of Lord Ragnall's country mansion in England by two mysterious Arabs with the purpose of invoking the aid of "Macumazana" to assist their tribe in Central Africa. Then two years pass, and the scene changes to the heart of Central Africa, with Arab sorcerers, Hottentots, and adventurers in which Allan Quatermain figures prominently. There are many problems solved to an accompaniment of mystery and magic, hairbreadth escapes, and desperate hand-to-hand fighting, handled in Sir H. Rider Haggard's best manner.

THE NEST-BUILDER. By Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

The story of a love match in which comes conflict between the artistic temperament and the home-making instinct. Can a steadfast, home-loving woman and a brilliant, dynamic man find happiness together? If each can, with will put in the resultant clash of wills and temperaments?

THE GUIDING THREAD. By Beatrice Harraden. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

A great scholar has married a beautiful country girl and so trained and dominated her mind that she is almost a second brain to him. Her sudden realization that she is a parrot, an intellectual slave, brings revolt. She leaves her husband and sets out on almost a gypsy pilgrimage, free, joyous, stretching her wings into the unknown. Adventures of no mild order and dramatic situations come into her wanderings before she realises what her freedom means and how it may be reconciled with love.

THE FIRST HUNDRED THOUSAND. By Ian Hay. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

A graphic, absorbing picture of war, full of humor, and with bits of superb character drawing that make the men in the trenches seem like old friends.

FREY AND HIS WIFE. By Maurice Hewlett. Robert McBride & Co. $1.

A rousing tale of old Norway in which high deeds and mighty warriors abound; of Frey, and of a woman, too—the Wife of Frey. The story of Olaf the King, and his disobedience; of Ogmund Dun and Gunnar the warrior, and how by his craftiness, the one drove the other forth, wandering in barbaric lands as exile, and of how he met Frey and then—the Wife of Frey.

LOVE AND LUCY. By Maurice Hewlett. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.

A modern story in which the theme is the awakening of the souls of a married couple of the solid English middle or professional class—conventionalized in the extreme, yet, as the event shows, with souls capable of indefinite and exalted flights. In the opening scenes there is depicted a love fundamental, genuine and true, but starved by the outward elements of conventionality. The characters begin to play upon each other, and gradually evolve the sentimental values that had been hidden; and in the end there is unfolded a perfect, charming love.

THE HOME COMING. By Constance Holme. Robert McBride & Co. $1.35.

Westmoreland and its sturdy folk form the theme of this story. Luis, bearing the stamp of his Spanish ancestry on his face and character; Rowley, with his kindly nature and bustling ineffectiveness; Julian and Bill, with their gleaming serenity. And ever recurring is the faint pattering of tiny hoofs on the road, the ghostly bodies of the Huddleston sheep coming down from the fells.

THE MAGNIFICENT ADVENTURE. By E. Emerson Hough. D. Appleton & Co. $1.35.

A romance of the time of Thomas Jefferson's Presidency, at the period of the Louisiana Purchase and of Aaron Burr's rebellion, when England and Spain, assisted by Burr, were conspiring. The hero of the story is commissioned by Jefferson to go across the pathless forests to the Pacific Coast. And Burr's daughter, Theodosia, who is in love with the hero, is persuaded by her father to try to prevent his departure on the terrible journey, feeling that he will never return.

THE LEATHERWOOD GOD. By William Dean Howells. Eight full page illustrations by Henry Raleigh. The Century Company. $1.35.

The story of a religious impostor in the backwoods of Ohio who gives himself out as God. The backwoods is blessed only slightly cut by the settlers, a still, live, huge thing in which pioneer Western life is reproduced. The "god" is the protagonist of the story; Nancy, his deserted wife, is the heroine, and she and Squire Brade, a miser as courageous as he is wise, and humorous, are two of the principal characters. Among the other characters are David Gillespie, hard, and just; and Jane, his red-headed, blue-eyed daughter, almost ferocious in her loves and hates.

TALES OF THE PAMPAS. By W. H. Hudson. Alfred A. Knopf. $1.25.

This is a series of tales of the South American Pampas of half a century ago, when horsemen roamed the plains, and no man's life was certain. They are thrilling tales, more exciting than "Green Mansions," but told in the same manner.

THE THIRTEENTH COMMANDMENT. By Rupert Hughes. Harper & Brothers. $1.40

Finance is usually the foe of romance, and the Thirteenth Commandment though should not spend more than chou earnest—is broken by most men and women. A young and very feminine heroine at first finds it natural that her father and her future husband should break this commandment in order that she should have luxuries. Then when she sees the effect of "pin-money wars" in disrupting happy marriages, she decides that she will not let her romance go that way. So she determines to be dependent upon no man for money; but, as she has no special talent except beauty and feminine charm, she finds many difficulties in the way.

THE WOMAN GIVES. By Owen Johnson. Little, Brown & Co. $1.40.

Up on the top floors of Tegaan's Arcade, the back door of New York's new Bohemia, a queer collection of people had settled and clung tenaciously. Among them were a designer of posters and magazine covers, a young painter, a literary hack, a journalist, and two artists' models. They lived solitary lives, barely nodding to one another, and they might have continued in this manner indefinitely but for two happenings, two unifying events that brought this little group together in a curious fraternity fated to affect several lives profoundly.

GEORGINA OF THE RAINBOWS. By Annie Fellows Johnston. Britton Publishing Company. $1.25.

A romantic story in which the strangest chapters in life are enacted in the presence of unknowing childhood, and often it is given to some dearly beloved little one to bold together that which is good and best for all.

THE SILVER SPOON. An American Romance. By Reginald Wright Kauffman. Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.35.

The leisurely biography of a wealthy New Yorker whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the great city and whose family played an important part in the growth of New York and the nation.

THE ROMANCE OF THE MARTIN CONNOR. By Oswald Kendall. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

The story tells how an American tramp steamer sailed from Galveston to the head waters of the Amazon on business connected with rubber importation, of the many adventures and disasters that befell her company on the way, of their extraordinary experiences in the upper regions of the Amazon, and of the final safe return and unexpected cargo of drift gold.

THE PLEASANT WAYS OF ST. MEDARD. By Grace King. Henry Holt & Co. $1.40.

A lament for the South, at the close of the civil war, with many memories of the charm and grace of the New Orleans atmosphere, and of the poignant humiliation suffered by a ruined family.

INDIAN TALES. By Rudyard Kipling. Pocket size, complete in four volumes, with frontispieces by Frank T. Merrill. Thomas T. Crowell Company. Per set, cloth, $2; leather, $4.

The whole of Kipling's Indian Tales collected in four volumes of convenient size.

THE EMPEROR OF PORTUGALLIA. By Selma Lagerlöff. Translated by Velma Swanston Howard. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

The story of Jan, who never ceased to talk about the day that his little daughter came into the world, because upon that day a great change came into his life. When first the little bundle was put into his arms, the crabbed, toil-worn clod became a being of love and happiness, the constant companion of his little girl. And then, the irony of fate sent the growing girl out into the world to earn money that Jan and Katrina might not lose their home. But Jan refused to believe ill of her; refused to believe that the gold she sent to him had been obtained at so terrible a price, and so he invented the empire of Portugallia over which she was reigning, and that he, the Emperor of Portugallia, would one day welcome her home.

FURTHER FOOLISHNESS: SKETCHES AND SATIRES ON THE FOLLIES OF THE DAY. Stephen Leacock. John Lane Company. $1.25.

A volume of humorous stories and sketches that deal with peace, war, politics, literature, and love. Some of the sketches are upon such themes as "Many Men Within Out," "In Merry Mexico," "Abdul Aziz Has His," "Over the Grape Juice," &c.

MARY-GUSTA. By Joseph C. Lincoln. D. Appleton & Co. $1.35.

Mary-Gusta is an orphan, who mothers the two Cape Cod captains in spite of their attempts to bring her up. The story is told from her point of view, and goes on later to tell of her social life in the little Cape Cod town, and still later with her schooldays in Boston

THE WONDERFUL YEAR. By William J. Locke. John Lane Company. $1.40.

Relates the wanderings of a young Englishman, lover of French in an obscure boarding school, who migrates to France and there finds nourishment for his soul. He becomes waiter in a little provincial inn, where he learns the intricate art of making pate de foi gras. There is a glimpse, too, of Egypt, and, in the end, of the great war.

DAMARIS. By Lucas Mallet. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.40.

Damaris Verity, daughter of an officer

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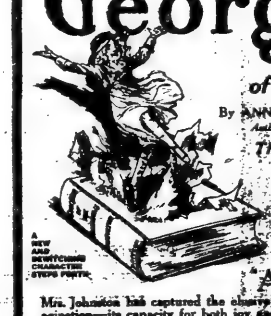

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TWO HUNDRED LEADING BOOKS OF THE YEAR (Continued)

including, of course, the author's famous father. It is a series of recollections, incidents, sketches, portraits, observations, some of them whimsical, some fantastic, some pathetic, so connected and interwoven as to come to a complete presentation of the author's career.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, BUILDER OF A CIVILIZATION. By Lyman Beecher Stowe and Emmett J. Scott. Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

The dramatic presentation of the life of one who rose from a slave boy to be the recognized leader of ten millions of people, and to take his place for all time among America's great men. After sketching briefly how the man made his school—Tuskegee—and the school the man, the authors tell how he won and held the leadership of his race, of his contributions to education, of the position he took on the rights of the negro and race prejudice.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. By Edward Livingston Trudeau, M. D. Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

A record of forty years of struggle against tuberculosis and of the founding of the great sanitarium which began for the first time the open-air treatment on a scientific plan. There are pictures of the Adirondacks, of hunting and of the mountain guides, and of Dr. Trudeau's distinguished friend and patient, Robert Louis Stevenson.

SIXTY YEARS OF AMERICAN LIFE. By Everett P. Wheeler. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

A volume of reminiscences dealing with the domestic, municipal, political, and religious life of New York between the years 1855 and 1915. The book deals with the period of the civil war, and describes minutely the war for reform in municipal matters in New York. The author was an abolitionist in the war, is a free trader, a gold standard man, but he sets forth both sides with an impartiality that is rare with political writers.

MOUNT VERNON, WASHINGTON'S HOME AND THE NATION'S SHRINE. Forty-eight illustrations. By Paul Wilstach. Doubleday, Page & Co. $2. De Luxe Edition, (limited to 203 copies,) $10.

The author tells the story of Washington's home from the first deed of gift to the land lying on the Potomac, down through the days of the Revolution and afterward, when Mount Vernon became the veritable capital of the nation. A number of interesting and hitherto unpublished facts about the mansion have been brought to light.

REVERIES OVER CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH. By William Butler Yeats. The Macmillan Company. $1.

Reminiscences by the celebrated Irish writer of his childhood and youth. His childhood was passed with his grandfather in Ireland, and his youth mainly with his father, a painter. The reveries furnish a sort of spiritual and emotional biography of Yeats's early years.

CIVICS, ECONOMICS, AND SOCIOLOGY

TRUE FOOD VALUES AND THEIR LOW COST. By W. S. Birge. Sully & Kleinteich. 50 cents.

The author tells how to simplify the art of living so as to cut the cost and get one's money's worth, yet be physically efficient. Food values are carefully analyzed and the proper proportion of foods discussed.

EVERY AMERICAN'S BUSINESS: The Tariff and the Coming Trade War. By John Calvin Brown. Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50.

The purpose of this book is to expose the danger lying in wait for America after the war, and to show that the tariff question is one that should be fought out between nations and not between parties in the State.

THE PRINCIPLES OF LABOR LEGISLATION. By John R. Commons, LL. D., Professor of Political Economy, University of Wisconsin, former Member Industrial Commission of Wisconsin and United States Commission on Industrial Relations, and John B. Andrews, Ph. D., Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, editor of The American Labor Legislation Review. Harper & Brothers. $2.

An authoritative exposition, prepared in co-operation with the American Bureau of Industrial Research, by two leading experts of a subject of immediate and general importance, written from the standpoint of the legislator and administrator rather than that of the lawyer. It indicates the conditions which have called for the law, compares them, and shows their results and the extent to which they are adapted to the political, industrial, and moral situations. The treatment is both critical and constructive.

SOCIETY MISFITS. By Madeleine Doty. Accurately illustrated with photographs. The Century Company. $1.25.

The inside story of what goes on behind the bars of reformatories and prisons. The first two articles deal with the author's own experience as a prisoner when she served her voluntary week in jail; the last six articles deal with the life of children in reformatories. The book is addressed particularly to women, because in their hands for generations has been the task of nourishing and developing the new life of the world.

LIFE AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY. By Commander Ralph Earle, U. S. N. Introduction by Franklin Roosevelt. Forty-eight full-page illustrations. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A description of the midshipman's life and information as to how a civilian can obtain admission to the academy, of what preliminary training he must undergo, and of what he must expect in his development into "an officer and a gentleman."

SELF-RELIANCE. By Dorothy Canfield Fisher. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.

A book in which the author has tried to show how, without waiting for that ideal reorganization of home and school which is always on the way and never quite arrives, the parent and teacher may utilize for training in self-reliance a great many elements already existing in almost every modern life.

ARMS AND THE BOY. Military Training in Schools and Colleges. Its Value in Peace and Its Importance in War, with Many Practical Suggestions for the Course of Training and with Brief Descriptions of the Most Successful Systems Now in Operation. By Colonel L. R. Gignilliat, Superintendent of Culver Military Academy. With Introduction by the Hon. Newton Baker, Secretary of War. Eighty-two illustrations. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.

A book of detailed information regarding the national and personal benefits of military training, the methods of its introduction and application, and its proper relation to the academic course. The introduction by the Secretary of War speaks of apparent results from military training.

STATE SOCIALISM AFTER THE WAR. What It Is—How It Works. By Thomas J. Hughes. George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.50.

The author presupposes that the war is over and that the problems of reconstruction have come up in England. The book is the author's solution of the problem. He forms a colony in South Africa, where he works out to the minutest detail the principles of State socialism, showing just how it will operate if carried to its logical conclusion.

SOCIETY AND PRISONS; Some Suggestions for a New Penology. By Thomas Kott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison. Yale University Press. $1.35.

Mr. Osborne states his theory of the development of the better faculties of convicts. He deals with both the old and the new prison systems, and summarizes the results of his experience.

YOUNG INDIA. An Interpretation and a History of the Nationalist Movement from Within. By Lajpat Rai. B. W. Huebsch. $1.50.

Indian life under the British Government is clearly traced in this study of the social, political, economic and educational elements that enter into it. The important place that religion occupies in the complicated Indian question is carefully and fairly presented. There are adequate sketches of the Britons responsible for the India of today, and of the Indians whose aspirations are for a future commensurate with the former glories of their land.

COTTON AS A WORLD POWER. By James A. B. Scherer. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.

The great war has brought home to the public mind, as nothing else could have done, the knowledge that this vegetable fleece is golden, and that its golden values are so interwoven with the solidarity of man as to depend to a peculiar degree for their stability

(Continued on Following Page)

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TWO HUNDRED LEADING BOOKS OF THE YEAR (Continued)

heart's desire make a delightful and moving story.

THE OLD BLOOD. By Frederick Palmer. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.40.

Men, and women as well, in the Europe of today are undergoing a complete reversal of many of their accepted ideas and standards. With an uncertain tenor of life ahead of them and facing realities every day, they have achieved new points of view, new ideas. What these are and how they are being worked out is the theme of this story of human values and human issues in the crucible of the great world conflict.

THE WORLD FOR SALE. By Sir Gilbert Parker. Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

A vivid story of the Canadian Northwest, picturing the rivalry between an empire-builder and a gypsy for a girl who loved both the hearth and the wild, and the rivalry between the inhabitants of two lawless frontier towns. There are woven into a fascinating whole the loves, the hates, the ambitions of Indians, gypsies, French coureurs de bois, a musician, a wanderer, and the great bridge builder. In the midst of a Northern world just emerging from a lawless frontier existence there is set the heroine—Southern, and of the world's oldest race—a gypsy.

THE SHADOW RIDERS. By Isabel Paterson. John Lane Company. $1.35.

A romance of Western Canada in which money and youth play their part. It concerns the newer West, which has not yet been pictured in fiction, a country of the young, with its crudeness, its shortsightedness, its greed, and yet with its idealism

THE GREEN ALLEYS: A COMEDY. By Eden Phillpotts. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The Green Alleys are the Kentish hopfields and against this background there is told a dramatic and interesting story, in which there is much originality, humor, and an insight into human nature and a sure grasp of the big actuating principles of life.

THE FIFTH WHEEL. By Olive Higgins Prouty Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

A new kind of American society romance, in which a girl, for whom a "brilliant match" was in readiness, revolts against her useless, conventional life. She calls herself just a "fifth wheel to a coach," and her dramatic experiences in the world of workers and lovers form the main theme of the story.

THE ALLIES' FAIRY BOOK: Illustrated by Arthur Rackham. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.75 net.

This is a selection of the best fairy stories from the literature of the allied nations, some of them old-time favorites and others new to American readers. The illustrations, both in color and black and white, are some of the best work of Arthur Rackham, and the introduction has been written by Edmund Gosse.

THE FAR CRY. By Henry M. Rideout. Duffield & Co. $1.25.

A story of the South Seas. Through a shipwreck, abandonment, rescue, and the still greater complications that come with rescue, the man and the girl of the tale move humanly, strongly and vividly to the end. The [illegible] among unknown islands and unknown seas.

TISH. By Mary Roberts Rinehart. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

These stories relate the amusing adventures of "Tish" (otherwise Miss Letitia Carberry) and her two spinster companions, Lizzy, who tells the stories, and Aggie, who regards herself almost as a widow, the roofer to whom she was engaged very many years before having unfortunately fallen while in pursuit of his trade very shortly before the appointed wedding day.

THE RETURN OF FU-MANCHU. By Sax Rohmer. Robert McBride & Co. $1.35.

The insidious Dr. Fu-Manchu returns to his old warfare against the white race. This mighty and horrible Chinaman, whose life reeks with murder and violence, is opposed only by the indomitable will of Nayland Smith and the devotion of Dr. Petrie. They fight on, through momentary victory and defeat, up to the last adventure. And all the while, moving through their lives, is the beautiful slave girl, Karamaneh.

THE WANDERING DOG. By Marshall Saunders. Illustrated with dog portraits. George H. Doran Co. $1.30.

Twenty-one years ago Miss Marshall Saunders told us the story of "Beautiful Joe." Since then over a million copies of the book have been sold, and it will be a welcome piece of news to the boys and girls who love "Joe" to know that another dog story has been written by that same inimitable hand. The hero of this tale is a wire-haired terrier of long pedigree who chooses to be a traveller. His adventures take him to the Bowery in New York, where among friendly gangs he meets and forms a friendship with a gloriously ugly bull dog in the slums. There is a lesson in the story for grown-ups as well as children.

THE CAB OF THE SLEEPING HORSE. By John Reed Scott. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

At 1 A. M., on Massachusetts Avenue in Washington, a gentleman, member of the Secret Service, finds a driverless cab, the horse asleep between the shafts. Inside he finds three trampled roses, suggesting violence, a cipher message, and the picture of a beautiful woman a famous international spy.

A COUNTRY CHRONICLE. By Grant Showerman. With three illustrations by George Wright. The Century Company. $1.50.

The comedy of living on a Middle Western farm during the pioneer period, told in the manner in which the events of life registered on the mind of a boy of 10.

BIG TIMBER. By Bertrand W. Sinclair. Little, Brown & Co. $1.35.

This is a spacious out-of-doors story of the logging camps of the Roaring Lake region, not far from Vancouver. It is the story of how Stella Ingram came to the camp of her brother Charlie when her father dies and the income that had supported her in luxury suddenly ceases. In the background of woods and lake and lumber camp the people of the drama stand out in a blaze of life where true values are not hidden by trappings of conventionality.

ENOCH CRANE. A novel planned and begun by F. Hopkinson Smith and completed by F. Berkeley Smith. Illustrated by Alonzo Kimball. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

F. Berkeley Smith has carried out his father's design in completing this book, of which the late F. Hopkinson Smith wrote the opening chapters before his death. The story is of New York; specifically, the scene is Waverley Place, in one of the characteristic houses of that section.

THE SAILOR. By J. C. Snaith. D. Appleton & Co. $1.40.

Out of the London gutter, amid surroundings of the utmost squalor and ignorance, a boy struggles to education and fame through his association with the sea. Among companions low and brutish, amid all the hardships of life in the fo'c'sle, the lad finds his way toward better things, building up his character in spite of every disadvantage, until he becomes at last a leader among men.

THE GO..D TRAIL. By H. de Vere Stacpoole. John Lane Company. $1.50.

A story of adventure in search of hidden treasure through the jungle of New Guinea with its monsters, reptiles, marsh, horrors, and mysteries. There is a silent, vindictive woman in the background, never coming out into the open, but always behind the rustle of the leaves, waiting her opportunity to pounce upon her foe.

THE BLACK ARROW. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Illustrated in color by N. C. Wyeth. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.25.

A new edition of Stevenson's classical feudal romance, illustrated in color by N. C. Wyeth. Any one who is familiar with the Wyeth illustrations, in color, of "Kidnapped" and "Treasure Island," will realize how perfectly his art has identified itself with the romantic thought of Stevenson. No one could have illustrated "The Black Arrow" as he has done it.

THE HUNGRY STONES AND OTHER STORIES. By Sir Rabindranath Tagore. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

A collection of the more notable short stories of Sir Rabindranath Tagore presented in translations by the author, and with illustrations by native Hindu artists.

SEVENTEEN. A Tale of Youth and Summer Time and the Baxter Family—especially William. By Booth Tarkington. Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

The story of the Summer when William Sylvanus Baxter was seventeen, and viewed the world as normal youths—who seem abnormal to their parents for the time being—always view it, with himself as the centre. He was in love, and his little sister Jane displayed a most disturbing curiosity about his movements. A negro gardener, two dogs, and exasperated elders disturb his equanimity; and the [illegible] youths and maidens take their experiences and pleasures seriously, while Mr. Tarkington's abounding humor makes them all human.

WITTE ARRIVES. By Elias Tobenkin. With frontispiece. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

The story of a family of Jewish immigrants, especially of the youngest, Emil, who works his way through hardship and suffering and finally "arrives." It shows the assimilation by the Jewish immigrant of American life and the absorption of American ideals, and his appreciation of the opportunities which this country offers.

THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER. By Mark Twain. Harper & Brothers. $2.

A story of the supernatural. Against the Gothic background of a small Austrian village at the end of the sixteenth century—with a halo of the town's benefactor—stands the Mysterious Stranger, and later of the poet friends with three boys, and shows them many marvels. At times he is invisible, but his presence, says Mr. Howells, brings to those about a quickened feeling, and his magic causes lives to run into new, unexpected channels.

ANNE, PRINCESS OF EVERYTHING. By Blanche Elizabeth Wade. Bully & Kleinteich.

In this romance a commonplace little girl, Anne Lane of Fairfield, Conn., goes with her commonplace aunt upon an ordinary shopping trip to New York City, where, in the rush Butterfly shop, through being mistaken for a stolen princess by a foreigner interested in butterflies, a touch of magic comes to her. Fairies, Gnomes, her upon the way to become a real princess.

THE DARK FOREST. By Hugh Walpole. George H. Doran Company. $1.35.

A story of members of the Russian Red Cross, who sought and found the ultimate thing, the place where all horror is; where there is no room for the soul to bear; where it should be annihilated in the flood of chaos, obliterated—and it is not. Here is revealed the spiritual war that regenerates: from the softness and pettiness of our days to go forth to the ultimate of all horror—and keep one's soul.

LADY CONNIE. By Mrs. Humphry Ward Hearst's International Library. $1.50.

In this story of love and jealousy a young Polish musician finds a victim to his rival, with disastrous results to his musical career. Around three persons—Lady Connie, arrogant Douglas Faulding, and Otto, the temperamental musician—Mrs. Ward has woven a story dealing with the passions, longings, and bigness of the human heart.

THE REAL ADVENTURE. By Henry Kitchell Webster. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.35.

A romance dealing with the first months of married life—and then the struggle that begins, the effort of the young wife, unconscious at first, to merge herself utterly into her husband's life; and on his part, the struggle to prevent the absorption of his life into hers.

MR. BRITLING SEES IT THROUGH. By H. G. Wells. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

In the form of a romance Mr. Wells shows the reaction of England to the war. The scene is laid in an Essex country village, in which is typified the old England. Here Mr. Britling has a delightful dream of the changes which the war brings, which are again typical of the changes, social and economic, which are being wrought through the empire. It is not a tale of the conditions on the fighting front or of the horrors of actual warfare, but it reflects the spirit of the war none the less.

EL SUPREMO. By Edward Lucas White. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.90.

A semi-historical novel, laid in South America at the beginning of the nineteenth century. El Supremo is the title of Francia, the dictator of the newly born State. Aiming to cut off Paraguay from intercourse with the rest of the world, he restricted foreign commerce, and almost succeeded in keeping foreigners out of the country. Many conspiracies centred around his life, and many of the characters of the story are historical personages.

THE LEOPARD WOMAN. By Stewart Edward White. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

A romantic mystery story of the African wilds in which the hero goes on a secret mission to Africa. He shortly becomes aware that a mysterious opponent called the Leopard Woman, an agent of the German Government, is there also to block his path. The adventures that follow take on the aspect of a duel in strength, cunning, knowledge of the wild and sheer nerve, and, incidentally, the reader is taken through many thrilling adventures in the South African jungle and among the savages.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

THE LIFE OF JOHN MARSHALL. By Albert J. Beveridge. Houghton Mifflin Company. Two volumes. $7.50.

These two volumes carry the story of John Marshall from his birth through his education and early life, his service in the Revolution, his legislative career, the important part he played in the Constitutional Convention in Virginia in 1788, and his notable services to the United States in his special embassy to France, down to the time of his induction to the Supreme Court bench in 1800.

THE PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE (1781-1824) OF LORD GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, (FIRST EARL GRANVILLE.) Edited by his daughter-in-law, Castalia, Countess Granville. E. P. Dutton & Co. Two volumes. $10.

The correspondence of the youngest son of the first Marquis of Stafford, who became British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, 1804-1805, and later Minister at Brussels and Ambassador at Paris. The letters are written from all parts of Europe and throw many sidelights on the policy and diplomacy of the last and greatest European reconstruction period. There are many witty and clever remarks on people and things, the passing observations of this great diplomatist.

FROM THE DEEP WOODS TO CIVILIZATION. Chapters in the Autobiography of an Indian. By Charles A. Eastman. Little, Brown & Co. $2.

The life story of a Sioux Indian, the nephew of Sitting Bull, whose childhood and youth were a part of the free wilderness life of the first American, until in 1872, at the age of 15, he was told by his father that he must go to school and be educated like the white man. Dr. Eastman tells of his school and college work, and later of the posts he filled as Government Physician at Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota; of his marriage and his practice of medicine; of the end of his Y. M. C. A. work among Indians all over the country.

THE STORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Marie L. Hershman. Illustrated in color by A. S. Forrest. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50.

A comprehensive, up-to-date account of the growth of the United States, written by an American author in a simple and interesting style, that will appeal to boys and girls as a story first, and then as a mine of historical information.

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An autobiography of the youth and young manhood of this distinguished American man of letters. Mr. Howells gives a vivid and graceful study of the life of the family in the Ohio town where he grew up. He tells of his first efforts at writing, his love of reading, and of his first experience in politics. In later chapters he pictures the life at the State capital, Columbus, over a half century ago.

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MODERN RUSSIAN HISTORY. By Alexander Kornilov, translated from the Russian by Alexander S. Kaun. With maps. Alfred A. Knopf. Two vols. $5.

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THE LIFE OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. By Sir Sidney Lee. With portraits and facsimiles. The Macmillan Company. $2.

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LEONARDO DA VINCI. The Artist and the Man. By Oswald Sirén. Yale University Press. $6.

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AN O. HENRY BIOGRAPHY. By C. Alphonso Smith. Doubleday, Page & Co. Two volumes. Boxed. Cloth, $2.50; leather, $3.50.

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THE MELANCHOLY TALE OF "ME." MY REMEMBRANCES. By E. H. Sothern. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.

A volume of autobiographic reminiscences of the celebrated actor, in the pages of which are presented most of the leaders of the dramatic world of, say, the last half century,

(Continued on Following Page)

TWO HUNDRED LEADING BOOKS OF THE YEAR (Continued)

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PERSONALITY IN GERMAN LITERATURE BEFORE LUTHER. By Kuno Francke, Ph. D., LL. D., L. H. D., Professor of the History of German Culture in Harvard University. Harvard University Press. $1.25.

Six lectures delivered in the Winter of 1915 at the Lowell Institute, and subsequently at Cornell University, dealing with the rise and spread of individualism. An attempt is made to trace in various forms of literary and intellectual life of the centuries preceding the Reformation a steady line of transition from aristocratic to democratic conceptions of personality.

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This is a volume of essays and sketches similar in character to "The Inn of Tranquillity" and "A Motley"—a "garnering of wild oats of a novelist, which the writer has been asked to bind up." There are papers "On the Treatment of Animals," "Concerning Laws," "On Prisons and Punishment," "On the Position of Women," "On Social Unrest," and "On Peace."

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A comprehensive history of the development of the English novel, from its inception, in the days of Smollett and Sterne, up to the present widespread influence of the novel upon modern life.

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A lucid introduction and guidebook to the study of Browning, written by Professor Phelps after a year of travel to all the places which Browning knew. The complete poems are included, to which the author of this book has added comments.

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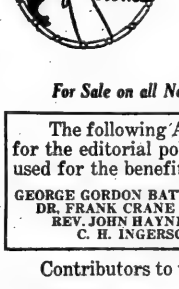

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THE EFFICIENT SECRETARY. By Ellen Lane Spencer. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

How to become a secretary, and if an office worker how to become thoroughly efficient. The author is a secretary of the highest class who has climbed from an unimportant clerical position, and she gives her own experience, gathered from a close study of her fellow office workers.

MAKING MEN AT FORD'S. By Ida M. Tarbell. Funk & Wagnalls Company. 75 cents

A series of studies by Miss Tarbell of the great experiment made by Henry Ford in his automobile factory at Detroit. It deals with facts about conditions at the Ford factory derived by the author at first hand.

TRAVEL

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE KARLUK. By Robert A. Bartlett and Ralph T. Hale. Illustrated from charts and photographs. Small, Maynard & Co. $2.

A narrative of one of the most thrilling adventures in the annals of arctic exploration. The Karluk was the flagship of Vilhjalmur Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-16, and its master, Captain Robert A. Bartlett, who commanded the Roosevelt on her two voyages with Peary, the second of which led to the attainment of the north pole, performed a deed of valor and devotion that hardly has its equal in all the centuries in which man has battled with the frozen North.

MY SIBERIAN YEAR. By M. A. Czaplicka. James Pott & Co. $3.

A volume of reminiscences by a traveler through Siberia, with many illustrations of the country traveled.

POTENTIAL RUSSIA. By Richard Washburn Child. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Child went throughout the length and breadth of Russia to find out what Americans ought to know about this land of the future. What he saw, what he heard, and what he felt he here describes, and, what is of far greater importance, he interprets. He shows the greatest storehouse of mineral and agricultural wealth left to the world, plus 170 millions of people, needing every kind of manufactured goods.

JAPAN AND AMERICA: A CONTRAST. By Carl Crow. Robert McBride & Co. $1.50.

A book about Japan and the Japanese by a trained observer who has really lived and worked in the Far East, and who was for a time one of the editorial staff of the Japanese Advertiser, an American newspaper published in Tokyo. It tells of Japan's ambitions, her domestic and foreign policies, and the actual condition of the people, with a review of the relations between Japan and the United States since 1550.

A HOOSIER HOLIDAY. By Theodore Dreiser. Thirty-two full-page illustrations. John Lane Company. $2.

A sentimental journey taken by the author in an automobile to the old haunts of Indiana, where he was born and spent most of his youth. The illustrations are by the author's brother, Franklin Booth, the noted illustrator, and are examples of this artist's best work.

VANISHED TOWERS AND CHIMES OF FLANDERS. By George Wharton Edwards. Illustrated by the author. Penn Publishing Company. $5.

A picturization and description of the most important historical buildings of Belgium that have been swept away by the war. Louvain, Malines, Ypres, Ostend, Nieuport, and other places are described. There are twenty-two illustrations in full color and nine in sepia monotone.

TRAMPING THROUGH MEXICO, GUATEMALA, AND HONDURAS. By Harry A. Franck. Eighty-five illustrations from photographs taken by the author. The Century Company. $2.

A book for those who contemplate Latin-American traveling for business men who need to know the Spanish as well as the facts of Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras. The author does not follow the well-beaten tracks alone; he goes into the little towns and into the country. Most of the time he walks. Most of the time he pays his way with work done on the way.

HAWAII: SCENES AND IMPRESSIONS. By Katharine Fullerton Gerould. Illustrated from photographs. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Hawaiian Islands of today, their climate, and the vegetation they produce; their customs and government; their Americanization, and especially the people who live there—native, Oriental, and American—are described with a keen sense of the picturesque. Most interesting of all is the chapter on the leper settlement at Molokai, first introduced to the world by Robert Louis Stevenson, in which Mrs. Gerould corrects many prevailing false impressions.

THROUGH RUSSIAN CENTRAL ASIA. By Stephen Graham. With many illustrations. The Macmillan Company. $2.25.

A description of Mr. Graham's journey from Vladikavkaz in the Caucasus to Baku, across the Caspian Sea to Krasnovodsk in Transcaspia; hence by rail to Bokhara, Samarkand, and Tashkent, the limit of the railway; then on foot or in carts to the frontier of China to Verney, Kopal, Lepinsk, north out of Seven Rivers Land to Southern Siberia, Semipalatinsk, up the Irtish to the Altai Mountains.

WE DISCOVER THE OLD DOMINION. By Louise Closser Hale. With full-page illustrations from drawings by Walter Hale. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

The record of a leisurely automobile trip of "discovery" made by Mr. and Mrs. Hale through the highways and byways of the Old Dominion. Revolutionary associations and civil war stories are made doubly interesting by drawings of historic landmarks.

WINTER JOURNEYS IN THE SOUTH. By John Martin Hammond. Profusely illustrated. J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.50.

A book on the Winter resorts of the South, all the way from the Sulphur Springs to Palm Beach and St. Augustine, pictured by the author himself with new photographs taken especially for the work.

MY HOME IN THE FIELD OF HONOUR. By Frances Wilson Huard. With illustrations by Charles Huard, Official Painter of the War to the Sixth Army of France. George H. Doran Company. $1.35.

The intimate narrative of a woman left at home in her château sixty miles northeast of Paris, during the perilous times of the great retreat of the civilian population. It is written by an American woman, and it unites all the virile qualities of America with the delicate culture of France.

FRANCE: HER PEOPLE AND HER SPIRIT. By Laurence Jerrold. With thirty-two pictures in black and white and four in full color. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $3.

A complete cross-section view of France of today—not only military affairs, but the background of history and geography, the people, the cities, the churches, the soil, the leaders. The author writes from first-hand observations with inside knowledge of the spirit of France.

CAMPING AND WOODCRAFT. By Horace Kephart. 2 Vols. Vol. I., Camping; Vol. II., Woodcraft. Outing Publishing Company. $1.50 each in cloth, $2 each leather, $3 per set in cloth, and $4 per set in leather.

A complete revision of "The Book of Camping and Woodcraft" by this author, which has been the standard authority on life in the woods for the past ten years. Nineteen years of the original volume the author has been collecting data, testing outfits, provisions, guns, and ammunition, to the end that he might, when occasion required the opportunity offered, bring his book right up to date.

MORE WANDERINGS IN LONDON. By E. V. Lucas. With many illustrations, of which sixteen are in color. George H. Doran Company. $2.

Mr. Lucas "revisits" the British Capital and finds in that vast composite fresh and untouched elements—London all but "revised" by the rapid movement of the twentieth century.

THE BOYS' BOOK OF HUNTING AND FISHING: Practical Camping and Game-fishing and Wing-shooting. By Warren H. Miller; Foreword by Dan Beard. Over sixty illustrations. George H. Doran Co. $1.25.

This is such a book of out-of-doors as the boys have not yet had: it is for them, meeting their problems, whether of physical limitation or financial; telling them how they can do things; just what they need to do them with, how to obtain, make, care for and use all the paraphernalia of the field of outdoor sport. The chapters on camping will save many a heartbreaking experience, and are worthy of the attention of those who are no longer boys except at heart.

THE SAN DIEGO GARDEN FAIR. By Augen Neuhaus. Illustrated with thirty-two mounted duo-tone prints. Paul Elder & Co. Bound in sunburst boards, $1.50; bound in buckram, $1.75; bound in full pigskin, $5.

A critical and descriptive appreciation of the buildings and grounds of the exposition, a historical review of the important events leading to the founding of San Diego as a city in California, and an outline of the genealogy of the Spanish-American architecture, which was successfully reproduced at San Diego Exposition.

GUIDE OF NEW YORK CITY. By Fremont Rider. Henry Holt & Co. $3.10.

The first of a series of guides to American cities and sections of the country, designed to take the place of the familiar Baedeker, which has ceased to appear in English since the outbreak of the war. The guides are well supplied with maps, accurate and up to date.

WILD LIFE IN THE ROCKIES. By George F. Ruxton. Outing Publishing Company. $1.

The adventures of an English Army officer who started for Missouri, passing through Bents Fort, Chouteau Island, through countless herds of buffalo which covered the plains in such incredible numbers that in one place, over a space thirty miles long by sixteen wide, it was not possible to see an unoccupied patch of grass even ten yards square. The hunter passed through Fort Leavenworth, St. Louis, Chicago, and then on through Detroit to New York.

WITH SCOTT: THE SILVER LINING. By Griffith Taylor, D. Sc. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co. $5.

Dr. Griffith Taylor was one of the two geologists attached to Scott's south pole expedition, and this book is his chronicle of that little brotherhood of devoted men who supported Scott to the last. Although a book of travel, it is also a full geological record of the expedition, and recounts with detail the geological discoveries made by the author and his fellow-geologists.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

STRENGTH OF WILL. By E. Boyd Barrett, D. S. O., M. A., Ph. D. F. J. Kenedy & Sons. $1.25.

In using his scientific aptitude and his trained mind in the service of this important subject, Father Barrett has produced a work of considerable not only to students of psychology but to every one seeking information on the training of the will and on the development of character. The methods of will-training as conducted by the author at Louvain University are given in detail. To all who, as parents or teachers, have charge of growing children, the chapters on Will and Sensuality and the Will and Habit are of special value.

CHINA: AN INTERPRETATION. By Bishop J. W. Bashford. The Abingdon Press. $2.50.

A first-hand study of Chinese history and an interpretation of the principles underlying the ancient Chinese civilization, and of the effect of western ideas and ideals by one who for the last twelve years has been at the very centre of Chinese life.

IS CHRISTIANITY PRACTICABLE? By William Adams Brown, Ph. D., D. D., Roosevelt Professor of Systematic Theology in the Union Theological Seminary. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Dr. Brown considers the question in his title in the light of the great European war. Recognizing the failure of the churches to exercise a controlling influence on national policy, he nevertheless draws hopeful conclusions from the lessons taught by the conflict, and shows what contribution Christians can make after the war is over.

OUR SELF AFTER DEATH. By Rev. Arthur Chambers. George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.

The author has spent many years investigating how much knowledge the Bible reveals of our life after death, and in this volume gives the result of his latest studies, written in a popular style.

FELLOW CAPTAINS! By Sarah N. Cleghorn. Henry Holt & Co. $1.30.

A book of everyday intimate helps to health and tranquility, the outcome of the undefined efforts of two women to sweeten, steady, and fortify their own daily lives, and to keep alive and keen their sense of the true proportion of things.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF WILLIAM JAMES. By T. Flournoy. Translated by Edwin B. Holt and William James, Jr. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

This is the authorized translation of what is perhaps the best critical study of William James yet written. The translation is the work of men who were intimate with James, both personally and professionally, and does full justice to Professor Flournoy and his subject.

THE PASSING OF THE GREAT RACE. By Madison Grant. With a Foreword by Henry Fairfield Osborn. With maps. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

This is an original recasting of history on a purely scientific basis. The chain of historical events is in it explained by the theory of racial influence primarily, not national influence. It takes its suggestion from Weismann's theory of the permanence of physical characters, and has a very strong contemporary bearing in that it gives new significance to the "Melting Pot" of America, and to the effects upon race preponderance caused by the European war.

THE CIVIL LAW AND THE CHURCH. By Charles Z. Lincoln. The Abingdon Press. $5.

In this volume are gathered together the principal judicial decisions rendered by the courts of Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, including Federal and State courts, relating to religious matters and those affecting local religious societies.

THE SPIRITUAL INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY. By Shailer Mathews, LL. D., Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. Harvard University Press. $1.50.

The lectures, constituting the William Belden Noble lectures for 1916, in which the author seeks to determine from actual events whether history has not in itself spiritual forces which may result in a renewed confidence in our threatened ideals and a revived confidence in the might of right."

GIRLHOOD AND CHARACTER. By Mary E. Moxcey. The Abingdon Press. $1.50.

A discussion of the laws of psychical and mental growth affecting moral and spiritual development in girls, and an analysis of the problems of character formation peculiar to each period in the unfolding girl life.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE MAN WHO ACTS. By Edward Earle Purinton. Robert McBride & Co. Cloth, $1.35; leather, $1.60.

In this book are gathered together a number of essays on various problems of life which will go a long way toward realizing the vision of many who are struggling along without guidance or hope. It is the result of the author's many years of experience as a student and teacher of efficiency methods.

HEAVEN OPEN TO SOULS. By Rev. Henry Churchill Semple, S. J., Moderator of the Archdiocese of New York and Chaplain of Fordham College. Benziger Brothers. $2.

It has been too commonly believed that only the saints and the spiritually perfect could be entirely contrite or have perfect love for God. The prevalence of this belief has resulted in general discouragement on the part of ordinary people, who, conscious of faults and sin, become hopeless of ever attaining the perfect perfection of Christian virtue. Father Semple has considered the question, and disagrees thoroughly with the hopeless ones. He gives plenty of consolation to poor human nature and holds out hope and encouragement to all.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT FROM THE STANDPOINT OF RELIGIOUS VALUES. By Harry F. Ward. Sturgis & Walton Company. $1.

An attempt to present consecutively and concisely the broad essential facts concerning the constituent groups of the labor movement in the United States, and to discuss its main demands from the standpoint of religious values.

SCIENCE

THE LIFE OF THE GRASSHOPPER. By J. Henri Fabre. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

This is the seventh book in the translations from the "Souvenirs Entomologiques" of the great French naturalist, Fabre. Fabre writes of the lives of the insects with the enthusiasm and inspiration of a novelist, and with a result that is often more dramatic and more absorbing than the most exciting novel.

BOOK OF THE SEA. By Archibald Williams. With numerous illustrations and diagrams. Sully & Kleinteich. $1.35.

This book deals with ocean depths, tides; currents, temperatures, waves, and winds; marine surveying; shore protectional icebergs; marine chronometers, compasses, and sounding machines; lighthouses and lightships; buoys; fishing and life-saving apparatus; divers and diving; salvage operations; the removal of wrecks; the world's fisheries, and many other topics connected with the sea and with ships.

POETRY AND DRAMA

COMMUNITY DRAMA AND PAGEANTRY. By Mary Porter Beegle of Bangard College, Columbia University, and Jack Randall Crawford, M. A., Instructor in English in the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. Yale University Press. $2.50.

All the factors in the writing and the production of pageants are carefully, interestingly, and comprehensively considered in this book.

THE SPIRIT OF MAN. An Anthology in English and French from the Philosophers and Poets Made by the Poet Laureate in 1915, and Dedicated by Gracious Permission to His Majesty the King. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50. India paper edition, $2; leather edition, $2.50.

A new kind of anthology, the quotations, prose and poetry mixed together, being arranged in context, to exhibit the aspects of life on a spiritual basis. It was made for those who wish for serious reading at the present time, and the first section relates to the war. [illegible]

FROM THE HIDDEN WAY. By James Branch Cabell. Robert McBride & Co. $1.25.

A book of poems that recalls the spirit of earlier days, and gives more than the promise of beauty to people of the present time.

APRIL AIRS. By Bliss Carman. Small, Maynard & Co. Paper boards, $1; limp leather, $1.25.

A new volume of lyrics, in which Mr. Carman sings some sweetly light and fanciful Spring melodies, redolent of the fresh earth and the green buds and early flowers. The poet catches the spirit of early Spring in a marked degree.

POEMS OF THE IRISH REVOLUTIONARY BROTHERHOOD. Edited by Padraic Colum and Edward J. O'Brien. Small, Maynard & Co. 50 cents.

A collection of the principal poems, mostly of a patriotic nature, by Thomas MacDonagh, Padraic H. Pearse, Joseph Mary Plunkett, and Sir Roger Casement, leaders of the recent Irish insurrection, all four of whom have been executed. There is a biographical and historical introduction by Padraic Colum.

WILD EARTH AND OTHER POEMS. By Padraic Colum. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

The bulk of these poems deals with Irish life, with types of the settled and of the wandering folk, with such songs as they might sing out of their reveries or their occupations

THE CYCLE'S RIM: SONNETS TO ONE DROWNED AT SEA. By Olive Tilford Dargan. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A book of sonnets the theme of which is a profound spiritual experience, but with rare delicacy the poet hovers on the threshold, restrained from crossing into the realm of the unknown by a reticence befitting the intimacy of the theme.

SONGS OF THE FIELDS. By Francis Ledwidge. With an introduction by Lord Dunsany. Duffield & Co. $1.25.

A notable volume of verse of simple and exquisite charm by a new Irish poet (now fighting at the front) who was discovered by Lord Dunsany. A farm laborer, and at one time a scavenger on the roads of his native county, Meath, his verse is instinctive of the charm of the Irish countryside.

MOUNTAIN INTERVAL. By Robert Frost. Henry Holt & Co. $1.40.

A new volume of poems that has for its setting the rural simplicity of New England. The interval is that of the South Branch of the Ammonoosuc River, just under the Franconia Notch.

THE CAMBRIDGE BOOK OF POETRY FOR CHILDREN. Edited by Kenneth Grahame. Pictures, end-papers, and title page. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A collection of lyrical verse for children which avoids, on the one hand, poems in blank verse, in dialect, and in archaic language, and, on the other, the whole corpus of verse written about children.

MEN, WOMEN, AND GHOSTS. By Amy Lowell. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

A collection of stories in verse, divided into five sections, dealing with five distinct historical periods. The first poem in the volume was awarded first place in William Stanley Braithwaite's list of distinctive poems for 1915.

SONGS AND SATIRES. By Edgar Lee Masters. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

A volume of poems that is in many respects in striking contrast to "Spoon River Anthology," a collection of poems that attracted much attention and a great deal of discussion.

THE HOOSIER BOOK OF RILEY VERSE. Containing poems in dialect by James Whitcomb Riley, collected and arranged by Hewitt Hanson Howland. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. Cloth, $2; full limp morocco, $3.

The first collection of Riley's child verse; such favorites as "The Raggedy Man" and "Little Orphant Annie," combined with the Benjamin F. Johnson poems, such as "The Old Swimmin' Hole," "The Frost on the Punkin," and "The Old Band."

THE MAN AGAINST THE SKY. By Edwin Arlington Robinson. The Macmillan Company. $1.

The first volumes of collected poems in some years by this author. The poems are notable for the remarkable range of thought and outlook upon life expressed.

ESSAYS, MUSIC, ART, AND GENERAL LITERATURE

THE GOSPEL IN ART. One hundred and thirty full-page half-tones and two pictures in original colors. By Albert E. Bailey. The Pilgrim Press. $2.

The great pictures on the life of Christ by ancient and modern masters, with interpretative text, lists of all the pictures attainable of Christ's life, short biographical sketches of the artists, and other valuable information.

IRELAND'S LITERARY RENAISSANCE. By Ernest A. Boyd. John Lane Company. $2.50.

The purpose of this volume is to give an account of the literature produced in Ireland during the last thirty years under the impulse of the Celtic Renaissance. The author was formerly editor of The Irish Review, and is a personal friend of most of the leading writers who figure in his book.

ON THE LAWS OF JAPANESE PAINTING: An Introduction to the Study of the Art of Japan. By Henry P. Bowie. New Yamato edition, with prefatory remarks by Iwaya Sazanami and Hiral Kinza. Illustrated with sixty-six plates. Paul Elder & Co. $2.50.

A book that not only illuminates the distinctively Japanese art, but informs the Western student in a practical way of much of the technique of the painters of Japan.

AMERICAN PICTURES AND THEIR PAINTERS. By L. M. Bryant. With 175 illustrations. John Lane Company. $1.75.

The author believes that the final judgment

(Continued on Following Page)

PEACE, NOT WAR, IN HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS

(Continued from Page 515)

over with red cotton. So the tablecloths came to form a record of the notables in British politics, literature, and art, and over these curious [illegible] Mrs. Alec Tweedie entertainingly gossips.

A handy and well-arranged guide to the wild flowers is Dr. George Lincoln Walton's "The Flower-Finder," (J. B. Lippincott Company.) With the aid of this book those not possessing a special knowledge of botany will be able to identify most of the flowers by the roadside and in the meadows. The book is illustrated with photographs by W. H. Stedman and Henry Troth, and nearly 600 pen and ink drawings from nature by the author. Many of the pictures are in color.

George Burnap, Landscape Architect of Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington, D. C., has accomplished a difficult task in "Parks, Their Design, Equipment, and Use," (J. B. Lippincott Company, $6 net.) Intended primarily for the landscape architect and those who have charge of the development of parks, this book is written so simply and entertainingly that it will be read with pleasure by those who have no special interest in the subject, and the illustrations, showing the most beautiful parks of the United States and Europe, are beautiful as well as instructive.

One of the most sumptuous of the Christmas gift books is Dr. George Frederick Kunz's "Ivory and the Elephant in Art, Archaeology, and in Science," (Doubleday, Page & Co.) Of course this volume contains much information that will be new to most readers, information the accuracy of which is guaranteed by Dr. Kunz's scientific reputation. And yet "Ivory and the Elephant" is essentially a romance—a romance which takes the reader to strange Oriental lands, through tropical forests, and into the workshops of vanished artisans. It is a book of absorbing interest, and its format deserves special commendation; it is only fair to characterize it as a magnificent piece of bookmaking.

Leaving the elephant, let us, now that the election is over, consider the bull moose, and also the female of the species. "The Moose Book: Facts and Stories from Modern Forests," by Samuel Merrill, (E. P. Dutton & Co., $3.50,) is a book to delight the hunter. In the first section of the book we learn all that there is to know about the American moose—his range on this continent, his habits, how he may best be hunted, and the Indian legends in which he figures. In the second section the elk of the Old World is discussed, and there are some interesting conjectures given as to his relationship to the American moose. The book is attractively illustrated, the reproductions of pictures by Carl Rungius being especially good.

Holland is a country whose history is rich in romance, and much of this romance centres on the figures of the adventurous Dutch traders who explored Asia, Japan and North and South America before the end of the seventeenth century. The voyages of these picturesque and daring men are told by Hendrik Willem van Loon in "The Golden Book of the Dutch Navigators," (The Century Company, $2.50.) It is a fascinating story, and it is appropriately illustrated by reproductions of quaint old prints.

There are not many new works of fiction among the holiday books. Perhaps Mark Twain's "The Mysterious Stranger," (Harper & Brothers, $2.) might be considered a gift book, for it is brought out in decorative binding, with many illustrations. "The Romance of a Christmas Card," by Kate Douglas Wiggin, (Houghton Mifflin Company, $1.) is a typical holiday book, full of a wholesome mirth and warm sympathy which this well-loved author puts into all her work. It is a story of a Christmas homecoming, brought about in surprising fashion. There are pleasant full-page illustrations in full color and drawings in black and white by Alice Ercle Hunt.

Another new Christmas story is "And Thus He Came: A Christmas Fantasy," by Cyrus Townsend Brady, (G. P. Putnam's Sons.) This is a series of prose sketches, rich in color, imagination, and human sympathy, in which the love of Christ is shown influencing society in all classes, some of the scenes being laid in hospitals, some in mansions, some in slums. Some of the sketches are a little too melodramatic to be convincing, but Dr. Brady is a deft story-teller, and the spirit of his book is excellent.

Once more we find the immortal gift of the Wise Men interpreted, this time by Fred B. Fisher in "Gifts from the Desert," (The Abingdon Press, 50 cents.) This is a pretty little book, with charming Oriental illustrations by Harold Speakman.

There have been many collections of stories from Russian folklore, but there is always room for a new book when that book is as well written as "The Russian Garland of Fairy Tales," (Robert M. McBride & Co., $1.50.) These are Russian folk legends translated from a collection of chap-books made in Moscow. They are edited by Robert Steele and illustrated in color by R. de Rosciszewski, an artist whose work is delightfully humorous.

A new edition of "Arabian Nights Entertainments" (Harper & Brothers, $1.50,) is illustrated and decorated by Louis Rhead. The volume is more convenient to handle than many other illustrated editions of this classic, and Mr. Rhead's pictures are beautiful in themselves and appropriate to the story.

Last year saw new editions of "Treasure Island." This year we have Stevenson's "The Black Arrow," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.25,) with full-page pictures in color by N. C. Wyeth. Mr. Wyeth has been successful in capturing the spirit of Stevenson's romance, and the volume will bring to the great Scotch writer many new readers of the younger generation.

Harry Clarke's strange genius finds expression in the illustrations for a splendid edition of "Fairy Tales of Hans Christian Andersen," (Brentano's, $5.) There is a suggestion of Beardsley about this artist, and a touch of Dulac, but Mr. Clarke is by no means an imitator; he really interprets the text he illustrates, and his pictures are admirable in composition, draftsmanship, and thought.

Jessie Willcox Smith has long been known for her exquisite studies of child life, and it was a happy thought to get her to illustrate Charles Kingsley's "The Water Babies," (Dodd, Mead & Co., $3 net.) The full-page color illustrations are excellent, but the illustrations in the text are not attractive, chiefly because the only color used in them is an unpleasant shade of green.

Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The Land of the Blue Flower," (Moffat, Yard & Co., $1.25,) first published in 1909, appears this year with a handsome cover, decorated pages and several full pages in color. "The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin," (Henry Holt & Co., $2,) is edited by Frank Woodworth Pine and illustrated in color by E. Boyd Smith. This book should be better known to Franklin's fellow-countrymen, and such an edition as this will tend to bring this about.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons comes Washington Irving's "Old Christmas." This is an exceedingly beautiful book, there being sixteen full-page illustrations in half-tone and two in full color by Frank Dadd. "Her Golden Hours: The Confidences of a Modern Girl" (Moffat, Yard & Co., $2.50 net,) is illustrated by Lester Ralph—the author conceals his identity. In this he shows discretion. The pictures are very brightly colored.

FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS

FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS: OUR DAVIE PEPPER. By Margaret Sidney. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. $1.50.

MANY of us have had the experience of returning, in adult years, to the scenes we knew and loved when we were children. Usually things look different from the picture we held in memory; great stretches of country, huge hills, big trees, wide lakes, all appear in a greatly reduced scale. What seemed a world to the eyes of a child looks like a pasture lot and a pond and a knoll to the man or woman.

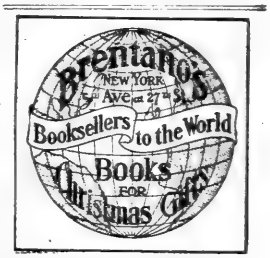
So, too, with books we read "when we were little." We take them up in later years to reread them, and find them strangely altered. Sometimes they have lost, sometimes they have gained. Usually they simply respond in a different way to our own altered viewpoint. The truly great books hold something for every age. They are, in fact, many books in one, and return to us even measure for what we bring to them.

But there are other books, appealing solely to childhood, and seldom read by any older person, stories frankly youthful, whatever value they have being in the fact that they look out on the world with the restricted understanding of a boy or girl, that they speak from inexperience, not from experience. A vast number of such books are nowadays written, and most of these might perhaps better have remained unwritten. For they are seldom genuine productions. It is not easy for an older person to regain the outlook and comprehension of the child. He is apt to grow sentimental, or even silly. Or else he stoops so palpably from what he knows as a man to what he conceives a boy to know as a boy that he loses all sincerity and produces rubbish, and harmful rubbish.

Thinking in this wise, it was interesting to take up a new book in the "Little Pepper" series, which, as a child, one had greatly delighted in reading. Would it retain any of its old charm, was memory playing false when it recalled a certain gay freshness in the author, a power to tell of troubles and difficulties as a child knows them, and neither to grow "soft" over them, nor yet to treat them as foolish and insignificant?

Naturally "Our Davie Pepper," read by an adult, is not the book that "Five Little Peppers and How They Grew" was when read by a child. But it is none the less a fresh and delightful story, with a real feeling for youth, a real understanding of how to meet and fraternize with it. To the adult the book is crowded with detail, and halts overmuch at trifles. But the child loves detail, and knows no such word as trifle in its bright lexicon.

The spirit of the Pepper books is one of smiling courage under the stress of poverty, of cheerful helpfulness even when what is asked is burdensome to do. To a generation in which the value of money and the desire for show are given undue prominence, these books are a wholesome alternative. The five Pepper children are of the sort from which the best Americans are made. They are natural, fun-loving, high-spirited children, and they are not blasé. The simplest amusement affords them delight, and a meal of fried potatoes is to them a feast of the gods. They are happy, yet they are hard-working youngsters, and they have no money to spend. That is something which too many of today's children can hardly understand. The charm of the Pepper books will give them an idea of it, and open gates into a world of work and privation that is none the less a happy world. They are books that will have an effect on the imagination of youth far beyond what their unpretentious simplicity would seem to promise.



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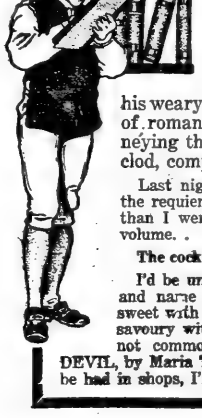

The Secret *of the* Night

I FIND merit in all manner of books. I read to think, to learn—and anon, because it pleaseth me.

He who takes not solace for his weary soul in a taste, now and again, of romance, I have found in my journeying through the world to be a poor clod, compact of dust and ashes.

Last night, when the clock had sounded the requiem of the day, and folk more wise than I were snug abed, I took me down a volume. . . .

The cock was hoarse before I finished it!

I'd be ungrateful did I not tell my secret, and name this tale of gleaming intrigue, sweet with the charm of a maid, and savoury with a quaintness of humor not common. 'Twas THE DARE-DEVIL, by Maria Thompson Daviess, and to be had in shops, I'm told, at $1.35 the copy.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

THE latest lists of American publishers contain between sixty and seventy titles of war books issued since the publication of the Autumn Book Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW. These volumes are a miscellaneous lot, comprising accounts by eyewitnesses of battles and campaigns in which they were participants, studies of conditions and prospects on the several war fronts by English and American visitors, picture books, works on international law and international relations, essays on preparedness, peace books, history, fiction, and plays. The titles follow in alphabetical order:

TOLD IN A FRENCH GARDEN; AUGUST, 1914. By Mildred Aldrich. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

Stories told by members of a house party assembled in August, 1914, at a country place near Paris.

WAR. A Play in Four Acts. Translated from the Russian of Michael Artzibashef by Thomas Seltzer. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

This is the first of the plays of the famous author of "Sanine" to appear in English.

THE SLAVS OF THE WAR ZONE. By W. F. Bailey. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

Descriptive of racial habits, customs, &c.

OVER THREE WAR SCENES ON THE WESTERN FRONT. By Arnold Bennett. Drawings by Walter Hale. 12mo. George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

An account of things seen and felt by a keen observer in France and Flanders.

PICTURES OF RUINED BELGIUM. Seventy-two Pen and Ink Sketches Drawn on the Spot by Louis Berden. The French Text by Georges Verdaxaine. Founded on the Official Reports. Translation by J. Louis May. Crown 4to (7½x10). Cloth. New York: John Lane Company. $3.

Contains accurate drawings by a Brussels architect of Belgian ruins in town and country.

TOWARD AN ENDURING PEACE. Compiled by Raphaelson S. Bourne. Pamphlet. New York: American Association for International Conciliation, 407 West 117th Street.

A symposium of proposals and programs.

WITH A FIELD AMBULANCE AT SALONIKA. By William Beach Thomas. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

[illegible] Chaplain, R.N., of the Patrol [illegible] Admiralty. 12mo. [illegible] Company. $1.25.

[illegible] 12mo. [illegible] London: [illegible]

[illegible] 12mo. [illegible] London: [illegible]

Acts and an Epilogue. By Beulah Marie Dix. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

An indictment of war.

RED CROSS AND IRON CROSS. By a Doctor in France. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

Incidents in the war as seen by an army surgeon.

A VISIT TO THREE FRONTS. By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. 50 cents.

The author's "glimpses" during the last Summer of the British, French, and Italian armies.

VANISHED TOWERS AND CHIMES OF FLANDERS. By George Wharton Edwards. Illustrated by the Author. Size, 8 by 11 inches. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co. $5.

An account of things seen in Malines, Ypres, Douai, Nieuport, and other cities, accompanied with illustrations in black and white and in color.

THE CHRISTIAN ETHIC OF WAR. By the Rev. F. T. Forsyth, M. A., D. D., Principal of Hackney College. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

Manly and stirring view of the European conflict by a prominent British clergyman.

ESSAYS IN BRIEF FOR WAR-TIME. By W. Warde Fowler. 12mo. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell.

Written for the most part during the early period of the battle of Verdun.

GERMANY OF TODAY. By George Stuart Fullerton, Professor of Philosophy at Columbia University, Honorary Professor at the University of Berlin, First American Exchange Professor to Austria. New York: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.

Sets up the desirability of mutual understanding among civilized nations and work for the cause of international conciliation.

HESITATIONS. By W. Morton Fullerton. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

A study of America's attitude toward the war and an analysis of President Wilson's foreign policy.

THE NEW MAP OF AFRICA. By Herbert Adams Gibbons, author of "The New Map of Europe." "Paris Reborn," &c. 8vo, about 400 pp., including 6 [illegible] uniform with "The New Map of Europe." New York: The Century Company. $2.

Does for Africa what the author's "The New Map of Europe" did for the European Continent—that is, gives the history, especially on the diplomatic side, of the crucial years of Africa in the last quarter of a century, showing the continuous encroachment of the European nations upon the Dark Continent.

ARMS AND THE BOY. By Edward S. Martin. Reprinted from Harper's Magazine for January, 1916. Pamphlet. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

[illegible] 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

[illegible] Diplomat. 12mo. New York: [illegible] Company. $1.50.

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MANY CHRISTMAS BOOKS FOR YOUNG READERS

(Continued from Page 513)

with many impressionistic pictures of people and children in old-time costume is "Rhymes for Kindly Children," by Fairmont Snyder. Illustrations by John B. Gruelle, (P. F. Volland & Co.,) little purple trees grown on a black background with children on a broad yellow path on the cover design. Here is one of the verses, which goes with the picture of a polite little boy:

Each time I go to Robert's house
I feel quite like a dunce,
For he has lovely manners,
And he never blunders once.

"Mont the Goat Boy," translated by Elisabeth P. Stork, is one of the stories of Switzerland by Johanna Spyri, author of "Heidi," whose stories are so full of the atmosphere of the mountains. (J. B. Lippincott, 50 cents. Colored illustrations.)

A thoroughly American book is "The Indian Fairy Book," (Stokes, $1.50,) from the original legends, with eight illustrations by Florence Choate and Elisabeth Curtis. These tales are from the folklore collected by Henry R. Schoolcraft, the first man to study the life and lore of the Indians. He lived among them for 30 years, and this collection of his stories was first published in New York in 1856, a little brown book with quaint engravings. The present volume is a revision with pictures in color.

One of the best of the holiday books is an old friend: "The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," by Daniel Defoe. It is not a mutilated edition, but the full story, with eight illustrations by John Williamson, (J. B. Lippincott, $1.25.) "Pinocchio," the Italian classic, with colored illustrations by Marta L. Kirk, is also a worth-while old-time book in new form, the same publishers, ($1.25.)

"The Story of a Mince Pie," by Josephine Scribner Gates, (Dodd, Mead, $1.25,) a gay child's story; "The Adventures of Mabel," by Harry Thurston Peck, the same publisher, ($2;) Albert Bigelow Paine's "Hollow Tree Nights and Days," (Harpers, $1.50,) and Gelett Burgess's "The Goop Encyclopaedia," (Stokes, $1.25,) all figure among the holiday books.

A new Louis Rhead book is one of the handsome books brought out for the season by the Harpers. This year it is "Arabian Nights Entertainments," and Mr. Rhead has many full-page illustrations. ($1.50.)

A beautiful book with which the older children will be pleased and their elders enjoy is the "Princess Pocahontas," a tale of the beautiful Indian girl, in which facts and romance are combined, by Virginia Watson, (Penn Publishing Company, $2.50.) A feature of the book is the nine full-page colored illustrations by George Wharton Edwards.

To come to the all-the-year-round books for the young people, one of the most thoroughly interesting for the boys is "The Boys' Life of Mark Twain," by Albert Bigelow Paine, a splendidly well written and readable story from beginning to end. It is called a boys' book because it has been condensed from the larger three-volume edition of Mr. Paine's life of the humorist, but it has not been written "down," and from beginning to end it is full of human interest—the story of a very human man. It first appeared as a serial in St. Nicholas, and is said to have sent the subscription list soaring. (Harper's, $1.25.)

Then there is "Emmy Lou's Road to Grace," by George Madden Martin. A new Emmy Lou book, and is it for little people or for big people? It is filled with little children, and their interests and thoughts and fears—and Emmy Lou, who is altogether delightful and worth reading about whether for children or grown-ups. (Appleton & Co., $1.30.)

It is not often that real poetry comes the children's way, but there is a volume of delightful poems by Katharine Lee Bates in "Fairy Gold." This is a brand-new book, so new that at the present writing it has not yet donned its outer clothing, the cover, but it is easier to get at the inside treasures without. "Fairy Gold," which gives the book its name, is a play with delightful two-word lines rhyming. Then comes "Poems of Christmas," "Poems of Sunshine," "Poems of Fairies," among other things with "Nonsense Verses," all so charming that they will become a permanent delight. (Dutton, $1.50.) Another new book, still without its cover gown, is "Treasure Flower, a Child of Japan," by Ruth Gaines. It is a charming Japanese story, with illustrations from Japanese prints and dear little black-and-white tailpieces at the ends of the chapters. (Same publisher, $1.25.)

"The Young Folks' Book of Ideals," by Dr. William Byron Forbush, (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, $2,) is said to be a book of fundamentals, and it is well to have it classified. There is nothing one might not like to know something about that cannot be found in it. One can learn how to be Beautiful, how to be Clean, about Spring and Sportsmanlikeness; there are talks about Books and Breastworks, the Value of Training and the Conquest of Drudgery. There is everything in the book, including 32 photographic illustrations and a frontispiece in color by Alice Barber Stephens. (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, $2.) "Old, Old Tales, from the Old, Old Books," are from the Bible, well told by Nora Archibald, a thick, closely written volume, (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.) "The Banner of the White Horse; a Tale of the Saxon Conquest," is by Charles Marsh Case, (Scribners, $1.) It is a story written some years ago and found worth republishing now for a wider audience. Clifton Johnson has edited a new edition of Kingsley's "Water Babies," with black and white and some colored pictures, (Macmillan, $1.50.)

Also from Macmillan is a delightfully fanciful story, a book of 320 pages, "Master Simon's Garden," by Cornelia Meigs, a story of America and a truthful panorama of its early days. (Illustrated, $1.25.) Two companion volumes from the Macmillans (75 cents each) are "The Way of the King's Palace" and "The Way of the Stars," by Sneath, Hodges, and Tweedy, three prominent men, a Professor of Philosophy and Religion at Yale, the Dean of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, and the third the Professor of Practical Theology at Yale. The books are made up of prose and verse, and tell of the heroes of the world in all times and ages, and of the deeds they have done. There are many illustrations, photographs, or reproductions of famous paintings. "The Boys' Prescott," by Helen Ward Banks, is a simplified version of Prescott's great work, "The History of the Conquest of Mexico." (Stokes, $2, 12 colored illustrations.)

Also from Stokes ($1.35) is an interesting and practical volume, "The Jolly Book of Playcraft," by Patten Beard, which shows how interesting games may be made from all sorts of odds and ends. There are many diagrams and illustrations. "Uncle Sam's Magic," by Percy Keese Fitzhugh, (Harpers, $1.25,) is one of the good books of the season. It tells of "Bobby Cullen with the reclamation workers." It is real work, and Bobby has some real adventures. Also from Harpers ($1) is "Mark Tidd's Citadel," by Clarence Budington Kelland. There is no need of giving a description to the readers of previous stories of the plump and ingenious Mark. There are as many incidents of thrilling interest in this as in previous volumes, and pictures to make them more vivid One of these is on the front cover page. It shows Mark leading a line of his friends down the stairs, all of them in light night attire. "Worth While People," (Harpers, 75 cents,) by F. J. Gould, tells stories of people of all times and lands. A practical book with many diagrams is "The Book of Electricity," Frederick Collins, (Appletons, $1.) by which a boy can make many interesting experiments. From the same publisher ($1.35) is a book full of thrills and yet a true story, "Paul Revere," by Belle Moses. "Captain Fair and Square" (Appletons, $1.25) is one of William Heyliger's good books of schoolboys' sport. It tells of Buddy Jones's work for clean athletics.

"Old Forty Dollars," by Frank Wing, (Reilly & Britton, $1.25,) is a story full of fun and pictures. There is a fine "show" in the story, "Grand Carnival of Blood," which promised more excitement than the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals might like. "Bob Hazard, Dam Builder," by Carl Brandt, is another volume of work and adventure, (Reilly & Britton, $1.) The same publishers bring out a big book by L. Frank Baum, "Rinkitink in Oz," one of the best of Baum's books, with many pictures in black and white and colors. There are interesting stories, true or from the classics, in "The Children's Own Story Book," by Norma Bright Carson and Florence E Bright, with many attractive illustrations and decorations by Hazeltine Sewsmith, (Reilly & Britton, $1.) Aids along many lines for the ingenious boy are to be found in "The Boy's Book of Mechanical Models," by William B. Stout, (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.) There are many diagrams. "How Boys and Girls Can Make Money," is by C. C. Bowsfield, (Forbes & Co., $1.) Many suggestions are made, the greatest number along agricultural lines.

A first-class good boy's book is "Connie Morgan in Alaska, or Sam Morgan's Boy," by James B. Hendryx. A fine story of the big outdoor country, with illustrations. (Putnam's Sons, $1.25.) Four other boys' books are Tomlinson's "The Strange Gray Canoe," "Rod of the Lone Patrol," by H. A. Cody, (each from Doran, $1.25;) "Drake of Troop One" is a Boy Scout story by Isabel Hornibrook, (Little, Brown & Co., $1.25;) "The Fullbacks" is by Laurence Perry, (Scribners, $1.25,) and "Apauk, Caller of Buffalo," by James Willard Schultz, (Houghton Mifflin, $1.25,) is an Indian story.

In a miscellaneous collection of books comes "Betty's Beautiful Nights," a charming dream story by Marian Warner Wildman Fenner, (Putnam,) with a picture of Betty herself in the dedication; "The Memoirs of a White Elephant" is the translation of a French book by Judith Gautier, who writes many delightful things, (Duffield, $1.50.) "The Tin Owl Stories," by William Rose, is a good book of the fairy story order, (Henry Holt, $1.40;) "The Golden Apple" is a "play for Kiltartan children," by Lady Gregory, (Putnam;) "Snarlie, the Tiger," is a story of the Far East, by Howard R. Garis, (Fenno, $1,) and "The Cave Twins" are two of a long series of different nationalities of twins, published in different books, by Lucy Fitch Perkins, (Houghton, $1.) "Will Bradley's Wonder Box Stories" not only has wonderful stories but wonderful pictures running through the text and the book, (Century, $1.) "The House of Delight," by Gertrude C. Warner, (Pilgrim Press, $1,) is a real delight, for it is a doll's house book, and little girls will love it. Another book from the Pilgrim Press is a small one of the David Stories, "Uncle David's Little Nephew," by Emma C. Cram, (75 cents.) Eight little flat books make up the Fairy Gold Series, with old friend fairy stories and bright pictures, (Dutton, $1.)

A very jolly girls' story is "The Twins, 'Pro and Con,'" by Winifred Arnold, (Revell, $1.25.) It is a nice long book, 289 pages, and Mr. Barker, the dog, helps to make these lively. "Liberty Hall," is the story of a girl who finds a new home and many friends and good times in the South. By Florence H. Winterburn, (Harper's, $1.25.) An idea of the story of "The Key to Betsy's Heart," by Sarah Noble Ives, is given on the cover of the book. There is a big red heart and fastened to it with a strong chain is a nice little dog. (Macmillan Company, $1.25.) "Three in a Camp" is the history of a country Summer in the Canadian woods with all sorts of outdoor sports, by Mary P. Wells Smith, (Little, Brown & Co., $1.20.) "Anne, Princess of Everything," by Blanche Elizabeth Wade, tells the story of how a little girl in dreaming what she would do if she was a Princess cultivates many pleasing manners and habits. (Sully & Kleinteich, $1.) A long story of the Woodcraft League, with many pictures from photographs, is "The Woodcraft Girls at Camp," by Lillian Elizabeth Roy. (George H. Doran, $1.25.) An interesting story of history and mystery is "The Sapphire Signet," by Augusta Huiell Seaman, secret of long ago dug up in Greenwich Village, New York. (The Century Company, $1.25.) "646," And the Trouble Man," is the history of how a boy can make good, by Charles H. Oliver. (Rand, McNally & Co., $1.25.)

Among the fairy tale books very charming is "The Katharine Pyle Edition of Granny's Wonderful Chair," by Frances Browne. There are six beautiful, full-page pictures in color by Miss Pyle. (Dutton & Co., $2.50.) From the same publishers is a tiny classic, "The Animal Christmas Tree," by the Rev. John P. Peters, (25 cents.) Tales of courage and heroism are to be found in The Ruby Story Book, classics retold by Penrhyn W. Coussens. (Duffield, $1.50.) A delightful book is "Tell Me a Hero Story," by Mary Stewart, with fascinating pictures, head pieces, and tail pieces by S. M. Palmer. (Revell, $1.25.)

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THE YEAR IN HISTORY TRAVEL AND BIOGRAPHY

(Continued from Page 511)

of Chicago. (McClurg.) should also be mentioned among modern records.

An interesting and intimate history is given us in "Social Life in England, 1750-1850," by F. J. Foakes-Jackson, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, England. (Macmillan;) the book deals almost entirely with middle-class life through that developing century, and the author draws his information from such varied sources as John Wesley's diaries, the life of the poet Crabbe, the career of a peasant girl of Suffolk, and the revolutionary and Napoleonic war eras, as shown in the lives of statesmen and university students.

With those books of history that are concerned more with phases of social life and effort than with the military and dynastic events that form the skeleton of the conventional chronicle, we must place a most informative volume on a little-understood social "movement" here—the agitation for the single tax. "The Single Tax Movement in the United States," by Arthur Nichols Young, (Princeton University Press,) is not an argument, but a history, and an exceedingly good one. Judicious throughout, nowhere a discussion of "the merits of the question," it acquaints us with the facts of a movement which Americans who are interested in the economics of their country should understand. "Joseph Fels: His Life Work," by his sister, Mary Fels, (Huebsch,) is a book of biography which deals largely with the same subject.

One effect the war has undoubtedly had upon the reading and the publication of history—and biography and travel as well: it has stimulated our interest in Russia. A fascinating handful of "Russia books" has greeted us this year—not books about the war at all, but books about Russia, its people, its social development, its cities, its history. We have the completed three-volume "History of Russia," by V. O. Kluchevsky, translated by C. J. Hogarth, (Dutton,) a truly "monumental work," exhaustive and well translated; "A Thousand Years of Russian History," by Sonia Howe, (Lippincott,) who, Russian by birth, English by marriage, has given us a vividly interesting record of her native land that ends with the accession of the present Czar; "An Economic History of Russia," by James Mavor, (Dutton,) a scholarly work in two volumes, which embodies the recent researches of Russian savants into the economic history of their country; "Russia at the Cross-roads," by C. E. Bechhofer, (Dutton,) wherein the author touches upon the salient points of Russian history, defends the great empire from the charge of autocratic and unscrupulous scheming, and points out the handicap that a lack of a port has laid upon Russia through the years of her history; "Self-Government in Russia," by Paul Vinogradoff, (Dutton,) a brilliant study of an alluring theme; "Petrograd Past and Present," a gossipy array of historical information, by William Barnes Steveni, (Lippincott,) and many besides. "The New Russia," by Alan Lethbridge, (Dutton) tells of almost unknown parts of the great empire. And in "Dostoievsky: His Life and Literary Activity," Evgenii Soloviev gives us in biographical rather than critical form some new knowledge of this strange Russian genius. A new book by Stephen Graham, "Through Russian Central Asia," is another of that author's "tramping books" that add so sympathetically to our real acquaintance with Russian life.

Belgium is unforgettably shown to us in "A Short History of Belgium," by Leon Van der Essen, (University of Chicago Press,) a member of the Faculty of Louvain. The book is small, but vivid, straightforward, and valuable. It takes the history of Belgium far back to its beginnings in the fifth century, tracing the development of economics, art, social and religious life, literature, throughout the Middle Ages. To the history of the Kingdom of Belgium since 1831 the author gives only a few pages. Another interesting though less useful book is "Famous Days and Deeds in Holland and Belgium," by Charles Morris, (Lippincott,) not the fruit of original research, and perhaps not in every detail authoritative, but illuminating in its light upon the spirit that is the heritage of "The Low Countries."

A well written narrative of a little known event is "Shenko: The Mongol Invasion of Japan in 1275-1281," by Nakaka Yamada, (Dutton) Interesting history is given in "Jewish Disabilities in the Balkans," (American Jewish Historical Society.) With "The French Revolution," (Putnam,) Louis Madelin won the Grand Prix Gobert of the French Academy. A timely and careful study is "Nationality in Modern History," by J. Holland Rose of Cambridge, (Macmillan.) "Eleutherios Venizelos, His Life and Work," by Dr. C. Kerofilas, (Dutton,) is frankly enthusiastic, but entertainingly informative.

There are some valuable and readable books on American history in this year's harvest, a few of them very unusual. Readers of George Bird Grinnell's "The Fighting Cheyennes," for example, will welcome another interesting book on the same general subject, "From the Deep Woods to Civilisation," (Little, Brown,) chapters in the autobiography of an Indian, by Charles A. Eastman, a Sioux Indian, who has worked for his people as physician, Y. M. C. A. agent, and representative of the Sioux interests at Washington. His revelation of Indian loyalty and the Indian viewpoint, together with his definite choice of Christian civilization, is remarkable.

Another specialized work on American history is "The Revolution in Virginia," by H. J. Eckenrode, Ph. D., (Houghton Mifflin.) But though specialized, the book is not merely local in its sphere. It takes up the sociological side of the revolution, traces the spiritual changes of those times, and throws a new and interesting light upon the revolution as a whole.

A conspicuous feature of the American history output of the year has been the emphasis placed upon the Spanish settlements, the California missions, the growth of the old Southwest. The most permanent and valuable of these several books is without doubt the result of the scholarly work of Edward Eugene Bolton in editing the new volume of the Original Narratives of Early American History Series, "Spanish Explorations in the Southwest," (Scribner.) The book is made up for the most part of letters written between the years 1542 and 1706. From the point of view of historical research and reference such a work is of course invaluable. But it is an important publication for the ordinary reader of interesting things as well. In the first place, it spreads our knowledge of those early Spanish pioneers beyond the borders of California, where for most of us it has been held. In the second place, it is a collection of sheer human richness for which we should be glad. Another significant and devoted work is "The Founding of Spanish California," by Charles Edward Chapman, Professor of History in the University of California, (Macmillan.) This study is little less than vast. It goes deep into history and tradition, always carefully, always readably. It is a mass of absorbing detail. "Spanish Mission Churches of New Mexico," by L. Bradford Prince, (The Torch Press,) appears as a travel book, but quickly shows itself to be a comprehensive study extending over many years in the making of the Southwest, a really fascinating bit of history. "The California Padres and Their Missions," by Charles F. Saunders and J. S. Chase, (Houghton Mifflin,) is really a travel book, but contains a deal of history, too. "Mother of California," by A. W. Nord, (Paul Elder,) is the interesting story of Lower California.

American biography has made a notable showing this year. There is, for instance, the life of Lincoln, by Lord Charnwood, (Henry Holt,) written for English readers. Although it has been the subject of some criticism, it is conceived in the spirit of a large international understanding, and is a book which we should be glad to add to our libraries in America. It traces the development of Lincoln's own character and convictions, and offers, besides, terse word pictures of the leading figures of the day. "Abraham Lincoln, the Lawyer-Statesman," by John T. Richards, (Houghton Mifflin;) "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," by Henry B. Rankin, (Putnam;) "Union Portraits," by Gamaliel Bradford, (Houghton Mifflin,) a rich and remarkable book, and "Reminiscences of a Wartime Statesman and Diplomat, 1830-1915," by Frederick W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State during the Administrations of Lincoln, Johnson, and Hayes, (Putnam,) are all personal records of that time which the student of great men and events in this country cannot afford to miss.

"The Autobiography of Charles Francis Adams, published with a Memorial Address by Henry Cabot Lodge, is the record of a life of great value to this country and of stirring events in this country's history. It is written with complete simplicity, yet with a feeling for the dramatic value of detailed "touches" that a mind less mellowed and less sympathetic would have missed.

A great deal of popular interest has been naturally aroused by the appearance of the autobiography of Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau, (Doubleday, Page,) and the smaller volume that should really be read as a companion-piece, the "Beloved Physician," by Stephen Chalmers, (Houghton Mifflin.) Dr. Trudeau himself has given us the simple, and for nearly all of us the fascinating, record of his own life in a form that is not merely a chronicle of his work, great as that was, but a real picture of his personal existence and of the man himself; the book is written with candor and with charm. And Mr. Chalmers's little volume is fitly complementary, as a description of the loved physician, offering us just the facts that in his own record Dr. Trudeau is necessarily unable to supply. Mr. Chalmers is the author also of another book that should be classed with these two, "The Penny Piper of Saranac," a delightful narrative of Stevenson's Winter in the Adirondacks.

Some altogether new information about that one most romantic figure in our literature, Edgar Allan Poe, has been given to us this year. Caroline Ticknor's "Poe's Helen" (Scribner) is a life of Mrs. Whitman, to whom for such a brief and stormy period Poe was engaged. But the book offers in reality, from hitherto unpublished sources, a completed story of that pathetic episode in Poe's life, and is, therefore, one of the most important biographical studies of the year.

"The Life of William McKinley," a two-volume biography by Charles S. Olcott, (Houghton Mifflin,) is an exhaustive record, drawn from personal recollections and documentary sources, including the diary of George Bruce Cortelyou, who was McKinley's secretary in the White House. Eulogistic in tone, the book is no less a valuable contribution to popular knowledge. Other books which tell something of the life story of prominent Americans are: "The Life of John Marshall," by Albert J. Beveridge, (Houghton Mifflin,) drawn from documents and records of the time and presenting for the first time the real story of Marshall's life, before and during the Revolution and in the stirring days that followed, in which he played so important a part; "The Life of John Fiske," by John Spencer Clark, the historian's lifelong friend, (Houghton Mifflin;) "Luther Burbank: His Life and Work," by Henry Smith Williams, (Hearst International Library,) and Clara E. Laughlin's short and interesting narrative of her personal "Memories of James Whitcomb Riley" (Fleming Revell.) And the appearance of Professor C. A. Smith's long-awaited biography of William Sydney Porter (Doubleday, Page) is an event little short of sensational; we had been wanting to "know about O. Henry" for so long!

"French Memories of Eighteenth Century America," by Charles H. Sherrill, (Scribner,) is a study of about seventy memoirs published in France during the decade of the American Revolution; almost all the people portrayed are men in whom the United States is interested; all of them were interested in the United States, and these "Memories" are absorbing reading. "With Americans of Past and Present Days," by Ambassador Jusserand, (Scribner,) is fresh, piquant, and valuable.

The publication of "The Life of Monsignor Robert Hugh Benson," by C. C. Martindale, S. J., (Longmans, Green,) the official biography in ten volumes of "the most interesting member of an interesting family," was one of the year's eagerly awaited "book events." Hugh Benson was himself more interesting than even his famous sermons or his widely read novels, and this elaborate life study is a rich presentment of his personality.

One of the most important biographical books of the year is "Alfred Russel Wallace: Letters and Reminiscences," by James Marchant, (Harper.) It contains not only the full and valuable record of the long life of the great English scientist, but the complete correspondence between Wallace and Darwin on the question of the simultaneous announcement of their separate discoveries of the theory of natural selection. The characters of the two men are carefully studied and contrasted as well.

Lord Redesdale's famous book of "Memories" (Dutton) is perhaps the most conspicuous publication of its kind in a year that has produced many interesting memoirs. Lord Redesdale, who died recently at the age of 80, was in the British Foreign Office for forty years, during which time he met the great diplomats of Russia, China, and Japan, as well as his own country. His book deals largely, with poignant emphasis and never-failing entertainment, with personalities—from Edward VII. to Swinburne at Eton.

Another collection of memories from a man whose experience, not as a diplomat, but as a journalist, has brought him close to the important people and events of Europe is "My Harvest," by Richard Whiteing, (Dodd, Mead.) "The Life and Adventures of a Free Lance," (The Free Press Company,) by S. G. W. Benjamin, late United States Minister to Belgium, who died in July, 1914, is another fascinating record of an adventurous life, lived chiefly in curious places and filled with unusual and significant personalities. "Sixty Years of American Life," by Everett P. Wheeler, (Dutton,) is a volume of reminiscences in which the struggle for social and municipal reform in New York is emphasized. Audrey Beardsley, Elihu Vedder, Henry Harland, "Bob" Stevenson, and many other much-talked-of or much-loved personalities live in the Paris, Rome, London, and Venice of Elizabeth Robins Pennell's "Nights" (Lippincott.) William Butler Yeats's "Reveries Over Childhood and Youth" is a charming picture of his child life, and a beautiful thing to read. And we have fascinating personal and general interest in "The Letters of Henry Brevoort to Washington Irving" (Putnam.)

"The Melancholy Tale of Me," by E. H. Sothern, (Scribner,) is less a contribution to the history of the theatre in this country than a charmingly written collection of personal memories. In "Vagrant Memories," (Doran,) William Winter has given us a companion book to his "Other Days," sketching the famous figures on the stage of a day just passed. "Charles Frohman, Manager and Man," by Isaac F. Marcosson and Daniel Frohman, (Harper,) and "'C. F.' and His Friends," by John D. Williams, are important additions to the little group of theatrical biography and memoirs.

"My Days and Dreams," by Edward Carpenter, is introduced as "autobiographical notes," but it is valuable not only for its picture of the author, but for its unusual glimpses of other well known folk.

In definite "travel books" the output of the year has been rather small. America—the United States, Mexico, and South and Central America—has naturally taken first place among these volumes. Harry A. Franck gives us another book of a "tramp," this time "Tramping Through Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras," (Century,) written out of an intimate knowledge, yet with a delightful detachment. "Through South America's Southland," by the Rev. J. A. Zahn, (Appleton,) contains an account of the Roosevelt scientific expedition to South America, and Colonel Roosevelt himself has given us an interesting collection of hunting narratives from various lands in "A Book-Lover's Holidays in the Open." In "Bolivia," (Scribner,) Paul Walle has combined description and economic study. C. R. Enock's book on "The Tropics" (Scribner) takes the reader through the torrid zone, in America, Africa, Asia, Australasia, and the islands of the Pacific; this is a significant and unusual study, mainly descriptive, but following out an interesting line in its tracing of man's permanent adaptation of his economic life to his surroundings, and the ultimate attainment thereby of an "economic equilibrium." A fascinating American group is "By Motor to the Golden Gate," by Emily Post, (Appleton,) and "Across the Continent by the Lincoln Highway," by Effie Price Gladding, (Brentano,) both Lincoln Highway books; "Our American Wonderlands," by George Wharton James, (McClurg;) "The Tourist's Northwest," by Ruth Kedzie Wood, (Dodd, Mead;) "Through Glacier Park," by Mary Roberts Rinehart, (Houghton Mifflin,) all largely about the "West."

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SOME NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

garden, but while they did remain they would live in peace.

When, next evening, they gathered after dinner to drink their coffee as usual in the garden, nobody dared say anything, for everything appeared to lead to the forbidden topic. The pause, the silence, were painful.

Then it was that the sculptor remarked:

It was in the days of our Lord 1318 that there had died in Florence, the finest city in Italy—

He was supplemented by the violinist, who touched an imaginary mandolin and concluded:

A most terrible plague.

So it was decided that the group, like that one in Florence long ago, instead of disputing, should each tell a story at the coffee and cigarettes hour, a story of America, preferably of New England.

There are nine of these stories, each of which is tinged with the personality of the chosen teller. And after each there is badinage and criticism, and some news of the approaching fighting, of the gathering peril. It is all admirably done. The stories are romantic, each centres on a woman, and a differing type of woman. The spirit of the amateur authorship of each is delightfully maintained, and maintained with a skill that is eminently professional. This skill shows itself again in the power to create the sense of the big outside stir and travail without definite description, to which the peace of the little garden makes so incongruous a contrast.

When the war actually knocks at the gate, it is to find that the inmates of the little place are ready for the call. They have made their plans and decided upon their duty. The time for telling stories is over and that for living actualities has come. The Critic, the Doctor, the Journalist, the Youngster, the Trained Nurse—these are to do their part.

Each had told a story, excepting only the one who writes of it all. But as the Youngster said: "Never mind, dear, you can tell the story!" Which she did.

We can earnestly hope that it will not be the last story. There is a balance, a ripeness of mind, a serene knowledge of human nature, an unfailing humor, a certain rich feminine quality to Miss Aldrich's work that make one want more of it. She is content to be herself, and to look out upon life from her experience of it. She is not given to putting forth second-hand opinions snatched from the passing fashion. Though this book is slight enough, it has a satisfactorily solid reality to it. You meet a personality in it, a personality none the less vital because it yields place to the characters of the book. We have heard too little from Miss Aldrich in recent years, and we want to hear a great deal more in the future.

CHARLES FROHMAN

CHARLES FROHMAN: Manager and Man. By Isaac F. Marcosson and Daniel Frohman. With an appreciation by Sir James M. Barrie. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

C. F. deserved a more graceful, reflective, discerning, distinguished biography than this story of his life and work, which Isaac F. Marcosson has written with the assistance of Daniel Frohman. It is a quite uncritical biography, so purely adulatory, indeed, that it has all the temperance of thought and utterance we are wont to associate with a Barnum & Bailey program. There is no line or word in it that might not have been issued by Mr. Frohman's own press agent during his lifetime. As a result, there are some strange emphases and still stranger omissions. The account, for instance, of the early days of the theatrical syndicate is as nervously discreet a bit of pussyfooting as you could hope to find. Some of the passages are more positively silly; some are downright false.

The book is written in a strange mixture of journalese and showmanese—a horrid inflation of style which finds everything "exquisite" that is not "marvelous" or "unique." And it is scarcely surprising that a book, couched in the phrases of empty puffery, should rattle on in naïve unconsciousness of Mr. Frohman's shortcomings as a guiding influence in the high command of a great country's theatre. It is not surprising that this style, and the attitude of which it is symptomatic, should distort the biographer's vision. For example, he is awed from the beginning, naturally enough, by the very dimensions of Mr. Frohman's career as a "star-maker," and so forgets to inquire how destructive was that career of priceless theatrical property, what standards were distorted for its purpose, what plays perverted. Hypnotized by the procession of actresses, each bursting into affecting tears of gratitude at the methodically dramatic moment when she is first allowed to see her name in capital letters, he forgets to inquire how deserved was her elevation and to what extent the public indorsed the nomination—forgets, in short, to say whether it meant anything at all.

HAIR and Its Preservation by Dr. E. W. Muller. 088 OF HAIR and Quartzlamp Treatment (Negrichmidt) Transl. by Dr. E. W. Muller. Price $1.50 each. All booksellers. Jenkins Co. 48 5th Ave.

Of course he ends by padding the returns with the names of those whom Frohman vainly tried to fix in the firmament by fiat and who never gave out any more light than that which radiated from the incandescent spelling over the theatre door.

The chief matter for regret is that the quasi-official biography of a most interesting and influential man should be written in a style which, while it is not inappropriate in describing the reckless rush and magnitude of the Frohman endeavor, is quite unequal to the task of suggesting his notable quaintness and charm of mind and heart. It can describe Mr. Frohman as the Napoleon of the theatre when treating of what this biography would surely call his "far-flung" enterprise, but it cannot express the whimsical Napoleonism the author of "Peter Pan" (Act IV.) understood so well. "Napoleon! He was little, too." It is unequal to the task of bringing before you a gallant, shy, little Napoleon whom Shaw called "the most wildly romantic and adventurous man" of his acquaintance, and concerning whom Barrie, yearning for Ella to do his memory justice, speaks now of "his humor and charity and gentle chivalry and his most romantic mind," In this Barrie appreciation—it was his immediate outgiving, cabled over when the Lusitania went down—there is more illumination of Frohman than in all the 400 or more pages for which it now serves as foreword. For that matter, Mr. Frohman was presented more completely in the brief, impressionistic portrait written by John D. Williams and published a year ago in the Century Magazine.

The chief value of the present work is its wealth of entertaining and characteristic anecdote and its pleasant reminders of plays and players of yesterday and the day before. Its portraits, programs, and patter make revivals of old Frohman successes and rehearse once more such old favorites as "Hazel Kirke," "Shenandoah," "Secret Service," "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," "The Little Minister," and "Peter Pan."

NOBODY'S BOY

NOBODY'S BOY. (Sans Famille.) By Hector Malot. Translated by Florence Crewe-Jones. Illustrated in color by John H. Gruelle. Cupples & Leon Company. $1.25 net.

Hector Malot's masterpiece, crowned by the Académie Française, is well translated, with attractive illustrations. One hesitates to read it, fearing a heartrending tale of cruelty to childhood; but, although full of pathos, the story is also full of human kindness; and, in the persons of the little waif, Remi and his friends, of love and loyalty as well. It is told in the first person with eloquent simplicity by the hero, "sans famille," who attaches himself first to his peasant foster-mother, and then to his master, Vitalis, once

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a great singer, now with broken voice and under an assumed name, traveling about the country with a performing troupe consisting of a monkey and three dogs. In Vitalis is portrayed a gentle, lovable philosopher, with many wise views of life. All the members of his little company are trained by kindness, and all have intelligence almost human. The reader loses his heart to them, every one. After a series of vicissitudes the kind old master and three of his animals perish, leaving Remi, with one dog, to continue the struggle for a precarious existence. Finally, as we guessed early in the tale, his parentage is revealed, and he enters into his own, not forgetting to take into his happy fortunes all the friends of his years of hardship, from the good mother Barberin to the dog Capi.

Inevitably, some episodes of brutality occur in the life of the homeless child, but the author dwells upon the better side of human nature. The art of the story is so complete before the child's fortune brightens. Then things happen like a fairy tale, and, with due respect to Pope and Candide, that is not their wont in the world of reality. The book is, none the less, to be commended to young and old, for its charm of style, its human interest, and its ennobling ideals.

TUMBLEWEED

TUMBLEWEED. By Alice M. Colter. Illustrated. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25 net.

A dainty, fanciful little story is this tale of a wind-blown, wind-loving girl nicknamed Tumbleweed, and often called Wee for short. It is a first book, and intended, it would seem, for young girls rather than for grown people. When it begins the heroine is a little girl, full of quaint fancies and so loving her "Father Wind" that she divides all the world into "Wind Persons" and "Nots." Then at 17 she goes to school, where she meets with the difficulties and temptations that lie in the paths of all young girls who are a little cleverer than their fellows, not quite like them, and entirely aware of both these facts. Still loving the wind, she comes presently to see it in a different way and with a different symbolism. "To keep one's self—one's body and mind and heart—always as a tumbleweed before the wind of the spirit—that was the only sure way of being a Wind Person." And then comes a lover to bring the tale to a close.

The book contains scarcely any plot, and what it has is not well put together. It is, indeed, rather a pity that the structure of the tale should be so weak, for Tumbleweed herself is gracefully sketched, an airy little creature of dreams and fancies, yet withal an entirely natural young girl. She is evidently very dear to the heart of her creator, and the reader, too, grows quite fond of her. The book has in it some prettily written descriptions of woods and flowers, and the "mist garden" to which Billy took Tumbleweed one eventful day.

THE SNOW-BURNER

THE SNOW-BURNER. By Henry Oyen. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

Mr. Oyen's new novel, "The Snow-Burner," is a story and its sequel, rather than a single continuous narrative. The villain of the first part is the hero of the second, and save for Tillie, the squaw, the only character who appears in both. He is Reivers, nicknamed by the Indians "The Snow-Burner," a man of prodigious physique, clever and brutal, whose creed is that might—mental or physical, but preferably the former—makes right. The scene is laid far away in the North, first in the Snow-Burner's lumber camp, known as "Hell Camp," later in the Dead Lands and various places along the road or trail leading to the mine discovered by Shanty Moir and MacGregor Roy. The novel contains a large amount of fighting and two love stories, the inhuman Snow-Burner becoming an altered being at the last through his love for a fearless woman.

The story is interesting, and some of the scenes are dramatic. The first part tells how a girl and a young Eastern athlete, Toppy Treplin, came to the Snow-Burner's camp, where by sheer force of cruelty he dominated some 150 men, how Toppy fought with him, and how the maddened mob strove to kill the brutal master. The second relates the subsequent adventures of the Snow-Burner among the Indians, and in the camp of Shanty Moir, a person as cruel as himself, but much less intelligent.

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Attractive, plain and fancy meshes with velvet or chenille spotted borders.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway.

Seasonable Dress Goods

Fancy Suiting Cloth—suitable for a dress or skirt,—now wouldn't that be a practical gift for her?

About 3,000 yards of fancy suiting cloth in the correct weight for dresses and separate skirts. Youthful designs in fancy checks, stripes and overplaids. A pleasing variety of fashionable color combinations from which to choose. **$1.39** yd.

Black Velveteen $1.39 yd.

Special, rich, black dress velveteen, 27 inches wide. **$1.39** yd.

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Good, Serviceable Blankets

Blankets that will keep you warm—blankets that will wear well—at prices that are "Lowest-in-the-City." You need these blankets if you want real comfort these cold nights.

White Blankets; wool and cotton mixed; extra soft finish with pink and blue striped borders. Ribbon bound. For full size beds. **$3.49** pair

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Fancy Plaid Blankets; whipped edges; medium weight. Size 64x76 inches. **$1.69** pair

Heavy Jacquard Blankets; in beautiful color combinations, ribbon bound. Size 66x80 inches. **$3.49** pair

Fancy Colored Blankets; in three beautiful and serviceable colorings; fancy border to harmonize. Size 64x78 inches. **$1.49** each

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Macy's—Basement, Rear.

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Dainty Night Gowns
Specially Priced

12 styles at 94c

White batiste, hand-embroidered in colors; white nainsook with embroidery edge and ribbon; white crepe briar-stitched in colors; pink muslin in various styles; feather-stitched, hemstitched, trimmed with lace and embroidered organdie.

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Three special Gowns at $1.79

Pink batiste, square neck, trimmed with bands of French gray embroidered organdie and Valenciennes lace insertions; gown of white crepe with Empire top of pink, stitched and finished with flat tailored bow; pink batiste gown, with rows of shirring, hand-embroidered in carnival stitch.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

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Women's Shoes
$4.89

Originally priced at $6.94 pair

Good news, indeed, when the prices of good shoes are so high.

Three pleasing models have been taken from our regular stock and marked at this low price to make an attractive sale.

One is a tan calf lace boot. Excellent model; fashionably perforated. Light welted sole, leather Louis XV. heel.

The second is a two-tone button boot. Vamp of gun metal calfskin, top of beaver brown glace kid. Covered Louis XV. heel.

The third—same model as above with upper of gray kid. A very stylish shoe.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Odd Pattern

Damask Tablecloths

There are just 921 in the lot, every one of them appropriate for the Thanksgiving dinner table. All pure linen,—medium or heavy weight, fine or heavy weave, in a variety of floral or conventional round or square designs.

The cloths are marked at the prices which prevailed 18 months ago, and everybody knows that means a remarkable saving as compared with today's quotations. There are no napkins to match.

Hotel, restaurant and boarding house proprietors will be interested in the offering.

Sizes: 2x2 yds., 2x2½ yds., 2x3 yds., 2x3½ yds., 2x4 yds., 2¼x2¼ yds., and 2¼x2½ yds.

Prices $1.97 to $8.50 each.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street.

Tub Silk Shirts For Men $2.69

Every man likes to wear Silk Shirts. Why not make a hobby of your hubby and take this opportunity to buy his Christmas Gift?

1,200 Tub Silk Shirts in satin stripe weaves. The colorings, of course, include the popular shades worn today. Because these shirts were purchased some months ago you profit by our foresight. They could not be made for **$2.69** today.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street.

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It took several years to collect these Rugs, and they were held at a price until Macy's cash bought them. They come in scatter sizes, square pieces and saddle rugs.

Rug collectors who have been traveling through China for years pronounce the collection one of the best ever shown in this or any other country.

In fineness of weave, beauty of design and perfection of coloring these old rugs are a delight to the eye. Macy's prices are only a trifle higher than modern Persian rugs of the same size are marked:

$27.50, $39.50, $42.50, $52.50 and **$84.50.**

Persian Rugs of Rare Quality

Beautiful weaves, **$27.50, $44.50, $65.50, $74.50.** And then there are gorgeous room-size Rugs for **$129** to **$3,549.**

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Centre.

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions.

Macy's

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THANKSGIVING Groceries

Macy's Best Coffee

A Special Sale of "Macy's Best" Coffee—A blend of the finest coffees grown; roasted daily in our own laboratory. Our reg. price, 1-lb. can, 45c; this sale, bean, granulated or pulverized, **43c**

Macy's "Vienna" Brand Coffee
A blend of the choicest South American Coffee—roasted daily in our own laboratory, 25-lb. bags, beans only, $3.24; 5-lb. cartons, beans only, $1.06; 1-lb. cartons (our regular price, 28c lb.); this sale, beans, granulated or pulverized. **23c**

Ceylon Orange Pekoe Teas

The Finest Quality Imported Ceylon Orange Pekoe—Regularly 1-lb. caddy, 94c; this sale, **79c**

"Lily White" Ceylon Orange Pekoe—Extra fancy quality; regularly 1-lb. carton, 65c; this sale, **57c**

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Curio Ceylon Orange Pekoe—A quality that retails in specialty stores at 50c lb.; lb. carton, **36c**

"La Forge" Brand Mince Meat—Compare it with the highest priced mince meat in the market; quart jars, **34c**

"Lily White" Brand Mince Meat—Half gallon jars, each, **34c**

"Lily White" Brand Condensed Mince Meat—In packages containing 9 ounces; package, **9c**

Macy's Old English Style Plum Pudding—"Lily White" brand, properly ripened and thoroughly matured; 1-lb. cans, 23c; 2-lb. cans, 45c; 3-lb. cans, 59c; 4-lb. cans, **74c**

Fancy Mixed Nuts—Containing 5 varieties, or Grenoble Walnuts; all fine selected nuts; 1-lb. carton, **23c**

California Prunes—Size 50-60s; 2-lb. cartons, **27c**

California Prunes—Size 30-40s; 2-lb. cartons, **33c**

California Walnuts—1-lb. carton, **27c**

Best Imported Brazil Nuts—Pound carton, **34c**

Best Texas Jumbo Pecans—Pound carton, **31c**

Extra Large Georgia Soft Shell Pecans—Pound carton, **33c**

Best Imported Naples Filberts—Pound cartons, **23c**

Best California Nonpareil Paper Shell Almonds—Pound carton, **23c**

Best Imported Golden Dates—"Carnation Club" brand; carton, **19c**

Sultana Style California Raisins—Full weight 1-lb. cartons, **13c**

Genuine Greek Sultana Raisins—Full weight 1-lb. cartons, **34c**

California Seedless Raisins—Full weight cartons, **9c**

California Fancy Seeded Raisins—"King-Ko" brand; 12-oz. cans, **15c**

Finest French Assorted Glazed Fruits—Fancy boxes, 14-oz. box, 34c; 7-oz. box, **19c**

Plum Pudding Sauce—1 2-oz. can, **15c**

Franco-American Plum Pudding—2-lb. can, 46c; 1-lb. can, **26c**

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Emilio Ferrero New Malaga Cluster Raisins—Our own importation; 5½-lb. box, $1.64; pound carton, **34c**

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Locum Style Pulled Figs—Wooden boxes; 1 lbs., 41c; 1-lb. box, **23c**

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Pure Currant Jelly—"La Forge" brand; 11-oz. glass jars, ea., **24c**

"Red Star" Hams are the finest products of Western packing houses. Specially selected and smoked for R. H. Macy & Co. WE NEVER SACRIFICE QUALITY TO MAKE A LOW PRICE. Weights range from 8 to 12 lbs.; lb., **24c**

Virginia Hams—The Faxton Ham. These are the finest Hams procurable. Selected and cured at Natural Bridge, Virginia. Weights range from 10-14 lbs.; recipe enclosed with every ham. Sold at net weights, per lb. **27c**

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Smoked Beef Tongues—Closely trimmed; tender and delicious. Weights 3 to 4 lbs; special, lb., **27c**

French Style Prunes—"La Forge" brand; packed expressly for R. H. Macy & Co.; Santa Clara French Style Prunes are first baked and then packed dry, and are ready to eat; in jars containing 3 lbs. each, **48c**

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Bar-le-Duc—Red and white Currant; per jar, **22c**

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Sweet Pickled Peaches—Finest quality; packed in quart jars; each, **75c**

Brandy Peaches—In best cognac, quart jars; each, **$1.35**

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Macy's—Fifth Floor.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 26, 1916.

THE MEXICAN PROTOCOL.

The agreement reached by the Mexican Commission after twelve weeks of deliberation is satisfactory. As it stands, it seems to be a triumph for the directness of the American members. There is no reason, of course, why precisely the same decision might not have been reached many weeks ago if the Mexican Commissioners had been as direct. The expedition of General PERSHING will be recalled in forty days if the conditions in Northern Mexico are then such as to justify its removal and CARRANZA has given proof of his ability to protect our border from invading bands. The Mexican side of the border will be patrolled, thereafter, by the troops of the de facto Government, while our own troops will patrol the American side, and the two forces will co-operate to preserve peace. The commanding officers of the two armies will be empowered to make arrangements for co-operation against bandits. In a supplemental memorandum the United States Government asserts its right to cross the border in pursuit of invading Mexican bandits.

In a public document agreed upon after long and frequently disturbed deliberations these words have a larger significance than may strike the unthinking reader. They stand for a formal agreement which may be the beginning of an era of better understanding between the now dominant party in Mexico and the United States Government. A week ago it seemed incredible that any agreement whatever could be reached. Mexican misunderstanding of the intent of our Government, of its unswerving purpose to render all the help in its power to the citizens of Mexico to establish a free Government, has been persistently increased by the misrepresentation of the situation in this country, by the hostility of many Americans of influence to the President's policy, which they have refused to try to comprehend, having satisfied themselves that the only possible Government in Mexico is a "strong" one, subjection of the many to the few.

Mr. WILSON and his Government, supported by a large majority of American citizens, have believed the contrary. In this belief, the authority of CARRANZA has been officially recognized, his obstinacy has been tolerated, and his extravagant demands have been graciously met with intelligent argument. CARRANZA has always misunderstood. If he has at length seen the light, as the signing of the protocol by his representatives indicates, if he will sign it himself and accept the reservation made in the separate memorandum, which is designed for his protection as well as ours, the way will be open to a consideration of means by which we may help him to put his country in order and establish a stable Government. Starvation and sickness abound in Northern Mexico, and it should be in our power to relieve the sufferers. There are innumerable international questions demanding settlement. Mexico needs money; we may help it to get a loan. If CARRANZA accepts the protocol, the International Commission can go on with its work. If not, the Commission will cease to exist, and the relations between the two countries will be precisely as they were three months ago.

THE FOOTBALL GAMES.

To have both the great football contests on the same day was embarrassing, but although it was impossible to be at the Brush Stadium in this city and the Yale Bowl in New Haven at the same time, there was no complaint of diminished attendance at either. The crowds were enormous, and both games were inspiriting. Yale won. After six successive and deplorable defeats, with not even a touchdown to brag about, Yale beat the confident Harvard team by a score of 6 to 3, upset all the betting calculations, and restored one of the university's glories. Harvard can stand it, and everybody will be glad to have Yale back in the running.

At the Polo Grounds the West Point men again triumphed over the Annapolis men. The Army has had the winning habit since 1913. Before that the Navy had had rather the better of the contests. But the Army men are actionary by conviction, and a Prussian by education and sympathy. A reactionary he certainly was. That he was something less than half-hearted in his sympathy with the purposes of the war, that he was really pro-German, has been a matter of suspicion or insinuation. The manner of his going out of office lends some support to that charge against him. What was said in the Duma in the memorable debate a few days ago the Government has not allowed to transpire. The speech of the Liberal leader, PAUL MILUKOFF, was not printed even in Russia. That is evidence that the speeches representing the opinions of the controlling bloc were characterized by unusual freedom and boldness. It is known that the Ministers of War and of the Navy, who remained after the other Ministers had left, assured the Duma with all emphasis that Russia would fight to the end and that rumors that she would make a separate peace were baseless. When this was made known to the public in Petrograd there was great enthusiasm.

The inference, of course, is that not merely want of confidence in STUERMER but positive distrust of his loyalty to the nation was the cause of his going out. The Duma, the Army and the People are firmly united in the resolve to prosecute the war to a successful issue. That the Government is of the same mind appears from the order transferring STUERMER to a post where he will have less freedom and no responsibility. In these incidents we see responsible government in process of evolution. It is a portent of which students of Russian affairs will seriously take note. MILUKOFF, the Liberal leader, is a firm believer in constitutional government on the English model. So long as Ministers are responsible to the Czar, not to the elected representatives of the people, the Russian Constitution would be a form. The French people toppled CHARLES X. from his throne because he could not bring himself to obey the Charter and consent to see Ministers forced upon him by the opinion of the Chamber. The Reichstag has been informed that Ministers are responsible to the Kaiser, not to the elected legislative body, but already Mr. ZIMMERMANN has declared that ministerial responsibility to the Reichstag will be one of the reforms soon to be brought about in Germany. When the Russian Czar once begins to remove Ministers not acceptable to the Duma it will not be so very long before he will have to appoint such Ministers as the majority in the Duma desires.

The leaven of liberalism is visibly working in Russia, and it is likely to work with surprising force and swiftness at the conclusion of the war, surprising not in the nature of the results achieved, but because they are achieved in Russia, because there they have so far to go to reach conditions long familiar in the more advanced nations of the world. The great industrial development that awaits Russia must of necessity carry with it the development of greater freedom under Constitutional guarantees.

It has not been learned that any report was made to the Duma by the Minister of War which disclosed the Imperial Government's attitude toward the setting up of an independent kingdom in Russian Poland by Austria and Germany. The motives of the policy are plain to be seen, the consequences are not so easily traced out. Germany and Austria want more men for their armies, the want is pressing. So long as Russian Poland is merely occupied territory they are forbidden by the usages of war to conscript or employ the male inhabitants for military service. They removed that difficulty by going through the form of raising Poland to the position of an independent kingdom. It is a piece of transparent false pretense. The kingdom will be a sham, the King merely a tool of the Teutonic Powers. But the legal objection is met. The new Government of Poland will be ordered to recruit an army, and this army, through the forms of an alliance with Germany and Austria, will be free to fight for the cause of the Teutons. The conquerors of the country will no longer be employing its inhabitants contrary to the laws of war, they will be subjects, not of Russia, but of the new Polish Kingdom.

By this elaborate fiction Germany and Austria may secure needed reinforcements. Of course they have no foundation of right in the procedure, since their conquest of Poland is not secure, since the arrangements to be made in that country should properly await the determinations of the peace conference. But whatever view jurists may take, the enforcement of the Austro-German policy will bring new suffering to the Poles. The soldiers of the new Poland fighting under the German or Austrian flag, if captured by Russians, might be looked upon not as prisoners of war, but as traitors to their country. At best they will have to fight their brethren in arms. This is only one of the afflictions that have come upon them since their land was conquered by the Teutonic Powers. We hear more of Belgian suffering, because Belgium is nearer. But not even in King ALBERT'S land has there been such an accumulation of horror on horrors as the people of Russian Poland have had to endure. Long ago Poles capable of work were deported by thousands, as they are now being deported in Belgium. Cities and villages have been depopulated by the flight of their people seeking safety. It is an industrial country, but industries are at a standstill. Now if more thousands are taken for military service it is hard to see what further tortures can be inflicted upon Poland short of the actual extermination of all her people.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The Holiday Book Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, which is published with THE SUNDAY TIMES today, will be found to justify its long-established repute as the most valuable of all guides to the choice of books as gifts. More than that, it is a complete record of the literary activities of the year, and, besides its carefully prepared list of 200 books of acknowledged merit, there are summaries of the fiction of the year, its history and biography, its poetry, and its books for children, a department of literature which the publishers seem to have been developing with new interest lately and to which many competent writers are lending their best abilities.

It has been a notable year for English novels, by the way, and the war has inspired many of them like "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," which may or may not be WELLS'S masterpiece, which may not rank high in the esteem of posterity, but is surely a book that has made the people of its own hour talk and think. Companions of "Britling" in current English fiction are HUGH WALPOLE'S "The Dark Forest," MARGARET SHERWOOD'S "The Worn Doorstep," LOCKE'S "The Wonderful Year," all more or less inspired by the war feeling, and McFEE'S "Casuals of the Sea," SNAITH'S "The Sailor," and BURRESFORD'S "Those Lynnekers," another of his pitilessly acute studies of character and social influence. American novelists have been quite as busy, and the few notable English novels we have mentioned are matched by MARGARET DELAND'S "The Rise of the Tide," ELLEN GLASGOW'S "Life and Gabriella," HENRY K. WEBSTER'S "The Real Adventure," BOOTH TARKINGTON'S "Seventeen," ALICE BROWN'S "The Prisoner," and two books by the ever young Mr. HOWELLS.

Of these and of many more all that need be told to the seeker after books as suitable gifts for old and young is told clearly in THE BOOK REVIEW'S Holiday Number.

THE COAL SHORTAGE.

Most of us believe that somebody else is to blame for the high cost of living. It would be hard to throw a stone in the street without hitting somebody with a remedy for conditions the causes of which they could not persuade anybody else that they understood. Amid this babel of the lawyers, politicians, labor leaders, suffragists, and others too numerous to specify there has appeared a plan for the practical assistance of families who are not to blame for their inability to supply fires for themselves, and who are helpless if unaided. It is a charitable proposal, although under the auspices of the Mayor. There is no hope of profit, and the plan could not be worked without a contribution of funds. It is weak in promises of future happiness and abundance, unlike most other plans, but it is strong in the certainty of providing immediate relief for an emergency.

The Mayor's assistants are more ambitious than the Mayor. They want only a few millions and in some years they will do something. The Mayor asks for no tax money, and leaves the future to take care of itself. All he does is suggest that the city's street cleaning carts, which now pass unloaded through the streets, shall take loads of coal to places where the poor can provide themselves more cheaply than they can buy elsewhere. It is plain that only a few of the poor could carry coal away from a single central market, no matter how many millions were spent in erecting it. They are not to blame for not having supplied themselves when coal was plenty and comparatively cheap. They had neither the cash to spare nor facilities for storing quantities larger than bucketfuls. The city could not afford to supply a delivery service, and would compete unfairly with private capital if it went into the coal service for profit, or for business on a large scale. But the carrying of coal in empty carts to numerous places of delivery to buyers over the counter is a simple and practicable plan for first aid to the suffering. If others would emulate the Mayor's modest and efficient proposals for other commodities there would be a large measure of relief from oppressive conditions.

The ill success of larger and fundamental plans for future relief discredits the similar plans now put out in superabundance. It is put in evidence that the smashing of the coal trust and the Clayton law are high among the causes of the dearness of coal. When the trust was strong there was somebody to hold responsible for the coal market. The smashing of the coal trust worked like the smashing of the oil trust. Prices are higher, and nobody in particular is responsible. The worst offenders, that is to say, those whose prices are highest, are the virtuous independents. When the railways were compelled to divorce their functions as carriers and miners there sprung up hundreds of operators nominally independent. They are not conspirators in restraint of trade. Many of them make prices which happen to be the same as those of a leader among them. Others charge all the traffic will bear. If a middleman has to pay $11.60 for coal, as is testified to, he cannot be expected to deliver it at or below the prices fixed by the remnants of the trust.

Circular prices are maintained, but deliveries are not guaranteed. That is the business of the railways, and they are not to blame if there is a shortage of cars. In short, the business is in disorder in considerable part through the laws which are working unexpected results, and in part through exceptional economic causes for which nobody is to blame. Less talk, and more efficient and charitable help in the Mayor's manner is the best present reliance. Confidence in the lawmakers as a source of future relief is not strengthened. The harder they work the worse conditions become.

FARMERS AND AN EMBARGO.

Our farmers, who are paying high and rising prices for all that they must buy, labor included, quite naturally object to a foodstuffs embargo designed to reduce the prices of what they have to sell. Their associations are beginning to make formal protest by resolutions and otherwise. One, whose 300,000 members are grain farmers, asserts that the proposed embargo would be class legislation. The National Grange, pointing to the prices of farm machinery, tools, fence wire, &c., says that if there is to be an embargo it should be against exports of manufactured goods.

Farmers are affected by prices in the iron and steel industry, and in reply to those who ask for a foodstuffs embargo they might argue with considerable force for a prohibition of steel exports. Shipments of iron and steel manufactures are now at the rate of more than $1,000,000,000 a year. Great foreign orders have recently been placed. One of them calls for 1,500,000 tons of steel to be used in making shells. Shipbuilders abroad ask for hundreds of thousands of tons of plates. The foreign demand, which has largely increased the number of men employed, tends to delay the delivery of products needed at home. In the last three weeks the railroad companies have ordered $75,000,000 worth of cars and locomotives, but for many of these they must wait more than a year. Prices are very high for all the steel products which the railroads, the farmers, and others must have. Many of these products are classed with grain as necessities. We do not understand that farmers would have the sale of them to foreign buyers forbidden by law, but they hold that the arguments for such prohibition are as good as those used in support of a foodstuffs embargo.

Farmers and others, in and out of Congress, should have in mind our Government's declaration of its policy in the note of Aug. 12, 1915, to Austria-Hungary. Advocacy of "unrestricted trade in military supplies" may fairly be regarded as including food for the armies as well as steel products which armies use.

ART NOTES.

Exhibitions of the Work of Patrick Henry Bruce and Others.

Patrick Henry Bruce is an American who paints in Paris and exhibits in most of the important Continental galleries. He has shown nothing in America. With the exception of one contribution to the International Exposition in New York, 1913, until his present exhibition at the Montross Galleries. He has identified himself with the more serious "moderns." After a term of Matisse he went over to Cezanne and Renoir and his work shows the influence of both. His perspectives recall Cezanne, his color is remotely reminiscent of Renoir, without, however, the feverish quality of that master's later palette. It is agreeable work, fresh and stimulating, and holds the promise of more personal accomplishment. As a matter of fact, most of us are still so unfamiliar with the newer school as to miss the notes of personality in the individual product. We are in the position of the uninitiated Chinaman, to whom the eyes of all Americans seem dangerously to bulge.

It would be interesting to know something about the sculptor of the T'ang head in the exhibition of early Chinese art, collected by A. W. Bahr, also at the Montross Galleries. The influence of India appears in it and there seems to be something of Greece, yet the expression of the reticent features is almost that of the New England type in the early nineteenth century, before it was so easy to get away from the place you were born in. A representative Buddhist work, the ignorant observer might call it, since the fellowship of all the peoples of the world is the essence of the Buddhist religion.

The strange thing about most of this ancient art is its likeness to the best modern work. One of the paintings exhibited shows the prow of a boat pushing gently into a pool of placid water. A little etching of a fisherman by Whistler slips into one's consciousness beside it. The two are "little brothers of the spirit," each having absorbed the essentials of the scene and reproduced its mood. Mr. Bruce's paintings and the works of the unknown Chinamen remain on view until Dec. 9.

Etchings and Drawings by Childe Hassam.

Probably no one who has followed the course of Childe Hassam's art since the earliest of the Lyme Church days will say that he is stronger in water color than he is in oil, but he has fewer competitors in his mastery of the lighter medium. The water color painter is like the writer with "a light touch," as scarce as a ripe banana. Water color is, however, an especially good servant in Mr. Hassam's hands—lively without impertinence, strong without brutality, swift and cheerful and obedient. Mr. Hassam hates a stolid medium. He is all for the joy and sparkle of life. His water colors and pastels, warm and radical and life-communicating, should find their way to the invalids obliged to winter in northern towns.

At the Keppel Galleries he is showing about thirty of them, and twice as many of his etchings, including a group of the little nudes that make you think of the effect of a man's birthplace upon his style if ZORN had been born in Boston he might have done something of the kind. It would be amusing to hold a comparative exhibition of the work of the two etchers. Mr. Hassam's exhibition closes on Dec. 2.

Floral Decorations.

At the galleries of the Berlin Photographic Company an exhibition of floral decorations by Mrs. Lawrence Wright attracts attention by its bright demonstrative color. The flowers chosen for the subject matter of the decorative panels are of the fashionable assertive class. Fancy a girl of the present moment wearing anemones on Fifth Avenue—even at the anemone season, if there are any seasons now. These flowers are big and purple and red and pied and they are put in baskets and bags, and the backgrounds are finished to suit the furnishings of the room. It is an idea capable of development, but the artists adorning it should be very careful to make their flowers good enough to live with and for that period flowers must be extremely good. The saving grace of withering and fading is not in it, and if they incline toward garishness of color they quickly become a bore. Mrs. Wright's flowers differ greatly in this supreme quality of lasting charm. At their best they are quite stimulating and cheery.

THE SUBMARINE.

A shadow drifts through the sea-floor waves,
Where the old armada sleeps,
Breaking the hush of those ancient graves,
Where the war-god his lone watch keeps.
For there there was sunshine aglint on the sea,
The heave of the flood-tide swells;
In their white-winged ships they wandered free,
With the memory of last farewells.

Gladly and gayly they went to their doom,
With the flutter of banners bright;
Voiceless they sank in the battle-gloom,
With the wreckage adrift from the fight.
A bugle sounded its "Charge" through the night—
Their battle-songs answered its call.
With a banner aflutter before their sight—
Can you measure the bliss of their fall?

So their curses they heap on the gray submarine,
When that shadowy ship glides by—
An assassin that lurks in the seaweed green,
And hides from the light of the sky.
They met the foe in a fair open fight,
In the dauntless days of the yore—
Now wolf-ships wait in the shadows of night,
When the battle-fleet sails from the shore.

CHART PITT.

PEACE DIFFICULTIES.

Distrust of German Rulers Voiced by Critics of "Cosmos" Articles.

Minneapolis, Nov. 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter you publish today from a distinguished publicist is decidedly interesting. Under other circumstances it would deserve the consideration of every one. If Germany had played fair, if she had fought according to the rules, it might be feasible for the Allies to make peace with her. It might be that the deep wounds she has received would chasten her desires and break her inclination to pounce upon other peoples. It might well be that a formula could be found by which Germany could be given her legitimate chance for expansion. That formula would have been found without war had Germany been less restive and at the same time estopped from attacking others.

It is altogether possible that a basis of agreement could be found, if the German rulers could be trusted. From the invasion of Belgium on, they have shown that they cannot be. By the use of gas, by the murder of women and children, by violations of the rules of war numerous beyond estimate, by the deliberate falsification of events, those rulers have demonstrated that they scorn modern codes of honor and morality. Military necessity justifies the violation of all promises and of all codes. Honor, we are given to understand, does not extend beyond the frontiers of the Fatherland.

With rulers who have such notions you cannot make peace. Unless they are beaten to their knees their conceptions are going to prevail, and we shall return to a recognition of force as the only potent influence in this unhappy world. Already it is easy to recognize in the casual comments of the public about German successes a growing appreciation of naked force. If honor is still to remain with us, if law is to be any longer esteemed, if a regard for the rights of others is to have any worth left, the rulers of Germany must be made to suffer from that force they so venerate. It were worth 50,000,000 lives if that terrible sacrifice were necessary. Let us not forget Lloyd George's words that this war must go to a knockout.

WALLACE NOTESTEIN.

The Chancellor's Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every word spoken to urge an immediate peace is an attempt, conscious or otherwise, to save Germany from the daily pressure felt by her today, which presages the "big crack" that is bound to come and which alone can destroy her military prestige and curb her savage mediævalism, of which submarine slaughter and the deportations in Belgium are but symptoms.

Why quote the cringing words of the German Chancellor today, as he watches with startled eyes the slow crumbling of Germany's war machine and the frustration of Germany's golden dream of world domination? Why not turn back to what he said to the Reichstag Aug. 4, 1914: "Gentlemen, we are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied Luxemburg and perhaps have already entered Belgian territory. Gentlemen, that is a breach of international law . . . The wrong—I speak openly—we hereby commit we will try to make good as soon as our military aims have been attained." E. NEWBOLD.

New York, Nov. 20, 1916.

Freedom of the Seas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is not "Cosmos" mistaken in assuming that the German demand for "freedom of the seas" refers "entirely to the status and treatment of merchant vessels and their cargoes in time of war"?

In April, 1915, Dr. Dernburg, then in this country as unofficial representative of the German Government, made in a published letter a very definite claim regarding times of peace. As a consequence of a "free sea," he maintained, there must be no "discriminating duties between the motherland and dominions or colonies as against other nations." Now, there were no such duties before the war in all Great Britain's Crown colonies; so that the net upshot of the German claim of a free sea in time of peace appears to be that self-governing colonies shall cease to be such as regards their tariff regulations and shall submit to the will of Berlin. If this is the real "free sea" issue, it will not do to blink it in a serious peace discussion. WM. FORBES COOLEY.

Columbia University, Nov. 24, 1916.

Awaits German Admissions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The articles by "Cosmos" are based on the assumptions (1) that Germany recognizes defeat, and (2) faith in German promises. They entirely fail to recognize that the facts are against the acceptance of either.

The time is coming when Germany will publicly admit that she cannot achieve the ends she sought, (the statement of the Chancellor that he never contemplated the annexation of Belgium is in point,) and when she will be lavish in promises of autonomy to smaller States and indemnity to those she has despoiled.

But who will believe her? America, possibly; Sweden, possibly; but none of the other neutrals and certainly none of the belligerents.

J. R. CHARTER.

New York, Nov. 24, 1916.

A Valuable Discussion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As we read the able and commanding articles by "Cosmos" in your great daily, in which he endeavors to thrash out the points of possible dispute in the coming peace settlement between the Allies and Germany, it seems to the writer that while such a discussion is undoubtedly of great value in showing the propositions confronting such a settlement, still is it wise or fair to consider a form of peace in which Germany is treated as the equal of the allied nations? Will not the value of word and honor of each nation in the compact, like the credit and reputation of a business house, be just as important as the terms of the compact itself?

CREDIT MAN.

New York, Nov. 24, 1916.

Fights to a Finish.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Jacob H. Schiff asks the question: Is it really the intention to sit still and await the moment when one side or the other shall be vanquished and compelled to accept whatever terms the victors may deem well to grant? He seems quite shocked at any suggestion that to this question there should be an affirmative answer.

It was in precisely this way that our civil war ended; and the generation that fought it out—except those who anticipated defeat—would have deemed unfriendly and insidious any effort by the nations of Europe to put a stop to it before the fight was finished.

Most wars, certainly most of those in which Prussia or Germany has participated, were fought to a finish, which allowed her to impose her own terms; indeed, it was with such an object that they were begun. The war of 1870-71 is a sufficient illustration. Why should she be exempt from the proposition enunciated in the New Testament: "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again"? E. HENRY LACOMBE.

New York, Nov. 25, 1916.

UNITED BEHIND WILSON.

Major Putnam Urges Full Support for a Strong Foreign Policy.

New York, Nov. 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is difficult to understand the present temper of the American people. Crimes against civilization which, in former years, would have brought about keen indignation and have aroused public opinion toward national action are now passed by with apathy as if civilization were no concern of the American Republic. Reiterated assaults on American citizens and insolent disregard of the just reclamations of the American Government are received with equal indifference. It would appear as if the sensitiveness to wrong and wickedness—not to say the capacity to realize a national obligation—had been dulled into insensibility under the policy of "safety first" and "he kept us out of war."

There seems to be no realisation of the fact that an acceptance of the policy of "safety first" involves grave risk or sacrifice of national honor and of national obligations, while it brings no assurance of national safety.

The citizens who, in the late Presidential campaign, supported the candidacy of President Wilson in the belief that he could be trusted to maintain the national honor, to fulfill the national obligations, and to carry out wisely the great responsibilities with which the nation is now confronted, and those who cast their votes against the President because the experience of the past two years had brought them to doubt the firmness, the courage, and the national spirit of his Administration, may at this time properly unite in an assurance to the President that the American people will be prepared to uphold his hands and to give him full support in carrying out a courageous and consistent national policy.

In giving such assurance, it is in order to remind the President that it is full time to enforce the "strict accountability" for assaults on American citizens and for the barbarie policy which resulted in the sinking of the Lusitania eighteen months back, and which, since the Lusitania, has brought about the destruction of hundreds of other noncombatant vessels, the larger part of which were the property of neutral countries, and the slaying of hundreds of noncombatants, a number of whom were American citizens.

Our citizens should now, irrespective of previous party affiliations, unite in an assurance to the President that they are prepared to uphold the Administration not only in a national protest, but in national action to maintain such protest in regard to the fresh outrage that is perpetrated upon Belgium. The conquerors of Belgium, not content with overrunning the land, with the burning of her cities, the shooting of her citizens, the imposing of crushing indemnities upon communities already ruined, are now taking out of the land 300,000 men who are the bread-winners of their families. These men are deported to Germany in order to fill in the factories the places of able-bodied Germans who are needed in the ranks.

Unless the United States is willing to abdicate its position in the family of nations, if we realize that we have a grave responsibility as the most powerful of the neutral States among the neutral nations, if we admit that we have any part in maintaining the principles of civilization, we should surely, as a nation, do what can be done to make clear our abhorrence of such deeds as Germany has committed and continues to commit in Belgium. If the President will inaugurate his new Administration by taking action to express our national feeling and to bring to bear our national influence, he may be assured of the support of patriotic citizens throughout the country.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

Our Interest in Trade Laws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter on the blacklist Mr. Eustace Seligman challenges the right of Great Britain to forbid her own subjects to do business with neutral intermediaries of German trade. In support of his position he quotes a treaty provision which expressly stipulates that the free enjoyment of commercial rights by traders shall be "subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively."

Mr. Seligman observes that this reservation refers, "of course, only to tariff laws, tax laws, &c." Why "of course"? Because it makes it unnecessary to explain or to give authority for the proposition. Mr. Seligman appears blissfully unconscious of the contents of the British note which he is criticising, and which defines the limitations within which the so-called blacklist operates. It is expressly stated in the note that the prohibition applies only to neutral concerns shown to have secured British property or British credit in order that Britain's enemies might profit thereby. As a producing and trading nation, is it our interest to have a contrary rule prevail? In case of war against us should American property and American credit be allowed to benefit the enemies of the United States? The neutral of today is the belligerent of tomorrow.

MAURICE LEON.

Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1916.

Alphabets and Alliances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Popoff pleads for the Latinization of the world's alphabets as a step toward the internationalization of mankind. He rejoices in the Tokio Government's reported decision to enforce the Latin script on all native schools in lieu of Japanese characters. Mr. Popoff seems to forget that the world is ruled by other nations with non-Latin script besides Japan. For example, there is Russia, proud of Slavonic letters and averse to an outside substitute, especially if it is phonetically insufficient as the Roman signs for the symbolization of foreign sounds such as Russian sibilants, German gutturals, or English lisps. "International brotherhood," which Mr. Popoff advocates, happily depends on unity of purpose rather than unity of script. France and Russia use different alphabets, yet are allies. The United States and Spain were enemies, although their lettering is identical.

ERNEST P. HORRWITZ.

New York, Nov. 21, 1916.

Serbian Hospital and Mme. Grouitch Funds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The receipts from March 15 to Nov. 15, 1916, amount to $50,181.68, raised through the lectures and efforts of Mme. Grouitch since she arrived here in March. There have been forwarded or are being forwarded to the Macedonian front equipment for a 500-bed hospital, 2,000 pajama suits, 1,000 suits of underwear and socks, 500 each of dressing gowns and slippers; also 1,700 Kosovo comfort kits for convalescent soldiers, containing warm underwear, socks, gloves, mufflers, towels, and many articles for health and comfort. In addition to this, there have been sent or are being sent 4 motor ambulances, 5 motor trucks, a hospital wagon, and another large automobile. Through these funds more than 100 Serbian mothers and children have been regularly cared for, and aid given to special cases of destitution among Serbian women and children in France, Switzerland, and Greece. One thousand pairs of children's shoes and 1,000 pairs of stockings have been sent to "La Nation Serbe en France," and more than 100 cases of clothing and hospital supplies to the Serbian hospitals and Serbian refugees in Greece and France. Expenses have not been paid for otherwise.

OTTO T. BANNARD, Treasurer,
New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street.

New York, Nov. 14, 1916.

IGNORING THREE CENTURIES.

On Attacking Modern England for the Mistakes of the Past.

New Haven, Nov. 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like space for brief comment on one or two points made by John Bigelow. He illustrates most admirably the unscrupulous suggestion very common in the writings against England of Roger Casement, Edouard Meyer, Reventlow and others. I should call it the doctrine of the continuous and unchanging responsibility of the present-day Government of Great Britain for acts committed under the absolute rule of the Tudors, Stuarts, Cromwell or the Whig Governments of the eighteenth century and early nineteenth, before 1832. He knows perfectly well that no ruling class has determined England's policy for the last twenty-five or fifty years, and that his suggestion that there is constitutes a falsehood. In England, for the last fifty years, the will of the legal voters has governed the nation's policy in action as much as in this country, if not more.

That is the world-wide difference between England and Germany at the present day. Germany's actions as a nation are determined now by a group of unscrupulous men, just as England's actions were determined, irrespective of the will of the people, under the Tudors and Stuarts, and for some time under the Commonwealth. She is, in political development, practically two centuries behind England. The savage and barbarous acts of cruelty and injustice to other nations that make the name of Prussian and Prussianized German detestable and odious to lovers of justice everywhere occurred either under Frederick the Great or since Bismarck seized unlawfully the reins of power at the time of our civil war. Barbarous and tyrannical England was England of three centuries ago. Barbarous and tyrannical France was France under Napoleon a century ago. Barbarous, tyrannical and murderous Germany is Germany of the present time under William II.

Mr. Bigelow's essential hostility to the truth appears in a number of places in his letter, but especially in his statement about England's influence in obtaining the repeal of the law exempting coastwise shipping from paying tolls. That was one of the most creditable achievements of the Wilson Administration and due entirely to its own initiative. Mr. Bigelow's statement has been categorically denied by our State Department, and I was in the House of Commons on the second Monday of July, 1914, the day when, in his annual review of the foreign affairs of the nation by Viscount Grey of Fallodon, he expressly stated that not one word had passed between the two nations on that subject since the Taft Administration.

Mr. Bigelow speaks of our "perfect right" to exempt coastwise vessels from tolls. The disproof of this can be found in the speeches of three Republican Senators on the subject—Brandegee, Root and Lodge. But if our right had been unquestioned, if there had never been any canal treaty with Great Britain President Wilson's action has been fully vindicated by the course of events as wise and just to the citizens of the United States. The canal represents nearly $500,000,000 taken from the pockets of the citizens of the United States. The annual interest charge on that sum at 3 per cent. is $15,000,000, besides the deficit in the annual cost of operation, which is now a very considerable sum. All this has to be paid for out of the pockets of all citizens. If now there were added to that the sum represented by the exemption of coastwise vessels one can easily realise how the canal robs Peter to pay Paul. But who is Paul at the present time? He represents the individual shipowner or steamship company whose property has been quintupled in value by the action of brutal Germany in bringing on this accursed war. If it had not been for President Wilson's noble and just action these individuals and companies, now reveling in enormous prosperity, would have been enabled to wring still larger tribute from the toiling masses of this country, who represent 80 per cent. of the population.

GEORGE L. FOX.

UNITING WAR CHARITIES.

The Plan Being Worked by Generous People of Colorado.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are receiving so many appeals all the time from different quarters and different people that we are bewildered by the large total that seems to be called for, and we are without facts as to the total need. Nearly every one of my acquaintance has contributed in some way to one or more of the foreign relief causes. Some have sympathy with one particular cause and some another. We are also doubtful sometimes as to whether a particular appeal comes from the right source, and as to how the funds will be handled if given. We feel as though we would be glad to contribute, and systematically, if we knew that the funds given were being properly distributed where the greatest need exists, and if we felt that the matter was being presented in the proper way throughout the entire country, so that each community would bear its share of the obligations, and take its part in seizing the opportunity given to us.

For this reason the City of Colorado Springs and the adjoining Cities of Colorado City and Manitou are endeavoring to work out a plan through a central committee, which may be of interest to your readers and which may help to standardize this work. In the first place, by correspondence with the leading foreign relief committees of which we have knowledge, we are endeavoring to obtain an idea of the amount of money necessary to carry on the relief work during the next twelve months. By apportioning the obligation according to population in the country, we are endeavoring to assume our share of this total obligation, and to raise funds for the purpose of meeting our part. We are organizing our churches, banks, and social organizations, so that donations can be made through and with the aid of the machinery which these organizations have for collecting money. In the churches special contributions are received through the envelope system monthly; through our clubs members are given the privilege of requesting that their accounts be charged monthly for the amount which they wish to donate, and through our banks we are arranging that depositors can give an order to charge their deposit accounts with a certain amount which they may be willing to give, and in all these cases the funds thus obtained are turned over to the Treasurer of our central committee. Each doner is given the option to subscribe to any particular fund that he is interested in, and he is assured that all the money subscribed by him is sent to the fund designated without deduction for local expense. We have a special local fund to take care of all our local expenses. If contributions are made to the general fund our committee is to use its discretion in dividing the funds as received, in accordance with its best judgment and as the need may appear.

H. ALEXANDER SMITH,
Chairman War Sufferers' Relief Committee.

Colorado Springs, Col., Nov. 18, 1916.

Wants a Class in Dutch.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that the excellent course in spoken languages provided by Columbia University in its evening classes fails to include Dutch? Are there not enough descendants of the settlers of Nieuw Amsterdam interested in the tongue of their forefathers to make it worth while for Columbia to offer instruction in a language that would seem to be at least as important as Irish, Armenian, Arabic, &c.? M. T. S.

New York, Nov. 22, 1916.

RED CROSS SEEKS AID FROM CHURCHES

Quotes Wilson's Thanksgiving Proclamation in Letter to Pastors of City.

WANTS UNDESIGNATED GIFTS

Rockefeller Foundation Gives $100,000 to the Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The American Red Cross announced yesterday that the United States naval collier Caesar, which is to take a cargo of food supplies and clothing to the destitute war sufferers of Armenia and Syria, will arrive in New York to begin taking on cargo next week. These supplies have been purchased by the society. The cargo has been arranged by the Red Cross working in co-operation with the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The following letter, signed by Robert W. de Forest, Chairman, and Mrs. Helen F. Draper, Secretary, of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, has been sent to the ministers of all churches in New York City:

Dear Sir: The President in his Thanksgiving proclamation suggests:

"And I also urge and suggest our duty, in this, our day of peace and abundance, to think in deep sympathy of the stricken peoples of the world upon which war and terror of war have so pitilessly fallen and to contribute out of our abundant means to the relief of their sufferings.

"Our people could in no better way show their real attitude toward the present struggle of the nations than by contributing out of their abundance to the relief of the suffering which war has brought in its train."

If, in response to the President's suggestion, a collection is taken up in your congregation, may we respectfully suggest that, while recognizing to the fullest extent the right of any contributor to designate the direction in which his or her contribution is to be applied, you announce that any undesignated amount will be given to the American National Red Cross?

This is a national organization, affiliated with the National Red Cross societies of every European country and closely related to our National Government. We venture to say that such announcement will save you from solicitation and embarrassment, incident to any designation.

We send this letter to you as the best means of promptly reaching not only yourself but the governing body of your church.

The European War Fund of the New York County Chapter has received to date contributions which total $818,307.41. Subscriptions should be made payable to the American Red Cross and sent to 130 East Twenty-second Street. Subscriptions acknowledged yesterday follow:

Syrians, Fond du Lac, Wis.	$184
Mrs. L. C. Kelley, Bethlehem, Penn.	100
col.	75
E. D. Bushnell	25

The Central Committee.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, subscriptions to which should be sent to Harry Fischel, Treasurer, 65 Park Row, acknowledges these additional subscriptions:

Palestine Inst.	$1,928
Palestine individ.	845
Jewish D. News	4,450
Various	141
Rabbi Inselbuch	104
Yantic Com.	10
Iron River, Mich.	274
Beth H. H., Toronto	11
Nassau Wom. Assn	25
West End Heb Sch.	10
Cong. Sons of Is., Frostburg, Md.	22
Freehold, N. J.	90
Jew. Aid, Hamilton, Canada	300
Cong. A. Y., N.Y.C.	75
Nashville, Tenn.	50
S. Kopven	10
Cong. Sons of Is., Dallas, Texas	70
New London, Conn.	20
B. Abr. Cong., T.	50
Haute, Ind.	10
Cong. B. J., Boston	95
Farrell, Penn.	15
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J. Bernstein	11
Heb. Assn., Athol, Mass.	100
P. Chester, N. Y.	136
Flint, Mich.	61
Com. Regina, Can.	50
Cong. B. J., Bklyn.	12
Cong. Butler, Penn.	178
Ladies' Aid Soc., Lyndora, Penn.	25
Rabbi M. H. Rabinowitz	12
Com. Meriden, Co.	283
Anshe Cong., Cleveland	53
L. A. S., Sedalia, Mo.	50
A. J. C., Sedalia	60
Duluth, Minn.	51
Com. Wharton, Tex.	75
St. Paul, Minn.	96
Com. Worcester, Mass	100
Chevra S. N., San Francisco	151
Beth Israel Cong.	350
Beth El Cong.	200
Keeser Torah	200
Talmud Torah	161
Tifereth Israel	117
Adah Tashurim	175
Sons of Israel	58
Sons of Jacob	50
A. J. R. C.	88
Ahavath L. L. A., Spokane	100
Rabbi B. G. Liebt	102
Marshalltown, Ia.	28
Bishopville, S. C.	121
Estevan Can.	50
Cong. M. K., Minneapolis	659
Coll. Minneapolis	88

For French War Orphans.

The Fatherless Children of France Fund, of which Miss Lusita A. Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is the national head, and Walter W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected in New York City to date more than $111,000. Recent gifts included the following:

Dr. C. Dunham, recitals	$376
C. Glatz	182
Mrs. M. Rionda	219
M. Rionda	146
Miss L. Leland	100
T. Ames, Jr.	74
Mrs. E. D. Biardot	30
Miss M. L. Brady	30
Mrs. C. N. Brady	28
G. N. Brady	73
W. C. Brownell	50
E. Boody	73
Mrs. W. Brough	73
O. H. Boles	36
A. B. Crooks	73
Miss E. L. Christianson	75
W. B. Cassell	36
Dr. H. P. Walker	73
Prof. M. P. Whitney	73
Miss J. Whitehouse	73
A. J. Witte	36
Miss M. Weber	36
Miss L. Walton	36
F. Van Beuren	36
Miss J. Van Beuren	36
Mrs. E. T. Tefft	146
St. Mary's Hall	36
Mrs. W. J. Reid	36
Miss M. Rainsford	36
Miss H. B. Rose	36
Miss H. E. Reed	36
Miss M. Richardson	36
H. M. Post	36
Mrs. J. L. Harriman	$60
P. Peroff	25
N. Y. Herald	14
Other contrib's	15

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A. J. C., Sedalia	60
Duluth, Minn.	51
Com. Wharton, Tex.	75
St. Paul, Minn.	96
Com. Worcester, Mass	100
Chevra S. N., San Francisco	151
Beth Israel Cong.	350
Beth El Cong.	200
Keeser Torah	200
Talmud Torah	161
Tifereth Israel	117
Adah Tashurim	175
Sons of Israel	58
Sons of Jacob	50
A. J. R. C.	88
Ahavath L. L. A., Spokane	100
Rabbi B. G. Liebt	102
Marshalltown, Ia.	28
Bishopville, S. C.	121
Estevan Can.	50
Cong. M. K., Minneapolis	659
Coll. Minneapolis	88
Lodge 428, I.O.U.A.	13
Cong. Sons of Is., Lawrence, Mass.	110
Brunswick, Ga.	12
Washington, D. C.	10
Com. Binghamton, N. Y.	905
Heb. Ass., Bklyn.	20
Orth. Cong., Greenwood, Miss.	79
Cong. L. Y., Bklyn.	20
Jew. Cong., Mason City, Iowa	44
Com. Dunkirk, N. Y.	92
Com. Minneapolis	175
Salt Lake City	145
Cong. G. of Prayer, Nashville, Tenn.	50
Ahavath Z. G. S.	75
Yonkers, N. Y.	100
Englishtown, N. J.	32
Cong. S. Z. N. H., N. Y.	60
Abramson	10
Rel. Socy., Shreveport	20
Cong. A. R. Israel, Brooklyn	90
A Fleshunsky	15
H. N. Werntz	15
Cong. K. T., Lancaster, Penn.	25
Cong. H., N.Y.C.	28
M. K. A. K., Bklyn.	10
Dover, N. J.	32
Cong. A. A. Boston	40
Harrisburg, Penn.	125
Goldman Bros.	551
Ezra R. Socy., Milwaukee	1,000
Fed. of J. Char., Cleveland	450
L. Lankisky	110
Com. Schenectady	42
Com. Shenandoah	45
Cong. S. T., Cleveland	125
L. A. S., Catherine, Canada	30
Cong. Tif. Is. Worcester	48
Cong. B. A., St. Paul	388
Com. Waterbury, Ct.	250
Cong. S. T. Troy	545
Clinton, Mass.	44
Clinton, N. Y.	200
Newport News, Va.	26
M. Port	10
Cong. B. C. B. A., New Haven	331
Keystone, W. Va.	50
Cong. K. I. B. A., Brooklyn	107
Com. Shenandoah	180
L. A. Socy., Carlsbad, N. M.	50
Fogel	25
Fund	Pittsfield, Mass.
Cong. O. S., Bklyn.	60
Rabbi S. I. Finkelstein	118

Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, subscriptions to which should be addressed to Charles R. Crane, Treasurer, 70 Fifth Avenue, has received these new gifts:

Rockefeller Foundation	$100,000
Phila. Com.	17,000
New Eng. Com.	25,000
Berea College	136
Single Miss. S. S.	25
H. D. Dewitt	53
Pres. Ch., Howe, Ind.	7
Ch. of Our Sav., Worcester	103
Factory of Mr. Makisanian	41
1st M. E. Church, Shawano, Wis.	25
M. E. and Cong. Ch., Nashua, Ia.	23
Grace M. E. Ch.	129
Trinity and Grace Epis. Ch.	44
Ch. of Holy Spirit, Gallup, N. M.	42
M. J. Trueblood	25
Edward A. Day	50
Salem Circuit U. B. Church	30
J. W. Ward	68
1st Pres. Church, Penn Yan	135
1st Pres. Church, Pittston	936
1 Hill Ch. of Ch., Chs., Martowe	58
Rev. G. G. Merrill	25
Pres. Ch., Bellevillo, Penn.	58
Covenant S. S., Harrisburg	62
1st Bap. Ch., Jamestown, N. Y.	208
1st Pres. Ch., Lincoln, Kan.	35
Ref. Ch., E. Millstone, N. J.	18
C. L. Hutchison	50
H. Hendrickson	50
M. E. Ch., Alexander, N. Y.	13
Brethren Ch., Turlock, Cal.	13
Dover (Kan.) Sunday schools	37
Pres. Ch., Ashley, Penn.	29
George Merck	100
1st Cong. Ch., Medford, Okla.	27
1st Cong. Ch., Corona, Cal.	33
1st Cong. Ch., Ypsilanti, Mich.	80
Warner M. Leeds	200
Beck Memo. Pres. Church	83
Hay St. M. E. Ch., Fayetteville, N. C.	45
Abbott Brown	50
Miss S. A. Gifford	25
Union Cong. Ch., Taunton, Mass.	27
F. A. Funkhouser	100
Bar Harbor Cong. Church	290
Mrs. C. R. Mason	400
M. E. Ch., Tipton, Iowa	27
1st Bap. Ch., Grand Junction, Okla.	32
C. E. Ch., Sandoval, Ill.	27
P. Hill Bap. Ch., Dillon, S. C.	31
Chr. Ch., Illiopolis, Ill.	50
Trinity Pres. Ch., Berwyn, Penn.	40
Pres. Ch., Florence, S. C.	60
1st Pres. Ch., E. Hampton, N. Y.	35
1st Pres. Ch., Bellefontaine, Ohio	95
Woodhill Manse	25
Salvation Army, New York	230
Pres. Ch., Shamberburg, Penn.	238
Cong. Ch., Owen, Wis.	28
Pres. Ch., W. Alexander, Penn.	101
Pres. Ch., Decatur, Ind.	22
E. H. Stiner	65
U. P. Ch., Caledonia, N. Y.	40
Giddings Mem. Ch.	25
Grace Pres. Ch., Los Angeles	28
White City Com.	70
2d Pres. Ch., Cleveland	36
Mrs. S. Merrill	150
Daniel R. Davis	63
Otisville Com.	64
Trinity Ref. Ch., Conover, N. C.	32
Fashion Kimona Co.	32
H. & J. Homoy	35
Stone Imp. Co.	50
R. Paulson	44
P. Paulson	64
Milton Meth. Ch.	29
Ref. Ch., Bdminister, N. Y.	60
1st Cong. Ch., Sharon, Conn.	43
Verona M. E. Ch.	175
2d Pres. M. E. Ch., Payne, Ohio	23
W. E. Hemingway	220
M. E. Ch., Campbellsville, Ky.	69
Rev. L. C. Wright	25
Chr. Luth. Ch., Harrisburg	100
Pres. Ch., Carrollton, Ohio	52
G. Knauff	25
Bethlehem Ch., Wash. D. C.	47
Ch., Holland, Mich.	25
1st Ref. Ch., Fort Plain, N. Y.	45
1st Pres. Ch., Rochester, N. Y.	28
St. John's Ch.	84
Pres. S. S. Dayton, Va.	30
1st Pres. Ch., Salem, Va.	147
A. B. Miller	25
St. Paul's, Dedham, Mass.	89
Mrs. A. French	25
U. Presbyterian Meeting, Monroe, Ga.	94
Weiser Cong. Ch.	28
Madison Av. M. E. Ch.	32
Pres. Ch., Wrightsville	74
St. James's, Woonsocket	48
St. James's Ch., N. Y.	134
N. Y. Ar. Com.	0,698
Winnsboro, Conn.	43
G. W. Blackmur	75
Dan. Nor. Cong. Ch.	35
S. S. Roanoke, Va.	27
Clifton Springs	28
Newell B. Cook	25
P. H. Philpott	105
M. F. Moores	53
U. P. Ch., Palestine, Ohio	31
Canterbury Pres. Church	63
Trin. Cong. Ch., E. Orange	204
Univ. Ch. of Christ, Des Moines	130
J. A. Symington	25
Zion Luth. Ch., Renova, Penn.	31
1st Pres. Ch., Warren	61
Cong. Ch., Hartwick, N. Y.	27
Pres. Ch., Branchville, N. Y.	64
C. M. Atwood	84
1st Meth. Ch., Cedartown, Ga.	50
T. Lerch	32
M. E. Ch., Cumberland, Wis.	76
Canova, S. D., Com	57
1st Bap. Ch., Seymour, Penn.	30
M. E. Ch., Unadilla, Neb.	34
1st Pres. Ch., N. East Penn.	113
U. P. Ch., Tarko, Mo.	170
1st Pres. Ch., Meadville, Penn.	84
1st Pres. Ch., Le Mars, Iowa	38
Fr. Ch., New Sharon Iowa	64
State St. Bap. Ch.	69
Cong. Ch., St. Johnsbury, Vt.	77
J. L. Vernand	25
C. W. Taylor	30
Franklin Cong. Ch.	27
Rev. L. C. Wright	25
Rev. J. Verstraate	51
1st Cong. Ch., Ill.	98
Harlem Pres. Ch.	50
Wem Ch., Richmond, Va.	50
Lanes Mills Ch.	55
Rhinelander News	50
Friends' Ch., Sherwood, Ore.	29
St. James's Ch., Meeker, Col.	30
Greenwood Ch.	65
N. Pres. Ch.	207
Minnie H. Harris	100
Bap. and Meth. Ch., Lebanon, Va.	50
H. C. Weeks	105
Society of Ethical Culture, N. Y.	97
Grace Luth. Ch.	37
Island Falls	56
M. E. C. Monticello, Iowa	45
Chr. Ch., Harrisburg	75
Trin. Luth. Ch.	36
New Bern, N. C.	133
St. Matthew's Ch.	27
L. C. Bartholomew	67
1st Pres. Ch., Lanesdown, Penn.	235
1st Bap. Ch., Alton, Ill.	62
Narberth Pres. Ch.	23
1st Pres. Ch., Bloomington	218
1st M. E. Ch., Batavia	46
Rev. R. Beckman, Jr.	25
U. P. Ch., Dunbar, Neb.	33
M. E. Ch., Woodburn, Ore.	41
Christian Ch.	100
All Saints Cath.	68
Cong. Ch., Sheldon, Iowa	30
1st M. E. Ch., Springfield, Ill.	45
1st Cong. Ch., Peru, Ill.	31
Citizens, Walla Walla	30
Rev. J. F. Meintosh	25
Ref. Ch., Kingston, N. Y.	55
Ref. Pres., Cedarville, Ohio	55
Agnes Scott Coll.	74
1st Ch., Lombard, Ill.	47
Pres. Ch., Alva, Okla.	35
St. Paul Com.	225
St. Barnaba's Ch.	44
Mrs. A. U. Downs	400
Red Cr., Beverly, Mass.	1,225
Mrs. C. C. Fitts	633
M. E. Meiling	50
Bad Axe & Pepple Ch.	97
M. L. Fowler	90
Ala. St. Pres. S. S.	80
W. G. Simpson	84
Union Churches	55
Centennial Pres. Ch.	81
W. H. Cluett	25
Rev. Dav. Bap. Ch.	33
1st Ref. Ch., Plainfield	280
1st Cong. Ch., Clarion, Iowa	77
Chr. Ch., Marlborough, N. Y.	39
Brooks and St. Luke Ch.	48
1st Pres. Ch., Far Rockaway	65
Pres. Ch., Boonton	57
Rev. C. Case	42
Cong. Ch., Presque Isle, Me.	100
N. Manlius Bap. Ch.	33
Cent. Chr. Ch., Jacksonville, Ill.	86
Adams Men, Pres. Ch.	38
St. Thomas Ch.	88
Pres. S. S., Austin Texas	27
U. B. Ch., Toledo	176
Old S. Ch., Boston	476
Ref. Ch., Overisel, Mich.	178
Conlee Bap. Ch.	130
M. E. C. S., Hamilton, Va.	60
Trinitarian Cong.	29

The Dollar Christmas Fund.

An effort is being made by the Dollar Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgian Children to raise $100,000 by the end of December, and of this sum Mr. Clews, the Treasurer, has now received $40,000. The money will be sent under the auspices of the Commission for Relief in Belgium in augmenting the food rations of children who are suffering from impending starvation. In two previous Christmas collections the Dollar Fund raised over $100,000, and Mr. Clews appeals for extra donations this year because "the need is more pressing than ever." The deportation of Belgian men to Germany, he adds, will not reduce the misery among the little ones left behind.

Among the donations acknowledged by Mr. Clews last week are the following:

Anonymous	$250
E. L. Brown	100
Anonymous	100
T. J. Smith	100
M. B. Hazeltone	100
G. Blumenthal	50
D. Ripley & Co.	50
Bertha Ball	50
C. D. Morris	50
G. H. Fisher	50
Margaret G. Ward	50
W. S. Pierce	50
Mrs. T. Nichol	50
Helen J. Nichol	50
H. E. Young	50
Mrs. J. C. Houser	50
Mrs. J. C. Withington	50
F. B. Foster	50
Mrs. I. McCurdy	50
C. Clifton	50
E. L. Gates	50
T. B. Preston	50
T. M. McCohan	50
A. C. Andrews	50
W. Cochran	48
W. S. Huston	50
Rev. D. E. Hudson	30
J. C. McCullough	30
R. W. Decker	25
J. W. Bullock	25
A. M. Marshall	25
C. H. Allyn	25
C. Fenno	25
J. O'Grady	25
Mrs. A. Morse	25
E. T. Holmes	25
W. P. Manley	25
C. Pardee, Jr.	25
H. C. Wilson	25
H. A. Fuller	25
S. T. Dana	25
Jeremiah Day	25
L. S. Hart	25
A. R. Hugh	25
E. Senior	25
J. T. Smith	25
D. H. Burnap	25
I. Conrad	25
F. A. Titus	25
Rev. I. Merschaert	25
J. C. Terrell	25
T. Byers	25
J. H. Muller	25
F. K. Moore	25
W. H. Quimbey	25
J. C. Ford	25
H. Harker	25
W. J. Riker	25
F. Trenton	25
H. Hoyt	25
Meadamore, H. and K. Hinkle	25
E. Mann	25
H. W. Arnold	25
E. C. Doyle	25
C. S. Wells	25
H. Somers	22
Mrs. M. J. Budge	20
F. R. Pitcher	20
J. B. Sted	20
J. M. Flavell	20
L. D. Buhl	20
Mrs. J. B. Weed	20
I. C. Thaw	20
Miss M. Bramwell	20
Miss R. Marsh	20
D. J. Pearsall	20
F. A. Huber	20
W. A. Fitch	20
J. Van Marcke	20
J. C. Hazelton	15
F. A. Aldrich	15
T. W. Archer	15
M. L. Handler	15
Cath. Am. Fl.	
Mrs. A. L. Harriman	$10
Mrs. J. L. Harriman	25
Bates St. Bap. Ch.	42
Dr. F. A. Dunbar	10
Mrs. W. E. Newberry	10
H. J. Tyman	10
C. H. Kelsey	100
Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Fayerweather	25
Eighth Ref. Ch.	41
G. F. Root	10
J. E. Lilly	10
H. May	25
J. H. Bigelow	10
T. Lansing	10
Miss C. S. White	10
Mrs. C. F. Larrabee	10
Other contrib's	179

Lithuanian War Sufferers.

The Central Committee for the Relief of the Lithuanian War Sufferers, the office of which is at 200 Fifth Avenue, has received the following additional contributions to its fund:

Alaska Pack. Assn.	$200
Hilker Wicker Mfg. Co.	100
W. H. Crocker	100
A. F. Morrison	100
Levi, Strauss & Co.	100
Welch & Co.	100
Rev. T. J. Grotty	35
L. D. Brandeis	25
Rev. P. Neuzil	10
K. of Lith. Kingston, Penn.	40
F. B. Peterson & Co.	20
G. Brennen	25
San Francisco Lithuanian Soc.	25
B & Tr Co.	25
H. Lund & Co.	25
M. Schussler & Co.	25
The Emporium	25
Bancroft-Whitney Co.	25
Ill. P. Glass Co.	25
Cohn, Nickelsburg & Co.	25
Rev. P. Parolini	20
Rev. C. Weber	40
Rev. P. Abbey	20
Rev. B. Tkackey	20
Rev. E. Diebluss	20
C. Tilden	20
Rev. C. Smogor	16
S. L. A., 74, K. P., Chicago	15
Rev. A. J. Bartkus	15
Bishop H. Moeller	15
P. Berniackas	10
Rev. J. Rainer	10
Rev. G. B. Cross	10
Pres. Ch., Spokane	22
Pres. Ch., Paw Paw, Ill.	106
Porter Ch.	1,000
Sch., Raleigh, N. C.	35
1st Pres. Ch., Charleston, Ill.	78
N. C. Bingham	225
Washburn Bap. Ch.	60
Redlands W. Rel. Assn.	234
1st Pres. Ch., Greenville, S. C.	225
S. Cong. Ch., Roxbury	52
L. N. King	42
1st Pres. Ch., Cal-verton	35
1st Pres. Ch., Florence, Ala.	42
J. N. Seiler	27
E. J. Stoddard	27
Bap. Ch., Kershaw	50
A. H. Williams	26
Cong. Ch., Rockland	42
L. S. Relief, Newport	1,043
J. B. Sullivan	25
Mrs. T. D. Van Dusen	100
Pres. Ch., Wheaton, Ill.	72
H. R. Brown	344
1st Pres. Ch., Laurel, Neb.	27
A. H. Mingus	502
Norfolk Cong. Ch.	305
E. S. Hopkins	44
M. E. Ch., Northumberland, Penn.	85
M. E. Ch., New Hope, Penn.	63
Trinity M. E. Ch., Trappe, Md.	35
1st Unit. Ch., Highland	125
1st Pres. Ch., Phelps, N. Y.	61
Ch. of Nativity, Bethlehem	82
Mrs. R. P. Lamont	53
M. E. Ch., Iowa Falls, Iowa	36
M. E. Ch., Kimball, Neb.	36
Miss. Socy., Oxford, Ohio	47
Ch. of Olin	38
Pres. Ch., Covington, Va.	71
St. Paul's Ch., Jersey City	220
Ch. Sunderland	28
Trinity Epis. Ch., So. Boston, Va.	78
Lou Angeles Com.	1,343
Rel. Assoc., Redlands	361
Ch. of St. Clement	80
Cong. Ch., Overbrook, Dan.	26
Cong. Ch., Nellysville, Wis.	37
Liberty Pres. Ch.	200
1st Cong. Ch., Springfield, Mass.	59
Pres. Ch., Rock Stream	47
Friends' Ch., Newberg, Ore.	39
Pres. Ch., Tieton, Wash.	30
J. L. Jones	37
Lawrence S. of F.	41
1st Cong. Ch., W. Newton, Penn.	41
Ref. Ch., Orange City, Iowa	75
1st Pres. Ch., Middleburgh, Ky.	41
Russell St. Pres. Church	30
Greenwood Pres. Church	27
Cong. Ch., Fairhaven, Minn.	288
J. A. Mace	25
J. F. Barkley	25
1st Pres. Ch., Tuscumbia, Ala.	23
Un. Pres. Ch., Loveland, Col.	73

The Salvation Army Fund.

The Salvation Army Relief Fund, which is to provide for the relief of the Salvation Army workers in the war zone, has received to date $1,000 from Mrs. Isabella Whigham of Washington. Following is a list of the larger contributions:

Dr. L. Bigelow	$10
L. R. Cheney	10
Prof. W. M. Davis	10
Prof. A. Ziwet	10
Dr. R. G. Cook	10
J. F. Downing	10
Smaller gifts	70

British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association, Inc., 542 Fifth Avenue, of which Major Louis Livingston Seaman is President, announces that through the generosity of Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, it has shipped during each of the past five months, forty cases of ether, each case containing fifty cans. Mrs. Rice has pledged herself to give $500 each month for ether during the period of the war.

Henry Clews, Treasurer of the Association, acknowledges the following new contributions:

Mrs. I. L. Rice	$500
Woodlawn Red Cr.	58
Miss E. Cuyler	100
Mrs. W. H. Young	25
Miss J. Ruggles	$16
Mrs. L. R. Cautley	10
Mrs. F. Allen	10
Smaller donations	53

French Women and Children.

The Fund for the Relief of the Women and Children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now totals more than $225,000. Recent gifts included the following:

Mrs. E. S. Harkness	$500
Miss E. Scoville	200
Mrs. O. Shiras	100
Dr. W. H. Nichols	100
C. L. Stopford	50
T. Lansing	10
J. H. Perkins	10
T. A. Edison	20
J. H. Sturgis	10
A. Liebmann	10
Mrs. F. Eldridge	10
Mrs. J. J. Chapman	25
Mrs. S. G. Flagg	40
Mrs. S. Adams	15
Miss H. C. Atwater	10
E. W. Clapp	10
Desire Faure	10
Mrs. James Byrne	20
Mrs. E. S. Beck	25
Mrs. A. Demetre	10

Russian-American Relief.

The total amount collected by the Russian-American Relief Association, Flatiron Building, of which Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador to the United States, is the honorary President and Frank A. Vanderlip honorary Treasurer, is $27,355.28. Among recent donations sent to the National Bank of New York, acting as a depository, are the following:

Mrs. E. H. Harriman	$500
H. K. Porter	100
Funch, Edye & Co.	500
Robert Polson	10
Oppenheimer Casing Co.	100
Austin Mfg. Co.	$1,000
Miss E. Spillman	50
F. A. Aldrich	15
Amer. Locom. Co.	250
J. W. Simmons	100
Countess Villars	25

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides comfort kits for the soldiers of France, has collected to date more than $160,300. Francis Roche, the Vanderbilt Hotel, is Treasurer of the committee. Recent gifts follow:

C. A. Cushman	$10
W. Cushman	100
R. D. Humphreys	10
T. J. Coolidge	50
D. L. Pickmon	20
Miss A. L. Smith	25
Miss M. M. Harper	25
Dr. F. C. Shattuck	20
Miss E. V. Cockroft	20
Mrs. H. M. Barksdale	500
S. H. Ordway	10
A. Tucker	20
H. M. Lewis	20
Savannah D. A. R.	20
A. B. Hawes	10
N. B. Richardson	20
Mrs. E. B. Champlin	10
W. H. Champlin	50
A. E. Sawyer	50
J. C. Phillips	50
Mrs. V. Astor	100
Dr. L. Bigelow	$10
L. R. Cheney	10
Prof. W. M. Davis	10
Prof. A. Ziwet	10
Dr. R. G. Cook	10
J. F. Downing	10
Smaller gifts	70

Belgian Relief Committee.

Contributions to the Belgian Relief Committee for Widows and Orphans of the War in Germany amount this week to $2,137.40. The largest individual gift, $500, was received from Mrs. Isabella Whigham of Washington. Following is a list of the larger contributions:

Sutherland, Iowa, col.	$148
G. Becker's Emps	15
F. H. Walker	20
Emps. Ansco Co.	67
Emps. Co. H. Chem. Co.	52
H. Bassermann et al	13
Emps. A. D. Cook	100
M. Kenda	73
G. Lauenstein's Emps.	25
P. J. Steuber	25
Emps. Sidney Water Works Co.	22
Keystone Lumber Co. Emps.	21
Ind. Lumber & Mfg. Co.	25
L. Hanitch	25
P. Bloch et al	20
J. A. Mullenhauer	$100
Sinclair Mfg. Co.	20
W. Buckner	100
T. M. P. Paper Box Co.	21
A. H. Heisy	100
W. S. Gilman	15
N. E. Canning Co.	17
Mrs. G. L. Woods	25
Reading St. Jo-hann Gemein	17
B. Loeffelbein	15
A. Happel	15
Small contrib's	779

The fund to date amounts to $54,870. Checks should be made payable to John D. Crimmins, Treasurer, at the headquarters, 13 Park Row, New York City. A branch office of the committee has been opened at Los Angeles, Cal., and another at Sutherland, Iowa.

For German War Orphans.

The American Collection for German War Orphans announces through its Treasurers, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, the following receipts:

W. F. Bantje	$112
J. Meyer	21
F. Guggenheim	75
E. C. Konts	25
M. Landauer

CRUDE STEEL BOUGHT BY ENTENTE ALLIES

1,500,000 Tons Contracted for Here and Will Be Turned Into Shells in European Plants.

PRICES CONTINUE TO RISE

Large Export Order Will Send Quotations Up Higher, It Is Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25.—Steel prices continue to rise and the end of the advance is not in sight yet. Buying is heavy. Increased quotations do not stem the tide of inquiries and orders. Steel Corporation auxiliary companies, which have been backward in demanding maximum rates, have been compelled to fall into line and in some instances have taken the lead. Demand continues unprecedented both for export and domestic consumption. Finished and crude steel will bring from $4 to $10 a ton for delivery during the second half of 1917 over that of the first six months.

Apparently the Entente Allies will not depend on American machine shops to finish shells during the continuation of the war. J. P. Morgan & Co. have contracted for about 1,500,000 tons of blooms and other forms of crude steel for delivery during the latter half of 1917. The Carnegie Steel Company is said to have accepted between 600,000 and 750,000 tons of this order, and an Eastern Pennsylvania producer has taken 200,000 tons. The remainder of the tonnage has been scattered among other Eastern plants. The tonnage was placed at prices ranging between 4c and 4.25c. The same material for delivery during the first six months was sold at 3c and 3.50c. at mill.

The Europeaen order will take up a large part of the steel tonnage of the country and will create even higher prices than now prevail on all grades of finished and semi-finished steel. The billows, slabs, billets and bars are to be rolled at British, French and Italian mills and machined in shops abroad. There will also be further purchases of steel shells for latter half delivery, but not on the same scale as earlier in the year.

As a result of this tremendous purchase, the Carnegie Steel Company announced an advance of $4 a ton on steel bars. These had been quoted at 2.70c., and have been put up to 2.90c. Few independent mills are selling at less than 3c. and 3.25c. for prompt delivery. An inquiry came out during the week for 60,000 tons of steel bars and billets for export. In sympathy with the advance in steel bars, iron bars were put up to 2.90c. by the largest rollers in this district. Chicago followed by raising quotations between $2 and $3 a ton.

Price of Steel Plates Up.

Demand for steel plates caused the Carnegie Steel Company to advance its price $5 a ton, making the new quotation 3.50c., Pittsburgh, for delivery at convenience of the mill. Plate mills enabled to make better deliveries are asking 4c. Eastern mills have been getting 5c., in some instances for ship plates. Cramp's placed an order for 8,000 tons with an Eastern mill for two merchants steamers. Another Delaware River shipyard is asking for bids on 2,500 tons, and Canadian inquirers are after 14,000 tons. A Spanish buyer who wanted 1,500 tons of boiler plates was told he could not be accommodated until after next July. Ship building, car builders and structural material shops are all seeking accommodations at the mills with no prospect of relief. Orders for 8,000 cars were placed during the past week.

J. P. Morgan & Co. contracted for 45,000 tons of shapes and angles for delivery in France during the first half of 1917, paying between 3c and 3.25c, Pittsburgh. The Carnegie Steel Company has advanced its quotations on structural steel $4 a ton, making the minimum 3c. Pittsburgh. The New York Shipbuilding Company will require 10,000 tons of shapes for its proposed extension at Camden, N. J. The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company has contracted for 2,500 tons for crane runways. The United States Government will require 6,000 tons for its new machine shop at League Island Navy Yard. Export inquiries include 15,000 tons from British structural fabricators. The Southern Railway has placed orders for 5,000 tons of bridge material.

It is understood that the rail mills are not a unit in asking $38 for Bessemer rails and $40 for open hearth rails for delivery during 1918. Since the price has been definitely announced numerous railroads have made inquiries for reservations. The New York Central has placed its requirement at 150,000, and has sent its schedule to rail mills. The Pennsylvania Railroad has not made any move toward placing its tonnage, unless it had already made secret reservations. One rail mill has accepted 200,000 tons from a number of railroads, to date. Railmakers believe that quotations made by the Steel Corporation mills for 1918 delivery are too low and are holding off, not willing to accept contracts on this basis until they learn how far the railroads will go in making up their quotas. Western rail mills are alleged to have accepted orders aggregating 75,000 tons for extended delivery. Light rails have been put up $4 a ton. Inquiry for cars is very active and all the large trunk lines are in the market for 1,000 to 2,000 cars.

Other Steel Prices Advanced.

Boiler tubes have been advanced $2 a ton by the National Tube Company. Rivets have been put up $3 a ton, and nuts and bolts 5 to 7½ per cent. Tin plate mills that have reserved some of their capacity are asking $7 a box.

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company put up its quotations on sheets, making the base price for No. 28 black sheets, 4c.; Nos. 5 to 8 gauge blue annealed, 3.65c; Nos. 9 to 10, 3.50c, while open hearth steel sheets command $2 a ton higher. Galvanized is selling as high as 6c. Through lack of sheet bars, shortage of labor, and scarcity of railway cars, sheet mills have been compelled to cease operations in numerous instances. Contracts are accepted on condition mills can secure sheet bars.

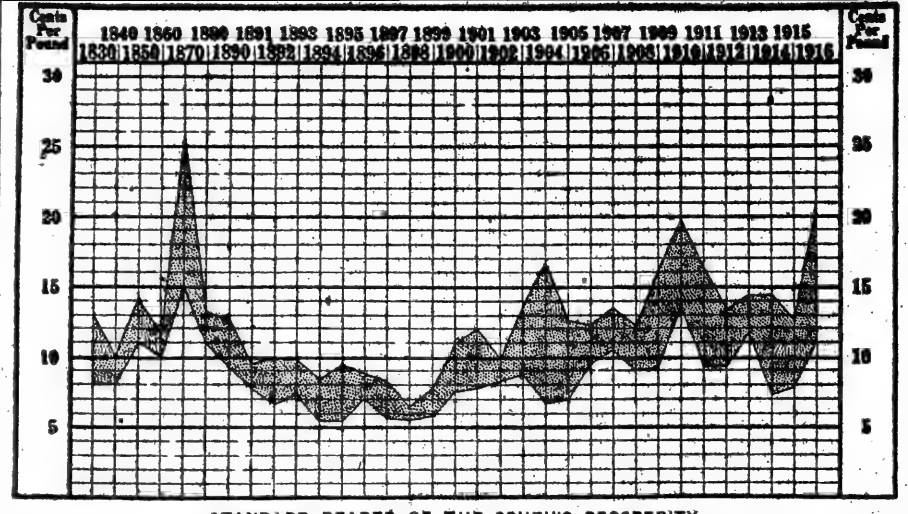
Bessemer iron has definitely reached $30 a ton, and as high as $31.50 is asked. Sales of 5,000 tons at $30 have been recorded. New York brokers disposed of an aggregate of 100,000 tons during the week, which have been under inquiry for several weeks. Of this amount 20,000 tons of basic went to Alabama furnaces at $20, Birmingham. Eastern Pennsylvania furnaces got $26 at furnace for their product, which included from 15,000 to 20,000 tons of basic.

Export inquiry is heavy, and J. P. Morgan & Co. have made reservations on 10,000 tons, and are inquiring for 40,000 additional. Sweden requires 20,000 tons of foundry iron. Japan wants 6,000 tons of low phosphorus. Buffalo furnaces have an inquiry for 35,000 tons of basic for last half delivery of 1917. A Harrisburg, Penn., steel mill closed for 10,000 tons of basic, and at Coatesville, Penn., Alabama furnaces sold 12,000 tons of basic for $25.25, delivered. Low phosphorus sales of between 12,000 and 15,000 tons by Eastern Pennsylvania furnaces brought from $45 to $47 a ton, Philadelphia. Basic iron is bringing $27, valleys, while foundry and malleable are quoted at $26 to $27, valleys.

The United Furnace Company, Canton, Ohio, has blown in a new stack with a capacity of 450 tons a day. The new operation includes by-product coke ovens and a benzol plant. The No. 4 furnace of the Shenango Furnace Company will make Bessemer after Jan. 1.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 31½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 45 centimes.



STANDARD BEARER OF THE SOUTH'S PROSPERITY.

This chart shows the yearly high and low price of spot cotton, middling upland, at New York, in every tenth year from 1830 to 1890, and in each year since then. The high price of 1916, reached last week, is above any touched since prices were quoted in depreciated currency prior to the resumption of specie payment in 1878.

The spectacle of middling upland cotton, the staple of the best spinning quality, selling around 21 cents a pound, is something to stir the imagination of the planters toward even better prices, but for the consumer something else has to be said. How high will cotton prices go? The record of the last eighty-five years shows that only in periods of exceptional stress at home has cotton sold higher in the United States.

Taking ten-year periods, beginning 1830, it is seen—as the accompanying chart graphically describes the movements—that only from 1860 to 1873 were cotton quotations above the current figure. This was a time of war and of recovery from war, and, besides, the phenomenal price of $1.00 a pound in 1864 was established in terms of greatly depreciated currency, and the same influence was felt until preparations were begun in 1875 for the resumption of specie payments.

From 1875, when specie payments worked to stabilize the currency situation, onward until 1913 cotton prices seldom rose above 14 cents a pound. The exceptional years were 1904, 1909, and 1910, the last named being marked by the Bully corner, which sent the price up to 19¾ cents a pound. The extent of the crop is likely to have a vital influence on prices in the balance of this year, and most of next year.

A lot of the staple still remained to be picked a fortnight ago, but omitting this, estimates reach from 10,800,000 to 11,000,000 bales as the probable return from the Southern fields. Either total will be considered too small for the world's needs, in the opinion of speculators, and the heavy buying of late weeks by spinners seems to indicate that the opinion is shared by them, too.

WARNS FINANCIAL LEADERS.

G. W. McGarrah Urges Caution in Dealing with Gold Situation.

Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, believes that it is the duty of bankers and business men to guard against future contingencies, and in a letter just issued to correspondents he advises the exercise of caution in the financing of new enterprises.

"Industry throughout the United States," says Mr. McGarrah, "continues at an active pace. Money rates are at a low level, and New York bank loans are at the highest record of history. It was shown by the Controller of the Currency a few weeks ago that loans of 27,300 banks and trust companies in the United States were on July 1 $8,243,000,000 in excess of the loans of three years ago.

"This is phenomenal expansion. Of course, the elements contributing to bring it about have been abnormal, and none of us can tell how much longer they will continue. To guard against future contingencies is a duty that has been imposed upon every banker and business man of the nation, yet there is so little that the future holds which one can clearly discern, and upon which one can count with confidence, that the duty has become a trying and oftentimes a confusing one.

"Thus we have, just now, the spectacle of our financial leaders considering means of stemming gold imports into the United States, because of the danger of inflation, at the same time that they are discussing the likelihood of gold exports later on, because of the possibility of deflation. Gold added to the country's total supply in the last two years has been $800,000,000, an amount far more than necessary to carry on the business of the country. With further large additions to that supply through the payment for goods exported abroad, it can be seen how enormous a credit expansion is possible.

"We cannot store gold in idleness; neither can we, prudently, at once absorb all we have recently received. To exercise caution in financing new enterprises, and at the same time to permit proper expansion a free rein, is the special duty of the bankers of the country today. Their duty is one of ultra conservatism, notwithstanding the fact that by extending credit and taking up the money market 'slack' they would be enabled to name more remunerative rates for their funds in the future."

COTTON IS STRONG, WITH 48-POINT RISE

Many Who Predicted Lower Prices Now Have Visions of 25 Cents a Pound.

There seems to be little chance of any serious decline in cotton prices at this time. A few days ago when heavy realizing caused a decline of 100 points in two days the market for a few hours seemed in a critical condition. But by Friday came a 50-point rally, and yesterday morning the market followed this rally with an advance of another 20 points at the opening. Liverpool was closed, as usual on Saturday, and the opening strength was due to overnight buying orders.

The spot markets in the South paid but little attention to the decline in the contract markets, and the quick rally shows how completely the situation is dominated by the holders of spot cotton.

The opening yesterday was very discouraging to the shorts, and they soon began to cover freely. It required no effort on the part of the bull leaders to advance prices, the buying of those who had sold believing that the much talked of "big break" had started, furnishing all the support the market needed.

There was no time during the session when it was not a bull market, and considerable profit taking liquidation entirely failed to check the advance. It was evident that there had been a wonderful change of sentiment, and many who had recently been predicting lower prices were loud in their claims that cotton was sure to go to 25c a pound.

The market held its strength to the end, and closed out at the top with the active months 40 to 48 points higher than Friday's close. The closing level yesterday marked an advance of 100 points from the low level of Friday, and it was very evident that it had been much easier to bring about the rally than it had been to force the decline.

At no time this season has the price of contracts gotten out of line with spot prices in the South, and at the highest levels there has been an active spot demand. As long as this continues to be the case there is no danger of any break, although there will be the natural reaction when the market becomes overbought.

Market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	20.05	20.37	20.01	20.33@20.37	20.40@20.42
Jan.	20.02	20.36	20.02	20.09@20.09	20.40@20.52
Mar.	20.09	21.11	20.85	21.07@21.11	20.68@20.70
May.	21.06	21.81	21.00	21.28@21.31	20.85@20.87
July.	20.99	21.30	20.99	21.27@21.30	20.85@20.87
Oct.	18.74	18.96	28.71	18.93@18.95	18.55@18.56

The local market for spot cotton was steady, at 80 points advance; middling, at 20.95c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady, at 12½ to 40 points higher: New Orleans, 19.94c; Galveston, 20.75c; Savannah, 20.80c; Memphis, 20.37c; Augusta, 20.30c; Houston, 20.90c. New Orleans market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	20.02	20.24	20.01	20.21@20.23	19.85@19.86
Jan.	20.00	20.30	20.00	20.25@20.27	19.97@19.99
Mar.	20.44	20.68	20.41	20.61@20.63	20.27@20.29
May.	20.05	20.00	20.03	20.36@20.38	20.47@20.49
July.	20.13	20.30	20.13	20.30@20.32	20.59@20.60
Oct.	18.50	18.72	18.50	18.71@18.73	18.30@18.31

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
Galveston	11,360	10,750	384,078	366,311
New Orleans	9,684	6,937	454,062	328,494
Mobile	390	1,172	14,190	22,052
Savannah	5,899	5,000	203,713	211,728
Charleston	2,178	975	50,854	94,040
Wilmington	127	076	38,435	40,201
Norfolk	3,814	3,501	88,227	106,930

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	1,739	3,369	137,200	186,988
Memphis	4,653	5,704	252,624	281,303
St. Louis	309	11,409	22,235	15,179
Houston	10,877	10,808	278,204	190,970

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last wk.	Last yr.
Galveston	9,250 to 10,250	10,485	11,408
New Orleans	6,000 to 8,000	2,612	11,253

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

American Securities Improve Under Lead of U. S. Steel.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The stock market was generally steady today. Business was of the usual Saturday dimensions, consisting chiefly of home funds and copper, rubber and shipping shares at hardening prices. The decline in Argentine rails was checked. American securities improved under the lead of United States Steel and closed steady.

Money and discount rates were inclined to harden and rates on New York are being carefully watched.

PACIFIC MAIL TO BUY MORE STEAMSHIPS

Five New Liners to Take the Place of Those Sold to International Mercantile Marine.

COMPANY NOW THRIVING

Operating Expenses Reduced from 73 to 54 Per Cent. Since 1914 —Much Saved Burning Oil.

The immediate success of the reborn Pacific Mail Steamship Company is expected to result shortly in the placing of orders for several big new ships which will take the place of the five large transpacific vessels sold to the International Mercantile Marine Company when the old Pacific Mail was in process of liquidation.

Two explanations are given for the ability of the company to make more money than it did under the old management. These are the receipt of better paying business for all the boats, and a sharp reduction in operating expenses and depreciation. In 1914-1915 the Pacific Mail's operating expenses were 73 per cent. and operations, plus depreciation, 83 per cent. of the gross revenue from transportation. Even before the return of the ships to the transpacific service the reduction of operating ratio to 62 per cent. and of the ratio of operating expense plus depreciation to 67 per cent. was recorded. The operating ratio in the quarter ended June 30 was 54 per cent. It is too early to obtain returns for the combined service, including the earnings of the new boats on the Pacific, but operating officers declare that the ratio of cost to gross is still falling.

The recent purchase by the American International Corporation and its associates of the New York Shipbuilding Company, with its $15,000,000 plant near Philadelphia, puts back of the Pacific Mail, the International Mercantile Marine, the Grace lines, and other ocean transportation systems affiliated with the American International a sure source of supply of tonnage. The Pacific Mail purchased three fine small vessels from the Dutch West Indies Company, and has equipped them with oil burners for the Pacific trade, with the expectation of superseding them eventually with larger vessels which are expected to be built in the New York Shipbuilding yards. The Ecuador, the first of the three new vessels to be converted from coal to oil, left San Francisco on Aug. 19 on the direct route to China and Japan.

The old Pacific Mail was a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific Company. The legislation of 1912 that closed the Panama Canal to ships owned by railroads whose lines compete for traffic was a direct blow to the Pacific Mail. The Seamen's bill was another. As a consequence the Southern Pacific decided to wipe out the fleet, and had succeeded in disposing of a considerable part of the assets when the American International and W. R. Grace & Co. took over the company.

The three new ships on the transPacific route are practically of a new type of economical express liners adapted to the development projects in ocean transportation. They carry 111 first-class passengers in comfort excelled only on the finest of the big transatlantic ships, and seventy-eight steerage passengers with standard accommodations. Their gross tonnage is only half that of the old Pacific Mail ships of the Oriental service. They will pay on light traffic where the old ships would pile up a burden of loss. They are the latest word in construction. They burn oil, and can be quickly adapted to a capacity for steaming 16,000 miles without stopping for fuel, as against 8,000 miles for comfortable coal-burning passenger ships. In ordinary times, $2.40 worth of oil delivered on the Pacific Coast has the efficiency of $7 worth of coal. Automatic feeding devices reduce the number of men necessary to operate oil ships. At present the fuel for the Pacific voyages is carried in pipes laid along the keel, in space ordinarily devoted to water ballast; also in a small bunker tank amidships. The oil is sufficient to take the ship across the Pacific and back as necessary for the trip to San Francisco is piped aboard.

These are the ideal ships for the Central American service and for putting out on new cross-ocean lines that the company sees fit to try out," says the National City Bank magazine, The Americas. "They can be made practically independent of foreign coaling supplies. In organizing ocean transportation service they are analogous to the vehicles of light gasoline bus lines which the steam railroads now use to develop 'feeder' business to the point of paying support of regular equipment. They are comparatively more economical than the bus vehicles, however, and are directly in line with the very latest ideas in ocean economy of operation. The 'motor ship,' whether big or little, seems to be the ship of the future.

"The management of the Pacific Mail is very conservative in forecasting earnings when shipping conditions get back to normal. They foresee close competition, with the Japanese lines able to cut very close. The Pacific Mail expects to hold certain economies that the Japs have not the advantage of, tending to offset the low costs of labor, &c., which the Japs enjoy. However, the attitude of constructive persistence noticeable in the new management has its explanation. The Pacific Mail is a stone in the masonry of the structure of international enterprise which is being 'superorganized' in the hands of the new interests that took over the company and its properties. Up to a certain point its employment is not dependent on closely drawn competitive economies. A good volume of business is certain to go to it on a non-competitive basis. It carries the U. S. mails. It will be a physical connection between new American enterprises in the Orient and bases of supply here. Up to a certain point the line is pretty sure of a living. Beyond that point there is an opportunity, from the standpoint of the company, in good management and in interlocking enterprise."

BANKERS BID FOR SHIPBUILDING STOCK

Huntington Interest in Shares of Newport News Co. Sought for Possible Merger

A group of bankers are negotiating for H. E. Huntington's controlling stock interest in the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company at a price between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. An announcement of the sale is expected early this week if the deal goes through. Mr. Huntington and his wife own more than 99 per cent. of the company's outstanding $6,000,000 preferred and $2,000,000 common stock as well as a big block of the $7,500,000 bonds.

It was assumed in the Wall Street district yesterday when information about the Newport News Shipbuilding transaction became public that the interests in control of the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company were back of the contemplated purchase of the Huntington holdings. In quarters close to the Cramp management it was said earlier in the week that a merger with one of the largest shipbuilding concerns on the Eastern seaboard was being worked out. If the Cramp and Newport News Companies are united it is expected that both concerns will be put into a new company, although no details along this line were obtainable.

The Newport News Shipbuilding Company employs 6,000 men at its plant on the James River, near Hampton Roads. It has orders on its books for fourteen ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 97,578 tons. These vessels are all on the ways, and eight are to be completed by June 30 of next year. The company expects to begin work shortly on two super-dreadnoughts for the United States Navy, which are to be completed in five years. Outside of the naval orders the yards have enough business in sight to keep the plants at capacity operations until May, 1918.

The company has been for years one of the largest participants in naval construction. A few years ago seven cruisers and battleships were on the ways at one time, with an aggregate cost of $25,000,000. The annual capacity for all classes of boats is about 100,000 tons, and construction work is being done which will enlarge the yards substantially.

LAKE INSURANCE HIGHER.

Rates on Grain, Ore, and Coal Increase 100 Per Cent. on Dec. 1.

Insurance on grain, ore, and coal for transportation on Great Lake freight steamers will be advanced sharply Dec. 1, the increase in most cases being more than 100 per cent. The normal insurance contracts expire at this date, but it is expected that strenuous efforts will be made by shippers to get cargoes through despite the heavy underwriting costs.

The marine insurance on grain, which is now slightly less than ½ of 1 per cent., will be raised to full 1 per cent. On Dec. 6, according to dispatches from Chicago, the rate will be put at 1¼ per cent., on Dec. 8 to 1½ per cent. and on Dec. 10 to 2 per cent. The last named rate will continue in effect three days. It is expected that by Dec. 20 the straits will become impassable because of ice, if not before.

CITY BANK'S SCHOOL NOW TRAINING 600

Work Started in 1904 Considered Leading Educational Enterprise of Its Kind.

FUND OF $220,000 PROVIDED

Advancements in a Measure Are Governed by Marks Obtained in the Course of Study.

Officers of large banks and corporations have long recognized that one of the most effective methods for developing a higher standard of efficiency among their employes is the establishment of educational courses under the direct supervision and control of the employers of young men and women. Among the institutions that have devoted much time and attention to this work is the National City Bank of New York, which has gradually developed an elaborate program, and is today regarded as a leader in educational enterprises for bank employes.

The beginning of the work dates back to the organization of the City Bank Club in September, 1904, when small groups of employes arranged informal meetings, at which addresses on banking topics were delivered by officers of the bank. The progress of the work was gradual, but the results were so satisfactory that the President of the bank, Frank A. Vanderlip, saw the desirability of having its management take a more active part in the educational endeavors, and it was not long before he appointed a committee to investigate the work done and to make recommendations for improvement. This committee of officers co-operated with a committee of the City Bank Club, and finally devised a comprehensive course of study for all classes of employes.

To finance the educational program the employes were fortunate enough to receive endowments from the bank and from James Stillman, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the total fund aggregating $220,000.

It was in August of last year that Mr. Vanderlip announced that, in view of the rapid growth of the educational work, and because of the difficulty experienced in securing attendance at the classes, the work would hereafter be conducted by the bank, in conjunction with the club. In a statement addressed to the employes, he announced that in the case of male employes of 21 years of age or under, two hours of class work a week would be compulsory. A system was worked out for keeping a record of each employe's work, and it was indicated that advancements in salary and in position would be governed in a measure by the marks obtained in the course of study.

The list of courses, from which employes under 21 are required to select one, in addition to a course in office practice, are: English, arithmetic, stenography, commercial geography, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Since the formulation of the original schedule there has been added Russian. The practical banking courses include a class in credits and advanced accounting, and a class in the fundamental principles of banking and exchange. Several courses are also given in political economy.

The various classes meet at 8:15 in the morning, at noon, and at 5 o'clock. The program has been so arranged that employes attending particular courses are not prevented by their regular duties in the bank from attending the classes. Many of the clerks spend from 3 to 6 and from 5 to 6 in study several days a week.

An interesting feature of the educational work is the Spanish and Portuguese luncheon. Employes who enroll in these classes speak only the foreign language during the luncheon period, with their teacher at the head of the table. Arrangements have been made for having Spanish and Portuguese waiters serve at the table.

More than 600 of the 1,000 employes of the bank pursue courses. The following table gives the enrollment in each subject:

Banking	228	Political economy	68
English	270	Penmanship	52
Arithmetic	151	French	51
Spanish	148	Figures	51
Commercial geography	106	Office practice	50
Foreign exchange	79	Portuguese	18
Stenography	70	Russian	12

The educational work is not restricted to the home institution. Already classes are being conducted in some of the South American branches, notably Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and Sao Paulo. Commenting upon the training of men for foreign service, "Number Eight," monthly magazine published by the City Bank Club, says:

Years ago the English and Germans recognized the principle that a lasting foreign trade is dependent upon the exportation of men fully as much as the exportation of commercial products and capital. In the establishment of her foreign branch banks which were the forerunners of her commercial advance, especially in South America, England instituted a system of

them to look forward to going into the foreign service in the interests of her commerce. Germany trains her young men early for the commercial service. An elaborate system of schooling, beginning with the lower grades and continuing through the higher education of the universities, has been worked out to fit her young man for her growing trade. After the training period they are sent to the countries of their future activities to grow up with their future customers and to enter into the life of the country.

Following the successful example of the German and English banks, the National City Bank, in the establishment of its branches in South America, endeavored to select young Americans for its foreign service, but it at once met with the difficulty of finding young men properly trained to fill positions of responsibility abroad. Young men are needed who know the language and the customs of the country where they will be stationed, who can acquire the foreigner's manner of doing business with an appreciation of his point of view, and who can still retain their loyalty to the United States. Heretofore young Americans have not had the training which would fit them for this service.

The success of the first year's experience in bringing college-trained men into the bank has led up to the framing up of a plan whereby the facilities of the City Bank are used in co-operating with the various universities of the country in fitting young men for the banking field. The plan, in brief, is this:

The various universities, with which the plan has been put into operation, select and send to the City Bank each year two or three of their picked men for one year's practical banking training during their college course. The student's time is divided between two Summer vacations and a period of six months after graduation. At the end of a full year's training these men are given every opportunity for advancement. The progress of each man is carefully watched with a view to determining that phase of banking for which he is best fitted, and in which he may be of most service to himself and to the bank.

This plan, it is believed, will tend to bring the universities of the United States into closer touch with the business needs of our country, and help the university student to come to an early decision as to his life's work. And at the same time assure him of an opening in the business for which he has been especially trained. In this way the plan is expected to aid in bridging the gap between the theoretical training of the college student and the needs of the practical world in which he must work out his future success.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Braden Company Produced 4,048,000 Pounds in October.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The Braden Copper Company in October produced 4,048,000 pounds of copper, compared with 3,970,000 pounds in September and with 2,616,000 pounds in August. The Franklin mine is turning out more than 700,000 pounds of copper this month, whereas the output last month was 600,000 pounds. Costs are about 14 cents.

The Calumet & Hecla Mining Company reports the output of the companies under its management for October as follows (figures in pounds):

	October, 1916.	10 Months, 1916.	12 Months, 1915.
Ahmeek	1,076,977	10,802,663	21,805,483
Allouez	264,120	3,685,900	10,048,453
Cal. & Hecla	6,038,800	62,694,854	71,060,519
Centennial	190,000	2,018,845	2,347,200
Isle Royale	1,865,580	19,261,805	9,841,100
La Salle	127,432	1,075,921	725,495
Osceola	1,555,021	16,490,721	19,781,472
Superior	221,186	2,875,892	3,808,434
Tamarack	342,220	3,581,600	3,288,172
White Pine	374,456	3,854,609	2,824,145
Total	13,675,696	132,790,127	145,634,819

President Woodward of the Iron Cap Copper Company reports a vein 16 feet wide and heavily mineralized with iron and copper on the 600-foot level at the Williams shaft. It cost the Miami Copper Company 3.37½ cents a pound to turn out its record yield of 1,054,153 pounds of copper last month.

Tuolumne has cut four feet of ore on the 700-foot level of the Main Range property running 3.9 per cent. copper and 2.7 ounces of gold. The crosscut already is in the vein 18 feet. When New Arcadian's new hoist is in operation next month sinking of the shaft from the 1,200-foot level will continue. About 75 per cent. of Granby's total production comes from the Anyox mine, where costs are but 8 and 3½ cents. Shannon last week sold copper at 23 cents to be delivered before June 30.

GUARANTY BRANCH IN PARIS.

Trust Company Applies for Permission to Open Office There.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York has applied to E. L. Richards, the State Superintendent of Banking, for permission to establish a branch in Paris. The trust company has been operating a branch bank in London for a number of years past. Its business in France has become so large that it was decided to make arrangements for the opening of an office in Paris. Several months ago the bank sent over Alexander Phillips, one of its representatives, to Paris, and he has been working out the detail plans for the establishment of a branch bank. The date for the opening has not yet been fixed.

Several American institutions, notably the Farmers Loan and Trust Company and the Equitable Trust Company, have branch offices in Paris.

Superintendent Richards has approved the application of W. R. Grace & Co.'s Bank for an increase in the capital stock from $100,000 to $500,000.

DIGEST OF REPORTS OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1916,

Made to the Controller of the Currency by National Bank Examiners.

Federal Reserve District.	General Condition of Business.	Leading or Unusual Activities.	Leading or Unusual Depressions.	Demand for Money.	Extensions of Credit, &c.	Crop Conditions.	Other Matters of Interest.
1. BOSTON.	Continues active. Unprecedented record for Presidential election year.	Munitions, paper, and textiles.	None reported.	Money is in fair demand, but the tendency of rates is still downward.	Payments and renewals are normal.	Excellent potato crop, with good prices in Aroostook County, Me.; good tobacco crop in Connecticut River district.	
2. NEW YORK.	Good and improving.	Foundries and machine shops. Merchants report heavy sales.	None reported.	In the western section more active; in the eastern section firm and permanent.	Loans are being paid at maturity to as large an extent as usual.	In western section crops not up to the standard, but higher prices bring satisfaction to the farmer; in eastern section crops good.	Labor is still scarce and men are wanted in many lines of business.
3. PHILADELPHIA.	The general prosperity is still increasing.	Textile mills, iron, and steel. Wholesale and retail business brisk, wearing apparel being especially in demand.	Anthracite and bituminous coal in brisk demand, with advancing quotations; shortage of cars and limited production very much retard deliveries.	The money market is quiet.	Collections are better than in former years. Abundance of funds are on hand for all demands.	No report.	
4. CLEVELAND.	Business continues to run at full tide.	Steel and iron. Retail merchants report increased business. Demand for steel plate and iron structural material in excess of anything ever experienced.	None reported.	Inactive. Deposits continue to increase.	Commercial loans are being paid promptly.	Wheat and corn short; potatoes in some parts of district have been an entire failure. Large tobacco crop.	Ordinary labor difficult to obtain; commands highest prices ever paid for this class of work. Car shortage.
5. RICHMOND.	The prosperity enjoyed by all lines of business exceeds that recorded in any period during the past fifty years.	Demand for all products manufactured, mineral and agricultural, continues unabated. Coal mines active, but hampered by lack of cars.	No marked depression in any line. Real estate least active.	Best demand is in the southern part of the district, but money is plentiful; deposits heavier than ever before known in Richmond.	Collections are satisfactory. Loans are being paid off at maturity to a much greater degree than usual.	Cotton crop short, but prices high. The same condition exists in the tobacco crop.	Labor is fully employed and demand is likely to exceed supply. Car shortage reported.
6. ATLANTA.	Steady.	Steel and iron industries and all manufacturing. Cotton mills.	Real estate, coal operations hampered on account of car shortage.	The demand for money shows a perceptible increase.	Loans in the country section are being liquidated rapidly, but are increasing in the centres.	Crops reported fair, with high prices prevailing, except in Alabama, due to floods in July and boll weevils.	Perhaps never before has a national political campaign disturbed business so little.
7. CHICAGO.	Steady and satisfactory.	Steel mills, automobile factories, dry goods, and groceries.	Car shortage has affected the building industry.	Demand for money light, with increasing deposits. Fair demand in Iowa.	Some borrowing done in the agricultural districts.	High prices for grain offset shortage in crops.	Labor fully employed. Shortage of cars. Increased cost of raw materials.
8. ST. LOUIS.	Steady and improving.	General manufacturing and jobbing lines. Wholesale and retail business. Coal mining active, but hampered by car shortage.	No particular depression except that caused by car shortage.	Active in the country districts.	Extensions are being made in country districts. Renewals probably less than normal.	Wheat acreage reported large and conditions satisfactory. Corn yield good.	
9. MINNEAPOLIS.	Generally satisfactory. Montana reports business first class in all lines.	Manufacturing, wholesaling, jobbing. All retail lines are active; general activity in agricultural districts. Mills, factories, and mines running full.	None reported, except that caused by poor crops in a small portion of North Dakota.	Active, coming principally from agricultural districts.	Loans, particularly in live stock and agricultural sections, are being paid or reduced as they mature.	Except Montana, the district will average about one-half crop of small grain. Corn about three-fourths normal. Potato yield not heavy. Prices high enough to offset shortages.	
10. KANSAS CITY.	Improving.	Greatest activity is in lines affected by feeding, marketing, and transforming into manufactured products live stock, and in handling and distribution of grain. Oil in Oklahoma. Potash mining (a new industry) in Western Nebraska.	A depression in Colorado due to fruit failure. Real estate.	There is a demand for money, but the supply exceeds all legitimate demands. However, the reports from New Mexico state they are not able to supply the active demand.	Loans generally paid as they fall due. In Colorado extensions asked on nearly all loans except those secured by live stock, and borrowings for crop movement. In some parts of Nebraska loans not being paid as they fall due.	Farmers are sowing wheat. In Oklahoma cotton yielded about a 60 per cent. crop, but high prices offset the shortage. Potato crop especially good. Sugar-beet crop is fairly good and the price right.	Car shortage is a handicap to farmers in shipping their crops.
11. DALLAS.	Extremely satisfactory.	Wholesale trade. Retail lumber business. Oil field operations. Copper mining.	Coal mines in Oklahoma and West Texas have suspended operation temporarily on account of labor disturbances. Scarcity of labor in the New Mexico coal mines.	Inactive.	Banks have largest deposits in their history. Farmers liquidating to a large extent, and in many cases paying off obligations before maturity, settling debts of long standing.	Feed crops are all good. The peanut crop is exceptionally large. Cotton prices higher, as are the prices on other farm products.	The car shortage is said to be causing serious condition on the transportation lines; officials advise they are unable to supply sufficient equipment to handle heavy business.
12. SAN FRANCISCO.	Business is active in all lines, and is jumping forward by leaps and bounds.	Shipbuilding, oil and mining.	Lumber market, and in some portions of the district where crops were short.	Active in the harvesting districts, little demand elsewhere. Deposits are rapidly increasing.	Extensions not being asked. Farmers paying their loans. People who usually borrow largely restricting their enterprises, and are not making demands for funds from their banks.	Late storms have badly damaged the raisin crop, the bean crop, and the sugar-beet crop. The prune crop is saved. Fruit crops in general are good.	

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—In the first week in November the 120 national bank examiners in the United States obtained reports on the condition of business in all parts of the country. These reports, gathered by the chief bank examiner in each of the twelve Federal Reserve districts, were forwarded to the Controller of the Currency in Washington. By the courtesy of the Controller's office THE NEW YORK TIMES presents the results of these reports in the accompanying graphic form. From every grand division of the banking system of the United States the word comes that business is prospering and promising. The reports run from "steady" to "best in fifty years." Scarcity of labor and shortage of cars are repeatedly mentioned as serious setbacks. Money is generally in demand, but funds are plentiful. Crops are good in many sections, and where they are short the increased prices make up for shortage. In all manufacturing districts great activity is reported.

The period in which these reports were obtained was toward the close of the political campaign. In the report it is made matter of comment that probably there never was a time when the business of the country was so little disturbed by politics.

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GAIN IN HOLDINGS OF RESERVE BANKS

Increases in Deposits, Gold, and Total Reserves Shown in Weekly Statement.

MORE U. S. BONDS BOUGHT

New York Bank Reports Purchases of City Notes—Reserve Notes in Circulation Total $240,448,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Gains in deposits, with increases of gold and total reserves of the Federal Reserve Banks, are shown by the weekly statement issued today. The larger demand for liquid funds, as reflected by the higher money rates in the New York market during part of the week, apparently accounts for the considerable increase in the acceptance business of most of the banks.

Aggregate gold reserves show an increase during the week of $24,300,000, all the banks except New York and St. Louis sharing in the increase. The New York bank reports large gold transfers in favor of the other banks, on account of the final reserve installment due Nov. 16. These transfers are largely responsible for the decrease of $12,000,000 in gold reserve reported by the bank. Cash reserve other than gold increased about $1,400,000, mainly at the New York bank.

Discounts of commercial paper on hand increased about $800,000, notwithstanding the considerable reductions in holdings shown by two Southern banks. Included in the total discounts is an amount of $2,284,000 of advances to member banks upon their own notes, an increase of $1,365,000 over the corresponding total shown the week before. Acceptances on hand for the first time exceed $100,000,000, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco reporting the largest gains under this head. Of the total paper, including acceptances, 36.6 per cent. mature within thirty days, and 41.4 per cent. after thirty days, but within sixty days.

Transactions in United States bonds are reported by five banks, resulting in a net increase of $312,000 in the amount of securities on hand. No change is shown in the amount of Treasury notes held. Largely as the result of purchases by the New York bank of local city notes, the holdings of municipal warrants show an increase of $3,560,000 for the week. Total earning assets stand now at $196,358,000, an increase of about $9,000,000 for the week, and constitute 331 per cent. of the banks' paid-in capital, as against 333 per cent. the week before. Of the total earning assets 52.3 per cent. is represented by acceptances; 20.2 per cent. by United States bonds; 11.3 per cent. by warrants; 10.5 per cent. by discounts, and 5.7 per cent. by Treasury notes.

Government deposits show a net increase of $1,148,000, mainly at the Richmond and Kansas City banks. Net bank deposits increased $14,818,000, largely as the result of liquidation of checks and drafts reported the week before in process of collection and therefore treated as deductions from gross deposits in the preceding weekly report.

Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation show a slight decrease. This, after the increase by $2,379,000 in the amount of Federal Reserve notes issued is shown, the total outstanding being now $258,081,000. Against this total the agents hold $241,586,000 of gold and $16,848,000 of paper. The banks report a total of $240,448,000 of Federal Reserve notes in circulation and aggregate liabilities of $14,296,000 on notes issued to them by the agents.

The statement of combined resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks at the close of business Nov. 24 follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$82,081,000
Total reserve	82,204,000
Bills discounted and bought	18,122,000
Member bank deposits, net	47,849,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$108,482,000
Total reserve	182,460,000
Bills discounted and bought	85,268,000
Member bank deposits, net	228,979,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$38,277,000
Total reserve	88,487,000
Bills discounted and bought	14,403,000
Member bank deposits, net	40,363,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$36,000,000
Total reserve	37,024,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,138,000
Member bank deposits, net	56,078,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$26,992,000
Total reserve	27,037,000
Bills discounted and bought	3,658,000
Member bank deposits, net	24,537,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$11,456,000
Total reserve	11,752,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,700,000
Member bank deposits, net	16,259,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$58,238,000
Total reserve	58,765,000
Bills discounted and bought	10,006,000
Member bank deposits, net	81,606,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$13,195,000
Total reserve	14,362,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,342,000
Member bank deposits, net	26,423,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$16,372,000
Total reserve	16,372,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,387,000
Member bank deposits, net	26,769,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$24,246,000
Total reserve	24,294,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,582,000
Member bank deposits, net	34,274,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$18,647,000
Total reserve	18,671,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,505,000
Member bank deposits, net	22,100,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$20,949,000
Total reserve	21,072,000
Bills discounted and bought	11,476,000
Member bank deposits, net	33,070,000

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

The consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.

	Last Week.	Week Before.	High, 1916.	Low, 1916.
Gold coin and certificates in vault	$283,780,000	$283,441,000	$283,441,000	$232,284,000
Gold settlement funds	174,801,000	140,821,000	174,801,000	71,011,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treas.	1,404,000	1,332,000	2,168,000	1,104,000
Total gold reserve	$459,985,000	$425,646,000	$459,935,000	$306,397,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	17,874,000	16,580,000	36,102,000	6,844,000
Total reserve	$477,909,000	$462,225,000	$477,909,000	$316,856,000
5 p. c. redemp. fd. against F. R. Bk. nts.	470,000	470,000	591,000	370,000
Bills discounted and bought:				
Maturities within 10 days	17,465,000	11,180,000	24,078,000	5,928,000
Maturities from 11 to 30 days	27,472,000	29,242,000	32,521,000	10,926,000
Maturities from 31 to 60 days	50,751,000	45,982,000	50,751,000	16,758,000
Maturities from 61 to 90 days	25,373,000	29,566,000	30,614,000	10,391,000
Maturities over 90 days	1,502,000	1,523,000	11,213,000	1,164,000
Total	$122,563,000	$117,493,000	$122,563,000	$51,823,000
Investments:				
United States bonds	39,427,000	35,115,000	52,036,000	18,734,000
One-year U. S. Treasury notes	11,167,000	11,167,000	11,607,000	1,932,000
Municipal warrants	22,196,000	18,507,000	43,946,000	17,077,000
Total earning assets	$196,358,000	$186,372,000	$196,978,000	$89,853,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	16,414,000	14,256,000	50,469,000	14,250,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks, net	43,263,000	50,775,000	57,773,000	10,761,000
All other resources	2,651,000	6,121,000	12,889,000	2,030,000
Total resources	$735,060,000	$735,060,000	$719,217,000	$409,087,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$55,711,000	$55,704,000	$55,711,000	$54,793,000
Government deposits	26,319,000	25,171,000	114,460,000	28,839,000
Member bank deposits, net	387,072,000	422,254,000	407,244,000	207,244,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	14,296,000	14,468,000	16,076,000	7,612,000
Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation	1,028,000	1,009,000	3,214,000	419,000
All other liabilities	634,000	560,000	651,000	123,000
Total liabilities	$735,060,000	$719,217,000	$735,060,000	$409,087,000
*Gold res. against net dep. & note liabil.	72.5%	72.3%	81.9%	65.8%
*Cash res. against net dep. & note liabil.	75.3%	75.1%	84.8%	69.3%
*Cash reserve against net dep. liabilities after setting aside 40% gold reserve against aggregate net liabilities on F. R. notes in circulation	76.1%	75.6%	86.2%	69.9%
*Less items in transit between F. R. banks, viz.	$43,263,000	$50,775,000	$59,773,000	$10,761,000

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Further liquidation occurred in the wheat market on Saturday and prices were easy, closing at ⅞ to 1⅛c net decline. It was quite evident that the trade at large was nervous over the possibility of bearish developments, and longs were not disposed to carry their wheat over Sunday. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $2.14¼, No. 2 hard $1.96¾, No. 1. Nor. Duluth, $2.06¾, No. 1 Nor. Manitoba $2.11¼, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close, Year.	Prev. Last
Dec.	$1.73¾	$1.70¼	$1.70¾	$1.71⅝	$1.03¼
May	1.80¾	1.83¼	1.84	1.80¾	1.06
July	1.53¾	1.54¼	1.54¼	1.55¼	

CORN.

Further rumors of export demand held the corn market rather steady on Saturday in face of prospective larger receipts this week following an improved car situation. After selling about ¼c. net higher than the previous night the market eased off slightly, closing ⅛ to ¼c net lower. Cash corn was easy, No. 2 yellow being quoted $1.10¾, cost, insurance, freight, New York, ten-day shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close, Year.	Prev. Last
December	93½	92⅜	92⅜	93⅜	63¾
May	96	95¼	95⅝	95¾	66¾
July	95¾	95	95¼	95⅝	

OATS.

This market closed ⅝c. to ½c. net lower with other grains. Trade was rather light, and while the movement at the West showed some reduction, it was chiefly explained by the car scarcity, which is expected to improve in the near future. Cash oats here closed steady, without change, as follows: Standard, 62@62½c.; No. 2 white, 62¾@63c.; No. 3 white, 62¼@63c.; No. 4 white, 62@62¼c.; fancy clipped white, 66@67c.; ordinary clipped white, 64¼@66c., all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close, Year.	Prev. Last
December	57	56⅝	56¾	56⅞	39¼
May	61½	60⅝	60¾	61⅜	42¼
July	57¼	56⅜	56¾	57⅜	

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active, but prices showed a steady undertone, with moderate gains. Hog prices were firmer, despite a liberal movement, and it was said that there was a good margin of profit in packing at present differentials. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000; estimated for Monday, 60,000, and for this week 225,000. Kansas City received 2,000 and Omaha 9,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.	Prev. Last
Lard—						
January	10.42	10.25	10.37	10.32		9.62
May	10.40	10.25	10.32	10.30		9.77
Ribs—						
January	14.87	14.80	14.85	14.82		9.62
May	14.80	14.75	14.77	14.75		9.77
Pork—						
January	17.75	17.70	17.70	17.60		17.07
May	17.90	17.80	17.87	17.80		17.02

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was stimulated to some extent by the pronounced strength in the cotton market and by the firmness in lard, but there was considerable liquidation, especially in the nearer positions. Price changes during the day were somewhat irregular, and at the close the market was 5 points net lower to 8 points higher. Total sales were 9,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			12.70@	12.70
November	12.80	12.76	12.76@12.85	12.75
December	12.80	12.76	12.76@12.78	12.76
January	12.83	12.79	12.79@12.81	12.74
February			12.78@12.81	12.70
March	12.84	12.70	12.78@12.80	12.76
April			12.76@12.85	12.78
May	12.86	12.85	12.85@12.87	12.80
June			12.85@12.92	12.90

COFFEE.

A renewal of near-month liquidation caused further declines in the coffee market here Saturday. December was relatively easy, selling off to 7.00c, making the first break below the 8 cent level since early last Summer, and a decline of about 11 points from Friday's closing figures. Closing prices were at the lowest point of the day, showing a net loss of 7 to 12 points. There were further exchanges of December for later deliveries, and including the business of this sort, sales were reported of 31,250 bags. The local spot market continued quiet, with prices nominally unchanged on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November				7.99@7.99
December	8.03	7.90	7.98@7.99	8.10
January			8.06@8.07	8.16
February			8.15@8.16	8.25
March	8.32	8.25	8.24@8.25	8.35
April			8.30@8.32	8.39
May	8.44	8.38	8.37@8.39	8.46
June			8.43@8.45	8.52
July	8.59	8.51	8.50@8.52	8.58
August			8.55@8.57	8.63
September	8.66	8.65	8.60@8.62	8.68
October			8.60@8.67	8.73

SUGAR.

Wall Street liquidation and trade selling caused further declines in the sugar futures market, and after opening generally 1 to 7 points lower, values sagged, with the close showing net losses ranging from 5 to 8 points, with trading active. Sales for the day totaled 10,400 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	5.00	5.00	4.99@5.00	4.95
December	4.74	4.70	4.70@4.71	4.78
January	4.29	4.23	4.23@4.24	4.20
February	4.02	4.00	3.97@3.98	4.02
March	3.97	3.94	3.93@3.94	3.97
April	4.00	4.00	3.99@4.00	4.01
May	4.07	4.02	4.01@4.02	4.06
June			4.04@4.06	4.09
July	4.12	4.12	4.08@4.10	4.13
August			4.12@4.14	4.17
September			4.16@4.18	4.21
October			4.19@4.21	4.25

The market for refined sugar was dull and unchanged at 7.50c for fine granulated. There was a further sagging tendency in raw sugar, with prompt Cubas available at 4⅞c. cost and freight. But it was generally thought that bids of 4¾c. would secure business. Nominal quotations for spot Cubas follow: Centrifugal, 5.86c; molasses, 5.01c; cost and freight, 4½c.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

While under the adverse influence of the drop in wheat, flour prices last week failed to show an advance for the first time in quite a while, the rises in foodstuffs indicated in Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices outnumbered the declines by more than two to one. The increased strength of the metals markets was also a feature of the week's changes which included 84 advances in a total of 102. In the previous week, when there were 111 changes, 86 advances were recorded.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities last week in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to Nov. 24, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$13.00	$12.75	$8.20
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.09¼	.09¼	.07⅝
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.10¼	.10¼	.09
Stand. Brown Sheet., yd.	.11¾	.11¾	.07⅛
Print cloths, 38½ - in., 64x60	.08¼	.08	.04⅝
Butter, cream, ext., lb.	.41½	.39½	.32
Cheese, f. c., fresh, spec., lb.	.23	.24½	.16¾
Eggs, West., lats. doz.	.42	.39	.35
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.06½	.07¾	.07¾
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.10¾	.10¾	.11
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.07	.07½	.04¼
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	9.60	9.60	5.40
Flour, Spring, clear, bbl.	8.60	8.60	5.00
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.16½	2.00	1.15½
Corn, No. 2, yellow, bu.	1.11¾	1.16¾	.76
Oats, No. 2, white, bu.	.63	.63½	.42¾
Hay, pr., tim., 100 lbs.	1.15	1.05	1.35
Hides, Chi. pk., No. 1, lb.	.33	.32	.20
Hides, C., cows, na., lb.	.32	.31	.24½
Leather, Hemlock sole, lb.	.55	.55	.33
Leather, union backs, lb.	.80	.75	.52
Iron, pig F., No. 2 Phil., ton	25.50	25.00	17.75
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	52.50	52.50	28.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.35	.33	.19¾
Copper, Elec., N. Y., lb.	.35	.33	.19¾
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.07	.07	.05¼
Tin, New York, lb.	.45½	.45	.39½
Zinc, ref., New York, lb.	.12	.12	.11
Beef, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	6.50	6.80	5.70
Hogs, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	9.00	9.00	6.00
Sheep, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	7.85	7.90	6.10
Lard, prime st., Chi., 100 lbs.			
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	14.25	14.00	9.75
Mess pork, Chic., bbl.	29.50	29.00	18.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.05¼	.05¼	.05
Rub., Up-River Para, lb.	.80	.80	.73
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	7.50	7.50	6.00
Potatoes, bbl.	4.75	5.00	2.25
Wool, avg. 100, Phila., lb.	.379	.379	.328

So far as the major provisions were concerned there was an easier tone to foodstuffs last week than in the period preceding, in spite of the excess of advances shown in the general list. Flour prices showed no change, against two advances in the week ended Nov. 17, while at Chicago mess pork and short ribs were the only items to go up. Live hogs did not change, but live beef, prime lard, and live sheep all declined. At this city bacon made up some of the ground lost in the previous two weeks. In the dairy products prices continued to move up. Those that did not advance also did not decline. Butter continued to rise, now being anywhere from ¾c to 1¼ cents a pound above the corresponding price in 1915. Egg prices show advances of 3 cents to 7 cents a dozen. Cheese was firm to higher.

While neither marked strength nor weakness was indicated in fresh or dried fruits, the price trend in vegetables was strongly upward. In fact, it has been some time since so many advances in vegetables were recorded in a single week. Coffees and teas were unchanged, as was fine granulated sugar, but the chief grades of raw sugar declined further. There were several advances in the spice market to offset the decline recorded in Zanzibar cloves.

In the metals market a kind of free silver condition prevailed, there being sixteen advances to one decline. Furnace coke furnished the drop, while the advances were supplied by all of the grades of pig iron, by forging billets at Pittsburgh, and by refined iron bars, steel bars, beams, angles, pig aluminium, antimony, lake and electrolytic copper, spelter, lead, and tin. Not many features were disclosed in the week's changes in the combined markets for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs and oils, where eight of the twenty-five revisions were declines.

No. 1 country steers replaced No. 1 kips as the "silent" item in the hide market, otherwise prices again advanced in a body in that part of the list. Several kinds of leather, including shoe and glove, again went up. The drop in wheat was a feature of the grains market, where corn also fell off. The advances were supplied by oats, malt, and prime timothy hay. Hemp, both for spot and shipment, went up, and jute was also firmer as a result of recent activities of U-boats.

In the cotton goods market higher prices came about in several gray, bleached and colored fabrics as a result of the high cost of cotton. Light receipts, limited spot supplies and good buying brought advances in practically all kinds of burlaps. Other advances were shown by platinum, raw silk, turpentine, common Hudson River brick, and domestic Portland cement.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'26	4 @4½	4.85	4.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.30
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'21	5	4.40	4.20
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.50
C., S. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.20
C., C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.30	4.10
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.95	4.30
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.30	4.10
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'26	5	4.45	4.25
Michigan Central	1916-'30	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kansas & T.	1916-'22	5	5.25	4.75
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.25	4.75
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4½@5	4.65	4.45
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.50	4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6	4.50	4.35
Penn. General F.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.05
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.10	4.60
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	5	4.90	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'30	4½	4.50	4.30
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.30

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 607,235 shares of stocks and $805,000 of bonds. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 80,745; oils, 74,700, and mining, 451,790. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	†Aetna Explos.	10	10	9½	9½
200	†Am. Drug S.	13	13	13	13
300	Am. Sug. Ref.	115	115	114½	114½
1,200	Am. W. Paper	8½	8¾	8¼	8¼
200	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	20½	20½	20½	20½
100	†Butler Chem.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	†Butler Bud.	67	68½	67	68½
100	Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	½	½	½	½
2,300	Carwen Steel	15⅞	16	15⅝	15⅝
200	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
700	Emerson Pho.	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11½
1,200	†Fall Motors	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
200	†Gen. Motors, W. L.	152	152	152	152
500	†Hart Bell	3½	3½	3½	3½
4,500	Haskell & B. Car Co.	48	49	47¼	49
320	Holly Sug. C.	58	58	58	58
85	H. Sug. C. pf.	101½	102	101½	102
1,200	Hupp Motor Chaser	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	†Joplin Ore Spelter, new	50	50	50	50
300	Keystone Tire & Rubber	15¾	16	15⅞	16
100	†Lake Tor. Bl.	12	12	12	12
60	Lofts, Inc.	105	105	105	105
200	M. A. v. t. c.	58	58	57	57
200	M. A. pf., v. t. c.	102	102	102	102
400	†Mex. Munit.	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
200	†M. P. E. Co.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
6,000	†M. Steel (7-70%)	72⅝	73	70¾	72⅝
8,000	N. Am. P. & P.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝
500	†R. I., w. i.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛
1,000	†R. I. pf. (A.)	94	95	93¾	94
5,000	†R. I. pf. (B.)	78	79½	77	78¼
100	Sea. S. & M.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
200	A. O. S. C. pf.	96½	97	96½	97
1,000	†Smith M. T.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	S. & T. pf.	104	104	104	104
200	†Spicer Mfg.	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾
5	S. B. Co. pf.	130	130	130	130
1,800	†S. A. Corp.	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
300	S. B. v. t. c.	41	42	41	42
200	T. T. v. t. c.	10½	10½	10½	10½
1,600	T. F. C.	38	38¾	38	38¾
100	†United Dyed	60	60	60	60
3,500	†U. S. Ind. Alc.	2	2¾	2	2¾
1,000	†U. S. S. Co.	7½	7½	7½	7½
5,000	†United Motor	62¾	63¾	62¾	63¾
3,600	†U. A.S. Corp.	52¾	53¾	51¾	51¾
375	†V.-P. C., w. i.	14	14	14	14
500	†Will P., w. i.	57½	58½	57½	58½
25,000	†W.-M.A. Cp.	24	25⅝	24	25⅛
2,200	†Wright M. Co.	76	76	74	75
700	†Zinc Con. Co.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Ohio Oil Co.	387	373	387	+12
50	S. Oil (N. J.)	693	683	683	− 2
260	S. Oil (N. Y.)	270	261	270	+12

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	†Barn. O. & G.	8	8¼	8	8¼
1,800	Con. Mex. Oil (a pros.)	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¼
100	†Cos. & Co., (Oil Ref.)	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
800	†Cos. O. & G.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
3,500	†Federal Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	†Houston Oil	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
2,800	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	†Midwest Oil	46	46	45	46
3,500	†N. Y.-Okla. Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,300	†Oil & Explor.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
11,000	†Okla. Oil	10	11	10	11
2,300	†Okla. Oil pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Okla. P. & R.	11	11	11	11
1,600	†Omar O. & G.	47	50	47	50
100	†Sap. O. & R.	*11¼	*11¼	*11¼	11¼
100	Savoy Oil	12½	12½	12½	12½
9,800	Sequoy. O. & R.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	†Sinclair Oil	57¼	58	57¼	57¾
500	Sto. O. & Tr.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
5,000	†Utah Pet. Co., (a pros.)	60	60	57	57
16,000	Vac. G. & O.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,500	†Victoria Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,000	†W. E. O. & G.	47	50	47	47
1,000	†Wyom. Pet.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,000	A. B. Co. M. (a prospect)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
8,700	†Alaska M. Cp	90	91	90	91
7,000	†Am. Com'r.	9½	9½	9	9
600	†Ark. Ariz.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8,700	†Ark. Chlo.	48	52	47	51
1,000	†Atlanta	7	7	7	7
2,360	Big Jim	1⅛	*1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,600	B. L. C. Co.	7	7½	7	7¼
4,000	†Bisbee Cop. (a prospect)	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¾
4,900	†Bitter C. C. (a prospect)	⅞	⅞	¾	⅞
500	†Booth	9	9	9	9
6,000	Boston & M.	79	79	76	77
8,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	16¼	17⅝	16¼	17⅝
1,500	Butte Detroit	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
250	Butte-N. Y.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
550	Cal. Copper	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
800	†Caledonia	40	45	40	45
31,000	†Cal. & Jer.	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
600	Can. Copper	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
9,000	†Cashboy	6	6	6	6
8,500	C. de F. Cop.	44	45	43½	44½
7,000	Con. Ariz. S.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,500	Con. Cop. M.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
600	†Con.-Home.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	Crescen C. G.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
200	Dar., La. & S. M. & D.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
6,100	†Emma Con.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
150	First Nat. C.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
1,120	†Goldfd. Con.	50	51	50	50
4,800	Gr. Can.	13	13	13	13
15,000	†Greenm., M.	4½	4½	4	4¼
1,000	†Griss. Fl. G.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
750	Hecla Mining	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
5,500	Hewe Sound.	8¾	*9	8¾	8¾
20,000	Ind. Lead.	17¾	19	17¾	18¾
1,000	Inspir. N. C. (a prospect)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	†Iron Blossom	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	Jer. Verde, (a prospect)	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	1¼
1,100	†Jer. Vic. Ex., (a prospect)	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
1,000	†Jim Butler	90	90	90	90
2,500	†Jumbo Ext.	25	26	25	26
900	Loma Pri. M. Co. (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,000	Louisi. Con.	90	90	85	90
2,000	Magma Cop.	60	60½	59½	60
1,750	Marysv. G. M.	2	2¼	2	2¼
12,000	Myron Valley	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,500	Miami Cop.				
7,910	†Mich. Gold Min. & Mill.	68	78	66	75
200	Mines of Am.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,100	†Moj. Tung.	3	3¼	3	3¼

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Advance Sharply—Bank Statement Shows Large Shifting of Loans.

The results of yesterday's dealings on the Stock Exchange reflected the abandonment of the bearish efforts which had been mainly responsible for the reaction which came to an end two days ago. Most of the active stocks bettered considerably the prices which they had attained on Friday and a number of them, under the leadership of United States Steel, which made a net gain of over two points, showed sharp advances.

The bears had been relying on the supposed technical condition of the market rather than upon underlying conditions, for there was nothing in them upon which it seemed possible to predicate a successful bear movement. There had been a good deal of distribution of stock, however, and with the aid of adverse rumors effort was made to dislodge a lot of stock. Relatively little, however, was dislodged, and this bear effort failed under the influence of the many forces which are working on the constructive side of the market. The bears themselves by short covering contributed to the change which was seen on Friday and yesterday.

Dealings were relatively light judging them by the standard recently established, and the further rise was due rather to an absence of selling pressure than to any aggressive buying designed to offset liquidation and bear pressure. Had such a contest as that been under way gains such as were made yesterday could not have been made except on a much larger volume of transactions.

The bank statement on the surface was suggestive of stock market liquidation during the week, for loans showed a reduction of over $32,000,000. It is necessary, however, to consider this change in connection with the high money rates which prevailed during the week, which probably had the effect of shifting loans to out-of-town institutions and to trust companies not in the Clearing House. In addition to the decrease in loans there was a large decrease in reserve due presumably to demand for currency for use by interior institutions. Demand deposits showed a decrease which very closely approximated the sum of the decrease in cash holdings and in loans. A possible explanation or part of the large cash loss and corresponding decrease in deposits may lie in transfer to interior institutions of a portion of the proceeds of foreign loans recently placed in this market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days—10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5		4	
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal. Rate.
	4	3	3	3

Time.

60 days	3¼@3¾
90 days	3½@3¾
6 months	3½@3¾
4 months	3½@3¾

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2½@2⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3½@3⅝

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	@3¼
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4 @4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅜	$4.75⅜	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	..
Cables	5.83½	5.83½	5.83½	..
Marks—				
Demand	68.62½	68.62½	68.62½	..
Cables	68.68¾	68.68¾	68.68¾	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency, in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅝	4.76⅞
5.1826	Paris	5.84½	5.83½
95.28	Berlin	68.62½	68.68¾
5.1826	Switzerland	5.18¾	5.18
19.295	Greece	19.48	19.53
5.1826	Italy	6.73	6.72½
20.26	Austria	11.82	11.82
51.45	Russia	30.35	30.40
26.73	Scandinavia		
....	Copenhagen	26.98	27.08
....	Stockholm	28.35	28.42
....	Christiania	27.63	27.70
19.20	Spain	20.40	20.50
40.14	Holland	40.81¼	40.87½
	China—		
....	Hongkong	55.50	55.60
....	Peking	85.00	85.10
....	Shanghai	82.00	82.10
	Japan—		
48.44	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.12½	50.25
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.21	43.31
32.46	Rio	23.16	23.26

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅜	$4.69⅝	$4.71	$4.68⅞

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $706,528,383; balance, $43,423,895; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $445,504; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $6,012,797.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 1.8750@1.25 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 35 3-16d, up ¼d; in New York, 73⅝c, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 56¾@59¾c.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling Rate.		High.	Low.	Ruling Rate.
1916	5	1½	3	1910	2¾	2	2½
1915	2	1½	1⅝	1909	5	2½	4½
1914	5½	4½	4¾	1908	2	1½	1¾
1913	10	2¾	4	1907	15	3½	10
1912	6	4	5¾	1906	12	4	8
1911	2½	2½	2½	1905	6¼	4	6¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, NOV. 25, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	750,260
Same day last year	231,663
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	198,648,066
Same period last year	158,803,034
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
68½	69	1,900	Am. Steel F'dries	68½	69¼	68¼	69	...
118½	119	400	Am. Sugar Ref	119	119⅜	119	119¼	+ ⅝
127⅜	128	2,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	128	128¼	127¾	128	− ¼
2	2¼	5,600	Am. T. & T. rights	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16	+1-16
54¼	54½	3,500	Am. Woolen	53⅝	54⅞	53¾	54⅜	+1⅛
70¾	70¾	9,400	Am. Writing P. pf	70	71½	69¾	70⅝	...
60¼	61	3,000	Am. Zinc L. S	60	61	60	60¾	+ ⅞
80½	81	300	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	80½	81	80	80	...
101¼	101¼	27,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	100⅝	101¼	100⅜	101¼	+1¼
104¾	105	700	At., Top. & S. F	105	105	104¾	104⅞	...
100¼	100½	300	At., T. & S. F. pf	100½	100¼	100¼	100½	+ ⅛
17¾	18	1,400	At., Birm. & At	17¼	18	17¼	17⅝	+⅛
122	124	9,400	At., Gulf & W. I	124¼	124½	123¾	123¾	+ ⅜
71	72	1,200	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	71	71	70¾	71	−1⅛
84½	84⅞	2,500	Baldwin Loco	84¼	84⅞	84¼	84½	+ ½
107½	108	600	Baldwin Loco. pf	108	108	107⅝	107⅝	+ ⅝
86¼	86½	300	Baltimore & Ohio	86⅜	86¾	86¼	86¼	− ½
74¼	74¾	600	Baltimore & O. pf	74⅝	74¾	74⅝	74⅝	...
161	163	100	Barrett Co.	162½	162½	162½	162½	+ ½
640	670	100	Bethlehem Steel	650	650	650	650	−10
101	102	100	Brown Shoe pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
8	8¼	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	8½	8½	8½	8½	+1
68½	68¾	1,600	Butte & Superior	68¼	69	68¼	68½	+ ½
69	69¼	300	Acme Tea	60	69¼	69	69¼	+ ¼
17½	18	600	Advance Rumely	16⅜	18	16⅜	18	+2
35	35½	400	Advance Rumely pf	35½	35	33⅞	35	+1
...	...	600	Alaska Gold Mines	2¼	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ¼
7½	7¾	600	Alaska Juneau	8⅛	8⅛	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
37½	37¾	12,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	38	38	36¾	37¼	− ⅜
91½	91½	2,500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	91½	91½	91	91½	+ ½
99½	99¾	1,200	Am. Agricul. Chem	99¾	102	98½	99¾	+3¼
106¼	106½	2,900	Am. Beet Sugar	106¼	106½	105⅝	106¼	+ ½
208	209	400	Am. B. S. & F. pf	206	209	206	209	+3½
63⅞	64¼	6,400	Am. Can	64¼	64¾	61	64	...
73½	73¾	4,700	Am. Car & Fdry	73½	75½	75	75¼	+1
54	54¼	2,400	Am. Cotton Oil	52	54½	52	54	+2½
98	102	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	101	101	101	101	+1
137	140	100	Am. Express	138	138	138	138	+1
16¾	17	300	Am. H. & Leather	17	17	16¾	17	+ ⅜
77¾	78	1,600	Am. H. & Leath pf	77½	78	77	77¾	+1¾
27½	28	300	Am. Ice Securities	27¼	27⅞	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
22⅝	23	2,400	Am. Linseed	22⅝	23	22⅞	23	+ ½
54	54¼	100	Am. Linseed pf	54¾	54¾	53¾	53¾	...
92	92¼	3,500	Am. Locomotive	91⅝	92¼	91¼	92¼	+1
120⅜	121½	27,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	120⅜	121½	120⅜	121¼	+1¾
96⅞	97	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf B	97	97	97	97	...
24½	25	1,100	California Petrol	24½	25	24½	24½	+ ¼
53½	53¾	700	California Pet. pf	54	54	53¾	53¾	− ⅛
170	170¾	500	Canadian Pacific	170	170½	169¾	170¾	...
110	112	500	Chandler Motor	111	111	110	110	−1
114¾	114⅞	9,700	Central Leather Co	114¾	115	114¼	114½	+1
67½	67¾	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	67½	67⅝	67½	67½	+ ¼
43	44	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	43½	43⅝	43¼	43¼	− ¼
93	93½	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93¼	93¾	93	93	− ½
125	125¼	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	...
127	127¼	100	Chi. & Northwest	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	+ ½
34½	34¾	14,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	34½	34¾	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅜
34⅛	34¼	16,900	Chile Copper	34⅛	34⅜	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅜
69¾	70	4,700	Chino Copper	69¼	70¼	69¼	70	+1⅝
58¾	59	5,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	58¾	59	57⅞	59	+1
48⅜	48⅝	8,700	Columbia Gas & E	48⅜	49	46⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
49	49¼	400	Comput. Tab. Rec	49	49¼	49	49¼	+ ½
24⅛	25	300	Con. Int. Cal. Min	25	25	24½	25	...
136¼	136½	500	Consolidated Gas	136¼	136¼	135¾	136½	+ ¼
128¼	128½	100	Consol. Gas, Balt	128¼	128¼	128¼	128½	...
100⅛	100½	700	Continental Can	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	− ⅛
60	62	100	Continental Insur	62	62	62	62	...
27⅝	27¾	17,000	Corn Products Ref	27⅜	28¼	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
108¾	108¾	1,300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	108¾	108¾	108½	108½	...
88	88¼	4,800	Crucible Steel	89	89¼	88¾	88¾	+ ⅝
70	70¼	4,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	71¼	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+ ⅜
99	99½	1,100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	99	99½	99	99½	+ ⅜
96	97	200	Deere & Co. pf	96	96	96	96	...
238	239	100	Del., Lack. & West	238	238	238	238	...
44⅝	46	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
45⅞	46¼	6,100	Distillers' Secur	45⅞	46⅝	45⅜	46	+ ⅝
22	22⅜	300	Dome Mines	22	22⅜	22	22	− ¼
74	75	600	Driggs-Seabury	75	75	75	75	...
37½	37¾	1,500	Erie	37¾	37¾	37½	37½	− ⅛
51⅝	52⅛	600	Erie 1st pf	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	− ⅛
42⅜	42½	100	Erie 2d pf	42⅜	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
23	23	100	Federal Min & S	23	23	23	23	−1⅞
48	48¼	100	Federal M. & S. pf	48	48	48	48	+1
323	324	100	General Chemical	324	324	324	324	+4
180½	182	600	General Electric	180½	181	180¼	181	+1
120	121	300	General Motors pf	121¼	121¾	120¼	120½	− ⅜
70½	71	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	71¼	71¼	70⅝	70⅝	− ¼
110⅝	111½	1,900	Granby Consol	110⅝	111½	110	110¼	+1
117⅜	118	100	Great Northern pf	117⅜	117⅝	117⅜	117¾	+ ¼
46⅜	46½	4,300	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	45⅞	46¼	45⅞	46½	+ ⅝
54½	55	1,900	Greene-Cananea	54½	55	54	54⅞	+2⅝
179⅝	180	600	Gulf States Steel	179⅝	180	179	180	...
108	115	100	Gulf States Steel 1st pf	108	115	108	114	+9½
104¼	104½	100	Illinois Central	104¼	104½	104½	104½	− ½
70⅜	72	12,700	Inspiration Copper	70⅜	72	70⅜	72	+1⅝
18¼	18½	100	Interboro Consol	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
24⅜	25	1,000	Int. Agricultural	24⅜	25¼	24⅜	25¼	+1⅝
52⅞	53⅞	900	Int. Agricultural pf	52⅞	53⅞	52⅞	53⅞	+1
118	124	3,700	Int. Harvester, N.J.	118	124	118	124	+6¼
83¼	83¾	600	Int. Harvest. Corp.	83¼	83¾	83¼	83½	+4
47¾	47¾	9,000	Int. Mer. Mar. tr. r	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
118	118¾	8,700	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.r	117¾	118	117⅜	118⅛	+ ⅛
46¼	46¾	3,200	Int. Nickel	46¼	46¾	46⅛	46⅜	+ ⅛
66½	67	11,000	Int. Paper	66½	67¾	66	67¼	+2½
104⅞	105	400	Int. Paper pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜	+ ¼
85½	86	400	Jewel Tea	85½	86½	85	86½	+ ½
29¼	29¾	300	Kansas City Southern	29¼	29¾	26	26	...
76½	76¾	200	Kelly Spring Tire	76½	76¾	76½	76½	...
58⅝	58⅞	25,200	Kennecott Copper	58⅝	58⅞	58⅜	58⅜	+1¼
104½	105½	12,600	Lackawanna Steel	104½	105½	104½	105¼	+1¾
112	112	100	Laclede Gas	112	112	112	112	...
39	39	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	39	39	39	39	− ⅜
85	85	100	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	85	85	85	85	-1
75	75	1,900	Maxwell Motors	75	75	74	74½	−1½
81¾	82	100	Max. Mot. 1st pf	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ ⅜
40¾	40¾	100	Max. Mot. 2d pf	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅜
67	67	100	May Dept. Stores	67	67	67	67	+1½
111	112¾	4,500	Mex. Petroleum	111	112¾	110⅞	111½	−2
47	48	4,500	Miami Copper	47	48	47	47¾	+ ⅝
31½	31½	100	Minn. & St. L., new	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
7½	7½	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	7½	7½	7½	7½	...
18	18	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	18	18	18	18	...
11⅝	11⅞	400	Missouri Pacific	11⅝	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅜
11½	12	4,300	Mo. Pacific tr. r	11½	12	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
28	28¼	7,000	Mo. Pacific w. i	28	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
58	58⅜	700	Mo. Pac. pf. w. i	58	58⅜	58	58⅜	+ ⅛
109⅞	110¼	2,700	Montana Power	109⅞	110¼	107⅜	108¼	−1⅝
122	122	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	122	122	122	122	+1
34⅝	34⅝	600	Nat. Enam. & Stpg	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34½	+ ⅜
69	69	60	National Lead	69	69	69	69	...
31	31½	31	N. Y. Central	31	31½	31	31⅜	+1½
179⅜	180	10,400	N. Y. Air Brake	179⅜	180	179⅜	180	+1½
107⅞	107⅞	400	N. Y., Central	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	− ⅛
40	40	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	40	40	40	40	...
22½	22½	2,000	New York Dock	22½	22½	20	20½	−2
50	50	200	New York Dock pf	50	50	50	50	...
58¾	58¾	2,000	N. Y., N. H. & West	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¼	−1½
31	31	100	Norfolk & West	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
140	140½	500	Norfolk & West. pf	140	140½	140	140½	+ ¼
85¾	85¾	200	Norfolk & Wn. pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	− ¼
69½	70	100	North American	69½	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
110¾	111	700	Northern Pacific	111¼	111¾	110¾	110⅝	− ⅛
148	150	1,200	Nova Scotia S. & C	150	151½	149½	149½	+2½
97¾	98	3,000	Ohio Cities Gas	97½	98¼	97½	98	+1
67½	67¾	1,400	Ontario Mining	67¼	67⅝	67¼	67⅝	+ ⅜
94½	95	300	Owens Bot. Mach	94½	95	94	95	...
26¾	27	600	Pacific Mail	26¾	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
98¼	98½	900	Pan Am. P. & T. pf	98⅜	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	+ ⅜
56¾	57	300	Penn. Railroad	56¾	56⅞	56¾	56⅞	+ ⅛
45⅝	45¾	4,900	Philadelphia Co.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	− ⅛
49¾	49¾	20,100	Pitts. Coal cfs of d	50	50¼	48½	49¼	− ¼
110⅞	111	300	Pitts. C. pf. cfs. of d	110⅞	110⅞	110	110	...
86	86¼	2,500	Pressed Steel Car	86	86¼	85⅝	85⅝	+ ⅛
60¼	60⅞	7,600	R'way Steel Spring	60¼	60⅞	60	60⅞	+1⅛
34¼	34½	5,000	Ray Consol. Copper	34¼	34½	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅛
107⅜	108	3,600	Reading	108¼	108¼	107⅜	108	+ ⅛
43⅞	44½	100	Reading 1st pf	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅛
91	91¼	18,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	91	91½	90¼	91¼	+1⅝
24	24½	100	St. L. & S. F. w. i	24	24	24	24	+1
27	27½	400	St. L. Southwestern	27	27	27	27	+ ½
48	50	200	St. L. Southwn. pf	50	50	50	50	+ ½
78½	79	100	Saxon Motor Car	78½	78½	78½	78½	− ½
230⅛	232½	300	Sears, R'buck & Co	230¼	232	230¼	232	+2
33	34½	1,600	Shattuck-Arizona	33½	34¼	33½	34	+ ⅝
88½	89	800	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I	88¾	89	88¾	89	+ ⅞
100	100⅝	1,000	Southern Pacific	100⅛	100⅝	100⅛	100½	+ ½
27¼	27½	1,300	Southern Railway	27½	27¾	27¼	27¼	− ⅛
124	124⅜	700	Studebaker Co.	123⅝	123⅞	123⅝	123⅞	− ⅝
65½	66	600	Tennessee Copper	66	66	66	66	− ½
25	25½	600	Texas Co.	25½	25	25	25¼	− ¼
236¼	238	1,300	Texas & Pacific	235	237	235	237	+2
18¼	18½	200	Third Avenue	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	− ¼
49½	50	100	Tobacco Products	50	50	50	50	− ½
53½	53⅝	900	Union Bag & Paper	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	− ½
114½	114⅝	100	Union B. & P. new	114½	114⅝	114½	114⅝	+ ⅛
118¼	118½	3,100	Union Pacific	118¼	118½	118¼	118½	...
148⅜	148⅝	120	United Cigar Stores	148⅜	148⅝	148	148	...
98¼	99	100	United Fruit	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	− ⅜
161¾	162½	300	United R'ways Inv.	161¾	161¾	161¾	161⅝	...
14¼	14½	100	Un. R'ways Inv. pf	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
28½	29	500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	27½	28½	27½	28¼	+1¾
26	26¼	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	26	26¼	26	26¼	+ ½
65¾	65¾	800	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	65¾	65¾	65⅞	65⅞	− ⅛
136	136¼	1,800	U. S. Rubber	135¾	136¼	135¼	136¼	+ ⅝
66¾	66¾	2,400	U. S. Sm. Ref. & M.	66	66	66	66	...
78¼	79¼	177,600	United States Steel	78¼	79	78¼	79	+1⅞
127¼	129	22,800	Utah Copper	127¼	129	127⅜	129	+2½
121¼	122	100	U. S. Steel pf	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¾	− ⅛
127	127	24,100	Utah Securities	127	127	124⅜	126	+3⅞
22	26¾	11,500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	22	26¾	22	26	+4½
47¾	48	700	Va. Iron, C. & C	48	50⅜	47¾	50¼	+3½
69	69	100	Wabash	69	69	67¼	68½	+1½
15	15	4,600	Wabash pf A	15	15	14⅝	14⅞	− ⅞
58¼	58¾	7,800	Wabash pf B	58¼	58¾	56⅞	57	...
31¼	31½	800	Western Maryland	31¼	31½	30¼	30¾	− ⅝
26¾	26¾	800	West. Maryland pf	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	...
45	45⅞	800	West. Union Telegr	45	45⅞	45	45

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND BANKS

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
Sales.				
240 Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	10¾	10¾	10¼	11
230 A.W.W.&E. 1st pf	65¾	65¾	60	65¼
285 Cities Service	33⅝	32½	33⅛	33⅜
220 Cities Serv. pf	93	92¾	92¼	93
100 Commonwealth P. 6½	60	60	60	62
200 Commonw. P. pf. 8½	84¼	84¼	84½	84¾
200 N. Ohio Elec	45	45	44	46
300 N. Ohio E. pf	82¼	81	81½	82½
75 Pine Bluff	99	99	98	100

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power	8¾	9
Appalachian Power pf	32	34
Adirondack Electric Power	26	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf	85	87
American Cities	11	15
American Power & Light	16	17
American Power & Light pf	57	57
American Gas Co	152	163
American Gas & Electric	150	155
American Gas & Electric pf	50	51
American Public Utilities	40	43
American Public Utilities pf	72	75
American W. W. & E. partic. pf	25	27
American Light & Traction	380	384
American Light & Traction pf	110¼	112¾
Atlantic P. & L. pf	95	98
*American Power & Light	78	79
American Power & Light pf	86	87
Baton Rouge Elec. pf	88	...
Carolina Power & Light	34	38
Carolina Power & Lt. pf	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf	72	76
Central States Electric	21	24
Central States Electric pf	78	80
Colorado Power	81	88
Colorado Power pf	100	108
Columbia Electric pf	80	85
Consumers Power pf	97	99
Connecticut Power pf	93	...
Eastern Texas Electric	60	...
Eastern Texas Electric pf	89½	92
El Paso Electric	120	123
El Paso Electric pf	100	...
Electric B. & S. pf	99½	100
Electric Properties	54	55
Empire D. E. pf	91	94
Federal Light & Traction	17½	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	58
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	75	78
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf	95	100
Illinois Traction	40	46
International Traction	40	51
International Traction pf	90	92
Interstate Electric	20	25
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	10	12½
Mississippi River Power pf	37½	...
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Pr. pf	57	62
North Texas Power	90	...
Northern States Power pf	100¼	101
Northern Texas Elec.	80	...
Northern Texas Electric pf	82½	86
Ozark Power & Water	4¾	6
Pacific G. & E.	66	66¾
Pacific G. & E. pf	90¼	92
Puget Sound Traction	68	...
Puget Sound Traction pf	68	...
Pennsylvania Light Co.	32	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	77	83
Republic Ry. & Lt.	50	52
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	78	80
Securities Corp. general	18	25
Securities Corp. general pf	80	87
Southern California Edison	90¼	91½
Southern California Edison pf	100	...
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	*100
Standard Gas & Electric	135	165
Standard Gas & Electric pf	43½	44½
Texas Electric	128	132
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power	11	11½
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power pf	50½	51½
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United Gas & Electric 1st pf	72	73
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	11	15
United Light & Railways	49¼	51
United Light & Railways pf	79	80
Western Power	18	19
Western Power pf	69½	71
*West Penn. pf	103	107

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	100	101¼
American W. W. & E. 5s	74¾	...
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	90	92¼
Baton Rouge rates Aug. 1, 1918	99½	...
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co., 1st 5s, 1956	100½	101
Columbia G. & E. 1-5s, 1927	84	90
Columbia G. & E. 5s, 1927	78	82
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96	...
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½	98½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99¼	...
Defiance Gas & Electric 5s, 1942	91	94
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	97	99
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s 1939	100¾	102
Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918	99½	...
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s	92	96
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	91	100
Empire Gas & Fuel 5s	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1925	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	99¾	101
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	99
Houston Electric 1st 5s, 1933	90	...
Interstate Elec. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1923	90	93
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1-5s, 1941	91	96¼
Middle West U. 5s, 1926	97½	98
Mahoning & Ohio Ry. 1st 5s	100½	...
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	75	76
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1952	94	94½
Northern States Power 5s, 1934	100	100½
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97¾	98¾
North Texas Elec. 1st 5s	90	94
Omaha & Co. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½	98
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s	87½	...
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	...
Seattle Electric con. 5s	94	98
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	99	...
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1923	94	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	81½	97¾
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	97½	98

*And dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept. 1917	101¼	102¼	101¼	102¼
4½s	June, 1945	110½	110¾	110½	110¾
4½s	Mar., 1963	109¾	110¼	109¾	110¼
4½s	Nov., 1957	109½	110	109¾	110
4½s	May, 1957	109¾	110	109¾	110
4½s	Apr., 1958	103½	104½	103	103½
4½s	Mar., 1964	104½	105	104½	105
4½s	Sept., 1930	104¾	105	104¾	105
4½s	Mar. 1930-1968	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¾
4s	Nov., 1958	102	102¼	102	102¾
4s	May, 1957	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾
4s	Nov., 1955	101¼	10	101¼	10
4s	Nov., 1956	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾
4s	Nov., 1936	101	101¼	101	101¼
3½s	Nov., 1935	93¼	...	9	...
3½s	Nov., 1954	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼
3½s	May, 1954	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	1918-1923	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1921-1931	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May, 1919	3.95	..	3.95	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.80	..	3.80	..
3½s	1930-1933	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1939	3.85	..	3.85	..
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.80
3½s	1919-1921	3.80	..	3.95	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.75	3.80	3.75	3.80
3s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1936-1956	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
3s	1916-1917	3.80	..	3.80	..

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16½	17	16¾	17
Atlantic Refining	917	930	910	920
Borne-Scrymser	415	435	415	435
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	104	100	109*
Chesebrough Mfg	490	510	490	510
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	550	555	550	555*
Cumberland Pipe L.	41	43	41	43
Cumberland P. L.	110	120	113	118
Eureka Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
Galena S. Oil	195	200	194	196*
Galena S. Oil pf	140	145	143	145
Illinois Pipe Line	207	210	207	210
Indiana Pipe Line	13	14	13	14
Inter. Pet. Co.	11	11¼	11	11¾
National Transit	18½	19½	18	20
N. Y. Transit	225	230	225	230
Northern Pipe Line	113	117	108	112
Ohio Oil	368	368	372	377*
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	63	64	61	66
Pierce Oil	14½	15	14½	15
Pierce O. sv. cs., '24, '34	88	94	88	90
Prairie Oil & Gas	550	558	545	550
Prairie Pipe Line	535	545	535	540
Solar Refining	410	420	410	420
Southern Pipe Line	215	220	215	220
South Penn. Oil	520	530	525	535
South. West. Penn	113	118	113	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	371	377	367	370
Standard Oil of Ind.	840	850	845	855
Standard Oil of Kan.	550	560	550	565
Standard Oil of Ky.	671	700	650	675
Standard Oil of Neb.	570	585	570	585
Standard Oil of N. J.	675	680	685	690
Standard Oil of N. Y.	252	256	257	260*
Standard Oil of Ohio	435	445	440	445
Swan & Finch	183	187	183	187
Union Tank	100	102	100	102
Vacuum Oil	355	360	353	358
Washington Oil	43	47	43	47

*And dividend.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, Nov. 25, 1916.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Disc'ts, Invest'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$4,587,000	$42,791,000	$1,734,000	$1,029,000	$564,000	$2,000	$7,000	$2,000,000	.....	$28,840,000	$1,609,000	$770,000
Merchants' Nat.	2,000,000	2,419,000	24,036,000	1,434,000	922,000	843,000	40,000	49,000	1,642,000	.....	22,96.,000	.....	1,760,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	9,455,200	128,722,000	12,710,000	1,608,000	5,499,000	75,000	135,000	9,866,000	.....	135,146,000	3,057,000	4,946,000
National City	25,000,000	42,650,000	402,.46,000	48,736,000	4,621,000	2,715,000	85,000	89,000	34,345,000	.....	418,313,000	5,048,000	1,780,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	5,264,800	38,013,000	2,807,000	647,000	911,000	20,000	30,000	2,680,000	.....	35,913,000	.....	480,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	811,400	13,220,000	1,572,000	230,000	198,000	18,000	15,000	1,180,000	.....	14,822,000	342,000	180,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	93,000	2,808,000	69,000	57,000	232,000	4,000	.....	149,000	.....	2,340,000	.....	42,000
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	8,878,900	96,855,000	4,972,000	1,650,000	1,170,000	77,000	133,000	8,221,000	.....	84,094,000	4,320,000	4,[illegible],000
Nat. Bank of Com.	25,000,000	19,408,200	233,447,000	17,195,000	5,813,000	3,572,000	.....	47,000	19,276,000	.....	238,144,000	1,220,000	185,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	2,500,000	2,009,300	40,208,000	3,843,000	1,098,000	2,197,000	463,000	253,000	5,682,000	.....	70,685,000	5,344,000	1,729,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	15,916,800	129,775,000	21,265,000	1,458,000	913,000	18,000	48,000	11,587,000	.....	145,484,000	.....	150,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	2,550,000	2,582,200	26,042,000	1,001,000	208 00	1,128,000	40,000	10,000	2,590,000	.....	24,.85,000	1,247,000	994,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,037,700	11,027,000	1,098,000	456 00	421,000	7,000	35,000	1,064,000	.....	10,947,000	.....	188,000
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	7,089,800	93,272,000	6,500,000	1,3 0,000	4,285,000	585,000	.....	7,063,000	.....	102,10.,000	.....	51,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,880,900	36,017,000	1,989,000	1,737,000	472,000	127,000	.....	2,701,000	.....	33,410,000	.....	61,000
National Park	5,000,000	15,949,700	147,402,000	10,.76,000	1,487,000	2,387,000	97,000	198,000	12,010,000	1,904,000	147,594,000	1,904,000	3,361,000
East River National	250,000	77,.00	2,089,000	1.2,000	54,000	253,000	3,000	3,000	2,8,000	.....	2 5,0,0	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	8,4.2,.0	18,268,000	1,128,000	210,000	486,000	40,000	43,000	1,117,000	.....	15,464,00	.....	683,000
First National	10,000,000	23,705,400	177,567,000	15,5.7,000	2,115,0 0	2,15.,000	24,000	.....	13,906,000	.....	17.,7.6,0 0	125,000	3,812,000
Irving National	4,000,000	4,071,500	70,315,000	6,088,000	1,438,000	2,270,000	12,000	110,000	6,407,000	.....	84,.91,000	1,427,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat.	300,000	1,138,100	11,077,000	437,000	144 000	7 2,000	192,000	18,000	849,000	.....	11,580,000	.....	194,000
Chase National	$10,000,000	$10,896,800	211,416,000	18,404 000	6,961 000	3,079 000	72,000	117,000	16,368,000	.....	218,711,000	15,535,000	450,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,942,000	18,882,000	1,207,000	478,000	141,000	115,000	58,000	1,428,000	.....	18,978,000	42,000	875,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,297,600	8,952,000	1,085,000	194,000	445,000	18,000	111,000	1,348,000	.....	9,355,000	.....	399,000
Fifth National	250,000	433,700	5,021,000	305,000	147,000	328,000	6,000	.....	450,000	.....	5,85 ,000	249,000	244,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	2,988,900	41,958,000	5,027,000	1,197,000	1,201,000	27,000	39,000	4,283,000	.....	48,831,000	.....	70,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	3,513,900	55,946,000	2,712,000	1,518 000	389,000	16,000	70,000	5,006,000	.....	57,703,000	3,848,000	499,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	746,200	16,183,000	732,000	143 0 0	215,000	7,000	48,000	901,000	.....	10,238,000	163,000	412,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,123,000	11,011,000	367,000	308 0 0	466,000	27,000	4,000	963,000	.....	11,620,000	27,000	38,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,113,000	9,838,000	401,000	128,000	471,000	30,000	3,000	968,000	.....	9,491,000	18,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	$37,800	21,700,000	1,888,000	180,000	540,000	30,000	49,000	1,872,000	.....	23,204,000	462,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	5,168,500	44,600,000	6,860,000	2,007,000	1,412,000	94,000	13,000	3,163,000	$689,000	51,028,000	1,000,000	.....
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,386,900	34,126,000	2,024,000	2,641,0 0	521,000	56,0 0	.....	.....	.....	38,515,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,241,300	12,246,000	1,077,000	141,000	736,000	18,000	.....	645,000	.....	13,185,000	1,000	.....
Pacific	200,000	1,019,600	6,582,000	424,000	626,000	107,000	170,000	.....	.....	.....	6,117,000	.....	.....
People's	200,000	457,300	2,471,000	285,000	92,000	159,000	3,000	3,000	178,000	235,000	2,58 ,000	25,000	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,025,700	16,320,000	1,182,000	826,000	8 2,000	45,000	24,000	.....	.....	11,5 ,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	790,000	3,967,000	354,000	50 0 0	63,000	.....	.....	53,000	116,000	3 41,.00	.....	.....
German-American	750,000	797,100	6,544,000	834,000	217,000	77,000	11,000	.....	226,000	.....	6,75 ,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,267,600	17,471,000	2,978,000	480,000	805,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....	18,585,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	200,000	858,900	4,005,000	425,000	102 0 0	111,000	139,000	.....	202,000	838,000	4,877,000	.....	.....
Germania	200,000	1,082,500	6,058,000	640,0 0	48,000	184,000	70,000	.....	272,000	.....	6,607,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Met.	1,000,000	2,154,000	14,060,000	938,000	442,000	266,000	65,000	20,000	812,000	1,990,000	16,732,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	529,900	3,385,000	269,000	283,000	119,000	30,000	.....	287,000	.....	4,883,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	1,123,000	16,075,000	1,256,000	4,0 0,000	485,000	87,000	.....	1,073,000	390,000	17,487,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	895,700	24,450,000	2,172,000	722,000	542,000	180,000	.....	1,643,000	467,000	27,391,000	25,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	4,031,400	36,576,000	1,912,000	315,000	582,000	200,000	20,000	1,596,000	2,189,000	30,071,000	5,756,000	.....
Bankers Trust	10,000,000	16,403,000	900,855,000	17,574,000	605,000	94,000	19,000	48,000	9,035,000	2,261,000	180,691,000	24,230,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,517,100	67,056,000	4,589,000	19 000	178,000	194,000	21,000	2,477,000	3,372,000	49,544,000	18,104 000	.....
Astor Trust	1,250,000	1,682,000	31,430,000	2,401,000	11,000	168,000	1,000	.....	1,25 ,000	833,000	28,0 ,000	6,398,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	12,542,400	43,971,000	2,485,000	183,000	114,000	141,000	30,000	1,445,000	810,000	25,902,000	1,317,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	20,000,000	32,149,400	375,241,000	31,516,000	1,471,000	812,000	1,169,000	.....	17,992,000	995,000	356,64 ,000	27,217,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,250,400	10,221,000	686,000	48,000	88,000	38,000	13,000	413,000	368,000	8,288,000	923,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Tr.	4,000,000	5,571,.00	27,800,000	1,634,000	342,000	39,000	20,000	27,000	1,033,000	280,000	20,664,000	778,000	.....
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	3,268,900	37,668,000	6,190,000	228 00	752,000	150,000	198,000	3,669,000	29 000	73,.70,000	18,375,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,980,400	17,784,000	1,774,000	92 000	371,000	109,000	47,000	1,142,000	654,000	22,840,000	1,009,000	.....
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,476,900	75,731,000	6,002 000	89 000	41,000	21,000	99,000	3,214,000	1,621,000	61,816,000	7,565,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,937,100	20,195,000	1,405,000	240 000	324,000	51,000	6,000	912,000	777,000	18,229,000	2,690,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	348,100	18,491,000	881,000	1 9 000	297,000	68,000	13,000	668,000	484,000	12,751,000	65 ,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	5,454,200	59,868,000	3,761,000	1,668,000	275,000	368,000	41,000	2,799,000	366,000	53,920,000	6,38 ,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$127,850,000	$262,974,200	$2,189,058,000	$191,867,000	$39,113,000	$41,087,000	$2,354,000	$2,506,000	$178,048,000	.....	$2,213,137,000	$45 857,000	$30,147,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	11,930,000	26,645,700	214,347,000	22,618,000	5,997 000	6,962,000	1,220,000	60,000	8,768,000	$4,725,000	224,675,000	1,051,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	64,730,000	109,891,200	1,075,156,000	82,740,000	6,179 000	4,152,000	2,552,000	377,000	47,362,000	15,047,000	947,735,000	120,449,000	.....
Agg., 60 members	$190,550,000	$336,511,100	$3,446,356,000	$297,225,000	$53,259,000	$52,141,000	$6,126,000	$3,133,000	$234,171,000	$19,772,000	$3,387,567,00	$168,857,000	$30,147,000
Change	.....	.....	—11,803,000	—32,236,000	—1,140,000	—440,000	+169 000	+169,000	—2,242,000	—1,460,000	—45,389,000	—1,537,000	—470,000

ACTUAL CONDITION.

Members of Federal Reserve Bank	$2,124,083,000	$170,253,000	$42,844,000	$42,457,000	$2,348,000	$2,615,000	$191,411 000	.....	$2,180,261,000	$43,702,000	$30,152,000	
State banks not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	211,956,000	21,150 0 0	7,431,000	8,8 2,000	1,107 000	96,000	8,810 0 0	6,115,000	219,898,000	1,051,0 0	.....	
Trust cos. not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	1,078,378,000	82,730,000	6,824,000	8,783,000	2,040,000	619,000	47,598,000	15,896,000	951,828,000	122,182,000	.....	
Aggregate 60 members	$3,413,529,000	$275,133,000	$57,119,000	$51,092,000	$6,271,000	$3,330,000	$237,819,000	$21,010,000	$3,351,975,000	$168,935,0 0	$30,152,000	
Change	—32,899,000	—36,067,000	+1,068,000	—921,000	+542,000	+91,000	+2,237,000	—854,000	—67,624,000	+4,900,000	+90,0 0	

*National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions but not by national banks. †Includes capital set aside for foreign branches.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries	Reserve required on: Net demand deposits	Net time deposits	Excess.	Changes.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$271,007,000	$178,046,000	$398,728,260	2,307,850		
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	20,787,000	8,740,000	Net demand and time dep.	$400,906,110	$48,056,980	—$27,380,800
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	86,622,000	47,302,000	Net demand deposits	402,760,350	824,750	— 435,740
Total	$406,597,000	$234,171,000	Net demand deposits	142,760,350	824,750	+ 18 0
			Total net deposits	$583,507,800	$56,970,140	—$27,797,740

Actual Figures

Members Federal Reserve Bank	$254,674,000	$181,411,000	Net demand and time dep.	$394,735,0 0	$61,239,980	—$21,410,350
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	27,590,000	8,640,000	Net demand deposits	39,570,480	6,640,320	+ 456,0 0
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	86,823,000	47,598,000	Net demand deposits	142,774,200	736,800	— 287,150
Total	$368,087,000	$237,649,000	Total net deposits	$577,088,760	$58,047,240	—$21,249,840

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Nov. 25, 1916.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat	6,003,300	406,100	208,0 0	440,800	734,700	7,486,100
Colonial	8,997,800	827,5 0	874,5 0	853,200	10,447,500	
Columbia	8,818,000	807,000	372,000	887,0 0	10,810,000	
Fidelity	1,597,200	105,400	51,400	125,500	.....	1,761,000
Inter. Bank	3,960,700	417,400	58,800	620,900	15,800	4,446,700
Mutual	6,538,000	618,000	365,0 0	1,104,0 0	.....	8,872,000
New Neth.	3,861,0 0	228,000	274,000	1,023,000	95,000	5,807,000
23d Ward	2,379,200	64,500	208,200	522,400	26,400	3,089,100
Wash. Hgts.	1,080,0 0	167,000	76,000	161,000	.....	1,024,000
Yorkville	6,175,900	584,200	378,100	1,227,500	40,000	8,049,800
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	5,272,000	180,200	252,600	1,122,000	114,700	5,883,000
Mechanics'	18,188,400	981,200	1,205,600	3,111,000	121,8 0	25,628,200
Nat. City	5,839,000	188,0 0	244,000	718,000	882 0 0	7,271,000
North Side	4,969,250	306,128	204,482	478,787	6,302	5,818,105
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,691,000	194,000	548,000	2,866,000	636,000	9,786,000
Hudson Co.	5,001,423	186,952	180,868	1,136,874	453,716	5,902,352
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	6,024,000	176,800	108,800	983,700	44,800	8,426,700
Second Nat.	4,559,443	49,153	161,087	670,268	78,825	5,405,585

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hamilton	6,186,000	980,000	1,405,000	.....	8,858,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	5,675,491	819,044	561,444	406,889	6,711,002

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BORO

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

For many reasons, the announcements during the last week of advances in wages in many large industries were of especial interest to men in general business lines. In the aggregate the increases to the metals and textiles workers alone runs up into the millions of dollars a year. Indirectly, they will mean much more, because the trend established in these large and representative establishments is apt to be followed by thousands of lesser ones, either voluntarily or by compulsion. The very reason given for the wage increases—the rise in the cost of living—is one that applies to the workers in all industries and is therefore likely to be advanced by them as an impelling cause to secure for all the benefits that some have obtained. A result of the increased outlay for wages will show itself in added purchases. These, it was feared, would be checked by the higher prices asked for all sorts of commodities, but, if wages rise with sales prices, the buying inclination may keep up. Commitments of merchants have been made on the theory that purchasing by consumers will for some time be on the broad and generous scale that it has been in recent months. Any sudden check to buying would be likely to cause embarrassment. On the other hand, however, it does not appear that the average wage earner has been squandering his money as fast as it has come in. The postal savings banks report decided increases in savings in all the industrial centres, and those for October were exceptionally good.

Export Trade and the Bankers.

Extension of export trade appears to be more a matter of finance than of anything else. This has become so because of the credit facilities which different European nations have given to merchants in less highly developed countries and also by reason of the investments in enterprises in the latter. Practical recognition of this condition has been given since the outbreak of the war by the establishment in South American and other countries of branches of American financial institutions. This circumstance would seem to favor the belief on the part of bankers that much of the foreign trade that has come to this country because of the war will be retained after peace comes again and that, perhaps, there will be an increase of such trade. What lends force to this view is that the branch banks are not of a temporary character or designed merely to meet present needs. In this matter, indeed, the bankers seem more optimistic than do certain merchants whose vision has hitherto been confined to the domestic markets and who have been inclined to look upon the foreign ones as mere makeshifts for the time being. The bankers, however, are aware that the financial circumstances of the belligerent countries after the war will be hardly such as to permit of the long credits that had so much to do with enabling those countries to capture and retain as great a measure of the foreign trade as they did.

Chance to Sell Clothing.

Those who speak of the export trade of this country are usually apt to refer simply to the foodstuffs and raw materials sent out, because these have in the past accounted for about 80 per cent. or so of all outbound shipments. Just now, of course, there are a lot of things being exported for war purposes which will not figure in the post-bellum statistics. Then, again, neutral countries are taking a great deal of textiles and metal articles which they used to get from one or another of the belligerent nations. But still too many of these things are in the nature of raw materials, being manufactures for use in further manufacturing. In this class are a number of cloths that go into the making of garments, and this naturally suggests the possibility of extending trade by increasing exports of clothing, both for men's and women's wear. Style as well as quality being taken into account, such things are manufactured in this country as cheap if not cheaper than they are made in other countries that are competitors. There is also such a diversity of climate in the United States and the variations of temperature are such that manufacturers here are obliged to make clothes adapted for use under practically all sorts of weather conditions. This gives them an advantage which is likely to be increased it note is taken of the styles demanded in tropical or semi-tropical lands. It is also possible in this way to adapt for use here the kinds of garments which have been found serviceable in those countries, to the manifest advantage of the people in this country and of the manufacturers who cater to them. The field for exports of the character is certainly a promising one.

Silk Men Want More Duties.

It is a rather curious circumstance that the silk men should, before adjourning, have felt it incumbent on them to urge higher duties on their products. Their resolution, as adopted, said the imports of silks had increased nearly one-third despite the fact that the great silk-producing countries of France and Italy are at war, and that ad valorem duties had "proved their weakness and inability to protect against the low Asiatic labor and the impossibility of proper collection." The singular thing is that the Underwood Tariff bill was very kind to the silk interests, and made only slight changes in the duties. Another curious circumstance is that for a long time, despite any increased imports, the silk mills of the country have been working to capacity and selling all their products at constantly advancing prices. Besides this, the exports of silk manufactures have increased over 150 per cent. in the last four years, and there are now more silk goods manufactured and sold in this country than in any other on the globe. At a time when the silk manufacturers are enjoying a period of prosperity such as they never have known before, it looks to the outsider as a little inopportune, to say the least, to yell for more protection. All the duties in the world would not add a yard to the present production of American silk mills.

Range of Cotton Prices.

The upward trend in the quotations of cotton was broken into during the week somewhat, but the lowest figure reached was well above the record for a half century. Meanwhile the demand for the article from foreign as well as domestic spinners shows no signs of moderating. In the South, factors holding cotton have instructions not to sell except at certain figures, and there is no disposition on the part of owners to yield even a fraction of a cent below prices which they consider reasonable. All the choice long staple cotton is, of course, very firmly held. The general opinion still seems to be that there will not be enough cotton of all kinds to satisfy the world's needs before another crop is picked, and enthusiasts are predicting all sorts of high prices when it is established that there will be no carry-over. These conditions have made themselves felt in the markets for cotton goods. Advances in prices for fabrics of all kinds have been made right along, including gray goods, printed and colored fabrics, and bleached and napped goods. Buyers seem willing to pay the advances and appear to be more concerned over the question of deliveries. In dry goods, generally, the public is being educated to the need of paying more, and the abolition of the old fixed prices has swept them from the former moorings. Consumers are willing to pay more than they used to because they are getting accustomed to the new order of things and because they can afford to.

The Situation Regarding Wool.

About as disquieting a thing as has recently occurred in regard to wool was the announcement by cable yesterday that the authorities in Great Britain had completed the purchase of the Australian and New Zealand clips. This followed a report that a conference was on in Australia having in view the allotment of wool that should be permitted to be exported to this country. It seems out of the question that Great Britain will be able to make use of all of the wool grown in British possessions all over the world. There is, however, a faint possibility that the United Kingdom wishes to control the export of the wool from them through a central authority. Sales in the antipodes have been stopped for the time being. In the meantime, the mills in this country are picking up wool where they can, and prices keep on the upward move. Out West the woolgrowers have formed an association to improve the methods of shearing and of preparing the clip for market, including the proper grading and certification of the wool as is done in Australia. A movement is also on foot to raise more sheep, and a conference was held in Philadelphia the other day to encourage it. Those present were told, among other things, that the old tariff on wool had had a bad effect in encouraging a lot of people to go into the sheep-raising business without special fitness for it and without the proper incentive to carry it on properly. So far as woolen goods are concerned, conditions during the past week showed no marked change. The mills continue busy on orders and are very shy of making commitments for the next heavy-weight season. Prices are bound to be higher, and the question is whether they will check the demand. In dress goods the call for Spring fabrics continues steady.

Output of Domestic Dyes.

A number of timely topics were taken up by the silk manufacturers who met at Paterson during the last week. One of them was the matter of dyes. It was shown that the output of colors in this country is now ample to care for all reasonable needs and that it is only a question of a short time before even most of the numerous shades that used to come from Germany will be produced here. Another thing clearly brought out was that the domestic dyes are just as "fast" as were the imported ones, and that quite a number are in many respects better. In the matter of cost, attention was very properly called to the fact that prices for dyes abroad have advanced just as they have here. The reason is the same in both cases; namely, the great demand for coal tar derivatives for the making of explosives. When things become normal once more prices will drop to about their former levels, with the chances of their being rather lower here than abroad on account of the enormous production of the basic substances which must find some outlet. So far as the tariff is concerned, Mr. Stone, the head of the biggest of domestic dye producers, expressed the opinion that the duties were ample to meet any foreign competition after the war. This was generally conceded except as to alizarine and indigo, which Dr. Becker of the Brooklyn dye concern insisted needed additional duties. It is more than likely, however, that these substances will be produced in quantity and sufficiently cheap before the war ends to hold their own thereafter.

SELLING 'STOUTS' IN THE SHOWROOM

"Team Work" on the Part of Model and Salesman Often Wins Over the Buyer.

"I want 'chicken' suits in large sizes," said an up-to-the-minute young buyer of women's garments to a manufacturer of stout sizes, in New York's loft district located in the twenties.

"Then you wish to see our 'stylish stouts,'" replied the chief of the showroom.

"Yes," demanded the buyer. "Pass up the grandma stuff and the stubbies. My customers won't look at them."

And, after the parade of manikins was over, the buyer went his way, having ordered a large shipment of garments which would make even the plumpest of his clientele have what every woman of weight yearns for, namely, "lines."

No longer need the damsel or the matron of superfluous adipose tissue feel that she is relegated to the "frump" class, and that her clothes enwrap her form with about as much style as the longshoreman's oilskins fit him. The New York manufacturer has been fighting chivalrously for her favor with shears and needle, and has emerged a winner in the joust. He has given her "lines," and "style," and even a certain sartorial piquancy—hence the buyer's order for "chicken suits in large sizes." When he spoke of "grandma stuff," he meant the garments grouped under the head of "old-fashioned stouts"; by "stubbies," he meant the classification of "stubby stouts." There are, then, three general divisions—"stylish stouts," "old-fashioned stouts," and "stubby stouts." It does not take a full portion of imagination to classify these types in the mind's eye. But the Associated Stout Wear Makers and the particular manufacturer who was asked for "chicken sizes," have made a convenient classification of sizes and measurements, and have come to the following general conclusions with regard to suits for overweight Venuses, Junos, and Psyches:

(a) In "stylish stouts" there are more 42½ sizes than any other size, which is another way of saying that in coat sizes and tape measurement there are more 47s than any other size; for the manufacturer in question in "stylish stouts" makes only half sizes, these requiring less alteration; that is 42½ or 47 is a staple size.

(b) The point on which the fat woman's garment usually splits is the lump of flesh on the outer part of her shoulder.

(c) That no American manufacturer cutting for stouts can successfully use Parisian garments as models, the prime reason being that there are comparatively few stouts in Paris and so the Parisian has not learned the science, as has the American, of cutting and sewing garments to make the stout wearer look as slender as possible; it is contended that the stout French woman always looks her plumpest, no matter how svelte and lissome the Parisian may aid it; making the naturally slim demoiselle appear.

Here is the comparative scale of measurements of the three classifications; it may cause the uninitiated to read it twice before its significance fully dawns, but to those interested in the mysteries of coats and suits it will be an open book:

TYPE A—STYLISH STOUTS.

Assoc. s.-w. sizes	AA	A0	A2	A4	A6	A8	A10	A12
Mfrs. sizes	38½	40½	42½	44½	46½	48½	50½	52½
Coat size by tape mst.	42	45	47	49	51	53	55	57
Waist	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Skirt l'gth.	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Hips	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57

TYPE B—OLD-FASHIONED STOUTS.

Assoc. stout-wear sizes	BB	B1	B3	B5	B7	B9	B11
Manuf'rs sizes	39	41	43	45	47	49	51
Coat size by tape measurement	43	45	47	49	51	53	55
Waist	30	32	34	36	38	40	42
Skirt length	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Hips	45	47	49	51	53	55	57

TYPE C—STUBBY STOUTS.

Assoc. stout-wear sizes	CT½	C0¼	C1¼	C3¼	C5¼
Manufacturers sizes	37¼	39¼	41¼	43¼	45¼
Coat size by tape measurement	39½	41½	43½	45½	47½
Waist	29	31	33	35	37
Skirt length	37	37	37	37	37
Hips	42	44	46	48	50

It will be noted that the Associated Stout-Wear sizes are made in quarter sizes, in stubby stouts, as are the manufacturer's sizes, while the coat sizes by tape measurement are in half sizes. This, also, is to avoid making alterations, as in the case of the stylish stouts.

When the buyer was making his selections of "chicken suits in large sizes," only four of the staff of sixteen models, or "manikins," paraded before him wearing the garments, for the rest were not "stylish stout" models and were kept in reserve to show the "grandmas" and the "stubbies." The working models, each in turn, did that peculiar little fox-trot of the showroom, displaying the garments to the best advantage, lifting the hands away from the hips to show the "lines," and now and then smiling in a way that only manikins know how. The salesman, on this particular day a member of the firm, which often is the case, made a running comment on each garment as it passed in review, while the buyer either nodded approval, or scowled and said brusquely: "No; that won't do at all; take it off."

Here is about the way the salesman's "patter" ran:

"Our object, Mr. Smith, is to give the stout woman—the well-corseted stout woman—the same lines as the slender woman. Observe the slope of the bust and the long line from shoulder to waist; that is one of our specialties. As all our sizes in stylish stouts are half-sizes, we can give more satisfaction in fitting, for instance, a woman of 42 bust measure with a 42½ garment, the extra half-inch allowing for any discrepancy of figure. Now, if you raise the belt, don't you see, and cut the waist out under the arm, you get a short-waisted garment and the half-size meets all requirements, making alterations unnecessary. There; isn't that a stunning garment? Come down stage, Miss C. Can you beat that?"

Each of the four "stylish stouts" differed in type from her sister manikin and once, when the buyer had rejected a garment worn by Miss P, the salesman had Miss Q try it on a few minutes later and he bought it eagerly. That is often the case. There is a perfect understanding between the salesman—especially if he is a member of the firm—and the models. "Team work" often serves to sell a garment, or many garments, when either the salesman's talk, or the manikin's efforts have seemed lost on the buyer. A model may "wear hers with a difference" after a model showing the identical garment has failed, and closes the sale. Some garments, of course, look better on some models than on others, but there is, too, an indefinable something that counts in a sale; perhaps it is when the garment is true to the type of the wearer, as well as better fitting her shape.

It is the usual rule, unless the buyer stipulates otherwise, for the salesman to show the plain—but not necessarily the low priced—garments first, gradually working up to the more fancy apparel. If the buyer says he wishes to look at the lower priced stock first, the models begin at the lower end of the rack—as they say in showroom parlance—and every once in a while "slip over" a garment of the better grade to dazzle him. The models may show garments singly, in pairs, or in groups. In some showrooms in which the salesman is a student of psychology—that much overworked word, even in the plumbers' trade—when the buyer is rather slow to respond the girls will be shown rapidly in groups, wearing some of the showiest things in stock, thus occasionally effecting the sale through dazzling and pleasing the eye where concentration on a single type failed to "put it across." The clever salesman also will suddenly introduce a model of an entirely different personality, should the buyer seem in a mood to make constant rejections. His train of thought has been switched at the right moment by a stimulating influence. Sometimes a cautious and unresponsive buyer has been waked to the purchasing point by the salesman assembling all the models available in a group, each wearing as widely divergent a type of garment as possible in the line the buyer wants. There may be manikins in a striking tableau of velvets embroidered and edged with fur of skunk, seal, or beaver; broadcloths, sergcs, and gabardines in every fashionable hue from "soap brown" to burgundy, and in every conceivable cut. Then the buyer's reason and purse strings seem to give way simultaneously, though he is usually satisfied when he gets the garments.

Sometimes a manufacturer's lot is about as hard as that of the manager of an opera company, for he must reconcile temperaments of various kinds—those of the models, the buyers, and his assistant salesmen—and models do have temperament! They would hardly do, otherwise, to display clothes.

But models have much to do besides parade finery. Here, for instance, is the day's routine:

Two models arrive at showroom at 8:30, a half hour before the others. They arrange the showroom, and brush and examine the garments "in line." At 9 A. M. all the models are assembled. Sample garments from which buttons are missing, or in which a thread needs catching, are distributed among them for the necessary repairs to be made. If the buyers are late in coming, some of the models are told to try on, for instance, an order of garments turned out by the factory the night before. The examiner of the factory notes and marks any defects in the garments thus tried on, returns them, and passes on to the others. At "off times" the models may be asked to fold and address circulars and hang up more garments fresh from the factory. And then there are parades, of course, whenever a buyer calls.

Returning to the technique of the fat woman's garment, it has already been mentioned that the greatest difficulty therewith is the sleeve on the shoulder. It is often too tight just at the end of the levator muscle where she raises her arm. The manufacturer of the "chicken suits" has a remedy. His designer has so arranged that instead of having to raise, or rip out, the too tight sleeve of the manufactured garment, and thus disfigure the armhole, or "armseye," as it is technically known, there is a most accommodating dart on the under side of the sleeve, running parallel for a short distance with the seam. This dart may be ripped and the sleeve is tight no longer, nor is any portion of the garment injured, nor is any further work or alteration necessary.

Another point brought out by the manufacturer of "stouts" is that it is a mistake to have a seam start in the centre of the shoulder and extend in an outward curve over the bust, then falling straight to the waist. This is said to cause an appearance of narrow shoulders and overdeveloped bust. Numerous manufacturers have so fashioned their garments this year, and found out that their models that they couldn't sell to up-to-date and discriminating buyers as readily as those having the seam begin on the shoulder close to the neck, coming straight and narrow down to the bust, gradually narrowing to the waist line. This gives the most desirable appearance in a coat and aids the stout woman in looking slender—comparatively, that is.

One manufacturer of "stouts" uses a ticket system of eight tickets in his factory and showroom. For instance, when a garment has been made for stock, it will bear on a long white ticket the number "909," or stock number—the garment number at the top, in red figures, "1,697," and where a garment is a special order it may bear some such number as 140. In the latter case the original "909" is crossed out. When a garment is being tried out and not yet placed in stock, the numerals "777," for instance, will be used, the ticket being yellow; when the garment is only "coming through," garments in this status also bear a small individual yellow ticket, whereon are written in pencil only, so they may be changed, how many sizes and colors in that type of garment are to be made. "Singles," or "try-outs," are sold at a price, and the notation is made on the individual yellow ticket. A garment after being tried out is hung on a special rack. When the buyer makes a second selection, which is a frequent occurrence, the price of the garment originally appearing thereon is erased.

Then there are three different tickets for the three classifications of stouts—white for the "stylish stouts," brown for the "old-fashioned stouts," and blue for the "stubby stouts." So there may be no error through mixing the color system, each of these tickets bears on its back an unmistakable picture of the special variety of stout women for whom the garment is intended; it would never do to have a customer who might some time buy at retail in the showroom see such words on a ticket as "old-fashioned" or "stubby!" Each of the classified tickets bears on its front notations, to be filled in, of "style," "size," "cloth," and "price." Then there are also more white tickets—one for the style, size, cloth, range, and price of the individual manufacturer, and the other bearing the size range, and so forth, of the Associated Stout-Wear Makers.

The modern manufacturer of stout women's apparel has left nothing undone, either in making the garment itself, or in devising an office system to facilitate his work, to array the plumper woman in garments as becoming and well-fitting for her type as it is possible to produce.

AUSTRALASIAN WOOL.

The British Purchases of It—What Americans Have Taken.

The wool situation in Australasia is considerably mixed up. The Textile Alliance, Inc., yesterday issued a warning that reports from those wool producing countries are conflicting and should be received with reserve. In the meantime the authorities have been asked for official information.

Following the announcement that the embargo on burry wools to the United States had been lifted to take effect Nov. 20, a cablegram from the American Consul at Auckland, dated Nov. 22, stated that the entire New Zealand wool clip had been bought by the British Government at 55 per cent. advance over 1913-14 prices. A similar report came also concerning that of Australia.

During the first nine months of this year there were 15,954,906 pounds of clothing wool imported here from New Zealand, valued at $5,307,819. Exports during the period from July 1 to Sept. 30 of this year are computed by Daigety & Co. of Melbourne at 77,121 bales.

A deputation of Victorian wool growers urged the removal of the embargo on wool to the United States, stating that this country had paid Australia nearly $50,000,000 for wool last year and that if the embargo was not removed this valuable market might be lost. The attention of the Premier was directed to the following facts: (1,) that last season the United States purchased nearly one-third of the wool clip of Australia; (2,) that the embargo on shipment of wood to America is detrimental not alone to the interests of the wool growers, but also to the financial position of the whole State; (3,) that it is impossible for the mills of Great Britain and its allies to work up the wool of Australia, and (4,) that the wool of South Africa is not subject to embargo and in consequence American buyers and ships are diverted to that market.

The pre-war percentage of the Australian clip taken by the United Kingdom amounted to 22 per cent. and for the present season amounts to 41 per cent. America took 6 per cent. before the war and is now buying 31 per cent.

British Prohibit Jewelry Imports.

According to a cablegram received from the American Vice Consul in London, the importation of jewelry and all manufactures of gold and silver othe than watches and watch cases is now prohibited except under license.

EUROPE HAS NOT GOODS TO 'DUMP'

Conditions Found Over There by an Experienced Business Man Who Went to Buy.

American business men who have all along maintained that the industries of this country, especially textiles, are not in danger of being swamped at the end of the war by a flood of European goods to this market are sustained in their assertions, according to F. A. Landis, manager of the lace and handkerchief department of the H. B. Claflin Corporation, by the difficulty experienced by buyes in finding sufficient merchandise abroad to supply the needs of even the next half year or so. Mr. Landis recently returned from an extended European trip in the interests of the department he manages. This is the fifth trip he has made since the beginning of hostilities, having visited Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, England, and Ireland.

"The much discussed prospect of dumping by European nations at the end of the war is a delusion," said Mr. Landis yesterday. "There are no surplus stocks being offered, not even Germany having any goods to dispose of. In fact, some American importers who have had German merchandise lying in Rotterdam awaiting the permission of the British Government to ship, are reselling it to German merchants at prices representing a moderate profit.

"The opinion prevails in Europe, as in certain quarters here, that prices will not drop immediately after the war; the readjustment is likely to come gradually. There is no doubt that labor will endeavor to remain on the present war-wage basis as long as possible, and with additiona taxes to be levied on the entire population to pay for the great waste of the war, merchandise must, in the nature of things, continue high.

"Before leaving for Europe I was rather skeptical regarding the high prices that goods were said to be commanding in the various foreign markets. It appeared that they must be inflated to some extent, but on reaching the markets in question this impression was quickly dispelled. Laces and handkerchiefs, as well as all linens, have advanced 331-3 per cent. since last Spring, more in some instances due to the fact that some of the materials which enter the manufacture of these goods have doubled in price.

"The two greatest handicaps to the production of laces abroad at the present time are the scarcity of labor and the small amount of yarns obtainable. Manufaoturers who are able to keep their labor because the workers are over the service age limit or physically unfit for the army, have more orders on hand than they can fill.

"Competition on the part of buyers to obtain merchandise is also a big factor in forcing prices upward. So keen is this competition in some cases that it is not simply a case of paying high prices for the goods, but of getting them at any price. The demand for laces on the part of consumers in Europe, South America, and other parts of the world is greater than it is in this country, which, coupled with the generally decreased production, makes the securing of desirable goods for this market a far from easy task.

"Not only is production limited in the leading markets, but there are not many really new things being shown. The scarcity of designers and the fact that the American demand for high-priced novelties in laces is not all that it could be just now combine to restrict the production of such goods. At Calais, for instance, it costs from 10,000 to 15,000 francs to get out new sets of high-class lace novelties, and the manufacturers contend that the demand for them is not great enough to warrant large expenditures.

"At St. Gall the high cost of sheer cloths and yarns and the difficulty experienced in getting them as a result of shipping restrictions growing out of the war are making business difficult both in embroideries and laces. In the latter, Venises are specially hard hit, as they are made on light cloth grounds and later burnt out. With prices on these cloths up 100 to 150 per cent., the difficult position of the manufacturer is not hard to see. Embroideries are thought well of in St. Gall for Spring, especially for the American market. Novelties in embroideries making use of subdued color effects promise to sell well here.

"At Nottingham the manufacturers are doing a nice business on Bret Tonne nets, silk nets, Valenciennes, &c., but prices are very high. In some cases they are exorbitant, and if they continue to go up there will soon be no 5-cent laces in this market. In Belfast handkerchief prices have advanced very sharply. The manufacturers are doing a big business, however, with orders booked for deliveries running well into the future.

"According to unofficial military information generally current in Europe the war will be continued with unabated vigor throughout this Winter. The Allies seem determined to carry on an offensive on all fronts. There has been a board appointed in England to consider the advisability of utilizing the 'women power' of England, which is following the German example. The women are being classified according to profession, ages, &c., and will replace men who are physically fit for military service, serving at the present time in the Post Offices and munition factories.

"In January a further call for 'man power' is to be made for the army, which will include men in class 'C1, C2, and C3,' who had been previously rejected as being unfit for military service. There are approximately 40,000,000 men engaged in fighting and another 7,000,000 employed in making munitions, &c. It is only logical that, with such a tremendous number of workers being taken away from legitimate manufacturing and commercial pursuits, even more unusual conditions will develop as time goes on.

"According to the belief that exists in Europe, it will be many months, if not years, before the various industries are running up to their former capacity. Circumstances will make it rather impossible to predict just what conditions will be after hostilities have ceased, but several American houses have already bought foreign goods for 1918 business in anticipation of even more serious obstacles to delivery by that time than exist at present.

"It is becoming more difficult to travel from one country to another. England particularly has tightened up very much on aliens traveling through to France, and it is not possible to go from one country to another without much explanation and proof as to one's identity and the purpose of visit.

"At the outbreak of the war importers generally came to the conclusion that production and shipments of goods from Europe would practically cease. The result was that large stocks were bought at inflated prices. It took them some time to dispose of these goods and to forget the sting of their unwise and hasty judgment. The unfavorable conditions that were expected to materialize the first year of the war have now fully developed.

"The most alarming situation, from the buyer's point of view, is the growing scarcity of desirable merchandise. Some lines are not to be had at all, and others are obtainable only in small quantities. Manufacturers are not desirous of accepting contracts for later delivery. They prefer to sell goods they have on hand, which are not always the most acceptable.

"If the trade on this side of the Atlantic could see first hand the existing conditions abroad they would feel that the goods now offered are cheap. They would see that Europe's most serious occupation is 'crushing the enemy,' business being a secondary consideration.

"From what can be learned abroad, there is a possibility of the war lasting until 1918. This is the opinion of many people in civil life as well as military circles, but after all it is only a guess."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

One Case Where Dutiable and Real Measures Did Not Jibe.

In sustaining a protest by the American Express Company the Board of General Appraisers yesterday held that sapphires for use in electric motors were specifically provided for in Paragraph 161 of the tariff, this calling for a duty rate of 10 per cent. The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 20 per cent. under the mineral or earthy substance paragraph.

Several importers were sustained as to the manner of returning cheese for dutiable purposes. Since the present tariff went into effect there have been frequent disputes regarding the interpretation to be given its sections. Yesterday's case had reference to the weight of cheese in brine. Judge Waite, in sustaining the protests, said that in determining the dutiable value of importations of cheese in brine, assessable at 20 per cent. under Paragraph 198, the unit value of which was approved by the Appraiser, it was proper to accept as the basis of liquidation the net weight shown by the report of the Government weigher, even though this might be less than the invoice net weight. The General Appraiser set forth that the shrinkage in the weight of the cheese was accompanied by a deterioration and not an increase in value. A reliquidation was ordered. The protestants included N. S. Monachos, Fenti Brothers, Lakas & Drivas, and Microntsicos Brothers.

Sample books imported by Max Adler were held dutiable by the board at the rate of 15 per cent. as "books of all kinds not specially provided for." The books, composed of cotton and paper, were made for the insertion of sample cards upon which were pasted samples of lace, cotton being the component of chief value. The Collector classified the articles at 30 per cent. as manufactures of cotton. Judge Cooper held that this return was wrong and reversed the Collector.

A non-refilling device attached to the neck of a bottle is something more than a mere stopper, according to a decision written for the board by Judge Hay. The Acker, Merrill & Condit Company protested against the action of the Collector in assessing duty upon whisky bottles, including a certain device permanently attached to the neck of the bottle, as a part of the bottle, and treating the same as an entirety. The importers had claimed that the device in question should be treated as if it were nothing but a stopper to the bottle, and should be admitted free. The Collector was affirmed.

A protest by Jose Llopis raised the question as to the amount of olive oil upon which the importer should pay duty. It was invoiced and entered at 5,116 pounds, or 676 gallons. According to the weigher's return, there were 5,114.67 pounds, or 676 gallons. The Collector required the importer to label the cans in question; 1,100 cans as containing one quart each, and 580 cans as containing two quarts seven ounces each, which was approximately equivalent to 613 gallons.

The Collector liquidated the entry upon the basis of the entered weight and the weight of the weigher's return. In reversing the Collector, Judge Hay said:

"If this is permitted to stand a gross injustice will be done and a situation presented which is not an exaggeration to say would be immoral. For the Government official to require the importer to place his olive oil upon the market, proclaiming to the world that there were 613 gallons of it, and then charge him duty on that identical olive oil, not by more or less, as if there were 676 gallons, does not appeal to the ordinary mind as a very righteous transaction."

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

The Week Closed with Demand Good and Prices Very Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 25.—There has been steady but not large trading in the cotton goods markets this week. The markets are very strong, however, and prices show considerable firmness. Both wide and narow goods are very strong. Buyers continue to interest themselves in wide goods of odd construction. So keen has been the call for these goods that there are very few mills which have any stocks on hand.

It may be safely said that never in the history of the textile industry have mills storehouses been so free of cloth. For some lines, buyers are more than willing to pay premium prices if only deliveries can be guaranteed, but mills are so situated that they are even now overburdened with orders which will take all their time and effort to get out on time.

The narrow end of the market manifests much strength, and although there are comparatively few mills making narrow widths, the output of these mills is of sizable proportions and the profits are most encouraging. There exists a strong demand for fine goods, and some buyers are experiencing much difficulty in having their orders accepted by mills because of the fact that looms are engaged on orders which will not run out for some time to come. The demand for ginghams, sateens, and fancies manufactured of medium count yarns has been fairly good.

Reports from spinners of yarns are to the effect that buyers are in much need of goods, but mills are not in a position to accommodate buyers because the output is sold so far ahead. There are mills which have their production on some counts of yarns sold as far ahead as September of next year, while other concerns cannot consider new business until after the turn of the new year. It is a known fact that in a few instances some spinners have quoted prices altogether out of reason, their object being, apparently, to discourage some buyers.

The sales of cloth this week are estimated in the neighborhood of 200,000 pieces, of which about 75,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the demand good and prices very firm.

NEW VEGETABLE DYE.

Good Results Obtained from One Now Made in Argentina.

A joint stock company has been formed in Argentina, reports Consul General W. Henry Robertson at Buenos Aires, for the exploitation of the new dye material "Algarrobin," obtained from the wood of the carob tree. A factory for making it has been established in the city of Santa Fe, Province of Santa Fe, which now has a daily production of 6 to 8 tons of "Algarrobin" put up and ready for shipment. The material is now in regular industrial use and is said to be giving good results, in addition to proving itself economical in comparison with other dye materials.

There is a great variety of methods of employing the dyestuff and, with a little practice, the dyer may obtain all the tints he desires. In combination with vegetable extracts, such as fustic, hypernic, logwood, &c., it gives a number of varied and fast colors. It is very suitable as a base for dyeing with coal tar colors, and by its use an economy of 50 to 90 per cent. of the artificial colors employed can be obtained. For the loading of silk and wool it is said to be superior to all materials now used, both in regard to increase in weight and to the mechanical properties of the dyed wares.

Consul General to be Here.

James A. Smith, United States Consul General at Calcutta, will arrive in New York shortly for a series of conferences with American merchants, manufacturers, and shippers interested in trade in his district. He will make his headquarters at the office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House. Persons desiring to interview Mr. Smith may make appointments through the Commercial Agent in charge of the local office.

NOT CATERING TO THEIR CUSTOMERS

The Matter of Shirt Sleeve Lengths Is a Point Cited Against Haberdashers.

The retail clothing trade has come to realize the importance of carrying special sizes to fit men of unusual proportions. The manufacturers have been making these sizes for some time, but until they came out and featured these designs in their advertising many retailers seemed unaware of their existence. By highly specializing their sizes the manufacturers feel that they have accomplished a good deal toward making a "hard to fit" man a customer of the clothier rather than of the merchant tailor.

In the furnishing goods trade there had not been the same specialized development, and among the manufacturers of furnishing goods the idea is held that this lack of specialization is largely the reason why the trade is so unstable. It is in nowise the fault of the manufacturers that their customers have not given as much attention to serving the consumer as should be. The merchandise offered to the retailer is highly specialized. In collars the sizes were brought to a quarter-inch variant and every size and proportion of shirt is available if the retailer bothered to look into the matter. Underwear, perhaps, is the only article where the manufacturers have not taken the trouble to go many steps further than the retailer in providing for the "hard to fit" individual. Even this line is forging ahead, as the oft-repeated instructions from makers of union suits telling the retail salesmen how proper measurements may be taken, bear witness.

A development that indicates an increasing desire to be of service to customers is the interest now being taken by retailers in the matter of shirt sleeve lengths.

Time was when the length of a sleeve was an unimportant item. That was due, it is explained, to the fact that cuffs were detachable, and any surplus length could be taken up by the cuff holder. Since the introduction of attached cuff and the passing of the separate article, more attention has been paid to getting sleeves that would fit correctly.

The measurement of a sleeve is taken from the middle of the back to the knuckle of the little finger, and manufacturers have provided for the long and short arm man. On small neck sizes 13½ and 14, two lengths may be obtained, and the wider neckbands from 15½ to 17½, two or three different lengths. In the sizes 14½, 15, 15½, and 16, four different lengths are made. These sizes cover a range that should enable a retailer to give a properly fitting shirt to every customer.

The retailers, however, choose to buy a standard length and let it go at that. According to the representative of a leading house, nine out of ten retailers never bother about ordering anything but the same sleeve length year in and year out. Among the better dealers, however, an effort is made to provide shirt lengths that will give better satisfaction to the customer. Alterations are made in case there is not an odd length on hand that will give the proper fit.

Commenting on the tendency among a large number of furnishing goods retailers to overlook the fine points of merchandising, the representative of one of the largest shirt and collar manufacturers said:

"The average haberdasher shows very little consideration for the real wants of his customers. That is one reason, I suppose, why the trade has such a drifting sort of patronage. Many of the retailers I meet think if they carry the same stock as their competitors and give customers only what they ask for they will continue to do a fair business. My experience, which covers the retail lines pretty thoroughly, tells me that the reason why there are so few successes in the furnishing goods trade is that there are only a small number of dealers who are willing to be of real service to their clientele.

"The matter of sleeve lengths is very near the best illustration that could be drawn of the average retailer's habit of overlooking a means given to him of increasing his business and making fast friends among his customers.

"In the better houses alterations are gladly made that only cost a trifle but yield a good deal in satisfaction to the consumer. But the mediocre retailer will sell anything as long as there are men to buy. Union suit sales give a particularly striking example. I believe that this careless selling has really caused a setback to this style of underwear here in the East. There is nothing quite so uncomfortable as a poorly fitting union suit.

"When the soft cuff shirt came in an important thing we discovered almost immediately was that the sleeve should be one inch shorter than in the length required by the same sizes in starched cuffs. The explanation was a simple one. When the starched cuff falls down over the hand it can be easily shot back into place, whereas the soft cuff binds the hand like a soft bandage. It was a hard job to convince some of our customers that this much allowance was necessary.

"To the retailer who is willing to give attention to the small details of his business and provide the greatest amount of satisfaction to his customers success is sure to come. But the great number of small dealers in this line seem to indicate that many of these merchants are merchants in name only. The means are right at hand for them to achieve better results, and it is their fault if they don't take advantage of them."

RAW SILK MARKETS.

High Prices Asked Have a Tendency to Restrict Sales.

The high prices asked for raw silk at Yokohama are restricting business, and the market has become quieter so far as American buying is concerned. European manufacturers, however, continue to buy moderately. Reelers are showing a little more anxiety to sell than they have been; with the result that prices have receded about 7½ cents a pound from the recent high point. The visible stock continues in the neighborhood of 16,000 bales.

Canton reports a good daily business for both Europe and this country, and reelers there are not making any concessions at all. Exchange is rising steadily, which tends to increase prices still further. Cables received from Shanghai by A. P. Villa & Brothers of this city say there is great activity in tussahs. As a result they are bringing prices unheard of heretofore, American exporters having paid as high as $7.05 a pound for them. Tsatlees are also in good demand at rising prices, but steam filatures are quiet for the moment.

Italian silks are firm at unchanged prices, "extras" being quoted at the highest price ever recorded. Little buying for American account is going on, as Europe is taking almost everything that is offered.

Business in this city is being hampered by the high prices. Manufacturers say they are unable to get full value for their merchandise, and that there is very little demand for woven goods for nearby delivery. Everybody seems to be holding off in the expectation of lower prices.

Silk Hosiery for Women.

Checked silk hosiery for women is not the most beautiful, but it is comparatively expensive. The checks, which are about a quarter of an inch square, are all of one color, but a contrast is made by shading with white threads. The solid checking goes about half way up the leg, and the stocking is white above. The cost is something over $3 a pair at retail. Attractive plaided silk stockings, many of them in dull tones, will retail at only $1.50 a pair.

Buyers' Wants

20 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats; call every day this week between 10 and 12 A. M. 1,110 Broadway. Room 503.

COATS.—High-grade house is looking at better class coats for Spring; write for appointment. Box K 92 Times.

CUTTING TABLES WANTED, cheap. Le Roy Shirt Co., 114 5th Av.

LACES, will buy any quantity; also other merchandise. Isaac, 21 East 14th St.

SERGES, cotton warp, any quantity; navy only. Room 301, 1,182 Broadway.

SUITS.—Looking at Spring samples, better grade. 29 West 35th, 3d floor.

TRUNKS.—Wanted six used inovation skirt trunks. Litt &

The New York Times.

YALE'S TRIUMPH OVER HARVARD IN GREAT GAME

Crimson's Goal Line Crossed for First Time Since 1907 and Wins by 6 to 3.

BIG CROWD THAT SAW IT

Take Lead in First Period and Then Yield Slowly to Irresistible Attack.

RECORD CROWD SEES FRAY

Vast Bowl a Scene of Frenzied Joy as Yale's Cohorts Welcome Long-Awaited Victory.

Continued from Page 1, News Section.

but, although he tugged and squirmed like a man fighting for his life, the furious Harvard opposition pinned him to earth.

By this time every player on both teams was tearing into the mêlée at top speed, and Gates and the ball disappeared from view on Harvard's 12-yard line. After that mad rush not a player on either team was on his feet. They were piled in one tangle of human forms on the body of the captured Gates.

The ball was over at the east corner of the field, and from the Yale bench hopped a player who stripped his blue blanket from his shoulders and began to rush up and down, warming up to get into the game. This was Jim Braden, Yale's drop kicker. The Blue was determined to score now, even if it was only a field goal which would tie the score. But Captain Black and his game quarter back, La Roche, understood each other perfectly. They wanted a touchdown, and nothing else would do.

Yale's Juggernaut on the Way.

Legore took the ball and lanced through the Harvard line for three yards. Yale made no effort to get the ball over so that it would be possible to kick a field goal. It was a case of a touchdown or nothing. Black and his men would stand or fall in this effort to cross Harvard's goal line. Legore was followed by Neville. Then Neville banged his way through again. La Roche, Jacques, and Legore were behind Neville as they jammed him through the holes which the Yale linemen opened up.

Yale massed her plays on the line. It was the old-fashioned sort of rip-snorting football that has characterized the best of Yale's teams. At the guards and tackles they aimed their assault, and their marksmanship, with their human battering ram, was unerring. When the terrific force of the Yale onslaught crashed into the Crimson line the players were thrown in [illegible] from the shock of an explosion. One more crash by Neville and it was Yale's ball and a first down on Harvard's two-yard line.

Captain Dadmun called for time, and, pulling his players behind the line with their heads close together, he implored them to withstand the crushing Yale drive. Back they came, and set themselves against the Blue line. La Roche's signals were unheard in the tumult and shouting from the Yale tiers. It was one of those moments when men clinch their fists and grind their teeth, when women turn pale in their excitement and cover their mouths to suppress outcries. It was a moment as great as any ever witnessed on a football field.

Great Throng in a Frenzy.

Neville, Legore, and Jacques stood in their places close to the ground, crouched like animals about to spring at an enemy. La Roche was buried behind big Callahan. On the side lines Jim Braden was still dashing up and down, waiting for his chance to get in the game. Few saw Braden. No one but he and the nervous coaches was thinking of a field goal.

"Touchdown! Touchdown! Touchdown!" yelled the frantic Yale rooters. "Fight! Fight! Fight!" howled back the panic-stricken Crimson crowd. Callahan snapped the ball back, and La Roche shoved it into the arms of Neville, who fairly hurled himself into the surging heap of players. He had gone a yard, and Harvard's precious goal line, uncrossed by Yale for all these years, was but a yard away. The Yale men were the first back on their feet. Harvard's host got up bruised and battered under the pounding punishment.

Every Yale man was now shouting for Neville. If any one could bring Yale glory and honor now it was this modest, slim lad, who carried in his 165-pound body all the power of a giant. Once again La Roche shot the ball into the pit of Neville's form, and the two lines came together with a crash. Neville, head down and feet flying in the air behind him, disappeared into the thick of the human maelstrom.

A Tense, Anxious Moment.

Then came an agonizing wait of a few seconds, which seemed an age. Most of the great mound of players were over the line. But where was Joe Neville with the ball? Yells of impatience rose from all over the monster gathering, now keyed to a high pitch of frenzy. Would the players ever get up? They seemed to tumble and toss about on the goal line with no effort to regain their feet. Joe Neville was lost in the mêlée. Oh, what a relief it would be if the banged and battered players would get out of the way and let the little Yale halfback get a ray of light and a breath of air!

Suddenly from out of the bottom of the heap emerged a Yale player who rushed out on the gridiron and began to dance like a Fiji. Yes, Neville had crossed the goal line and that was all the crowd wanted to know. Feelings which were at the bursting point exploded and the huge bowl turned into a great eddy of waving blue. Comerford tried to kick the goal, but the wind carried the ball from its course and Yale had to be content with six points.

So it was that Joe Neville found a lofty place in Yale's football history, before the greatest gathering that ever saw an athletic spectacle in this country. Yale could hardly wait for the game to end to start to celebrate. Although this was only the second period the touchdown had such an intoxicating effect on the Yale team that it pushed Harvard's great eleven all over the field during the remaining periods.

Tremendous Spectacle in Bowl.

The bowl, long before the game began, was a sight which held spectators spellbound. No proud Roman Emperor ever looked down at such a gathering as this; no spectacle of the kind, perhaps, has ever rivaled it for enthusiasm and grandeur. The human eye balked in attempts at gathering in the thousands and thousands of tiny human faces which appeared like a myriad of dots around the arena. The great expanse of black was illuminated only by blue and crimson flags and the occasional splash of color from a hat or gown.

New Haven has never experienced such an athletic holiday before. The crowd took the city by storm and jammed its hotels and crowded its streets. Visitors sat on the curbstones and on the doorsteps of houses and ate their basket luncheons, for the city could not hope to feed them all. It didn't matter how much you were worth or what your social standing was in New Haven today everybody was on an equal footing.

There is no better field for true democracy than a hungry, excited football crowd. Women in Russian sables and ermine cloaks entered lunch rooms and had coffee and sandwiches, standing alongside of girls from the department stores. Florists could get anything they asked for flowers. All the youths bought them and pinned them resplendently on the coats of their fair companions.

The New Haven road, so well known in song and story, had the most difficult task of its career in handling the big crowd. The number of automobiles reached far into the thousands and choked all the turnpikes leading into town. In the whirl of New Haven's crowded streets the little jitney snapped saucily at the gorgeous and expensive car. The automobiles had to crawl along slowly, just like the pedestrians and the street cars.

Everybody had a good time, except the folk from Boston. It was mostly a Yale gathering and they were happy. They were proud of the Yale team. Captain Black's eleven will go down in football history as the band of sturdy youths which broke the spell of Percy Haughton's football teachings. By hard fighting and superior physical strength they swept aside all the football finesse and technique which have been developed through years of the Haughton system.

These Yale youths scrapped and scrambled savagely, just as they did against Princeton, and beat Harvard by the very fury of their fighting spirit. Captain Black was a whole team in himself. He was close to the bottom of every heap of players, which is a pretty good sign that he was everywhere where the gruelling fight was being waged. Not only was the Yale eleven stronger and more aggressive than its opponents, but it was shrewd, and quick to outguess the carefully drilled Harvard team.

The famous, heralded concealed attack of Harvard today was like an open book to Yale. The triple passes, the hidden ball, the slight-of-hand, and all the intricate plays in Haughton's bag of tricks were anticipated by this bunch of fast-thinking Yale boys. The mighty Casey and the mighty Horween were buried under Yale's shower of correct guesses.

Robinson's Tally for Crimson.

There was only that one spell in the first period when Harvard showed anything formidable. And it didn't take Yale very long to get familiar with all of Harvard's tactics. Harvard's lone field goal was directly due to a Yale fumble. La Roche tried to catch a Horween spiral, and the ball bobbed out of his hands, a Harvard player falling on the leather. This was on the 27-yard line. When Horween and Casey both tried to pry open the Yale line and found it impossible, Robinson coolly dropped back to the 28-yard line. He was just about as excited as if he had been lounging in a Morris chair in his room at Cambridge. While the Yale forwards came charging in upon him he took his own sweet time, and, entirely surrounded by his protecting mates, he booted the ball over for Harvard's only score.

Never was a football team in such desperation as Harvard in the final period. Haughton, on the side lines, was beside himself, and rushed every bit of talent he had into the game. Harvard acted then like a beaten team. The players' efforts were wild and frantic. They began to uncover a series of forward passes, however, and one was a beauty. Minot hurled to Casey, who caught it on the run, and had galloped 30 yards before he was downed. One after another the forward passes came thick and fast, and it is a high tribute to the Yale ends that nearly every one of them was broken up or eagerly clutched by a Yale player.

Yale Players Always Alert.

Harvard tried to outtrick, outguess, and outgeneral Yale this afternoon, but found in the Blue an eleven which anticipated every move. The New Haven forwards especially were a revelation, and their rugged, smashing defense took all the polish off the smooth-working Harvard machine. Hard, gruelling fighting won the game, and, although it cannot be said that Harvard was not game right up to the last whistle, the Cambridge men, nevertheless, were sadly outclassed by the scrappy, fighting Yale gridiron warriors.

When one recalls that this was the first time in nine years that Yale had crossed Harvard's goal line, it becomes easy to imagine how the bowl looked when the game ended. Falling all over each other, the students in Yale's big cheering section tumbled pellmell on to the gridiron. They crowded around the Yale team, which was giving its last complimentary cheer for the vanquished Crimson. These cheers were cut short as strong, eager arms caught up Captain Black and Joe Neville and they were carried off the field in triumph.

Up on the goal posts climbed two Yale students with big pans of white fire. The sun had gone down and there was no Crimson sunset glory. The tongues of fire leaped high over the goal posts and clouds of blue smoke went skyward. From somewhere hundreds of students brought Roman candles and fire balls began shooting over the bowl. The Yale band began to play and the overjoyed Yale students began a snake dance which resembled the finest efforts of the whirling Arabs.

Yale Men Cheer for Harvard.

Back and forth, up and down the gridiron they marched, singing and shouting, Harvard was not forgotten. When the Crimson had finished the last strains of "Fair Harvard," the parade stopped in front of the Harvard tiers and Yale cheered the crestfallen crowd from Cambridge.

It was such an enthralling scene that the spectators refused to move. They remained in the Bowl and watched the exuberant youths toss their good hats over the goal posts, many of them never to be returned to their rightful owners. The band played "Harvard, Good Night," and Yale men sang it at the top of their voices as the Harvard folks began to depart. Everywhere the Blue banners waved and everywhere Yale cheers filled the air. First it was "Boola, Boola," and then the choristers swung into "Bull Dog, Bull Dog, Bow, Wow, Wow."

It was the greatest day that Yale has enjoyed for years, and tonight they are making the most of it. New Haven will get little sleep. Yale hasn't had a chance to celebrate in so long that tonight even the cops wink slyly and turn their heads as the victory-thrilled youths parade about the streets.

While it is a great night for Captain Black and for Joe Neville, not a Yale man is forgetting Coach Tad Jones. He has brought back to Yale the kind of fighting football for which the Blue has always been famous. Jones was quarter back on the last team which defeated Harvard, and he is almost as big a hero here tonight as the courageous band which downed Haughton's finished product.

He modestly leaves all the glory and the honor to the players themselves and has disappeared from the rollicking throng. He refused to comment on the game before he went. He did express himself as keenly appreciative of the work of the team and the whole squad which made possible the development of the eleven. He also expressed his gratitude to the staff of coaches that has been with him through the Fall.

The town rings with the merrymaking of the hilarious throng. The gladness which has been bottled up for so long has been turned loose. Yale is happy and New Haven is noisy, and tomorrow Yale and New Haven will have an awful headache.

The line-up:

Yale. (6.)	Position.	Harvard. (3.)
Moseley	L. E.	Coolidge
Gates	L. T.	Wheeler
Black	L. G.	Shaw
Callahan	C.	Harris
Fox	R. G.	Dadmun
Baldridge	R. T.	Caner
Comerford	R. E.	Harte
La Roche	Q. B.	Robinson
Neville	L. H. B.	Thacher
Le Gore	R. H. B.	Horween
Jacques	F. B.	Casey

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Yale	0	6	0	0	6
Harvard	3	0	0	0	3

Scoring: Yale—Touchdown, Neville. Harvard—Goal from field, Robinson.

Substitutions: Yale—Church for Moseley. Harvard—Wiggin for Harris, Harris for Wiggin, Minot for Casey, Casey for Minot, Bond for Thacher, Flower for Horween, Murray for Robinson, Sweetser for Caner, Wilcox for Casey, Felton for Murray, Batchelder for Phinney, Phinney for Harte.

Referee—N. S. Tufts, Brown. Umpire—David L. Fultz, Brown. Field judge—Carl Marshall, Harvard. Linesman—W. E. Morice, Pennsylvania.

PROGRESS OF GAME BY DETAILED PLAYS

Dogged Assault by Blue Backs in Second Period Results in the Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25.—The detailed account of the Yale-Harvard game by periods is as follows:

FIRST PERIOD.

A high wind was blowing diagonally across the Bowl as Captain Dadmun of the Harvard team won the toss and decided that the Crimson should defend the north goal. Comerford kicked off into the teeth of the wind, and Casey fumbled on his own eight-yard line, but recovered. After a line plunge, which netted five yards, Casey was sent around left end and ran to the Harvard twenty-three-yard line, where he fell and was downed. There was a lull in the wind and Horween dropped back to punt to Yale's forty-five-yard line, where La Roche was waiting for the ball and carried it back three yards to Yale's forty-eight-yard line. Le Gore was sent through centre for a gain of three yards and Neville followed with a plunge which netted four more yards. Neville then attempted a forward pass, but it was incompleted, for La Roche muffed the ball.

Le Gore got off a good punt to Casey on Harvard's five-yard line, and the Crimson crack fumbled, but recovered before he was dropped in his tracks by Comerford. Casey gained four yards by the next play at the left end of the line, but on the succeeding play Horween was thrown for no gain and rolled out of bounds. The ball was taken to Harvard's fifteen-yard line. Horween stepped back of his own goal line and sent a crashing punt down the field. It went over La Roche's head and rolled out of bounds, being brought back into play on Yale's twenty-five-yard line.

Robinson Gets a Field Goal.

Horween made one yard through the line. Then Robinson dropped back to the 28-yard line for a drop kick. He received a perfect pass from Murray, but just as he was about to get the ball away a blue-shirted figure was seen flinging through the air. It seemed for an instant as if the kick would be blocked, but at the moment when it appeared most likely that Robinson's efforts would be for naught, his shoe crashed against the ball in a drop kick and it headed straight for the goal posts. True as a die, and never swerving an inch from its course, the ball sailed straight and low between the posts, clearing the cross bar and putting Harvard in the lead by three points.

Comerford again kicked off, and though Robinson, standing on Harvard's 12-yard line, clutched the ball close to his breast, the sphere escaped and rolled toward the side lines. Thatcher, however, recovered for the Crimson and ran to his own 18-yard line before he was thrown heavily. A punt brought the ball to La Roche on his own 40-yard line, where the Blue substitute fumbled, only to fall on the oval on the 37-yard line. When La Roche attempted to encircle the Harvard left end the play was completely smothered, and before the quarter back knew what happened he had been pinned with a loss of seven yards. On top of the breaking up of this poor play Le Gore made another failure of a punt and Harvard recovered on her own 44-yard line. Casey attempted a delayed pass, but gained only a single yard on the trick. On a lateral pass Robinson to Thatcher, Harvard advanced the ball five yards on the latter's run around left end. On the third down and with five yards to go, Horween punted to La Roche on Yale's 22-yard line, and the Blue quarter back was pinned where he stood by Wheeler's hard tackle.

Harvard Is Penalized.

On a fake kick, Gates, the Yale left end, made four yards around the Crimson left wing. Le Gore than made a miserable punt which traveled only fifteen yards and rolled out of bounds, the ball going to Harvard on Yale's thirty-seven-yard line. Horween hurdled the Yale centre for two yards, and Casey followed by going through a hole in the right end of Yale's line for seven more yards. But with a golden opportunity presenting itself here Harvard was penalized fifteen yards for holding. With twenty-two yards to make, Horween attempted a forward pass, but Robinson, who was on the receiving end, fumbled and the pass was incompleted. Horween then punted to La Roche, who let the ball slip from his hands on his own twenty-seven-yard line. Three Harvard men were on top of the pigskin before it had rolled more than a few inches.

The ball was put into play on Yale's twenty-seven-yard line, and Horween, trying to circle left end, was dropped after gaining a yard. Casey got away with the hidden ball, or delayed pass, trick on the next play and sailed through to the Blue's twenty-yard line. Here Harvard lost the ball. Le Gore unquestionably was hampered by the heavy wind, and his punt only carried twenty yards; it had no more direction than it had power back of it. Starting the play on Harvard's forty-four-yard line, Captain Dadmun again called upon Casey to carry the ball, and this time the Crimson left half back responded with a piercing blow at the Yale right flank which gave him a four-yard gain and brought the ball to Yale's forty-yard line, where it rested when time was called, ending the quarter. Much of the play in this period had been in Yale's territory and the inability of Le Core to get in his usual lengthy punts handicapped the Blue combination to no small extent.

SECOND PERIOD.

Yale began a powerful, and in large part a wholly unexpected, attack at the outset of the second period, which was ultimately to give her the coveted points that brought victory. The ball was in Harvard's possession on Yale's 44-yard line. Robinson shot out a forward pass to Coolidge, but in the mad scramble to get possession of the leather it was intercepted by a Yale player on Yale's 28-yard line.

Le Gore gained six yards around the Harvard left and before he was brought to a stop by Horween, and on a quarter back run La Roche added another yard. Neville fumbled, but recovered the pigskin on the Blue's 34-yard mark. Le Gore booted a long kick to Robinson, who was standing on Harvard's 29-yard line, and the alert Yale tacklers were upon him so quickly that he did not have a chance to advance a yard.

The next play furnished one of the most sensational incidents of the game.

Holding Nullifies Casey's Run.

A forward pass to Casey let this spry Crimson back get clear of the Yale men and he started on a sensational dash down the field, dodging here and there to escape tacklers, finally breaking free with an open field before him; seventy yards was the distance of the run for what appeared to be an almost certain touchdown against the Blue. There had, however, been illegal play in the line and Dave Fultz called the ball back to its starting point and Harvard suffered a 15-yard penalty for holding.

Casey again tried to break free, this time in an effort to circle the Yale right wing, but Le Gore stopped him without any gain. Horween punted to Harvard's 45-yard mark, where Le Gore, receiving the ball, was downed in his tracks. A try at the line by Le Gore netted three yards and then this sturdy back attempted to equalize the score by a drop kick from Harvard's 45-yard line. The ball, however, was sent too low over the line of scrimmage and failed to carry the distance.

It was now Harvard's ball on her own 20-yard line and the Crimson began another assault on the Yale forwards. It did not, however, meet with pronounced success. Horween, in a try through the line, could make only a single yard, and Harvard's most successful strategy of the past, the hidden ball play, gained only six yards as a reward for Casey's efforts. Horween, however, was successful on his next attempt and made it first down on Harvard's 31-yard line. Harte attempted an end play, but was thrown for a loss.

Horween Punts Out of Danger.

Horween, seeing that the Yale line was not giving way before the attack, booted the leather from the danger zone and it sailed far over La Roche's head. The latter recovered it on Yale's 28-yard line. A fake line play failed to gain, but La Roche succeeded in getting three yards at the centre of the line. Le Gore then punted and the long spiral went bounding away from Robinson and rested on Harvard's 3-yard line.

Horween was far from satisfied with

Continued on Page 2.

Statistical Chart of the Harvard-Yale Game

	First Period.		Second Period.		Third Period.		Fourth Period.		Total.	
	H.	Y.	H.	Y.	H.	Y.	H.	Y.	H.	Y.
Ground gained, rushing, yards	24	14	9	62	24	30	17	51	74	158
First downs by rushing	0	0	1	3	1	2	0	2	2	7
Punts	5	4	5	3	4	6	4	4	18	17
Average distance of punts, yards	48	33	46	58	41	44	49	41	46	42
Net gain on punts, yards	193	92	181	124	125	209	157	124	650	549
Run back of punts, yards	4	8	0	12	8	0	4	6	16	26
Forward passes attempted	2	1	2	1	1	2	9	1	14	5
Forward passes completed	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	2
Forward passes intercepted	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	4
Net gain on forward passes, yards	4	0	0	0	0	15	41	4	45	19
Penalties, ground lost, yards	15	0	15	0	5	25	5	10	40	35
Fumbles	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	6
Fumbles, own recovered	2	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	5
Fumbles, opponents' recovered	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Drop kicks attempted	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
Drop kicks scored	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Placement kicks attempted	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Placement kicks scored	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Six of the Star Players Who Did Battle Yesterday at New Haven When the Blue Beat the Crimson

Black, Yale), Captain and Left Guard.

PHOTOS BY PAUL THOMPSON.

(C) A.P.A.

Casey, Harvard, Half Back.

Comerford, Yale), Right End.

Legore, Yale), Half Back

Dadmun, Harvard, Captain and Left Guard.

Harte, Harvard. Right End.

RECORD OF HARVARD-YALE GAMES

1875—Harvard,	2;	Yale, 24.
1884—Harvard,	0;	Yale, 48.
1886—Harvard,	4;	Yale, 29.
1887—Harvard,	8;	Yale, 15.
1888—Harvard,	0;	Yale, 6.
1890—Harvard,	12;	Yale, 0.
1891—Harvard,	0;	Yale, 10.
1892—Harvard,	0;	Yale, 6.
1893—Harvard,	6;	Yale, 6.
1894—Harvard,	4;	Yale, 42.
1897—Harvard,	0;	Yale, 0.
1898—Harvard,	17;	Yale, 0.
1899—Harvard,	0;	Yale, 0.
1900—Harvard,	0;	Yale, 28.
1901—Harvard,	22;	Yale, 0.
1902—Harvard,	0;	Yale, 23.
1903—Harvard,	0;	Yale, 16.
1904—Harvard,	0;	Yale, 12.
1905—Harvard,	0;	Yale, 4.
1906—Harvard,	0;	Yale, 5.
1907—Harvard,	0;	Yale, 12.
1908—Harvard,	4;	Yale, 0.
1909—Harvard,	0;	Yale, 8.
1910—Harvard,	0;	Yale, 0.
1911—Harvard,	0;	Yale, 0.
1912—Harvard,	20;	Yale, 0.
1913—Harvard,	15;	Yale, 5.
1914—Harvard,	36;	Yale, 0.
1915—Harvard,	41;	Yale, 0.
1916—Harvard,	3;	Yale, 6.

Prior to 1883, when numerical scoring was introduced, Yale had won five games, Harvard had won one game, and one game was a draw.

Total games won—Yale, 23; Harvard, 9.

ARMY CONQUERS NAVY, 15-7, AMID CHEERS OF 45,000

Oliphant the Chief Figure in West Point's Victory at the Polo Grounds.

MAKES A RUN OF 83 YARDS

Goodstein Scores for Losers by Turning Blocked Kick Into a Touchdown.

NOTABLES IN GAY THRONG

President Wilson Absent, but Crowd Includes Men Prominent in All Walks of Life.

More than 45,000 cheering spectators saw the Army football team defeat the Navy by a score of 15 to 7 at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Famous for its gala crowds, the annual contest never attracted a more brilliant assemblage, while spectacular playing, especially by Oliphant and Vidal, the Army stars, transformed the banks of the huge eclipse of the Brush stadium into a mass of shouting, flag-waving humanity.

The most conspicuous figure in the land was missing, for President Wilson remained in Washington suffering from a cold. But the crowd included Cabinet dignitaries, high officers of the army and navy, members of both houses of Congress and many other Federal, State and municipal officials. New York itself contributed hundreds of persons notable in financial, social or artistic life.

A clear day with a bitter northeast wind greeted this remarkable gathering, and the sun shone on a scene fairly sparkling with color. The stadium was decorated all along the top with American flags. From West Point 760 cadets marched across the field in a body before the game began, and each and every one of them was armed with a black and gray flag with "Army" engraved on it in gold letters. The naval cadets marched without flags of any sort, but their supporters carried enough banners to stock the United States Navy for a decade to come. Great yellow chrysanthemums were worn on all sides. The Navy supporters wore them because the colors of the midshipmen are blue and gold, the Army rooters because the West Point colors are black, gold and gray.

Goodstein Wins Plaudits.

It was the Army's fourth consecutive gridiron victory over the Navy. Oliphant and Vidal, the great West Point backs, plunged and tore, hurled and kicked, in and tackled, as their fame had promised before their coming. Not only did Vidal figure in the scoring of his own team, but it was a blocked kick from his toe that gave Goodstein, the sturdy centre of the Navy, a chance to earn undying fame at Annapolis by picking up the ball and slipping over the goal line for the first Navy touchdown against the Army in four years of strenuous endeavor.

In spite of the terrific plunges of Vidal, the great runs of Oliphant, and the defense of the Army linemen, the Middies always had a chance to even up the score. West Point was supposed to have a great aerial attack, but when the final test came, it was Ingram of the Navy, "Jonas the Third," who hurled the pigskin across the chalked lines with wonderful dexterity and marked success. Perhaps the Army was keeping its forward passing for a last hope. If so, it kept very well, for it was never needed to any great extent.

When Oliphant, "The Elephant," dodged through a broken field from the shadow of his own goal posts to the Navy 6-yard line, the gray-clad Cadets rose in the stands and nearly rent the amphitheatre with their frenzied cheers. Two more drives at the line, and the great half back tore over the chalk mark for a touchdown. A few minutes later Oliphant again came to the fore for the Army and, with Gerhardt holding the ball, booted a placement kick over the crossbars that gave three more points to the Army total. With this lead over the future Admirals, the Army team was content to play straight football until the Navy seriously threatened the goal line.

Score on Forward Pass.

The last Army score was made in the second period. West Point had the ball on the Navy's 14-yard line, and the midshipmen were holding tight. Oliphant dropped back as if for another placement kick, with Gerhardt ready to catch and hold the ball. Gerhardt caught the ball just as the Middies had expected, but instead of holding it for a kick he rose up swiftly and hurled it over the heads of the struggling linemen to Vidal, the Army full back.

Vidal had stolen around right end, and was only a few feet from the goal line when he received the ball. A simultaneous assault by two midshipmen did nothing but catapult the West Point player over the goal line backward. He clung to the ball as he fell, and six more points was tacked on the Army score. Oliphant kicked out to Gerhardt, but later failed to put the ball over the crossbars for the additional point.

The Navy touchdown came shortly after the start of the second half. The Army had the ball on its own 26-yard line, and Vidal dropped back for a punt on the fourth down, after several fruitless assaults on the Navy line. This was one time that the soldier line failed to hold, and, as Vidal started the ball on its upward journey, Goodstein tore through the forwards and the ball smote him heavily on the chest. The force of the collision drove the pigskin toward the Army goal at the rate of thirty mile an hour, but Goodstein was on it like a hawk at its prey, and as the ball took a little hop up into the air the Navy centre embraced it and carried it in triumph over the Army goal line.

Crowd's Wild Cheering.

Shrieks, cheers, whistles, howls—a perfect bedlam of all sounds that can express frenzied joy—arose from the south

FOOTBALL RESULTS

East and South.

At New Haven—Yale, 6; Harvard, 3.
At Polo Grounds—Army, 15; Navy, 7.
At Philadelphia—University of Pennsylvania, 16; West Virginia Wesleyan, 0.
At Washington, Penn.—Washington and Jefferson, 41; Chattanooga, 0.
At Easton—Lehigh, 16; Lafayette, 0.
At Haverford—Haverford, 10; Swarthmore, 7.
At Fordham Field—Fordham, 68; Gallaudet, 0.
At South Field—New York University, 6; Columbia, 0.
At New Brunswick—Rutgers, 34; Dickinson, 0.
At Washington—Georgetown, 78; Bucknell, 0.
At Boston—Syracuse, 20; Tufts, 13.
At Worcester—Holy Cross, 9; Worcester Tech., 6.
At Baltimore—St. Johns, 6; Johns Hopkins, 3.
At Selinsgrove, Penn.—Susquehanna, 13; Lebanon Valley, 0.

West.

At Columbus, O.—Ohio State, 28; Northwestern, 3.
At Lafayette, Ind.—Purdue, 0; Indiana, 0.
At South Bend, Ind.—Notre Dame, 46; Alma, 0.
At Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin, 0; Illinois, 0.
At Chicago—Minnesota, 49; Chicago, 0.
At Cleveland—Case, 14; Hiram, 7.
At Springfield, Mo.—Aggies, 6; Springfield, 6.
At Iowa City—Nebraska, 34; Iowa, 17.
At Fort Smith, Ark.—Oklahoma, 14; Arkansas, 13.

Additional football scores will be found on Page 20, Main News Section.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 20, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

grand stand, where 1,300 Annapolis Midshipmen were voicing their glee. Three rousing cheers for Goodstein. Three more for the Navy goat, the famous "Billie" with his new blanket. They wanted the Army mule. Oh, what a noise an otherwise respectable midshipman can make when the first touchdown in four years is scored against the Army eleven.

Long before the Middies or the Cadets thought of putting in an appearance at the Polo Grounds the early arrivals were settling down to make themselves as comfortable as possible in the Arctic weather of Coogan's Bluff.

The Navy rooters were on the south side of the field, with their opponents across the gridiron. About an hour before the game was scheduled to start the Polo Grounds and its vicinity took on a gala aspect. As the people thronged to the various entrances they were enthusiastically greeted by hawkers of flags, whistles, miniature mules and goats, tiny footballs, flowers of all kinds, with the big yellow chrysanthemums, and every sort of knick-knack that a football rooter is apt to buy when he or she is in that state of temporary mental aberration which usually marks the annual big game. The spectators were bundled in all manner of greatcoats and furs, and a great many of the more prudent were equipped with the latest Fall models in woolen blankets.

No greatcoats, no blankets could keep out that wind, however. Not that it blew hard, but it had just that bite which went through the spectators' defense the way Oliphant tore over the Navy line for a touchdown. Noses grew blue, ears grew red, feet became numb—only the heart and lungs remained unaffected by the chilling blast. Many of the spectators went to the field armed with field glasses with which they hoped to pick out friend and foe on the battlefield, but, alas, what good are field glasses when the fingers are too numb to get them in focus?

Secretary Lansing Neutral.

A little after 1 o'clock the Navy squad ran out on the field for warming up practice, and the Army followed quickly. The stands were well filled by this time and presented a beautiful spectacle. Down in front of the grandstand were the field boxes filled with the dignitaries of the army and navy. Secretary Daniels of the Navy was present to see that his charges were suitably encouraged, and Secretary of War Baker appeared for the Army to see that no midshipman torpedoed or sunk an opponent without warning or due process of law. Secretary of State Lansing was there, too, but he was neutral; he wanted both teams to win.

The field was cleared at 1:40 o'clock and the music of brass band was heard off-stage. In through the northeast entrance marched the gray coated Cadets, led by their regimental band in dark blue and white uniforms. Cheer after cheer floated up to the sky as they formed into companies and marched down the centre of the field. Their marching order was under close inspection however, as the parallel chalk lines showed unmistakably whether their ranks were straight.

The cadets halted, facing the north stand, where their seats were reserved, and then, with the band playing a lively tune, they endeavored to quick-step into their reserved seats. Somehow something was wrong. Either the seats were too small or the cadets were too big. The rear ranks found themselves quick-stepping for five minutes without gaining a yard. Finally they were all seated, and then came the Army's surprise—a field piece. Four cadets were hitched to the little cannon that had remained unnoticed under the goalposts, and they dragged it swiftly over toward the Army headquarters.

A squad in white uniforms trotted out on the field and made its way to the shadow of the grand stand. No cheers at all for them, though cheers were as plentiful as blackbirds in Spring. They were the hospital corps, and nobody loves a doctor at a football game. Just at 2 o'clock the middies stole in, 1,300 strong. Headed by their own band, and heralded by an outburst of sustained cheering from the southern stands, the naval cadets executed a series of fine movements across the field to their own seats. Their marching was magnificent. Score one for the Navy.

Army Wins the Toss.

The Navy team made its appearance ten minutes later and was royally welcomed by friend and foe. With a terrific roar, the first shot was fired from the Army cannon, and the blue smoke was whirled high in the air over the north bleachers. Two minutes later the Army squad trotted on the field, headed by Captain McEwan. Another outburst of cheering, another salute from the cannon. After a few minutes of signal practice, Referee Langford called Captains McEwan and Ward to the centre of the field and tossed for the goals.

The Army won the toss, and McEwan elected to defend the west goal, taking advantage of wind. Perry, the big fullback of the Navy team, used the ball high up on a mound of dirt. Taking a short run, he swung his foot at the pigskin. The ball soared straight down the field toward the Army goal posts. The game was on, and Oliphant was off.

Immediately Oliphant was off indeed, but tucked under his left arm was the very pigskin that Perry had sent whirling toward the Army goal. Dodging here and there, winding his way through the centre of the whole Navy team, using his free right arm to ward off his tacklers, he swung clear of interference over to the left side of the gridiron and set full sail for the Navy goal. Player after player made a futile plunge or grab after this elusive West Pointer, but he swung unimpeded down the field with his tacklers behind him in a confused mass.

The Army rooters were in a frenzy. As Oliphant neared the goal line the volume of cheering increased. Just when it seemed as if he could not fail to make a touchdown, little Wheichel, the Navy quarter back, cut across the field and brought him to earth only six yards from the goal line.

Oliphant was standing on his own 11-yard line when he caught the ball, and he was on the Navy's 6-yard line when Wheichel caught him. He had scored an 83-yard run on the kick-off. Oliphant is a track man and a hurdler. Some years ago he equaled the Western intercollegiate 220-yard high-hurdle record. Not that he hurdled the Navy tacklers yesterday, for he went through them instead of over them.

A play through the line put the ball within a yard of the Army's ultimate destination, and Oliphant was intrusted with the task of plunging the pigskin into that exact spot where it would do the maximum amount of damage to the Navy chances of victory. A sharp bark of signals, a straining of the line, and then Oliphant simply ripped through the struggling mass and sprawled behind the goal line for the first score of the game. The touchdown was made near the north side of the gridiron, and Oliphant failed to kick the goal. Score: Army, 6; Navy, 0.

Army Gets the Ball.

Once more Perry kicked off to the Army team, and this time Gerhardt, the Army quarter back, tucked the ball under his arm and started for the far end of the field under forced draught. Somehow the Navy tacklers had a hard time catching the dodging Army runners. The lightweight Army quarter back fought his way to his own 47-yard line before three Middies convinced him that it was time to stop. Two plunges by Oliphant and one by Place gave the Army a first down on the Navy's 42-yard line. Three more plunges against the Navy line yielded little results, so Gerhardt called for a forward pass. The pass was intercepted, but the Navy was penalized for offside play and the ball was given to the Army on the Navy's 30-yard line.

Then began the real low-trajectory high-speed attack on the Middy team. Four yards by Oliphant, five by Vidal, three more by Oliphant, and thus the irresistible Army backfield tore its way toward the Navy goal. Army's ball on the Navy's 10-yard line. Now for a goal from placement, said Gerhardt. He made careful preparations to hold the ball that Oliphant was to kick. He picked out a spot directly in front of the goal posts, and about twenty-one yards away.

The whole Navy team saw him do it. Gritting their teeth the Middies bunched forward as the ball was snapped back, but just over the tops of their hands sailed the ball that Oliphant carefully booted between the uprights. Score—Oliphant 9; Navy, 0.

This was too much for the Navy. This man Oliphant wanted to be the whole game. Was it quite fair of the Army to pit practically two teams against one? For Oliphant was a fairly capable team in himself. This unprovoked assault had to be stopped in some way, and the Navy tried to do it by kicking. [illegible] trouble at every opportunity they figured that Oliphant would be out of breath from running the ball back into the Navy territory. If Oliphant was bent on running, they were going to give him plenty of ground to cover.

The Navy punted. However, the Army had a more than fair punter in Vidal, and in addition, the wind happened to be rooting for the Army at this stage of the contest, so the kicking duel resulted in a fine large gain for the Army. Three line plunges by the West Point players carried the ball within striking distance of the Middy goal once more, and Vidal endeavored to drop-kick his way into prominence. He drop-kicked his way into a certain Mr. Perry, full back for the Navy team, however, and when Perry was pulled down by the Army tacklers he had placed the ball on his own 40-yard line. Failing to gain through the line, he punted to Oliphant on the Army 22-yard line.

Army Gains on Punts.

At this point the Army went three-quarters the length of the field on two punts. Vidal first punted to Roberts, who fumbled the ball, and Jones recovered it for the Army. Another punt by the West Point kicker sent the ball to the Navy's 12-yard line. Roberts punted out of danger for the Navy team, and the quarter ended with the Army in possession of the ball on the Navy's 46-yard line.

As soon as hostilities were resumed the Army set out on a regular military hike for the Navy goal line. Slowly but steadily, with gains on each side of the lines and around both ends, Oliphant, Vidal, and Place carried the ball down the field. Not even a battle cruiser squadron could have stopped that concerted attack against the pets of Josephus Daniels. Responding to the cries for another touchdown from the men, women, and children of all ages and sizes in the north stand, Gerhardt manoeuvred his team to within fourteen yards of the goal line.

Oliphant dropped back for another kick from placement. One and all the Navy players had their eyes fixed on the one player who had caused them so much trouble. "Watch Oliphant, watch him!" was the Navy slogan, and while the Middies were carrying out their instructions to the letter Gerhardt received the ball from centre and whirled it far over the line to Vidal in one of the prettiest forward passes of the season.

Too late the Navy ends saw their mistake. Two Navy tacklers hit Vidal at the same time, and he fell backward over the goal line for the Army's second touchdown. Oliphant failed to kick the goal, but little did that matter in the midst of the delirious joy that reigned in the Army camp. Fifteen points, and it was only the first half! Where, oh where, and when, oh when, would their conquering heroes stop?

Truth to tell, they stopped right there. From this point to the end of the game it was the future Ancient Mariners who provided most of the spectacular playing and all of the scoring.

The Midshipmen were no longer helpless before the onslaughts of Vidal and Oliphant. They were mad, fighting mad, and they showed it in their play. They went to work with a vim and dash that threatened to blow the Army intrenchments into the next county.

Ingram to the Rescue.

Ingram, "Jonas the Third," as he is fondly called, stepped forward on the bridge of the Navy ship as the hero of the distressful hour. Dashiell had replaced Perry, and Orr was in at quarter. Aided and abetted by the ten other members of the Navy team, Ingram fought his way down to the Army's 19-yard line. Most of this distance was gained by the most brilliant exhibition of consecutive and successful forward passing ever seen in an Army-Navy contest. Ingram did all the throwing, and he rarely failed to speed the ball into the outstretched hands of one of his waiting teammates.

The half ended at this point, and Secretaries Lansing, Baker, and Daniels, with Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, strolled out and took possession of the field. Surrounded by a cordon of police, and snapshotted by an army of photographers, the Secretary of the Army expressed his complete approval of the conduct of the cadets during the first half of the game, and said that he hoped for a continuation of these tactics during the second half. The Army fieldpiece barked out a salute to him, but Secretary Daniels called for the famous Navy goat, Billy, and showed how unconcernedly his Billy-Goatship took the roar of the Army cannon. Mr. Daniels prophesied "stormy weather" for the West Pointers in the second half.

The Middies made good the predictions of the Secretary of the Navy. Hardly had the third quarter got under way before the Navy team had the extreme pleasure of scoring a touchdown. A touchdown for the Army against the Navy is not a thing to be treated lightly. It isn't being done much of late years, and about three-quarters of the students at the Naval Academy witnessed the performance of this rite for the first time at the Polo Grounds yesterday.

Ingram, Roberts, and Dashiell had put the Army on the defensive by their great work. The Navy line was holding like a sea wall. Vidal tried to punt out of danger from the Army's 26-yard line when Goodstein, the Navy centre, broke through the line, blocked the kick, picked up the ball, and placed it behind the Army goal line, while the south stands fairly went wild with excitement. Reifel kicked the goal for the Navy and brought the score up to 15 to 7.

Navy's Skillful Passing.

The hopes of the Navy men were high. Their attack was working in great shape, Oliphant was seemingly stopped, and nearly half the game was still to be played! The dream of a Navy victory was not yet dissipated. Ingram to the fore again! Whenever the attacks through the line seemed to be diminishing in force or effect, "Jonas the Third" put his long distance forward pass into operation and brought the ball within striking distance of the Army goal. Down to the Army 16-yard line the Navy carried the ball, making the last lap on a magnificent forward pass from Ingram to Orr.

Each time that West Point found itself in this ticklish position, Vidal was called upon to punt out of trouble. So eager were the Navy forwards that time after time they were penalized five yards for off-side work. Once again the Ingram aerial attack got the ball to the Army's 21-yard line, only to have the overworked toe of Vidal save the day for the Army. It was Ingram, Ingram, Ingram! Through the line, around the ends, hurling the forward pass, the Navy half back was playing the game of a lifetime.

For the third time the Toilers of the Deep got the ball almost under the Army goalposts. Roberts dived through tackle and was downed on the Army eleven-yard line. One good plunge and another touchdown would be forthcoming for the Navy Blue and Gold. It was getting near the end of the game. It must be quickly or not at all. Ingram took the ball for a final assault on the Army line. Instead of plunging forward he ran toward the centre of the field, but before he could get under headway he was downed in his tracks.

It was the Navy's last chance, and with that tackle went all hopes of another touchdown. The irrepressible Oliphant broke loose with another great run through a broken field, emerging from the struggling line, shaking off all tacklers, and fleeing toward the distant Navy goal with all the speed of a ten-second man. Only a great tackle by Orr, the Navy quarter, saved Annapolis from a deeper plunge into the gloom of defeat. Orr cut across the field and downed the flying Oliphant on the Navy's forty-four-yard line.

From this point to the end of the game the ball was always near the middle of the field. With the final blow of the whistle the two teams gave each other a cheer, and the victorious Army departed with the much-coveted blanket of the Navy Goat.

The line-up:

Army, (15.)	Position.	Navy, (7.)
House	L. E.	Jackson
Jones	L. T.	Clark
Knight	L. G.	Gilman
McEwan	C.	Goodstein
Meacham	R. G.	Reifel
Butler	R. T.	Ward
Shrader	R. E.	Fisher
Gerhardt	Q. B.	Wheichel
Place	L. H. B.	Perry
Oliphant	R. H. B.	Ingram
Vidal	F. B.	Roberts

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Army	0	6	0	0	—15
Navy	0	0	7	0	—7

Army scoring: Touchdowns — Oliphant. Vidal. Goal from field—Oliphant.
Navy scoring: Touchdowns — Goodstein. Goal from touchdown—Reifel.
Substitutions: Army—Ford for Place. First for Knight, Hahn for Meacham. Navy—Orr for Wheichel, Dashiell for Perry, Butler for Dashiell, Martin for Butler, Scalfe for Ward, Heitman for Gilman, Whelan for Orr, Von Heimberg for Fisher.
Referee—R. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—Fred W. Murphy, Brown. Linesman—James Evans, Williams. Field judge—Carl Marshall, Pennsylvania. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes each.

ARMY-NAVY JOUST IN ENTIRE DETAIL

Fireworks Ignited by West Pointers at Outset Settle Issue of Day.

The detailed account of the Army-Navy game by periods is as follows:

FIRST PERIOD.

A roaring, cheering, singing, shivering crowd became suddenly quiet as General McEwan and Admiral Ward accompanied Referee Langford out to the centre of the field for the customary coin tossing. Fortune smiled on the Army from the start, and heads turned up, giving McEwan the choice. There was a strong west wind from the south quarter, blowing across the Polo Grounds field, and the West Point leader designated the west goal as his fortification.

Perry built up a mound of earth to kick off from the Navy's 40-yard line. The pigskin sailed high and directly down the middle of the field to Elmer Oliphant's outstretched arms, eleven yards from his goal. He clutched the pigskin under his right elbow and dashed forth behind interference built by Half Backs Vidal and Place and Quarter Back Gerhardt.

Navy rooters became silent, while West Pointers howled with delight to see Oliphant side-stepping, dodging, straight-arming his way toward the Midshipmen's goal. There was no stopping him. Chalk mark after chalk mark passed under his feet as he flashed first to the right, then to the left, around would-be Navy tacklers. At midfield he crossed to the north side of the gridiron and tore his way to Navy's 8-yard line, before Quarter Back Wheichel clutched his ankles and brought him to a halt. His phenomenal run through practically the whole Navy team had been eighty-three yards long. Gerhardt lined his team up and took the ball himself five yards forward, to within three feet of the sailors' line.

Touchdown Within a Minute.

It was a simple matter for Oliphant to plunge forward the short distance required on the next play, and in less than a minute after the opening whistle Army had scored a touchdown. Oliphant's kick for goal missed by inches and the score was, West Point 6, Annapolis 0.

Perry kicked off again, this time to Gerhardt, who found the going easy from the 14-yard line, where he caught the ball, to the 47-yard line. Navy tacklers seemed at sea. Oliphant was called, and contributed 2 yards, but there was offside play and the pigskin was taken back. Place found a hole through Captain Dard of the Midshipmen for a 7-yard gain, and in two successive plays Oliphant made a first down. Navy lost went a yard and a half before being tackled by Fisher, and Vidal found an opening through Reifel for a couple more.

Gerhardt called for a forward pass, the first of the game, and Oliphant tossed it toward Shrader, but Jackson, the alert Navy wing man, intercepted the pass. There was an offside ruling, however, and the ball was brought back so that the Army could receive a 5-yard gain on the penalty, making a first down.

Vidal went through Gilman for 5 yards, and Oliphant found a hole at the same place in the Navy line for 4. This left side of the Navy line was already showing weakness, and Gerhardt began to aim his plays there with keen precision. Oliphant made it a first down, and then Vidal plowed through an opening made by Knight and McEwan for a 6-yard advance. This brought the ball to Navy's 18-yard line.

Oliphant Kicks Field Goal.

Oliphant was again prepared to push the sailors back, but could make no gain on the line plunge. On a second attempt he added a single yard through Clark. The diminutive full back again answered the call of Gerhardt, but this time it was for a place kick. Oliphant paced the distance back to the 21-yard line. Gerhardt crouched just in front of him for the catch, and the ball was snapped back. With the quarter back holding it, Oliphant lifted it cleanly over the Middies' crossbar for a field goal. The score now stood Army 9, Navy 0, with less than half the quarter completed.

Army now chose to assume the defensive, and Vidal kicked off to Jackson on Navy's 18-yard line. The ball was returned to the 31-yard line. Perry advanced it two yards before being downed by House, but Roberts was set back eight yards when on a fake kick formation he fumbled but recovered the leather. Wheichel brought better than to try to pierce the West Point fortifications and called upon Perry to punt to Oliphant, who caught the ball on Army's 32-yard line, and ran it back a scant three yards.

Behind the Cadets' usual excellent interference, Oliphant plowed his passage through centre for a 15-yard gain. Vidal then punted to Wilson, who caught the ball on his own 14-yard line and struggled past Army tacklers for a meagre five yards. Navy was not to be fooled again and punted to Gerhardt in the centre of the field.

The Middies were now devoting every energy to stopping the whirlwind Oliphant, and he could make no gain on the next play. Vidal continued the punting duel, and this was shown to be the best possible move of the Army because of the remarkable speed of the ends. Wheichel was downed in his tracks by his 13-yard mark. Navy again refused to rush the ball, and Perry punted to Oliphant, who was downed forty-three yards from the Annapolis goal. There had been a continued exchange of punts, but Vidal's kicking had gained ground for the Army and the ball was in the Tars' territory.

Vidal's Effort at Goal Fouls.

Vidal, Place and Oliphant brought the ball to Navy's 36-yard line on three plays, and Vidal was asked to try a drop kick. This second attempt by the Army at field goal kicking, however, failed when the boot was blocked and Perry scooped it up and charged down the pigskin's tacklers. He lost a yard trying to circle House's end, but on a fake punt Roberts gained seven yards in the same direction.

On the next play two Navy linemen started before the ball was snapped and the cadets got the benefit of 5-yard penalty. Roberts then assumed the burden of the punting for the rest of the game, and Oliphant caught the kick on Army's 22-yard line, but could advance only three feet. The former Purdue star was stopped without gain on his next attempt to run past Jackson, and Vidal punted. Roberts muffed the catch on Navy's 45-yard line and Jones recovered it. Vidal again punted, this time to Perry, but as he clutched the descending oval four Army tacklers bore him to the ground on his own 17-yard mark. Roberts immediately punted out of danger to Oliphant, and although the latter was surrounded by a crew of middies he dragged several of them 5 yards before coming to the ground.

The whistle brought the period to a close with Army holding the ball 41 yards from Navy's goal. Score, Army, 9; Navy, 0.

SECOND PERIOD.

Oliphant again attacked the left side of the sailors' wall of defense for a 7-yard gain and Place gave the Army another first down. Oliphant plowed through another hole between Jackson and Clark for 5 yards, and Place pounded Reifel to the extent of a 3-yard gain. Oliphant added another yard, but the measurements taken by the linesmen failed to show that another first down had been made. This aroused Oliphant's indignation and he went through Reifel's territory and stopped up on Navy's 15-yard line. This was Army's fifth first down of the game. Gerhardt lined up his team for a trick formation on the left side and Vidal contributed a scant yard. Oliphant dove in back of Jones to gain a single yard but lost two on the next play.

Oliphant measured back to the 24-yard mark in front of the Navy goal and the middies prepared for another place kick. But the play was another bit of military strategy. Gerhardt caught the ball and tossed it high over the charging men of the seas to the waiting Vidal, who partly ran and partly fell over the Navy goal for Army's second touchdown. He went across at the northwest corner of the field and Oliphant kicked out to Gerhardt, who made a fair catch almost in front of the goal post. The officials called Oliphant's kick a failure and six instead of seven points were added to the West Pointers' tally, making the total score 15 to 0.

Army Keeps on Punting.

Oliphant kicked off to Perry, who ran the oval back to Navy's 24-yard mark. Roberts was thrown for a loss on a trip around House's end, but Ingram made up two yards around the other Army wing. Roberts punted to Oliphant who was dropped in his tracks on Army's 39-yard line. Vidal continued the kicking game, punting to Roberts, who fell on the rolling ball eleven yards from his own goal line.

Without trying to rush the leather against Captain McEwan's forces, Perry punted. Oliphant signaled for a fair catch, but fumbled the ball on Navy's 42-yard line, and a charging sailor recovered it. Ingram gained three yards between House and Jones. A forward pass by Perry was incomplete and a second attempt at the aerial game was likewise a failure when Jackson muffed the catch. Perry punted to Oliphant, who snook off tacklers until he reached Army's 24-yard line. Here Quarter Back Orr replaced Wheichel in the Navy forces.

Vidal was pushed back for a 7-yard loss on a wide run toward Fisher, and Oliphant ran up against the centre of the Navy line for no gain. Vidal punted to Orr, who was dropped without an inch of advance by the speedy left end, House. Dashiell here replaced Perry, who limped off the field.

Navy Gets First Down.

A forward pass, Roberts to Fisher, netted eight yards. Ingram was called to carry the leather forward and registered Navy's initial first down, bringing the ball to the opponents' 42-yard line. Another forward pass from Roberts was subjected to Army interference and the Cadets suffered a penalty for the error. Navy getting the ball where it dropped on Army's 35-yard line. Ingram added four and Dashiell a single yard. Meacham was hurt at this point and the Army general took time out to rest his team.

Quarter Back Orr selected the forward pass as Navy's one best hope, and on the next play Roberts tossed the leather to the waiting Jackson, who was not downed until nineteen yards from Army's goal. Ingram tackled the Cadets for a distance of three yards on a delayed pass and Dashiell contributed a couple as a result of Orr's command to "rip 'em up, Navy!" Roberts brought the ball to within twelve yards of the Army goal and the Middies seemed destined to make a score. But a forward pass from Ingram was dropped on the fourth down and the Navy lost its chance. Instead of punting, the fearless Cadets sought to charge the weakening Middies. But Oliphant could gain only two and a half yards on two plays, and Vidal punted to Orr, who was downed without a gain on the Army 45-yard mark.

Ingram stood back and tossed a forward pass to Fisher. He straightarmed his way for twenty-three yards and brought the ball to a point twenty-two yards distant from the touchdown mark. The sailors' hopes again soared, but two more forward passes by Ingram were incompleted and time was up for the first half. Navy had made use of the aerial game eight times, and had been successful on four occasions

THIRD PERIOD.

Vidal kicked out of bounds and on a second try the ball was caught by Roberts, who ran from his six-yard line for a gain of thirty yards. He was tried on the next play, but was bowled over for a loss of five yards, and was forced to punt to Oliphant. The Purdue product ran out of bounds on the 45-yard line, and, although he made three yards on the next play, Army was penalised for fifteen yards for holding. Navy showed strength. Vidal's attempt to gain and he lost a couple of feet. Even the invincible Oliphant lost on the next play, and the time came for Army to punt. Vidal measured his distance, but the West Point defenses failed to thwart the charging Middies and Goodstein, the Navy's centre, blocked the kick and ran unhampered for the single touchdown of the Tars, and the first since 1913. Reifel kicked the goal. Score—Army, 15; Navy, 7.

Vidal punted to Fisher, who ran it back to Navy's thirty-four-yard line. Butler, who had succeeded Dashiell, made six yards around the Shrader end. Ingram brought the ball to Navy's forty-six-yard mark for a first down. Ingram made five and Robert one through the left side of the Army defenses, but Captain McEwan broke through on the next play to spill Ingram for a three-yard loss. Roughness by the Army resulted in the heavy penalty of losing half the distance to the goal and Navy still owned the ball on her twenty-four-yard line. Ingram couldn't gain by rushing and tried two forward passes, the second one going to Orr for a nine-yard gain and bringing the ball to within sixteen yards of the Army line. On the fourth down Ingram couldn't gain the necessary distance and Army got the ball on downs.

Navy Shows More Strength.

Oliphant and Place added eight yards on three downs and Vidal punted to Orr. The ball was brought back, however, on a technicality and Vidal again booted it. Orr making a fair catch at midfield. Roberts made four yards around House's end, but this play was costly for the Middies, as Captain Ward was injured so severely that he had to give way in favor of Scaffe. Navy began to show increasing strength in line bucking and Orr and Ingram made a first down. Ingram made two yards around House's end, but his team suffered a penalty of five yards for delaying the game. Another forward pass was successful, this time Ingram to Jackson, for a distance of eight yards. Gerhardt intercepted Ingram's next aerial toss on Army's fifteen-yard line and ran the ball back six yards. Oliphant and Place could gain scarcely anything against the seemingly stronger Navy bulwarks in two tries, but Oliphant went through Scaffe for a three-yard gain. Navy was penalized five yards for off-side play. Vidal and Oliphant piled up another first down by line plunging through the centre. Gerhardt was forced to run himself, when a signal was missed, and gained two yards. Army took time at this point to let the trainers run out from the side lines and dress several bleeding scratches on Oliphant's face.

Army tried the forward pass and Place took Oliphant's toss for thirteen yards. Another pass from Oliphant went incompleted out of bounds at Navy's 25-yard line. Oliphant here was knocked out for about a minute, and when he did regain his feet both sides of the field gave him a mighty cheer. Vidal added five yards just as the whistle brought the third quarter to an end. Score—Army, 15; Navy, 7.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Holtman took Gilman's place in the Navy line, and Oliphant sought to test the newcomer's strength. He gained a first down through Holtman, and Place made two yards. Something went amiss on Oliphant's forward pass, and Ingram intercepted the ball on Navy's 27-yard line, and ran seventeen yards through vainly clutching Army tacklers. Robertson on one play and Ingram on two gained six yards through the Army right side, and on the fourth down Roberts got off one of the longest punts of the game, which went out of bounds six yards from Army's goal. Gerhardt gained a single yard on a fake kick formation, and, after Oliphant had added two Vidal punted to Roberts, who fumbled the kick, but regained it in midfield. Orr made three, Roberts two, and Ingram completed the first down around Shrader. Gray snow clouds had long since shut out the sun from the field, and many of the spectators began to surge toward the exits.

Roberts brought the ball to Army's 33-yard line on a short run through Jones and the Cadets had to take time out at this point because of Ford's injury. Ingram could gain nothing, either by running or when he threw a forward pass, which Jackson missed. Army was penalized fifteen yards here for rough play, and Navy cheer leaders bellowed out orders to the 1,800 Middies in the south stand as Navy seemed about to make a score. Ingram and Roberts on three plays made slight gains and brought the ball to the front of the Army goal posts, but on the fourth down with six yards to gain Ingram tried to run, instead of using the opportunity to try a field goal, and was thrown for a loss by House, Army getting the ball on its own 19-yard line.

Oliphant Gets 37 Yards.

Oliphant answered the quarter back's first call and zigzagged his way for thirty-seven yards before being tackled by Orr on Navy's 44-yard line. Orr was hurt so badly that he had to give way to Whelan.

Oliphant, Vidal, and Place gained six yards in three downs. Vidal then in desperation dropped back to the 50-yard line, and tried a drop kick, but the ball bounded over the heads of the players and went over the side line six yards from Navy's goal. Von Heimberg, who had replaced Fisher, had his punt partly blocked, and Gerhardt made a fair catch squarely in front of Navy's goal on the 30-yard line. Vidal made a small gain in two attempts, and on a forward pass from Oliphant, Ingram intercepted the throw on Navy's 15-yard line, but could make no gain. Roberts was likewise unsuccessful. Martin, who had succeeded Butler in the Navy back field, made three yards around right end. Von Heimberg punted and Gerhardt again made a fair catch, this time on Navy's 48-yard line. Vidal and Oliphant failed to gain appreciably on two tries and the whistle brought to a close the eleventh Army victory just as Vidal punted.

SOCIETY AND OFFICIALS WATCH STIRRING GAME

Visitors from All Parts of Country Cheer Cadets and Middies in Annual Battle.

Government officials, Army and Navy officers, and representatives of all circles of society, were massed in the vast assembly that witnessed the Army and Navy game. This is one big event of the year in which New York society is almost obscured, owing to the immensity of the occasion and the influx of society, in all its ramifications, from other cities, especially officialdom from the Capital City.

The Yale-Harvard game was a counterattraction for society yesterday, and many families were split up in football enthusiasm, some going to New Haven while the rest of the family attended the Army and Navy game. The seemingly endless rows of boxes were filled with notables, and the football girl was out in all her charm and enthusiasm.

Dashiell took a back seat on account of the cold, which brought about an unusual display of handsome furs. People did not seem to mind how they looked, just so they could keep warm. Blankets and rugs were in great demand, and during the fifteen minutes' intermission hot coffee was served in many of the boxes from thermos bottles. The crush on the grass promenade, which soon became mushy and sticky, at the intermission was due, no doubt; to the cold, and hundreds took advantage of a walk around to quicken circulation.

Winter Wraps in Vogue.

It was almost a colorless scene, save for the gray mass of the Army cadets. Viewed from a distance, a sea of faces stood out distinctly against a black background of Winter wraps and furs.

Mayor Mitchel wore a big fur overcoat and viewed the game with Mrs. Mitchel from a box on the lower tier. Just before the game started the Mayor paid a compliment to the visiting teams. "They all look very snappy," he said, "and are a credit to the country. New York is always proud to entertain them."

The high officials were scattered all over the stadium. Governor Whitman, occupying Box 1, in the upper tier, on the Navy side, sat at the extreme end, that his figure was silhouetted against a bright November sky. When the Governor's party arrived a young couple from the grandstand were found to be occupying the box and were politely asked to withdraw. Mrs. Whitman wore a long coat of Russian seal with a collar of ermine. Others in the party included Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Edward Schoeneck, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Louis W. Stotesbury, Colonel Lorillard Spencer, Military Secretary to the Governor, and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, and Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Josephthal.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing occupied Box 68, in the upper tier, among the Naval Academy boxholders. Mrs. Lansing wore a seal coat with ermine, and a large purple hat topped with matching feathers and flowers. At her corsage was a bouquet of violets. Their guests included Assistant Attorney General and Mrs. Charles Warren, and John Foster Dulles, Mrs. Lansing's nephew, and Mrs. Dulles.

War and Navy Secretaries Attend.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker, on the Army side, occupied one of the boxes on the ground level, and there was a crush in front of the box during the intermission, as this was the Secretary's first public appearance in New York. Mrs. Baker wore a long coat of Burgundy colored cloth and sables, with a small black velvet hat, and a huge yellow chrysanthemum at the corsage. Their guests included a number of friends from Cleveland, among them Mr. and Mrs. John Stockwell, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stage, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Osborne, Miss Myrta Jones, Mrs. George Sherwin, also Thomas J. Howells and Miss Bertha Howells of Pittsburgh and the Secretary's brother, F. H. Baker.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels viewed the game from the upper tier, their party occupying Boxes 21 and 22, which adjoined the boxes reserved for the President and his party. The Secretary showed his enthusiasm throughout by standing up and frequently applauding. Mrs. Daniels was in a dark blue cloth suit, with a short coat of seal, wearing a small high hat of black velvet banded with jet, and a corsage bouquet of violets and yellow flowers. They had with them Homer S. Cummings, Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Mrs. Cummings of Stamford, Conn.; Lieutenant Byron McCandless, the Secretary's aid, and Mrs. McCandless; Mr. and Mrs. George Creel of this city, Charles C. Daniels, and Miss Evelyn Hope Daniels.

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, arrived in New York early in the afternoon, and it was understood at the White House that she did not attend the game.

Mrs. Preston Enthusiastic.

Box 155, on the Army side of the stadium, was occupied by Dr. Thomas J. Preston and his wife, formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland. Mrs. Preston wore a black chinchilla coat and a small black hat, and showed much enthusiasm over the game. With them were Mrs. Bissell and Colonel C De W. Wilcox, Professor of Modern Languages at the United States Military Academy.

With the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Willet and Professor A. O. Dennis of the University of Wisconsin. After the game the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt to Hyde Park, N. Y., where they are to spend Sunday as the guests of Mrs. James Roosevelt.

Boxes 26, 27, and 28 on the Navy side were occupied by the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Captain Edward W. Eberle and Mrs. Eberle, and their guests, including Senator and Mrs. John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip A. Rollins, Dr. and Mrs. James Brown Scott of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lathrop Pack, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke M. Womble of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Olyphant, Parker Handy, and the Superintendent's aid, Lieut. Commander John Downes and Mrs. Downes, also his son, Assistant Paymaster E. R. Eberle and his bride.

Maryland's Governor Entertains.

The Governor of Maryland, Emerson C. Harrington, entertained in Box 35. Mrs. Harrington was in black velvet and black fox furs, with a touch of purple. Their guests were Thomas Simmons, Secretary of State, and Mrs. Simmons, and their son, E. C. Harrington, Jr.

The Attorney General, Thomas W. Gregory, was represented by his son, Thomas W. Gregory, Jr. Others in Box 55 with Mr. Gregory were Mr. and Mrs. William R. Clarke, and three young students from Princeton University, H. G. Samson, George Naile, and H. M. Clark. In Box 56, representing the Secretary of Labor, were J. B. Densmore and Mrs. Densmore, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Savory.

Truman H. Newberry and Mrs. Newberry were in Box 70, and had Mrs. Phillip Newberry with them. Box 3 in the upper tier, which was reserved for Mayor Mitchel, was occupied by his Secretary, Theodore Rosseau, Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy, and Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Guy Scull, and Richard Patterson. Grenville Kane entertained a party in Box 2, reserved for the New York Yacht Club. Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont were boxholders in the upper tier, also Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon. With Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Mrs. Wood was Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War. Ambassador and Mrs. James W. Gerard watched the game with interest from a box in the lower tier.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A., and Mrs. Scott had their guests Miss Blanchard Scott, their daughter; Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, and Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. Charles W. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. David H. Stockton, and General Elbert Wheeler.

Edwin Gould on Army Side.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould entertained on the Army side; also Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, who had Box 135; Miss Anne Morgan, who entertained in Box 223; United States Senator Charles E. Thomas from Colorado, and Major Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barry. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan had Box 191. The Misses Burleson, daughters of Postmaster General Burleson, were among the spectators, also William D. Ingraham, Assistant Secretary of War, and Mrs. Ingraham.

Colonel and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson entertained Rear Admiral and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. C. Watson, Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis of Chicago, and Miss Sykes. Colonel Thompson brought his guests from Washington in his private car. Among others from Washington were Mrs. Henry Wiley, Miss Roberta Wiley, Mrs. Charles W. Kuts, the Misses Emily and Marion Kuts, Captain and Mrs. John N. Hodges, who were the guests of Mrs. David Wagstaff; Captain and Mrs. Harry N. Cootes, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Coppell; Major and Mrs. Parker W. West, Mrs. Thomas Darragh, Colonel and Mrs. Jay E. Hoffer, Margaret Fahnest

OVERTON VICTOR IN HILL-AND-DALE RUN

Yale Man Retains Title in Intercollegiate Championship Won a Year Ago.

TEAM HONORS FOR CORNELL

Ell and Syracuse Surprise by Capturing Second and Third—Maine in Fifth Place.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25.—Johnny Overton of Yale, a stout-hearted lad from the hills of Nashville, Tenn., again won the annual intercollegiate A. A. A. A. cross-country championship race here today, and in a more impressive fashion than he triumphed last year. Over a six-mile course, which entailed more mountain-climbing than real cross-country running, and in a semi-gale which blew against him and his rivals a large part of the distance, Overton lowered the course record of 36:26 1-5 made by himself three weeks ago in the Princeton meet to 35:30 4-5. The Tennessee youth, whose wind power and his sturdiness of limbs were developed chiefly in the backwoods of his native State, showed the way to seventy-eight harriers from eleven other universities from start to finish. Though he set a heart-breaking and a leg-wearying pace throughout, he finished in superb condition, but some of his rivals were in a condition of semi-collapse when they fell across the finish line.

Leslie H. Carroll of Michigan, a powerfully built youth with a wealth of stamina, was near enough to Overton all the way to prevent the Blue harrier from lagging, but at the tape he was nearly 100 yards in the wake of the victor. Ezra Wenz of Cornell came in third, about fifty yards back of Carroll, and led the distance runners trained by Jack Moakley to a sensational comeback in the fight for the team championship honors.

Team Honors for Cornell.

Against several of the fastest hill and dale combinations that have ever taken part in a titular intercollegiate chase, the Cornell men regained the honors they lost last year to Maine, and while about the task recorded one of the lowest scores ever made by a successful team in this big cross-country event.

The boys from the shores of Lake Cayuga, who get their hill climbing ability in the wilds of the Cayuga country, finished in third, fifth, eighth, ninth, and thirteenth positions and were credited with the low total of thirty-eight points. Billy Queal's Yale aggregation did remarkably well in finishing second with ninety-nine points, while Syracuse made a surprise uprise in capturing third place with 115 points.

It was no surprise that Cornell succeeded in regaining the honors of which it was shorn last year, but it was a shock to close followers of intercollegiate sport to find Maine unable to finish better than fifth, a place back of Harvard, with the high score of 123 points. The athletes from Orono were a keen disappointment, and they can offer no excuse except it be the exceptional severity of the course. Columbia, under the tutelege of Johnny Hayes, the Olympic Marathon champion of 1908, did not fare so bad in finishing tenth.

The heart and courage of every one of the seventy-nine contestants who broke at the word of Referee Gustavus T. Kirby soon after 11 o'clock this morning were tested to their limit in the ascension of West Rock, the steepest proposition of its kind ever found in an intercollegiate cro s-country run. Climbing this fir-lined rock, which projects high into the air, was as simple for some of the contestants as climbing Mount McKinley would have been. Courage was shaken and limbs wearied in the ascent of this rock, a sheer ascent of probably half a mile or more, but it was the dangerous descent on a narrow and slippery trail that sent the hopes of ultimate triumph crashing into oblivion for more than one aspiring college athlete.

Overton Climbs to Victory.

It was up this rock that Overton showed his mettle. He never faltered. He did not stop to pick his way through the mud, the maze of small stones and fallen trees on the down trail as did his opponents. He started down, gaining momentum as he went, and though he risked serious injury all the time, he never once stopped. It was because he took this chance that he was successful.

Overton carried a smile of confidence as he lined up with his rivals in the lanes, one for each of the twelve teams starting, which were marked out at the start of the race near the old Yale field. Fourteen teams were originally scheduled to start, but the squads of Colby and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which were expected to figure rather prominently in the fight for team laurels, did not take their marks.

As the word "go" was given by Referee Kirby, seventy-nine athletes, their vari-colored jerseys standing out clearly in the bright sun, sped away to the task before them. A chilling wind, uncomfortable to spectators as it must have been for the contestants, howled through the leafless trees of the open country at the start, but only served to make the pace of the thinly clad runners faster.

Carroll Fails to Hold Leader.

Overton was off with the leaders. He did not go right out in front, but after the first quarter-mile post his colors were seen forging away to the fore. That was the signal that he was out to retain his 1915 crown. It also meant that he was out in front to stay, for he never thereafter varied from that position. The clean striding Overton went ahead with every step, it seemed. Carroll and E. M. Dempsey of Maine tried to make a race of it, but they never could spin along at fast enough pace to get by the sturdy Yale youth.

The going was level, hardly cross-country, after the first stretch of rugged land, but it was only a rest for the boys before they approached the West Rock. This was three miles out, and, as though to give them a good start on the journey up the side of the steep hill, there was a run down hill of about 200 yards for the contestants. But then came the test. In Indian file, for it was well nigh impossible for two men to occupy the trail at the same time, the harriers started up the side of this rock which looms majestically over Westville, a suburb of New Haven. The blue shirt of Overton could be seen standing out in relief against the bare shrubbery at this stage. So far as the naked eye could discern the Yale star was traveling at good speed, while his rivals had to slow down a trifle to reserve their strength for the descent, which they all knew would be very tryng.

Along the top of the rock Overton continued to gain. Here he had a brief spell of level running and on fairly good roads. Through the fir trees Overton's even steady gait stood out in marked contrast to the forced movements of those pursuing him.

West Rock a Hard Test.

Then came the perilous trip down hill. Overton nearly slipped in a muddy patch of ground thawed by the Summer-like sun, but held himself up, fortunately, for a fall might have resulted seriously. Carroll, Dempsey, and Wenz, who were now making strenuous efforts to overtake Overton, all had to stop half way down, to cautiously pick their way through a maze of obstacles which cut their legs, tore their hands, and made the going distasteful. The less hardened harriers had a serious time coming down, and their glassy eyes and heaving chests told the story of the misery they had endured during the trip of exactly one mile from the time they started the ascent of West Rock until they entered the final stage of the race, a two-mile run back to the old Yale field.

There was only one change of importance in this last two miles, Dempsey, who had worked his way into second place, was compelled to give way to Carroll, and then to Wenz. The Cornell boy, who was a former Metropolitan scholastic star, came strong near the finish, but started too late the spurt which enabled him to close up more than half of the gap which had existed between him and Carroll at the start of the final half mile.

Overton, wreather in smiles, sprinted the last quarter and he needed nothing except a warm, fur-lined coat as he breasted the tape anxious about nothing, or no one, only the handsome girl who was to accompany him to the big football game.

Many Men Exhausted.

As one by one the trailers came in after Overton had snapped the worsted the condition of the men grew apparently more serious. Some were frothing at the mouth and too weak to stand. They dropped to the ground, only to find willing hands clasped around their shoulders and assisting them to the clubhouse. The course was too severe for a man not thoroughly trained to it, and the officials were agreed that it would be unwise to hold another championship race over this same trail without some important alterations.

The men with whom Jack Moakley brought back the championship honors to Cornell are Wenz, I. C. Dresser, A. C. McDermott, L. V. Windnagle, and F. D. Boynton.

The summaries follow:

1—John W. Overton, Yale..... 35:30 4-5
2—Leslie H. Carroll, Michigan..... 35:49 1-5
3—Ezra Wenz, Cornell..... 35:58 2-5
4—E. J. Dempsey, Maine..... 36:06 2-5
5—I. C. Dresser, Cornell..... 36:20 4-5
6—G. A. King, Jr., Harvard..... 36:28 3-5
7—L. G. Watson, Syracuse..... 36:29
8—T. C. McDermott, Cornell..... 36:46 1-5
9—L. V. Windnagle, Cornell..... 36:56 2-5
10—C. B. Thompson, Dartmouth..... 37:02 3-5
11—F. B. Pretz, Maine..... 37:09 1-5
12—D. R. Shotwell, Princeton..... 37:19 2-5
13—F. D. Boynton, Cornell..... 37:20 1-5
14—L. L. Levine, Yale..... 37:24
15—P. A. Zuning, Princeton..... 37:25 2-5
16—W. Smith, Dartmouth..... 37:25 3-5
17—H. C. White, Syracuse..... 37:31 2-5
18—C. McMichael, Penn..... 37:32 2-5
19—C. S. Herrick, Maine..... 37:36 1-5
20—R. W. Babcock, Harvard..... 37:39 1-5
21—A. W. Newkirk, Syracuse..... 37:42 2-5
22—W. Cannan, Cornell..... 37:45
23—V. E. Walter, Yale..... 37:50 2-5
24—J. D. Hutchinson, Harvard..... 37:57 3-5
25—J. T. Duffy, Jr., Dartmouth..... 38:08 1-5

H. C. Johnson, Syracuse, 38:08 1-5; E. M. Knox, Yale, 38:11 3-5; A. W. Wimderlick, Maine, 38:4; J. H. Lawman, Pennsylvania, 38:14 4-5; J. C. Kuivanan, Michigan, 38:21 2-5; H. A. Price, Jr., Pennsylvania, 38:24 2-5; A. Baircroft, Harvard, 38:28; A. W. Stevensen, Pennsylvania, 38:28 3-5; E. A. Krause, Yale, 38:30 2-5; E. L. Hunter, Penn State, 38:33; C. Yost, Cornell, 38:34; J. P. Knox, Columbia, 38:42 3-5; W. P. Whitehouse, Harvard, 38:44; W. A. Fox, Michigan, 38:44 1-5; R. A. Marchat, Dartmouth, 38:49 3-5; H. S. Coopey, Yale, 38:55; M. C. Sherburne, Dartmouth, 39:02 2-5; H. W. Look, Columbia, 39:04; M. J. Soule, Syracuse, 39:04 1-5; J. C. Boyd, Princeton, 39:07; E. J. Garlock, Syracuse, 39:10; F. Gerrish, Dartmouth, 39:12 2-5; J. S. Fairgrieve, Princeton, 39:17; R. L. Foster, Penn State, 39:21; R. S. Cook, Harvard, 39:21 4-5; S. H. Collin, College of the City of New York, 39:17 1-5; F. S. Tracy, Princeton, 39:28 3-5; G. Stanley, Yale, 39:34 2-5; A. L. Hueiserbeck, Columbia, 39:39; J. W. Buckley, Dartmouth, 39:52 2-5; A. R. Bechtel, Harvard, 39:54; C. A. Peterson, Syracuse, 40:01 2-5; C. E. Fuess, Michigan, 40:01 4-5; A. A. Elsele, Pennsylvania, 40:03; T. E. McCracken, Columbia, 40:08; H. L. King, Maine, 40:20 1-5; G. Stern, College of the City of New York, 40:25; S. R. Stevenson, Princeton, 40:25 1-5; E. Boulna, Michigan, 40:28; L. D. Whiting, Penn State, 40:39 2-5; A. E. Hoskins, Jr., Pennsylvania, 40:46; S. W. Sedgwick, Michigan, 40:48; A. B. Bachtel, Michigan, 41:04 1-5; F. Weberfals, College of the City of New York, 41:06 1-5; H. E. Landis, College of the City of New York, 41:08; H. G. Larson, Columbia, 41:41 4-5; R. L. Hunt, Columbia, 41:18; G. Sheppard, Columbia, 41:42 1-5; R. F. Shepard, Columbia, 41:42 1-5; P. Patersoit, Penn State, 44:07 3-5; B. M. Rosenzwieg, College of the City of New York, 46:11 3-5; K. E. Kahley, Penn State, 47:23 3-5.

Team Scores.

Cornell	3	5	8	9	13— 38
Yale	1	14	23	27	34— 99
Syracuse	7	17	21	26	44—115
Harvard	6	20	24	32	38—120
Maine	4	11	19	28	61—123
Dartmouth	10	16	25	40	42—133
Pennsylvania	18	29	31	33	36—147
Princeton	15	35	45	49	52—172
Michigan	2	30	39	58	64—193
Columbia	37	43	54	60	71—265
Penn State	35	49	65	75	77—301
C. C. of N. Y.	51	62	69	70	76—328

PURDUE HARRIERS IN VAN.

Capture Annual Cross-Country Race for Conference Title.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 25.—Purdue won the annual cross country run of the Western Conference here today. The order of finish of the other teams in the hill and dale contest was as follows: Chicago second, Ames third, Minnesota fourth, Ohio State fifth, Wisconsin sixth, and Iowa seventh. The course covered five and one-fifth miles.

RUTGERS' ATTACK STRONG.

Dickinson Beaten, 34 to 0, After Slow Start by Sanford's Men.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 25.—Showing more power on the attack than at any previous time this year, the Rutgers steam roller crushed the Dickinson eleven here today by a score of 34-0. Rutgers failed to score in the first period, but after that had no trouble in rolling up the points. Dickinson provided a little scare at the start, but after being held for downs, Rutgers punted to the visitors' 15-yard line.

Palm got away for a twenty-yard run and after adding ten yards more on short plunges, Meyers made twenty-five on a fake kick. He then tried for a field goal, but missed. Scarr punted to Rutgers' 45-yard line. On the first play Swope made thirty yards, but he fumbled on the next play and Rutgers recovered the ball.

Near the end of the first quarter Whitehill got away for thirty yards on a run around right end, and then Elliott plunged over for a touchdown. From then on it was a question only of the size of the score. After the kick-off Rutgers punted over the goal. Dickinson was penalized fifteen yards when the ball was put in play, and Meyers punted to his own 25-yard line. Straight line plunges put the ball on the goal line and Scarr carried it over. Another march down the field gave Rutgers another touchdown.

Dickinson showed more resistance in the second half. After Rutgers had worked the ball up to the visitors' 2-yard line they were held for downs. After another advance a twenty-yard penalty stopped them, and Hazel kicked a field goal from the 25-yard line.

With the game sewed up, Rutgers uncovered some of Sanford's trick plays, and the ease with which they worked made Dickinson look foolish. Two more touchdowns resulted.

Rutgers also resorted to the forward passing game with great success, and the men showed that they have worked out a defense to the open game.

The line-up:

Rutgers, (34.)	Position.	Dickinson, (0.)
Feltner	L. E.	Wartanick
Rendall	L. T.	Masland
Hazel	L. G.	Merwine
Mason	C.	Hendricks
Garrett	R. G.	McCabe
Robeson	R. T.	Morford
Storck	R. E.	Ingersoll
Scarr, (Capt.)	Q. B.	Reeder
Wallace	L. H. B.	Palm
Elliott	R. H. B.	Swope
Whitehill	F. B.	Meyers, (Capt.)

Touchdowns—Elliott, Scarr (2,) Hazel (2.)
Goal from touchdown—Hazel.
Goal from field—Hazel.
Substitutes—For Dickinson: Welch for Palm.
For Rutgers: Neuschaefer for Feltner; Thompson for Neuschafer; Hunter for Storck; Hazel for Whitehill; Silker for Hazel.
Referee—W. R. Crowley.
Umpire—Mr. Plumer.
Linesman—Mr. Madden.
Time of periods—Fifteen minues each.

Pirates to Train at Columbus.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 25.—The Spring training camp next season of the Pittsburgh National League Club will be established at Columbus, Ga., according to an announcement here today by President Barney Dreyfuse. This will be the first time in sixteen consecutive years that the team has not trained at Hot Springs, Ark.

Dartmouth Beaten at Soccer.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 25.—Springfield College today defeated Dartmouth at soccer by the score of 6 to 2.

YALE TRIUMPHS OVER HARVARD

Continued from Page 1.

the ball in such close proximity to the Harvard goal, and immediately punted out of danger, La Roche making a fair catch on Harvard's 48-yard mark. Comerford dropped back for place kick and the ball almost followed the desired path. It struck one of the uprights just above the crossbar, dropped back into the playing field and then rolled over the line.

Again it was Harvard's ball on her own 20-yard line. Gates stopped Casey's attack and the second plunge into the line by the Harvard back also went for naught. Horween punted to midfield and it was Yale's ball on her own 48-yard line.

A forward pass from Le Gore was stopped by Robinson. Yale again punted and the ball rolled over the Harvard goal line. Once more Harvard put the ball into play on her own 20-yard chalk mark. Casey, from a fake kick formation, failed to gain outside tackle, and Harvard on the next play suffered a penalty of five yards, which placed the ball on her own 15-yard line. Again Casey was stopped and Horween was forced to punt to La Roche, the ball being received by him on the Yale 47-yard mark.

Yale Starts Successful Campaign.

Yale now began the assault which was to bring the touchdown.

Neville made three yards and added five more on a second try through the line. Le Gore all but made it first down. Measurement showed that he was just a few inches short, but a second try by him, which gained two yards, carried the ball along for first down.

Le Gore was again called upon, and after plowing straight through the Harvard left wing for eight yards fumbled the ball, but it was the most fortunate fumble that ever was made by a Yale player. The pigskin went dancing away from him straight toward the Harvard goal line and the omnipresent Gates scooped up the ball in his arms and went dashing far into Harvard territory. The total gain from the play was about thirty yards, and one more try by Le Gore, which added three yards, placed the ball on the Harvard eight-yard mark. Neville dashed against the opposing forwards and buffeted his way through for a five-yard gain.

The Harvard stand began its chant of "Fight! Fight! Fight!" and the Crimson did present a determined defense. Fortune wavered first to one side and then to the other. Le Gore could not make any distance on one try in an effort to make it first down. He was once more pressed into the fray and this time it was first down close to the Harvard goal line. Another effort by the same Yale player resulted in a slight loss, and then a mass play against centre, in which every Yale man was fighting fiercely to push the ball across the short remaining distance, gained less than a foot. Le Gore again was thrown back for a night. Neville was equal to the emergency and crashed over the line for the touchdown that was to humble Harvard, the first that the Blue had scored against the Crimson since 1907.

The ball crossed the goal line well to one side of the field and Comerford found the angle a bit too difficult for him to negotiate in his try for goal. The score was now Yale 6, Harvard 3, but even this was not taken to mean ultimate triumph for the New Haven eleven, for the Harvard eleven was still a formidable Haughton machine. Harvard kicked off to the Yale twenty-yard mark and the ball was run back seven yards just as the period ended.

THIRD PERIOD.

Harvard kicked off to Yale's 30-yard mark and the ball was carried back ten yards by Black. Play was stopped by the referee's whistle, and another kick-off was ordered. Horween this time sent the ball sailing to Yale's 18-yard mark, and it was carried back to the 30-yard line by La Roche. With the ball on this chalk-mark Legore immediately punted well over fifty yards, the ball landing on Harvard's 22-yard line.

Casey, on the first line-up for a Crimson offense, was thrown for a loss, and a second try through Baldridge gained only two yards. Seeing the futility of further assault against the impregnable Yale line, Horween punted out of danger, La Roche taking the ball on Yale's 39-yard line. This latter fumbled the leather, but was able to recover it before the Crimson ends were upon him. Legore immediately returned the punt to Harvard's 30-yard line.

Horween Forced to Punt Again.

Robinson, on a hidden ball play, broke through around Yale's left end for five yards. Harte, however, in attempting a play around end, was tackled for a loss by Baldridge, and Horween was again forced to punt. La Roche received the ovoid perfectly and came back five yards to the Yale 41-yard line before he was downed. La Roche failed to gain on a quarterback run and another try at the line was little more successful. Legore again failed, this time the ball going out of bounds on Harvard's 18-yard line.

The agile Casey endeavored once more to circle Yale's left end, but he was thrown for a loss, and Robinson, who tried to come through at left tackle, was nailed by Jacques without a gain of an inch. Taken forced Harvard to resort again to punting, and the ball went to La Roche on Yale's 46-yard line.

Neville gained a yard on a mass play against centre and Jacques took two yards through the same position. No weakness appeared in the Crimson line, so Legore punted poorly to Harvard's 23-yard line. Yale was here penalized ten yards and again ten yards more on the next line-up. This placed the ball in midfield in Harvard's possession.

Norween could get but a single yard, and Casey again found Baldridge opposing his progress successfully after the Harvard back had gained three yards. Robinson endeavored now to demoralize Yale by flinging out a forward pass to Harte, but the Blue had been primed for just this thing. A Yale man intercepted the pass and the ball reverted to the New Haven eleven.

Neville Makes 20-Yard Run.

Neville, who was a powerful factor against the Crimson at all times during the game, broke away on the next play for a pretty run of 20 yards that circled the Harvard left wing, and it was Horween who finally brought him to earth. This run gave Yale the ball on Harvard's 25-yard line, but as was the rule when pressed near her own goal posts, Harvard by a terrific struggle averted further disaster.

Legore, in a try through the line, did not add an inch. Harvard was penalized for offside play on the next line-up, and a loss of five yards placed the ball on Harvard's 23-yard line. Braden was now racing up and down along the side lines, thinking that he might be called into the play for an attempt at goal from the field. Legore gained two yards on an outside of tackle play, Casey stopping his progress.

Yale now took her turn at the forward pass, and one was completed, from Neville to Gates, that placed the ball on Harvard's 8-yard line. Jacques made a yard, and Neville, on a mass play through the line, added four yards, just half the distance to the Harvard goal. A forward pass failed, Legore's toss being spoiled by Harte. Legore tried another forward pass, but was downed for a loss on Harvard's 15-yard line, Caner, who had just gone into the game, breaking through on the play. This gave Harvard the ball on downs on her own 15-yard line.

Casey Replaced by Minot.

Casey made five yards by skirting right end, and two more were added by him on a plunge through the line. The doughty Harvard player was injured as a result of this effort, and retired from the game, Minot taking his place. This was a rude shock to the Harvard stand, especially since Yale was leading, and Casey had been counted upon as one who might possibly break away for a flashy run that would yield a touchdown.

Thatcher made it first down, the margin being so small that the distance had to be measured. Minot endeavored to go around Yale's left end, but Coolidge was in on the play and broke it up with only a yard gained. Minot, being fresh, was again called upon, and this time he succeeded in crashing through for four yards. Horween would not risk further line plunging and end runs and booted the leather forty yards to Legore, who carried it back fifteen yards. The play, however, was declared void, and Yale suffered a penalty of five yards for offside.

Legore again punted, this time sending the ball to Harvard's 16-yard mark, Robinson making the catch and Gates tackling him without the kick being run back. Bond failed to gain on a plunge against the sturdy Yale line, Gates again being in the thick of the fray and stopping the Harvard offensive. Robinson, however, succeeded in circling the Yale right wing for a five-yard gain.

Horween again punted, La Roche making the catch on Yale's 44-yard line. A fumble by the Blue lost five yards, La Roche being nimble enough to save the pigskin for the sons of Eli. Legore booted the leather forty-three yards to the Harvard 26-yard mark as the period ended.

FOURTH PERIOD.

At the start of this period the ball was in Harvard's possession on her own 26-yard line, and there was gratification among the supporters of the Crimson when they saw Casey race out to replace Minot in the Harvard line-up. This Harvard plunger twice tried to break through the Yale forward for a run from a fake kick formation, but in each instance failed to gain, and Horween again punted, this time Legore taking the ball on Yale's 37-yard line. For once the old lateral pass, which used to be Yale's stock in trade, cropped out, Neville tossing over to Legore, who succeeded in making four yards. Horween was hurt on this play, but was able to resume play.

It was now Yale's ball on her own 41-yard line. Jacques got away for a four-yard gain from a fake kick formation, but this was not carrying the ball along fast enough to suit the Blue, and Legore sent the ball sailing to Robinson, who was plowned in his tracks on Harvard's 14-yard line. The strenuous play had worn Horween down, and he retired in favor of Flower.

The old hidden ball play, which has been so baffling in past years, once more was easy of solution by the Yale men, and Casey was downed without a gain of an inch. Flower lost six yards on an attempted end run, Gates breaking through and the Crimson was thus forced back to her own 7-yard line.

Another Attack on Harvard Line.

Flower punted to Yale's 36-yard line, and the Blue began another battering assault against the weakening Crimson forwards. La Roche hit centre for a yard, and Neville bored his way through the Harvard line for a first down. This took the ball to Yale's 47-yard line. La Roche hit just outside of centre for a gain of three yards, and Neville plowed through a like distance before he was downed by Snow. Gates next carried the ball, but Caner broke through and stopped the play before it was fairly started. The Blue did not dare risk another line plunge, and Neville sent the leather soaring out of bounds on Harvard's 20-yard line.

Yale was now showing less respect for the attack of the Crimson. Three men were playing well back in the field, there being confidence that Harvard was less formidable than in the early stages of the attack.

The hidden ball play was again called into service, even though it was evident that the Blue held the key to its solution. Bond made the effort to carry the ball in this attack, but Captain Black, who was playing super-football, broke up the advance. Flower, however, was able to gain but six yards through the left side of the Yale line and Casey almost made it first down. Flower took no chances and sent the ball out the danger zone, Yale recovering on her own 35-yard mark. Jacques made two yards through the right side of the Harvard line and La Roche, on a delayed pass, added one more.

Crimson Substitutes Sent In.

The Eli team was not finding the Harvard line weak by any means and Neville punted to Robinson on Harvard's 31-yard line. The Crimson, realizing that it must develop a spirited attack if it was to avert disaster, began rushing in substitutes to replace the tired men of the first eleven and opened up a series of forward passes in the hope of getting one away that might prove the undoing of Yale.

Murray replaced Robinson and Sweetser went in for Caner. Murray, the moment he entered the fray, shot out a forward pass, but it failed to be completed. Another followed on the next lineup, this time the ball being tossed to Coolidge, but the Yale men intervened and broke up the play. Still undaunted, Murray endeavored to get a forward pass carried through, but this one likewise failed to attain completion.

Murray now called upon Flower for a punt, and the latter booted the pigskin to Le Gore on Yale's 36-yard line. Harte, who had been playing a powerful game for the Crimson, was now showing the effect of the struggle and Phinney was sent in to take his place.

The new Harvard men, for the time being, slowed up the attack of Yale. Neville failed to gain because Sweetser broke through on the play. Le Gore, however, succeeded in getting nine yards on a fake kick before he was stopped by Coolidge, a penalty of five yards against the Blue for offside partly nullified this gain and Neville sent a punt to Murray on Harvard's 83-yard line.

More Forward Passes Attempted.

A quarterback run netted little ground for Murray, Gates breaking up the play. The next lineup found Murray again calling for the forward pass, and this time he sent it to Casey, who in turn passed to Coolidge, and the latter raced 32 yards to Yale's 35-yard line, and for the moment there was consternation in the Yale stand. Bond made one yard in a try at the line, but a forward pass failed of completion from Murray to Coolidge and the ball was still on Yale's 34-yard line.

Still another forward pass shot out, Murray tossing the ball to Bond, but Neville intercepted the pass, and it was Yale's ball on her own 33-yard line. Harvard was now penalized five yards for offside play.

The Blue began another attack, Neville getting a total of nine yards on two tries straight through the Crimson line. La Roche made it first down, and Le Gore added five yards more before he was tackled by Harris. Neville again shot into the fray and gained four yards through centre. Le Gore, however, could not quite make it first down, and a moment later attempted a drop kick from Harvard's forty-five-yard line.

The ball rolled over the line, and it was Harvard's ball on her own twenty-yard mark, with only three minutes to play.

Church was able to stop Casey on an end run and Yale broke up a forward pass from Felton. Another forward pass failed of completion and Felton was forced to punt to Le Gore. The kick was called back, and Yale was penalized five yards for offside play. It was Harvard's ball on her twenty-five-yard line.

Felton shot another forward pass to Casey, which gained nine yards before the Crimson back was downed by Le Gore. The Crimson followed with another forward pass, but this was intercepted by Le Gore and immediately thereafter the game ended.

THRONG OF 78,000 SEES GREAT FIGHT

The Largest Crowd That Ever Watched a Game in This Country Fills Bowl to Overflowing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25.—Huddled together in a solid mass of Blue and Crimson and other dazzling colors, the largest crowd that ever attended a football game or any other game in this country, this afternoon saw the Yale and Harvard elevens battle for supremacy in their annual gridiron encounter. While a biting wind swept every corner of the huge bowl, 78,000 persons saw the Bulldog grit its teeth and go after the Cambridge Johnnies in the hope of scoring its first success in eight years.

The compact crowd filled tier after tier, row after row, and section upon section of the immense amphitheatre, setting an example of college spirit that will live long in history. There were more people seated in the arena of sport than ever were brought together in New Haven before, and there were nearly two visitors here today for every resident of this historic City of Elms.

The Yale authorities had added nearly 12,000 seats to the regular seating capacity of the Bowl to accommodate the crush of folk who desired to witness this blue ribbon football event, but they could have added another 12,000 and still would have made inadequate preparations.

Flushed with their eagerness for the sporting feast which was set before their eyes in the chalk-ribbed arena, teh army of partisans of the universities made this clash of Yale and Harvard one that will ever be remembered by those fortunate enough to be present at the staging of the remarkable spectacle. People from every section of the country were among those who poured into the capacious field from morning until long after the first period had got under way, just one minute after the prescribed starting time of 2 o'clock.

Autos Block Roads to Bowl.

From the moment the gates of the Bowl were thrown open, late in the morning, an incessant stream of humanity passed through the portals. From every direction the crowd poured, north, south, east, and west—all roads which converged on the Yale Stadium were overrun with followers of both teams. Automobile roads were impassable, except in one direction, and that one direction led to the field of battle. The roads from York for miles held an almost unbroken line of cars, machines of all descriptions, bearing their eager cargo of football-loving citizens.

Inside the Bowl the scene was animated and inspiring. Women, some protected from the sharp atmosphere by the costliest of furs, some by blankets that would have shocked an Indian squaw, and bedecked with their favorite colors, chrysanthemums or violets, joined their men folk in cheering at every opportunity. It was better to cheer, anyway, to circulate the blood than to remain passive and freeze.

The jungles must have been scoured for the furs which made the handsome women look even more attractive, for the skins of every known animal—some even seemed to have lion skins hanging over their shoulders—adorned the fair spectators. And the men—well, many of them were lost in the vastness of the fur coats which they wore, in addition to the blankets and sweaters which made them heaters instead of refrigerators, as the weather bureau would have had them.

Bright Crimson Vies With Blue.

It was a sea of color which swayed back and forth during the progress of the game; Blue and Crimson were everywhere, but though Harvard had invaded the lair of its most respected rival, there did not seem to be any overwhelming predominance of blue.

The power of the potentate Black of Yale, a heavy white bandage encircling his forehead, led the Blue squad on the field just prior to the game, a roar like that of Niagara rent the atmosphere. But when Captain Dadmun produced his sturdy looking Harvard aggregation, the noise which the Crimson supporters made would have rivaled the explosion of a projectile factory in one of the boom towns of Connecticut.

There was another explosion outside the grounds, when a number of money-hungry ticket speculators found themselves swamped with wares which they could not unload at the fabulous sums they demanded, tickets which they had purchased at high prices went begging at $15 and $20 each. Visitors were willing to pay reasonable prices, but the hawkers were too grasping to meet with success. The result was that before game time they had to take any amount offered to them, rather than lose entirely on their investment. The speculators bought or sold your tickets with a freedom that was quite noticeable. They had the field to themselves, but that availed them nothing.

Yale Produces Real Money.

Downtown, in the main section of the city, there was considerable betting on the game. For the first time in years Yale men had real money with which to back their team. They demanded odds, yet many bets were recorded at even money. Just before the game Harvard ruled a 10 to 8 favorite, but even these figures were considered false on the comparative strength of the teams. People were betting on systems, not teams, and the Haughton system had much the better of the argument, according to the trend of speculation.

It was remarkable the manner in which the traction authorities handled the crowds. For a time the service resembled the rush hour in the Bronx subway, but when the crowd became real heavy the street car Directors had the situation well in hand. They were not very strong on comfort, however, for they turned loose a flock of open cars that made walking preferable to riding in them. One could not rent an automobile; every one in the city was taken, it seemed.

The New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad did its share toward bringing the invading army into New Haven, and this fair city was captured without the shedding of a single drop of blood. Although special trains were run into here from New York beginning at 10:15 A. M. and not ending until just before game time, no accidents were recorded. Some one carried an accident insurance policy on each special, one person asserted tonight. The specials were running under fifteen minutes' headway, and persons who ordinarily would not ride on the line on a fifteen-day headway took a chance, just to see the momentous football classic. Specials also came in frequently from Boston, and the S. R. R. stand might have been hung out on them all. Harvard's adherents were loyal to the last man who could beg, borrow or steal the day off from business.

Sandwich Sellers Reap Harvest.

Sandwich and coffee vendors reaped a fortune outside the Bowl. The few restaurants in New Haven being filled, and kept filled from morning until game time, a good part of the hungry crowd was diverted to the temporary stands outside the field. These did a rushing business, and the hand-painted sandwiches dispensed at the Polo Grounds and other sport palaces around New York had nothing on the "imitations" supplied by the "Get-rich-quick-Wallingford's" here today. All hots, however, alone remained unaffected by the high cost of living, selling at five cents per head as usual, but chicken sandwiches without chicken were eagerly grasped for at prices ranging from twenty-five cents to fifty cents. On the menu also was hot coffee; it was hot all right, but coffee there was none. Still, persons chilled to the marrow cared not whether they were getting coffee or just hot water, and they contributed to the general wealth of the vendors, who will be able to invest in munition stocks with the coin of the realm they cleared today.

When the incoming crowd reached its greatest proportions, about half an hour before game time, the five gates in the fence surrounding the Bowl became too few to accommodate all, and the result was a jam that lasted until just before the start of the play. That accounted for the big, gaping, empty spaces which appeared for a time just before the kick off, but which closed up rapidly as the crowd was released from the press outside. The thirty portals inside the special fence would have handled the crowd in great fashion but for this impediment.

ELIS SURPRISED BY VICTORY.

Formal Celebration of Successful Gridiron Season Will Come Later.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25.—Yale held no formal celebration tonight of its first football victory over Harvard in seven years. The success of the Yale team took even its closest frineds and its most loyal rooters by surprise. Harvard money went begging in New Haven at odds of 10 to 8 before the game. Yale believed Harvard to be stronger in attack than the Crimson proved. The Yale coaches hardly dared to claim that their defense was as strong as it was disclosed today.

The only public celebrating done by the Yale crowds tonight was in connection with the snake dance and the sending off of fireworks at the Bowl at the conclusion of the game. The entire Yale home crowd got in line behind the Second Regiment band and paraded back to the city, but held no celebration on the campus. The football eleven tonight broke training with a banquet, but it is certain that the formal banquet, in honor of Yale's victorious season will come later and will be one of the most brilliant ever accorded a winning football team by enthusiastic undergraduates and alumni.

Tonight Yale men practically took charge of New Haven theatres, whose decorations were uniformly blue, and whose actresses were beribboned with the same color. At the Shubert Theatre Anna Held, in "Follow Me," had a crowded Yale house and several Yale hits were introduced.

Both Head Coaches Jones and Captain Black refused to talk. Black admitted that an ambition of his life had been realized in winning a game under his captaincy from both Harvard and Princeton. He gave Tad Jones and the new Yale coaching system the lion's share of the victory, but praised the fighting spirit of his players as a factor which would not be denied.

The Yale eleven came through the game in splendid shape. Moseley, the only member to retire, received only a slightly sprained ankle.

ALL IS BLUE AT CAMBRIDGE.

Harvard Students Sorrowful When the Wires Bring Final Score.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 25.—It was a woebegone-looking troop of students who trailed forth wearily from the Harvard Union this afternoon after the final score of the football game with Yale had been flashed over the special wire which furnished The Crimson, the college daily, direct news service from the Yale Bowl.

Earlier in the afternoon, when things looked favorable for a Harvard victory, everything was lovely in the Union, where 1,000 members of the university had gathered to hear the reports read. When Robinson scored Harvard's field goal the house literally rocked, and three cheers were called for the Harvard hero. Bedlam was let loose when a flash came that Casey had run 72 yards for a touchdown. When announcement was made that the score was illegal, it caused a series of groans and a flock of questions. When Yale landed within six inches of Harvard's goal line, a hundred voices shouted in mighty unison, "Hold 'em, Harvard!" and a regular Harvard cheer was called for. Even when the Yale touchdown was made it did not serve to make the big crowd downcast. Confidently they awaited the break which they fondly expected would turn the tables Harvardward—the break that never came.

LEHIGH BEATS OLD RIVAL.

Lafayette Defeated in Fiftieth Annual Battle by 16 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 25.—While the Lafayette stands rose and sang their alma mater on March Field late this afternoon, the exulting Lehigh rooters paraded in procession over the gridiron where the team had completed the fiftieth annual battle with Lafayette, and had won it by the score of 16 to 0. In every particular it was a wonderful conflict, a conflict which is no longer a game, but an institution. Every available foot of space unoccupied by the playing field was crowded to its limit with the greatest throng of spectators that has ever witnessed a Lehigh-Lafayette battle.

In the first period Lehigh scored enough points to win the game. Strange to say, this first period was a repetition of the first period of the Lehigh-Lafayette game on Taylor Field last year. But today Lehigh got the break which last year favored Lafayette. Weldon, the great combination player of the Maroon and White, really unfit to play because of injuries received in the game with Pennsylvania, was inserted in the lineup after three plays had been run. He fumbled a spiral punt from Brunner's toe on his own 26-yard line. W. McCarty swooped down on the ball, gathered it on the bound, and was away for a touchdown. Last year it was Mummert who gathered in Cahall's fumble and made the score in Lafayette's notable victory.

Lafayette had just one good chance to score. It came in the second period, when a fumble gave her the ball on

VAST IMPROVEMENT IN WOMEN GOLFERS

Season's Advance Shown by Play of Miss Stirling, Miss Caverly, and Others.

When Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the U. S. G. A., announced recently that the women golfers would be allowed to select their own course and dates for the 1917 championship, it was not taken as an indication of the "feministic" trend of modern times, nor even as a tribute to the superwoman, who, now that she has become acclimated, will doubtless appear on the links next season, but it was the fitting official recognition that the 1916 season saw greater improvement in women's golf than in any other department of the game in this country.

It has long been the wail of many golf experts that America had few women golfers, or perhaps none at all, who could safely and sanely be placed in the same category with the fair golfers of Great Britain and Ireland. When Miss Muriel Dodd and the former Miss Gladys Ravenscroft appeared at the women's national championship at Wilmington in 1913, they seemed so much superior to the native American golfers that pessimistic prophets agreed unanimously on the dismal outlook in women's golf for a decade to come.

The play of the youthful women's national champion of 1916, Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta is alone enough evidence to overturn these prophecies, but the outlook becomes even brighter after a scrutiny of the season's records of some of the other women golfers in the season which has just drawn to a close. Not to speak of the acquisition of Mrs. W. A. Gavin, who played from an American club in the national championship tournament this year, this tournament was marked by the fine play of four American women golfers, Miss Stirling, the ultimate winner; Miss Mildred Caverly, runner-up, and the two semi-finalists, Mrs. Thomas Hucknall and Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss, both metropolitan golfers. In addition to the individual play of these women, the successful team competition that the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association carried through its busiest season has given an impetus to women's golf that will carry it far in the coming year.

Of the work of Miss Stirling through the season nothing need be said except that she won everything in sight. Starting with the Southern championship at Chattanooga, where she won medal, title, driving, approaching, and putting contests, she continued her victorious march through the Huntingdon Valley tournament for the Berthellyn trophy, defeating the then national champion, Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Cricket Club by a decisive margin, and she fittingly closed the season by winning the national championship at Belmont Spring in early October.

It is not so much what she won, but the manner in which she did it that brings so much glory to this nineteen-year-old Southern girl, and so much pride to the women's golfing contingent in general. After watching her through tournament after tournament, John G. Anderson and other capable critics have pronounced her not a "fine woman golfer," but just a "fine golfer," with all that goes to make up a first-class individual of this rare species. Taught from her early childhood by the keen eye and the astute brain of Stewart Maiden, the Atlanta professional, Miss Stirling plays every shot in the very mode and method of her instructor. Only one other amateur golfer plays with the entrancing style of the women's national champion, and that is Bobbie Jones, Georgia State amateur champion, another pupil of Stewart Maiden, who considerably enlivened things for Bob Gardner and other prominent golfers at the national amateur championship at Merion.

The runner-up to Miss Stirling in the national championship at Belmont Spring, Miss Mildred Caverly of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, is another of the younger set who has come forward rapidly in the last season. She is now the possessor of the Philadelphia title, and in her quest for the Berthellyn trophy and the national championship, it required the full powers of Miss Stirling to turn her from her goal.

A fine free player, especially from the tee, the young Philadelphian has a brilliant future in golf before her if she continues her progress. At Belmont Spring she profited by the help of two very capable instructors who were aiding her to perfect that ever-inefficient department known as the short game. One was Stewart Maiden, the Atlanta professional; the other was Miss Alexa Stirling, the conqueror in the final match for the title. On the afternoon before the final contest the ultimate winner spent the better part of an hour instructing her prospective opponent in the mysteries of the chip shot.

The play of Miss Stirling and Miss Caverly was no surprise, however, but what did cause astonishment was the appearance of two metropolitan players, Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss of Piping Rock and Mrs. Thomas Hucknall of Forest Hill, in the semi-final round. Certainly metropolitan golfers had a right to high position, but these were not the particular New York representatives that were looked upon for such brilliant performances. Mrs. Hucknall had taken up the game at a comparatively recent date, and Mrs. Auchincloss was playing in her first national tournament.

Mrs. Hucknall expected nothing but summary elimination when she faced the former national and international champion, Mrs. C. V. Hurd of Pittsburgh, in the first round. She won this match, however, and then defeated Miss Ethel Campbell of Philadelphia and Miss Laurie Kaiser, runner-up in the Western championship, before she succumbed to Miss Caverly in the semi-final round. Mrs. Auchincloss had two sensational battles on the Belmont links. To the utter astonishment of herself and the assembled multitude, she defeated Mrs. William A. Gavin, women's Eastern champion, and one of the favorites for the title, in the third round of match play. As if this were not enough distinction for a tournament tyro, she played against Miss Stirling on the following day and was the only player in the tournament who carried the women's national champion to the home green, where the last putt by the Atlanta girl decided the match.

With the sterling work of these golfers in the national championship, and with such players as Mrs. Vanderbeck and Mrs. C. Feltner, five times the metropolitan champion, held in reserve for the coming season, the outlook for women's golf in America is more than hopeful—it is bright.

TABERSKI TO DEFEND TITLE.

Will Meet Ralph This Week in Pocket Billiard Title Play.

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week Frank Taberski will defend his pocket billiard championship, and for this occasion the champion has taken advantage of the clause in the conditions which gives him the right to name his own city as the place for the decision of the championship contest. This will give the residents of Schenectady their first chance to see a title contest in their own town, as Taberski resides there, and has named the Odd Fellows Hall as the place where he will defend his title against Edward I. Ralph of Hightstown, N. J., whose challenge became effective on Oct. 21.

Taberski won the championship in a match played at Sedalia, Mo., on Oct. 6, 7, and 8, and defeated his first challenger, Ralph Greenleaf, at Doyle's rooms here in a three-night match ending Oct. 20. Four other challenges have been issued, and in case he defeats Ralph, Taberski will have to meet in order James Maturo of Kansas City, Louis Kreuter of New York, Benjamin Allen of Kansas City, and L. M. Stoutenberg of Buffalo. The match this week will be at 450 balls, 150 each night. When Taberski and Greenleaf competed they did not abide by the rules of continuous pocket billiards, but played three blocks of 150 balls. It is understood that the donors of the championship emblem will insist that Taberski and Ralph shall in their contest conform strictly to the rules governing continuous pocket billiards.

The organization of a New England Amateur Association to be affiliated with the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players suggests the possibility that the next Class A amateur championship may be played in Boston. The enrollment of Nathan Hall in the New England Association is welcomed as an indication that Boston's noted amateur will participate in important amateur events this Winter. Frederick C. Burnham of Hartford is another strong competitor from the Eastern district.

Leonard Howison has offered to make a match with Hoppe for $1,000 a side if the champion will concede him 300 points in 1,000, or he is ready to play Young Jake Schaefer on even terms for a like amount.

BLOW TO COLUMBIA SEVEN.

Captain Webb of the Hockey Team Ineligible to Play.

Because of the four-year rule, the Columbia hockey team will this season lose the services of Torrey Webb, centre since his freshman year and Captain for the last two seasons. Although hockey is one of the few minor sports at Columbia, which allows freshmen to play on the 'Varsity team, there is a rule prohibiting a man playing for more than four years, and Webb is now taking post-graduate work. Eugene Cleary, another veteran of two seasons, has withdrawn from college until February, and will therefore not be eligible this year.

Manager C. L. Hayward has called a meeting of all candidates for tomorrow, when a successor to Webb will be elected. It is also probable that the first practice will be held on a local rink this week.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" SIXTH AVE. NINETEENTH STREET

Announcement Extraordinary

Beginning Tomorrow, Monday, November 27, There Will Be On Exhibition at Greenhut's

The Actual Aeroplane Used By MISS RUTH LAW

In Her Recent Long Distance Flight From CHICAGO to NEW YORK

The aeroplane will be on exhibition daily in "The Big Store" and is certain to attract great throngs, for the flight which the courageous champion woman flyer made was the sensation of the aviation world.

The privilege of exhibiting this history-making machine at close range was sought by merchants all over the country, but Miss Law selected "The Big Store" as the fortunate bidder for the right to display the aeroplane.

Miss Law paid Greenhut's the compliment of making this the headquarters for her machine because it is the "People's Store"—the most popular store of its kind and centrally located, conveniently reached by subway and "L" roads, surface cars and "tube."

DON'T MISS SEEING THE RECORD-BREAKING MACHINE—and, by all means—BRING THE YOUNGSTERS.

Miss Law will probably be able to attend before the end of the engagement to greet her numerous admirers.

(Exhibit on 5th Floor Front)

For Details of Monday's Big Sales See Our Advt. on First Page, Section 3.

Double 2½ Green Trading Stamps Forenoon—Single 2½ Stamps Afternoon. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

CHANDLER

CHANDLER SIX

Magnificent Limousine Mounted on Famous Chandler Chassis $2750

Specially designed for those who lead in New York's smartest circles, this car excels in beauty, dignity and luxuriousness. Not the slightest detail has been overlooked in equipment. Bodies are of aluminum, patterned along classic lines. With seat back and cushions excepted, interiors are trimmed plain, in imported fabrics of colors that blend harmoniously with the stately mahogany paneling. Perfect ventilation is assured. Extra folding seats are concealed when not in use. There are concealed quarter lights, toilet articles, etc. Fully equipped, this Chandler weighs but 3200 lbs., which keeps fuel cost at 16 miles per gallon of gasoline, 1000 miles per gallon of oil and 6000 to 7000 miles on one set of tires. Do not buy a Fall car until you arrange for a demonstration with this magnificent Limousine.

Purchase the car you are going to use this winter, during November. Chandler price advances December 1st.

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¾ ton $950
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At much lower prices we have four very dependable enclosed Pierce-Arrow Cars. A 36 Six Limousine, $600, two 36 Six landaulets $750 and $850, and a 48 Six limousine at $1,250.

Among enclosed cars of other makes now on sale in our Used Car Department there is a Packard 48 Six limousine with Westinghouse Air Springs, fine shape and newly painted, $1,800. Including touring body, Hudson Super-six Cabriolet small mileage, wire wheels, $1,250. Cadillac, '14 limousine, $850.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
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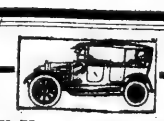

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AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

ABBOTT-DETROIT (6) CYL. TOURING. PRICE, $975.
Like new in every way; offered for sale at a sacrifice; can be seen and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

ALCO six-cylinder landaulet, perfect condition; will sacrifice to make quick sale. 438 57th St., Brooklyn.

APPERSON 1916, Vale 1916, Fullmad 1916, Oldsmobile 1915, Mitchell 1914; full line late model cars at attractive prices. Garland Automobile Co., 1,888 Broadway.

ATTENTION! TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS
1916 Stutz tour.; make offer.
1916 Hudson Sedan, like new; make offer.
Cadillac limousine, like new; make offer.
Mercer 1916, with extra, convertible Sedan top; reasonable offer accepted.
STUTZ 1916 Bearcat, excellent condition; make offer.
Chandler 1916 touring, like new; price $980.
PACKARD 2-35, seven passenger; reasonable offer accepted.
1916 Mitchell, run less than 5,000 miles; like new; price $975.
Hudson 6-54 7 passenger, elegant condition, $975.
1915 Paige-Detroit touring; price $480.
MARMON limousine, electric starter, with extra touring body; price $975.
WINTON limousine, fine condition; price $975.
1912 Packard 30 touring, seven passenger; price $600.
Several other cars at bargain prices.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.
Open Sundays.

BEAUTIFUL 1916
CADILLAC RUNABOUT.
Brand new tires.
Motor in excellent condition.
Has been driven about 5,000 miles.
Paint, upholstery, and top in fine shape.
This car has the regular equipment of Delco starter, electric lights, demountable rims, Warner speedometer, mirror, &c. There is plenty of room for three people and lots of room underneath the rear deck for storage space; special divided compartment back of the seat, which makes it very nice for touring purposes.
Prismatic lens and a complete set of tools are included.
Price is reasonable.
HOUSE OF CADILLAC,
536 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
See ART SCHLOBOHM,
Used Car Manager.
Phone Mulberry 5240.

BEAUTIFUL pair bear robes, fur-lined overcoat, chauffeur's fur coat, plush robes; any cash offer. Stable, 148 East 39th.

BLUE RIBBON, 1,700 BROADWAY.
Selling cars taken in trade by Blue Ribbon Garage of Bridgeport.
PACKARD TWIN-SIX PHAETON.
PACKARD TWIN-SIX TOURING.
PACKARD "3-38" PHAETON, Wire Wheels.
PACKARD 1912 "48" TOURING.
PACKARD 1910 PHAETON.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917, 3 CYLINDER.
CHALMERS 1916 7 PASS. TOUR.
CHALMERS 1914 TOURING.
OVERLAND 1915 RUNABOUT.
LOCOMOBILE 1911 TOURING.

BUICK 1915, "35."
Four-cylinder, five-passenger, light car, with electric starter and lights, extra tire; excellent condition; $450.
CADILLAC 1914, SEVEN-PASSENGER.
Just repainted and in excellent operating condition; good tires; bargain at $475.
COLT-STRATTON CO. Used Car Dept. 1,764 B'way, at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600.

BUICK, 1915, light five-passenger touring; used privately; condition throughout like new; cost, $1,005, without extras; accept $450; owner needs cash. 150 West 55th.

CADILLAC "8," 1916, LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, LANDAULETTE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, COUPE.
WHITE, 1916, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, BROUGHAM.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" BROUGHAM.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
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S. G. V., 1914, COUPE, WIRE WHEELS.
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MANY OTHERS. DAILY ARRIVALS.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

CADILLAC 1914 FIVE PASSENGER.
Excellent condition throughout; good tires; Klaxon horn; electric starter and lights; price $425.
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Six cylinder; a powerful car, with demountable rims, electric lights, and air starter; cost new $2,400; will take $365.
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Overhauled and repainted; good tires; price $675; bargain.
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HUDSON SUPER 6 TOURING, BARGAIN.
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CADILLAC 1914 TOURING, GUARANTEED.
H. A. DAVIES,
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LEAVE SUBWAY AT NEVINS ST.
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CADILLAC.—Late model brougham landaulet; paint and mechanical condition perfect; fully equipped, including electric starter and lights. Room 511, 1,790 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4544.

CADILLAC five-passenger touring, late model; used private exclusively; has self-starter, electric lights; thoroughly equipped; quarter value. Stable, 148 East 39th.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE.
Excellent condition, used privately; cost $3,300; sacrifice for cash. 305 W. 79th, near Riverside.

CADILLAC limousine, 1916; special body and chassis; run 423 miles. Address E. M. K., 99 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

CADILLAC 1916 SEDAN.—Special seven passenger; used little; perfect. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger landaulet, Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CADILLAC 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

CHALMERS 1916 TOURING, $695.
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1916 Chalmers Roadster; in perfect condition. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

CHALMERS, late 1915, six cylinder, light five-passenger touring; used 9,000 miles; condition guaranteed; extra equipments, slip covers, shoes, &c.; $825. 150 West 55th.

CHALMERS 30 four-passenger toy tonneau roadster; mechanically perfect; electric lights, starter, &c.; $225; also Autocar truck, $450. Garage, 287 Morris Av., near 139th.

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CHALMERS 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

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1916 Chevrolet five-passenger touring car; perfect condition. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

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BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
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COLE 1916.—Chummy roadster; driven 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP,
1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

COLE 1915 light 6, 7-passenger, just overhauled and repainted; bargain.
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DANIELS 1916 "E" seven passenger touring; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co.

DODGE BROTHERS CARS.
We offer a few of roadster and touring types, deliveries of 1915 and 1916; one with Winter top; some overhauled and repainted. Prices range from $400 to $600.
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DODGE 1916-15 runabout and touring cars; every car has been gone over in our own repair shop and put in first-class condition.
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All modern improvements; electric lights and starter; ideal Winter car. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City. Phone Circle 1616.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Automobile; prices very reasonable. Diamond-Apperson Motor Co., Broadway at 61st St.

FLANDERS ELECTRIC.
Colonial coupe; excellent condition; ideal town car; $900. 286 Ralph St., Brooklyn.

HAYNES 1916 TOURING CAR.
ASKING PRICE $900.
Model (37) Type T; the last word in Haynes; in perfect condition and scarcely used; has all practically new shoes and one spare; a Kelly-Springfield that has never touched the ground; has every possible equipment and is ready to take the road without spending a penny for anything for the next 5,000 miles; can be seen and demonstrated any time, day, evening, or Sunday. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

HAYNES MODEL 32, SIX-CYLINDER touring car; has electric starter and lights; has good tires, with two extra; excellent condition; bargain at $475.
COLT-STRATTON CO., USED CAR DEPT., 1,764 B'way, at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600.

HUDSON Limousine, used less than 6,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrificing $1,500; must be seen to be appreciated; no dealers. J. M. T., 918 Union St., Brooklyn.

HUDSON SUPER SIX, 4,300 MILES.
P. L. Becker, 1,777 B'way. Phone Col. 6633.

HUDSON 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Like new; bargain. Belckert, 110 West 63d.

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1916 Hupmobile; used as a demonstrator; A1 condition; sold with a new car guarantee. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
Overhauled and guaranteed; also repainted; just as good as a new car. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1,741 Broadway, New York City. Phone Circle 1616.

LOZIER.—Big six Lozier, just overhauled; perfect condition; must be seen to be appreciated; bargain. Norman Lynn, 245 West 85th. Phone Circle 69.

LOZIER 1915 "6"; perfect mechanical condition; newly painted. S. O'Brien, 100 Circle.

MARMON 1915 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

MAXWELL 1916, FIVE-PASSENGER.
Light car with electric starter and lights; little used and in fine running order; extra shoe; bargain $365.
COLT-STRATTON CO. Used Car Dept. 1,764 B'way, at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600.

MERCER RUNABOUT, 1916.
Last series; run 2,300 miles; color carmine; equal to new; two extra cord tires; liberal reduction from original cost; terms to responsible party. John Moore & Co., 2,008 Broadway.

MERCER.—1915 four passenger; sporty model. Becker, 1,777 B'way. Phone Col. 6633.

NATIONAL SPORTY ROADSTER, $525.
Excellent condition; has Gray & Davis electric starter and lights; new khaki top and curtains; just repainted red and black; has new tires; bargain.
OVERLAND 1915, MODEL 80.
Four cylinder, five passenger, with electric starter and lights; just repainted and in real good condition; cost $1,000 new; sacrifice at $390.
OVERLAND 6 CYLINDER LATE 1915.
Seven passenger; excellent condition throughout; has shock absorbers, good tires, one extra; bargain, $425.
COLT STRATTON CO., Used Car Dept., 1,764 B'way, at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600.

NATIONAL, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

NOTE.—You will always find later models, and the largest number of better cars, at lower prices, at the Studebaker Used Car Dept., B'way and 58th St. Phone Circle 1400. Time payments considered.

OAKLAND.—Exceptional opportunity to purchase Oakland light 5-passenger touring automobile; absolutely mechanically perfect; used private exclusively; luxuriously equipped, including Delco electric starting, lighting system; sacrifice $350 immediately. Property Mrs. Leonora Burke, 257 Morris Av., near 139th.

OAKLAND, 1916, 6-cylinder, 32 horse power, 5-passenger; fully equipped; run only 3,800 miles; splendid condition; cash; principals only. Address Starter, 145 Times.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 touring cars reasonable. Apt. 4D, 852 Riverside Drive.

OVERLAND Limousine car, seven-passenger, special limousine body; mechanically perfect; would make a handsome taxi. Can be seen at Bretton Hall Garage, 156 West 83d St.; inquire for Mr. Loeffler's car, or telephone Schuyler 8152.

OVERLAND Touring, 83-B, 1916, for rent, without driver; purchase optional, with rental applied; give references and complete information how car will be used. F 208 Times Downtown.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car; also Overland runabout; bargains. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway and 50th St.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Louis Bretey, Manager.
1,880 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 5073.

PACKARDS. '15 "2-38" Limousine.
'15 "2-38" touring, 5 pass.
'14 "38" Limousine.
'14 "48" touring, 7 pass.

PACKARDS. '14 "1-38" touring, 7 pass.
'14 "1-38" touring, 5 pass.

ALSO 1916 Cadillac Limousine.
Winton Limousine, like new.
1915 Chalmers Limousine.
1915 Cadillac Landaulet.
1914 Cadillac Landaulet.
Marmon 1916 touring, 7 pass.
Renault "20-30" Limousine.

All these cars are in splendid condition.

PACKARD 30, with excellent limousine body; demonstrable runs; fine tires; only $388. Studebaker Used Car Dept., B'way and 58th St. Phone Circle 1400.

PACKARD (1916) landaulet, 3-38 H. P.
ROLLS-ROYCE (1913) landaulet.
MARMON (1916) club roadster; like new.
F. TURNER. Phone 606 Greeley.

PACKARD 1914 "38" SEDAN.
5 passenger; perfect condition; sacrifice. Belckert, 110 West 63d.

PACKARD, 3-38, limousine; in first-class condition; private car; like new; $3,250. Geo. Werdann, 118 West 59th St.

PACKARD for sale, 1910, thirty, limousine; good order; splendid hack car; $450. 183 East 50th St.

PACKARD, 1914, 6-48, seven passenger touring; good condition; $800. Columbus 5322. Karp.

PACKARD, 3-38, phaeton; bargain. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway and 50th St.

PACKARD 1915.—2-38, five passenger touring; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

PAGE 1915 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

PEERLESS Coupelet, 1916; condition and appearance like new; cost $2,500; luxuriously equipped with many extras; accept reasonable offer. Mrs. Blair car, 150 West 55th.

PEERLESS TOWN CAR.
Luxurious landaulet, high-class, every equipment, cost $6,100; sacrifice for cash. Garage, 305 W. 79th.

PEUGEOT 1915 four-passenger touring, wire wheels, finest car in city. P. L. Becker, 1,777 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6633.

PIERCE-ARROW 1912, MODEL 6-36.
Five-passenger touring car; demountable rims, shock absorbers, real good running condition; bargain at $475.
PACKARD 1913, SIX "48."
Five-passenger Phaeton, electric lights, one-man top; excellent condition; cost $4,200; bargain at $600.
COLT-STRATTON CO. Used Car Dept. 1,764 B'way, at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600.

PIERCE-ARROW, seven-passenger touring car, 1912 model, with slip covers, electric connections, in perfect condition; two brand-new shoes; at your own price. Can be seen at Bretton Hall Garage, 150 West 83d St.; inquire for Mr. Loeffler's car, or telephone Schuyler 8152.

PIERCE-ARROW Limousine, 1911, six cylinder, 48 H. P., in good condition; for sale cheap to close estate. 61 Broadway, Room 824. Phone Rector 8155.

PIERCE-ARROW, Limousine body, berline type, 1913-14 model; used only one season; perfect condition; can be seen 134 West 49th. William Browne.

PIERCE 1914 LIMOUSINE.—38 horse, fully equipped; elegant condition. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

POPE HARTFORD landaulet, 1912; newly repainted; perfect mechanical condition; extra tire; immediate sale for highest offer. M 259 Times Downtown.

REBUILT CARS, USED TRUCKS.
Springfield bodies, one-man tops.
20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, 5th Floor.

RENAULT 1914 CONVERTIBLE.—Landaulet-touring combination, repainted, special, like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

REO 1916, 7 passenger, 6 cylinder; like new; $800. Reo Motor Car Co., 54th St. & B'way.

REO 1916, 4 cylinder, Sedan, $675. Reo Co., 54th St. and Broadway.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

S. G. V. LANDAULET BROUGHAM.
Handsomest car ever offered for sale; body by Quimby; Westinghouse shock absorbers; exceptional shoe equipment; in fact, car is like new; used in a private family a short time, and is offered for sale at a right price; can be seen, demonstrated day, evenings, or Sunday, on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER 1915.
Three-passenger, wire wheels, good tires, motor just overhauled; bargain at $400.
COLT-STRATTON CO. Used Car Dept. 1,764 B'way, at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600.

SIMPLEX 1914 LIMOUSINE.—50 horse; Martha Washington type body; elegant condition; up to date. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

STEARNS, 1915, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

STEARNS-LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful town car, cost $5,100; condition perfect; big reduction for cash. 306 W. 79th.

STEVENS-DURYEA Limousine, seven-passenger, in perfect condition; will sacrifice. Telephone Columbus 8161.

STUDEBAKER 1916.—4 cylinder, 7 passenger; good condition and appearance; price, $600. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, 1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

STUDEBAKER coupe, with electric starter; newly painted. See this bargain at Studebaker Used Car Dept., B'way and 58th St. Phone Circle 1400.

STUDEBAKER 1916, 7 passenger; like new; $550. Reo Co., 54th St. and Broadway.

WHITE 30, touring, used 2,000 miles. Perfect. Garage, 580 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 touring car in good condition; bargain. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway and 50th St.

WINTON, 1915, light six; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOCARS, - ORDE, and other commercial cars to hire by hour, day, week, month, or year. S. & S. Auto Renting Co., 438 West 18th St. Phone Chelsea 2196.

BEAUTIFUL Delaunay Belleville brougham town car; new paint and upholstery; by week or month. Bard, 114 West 50th.

BENZ.—Luxurious Benz limousine, 50 H. P. Westinghouse springs; for rent monthly; reasonable. Riverside 9224. Keister, 137 West 86th St.

OVERLAND Touring, 83-B, 1916, for rent, without driver; purchase optional, with rental applied; give references and complete information how car will be used. F 208 Times Downtown.

PACKARD landaulettes and limousine for hire; excellent condition; thoroughly overhauled and painted; references. Bischoff, 115 West 83d. Circle 2078.

PACKARD landaulet; excellent condition; hour, monthly; reasonable; exceptional chauffeur. Lenox 8643. Curran.

PACKARD, limousine; late model; Westinghouse springs; owner drives; livery; reasonable. 645 Circle.

PACKARD limousine, late model, for rent, with expert chauffeur; reasonable. Horn, 300 West 59th St.

PACKARD limousine; excellent service, day or month; reasonable rates. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

PEERLESS limousine, with or without chauffeur; reasonable. McDougall, 216 West 50th.

PACKARD 6 limousine for hire; new car; 4300 Plaza.

PACKARD for hire by hour; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, Cathedral 9066.

PACKARD six cylinder; Lozier touring service. Plaza 5440.

PIERCE, PACKARD, football game, $30; hourly $2.50, monthly $300. Circle 447.

TO HIRE.—Packard, Fiat, Metallurgique limousines; monthly; Prucker, 1 Manhattan Av., Riverside 1961.

Automobiles Wanted.

A 1916 PIERCE-ARROW CAR WANTED, TO PURCHASE, either a limousine, touring, or limousine landaulet; second hand or slightly used, no objection; but must be in good mechanical condition throughout; cash for a real bargain; state price, full particulars and where to be seen. Address Immediate, Box 164 Times.

CADILLAC.—Late model Cadillac, 1916 Sedan, limousine or Springfield body; seven passenger; give detailed description of style, present condition and mileage to date, with bottom price; for advertiser's personal use. Address E 381 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Garage for can limousine body, north of 42d St. and south of 59th St., on west side; all year round if garage is satisfactory. Z 246 Times Annex.

WINTER TOP wanted for 1916 Hupmobile roadster; state particulars and lowest price. Frank T. Pearsons, Box 813, Waterbury, Conn.

TOURING CAR, 1915 or 1916 model; must be in A1 condition; give full description and price. E 878 Times Downtown.

FORD Sedan, 1916, wanted; will pay cash for bargain. O. Allyn, 400 First National Bank Bldg., Bridgeport, Conn.

SIMPLEX.—Late model, 75 H. P.—full particulars, including price. E 258 Times Downtown.

LOCO.—Second-hand Loco, sedan top, in good condition, wheel base of car 136 inches. O 6 Times.

PACKARD, late model seven-passenger closed car for cash. Columbus 7801.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 232 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 3355 Col.

Automotive Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 53th St. Col. 4777.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St.—Autos and bodies stored; reasonable charges.

Automobile Tires.

TIRES-TUBES, 25% to 50% saved; best makes, all sizes, all styles; sundries at big cut in prices. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway.

Automobile Repairing.

AUTO radiators, lamps repaired, all kinds. Hudson Auto Lamp Works, 1,648 Broadway New York. Phone Circle 668.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass. Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920, Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th

LAUDS INFLUENCE OF HORSE SHOWS

Alfred B. Maclay Declares Exhibits Are Best Medium to Improve Breeds.

One of the most enthusiastic horsemen around Madison Square Garden during the show was Alfred B. Maclay, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Horse Show Association. He is a member of the famous Millbrook Hunt, one of the organizers of Squadron A and a Spanish war veteran, and is also fond of the standard bred horse, the noted roadster Auditor B., winning championships for him in the days when the trotter was one of the big attractions at the Garden.

The fact that Mr. Maclay has served as a judge of hunters, saddle, and light harness horses at nearly every show of prominence in the East, and that he has visited and made observations on horse breeding in practically every country in Continental Europe should render him specially competent to pass on horse conditions in the United States. Upon being asked what medium he considered the most important for the distribution of knowledge pertaining to the horse, Mr. Maclay said recently:

"The horse show is unquestionably the greatest of all educators, for it is there that type is illustrated in living form. Those who are intelligent and progressive have an opportunity to see what others are producing, and they can learn to avoid not only their own errors, but those of their fellows as well. The horse show, which is now a feature of social life everywhere in the United States and Canada, has done more to develop certain types of horses than any other influence that can be named. This is particularly true of the saddle horse, hunter, and harness horse of every type.

"Starting I would place next as a contributing factor. Without the tests on both the running and trotting courses our breeding ventures, which nature renders uncertain despite all science, would be still less satisfactory. It's the only way to show up structural and other weaknesses, and we cannot hope to make progress without these competitions. There is no more stirring spectacle, aside from the economic principle involved, than a rousing contest between well-matched horses which are trained to the minute. We had such a race in our point-to-point steeplechase at Millbrook last Saturday. Such men as Ambrose Clark, Bryce Wing, Harry Smith, and Skiddy von Stade took part in it. The course was over a natural country that is as beautiful as anything in Leicestershire, and there was a thrill for the thousands who watched it every foot of the four and a half miles."

Mr. Maclay was very enthusiastic about the system for the production of all army horses in Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary.

"All these countries have surpassed England in the production of the army horse," said Mr. Maclay, "and this despite the fact that England had the material at her very doors, but failed to avail herself of it. Every year the agents of these foreign Governments came to the Dublin Horse Show and carried away the best of the animals. The Irish horses have the bone and other qualities which have assimilated so perfectly with those of our lands. England would not pay the prices such horses commanded, while the agents of the Continental powers had practically carte blanche when they found something desirable."

"Doesn't the experience of England convey a parallel to conditions here?" Mr. Maclay was asked.

"We have certainly permitted a lot of very useful horses to leave the United States," was the reply, "and there is no argument as to the quality of the horses now at the border. They are very good indeed. What can you expect when the experimental appropriation is so sparing and will only pay a maximum of $175 for a three-year-old? That figure should be increased to $250 at once, and as many desirable three-year-olds as can be found should be bought and sent to the various training stations for development.

"My type of a cavalry remount is a big-bodied, short-legged horse, with a good shoulder and a nice rein. He should not be under 15.2 nor more than 15.3—15 2½ would be the ideal size, and I believe he would stand the test better if he is a combination of thoroughbred and trotting strains. The sort of horse which is being bred in the Genesee Valley, where the Jockey Club's Breeding Bureau has its best sires, should answer every question."

CUBANS PLAN HORSE SHOW.

Semi-Official Agents Make Attractive Offers to American Exhibitors.

Men representing the Cuban Government in a semi-official capacity were visitors at the Horse Show during the week trying to enlist American interests in a projected horse show to be held at Havana in February next on the lines of that just ended at the Madison Square Garden. These visitors plan to obtain as many of the best horses which appear at the horse show circuits in this country as possible for a show of a week's duration in the Cuban capital. They received some encouragement from the managers of the stables, who would like to get as far afield as Havana to show their animals.

Primarily, the purpose of the Government of Cuba in taking an interest in the scheme is to so educate the wealthy men of the island, who now breed the stocky Andalusian type of pony almost exclusively, in the value of breeding a better type of horse, which shall be suitable for officers' mounts and remounts for the army requirements. Heretofore, the Cubans have bought their army horses in this country, but the recent demand of European countries for horses suitable for military uses has closed this field to them, and the Cuban Government officials believe local breeding must be encouraged. This they believe can be done best by a show in which the pick of the American types of horses will be exhibited so as to give breeders an idea of the types desired.

Representatives of the projected show pointed out to American owners and breeders that the Cubans have taken enthusiastically to the typical American sports of yachting, rowing, and motor boat racing as well as to the American introduction of thoroughbred racing in the island, where, thanks to the high price of sugar, the people are enjoying an unprecedented wave of prosperity. They argue that they are ready to take kindly to such a novelty as a horse show and would support it enthusiastically.

President Menocal and his friends, who are back of the scheme, will not only promise, but will pay liberal purses to exhibitors to show their horses there, making it worth while for owners to make the trip to Havana. It was also impressed upon breeders that there was a large market there for the highest type of harness, saddle and hunting horses, which it would be well worth their while to develop. Several of the horsemen spoke favorably of the scheme and promised to take it into consideration, although the scheme was so novel as to be almost startling to them when first advanced.

February was fixed as the month for the show, because that is the height of the fashionable season in Havana. The city is then filled with American visitors and thoroughbred racing is in progress at Oriental Park, just outside the city.

Fencing at Yale.

Under the leadership of Alcide Bartoli, who has been fencing instructor at Yale for the last two years, this sport has taken on a new life at Yale and the university will have two teams as well as a freshman team this year. Captain Pfleiger has presented a cup, open to competition by all fencers in the university, and this, as well as the fact that the sport may be substituted for compulsory gym work, has brought out the largest squad in Yale's history, as well as the best one.

HERRMANN HAS NEW PLAN.

Wants All League Players to Share World's Series Profits.

The widespread discussion among baseball men over a probable change in the conditions governing the playing of the world's series has brought forth numerous suggestions, most of them, of course, being so radical that they are impractical. The most rational change has been suggested by August Herrmann of Cincinnati, Chairman of the National Commission, who comes forth with the declaration that all the players in both major leagues should benefit by the receipts of the annual series.

It is generally conceded that the great financial importance of the series to both players and club owners has had a damaging effect on the game, and that it will soon be necessary to make a change in the conditions governing the series. In discussing the likelihood of a change Chairman Herrmann said recently:

"I don't know what will be done about the series—the next one is too far away. But if I had my way about it I would fix it so that every player in each league would share in the world's series spoils, instead of giving all the money to the players on the pennant winning teams. I first would increase the series from seven to nine games and allow the players to share in the receipts of the first five games. Next I would guarantee the players on the winning club about $1,500 each, with $1,000 each going to the members of the losing team. That, I believe, is sufficient reward for the few games they play.

"I believe we would then have enough money left in the players' pool to give each player on the second place clubs $500. Grading down we could give each third place player $400, each fourth place player $800, fifth place, $250; sixth place, $200; seventh place, $150, and eighth place, $100. This schedule might be subject to revision, but I believe the various sums would approximate these amounts. By distributing this annual reward we would create an incentive for all the players to try to finish as high as possible, as each position attained would mean extra money.

"All the club owners of both leagues now share in the world's series, so why shouldn't the players? Twenty-five per cent. of the money earned on the series by each club owner is turned over to his league, and this reduces each club's assessment. I also believe that if we stretched the series out to nine games we could reduce the admission prices."

BASKET BALL AT LAFAYETTE

New Quarters Arranged and Sport Is Not Dropped.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 25.—Only a few weeks ago the question of dropping basket ball as a recognized sport at Lafayette College was seriously discussed. This discussion aroused more interest in the game than it has ever had at Lafayette. The lack of gymnasium facilities for practice and for games was the reason for dropping the sport. To offset this disadvantage, plans have been made to adapt one of the engineering buildings for the sport.

As soon as it was determined that the intercollegiate game should be continued, Manager Quig started to arrange his schedule, and has just completed the most ambitious list of contests a Lafayette quintet has ever attempted. The list included twenty-one games, ten of which will be played on the newly arranged home floor. The schedule is as follows:

Jan. 5, Seton Hall, at Newark, N. J.; Jan. 6, New York University, at New York; Jan. 11, Seton Hall, at home; Jan. 13, Delaware State, at home, (pending;) Jan. 17, open; Jan. 20, Lehigh University, at home; Jan. 27, Juniata, at home; Feb. 3, Manhattan College, at home; Feb. 10, University of Pittsburgh, at home; Feb. 16, Albright, at home; Feb. 14, Juniata, at Huntington, Penn.; Feb. 15, University of Pittsburgh, at Pittsburgh, Penn.; Feb. 17, Allegheny, at Meadville, Penn.; Feb. 17, Susquehanna University, at Kilkinsburg, Penn.; Feb. 21, Lebanon Valley, at home; Feb. 23, Swarthmore, at Swarthmore; Feb. 24, Rutgers, at New Brunswick, N. J.; Feb. 28, Gettysburg, at home; March 2, Pennsylvania State, at home; March 3, Franklin and Marshall, at home; March 7, Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem.

FOOTBALL A REQUIREMENT.

Training in Elements Compulsory with Freshmen at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Discouraged by the fact that his largest squad for football practice this season has been but forty men, and that his main trouble in developing a team at the University of Chicago which should fitly represent the college has been lack of material in past years, Coach Alonzo Stagg has decided on new tactics in which he has the support of the college authorities and graduate advisers.

Compulsory football practice in connection with required gymnasium work has been introduced for members of the freshman class. All members are required to take a hand at failing on the ball and throwing and kicking it, though scrimmage work is not required until the boys show a desire for that end of the game.

Preliminary practice which he has already introduced has as many of the characteristics of soccer as of the regular college game. Stagg's idea is to give all the boys a knowledge of the rudiments of football, and the nearly 300 students who have already had a turn at the new work, take kindly to it, particularly to the booting end of the soccer game, which is emphasized in their early work. Stagg believes that once the men have a knowledge of the rudiments of the sport he may be able to get them interested as to develop some good material for the 'Varsity team of next year, and possibly discover some hidden stars among the men who would not otherwise try for the teams for lack of knowledge of the game.

STADIUM TALK IS REVIVED.

Columbia Venture Likely to Await Firm Re-establishment of Football.

Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, brings up the project of a mammoth athletic stadium on the banks of the Hudson River, near 116th Street, in his annual report, recently issued. Referring to the need of such a playground for Columbia's athletic teams to relieve the already limited and congested South Field, President Butler says in part: "The stadium, if ever built, would be as great an addition to the resources of the City of New York as to those of the university."

Plans for this stadium, which would probably be the largest in the country, were first advanced more than a decade ago, and the original project was for the city to augment the Columbia funds for the construction of the plant, with the idea that it could be used jointly as a playground for public school children, municipal concerts and pageants, and other city purposes. A large sum of money, understood to exceed $100,000, had been promised from alumni of Columbia, but all plans were automatically dropped when the gridiron game was abolished at Morningside Heights in 1905. Last year, however, when football was re-established, talk rose again in regarding the increasing need of the new athletic field. Under the strict rules limiting the return of the game, which are in force until 1920, it is unlikely that anything will be done until the expiration of the probationary period, but the matter is regularly discussed at the Columbia University Club and alumni gatherings, and few doubt that when football has been re-established conclusively as a sport on the Columbia athletic calendar, more serious thought will be devoted to the stadium project.

NEW YORK'S SOCCER TEAM.

Line-Up Chosen for Interstate Match with New Jersey.

The New York State Football Association has announced the personnel of the team which will represent New York against New Jersey in the annual interstate soccer match to be played at Lenox Oval on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day, as follows:

Goal, Wilson, Clan MacDonalds; backs, McWilliams, New York, Captain, and Laverty, Bay Ridge; half backs, Bell, Bay Ridge; McCann, Clan MacDonalds, and Stewart, I. R. T. Strollers; forwards, Darside and A. Vandewaghe, New York; Bleich, Continentals; Young, Subways, and Dickson, I. R. T. Strollers. Reserves: Rensuli, St. George; Kidd, I. R. T. Strollers; McLean, Bay Ridge, and McCrickard, Overseas. Manager, J. Waightman; linesman, R. MacCulloch.

FOOTBALL BACK IN 1869.

Rutgers Beat Princeton in First Intercollegiate Match.

Intercollegiate football is forty-seven years old this season, the first gridiron game having been played between Rutgers and Princeton on Nov. 6, 1869, at New Brunswick. Rutgers won by a score of 6 to 4. The game at that time was a very unwieldy affair and there were twenty-five players on a side. William J. Leggett, Captain of the Rutgers team, and William S. Gummere, afterward Chief Justice of New Jersey, devised the rules under which the match was played. This was the first football code formulated on this side of the Atlantic.

An account of the contest in The New Brunswick Daily Fredonia had the following to say about the game: "Our neighbor Princeton sent her chosen twenty-four stalwart men and one Goliath to combat our twenty-five strippings. Rutgers led off by winning the first inning amid the vociferous cheering of the bystanders. Princeton seemed to play a little wild at the beginning, but in the second inning they recovered themselves and came out the victors. So it continued, off and on, one gaining, then the other, until the ninth and tenth innings, when, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the Princeton giants, Rutgers quickly and boldly followed in successive victory, giving them 6 runs to 4 of Princeton.

"The game thus ended in good feeling, although during the playing we observed some rather unnecessary sparring on the part of a few of the Princeton Phillistines. Princeton did well, but Rutgers did better, and let it continue to be, not alone in athletic sports, but also in the more energetic struggle of the mind."

Some of the rules under which the game was played were as follows: Goals must be eight paces. Each side shall number twenty-five players. No throwing or running with the ball; if either, it is a foul and the ball shall be thrown perpendicularly in the air by the side causing the faul. No holding the ball or free kicks allowed. No tripping or holding of players. The winner of the first toss has the choice of position. The winner of the second toss has the first kick-off. There shall be four judges and two referees.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—From taxicab, between Waldorf-Astoria and Madison Square, Friday night, brown leather suitcase, lettered N. H. B., containing gent's underwear, boots, and toilet articles; $25 reward on return to Waldorf-Astoria chief porter.

LOST—Between 375 Park Av., Ritz-Carlton Hotel, and Metropolitan Opera House, brooch, large yellow diamond, surrounded by white diamonds; $1,000 reward. Howard & Co., 14 East 47th St.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon at Army and Navy football game, at Speedway entrance to Polo Ground, a pointed fox necktpiece. Reward if returned to J. N. Steele, 829 Park Av., or telephone Lenox 4313.

LOST—Left in taxi en route Pennsylvania station, Thursday, black matelasin scarf. Finder will receive reward of $20 by returning same to clerk, Van Cortlandt Hotel.

LOST—On 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs., dark green wallet, gold monogram "A. M.," containing $40 and visiting cards. Finder will be rewarded by returning to Cashier, Hotel Biltmore.

LOST—Fifty shares of Barnett Oil & Gas, Certificate No. 82056, in the name of Abner S. Wabrlin. If found, return to C. W. Cannon & Co., 42 Broadway, New York.

LOST—Diamond and Sapphire bar pin in ladies' room, Manhattan Hotel, Monday evening. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. L. Woods, 219 West 81st St.

LOST.—Black leather pocketbook, Fulton St. or Broadway; contents gold watch, papers, keys; sentimental value. Schottman, 221 West 135th St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch in leather case, Broadway, between 110th and 113th, Saturday; monogram "H. M. L." Telephone 0027 Morningside.

LOST OR STOLEN—Diamond ring and earrings, in chamois bag; liberal reward offered, no questions asked. Y 329 Times Annex.

LOST—Gold cigarette case; name and address inside. Return to Room 822, 61 Broadway, for liberal reward.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, 35th, 5th Av., or 40th, between 3d Av. and Broadway; reward. H. K., 145 East 35th.

LOST—Fraternity pin, H. L. Michael, Tufts, '06, on back; reward. Telephone 1225 Aubudon. Ulmer.

LOST—Nov. 16, gold brooch, with sapphire and pearls; reward. N 177 Times.

LOST—Cameo pin in gold frame; valued for sentiment; reward. O 16 Times.

LOST—Friday, Nov. 24, silver purse marked E. B.; reward. 2466 Morris Av.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Small bar pin, pearls and sapphires. C. E. Hawe, 310 West 144th St.

RECEIPT LOST.—A receipt issued by the U. S. Assay Office, No. 4177, datad Nov. 4, 1916, for 135.68-100 ounces gold bullion, payable to Brod & Co., or order, has been lost; payment has been stopped at the Assay Office, Nov. 25, 1916.
BROD & CO.,
170 Broadway.

REWARD for return of small gold watch; owner's name on back; fob of foreign order, blue and gold; lost Friday afternoon, probably between 34th and 42d, in Postal Life Building, or Broadway car, 42d St. and 5th Av. and 95th St. Ann Rhodes, 310 West 95th.

REWARD.—Diamond cuff link, subway, below 96th St., Nov. 24, 9 to 10 A. M. Bloom, 44 East 25th St. Madison Square 8699.

REWARD.—Large aqua marine pin, 81st and 84th, on Broadway. 218 West 79th.

$800 REWARD for the return of a diamond platinum pin, with white pearl in centre, lost Monday evening between Hotel Plaza and Harris Theatre. Call between 1 and 11 P. M., J. L. Ridell, Hotel Plaza.

$50 REWARD
for gold meshbag and contents, clasp of sapphires, lost Thursday evening in Aeolian Hall. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$50 REWARD—Lost at the Army and Navy football game, lady's gold mesh handbag with the owner's name engraved thereon. Please return to Dennis, 375 Park Av.

$50 REWARD for return of diamond and sapphire butterfly brooch, lost Polo Grounds Saturday. Lost Articles, Hotel McAlpin.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—A golden Yorkshire dog, with jeweled collar, Monday morning. Reward given if returned to 247 West 72d St.

LOST—Irish terrier, about 9 years old; no collar; very rough hair. Reward if returned to C. N. Bliss, Jr., Westbury, L. I.

LOST—Light-gray Angora cat; liberal reward. C. D. H. Brower, 314 West 91st St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Treasurer desired in my manufacturing business; investment required; details grown too large for one man; references. Z 241 Times Annex.

Manufacturing business requires partner; investment required; old established, mercantile rated; have all responsibility on my shoulders. Z 243 Times Annex.

Well-established, high-class dressmaking and ready-to-wear store, excellent location on 5th Av., wishes $10,000 more capital; no triflers. O 44 Times.

A manufacturer, having surplus cash, would like to finance other business on reasonable terms. Write W. E., 311 Times Downtown.

Wanted, $5,000 to $10,000 for interest; old-established machinery and supply business; young blood preferred. E 396 Times Downtown.

Accountant will advance up to $5,000 to manufacturers on accounts receivable; non-notification system. Equitable, F 236 Times Downtown.

Party to finance undertaker's proposition; oldest trade name; $3,000 cash; $15,000 backing; unusual profits. Undertaker, 264 Times.

Wonderful opportunity for man with $100,000 capital to invest; take active interest and handle own money. William A. Cook, 54 Johnson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Established catering business, with complete and modern plant and equipment, in a city of 400,000; reasonable price; good opportunity for competent caterer. Z 255 Times Annex.

Opportunity man or woman to invest $5,000 or $10,000, with or without service; investigation solicited. United Real Estate Corporation, 194 Market St., Newark, N. J.

Promoter wanted for epoch-making invention, submarine supply station, lighthouse, and life-saving station, commercial storage house for oil; basic patents. S 164 Times.

WHO WANTS TO INVEST A SMALL AMOUNT IN AN IDEA FOR AN ATTRACTIVE NOVELTY? SURE TO BE A HIT. S 158 TIMES.

Wanted—Associate with $25,000 cash in established milling and flour business; prospectively 25%. Address Flour, E 306 Times Downtown.

Advertiser wants to rent or purchase contents of well-furnished and appointed suite of offices; would take over lease. N 184 Times.

An old established, well rated manufacturing concern, whose product is trade-marked and sold all over this country, is about to launch a co-operative selling project among dealers that has been a wonderful financial success in other lines and will clearly net large returns. This company desires to communicate with capitalists interested in financing a larger corporation to handle the business. Address Y 337 Times Annex.

I own producing mine; $20,000 expended in development work, all in ore, exposes large reserves; high values proved by hundreds of tons shipped; smaller royalty mill; save excessive freight and smelter charges; exceptional offer for few thousand dollars needed to complete mill; references, smelter returns, U. S. geological reports. Box 7, Mayville, Mont.

WANTED — HIGH - CLASS MAN, WITH REAL BUSINESS ABILITY, TO INVEST $50,000 AND, IF DESIRED, TAKE EXECUTIVE POSITION WITH SUCCESSFUL GOING MANUFACTURING CONCERN; REAL OPPORTUNITY; STRICTEST INVESTIGATION EXPECTED AND INVITED; PRINCIPALS ONLY. BOX 248, HOBOKEN, N. J.

EXPORT.—A well-known export house of high financial standing now doing business with Spanish-America is about to send one of its members on an extended business trip in those countries; only certain specialties will be handled and pushed. Manufacturers of mechanical specialties or patented commodities who will give exclusive foreign selling accounts address Box T. S., K 85 Times.

A well-known manufacturer of women's neckwear, retiring from business, will sell his entire plant; all modern machinery; clean stock of merchandise; business in first-class running order; no brokers or auctioneers; only those who want to enter into a well-established, legitimate business need answer. N 158 Times.

A retired business man seeks a business connection in this city; invest if satisfactory; educated, refined, and highest character; office and export experience; speaks several languages; no schemes; though you may shrink from answering blind advertisements, take a chance in this in strict confidence. Business, S 147 Times.

A ladies' cloak and suit man has the opportunity of his life to open an upstairs cloak and suit store; store is completely fitted up and located on the busiest street of Wilkes-Barre, Penn.; at present occupied by another line of business; will lease to responsible party. For details apply K 43 Times.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY open for an investor with $35,000 to $50,000 in the dye manufacturing business; investment will be protected by first lien on the plant, which is valued at $75,000; technical knowledge unnecessary; write for interview; principals only. C 251 Times Annex.

Partner Wanted.—Advertiser will sell half interest in large sign plant to a good business man who can devote his entire time thereto; need capital to expand; bulletin says: "Small business long established and growing rapidly; unusually safe and profitable opportunity; will stand careful investigation. C. S. H., Suite 610 Evening Post Bldg., New York.

WANTED—A MANUFACTURER TO MAKE AN EXCLUSIVE LINE OF HIGH GRADE HATS FOR THE JOBBING MILLINERY TRADE; WILL FINANCE THE PLANT AND SELL THE PRODUCT ON A COMMISSION AND CLEARANCE BASIS. REPLY Z 251 TIMES ANNEX.

CAPITAL REQUIRED TO INCREASE ESTABLISHED HIGH GRADE CIGARETTE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; GOOD PROPOSITION; PERSONAL SERVICES NOT NECESSARY. APPLY SEMIRAMIS CIGARETTE COMPANY, 47 West 34th St., City.

Want partner with $25,000 to market ingenious advertising electric device; sensation at last Electrical Exhibition, Grand Central Palace; 100 machines earn minimum $2,500 weekly; model shown and details explained only to responsible parties. Write C 256 Times Annex.

Active partner wanted in a well-established manufacturing business; this is not a trial business, but established on good and solid business principles and working to full capacity; about $5,000 or more required; information to principals only. Savage, 1,457 Broadway, 42d Street.

Middle-aged, successful merchant with years' practical business experience, would invest and be active in legitimate going concern; no new enterprise considered; answers must positively describe nature of business; details follow. Subsequent interview. Business, S 102 Times.

Partner Wanted.—Salesman with knowledge of imported laces and embroideries; good opportunity for right party; only those connected with the class of trade need apply; some capital required. N 187 Times.

Will sell furniture and good will apartment hotel of 162 rooms, all beautifully furnished, earning income $1,000 monthly over all expenses; part cash, balance easy terms. D. Simpson, 307 West 98th St. Phone 3064 Riverside.

An unusual opportunity to secure a long-term lease; high-class women's ready to wear shop; beautifully equipped, in the heart of shopping centre; near 5th Av. and 42d St.; lease $10,000 per annum; quick action. Box O 31 Times.

PARTNERSHIP OR MANAGERSHIP.
A lady with thorough knowledge of restaurant cooking, laundry work, systematizing, and accountants' control desires working partnership or management of restaurant, private hotel or apartment house. S 102 Times.

An opportunity is open for decorator and solicitor who has good clientele and entree to best architects' offices to form partnership on advantageous terms with substantial party now in business in New York. O 51 Times.

PATENTS, trade-marks, copyrights, protect your ideas; three valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7396, Richard B. Owen, patent lawyer, 220 Broadway, Woolworth Bldg., or 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Active business man, "English," wants to purchase partnership in established manufacturing or other sound business; replies given full particulars and be prepared to exchange bank and other references in first instance, to "Business," N 183 Times.

A Going Business.—Established 1869; wholesale drugs, seeds; owner celebrated castile soap sold all leading drug, department stores in United States; packers' chemicals for sale; death of owner. Liquidating. T 20 Times.

FINANCIER with $20,000 or more wanted as active or silent partner to invest in good established ladies' wear jobbing house; excellent proposition to right party; answers confidential. C 242 Times Annex.

Splendid business opportunity to right party, manufacturer or for branch store; tea room, candy and soda shop on lobby of theatre in fast-growing Jersey town, 32 minutes from New York. Address C., Box T 2 Times.

Can an extensive acquaintance with prominent officials in the counties of New York State be made valuable in your business? Am competent to handle a high-class proposition. E 379 Times Downtown.

Pacific Coast representation wanted, specialty or any high-class line, by resident responsible business man; commission or will carry on account. Reliable. A 216 Times Downtown.

Financial and official assistance wanted in clean, high-class established rubber business; gentleman with executive ability can make good deal. Address "Rare Opportunity," K 95 Times.

Mail Order Business.—Ladies' high-class wearing apparel, being discontinued, mailing list of 5,000 names and addresses for sale for $50. Address Silks, Box 36, Station F, New York.

Ten thousand dollars of 10% to 25% interest-bearing stock in large manufacturing concern of high standing; best of Dunn's and Bradstreet's references. K 216 Times Downtown.

Partner, silent or active, by one of the best known experts plumbing and heating line; can point to best known buildings and architects as references; $5,000 required; large profits assured. Answer, S 186 Times.

$5,500 cash will buy well-established merchant tailoring shop; exceptional opportunity; business good; sufficient reason for wanting to dispose of same. M 258 Times Downtown.

LORING PLACE, 2,322, (near New York University.)—Costly furnished apartment, 4 rooms, bath, shower, telephone, piano; refined neighborhood; references required; $45. Apartment 1C.

Textile salesman would invest $5,000, more when needed, with capable man able to procure deliveries of some sellable textile goods to sell through a commission house or some one already established. K 117 Times.

Salesman employed in established men's clothes shop has opportunity to buy it; partner wanted with capital. F 247 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THERE'S GOLD IN THE HEART OF YELLOW PINE
is something more than a pleasing phrase; it states a literal truth.
It is the title of an illustrated book describing an opportunity of surpassing interest; it contains a plan of, co-operative investment differing from the usual forms—a plan that embodies the qualities of stability, security, and satisfying profit.
This book will be sent upon request to earnest, thoughtful persons who are seeking opportunity for investing from $1,000 to $9,000.
LEONARD LEHLBACH,
30 Church St., New York.

BUSINESS WANTED.

ONE MAKING MEDICAL SPECIALTIES PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS; SALES MUST BE OVER $16,000 YEAR; MUST BE STRICTLY ETHICAL, OF GOOD REPUTATION, AND HAVE DISTRIBUTION THROUGHOUT AT LEAST THREE STATES. WRITE W. F., 133 TIMES.

FOR SALE—SMALL BOX MANUFACTURING PLANT, NOW IN OPERATION, WHICH WILL INSURE AN EXCELLENT INCOME; CAN BE PURCHASED FOR VERY LITTLE MONEY.
WILL ALSO SELL EXCLUSIVE EASTERN MANUFACTURING RIGHTS TO THE MOST EFFICIENT, PATENTED SHIPPING BOX ON THE MARKET.
THIS IS AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY THAT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE.
GRAHAM, 177 West 95th St.

BANKERS—MANUFACTURERS—LAWYERS.
Responsible negotiator with business and engineering experience desires engagements to interview, on behalf of reliable persons or firms, such clients or others as it may be desirable to approach, in any capacity requiring business knowledge, diplomacy, and dependability. Address "Service," T 24 Times.

Opportunity to acquire control of New York corporation owning basic patents on most valuable attachment to printing presses devised in generation; demand general; saving in labor and improvement in quality of product so great that attachments can be sold at price that will yield big profits; results already obtained assure success; proposition will stand most rigid investigation. F 240 Times Downtown.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
for reliable gentleman, preferably with office experience, to join financial man in opening brokerage office to handle outside securities; have three propositions that will make large commissions; need $5,000 cash, fully secured; will divide equally and return investment; references. Z 167 Times Downtown.

Automobile agency opening, controlling entire United States territory; new car; wonderful opportunity for associate with $10,000. F 245 Times Downtown.

Great Opportunity.—Have new device non-skid attachment for tires; want party with some capital; an manufacturer game; large profit; best for small car. 208 Times Annex.

Cafe, restaurant, rathskeller, Times Square section; income $1,500 per month; excellent opportunity with party; full particulars from Jos. Oatman, 1,558 Broadway.

Advertiser of manufacturing experience desires associate of stock-selling ability, one who can finance himself, to undertake promotion of exceptional future. K 94 Times.

Moving picture theatre, 600 seats, for sale; owner engaged in other business; prominent location in Brooklyn; principals only. Address Box O 44 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted with about $50,000 to establish and finance the manufacture of fine cloths; proposition of merit; will only entertain principals. Y 373 Times Annex.

Active partner for live advertising and mail-order proposition; local orders on hand open to investigation; principals only. MacLaren, 305 5th Av., Room 1,010.

Patented necessity; sells to builders and real estate people at sight; big profits and future; inexpensive for quick sale; $1,800; no triflers. E 384 Times Downtown.

An established and profitable advertising business requires backer or partner with $3,000 to $5,000; splendid returns. F 232 Times Downtown.

GENERAL STORE.
Old established money-maker; most refined neighborhood on Long Island; $5,000; worth $8,000; retiring. Merchant, 160 Times.

Japanese agencies established, or merchandise purchases made for American firms; sail Dec. 16; confidential, references. American, 18 Times.

A manufacturer, having surplus cash, would like to buy accounts receivable of other manufacturers on reasonable terms. Write W. E., 311 Times Downtown.

Additional capital required in bona fide manufacturing proposition, (patent article,) will stand investigation. O 26 Times.

For Sale.—Established, up-to-date ladies' specialty shop; busy section; good reason selling; no brokers. T 15 Times.

Photo-engraving.—Practical executive controlling good trade desires partner with capital; unusual opportunity. O 12 Times.

To sell half interest in moving picture of profitable up-to-date business. Experienced. T 18 Times.

Wonderful opportunity for sales manager with $10,000 to invest. 1,490 Broadway, Room 922.

YOUNG MAN, GOING SOUTH WITH UNUSUAL PROPOSITION, NEEDS ADDITIONAL CAPITAL OF $500. O 70 TIMES.

Would buy interest in garage, with services, or other auto proposition, if successful. Z 250 Times Annex.

Wanted—Partner with $10,000 to $20,000 for wholesale millinery; large profits. N 195 Times.

Stock salesman, with clientele, will procure capital for promising enterprise. S 149 Times.

Promoter wanted for patented industrial of vast possibilities. Write E 363 Times Downtown.

Salesman wanted as partner in prominent manufacturing business; investment required. Z 249 Times Annex.

FAC-SIMILE letter business; net income, $5,500-$4,000. If you have $5,000 answer. B 144 Times.

SECURITY SALESMAN, wide experience, wants proposition of merit to finance. Z 231 Times Annex.

Would like to meet party with $3,000 to $5,000 cash to invest in a sound jobbing business, active or silent. A. H., 34 Times.

Drug store for sale, doing twenty thousand, in Central New York town; no agents. Apply Y 372 Times Annex.

WANTED.—Furniture store outside N. Y. City; $3,000 to $15,000 stock. Z 227 Times Annex.

Specialty manufacturing business; opportunity for sales manager with $3,500 to invest. H. F., 317 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Live man to go into quick-return manufacturing business; small capital required. Write 4,001 3d Av., Apt. 4.

Loans on machinery and merchandise; write full particulars. Capital, 55 Avenue B.

Stock and bond salesman will sell high-class proposition. S 198 Times.

Chemist wants financial backing to market synthetic rubber. C 245 Times Annex.

Will invest $3,500, with services, against $8,500 cash and proposition. N 189 Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PATENTS.
Write for list of PATENT BUYERS and WHAT TO INVENT, with list of inventions wanted; $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions; send sketch for free opinion as to patentability; write for our FOUR GUIDE BOOKS, sent free upon request; patents advertised FREE.
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEW YORK OFFICES, 120 BROADWAY.
Phone Cortlandt 448.

Rents collected and entire charge taken of property; exceptional facilities and careful attention to details. Kent Realty Co., 11 West 45th St. Phone 3738 Bryant.

Printing and Multigraphing.
MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 500, $1.40; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $14.50; addressing, filling-in, folding, mailing. Knickerbocker Multigraphing Co., 72 Trinity Place. Rector 8394.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

To rent, studio house, furnished, all conveniences, eight rooms, two baths; $300 per month; can be seen 12:30 to 1:30. 108 East 15th St.

If you want to rent your furnished house for three months or longer, send us full particulars at once. Slawson & Hobbs, 461 5th Av., corner 40th St.

City—Unfurnished.

AT REDUCED RENTS,
11 TO 14 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
3, 4, and 5 stories, in best section in Harlem, near subway and "L" stations; some have front porches and lawns, electricity, parquet floors, &c.; suitable for high-class rooming houses; rents most reasonable.
ROBERT LEVERS, 374 LENOX AV.

FLATBUSH COTTAGE, 8 AND BATH; ONLY $38.
Also detached house with garage, cheap; brick, 7 and bath, steam. Cor. ½ block to subway; all improvements. Medalion, 44 Court St., Brooklyn. Tel. 633 Fulton.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, choicest residential section of West Bronx; 10 large rooms, 2 baths, laundry and private garage; can be seen by appointment. 2,011 Sedgwick Av., or Peter Cooper Village, 1,044 Tremont Av., West Farms.

99D ST., 259 WEST.—5-story American basement, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets; electric light; superior house in every particular; rent $2,500; caretaker in house. Erickson, 1,476 Broadway. Tel. 8953 Columbus.

Three-story and basement one-family house; improvements. 311 East 142d.

Bargain.—Ten-room house, yard, improvements, $45 month. Inquire 625 East 163d.

Out of Town.

AT WOODMERE, L. I.—Modern two-story stucco dwelling, and garage; 10 rooms, 2 baths, 3 lavatories; hardwood floors, open fireplace, steam heat, gas, and electricity; tennis court, old-fashioned garden, vegetable patch, ample grounds; will let furnished or unfurnished until May 1 or longer if desired; terms reasonable. Apply Room 907, 505 5th Av., New York City.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BRONXVILLE.
12 rooms, 3 baths, also conservatory, sleeping porch, large play room and garage, ½ hour from New York, 5 minutes walk from station and Gramatan. Apply G. G. Reynolds, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$30 A MONTH—Beautiful new Winter home by ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath; ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 W. 34th St., New York.

Low rent to high-grade family; 7-room house, all improvements; large plot; near Van Cortlandt Park; 15 min. to 155th St. L, via N. Y. & Putnam R. R.; $20 per month to May 1, thereafter $30 on yearly lease. G. B. Dill, 63 Lee Av., Yonkers.

For Rent, East Orange, N. J.—My handsomely furnished ten-room house, two blocks from Brick Church Lackawanna Station; Winter coal furnished; exceptional opportunity, as family is going South; references required. Telephone Orange 4302.

Sheepshead Bay, 2,024 Jerome Av.—Well-furnished house, 10 rooms, bath, steam heat, all improvements; 3 blocks to "L," 1 block trolley; 40 minutes to city; reason for renting, compelled to leave city.

Floor, handsomely furnished, country home, all improvements, heat, telephone; $23. E 367 Times Downtown.

Attractive home, completely furnished, Forest Hills, L. I.; $150 per month. Call owner, 29 West 38th. Telephone 4328 Greeley.

Attractively furnished 7-room house, near station; every convenience; garage; $40. Telephone 839-W Bronxville.

Wanted.

Wanted, to rent, large house with grounds for year round; private hotel. Carey 855 Riverside Drive.

REAL ESTATE.

ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent. Ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest

The New York Times Sunday, November 26, 1916.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

97TH ST., 51 EAST.—6 rooms; steam heat, electric light; all improvements; $37.

158 MADISON AV., Between 32d and 33d Sts.—Five-room housekeeping apartment with exceptionally large living room or studio; high ceilings, elevator, steam heat, electric light; rental $1,800. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 3500.

715 MADISON AV., (near 63d.)—Attractive, nonhousekeeping, $70; three rooms, all light, bath, elevator, electric light, steam heat; VALET AND BREAKFAST SERVICE.

Corner apartment, 5th Av.; 2 rooms, bath. Phone Murray Hill 3800. Extension 128.

Unfurnished—West Side.

82D ST., 41 WEST.—Second floor; two large rooms, kitchenette, bath; private hall.

87TH ST., 135 WEST.—6 large, light rooms; very desirable; $30.

96TH, 1 WEST, (cor. Central Park West.)—Three-room apartment, rent $62.50 unfurnished, $72.50 furnished.

83RD ST., 1 WEST, (Cor. Central Park West.)—Three rooms and bath, unfurnished, $62.50; furnished, $72.50. Apply on premises.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Handsome two or three room suite non-housekeeping; high class; references.

97TH, 44 WEST. — Near two parks; express stops, elevated and subway, easily accessible; unfurnished, high-class fireproof apartment, 9 rooms, including living room 18x22; 3 bathrooms; bedrooms all face south; unusual both in arrangement of rooms and decorations; right tenant may secure this sacrifice figure; inspect now. Apply Supt., or C. S. Taylor, 182 West 58th St.

81ST ST., 202 WEST, near Broadway.—To sublet, unfurnished, an unusually attractive 8-room apartment at $65 per month.

86TH, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—The Buchove; handsome 5-room apartment, unfurnished, sublet. Apply superintendent.

611TH, 611 WEST.—Beautiful six-room apartment; southern exposure; decorations to suit tenant.

115TH ST., 315 WEST.—One block from elevated and Park; extremely attractive apartment of 6 rooms; every modern convenience; $810.

117TH, 419 WEST.—Unfurnished apartment, four rooms; low rent; near Columbia University. H. A.

153D, 550 WEST.—Studio apartment, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; very large outside rooms, with skylights; unusually attractive; $55.

1,945 SEVENTH AV., (117th.)
Seven large, light rooms, bath, steam, electricity, hall service; rent $65.
AMES, 26 West 31st St., or premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 41, (64th St.)—Two large rooms, foyer, kitchenette and bath; first floor; $1,500. Apply Harperley Hall.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
274-6 West 10th; 5-6 light rooms, $45-$50.
AMES, 26 West 31st, or Superintendent.

HADDON HALL.
596 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 137th St.
7-8 Rooms, $1,400 and $1,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.

IN GREENWICH VILLAGE.—Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette apt.; all modern improvements, except elevator; rent $40-$43. Call M. A. Wiley, Chelsea 6533, from 10-12 A. M., week days.

IF YOU are looking for apartments of any size on the upper west side call on Paterno Brothers, 601 West 115th St., or telephone 2114 Morningside.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
One Corner Apartment on first floor of eleven rooms.
And one of ten rooms.

TO LET.—Unfurnished, apartment or parlor and basement floors and extensions, completely separated, with private hallway; owner's house, West 70th St.; suitable two, with maid; moderate to permanent tenant; quiet tastes; no smoking. K 91 Times.

Brooklyn.

487 CLINTON, NEAR GATES.
Beautiful, high-class eight-room apartment; $60; bedrooms light and airy; like private house; best on this select avenue. Apply W. E. Bolte, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn, or 27 Pine St., N. Y. C., or on premises.

FLATBUSH, near Brighton line.—Lower part under $30 to good tenant. McAdam, 44 Court St., Sunday. Tel. 642 Flatbush.

Furnished—East Side.

65TH ST., 55 EAST.—To sublet, an attractively furnished apartment, seven rooms and bath; excellent maid will remain if desired; references required.

6-Room Apt., 80s, near Park Av.
Very attractive, bright, and sunny.
Others on east and west sides,
$ to 10 rooms—$125 to $500 month.
THE FALCO.
Tel. Murray Hill 4383. 505 5th Av.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
620 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth. (42.)

Apartments Handsomely Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

EXQUISITELY furnished two-room apartment; velour and chintz hangings; furniture solid mahogany; light and sunny; ideal for one lady or bachelor; no housekeeping lease. 9053 Plaza.

MADISON AV., 222, 636th.)—Handsome parlor floor, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $125.

WHY WASTE TIME LOOKING FOR APTS?
Consult R. D. Florez, renting specialist in high-class furnished apartments, 344 5th Av. Phone 6081 Madison Square.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH ST., 112 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartment; convenient to club district; 2 and 3 rooms, furnished, $85 to $100, including light and maid service, or unfurnished, $780 to $900 per year. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 30 East 44th St.

58D, 56 EAST.—Two-room suite; also single rooms; gentlemen only.

57TH ST., WEST.
Duplex apartment; elegant, very large studio; $3,200 for six months. Phone 6269 Circle. No agents.

59TH, 48 WEST.—Central location, near Plaza; handsomely furnished duplex; three master, two maids' bedrooms; open fireplaces; $350-$400, according to length of lease. Whelen.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Sublet handsomely furnished 3-room apartment, $225 monthly.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
3, 3 room apartment; $2,000 upward.

78D, 269 WEST.—Furnished sublet apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist. Columbus 3974.

78TH, 14 WEST.—Newly furnished 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; electricity; maid Service.

80'S.—Exquisitely furnished 5-room apartment, new building; one or two master bedrooms; sublet season. Details Columbus 3974.

82D ST., 35 WEST.—Sunny six-room apartment; bath; phone; asking $200. Lawton.

85TH, 342 WEST.—Attractively furnished seven rooms; choice location, near Riverside; first class.

87TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Seven light, airy rooms; $100 month. S 154 Times.

91ST, 15 WEST.—To sublet, a furnished apartment, 8 rooms and bath. Apt. 8 west.

92D, 1 WEST.—An attractive furnished apartment, 3 rooms, 2 baths, elevator. Apply on premises, 4th floor west.

93D, 308 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms, two baths; moderate rent. La Mont.

97TH, 42 WEST.—Nicely furnished, light one and two room apartments; light housekeeping.

100TH, 216 WEST.—SEVEN-ROOM, TWO-BATH APARTMENT in new modern building; every room sunny and beautifully furnished; 4 months or longer, $250 month. Apartment 12C, corner of Broadway. Riverside 5820. Hurt.

101ST, 205 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished apartments; 6 and 7 large warm rooms, shower baths, and large kitchen; strictly high class; $100 and $135 month; immediate possession; all night elevator, telephone, and maid service. Phone 3864 Riverside.

111TH, 611 WEST.—Sublet to October, 1917, sunny southwest apartment, overlooking Hudson; five rooms, well furnished, homelike, comfortable, $125 month; unusually desirable. Apartment 44.

116TH ST., 404 WEST.—BROADWAY SUBWAY. AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT; EVERY CONVENIENCE. MITCHELL.

137TH, 611 WEST, Apartment 54.—Three-room suite, newly and completely furnished for housekeeping; two rooms facing drive.

156TH ST., 605 WEST.—An ideal five-room apartment; well furnished; plenty sunshine; wonderful outlook; southern exposure; rent to May 1; reasonable. Telephone 4675 Audubon. Apartment 62.

157TH, 628 WEST. (Spuyten Duyvil.)—Small but spacious, furnished or unfurnished. Stewart.

A. A.—Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

A DELIGHTFUL three-room apartment on west side; twin beds; pianola; furnishings of superior quality. Particulars call Falco, 505 5th Av. R. Murray Hill 4383.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d. Room 106.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED modern apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $275; Central Park South. Before 10 A. M. phone Circle 2169.

BROADWAY, in 70's.—3 beautiful rooms and bath; immediate possession; long or short lease; beautifully furnished, all improvements; southern exposure. Columbus 5264. Apartment 33.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 383.—Beautifully furnished 5-room apartment; $100; front.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (facing Hudson, 122d.)—Six handsomely furnished outside rooms. Anirobus.

CONVENIENT 72d subway; beautifully furnished 7 rooms, 3 baths, new building; $250 month, season, longer. Other attractive apartments. Tel. Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

CONVENIENT 96th subway; attractively furnished 1-room apartment, $150 month. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

FOR RENT for holidays. Furnished apartment just off Fifth Av., near Waldorf, in heart of theatre and shopping district; $100 for 10 days, with heat, light, and maid service; large drawing-room, 2 double and 1 single bed; bath; kitchenette; open fire; baby grand. Apply with references, Z 202 Times Annex.

FOR season or year—3 to 10 rooms, furnished; $75 to $600 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FIVE light outside rooms, bath; piano; all conveniences; new house, one block subway station; $75: 559 West 191st, apartment 33, or ask Mr. Foster, office Lord & Taylor's, 5th Av.

FOUR, five months from Jan. 1, five rooms, sunny, 116th St., near Riverside, subway, surface, bus. Phone 6704 Morningside, Apartment 82.

FROM Dec. 15 to March 15, four-room apartment at 150th St.; all outside rooms and overlooking Hudson River; completely furnished, including piano; references required; inspection by appointment. Telephone Audubon 8170, or write Z 232 Times Annex.

FURNISHED Apartment, season or year; any size or rental desired. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Columbus—1077.

FURNISHED Apartments, $125-$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Vanderbilt—4185.

HANDSOMELY furnished, 7-room, 2 bath, S. W. corner apartment; 3 master's chambers; southern exposure; four months, longer. F. L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall, Vanderbilt—4185.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartments to let; choice localities; all sizes. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 445, (Near 116th St., Apt. 7L.)—Sublet, 7 large rooms, 2 baths; just renovated; exceptionally furnished. Morningside 6556.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (cor. 119th.)—Most beautiful section on the Drive; 8 rooms, 2 baths; completely furnished. Apply Manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600, (611 West 137th.)—Corner apartment, sublet reasonable; established for roomers; every convenience; baby grand piano. Connett.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Will sublet my attractively furnished six-room, two-bath, four months or longer.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th St., (Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.)—Newly furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, shower bath; all night, maid, bellboy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $60 to $130 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

SEVENTIES.—Eight rooms, 3 baths, 3 master's bedrooms, with southern exposure, flooded sunlight; wonderful Winter home; exclusive building, newly decorated. Details Columbus 4967.

THE SONOMA, 1,750 Broadway, (corner 55th St.)—Splendid opportunity for business man to secure furnished room and bath. Inquire Apt. 39.

THE WILSONIA,
223-25-27-29 West 65th St.,
near Broadway, fully rented, waiting list now open for desirable tenants.

THREE large outside rooms, kitchen, bath, completely furnished mahogany Colonial furniture, and rugs; southern exposure. Owner, 140 West 34th.

TO RENT.—Comfortably furnished light room apartment on Riverside Drive. A. J. Odell, 790 Riverside Drive. Tel. Audubon 5400.

UNUSUAL apartment, three large rooms, bath and shower; nonhousekeeping; well furnished; every exposure; near Riverside Drive, 110th St. subway. Phone 1715 Morn.

WANTED, by three adults, six-room furnished elevator apartment, west side, between 59th and 100th Sts. C 248 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED, by responsible married couple residing in country, two rooms, with bath and kitchen, furnished, Dec. 1 to April 1; west side, 50th to 80th St.; rental $75 to $100. Address particulars, L. T. W., 71 Franklin St., N. Y.

CLIENTS WANTING IMMEDIATELY
High-Class Furnished Apartments.
$150-$1,000 monthly, east, west side.
Long, short leases. Send particulars at once.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

WANTED by four adults, with best references, 6-7-room, furnished, first apartment, west side, south of 116th, from Jan. 1 to April 1; rent about $150 per month. Lawyer, N 178 Times.

WANTED—Furnished apartments, all sizes, in high-class buildings, east or west side, for clients desiring immediate and future possession. Loton H. Slawson Company, 171 Madison Av.

HAVE DESIRABLE CLIENTS LOOKING FOR HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS 4 TO 12 ROOMS, 3 MONTHS OR LONGER. SEND FULL PARTICULARS TO FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, B'WAY & 79TH.

WANTED—Small furnished apartment for three months, from Jan. 1, by gentleman and wife desirous being in the city for that time; nominal rent; highest references. Box 401, Goshen, N. Y.

RESPONSIBLE party wants furnished apartment, seven rooms, bath, four or five months; west side Broadway preferred; advise rent and location. F 230 Times Downtown.

SMALL housekeeping suite, furnished, west side, four months from Dec. 15; mother and daughter; references; full particulars. M. J. Breen, 100 William St.

YOUNG MAN, artist, wishes to rent, or will share with congenial chap, large-room studio or small apartment; light; reasonable. T 33 Times.

WELL-FURNISHED apartment, 3 master bedrooms; West End Av., preferred, December and January. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Columbus 1077.

RESPECTABLE, refined business woman wants furnished room, with kitchen privileges, with private, refined family; references. T 11 Times.

RESPONSIBLE COUPLE want handsomely furnished apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths; 6 to 9 months; pay $250 month. Tel. Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

I AM DESIROUS of making permanent home in New York. Would like to secure furnished apartment on Park Av. Rental $5,000. M 60 Times.

I WANT HIGH-CLASS, furnished apartment, preferably on Park Av.; must be elegantly furnished or I will not consider. Address Refined, S 70 Times.

A PRIVATE FAMILY of refined station wishes an elegantly furnished apartment on Park Av. Address, giving full details, H 56 Times.

WANTED, 3 furnished bedrooms, 1 living; electricity, maid service; between 72d and 100th Sts., West; prefer entire floor in private house. 299 Broadway, Room 416.

FURNISHED apartment, two or three rooms and kitchen; located west of Broadway, between 70th and 160th. A 215 Times Downtown.

IF YOU want to rent your furnished apartment for three months, or longer, send us full particulars at once. Slawson & Hobbs, 461 5th Av., corner 40th St.

APARTMENT wanted until May 1st, immediate possession; 4 or 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, between 42d and 98th Sts., west side. Phone Riverside 1621.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments in choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

COUPLE desire three or four room apartment, west side, between 70th and 110th Sts.; electricity; not over $50. S 346 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; clients willing pay $200, $1,000 monthly. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 78d; Columbus 3974.

WANTED.—Furnished elevator apartment, 7 or 8 rooms, till late April; between 70th and 90th St. West; top monthly price $150. A. P. Terhune, Hotel Belleclaire.

COUPLE with grown daughter desire apartment with 2 or 3 master bedrooms; best locality; must be well furnished, for season. Weston, C. B. 50 Times.

Steam heated, newly furnished, outside apartment for three adults; no private houses considered; six months; $70. K 114 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

RESPECTABLE party wants furnished apartment of 5 or 6 rooms for 4 or 5 months, beginning Jan. 1. Room 509, 100 Park Av.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for [illegible] tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY wants 7-room furnished apartment, $250, $300 monthly. T 5 Times.

APARTMENT wanted immediately, 6 rooms, completely furnished; give full particulars. T 6 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

FOR FOUR months, housekeeping apartment, four or five rooms; $100 furnished, or $60 unfurnished; references. O 28 Times.

CLIENTS waiting for high-class furnished apartments; choice localities. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Tel. 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT, with three master bedrooms, for Winter season, not above 86th St.; east side preferred. Calumet, 33 Times.

APARTMENT WANTED.—For five months, furnished house or apartment, eight or nine rooms; $275 month. C 252 Times Annex.

WANTED.—Small furnished elevator apartment, one to three months; west; reliable; reference; $40. S 168 Times.

WANTED, 3 or 4 room furnished elevator apartment; west; responsible couple; reasonable; particulars. O 22 Times.

ADVERTISER wants to rent or purchase contents of well furnished flat; could take over lease. N 182 Times.

THREE ADULTS want 3 to 5 rooms, between 72d and 124th, west side; not over $75. S 84 Times.

COUPLE desire two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment; $40-$45. S 183 Times.

REFINED FAMILY desires select home, 6 months, 8 rooms, complete. T 4 Times.

WANT modern, eight-room furnished apartment: $850 monthly; Dec.-June. T 8 Times.

COUPLE want six-room furnished apartment; lease Oct.; $150 monthly. T 7 Times.

Unfurnished.

AN UNFURNISHED, up-to-date apartment of six or seven rooms in good neighborhood, between 10th and 72d Sts., is wanted by a responsible, reputable man and wife; rent not to exceed $1,200. Address, with full particulars, S 137 Times.

COUPLE wish unfurnished apartment, 4 or 5 rooms; reasonable. K 62 Times.

WANTED.—Three or 4-room unfurnished, elevator apartment, west, below 191st; reliable couple; full information. N 200 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN, Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson. —A quiet, attractive residence, combining country charm and city comfort for a limited number of guests; convenient to N. Y. Central and subway. Address for rates, Mary E. Huntington.

Staten Island.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Room, Comforts. Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Long Island.

FOREST HILLS, L. I.
Large, pleasant rooms and bath, breakfast, $12 weekly; including dinner, $18 weekly; pleasant surroundings, wholesome food. S 195 Times.

PHYSICAL CULTURE FARM,
Babylon, L. I. Nature's methods; wholesome eats, horseback rides, gymnasium, billiards; reasonable rates. Tel. Mad. Square 8885.

Beautiful accommodations offered nominal to business girl; object companionship; lady having modern home, 20 minutes out. O 63 Times.

Westchester.

OAK BLUFF HOUSE,
LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y.
Accommodations for people of refinement; open all year; references required. F. F. Dawes.

Owner of attractive, comfortable house in convenient suburb will let one or two rooms, with bath; board if desired; no other guests. S 136 Times.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year 'round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

"COLONIAL," 7 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—Large, warm rooms; ideal Winter home; select; reasonable; easy commutation.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar; ideal home for commuters; 40 minutes to city, 2 minutes train; good table and attendance.

New York State.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM
is where the most chronic cases of mental, nervous diseases, and addictions, are treated. If called upon elsewhere, come here. Psychotherapeutic treatment. Booklet. Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Berkshires.—Family having first-class accommodations on beautiful farm desires few boarders; hot-water heat; bathrooms; fine table; accessible; $8. Mary H. Reynolds, Pettersburg, N. Y.

New Jersey.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Private home and sanitarium for all nervous conditions, aged people requiring special care and invalids; modern home; large grounds; bounteous table; automobile rides; wheel chairs; attentive nurses; experienced physician; reference; circular.

INVALIDS' HOME—A private home, nurses' care, for aged persons, semi-invalids, and convalescents; electric treatment, massage if desired; references from doctors and patients; terms moderate. Mrs. MacMillan, 328 Union St., Hackensack, N. J. Telephone 1416-J.

A couple with small child, or two business women could be accommodated in an attractive country home for the Winter; easy commuting distance from New York; references given and required. Box 205 Allendale, N. J.

Large, attractive rooms; beautiful suburban home; breakfast served; references. Mrs. E. Vermorel, 245 Central Av., Hackensack, N. J.

HILLSIDE HOME, Newton, N. J.—Homelike; nurses' care; convalescents, elderly guests; moderate.

WANTED—Children to board; references exchanged. Box 352, Linden, N. J.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, TOWANDA, PENN.—Thoroughly heated, attractive rooms, en suite, with bath; excellent food; trained nurses' home; automobile or horses free; terms moderate; booklet.

NURSE would give constant care to helpless, chronic patient or ill tubercular case in her own home; $25 per week. Y 254 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted.

BOARD WANTED for Winter by single gentleman, in neighborhood of Lynbrook or Hempstead, with use of barn or outbuilding; near station. Address H 189 Times.

Three adults desire accommodations, with dinner Thanksgiving Day, on real farm; not more than two hours out; good cooking and cleanliness essential. N 102 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

11TH ST., 26 EAST.—Select locality; handsomely furnished rooms; running water; superior table.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; reference.

21ST ST., 145 EAST—(Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; private baths; electricity; steam heat; references.

38TH, 156 EAST.
A comfortable room; wholesome meals.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.) — Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; electricity, 'phone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms, with board; table board; references.

51ST, 18 WEST. — Gentlewoman, having charming, spacious, quiet house, with elevator, offers very unusual, sunny rooms, with carefully planned table, (or special diet,) to few people of culture seeking a home atmosphere. Telephone 3340 Circle.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms with board; private baths; southern exposure; table guests.

50TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table guests; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Large sunny room, running water; adjoining bath; table guests accommodated.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; table guests.

66TH ST., 56 WEST.—Suite; particular people; private baths; steam; electricity; parlor dining room; also smaller rooms; Southern cooking.

70TH ST., 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Completely furnished rooms; attractive color scheme; facilities of high-class elevator house; table guests. Blubbell.

72D ST., 318 WEST. (Riverside Drive.)—Exclusive Pension; single room, overlooking river; steam, electricity; excellent cuisine and service.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large, attractive room, with private bath; one flight; references exchanged; table guests.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 189 WEST. — Large rooms; desirable home; near "L," surface; reference.

73D, 302 WEST.—Two small, well heated rooms, excellent board, near subway.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath, steam heat.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome front square room, other rooms; references exchanged.

78TH, 135 WEST.—Desirable room, fourth floor, with board; references.

78TH, 249 WEST.—Rooms, table board; references.

78TH, 156 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, medium-sized rooms; running water; excellent board.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 212 WEST.—TABLE GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; DELICIOUS HOME COOKING.

79TH, 121 WEST.—THE PUTNAM. Rooms, with board; high grade.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new, high-type furnishings, pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST, (THE GEORGIAN.) Rooms, board, and general services are kept up to a high standard.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Beautiful sunny room; delicious home table; reference.

82D, 19 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; telephone.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

82D, 60 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; large, small rooms, baths; excellent table.

83D, 9 WEST.—Suites, singly, furnished, unfurnished; appointments select; modern improvements; board.

84TH, 66 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, good board; elevator apartment; Jewish. Rice.

85TH, 130 WEST. — Large and small rooms, newly decorated; southern exposure; connecting baths; good home table; terms reasonable.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern improvements; electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; finest table; private; homelike house; references.

90TH ST, 312 WEST.—Charming house, accessible, quiet neighborhood; exceptional accommodations for couple appreciating refined surroundings and service.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, baths; excellent home meals; table guests; moderate.

93D, 21 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, well heated; excellent cuisine; L; table boarders.

97TH ST., 240 BROADWAY.—Exceptional opportunity to two or three adults seeking a real home in congenial surroundings; excellent table. Telephone 9811 Riverside. Apt. 7B.

99TH ST. — This household is "different", and offers home in a lovely, sunny, elevator apartment to a substantial business man. Tel. Mrs. Burns, 9174 Riverside.

100TH, 216 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Private American family can accommodate 1 or 2 gentlemen in high-class apartment. Hurt, 12C. Riverside 5829.

102D, 244 WEST.—Adult family desiring suite; refined private home; apply; references.

114TH, 421 WEST.—Outside double room; southern exposure; excellent table. Apt. 2B.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av.,) The Columbia.—Pleasant, well-heated rooms; good board; Christian home. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

117TH, 421 WEST, (near Amsterdam Av.)—Large room; excellent board.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Room, suitable one, two; refined private boarding house; moderate. Baehr.

122D, 150 WEST. — Comfortable hall room; home cooking; reference; table guests accommodated.

130TH, 61 WEST.—Ideal block, homelike in every respect; attractive rooms; home cooking.

130TH, 243 WEST.—Private Christian family offers beautiful front room to gentlemen.

140TH, 544 WEST.—Nice healthy location, "The Audubon"; few bright rooms; excellent board; very reasonable. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 471.—Private family have sunny bedroom, connecting lavatory; electricity; phone; shower; exceptional board; gentlemen. Meyer.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Room, Comforts. Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

COUPLE share elevator apartment with couple; Washington Heights; $30 weekly. N 175 Times.

REFINED home for one or two girls or young ladies; chaperonage if desired. Phone Schuyler 8811.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Attractive rooms in exclusive boarding house; running water. Phone 9057 Schuyler. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540. — Elegant rooms; superior board; $12 weekly. 7726 Morningside. Payne.

WEST END AV., 683, (94th.) — Attractive, large, sunny rooms, suitable two; separate beds; references; automatic elevator; table guests.

681 WEST END AV.—Well appointed steam-heated hall room with excellent board; $10; references; table guests entertained.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Suite with bath, rooms; excellent table; references.

WEST END AV., 844.—Double, sunny room; best home table; steam, electricity.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN, 40, requires two rooms, bath, preferably unfurnished, from about Jan. 1 for four months, during absence of family; must be airy, sunny, have wood fireplace, Gramercy Park neighborhood; breakfast, dinner best market affords, and really high-class cooking and service; association with people of breeding and refinement with independence; elderly people and children excluded; no boarding houses; highest credentials given and required; answer in first instance. S 156 Times.

JAPANESE gentleman desires room with board in refined private family; large room with private bath or running water desired; must be high-class apartment and quiet surroundings; reference exchanged; mention particulars. Mitsui & Co., Room 1,414, 25 Madison Av.

COUPLE with healthy, quiet infant want room and board with refined family; Washington Square or uptown; best of good locality; references exchanged. S 170 Times.

FATHER and daughter, 15, wish board and home comfort in family with children of same age; west side preferred; state lowest price. S 127 Times.

BOARD AND ROOM wanted by a lady teacher, in private family, situated west side, between 70th and 100th Sts. O 20 Times.

ENGLISH gentleman requires board with quiet family in west side; state lowest terms. O 67 Times.

MARRIED COUPLE desire warm room, board, constant hot water, upper west side; state terms. S 165 Times.

Young man wants room, breakfast; west side, between 14th and 34th Sts. O 53 Times.

COUPLE desire board, refined Spanish home, private or boarding house. S 160 Times.

TWO American girls wish home with refined French family; references. S 117 Times.

ROOM and board wanted for one man; $10 weekly. O 43 Times.

BOARD, refined family, wanted by couple, small boy, and nurse. T 27 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Pleasant large room, suitable two; steam heat; southern exposure.

11TH ST., 25 EAST.—Nicely furnished small rooms; all conveniences.

84TH, 120 EAST.—Nicely furnished room, for a business person. Inquire on premises, 1st floor.

43D, 16 EAST.—Comfortably furnished, large room, running water; also single room, (adjacent to bath.)

43D, 11 EAST.—Large front rooms, apartments; private bath; gentlemen; near subway.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite; room with piano; single room; running water.

54TH, 151 EAST.—Parlor bedroom; bath; independent entrance; 'phone, piano; every convenience; family one; gentlemen only. Williams.

80TH, 158 EAST.—Scrupulously clean, large, light room; heat, bath; refined house.

ALEXANDER AV., 182, (Corner 136th.)—Comfortable, sunny rooms, with board, for ladies; reasonable terms; references required.

A SMARTLY FURNISHED BACHELOR APARTMENT IN 5TH AV., NEAR 50TH ST., IN A HIGH CLASS APARTMENT BUILDING, CONSISTING OF TWO ROOMS AND BATH, CAN BE SECURED ON YEAR'S LEASE; CLUB SERVICE; YEARLY LEASE. T 35 TIMES.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—Residential hotel; rooms with private bath; $8.50 up; board.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,125.—A suite of two rooms in modern elevator house; very comfortable home for bachelor or two gentlemen; meals with family optional. Seen daily after 1. Mrs. Craig.

MADISON AV, 1,875, (121st.)—Splendid room; heat, light, electricity; private house.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually large and medium, en suite, with and without private baths steam, electricity; private house; references.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Large back parlor, modern conveniences; open grate fire; telephone; references.

13TH, 135 WEST.—Attractive suite, bath; steam heat; exceptionally clean, refined home; breakfast.

20TH, 422 WEST.—Private family has single rooms; exceptional; steam heat; bath; gentleman; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

21ST, 231 WEST.—Comfortable room; bath; steam heat; private family; $3. Brown.

21ST, 226 WEST.—Two comfortable outside rooms; hot and cold water, bath. Mcdurrah.

40TH, 46 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, high-class house; bachelors; references.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nice warm rooms, $2 upward weekly; gentlemen. Phone Hughes.

44TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room, all conveniences; bath, telephone; gentlemen only.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Private house; handsome, large room, bath; also another; steam.

50TH, 38 WEST, (Circle 179.)—Rooms with private bath, en suite or single, for gentlemen of refinement appreciating comfortable, well-kept environment; furnished or unfurnished.

50TH, 65 WEST. — Nicely furnished small rooms; comfortable; telephone; $2.50, $3, $4.

51ST, 63 WEST.—Sunny, second floor, hall room; private bachelor house; $20 monthly.

55TH, 63 WEST.—Sunny single room, bath on same floor; gentleman.

56TH, 310 WEST.—Pleasant room, southern exposure; suitable for one or two business gentlemen; private house; references.

57TH, 328 WEST.—Clean rooms; modern improvements; elevator apartment; two adjoining rooms, suitable two gentlemen; light housekeeping. Blake, sixth floor.

57TH, 264 W.—Beautifully furnished front room; also suite; modern, sunny corner apt.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room, bath adjoining; also handsome room with piano.

58TH, 350 WEST.—Large, heated private bath; southern exposure; telephone, continuous hot water.

59TH, 226 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; gentlemen; breakfast optional. Jones.

66TH, (Central Park WEST.)—Large room, facing Park; reasonable Bartlett, Columbus 5962.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms in handsome private apartment; elevator; all conveniences.

61ST, 30 WEST. — Large and small rooms; couple or gentlemen; French cooking.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small attractive rooms, with or without bath; private house.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Large front or back parlor, together or single; bath, steam, piano, private house; gentlemen; cleanliness a feature; no other roomers; a home; references required. Haushe.

68TH, 74 WE

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; first-class references; architectural or engineering; $18. F 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable business woman wants position; conscientious service; moderate salary. S 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, willing; neat appearance; familiar office work; $10. E 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good education, neat appearance; downtown position preferred; $8. E 366 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, capable; two years' experience; can operate switchboard; $12. E 401 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good, practical experience and education; neat appearance; $12. E 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, willing beginner; capable; neat appearance; salary $7-$8. F 225 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, office assistant; 4 years' experience; neat, reliable, Christian girl; highest credentials; $8. E 340 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, visiting, mornings; English, French, German, music, references. Pedagog, 30 West 41st St.

TEACHER, visiting, one or two afternoons, backward child or one deficient in speech, hearing; references. F. K., 164 Times.

TEACHER, kindergarten and elementary, wishes pupils, mornings or afternoons. 862 Lexington Av.

TEACHER, visiting, desires pupils; experience New York private school; highest references. L. S. C., 100 Times.

TYPIST.—Experienced typist wishes work to do at home. 862 Lexington Av.

USEFUL COMPANION, plain seamstress, wishes permanent position; eight years' reference last employer. S. G. P., French Y. W. C. A.

VISITING HELPER in private family; companion, governess, or mother's helper; libraries arranged and catalogued; letters written and private papers cared for; highly recommended by former employer, whom I served for ten years. H. C., 14 Times.

WANTED to entertain, amuse, read to old, sick, lonely, sad; moderate charge. N 171 Times.

WOMAN, capable, 35, practical nurse, experienced bookkeeper, would act as companion-secretary-nurse for elderly couple or widow; salary, $25 per week. Z 238 Times Annex.

WOMAN, competent, wants work by hour, day, or eve'ng; no washing. S 141 Times.

YOUNG LADY as companion and nurse for child; wishes to go South or to California; experienced; must be good home. Miss V. Mesnstierna, care Nelson, 324 57th St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY, refined, educated, suddenly deprived of means, desires position as social secretary or as companion for lady. F 234 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY desires position stenographer and bookkeeper; 6 years' experience. N 168 Times.

YOUNG LADY wishes pupils for kindergarten work; will come mornings. L. Kupfer, 1,833 Madison Av. Telephone Lenox 350.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange (Agency,) 314 West 39th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1.99.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls; excellen. cooks; investigated references. Tele.hone Columbus 3165. Domestic service Agency, 329 West 58th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Executive.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE,
OFFICE MANAGER.

If you could unload your routine work, wouldn't you have twice the time for the big, important elements of your business? Your driving power plus more time equals more business. I have received a university, scientific and efficiency school education, and a sound, thorough, executive training in a large corporation as assistant to general manager and as office manager.

Shift your details to me; more vital matters demand your attention. S 85 Times.

ASSISTANT.—A man, 35 years of age, who has had many years' practical business experience of an executive nature, desires an opening with some man needing an assistant possessing tact, wisdom, prudence, initiative, sound judgment, and a general knowledge of detail necessary to insure full efficiency incidental to a modern institution. E 323 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT SALESMANAGER.—EXCELLENT CORRESPONDENT; EXECUTIVE ABILITY; TRADE PROMOTION; SEVEN YEARS' SALES EXPERIENCE; (30,) MARRIED; NOW EMPLOYED. O 36 TIMES.

ASSISTANT.

Assistant to manager or executive who desires relief from details; efficient young man, 12 years' experience factory and office managing, purchasing, organizing; executive ability, initiative, and practical. O 21 Times.

ATTENTION.

Young man, high school education, 1 year business experience, desires position with opportunity of advancement. O 10, Times.

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE
SUPERINTENDENT.

Practical man in all branches of closed and open automobile body service department; has excellent record in New York and the West; can take charge of woodwork, metal, blacksmith, upholstery, painting, and assembly departments; good executive ability; well known in the trade; can estimate on new work and repairs; efficiency. O 90 Times.

A YOUNG MAN, (25,) WITH VALUABLE EXPERIENCE IN CHEMICAL BUSINESS ALSO EXPORT CORRESPONDENCE AND ADVERTISING, SEEKS CONNECTION WITH HIGH-CLASS FIRM; GOOD CONNECTIONS; HIGHEST REFERENCES AS TO ABILITY AND INTEGRITY. S 358 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BANKING, foreign exchange; 29; extensive German, French, English experiences, desires position; highest references. Communicate H, 136 East 82d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, cost accountant, cashier, chief clerk; aged 35. Christian; 18 years' experience; capable correspondent; assume responsibilities, render financial statements; books opened, closed; unquestionable references; $30. E 395 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—RELIABLE, ACCURATE, LONG EXPERIENCE, FAMILIAR ALL SYSTEMS; TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE; CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS. UNIVERSITY TRAINING; SALARY MODERATE. E 164 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, Spanish, aged 23, just graduated from Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., wishes position in a firm where can invest $600 to $700. V Perez, 716 7th Av.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent; long, varied experience; good executive ability; seeking opportunity with advancement. Address L. R., Room 1,507, 440 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, office executive (27,) rapid, thorough, seeks better opportunity; alert credit man; good correspondent. 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) thoroughly experienced, competent to take full charge of office; familiar with modern accounting methods and cost accounts; salary, $25. O 27 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, wide experience difficult problems, systematizer, linguist, desires employment. E 371 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER desires position; has four years' experience; recommendations on request; will work for $15 per week. O 24 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, and all-around office man; will start for reasonable wages with up-to-date house; excellent credentials. F A. 76 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; understands all systems; can take charge of office; competent salesman; best references. R. G., 191 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced controlling accounts, cost work, office management; $20. Efficient, 1 Minot Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) 6 years' experience; references; salary moderate. Leonard 991 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, seeks position with small progressing concern; 3½ years' experience. H. Stadtman, 1,000 Simpson St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—32, desires employment; fourteen years' experience; competent $20. F 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPING EXPERT will sell part time service, at shop or home. Apt. 44, 596 W. 178th St.

BRAINS FOR OPPORTUNITY.

Young man, business brains and tact, now withdrawing from accountancy partnership, formerly was office manager of manufacturing corporation, accustomed to assuming responsibilities, possesses every requirement of secretary to executive of large corporation. Will accept any position that above qualifications plus energy and initiative can fulfill. S 93 Times.

BUSINESS MANAGER.

DOES YOUR BUSINESS NEED A MANAGER. AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN, WHO CAN GRASP MANUFACTURING, OPERATING PROBLEMS, WHO KNOWS COSTS, PRODUCTION, SALES, BUSINESS FINANCING, CREDITS, COLLECTIONS; IN FACT, ALL DETAILS NECESSARY TO SUCCESSFULLY CONDUCT BUSINESS TODAY? AN ABLE EXECUTIVE, RESOURCEFUL, AGGRESSIVE, PERSISTENT; A HARD-WORKER WHO CAN PRODUCE RESULTS; AN ORGANIZER WITH COMPLETE KNOWLEDGE OF MODERN BUSINESS METHODS; BRIEFLY AN UP-TO-DATE, HIGH-CLASS BUSINESS MAN WITH A CLEAN RECORD, WANTS A MANAGERIAL POSITION ANYWHERE; $6,000 OR SALARY AND PERCENTAGE; AGE 37; MARRIED; RESPONSIBLE. ORGANIZER, K 98 TIMES.

CAN YOU USE A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT ASSISTANT, (28)? Nine years' splendid office and selling experience manufacturing line; opportunity not salary considered; any size firm. T 15 Times.

CAPABLE YOUNG MAN, college education, business experience, speaking German, Spanish, wishes position with progressive export house. O 58 Times.

CAPABLE SALESMAN, EMPLOYED, SEEKS NEW CITY ASSOCIATION; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION. ADDRESS, Z 247 TIMES ANNEX.

CASHIER,
CREDIT MAN,
BOOKKEEPER,
CORRESPONDENT

wants position offering a real opportunity for an ambitious young man of 30; seven years' experience; modest salary at start. Z 326 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR. — German-American, (35,) single, first-class city driver, mechanic, 12 years' experience; will go anywhere; any car; best references. H. C. Schuppert, 150 West 127th St. Phone 4042 Morningside.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Irving Wertheim, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; lately disengaged, as employer laid up cars for Winter; sober, very careful driver; five years' experience on different cars; country position preferred; good references. O 6 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, married, no family, 10 weeks' experience private families last three cars driven, Pierce, Packard, Cadillac; excellent references. William Streyffert, 145 East 54th.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC,
Swedish, middle age; married; no family; 11 years' experience; own tools; any cars, Pierce, Cadillac Locomobile preferred; city and country. Ericson, 126 West 98th.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; city or country; first-class mechanic on cars; 10 years' references. Fred Wm. Pfeiffer, 108 East 86th St., N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR. — Gentleman wishes to place chauffeur, whom he can thoroughly recommend; excellent mechanic; very reliable man. B. K. Einstein, 924 West End Av.

CHAUFFEUR, (30,) married; 5 years' experience; careful driver any car; good references; moderate wages. Carey, 466 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wants position; married; 7 years' experience; references. Carroll, 125 West 56th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; 4 years last family; steady, competent. M. F., 807 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR. — Mechanic; 9 years' experience; excellent references; any car. Telephone Columbus 2947.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; private family; good mechanic, careful driver; best references. McQueen, 176 W. 81st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good mechanic, commercial or private; best references. R. Hess, 419 West 51st.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, permanent position; private; city references. Johnson, 775 Lexington Av., City.

CHAUFFEUR desires to make change. H. Mattusch, Eureka Garage, 146 West 100th St.

CHEF, wife, pastry, wishes position hotel, club, apartment; city, country; best references. L. E. N., 804 Columbus Av.

CHEMIST, nine years' experience, university graduate, desires permanent position where ability and earnest endeavor leads to advancement. E 319 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST, (Metallurgical.) — Technical graduate, 8 years' experience, at present employed with large metal company, desires change. E 400 Times Downtown.

COLLECTION MANAGER.—Young man (24) seeks connection with reputable concern; legal education; four years' experience; initial salary incidental; desires advancement proportionate to results produced; highest credentials. N 194 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, American, (24;) electrical engineering; one year practical shop experience; desires opening in growing manufacturing concern where experience will be valuable. T 19 Times.

COLLEGE MAN desires position with reliable bond house; clientele references. S 187 Times.

COLORED GRADUATE, 25, efficient, tactful, aggreeable personality, former teacher of economics, desires connection with financial or manufacturing concern. C. S., 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, temporary work; New York preferred. Box 29, 1,515 3d Av.

COMPANION-SECRETARY.—Young man of refinement and education, some medical knowledge; can furnish very best references. Address S 172 Times.

CONSTRUCTIVE THINKER, 26, offering successful sales experience and power to present facts forcibly, desires opening in only high-grade house. N 198 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Sales campaigns, adjustments, collections, credits; live wire; college graduate. F 214 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, 23, experienced mail-order circulars, catalogues, letters; advertising literature. S 144 Times.

COST EXPERT AND SYSTEMATIZER.

EDUCATION: Engineering Graduate, also School of Business Administration, Harvard University.

EXPERIENCE: Seven years Cost Accounting, Public Accounting, and Production Engineering.

PRESENT POSITION: Assistant Installer of Complete Scientific Management System with large manufacturing concern.

E 294 Times Downtown.

COPY WRITER—CAN WRITE GOOD COPY; WANT CHANCE TO PROVE IT; EXPERIENCE REPORTORIAL, EDITORIAL PUBLICITY WORK; THREE YEARS' SPECIALIZING IN COPY; AGE 27; SALARY REASONABLE. S 246 KINOSBRIDGE AV.

CREDIT MAN, bookkeeper, fifteen years; wholesale and retail office experience; at present employed; highest references; salary $2,000. S 199 Times.

CREDIT MAN.—For many years in the dry goods line; highest credentials; wishes connection with reputable concern. 67 Times.

DRAFTSMAN AND ESTIMATOR, building and general construction, reinforced concrete, wants position. O 11 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanic, arts graduate, 17 months' experience, wishes change to New York City. Z 285 Times Annex.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING graduate desires position with reliable firm; willing worker; good mathematician; excellent references from present employer; age 23; class of 1915. E 391 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, expert on generators, motors, wiring, telephone bells, fire alarms, elevators, millwright, now employed by large automobile concern, wishes change. Electrical, 500 West 150th St., Apt. C.

ENTRY CLERK, ledger, billing, stock records, now employed, desires position. S 181 Times.

ESTIMATOR,
construction engineer, and Superintendent; general contracting or reinforced concrete; nine years' experience; highest references. S 170 Times.

ESTIMATOR and draftsman, solicitor and Superintendent, general building construction, reinforced concrete, wants position. O 11 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

15 years' excellent record; management, purchasing, sales promotion, advertising, of executive ability, initiative, and demonstrated capacity to plan and execute and shoulder responsibilities; well-rounded in detail and practiced in principles of system and efficiency, could profitably manage department or render valuable service as right-hand man to a big man; age 34. O 18 Times.

EXECUTIVE POSITION.

Man holding responsible executive and administrative position would make change if favorable opportunity presented itself; capable of earning $3,500; high-class New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or Chicago references. Z 225 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.—Good presence, address; 35; tactful; accustomed meeting clients, handling employes, knowledge printing, advertising, bookkeeping; able correspondent; expert shorthand; thoroughly conversant office methods; highest references ability, character loyalty. S 133 Times.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT. — American, legal training and business ability, corporation and banking experience, desires connection with active and growing concern; interview. O 75 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Am open for engagement with busy business man as assistant, salesman of A1 ability, trustworthy, and can furnish best references. K 105 Times.

EXECUTIVE, experienced in electrical and mechanical lines; age 32; hustler. N 51 Times.

EXPERT RENTING MAN, 8 years' experience in New York City, thoroughly familiar with all details of renting agency business, seeks a connection with a reliable real estate firm, qualifications unquestionable, and house looking for one whose measured ability to results, will do well to communicate; will accept position on salary or drawing account and commission. S 339 Times Downtown.

EXPORT MAN.—Years field and office experience; fluent and forceful French and Spanish speaker and writer; seeks strict commission or nominal salary with opportunity for advancement. Address S 175 Times.

EXPORT to Europe and Latin America; one well acquainted with requirements, methods, shipping, &c., desires connections. E 372 Times Downtown.

FACTORY MANAGER,
assistant, or department head; 12 years' experience office and factory managing, purchasing, organizing; executive ability, initiative, and practical; age 29. S 15 Times.

FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE.
CORRECT MANAGEMENT
of your finances is important!
Incorrect management causes waste.
I possess necessary prerequisites—experience, executive ability, thorough knowledge of finance and accounting. May I convince you? S 349 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN, 12 years' experience in the cloak and suit line, energetic and trustworthy, desires to better himself; also understands designing. S 163 Times.

GARDENER, POULTRYMAN.—Life's experience; carg country place; guards your interest as his own; gets results, too. Pierce, 114 West 21st St.

GENTLEMAN, (27,) thoroughly American, college graduate, desires position with good present and future outlook; experienced accounting and supervisory work, in handling men both outside and inside with industrial concern; position must permit residing in city and employer must be willing to invest in man who will give in return continuous, efficient, and loyal service; position as assistant to broad-minded business man suggested as suitable; interview arranged by letter; at present employed; references. Address X. Y. Z., 317 West 118th St.

GENTLEMAN connected with prominent estate for 27 years desires position as manager of estate, secretary or general business manager, preferably part time; age 50, educated, refined, wide acquaintance; exceptional references well-known people. S 357 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN, excellent appearance, executive ability, perfect English, French, German, Italian, graduate of two European universities, long experience as traveler, advertising and real estate, salesman, wants position. F 2 Times.

HOTEL MAN.—Thoroughly experienced hotel-restaurant man, high testimonials, good standing, wishes position; distance no object; manager-steward. S 185 Times.

LAWYER. Secretary, Representative.—Responsible position wanted by practicing attorney, (30;) have A1 credentials; 8 years' experience bookkeeper, secretary, general manager; familiar with collections, real estate, corporation law; good correspondent; start $1,500. S 152 Times.

MALE NURSE. — Thoroughly experienced; mental, surgical, tubercular, and contagious cases; willing to take care city, country, or travel; best of references as to ability, &c. For interview address O 71 Times.

MAN, 32, good appearance, tall, strong, good penman, seeks position with chance of advancement. Adaptable. S 106 Times.

MAN who understands grain, cotton, and stocks and writes good market letter trade position of trust. S 350 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Position as manager of large first-class apartment house wanted by mechanical engineer, aged 37; if you have a property that you wish to run economically, and strictly first-class, I can do it. C 288 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—Attorney, thoroughly experienced, desires position as collection manager with mercantile establishment or secretary; expert stenographer. S 191 Times.

MANAGER, executive, well versed all office details; correspondent; high-grade man; clean cut; age 36; experienced salesman; no books nor insurance. O 32 Times.

MANUFACTURING MAN, (29,) graduate electrical engineer, six years' organization, cost reduction, physical research, and engineering development with manufacturer, seeks similar connection, large firm. Z 247 Times Annex.

MASSEUR, French, age 25, diplome of Paris, wishes position as assistant masseur in the city. S 125 Times.

MASSEUR graduate wishes patrons; gentlemen's residence, 104 West 80th. Phone Youngblead, Schuyler 9444.

MY SERVICES CAN BE HAD by reputable concern seeking an aggressive, educated, and trained young business man, who also has outside selling experience; forced to make change account European conditions. T 21 Times.

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS.

If, under present conditions, you do not want to employ steady Spanish correspondent, I would be willing to work evenings for moderate pay; experience in export; spent several years in South America; typist. E 30 Times Downtown.

NURSE ATTENDANT, sanitarium, mental cases; gentleman's residence; Masseur, highest references. C 286 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGEMENT
AUDITOR—CREDIT MAN
COST ACCOUNTANT

EFFICIENCY EXPERT — With 10 years' managerial executive experience, master statistician and live wire, desires difficult opportunity where SUPERIOR EXECUTIVE and ADMINISTRATIVE ABILITY in handling large working force is required; thorough ingenious methods and strict discipline, supported by tactful cooperation; he enhances service values, secures maximum results with minimum payroll; no department either too large or too difficult; FUTURE main factor for changing; remarkable capacity for volume and hard work; hours non-essential; age 35, American; highest credentials; remuneration on basis of results preferred. Efficiency, F 254 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.

A man of good appearance, with twelve years' continuous training, desires change of business; thorough knowledge of office staff management, systems, and correspondence; has had large experience in meeting the public both here and abroad; best of references and a clean record; at present engaged; minimum salary $25. Reply to E 352 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, department head, proved executive ability; twelve years' general experience; knowledge efficiency method of accounting, sales credits, collections; salary $2,500 per annum. N 198 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, ACCOUNTANT—Experienced executive; now treasurer of corporation being dissolved; thoroughly familiar modern business methods; salary $3,000. O 1 Times.

OFFICE MAN, factory, capable executive, well versed in cost and production work, 14 years' manufacturing experience, seeks responsible position. S 178 Times.

OFFICE WORK. — Lawyer, collegian, three years' business experience, wishes general office work with busy firm; night student. Z 209 Times Annex.

PHYSICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT MAN, graduate arts and electrical engineering, six years' manufacturing experience, would connect large manufacturer technical line. Z 208 Times Annex.

PUBLICITY MANAGER or secretary, to corporation head; fifteen years' experience in newspaper work with intimate knowledge on writing and placing high grade publicity matter. C 230 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE.

Young man, 28, for nine years in renting, collecting and repair department, wishes similar position. S 108 Times.

RUSSIAN MAN, 45, American citizen, with wide experience in Russian trade and foreign banking operations, speaks, reads, and writes fluently Russian, English, French, and German, desires to change present position, where he is employed for past 10 years; willing go to Russia after the war. Address R. M., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

SALES MANAGER.—IS WILLING TO INVEST A $10,000 EARNING ABILITY AGAINST MODEST LIVING EXPENSES UNTIL HE "DELIVERS THE GOODS."

A BUSINESS EXECUTIVE HAVING INITIATIVE AND PERCEPTION OF A RESOURCEFUL SALESMAN, WHO KNOWS THE U. S. FROM COAST TO COAST, WHO HAS ORIGINATED AND DIRECTED MANY CAMPAIGNS, AND WHO HAS EXCEPTIONAL CREDENTIALS AND REFERENCES, DESIRES A PERMANENT CONNECTION.

THE CONCERN MUST HAVE SOMETHING OF DEFINITE MERIT TO SELL PLUS FINANCIAL STANDING. F 237 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.

I have been selling for a large concern for several years, but my line is oversold, and cannot get deliveries. I am looking for a line where I can average not less than $5,000 in commissions. I can sell anything. F 242 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 35, Christian, active, open for position represent manufacturer hardware or other good line; 15 years' selling experience; prefer territory within 100 miles of N. Y., or would assist in credits and collections. E 269 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, having sold notions to wholesale dressmakers' supply trade and department stores for past ten years, desires position; prefer silk house; drawing account; commission basis. S 197 Times.

SALES CORRESPONDENT, 26 years, 10 years with manufacturing corporation; sales letters, catalogue and circular composition, circularizing, opening of new fields. Sales, E 223 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN and executive, fifteen years' experience with work of highest character, will give part time in New York for sales or other work; commission or salary. Z 270 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, with a successful sales record, wants a reliable line of merchandise to sell to the nearby trade and on the road on a commission basis. S 158 Times.

SALESMAN, selling domestic embroideries to ladies' neckwear and dress trade, open for additional line, on commission. M., Box 18, 21 East 14th St.

SALESMAN wants exclusive lines for Pacific Coast; experienced with auto accessories, cotton duck, and canvas goods. O 66 Times.

SALESMAN or Manager.—College man, 33, 12 years' wide business experience, desires responsible position with established firm; outside work preferred; highly recommended. O 69 Times.

SALESMAN, with executive ability, understanding art and interior decorating business, seeks position; desire to relieve some busy executive of details; A1 references. K 106 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVE, now under contract, intends making change to secure broader opportunity; extensive selling, managerial, and advertising experience. T 36 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 24 years, desires position as salesman with reliable concern; best references; road experience. F 213 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 12 years' experience dry goods, brass goods desires position; good appearance; drawing commission basis; references. S 146 Times.

SALESMAN. — City salesman, department, chain, and candy store connections, wants position. E 320 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wants side line, coast to coast, for department stores and jobbers. Davis, 2270 84d St., Brooklyn.

SALES ENGINEER, producer of big business looks for new connection. A 219 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 27, good personality, conscientious worker, desires connection; highest references. T 17 Times.

SALESMAN.—Real high-class, good closer, open for specialty. S 194 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man desires connection with reliable concern. Hustler, O 72 Times.

SECRETARY in every sense of the word; stenographer, typewriter, office manager, bookkeeper, correspondent; excellent references; Christian. Hoffman, 51 Hamilton Place. Tel. 1410 Audubon.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer; college education; pleasing personality; highest references. M 356 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Mature college graduate, experienced, desires responsible position. E 347 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Ten years' experience shipping express; parcel post; references. E 240 Times Downtown.

SIDE LINE wanted by a traveling salesman. Z 239 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY (26). desires connection with progressive concern, where education, initiative ability and common sense are required and appreciated; I desire position where future will depend on ability. S 209 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, offers his services evenings; commercial or literary. O 40 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (23,) energetic, capable worker, connect with manufacturer, where paramount service is appreciated; highly recommended. E 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — 7 years' expert experience; willing, accurate, quick; best references; salary $18. O 43 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY. — Let a thoroughly experienced Hebrew-American (21) handle your correspondence; presently employed; $20. O 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; high school graduate; four years' practical experience; rapid and accurate; reliable. E 359 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, rapid, accurate, desires position; best reference. E 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, seven years' experience, reliable knowledge bookkeeping; salary $18. F 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Evening employment desired by expert stenographer; secretarial, commercial, literary. O 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; competent, trustworthy; excellent references; $18. E 386 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT OR MANAGER.—Capable of taking charge of a plant or operations where handling of labor and specific daily production is required; no preference as to location or nature of business; reasons for desiring to change from present employment are purely personal, which fact will be attested to by present employers; well educated, American, 37 years old, several years' experience in factory supervision; best personal and business references. S 171 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, &c.—Mechanical engineer, aged 37, wishes position as Superintendent or assistant to manager; 17 years' experience in America and Europe in drafting room work and in building and managing shops. C 232 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT or general foreman on reinforced concrete is open for engagement. C. L., 66 Westchester Square.

SUPERINTENDENT on new or overhauling buildings. S 174 Times.

I WANT THOMPSON!

Thompson's hobby was to train young men for positions of responsibility. (See "To the Last Penny"—Saturday Evening Post, Nov. issues.) I want a Thompson who can use a man 23, New York University School of Commerce, willing to work in any capacity where hard work and originality receive recognition. I am not money mad, but I am just crazy to work for a man who can inspire me to greater efforts. Assume that I have had no experience in your line of business. You save the trouble of unlearning me methods of which you do not approve. You know as well as I do, that a man who knows how to use his head can master the details of any business. If you are a Thompson, I want to work for you. Address J. D., Box 46, Station D., Brooklyn.

The above advertisement brought me many replies, but no position; lack of experience was the reason given for the right man I will work two weeks without pay, so that he can judge my capabilities.

TRAFFIC MANAGER desires position; long experience handling help, shipping, delivery. N 199 Times.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, WITH LARGE FOLLOWING THROUGH THE MIDDLE WEST, DESIRES A LIVE LINE OF WASH GOODS OR SILKS FOR THE RETAIL TRADE. S 128 TIMES.

USEFUL MAN.—Lady recommends highly colored man for general utility; honest, capable. Riverside 2505.

VALET, butler, cook; Chinese wishes position with bachelor; competent, trustworthy. S 110 Times.

WRITER of advertisements, stories, dramas, newspaper and scientific articles, familiar with publicity work, seeks employment. Z 208 Times Annex.

YALE COLLEGE, and law student, graduate (28,) experienced, desires good opening in either business or law. N 190 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22 years of age, American, neat, refined, bright, ambitious, energetic, able to type accurately, studying short hand, desires position where personal effort and aggression will insure advancement. Kindly address S., Times, 11 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (30;) married; good education thoroughly familiar export details; experience in examining, purchasing and shipping departments of large export house; speaks, writes German; excellent references. Write E. B., 8,825 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) aggressive, well educated and capable thoroughly experienced in selling and office details, correspondence, desires position with reliable firm; 8 years with former employer; best reference; $17-$18. Write H. A., 1,335 Bd.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) educated, neat appearance, eight years' business experience, stenographer, typewriter, excellent references, not afraid of hard work, desires position. O 34 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—A reliable concern can secure services of a well educated young man, 24, who desires position where thoroughness and conscientious use of an active mind is an asset. E 365 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, correspondent assume responsibilities, handle volume details, desires position as assistant to sales manager or executive; wide experience; unquestionable references. S 176 Times.

YOUNG MAN, good education, ambitious, reliable, desires permanent position with good concern; opportunity for advancement; salary $25 weekly. Address G. B., 240 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) college graduate, at present employed, seeking connection with growing business concern. E 381 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, desires connection with construction company; graduate Columbia School of Architecture; unquestionable references. S 177 Times.

YOUNG MAN 20, some business experience, desires position where intelligent, conscientious effort is rewarded; best references. R. E. 16 Times.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires position in accountant's office or in accounting department, with reputable concern. E 346 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (30,)—Expert penman; 15 years' experience office details; excellent written references. Kronenberger, 1,080 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 22; four years with bank; capable double entry and commercial bookkeeper; reference; salary $15. F 228 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires to better himself; position with bank, import, export house preferable. E 378 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) active, industrious, capable, willing, wishes position; would invest in business after reasonable trial. S 140 Times.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires position with advancement when ability is proven; four years' experience office assistant. T 10 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, well educated, experienced, stock, shipping, desires position. S 109 Times.

YOUNG MAN, some salesman, clerical, experience, wants position, city, country. F. McKay, 1,122 3d Av., care of Tailor.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school education, desires outdoor position. E 316 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, conscientious worker, seeks position with part-time employment; moderate salary. O 23 Times.

YOUNG MAN (24) has three or four hours evenings and Saturday afternoons for office work; full particulars. O 33 Times.

YOUNG MAN (21) desires position in office; 3 years' experience. T 3 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, now employed desires employment. F 244 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

CHAUFFEURS' AGENCY.—We are the only agency devoted exclusively to furnishing competent chauffeurs for all kinds of automobiles; all are thoroughly tested in driving Buick D. 45, 1916; Hudson Super Six, 1917; Chalmers, 36-B, 1916; Fiat, 1916, &c. We supply chauffeurs for every make of car. Arena Chauffeurs' Agency, 210 West 50th St. Phone 696 Circle.

CHAUFFEUR? YOU NEED ONE? Phone Col. 1495 or 1496. Blue List Chauffeurs' Agency, Inc., U. S. Rubber Bldg., 1,790 B'way.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS, hand, by publishing house; must be experienced; piecework. Apply 826 Hudson St., corner Vandam St., 3d floor.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, WANTED BY MANAGER OF FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MFG. CORPORATION TO ACT AS ASSISTANT; GIVE DETAILS OF INTEREST. C 246 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent to take charge of set of books; accurate and reliable; opportunity for advancement; in reply state age, experience, reference, and salary desired. T 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in correspondence, with nice handwriting. Apply by mail, Mme. Rose Lilli, 15 West 45th St.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, with knowledge of stenography; must be efficient, neat, and of pleasing appearance; $18. K 99 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, plumbers' supply; experience preferred; state age, experience, salary expected. Box M., 262 Grand St., A.A.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, thoroughly conversant with controlling accounts; typist; salary, $14. Nuffe Company, 141 West 36th.

CANDY PACKERS, expert, wanted. Apply 9 and 11 A. M., 426 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS,
Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMEN.—We need saleswomen for our muslin underwear, house furnishings, toilet articles, umbrella, linen, candy, shirtwaist, leather goods, jewelry, glove, toy, stationery, and handkerchief departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

YOUNG WOMEN.—We can place inexperienced young women in various departments as salespeople. An excellent opportunity for young women to qualify for steady service and to be paid while learning. Apply to Superintendent between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ALSO

HAIRDRESSING PARLOR. — We require thoroughly experienced hairdressers and marcel wavers. Only those having had experience in first-class establishments need apply, in person or by mail, to Superintendent.

ALSO

CLERICAL HELP.—Require several young women for clerical positions in the delivery department. Must write a neat and clear hand. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

ALSO

COMPLAINT TRACERS. — Require several young women who have had department store experience in tracing and adjusting complaints. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

PARCEL WRAPPERS.—We require a number of bright girls to wrap parcels and in various other capacities. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

ARTIST for retouching of photos, capable of using air brush; state experience and salary expected. Address Box F 240 Times Downtown.

CLERK wanted, familiar with bookkeeping, with knowledge of foreign exchange preferred. E 361 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, &c.—Woman wanted to act as generally useful companion and prepare light meals in private house for one person; good wages; state age, experience, and religion. K 113 Times.

DESIGNER, thoroughly experienced on crepe de chine underwear for the better trade; elegant opportunity; salary no object to right party. A. B., 221 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.—Large Philadelphia house wants designer on popular priced silk and cotton waists; only those having experience in large houses need apply. Bronner Manufacturing Company, 14 West 32d.

DESIGNER, thoroughly experienced on negligee for the better trade; elegant opportunity; salary no object to right party. J. K., 219 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, first-class dressmaker to live in Waterbury, Conn.; steady position; splendid opportunity. Women's Exchange, 49 Grove St., Waterbury.

ERRAND GIRLS wanted. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M., 522 5th Av.

EXECUTIVE.—Wanted, to qualify for executive position, ambitious woman; will train, equip and assist in establishing her own custom corset business; not subject to office hours; can handle a private trade and also have use of shop and fitting booths in Fifth Av. corset shop without charge; small outlay for preliminaries only; no other investment required. E 37 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Woman, over 30, to train for position requiring tact and ability; previous business experience not essential; must furnish good references; salary. Room 711, 110 West 34th.

FRENCH GOVERNESS.—Young lady from Northern France, Paris preferred, to go immediately to Southern resort, share room and take care of eight-year-old girl; family returns to New York for Winter in 6 weeks; hours, 8 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.; 1½ hours off daily; additional time by arrangement; salary $30 per month; state full references, references, and age. G. X., 1,364 Broadway.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED SALES PEOPLE FOR THE
FOLLOWING SECTIONS:
JEWELRY,
STATIONERY,
BOOKS,
HANDK

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

CABINETMAKER.—Require a thoroughly competent cabinetmaker for repairs on furniture. Apply to manager furniture department, fourth floor, east building.

ALSO

STOCK DEPARTMENT.—Require several boys for positions in our stockrooms; an excellent opportunity to acquire a complete knowledge of the business. Apply to superintendent, subway floor, east building.

ALSO

PACKERS.—We require for our department of wrapping a number of men accustomed to packing and wrapping various classes of merchandise. Apply to superintendent, department of wrapping, subway floor, central building.

ACCOUNTANT.

Man, between 27 and 35, with thorough manufacturing cost accounting experience, wanted for important branch of New Jersey plants; excellent opportunity for man of judgment, who can set up and operate departmental system; show age, experience, education, and salary expected. Accountant, 217 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR by C. P. A. firm; must be high grade man in every respect, with broad experience; knowledge of manufacturing costs desirable; exceptional opportunity for right man to eventually acquire interest in firm; give full information regarding qualifications, stating salary expected to commence. E 589 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. — Manufacturing cost accountant; give full particulars of experience, age, nationality, etc., and salary expected; location, Newark. Address Permanent, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, wanted for staff of certified public accountant; only well-qualified applicants will be considered. E 390 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS wanted by New York Financial Examiner, 25 Broad St.; several high-class men; salary and commission.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted by progressive agency; must be high-class man and control accounts; salary, commission. O 7 Times.

AN ADVENTURE IN BUSINESS.

(NOT FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.)

Mr. M——, (32 years of age,) who has been a successful lumber salesman nearly all his life, found himself recently without a position. Happening through a happy chance to read our advertisement, he decided that HERE was an opportunity to capitalize his selling abilities for more money than he had been receiving. Result of his first eight weeks' work with us, over $1,400 in cash commissions, and he has developed into same in the business of approximately the same amount.

This is a human document open to your scrutiny—a story from real life, the hero of which is now in our employ. Best of all, it can be duplicated by an energetic man who has the work habit, combined with our original selling methods. We have a similar opening for one or two successful salesmen, who can furnish gilt-edged references. Call Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, New York.

AN EXPERIENCED TIMEKEEPER

is required by prominent retail establishment; preference given to one who has had department store or other large retail store experience; liberal salary and opportunity for advancement to man who can make good. Write in confidence, stating full experience, to H. C. P., K 109 Times.

A. KIMBEL & SON, INC.,
19 West 40th St.,
Corner Fifth Avenue.
Require competent and experienced salesman. Excellent opportunity for man with ability.

ASSISTANT to foreman of department store located within a few miles of New York; a thrifty man with thorough department store experience; must be able to dress windows, write show cards, assist on the floor, and assist in buying; good salary. Apply in person or by letter to 1,133 Broadway, New York, Room 316.

A VERY DESIRABLE ADVERTISING POSITION is open for the right man; he must be a college graduate, a gentleman of good American stock, and not over 35 years of age; he must have had experience as a salesman; he must have had a great deal of good advertising and writing experience which he now desires to use in establishing himself in a permanent position with a rapidly growing concern; the location is a medium-sized city in the Middle West, and the opportunities for solid growth are unusual; the salary at first will not be large. Write fully, in typewriting, stating salary desired and giving complete particulars concerning yourself; be sure to send samples of your work; but remember you will be judged more by your letter than by your samples. Z 243 Times Annex.

AUDITOR wanted by large manufacturing corporation producing metal products; must have thorough knowledge office detail, control accounts, cost accounting, and details factory practice to qualify; exceptional opportunity for right man; give age, experience, references, and salary expected in order that your reply may receive consideration. Manufacturer, S 73 Times.

AUTOMOBILE TRIMMERS.—First-class men on inclosed bodies; steady employment, good piece work; good pay; sanitary, modern plant; no trouble. Write Superintendent, E. J. Thompson Co., Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, Penn.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRMEN having knowledge of mounting; tailor on automobiles and general repair work. Federal Body Company of New York, Inc., 250 West 54th St.

BANK CLERK.—Young man, with some experience; state salary expected. E 312 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, Typewriter Operator.—Bright young man with previous experience in printing office preferred; applicant must state fully experience, age, reference, and salary. F 224 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK.—Must be accurate at figures, good penmanship, with judgment and diplomacy in handling telephone customers; good opportunity for right man. Brooklyn job; $15. S 305 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK.—Young American to operate Remington typewriter and assist office work; state salary and references. O 53 Times.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.

An alert, ambitious young man required on general books as assistant; practical accounting experience and education necessary; splendid opportunity for right man to connect with large concern; salary moderate, depending upon ability and development; give full details in application, regarding experience, age, salary desired; the religious denomination should be stated. Address, K 111 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS.—A Curb brokerage house requires services of experienced bookkeepers; no objection to age, but must be familiar with Curb securities and customs; none others need apply. F 209 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man as bookkeeper in large organization; moderate salary with opportunity for advancement; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. Z 220 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, WANTED BY MANAGER OF FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION TO ACT AS ASSISTANT. C 248 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER for statistical work in large chain store corporation; moderate salary at start; give full particulars, age, and salary expected. S. D 216 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED — A LARGE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS AN OPENING FOR SEVERAL BOYS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN BUSINESS AND FOR ADVANCEMENT; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY, BUT MUST HAVE SOME HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION. BE QUICK TO LEARN, OF GOOD ADDRESS, AND AMBITIOUS. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, NATIONALITY, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE IF ANY, &c., TO Z 245 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS WANTED IN BANKING OFFICE; MUST WRITE GOOD HAND; RESIDE WITH PARENTS AND COME WELL RECOMMENDED. ADDRESS BANKER, P. O. BOX 1,416.

BOYS FOR OFFICE WORK.
Must be 16; opening apprentices for advancement; $3 per week. Western Electric Company, Inc., 463 West St.

BOYS for delivery and errands; also button boys to attend floor; must be willing; good appearance; good opportunity for right parties; paid; permanent position with excellent chance for advancement. Apply side entrance 9 A. M.
KIRKEBY'S,
8th Av. and 49th St.

BOY.—English opportunity for a bright, ambitious lad; age 15-16; in an office and underwriting an American manufacturing concern; can learn business and advance to a good paying position; must be neat and of good family and live at home. Apply in own handwriting, Opportunity, K 116 Times.

BOYS WANTED, 14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE, IN LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STEADY POSITION; BRING OR REFERENCES NECESSARY; SALARY TO START $6 PER WEEK. ADDRESS REBEF, O 10 TIMES.

BOYS.
WE WANT SEVERAL BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOYS FROM 15 TO 16 YEARS OLD. FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR WORK IN GOOD POSITIONS WITH ADVANCE. ADVERTISING AGENCY. MUST BE WELL RECOMMENDED. APPLY 9 A. M.

BOY to grow up in publishing house; no office work; man business; good future for willing enterprising boy who will offer both qualities and made business. Curtis Publishing Co.

BOY, large manufacturing company downtown, wants bright, energetic office boy about 16 years old; state salary expected; permanent position and salary increase. Box 1,000 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by wholesale grain dealers; freight and billing; apply in own handwriting; state salary expected. E 348 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 18, steady, alert, ambitious, in photographic studio. Call Monday between 9 and 10, Miller Studios, 145 West 45th St.

BOY.—Large stationery store, good salary, opportunity for quick advancement; call 9 A. M. 150 Nassau St.

BOY wanted in Maiden Lane wholesale importing house; salary to start, $6; state age and references. F 206 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Office, errand; firm wants heavy boy, age 17 to 19, generally useful around house; good wages. E 210 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wholesale importer wants boy, age 15 to 17 years, for their stock room; good wages. E 242 Times Downtown.

BOY, in large publishing house; splendid opportunity for the right boy; ambitious. Apply Williams Co., 239 West 39th.

BOY, about; insurance office; address in own handwriting, giving education; $6 to begin. E 311 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright, intelligent boy wanted to assist in general office work; good future. E 93 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 16 to 18 years, for stock room and shipping department. Nelson, Hess & Co., 60 Leonard St.

BOY to collect weekly; liberal wages; also chance for promotion. Apply in writing to K 15 Times.

BOY.—Bright boy, law office; state age, experience and salary expected. Z 166 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Errand and office work. Call 9 to 10 Monday, 82 Broadway, Room 1,100.

BOY wanted in wholesale house; salary $7. O 11 Times.

BLACKSMITH & CO., Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, have a few permanent positions open for trimmers, fitters, helpers, brass finishers, and finishers, body assemblers.

BUILDER.—Experienced real estate broker wanted; liberal connection basis; no drawing account.
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, INC.,
1,400 Nassau St.

BUTLER WANTED.—Unusual; exceptional references essential. Apply between 8:30 and 4:30 P. M., Sunday, between 9 and 10 A. M., Monday, sixth floor, apartment, 3 East 72d St.

BUYER.—A Chicago State St. store requires the services of a successful silk and dress goods buyer. Apply by letter stating experience. Box Z 244 Times Annex.

BUYER AND MANAGER.—A man wanted to buy, sell and manage the following departments: Notions, jewelry, leather goods, toilet goods, fancy goods and clothing; state in application state fully the houses you have been with and how long in each place and positions held with each; also state your age and salary. Lord & Carr, Reading, Penn.

CANVASSERS wanted to sell a much-needed household article; something new and no competition; exclusive territory wherever introduced; good commission paid; good representation. Z 214 Times Annex.

CASHIER wanted; must have Wall Street experience; furnish references. Box S 350 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST.

Man wanted to assist in handling analyses in regular production in chemical plant near New York; state age, experience, and salary desired. Chemist, 216 Times Downtown.

CLERK.

Young man wanted in large office of wholesale dry goods furniture; must come well recommended; salary $10; state qualifications. Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, 140 Fifth Ave.

CLERK, experienced, wanted by large advertising concern; must be familiar with Latin-American countries; must speak and write Spanish fluently; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 261 Times Annex.

CLOTHING SALESMEN,

TO MANAGE CREDIT CLOTHING STORES.

We want ambitious men who are hustlers; experience in credit lines not essential, but applicants must have good appearing appearance; salesmen to work in some of the worst to novice conditions; to the right men the openings we have offer boundless opportunity; limited only by your ability to produce results. Apply
ADELBERG & BERMAN, INC., 119 West 24th St.

COST and STOCK CLERK wanted, preferably with electrical contracting experience; apply by letter, stating experience and salary desired. Metropolitan Electric Protective Co., 70 West 36th St.

COUPLE.—Man and wife for domestic service of one; wife cook, salary $60; husband, $60; references. Call Monday morning, 108 West 57th St.

COPY WRITER.—Book publishing house has opportunity in its advertising department for young college man, preferably one who has had some experience in writing; must prove your ability by your letter of application; state salary needed to start. O 11 Times.

DEMONSTRATORS with department store experience required to demonstrate world-famous cereal; liberal salary and commission; opportunities for successful demonstrators to secure permanent position in sales organization of growing and successful concern. Apply to Advertising Manager, 9 to 10 Monday morning, A. C. Gilbert Company, 143 Lafayette St., 4th floor.

DEPARTMENT HEAD.—Well-known exporting house has an opening for man of character to take charge of export department; must be executive ability who ability to get and hold foreign business are requisites; excellent opportunity offered to ambitious man not afraid of work; apply own handwriting, stating concisely nearest and farthest with which applicant is familiar; all replies considered strictly confidential. F 245 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.—Decorative interior, having had experience in ornament and drawing; young man preferred, state age, experience, and salary expected. Box Iv, 1,061 Broadway.

DRAFTSMAN.
One with tool design experience wanted by large manufacturing concern near New York; permanent position, with opportunity to advance; state age, experience, and salary desired. Draftsman, Box 215 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.
Detailers, with experience on small interchangeable work. Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Company, Inc., 463 West St.

DRAFTSMEN (electrical) wanted for work in New York City; experienced in A. C. substation and power house design for central stations; none but first-class men having right experience will be considered; steady position for right men, with chance for advancement; state salary expected. E 598 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, capable of laying out, figuring, and detailing reinforced concrete buildings; applicant to state education, experience, and salary desired; none but fairly experienced men need apply. K 88 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.—MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED; IN REPLYING KINDLY STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. Y 365 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN, wanted on architectural trim to be employed by lowering quantities; Richey, Browne & Donald, Inc., 2,101 Flatiron Bldg. A. Maspeth, N. Y.

DRAUGHTSMEN, mechanical, first class, experienced in marine work; steady position. K 74 Times.

DRIVER.—Must know New York streets and docks; be honest, sober, strong, willing worker, and first-class teamster; give references as to character and ability. Robert A. Keasbey Co., 445 West St.

DRIVER—Must know New York streets and docks; be honest, sober, strong, willing worker, and first-class teamster; give references as to character and ability. S 547 Times Downtown.

EDITORIAL ASSOCIATE wanted on leading trade paper; exceptional opportunity for live wire. E 304 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICIAN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN TESTING AND REPAIRING D. C. GENERATORS, MOTORS, AND CONTROLLERS; GOOD WAGES AND RESPONSIBLE POSITION FOR MAN WHO CAN DEMONSTRATE HIS ABILITY; APPLICANT MUST GIVE FULL PARTICULARS OF TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE. S 336 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ENGINEER.
Watch engineer; this position requires a man familiar with direct connected condenser units and with ice machines; he should also have some general knowledge of generators and must possess New York license. Apply by letter, stating experience, age, and salary expected, Engineer, 0 8th Av.

ENGINEER.—Wanted, competent automobile engineer by large automobile concern; must know entire business; exceptional opportunity. Z 194 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER (mechanical) for electric vehicle chassis design. Early starting age, nationality, education, experience, and previous salary, Z 227 Times Annex.

ENGRAVER on book stamps; also die sinker on label and embossing dies. Stark & Selig, 438 West Broadway.

ERRAND BOYS in shipping department of large import house; good chance for advancement. state reference. K 97 Times.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Salesman, between 25 and 35, no experience necessary, but must possess ability above average. A good opening for exceptional opportunities for advancement for the right sort of man; salary and commission; ordinary salesman please do not reply. Call Sunday, 256 West 23d St.

EXCEPTIONAL.

Young man, experienced stock and bill clerk, for real estate-building company; knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting; must be studious, painstaking, careful; salary $8 to start; apply in own handwriting. Z 215 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED efficiency or scientific management expert who is capable of lecturing upon the subject to deliver a series of talks before factory employes during the evening; salary. Box S 338 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Opportunity for young man fully acquainted with exporting to Latin America to help establish an export department of highly responsible and well-known firm; state age, experience, languages spoken, salary expected, and give references. Box T. S., K 86 Times.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT.

For a factory man, thoroughly familiar with the production end of any article with a large market, preferably an article which is used once and then destroyed, here is an unusual opportunity. A responsible business man will finance and market the product, giving the production man a substantial interest in the business. An applicant must give full description of article to be manufactured and be able to furnish unquestionable references. Address Reliable, Box A 274 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK.—Young man, file clerk and office assistant, in architect's office; experience unnecessary; state salary expected and 'phone number. F 31 Times.

FIRST CLASS MAN TO ORGANIZE AN ALUMINUM DIE CASTING DEPARTMENT FOR LARGE AUTOMOBILE PLANT.

MUST BE COMPETENT TO DEVELOP PRACTICALLY AND THEORETICALLY.

UNLESS YOU STATE FULLY AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED YOUR APPLICATION WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

MUST BE FIRST CLASS MAN. ADDRESS BOX Z 248 TIMES ANNEX.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CLERK familiar with details of commercial letter of credit transactions, by long-established and reputable house; permanent position and opportunity for advancement to right party; state age, experience, and present salary. Address "E. N.," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

FOREMEN of electrical wiring department in large, isolated plant; this position requires a man possessing general knowledge of all classes of electrical work in D. C. and A. C. installations. Apply by letter, stating experience, age, and salary. Foremen 90 8th Av.

FRUIT CLERK in retail store; references; must have experience. S 64 Times.

FUR EXAMINER wanted, experienced man; none others need apply. K 99 Times.

GENTLEMAN familiar with automobile business as Hono bury President can employ all or part time; good salary. F 235 Times Downtown.

GOOD OPENING for young man to keep simple accounts in office of large printing plant; $12 to start; Address, stating age and business experience, Permanent, F 377 Times Downtown.

GROWING manufacturing concern wants the services of a bright young man with several years' experience in general office work, with knowledge of typewriting; must not be afraid of any work; the right party has chance for quick advancement; $14 start. G. Glaser Co., 52 Greene St.

HIGH GRADE BOOK SALESMEN for this and nearby territory to sell Memorial Edition James Whitcomb Riley's complete works; liberal commission. Suite 508, 171 Madison Av.

IF YOU HAVE successfully sold bonds or preferred stocks, or if you have successfully sold any other line which has brought you a clientele of individuals, we would like to hear from you; we are investment bankers, and specialize in the bonds and preferred stocks of public utilities; drawing account and commission.
F 222 Times Downtown.

INTERIOR DECORATIVE SALESMEN.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND FAMILIAR WITH HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE, RUGS, CARPETS, HANGINGS, LIGHT FIXTURES, INTERIOR WOODWORK, &C.; ONLY EXPERIENCED MEN WILL BE CONSIDERED; WRITE, GIVE REFERENCES, IN CONFIDENCE; SALARY, ADDRESS Z 214 TIMES ANNEX.

INVOICE CLERK wanted, Cuban, Spanish, one experienced with Central and South America; no others need apply; state salary; excellent chance for advancement. S 262 Times Downtown.

LORD & TAYLOR
REQUIRE
THE SERVICES OF A
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED
FURNITURE ADJUSTER.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.
APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 11 A. M.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
7TH FLOOR.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS,
All-around man, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles, open shop. Apply Room 4, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MACHINIST, first class, for model and experimental work. Call Monday, 9 A. M., 2 West Broadway, one flight up.

MECHANICS, COLLEGE MEN.
Largest manufacturing company of its kind in the world requires number of men, age 21 to 26 years, who are following qualifications: College or recognized technical school graduates with at least one or two years' actual machine shop training; this is an exceptional chance for ambitious men, as we wish to promote from our manufacturing organization; opportunities and unusual opportunity is offered right men starting in operating; only those obliged to work for a living and whose future depends on themselves need apply; state age, married or single, all details regarding training and experience. E 322 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMEN.—Experienced men on chemical apparatus, tanks; state age, experience, and salary desired. K 100 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted, over 25 years of age, who can detail from layouts; electrical experience not necessary; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to right men. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Must be university or technical school graduate; good position for young man with large manufacturing concern; in metropolitan section; salary $1,200 per annum; state age, experience, and reference. Address Manager, Box 275 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, young man with some experience on tool design; we offer opportunity to an ambitious hustler; write fully, stating age, nationality, experience, and salary expected, upon drafting. Z 210 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, familiar with ingot metals, brass, copper, and bronze sheets, tubing, rod, and wire; must have correspondence experience, and good knowledge of the trade; know how to figure priced from base sizes; state full particulars concerning experience, references, and salary wanted. S 355 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, YOUNG MAN ABOUT 28 YEARS, GOOD CORRESPONDENT AND THOROUGHLY CAPABLE TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE DETAILS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. S 361 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man as office assistant, preferably one mechanically inclined; salary $12 to $14. K 40 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—$30; experience not necessary; $7 a week to start. K 110 Times.

OFFICE BOY, 15 or 16; address own handwriting, stating salary, references, &c.; splendid opportunity for good boy; chemicals. E 388 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY in advertising agency; good chance for advancement. Call Street & Finney, 171 Madison Av.

OFFICE BOY wanted; good references. Almond Mfg. Co., 440 East 23d St.

PACKER AND PORTER, IN LACE HOUSE; MUST HAVE FAIR EDUCATION. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. S. F., 130 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PACKER, assistant, wanted in wholesale line; salary to start, $8; opportunity for advancement; give age, experience, references. Address Dry Goods, Box 30 Times.

PAPER SALESMAN.
Preferably with mill experience and acquainted with Eastern jobbers; to represent leading manufacturers of boards, writings, index, offset, boards, and specialties of high standard in Eastern territory; a clean-cut, age about man (25 to 40) will find this an unusual opportunity; to insure consideration, give full details of experience, salary, and trade references in confidence. New England, K 82 Times.

PLATER FOREMAN.—A metal novelty concern needs services competent plater; to applicant who knows how to produce and show class record of ability in his work and in handling help; state experience had and in what lines; also salary expected. F 216 Times Downtown.

PRINTER.—A fac-simile typewritten letter firm has opening for clean-cut, active young man with intelligence and get-up as representative and assistant; one with printing or advertising experience, capable of assisting in writing of sales letters desirable, though not necessary; excellent opportunity for reliable man looking to a future to grow up with the business; if conversant with costs, system, &c., as is customary in printing establishments, so much the better; give experience in detail, age, salary, &c. F 240 Times Downtown.

PRINTER.—Practical experienced man wanted to take charge of printing branch of specialty business; must have executive ability and thorough practical knowledge of cylinder, job press work and composition; open shop near New York; state age, experience, and salary desired. Address K. L., Box 220 Times Downtown.

PRINTING SALESMAN WANTED.
A large New England company, experienced in all branches of the printing art, with a modern plant, equipped to do a large business at a low cost, is in need of an experienced salesman. One understanding paper and printing costs and is capable of obtaining business in and about New York City on a commission basis. References and full particulars as to line of work handled in recent years should accompany application, also state remuneration expected. Address Y 377 Times Annex.

PRODUCTION AND COST MAN for metal stamping factory; American, 30-35; we want a man who knows how, not a student seeking experience; there is an unusual opportunity for the man who can fill the bill to build his own future; a good salary expected; don't apply unless your character and business record is above question, nor unless you can afford to spend $15 to visit the factory to investigate; detail experience to post us regarding your ability as a result getter and religion. Z 213 Times Annex.

PROOFREADER in large advertising agency on pamphlets, advertisements, and miscellaneous work, some of it technical; ability to revise manuscript for accuracy desirable; state age to start, salary expected. Confidential. C 240 Times Annex.

RESEARCH CHEMIST in the research laboratory of chemical company; must be a man of experience and thoroughly trained in organic chemistry, particularly coaltar products; $2,500 per year, with chance for advancement; state age, experience, and reference. Address Manufacturer, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMANAGER.
WANTED.

A New York corporation wants a man of initiative, who knows how to organize and can organize and maintain an efficient force of six to ten salesmen selling direct to high-class business men. The man for this position should be between 30 and 40 years old, have a large personal acquaintance among men of affairs, and be willing to put in four to five hours daily in the field. One with insurance, stock, or real estate experience would be desirable. A liberal arrangement will be made with a man capable of earning $5,000 or more per year. Unquestionable proofs of selling capacity necessary, so write fully. References and bond required. Give phone number. O 25 Times.

SALES MANAGER, (FINANCIAL), TO OPERATE AND TAKE INTEREST IN CHARGE OF A STOCK AND BOND SALES DEPARTMENT OF A RAPIDLY GROWING INVESTMENT HOUSE; A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ONE WHO HAS PAST EXPERIENCE AND RECORD TO PROVE HE WILL BE THE MAN FOR THE POSITION; SALARY AND COMMISSION BASIS; INTEREST BASIS; GIVE AT ... WHICH WILL BE CONSIDERED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ... NEW YORK.

SALESMAN.—Capable of negotiating important contracts with financial institutions outside of New York; only high-class men of mature experience, whose record will bear close investigation will be considered. If you are a producer, with initiative and experience in handling big propositions, kindly state experience in detail; your reply will be held in strict confidence; drawing account. E 360 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN who is now in employ of a real estate developer and has been for some time; one who is making good, but sees no immediate avenue of advancement; a man under 30 is wanted, with a self-starter, who is clean morally, a thinker and natural leader; a man who will buckle down to the hardest kind of sales work for the next two months to an enormous amount necessary to produce largely after that time; commission basis; business history, record, and telephone number in first application. K 104 Times.

SALESMEN.—WE WANT A NUMBER OF HIGH-GRADE OFFICE SPECIALTY SALESMEN TO SELL A MECHANICAL OFFICE APPLIANCE OF UNUSUAL MERIT; INTERESTING COMMISSION PROPOSITION; STATE EXPERIENCE AND RECORD COVERING PAST TWO YEARS. ADDRESS A. O. P., S 357 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Established 50 years, running, expanding, wants experienced salesmen of good personality, familiar with one or more industries; good money-earning record for South and Middle West; best proposition; unequaled; state where you are employed. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

SALESMEN, A LOCAL DRUG CONCERN, MANUFACTURING A HIGH-CLASS LINE OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, DESIRES TO PUT OUT A FEW MORE EXPERIENCED SALESMEN TO SELL TO DISPENSING PHYSICIANS; ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE AND A FOLLOWING NEED APPLY; VARIOUS TERRITORIES OPEN; COMMISSION BASIS. Z 235 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN.—NEW YORK LADIES' NECKWEAR CONCERN HANDLING STRONG LINE IMPORT AND DOMESTIC NECKWEAR REQUIRING MAN TO REPRESENT THEM IN BOSTON; MUST HAVE FOLLOWING AMONG BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE BUYERS OF THIS OR LACE LINE; OTHERS NOT CONSIDERED; GOOD APPEALS; COMMISSION ONLY. ADDRESS F 231 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, FOR A LEADING SPECIALTY LINE OF WHITE PETTICOATS FOR PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND WEST VIRGINIA; MUST BE HIGH-CLASS MAN WITH ESTABLISHED FOLLOWING WILL BE CONSIDERED; NO OBJECTION TO KINDRED LINE IN CONJUNCTION; COMMISSION BASIS; STATE FULL PARTICULARS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. OPPORTUNITY. BOX 184 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, experienced, one who knows the trade either in New York City or New England territory, who is familiar with selling toilet articles, to call on the retail drug trade and department store trade; the article to be sold is a well-established one and has a good demand among the trade; state experience, age, references, salary wanted. Reply by letter. S 180 Times.

SALESMEN to secure contracts from retail stores for most popular window cartoon advertising service; present salesmen average $5,000 annually in commissions; those having sold syndicate or window services etc. mention references, full particulars regarding experience, earning power, where traveled, exclusive territory. Nimmo Downing Co., 1,342 Times Bldg.

SALESMEN.—Another improvement; we now have most wonderful small adding machine in the world; subtraction easy as addition; also multiplies; eight columns; weight 29 oz.; guaranteed; retail $17.50, commission $5; hustling salesmen average four to six machines daily; exclusive territory for real men. Address Agency Manager, Automatic Adding Machine Company, 148 Duane St., New York.

SALESMEN.—American adding machines manufactured by the American Can Co. afford live salesmen a splendid opportunity; under our plan on a straight commission basis hustlers are making an average of $3,000 to $4,000 yearly; live men wanted to cover the Eastern district. Apply by letter only. F. L. Sicles, District Manager, 346 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMAN wanted; experienced stock salesman; high-class Western mining company; property just beginning development; this stock should advance to many times present value in few months; exceptionally fine, large block with seasoned engineering service in application; salary; give age, experience, references. Y 350 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—To a man possessing real selling ability, but not necessarily experienced in our business, we offer an exceptional opportunity to build up a good city business; our truck is well and favorably known and is popularly priced; leads and every assistance will be given, but remuneration will be on a strictly commission basis until selling ability has been proved; after that a liberal drawing account; this is a high-grade opportunity for a high-grade man. Brockway Motor Truck Company, 125 East 12th St., New York; appointment by telephone. 4402 Stuyvesant.

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SALESMEN.
Moving-picture films; unusual opportunity is offered one or two good salesmen; liberal commission basis only; for near-by exclusive territory, to book well-known feature film to motion-picture theatres. T 26 Times.

SALESMEN, stationery, inside; one with experience preferred; good position; good pay; bright future; healthy, fast growing town. Address Samuel S. Rosendorf, Somerset Hotel, 47th near B'way, Pgh. Southern Stamp & Stationery Co. of Richmond, Va.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, bright young man to sell in high-class gift shop; must understand the better kind of merchandise; permanent position and right salary to right person. Oliver A. Olson Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

SALESMEN.—Manufacturer of better-grade chinaware dolls has opening for commission men for New England States, South, and New York City. Apply by letter only to Mr. Eric, care of Rea Winslow Advertising Company, 123 West 23d St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in selling typewriter ribbons, carbon paper, and typewriter papers; good position right person; salary; will not consider other than experienced. E 304 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Well acquainted with retail trade to carry large line of buttons for jobbing and wholesale button house; splendid opportunity; salary and commission. K 99 Times.

SALESMAN, stock wanted; big oil company paying 12%, earning 25%; officered by bankers and heavy oil operators; 5,000 acres; stock listed and very active; sells on sight; fresh leads; commission. Telephone Mr. Sprake, Rector 5318.

SALESMAN, experienced, to represent a large veining, netting, and chiffon house in Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa; commission basis; state full details; communications confidential. T 14 Times.

SALESMEN.—Experienced; commission basis, with weekly drawing account, to sell powder puffs and novelties for established house New York City, surrounding territories and Canada. S 333 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We will finance hustling salesmen for an excellent proposition for professional and business men; salary or commission. Room 320, Clinton Bldg., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Motor trucks; an unusual opportunity is offered live man on liberal commission basis; executive territory. Mahuron Motor Truck Co., Inc., 249 Av., second floor, West 54th.

SALESMAN.—Young man wanted with good appearance and experienced in selling securities, stocks, or commission basis. Apply M. Heyman & Sons Mfg. Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario.

SALESMAN.—Real live salesman can make big money taking orders for suits and overcoats made to customers' individual measurements; salary and commission. Call Majestic Tailoring Co., 887 University Place.

SALESMAN wanted by large silk house; one with a good following among the cutting-up trade; commission basis; state past experience. K 102 Times.

SALESMEN for Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Bronx; lucrative, high-class, commission position for five high-grade men only. Grant, 200 Broadway, Room 213.

SALESMAN.—Young man, mechanic, marine engine specialty; New York; salary, commission; state age and experience. S 342 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Live, experienced young men to represent silk and cotton fabric house for manufacturing trade; commission on duplicate orders. S 181 Times.

SALESMEN wanted, young man, 25 to 30 years old, for city and nearby territory; real estate experience; must prefer salary; state experience. Y 342 Times Annex.

SALESMEN to manage branches on commission; excellent proposition to begin with; wonderful future to hustlers. President, Room 212, 290 Broadway.

SALESMAN visiting architects and owners in Westchester County to carry high-class side line; liberal commission; must understand plans. Y 201 Times.

SALESMAN experienced in large retail stationery store; good wages and quick advancement. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone St.

SALESMEN.—Experienced, Handkerchiefs; commission and drawing account; write full particulars. K 78 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced and with ability to

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy and warmer Monday and Tuesday; fresh south winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,492. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS

CHIHUAHUA ROUTS BANDITS BATTLING IN CITY'S STREETS

Intrenched Defenders Drive the Foes to Plain, Where Gun Fire Rakes Them.

VILLA'S AUTOMOBILE IS HIT

Outlaw Leader Is Compelled to Abandon Car in Which He Twice Risks Death.

RELIEF COLUMN ON MARCH

Carranzistas Expect Maycotte Will End Siege—First Chief Silent on Protocol.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Nov. 25, (by Courier to Marfa, Texas, Nov. 26.)—Francisco Villa's automobile, which he was using to direct his campaign against the Carranza troops, was struck by shell fire today, and was abandoned near Fresno, southwest of the city.

Villa drove in the machine to within about three miles of the city from the northwest yesterday afternoon, and the car was then shelled by long range guns, but he escaped.

The shell holes and bullet marks were plainly seen on the sides of the big automobile today when it was found on the battlefield after Villa abandoned it and rode away on horseback.

The battle today (Saturday) started soon after telegraphic communication with Juarez was cut. The wire went down at 10 o'clock A. M., and the battle started raging by 11:30 A. M. The bandits' attack covered the entire southern front, with flanking operations to the east and west.

The most desperate fighting occurred in Zarco Avenue within the city. The bandits threw their best equipped forces against the entrenchments, which had been thrown up across this street, and street fighting followed.

The invaders made every possible effort to take these intrenchments, which were the key to the defenses of the city proper The de facto infantry met these charges with countercharges and the battle waged back and forth in this narrow street until the Villa bandits were driven out of the mouth of the avenue on to the plains, where they were raked with machine-gun fire from the housetops and the artillery fire which had supported effectively the infantry efforts.

General Trevino is prepared for another general assault. Although the indications today were the enemy would not attack again, Trevino is not relinquishing his vigilance and is prepared for a surprise assault from any one of the four quarters. At the time this message was dispatched by courier there were no bandits to be seen west of the city. General Carlos Ozuna's cavalry charges in that direction completely freed that sector of Villa forces.

The losses on both sides are reported to be heavy, as some of the fighting of the last twenty-four hours has been almost hand to hand. The wounded who fell outside of the city could not be rescued from the "No Man's Land" beyond the first-line trenches because of the firing by both the bandits and the Government forces. It is expected rescue parties will be sent out under cover of night tonight to bring in the wounded and bury the dead. The wounded who fell within the city are being cared for at the Municipal Hospital. Women are serving as volunteer nurses in this and other hospitals of the city.

The troops on both the bandit and Government sides appear very tired after three days of almost constant fighting. The Government forces, however, are in good spirits. They celebrated the victories which they claim over the Villa bandits, as they huddled around their camp fires in the first line trenches.

A small band of Villa bandits late yesterday afternoon took a foothold in the Church of Santa Rio de Guadalupe. They were driven out by gunfire from their stronghold, and cavalry dispersed them. This morning small groups of enemy cavalry were shelled by the artillery of Santa Rosa Hill.

The column of General Maycotte, who has already left Santa Rosalia with 3,500 cavalry, is expected to reach here Sunday and drive off the remaining bandits.

Villa is expected to withdraw soon to the hills as his forces have been scattered by the shell and rifle fire of the de facto forces and his efforts to capture the city are growing less and less forceful. He is believed to have learned of the advance of General Maycotte.

Officers of General Trevino's General Staff expect to disperse the remaining forces of the bandits and declare the situation will be completely cleared by tonight.

MEXICANS' OPINIONS OF PROTOCOL DIVIDED

High Officials Await Full Text of Document and Secretary Lane's Statement.

QUERETARO, Mexico, Nov. 26.—High Mexican officials who are here to attend the Constitutional Convention are still awaiting the full text of the border control protocol signed in Atlantic City last week, and the full text of Secretary Lane's statement of the policy of the United States Government toward Mexico, before they will make any comment on either.

There is evidence that the news of the protocol and of Secretary Lane's statement has been received with mixed feel-

Continued on Page 5.

PARTY IN AN OPEN BOAT ON SAND BAR 24 HOURS

Searle, in Power Yacht, Rescues Wife and the Dodds in Great South Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Nov. 26.—Returning from New York City to his home here yesterday, Charles K. Searle learned that his wife had been absent since early on the afternoon of Friday. He thought he would find her with Mr. and Mrs. Walton Dodd, with whom she had gone for an outing on Friday, but the Dodd's home was empty. Making further inquiries, Mr. Searle learned that his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Dodd had left on Friday afternoon in an open auxiliary cruiser for a shooting expedition at Short Beach, on the other side of Great South Bay, but no one could be found who had seen them return.

In alarm, Mr. Searle sent to his father, Charles Searle, ex-Commodore of the Babylon Yacht Club, and they set out in the power yacht Wild Thyme to cruise over the course between Babylon and Short Beach. Late in the afternoon they sighted a boat stranded on a bar half a mile from the Wa-Wa-Yanda Club in Wheg Inlet. As the Wild Thyme headed for it they began to hear shouts from the stranded craft, which they identified as the voices of Mrs. Searle and her companions.

The tide was high, enabling the power yacht to go near enough to rescue the three in the open cruiser, who were almost overcome by cold, hunger, and exhaustion. For twenty-four hours they had been exposed to piercing winds sweeping over Great South Bay, the spray keeping their clothing dampened. Mr. Dodd's condition was the worst, because he had been wet the day before when he climbed overboard and sought unsuccessfully to push the boat off the sands.

The two women had spent the night huddled together as closely as possible under the Summer cabin, while Dodd had exercised almost continuously to keep his blood in circulation.

Their troubles had begun late on Friday afternoon when the cruiser ran out of gasoline. Dodd hoisted sail, but the boat refused to respond to the rudder, because of the shifting wind. A little after dark it ran upon the sand bar.

TWO NEW YEAR'S EVES LATEST HOTEL PLAN

Regan to Hold One Sunday Night—The Other to Begin Monday.

Those who desire to observe New Year's Eve twice this year will have the opportunity. They may choose either Sunday night, Dec. 31, or Monday, Jan. 1, without risking a lack of food, liquid refreshment, or good cheer and entertainment.

James B. Regan of the Hotel Knickerbocker and some others insist on going by the calendar. In the language of Mr. Regan: "The time to celebrate New Year's Eve is on New Year's Eve, and that is the time it will be observed at the Knickerbocker."

Most of the hotel men agreed several days ago to celebrate New Year's Eve on Monday night. That is, they agreed to furnish special entertainment that would be in keeping with the time-honored custom in New York, and to keep the entertainments going until 1917 was well established.

"I don't care what the others do," said Mr. Regan yesterday. "I've already sent out 6,000 notices to my patrons, telling them that New Year's Eve will be celebrated at the Knickerbocker on New Year's Eve. I have also had notices distributed on the tables, and have hung placards on the walls. My license permits me to sell liquor with food, and I intend to take advantage of it. Those who have reservations need have no fear of going without food or refreshments."

At the Waldorf yesterday it was announced that New Year's Eve guests would not lack refreshment or cheer. The same statement was made at other hotels, accompanied with the announcement that those who were not satisfied with celebrating on Sunday night might go back on the following night.

SOCIALISTS IN ROME WANT OUR MEDIATION

Leader Will Ask Italian Chamber to Seek a Peace Congress Through Neutrals.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Morning Post says in a dispatch from Rome:

"An Italian official of the Socialist Party, which opposed war, has given notice of a motion for the opening of the Chamber in a week's time and for inviting the Government to invoke mediation of the United States and other neutrals with a view to summoning a congress of belligerents for making peace on the following principles:

"Renunciation of forcible annexations, recognition of the right of all States great and small to exist according to the doctrine of nationality and adoption of Viscount Grey's proposal of international arbitration to prevent future wars. This motion has been communicated to Socialist parties in other Parliaments."

ASK MORE FOR WIVES OF GERMAN SOLDIERS

Socialists Will Fight Compulsion Bill Unless Government Increases Allowances, Vorwaerts Says.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 27.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company quotes the Berlin Vorwärts as publishing an editorial declaring the Socialists will oppose the Compulsion bill in the Reichstag unless the Government considers the demand that allowances for soldiers' wives be increased in proportion to the increased cost of living. The Vorwärts says if women are compelled to work in war munition factories while their children are inadequately provided for they will revolt.

The correspondent adds that the editorial has made a deep impression in political circles.

Quoting the Berlin Tageblatt, the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says a number of interviews with leading dealers in luxuries, such as furriers, jewelers, fashionable tailors, costumers, and florists, printed in the Tageblatt, assert that the compulsion law, if enacted, will ruin Germany's trade in luxuries. The dealers declare, says the correspondent, that within two months after the enactment of the bill they will be compelled to close their stores until peace is concluded.

50 PER CENT. JUMP IN INCOME TAX IN FISCAL YEAR 1916

Collections from Individuals Reach $67,943,594 and from Corporations $56,993,657.

336,652 PERSONS ON LISTS

Includes 22,916 Spinsters—120 Persons Pay on $1,000,000 —New York Figures.

OTHER REVENUE GAINS, TOO

Total Internal Collections Were $512,723,287, of Which New York State Paid a Fifth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The striking success of the income tax as a method of obtaining funds to help pay the constantly growing cost of maintaining a national Government that now calls on Congress for appropriations aggregating more than a billion dollars annually is demonstrated by figures made public tonight by William H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

During the fiscal year 1916 the receipts from individual income tax aggregated $67,943,594.63, as compared with $41,036,162.09 for 1915. The corporation income tax payments during 1916 aggregated $56,393,637.98, as compared with $39,155,598.77 in 1915. From both sources the Government collected $124,937,252.61, as compared with $80,201,758.86 in 1915.

The personal income tax was paid by 336,652 persons. Of these 120,402 paid on net incomes of between $5,000 and $10,000 a year. The number of married persons paying tax was 296,153. Single persons paying the income tax embraced 47,583 men and 22,916 women.

The figures show that 120 persons paid taxes on net incomes of $1,000,000 or over, 1,703 on from $100,000 to $150,000, a total of 724 on from $150,000 to $200,000, a total of 386 on from $200,000 to $250,000, a total of 216 on from $250,000 to $300,000, a total of 254 on from $300,000 to $400,000, a total of 122 on from $400,000 to $500,000, and 209 on from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

New York State Figures.

In New York State 73,409 persons paid the personal income tax to the Federal Government. Of these 55,008 were married. Married women rendering separate returns in New York State numbered 1,674. Single persons in New York State paying the tax were 12,424 men and 5,977 women.

Of the 120 persons in the entire country who paid taxes on net incomes of $1,000,000 or over, annually, 74 live in New York State. The income record for the State follows:

From $1,000 to $4,000	11,840
From $4,000 to $5,000	11,571
From $5,000 to $10,000	25,661
From $10,000 to $15,000	8,716
From $15,000 to $20,000	4,213
From $20,000 to $25,000	2,744
From $25,000 to $30,000	1,850
From $30,000 to $40,000	2,173
From $40,000 to $50,000	1,410
From $50,000 to $75,000	1,618
From $75,000 to $100,000	745
From $100,000 to $150,000	656
From $150,000 to $200,000	291
From $200,000 to $250,000	160
From $250,000 to $300,000	105
From $300,000 to $400,000	106
From $400,000 to $500,000	57
From $500,000 to $1,000,000	117
From $1,000,000 and over	74

The distribution by States of the 120 persons paying taxes on annual incomes of $1,000,000 and over shows, besides the 74 in New York, 4 each in Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, 1 each in Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Vermont, 2 each in Massachusetts and Michigan, 7 in New Jersey, and 6 in Ohio.

The distribution by States of income taxpayers whose incomes aggregated from $500,000 to $1,000,000 each last year was: California 3, Colorado 1, Connecticut 4, Delaware 6, Florida 1, Illinois 16, Maine 1, Maryland 2, Massachusetts 13, Michigan 7, Minnesota 1, Missouri 3, New Jersey 2, New York 117, Texas 1, Vermont 1, Virginia 1, and Wisconsin 2.

Greater New York Districts.

The distribution of the personal income tax, based on net returns from the First District, embracing all of Long Island and Staten Island, follows:

Total married persons paying the tax, including women rendering returns separately	10,317
Total single men paying the tax	1,733
Total single women paying the tax	1,064
Total persons paying the income tax	13,134

The number of net incomes on which tax was paid in each class was:

From $3,000 to $4,000	3,002
From $4,000 to $5,000	2,404
From $5,000 to $10,000	4,618
From $10,000 to $15,000	1,311
From $15,000 to $20,000	574
From $20,000 to $25,000	346
From $25,000 to $30,000	228
From $30,000 to $40,000	231
From $40,000 to $50,000	120
From $50,000 to $75,000	107
From $75,000 to $100,000	70
From $100,000 to $150,000	59
From $150,000 to $200,000	12
From $200,000 to $250,000	13
From $250,000 to $300,000	11
From $300,000 to $400,000	7
From $400,000 to $500,000	8
From $500,000 to $1,000,000	2
On $1,000,000 and over	2

The distribution of the personal income tax, based on net returns from the Second or downtown district of New York, follows:

Total married persons paying the tax, including women rendering returns separately	13,225
Total single men paying the tax	3,629
Total single women paying the tax	730
Total persons paying the income tax	17,584

The number of net incomes on which tax was paid in each class was:

From $3,000 to $4,000	2,168
From $4,000 to $5,000	2,272
From $5,000 to $10,000	5,689
From $10,000 to $15,000	2,058
From $15,000 to $20,000	1,165
From $20,000 to $25,000	799
From $25,000 to $30,000	578
From $30,000 to $40,000	711
From $40,000 to $50,000	440
From $50,000 to $75,000	674
From $75,000 to $100,000	285
From $100,000 to $150,000	282
From $150,000 to $200,000	156
From $200,000 to $250,000	67
From $250,000 to $300,000	54
From $300,000 to $400,000	60
From $400,000 to $500,000	20
From $500,000 to $1,000,000	79
On $1,000,000 or over	42

The distribution of the personal income tax, based on net returns from

Continued on Page 18.

British Cruiser Near Sandy Hook Warns Ships to Beware Submarines Off This Coast

The British cruiser Lancaster was reported last night fifteen miles southeast of Sandy Hook sending out by wireless a general warning to all steamships flying the flags of the Entente Allies to beware of German submarines on this side of the Atlantic.

The Lancaster directed the commanders of allied vessels to keep a sharp lookout for underwater boats. They were also told not to show any lights and to avoid as far as possible the regular Atlantic steamship lanes.

This was regarded as again confirming the rumor that has been abroad in shipping circles for the last few days that two German submarines had broken through the allied cordon on the other side of the Atlantic and were coming over here to repeat the exploits of the U-53, which made a disastrous raid on shipping off Nantucket last month.

A rumor reached New York last night from Washington to the effect that the two submarines had arrived and were among the small islands off the New Hampshire coast. It was further rumored that the U-53 had not gone back to Germany and was with the two submarines that had arrived three or four days ago.

Captain T. G. Barman of the American liner Kroonland, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, said that his wireless operator picked up a message on Saturday night warning shipmasters to look out for German submarines off the American coast. The Kroonland did not deviate from her course round the Nantucket Lightship, but as a precaution against any possibility of mistake by any submarine that might be lurking in her path electric lights were hung over the sides on Saturday night to show the American flag and the ship's name painted on the hull. The lifeboats and rafts were cleared and made all ready for lowering away. The officers of the Kroonland and the Philadelphia, another American liner, which arrived late in the afternoon, said they did not hear or see anything of the German U-boats on the voyage across the Atlantic.

Among the steamships belonging to the allied nations due to arrive this week are the Cunarders Laconia and Pannonia, with passengers from Liverpool and London respectively; the Anchor liner Tuscania, with passengers from Glasgow; the White Star passenger liner Lapland, from Liverpool, the Duca d'Aosta, with passengers from Genoa, and the Bermudian from Bermuda.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—Only unofficial information, similar to that received in New York came to Washington tonight in regard to the reported presence of two German submarines off the United States coast. One official, who seemed to doubt the truth of the report, said he had been hearing rumors of the same sort for three weeks.

If German war submarines attempt to repeat the performance of U-53 in sinking vessels close to the mainland this Government may feel called upon to take cognizance of their activity. After the U-53's exploits Secretary Lansing went to Shadow Lawn to confer with President Wilson on the subject. Their conclusion was that the work of a single belligerent submarine near the shores of the United States would not afford ground for protest unless it was continued for any considerable period, but if several submarines engaged in hostile operations in these waters the United States Government might find serious cause for offense.

FAMILY OF SEVEN BURNED TO DEATH

Neighbors of New Jersey Farmer Discovered Flames Too Late to Save Those in the House.

FOUGHT FIRE WITH BUCKETS

Believed the Victims Were Suffocated While Asleep—Find Bodies in Ruins.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST CAPE MAY, N. J., Nov. 26.—The smell of smoke and the crackle of flames roused neighbors of Lewis Wilson, a farmer, shortly after daylight this morning, and they ran from their homes to find the two and a half story frame farmhouse of Wilson blazing from cellar to roof. They knew that Wilson, his wife, her mother, and two sons and two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had been in the house and realized, when they could not find one of them, that all seven were still inside the blazing house.

There is no fire department in this town and the fire had made such progress that the farmers could not check it with the little water they were able to draw from the well and throw on the flames from buckets. It was impossible for any one to enter the place; so, though they knew that the Wilson family was dead or dying inside, neighbors were forced to stand by helpless until the farmhouse burned to the ground.

When only a part of the brick chimney and a heap of embers remained to mark where the house had stood, the heat made it still impossible to search for bodies, and it was late in the morning when the bodies of Wilson, his wife, Margaret, and her mother, Mrs. Katherine Gibson, were found. Even then there was no trace of the bodies of the children, Gertrude, 11 years old; Thomas, 9; Lyman, 6, and Beatrice, a year and a half, and it is supposed that they were consumed.

How the fire started could not be told, of course, but it is supposed that an overheated stove caused it. The house was heated by wood stoves, and apparently one of these, on the ground floor, started the blaze. The flames spread rapidly, it is supposed, but still it is believed that some of the family would have escaped by jumping from bedroom windows, unless they had been suffocated by smoke.

Arthur Wilson, a brother of Lewis, and Charles Jacquette, who were first to reach the house, believe Wilson and his family were made unconscious by smoke before the flames reached them. When Arthur Wilson and Jacquette opened a window on the ground floor, hoping to be able to enter, they were met by a rush of smoke and flame that drove them back, but Wilson says that, as he peered in, he saw the second floor fall in, and thinks he saw the bodies of his brother and his family tumble down with it.

The three elder children were members of the community Sunday school, and the session this afternoon was made a sort of memorial service for the dead children.

Wilson was well to do. Like his three brothers, he was a prosperous farmer, and the family was well known in lower Cape May County.

AUSTRALIAN FIGHTERS DENY GERMAN CHARGE

Say British Have Not Made Colonials Bear the Brunt of Battle.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Nov. 26, (via London, Monday, Nov. 27,) (from a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.)—Wireless reports sent from Berlin on Saturday, charging that the British have favored their own contingents at the expense of the colonial troops, particularly the Australians, in the recent fighting, were denounced today at the Australian Headquarters as false. That the Australians have been in hard fighting is true. They have the honor of being considered among the best troops on this front and have been used the same as the other famous divisions.

The official representative of the Australians told The Associated Press correspondent today that they would have been aggrieved if they had been treated as inferior in organization, personnel, or material. He added that the recent attacks had their natural difficulty, but that the Australians and British had been side by side, and that the heaviest fighting fell upon the shoulders of the English, Scottish, and Irish divisions.

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PINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS
Pinehurst, Upper Seaboard Air Line, Land of Sun...

COSTLY EGG BANNED BY CITY HOUSEWIVES

Women, Backed by Officials and Dealers, Plan Embargo Till Prices Drop.

BUTTER ON BLACKLIST THEN

First of Series of "Fasts" Set for Tomorrow, to Last Two Weeks at Least.

A household embargo on eggs, the authors of the movement expect, will be inaugurated in New York City tomorrow. The movement has the indorsement of the National Housewives' League and other consumers' organizations, also of Commissioner of Foods and Markets Dillon, representing the State, and Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan, representing the city. Wholesale and retail egg dealers, too, have given the proposal their approval as the only practical method of defeating the speculators.

This is said to be the first food boycott which has had the support of dealers. The suggestion for the embargo, as planned by Commissioner Hartigan, came in this case from a representative of one of the largest grocery firms in this city, and the Presidents of all the retail grocery associations in this city will meet at the Municipal Building on Wednesday afternoon to work out a plan for co-operation between the public and retail dealers to strike at speculators in eggs and later to attack speculation in other foodstuffs.

The National Housewives' League, which forced down the price of butter and meat two years ago by a boycott, will be joined in the present movement by the Consumers' League, the National Woman's Movement to Reduce the Cost of Living, and other organizations of consumers.

Other Blacklists to Follow.

The plan, which is a development of that worked out by the Housewives' League and State Commissioner Dillon, calls for placing eggs on the housewives' blacklist for two weeks, followed by two weeks' blacklisting of butter, and similar treatment for two weeks each of potatoes, poultry, and other food products.

News from other cities of similar blacklisting movements promises that this Winter will test the power of the housewife in all parts of the country to combat the food speculator by co-operative action.

After the suggestion had come from one of the largest retail grocery firms in this city that the public and the wholesale and retail grocery trade should combine for a battle with speculators, Commissioner of Weights and Measures Joseph Hartigan called to his office the heads of the twelve largest firms in the retail grocery business in this city and held a general discussion of the causes for the rise in the price of eggs and other products.

The grocers contended that they were as hard hit as the general public by the rising prices, and that, in spite of increased gross monthly incomes, their profits had fallen off rapidly. One of the biggest grocers in the city said his income had shrunk 25 per cent. in the last few months.

Some grocers were quick to indorse the idea of successive embargoes on eggs, butter, and other products. They said they were weary of complaints from customers, who held the retail grocer personally responsible for every jump in prices, and that they would be glad to have their trade in eggs cut all to pieces for two weeks or more in order to reach the egg speculators and force prices down.

Hartigan Discusses the Plan.

"If the cause of the high price of eggs is largely due to speculation," said Commissioner Hartigan, "an embargo on eggs will help the honest retailer and wholesaler more than it will hurt them. The wholesalers who are permanently in that business tell me the high prices of eggs and the manipulation of them has injured them financially, as well as bringing them under suspicion and causing proposed legislation which might hurt them permanently.

"I have talked during the last week with most of the largest dealers in eggs in this city, and they assure me that the present situation is not due to the withholding of eggs by the regular middlemen, but to speculators who usually follow other lines. They told me that the men who had broken into egg speculation this season were largely the same men who had been plunging in war stocks, and that the money used in storing eggs for speculative purposes was largely money made on munitions.

"It will take a great deal of investigation to discover how far speculation and how far natural causes are re-

Continued on Page 20.

Beefsoot—The Savory, Flavory Sausage
For the Thanksgiving breakfast. Order the genuine to-day. Fresh consignment packages...

PARIS PRESS SEES GERMAN WEAKNESS IN PEACE TALK

Unanimous in Rejecting Terms Which Mean Only a Return to the Status Quo.

TEMPS WARNS AMERICA

Says Germany Will Only Plan Revenge if Her Militarism Is Not Crushed.

PROMISES A JUST PEACE

But It Must Be Made by the Force of the Allies, in Order to be Lasting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Temps devotes a leading editorial tonight to THE NEW YORK TIMES's series of peace articles, employing the heading "New Pacifist Campaign." Although the articles themselves are not reprinted, except for a few sentences, it is evident from the tone of the Temps and other papers that they have been cabled fully.

While the journals are unanimous in the rejection of any peace terms, which, as the Temps notes, "never concede anything beyond a return to the situation created by the treaty of Frankfort," yet there is open satisfaction expressed in certain quarters at the successive tentatives coming from the Central Powers. The feeling is that if Germany were really in the superior position in which she boasts herself to be such ideas would be the last she would set forth through the neutral press.

The Temps says:

"THE NEW YORK TIMES has begun a series of articles to demand 'that an end of the conflict be made by an international arrangement in which the United States would participate.' These suggestions have as their object only the benefit of Germany. Their vision goes no further than to terminate a world calamity, and for the future they hold to the illusion that Germany will profit from the lesson of her missed stroke. If the adherents of this theory knew our enemies better they would not doubt that, on the contrary, one lesson the Central Powers would draw would be the necessity of preparing a more successful revenge in the future.

"If these adherents lived nearer the realities of the war they would understand better that it cannot be terminated by a peace providing only for the restitution of Belgium and the evacuation of France. It is not two groups of rival States, but two moralities, two civilizations, which are at grips. It is necessary that Prussian militarism shall not survive the calamities it has unchained, and that a respite shall not permit it to make a new attempt against humanity. What would international treaties amount to while Germany remains in condition to disown them? The humanitarian pacifists of America follow a chimera. Do they not see that they are making a future policeman of this Germany which has put the torch to the world to satisfy her greed? Our own pacifists had the same dream in the past, and we almost died of them. The task which our dead have left unfinished will be carried to an end, however distant that may be. Let the humanitarian pacifists of America have confidence in the force of the Allies. They will make a peace just and equitable, which will have nothing in common with a limping peace which would give the world neither happiness nor tranquillity. One cannot understand such talk, which, by enfeebling our will to continue, would snatch victory from our hands.

"Evidently this is not what THE NEW YORK TIMES desires: but its campaign would tend to this result if, against all appearances, it found sufficient echo on the other side of the Atlantic."

CALLS BRITISH IDEAS MORE MODERATE

Massingham Recognizes America's Importance as an "Honest Broker" Between Foes.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—In its current issue the Liberal weekly, The Nation, after describing the dissatisfaction felt both in the country and in Parliament with the conduct of the war, says:

"Nor are these feelings dissociated from a certain change of tone about the war. Ideas of moderation and appeasement grow here, as in Germany, and with them the hope of peace which will usher in a new European society and close the reign of hate that devours the world. They gain strength from the now widely spread views of the army, and from the feeling that, after all, the greater end of the war, the destruction of the threatened all-dominance of Germany, is in sight.

"In response to a request from THE NEW YORK TIMES, the editor of The Nation, W. H. Massingham, has made the following further statement:

Extreme War Aims Modified.

"I am asked to say whether a peace movement exists in this country and what is its direction. In the sense of a desire to conclude the war on terms excluding or denying the more vital claims of our allies, no such movement exists. I should rather describe the tendency of opinion as toward a more composed and rational view of the nature of settlement. Two extreme ideas are being modified or are disappearing, owing in some degree, I think, to the feeling that Germany's aggressive force has largely been broken.

"The first of these is the notion that the war should go on until it has insured the destruction of German unity or nationality; the second is that the peace should not be a definite one, but that it should be succeeded by an economic war aimed at the obliteration or reduction of Germany's foreign trade by high tariffs or a complete boycott of her goods. As the war grows in seriousness and the terrible character of the sacrifices it exacts is realized, the desire for a real peace—a peace of nations—grows, too. Many feel that this is only possible under an adaptation of the American plan, which in its turn implies a reversion to the policy of a concert to which Germany must necessarily be a party. This, again, is inherent in Lord Grey's acceptance of a league of nations, as well as in Mr.

Continued on Page 5.

Battle in Air Over Bucharest; Several Killed by Bombs

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 27.—Telegraphing from Bucharest under date of Sunday, The Morning Post correspondent says:

"From 10 o'clock Sunday morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, squadrons of enemy airplanes flew over Bucharest and the Chitila, dropping bombs. Several persons were killed. Some of our airplanes engaged the hostile craft."

AUSTRIA READY TO DISCUSS PEACE

In View of Present Military Situation, She Feels She Can Do So with Dignity.

LITTLE HOPE OF RESULT

Diplomatic Opinion Is That England Will Prevent Any Shortening of the War.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Saturday, Nov. 25.—In view of the splendid military situation the Austrian people are making no pretence of disguising their normal human yearnings for peace which today are taking the form of a lively platonic interest in early peace prospects.

From the sentimental regret arising spontaneously in Austrians' minds that the venerable and sorely-tried Francis Joseph could not have lived to end his days in peace, it has been only a short and logical step to speculation as to what effect, if any, the change of Kaisers may have in accelerating the coming of the peace dove, and the general opinion tends to be that it will be favorable rather than otherwise.

Peace Never Featured.

A considerable volume of peace news is being featured in the Vienna press, foremost being the report that THE NEW YORK TIMES has come out editorially for peace, which has aroused intense interest not only among the public, but in political, diplomatic and particularly financial circles. While as yet, unfortunately, no details are known here regarding THE TIMES peace campaign, the liveliest speculation and discussion has been aroused by a telegram from The Hague to the Neues Wiener Journal to the effect that "THE NEW YORK TIMES attitude toward peace has attracted the most serious attention of American circles at The Hague because THE TIMES Washington correspondent is known to be close to the White House, and his reports are therefore to be regarded as practically inspired, and it may be believed that THE TIMES Washington correspondent in discussing the probabilities of a near peace has had a favorable opportunity and isn't acting out of harmony with the White House"

This report is largely featured in the Vienna papers under the headline, "The Peace Discussions in America," and, next to reports of victories in the Rumanian theatre of war, no news is being read here with keener zest.

Official Austria, however, is yet hopelessly perplexed over the scanty report filtering through London regarding THE NEW YORK TIMES attitude toward peace, because only recently, following on the heels of the first rumors that President Wilson was meditating some preliminary mediatory step, the Berlin correspondent of The Associated Press gave out to the press of Germany an official denial, purporting to come from Washington, that the American Government was considering any step of the kind. This denoment of America's humanitarian peace intentions has also been widely speculated in Austria, and is causing much confusion and perplexity in official minds as to whether The Associated Press denoment or the reported attitude of THE TIMES is to be taken seriously.

Receptively Friendly.

I have been able to sound well-informed public opinion on the peace proposition in the last few days, and from my conversations with statesmen, diplomats, and representative business men and financiers, it seems to me certain that Austria would not view a mediatory move on America's part as an unfriendly act, or even as well-meaning meddling in Austria-Hungary's private affairs, but that, on the contrary, the Dual Monarchy's attitude would be receptively friendly. It is pointed out here that the appointment of an Ambassador to fill the vacant post in Washington is in itself a significant sign of new times, and particularly the selection of Count Tarnowski, the former Minister to Bulgaria, whose parting words at Sofia that he is "a great admirer of Americans, knows American conditions, and knows Wilson to be a true friend of mankind, whose strivings to bring about peace should, sooner or later, prove successful," are known to echo the feelings of the present Austrian Government.

It is worth stating in this connection that I have found not a trace of anti-American feeling in either official circles or among the people. On the contrary, Austria is prepared to make a strong bid for American friendship and good-will, while big business men are looking forward to a resumption of unhampered commercial relations with America after the war, and certain powerful financial interests are already pondering ways and means of trying to interest American capital in developing the great natural resources of the Dual Monarchy after peace comes. Significant, too, is the frequency with which Austrians expressed the hope that there will be no complications between America and Germany as a result of submarine cruiser warfare.

See England in the Way.

While official Austria is convinced of Wilson's good faith and high intentions, I found in official circles a conservatism, amounting almost to skepticism, regarding the possibility of any peace move at this time. In discussing THE NEW YORK TIMES attitude toward peace, a high official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said last night:

"I am inclined to scout all these reports of impending steps to mediate for peace, and nothing of the kind is known to us officially. I have no doubt as to President Wilson's good faith, and believe he sincerely desires to be active in restoring peace to the world, but he is helpless—England won't let him."

This conviction is the principal, perhaps the only, stumbling block in the path of peace, and that even America's good offices would be shattered against England's still-harbored hope of crushing the Central Powers I found to be the widespread opinion in political and official circles, with the corollary that Aus-

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TEUTON ARMIES MEET 50 MILES FROM BUCHAREST

Falkenhayn and Mackensen Join Hands in Drive on Rumanian Capital.

MOVING IN THREE LINES

Pressure on Rumania Now from Transylvania Passes to the Danube.

LOOK HOPEFULLY TO RUSSIA

London Observers Say Czar's Forces May Save Critical Situation on North and South.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The situation in Rumania, as described in today's news, shows that General von Falkenhayn's forces, having gained the railway at Craiova, have rapidly pushed to the southeast and, according to German official accounts, are already in touch with Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces, which crossed the Danube at Zimnitza and, advancing with equal rapidity, are now before Alexandria.

The German reports do not specify where the two forces joined hands, but say that the roads leading eastward from the Alt River are encumbered with fleeing Rumanian supply columns and marked by burning villages.

The Rumanian official communication to a large extent corroborates this news by reporting an engagement with an enemy column advancing toward Roshiori de Vede, on the railway a little north of Alexandria. Thus the central forces are now within fifty miles of Bucharest, which is threatened from the west, north and south.

The German communication also brings the interesting news that Field Marshal von Mackensen is personally commanding the movement across the Danube. There is no indication yet, however, as to what strength he has been able to put into this sector, but his movement seems to confirm the impression previously formed that his latest withdrawal in Dobrudja was voluntary in order to assemble forces for the Danube crossing. Neither is anything definite known as to whether General von Falkenhayn has transferred any considerable portion of the forces lately engaged in forcing the Red Tower and other Transylvanian passes to the operations through Vulcan Pass.

Should Rumania be driven to defend the line running north and south from the mountains between Red Tower and Toersburg Passes to the Danube, in order to protect Bucharest, military critics here consider that her position would be extremely critical. It is hoped, however, that Russia has been able to send sufficient reinforcements to relieve Rumania of the necessity of devoting large forces to the defense of her northern and Dobrudja frontiers, and that she will have sufficiently strong forces to carry on an effective fight in the Wallachian Plain.

Holding Alt Line, Rumanians Say.

The Bucharest official report says the Rumanian forces are holding fast to the line of the Alt River across Western Rumania to a point south of Slatina, some forty-five miles from the Danube, and also are maintaining their ground along the Rumanian northern front. The text of the Bucharest statement follows:

Northern and Northwestern Fronts.—On the western frontier of Moldavia the enemy attacked in the region of Oituz, but was repulsed. In the Buzeu Valley there is no change. At Bratocea and Predelus there have been reciprocal bombardments. In the Prahova Valley there was an artillery bombardment and minor infantry actions. In the region of Dragoslavele (northeast of Campulung) the enemy attacked after artillery preparation, but was repulsed.

Western Front.—An enemy attack directed toward Curtea de Arges was repulsed.

Our troops occupying the left bank of the Alt as far south as Slatina have been strongly bombarded by the enemy artillery. Further south our troops successfully engaged an enemy column advancing toward Roshiori.

The enemy troops which crossed the Danube at Zimnitza have advanced as far as the region south of Soim station.

Southern Front.—There has been an artillery bombardment and infantry fire all along the Danube. In Dobrudja our artillery bombarded enemy positions.

Petrograd has little to add. The Russian statement says:

On the Transylvania and Danube fronts there is nothing of importance to report.

London Writers Hopeful.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 27.—Although the commentators in the morning newspapers today do not attempt to disguise the fact that the position of the Rumanians has become very much worse and that they are sorely in need of succor, the writers refuse to be pessimistic. They maintain that Rumania's position may be better than the map shows, and the fact that the central passes are still being held and that the Rumanian soldiers are fighting everywhere with desperate courage is taken to show that the morale of the army is unimpaired.

It is contended that as long as this is the case the Rumanians may yet turn the tables, as did the Allies on the Marne in 1914, the struggle then having

many of the general features of the present position of Rumania.

Confidence is also expressed that reinforcements from the Rumanian northern army and the Russians soon must come for th eaid of the threatened armies in the south. The sudden rise in the danube in consequence of the thaw also is regarded as a factor which may prove very awkward for the Germans.

Some of the comment even approaches optimism, it being contended that the Germans in their haste to conquer Rumania have actually weakened themselves through the necessity of drawing men from other fronts for the Rumania campaign. Although the move of the Germans across the Danube is characterized as a brilliant one, it is declared it will be proved to be unsound from a strategic standpoint.

The only really lugubrious comment appears in the Daily Mail, which accepts the details of the Rumanian retreat as true.

Forces Join Hands, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—General von Falkenhayn's troops, invading Rumania from the north and west, have effected a junction with Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces that have advanced from the south and crossed the Danube into Rumanian territory, the War Office announced today:

Driving toward Bucharest, von Mackensen's advance has reached the outskirts of Alexandria, forty-seven miles from the Rumanian capital.

The Rumanians retreating eastward from the Lower Alt are burning towns as they retire, according to the official statement, which also reports the repulse of a Rumanian cavalry division that offered battle in protecting the retreat.

The Danube has risen to a high level, says the report, but, nevertheless, von Mackensen's entire army intended for the Western Rumanian operations has crossed the river under his personal inspection.

Advancing south down the Alt Valley, General von Falkenhayn's forces have captured Rammiou (Ramnitzu?) and Valcea.

Along the Black Sea coast in Dobrudja an attack on von Mackensen's lines, aided by a bombardment from warships, was a failure, declares the official statement. The text of the statement follows:

Front of Archduke Joseph—Russian companies again attacked our position near Batca Negara in the Gyergy Mountains, but failed to gain the slightest success.

In the Alt Valley, Rammiou and Valcea have been captured. On the heights north of Curtea de Arges the Rumanians are still offering tenacious resistance.

In the territory east of the Lower Alt, German cavalry under Lieut. Gen. von Schmeetow repulsed a Rumanian cavalry division that offered battle, the German cavalry proceeding in victorious advance. The road from the Alt eastward is occupied by fleeing cart columns. Their advance is marked by burning towns.

We are in touch with the forces that crossed the Danube.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—An advance by hostile infantry, assisted by fire from the sea, along the coast, against the right wing of the Dobrudja army failed.

Under Field Marshal von Mackensen's eyes the Danube army chosen for further operations in Western Rumania crossed to the other bank as planned. We have arrived in front of Alexandria.

The Danube has risen high because of a thaw. In fighting their way across our troops co-operated excellently, our brave pioneers included, with portions of the Imperial Motorboat Corps and the Austro-Hungarian Danube flotilla under command of Captain Lucich and Austro-Hungarian pioneer detachments of Major Gen. Gaugl's force.

A later statement said:

In Wallachia we are progressing in accordance with our plans.

In the Dobrudja and on the Macedonian front the engagements have been favorable for us.

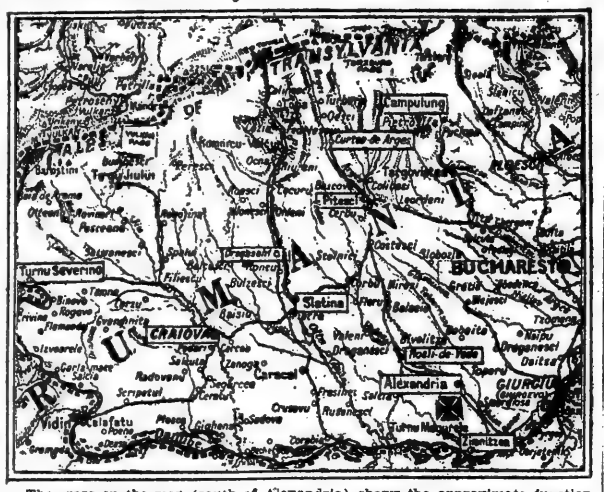
Sofia's View of the Fighting.

SOFIA, Nov. 26, (via London.)—The reinforced Russo-Rumanian Army in Dobrudja has failed in its purpose to advance along the entire front, the War Office announced today. The Bulgarian fire caused the effort to be confined to local attacks on the Bulgarian right wing, which were repulsed and a successful counterattack delivered, says the official statement, which reads:

Rumanian front: In Dobrudja the enemy brought up larger forces than hitherto against us. All attempts to attack failed under our artillery fire. An order found on the persons of Russian prisoners shows that the enemy intended a general attack, but he had to confine himself to partial attacks upon our right wing near Berisch and Tepofft. After a successful counterattack, in which we took prisoner a Captain and fifty men, we counted 300 enemy dead.

On the Danube there was infantry and artillery firing.

When Falkenhayn and Mackensen Meet



The cross on the map (south of Alexandria) shows the approximate junction point of the forces of General von Falkenhayn, driving east across the Lower Alt River, and the troops of General von Mackensen, which crossed the Danube at Zimnitza. The line that the Rumanians are now endeavoring to hold runs in the form of a semicircle from a point north of Campulung, north of Curtea de Arges to the Alt, following that river south to a point east of Slatina, and then leading back to the east to Alexandria.

SURE BUCHAREST WILL FALL.

Falkenhayn Thinks Length of Campaign Depends on Weather.

HERMANNSTADT, Transylvania, Nov. 26, (via Berlin and Wireless to Sayville.)—At a luncheon which General von Falkenhayn, commander of the forces on the Northern Rumanian front, gave today to a small group of neutral correspondents, he remarked to The Associated Press representative that, although "nothing in this world is so certain that one dare predict anything with safety," Bucharest will be an uncomfortable place for any one to be in when the Germans get their guns trained on it.

Although General von Falkenhayn declined absolutely to commit himself to any prediction as to when this might occur, and even questioned the purely military advantage of possession of Bucharest, with its thousands to feed, when the same result might be accomplished by gradually decimating the Rumanian army, he left not the slightest doubt in the minds of his hearers that he considered it a possibility of the immediate future.

General von Falkenhayn was reticent as to the probable length of the Rumanian campaign, on the ground that the continued Springlike weather might hasten the end, while even one sharp cold spell might lengthen it materially. Although refusing to assume the rôle of prophet, he appeared supremely confident of the ultimate result. He paid the Rumanian soldiers the highest compliments upon their desperate bravery, and discounted stories of cowardice or inefficiency on the part of the Rumanian officers.

TWO MINISTERS SAVED THE DUMA

Germans Think Chouvaieff and Grigorovitch Caused Stuermer's Fall.

OPPOSED TO DISSOLUTION

War and Marine Heads Showed In the Crisis Their Confidence in Parliament.

BERLIN, Nov. 26. (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Interesting details have been received from Petrograd in reports regarding the happenings preceding the resignation of Premier Stuermer," says the Overseas News Agency today.

"The Petrograd and Moscow newspapers of Nov. 17 and 18 present virtually nothing but headlines and blank spaces. According to the headlines, the newspapers carried reports regarding the meetings of the Duma which had been suppressed by the censor. The military censor, it is declared, prohibited even reports of remarks made in the lobbies, while the official news agency gave out extracts from speeches delivered by members of the extreme Conservative right wing.

'Apparently the President of the Duma, M. Rodzianko, coerced by the military authorities, withheld the official minutes from publication, while the military censor suppressed, in particular, speeches by Paul N. Milukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, and by the Socialist member, Tschidse. M. Rodzianko, however, finally announced to the newspaper men that he was not withholding the reports, and that the suppression was altogether due to the censor.

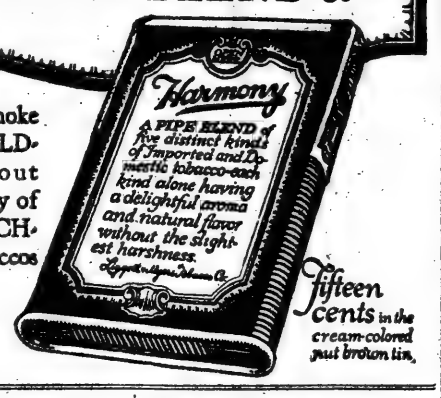
"In the course of the second day's meeting, M. Shugin, leader of the left wing of the Nationalists, is declared to have stated: 'I am by no means a professional opponent of the Government, but it is impossible to stand any longer what this Government dares to do. We must tell the truth. Parliament is only guilty in so far as it has permitted this Government to drag Russia to the verge of a catastrophe.'

"During the meeting of the Duma the Ministers also met. Premier Stuermer suggested that the Duma be dismissed, but to this M. Chouvaieff, the Minister of War, and M. Grigorovitch, the Minister of Marine, objected. The same two Ministers appeared in the Duma during the debate the next day, while the others remained away. As the two Ministers entered the extreme Nationalist member, M. Markoff, had just assailed Professor Milukoff. M. Markoff's speech, it appears, also was suppressed by the censor because its publication would have disclosed the public the contents of Professor Milukoff's speech. Both the Ministers, after M. Markoff had ended, are said to have descended into the hall of Parliament and shaken hands with Professor Milukoff. Minister Grigorovitch, when asked whether he spoke in the name of the Government, is quoted as answering that he 'spoke because the interests of the national defense made it necessary to work together with the Duma,' these words creating a sensation, the members of the Duma interpreting them as antagonistic to Premier Stuermer.

"The members of the Duma after debate resolved to answer the declarations of the Government only when the political situation was cleared up. Meanwhile Premier Stuermer's resignation explained the unexpected attitude of the two Ministers."

It has been reported through Stockholm, according to a Berlin dispat of Nov. 25, that the Russian Government is preparing to bring proceedings against Professor Milukoff for his speech at the opening of the Duma, in which he is said to have touched upon delicate points in Anglo-Russian relations.

HARMONY
A PIPE BLEND



The first pipe-smoke to produce MILDNESS without sacrificing any of the natural RICHNESS of its tobaccos

Fifteen cents in the cream-colored pouch

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What is a "Deposit Agreement?"

How the Trust Company acts as Depositary for a Protective Committee of Security Holders.

It sometimes happens that it is important for holders of the stocks or bonds of a corporation to unite for mutual protection. This may be to enforce some claim or covenant against the corporation, or for the purpose of reorganizing its finances.

In such cases, the security holders are usually represented by a committee of individuals, who call for the deposit of the securities with the Trust Company as depositary. A *Deposit Agreement* is prepared defining the powers and duties of the committee, and the rights and obligations of the holders of the deposited securities.

The Trust Company issues to the security holders, receipts for the securities deposited with it, and delivers to them copies of the Deposit Agreement.

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(1) returns the deposited securities on surrender of its deposit receipts, or

(2) delivers any new securities that may be issued under the Plan of Reorganization or Readjustment.

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ST. MIHIEL SALIENT ATTACKED BY FRENCH

Assault Repulsed, Says Berlin, While Paris Reports Failure of Germans in Champagne.

BERLIN, Nov. 26, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—French troops launched an attack last night upon the St. Mihiel salient, southeast of the Verdun region, after prolonged artillery preparation, according to today's Army Headquarters announcement. The attack, which was delivered in Apremont Forest, to the east of St. Mihiel, was repulsed.

A German raid in the Beaumont region, north of the Ancre, resulted in the capture of more than 160 British and a machine gun.

The text of the statement follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Fog and rain have prevailed and there has been no important military activity. Patrol enterprises, vigorously carried out by the Mecklenburg grenadiers and fusiliers of the Bremen Infantry Regiment, northeast of Arras, resulted in their bringing in from the British trenches twenty-six prisoners. Northeast of Beaumont detachments of Baden Infantry Regiment 185 brought from a hostile position four British officers and 157 men and one machine gun.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—After a strong artillery preparation, French infantry attacked in Apremont Forest, east of St. Mihiel. They were repulsed.

A later statement said:

Aside from an attempt by the French to advance before noon southeast of Bouchavesnes, which failed, nothing important occurred in the Somme sector.

Germans Attack in Champagne.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—With the exception of artillery firing and patrol enterprises, there has been little fighting on the Somme front.

The French repulsed two German attacks in the Champagne district, the first east of Maisons-Champagne, and the second east of Auberive. The bulletin issued by the French War Office tonight reads as follows:

On the Somme front considerable activity was displayed by both artilleries on the Ablaincourt-Pressoire front.

In Champagne an enemy attack launched about 6 o'clock in the morning against the salient of our line east of Auberive was repulsed by our barrage fire and the fire of our machine guns.

The day was calm on the rest of the front.

The afternoon French statement reads:

East of Maisons-Champagne a surprise attack by the enemy upon one of our small posts was easily repulsed. The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

The Belgian communication says:

There was slight artillery activity because of the bad weather.

The official communication from British Headquarters in France issued tonight reads:

Today hostile artillery was active at Courcelette, Beaucourt, Hébuterne, and in the neighborhood of La Bassée. We bombarded Puisieux and enemy trenches southeast of Arras.

An explosion occurred east of Serre as a result of our artillery fire.

The afternoon statement said:

During the night an enemy party attempted to advance east of Beaumont-Hamel, but was driven off.

Gas was discharged successfully south of Arras. In the same section enemy raids were repulsed.

ALLIES AGAIN SEND WARNING TO GREECE

"Cannot Remain Indifferent to the Persecution of Adherents of the Venizelos Cause."

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The French Minister to Greece, says a Havas dispatch from Athens today, has warned the Greek Government in behalf of France, England and Russia that the countries named "cannot remain indifferent to the persecution to which adherents of the Venizelos cause are the object, and that the nations in question mean to see that the Venizelos supporters enjoy all the rights conferred upon them by law.

"This warning," adds the dispatch, "is believed to have been caused by the imprisonment of M. Lambraki, chief editor of the Patris, for publishing documents regarding the turning over of Fort Rupel, one of the Macedonian forts occupied by the Bulgarians."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Saturday, Nov. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.—How far the period of grace granted to Greece by Admiral Du Fournet for handing over its war material to the Allies will affect the situation remains to be seen. There is at the week-end, however, a distinct undercurrent of unrest as no one knows what follies may be planned by the reservist leagues and the more reckless section of the army. In most quarters it is believed they will attempt some sort of resistance to the carrying out of the Admiral's demands. Suspicious activity is evident in some quarters of the city which reservists frequent.

Anti-Entente newspapers are indulging in quite a lot of talk. The Hesperin, the court organ par excellence, declares:

"The army awaits with unbreakable resolution the course of events, ready to support at all costs the rights and dignity of the State. Such is the final decision of the officers."

The people and army, according to the same journal, will act together to maintain a refusal to deliver up their arms. It also says that at a reunion of officers of the army and navy a decision was taken to resist all efforts of the Allies to take the material by force. The situation, therefore, is not without its seriousness and the city's chief danger lies in some sudden coup by reservist desperadoes, who could do a great deal of damage before sufficient forces could be available to restore order.

As a result of the military league and reservist activity, the patrols in the streets have been strongly reinforced, and the garrison is confined to the barracks.

ATHENS, Friday, Nov. 24, (via London, Nov. 26.)—King Constantine signed a decree today naming former Minister Georgios Streit as Professor of International Law in the University of Athens, the appointment carrying with it the post of legal adviser to the Foreign Minister.

The chair had been destined for Nicholas Politis, now Foreign Minister of the Provisional Government.

LITTLE FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

Berlin Reports the Repulse of Small Detachments and Big Gun Firing.

BERLIN, Nov. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Heavy artillery fire in several sectors of the Russian front and the repulse of Russian detachments who attacked in the Krashin and Upper Styr districts are announced in today's Army Headquarters statement on operations along the eastern front, as follows:

Front of Prince Leopold: Near the Baltic coast and north of Smorgon, and on the Servetsch and Shara fronts, the hostile artillery fire increased.

Russian detachments advancing in the Krashin district and near Ozierki, in the Upper Styr district, were repulsed.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 26.—Only artillery, reconnoitring and aeroplane operations along the Russian front are reported in today's War Office statement, which reads:

Near Prudy station, northwest of Moldechno, a German aeroplane was brought down by our machine gun fire. The occupants, an officer and a private, were made prisoners.

On the River Stokhod, near the village of Vulka-Porskaia, an enemy aeroplane was struck by our fire near the village of Pojarki, north of Rovice, and brought down. The wings of the machine were burned. The aviators were made prisoners.

West of Novo-Oleksiniets, the enemy is violently bombarding our positions, enemy aeroplanes also flew over our positions. One was attacked by our aviator, Captain Vaftalovsky, and being hit after a fight lasting one minute, landed in the region of Rudaia-Poohaievskia station. The machine, which was undamaged, was found to possess two machine guns. The aviator and the observer were made prisoner.

Southwest of Eserna-Zolotcheff station, in the region of the village of Augustovka, our scouts accomplished several successful reconnoisances, engaging an outpost, bayonetting some and taking others prisoners.

In the region northeast of Kirlibaba (Carpathians) the enemy is violently bombarding our positions with artillery.

PEASANTS ACCUSED JEWS.

Eyewitness Tells How Russians Expelled Them from Lutsk.

The American Jewish Committee has received from eyewitnesses an account of the manner in which Jews were expelled by Russians from the District of Lutsk following the Russian occupation. The committee was also informed, according to an announcement by it yesterday, of the acquittal of a Russian Jew named Gershenovits, formerly of Mariampol, who was sentenced in 1914 to six years' penal servitude because he was accused of having helped the Germans, and also because he consented to act as Mayor during the German occupation.

Gershenovits was acquitted by the Chief Military Court on evidence gathered by O. O. Grusenberg, a lawyer.

The Jews, the statement says, were expelled on the testimony of peasants who were frightened by the soldiers. The eyewitness relates this in the following language:

"An officer made a speech to the peasants, in which he said that the Jews were enemies of the State and traitors, and that they must be expelled, and therefore he advised them not to be afraid and tell about us everything they wished. Five of the peasants declared that they knew nothing; that they could not point to any facts which would compromise us; but one of them named Yosef Luckyachuk, testified that he had heard from others that the Jews had met the Austrians with bread and salt, and that one of us, namely, Schmul Beitzman, had said that the Austrians would capture Kiev soon, but he himself had not heard it; that others had told him about it. A week after that the police officials came to our village and ordered us to make ready to leave with all our property within two hours. And so it is already three weeks that we have been wandering from city to city, from village to village, and are suffering all kinds of misfortunes. We have absolutely no strength to bear these sufferings and tortures."

Limoges Plans Food Supervision.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—A Havas dispatch from Limoges says the city is about to take a census of its inhabitants with a view to instituting family cards for various items of household consumption.

CALLS BRITISH IDEAS MORE MODERATE

Continued from Page 1.

Asquith's more general statements. After the German Chancellor's indorsement of this method, America has sized up the general desires of two of the belligerents, and it is for her to consider how far this has carried the great and beneficent movement which your President has begun.

"So far as the precise terms of peace are concerned, the combatants are not much nearer than they were, though if Germany would conduct war on normal lines and stop her outrages on noncombatants much of the bitterness of civilians would die out, and the manly but restrained feeling of the armies would at once govern and ameliorate the situation. Many of us think we must look to your country as the main instrument of this amelioration and the chief architect of peace, more especially as, after Germany's half abandonment of her Western schemes of appropriation, the greater difficulty arises in Eastern Europe, where America's interest is so great and has been so finely used.

"But compromise should not be impossible. Europe will want an honest broker once more, and where is she to find him save in America?"

George Lansbury, M. P., and editor of The Herald, a labor organ which advocates a peace conference of nations, said:

"There are two peace movements in Great Britain, one in which I believe men and women of all parties are represented, who demand that the Governments of the Allies at once take the people into their confidence by telling them what are the terms and conditions the Allies hope to enforce at the end of the war and by ceasing hostilities until such time as the people are informed exactly what issues are at stake. This is not a peace-at-any-price movement, but distinctively one for clearing the air, because the people believe the issues of the war have changed from those of Belgium and France, which most people believe fairly easy to settle, to a Near Eastern question which bothers some people as seemingly almost impossible of solution because of the lack of a clear and definite statement as to what the various countries hope to decide.

"For my part, I and those with me are in another movement. We want to have this war settled by a great international conference at which neutrals, headed by America, should be represented as well as belligerents. It seems to me that the issues raised by the war concern not only those engaged in it, but neutrals also, and if we are to hope never to see such a war return, it is of the utmost importance that the settlement be one in which those who believe in international equity and justice will approve. In an ordinary dispute the opposing parties go to outside authority for the settlement of their case against each other. This is impracticable under present conditions, but it would not be impracticable to get together representatives of the whole civilized world and leave to them the settlement of the very difficult problem of how to deal with all the racial and international questions connected with the Turkish Empire and the Balkans generally.

"I am an advocate of the peace principle, but I recognize at the start that we probably will be obliged to fall back on the international court of representatives of all nations, with an international police force drawn from all nations. Bethmann Hollweg, Lord Grey and President Wilson have all said the same thing as to the ultimate end of the war, that is, the establishment of international law and disarmament. What we need is some sort of pressure that will bring the warring nations together with neutrals, in order to secure the establishment of such a court, together with disarmament and the establishment of an international police. The British people would never give in to a patched-up peace, or one by which they might consider themselves after all to have been worsted. The German people appear in the same position. Spokesmen of each country say they want to stop the war on honorable terms. I should like to see President Wilson or the head of any other neutral power take the lead in asking all the belligerent Governments to formulate their terms and agree to a general armistice until these could be discussed."

Russian Minister Leaves Rumania.

BERLIN, Nov. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—According to a statement given out by the Overseas News Agency today, the Russian Minister to Rumania has left his post at Bucharest because of ill health, and the Director of the Department of the Russian Foreign Office at Petrograd has left for the Rumanian [illegible]

ITALIANS ADVANCE WEST OF MONASTIR

Fighting North and East of City Restricted to Artillery Because of Bad Weather.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Fresh progress for the Italians in their northward drive west of Monastir is reported by the War Office today in its statement dealing with operations on the Macedonian front. There has been artillery fighting on the other wing of the Monastir position, but bad weather has interfered with infantry activities. The text of the statement reads:

In the region north and east of Monastir there has been violent artillery fighting, without infantry action, because of bad weather. On the left wing the Italians made new progress toward Trnova, near the Monastir-Presba Lake Road.

British airmen have bombarded enemy encampments in the region of Nephori, at the mouth of the Struma.

SALONIKI, Nov. 26, (via London.)—The Serbian official communication issued today says:

Except for an unsuccessful enemy attack near Grunishte Height, eighteen miles east of Monastir, Friday, and local combats, there is nothing of importance to report.

SOFIA, Nov. 26, (via London.)—A denial of the French claim to the capture of the village of Dobromir, on the Macedonian front, is made in today's War Office statement. The village is still held by the Bulgarians, declares the official announcement, which also reports the repulse of Entente attacks both to the west and the east of Monastir, mentioning particularly the defeat of an Italian operation against the village of Trnova. The text of the statement reads:

We repulsed an attack by an Italian battalion against the village of Trnova, west of Monastir. The Italians left a large quantity of war material in front of our positions.

The French communiqué of Nov. 23, stating that the French had captured the village of Dobromir, is incorrect. The French never entered the village, which is still firmly held by us.

Enemy detachments advancing in the environs of Grunishte were driven back. On the remainder of the front there has been artillery firing.

SHOT DOWN TWO AUSTRIANS

Italians Repelled Aeroplane Attacks on Isonzo and Carso Fronts.

ROME, Nov. 26, (via London.)—Successful resistance to operations by Austrian aviators along the Austro-Italian front is reported by the War Office in today's statement. Two hostile machines were brought down. Otherwise only artillery engagements are recorded in the statement, which follows:

There has been artillery activity along the entire front. Our batteries destroyed enemy defenses in the Tonale zone, at Val Canonica, and have hampered the usual enemy movements in the Adige and Astico Valleys. The enemy's artillery fire was everywhere effectively countered.

Enemy aeroplanes attempted incursions at several points along the front. In all cases they were driven back by the fire of our anti-aircraft batteries, or the prompt intervention of our aviators.

An enemy squadron, which succeeded in dropping some bombs on Tolmezzo without causing casualties or damage, was attacked and dispersed by Italian aviators. An enemy aeroplane was brought down. Of the two occupants, one was dead nd the other was taken prisoner. A second enemy aeroplane was brought down in an aerial engagement in the environs of Biglia, southeast of Gorizia.

VIENNA, Nov. 26, (via London, Monday, Nov. 27.)—The official statement from General Headquarters issued today reads:

Italian Theatre—On the Carso Plateau the artillery at times was more spirited than usual. In Carnia, on the frontier, the enemy artillery shelled villages. One of our aeroplane squadrons dropped bombs on the railway works and barracks at Tolmezzo.

LOST.

See advertisement on last page.—Advt.

AUSTRIA READY TO DISCUSS PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

tria must continue fighting in self-defense until the Entente Allies finally become convinced that Austria-Hungary is not on the verge of disintegration and cannot be conquered militarily or economically.

"The death of the venerable Emperor should, however, prove enlightening to the Entente Allies as to Austria-Hungary's national strength and solidarity," the Foreign Office official added. "There has been no revolution, as the Italian papers, among others, triumphantly predicted—not only no sign of revolution, but no loosing of the bonds that hold the empire together.

"We shall go on winning further until our enemies see their error of judgment. Austria has survived more severe trials than this world war in the last Thirty Years' War, the Seven Years' War, and the Napoleonic wars. We are equally confident of emerging strong from the present struggle."

Despite the rather skeptical attitude in official circles, there is no denying the interest aroused by the report of THE NEW YORK TIMES peace attitude. The impression gathered was that while Austria was not seeking peace or wanting it at any price, she was nevertheless ripe for it and ready to listen to any conversations in diplomatic circles.

A well-informed neutral diplomat, who has a good grip on the pulse of public opinion here, expressed the view that "Austria-Hungary will accept mediation from any hand strong enough to insure her fair play." This diplomat felt that the bulk of the Austrian people, like those in other warring countries, were tired of war, though the desire for peace is no stronger in Austria than in Germany, largely because the food conditions are considerably better here.

This desire for peace, he pointed out, was not to be construed as a sign of weakening here any more than in Germany, where preparations are being pushed for continuing the war, if necessary, on a more heroic scale than anything heretofore seen. Austria-Hungary may be expected to follow that lead under the energetic young Emperor.

"The war last lasted plenty long enough; it is high time to end it," was the sentiment I found in business and financial circles, except among the war industrial interests, where for obvious reasons war enthusiasm persists. Expressing more clearly what many thought and hinted at, one banker said:

"America could render no more splendid service to the world than by using her great influence to end this war."

Further transatlantic peace news will find attentive and sympathetic readers here though no undue, premature hopes are being attached to the still unconfirmed rumors of steps on the American Government's part, and should nothing of the kind materialize Austrians still have a large reservoir of cheerful enthusiasm.

PLANS TO RETURN FRENCH.

20,000 Interned in Germany to Go Home via Switzerland.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Twenty thousand French civilians, mostly old men, women, and children, from the occupied districts of France, are about to be sent back to France from Germany. Trains each carrying 500 persons will effect the transportation to Switzerland, en route to this country, before Christmas.

A Berlin dispatch on Nov. 24 reported completion of negotiations for the exchange of interned civilians between Germany and France, to the number of 20,000.

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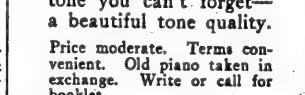

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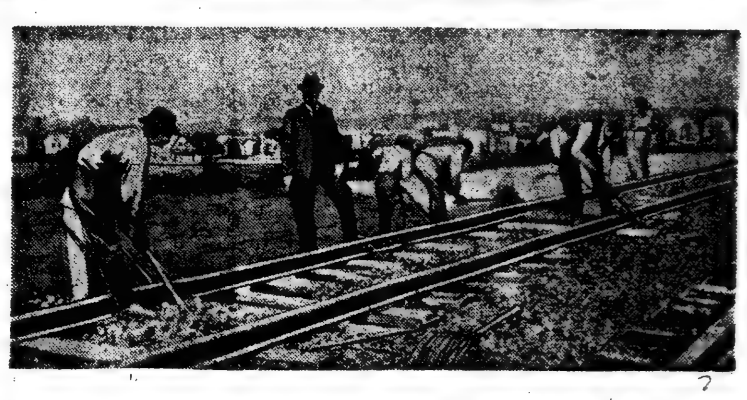

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SAYS GERMANS PLAN A NEW SLAV STATE

London Times Hears Teutons Are Preparing to "Legalize" Conscription of Serbians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 27.—The Times says it is reported Emperor Charles of Austria will shortly be crowned at Budapest King of Hungary and of triune kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia.

"We understand," the paper continues, "in connection with the coronation important changes are contemplated, of which the immediate object is to create a Southern Slav counterpart of the 'constitutional monarchy' of Poland recently proclaimed by the Germans at Warsaw and to 'legalize' conscription of the Serbians.

"At the same time changes are intended to give special satisfaction to the Magyars by increasing Hungarian influence over the Southern Slav populations within and without the Dual Monarchy. The Magyars long demanded the transfer of Dalmatia to Hungary. It appears now to be proposed to create out of the territories of Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, parts of Serbia and possibly Montenegro a new Southern State,' ostensibly under joint Austro-Hungarian, but really under Magyar control. Northeastern Serbia, on the other hand, is to remain under Austrian or Austro-German control so as to secure for Germany the 'corridor' from Belgrade to Nish and thus the gateway to the near East."

CONVEYS OUR CONDOLENCES

Penfield Delivers President's Communication to Austrian Court.

VIENNA, Nov. 25, (via London, Nov. 26.)—The American Embassy transmitted to the Foreign Office today the condolences of the American Government on the death of Emperor Francis Joseph.

Ambassador Penfield received instructions from President Wilson to convey to Emperor Charles the President's personal condolences and also his congratulations on his accession to the throne.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—An extraordinary mission will be sent to Vienna to represent Spain at the funeral of Emperor Francis Joseph, according to a Havas dispatch from Madrid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 26.—Two strong currents are making themselves felt at the Vatican, one urging the necessity of having a great service for the repose of the soul of Francis Joseph, who was a stanch Catholic sovereign, and was a loyal upholder of the rights of the Catholic religion. He was a faithful son of the Church, as he proved during the last Eucharistic Congress at Vienna, when, despite a downpour of rain, he followed the procession headed by the Cardinal Legate of the Pope.

The other party maintains that no such function must occur at the Vatican, as it would be regarded at the present moment as a violation of that impartiality of which the Pope is so perfect an adherent. The struggle of the two groups continues most violent, but so far it seems that those opposing the funeral service will be victorious.

The death of Francis Joseph and the accession to the throne of Emperor Charles have obliged the Pope to change the allocution for delivery at the Consistory on Dec. 4. He will speak of the life of the Emperor, his attachment to religion and the Church, and he will express the hope that the reign of the new ruler may soon be crowned with the blessing of peace.

FATTEN ON 40 CENTS A DAY.

Chicago Diet Squad Shows Gain of Five Pounds Since Test Began.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—The "Diet Squad," after four days of living on a menu limited to 40 cents a day, was weighed this morning and showed a gain of five pounds.

Six of the twelve showed gains in weight despite the restricted diet. Two were unchanged, while the losses, except in the case of Dr. A. J. Stokes, the heavyweight of the squad, all were under one pound each. Dr. Stokes, who weighed 223¼ pounds before undertaking the experiment, has lost 2¼ pounds. The greatest gain was by Berghild Halvorsen, who began with 148½ pounds and has acquired 2½ pounds additional flesh.

At noon was the squad's big meal of the week. Here is what they had in unlimited quantities:

Julienne soup, roast pork, glazed sweet potatoes, celery, pumpkin pie.

"That meal tasted as if it cost $40 instead of less than 40 cents," exclaimed Henry Gehring, Jr., one of the squad, as he pushed back his chair at the conclusion of the meal and loosened his belt.

The weights registered after the squad ate breakfast today, and these taken after the first meal Wednesday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Sunday.
Dr. A. J. Stokes	223¼	221
Gertrude Neiligan	112	114
Sophia Miller	120¾	120
Lessie Petit	161	161
Cecilia Wilcox	126½	128
Berghild Halvorsen	148½	151
Eva G. Hansen	110⅛	111½
Reuben Beckman	181	179½
H. L. Persch	166½	166¾
Henry Gehring, Jr.	161½	163½
Irwin A. Kowohl	165	166
William C. Merker	148⅛	147⅝

PRESIDENT STILL INDOORS.

Cold Confines Him to House, but He Expects to Go Out Today.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—President Wilson remained indoors throughout today because of the cold from which he has been suffering for nearly a week. He expects to go out tomorrow.

The President has several engagements accumulated during the last few days, when he has seen only a few callers. Joseph E. Willard, Ambassador to Spain, is among those with whom he will confer this week.

Seventh to Arrive Tomorrow.

The Seventh Regiment will not arrive in New York until tomorrow morning, according to word last night from Chattanooga, Tenn. A telegram said the first section would wait at Washington for the arrival of the second section. A reception originally planned for tonight will be held tomorrow

Fire at Justice Kernochan's.

During the dinner hour last night at Justice Frederic Kernochan's home at 862 Park Avenue a slight blaze was discovered in the breakfast room. It was extinguished by the firemen before much damage resulted. The cause is not known.

BECK MAKES REPLY TO JACOB H. SCHIFF

Names Three Means by Which Permanent Peace in the World May Be Brought About.

ONE IS A GERMAN REPUBLIC

Another Is Success of the Allied Arms and the Third, Aid to Them by the United States.

James M. Beck issued yesterday the following reply to the speech of Jacob H. Schiff in favor of immediate peace, delivered on Friday night at the dinner of the League to Enforce Peace:

In making any reply to Mr. Schiff I must first, to avoid any misinterpretation, express the great respect I have for him, and any opinion he expresses upon public matters. He is a man of large vision and his sincerity and humanitarianism are abundantly verified by his long and conspicuously honorable career as a banker and philanthropist.

If I and many others are not in accord with him in this vital matter, it should be remembered that in a period of passionate strife, through which the world is now passing and which is not restricted to the belligerent nations, men of equal sincerity and a common desire for truth may reasonably differ.

Mr. Schiff quotes some London daily as recognizing America as "the trustee of the interests of humanity," and from this he passes to the conclusion that America should, as such trustee, "step between these impassioned belligerents and persist until both sides name terms upon which peace may be discussed."

If America in the last two years has acted as such "trustee for the interests of humanity," then I should like Mr. Schiff, or any one who thinks with him, to point out in what respect. Individuals have done much, but what has our Government done? It is true that our Government did, at first with some vigor and subsequently with an ever-increasing diminuendo, attempt to vindicate by idle words the rights of non-combatants upon the high seas, but even this convention, which gradually became, through its insincere ineffectiveness, a subject of ridicule throughout all the world, gradually diminished into a feeble suggestion that at least the lives of American citizens should be spared, and even that small remnant of our moral protest was altogether extinguished when, with the tacit approval of our Government, German submarines recently compelled American women and children, on fifteen minutes' notice, to embark on the high seas sixty miles from our mainland, and made our own warships "accessories after the fact."

A Faithless Trustee.

As to all the other outrages upon humanity committed in the last two years, America, through the supine weakness of its Government, has been consistently silent as a political entity, and if we are to regard ourselves as the trustee for humanity, let us beware lest the court of last resort of posterity may not hereafter regard us in this crisis as a faithless trustee.

Be this as it may, Mr. Schiff suggests that as such trustee it is our immediate duty to step between the belligerents, without delay, by asking our good offices, and endeavor to force a peace. In my judgment, no evil could be greater than a premature peace in this crisis. While my prediction that the terrible hatreds which this war has engendered through the ever-recurring outrages upon the principles of humanity would lead to future wars may have been too pessimistic a prophecy, yet this fact is sure, that if the present war should result in a draw, with an inconclusive peace and unsatisfactory results to all parties, not only will revolution rock more than one European Government, but the belligerents will only pause to get fresh strength, and then renew the battle.

But even if it be conceded that the United States should now, as a moral duty, intervene to compel, by moral force or otherwise, negotiations of peace between the belligerents, it would still be inadvisable for two reasons. In the first place it would be ineffective, for however anxious the Central Powers are to make peace, and for this purpose to make a cat's paw of the United States, of which the manifest attempts to utilize this country for this purpose are only too painfully in evidence at the present moment, England, France, and Russia, supremely confident as to their ability to win this war, would turn a deaf ear to our tender of good offices, and no possible advantage would result either to the Allied Powers or to the Central Powers. No one who has traveled in England and France, as I did last Summer, and discussed the matter with the leading publicists of both nations, can have any doubt whatever that England, France, and Russia are sincerely confident that they can achieve a conclusive victory, and that they would resent the interference of this country at the very time when they were just beginning to fight with an approach to their full strength.

Warns of Hostile Feeling.

If such intervention meant only a failure of good intentions there might be no objection to the experiment, but the American people should be distinctly warned, as, indeed, they have been warned by the leading publicists of England and France, that any attempt of the United States to interfere would be regarded by them as a hostile act, just as the United States in its struggle for existence between 1861-65 regarded as unfriendly the attempt of European powers to intervene between the North and the South and compel an inconclusive peace in the supposed interests of humanity.

Does the United States wish to pay this price? Notwithstanding Mr. Schiff's denial that the attitude of the Central Powers toward us is one of deep resentment and hostility, do we wish, in pulling diplomatic chestnuts out of the fire for the Central Powers, to lose whatever of good-will there still is for us in England, France, and Russia? Is the United States, in seeking to play the part of an intermeddler, ready to find itself without a real friend in the world? For one, I say, "No," for if I correctly diagnose the future our Government will have in the future a very vital need for true and loyal friends.

The premise upon which this present agitation for the pacific intervention of the United States is rested is that this war will in all probability prove a draw, and there are doubtless many Americans who believe that the Allies are fighting with a lost cause, but who are at the moment dubious as to a successful outcome of the conflict, and are disposed to support the suggestion of Mr. Schiff and others, that America should intervene on the ground of humanity. But those of us who have been privileged to visit Europe in recent months believe, as I am confident the statesmen and soldiers of England and France themselves sincerely believe, that this war will not be a draw, and while my personal opinion is of little value, yet such is also my confident and deliberate conviction.

Many reasons could be assigned for this confidence, but the two most patent reasons are Verdun and the Somme. There the maximum of Germany's military power has for the last six months measured strength with the forces of the Allies, of whom it can be said that while France may possibly have reached its maximum of military efficiency, Russia and England are only beginning their tremendous stride toward ultimate victory. The battle of the Marne was only significant in removing the peril of an immediate collapse of France, but Verdun determined the question whether the German Army could make any further advance into France. No one can doubt that Germany put into that effort the maximum of its power, and no fair-minded man can withhold admiration for the courage and skill of the German Army in that titanic assault. Within six months Germany sacrificed 600,000 of her effectives to batter down the gateway of Verdun, and in vain.

Fails to Hold Allies.

If this were all, the possibility of a stalemate might still be accepted, for obviously it is easier to defend than to attack, but even more significant is the fact that after the first week of the battle of the Somme, Germany, appreciating the enormous strategic and political importance of that gigantic offensive, brought again the maximum of its power to hold back the English and French armies, and yet since the first of July the Allies, greater in men, artillery, and equipment, have slowly but continuously forced back their very brave and powerful foe. Temporary triumphs in Rumania cannot affect the tremendous significance of the successful defense of Verdun and the even more successful offense on the Somme.

It may require two years, and it may require only one year, but notwithstanding the extraordinary and miraculous efforts of Germany, for which as matters of skill and courage I have the profoundest admiration, it is reasonably probable that the Allies will triumph, even as Grant finally battered down the brave and effective soldiers of Lee after many discouragements.

Whether this be so or not, and I do not pretend to be a military expert, it is a fact that the soldiers and statesmen of the Allies have full confidence in their ability to achieve a conclusive victory and for this reason they would resent, as their leading publicists have already stated, the intervention of a country whose Chief Executive in its behalf disclaimed any interest in the causes or objects of the war.

Mr. Schiff criticises the attitude of those American citizens, of whom I am but one, who believe that the United States owed in this supreme moral crisis of the world a higher duty than a barren neutrality. He suggests that we "cannot forgive the President for having thus far succeeded in keeping us out of war." I think Mr. Schiff misjudges our attitude. We have criticised the President not so much for keeping us out of war as for failing to voice the moral protest of this people against the most wanton outrages upon humanity. England, France, and Russia, if we can judge from the utterances of their leading publicists, never wanted us to come into this war as belligerents. We might have been more of an embarrassment than a help to them. But they did want the sympathy of the American people in a fight which they believed to be in the interests of civilization. They were at first deeply gratified that the American people, as individuals, did sympathize with their cause, and said them by individual effort, but it is undoubtedly true that they have grown to regard, with surprise, disappointment, and indignation the failure of our Government to exert any effective influence to safeguard the basic principles of civilization.

More Deeds, Fewer Words.

This growing feeling of resentment has undoubtedly been somewhat intensified by the fact that we have clothed our moral neutrality with unctuously self-complacent platitudes as though we were the only nation in the world that had any lofty conceptions of the rights of humanity, and that we were in a peculiar sense its trustee and guardian. They felt—and what fair-minded man blames them?—that if we did a little more in deeds and less in words to vindicate our position as the peculiar champion of the rights of humanity, our claim would have a wider acceptance than is unfortunately the case at the present hour.

For instance, our Government knew last Spring, not from any of the belligerents, but from its own representatives in Berlin, that women and girls in Lille, Roubaix, and other occupied towns, were being torn from their homes and condemned to a degrading peonage by being worked as slaves in the harvest fields, under the conquerors' bayonets. But neither in that instance nor when Edith Cavell was shot in the watches of the night, after a direct promise of the German political Government at Brussels to do nothing without first advising our Government, did our Government make any protest whatever, although it had expressly taken over the interests of these English, French, and Belgian noncombatants in a conquered land as under its especial protection. What is it doing now to stop the enforced slavery of the Belgian people?

I would ask Mr. Schiff, as a noble and humane man, which duty is the more immediate and imperative for the United States as the trustee of humanity, to protest when wanton outrages are committed in violation of the most sacred principles of civilization, or to intervene between the belligerents to compel peace and thus embarrass the Allies at the very time when at an infinite sacrifice of life and treasure they are attempting, not by words but by deeds, to vindicate these principles of humanity for the common welfare of civilization?

Weakening Our Moral Fibre.

The trouble with this well meant spirit of pacifism which has in the past enfeebled and is still weakening the moral fibre of the American people, is that it fails to take into account the great moral truth that the maintenance of justice is of infinitely more importance than the maintenance of peace, and this world will not be worth living in if through the meddlesome interference of the United States or any other cause this war shall end in an inconclusive peace, which will leave the sacred cause of justice without vindication and the principles of humanity at the mercy of that school of political philosophy which asserts the supremacy of might over right.

If there be any prospect of a just and durable peace independent of the growing military power of the Allies, it can only lie in two possibilities; one, that the great American Republic will accept its share of the common burdens of a distracted civilization by co-operating by deeds and not by words only to vindicate the majesty of international law, and the other, that there may be born out of this awful travail the Republic of Germany. It could be one of the noblest republics in the world, and as such it would be welcomed, despite all present bitterness, into the full fellowship of the free nations. That would probably mean a just and durable peace.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The crushing of Rumanian resistance is still going ahead in brilliant fashion.

The most notable single event of yesterday was Mackensen's feat in making good his crossing of the Danube and getting a force across in sufficient size to enable it to beat down all opposition and link up with the forces of von Falkenhayn on the north bank. This fact alone is sufficient indication of at least one military feature in which the Germans have far the advantage of the Rumanians. This is in heavy artillery. If a military command trying to force the crossing of a wide, deep river is opposed by superior armament in the way of artillery he is doomed to failure before he starts. In fact, if the defensive artillery is even equal in number and range to that of the offense, a crossing can be made impossible. But where the offense has the greater artillery power, when its guns are more numerous and of greater range, then a landing can be effected in force under the cover of artillery fire, and the landing made absolutely secure.

This, it will be remembered, was what happened when the British made their landing at Gallipoli. Had the Turkish forts been armed with guns which ranged with those on the British warships the British Army would never have seen the shore. But the reverse was the case, and we know how successful was the British landing.

Here we have the situation which enabled Mackensen to cross the Danube, protect his landing until his artillery got across, and then begin his advance toward von Falkenhayn. We do not know just what artillery the Rumanians have either on the Danube front or on the land frontiers. From what has happened, however, it is almost certain that the Germans had larger guns and more of them, if for no other reason because of the German fondness for this weapon. The fact would do much to explain not only the German success but the truly remarkable speed with which it was attained, once the attack was in full swing.

With each day's reports the situation with the Rumanians becomes more and more desperate. The line of the Alt Valley, which was their best defensive line from which to halt the invading Teutons, is outflanked on both ends. The northern flank is not in such a bad plight. Practically all of the German advance has occurred west of the line except for a few miles well up in the mountains, where several small unimportant points to the east have been taken. Absence of communications discounts the value of these captures.

On the southern end of the line, however, the Teutons have made sufficient progress to give rise to doubt whether any of the Alt Valley can be held. Mackensen, it seemed, made his crossing of the Danube at Zimnitza, about thirty miles east of the confluence of the Alt and the Danube. It is also reported that a crossing was attempted at Giurgiu, thirty miles still further east. The latter apparently was not successful. It may have been merely a blind—an attempt which was never meant to be pushed to completion, but only to draw the Rumanians from what was to be the real point of attack.

Zimnitza was the most logical place for such an effort to be made. Obviously Mackensen was to make such an attempt, if would, if successful, be much more to his advantage to make the point of attack east of the Alt Valley. This would forestall the Rumanian attempt to make a resistance here, as was foreseen that they would be forced to do.

The next consideration is, of course, the railroad situation. The point of crossing had to be a railroad town. In the first place Mackensen had to bring his own heavy artillery up in order to effect the crossing. This necessitated the point on the south bank of the river being on the railroad. Again, if the crossing was successful, it must be made at a railroad point on the northern bank so that as the advance was made, the supplies could be kept up and the heavy artillery advanced. Opposite Zimnitza on the south bank, is the large village of Sylstoy, which is the terminus of a branch of a railroad which leaves the main road from Varna westward not far east of Plevna. As Plevna is one of the large military bases of northern Bulgaria it was an excellent base from which to work.

Every condition, therefore, favored Zimnitza as the point to which to work. The Rumanian resistance was broken at the point of crossing, and the advance northward was begun immediately, following, of course, the line of the railroad. This advance has proceeded as far as Alexandria, twenty-six miles north of Zimnitza. At the same time von Falkenhavn's army, driving east close to the Danube, reached and crossed the Alt, and at some point between the Alt and Alexandria has linked up with Mackensen. If we knew just where this point was, or how far north of the Danube von Falkenhayn's army is at the point where it crossed the Alt, we would know more about the real situation, as we could see what were the probabilities of still making defensive use of the Alt. These things, however, are not reported. It does seem, however, that the Alt is no longer available for this purpose. Indications are that the line has been turned and that the Rumanians will have to retire still further toward Bucharest.

As to the line of communications of the Rumanians on the Alt front, they do not seem to be in any immediate danger as the result of Mackensen's operations. Between Bucharest and Craiova, about forty miles north of the Danube and parallel to it, a railroad was projected before the war broke out. It does not seem that it was ever completed, so that, as a matter of fact, there is no direct railroad between these two places. The railroad on which the Rumanians depend runs northwest from Bucharest to Pitesci, and thence southwest to Craiova, crossing the Alt, of course, en route. Mackensen is still many miles from this road, and there is much fighting to do before it can be reached. This is but small comfort to the Rumanians, however, who are finding themselves outmatched in every quarter of western Wallachia. They could not hold the line of the Alt where the river is quite wide, there is certainly small chance that they will be able to make a successful stand on a smaller and less serious an obstacle.

As the campaign against Rumania opens out, the German general plan becomes more and more apparent in its details, and may certainly be classed as one of the most brilliant pieces of work in the entire war. It demanded most careful planning in every detail. It depended for its success on several disconnected operations, each of which must go ahead as scheduled or the entire campaign would fail. And the entire thing in every detail has moved forward with the precision of a piece of machinery. At no point has there been a check or a mistake. When the history of the war is written there can be little doubt but that this campaign will be emphasized as a strategic classic.

HOPES FOR GERMAN REVOLT.

Theodore Marburg Sees Permanent Peace in Revolution.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—You do me the honor to mention my name as among those who attended the luncheon of the American Neutral Conference at the Hotel Astor on Saturday, at the same time quoting an officer of the organization to the effect that all who attended the luncheon were in sympathy with its aims. I was not present at the luncheon and am diametrically opposed to the aims of this group. The peace of the world will not be secure until Germany is made to feel that the trick of 1870 cannot be repeated. It is the results of that war more than any teachings of Treitsche or Bernhardi which have led her on her present mad course.

The hope of the world and of the German people is in a Germany in which the present military class and bureaucracy shall be overthrown. That would make a Germany we could live with and work with, one of the most helpful and inspiring of countries. That change cannot be imposed from outside. It must come from inside through revolution. There is no certainty that such a revolution will take place even if German arms are overthrown; but it is certain that it cannot take place unless they are overthrown.

The most direct way to shorten the war and to get a peace which would make for future good behavior for this great nation is to play its part as the mother of men and help discipline the lawbreaker. There never was a war in which the right and wrong was so plain and there may not be another such for a full century. In advancing these views I am speaking for myself alone, and not for any group with which I have happened to be connected.

THEODORE

WOMEN TO DISCUSS PEACE.

Jane Addams Will Preside Over Next Week's Washington Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A wide range of questions relating to peace and problems growing out of the progress of the war in Europe will be considered at the second annual meeting of the National Woman's Peace Party, to be held in Washington on Dec. 8, 9, and 10, under the Presidency of Miss Jane Addams of Chicago. Among the subjects to be discussed at a mass meeting of the delegates to be held at a theatre on the afternoon of Dec. 10 will be military training, action by neutrals to shorten the war, the Union Against Militarism, foreign investments and war, dependent nationalities in relation to world peace and the "war settlement." Miss Addams will preside and will speak on some phase of "internationalism."

The chief matter before the business sessions of the convention will be the discussion of a "congressional program." One of the leading subjects proposed as part of this program is the creation of a joint commission of experts, representing Japan, China, and the United States, to study the complex questions at issue between the Orient and this country. The passage of the law advocated by the American Bar Association, giving Federal control over aliens, is also to be considered, as well as a recommendation that action be taken to convene the Third Hague Peace Conference. The principle that foreign investments should be made at the risk of the investor will also be discussed.

The American delegates of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, who are to participate in the Woman's Congress, to be held at the same time and place as the official conference that frames peace for the present European war, will meet in conference in Washington on Dec. 10 and 11, for the purpose of arranging to develop an American public opinion on the question of the rights of oppressed and dependent nationalities at the end of the present war.

The Executive Committee of the American delegation consists of Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Miss Emily Greene Balch, Mrs. Florence Kelly, and Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, and they will be in charge of the preliminary conference to be held here in December. It was announced tonight that they had arranged for such a conference because they "realize that it would be most valuable for them to confer with their fellow citizens of the various oppressed and dependent nationalities, whose future will doubtless be discussed in the official conference which is to frame the terms of peace after the war."

"Such public opinion," it was asserted on behalf of the Executive Committee, in a statement issued tonight, "should grow out of the experiences of the American representatives of the Albanians, Armenians, Belgians, Bohemians, Croatians, Finns, Irish, Letts, Lithuanians, Montenegrins, Poles, Russian and Rumanian Jews, Ruthenians, Serbians, Slovaks, and Syrians." They, as Americans, can interpret the problems of their peoples as they relate to our international policies.

The Committee on Arrangements for the forthcoming Washington conference consists of Miss Grace Abbott of Chicago, of the Immigrants' Protective League, Chairman; Miss S. P. Breckinridge of the University of Chicago, Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, Miss Mary McDowell, Mrs. Raymond Robins, and Miss Lillian Wald.

PEACE MEETING CALLED.

Twelve Children to Carry Resolution to President Wilson.

Arrangements for a great peace meeting on Wednesday night at Public School 4, Rivington and Pitt Streets, were announced yesterday afternoon by Harry H. Schlacht of the East Side Protective Association. "It is planned to have all the nationalities of the east side take part in the meeting at which a set of resolutions will be drawn up and adopted.

It is further proposed that the resolutions should be taken to Washington and presented to President Wilson on Thursday by a committee of six boys and six girls, all of different nationalities and none of more than 12 years of age. A number of prominent persons have been invited to attend the meeting, among them are Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mayor Mitchel, Jacob H. Schiff, Fred-[illegible] How[illegible], several Justices of the Municipal Courts, and other city officials.

APPEAL TO MRS. HARRIMAN.

Accused Bank Employe's Neighbors May Ask Her to be Lenient.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Nov. 26.—It was reported around Larchmont tonight that Mrs. Arthur P. Daggett, wife of the employe of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company who is held for the theft of $65,000 worth of jewels from Mrs. E. H. Harriman, would endeavor tomorrow to make a personal appeal to Mrs. Harriman to be lenient with her husband for the sake of their two young sons.

One of the boys is an exceptionally bright student in Mamaroneck High School. The other son is attending the Larchmont school. It is stated that several society women who reside in the Chatsworth Heights section of Larchmont, where the Daggett home is, will also appeal to Mrs. Harriman in behalf of Daggett. The Chatsworth Heights Association will try to get bail for him tomorrow.

PEACE PLEA BY JURIST.

Judge Wadhams Speaks in Favor of a World Court.

Judge William H. Wadhams of General Sessions explained the aims of the League to Enforce Peace in an address at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, last night. He later answered questions at a forum in the parish house, presided over by George Gordon Battle. Judge Wadhams's idea, as expressed in his address and as explained in the discussion following, was that an international court was necessary, and would succeed if each nation contributed to an international force to give authority to decisions.

"But the league is moving very cautiously," said he. "It is not laying down any program for the nations of the world, and it will be content if it can only get all of them to accept the idea of contributing to a general peace-preserving organization. This will be a step forward, and we are very willing to permit the nations themselves to work out details."

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Battle commented on the general feeling that peace, somehow, was possible in Europe.

"We don't know where it comes from," he said, "but it seems to be in the air. And it should be the object of all enlightened people to work for peace."

Several informal speeches by persons selected from the audience followed. All of these expressed themselves as in favor of the general idea of peace, but many of them doubted the world's readiness for it or the ability of the League to Enforce Peace to accomplish its purpose.

CONSCRIPTION OPPOSED

Immediate Irish Home Rule Demanded by United Irish League.

[illegible] opposing conscription in Ireland and favoring abolition of martial law and immediate operation of the Home Rule act were adopted here yesterday at a special conference of the United Irish League of America. About seventy-five delegates from various parts of the United States attended.

During the discussion of conscription it was pointed out that 1,000 recruits were volunteering daily in Ireland and that, out of a population of between 600,000 and 700,000 men available for military duty, 160,000 recruits already had been obtained. It was contended that in the face of this large voluntary enlistment conscription was unnecessary.

The speakers agreed that the Home Rule act should be put in force at once, "as a matter of simple justice to Ireland for her acts in the war," and that Home Rule will allay any disaffection that may exist. It was contended there would have been no rebellion in Ireland if Home Rule had been in operation.

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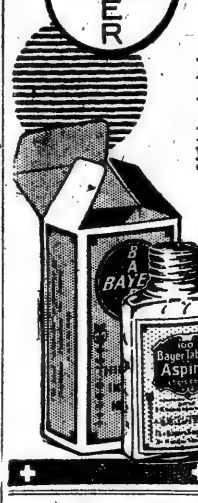

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After the turkey and before the mint, pass around a box of *Jean Valjeans*. Smoke one today.

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

10¢ 2 for 25¢ 3 for 25¢

For sale where good cigars are sold

DAVE SAQUI MAKER

Saks'—the last word in Dress Clothes!

¶ In this town of banquets, theatres and cabarets, where everything is dress coat and Tuxedo after sundown, only good tailoring can keep a man from being taken for the waiter!

¶ Saks' Dress Clothes are intensely individual — they have genuine grace in their lines, polish in the tailoring, and show in every stitch the custom benefits which come from being made by master tailors, one, and only one, at a time!

¶ The manner in which the new Saks Dress Coats converge unwrinkled into the waist and yield gracefully over the hips is as fine a piece of draughtsmanship as ever has been seen in an evening garment.

¶ And no 5th Avenue custom tailor can surpass a Saks Dinner Coat, not if he sits up all night!

Dress Coats and Trousers, $30 to $55

Tuxedo Coats and Trousers, $27 to $43

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Saks & Company

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WHEN a merchant beats the drum and cries "Wool! Wool!" that's probably all he gives. My clothes are the best woolens procurable at the price, but I talk about Style, Fit, Art and Grace.

$20 to $45, same as you pay for "ready-mades" out of factory, with my individual attention all the way through. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings.

Clemons Tailored Ready-To-Wear-Away Overcoats $20 to $45

Clemons Custom Tailor Broadway at 39th St. 18 Years On This Corner

Evening Dress Clothes for Thanksgiving

TUCKING the turkey under your waistcoat is accomplished more gracefully in evening clothes.

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You are extremely thankful, in one of these full dress suits, when you observe how closely it follows the style and fit of the $125 dress suit the man across the table wears.

* *

It gives zest to your appetite.

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Full evening dress coats and trousers, $35, $45 and $60.

Dinner coats, $23.50 up; with trousers, $33.50 up.

A "waistbreak" evening vest in various fabrics, $3.50 up.

The correct silk hat and every item of dress haberdashery.

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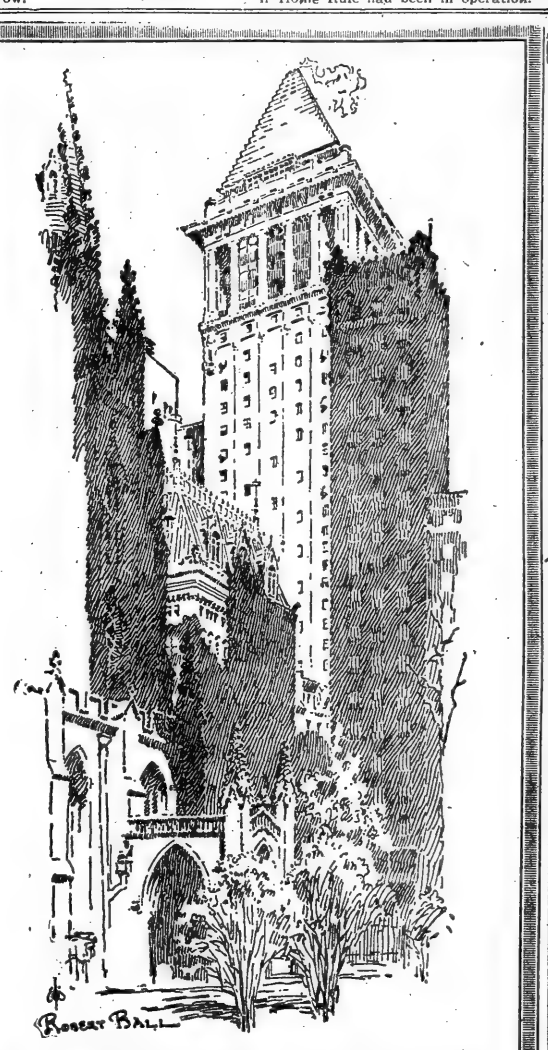

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IT smooths away that sandpapery roughness within the shoe, lessens chafing, does more for tired, touchy feet than all the "foot powders," because *pure silk feels fine next to the skin.*

Mark well—I said *pure silk.* Nothing else enters into Phoenix Hosiery. It gets no "chemical bath" to give it artificial weight or lustre.

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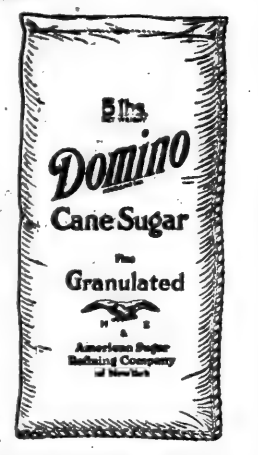
RESTORED QUICKLY.

Restoration of lost articles effected by an advertisement in the Lost and Found column of The New York Times. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Adv.



Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags

You prefer all cane sugar, naturally. Ask for Domino Granulated Sugar and you will be sure to get the best cane sugar. It is white and clean, fine grained and of highest sweetening power. You will like this sugar better than any other you could buy.

Sweeten it with Domino

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EGGS 8 CENTS IN GERMANY.

One a Week for Each Person—Meat 74 Cents a Pound.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., Nov. 26.—A letter which is supposed to have arrived on the submarine Deutschland, addressed to Emil Reich of New York, describes the high prices demanded for foodstuffs and the heavy taxes imposed in Germany. In the course of the letter the writer says:

"At present we can get along, but everything costs a lot of money. Meat we get once a week, and for six persons we get a pound and a quarter. The meat costs 3 marks (74 cents) per pound. Eggs we get one apiece per week; five eggs for a family of five. The eggs cost 30 to 33 pf. (8 cents) apiece, and you don't get them every week either. Potatoes, which are the only things we really can get, are very high, too, and you get very little. Potatoes now cost twice as much as before the war. We have to pay immense taxes at present. Money we can't get, and you can picture to yourself how we have to live and manage to get along. We hardly get along. We can't save anything at all, and what we earn is hardly enough to live on."

The letter is said to have been intrusted to a member of the crew of the Deutschland.

WANT CHEESE FROM ITALY.

Merchants Also Seek Modification of Embargo on Chestnuts.

The Department of State at Washington has entered into negotiations with Italy for a modification of the embargo recently imposed by that country on cheese, tomato products, and chestnuts. The embargo inflicted heavy financial losses on many importers here who requested the Merchants' Association of New York to use its influence with the State Department in bringing about a modification.

Specifically, the importers asked the association to try to persuade the Department of State to obtain from the Italian Government permission to import fixed quantities of the embargoed articles in monthly shipments, without indicating the name of the shipper in Italy, the consignee in the United States, or the exact amount of the commodity contained in each individual shipment.

A reply from Washington has just been received intimating that some modification, as affecting separate shipments, is not impossible. The department said that in no case where embargoes of a similar character had been placed by Italy, or by any other belligerent Government, upon products needed by that Government for home use has it been possible to obtain permission for the exportation of the goods in question, except as a result of specific applications of the exporters who have entered into contracts for such shipments. Where separate shipments are desired, the department is in a position to instruct the proper diplomatic representatives of the United States abroad to support the application of the importer, and the department accordingly has promised to instruct the American Ambassador at Rome to support such application for permission to import the products referred to whenever the association requests it.

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Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government

Natural Alkaline Water

Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and **Uric Acid.**

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SALARY $1200 TO $1320.

Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, December 6 at 4 P. M. Subjects and Weights: Experience, 3; Technical, 7. Requirements: Must present a license to practice veterinary science issued by Board of Regents of the University of State of New York, at the time of filing their applications. Minimum age, 21 years. For further particulars see

"THE CITY RECORD"

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MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

ASSERTS GERMANS MUST QUIT FRANCE

No Peace While They Are There or in Belgium, According to Will Irwin.

"WAR ABOUT HALF OVER"

Correspondent Says the Teutons Are Waging a Wonderful Fight, but Cannot Win.

According to Will Irwin, the war correspondent who returned here yesterday from France on the American liner Philadelphia, the war will end when France and Belgium have been cleared of German troops. For the Allies to make peace under any other conditions, he said, would mean the death of English and French nationality.

Mr. Irwin said that the Allies would continue the offensive along the twenty-eight miles of the Somme front all through the Winter every fine day. It was impossible to operate during the heavy rains, as the mud was so deep that the artillery could not be moved. In some of the trenches he visited the mud was waist high. After spending a week with the Canadian troops at the front, just before he sailed, Mr. Irwin was hardly able to walk when he got back to Paris.

"There can be no question whatever as to who will win," Mr. Irwin said, "but the war is only about half over. The Germans are putting up a wonderful fight, but they cannot win. One of the most marked features of the west front is that Germany is totally out of the air. You never see a German aeroplans over the allied troops any more, but the air is filled with British and French airmen as thick as buzzards. There are hundreds and hundreds, possibly thousands, of them in the air every day, and it practically is death for any German airman who ventures against them.

"One of the most marvelous and inspiring aspects of the west front is the perfect esprit de corps of the French. They inspire all their allies. There also is the doggedness of the British. They don't give in; they don't surrender. No man moves until he has been fully equipped and fully trained. England now has 2,000,000 men still on her side of the Channel being trained. They will not move forward until they are in the best fighting trim possible.

"The statement has been made that Germany can put 1,800,000 men on the firing line each year, but this is not true. In that 1,600,000 are counted all men between the ages of 17 and 60, regardless of disabilities. When it comes to a showdown the 1,600,000 will be found to be greatly decreased, but England has more men than Germany, can put more men on the battle line than Germany, and can equip them better. Further, Russia can put 20,000,000 men on the battle line if they can be equipped, which up to this date has been impossible. The whole world could not now supply munitions for such a great number.

"It is reported that the German troops are surrounding the Rumanian Army. If that is so, it is up to Russia to go to Rumania's aid, and if she fails it will be only because of a lack of equipment. Russia is manufacturing practically none of her munitions, but is depending on Japan and her other allies and also on the United States. Even if the war could not be won on the west front, Russia has the men, and it is only a matter of time to train and equip them. Germany cannot win."

Mr. Irwin characterized the battle of the Somme as the most marvelous display of energy the world has ever seen.

"For twenty-eight miles wide and several miles deep there is a compact mass of heavy artillery, you might say," he explained. "The very flashing of the guns can be seen for miles and miles at night. The Somme battlefield is a mass of solid mud, and the stench is something that no mind can imagine. You must be there to know."

"The French and British have devised recuperating depots. Soldiers come back from the front caked with mud, completely exhausted, and in an hour come forth fresh and clean. They are given Russian and Turkish baths, hair cuts and shaves; their feet are treated, and they are given new underwear and new uniforms. These recuperating stations are scattered all along the bases of the firing lines."

Mr. Irwin said that the re-election of Mr. Wilson was popular in England and France because there had been a reaction in his favor two months before the election. It was generally believed in London and Paris that the election of Mr. Hughes would have been a victory for the German element in the United States.

ADVOCATES CANAL BUREAU.

Williams Would Increase the Traffic by Means of Publicity.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—"One of the most important propositions which will be brought before the coming Legislature will relate to the establishment of a barge canal traffic bureau," Frank M. Williams, State Engineer and Surveyor, says.

Mr. Williams has been urging such a branch of the operating department of the State canals. The object of the proposed bureau is to attract freight to the canals, and Mr. Williams thinks that this can be accomplished in two ways: First, by getting in personal contact with the prospective shipper, and, second, by giving the canal publicity to attract those who might be interested in utilizing the State's waterway as a means for the easy, rapid, and inexpensive transportation of their products.

The State Engineer and Surveyor and Superintendent of Public Works are constantly receiving requests for information relating to the operation of the various barge lines and the rates for the shipment of different types of freight.

MANY HURT AS CARS RUN WILD DOWN HILL

Pole Snaps on Crosstown Line and Brakes Fail to Work on Lexington Av. Car.

SEVEN TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

One Man Hit at Crossing Rendered Unconscious and May Not Live.

Between fifteen and twenty persons were injured just before midnight last night, when a crosstown car of the 207th Street line became unmanageable and coasting down a hill in Fordham Road, crashed into the side of a southbound car in Third Avenue. The crosstown car, which contained only two passengers, had just passed Bainbridge Avenue when the trolley pole broke, and Owen Mullehy of 1,247 Park Avenue, the motorman, lost control. The car began to roll down the hill toward the junction of Third and Webster Avenues at Fordham Road, where there is a bridge over the New York Central tracks near the Fordham station. Coming south on Third Avenue was another car, containing about thirty passengers; but as the crosstown car's lights had gone out with the breaking of the trolley pole, Benjamin Abrams and Arthur Goldson, motorman and conductor on the Third Avenue car, did not see it coming till it was almost on them.

Then Abrams jammed on the brakes and stopped as quickly as he could, but the momentum carried his car in the path of the runaway. Meanwhile Goldson had opened the end doors and shouted to the passengers to get out, but they were hardly on their feet when the crash occurred.

Several ambulances were called from Fordham Hospital, and five persons were taken to that institution while a dozen others were treated on the spot for slight bruises or cuts from flying glass. None was hurt seriously.

A northbound Lexington Avenue trolley car ran wild last night soon after it started to descend the steep hill at 102d Street, where the dangerous incline requires both air and hand brakes, and sped on with increasing momentum to 104th Street, where it hit and hurled a man to the sidewalk. Rushing onward, it crashed into the rear of a standing car at 100th Street. Ten passengers, some in the moving car and some in the stationary one, were hurt.

Two of the passengers most severely hurt, together with the man hit in the street, who had not been identified, were sent to the Harlem Hospital. The injured passengers taken to the hospital were: Daniel Kenneally, a laborer, of 100 East 120th Street, fractured ankle, bruises, and cuts on face and body, and Miss Nellie Bailey, 301 West 108th Street, suffering from shock, bruises, and believed to have a fractured leg.

The man who was hit by the car while he was crossing the street did not recover consciousness, and it was feared he would not survive his injuries. In his pockets cards were found bearing the name of Morris Bernstein, 60 East 104th Street.

PABST TALKS TEMPERANCE.

Thinks the Brewers Should Be Leaders of a True Crusade.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 26.—Gustave Pabst, President of the Pabst Brewery and retiring President of the United States Brewers Association, said today that the brewers were in favor of true temperance and were working for laws that would bring it about. He has just returned from the brewers' convention at Cleveland.

"It is not worth while spending any time in holding post mortems over wet and dry elections, unless it be for the purpose of guiding our judgment as to the future," said Mr. Pabst today. "Logically, we are on the side of temperance, and we ought to be leaders in the true temperance crusade. We have plenty of evidence that the thoughtful men and women of the country are not opposed to the reasonable use of beer, and we believe that the people are willing to meet us half way in establishing conditions that will promote the welfare of the community.

"We, as brewers, must not only put ourselves abreast of public sentiment, but must be willing to lead it, where the conditions are such as to make our action of practical value.

"The question for thoughtful men is how this industry may be so regulated that the evils incident to it shall gradually diminish, and intemperance be reduced until it becomes a neglible social factor.

"An energetic and active demand should be made on local authorities to exercise greater discrimination in granting licenses, and in the prompt and efficient prosecution for repeated or wanton violation of law as distinguished from an honest mistake."

ROW IN FOOD DICTATORSHIP.

Batocki's Adviser Resigns and Others Are Expected to Quit.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 27.—An dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam gives a Berlin dispatch received there, saying:

"Professor Abel of Jena University, who was adviser to Food Controller Batocki, has resigned. The censorship prevents detailing the reasons beyond that he was unwilling to take the responsibility for what has happened in the food department. The expectation is that Professor Abel's resignation will be followed by others."

Costumes for "Ten Allies" Ball.

At the "Ten Allies" costume ball, to take place at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night, for the benefit of the sufferers in the war zones, these actresses and actors are to appear in costume in the following rôles: John Drew, England; Mrs. Coburn, Britannia; Mrs. James K. Hackett, France; Mr. and Mrs. William Faversham, Scotland and Italy respectively; Miss Elsie Janis, Ireland; Miss Ethel Barrymore, Belgium; Cecil Fletcher, assisted by Miss Janet Beecher, Portugal, and Mme. Alla Nazimova, Russia. Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, as America, will review the representatives of the nations, and Miss Anna Fitziu of the Metropolitan Opera House will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

ELECTORS FORGET THE LAW.

Forty-three Neglect to File Election Expense Accounts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Although the time specified by law for candidates at the last election to file their personal expense accounts expired on Nov. 17, a large number have thus far neglected to comply with the requirement. Up to the closing hour of the Secretary of State's office yesterday there were thirty of the Democratic and thirteen of the Republican Presidential Electors yet to make their sworn statements. These electors have reported:

Democratic—Joseph J. Murphy, who expended $6,000; Samuel Untermyer, $3,025; John J. Schaffert, $200; Emanuel Metzger, $750; A. Page Smith, $300; George E. O'Connor, $1,000; James D. Pierson, $500; Edward W. Hyatt, $100; Charles A. Brewster, $65; William Page, $100; Arthur H. Murphy, Philip J. Kearns, William Church Osborn, Stanislaus Lipowics, and Warner M. Sweet, nothing.

Republican—Thomas R. Proctor, $1,500; Robert W. Higbie, $625; Charles S. Morton, $150; Joseph Spatt, $130; Henry L. Stoddard, $310; William Henkel, $500; Beveridge C. Dunlop, $280; Samuel L. Feiber, $1,725; William W. Babcock, $85.51; Ernest F. Eilbert, $100; Richard W. Lawrence, $100; John W. Andrus, $2,000; William Pierson Hamilton, $5,-550; Joseph Stroock, $1,500; E. Harold Cluett, $1,000; Herbert G. Aldrich, $537; Charles D. Bingham, $100; Seth G. Heacock, $1,000; George A. Kent, $370; Frederick R. Hazard, $830; Frederick W. Griffith, $558; Alanson B. Houghton, $1,-250; James G. Cutler, $900; Ernest L. Woodward, $1,045; Franklin J. McCarthy, $500; Ernest Cawcroft, Stephen J. Burrows, Lewis M. Swasey, John Gerdes, Walter A. Johnson, Charles L. Bernheimer, and Howard G. Dewey, nothing. Elector Stroock received $200 and Elector Hazard received $830.

The expenditures in nearly every instance went to a political party or political organization.

The time limit for political parties and organizations to make their statements of receipts and expenditures expires at midnight tomorrow. For a week past minor political parties and political clubs and associations have been complying with the law, but not half, it is believed, have made statements. The voluminous statement of Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., as Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, was received yesterday in the shape of four bound volumes.

The report of the Republican League of Clubs shows $4,195 in receipts and $4,186 in expenditures; the Queens County Democratic Committee, receipts of $14,690, and expenditures of $14,780.

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TO CERTIFY CALIFORNIA.

Secretary of State Expected to Act Today—Wilson's Lead 3,773.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 26.—President Wilson's plurality in California is 3,773 votes, according to semi-official figures announced today by Secretary of State Jordan. The figures include the vote of a hitherto questioned precinct in Orange County. The President's plurality represents the difference between the vote of 466,289 for Francis J. Heney, highest Democratic elector, and that of 462,516 for J. F. Carlstrom, the highest Republican. To be made finally official the figures must be certified to by the Secretary of State. This will be done, it was said, tomorrow.

Returns announced today also show that the amendment providing for total prohibition was defeated by 146,967 votes, while a second amendment for partial prohibition lost by 50,320 votes.

Seventy-nine per cent. of the State's registered voters participated in the election.

Gerards to be von Bernstorff Guests

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—Ambassador and Mrs. James W. Gerard arrived in Washington this evening, and will be the luncheon guests of the German Ambassador and the Countess von Bernstorff tomorrow. Mr. Gerard will also have conferences with President Wilson and Secretary Lansing.

Benjamin Franklin says:

"Weighty questions ask for deliberate answers."

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ADVERTISEMENT.

The Veterans of the 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., will assemble at the Armory of the 71st Regiment, Park Avenue and 34th Street, by the courtesy of Colonel William G. Bates Monday, November 27th, at an hour to be stated when the arrival of the Regiment is definitely ascertained. Notice will be published in Monday evening and Tuesday morning papers.

THOMAS DIMOND, Pres.

Infantile Paralysis

Fortunate

are the parents of the 1,700,000 children in Greater New York who did not have Infantile Paralysis

Unfortunate

are the parents of the 5,600 children who have been left paralyzed—with withered and helpless limbs

Let the Fortunate Help the Unfortunate by Contributing to the

Thanksgiving Fund for the Cure of Paralyzed Children

Of the $250,000 urgently needed to restore the paralyzed children to health, $52,000 had been contributed up to 6 P. M. Saturday.

The remaining $198,000 must be raised by Thanksgiving Day.

The fund will be apportioned by Trustees among the agencies caring for Infantile Paralysis cases. It will provide for all the forms of treatment and nursing for which contributions have been asked separately by various institutions.

The plan is to make sure that every afflicted child is cared for. The parents of the 5,600 children cannot afford to pay for private treatment, **so prompt aid must be given.**

Will you whose children were not stricken—out of your gratitude—help restore the strength of those who are paralyzed?

GIVE NOW!

Fill out and mail this Coupon

JAMES H. PERKINS, Treasurer
55 Wall Street, New York

I send herewith $.....as a contribution to the Thanksgiving Fund for the Cure of Paralyzed Children.

Name. .....

Address. .....

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1—**The Only Player Piano** with the human touch, the correct method of playing—"Down on the keys."

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7—**The Only Player Piano** which can play both Solo and 88 note music rolls.

You must buy the Apollo to get the best results, as it is the only instrument possessing the above special features.

The ART APOLLO plays Electrically also,—prices from $625.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.

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Write for Booklet. New York City.

10,000 HEAR MASS IN ONE CHURCH IN A DAY

St. Ignatius Loyola Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary of the Coming of Jesuit Fathers.

EXERCISES TO LAST A WEEK

Apostolic Delegate and Cardinal Take Part In Brilliant Procession and Ceremonies.

More than 10,000 persons participated yesterday in the various services held in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the coming of the Jesuit fathers to the parish. Low masses were said in the morning at frequent intervals, followed at 11 o'clock by a Pontifical High Mass celebrated by the Most Rev. John Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate to the United States. Cardinal Farley occupied a throne on the Gospel side of the chancel, the Apostolic Delegate's throne being on the Epistle side.

As the long procession of acolytes, priests, members of religious orders, monsignori, and prelates passed up the main aisle to the chancel at the 11 o'clock service, it presented a religious pageant of rich and varied color, ranging from the white and crimson cassocks and white cottas of the altar boys, and the coarse brown habit of the Franciscans, to the gorgeous gold and green vestments of the Apostolic Delegate and the scarlet robes of the Cardinal.

In addition to the celebrant the other officers of the mass were: Assistant priest to the Cardinal, the Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, P. A., V. G.; deacons of honor to the Cardinal, the Right Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, V. G., rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the Right Rev. Mgr. John Edwards, V. G., rector of St. Joseph's; assistant priest of the mass, the Rev. Thomas F. White, S. J., pastor of St. Francis Xavier's in West Sixteenth Street; deacons of honor to the celebrant, the Rev. David W. Hearn, S. J., and the Rev. Francis T. McCarthy, S. J., both former Superiors of St. Ignatius Loyola; deacon of the mass, the Rev. John F. Brady, D. D., pastor of St. Francis de Sales; sub-deacon of the mass, the Rev. J. M. Kilroy, S. J.; masters of ceremonies, the Very Rev. Mgr. Thomas G. Carroll and the Rev. Francis L. Archdeacon, S. J. Auxiliary Bishop Patrick J. Hayes occupied a seat in the sanctuary.

The Very Rev. Raymond Meagher, Provincial of the Dominican Fathers, who preached the sermon, eulogized the life and work of St. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Society of Jesus. He also paid tribute to the labors of former pastors of the parish of St. Ignatius, among them the late Fathers Neil N. McKinnon and William O'Brien Pardow, who, the preacher said, had built and equipped one of the greatest church plants in the country.

"This parish," said the Dominican Provincial, "reflects the spirit of Ignatius. It is, in fact, a union of great spirits from St. Ignatius down to such pastors as McKinnon, Pardow, Hearn, and the faithful laity, whose efforts have resulted in such a splendid group of substantial edifices dedicated to the glory of God. The spirit of Ignatius has made this parish one of the greatest institutions in America."

At the conclusion of the pontifical mass Cardinal Farley and the Apostolic Delegate, together with the visiting clergy, were entertained at dinner by the priests of St. Ignatius. Last night Archbishop Bonzano officiated at solemn pontifical vespers, the preacher being the Rev. Richard S. Cartright of the Paulist Fathers.

The golden jubilee of the coming of the Jesuits to the parish will be celebrated in various ways during the remainder of the week, ending next Sunday with a solemn high mass of thanksgiving, the celebrant of which will be the Rev. B. F. McGeary of the Diocesan Mission Band of Buffalo. The preacher will be the rector of St. Ignatius, the Rev. J. Havens Richards. This morning at 9 o'clock a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the deceased clergy and parishioners.

This evening at 8:30 o'clock a reception will be tendered by the men of the parish to the Cardinal, the Apostolic Delegate, and the clergy of the church. This reception will take place in the auditorium of Regis High School, in East Eighty-fourth Street. The speakers will be Nicholas F. Brady, Chairman of the General Committee; former Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, W. Bourke Cockran, and William D. Guthrie. The church choir of boys and men will sing a welcome to the prelates and also render a festival chorus. Tomorrow will be "Old Home Day." At the gathering of former and present parishioners at Regis Hall in the evening addresses will be made by John D. Crimmins and Edward J. McGuire.

Among those attending yesterday's ceremonies were Countess Annie Leary, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, former Commissioner of Accounts Edward F. Sheehy, Louis Ehret, Judge Joseph Mulqueen, Nicholas F. Brady, John D. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart P. West, Joseph F. Farges, George J. Gillespie, Papal Knights of St. Gregory Thomas McParland and Edward L. Keyes, Charles Murray, and Judge Francis B. Delehanty.

CHIHUAHUA ROUTS BATTLING BANDITS

Continued from Page 1.

ings. There is seemingly satisfaction that an arrangement has been reached for the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico and for the control of the border, but this is tempered by the feeling that Secretary Lane's statement will require deep consideration. The terms of the protocol mentioning a delay of forty days for the withdrawal of the troops, if conditions permit of such action, is adversely commented on in some quarters, as many influential men had hoped for the immediate recall of the troops to American territory.

It is known that certain leaders have opposed vigorously any agreement which would permit the pursuit of bandits into Mexico by the American troops, as outlined by Secretary Lane, it being stated that such pursuit can be regarded only in the light of an invasion. Other influential men, however, have made the declaration that the signing of the protocol is the beginning of an understanding which will wipe out cause for disagreement between the two countries.

General Carranza told The Associated Press today it was "too early" to discuss the statement given out by Secretary Lane. He said also that he would not comment on the protocol until Mexican Commissioner Alberto J. Pani arrived here with a copy of the agreement and a reply had been sent to the United States.

Samuel Belden, Mexican Consular Agent at San Antonio, Texas, has submitted to General Carranza copies of the divorce laws of New York, Illinois, Washington, Texas, and other American States. It is planned to study these laws and from them gather material for the inception of a uniform divorce system in the Mexican Constitution, to be worked out by the Constitutional Assembly.

A Credentials Revising Commission composed of fifteen members, including six Congressmen under the Madero régime, known as "Renovadores," was appointed at the second session of the assembly, held yesterday morning.

There was considerable debate over the political responsibilities of the "Renovadores" because they had continued in the Huerta Congress after the death of Madero. They were finally accepted when a message was read from General Carranza stating that the six men had remained in the Huerta Congress on his (Carranza's) instructions, issued through Eliseo Arredondo. Their purpose, the message stated, was to obstruct the work of the Huerta body, to try to prevent the obtaining of a foreign loan, and to bring about the complete dissolution of the Congress. This explanation was received with applause by the Deputies, and opposition to the "Renovadores" ceased. At the afternoon session credentials were approved and one was rejected after a spirited discussion. In general, good humor prevailed among the delegates.

General Pablo Gonzales, whose presence was unnoticed, was in the audience, and listened to the proceedings with much interest.

PERSHING'S AID POSSIBLE.

Washington Hears He Has Sent Troops to Chihuahua.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A report was circulated in Washington tonight that Major Gen. Pershing, commander of the American punitive expedition now in Mexico, had sent troops to the relief of General Trevino, commander of the Carranzista Army defending Chihuahua City. Secretary Baker declined to comment on the report, which gave the impression that it had foundation.

If American troops have been sent to Chihuahua City, the reason is plain. Officially they will not be ordered to afford relief to the Carranza forces, but to make an effort to capture Villa, who is said to be personally in command. One of the purposes of the Pershing expedition was to get Villa dead or alive, and with definite knowledge that he is near Chihuahua, General Pershing might feel that his instructions required him to send troops in that direction. It is doubtful, however, if General Pershing took action of that kind without the knowledge and consent of the Carranza authorities.

Mexican Officer Executed.

LAREDO, Texas, Nov. 26.—Mexico City papers received here tonight report the execution on Nov. 22 of J. Jesus Jaramillo, a Lieutenant in the Constitutionalist Army, for alleged participation in a robbery in the Mexican capital. Railroad traffic between Mexico City and Vera Cruz is paralyzed as the result of a strike of railroad employes, the papers state.

Give Theatre for a Night for Charity

The use of the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre has been donated for the night of Dec. 7 for an "inspirational" meeting of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, which has raised $1,500,000 of a proposed $2,000,000 endowment fund to be used in establishing a central bureau for the collection and disbursement of funds for the various Jewish charitable and relief societies of the city. With the assistance of 2,000 canvassers, many of them influential in charitable and relief societies, it is expected that the remainder of the fund will be obtained by Dec. 10, when the campaign will end. Until that time the workers will make their headquarters at the Biltmore. Felix M. Warburg is the Chairman of the federation.

SMALL GIFTS PLEASE THE WILSON LEADERS

Said to Demonstrate Power of Voters to Block Domination of Organized Wealth.

SOME 170,000 CONTRIBUTED

Democratic Report to State Shows $1,493,312 Was Spent Through New York Headquarters.

Wilbur W. Marsh, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, made public yesterday the official statement of campaign contributions and disbursements, which he is required to file with the Secretary of the State of New York under the law The total amount contributed to the Democratic fund was $1,584,548. Of this amount $465,536 was received in amounts of less than $100. Contributions of $100 and more amounted to $1,079,319. The total disbursements paid through the New York headquarters was $1,493,312. The chief expenditures of the campaign were made from New York. The deficit of some $300,000 was due, it was said, to expenditures made by branch headquarters in other cities.

The statement filed at Albany does not include either the receipts or disbursements of the Chicago headquarters. These will appear in the report which must be filed by the Democratic National Committee with the Clerk of the House of Representatives thirty days after election. More than 170,000 individuals contributed to the fund. Treasurer Marsh pointed to this fact as being the most significant and impressive feature of the campaign.

"The present campaign," he said, "came the nearest to approaching the ideal of a Presidential canvass financed by popular contributions of any campaign in the history of American politics. The number and character of contributions has demonstrated in a striking manner the tremendous power of the great body of the voting public as contrasted with the wealth of politically ambitious individuals, or groups of individuals, banded together for the undisguised intention of dominating our national elections.

"For example, the State of Vermont made a really wonderful showing in the number of contributions. Every town in that State of more than 500 population, and many smaller than this, sent in a contribution. The total contributions were approximately $14,000. The population of Vermont is only about 360,000. If the same ratio had been maintained throughout the country a campaign fund of more than $14,000,000 could have been raised by popular subscription. This method in thorough operation would more than offset any fund which unscrupulous organized wealth would be willing to expend to control our electorate.

The statement filed at Albany is largely a duplication of the statement already filed at Washington. It contains in addition, however, a detailed list of contributors of $100 or more, up to and including Nov. 24, and also an itemized statement of disbursements made through the New York headquarters. The State of Texas led in the number of contributors with 14,852, with an average of a little more than $4 a person. New York State was the heartiest contributor. Illinois came next, with Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas following with about $60,000 each.

The statement further shows that about $166,000 of the amount raised in New York State was turned over to the Treasurer of the New York State Committee.

Treasurer Marsh announced that the deficit was still upward of $300,000. The statement made public yesterday itemized liabilities of more than $100,000, and in addition set forth claims for $83,493, which had not been audited. In addition the committee said that it owed printing and advertising bills which either had not been sent in or the exact amount of which had not been computed.

TIFFANY & Co.
CLOCKS
HALL, MANTEL, DESK AND TRAVELING CLOCKS

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON
IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO. Jersey City, N. J.

MONOGRAMS $2.50
Automobiles Japanned in 7 days.
Fickling Enameling Corporation,
L. I. City. Phone Astoria 1475.
Japanning of every character in all colors.

Russian Sable Furs

Our unusual Collection of these rare and beautiful pelts enables us to perfectly match skins into Coats and Sets of the Prevailing Modes

Clark & Weinberg
634 Fifth Avenue
Opp Cathedral.

The Shaker Sisters
Will Conduct a Sale of
"Dorothy Shaker Cloaks"
and
Home Made Fancy Goods
at
Hotel Astor, Nov. 27 & 28
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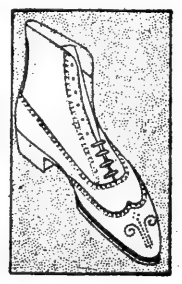
Last Sale in N. Y. Nov. 29th

Specialists in Footwear Since 1857.
Andrew Alexander
548 Fifth Avenue, at 45th Street



MEN tell us we show an unusually good assortment of "novelty" styles. Effects in pigskin and two tones of brown calfskin are particularly admired.

$9 Perforated wing tip shoe in deep brown or dull black calfskin.

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.
Headquarters for Boys' Clothing

MEN! Get Your
Winter Suits and Overcoats Now!

All the Smart Suit Styles
$19.50
All the New Overcoat Styles

Now when assortments are broad, now when the new styles are at their zenith, now when $19.50 covers the whole gamut of clothes needs, is the time to come and get yours.

Thousands of Fine Suits
and Thousands of Stylish Overcoats
For a Hard Winter Ahead

The style range exhausts description. Why enumerate when at this price you can pick your favorite from what we believe to be the largest and most representative clothes stocks in New York City?

Very Special
Men's Foreign Winter Overcoats, $35 to $65

Belted models, loose fitted models and the great ulster Overcoats in the season's latest fabrics. Imported exclusively by Gimbel Brothers.

GIMBELS Men's Store—Fourth Floor

Now in Progress on the Main Floor
An Exhibition and Sale of
23,000 Men's Silk Cravats

In every foreign and domestic silk of importance, representing twenty different weaves, and a thousand color combinations.

7,500 Scarfs at . . 39c | 7,500 Scarfs at . . 69c
3,500 Scarfs at . . 59c | 2,500 Scarfs at . . $1
2,000 Scarfs at $1.35

¶ Not a collection of neckwear assembled for a cut price sale, but a magnificent and gigantic showing of the finest silk scarfs ever presented to the men of New York.

¶ The conservative dresser, the college chap or man who is partial to stripes; men who admire Paisley effects adapted from patterns taken from old Chinese and Persian rugs, tapestries, etc., and men of every type will find far greater latitude for individual selection in this event than has ever before been known.

Broadway at 34th St. Saks & Company Phone Greeley 2626

GIMBEL VICTROLAS

For Thanksgiving—$15 to $300

Let the Victrola be your chief entertainer this Thanksgiving. And come to GIMBELS for your instrument and records.
Here, in the finest Victrola showroom in New York, you may see all these instruments, in every wood and finish, and in sound-proof rooms hear any Victor record on any model Victrola.

Seven Popular GIMBEL Victrola Outfits

Victrola XI, $100

Victrola VIII $40
Victor Records 5
($5 Cash, $1 Weekly) $45

Victrola IX $50
Victor Records 5
($5 Cash, $5 Monthly) $55

Victrola X $75
Victor Records 5
($5 Cash, $5 Monthly) $80

Victrola XI $100
Victor Records 5
($5 Cash, $5 Monthly) $105

EASY TERMS
$100
Victrola
in Mahogany or Oak, at
$5 Per Month.

Victrola XVI $200
Victor Records 10
($10 Cash, $10 Monthly) $210

Victrola XIV $150
Victor Records 7.50
($7.50 Cash, $7.50 Monthly) $157.50

Victrola XVIII $300
Victor Records 15
($15 Cash, $15 Monthly) $315

There is no interest charge on time payments, the price being the same as though you paid cash.

GIMBELS Victor Records are guaranteed to be new and perfect

GIMBELS—Victrola Salons—Eighth Floor

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

DE PINNA
FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

The Annual November Sale of Misses' Apparel
Will Be Held Today, Tuesday and Wednesday

At which will be presented at sharp reductions assortments of De Pinna tailored Suits, Coats, Dresses, Habits, Skirts and Hats, for Misses of 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Suits
For street and sport wear—English checks, imported mixtures, plain-color velours and knit-cloths.
Formerly up to $45.00
Sale Price, $22.50
Formerly up to $80.00
Sale Price, $32.50

Misses' Coats
Typical De Pinna models, for both street and sport wear—of English checks, imported mixtures and knit-cloths.
Formerly up to $38.00
Sale Price, $19.50
Formerly up to $60.00
Sale Price, $29.50

De Pinna Tailored Dresses
Of Navy serge, imported wool plaids and Jersey cloth.
Formerly up to $35.00
Sale Price, $19.50
Formerly up to $58.00
Sale Price, $29.50

De Pinna Riding Habits
Cross-saddle models, of latest English cut—of imported Oxfords, shepherd checks, gabardines and covert cloths.
Formerly up to $48.00
Sale Price, $24.50

Misses' Skirts
Walking and sports models—of Navy English serge, imported wool plaids, knit-cloths and tweeds.
Formerly up to $16.50
Sale Price, $7.50

Misses' Hats
De Pinna models, for town and sport wear—the balance of the stock.
Formerly up to $30.00
Sale Prices, $9.50 and $14.50

On account of the great reductions, none of these goods will be sent on approval or credited.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters to Young People
Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL

Under date of October 24, the Imperial Oil Company of Canada, for whom we recently constructed an office building in the city of Toronto, sends us, unsolicited, copy of the following resolution, passed by the Board of Directors, at their first meeting in the new building:

RESOLVED: That at this our first meeting in the new Toronto offices of the Company, we place on record an expression of our great satisfaction in the design and plans of the new building and the execution thereof, expressing so completely the purpose of the Board and serving so admirably the needs of the Company, and of our gratification in the fact that nothing has been left undone which would contribute to the health and comfort of the staff.

That a vote of thanks be extended to Messrs. Clinton and Russell, Architects; Messrs. Thompson-Starrett Company, Contractors, and Mr. G. L. Olney, Superintendent of Construction, heartily commending their very prompt, satisfactory and efficient services in the erection of the new Imperial Oil Building at Toronto.

We have a Board of Directors of our own, and we know from experience that when such a body writes a compliment into its minutes, it is "praise from Sir Hubert."

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Doctors prescribe
Resinol
for skin trouble

For over twenty years, physicians have relied on Resinol Ointment in the treatment of many skin and scalp troubles. They prefer it because it so quickly stops itching and burning, and clears away redness, rawness and irritation. They know, too, that it contains only the *gentlest* of healing materials, which could not injure or irritate the tenderest skin. Why not try it for your skin?

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. For samples free, write to Dept. 1-N, Resinol, Baltimore. *Use Resinol Soap for your hair.*

"The Great American Novel."

The Thirteenth Commandment

By RUPERT HUGHES

"An American novel written by an American for Americans, mirroring American frailty and American strength with such words and situations as Americans can and will understand, is a rarity. To find such a one is occasion for rejoicing. . . . If you start 'The Thirteenth Commandment' you will finish it; when you finish it you will be glad you started it."—*Chicago Daily News.*

$1.40 net.

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In many bookshops fiction is about 65% of their entire business. The Lord & Taylor Book Shop sells more than half non-fiction—partly because our people know more about books than the titles of of the latest novels—and they know that too.

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ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy, including cuts, matrices or drawings of illustrations, must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to insertion. Finally approved advertising copy for the Sunday edition of The Times should be in The Times Building not later than Friday evening.

WILSON TO DEDICATE LIBERTY'S NEW LIGHT

Atlantic Fleet Will Take Part in Ceremony at Bedlow's Island Saturday.

SHIPS TO FIRE SALUTE

Mayor Names Committee of 200 New Yorkers to Receive the President.

Mayor Mitchel has appointed a committee of 200 citizens to welcome President Wilson when he arrives in the city next Saturday to accept on behalf of the nation and dedicate the permanent flood lighting system for the Statue of Liberty. The Mayor has also requested Pierre Garven, Mayor of Bayonne, and Mark M. Fagan, Mayor of Jersey City, to appoint co-operating committees.

High Federal officials, the French Ambassador, army and navy officers, and notables from several countries will be in the party of the President. Anchored in New York Harbor, as a guard of honor, will be a division of the Atlantic Fleet, under Rear Admiral Mayo and Vice Admiral Coffman, which will salute the President's yacht Mayflower as it passes down the bay. From the yacht President Wilson will formally accept the permanent illuminating system, dedicating it to the same symbolic purpose that the statue has performed for thirty years.

Arriving from Washington at 8 o'clock in the afternoon, the President's official party will be welcomed by a small delegation of the Mayor's Committee, headed by Mayor Mitchel, and escorted to the Mayflower. With the President, Mrs. Wilson, and a small party of guests, the Mayflower will precede the Dolphin, the yacht of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, which will carry the rest of the Mayor's Committee, to an anchorage near Bedlow's Island, while the guns of the fleet sound their salute. After the President, by a rocket signal, has released the current which will light the figure and the ceremonies have been ended, the yachts will discharge their passengers at the Battery, where an automobile procession through specially illuminated streets will start for the Waldorf. Here a public reception and a dinner in the President's honor will be given.

The Statue of Liberty was erected on Bedlow's Island after its pedestal had been built by popular subscription. The statue was the gift of 400,000 poor citizens of France who contributed 600,000 to the fund the sculptor Bartholdi opened. After five years had been spent in molding the copper sections of the huge figure they were shipped from France, this country having officially accepted the gift.

The holding up of appropriations, however, in Washington and also in Albany, chalted the work of preparing the site on Bedlow's Island and it appeared that the gift of the French Republic would remain unhonored until 150,000 American contributed $100,000 in four months with which to finish the work. The statue was formally dedicated Oct. 28, 1886, by President Cleveland in the presence of the French Ambassador, Governors and Senators, Cabinet members and distinguished men from many nations.

The permanent flood lighting system to be dedicated on Saturday and also provided by popular subscription of more than 50,000 Americans, under the auspices of The New York World, is to be maintained by the Government, an amendment to the recently signed Rivers and Harbors bill providing for its acceptance and maintenance by the War Department. The plant cost $30,000 to install.

DOUBTS WILSON'S ELECTION

Ex-Senator Chandler Urges Contests Wherever They Are Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 26.—William E. Chandler, ex-Senator and ex-Secretary of the Navy, will in his newspaper, The Monitor, tomorrow contend that it is too early to declare Wilson re-elected President, and that the Republicans should contest his apparent election for various reasons.

Taking the ground that by changing the date for voting by the electors from the first Wednesday in December to the second Monday in January, Congress by the statute of Feb. 3, 1887, intended not only to give the canvassing officers in the several States more time to make investigations and correct errors in returns but to give more time for court proceedings, Mr. Chandler says:

"So let the work of scrutiny go on, and, more than that, let legal proceedings in every State be instituted where the State authorities choose to start them, and carry them to a conclusion, if possible, before the second Monday in January—and even after that time, for the purpose of demonstrating to the world the wrongfulness of any count and the invalidity of any declared election.

"A contest for this purpose was made by the Democratic Party in 1876 to bring about, if possible, the ejection from the Presidency of Rutherford B. Hayes, and was carried on by Congress clear into the year 1878 by two of the ablest committees that the Democratic leaders could organize. Such course should be pursued by the Republican House in 1916 and 1917, aided by a National Republican Committee with a virile and harmonizing Chairman.

"There is at this time a reason for declaring the Presidential election invalid that has never existed before. Mr. Wilson's majority can hardly be more than 21. Of the electoral votes for him at least thirty-five should be thrown out as void, according to the Fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States."

SUFFRAGISTS WILL LOBBY.

National Association Announces Plans for Congress Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The National American Woman Suffrage Association, the original "Votes for Women" organization, which maintained a nonpartisan attitude in the Presidential campaign this year, as contrasted with the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and the National Woman's Party, intends to lobby on an extensive scale in behalf of the proposed amendment to the national Constitution giving women throughout the country the right to vote.

The lobby will be open and unconcealed in its methods. The work will be begun as soon as Congress reassembles on Dec. 4, and will be continued throughout the legislative session or until the result aimed at is accomplished. In a statement today the association acknowledged that it intended to go into lobbying in a thorough manner.

The association's statement says:

"Lobbying on a scale never before seen, even in the olden days, but of a sort that will stand the pitiless publicity searchlight, rather than of the insidious variety, will be carried on at this session of Congress beginning next Monday, by the National American Suffrage Association. There will be no secrecy about who the lobbyists are, or what they are after.

"A new Washington committee, consisting of about twenty of the most prominent women of the country, has been appointed, and they will work day and night, whenever they can get the national legislators to listen, for the national suffrage amendment."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Don't throw cold water on the perfect flavor of

Club Cocktails

by shaking with fine ice. Pour over large lumps, or cool the bottle.

TEACH WIVES TO ACCOUNT.

Charity Society Gives Ideas on Keeping Tab on Home Expenses.

The Charity Organization Society is beginning an educational campaign on household accounting, in which its workers go out and give personal instruction in keeping the books of the household. A carefully subdivided account book, which lists the expenditures in much more detail than is usual in most households, is given at the end of the course in the hope that the housewife will be able to take time enough to keep her accounts in minute subdivision and thus find where everything is going.

The introduction of the book advises the family not to spend more than one-fifth of the income, instead of the traditional fourth, for rent, and reminds the housewife that much meat makes a high cost diet. "Milk is so valuable, even for grown people," says the book, "that it should always be freely used even when economy is being carefully considered. Cereal foods are so nutritious in comparison with cost that a generous use of them usually makes a low cost diet."

Cheaper fats of almost equal nutritive value are recommended in place of butter and olive oil, and tea and coffee, "having almost no nutritive value," are discouraged.

The book was prepared by the Committee on Household Budgets of the American Home Economics Association, under the chairmanship of Miss Emma A. Winslow of the Charity Organization Society's staff.

GILMAN COLLAMORE & CO.

Fine China and Glass
For Holiday Gifts
Fifth Ave. & 30th St.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

STATEMENT OF CONDITION CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOV. 17, 1916

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$14,796,207.32	Capital Stock	$500,000.00
United States and Other Bonds	4,928,220.15	Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,274,996.16
Safe Deposit Vaults	50,000.00		
Due from Banks	5,082,241.30	Reserved for Taxes and Contingencies	25,180.54
Exchanges and Cash Items	584,442.98	Circulation	95,675.00
Cash Reserve	3,933,846.24	Deposits	27,478,806.29
	$29,374,957.99		$29,374,957.99

COMPARATIVE DEPOSITS AT COMPTROLLER'S CALLS

March	20th, 1911 (Date of Charter)	$4,100,000
Nov.	26th, 1912	11,300,000
Oct.	21st, 1913	13,400,000
Oct.	31st, 1914	14,500,000
Nov.	10th, 1915	22,600,000
Sept.	12th, 1916	24,900,000
Nov.	17th, 1916	27,400,000

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BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

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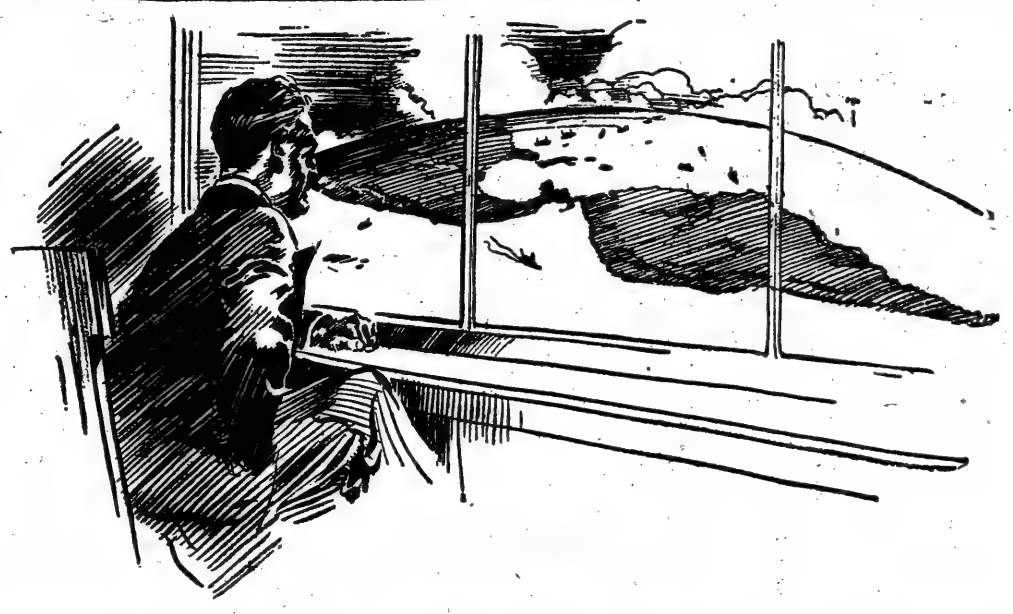

Mental Preparedness

The qualification which Americans most need now

AMERICAN exports for this year will exceed $4,500,000,000, according to estimates. They are near that now.

This is more than double our export trade before the war, and two and one-half times what it was only ten years ago. Our exports for 1916 exceed imports by all of $2,500,000,000, which shows a remarkable balance of trade in our favor.

These are big figures. They indicate a tremendous business—producing and selling on a gigantic scale.

True, much of the increase has come from "war orders." But when the war stops, why should either the volume or the value of American exports be less?

Do you know

—what will probably happen after the war? Are you familiar with those fundamental conditions which underlie the development and progress of nations?

—what actually happened after other wars—in England, for instance, after the Napoleonic campaigns? In our own United States after the Civil war? To belligerents and neutrals after the Franco-Prussian war? In international trade after the Russo-Japanese war?

—whether peace sends the price of commodities up or down? Makes money "easy" or scarce?

—if any nation actually faced bankruptcy, or repudiated a war debt? Or how war debts affect taxation?

—what happens in immigration and emigration?

Or, in trying to anticipate what will happen after this war, do you merely take counsel of your fears, fearing the worst and most improbable?

This is America's opportunity. War is blazing the way for America to commercial supremacy. However long the war may continue, Europe must eventually *reconstruct*. Thousands of square miles of territory, now in ruins, must be *rebuilt*. Millions upon millions must be *clothed* and *fed*.

Are we Americans as a people prepared to take full advantage of this opportunity?

You're a business man. Put the question squarely up to yourself. How much do you really know about other countries and other peoples, their way of living and doing business? And if you *don't know*, how can you form an intelligent opinion as to what will happen?

Heretofore we Americans have had a deep sense of self-sufficiency. We haven't had time or inclination to know how the rest of the world lived. But now we *must* know.

England, Germany and other nations, reaching out after commerce and new markets, studied countries and people and conditions. So the American business man, the manufacturer and the merchant and the salesman, must inform himself if he would develop—if he hopes to make the most of present opportunities.

How? *Read.* What? *The new*

Encyclopaedia Britannica

"Handy Volume" Issue

This wonderful book of knowledge literally brings the whole world to you. It tells you *all* about foreign countries, their people, their history, their progress, their debts. An hour a day with the Britannica will soon give you as clear and comprehensive an idea of the rest of the world as you now have of the states of the union.

This great book, written by the foremost authorities of modern times, unfolds life in South Africa, in England, France and Germany, in China and Japan, in Brazil, in Australia, everywhere—in such an intimate, interesting way that you get the *atmosphere* as well as the *facts*. But this marvelous book, with its 41,000 separate articles, is more than a guide for the enterprising business man of the United States in fitting him to be a Citizen of the World. The Britannica is a complete *library* of knowledge on every subject appealing to intelligent persons.

It discusses in a way you can understand, every branch of science and industry, literature and art, religion and philosophy, invention and engineering, history and race development, wars and peace, also architecture, astronomy, chemistry, sociology, education, steam and electricity, geology and geography, biography, law, physics—everything.

You and your family can find in the Britannica a liberal education—the answer to the hundred and six questions which every day come to your mind. It will tell you more about everything than you can get from any other source.

This supreme book of knowledge consists of 29 complete, compact volumes, containing about 30,000 pages, 44,000,000 words, 15,000 illustrations and maps. More than 500,000 big facts are indexed for quick finding.

The present stock of Britannica is printed on *genuine India paper*. War has cut off the supply of India paper. Therefore the sets of the Britannica now in stock are all that can be printed on this famous paper—so thin that 1000 pages make a book only an inch thick, so tough that it will last for ages.

You need the Britannica—you *certainly* want it on genuine *India paper*. To get a set you must act *at once*. Don't delay—don't lose this opportunity. But *now*—yes, this very moment—write for the illustrated "Book of 100 Wonders," which tells you all about the Britannica.

Think of it! The world's greatest book of knowledge, the Britannica printed on *genuine India paper*, may be bought *for a limited time* for

Can You Answer These?

Do you know

—that Johannesburg is as metropolitan and enterprising as an American city—that the cost of living there is higher than in New York or London?

—that Turkey's currency is the most defective of any country's?

—how wool growing has developed Argentina and why Continental Europe gets most of the output?

—that the pawnshop is a most important banking factor in China?

—that the largest railway station in the world isn't in New York or London but in Melbourne?

Do you know

—why South America, which once traded exclusively with Spain and Portugal, shifted to England and Germany?

—that in Russia the "middle man" is a much greater factor in trade than here?

—why most of our business with South America is import trade?

—the real attitude of commercial Japan toward the United States—and what the prospects are for selling American goods there?

—how England, not raising a pound of cotton, became the seat of cotton manufacture?

You can see sets and leave orders at:

Gimbel Brothers
33rd St.-Broadway-33rd St.

CHAS. SCRIBNER'S SONS,
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Only $1 first payment, and small monthly payments

Send for the "Book of 100 Wonders," which explains how useful the Britannica would be to you. As a Christmas gift for your business partner, or your general manager, or that boy of yours, or for *yourself*, the Britannica is without its equal. Send for the "Book of 100 Wonders" NOW.

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Gentlemen:

Please send me, free, "The Book of 100 Wonders," illustrated, giving interesting information on a hundred subjects and full information about the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Also tell me what I will have to pay for one of the remaining sets of the "Handy Volume" Issue of the Britannica printed on genuine India paper.

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WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS
"A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS"
WITH ANNETTE KELLERMANN
"THE PICTURE BEAUTIFUL"

THIRD MONTH IN NEW YORK TO CAPACITY BUSINESS OF THE ONLY $1,000,000 MOTION PICTURE

MAT.		EVE.
2:30	Grand Overture by Orchestra of 50	8:30
2:35	In the Land of Long Ago	8:35
2:40	The Bird of Song Flees to the Bird of Love	8:40
2:44	Witch's Cat Kills the Sparrow, Bird of Love	8:44
2:48	Little Prince Omar Floats Out to Sea and the Great Unknown	8:48
2:54	To the City of the Sultan Comes Zarrah, the Ambitious	8:54
2:57	BEHOLD ANITIA, DAUGHTER OF THE GODS!	8:57
3:04	"Omar, Thou art Heir!" Proclaim the People	9:04
3:06	ANITIA Made Prisoner by the Sheik	9:06
3:08	Desert Thieves Abduct the Daughter of the Gods.	9:08
3:15	For Her Beauty She Is Sold to the Sultan	9:15
3:18	ANITIA Glories in the Turkish Bath	9:18
3:24	Forced to Dance for the Sultan at the Festival of Spring	9:24
3:28	ANITIA'S Dance Delights Her Master	9:28
3:33	To the Tower of Torture and Death	9:33
3:37	The Dare-Devil Leap from the 100-foot Tower	9:37
3:41	Diabolical Dance of the Witches in the Cavern of Destruction	9:41
3:43	The Volcano Awakes When the Witches' Idol Spits Fire	9:43
3:44	Fire Becomes Rain When ANITIA Speaks	9:44
3:46	Helpless ANITIA Bound to the Burning Stake	9:46
3:50	Hurled to the Hungry Crocodiles	9:50
3:51	Battle of Life and Death in the Swirling Rapids	9:51
3:53	Thrown Headlong Over a Raging Waterfall	9:53
3:55	Dashed Against the Sea Rocks	9:55
3:59	At Last in Quiet Waters	9:59
	INTERMISSION.	
4:14	The Witch's Words Incite Gnomes to Hurt ANITIA.	10:14
4:17	ANITIA'S Lover, Omar, Is Taken to His Doom.	10:17
4:24	ANITIA'S Diving Carnival in the Green Pool of the Gnomes	10:24
4:26	ANITIA Dives from the Swing in the Sky	10:26
4:30	Petitioning Populace Storms at Palace Portals	10:30
4:31	Zarrah Poisons the Sultan's Cup	10:31
4:36	ANITIA Leads Army of Gnomes Against Sultan's City	10:36
4:37	The Army of Gnomes, Transformed, Becomes the Army of Chivalrous Knights	10:37
4:42	With ANITIA Fighting Omar, the Battle Begins	10:42
4:44	"For the Prince!" Shouts ANITIA, Storming the City Walls	10:44
4:46	The Poisoned Sultan Dies	10:46
4:47	The Sultan's City Is Given to the Flames	10:47
4:50	ANITIA Meets Omar, Unaware, in Single Combat.	10:50
4:53	Omar Learns He Has Slain the Daughter of the Gods	10:53
4:55	Zarrah, the Ambitious, Murders the Prince	10:55
4:59	Souls Reunited in Death	10:59
5:00	THE END	11:00

Verdict of New York Newspapers

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FOOTBALL TRAFFIC CREATES A RECORD

Total of 32,423 Persons Landed in New Haven Station in Exactly 191 Minutes.

31 TRAINS FROM THIS CITY

Railroad Uses 612 Extra Cars and 99 Extra Engines to Handle Yale-Harvard Crowds.

In a little more than three hours on Saturday morning the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad moved 32,423 persons, from all directions on its lines, into the station at New Haven for the Yale-Harvard football game. In some respects, the company's officials say, this was the greatest accomplishment in the history of the road. Between 8,000 and 10,000 went to New Haven on Friday, the rush then being so great that three extra sections were put on the regular trains.

Thirty-one trains went out over the New York Division on Saturday morning, carrying 18,108 passengers. The average running time to New Haven was one hour and fifty-nine and one-half minutes. The Boston Shore Line handled fifteen trains, with 5,330 passengers; the Boston Air Line five trains, with 1,612 passengers, and the Springfield Route, fourteen trains, with 6,359 passengers.

Leaving New Haven after the game, 33,779 passengers were handled on seventy-one trains from 4 o'clock to midnight. The total movement in and out of New Haven on Saturday was 142 trains and 66,202 passengers. A conservative estimate, railroad officials said, of the number of passengers carried from Friday to Sunday in connection with the football game would be 82,000 passengers.

One feature of the New Haven record was the fact that while it took only three hours and sixteen minutes to move twenty-six trains out of the Grand Central Terminal, the operation of the road between New York and New Haven was so efficient that these twenty-six trains, together with four other trains between Stamford and New Haven, arrived in the New Haven station within three hours and eleven minutes. In the five-hour period between 9:30 o'clock in the morning and 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon there was an average of 108 passengers detrained each minute at the New Haven station.

In order to prepare for and handle this enormous extra business, the company had to move thirty-four special trains on preceding days properly to distribute the passenger equipment. A total of 612 cars—175 Pullmans and 437 coaches—in excess of the normal requirements were distributed to the principal stations for use as extra cars in regular trains or to make up the special trains. There were seventy-seven steam locomotives and twenty-two electric locomotives more than the normal requirements needed to handle the additional business. Many of these had to be drawn from freight service.

GIBBONS HONORS A WOMAN.

Countess Spottiswood Mackin Receives Cardinal's Skull Cap.

Specidl to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—Cardinal Gibbons, holding a reception today to the women of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae, honored Countess Spottiswood Mackin of New York and Paris, who received her title from Pope Leo XIII. in recognition of her charitable work. When presented to the Cardinal the Countess wore her decorations.

"I am delighted to see you," he said, "and trust you are well."

While scores were standing in line awaiting their turn to greet him, the Cardinal removed his little red skull cap and presented it to the Countess.

"Keep this as a remembrance of me," he said. The Countess, kneeling, accepted the gift.

"If you will await me after the reception I will present you with an autographed photograph," the Cardinal then said.

The Countess waited, and after the visitors had been presented Cardinal Gibbons went to his room and returned a few moments later with a large photograph bearing his autograph.

The business work of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae, in convention here, practically ended today. Tomorrow a reception will be held in Washington, where Mrs. Edward Douglas White, wife of the Chief Justice, will head the receiving line.

Milwaukee Police Here for Arbutle.

Detective Matthew Dolan of the Milwaukee police arrived at Police Headquarters in this city yesterday with a warrant for the arrest of Henry Clay Arbutle, the 19-year-old dye expert, charged with the theft of $8,000 worth of gold and platinum from the International Dye Company of Milwaukee. Dolan said he would await the arrival of requisition papers.

NEEDS CITIZEN AID IN SNOW REMOVAL

Fetherston Seeks Power to Have Householders Clear Sidewalks and Streets.

CANNOT GET MEN ENOUGH

Autos Having Displaced Horses, Aldermen Are Asked to Permit Use of Salt.

Alarmed at the possibility of a shortage of labor to deal with heavy snowstorms this Winter, Street Cleaning Commissioner T. J. Fetherston has sent a personal letter to each member of the Board of Aldermen asking for support in getting needed legislation through the board. The Commissioner says that it will be impossible to obtain a force of men sufficient to handle a real snowstorm, and, therefore, the Aldermen should so amend the ordinances as to extend those facilities of the department which can be employed without a large force of extra laborers, and to take other action which will obtain the active aid of citizens in removing snow.

The Commissioner asks the board to repeal or amend the ordinance prohibiting the use of salt on snow. The reason for the passage of this ordinance some years ago, he says, was that the use of salt was the cause of damage to horses' feet. The Commissioner says that automobiles have almost entirely displaced horses on many of the city's main streets and the objection to the use of salt has become eliminated.

The Commissioner also thinks that something should be done by the Aldermen to make effective the ordinance requiring householders to remove snow from abutting sidewalks. He suggests, further, that the Street Cleaning Commissioner should have the power to call upon all owners or occupants of property to open passageways for vehicles through the snow in front of their respective properties. Ordinances covering these points have been drafted by the Commissioner for submission to the Aldermen.

While in his letter to the Aldermen the Commissioner states that he will need 15,000 extra laborers in case of a snowstorm, he said yesterday that he could really use nearly three times that number in handling a heavy fall of snow.

"As a matter of fact, he says, "the plans of the department presuppose the emergency men. Only once since the adoption of the present methods have we had sufficient men. That was two years ago, the season we inaugurated the snow-fighting program. In figuring on such a large force, we, of course, have in mind a fall of snow reaching six or more inches and a storm continuing through the greater part of an entire day.

"As an evidence of the difficulty we are having in securing the enrollment of emergency laborers take the figures for the first seven days of registration in each of the three seasons. Two years ago these figures were 22,250; last year they were just under 5,000; this year they are 3,548.

"Not only is it impossible to obtain laborers for emergency snow work, but we are short of men on our regular sweeping and collecting forces. Our men are leaving us to take other positions at higher compensation and we are unable to fill the vacancies. The Civil Service list is exhausted, and, although the commission has employed every available means, it hasn't been possible to replenish the list.

"Under these conditions should we be visited by a spell of severe Winter weather, the people of this city may be called upon to exercices an unusual amount of patience. If, however, citizens will give the department their cooperation the discomforting effects of the abnormal labor situation will be materially lessened."

HEARD THREAT OF SUICIDE.

Telephone Girl Reached Hotel Room Just as Woman Fired Shot.

When Ellen Scanlon, telephone girl at the Hotel Strand, 43 West Thirty-second Street, heard Mrs. Florence M. Sibel say to her over the phone late yesterday afternoon, "Good-bye, everybody. I am tired of this existence and I am going to end it all," she hurried to Mrs. Sibel's room on the eighth floor. As she opened the door she saw Mrs. Sibel hold a revolver over her right eye and fire. Then she saw her fall to the floor. Miss Scanlon ran back to the elevator and at the front door of the hotel found Patrolman Regan of the Mulberry Street Station, whom she told of the suicide.

Mrs. Sibel was 28 years old and had been at the Strand Hotel since Oct. 18. She had made friends with Miss Scanlon during that time. At the hotel it was said that her mother, who lived in Schenectady, N. Y., had visited her several times and that a man who said he was her husband called on her once recently. Saturday afternoon, the police learned, Mrs. Sibel returned to the hotel from Gimbel's department store, where she was employed as a saleswoman, and before going upstairs handed the clerk at the desk a slip of paper on which was written what she said was her mother's telephone number. She did not say what use he was to make of it.

Among Mrs. Sibel's possessions the police say they found a letter from her mother, who told her not to be alarmed because her husband would not get his divorce. Mrs. Sibel was taken to New York Hospital and later transferred to Bellevue, where she died at 6 o'clock without regaining consciousness.

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NEW SOTHERN FILM IS FULL OF THRILLS

"An Enemy to the King," One of the First Plays Which Won Fame for the Noted Actor.

STILL ADEPT WITH THE FOILS

Spectators Held in Suspense by Many Fights in Drama of the Days of Henry of Navarre.

A motion-picture version of "An Enemy to the King," which afforded E. H. Sothern one of his most popular romantic rôles when it was first acted by him, twenty years ago last September, was exhibited yesterday at the Rialto. This is the second of a series of films for which the distinguished actor appeared before the lens last Summer in the studios of the Vitagraph Company, and is by far the better picture of the two thus far shown. It is an example of cinematography so excellent, in fact, as to atone for the first disappointing adventure of this sterling artist in movie land. The other film was a modern photo-drama called "The Chattel," with its full share of absurdities and with the star in a rôle little suited to him. "An Enemy to the King" is an exceptionally artistic reproduction of a swashbuckling melodrama, with Mr. Sothern in one of those rôles in which he won his first fame and in impersonating which he has had few equals in his own generation.

The story of Ernanton de Launay, friend to Henry of Navarre, and of Launay's love for Julie de Varion, is well suited to exposition by movies. It is primarily a tale of action, the essence of the cinema, and its plot is without troublesome counterplots to confuse the spectator. The story unreels swiftly and directly, and from the moment Julie de Varion is dispatched by the Duke of Guise to help capture the insurgent Launay, with the promise of the release of her father when she shall have succeeded, until the Duke is faced in his own castle by Launay and vanquished the picture holds the spectator's interest.

The thrills of the melodrama have been effectively translated to the screen. Most of these arise from sword duels indulged in by Launay whenever he finds himself embarrassed by an adversary. Mr. Sothern was ever a most convincing hero with the foils, and, with the added illusion of the screen, his combats were more exciting than ever. The scene in the inn where the hero outwits Rougfin and his men by giving them a sleeping potion and robbing them of their arms was well reproduced, and so was the passage of arms between Launay and his pursuer when the latter tracked him to his mountain stronghold. But the most breathless scene was the play's climax—the scene in which Launay confronted the Duke of Guise and his secretary in the presence of Julie and of course triumphed over the pair who desired his life. When Launay struck the gong with which the Duke had signaled Julie's death in the next room a second stroke, and thus changed the signal, there was a gasp of relief from the audience.

Mr Sothern's breastplate was some sizes larger than the one he wore when he first acted the rôle a score of years ago, but he was the same graceful and aristocratic, if somewhat stouter, figure. Edith Storey took the rôle of Julie with great charm and distinction. All of the characters were well acted, Rowland Buckstone, Fred Lewis, John Robertson, Brinsley Shaw, Pierre Colone, and Mildred Manning being among the players.

With the story and the actors satisfactory there remained the third element of mis-en-scène to make the picture successful. This was in keeping with the excellence of the other features. The settings fairly exuded the atmosphere of the period. The interiors had an air of solidity and were furnished with regard to the demands of the time, and the outdoor scenes were most pleasing. "An Enemy to the King," in short, is a film for Mr. Sothern to be proud of, which "The Chattel" scarcely was.

"Nanette of the Wilds," a photo-drama featuring Pauline Frederick, was the new offering at the Strand. It is a tale of the Canadian Northwest mounted police. At the Academy of Music June Caprice was seen in "The Mischief Makers."

Philipp Joins Yorkville Theatre.

Adolf Philipp, who built the Bandbox Theatre and produced a number of his own pieces there, has formed a partnership with S. Rechmann, proprietor of the Yorkville Theatre, and will co-operate in the management of the playhouse, and will also appear there in some of his own plays. The first of these will be a musical comedy entitled "Sadie from Riverside Drive," in which Mizi Gizi will be starred. Following this, these pieces will be produced: "A Kiss in the Dark," a musical comedy by Haller and Schoen; "The Joy Ride," a musical comedy by Frey and Dietrich, with music by Jean Gilbert; "That Night," a farce by Adolf Philipp and Edward A. Paulton; "It Happens Every Day," a comedy from the French of Jules Fabre, and "That Night," by John Linder. These plays will be produced in German.

Plans for French Ambulance Benefit

The program for the entertainment in aid of the American Field Ambulance Corps in France, to be given Friday afternoon of next week at the Strand, has been completed by the committee, of which Mrs. Frederick Allen and Miss Fannie Cottenet are Chairmen. Motion pictures of the corps at work will be shown, and the other features will be the reading of a poem written by Emory Pottle, formerly in the ambulance service, by William Faversham; the singing of "The Marseillaise" by Mme. Beriza of the Opéra Comique, and "Vive la France," a sketch in which Ruth Draper will appear. Fifty young women will sell souvenir programs designed for the occasion.

ACTORS EULOGIZE HARRIS.

Theatrical Producers to be Manager's Honorary Pallbearers.

Members and officers of the Actors' Order of Friendship gathered yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the organization at 139 West Forty-seventh Street, where a special meeting was held to pass resolutions and condolences on the death of William Harris, Sr., the theatrical manager, who was for twenty years Treasurer of the order. The eulogy was pronounced by Milton Nobles, who forty years ago appeared with Mr. Harris in numerous productions, until the latter became a manager. Resolutions were passed, and a committee was appointed to attend the funeral at the home of Mr. Harris.

Funeral services will be held at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning at the Synagogue of the Congregation Rodolph Sholom, Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman officiating. The honorary pallbearers will be Abraham Erlanger, Daniel Frohman, David Belasco, Marc Klaw, Alf Heyman, Charles Dillingham, Charles Rich, Jeremiah Cohan, George M Cohan, Samuel Harris, Frank McKee, John J. McNally, W. W. Walters, George Mayer, Joseph Bickerton, Arthur Miller, Joseph Grismer, Howard Schnebbe, William Davis, Samuel Rice, Henry Dazian, and Bayard Veiller. Representatives from the Boston lodge in which Mr. Harris was a thirty-second degree Mason; the Lambs, and the Friars will be in attendance. The interment will be at Cypress Hills Cemetery. Only relatives will accompany the body to the cemetery.

The Fulton Theatre, where "Arms and the Girl" is playing, will be closed on Tuesday in respect for Mr. Harris.

HELEN FREEMAN'S PROGRAM

Her Microscopic Nine o'Clock Theatre Ventures a Private Performance.

Driven to desperation by the Commissioner of Licenses, who, in his deafness to the demands of art, has thus far withheld his sanction from her Nine o'Clock Theatre, Helen Freeman gave a private performance last evening on her tiny stage, which is concealed somewhere upstairs in the house at 32 West Fifty-eighth Street. An audience of forty or the eaboutts included Governor Whitman, Mary Austin, Isadora Duncan, Dr. Louis K. Anspacher, Walter Wanger, Robert Henri, Arnold Genthe, Frank Crowinshield, and Alderman Curran.

The auditorium will, after a fashion, seat seventy-five. The stage is pretty, tasteful, and well equipped, but so grotesquely inadequate in size as to impair seriously the theatrical values of anything that is put upon it. The acting is in your lap. You bump the play with your knees. The Nine o'Clock is the *reductio ad absurdum* of the little theatre movement.

There were three plays in last evening's program. "Chinese Lily" is a vivid little tragedy by Paula Jakobi; "The Maker of Dreams" is Oliphant Downs's pale fantasy already familiar to the patrons of the Neighborhood Playhouse; "Did It Really Happen?" is the new piece by Zoë Akins, author of "The Magical City." In the first and last Miss Freeman appeared, too good an actress for a back parlor.

A charming musical interlude was provided by Mme. Nina Varesa, (Mrs. Henry Russell,) who accompanied some of her songs on the guitar and the French harpsichord. Also there was a Turkish intermission, with Turkish coffee, sweets, and cigarettes.

8,000 HONOR BRANDEIS.

Testimonial Presented to the Justice as a Birthday Tribute.

A testimonial in celebration of his sixtieth birthday was presented to Justice Louis D. Brandeis yesterday in the Aeolian Building by the Louis D. Brandeis Testimonial Committee, which had obtained 8,000 signatures of persons in 210 cities and towns of the United States and the Canal Zone to this document:

To the Hon. Louis Dembitz Brandeis on his sixtieth birthday, Nov. 13, 1916, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Honorary President of the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs, imbued to the heart with American and Jewish ideals and indefatigable worker in translating them into action—A testimonial of gratitude for his services to the Jewish people, and a tribute of love and loyalty to our leader.

Nathan Straus, President of the committee, presided and the presentation speeches were made by Dr. Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue and Jacob de Haas, Secretary of the Provisional Zionist Committee.

A fund is being raised in connection with the testimonial which will be used to create a foundation for some Jewish purpose. Justice Brandeis will name the scope and conditions of this foundation in a few days.

Besides Mr. Straus, the committee was composed of Dr. Wise, Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Rabbi Martin A. Meyer, Joseph Barondess, Dr. Max Heller, Judge Julian W. Mack, Rabbi Meyer Berlin, and Mrs. Joseph Fels, Vice Presidents, and Eugene Meyer, Jr., Treasurer; Jacob de Haas, Honorary Secretary, and Adolph Hubbard, Assistant Secretary.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

KROONLAND, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. M. K. Adams, Captain and Mrs. G. Armstrong, W. E. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Brinton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Butler, Miss Alice Butler, T. S. Catte, Miss Gertrude Conley, Mrs. C. P. Elliott, P. R. Everett, Wilfred B. Farrand, Mrs. W. H. Godden, J. R. Gregory, A. H. Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. John Hood, J. M. Jackson, Edward Johnson, H. W. Langdell, Mrs. R. M. Langdon, R. L. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Meyer, Miss Nora Nickle, Mrs. A. Oatley, C. F. Poebles, Joseph Pollak, T. F. Power, Richard Robinson, Mrs. R. J. Small, Mrs. W. J. Smith, L. B. Stoddart, F. A. M. Sutcliffe, Mrs. E. Torrence, Ian Torrence, Willard T. Tyler, Mrs. H. S. Well, Miss Joan Well, C. B. Weith, A. L. Williams, and Charles Perin.

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool.)—Miss Joan Adamson, Miss Elsie Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Alexander, Miss S. Allen, Marc Antieffer, H. E. Beard, Allan A. Beauchamp, Edward J. Blanchard, R. S. Bosworth, Edwin Bry, Miss Isabella B. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Coney, Mrs. J. M. Crawford, A. F. Dixon, Miss E. D. Edmonds, J. W. H. Evans, J. H. Garner Howe, W. A. Green, A. E. Griffin, Captain H. Hudson, William Irwin, Mrs. S. James, John Miller, A. E. Myles, Morton Otis, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. D. Perry, Francis Porter, George C. Priestley, Mrs. E. Ramsay, Miss M. E. Rooke, W. A. Smith, S. W. Stevenson, Miss Harriet Sugden, Miss Kate Sugden, W. O. Tewson, P. Thompson, Leslie J. Turner, Miss E. H. Wiggin, and Captain Y. Yamamoto.

A Man Can Bequeath His Estate But Not His Judgment

YOU can bequeath your estate to your heirs, but your judgment is not transferable, it dies with you.

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MANY CONCERTS FILL CITY HALLS

Philharmonic and Symphony Societies Hadn't Room for All Who Came to Hear Them.

NIGHT RECITALS CROWDED

The Kneisel Quartet, Godowsky, Hartmann and the Members of Two Opera Staffs Heard.

The musical events of yesterday afternoon were provided by the Philharmonic Society in Carnegie Hall, by the Symphony Society of New York in a repetition at Aeolian Hall of the program it played there last Friday afternoon, and by Muriel Symonds, who made her début here in a recital at the Comedy Theatre. Each of the symphony concerts drew an audience as large as its hall would accommodate, would-be hearers being turned away from the doors, and even the new singer had a large number of hearers.

The concert of the Philharmonic Society was devoted to the works of Wagner. The program was made up of ten numbers, including overtures, preludes, and excerpts, much in the usual manner of programs of Wagner concerts. It began with the "Flying Dutchman" overture, and it ended, as they all seem to do, with the "Ride of the Valkyries." The orchestra was heard to great advantage, as it always is in Wagner's music, its sonorousness, its precision, its balance, and its brilliance all finding a fitting place in the scheme of things. Mr. Stransky had his men rise to acknowledge the audience's enthusiastic recognition.

Muriel Symonds is a soprano who has not been heard here before. Her program consisted of four songs of older composers in Italian and English, and three groups of songs by Brahms, Grieg, and Hugo Wolf. Although she was hindered at first by nervousness, the singer later succeeded in making it known that she has gifts as an exponent of songs. Her diction in the two languages she used was excellent. Her voice is of good quality, and its middle range is especially valuable. She sings intelligently and with taste. Richard Epstein gave his usual fine accompaniments.

Sunday Night Chamber Music.

Mr. Max Sanders's enterprise of Sunday night chamber music concerts in the Harris Theatre reached a high water mark in the concert last evening, when the Kneisel Quartet, Mr. Leopold Godowsky, pianist, and Miss Carrie Bridewell, contralto, appeared. The ensemble pieces were Haydn's quartet in C, Opus 54; Brahms's pianoforte quintet, in F minor, Opus 34; the Canto from Rubinstein's quartet, Opus 17, and the minuet from Paganini's quartet in E. To these was added as an encore Percy Grainger's arrangement for string quartet of his setting of "Molly on the Shore." Miss Bridewell sang two groups of French songs, and added Schubert's "Tod und das Mädchen." Mr. Godowsky played three pieces by Chopin, including his own arrangement of the A flat Etude, which is also a derangement of Chopin's harmonies, and added a waltz and "Ecossaise" by the same composer. Mr. Godowsky's appearance as an ensemble player was a novel and important feature of the concert. The audience that heard this more than sufficient program was unusually large.

A Recital by Hartmann.

Arthur Hartmann, violinist, gave a recital last night at the Comedy Theatre. He played Bach's concerto in E and the same composer's chaconne for violin alone, with two groups of smaller pieces, the last group of which were transcriptions of his own from Karganoff, MacDowell, Gretchaninow, and Poldini. Mr. Hartmann has been favorably known here. His playing is characterized by a high degree of technical finish, by a fine tone, and by a serious and tasteful style. A program such as he played last night he gives extremely well. His accompanist was Maurice Eisner.

The Opera Concerts.

There were "opera" concerts last night at the Metropolitan Opera House and the Park Theatre, where the Aborn Opera Company is playing an engagement. At the Metropolitan, Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, was the special soloist, playing Paganini's Concerto in D and a group of smaller pieces. Mabel Garrison and Johannes Sembach of the Metropolitan Opera Company were the other soloists. Among the numbers played by the orchestra, under Richard Hageman, were Smetana's "The Bartered Bride" Overture and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Conte Feerique."

At the Park Theatre the principal members of the Aborn Opera Company who were heard were Edith Helena, Grace Baum, Salvatore Giordano, and Louis d'Angelo. The numbers included the quartet from "Rigoletto" and the sextet from "Lucia." Ignacio del Castillo conducted.

SETON'S CHAUFFEUR HURT.

Found Unconscious on Roadside Near Wrecked Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Frank Smith, a chauffeur employed by Ernest Thompson Seton, the naturalist, was found unconscious on the Seton estate this morning with a fractured skull and other serious injuries.

Later a wrecked automobile was discovered alongside the road near the Seton place, indicating that Smith had figured in an accident. He was hurried to the Greenwich Hospital and his condition is reported critical. He is still unconscious tonight. The Seton family and local authorities are greatly mystified over the case.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Janet Beecher has been engaged by Selwyn & Co. for the principal rôle in "A Woman of Today," a new comedy by James Forbes, author of "The Chorus Lady," "The Traveling Salesman," and "The Show Shop." Among those engaged for her support are H. E. Herbert, Richard Tucker, Sidney Shields, Zeffie Tilbury, Gladys Fairbanks, Olive Brant, and Fred Ozab.

Willard Mack's new drama, "Her Market Value," was produced last night in the Olympic Theatre, Chicago, by A. H. Woods. The principal players in the cast of fifty were Emily Ann Wellman, Ben Johnson, Byron Beasley, Ines Buck, Macey Harlam, Mrs. Stuart Robson, Kenneth Hunter, Ruth Donnelly, and Julia Bruns.

Digby Bell's appearance at the Palace today in a sketch called "Mind Your Own Business," by Winchell Smith and John L. Golden, will mark the fortieth anniversary of his stage debut. Many of his associates in the Lambs have arranged to be present at this afternoon's performance.

The Cansinos, Eduardo and Elisa, have been added to the cast of "Follow Me," the musical show in which Anna Held will return to Broadway on Wednesday night at the Casino.

Zelda Sears will discuss "Captain Kidd, Jr.," the farce in which she is appearing at the Cohan & Harris Theatre, before the members of the Theatre Club, Inc., at its meeting in the ball room of the Hotel Astor tomorrow afternoon.

Tim Murphy will assume the role of Long John Silver in "Treasure Island" at the Punch and Judy Theatre tonight, and Ethelbert Hales will succeed Mr. Murphy in the part of Captain Bill Bones. Herbert Ashton has been playing the part of Silver since Henry E. Dixey quit the company. Ashton will return to his original role of Hands.

The English actresses imported for the chorus of the Century revue will appear as Irish lads at the costume ball of the Ten Allies tomorrow night in Madison Square Garden. Green corduroy breeches will constitute a part of their costumes, and they will dance an Irish jig and sing the Celtic battle hymn, "Kelly and Burke and Shea." The members of the "Major Pendennis" company will attend the ball dressed as boy and girl scouts. John Drew will be the chief of one division and Louise Dresser of the other.

The dance program Anna Pavlowa will substitute in the Hippodrome show tonight for "The Sleeping Beauty" is identical with one she presented at a royal command performance in London in June, 1912.

SAM SOTHERN IN A FARCE.

English Comedian Appears in a Dull Little English Play.

SUCH IS LIFE—A new play in three acts, by Harold Owen. With Sam Sothern at the Princess Theatre, Saturday night.

Philip Gayton.....Sam Sothern
Edith Gayton.....Ann Cleaver
Julius Crankshaw.....Ferdinand Gottschalk
Leslie Crankshaw.....Cathleen Nesbitt
Mrs. Haviland.....Kate Serjeantson
Angus Ferguson.....Edward Douglas
Bertha.....Winifred Mason

George Evelyn Augustus Townley Sothern, variously known, for the convenience of his friends and the general public, as Ta and Sam, was nominally presented as a star to New York on Saturday evening, when he appeared at the Princess in "Such is Life," a capriciously named and indifferently played farce in three acts. This is the agreeable comedian who is the younger and (in this country) the less celebrated brother of E. H. Sothern. Sam Sothern has been more closely identified with the English stage than with our own, where, in the last twenty years, he has been with us only one season. That was for the second season tour of "A Pair of Silk Stockings."

"Such is Life" is the work of Harold Owen, the English half of that collaboration which produced the grisly "Mr. Wu." It is a dull, punful, and mildly nonsensical bit of English humor. It concerns the didoes of Mrs. Julius Crankshaw, the comely and clever wife of a pompour pundit who has arrived at his profound understanding of women by the unconfusing processes of pure reason. It never occurs to him that his transparent little helpmeet might be the anonymous author of "My White Sin," a new and incriminating novel of passion he vastly admires. So her royalties (when discovered in her bank book) are misread as the wages of sin and her journey to Edinburgh to confer with her publisher is horribly misinterpreted. Her husband, with good reason, suspects the gentleman in the flat above and the gentleman in the flat above, knowing that he was guiltless on this particular occasion, is also sick with jealousy. It begins to look as though poor Professor Crankshaw would have to break up housekeeping, which would be not only a bothersome, but a wasteful process, since he could hardly expect to receive from the next tenant the full value of his extra bookshelves and linoleum. One never does. This loss, however, is averted by enough of a confession from the furtive authoress to allay suspicion all around in time for the play to come to an end—not more than two hours after it had started. For "Such is Life" is one of those short-weight pieces that need, among other things, a curtain raiser.

Its slight comic values are incalculably depreciated by a slovenly, ill-prepared performance. No evidences of direction appear in the product. Laborious playing by Ferdinand Gottschalk and Cathleen Nesbit linger in the memory. Also an awkward performance by the handsome Ann Cleaver and a refreshingly direct and amusing one by Edward Douglas. Even Mr. Sothern plays negligently. But what could he do? When the cigarette-smoking mother-in-law asks for a light, he must answer: "That is a bright idea." Such dazzling flashes as these interested, if they did not convulse, the almost laughless audience which received the play politely and without demonstrations, on Saturday night.

Darthy's Appearance Postponed.

The American début of Gilda Darthy, a French actress well known in Paris and for a number of years one of the leading woman at the Odéon, announced for tonight at the Garrick, has been postponed till tomorrow night. The delay was caused by Mlle. Darthy's trunks being held at the Customs House for bonding purposes so long that she could not have the requisite rehearsals. Brieux's "La Française" will be substituted tonight, and tomorrow night Ohnet's "Le Maitre de Forges" will be acted.

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WED., THURSDAY & SATURDAY
After the Play See Atop This Theatre
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

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OUR LITTLE WIFE
With MARGARET
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WALTER JONES & LOWELL SHERMAN
"There has been nothing so ingenious and superlatively funny as that second act since 'Divorcons.'"
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BEG'G MONDAY DEC. 4 2 WEEKS ONLY
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Mon. & Tues. Eve. & Wed. Mat. Dec. 4-5-6: Cleopatre; L'Holocauste; La Paix chez Soi; Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur.
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Fri. Eve., Sat. Mat. & Eve., Dec. 8 & 9: Hecube; Rosalie; Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur; Camille.
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LYCEUM West 45 St. TOMORROW AT 2:20
Matinees Thursday & Saturday at 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO presents a New Comedy,
MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL
WITH A TYPICAL MOROSCO CAST

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Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

Sparkling with clever lines, reeking with laughter, moves along at 12-cylinder speed.
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ILLINGTON
WALTER JONES & LOWELL SHERMAN
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MATS. WED., THURS. & SAT.

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GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30
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Extra Mats. This Week Thurs. & Fri.

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FIRST MAT. TODAY, 2:30
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Saturday morning, 10:30. Sunday, 2:30 & 8:30.
Richard A. Pick presents THE MISSES FULLER
in English, Irish, Scottish FOLK SONGS, with CONSTANCE BINNEY in Folk Dances.
Prices $1, $1.50 & $2. Seats two weeks in advance.

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TREASURE ISLAND Evenings 8:30
Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Circle 1866.
24th Time. Seats $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.

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Baby Marie Osborn in 'Sunshine & Shadows'
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Wed., at 8:15. Traviata. Hempel; Carpi (debut), Amato, Bada. Cond., Papi.
Thurs. (Thanksgiv'g Day) Mat., at 1. Parsifal. Kurt; Sembach, Braun, Weil, Gorlia, Reyedael, Reiss. Cond. Bodanzky.
Thurs., at 8:15. La Boheme. Alda, Mason; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Papi.
Fri., at 7:45. Lohengrin. Fay, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil, Leonhardt. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. Mat., at 2. Pearl Fishers. Hempel; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat., at 8. Brooklyn Academy of Music. (Double Bill.) Cavalleria Rusticana. Kurt, Perini; Botta, Amato. Foll'd by Pagliacci. Mason; Martinelli, Amato, Tegani. Cond., Papi.
Next Mon., at 8:15. Tosca. Muzio (debut); Caruso, Scotti, Malatesta. Cond., Polacco.
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AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3, Second Piano Recital by OSSIP
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A varied Program (Chopin, Schubert, Franck, Mozart, Daquin, etc.), including a Modern Group. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Management LOUDON CHARLTON.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Nov. 28, at 8:15
Flonzaley QUARTET.
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Nov. 29, at 3.
SONATA RECITAL by EDDY BROWN
Assisted by L. T. GRUENBERG, Pianist.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Baldwin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., Dec. 2, at 8:15
BAUER AND THIBAUD
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Cort Theatre, Tomorrow (Tues.) Aft. at 3;
TRIO DE LUTECE
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Friday next, Dec. 1, at 3
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Dir. Catharine A. Bamman. Tickets at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 30, at 3, Piano Recital of the Romanticists—Germaine
SCHNITZER
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 27, 1916.

THE ONLY BASIS OF PEACE.

Undoubtedly HALL CAINE spoke as a faithful representative of the English people, spoke the deep unchanging determination of all Britain, when in his cable dispatch to THE TIMES yesterday, in reply to the arguments of "Cosmos," he said that

> it is just because the war has thus far produced no definite military results that we think it cannot stop. We think that to end the war now after so much suffering and sacrifice by any form of inconclusive peace, which would prove and establish nothing, would be waste—wanton, wicked, irretrievable, inexcusable, blind, and blinding waste such as we dare not for one moment contemplate. We think such a peace would be treason to the dead, disloyalty to the living, an assault on the authority of government, an open appeal to the lawlessness of anarchy, a deliberate outrage on the principles of patriotism, and even on the sacred precepts of religion.

Mr. CAINE'S misunderstanding of the position of "Cosmos" will be cleared up by the letter we publish this morning, addressed to his English critic by "Cosmos" through THE TIMES and cabled to London last night. But quite apart from that, Mr. CAINE has given expression to the actual feeling and convictions of the vast majority of Englishmen in respect to a premature peace. The war must go on until its purpose is accomplished. This is the feeling and the determination of the British people and their allies, because it is only when Germany has been made to realize that she is in the wrong that "we can approach a dis-"cussion of a peace that will be per-"manent because based not merely on "military necessity but on a practical "recognition of the precepts of moral "law." That is the only sure foundation. And "of such a realization we see no sign in Germany at present."

Mere lip service profession of repentance, what we might call formal adhesion to the principles of moral law, is not enough. Peace must have a surer guarantee. Mr. CAINE, and here he expresses the thought not only of all the Allies, but of the whole neutral world, save whatever small part of it may still be under subjection to the German way of thinking, tells what that guarantee must be:

> But though such of us as know history and take a human view of war and its probable results have never hoped for or dreamed of the extermination of Germany as an empire, we have, indeed, hoped for and dreamed of the destruction of the German political ideal which is based, as we see it, on the idea that civilization, culture, and the general welfare of the human family are secured by the dominion and tyranny of the sword, with its inevitable consequences of the violation of the liberties of little nations and the general Germanizing of the world. After two and a half years of war we see no sign yet that Germany has parted company with this ideal and, therefore, no indication of a peace that could be built on Christian principles of the equal rights of all peoples.
>
> When a people possessed of the unconquerable spirit that has made English history illustrious as the chronicle of achievements in the cause of human liberty, when great nations like France, Italy, and Russia, stirred by the same resolve, enter upon and pursue in that firm temper so great an undertaking as the present war, some transforming change must be wrought in them or in their foe before any external influence can be exerted either with justice and propriety or with hope of success for the hastening of peace. The hope not merely of ending it, but of "ending it once for all," inspires and carries them on. Only "when the Allies feel that the worst "disasters which may result from go-"ing on with it will not be atoned for "by the triumph of the principles they "are fighting for can the favorable "moment come for a peace that will "be founded merely on calculations of "loss or gain." To them life is not so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of enslavement to the Prussian political and military ideal.
>
> Peace will come to Europe in one of two ways. Either conquered Germany will surrender her sword to her victorious enemy, or the German people, through a late awakening to the truth that they are fighting not for themselves but for a dynasty and a detestable political ideal, will end the strife by changing their Government. The more probable way to peace, the better and more merciful way, is through the uprising of the German people against a war begun in wickedness and continued in desperation. It is upon the subjects of the German Emperor, therefore, that the forces of outside persuasion, if any are called into play, should be exerted. In that direction only lies hope.

For these reasons the proposed move of the American Neutral Conference Committee for a conference of neutral nations to "offer joint mediation to "belligerents by proposals calculated "to form the basis of a permanent "peace" is most questionable as to its timeliness and its probable fruit. No offer of mediation would be listened to by the Allied Powers. The very tender of it would be resented as an unfriendly act. Certainly our Government would not now by an inopportune and unwelcome proffer of service impair or totally destroy the influence it may hope to employ with good effect at a more propitious moment. It is proposed that petitions shall be circulated throughout the United States, and that many organizations will be besought to give their aid in procuring signatures to a prayer addressed to the President in the sense of the committee's peace endeavor. The right of petition for a redress of curable grievances is unquestioned, but the propriety of petitioning the President to do an utterly vain thing is open to grave question. It is known to all the world that Germany wants peace, Austria still more. Peace now would leave the "German political ideal," the destruction of which HALL CAINE says is the great object for which the war must be carried on, still vital and controlling in the great empire. Peace now, with the chief issue of the war undetermined, would be but the truce of Europe, a breathing spell to remarshal the forces for the next war. Let these petitioners address the German people with messages of enlightenment and exhortation. The war will end when the Hohenzollern surrenders to the Allies or to his own people.

VILLA'S NEW ACTIVITIES.

There is poor encouragement for the hope that the agreement reached by the International Commission might clear away some of the complexities of the Mexican situation, in the reiterated reports from the border that VILLA has actually taken possession of the City of Chihuahua again, that he intends to seize the Mexican Central Railway and possess himself of the rich cotton crop of the Laguna district. The reports may be, probably they are, exaggerated. Torreon, the capital of the Laguna district, is far south of Chihuahua, and the going is not good. But VILLA has taken Torreon before, in spite of severe opposition, and there is no doubt that he is active again, and at his old business of defying all other Mexican authority. Nearly eight months have elapsed since he led a band across the border, committed many murders in Columbus, N. M., and managed to elude both Mexican and American pursuers. He was then classed as a bandit. If he actually retakes Chihuahua and then proceeds toward Torreon he will again be a military commander, and his band of followers will be an army.

With every desire to help the de facto Government of CARRANZA, the Government of the United States can scarcely afford to withdraw General PERSHING'S column from Mexico while VILLA and his forces are so active, if the presence of that column of troops on Mexican soil is actually useful in preventing murderous raids upon our border. We must assume that it is useful to that end. There have lately been no raids, although VILLA is armed and has many followers, and has certainly not been cured of his disposition to do all the harm he can to this country.

SUNDAY MOVING PICTURES.

The National Association of the Moving Picture Industry is considering what action to take relative to the recent decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the Third Department, the district of Albany and northern New York, that exhibitions of moving pictures on Sunday are illegal. It is natural that these men, who are law-abiding citizens, should be anxious to save from collapse a perfectly honorable enterprise in which they and others have invested many millions of dollars.

The recent decision, to be sure, applies only to a part of the State. But it has been hailed as an entering wedge by the large and influential portion of the community which is opposed to all public entertainment on Sunday. The effort to restore the Puritan Sabbath on the first day of the week, in all its old rigidity, is persistent. But it seems incredible that any intelligent human being who is familiar with the modern conditions of life in American cities can believe that this can ever be done. It is perfectly true that the prevailing sentiment in this community has been in favor of letting a sleeping dog lie. This question of Sunday amusements we have agreed to treat tolerantly. Every provision exists to suppress them whenever they become actually objectionable.

But to the advocates of a Sunday devoid of all worldly diversions they are all objectionable, including the concerts of pure music, such as those of the Philharmonic and Symphony Societies, which thousands of good citizens find edifying. One million persons in this city, three millions in the State of New York derive pleasure and measurable intellectual profit from the exhibitions of moving pictures on Sundays. They will scarcely submit to being deprived of this innocent amusement without vigorous protest. The one way, the only way, to acclimatize what is called the Continental Sunday in this country is by permitting the spirit of intolerance to enjoy a temporary triumph. This enormous city is cosmopolitan, its inhabitants represent all the nationalities. It is an orderly, decent, well-governed city. The Sunday moving pictures keep nobody from the churches.

Demoralizing shows should not be permitted on any day of the week. We doubt very much if public opinion in New York City, in any large city of New York State, will tolerate the suppression of good and harmless moving pictures on Sunday. If their exhibition is really against the law (and we fancy that the case upon which the Appellate Division's decision is based is susceptible of reargument) the law will eventually be changed.

REFORMING THE I. W. W.

The release of QUINLAN, who was sentenced to jail for inciting riot in Paterson, has caused his admirers and sympathizers to protest against the "lynching" of him under the forms of law. In theory they are justified. In practical result the "legal lynchers" are justified, according to QUINLAN. Upon his release he said:

> I am convinced that direct action is not the way to win strikes—the only way to get relief is through politics.
>
> The silk strike of 1913 furnishes the best proof that I. W. W. methods are unavailing. The workers were worse off after six months of strike than they were in the beginning. The I. W. W. has not enough power to solve the labor problem, and its methods are unwise. In the East particularly it is a very weak organization.

It would be weaker still if there were more Quinlan cases. And QUINLAN himself is a better man, whether or not his betterment is the result of lamentable procedure. Bad as it may have been, it remedied matters which were worse, and is better than the Western procedure by Committees of Law and Order. In Seattle the citizens have formed such a committee, which in formal resolutions has reprimanded the Mayor for his failure to prevent the naval expedition of the I. W. W. from invading Everett with fatal results.

Paterson illustrates the excess of zeal of procedure in forms of law. Seattle and Everett illustrate the error of neglecting the forms of law. In Paterson QUINLAN was sent to jail after trial. In Seattle and Everett scores of the I. W. W. were sent to jail, and it is hard to say what would happen to them if they were to be met in the streets by the committee. There are defects in both methods. At least it is not possible to say of the prosecutors of QUINLAN in Paterson what Judge BURKE said of those responsible for the administration of law in Seattle and Everett:

> We stand as accessories before the fact to the crime of murder, and we have stood idly by in the face of a proclaimed purpose to violate the law and commit murder.

The incidents at Paterson were not as bad as those at Seattle and Everett, and it is not possible to apply to those who judge the Paterson incidents leniently the full condemnation of Judge BURKE. If the I. W. W. were more considerate of the law, the law should return the compliment in kind, East or West.

HANGING WITHOUT TRIAL.

The plan of the Hon. JOHN J. FITZGERALD and other friends of Germany and twisters of the Lion's tail to renew the ruinous and futile embargo policy of more than a century ago by prohibiting the exportation of foodstuffs has already won enthusiastic disapproval from the farmers. If there is to be an embargo, says the National Grange, slap it "on manufactured goods, par-"ticularly munitions of war. This "would give the farmer more labor-"ers and reduce the price of what he "buys."

Naturally, if there must be an embargo, every interest will insist that it be laid on some other interest. Mr. FITZGERALD'S project is likely to find hard sledding. The farmers mention as one of the causes of the high prices of farm products the eccentric weather of the last year. Spring was long, cold, wet. A spell of hot, dry weather, covering a large region, followed. Acreage and crop were smaller in consequence. The Northwest wheat crop failed. In many sections corn, potatoes, and vegetables failed in part. Mr. FITZGERALD might propose an embargo on "bad weather for farmers."

The shortage of harvests, here and abroad, where millions of farmers and laborers have been sowing and reaping for Death, is an obvious general cause of scarcity and enhanced prices. Other patent general causes are the enormous importation of gold into the United States and the scarcity of labor, increasing wages and the cost of everything. High wages, an increase of the cost of living, are an ordinary symptom or product of flush times. Moreover, the tendency of the cost of living to rise has been noted and complained of for years. The Republicans with grave simplicity used to lay it to the Democrats, the Democrats to the Republicans. Everybody wants to sell high and buy low. The workingman wants high wages for himself, low prices for his food and clothes. The farmer wants to pay low wages to his hired man, sell his farm stuff at a rocket figure, buy his machinery, fertilizers, and so on cheap. Everybody wants the fat for himself, the lean given to the other fellow. The embargo-loving Mr. FITZGERALD may find that he can satisfy nobody.

The World prints an informing statement by Mr. OSCAR P. AUSTIN, statistician of the foreign department of the National City Bank, which seems to prove that the swift advance of foodstuff prices in the last few weeks has not been caused by an increase of exports. Here is his fatal little table of foodstuff exports for September of 1915 and 1916:

Staple.	1916.	1915.
Fresh beef (lbs.)..	6,676,000	18,468,000
Pickled beef (lbs.).	2,481,000	4,022,000
Hams and shoulders (lbs.).....	17,424,000	17,762,000
Pickled pork (lbs.)	3,715,000	6,589,000
Potatoes (bushels).	429,000	729,000
Dried apples (lbs.).	10,143,000	27,466,000
Green apples (bbls.)	604,000	1,286,000
Wheat (bushels)...	13,108,000	21,526,000

Embargoists should ponder the saying of HERBERT SPENCER to the effect that, before proceeding to remedial legislation, legislators should inquire into the causes of the evil to be remedied. If there are special, hidden, and artificial causes of the prevailing high prices of foodstuffs, if anywhere there is local forestalling or regrating, if there are other altruists like the prudent person in Chicago who is sitting or "setting" defiantly on we don't know how many million dozen of storage eggs, investigation should be made, the facts established, the law, which has sufficient old remedies for such work, should take its course. The snap-judgment and half-cock method of howling for an embargo before investigation and ascertainment of the facts will recommend itself to but few sensible men. Probably it is not intended to. Assume your facts, hypnotize the public mind, if you can, identify the invisible culprit, pass the law with all its perils of internal division and foreign retaliation! It is not in that way that the cost of living will be reduced, if reduced it can be.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Knowledge Replaces Assumption.

Whoever takes up nowadays a book of any kind that was written before the great war began—and there are a few who still do that—can read hardly a page without realizing that there has been a solution of continuity in the affairs and ideas of humanity more abrupt and more nearly complete than hitherto has been recorded in history. It is especially in the old assumptions and habits of thought that the change has come.

We were all living comfortably three years ago in the belief that not a few misfortunes familiar enough in the rather remote past had ceased to be possible in a wiser and better world. Ease of travel and facilities for quick communication, everybody believed and said, had done quite away with the ignorances and misunderstandings that were the causes of international enmities. War, except in the form of little punitive expeditions still laggards in the march of progress, was demonstrably too expensive for any nation to think of undertaking it, even if the old motives of conquest and robbery had survived among civilized peoples, which, of course, they had not. Territorial boundaries were hardly more than lines on the map, so easily were they crossed for either business or pleasure, and wherever a decently behaved traveler or student went in the older lands he was sure of a courteous welcome.

The stranger, the foreigner, was no longer hated or despised except in the lowest social strata, and if we were not all exactly brothers and sisters, at least we gladly admitted that we were all close relatives in one big family. Everybody had a good word to say for almost everybody else, and another Age of Gold was close at hand or already arrived.

There is nothing of this in the literature of today. Deep interracial hostilities are recognized as existing, and sometimes they are called permanent. Fierce epithets are exchanged between nations, and the fiercest are aimed from all directions at the one which formerly had perhaps the most of general liking and respect. These mutations are as visible in fiction as in the more serious forms of literature. But they are not necessarily to be lamented. We were living before in a mist of illusion, and now, though the light is so cold and hard, we know where we are and what our neighbors are—which is always a gain.

Their Plea Invites Examination.

"To excuse one's self is to accuse one's self," according to a French proverb, and the members of the National Grange might well have considered the element of truth in that old generalization before they gave out their elaborate defense of the American farmer. The document is, indeed, plausible enough in many parts, and undeniably true in at least a few, but before it was issued nobody had expressed any particular grudge against the farmer or had blamed him particularly for the advance in the cost of living. Now that he has been declared the entirely white chicken of an entirely white hen, strong suspicions will arise, as they always do on that provocation, and his apologia will be subjected to the study which, seeking for errors and omissions, is so nearly sure to find them.

Take, for instance, the claim made in the American farmer's behalf that though the amount per acre of practically every crop raised by him is far below the European standard of peace times, he produces more per man employed in agriculture than anybody else. That means that he uses machinery more than do his chief foreign rivals, but he does that as an American rather than as a farmer, and it by no means justifies the quality of his farming as shown by the test of bushels or pounds per acre, and the use of machinery is not incompatible with the most scientific and productive farming.

The plea that farm labor in this country is scarce and costly is a confession in avoidance rather than in mitigation. Some American farmers compete successfully with the factories for intelligent labor by giving all-the-year-round employment, instead of a few weeks or months of it, and more of them, if not all, could do the same thing if they would get out of ancestral ruts. The charge that we urban folk have only "kitchenettes" and buy in small quantities is irrelevant to present complaints, whatever may be its relation to those of a few years ago. Besides, the habit makes for the farmer's pecuniary advantage rather than against it. And why should an embargo be placed first on exports of munitions? The cloven hoof of pacifism peeps out in that demand, and it cannot be pulled back quickly enough to escape sharp eyes.

Of course, the farmer is a sinner no more miserable than the rest of us, but his request for an economic and social halo is somewhat irritating.

Campaigning Against Carelessness.

An ingenious and decidedly promising scheme for diminishing the number of street accidents has been devised and put in operation by the Civic and Commerce Association of Minneapolis. It is the maintenance of a bureau to which all citizens are requested to send reports as detailed as possible of observed instances of carelessness or recklessness in the use of automobiles or other vehicles, and they are also asked to make complaint of failures on the part of the city's Highway Department to keep the streets in such condition as to make safe their use.

Every accusation against a driver or chauffeur that provides the necessary data is followed up by the association. For a first offense a mild warning is sent, for the second a letter of sharp reproof and warning, and when a third one against the same individual comes in his prosecution in court is begun. Like action is taken in case of official negligence.

The effort is educational rather than vindictive, for investigation has convinced the association that a large majority of street accidents are due to habitual carelessness or incompetence that can be discovered before serious consequences have resulted from it. And discovery often means a timely cure.

Working against the success of the plan is the characteristic American disinclination to take personal trouble for a public purpose, but in Minneapolis the accusing letters or postal cards are treated as confidential, and the writers are not summoned as witnesses. That helps.

THE PEACE DISCUSSION.

More Letters on the Questions Raised by the "Cosmos" Articles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the series of remarkable articles written by "Cosmos" and your own editorials, a momentous question is ably discussed: "All Want Peace. Why Not Have It Now?" Why? Because the Central Powers want peace on their own terms, and the Entente Powers on theirs, and there is no power on the earth which could force them to agree before a decisive military defeat for the one and victory for the other. The German people firmly believe that their Government prosecutes a defensive war, and they will not change their mind unless they were told by their own Government that they were misled. But there is no power on the earth, even a military defeat, which could force the German Government to make such an admission. The Germans would stand anything, even a defeat, but not dishonor.

Only a crushing military defeat would make the two belligerents agree, for instance, on the Polish question. The Teutonic Powers want to make the Polish Kingdom out of the Russian-Polish provinces, ruled by some German Prince, and allied to the Central Powers. Russia, on the contrary, wants to unite the Polish provinces now possessed by Prussia, Austria, and Russia, and to keep the resuscitated kingdom under the Russian sovereignty. And we may well imagine what the Poles themselves understand under the term "free Poland."

Only a crushing military defeat may force the Germans to recognize that a treaty is not merely a piece of paper, that German Kultur is not a true civilization, and that a policy based on the slogan, "Necessity knows no laws," is equivalent to piracy.

P. J. POPOFF.

Great Neck, L. I., Nov. 25, 1916.

Our Duty to Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am neither pro-German nor pro-Ally, but I have not forgotten the opening chapters of the tragedy of Belgium and each succeeding terrible page is not merely a matter of news interest to me. They are warnings, plainly written, to do everything possible to guard our country against such a fate and particularly to combat every sinister influence tending to weaken our moral fibre.

If it was right for the Belgians to resist the invasion of their territory, it is right for them and for those who championed them to fight until their violators are punished and the civilized world insured against the success of treachery while the memory of such punishment lasts. This insurance cannot be gained by any peace arrangements conceivable at the present time.

It is the duty of every American to add his moral support, at the very least, to those who are giving up everything to establish the peace of justice, the only real peace.

Are there many of us who, looking back over the last twenty-eight months, can believe as we were used to, that being in the right is in itself any protection, unless we can and will fight to the death for that right?

ONE OF THE AMERICAN LEGION.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 25, 1916.

A Change in German Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the "Cosmos" articles and your indorsement editorial thereon and wonder how he, you, or anybody for that matter, can expect any nation to trust the present German Government with any new treaty after the "Scrap of Paper" affair. Besides, a German saying itself illustrates my belief. Does "Cosmos" know it? "Wer einmal lügt, dem glaubt man nicht und wenn er auch die Wahrheit spricht." (He who lies once is not believed though he speak the truth.)

A complete change of the present German Government, including the removal of the Hohenzollerns, is necessary before the thought of making treaties can enter the minds of the Allies. H. A. WEISS, Alsatian.

Brooklyn, Nov. 25, 1916.

Peace an Interlude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is no time to talk about peace when the Allies are just beginning to fight. German barbarism and madness and piracy must be tamed first. An inconsiderate and untimely peace now would be the worst thing that could happen to civilization, because it would be merely an interlude, while Germany got ready to do worse than she has done already. Better finish the job while we are at it, even though the cost of living is high. When the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs are "abolished," then we can begin to talk peace with the assurance that Germany will be sane. W. S. BRYAN.

Harriman, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1916.

"COSMOS" TO HALL CAINE.

He Makes No Plea for Peace at the Cost of the Objects of the War.

To Hall Caine:

By the courtesy of THE NEW YORK TIMES I am able to make immediate reply to your cabled letter dated Nov. 25. You have quite misunderstood the purpose of my discussions. This misunderstanding is doubtless due to the imperfect or partial form in which they have reached you. It may be due in part to the fact that, at the moment of their publication, there were made both in this country and elsewhere a number of expressions of opinion regarding the termination of the war with which my discussions may have been quite unjustifiably associated. The misunderstanding may be due in part to the caption under which they were printed.

I make no plea for immediate peace. On the contrary, I entirely dissociate myself from those persons and those movements which would urge, on humanitarian grounds, an immediate peace, even at the cost of the great objects of the war. Until those objects are gained and, having been gained, are secured for the future, this war cannot end in anything that would deserve the name of peace. Under such circumstances the result would be at best a new era of competitive armaments and a new and desperate struggle, by the use of every means known to man, to gain a position of advantage from which to carry on another and equally terrible contest.

The starting-point of my discussions, assuming the certain defeat of Germany and her allies, is the belief that the time has come to consider whether the war may not be ended in the not distant future by an international agreement in which the United States shall participate. With a view to securing a basis for the discussion of such an international agreement certain definite proposals are being brought forward and examined in my contributions to THE NEW YORK TIMES. It would be most helpful if, when these specific proposals have been read in full and carefully considered, it might then be pointed out how far, if at all, they may be made to serve as the basis of a future international agreement whose aim shall be to do everything that is humanly possible to protect civilization against a recurrence of the present calamity.

You are mistaken, too, in assuming that these articles have been written under the disadvantage of aloofness from the emotions excited by the war. While an effort has been made to keep any expression of these emotions from appearing in the discussions, this has been a difficult task because of the depth of the writer's feelings. No one to whom the cause of the Allies in this war does not make a profound emotional appeal is likely to be at all able to contribute to a discussion of the terms of a durable peace.

COSMOS.

NOT A RUSSIAN PLEA.

"The League of Foreign Nations" a Pro-German Enterprise.

University of Chicago, Nov. 24, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Thursday, Nov. 23, you print a telegram referring to the "League of Foreign Nations of Russia." This same organization, claiming to represent 97,000,000 Russians, sent a cable to President Wilson last June which seemed to invite him to intervene and stop the war, because it was bringing great sufferings to the non-Russian elements in the Russian Empire. When this appeal became public, many of the recognized leaders of the various national parties in Russia publicly protested against the appeal. The Polish deputies in the Russian Duma took formal action, repudiating their former colleague, the present President of the league. The Lithuanian Committee in Switzerland announced that its name had been used without authority. The Mussulman leaders in Russia told me that the Mohammedan signer was the one Pan-Islamist in Russia without any following.

In the letter of Mr. Sliozberg, the prominent Jewish leader, which you published some weeks ago, reference is made to this league. Mr. Sliozberg then wrote: "Jewish political circles were astounded by the impudence of two Jews who took part, it would seem, in some kind of declaration against Russia, addressed to the President of the United States, drawn up in Stockholm in the name of all non-Russian elements of the empire. I stand very close to all Jewish political spheres, and must testify directly that these persons are unknown to Jewish political leaders in Russia, and that they have no authorization from any Jewish groups or circles."

This "league," organized by a Baron von der Roop, is clearly a pro-German enterprise; it is amusing to hear it pretend to speak in the name of 97,000,000 Russians. SAMUEL N. HARPER.

THE CYCLE.

At dawn, when all is dim,
Mysterious, opalescent, unreal,
Hope comes to me.
Who knows how the day may yet unfold?

At noon, when the garish sun
Unveils the world and shows it stark and bare,
Doubt comes to me.
Life's naked self is there before me,
With illusion's mantle dropped,
And life is very ugly.

At night, when darkness broods o'er all,
Grim, silent, empty, black,
Despair comes to me.
Life is a gloomy void,
And we, stumbling through it,
Cry in the darkness for a light,
Yet dread the revelations it would bring,
Showing us the emptiness, the mockery
The sinister sarcasm of a fate
That bids us strive and toil
Through utter blackness, till at last
We fall into a deeper void
And then need strive no more.

And yet at dawn again, upon the morrow,
When the day is once more wrapped in mist
That hides I know not what,
Hope comes to me anew.

MARION HAYS.

All Want Peace: What Must Be Its Basis?

BY A DISTINGUISHED PUBLICIST.

SEVENTH ARTICLE.

There are some public questions which are so wrapped in sentiment that they cannot be helpfully treated solely from the standpoint of abstract argument. The future of Alsace-Lorraine is distinctly such a question. For forty-four years the symbolic statue of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde, surrounded as it has been by pathetic evidences of the mournful feeling of the French people, has borne eloquent testimony to this fact. Should it be said that the future of Alsace-Lorraine is to be settled on the strict principles of nationality, and that if so settled the issue would be in large part favorable to France, the answer is that unless France herself were satisfied there would remain planted in the very heart of Europe the seeds either of another international war or of long generations of international suspicion, hostility, and unhappiness.

In 1870 Mr. Gladstone supported in the British Cabinet the view that the transfer of Alsace and Lorraine from French to German sovereignty without reference to the populations could not be regarded in principle as a question between the two belligerents only since it involved considerations of legitimate interest to all the powers of Europe. He pointed out its bearing upon the Belgian question and upon those principles which were likely to be of great consequence in the eventual settlement of the Eastern question.

The Deputies from Alsace and Lorraine who had seats in the French National Assembly convoked at Bordeaux to settle terms of peace with Germany left no one in doubt as to the wishes of those whom they represented. On Feb. 17, 1871, these Deputies presented to the National Assembly this ringing declaration, which had been submitted to Gambetta and which had the approval of Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Edgar Quinet, Clemenceau, and other leading members of the republican party:

> Alsace and Lorraine are opposed to alienation. • • • These two provinces, associated with France for more than two centuries in good and in evil fortune, and constantly exposed to hostile attack, have consistently sacrificed themselves in the cause of national greatness. They have sealed with their blood the indissoluble compact that binds them to French unity. Under the present menace of foreign pretensions, they affirm their unshakable fidelity in the face of all obstacles and dangers, even under the yoke of the invader. With one accord citizens who have remained in their homes, as well as soldiers who have hastened to join the colors, proclaim, the former by their votes and the latter by their action in the field, to Germany and to the world the unalterable determination of Alsace and of Lorraine to remain French territory. France cannot consent to or determine by treaty the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. • • • We now proclaim as forever inviolable the right of Alsatians and Lorrainers to remain members of the French Nation, and we pledge ourselves, our compatriots, our children, and our children's children, to vindicate that right through all time and by all possible ways in the face of those who usurp authority over us.

Nevertheless, the National Assembly, under the constraint of overwhelming military defeat, accepted the treaty of peace on March 1.

It was a solemn and pathetic moment when, before withdrawing from the National Assembly, the Deputies from Alsace and from Lorraine read out their famous Protest of Bordeaux:

> We, who, in defiance of all justice, have been given over by an odious abuse of power to foreign domination, have a last duty to perform. We declare a compact which disposes of us without our consent null and void. It will ever remain open to each and all of us to claim our rights in such manner and in such measure as conscience shall dictate. • • • Our brothers of Alsace and Lorraine, now cut off from the common family, will preserve their filial affection for the France now absent from their homes until the day when she returns to take her place there again.

At a moment's notice intelligent populations which had been French for centuries, and whose French patriotism and loyalty were most fervent, were compelled to accept a new sovereignty and to assent, in form, at least, to a new allegiance.

Germany misunderstood from the first the nature and extent of her self-imposed task. It was the common belief among Germans that the loyalty of Alsace-Lorraine to France was in large part superficial, and that the beneficent effects of German rule would be so great and so obvious that the populations of these provinces would, in a short time, willingly adjust themselves to the new conditions. The elder von Moltke, whose optimism was not quite so unrestrained as that of some others, thought that Germany would have to remain fully armed for fifty years in order to retain Alsace, but that at the end of that period the Alsatians would cease to wish to be Frenchmen and the question would thus be solved. Time has proved that the fears of Bismarck, the statesman, as to the wisdom of this annexation were better justified than the confidence of von Moltke, the strategist.

The fifty years have nearly passed. The policy of semi-military occupation and of stern repression has produced the natural, but not the expected, results. There can be no reasonable doubt that the great body of the population of Alsace and of Lorraine eagerly await the day when these provinces will be restored to their place in the French Republic.

There is little to be gained from following the course of learned historical discussions as to matters five hundred or even a thousand years old in the history of this territory. As a matter of fact, if appeal be made to history, then it must be admitted that away back in the Middle Ages Alsace, although speaking a Germanic dialect, was within the range of the influence and under the domination of French culture. It is probably the case that the Gothic artists who built the Cathedral at Strasbourg either came from the Ile de France or had gained their inspiration there. Politically speaking, this territory had been for hundreds of years an object of continual strife between the nations which it was supposed to hold safely apart. It was in the very dubious and dangerous position of a small buffer State at a time when the impulse to territorial expansion and to the extension of dynastic authority ran strong and high. When, at the close of the Thirty Years' War, Alsace sought protection from a more powerful State than the Holy Roman Empire had shown itself to be, it came under the protection of France at the request of its own people. The French Revolution and its accompanying wars completed the incorporation of Alsace in France and solidified in many ways the political relationship already a century and a half old.

There is little use in thrashing over old straw now, but the forcible wresting of Alsace-Lorraine from France in 1871 was a public injury which must now be repaired in the only way that it can be repaired, namely, by the return of these provinces to France, where they belong and where they wish to be. This is, as Mr. Gladstone said, a matter which affects the interests not of France and of Germany alone, but those of all Europe and, indeed, of the whole world.

The war of 1870 had two immediate results: One, the unification of Germany, which was a good result; the second, the separation of Alsace-Lorraine from France, which was an evil result. He would be a hardy man who today would claim that the holding of Alsace-Lorraine as Reichsland has contributed to German unity, and he would be a blind man who could not see that if a durable peace is to follow this war, then Alsace-Lorraine must go back to France. As to this, appeal might be made to Treitschke himself, for in speaking of Napoleon's policy of world conquest he said: "Such a naked policy of conquest in the long run destroys its own instruments. • • • It presumes to take possession of countries which cannot be fitted into the national State as living members."

One need go no further to find a justification of the demand of France for the return of Alsace-Lorraine. If and when they finally admit defeat on the field of battle, Germany and her allies assent to the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, they will have given the strongest possible evidence, which the world will heartily welcome, of their desire and intention to assist in making and in preserving a peace that will be durable because it is just. It is futile to suggest as an alternative the incorporation of Alsace-Lorraine in the German Empire with rights of autonomy. It is equally futile to propose to obliterate and to overturn old geographical and political distinctions and landmarks by some new alignment of communities. It is futile, too, to suggest that Alsace-Lorraine be erected into an independent State whose neutrality would be guaranteed by her neighbors. All these are ways of not dealing with the problem. In the interest, and as part, of a durable peace Germany must yield back Alsace-Lorraine to France.

COSMOS.

Personnel of Peace Conventions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The personnel of peace conventions or international courts of arbitration is of extreme importance. In making peace after war, the victor usually dictates to the vanquished; he seldom confers. It is doubtful whether the victors in the present struggle will tolerate much or any conference with even the neutral powers. And such conference as they may hold will have for its personnel only diplomats and military or naval leaders.

In peace conventions, such as The Hague, to diplomats and military authorities have been added masters in international law. But the personnel of any peace conference has never hitherto included those who can best move public opinion to indorse the findings of such conference or court, and who can best move the stores to mutiny, if need be, to insist upon the enthronement of law and order in the affairs of nations as in the affairs of men.

The Bible stipulates that the court of ultimate appeal shall have for its personnel representatives of religion, law, and science.

The first includes clergy, educators, editors. The second includes those who, like the Levitic body in those days, taught law and administered the law. In these days it means the learned in law, and especially in international law. The third, the representatives of science, includes the ethnologist, the historian, the economist, the geographer, the diplomatist, the military and the naval authority, &c.—the men who know, the men who can "judge."

In order to educate public opinion in these and in other directions of peace by arbitration, or peace with honor, a small but strong committee should be sent to every capital and leading city abroad as well as here to begin the preliminaries by interviewing the local leaders of public opinion and gathering data. A campaign for world peace cannot be either planned or won in a day.

H. PEREIRA MENDES.

Lakewood, Nov. 23, 1916.

Their Turkey for the Armenians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is great need of help for the suffering Armenians, and, as the cost of a turkey and "fixins" for my large family would be at least $5, I will send that amount to the Armenian Fund and let my family be thankful for our many blessings on a pot roast of plate beef with sweet potatoes at a cost of probably not over $1. I hope that at least 100,000 of your readers will do the same.

A. G. W.

Cranskill, N. J., Nov. 24, 1916.

INEZ BOISSEVAIN TO BE BURIED HERE

Body of Noted Suffrage Leader Will Be Brought from Los Angeles.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION FAILED

Too Constant Public Speaking Believed to Have Been the Original Cause of Her Illness.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 26.—Arrangements were completed today to send the body of Mrs Ines Milholland Boissevain [announcement of whose death was made in a late edition of yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES] to her home in New York tomorrow night for burial. No funeral services will be held here, it is announced.

Many messages of sympathy were received today by members of the family from friends and prominent workers in the woman suffrage cause.

Mrs. Boissevain's death occurred shortly before midnight last night in a hospital here. She had been ill for ten weeks. Mrs. Boissevain was stricken suddenly while addressing an audience in this city during the recent political campaign and fainted on the platform at the meeting. She was removed to a hospital and her husband and parents rushed from New York to join her here. Miss Vida Milholland, her sister, was with her when she was stricken and had been in constant attendance since that time.

Mrs. Boissevain's illness was diagnosed as aplastic anaemia, and blood transfusion was resorted to in an attempt to improve her condition. Miss Vida Milholland twice gave blood for this purpose, and on four other occasions friends submitted to the ordeal, in the hope that benefit would result. After each transfusion temporary improvement was followed by a relapse.

A few days ago the physicians said that there was practically no hope for Mrs. Boissevain, but thereafter she rallied, and it was thought that she might recover. Late yesterday she began to sink. Her husband, Eugene Boissevain; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Milholland of New York, and her sister, Miss Vida Milholland, were with her at the last.

It was said that Mrs. Boissevain's trouble originated in her tonsils, which became inflamed as the result of too constant speaking during the campaign. She had been weakened by overexertion, and when she became ill her system failed to resist the advances of the disease.

Was a Suffrage Leader.

Mrs. Ines Milholland Boissevain was born in this city and was in her thirty-first year. She was a daughter of John E. Milholland, a newspaper man, and was nationally known as one of the most active of the younger leaders of the women suffrage movement. She was educated in this country and in London and Berlin.

She entered Vassar College in 1905. Here her radical social views shocked the more conservative college opinion and the Faculty was frequently disturbed by her advanced views on feminism and socialism. In addition to her other activities, she launched the suffrage movement at Vassar, one of her most startling acts being to hold a suffrage meeting in a graveyard at night, when the Faculty refused permission for the meeting to take place in the chapel.

Miss Milholland was prominent as an athlete at Vassar. She was captain of her class hockey team, a member of the 1909 track team, during which she established the college record for the eight-pound shot, putting it 31 feet 8½ inches. She also made a record for throwing the basket ball.

Practicing her theories, Miss Milholland worked among the poor children of Poughkeepsie and was appointed a court probation officer. During her first vacation Miss Milholland visited England and joined the Pankhurst suffragettes, making speeches and being arrested.

Miss Milholland was graduated from Vassar in 1909 and then decided to enter Oxford or Cambridge University. Admittance was refused her on account of her sex and she returned here determined to enter the Harvard Law School. Here the same objection was met, and Miss Milholland finally matriculated at the Law School of New York University in 1912.

During her career as a law student in this city Miss Milholland continued her socialistic and suffrage activities, leading the first parade along Fifth Avenue she shouted "Votes for Women!" through a megaphone from the window of a room she had hired, and made a speech to the crowd.

In November, 1910, she knelt on the sidewalk in front of the Hotel Normandie in Broadway and chalked suffrage slogans on the pavement. When the crowd gathered she addressed it on suffrage, and some of her hearers accepted her invitation to come to the Belmont and look over suffrage literature. In the same year she became known as the leader of the militant suffragette party, and took a prominent part in the shirtwaist strike, which brought her into considerable friction with the New York City police.

On one occasion she went to the Mercer Street Station, where fourteen girls had been taken, and asked the lieutenant at the desk why the strikers had been arrested. Captain Henry told his men to arrest her and she was turned over to the care of Matron Goodwin until her father arrived and gave bail for her.

Her Marriage in London.

Owing to her beauty, Miss Milholland was popular both here and abroad, and the announcement of her marriage on July 15, 1916, was read with interest. It was said that she had been married to Frida Eugene Boissevain of Amsterdam, Holland, by a civil ceremony in the South Kensington Registry Office, London. Only the bride's sister, Vida, and the bridegroom's brother were present.

Miss Milholland was introduced to her future husband in New York in the Winter of 1912-1913 by William Marconi, who, her mother said, was the matchmaker. When John E. Milholland was asked about his daughter's marriage, after the cablegram from London had been received, he said:

"That's the way ines was from a kid up. You could never tell what she'd do next."

On returning to New York Mrs. Boissevain was grieved to discover that she had lost her American citizenship, and had to enter her native land as an alien. To gratify her wish, Mr. Boissevain at once took out his first citizenship papers.

Mrs. Boissevain was a member of the Ford Peace Ship Expedition with which she remained until the party reached Stockholm. Then she left the expedition, announcing that she did so because "the undemocratic methods employed by the managers are repugnant to my principles."

Mrs Boissevain was last prominent as a speaker for the election of Charles Evans Hughes, and toured the country as a representative of the Congressional Union. It was during this trip that she became ill i Los Angeles.

Pays Tribute to Mrs. Boissevain.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 26.—That Mrs. Ines Milholland Boissevain died on the field of honor just as truly as the soldiers in France was the tribute paid to the memory of the suffrage worker in a statement given out today by Miss Anne Martin of this city, National Chairman of the Woman's Party.

"Mrs. Boissevain gave her life for the freedom of women and for the welfare of her country," said Miss Martin. "She rose from a sick bed to keep every one of her Nevada engagements during her recent tour. She did the same thing in California. She died on the field of honor just as truly as any soldier in France."

FRIARS LIONIZE CARUSO.

Hitchcock, "Worst Tenor," Refers to Guest as "Distinguished Wop."

Enrico Caruso was the guest at a dinner held by the Friars last night in their new Monastery, and honeyed words about the singer and his art, in English and bad Italian, flowed like, and with, Chianti. At the guests' table were Antonio Scotti, Giorgo Polacco, Giulio Gatti-Casazza, all of the Metropolitan; Enrico Scognamillo, his ever-present friend; William Henderson, the music critic, and Victor Herbert, while at tables in front of the dais were others of the Metropolitan staff—William J. Guard, Edward Ziegler, and Otto Well. Fire Commissioner Adamson flanked one end of the table and Justice Dowling and District Attorney Swann the other.

In his welcome Abbot Cohan characterized Mr. Caruso as a great little fellow who was to the talking machine what Jack Gleason was to the liniment he patronized.

Rennold Wolf disclosed some information about the singer in an imaginative biographical recital in which he said Caruso was a brother of Emma Carus, that he began life as a plumber, and that he was the honorary treasurer of the Black hand Society, which levied upon him whenever in need of funds.

Mr. Caruso responded in a brief speech, read in strangely accented English, which closed with the promise that he would sing in Heaven for the Friars forever and—no charge."

In his speech Mr. Henderson finished with an appreciation of Mr. Caruso and his art, in which he said that from all he had been able to learn from his experience as a critic and a study of the great tenors of history as described by their contemporaries, he was convinced that "the man with you tonight is the peer of every one of them.

Victor Herbert, too, spoke in high praise of the beaming Caruso. He ended his speech with an apostrophe in Italian, which caused Mr. Caruso to rush forward and grasp his hands warmly when he had finished, and gave Mr. Gatti, who understands little English, a chance to participate in the festivities.

Mr. Wolf startled the audience by saying that "we have with us tonight the world's greatest tenor and the world's worst tenor," and then he hastened to add that the latter compilation referred to Raymond Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock admitted that he, too, was a tenor, but "a low tenor—a down down tenor, in fact." He said there were many bonds between him and the honored guest, whom he greeted as "Distinguished Wop" and whom he continually addressed as "Caruso."

Clarence Julius Bodfish.

Clarence Julius Bodfish, for many years connected with the American Woolen Company, died on Saturday at his home in Cambridge, Mass., in his sixty-third year. He was active in the woolen industry for forty-five years and first became connected with the American Company as Sales Secretary. Later he served as an officer of various woolen companies, until 1910, when he became general agent for all the worsted plants of the American Woolen Company. Mr. Bodfish retired in 1915 on account of ill health. His wife, one daughter and one son survive him.

Mother Superior Frances Molley.

Mother Superior Frances Molley of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, at 533 Madison Avenue, died on Saturday night at the academy. She took her vows in 1877, and for many years was one of the most active members of her order, having contributed extensively to religious publications and written a number of religious books. Before becoming Superior of the academy in 1900 she was Superior of academies in Boston and Albany.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN W. SMITH, proprietor of the Fuller House in Greenwood, N. J., died there on Saturday in his seventy-third year.

FREDERICK DETTMER, formerly a resident of this city, died on Saturday at his home in Greenwich, Conn., in his fifty-eighth year. Funeral on Tuesday.

HARRY C. BADEAU, Justice of the Peace and formerly Recorder of Red Bank, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in his sixty-third year.

CHARLES HENRY RIDGEWAY, a civil war veteran and a commission merchant in lilies and manilas, died on Friday at his home, 5 Fairview Place, Flatbush. He was 71 years old.

Mrs. SOPHIA REYBERT BETTS, widow of Thomas D. P. Betts, is dead at her home, 36 Conselyea Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Belleville, N. J., 85 years ago.

JOHN C. NORTH, a steamship engineer, died on Saturday at his home, 421 Smith Street, Brooklyn. He was born in this city 49 years ago.

JOHN KENNEDY, a retired steamboat Captain, died at his home, 6 New Street, Coney Island, in his seventy-fourth year.

HENRY J. SCHWEGLER of the firm of Henry J. Schwegler & Co., piano dealers, died on Friday at his home, 108 Hallock Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn 48 years ago.

BERNHARD BLUMENTHAL, a stationer and news dealer, is dead at his home, 4,028 Jamaica Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I. He was born in Libau, Russia, fifty-one years ago.

Miss JENNIE MORRIS, 46 years old, of 457 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, died on Friday. She was born in Brooklyn, and until six years ago conducted a picture framing business at 22 Myrtle Avenue.

THOMAS SKEUSE, a contractor of 40 Warren Street, Flushing, L. I., died on Saturday in the Flushing Hospital. He was born in Ireland 70 years ago.

THOMAS HEALEY, an employe of H. W. Bliss & Co., died on Saturday at his home, 5,311 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in that borough in 1876.

Mrs. CATHERINE LOUISE BAINBRIDGE, widow of John Bainbridge, died on Saturday at her home, 459 Willett Avenue, Brooklyn Manor. She was born at White Plains, N. Y., in 1840.

Mrs. BRIDGET HALEY MURPHY, wife of Thomas Murphy, died on Saturday at her home, 1,006 East Forty-second Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Brooklyn forty years ago.

JOSEPH SCHNEEMANN, a veteran of the civil war, died on Saturday night at his home in Whitestone, L. I., in his seventy-eighth year.

Mrs. ELIZA HINZE, widow of John Hinze, died yesterday at her home in College Point, L. I., in her seventy-eighth year.

Colonel WILLIAM E. CRAIGHILL, formerly of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, died in Washington, D. C., last night. During the Boxer campaign in China he was transferred at his own request into the infantry.

Miss ANNIE BUCKLEY an actress, whose most recent appearance was in "Little Miss Fix-It," at the Globe Theatre in 1911 died suddenly yesterday from heart disease at her boarding house, 260 West Thirty-ninth Street. She was a daughter of the late B. J. Buckley, an actor.

COL. MANN LOSES ISLAND.

Court Holds That Waltonian, in Lake George, Belongs to State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—Colonel William D. Mann, editor of Town Topics, must immediately vacate Waltonian Island, in Lake George, which he has occupied for more than twenty years as a Summer home. A decision of the Supreme Court has awarded possession of the island to the State, with the costs of the action assessed against Colonel Mann.

Justice Henry V. Borst, writing the opinion, finds that Waltonian Island at all times since the Revolutionary War has been the property of the State, and that it has never been patented to any person. For five years, from 1894 to 1899, Colonel Mann paid an annual rental of $50 to the State under a lease granted by the Forest Commission.

"The defendant having entered into the possession of the premises described in the complaint under a lease," says the opinion, "and having paid the rent provided for therein, is estopped from disputing the title of the people of the State of New York thereto."

"The decision is one of the results of the determination of the Conservation Commission to clear all of the lands of the forest preserve of illegal occupancy," says George D. Pratt, Conservation Commissioner, "and follows a year and a half of effort to obtain possession of the island from Colonel Mann."

Dansant on the Ice.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dillingham entertained a company of more than 100 guests with a dansant on the ice pond of the Hippodrome yesterday. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, and Mrs. Charles Morgan. Mme. Anna Pavlowa looked on, but did not dance.

Born

COHN.—Nov. 20, Lying-in Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Cohn, a daughter.

EARLE.—Nov. 22, 39 Garden Place, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Earle, a son.

FISCHEL.—Nov. 23, 238 West 129th St., to Mr. and Mrs. W. Fischel, a daughter.

HECHT.—Nov. 20, 870 East 21st St., to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hecht, a son.

KELLNER.—Nov. 20, 317 Union St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Kellner, a daughter.

LUSTIG.—Nov. 21, 574 West End Av., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Lustig, a son.

RITTERMASTER.—Nov. 19, 620 West 138th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Rittermaster, a son.

SHINDLER.—Nov. 23, 108 West 142d St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Shindler, a daughter.

Engaged.

ABLOWITZ—WASSERMAN.—Carrie Wasserman to Abraham Ablowitz.

BROWN—MAYER.—Hortense Mayer to Howard Brown.

SUXBAUM—BLUM.—Viola Blum to Joseph Buxbaum.

CONLAN—JACOB.—Catherine Jacob to Thomas J. Conlan.

ELMAN—RETTENBERG.—Beatrice Rettenberg to Robert D. Elman.

FRIEDMAN - HERRMANN.—Fannie Herrmann to Jack Friedman.

GELBWAKS—ETTINGER.—Florence Ettinger to Philip Gelbwaks.

GROSSBAUM—MAZUR.—Hazel Mazur to Benjamin Grossbaum.

HIRSCH—FRIEDLANDER.—Leah Friedlander to Henry Hirsch.

HOENIG—WEISS.—Ruth Weiss to Max Hoenig.

KAHN—KLEIN.—Helen Klein to Rudolph Kahn.

KAPLAN—BERGIDA.—Esther E. Bergida to Dr. Carl Kaplan.

KORACH—WEINBERG.—Viola Weinberg to Dean Korach of Chicago.

MAIER—GOLDSTEIN.—Amelia Goldstein to Emil Mautner.

ROSENBERG—MEYER.—Elsie H. Meyer to Mortimer Rosenberg.

ROSENTHAL—GOLDSMITH.—Elsie Goldsmith to Dr. Myron Rosenthal.

SAALBERG—EHRLICH.—Sarah E. Ehrlich to Herman Saalberg.

STONE—BARNETT.—Caroline Barnett to Joseph Stone.

TECKLIN—DITTENHEIMER.—Carolyn Dittenheimer to Max E. Teckiin.

Married

BARON—KOTOK.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Kotok announce the marriage of their daughter, Rose A. Kotok, to Dr. David J. Baron, by Rev. Samuel Sale rstein, at the Wyoma Street Temple Brooklyn, Nov. 26, 1916.

HOOD—SCHOEN.—Nov. 24, Agnes E. Schoen to Frederick G. Hood.

LOWER—MUNZER.—Nov. 26, Florence Munzer to Simon J. Lower.

OLMS HAAKER.—Nov. 23, Mildred Haaker to William L. Olms.

ROTHSCHILD—MICHAELS.—Nov. 22, Johanna Michaels to Arthur Rothschild.

SILBERSTEIN—JACOBSON.—Nov. 22, Sarah Jacobson to Harry A. Silberstein.

Died.

ANDERSON.—On Nov. 26, Sarah A., widow of Robert J. Anderson, M. D. Services at her late residence, 246 West 108th St., Tuesday, 3 P. M. Interment private.

AHMSTRONG.—At Montclair, N. J., Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, Harold Wilson, husband of Helen Dummer and only son of Annie Wilson and the late Samuel J. Armstrong, in his 47th year. Funeral services at the Watchung Congregational Church, Tuesday evening, Nov. 28 at 8 o'clock.

BADEAU.—On Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, Harry C. Badeau, class 1874, Princeton College. Funeral service on Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1916, at 2:30 P. M., at his late home, 96 East Front St., Red Bank, N. J.

BIEN.—At Englewood, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 25, 1916, Myra Ellen Field, beloved wife of Franklin Bien. Funeral private.

CALKINS.—On Nov. 26, 1916 at his residence, 181 Clermont Av., James S. Calkins, aged 59 years. Interment Sullwater, New York.

CANTINE.—Entered into rest on Friday, Nov. 24, at Stone Ridge, N. Y., Charlotte Hasbrouck, wife of the late James Cantine, aged 99 years. Funeral service at her home on Monday, Nov. 27, at 2:30 P. M.

COLFORD.—On Saturday, Nov. 25, of pneumonia, at her residence, 313 West 57th St., Laura Frances, wife of Sydney Jones Colford, in the sixtieth year of her age. Funeral services Tuesday, Nov 28, at 11 o'clock at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th St. Interment at Sleepy Hollow at the convenience of the family.

COLTON.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Nov 26, 1916, Jane Van Winkle, widow of the late Daniel J. Colton in her 87th year. Funeral services will be held at her home, 16 Park Place, on Wednesday, Nov 29 at 2 P. M.

COOK.—On Saturday, Nov. 25 1916, in New York City, Annie Augusta, daughter of the late Dr. Henry and Eloise Augusta Hunting Cook. Funeral services at the residence of her brother, Henry Francis Cook, 32 East 64th, on Monday, Nov. 27, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Sag Harbor, N. Y., Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

DAGA.—Maria N. Daga, Nov. 26. Funeral from her late residence, 603 East 182d St., on Monday evening, 7 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916, at her residence, No. 1,021 H St., Washington, D. C., Frederica Gore, widow of John Chandler Bancroft Davis and daughter of James Gore King, in the eighty eighth year of her age. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Washington on Monday afternoon, Nov 27, at 2:30 o'clock Interment at Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Nov 28 on arrival of train leaving Penn Terminal, 33d St and 7th Av., at 10 o'clock. Special car.

DE COPPET.—On Saturday, Nov. 25, 1916, Jane Armstrong Howell de Coppet, daughter of the late Martin A. Howell. Funeral services at her late residence, 1 West 72d St., on Sunday, Nov. 26, at 5 P. M.

DE SOTO.—At his residence, 1,062 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Nov. 25, 1916, Ralph De Soto, aged 65 years. Services at his late residence Monday at 6:30 P. M.

DOBRINCKEL.—Adelaide Menzies, daughter of the late Charles and Mary Menzies, and widow of George F. Doerinckel, on Saturday, Nov. 25, 1916. Funeral services at the residence of James Henderson, 1,531 Benson Av., Westchester, New York City, on Tuesday, Nov 28 at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn. Please omit flowers.

GIRL GAVE WRONG ADDRESS.

Accused of $20,000 Thefts in Shops —She Did Not Live in 72d St.

Though the blotter at the First Branch Detective Bureau gives 263 West Seventy-second Street as the home of Elizabeth Scanlon, the pretty young Boston woman who was arrested Saturday charged with shoplifting, it was learned yesterday that Miss Scanlon never lived in 263 West Seventy-second and that her real home was in West Sixty-ninth Street.

It was said that the girl when arrested purposely gave a fictitious address in order to throw the police off. According to Captain Deevy, who, with two detectives, made the arrest, the ruse failed to work, and within half an hour after she had been arrested a police truck had backed up in West Sixty-ninth Street and recovered $20,000 worth of loot, including one hundred furs which the girl is accused of having stolen.

Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Wollheim of 175 East Seventy-ninth Street celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last evening at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Willheim were married fifty years ago yesterday at Corning, N. Y. They were both born in Ostrowa, Germany, but they met first in Elmira, N. Y., where Mr. Wollheim was a wholesale clothier. Among the 300 guests at the anniversary were Mr. and Mrs. Wollheim's four sons and four daughters, thirteen grandchildren and one great-grandson. Each of the guests received a small gold loving cup.

Miss Geraldine Shaw Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Geraldine Shaw, daughter of Mrs. Eugene Shaw, of 180 East Sixty-seventh Street, to Maurice du Pont Lee of Wilmington, Del. The wedding will take place early in December.

Archbold's Condition Unchanged.

John D. Archbold, who was recently operated on for appendicitis at his Tarrytown home, continues to improve. His condition was "unchanged," it was said at his house last night.

Died.

DUNCAN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, at her residence, 9,902 16th Av., Bay Ridge, Addie, daughter of the late David and Anne Adams Duncan. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DUNN.—The Alumni Association of Fordham University announces with deep regret the death of our fellow-member, Dr. T. Joseph Dunn of the class of '84, on Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916. Members are requested to attend the funeral service at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Marion Av., Fordham Road, on Monday, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M.

Dr. GEORGE LEITNER, President.
HENRY HEIDE, Jr., Secretary.

FLETCHER.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., suddenly, Friday, Nov. 24, 1916, Dr. Thomas A. Fletcher. Funeral service at the Chester Hill M. E. Church, Mount Vernon, Monday, Nov. 27, at 8 P. M.

GAILLARD.—Elizabeth Lee, widow of William D. Gaillard of Charleston, S. C., at Waterbury, Conn. Nov. 23, 1916, in her 74th year. Funeral services at Charleston, Nov. 29.

GODFREY.—At the Oaks, Brooklawn, Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 25, 1916, Mary Elizabeth Giles, wife of Jonathan Godfrey aged 59 years. Friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late home the Oaks, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Conveyances will meet friends at the railway station, Bridgeport, Conn. Burial in Oak Lawn Cemetery.

GODFREY.—The Colonial Dames of America. It is with regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death of their fellow-member, Mrs. Jonathan Godfrey on Nov. 25.

E. B. BORROWE, Secretary.

GREEN.—At Long Branch, N. J., Nov. 24, 1916, Dr. J. O. Green, in his 77th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 359 Bath Av., Long Branch, Nov. 28, at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HARRIS.—William Harris, Nov. 25, 1916. Funeral service Temple Rodolph Sholom, 63d St., Lexington Av., 10:30 A. M., Tuesday, Nov. 28. Subsequent interment private.

HUNKEN.—Diedrich, Nov. 26, at his residence, 2,048 7th Av., in his 79th year. Funeral services Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Funeral private.

ISAACS.—Resia, beloved wife of I. Isaacs and mother of Ella, Sarah, Jack, and David, in her 71st year. Funeral from her late residence, 1,583 Madison Av., on Monday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.

JACOBUS.—Died on Nov. 25, 1916, after a brief illness, Emanuel Jacobus, beloved husband of Carrie Schofield and father of Rita, Edna and Ruth Jacobus. From his late residence, 1,825 Madison Av., N. Y. C., Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 9:30 A. M. Members of National Lodge, No. 200, F. & A. M., Progress Club, Club De Juene and friends are invited to attend.

JOY.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 24, 1916, E. Luther Joy, in his 56th year. Funeral service will be held at his late home, 994 Broad St., on Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 2 P. M.

KEVLIN.—John J., beloved father of Mrs. William Lalor, Dr. Jose hine Kevlin, and John Frank Kevlin. Funeral from his late residence, 640 East 173th St., Monday, Nov. 27, 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church at 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

KNIGHT.—Suddenly, at Northport, L. I., on Saturday, Nov. 25, 1916, Hazel Coues, beloved wife of Edwin Wilder Knight, in the 36th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, Northport, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Flatbush Station 10:39 A. M., Pennsylvania Station, 11:05 A. M.; returning, leave Northport at 3:04 and 4:24 P. M.

LEEDS.—Josephine E., daughter of the late John W. and Eliza Leeds. Funeral at her residence 12 East 56th St., on Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 11 A. M. Interment at Stamford, Conn.

McCOY.—On Nov. 25, Leonie Brodhead, wife of John G. McCoy, and daughter of J. Davis and Cecile Harvier Brodhead, aged 25 years. Funeral from St. Bernard's Church, Easton, Penn., Monday, at 11 o'clock.

McCREERY.—On Saturday, Nov. 25, Andrew B. McCreery, beloved husband of Marian McCreery and son of the late James and Fannie Crawford McCreery, in his 59th year. Funeral service at the Mount Washington Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Dyckman St., on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30. Interment private.

McDONOUGH.—On Saturday, Nov. 25, Isabella Kerr, widow of Henry McDonough. Funeral services at parlors of S. M. Hook & Son, 710 8th Av., Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M.

ODION.—On Friday, Nov. 24, 1916, Henry W., aged 64, suddenly, after a short illness. Services at his late residence, 214 6th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 27, at 1 P. M. Portsmouth N. H., papers please copy.

PATZOWSKY.—At his residence, 1,011 Jefferson St., Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, Nov. 25, 1916, Richard, beloved husband of the late Sophia Patzowsky and devoted father of Antionette and Louise Fleisch and Amelia and Ferdinand Patzowski. In the 58th year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family, also St. Cecile Lodge, No. 588, F. & A. M.; New York Consistory, A. & A. Rite; La La Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Philadelphia Progressive Progress Club, New York, and all other organizations of which he was a member are invited to attend funeral services Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 28, at 1:30 o'clock, at Chapel Linden Hill Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., where interment will take place. Boston, Mass., South Bend, Ind., and Western papers please copy.

PERRI.—Charles. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, Monday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

PHELPS.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 26, at his late residence, Hotel Savoy, Herbert Wilson Phelps, beloved husband of Mary C. Phelps. Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Madison Av., between 43d and 44th Sts., New York City, on Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Interment at St. Louis, St. Louis and Chicago papers please copy.

RILEY.—On Friday, Nov. 24, 1916, at her residence, 146 East 48th St., Rose A. Riley, beloved mother of Kate M. Riley. Requiem mass on Monday, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av. and 50th St. Interment private. Des Moines papers are requested to copy.

Died.

ROBINSON.—At her home, 10 26 Av., Newark, N. J., on Saturday evening, Nov. 25, 1916, Delia A., wife of the late John H. I. Robinson and daughter of the late Ralph and Laura Clark Bigelow, in her 64th year. Funeral services at her late residence Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 11 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

SCHUMANN.—On Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, Catherine M. Schumann, (nee Merkel,) widow of Theodore F. Schumann, aged 88 years. Funeral services at her home, 4,050 Broadway, on Monday, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M. Funeral private.

SIMONDS.—At Warehouse Point, Conn., Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, Caroline Eliza Hoskins, widow of the late Jahial Hale Simonds. Funeral services in St. John's Church, Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 3 P. M.

SMITH.—Anna C., beloved wife of the late James F., and darling mother of Frank W., James A., Charles C., Miss G., and Anna C. Smith. Funeral from her late home, 340 West End Av., Wednesday morning, Nov. 29, at 9:30 o'clock; thence to the Church of the Ascension, 107th St., near Broadway. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

SPIZACK.—Fanny, beloved wife of Joseph, and mother of Harry A. Spizack, Edith I. Perlser, Jenny White, Helena Fischman, Hannah Feigenblatt, Albert and Richard Spizack, on Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, in her 56th year, at her late residence, 236 East 79th St. Funeral on Monday at 1 P. M. from her late residence. Interment at Bayside Cemetery.

STARR.—On Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, at her residence, 230 West 69th St., Catherine Eaton Starr, in the 92d year of her age. Funeral private.

SULLIVAN.—On Nov. 25, Jeanette H., wife of J. J. Sullivan. Funeral services at her late residence, 511 West 112th, on Monday evening Nov. 27, at 8 P. M.

TREVOR.—Vaughan. Remains lying in state THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th. Services St. Chrysostom's Church, 39th and 7th Av., Tuesday, 11 o'clock, auspices Actors' Fund.

VOREIMER.—Adolph, beloved husband of Bertha Versimer, Sunday morning. Funeral to take place today, Monday, from 320 West 84th St., at 10 A. M. sharp. Kindly omit flowers.

WILSON.—Nov. 24, 1916, Thomas H., son of Joseph and Fannie Wilson, (nee Hart,) Born England. Services Monday, 2 P. M., 90 Academy St., Long Island City.

AUSTIN.—Florella, Tompkinsville, S. I., Nov. 24, aged 66. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

BLESSING.—Oscar, Nov. 24. Funeral 156th St. and Melrose Av. today, 2 P. M.

BRADA.—Jacob, 348 East 58th St., Nov. 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BYRNE.—Mary A., 300 West 153d St., Nov. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CIRCOVICH.—Joseph T., 8 Sutton Place, Nov. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CORNEY.—Joseph, 825 7th Av., Nov. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DUFF.—Mary, 456 West 47th St., Nov. 24. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

EICHENGREEN.—Mendel, 228 East 87th St., Nov. 25, aged 53. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EVANS.—Ella P., 240 West 51st St., Nov. 24. Funeral tomorrow.

FLANNERY.—Martin, 223 West 138th St., Nov. 24.

GILL.—Edward, 445 West 57th St., Nov. 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GOLDBERRY.—Bridget, 504 East 136th St., Nov. 24, aged 68. Funeral today.

HOWENSTINE.—William G., 165 West 18th St., Nov. 25.

KANE.—Thomas F., 2,662 Valentine Av., Bronx, Nov. 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McGUIRE.—Thomas, 129 East 122d St., Nov. 24.

MOLLOY.—Rev. Mother Frances, Sacred Heart Convent, Nov. 23. Funeral notice later.

MORRISON.—Thomas, Nov. 25, aged 72. Funeral 161 8th Av., tomorrow, 11 A. M.

MULHALL.—John H., Nov. 25. Funeral, 120 Greenwich Av., today, 1:30 P. M.

O'REILLY.—Rosie, 275 West 141st St., Nov. 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

POMMER.—Edith, Nov. 24, aged 54. Funeral 272 Lenox Av.

REDDING.—Matthew F., 602 West 138th St., Nov. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

RUSSELL.—Margaret T., 949 3d Av., Nov. 25. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

SHANLEY.—Mary A., 42 West 127th St., Nov. 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

STAPLETON.—Sarah, 1,514 Madison Av., Nov. 24. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SWEYD.—Joseph, 962 Whitlock Av., Bronx, Nov. 25, aged 28. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

UNGER.—Alfred F., 578 East 136th St., Nov. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—Walter, St. Anthony's Hospital, Nov. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BURNS.—Peter, 1,278 Lincoln Place, Nov. 25, aged 31. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

COVERT.—Alexander H., 518 Franklin Av., Nov 25. Funeral private.

DAVIDGE.—Agnes S., 132 Pacific St., Nov. 24. Funeral private.

DE CRISTO.—Joseph, Holy Family Hospital, Nov. 24.

DELL.—Margaretta, 16 Underhill Av., Nov. 26, aged 18. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FINKELSTEIN.—Daniel, 906 Livonia Av., Nov. 26.

GEBHARDT.—Mary, 407 Cornelia St., Nov. 24, aged 71. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GRIMM.—John, 457 Herman St., Nov. 24, aged 25.

HEALEY.—Thomas, 5,311 5th Av., Nov. 26, aged 40.

JACOBS.—Harriet, 283 Rugby Road, Nov. 24. Funeral private.

JAEGER.—J. Daniel, 1,238 Madison St., Nov. 25.

Died.

JURGENSEN.—Hans, Long Island College Hospital, Nov. 26, aged 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KIERNAN.—John, 852 Washington Av., Nov. 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KING.—Lucy R., 345 14th St., Nov. 24.

LILGE.—Carl, 370 Troy Av., Nov. 25, aged 60.

McGUIER.—Elizabeth, 388 Van Brunt St., Nov. 26. Funeral, Nov. 29.

MONAGHAN.—James A., 519 East 156 St., Nov. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MURPHY.—Bridget R., 1,069 East 43d St., Nov. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MURRAY.—Harold R., 224 Clermont Av., Nov. 25, aged 12 months. Funeral today.

RIDGWAY.—Charles R., 5 Fairview Place, Nov. 24. Funeral today.

RIORDAN.—Ellen, 2,900 Newkirk Av., Nov. 25. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SARTFIELD.—Elizabeth, 143 Willoughby Av., Nov. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SCHWEGLER.—Henry J., 108 Hallock Av., Nov. 24, aged 48. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BURGY.—Jacob, 602 South 5th St., Newark, Nov. 25, aged 66. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

COLLINS.—Margaret, 128 Jolliff Av., Newark, Nov. 26, aged 11. Funeral private.

HOLLINGS.—Frederick, 40 Bloomer St., Jersey City, Nov. 25.

McCORMACK.—John F., 918 Ogden Av., Jersey City, Nov. 25.

NORTON.—Richard, 60 10th Av., Newark, Nov. 25, aged 56.

ROBISON.—Delia A., 10 24 Av., Newark, Nov. 25, aged 84.

SCHLEER.—Ulrich, 711 North 6th St., Newark, Nov. 25, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow.

SOLOMON.—Wade, 180 15th Av., Newark, Nov. 25. Funeral service today.

THON.—Herman, 511 Washington St., Hoboken, Nov. 24, aged 58.

Long Island.

BAINBRIDGE.—Catherine L., Brooklyn Manor, Nov. 25, aged 76. Funeral tomorrow.

GRIFFIN.—Henry, Jamaica, Nov. 24.

MACKEY.—Ann, 19 Newton Av., Long Island City Nov. 24. Funeral today.

SKEUGH.—Thomas, Flushing, Nov. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

VALENTI.—Angelina, Corona, Nov. 24, aged 43. Funeral today.

In Memoriam.

SPINGARN.—In memory of my dear beloved husband, Samuel H. Spingarn, who departed this life Nov. 27, 1913.

BEAR.—Samuel, unvei

ANALYSIS OF YALE'S TRIUMPH GIVES CHIEF GLORY TO TAD JONES

A GREAT CURTAIN FOR YALE SEASON

Team's Final Achievement Redeems Blue Prestige and Glorifies Its Coach.

TRICK PLAYS DISCREDITED

Harvard's Fake Formations Unavailing—Navy, Though Beaten, Shows Strength.

Yale's surprising destruction of Harvard's finished football eleven at the bowl on Saturday was striking evidence that the new coaching system at New Haven has accomplished wonders in one short season. This Eli team was able to think for itself without constant suggestions from the side lines. Thrown upon their own initiative, the Yale players worked out their own salvation. Yale made but one substitution during the whole game, and then Moseley retired because of an injury, not because the coaches on the side lines thought it necessary to send in a new man with whispered information. Although Yale played a more vicious game and underwent grueling punishment, every player stood up under the physical test far better than the men of Harvard.

Football games cannot always be played as planned in the coaches' room, for circumstances arise during a hard contest which call for immediate thinking and prompt action. Yale had been coached to do its thinking on the field of play, and not before the game. That was why, when the breaks of the game came, the Blue players measured up to their task. Too much praise cannot be given to the substitute Yale quarter back, Chester La Roche who was sent into the Princeton game at a moment's notice when the regular quarter, Todd Smith, was taken ill.

Against Harvard La Roche showed the same cool conduct under fire that he did against Princeton, and proved a valuable asset to the eleven. He worked in perfect harmony with Captain Black, who was the most alert figure that has led a Yale team in many a day. The men knew just what to do at all times, and their judgment was never faulty. The Yale eleven took big chances and depended on the ability of the players for the outcome.

Yale Well Drilled in Elements.

Yale had been taught the rudimentary requirements well. The men followed the ball closely, tackled hard, and played low in the line. While it was no remarkable football team, it was a faster thinking, a more aggressive, and a stronger team physically than Harvard.

There was more individual brilliancy in the Yale playing than smooth team work. Near Harvard's goal line Yale depended on hard line plunging, and in this one feature of attack showed far more strength than the Crimson. There was a punch to the line smashes of Neville and Hogue, and in spite of the brilliant stand which the Crimson line made when a touchdown threatened, it was not stiff enough to withstand the Yale attack. Harvard has been criticised for not playing lower in the line when making the valiant stand on her own goal line. It is true that the forwards did not play as low as Yale's, and this gave the Blue an advantage which shown when the two lines crashed together.

Harvard had just as many deceptive plays in her répertoire as any of Haughton's teams have had, but a trick play and a take formation can work just so many times and no more. Against a quick-thinking eleven like Yale's on Saturday the concealed ball attack of Harvard was promptly diagnosed and the play broken up. Try as they would, Harvard's men this time were unable to hide the ball from Yale's view. The hidden ball tactics looked foolish when there was a Yale tackler at hand to grab the player who was trying to sneak away with the pigskin. Yale's attack was on the jump, and the men were through in time to see who had the ball.

One play of Harvard's which in the past had been successful failed utterly. That was the end-around-end play. Each time that Harvard tried it the end carrying the ball was thrown for a loss.

Blue Line a Real Bulwark.

In Yale's defense, the work of the ends, Comerford and Church, stood out prominently. The Yale line clearly outplayed the big Harvard forwards, who had been counted upon to be the stronger combination. The Yale advance men charged hard and low and nearly every time got the jump on Harvard.

It was a rejuvenated Yale eleven and its ability and spirit form a high tribute to Jones's system. There was never any hesitancy about what Yale was going to do, while the Harvard players frequently consulted each other on plays before their execution.

It was fighting spirit, gameness and individual brilliancy that wrecked the Haughton machine after so many years of success. The day of the trick play as executed by Harvard has passed. Harvard was weak at quarter back, and the Crimson's pet deceptive plays were not run off with the smoothness shown when Watson worked back of centre last season. The Yale eleven showed the same prowess which marked the great elevens of former days at New Haven.

There was a big gathering of old-time football men at New Haven on Saturday night, and they all rejoiced that Captain Black's team and Tad Jones's coaching had replaced Yale football on a high level. There is a strong feeling among the old-timers that the groundwork for better football has been established, and that remarkable achievements have marked the first year of Jones's régime.

While Harvard took the upper hand in the first period, the team could not hold the advantage. Yale played nothing but ordinary football, but the sheer power of it swept Harvard aside.

Redounds to the Glory of Brown.

Yale's victory reveals more plainly the great strength of the Brown eleven. Any possible alibi which Harvard might have had to the effect that the Brown defeat could be charged to the work of substitutes is made void, for this Yale team which downed Harvard was practically the same team that was so decisively beaten by Brown.

One thing stood out in this game which has been so noticeable in several big games this fall. There has been an abundance of atrocious fumbling. Yale, Harvard, and Princeton have all fumbled badly in their big games. Players do not seem to be coached in the accurate handling of the ball as they have been in the past. Just why athletes drilled in the handling of the pigskin for weeks and weeks should go into their important games and fumble like novices is difficult to understand.

Harvard showed more tendency to violate the rules than Haughton's teams usually do, and all season the team has suffered from penalties. These penalties have been very costly to the Crimson, and one on Saturday nullified Eddie Casey's run of 70 yards for a touchdown.

The Army finished its season without a defeat, and showed stars of unusual worth in Oliphant and Vidal. The Middies revealed encouraging strength with a comparatively green eleven. The backfield made up entirely of first-year players, will surely give the Army an argument before the quartet leaves Annapolis.

Oliphant, the former Perdue star, was an important figure in the Army's victory, and without him it might have been a different story. West Point had the advantage of possessing older and more experienced players. The Middies showed plenty of pluck and power, and lack only experience. Another season should see a formidable eleven at the Naval Academy. There were no upsets in the other games in the East.

Pennsylvania, using substitutes, had no trouble with West Virginia Wesleyan. Syracuse found a little satisfaction in beating Tufts in a desperately played game.

Ohio State won the Conference championship with a decisive victory over Northwestern. Chick Harley, the Buckeyes' spectacular half back, proved too much for Coach Murphy's defense. The Evanston men held him in check for three periods, but then he broke loose and raised havoc with the opposition. Harley shines as the brightest of the Western stars this season, for he has been the most important factor in all of the Buckeyes' victories.

With the championship in hand, Ohio will probably now demand a revision of the Conference schedule. Coach Wilce, it is reported, will attempt to arrange games next season with Minnesota and Chicago, as the Buckeyes did not have a chance to play either of these teams this season. Northwestern is also anxious for a revision in the schedule. Heretofore Chicago, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois, the so-called big four of the Western Conference, have held sway in the making up of the schedule leaving Ohio State, Northwestern, Indiana, Purdue, and Iowa to shift for themselves. Now that Ohio has the upper hand, however, a change is likely.

Although Minnesota has no claim to the title on account of the defeat at the hands of Wisconsin a couple of weeks ago, Western critics call Coach Harry Williams's eleven one of the best ever produced in the West. It swamped Chicago Saturday in a game which was a great surprise, the team coming back in remarkable style. Not only in straight football, but also with the forward pass did Minnesota show remarkable power.

YALE ELECTION DELAYED.

Captain Black May Be Football Leader for Another Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 26.—Although the Yale eleven disbanded for the season after yesterday's victory over Harvard, it will be called together twice more. A complimentary banquet by alumni, and possibly undergraduates, will be given in a few weeks as a testimonial of its play the last season, and it will meet to choose a captain in three or four weeks. It is not customary at Yale to elect a football captain for some time after the close of the season. A slightly longer delay than usual will occur this year, because of the fact that Captain Clinton R. Black is considering returning to Yale or another year. He is a member of the Sheffield Scientific School, which has both a three and a four years' course. If he completes the three years' course next June he will not return to college, but he will be eligible to play football next Fall if he decides to take the four years' course. In case he returns to Yale another year this election to the captaincy seems assured. If he does not return, End Rush Comerford and Tackle Baldridge are the most prominent candidates.

All the Yale players were in tiptop condition today, and will resume vocal exercises tomorrow. The success of the coaching system installed by Tad Jones has made him a leading figure in Yale football. A movement is on foot to give him a position on the Yale Faculty, as athletic representative on that body, before he resigned as head of Yale athletics. Walter Camp was a member of the Faculty and of the Yale University Council, which is composed of the deans and leading professors. Both Jones and Captain Black have refused to discuss the last season, except to express their gratitude to the team for the loyal support given them.

Captain Dadmun of the Harvard eleven said before the squad left here for Cambridge in a sleeping car early this morning:

"The idea that we didn't expect such a fight from Yale is foolish, for we did. Yale's whole team played well and as usual were ready for any break in the game. This was one of the games that you can count as having been won on your own misplays and of course, you know what I mean. The Harvard team played a hard game and we could say a great deal about Casey's being called back, but I don't believe that, though, that the official should have been able to point out the man who was said to be guilty of the holding which cost us a touchdown. He couldn't do it when I protested and, of course, it was disappointing."

Dadmun warmly praised the playing of the two Yale ends, George Moseley and Charlie Comerford.

CRIMSON OFFERS NO ALIBI.

Admits Yale Had Better Material, but Hopes for Success Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 27.—Except for a broken nose for Eddie Casey and a head injury for Thacher, Harvard came out of its Yale game Saturday without many hurts, although every one of the regular players returned home ready to go to bed.

Harvard expected to beat Yale and the players feel they should have done so, but they take the defeat philosophically and are offering no alibis. Percy Haughton and his assistants feel that Yale had the better material and had it prepared to play a stiff defensive game and then to take advantage of the breaks.

Next year Harvard will have some heavy men for the line from this season's freshman eleven, and with its present backfield intact for two years more the Crimson has high hopes for 1917 and 1918. Five of this year's regular rush line will be lost by graduation next June, the list including Harte, Coolidge, Dadmun, Harris and Caner. Wheeler, the left tackle, and Snow, the right guard, will be on hand next Fall, however, and Harvard also will start its 1917 campaign with its backfield complete, Thacher, Horween, and Robinson being juniors and Eddie Casey a sophomore.

Harvard used ten substitutes at New Haven, Minot, Sweetser, and Willcox all being seniors. The others all will return, Phinney, Batcheldor, and Wiggin being available for the line and Murray, Felton, Bond and Flower for the backfield. Whether Haughton will coach again next Fall is not known.

EXPECT GREAT GAME HERE.

Battle of Rutgers and W. and J. at Polo Grounds Thursday.

A football game which may abound in thrills will be that of next Thursday afternoon at the Polo Grounds between Rutgers and Washington and Jefferson. Each eleven has a distinct style of its own, and both are coached by men who stand well in the newer football strategy. Sanford and Metzger are two of the most advanced in developing plays under the new rules. Sanford's multiple kick is an instance.

The game will begin at 2 o'clock, and the field of the Polo Grounds, pronounced by some experts to be the fastest football field in the United States, bids fair to be in condition for fast football. Tickets may be had at the offices of the New York Baseball Club, at 200 Fifth Avenue. The left-field bleachers which were in use during the Army-Navy game will be dismantled, but the stadium holds more than 20,000 spectators, and there is not a seat in it which does not give a clear view. The end seats nowadays are more sought for than the centre.

CORNELL READY FOR PENN.

Team Is in Fine Shape for Final Practice at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The Cornell football squad will leave tomorrow night for Atlantic City on its way to Philadelphia to play Pennsylvania on Thanksgiving Day. The Ithacans will practice Tuesday and Wednesday at the seashore resort, and will not go to Philadelphia until an hour before the game.

The Cornell team is in fine shape, Dr. Sharpe said today. The eleven has rounded into form rapidly in the last ten days and is expected to play a much better game against Pennsylvania than it did against Michigan. The coaches picked the following squad for the trip:

Ends, Eckley, Ryerson, Zander, McCormick, Ellenberger; tackles, Gillies, Jewett, Dixon, Sutton, Taylor; guards, Miller, Anderson, Bard, Tilley; centres, Carey, Brown; quarterback, Shiverick; halfbacks, Speed, Hoffman, Haucke, Vanhorn, Benedict; full backs, Mueller and Fischer.

JONES CAPTAIN OF NEXT ARMY ELEVEN

Victors Over Navy Hauled by 600 Cadets on Triumphal Return to West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The victorious Army eleven returned home at noon today. From the time the West Pointers reached the ferry landing until their arrival at the mess hall their course was a triumphal one. The ancient stage coach, drawn by 600 cadets, hauled the players from the dock to the top of the hill, where a demonstration was led by Cheer Leader Ray Harrison of Rhode Island. Harrison wore a Navy cheer leader's sweater and Captain McEwan wore a Naval cadet's fatigue cap, trophies of the Polo Grounds encounter. Cheers for Oliphant, Vidal, McEwan, and all the other members of the eleven were given. "Good Night, Navy!" with taps, was a popular song with the cadet rooters.

Although some of the players exhibit unmistakable signs of rough play, all are in good condition physically. On the way home the cadets elected Lawrence McCeney Jones of Washington, D. C., as Captain of the Army eleven for next year. Jones was appointed to the Military Academy in June, 1914, and is a member of the class of '18. He played left tackle in yesterday's game, and is playing his second year at the Military Academy. He weighs 200 pounds, is 21 years of age, and stands 6 feet in height. The new Army football leader wears a star on his coat as evidence of high standing in his class.

The new manager of the team is Cadet Charles A. Mahoney of Massachusetts, a member of the class of '18. None of the nonresident coaches who have worked with the team this Fall returned to the post. Lieutenant Charles D. Daly, head coach, will sail Dec. 5 from San Francisco to resume his station in the Hawaiian Islands, where his field battery is located. Captain Ernest Graves, line coach, will go back to Mexico immediately, as will Lieutenants Prichard and Merrillat, who assisted in the coaching of the Army's backs and ends. Of this year's eleven the Army will lose McEwan, Meacham, and Butler in the line and Gerhardt at quarter.

BURNS HIGH GUN AT N. Y. A. C.

Also Ties with Champion Spotts for Accumulation Cup.

Notwithstanding the cold and a fairly stiff wind, practically all of the regular week-end fixtures at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club were won by straight scores yesterday. Being the final shoot of the month, both the Haslin and the Tournament Cups came to an end. Both were taken by W. B. Ogden, who scored his third leg on each event yesterday.

A. L. Burns did the best work of the afternoon, taking the high scratch prize with a total of 94 out of a possible 100 targets. Together with National Champion R. L. Spotts, he also scored a leg on the Accumulation Cup.

The scores of the more important events follow:

Name	H'cap in 25	T.I. Cup	Ha. Cup	To. Cup	Ac. Cup	Scr & H'c Cup
R. L. Spotts	0	"	"	"	"	94
M. McVoy, Jr.	2	24	24	22	22	88 10 98
J. F. Connors	6	23	24	22	25	72 25 97
J. F. Ham, Jr.	2	24	22	23	23	84 9 93
W. B. Ogden	2	21	25	24	24	89 10 99
W. R. Delehanty	6	25	25	16	23	73 24 97
W. J. Smith	4	21	24	25	24	79 16 95
W. C. Poertner	2	24	25	23	22	78 10 100
C. J. Stein	2	24	25	23	23	89 10 99
J. H. Vanderver	2	25	25	24	25	92 10 100
J. Nida	5	25	22	25	18	70 20 90
R. R. Cole	2	23	25	25	24	86 10 96
W. S. Burns	0	23	22	25	25	95 5 95
F. E. Williamson	6	19	23	23	24	67 25 92
C. Stein	2	22	23	23	20	82 10 92
D. Q. Tomlinson	6	22	19	21	22	84 0 84
G. S. McCutcheon	2	23	24	25	23	93 10 93
W. R. Reinecke	6	19	18	19	15	71 0 71
R. M. Owen	3	25	23	22	24	83 10 93
A. W. Currie	6	25	24	21	23	73 25 98
J. W. McLaughlin	1	25	21	24	24	90 5 95
W. W. Shoal	2	23	23	24	23	88 10 98

Winners—Travers Island Cup, J. H. Vanderveer; Haslin Cup, W. B. Ogden; Tournament Cup, W. B. Ogden; Accumulation Cup, Spotts and Burns. Scratch—Burns. Handicap—W. C. Poertner.

BURNS BREAKS 53 IN ROW.

Good Run at New Rochelle Traps—Manhasset Bay Results.

Eleven men faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club on Harrison Island yesterday and despite the cold weather full scores were returned in all of the five matches contested. Stuart Scott was the high scratch man for the day with a score of 94 to his credit. He also won the ten target scratch prize with a full score, after a shoot off with B. R. Stoddard. The high handicap prize went to J. Portner, who returned a card of 100 on his handicap of 30.

A. L. Burns made the remarkable run of 53 without a break and he was also the winner of the 15-target scratch event after a shoot off with Scott and Donovan.

Legs for the November Cup were won by F. M. Wilson, A. P. Bennett, J. Portner, G. McCutcheon, and G. P. Granbery. These five men won legs on the Accumulation Cup: F. M. Wilson, J. Portner, Stuart Scott, G. P. Granbery, and J. P. Donovan.

The scores follow:

Name.	25.	Nov. Cup.	Accum.	Hit.	Hp.	Tot.
Stuart Scott	1—22	0—23	0—25	94—	4—	98
J. Portner	6—26	6—25	8—25	78—	30—	100
F. D. Williamson	0—19	0—20	0—19	70—	30—	100
F. M. Wilson	4—26	4—25	3—25	88—	15—	98
A. L. Burns	0—25	0—22	0—22	93—	4—	97
G. P. Granbery	2—25	1—25	1—25	89—	8—	97
A. P. Bennett	3—28	2—25	3—28	86—	10—	96
J. Rehtz	5—24	4—21	4—23	75—	18—	93
G. McCutcheon	4—25	5—25	5—21	73—	20—	93
J. P. Donovan	4—23	4—23	4—25	79—	14—	93
B. R. Stoddard	4—25	3—20	3—24	79—	12—	91

Tracy H. Lewis carried off the honors yesterday at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club's traps. His score of 87 out of the possible 100 gave him the high scratch prize.

The high handicap man was H. King, who returned a card of 100 on his handicap of 28. He also won the leg on the Yearly Cup. H. L. Hoyt captured the leg on the Monthly Cup.

The scores follow:

Name.	Monthly.	Yearly.	Hit.	Hp.	Tot.
T. H. Lewis	1—23	1—22	87—	4—	91
H. King	7—23	7—26	75—	28—	100
D. E. Smith	3—23	3—24	86—	12—	98
D. C. Barr	5—14	5—16	80—	20—	79
E. T. Alker	5—23				
H. L. Hoyt, Jr.	2—25	2—23			

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The following are the results of the principal English and Scottish soccer games decided yesterday:

English League.

LANCASHIRE SECTION.

Blackburn Rovers	2	Stockport County	4
Blackpool	1	Stoke	1
Bolton Wanderers	6	Preston North End	2
Burslem Port Vale	4	Oldham Athletic	0
Everton	3	Manchester United	2
Manchester City	1	Liverpool	1
Rochdale	1	Burnley	2
Southport Central	2	Bury	1

MIDLAND SECTION.

Bradford City	3	Notts Forest	2
Chesterfield Town	3	Leeds City	4
Grimsby Town	3	Birmingham	0
Huddersfield Town	3	Lincoln City	1
Leicester Fosse	0	Hull City	2
Notts County	0	Bradford	1
Rotherham County	0	Sheffield Wednesday	0
Sheffield United	1	Barnsley	3

LONDON COMBINATION.

Luton Town	6	Queens Park R.	0
Chelsea	2	Tottenham Hotspur	4
Brentford	3	Crystal Palace	1
Watford	0	Southampton	0
Millwall	2	Clapton Orient	0
Arsenal	0	West Ham United	2
Portsmouth	3	Fulham	4

Scottish League.

Airdrieonians	2	Hamilton As.	2
Ayr United	2	Hibernians	1
Celtic	1	Aberdeen	0
Dumbarton	1	Kilmarnock	1
Hearts	2	Queens Park	0
Motherwell	3	Clyde	3
Partick Thistle	3	Dundee	0
Raith Rovers	1	Rangers	4
St. Mirren	5	Falkirk	0
Third Lanark	0	Morton	0

Comment on Current Events in Sports

As Regards Tad Jones.

It has been a long, dreary march through dark caverns of desolation for Yale men, and the sudden emergence into sunlight leaves them dazzled, blinking, but rapturous. The wild, frantic joy of Saturday's later hours has now subsided into peaceful happiness. Salvo and Paean are hushed and bumpers to the bumpers of Harvard have been drained. Yet under a thousand pillows in New Haven rests a photograph hastily substituted for that of Dottie or Flo, and tender hands grope in waking night hours to make sure that it is still there. It is inscribed with the unpretentious name of Tad Jones.

Mr. Undergraduate, interviewed, says: "Other men have been great in their lines—there are always Washington, Lincoln, Napoleon, Shakespeare, and Michael Angelo to be considered—but could any one of them have coached a Yale eleven into victory over Harvard and Haughton this Fall? Worthy persons, beyond a doubt, who did very well, and all that sort of thing; but this job would probably have been just a bit beyond them. So let's not confuse the issue by hauling in minor matters, but lift our moribund voices in a final husky cheer for the greatest man that ever lived—Tad Jones."

By all means, Mr. Undergraduate. We follow you perfectly, and if you'll allow us to join your party—more chairs, waiter—we'll gladly raise our mellow baritone in discord with that poor, wrecked thing you call a voice, in honor of Jones and the 1916 brand of Yale football.

It has been a new experience for students and alumni of the New Haven institution, this matter of waiting around for years while a once meek and docile victim, suddenly gone mad, charged in, ever and again, and sank its fangs deep in a shuddering anatomy. Seven years of famine for the Bulldog, as far as its preferred diet, a Crimson slice off the breast, was concerned, have passed, and the yearning to down Harvard on the gridiron had reached the stage of an obsession. Now it has been done. Once leaden hearts are become feather light, and it's a very tidy little world after all.

Harvard football of the last few years means Haughton. Into the ears of a Brickley, a Mahan, a Casey, the shouts of the thousands have dinned, but it took a Haughton to note the capabilities of these men and to bring them to the highest possible efficiency, while building around them the powerful machines of recent autumns.

And so with Yale football—it means today Tad Jones. There's glory for the mighty Captain Black, for Legore, Neville, La Roche, and Gates; but every Yale cheer that arose from the stadium at Princeton or the bowl at New Haven for these players or others, or for the team as a whole, carried a touch of praise and gratitude to the quiet man who had wrought all this—and done it in a few brief months.

Early last February it was that Theodore A. D. Jones, '08, Sheffield Scientific School, was formally called upon to become the Moses who should lead—if a way were found—the dismantled gridiron hosts of Yale into the promised land from which they had been so long banished. Jones had been a great player and had proved himself, in four years of energetic and successful work with the schoolboys at Exeter, an able coach. His coming gave new heart and renewed optimism to Yale men everywhere, but the optimism was a long-term draft on the bank of the future. Nobody expected Tad Jones to accomplish the miraculous. It was generally anticipated that in the course of a few seasons—three or four, perhaps—he might, if he proved to have the capacity for football leadership highly developed, rehabilitate Yale fortunes in this respect and bring her from her flounderings in the morass to the firm ground of a notable standing upon the gridiron. Other great leaders had required several seasons to attain the desired end. And so would Jones, if he had been reasonable.

But he was unreasonable. From the outset of the squad's assembling in the gymnasium he preached to its members the doctrine that this was the season for the great come-back—that 1916 was the proper year to revenge four successive humiliating beatings at the hands of Harvard. And he made them go out and do it when the time came.

The triumph of Yale on Saturday was in a peculiar way the personal triumph of Tad Jones—a triumph unprecedented in many respects on the barred field.

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Golf and Mr. Woodward's Letter.

In these troubled times the position of President of the United States Golf Association is akin to that of a white rabbit out in the open with all the game laws off. President Woodward has learned it to his sorrow and Howard W. Perrin may look forward to it with fear and trembling. Not content with raking President Woodward fore and aft for his stand on the amateur question—a stand which, by the way, was taken in defense of the united action and the expressed opinions of the representatives of golfers and golf clubs in all parts of this country—the last letter which President Woodward has sent out to various golf associations in an effort to solve a vexing problem has drawn more than its share of criticism, and even ridicule.

In this letter President Woodward offers a plan by which the many golf clubs that are not in any way affiliated with the national golf body at present may lend an ear or get a voice in the meetings of the U. S. G. A. through the local associations of which most of them are members. He deplores the fact that so many golf clubs "gang their ain gait" without a thought about the larger interests of golf and golfers as a whole and the future of the game in this country. If golf is to attain the high position it deserves, if it is to grow from a transplanted pastime to a national game, it can only do so through the whole-hearted co-operation of all those who have fallen a victim to the lure of the links.

In his circular letter to the golf clubs President Woodward suggested that a new form of membership in the U. S. G. A. be created, an "association membership," each local association with less than fifty clubs to have one vote, and all associations to have one vote for each additional fifty clubs on their rolls if they so desire, the annual dues of such members to be $10 for each vote.

This is only a tentative plan offered by the President of the U. S. G. A. in an attempt to join these clubs by some bonds, however slight, to the national organization, which is striving to aid the progress of the Royal and Ancient Game in America. It is not their $10 that is needed; it is not even their vote that is wanted; it is their interest and co-operation that must be given if golf is to pursue its way to national popularity.

For this letter President Woodward has been assailed. On the principle that the hollow cask gives forth the greatest volume of sound, one of the loudest arguments against President Woodward's plan is that it would give but three votes to an organization of 150 clubs, while four active members of the U. S. G. A., with one vote apiece, could outvote it. The argument is as as hollow as it sounds, for each and every club in that subordinate organization is eligible to become an "active member" of the U. S. G. A. upon application and payment of the yearly dues of $30. The millennium will be reached when every golf club in the country is an active member of the national association.

But regardless of the amount of criticism that has been leveled at the U. S. G. A. and its officials of late, it is the spirit behind much of this caustic comment that threatens disaster to golf. Constructive criticism is necessary to improvement, but much of the recent criticism has been of the destructive variety. After a troublous year, the date of the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association is approaching. Golfers, golf clubs, and their delegates should give these matters thought. A house divided against itself has never been regarded as a miracle of stability. For the good of the game, brickbats should be dropped and "glad hands" extended when the annual meeting takes place. Golf wants it, and deserves it.

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Johnny Overton's Triumph.

It was that same Yale spirit shown by Cupid Black's moleskin warriors in the Bowl against Harvard that carried Johnny Overton, Captain of the Blue track team, to his second triumph in two years in the annual intercollegiate cross-country championship race at New Haven on Saturday. That bulldog tenacity for which Yale athletes have always been acclaimed is once more exemplified in Overton.

This Tennessee youth, who by his victories of 1915 and 1916 has written his name in intercollegiate athletic history, won on Saturday under conditions that were trying in the extreme. A semi-gale shut off Overton's wind at times and made his journey, under the best of conditions a severe one, a little harder. Mud-covered paths that had been frozen stiff, but gave way before the melting sun, could not retard his progress, nor could any of the seventy-eight men who started with him at the beginning of the contest.

But there was one thing which did temporarily stop Overton, and it halted all of his rivals as well, and would have halted the greatest cross-country runner who ever drew on a shoe. That was the West Rock—an enigma for every man who attempted its stiff ascent, and its more difficult descent. Overton took this jagged cliff better than any of his opponents probably because he had covered the ground before and knew its every rock, as it were. The hardy Nashville youth did not falter under the strain of this fierce climb, but he had to slow down. He never walked, as did some of his opponents, but that was only because he had been hardened to the task by long and arduous periods of training on the climb.

That such a place as West Rock should be included in an intercollegiate cross-country course was bemoaned on Saturday by some of the best known officials of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America. To send youths—some mere boys—over this near-mountain meant a strain that was best reflected in the wild stares, the feeble strides—in some cases the utter physical collapse—noted at the finish line. The first few runners stood up well under the strain, but it was the less experienced and the less highly trained men who felt to the utmost the severity of the West Rock climb. It is all the more to the credit of Overton that he came through this severe race with colors flying and with a new record for the course.

The house of Moakley has triumphed again, and once more there reigns the supremacy of cornell in cross-country running—a supremacy long established and retained. There is evidently no more successful coach of hill and dale men than Jack Moakley.

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Gotham Wisdom in Trotters.

There is at least one lesson for trotting horsemen to learn from the Old Glory Sale at the Madison Square Garden. That is that New York has ceased to be the "easy market" it once was for light harness horses, or for horses of any other type for that matter. The good old days, when anything that could stand up and show any sort of form in the little ring in the Garden could be sold for a price much above its value, have passed. Buyers who come here for the annual sale are just as shrewd in the horse line as are the sellers. Blood lines must have performances or mighty good prospects back of them to induce buyers to invest. New York-road drivers and breeders and owners of racing stables have ceased to be the easy marks they once were, when there was an absolute craze over the then rapidly developing trotting machine. The automobile has changed all that, as it has almost driven the horse from the public streets and immediately outlying roads over which men used to trot horses.

The love for the light harness horse is as strong as ever in many breasts, and New Yorkers who can afford the luxury are willing to pay even higher prices for driving horses than ever before. But the animal must either be within gunshot of the two-minute trotter, which has now arrived, or have the breeding in tried blood lines that promises another Peter Volo or Lee Axworthy or Mabel Trask. That was amply proved by the record prices which were paid for the hardly halter-broken weanlings, the get of The Harvester, and by the fancy prices paid for yearlings and two-year-olds of proved trotting families. New Yorkers now know blood lines and trotting families and trotting prospects just as well as do the breeders, and will buy in this market only such as meet their exacting requirements. There is still and probably always will be a ready market for the best. There is none for culls. Horsemen have been told this until the telling has become bromidic. Such as will not believe it and tried to sell worn-out trotters or animals which have proved worthless on the tracks got their practical lesson last week. Freight shipping charges were scarcely met by some of those who still persist in the old belief that New York horsemen are the easiest marks in America. They are not; they have had their eyes opened.

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Challenge Track Trophies.

An act of international courtesy that deserves appreciation by the athletic authorities here is the sending of a cup by King Gustav of Sweden to the Amateur Athletic Union in recognition of the visit of the American team to the Scandinavian countries. The trophy is a very handsome one, fifteen inches high, and made of gold. It is now in the possession of the Secretary Treasurer of the union, and if a suggestion already made is carried out, may be offered as a perpetual challenge trophy for one of the championship events of the A. A. U. The worth of any victory in an athletic contest is more to the winner when accompanied by the privilege of holding for the term of championship an emblem that contains the names and records of the previous winners of the particular event. The wonder is that it has remained for a foreign monarch to lay the foundation for the establishment of such a series of trophies. There are any number of real sportsmen in this country who would gladly offer similar challenge trophies if the A. A. U. expressed the wish to reward the champions in this manner. It would help to raise the standard of the American championships to the dignity that they deserve, as the title events of the leading country in track and field sport.

Such championship trophies accompanied the medal in nearly every championship event on the program of the Amateur Athletic Association of England, and before America wrested supremacy in this branch from the British, and before the Olympic games came into vogue, the possession of one of these prizes was considered the highest honor an athlete could gain. It was a particular incentive for the man who lived in a provincial town, and when one of these young men captured a cup it was almost invariably put on exhibition in the home town and stimulated many others to strive for glory on the under path. Now that the Olympic contests are temporarily abandoned and the English championships are not being held, the time seems ripe for challenge events in this country. These might induce foreigners to come here, and it would be fitting to have such trophies in competition by the three Swedish team makes its visit next year. In that case, if offered for the half mile, the Swedish runner Bohlin, who defeated Ted Meredith abroad, would have an excellent chance of carrying King Gustav's prize back for a year's stay in its original home.

FULTON MAY BOX WILLARD.

Match Between Two Heavyweights Is on the Tapis.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 26.—Fred Fulton, the Rochester giant, has accepted an offer of $10,000, with the privilege of 20 per cent. of the gate, to fight Jess Willard in Milwaukee shortly after the first of the year. Now the Cream City Athletic Club, owned by Tom Andrews and Joe Ermatinger, is dickering with Willard, and, it is said, is offering the champion an even $40,000.

It will be remembered that Andrews had Jess under contract for a fight here several months ago, but this was called off when Willard injured his hand in the Moran fight.

Callingham Leads at Traps.

Shooting was continued yesterday at the traps of the Great Neck Golf and Country Club in the 1,000-bird handicap for the Frank C. Henderson trophy. The scores returned were: Bernard Callingham, 35 out of 80; Sterling P. Story, 33 out of 70; William Tobler, 32 out of 75; E. E. Frisch, 25 out of 39; A. G. Relyea, 28 out of 50; H. B. Stanton, 9 out of 50. In the competition, which has been going on for several weeks, Mr. Callingham has the best average, scoring 199 hits out of a possible 200, including his handicap.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Pioneer S. C.—Joe Lynch vs. Frankie Burns, Battling Reddy vs. Young (Red) McDonald. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round exhibitions also.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn—Larry Hanson vs. Mike Paulson. Ten rounds.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Darkey Griffen vs. Kid Taylor. Ten rounds.

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The self-controlled man is a poised, square living man who does everything in *moderation*.

He knows exactly what he wants and quickly insists upon getting it.

Most times his whiskey is *Wilson*—a wonderfully mild and mellow Whiskey —*That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 313 Fifth Ave., N. Y. That's All!

NEW YORK VICTOR IN SOCCER MATCH

Advances to Third Round of Cup Tie Competition by Defeating Bridgeport—Other Games.

By defeating the Bridgeport City Football Club eleven by the score of 3 goals to 1 in the presence of 2,000 spectators at Harlem Oval, yesterday afternoon, the New York Football Club advanced into the third round of the annual cup tie competition of the American Football Association.

Ten minutes from the start Cooper opened the scoring for New York with a splendid shot from thirty yards out, which landed right under the crossbar. Hayes headed in the next goal from a corner by Garside. Before goal time Hunziker notched the only goal credited to Bridgeport City. New York's third goal came ten minutes after ends had been changed, when Carver headed the ball into the net.

The line-up:

New York, (3.)	Position.	Bridgeport City, (1.)
Porter	G.	Todd
Robertson	R. B.	Forsythe
McWilliams	L. B.	Glaser
A. Vandeweghe	R. H.	Jones
Van den Eynden	C. H.	Smith
Nicholls	L. H.	Fielder
Garside	O. R.	Fildes
Carver	I. R.	Hunziker
Hayes	C.	Hardy
Fuxty	I. L.	Satterwaite
Cooper	O. L.	Heppinstall

Goals—Cooper, Hayes, Carver. New York: Hunziker, Bridgeport City. Referee—A. Burnside. Linesmen—J. Burroughs and H. Thompson. Time—Halves of forty-five minutes.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 26.—In the game between the West Hudsons and the Bay Ridge Football Club in the cup-tie competition of the American Football Association played here this afternoon, the issue hung upon a penalty, by means of which the West Hudsons won out by 1 goal to 0.

An upset in the New York State League occurred at Lenox Oval where the St. George eleven won by 2 goals to 1 against the I. R. T. Strollers. Those half back division was disorganized.

At Lenox Oval, the Fulton-Camerons obtained the verdict over the Metropolitan League team of the St George Football Club by the score of 2 goals to 0. Quinn shot both goals in the second period.

WOODSIDE, L. I., Nov. 26.—A contest at

KYRONEN LEADS PACK OF HARRIERS

EASY VICTORY FOR KYRONEN IN CHASE

Senior Cross-Country Champion Wins S. A. A. L. Run at Van Cortlandt—Other Races.

Willie Kyronen, senior metropolitan title holder, raced to a hollow triumph yesterday as a member of the Kaleva A. C., in the annual cross-country championship run of the Scandinavian-American Athletic League, contested over the six-mile course at Van Cortlandt Park. Kyronen was in excellent form, and recorded the fast time of 32:39, winning by nearly a quarter of a mile from O. Laakso, another Kaleva Club athlete. Laakso crossed the finish line in 34:15 and held an advantage at the wire of fifteen yards over Al Rosander of the Finnish-American A. C., who was third. Team honors went to the Kaleva A. C. The Swedish-American A. C. was the only other club to finish a full team. The Kaleva men finished in first, second, fifth, seventh, and tenth positions.

Kyronen made the pace all the way. It was a swift pace from the start, but for the first circuit of the three-mile course Laakso stuck to his faster opponent. There was only ten yards between the men as they completed the first lap, but the second journey over the hills had only started when Kyronen began to draw away. The order of finish:

Name and club.	Time.
Willie Kyronen, Kaleva A. C.	32:39
O. Laakso, Kaleva A. C.	34:15
Al Rosander, Finnish-American A. C.	34:20
H. Schuster, Swedish-American A. C.	35:24
A. Vikstrom, Swedish-American A. C.	35:46
J. Piellia, Kaleva A. C.	35:47
W. Larsen, Swedish-American A. C.	36:55
J. L. Paasonen, Kaleva A. C.	36:05
W. Johnson, Swedish-American A. C.	36:16
C. Benson, Swedish-American A. C.	36:59
O. Federson, Swedish-American A. C.	36:58
A. Hansen, Kaleva A. C.	37:04
C. Erickson, Swedish-American A. C.	37:37
J. Wepsalat, Kaleva A. C.	37:46
O. Jansen, Swedish-American A. C.	38:59
W. Larsen, Swedish-American A. C.	40:53
S. Hagman, Finnish-American A. C.	41:47
C. Reimerth, Swedish-American A. C.	48:30

TEAM SCORES.

Kaleva A. C.	1	2	5	7	10	—25
Swedish-American A. C.	3	4	6	8	9	—30

Christian Christianson, the Chicago runner, lowered the record for the Glencoe A. C. course yesterday, when from scratch he finished eighteenth in the weekly point race of the Harlem Athletic League, held from the clubhouse of the Glencoe club. Christianson journeyed over the five and one-quarter miles of road in 25:52, clipping thirty-six seconds off the old figures.

Edward Weinman of the Morningside A. C. with three and one-half minutes start, led the pack of nearly fifty harriers throughout the cold jaunt, going the route in 28:23. He finished fifty yards in front of S. C. Dugan of the St. Joseph's Y. M. A. Team honors went to the Morningside A. C., with 34 points.

The order of finish of the leaders, with their handicaps and actual time, follows:

E. Weinman, Morningside A. C., (3:30,) 28:23; S. C. Dugan, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (3:30,) 28:34; S. Keely, Morningside A. C., (2:45,) 27:52; R. Taylor, Harbrook A. C., (4:30,) 29:40; J. Hanley, Morningside A. C., (3:00,) 28:13; W. Rompainen, Glencoe A. C., (4:00,) 29:16; F. Burke, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (3:00,) 28:22; F. Davey, Macomb's A. C., (2:45,) 28:11; F. Wall, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (5:00,) 30:27; E. White, Alpha P. C. C., (3:30,) 29:04.

TEAM SCORES.

Morningside A. C.	1	3	5	12	13	—34
Harbrook A. C.	4	10	11	14	17	—56
St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	2	7	9	15	28	—61
Glencoe A. C.	6	16	21	27	29	—99
Macomb's A. C.	8	18	25	26	30	—107
St. Christopher A. C.	19	20	22	23	24	—108

Frank Ruddy and Eddie Mayo, Brooklyn A. A. representatives, divided honors yesterday in the point chase of the Long Island A. L. With five minutes' handicap, Ruddy led the field over the six-mile course in 30:13, while Mayo lowered the course record of the Maplewood A. C., over which the event was decided, from 28:10 to 27:03. Mayo started from scratch and finished third, only a short distance back of I. Parks of the Long Island A. C.

It was a big day for the Brooklyn A. A. men, for in addition to first and third places they also carried off the team laurels with the small score of 22 points.

The order of finish of the leaders follows:

Frank Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A., (5:00,) 30:13; I. Parks, Long Island A. C., (5:00,) 31:55; Eddie Mayo, Brooklyn A. A., (scratch,) 27:03; M. Levine, Kings County A. A., (3:00,) 30:05; J. Easton, Swedish-American A. C., (5:00,) 32:11; F. Schultz, Long Island A. C., (4:30,) 31:45; O. Jansen, Swedish-American A. C., (5:00,) 32:17; J. Lorenz, Brooklyn A. A., (3:45,) 31:04; N. McLoughlin, Knights of St. Antony, (1:45,) 29:07; R. Christ, Brooklyn A. A., (2:45,) 30:08.

TEAM SCORES.

Brooklyn A. A.	1	2	5	6	8	—22
Swedish-American A. C.	3	4	10	11	12	—40
Maplewood A. A.	7	9	13	14	15	—58

Athletes of the Hungarian-American A. C. took practically all the honors in the road run of the Yorkville A. L. yesterday. Three of its men finished in the first three positions, while the team prize also fell to the organization. A. W. Feher triumphed in 24:40, and was followed across the tape by L. P. Dutka and J. Berzeszty. The order of finish:

A. W. Feher, Hungarian-American A. C., 24:40; L. P. Dutka, Hungarian-American A. C., 24:42; J. Berzeszty, Hungarian-American A. C., 25:55; E. Dolan, Union Settlement A. C., 26:00; E. Sille, Hungarian-American A. C., 26:18; J. Tilkey, Hungarian-American A. C., 26:25; J. Dubin, Y. M. H. A., 26:35; M. Cullen, Union Settlement A. C., 26:45; A. Schuzler, Hungarian-American A. C., 27:00; J. Gross, Union Settlement A. C., 27:08.

TEAM SCORES.

Hungarian-American A. C.	1	2	3	5	6	—17
Union Settlement A. C.	4	8	9	15	16	—52
Y. M. H. A.	7	10	11	13	17	—58

A. J. Hulsebosch of the Paulist A. C. was easily best of the field in the weekly run of the Holy Cross Lyceum yesterday, journeying the four miles in 20:15. He was pressed hardest by F. Lavery and P. McManus, teammates.

With fifty yards to spare, S. Silverstein of the Seward A. A. was the victor yesterday in the Hudson Guild A. A. road race. His time was 24:40. Second and third honors were respectively taken by A. McSorley and G. Andrews, New York A. C. athletes.

GIRLS' SEVENS CHALLENGED.

Canadian Women's Teams Want to Meet St. Nicholas Players.

The girls playing hockey at the St. Nicholas Rink are showing such a degree of proficiency in the sport that Tom Howard, Manager of the two teams, the St. Nicholas Blues and the Manhattan Reds, says he is about ready to accept challenges from teams of girls in other cities.

Challenges have recently come from the Cornwall Ladies' Hockey Club and the Westboro Ladies' Hockey Club of Cornwall, Ontario. Albertine Lapensee, rated in Canada, it is said, as the world's leading woman hockey player, is a member of the Cornwall team. Last Winter the Cornwalls won every game they played.

Driscoll Again Heads Northwestern.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Captain Paddy Driscoll of the Northwestern University football eleven has been re-elected to pilot the team in 1917, it was announced here tonight. The election was held at a banquet tendered the players by Head Coach Fred J. Murphy after the "big nine" championship game in Columbus yesterday.

Seventy-first Victors in Shoot.

The first indoor target shooting meet of the present season, which was held Saturday night over the ranges of the Seventh Regiment Armory, was won by the representatives of the Seventy-first Regiment, who gained the first leg on the McAlpin Trophy by a margin of one point, with the score of 885. The Seventh Regiment team was in second place with 884. Other teams finished in the following order: Twenty-third Regiment, 886; Thirteenth Regiment, 868; Twenty-second Regiment, 856; Old Guard, 852, and Forty-seventh, 849.

MASTER M'KERRON PACES TO VICTORY

Captures Four-Heat Race in Final Speedway Matinee of the Fall Meeting.

Dr. C. P. Martin had another successful day in the final matinee of the Fall meeting of the Road Drivers' Association held on Harlem Speedway yesterday. He handled two trotters and piloted both home winners. The two horses were F. S. Fisher's brown mare Bon Todd, in the 1:09 trot, and E. B. Muller's black mare Nightingale in the 1:06 trot.

The race that aroused the most attention was the 1:07 pace. Four heats were necessary to decide this contest, which was won by R. Jacobs's bay gelding, Master McKerron, an added starter.

The withdrawal of Clover Patch and Mittie Bedworth left only two contestants in the 1:03 pace. Lizzie March, a chestnut mare belonging to J. H. Lawrence, won the race in straight heats.

The summaries:

1:09 TROTTING.

Bon Todd, br. m., (Dr. C. P. Martin)	4	1	1
The High Born Lady, b. m., (A. R. Isaeff)	1	5	8
Hindenburg, br. g., (G'Shea)	3	3	2
Fanny Guy, b. m., (S. Armitt)	2	4	4

Time—1:08; 1:10; 1:08½.

1:07 PACING.

Master McKerron, b. g., (R. Jacobs)	1	4	3
Countess Kohl, br. m., (E. Meckel)	2	1	2
Polly Berry, gr. m., (C. J. Fendt)	3	3	1
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore)	4	2	4

Time—1:10; 1:08; 1:06¼; 1:07 3-5.

1:13 TROTTING.

Bright Metal, b. m., (J. J. Duffy)	1	1
Bessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter)	2	2

Time—1:12.

1:04 TROTTING.

Dingee, b. g., (C. J. Fendt)	1	1
Neil McLintock, ro. m., (J. J. Morris)	2	2

Time—1:08; 1:07¼.

1:06 TROTTING.

Nightingale, blk. m., (Dr. Martin)	1	1
Lester M., br. g., (J. Flaherty)	2	2

Time—1:11½; 1:08¼.

1:03 PACING.

Lizzie March, ch. m., (J. H. Lawrence)	1	1
Royal McKinney, gr. g., (W. Lease)	2	2

Time—1:04; 1:06.

TODAY'S BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; six furlongs. Seabreeze, 115 pounds; Kildare, 115; Bright Star, 112; Glanaginty, (imp.,) 115; Hesse, 112; Tyrant, (imp.,) 116; Hopscotch, 112; Felucca, 112.

SECOND RACE.—The Bennings Purse; for two-year-olds; six and a half furlongs. Ultimatum, 116 pounds; Kilkenny, 111; Joanna 2d, (imp.,) 103; Manokin, 116; Saville, 105; Waukeag, 116, Lord Fitzherbert, 108.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Afterglow, 112 pounds; Rose Mary, 109; Golden List, 109; Besalien, 107; Cuddle Up, 104; *Miss Barnharbor, 104; Ampere 2d, (imp.,) 112; Meehicks, 109; Broom Corn, 107; Sepoct, 104; *Lohengrin, 110; Mrs. Mc, 109; Palm Leaf, 109; Lily Heavens, 107; Margery, 104; *Minstrel, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—The River Meade Purse, three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Water Lady, 113 pounds; Sandstick, 106; Indian Chant, 103, Christie, 115; Brooks, 106; Venetia, 109; Marse Henry, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; two-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Agon, 115 pounds; Richard Langdon, 115; Hiker, 112; Short Ballot, 112; *Runway, 110; *Bob Redfield, 107; Gold Cap, 115; Sandstickler, 115; Hands Off, 112; Irrawaddy 109, *Tinkle Bell, 110; Young Emblem, 115; Aldonus, 115; Broomvale, (imp.,) 112, Onunda, 97; *Peaceful Star, 107.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and twenty yards. The Rump, 116 pounds; Valas, 118; Mary Warren, 110; Repton, 105; Edith Olga, 102; *Royalist, 97; Sand Bar, 113; Dartworth, 113; Disturber, 108; Piquette, 102; *Batwa, 108; Counterpart, 118, Yodines, 113; Billy Oliver, 105; Chivator, 102; *Rose Water, 97.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Armament, 119 pounds; *Sky Pilot, 109; *Colonel Guteitus, 99; Billie Baker, 114; *Lady Little, 106; Menlo Park, 114; *Thanksgiving, 105. *Apprentice allowance claimed.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Hart Schaffner & Marx Solved a Knotty Problem

It was a vexing question that confronted this great clothing house fifteen years ago. The men responsible for the accounting service to customers wanted to render neat, readable, accurate bills on time and at the minimum expense.

The machine with the flat writing surface was recommended to furnish just the wanted results—but would it do it? That was part of the problem.

It was solved—permanently.

That was 15 years ago. Today more than 25 Elliott-Fisher machines are used by Hart Schaffner & Marx to furnish accounting service and save money—and today

Hart Schaffner & Marx say:
"Entirely Satisfactory"

This battery of machines is not used alone for billing—it does the ledger posting, enters orders, writes card records, handles sales distribution, etc.

Elliott-Fisher machines are solving knotty accounting problems for thousands of businesses—eliminating delays, blunders, congestion, overtime, furnishing accuracy and saving money.

Whatever your bookkeeping or billing problems, Elliott-Fisher machines furnish the solution.

The work of our accounting specialists is to study your problems and help to solve them. Telephone "Barclay 7315" or write to Elliott-Fisher Co., Astor House Building, 217 Broadway, without obligation.

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Bookkeeping Machine

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30 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BRAIDS, trimmings, novelties, ornaments, buttons, and merchandise of every description; cash for jobs, odd lots, surplus stocks; any quantity. Clearing House, 41 West 17th; 6083 Chelsea.

BROADCLOTH—Will pay cash for any quantity of Botany and Columbia broadcloth. Merchants' Fabric Exch., 79 5th Av. Farr. 9359.

BROADCLOTHS.—Will pay cash for B. & H. navy and black. I. Novick, 5143 Madison Square. 40 West 28th St.

BUTTONS, silks, woolens; pay cash. Write, phone Remarkable, 491 Broadway, Spring 2121.

CLOTH.—Open to buy quantities of velours, cheviots, and other cloths at a price; for coats. Julius L. Goldstein, 141 West 28th; Farragut 596.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at cloaks and suits entire week, commencing Monday morning. 32 West 35th St., eighth floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber who handles high-class line of coats and suits is ready to look at new Spring samples. Tenth floor, 22 West 26th St.

COATS. — Jobber placing orders on ladies', misses', and children's coats. Call with Spring samples. S. Levitt & Co., 621 B'way.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats; call every day this week between 10 and 12 A. M. 1,170 Broadway. Room 503.

COATS and SUITS.—Will look at Spring samples of suits and coats. 129 West 29th, 3d floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on high-class Spring coats, 120 W. 36th, 7th floor, call after 1 P. M. with samples.

COATS. — High-grade house is looking at better class coats for Spring; write for appointment. Box K 92 Times.

COATS and SUITS.—Ladies, we are looking at Spring suits and coats; also sport coats; call all week. 122 West 26th 12th floor.

COATS.—Contractors to furnish goods, snappy Spring styles, in children's, juniors' and misses' coats. 1,239 Broadway, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week of coats and suits. Eighth floor, 12 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking on Spring line of girls' and juniors' coats. Mr. Charles, 19 West 36th.

COATS AND SUITS, better grade, will be looked at by jobbers. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS.—Prominent jobber buying Spring coats, popular and better grades. Phone for appointment. Gramercy 2424.

COATS AND SUITS.—Prominent jobbers placing Spring orders. 13 East 30th.

COATS.—Contractors for wall-made stylish junior coats; show samples. K 77 Times.

COATS.—Jobbers ready to place orders on Spring coats. Call 1,140 B'way, 3d floor.

DRESSES AND SUITS.—Contractors on popular-priced 2-piece sport, washable dresses and suits; must have your own samples of snappy styles; when ordering we will furnish materials. 20 West 33d St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors on silk, cloth dresses, bring samples; call all week. 20 West 27th, 10th floor.

DRESSES.—We are buying for cash job of party and serge dresses of the better kind. R. Wiener, 53 W. 36th.

DRESSES.—Prominent manufacturer ready to look at silk and cotton dresses; better quality. 115 West 30th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES.—Prominent manufacturer ready to look at silk and cotton dresses, better kind. 38 West 26th, 11th floor.

DRESSES.—Looking at Spring samples all week. 11 West 25th, 10th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on silk and serge dresses. Seventh floor. 19 East 22d St.

FLANNELS.—Jobs or regular goods, any width, in high colored domets, wanted. P. O. Box 204, Amsterdam, N. Y.

FURS.—Red fox; Hudson seal sets, and skunk muffs. Berger, 19 East 8th St.

LACES, embroideries, nets. Isaacs, 21 East 14th. Telephone Gramercy 2153.

PIECE GOODS.—Exchange, manufacturers' surplus stocks sold immediately; what have you? C. M. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway. 5240 Madison Square.

PRESSED VELVET, gray and white, any pattern. Telephone Gramercy 5124.

SERGES, cotton warp, any quantity; navy only. Room 301, 1,182 Broadway.

SHIRTS.—Men's negligee shirts, stiff and soft cuffs, $3.75 to $4.00 per dozen. Greeley 4076.

SUBMIT CREPE DE CHINE, Georgettes, novelties, tub silks, Panay, 53 West 23d.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at ladies', misses' Spring suits and coats; better grade; all week. 12 West 27th, 14th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at better kind. 122 West 26th St., 7th floor.

WOOL SACKING, any quantity, in navy and scarlet. Room 301, 1,182 Broadway.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

AMOSKEAG CHAMBRAY.—19,000 range; we have tan and lavender; we would like to exchange for pink and blue. Phone Greeley 8534.

BOLIVIAS in all shades, F. & H., also velours in all colors at $1.50 per yard, also Franz Mertz velours, No. 5562, all shades, at $2.25. Edward Kolbert, 25 West 31st.

BROADCLOTH.—White, tan, grey; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—Columbia and A. D. Juillard for sale. Call Mad. Square 9136.

CHASES, REINDEER.—All colors, $1.75, regular; job pussywillow; also velour de nord at sacrifice price. Madison Square 448.

CHILDREN'S SETS, cheap, cloth and imitation fur. Frankel, 56 West 24th St.

CLOTHS.—All kinds of suitings for cloak trade; low prices. Stuyvesant 1031.

COATS.—We are offering for early sales 5,000 coats, including the wonderful $10 plush coats, nutria trimming on collar, cuffs, and bottom; 45 inches long, with guaranteed lining; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Flapper and undergraduate coats; velours, broadcloths, velvets, corduroys; high-grade merchandise; reasonably priced. Julius L. Goldstein, 141 West 28th. Farragut 596.

COATS.—On account of immediate removal to our new quarters 400 suits to close out at $6; 300 coats at $5. Triangle Coat Co., 13-15 West 20th St.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloth, and mixtures to close out; sacrifice prices. Kurlan & Bernstein, 63 West 36th.

CLOTHS.—All kinds for the cloak trade at sacrifice prices; quick sales. Kurlan & Bernstein, 63 West 36th.

COATS.—1,100; newest styles and fabrics; prices for December business. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS, 2,000, plush, velour, mixtures, to close out at clean-up prices. M. Rosenman & Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Big lot of ladies' cloth and plush coats; close out cheap. Fidelity Cloak Co., 135 West 17th.

COATS.—Children's coats, special prices, immediate delivery; sizes, 2 to 6 and 6 to 14. Longass Bros., 71 West 23d.

COATS.—250 infants' and children's coats to close out; pile fabrics, cloth, and mixtures. J. & E. Silverman, 1,239 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobs for sale. Rudinger & Oppenheim, 26 West 17th St.

COATS.—Esquimette plush coats at your own prices; fur trimmed. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS AND DRESSES, big job lots, below cost. Jacob Cubert, 94 Clinton St.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $9. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS, silk, plush; preference to resident buyers. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Plush, cloth, pile fabrics; immediate delivery. Slafkes & Toskar, 7 West 18th.

COATS.—Infants', children's plush coats. Levitan Bros. & Zarkbower, 61 E. 11th St.

CREPE DE CHINE, 200 pieces, black, white, maize, navy; reasonable prices. Telephone Orchard 7825.

DRESSES.—100 velvet dresses to close out at a sacrifice. Superior Waist Co., 129 West 27th.

DRESSES.—500, to close out. Mdse. Sales Exchange, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—500 serge and silk dresses to close out at a price. Madison Square 2352.

FASTENERS.—Snap spring fasteners, 1,000 great gross, 2-0, white; price $6.50 net. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d.

FIXTURES.—Millinery glass fixtures, cases; sacrificing. J. Brody, 446 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HUDSON SEAL.—Blumenthal's; will sell at a price. Martimer Co., 8 West 29th St.

MUFFS AND SCARFS.—Plush muffs and throw scarfs; popular styles. Frankel, 56 West 24th St.

PAISLEY VOILES and linings, all shades; immediate delivery. Nestor Mills. Spring 2514.

PIECE GOODS.—Exchange, velours, broadcloths, poplins, cheviots, pile fabrics, velveteens, venetians, manufacturers' surpluses, immediate deliveries; act quick. C. M. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway. 5240 Madison Square.

PLUSHES for sale; reasonable. Greeley 4377.

SATIN.—100 pieces satin striped tub silk, 75c. yard; 50 pieces plain white; 15 pieces black tub silk, 90c. yard. Address Box F 258 Times Downtown.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. L. Grossmann, Inc., 320 5th Av.

STOCK.—Our entire stock to be closed out; very cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

SUITS.—About 75, in ladies' and misses'; assorted materials; to close out; cheap. Fine & Cohen, 35 West 37th.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

SUITS.—100; most of them fur trimmed; will sacrifice. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

VELOURS.—544 navy and brown, 5 pieces. Farragut 3646.

VELVETEEN.—Twill-back, 24-inch, at 89c, regular. Simpson Bros., 39 W. 32d.

WAISTS.—Immediate delivery, $3.75 to $7.50. Citron Bros. Gram. 2600.

SCHOONER ROB ROY LOST.

Captain and Crew of American Craft Land in Morocco.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Captain and crew of the American schooner Rob Roy have arrived at Mogador, Morocco, in a motor boat. The Rob Roy ran into a gale on Nov. 18 while bound from Alicante, Spain, for Havana. Buffeted by the high waves and leaking, the schooner was abandoned on Nov. 20, ninety miles northeast of Madeira. She was then in a sinking condition.

The Rob Roy was a four-masted schooner of 786 tons. She was owned in Philadelphia, and was built at Camden, N. J., in 1890. The Rob Roy sailed from New York on Aug. 20 for Lisbon on her previous voyage.

CANADA TO RUN STEAMERS.

Government-Owned Ships Will Ply Between Coasts via Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 26.—An Order in Council has been issued for the construction of two steamers in British Columbia to be placed in the trade between Canadian Atlantic and British Columbian ports via the Panama Canal. The contracts will be let immediately by the Department of Railways. This is the first time the Canadian Government has entered the commercial water transportation business.

For some time business interests have been urging that a customs officer be located at New York to facilitate trade via the Panama Canal to British Columbia. Objection to this policy was taken on the ground that it would divert business to American transportation systems. The solution is found in the establishment of a direct Government-owned service between the Atlantic and Pacific ports.

BLOW-UP AT ROCKEFELLER'S

Boiler Explosion Wrecks His New Greenhouse at Pocantico Hills.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 26.—A new greenhouse on John D. Rockefeller's estate was wrecked last night when the boiler blew up. The explosion broke all the glass and destroyed hundreds of rare plants. The watchman had a narrow escape from death. Workmen yesterday, in repairing the boiler, left a valve open, and the watchman did not discover the omission. He had just left the boiler and gone upstairs when it blew up.

Mr. Rockefeller, who is still at Pocantico Hills, and not at Lakewood, as has been reported, was aroused from his slumbers, but when he learned what had happened and that no one had been injured, he went back to bed. Today he attended church at Pocantico Hills, as usual.

POPULATION BY STATES.

New York Still Leads Union, with 10,366,778—Pennsylvania Has 8,591,029.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Population estimates of each of the States of the Union for Jan. 1, 1917, as determined by the Bureau of the Census, which based its calculations upon the increase as shown by the Federal censuses of 1900 and 1910, have just been announced as follows:

Continental United States	102,828,309
Alabama	2,348,273
Arizona	259,966
Arkansas	1,753,033
California	2,983,843
Colorado	975,190
Connecticut	1,254,926
Delaware	214,270
District of Columbia	366,831
Florida	904,339
Georgia	2,675,953
Idaho	436,381
Illinois	6,193,626
Indiana	2,828,154
Iowa	2,224,771
Kansas	1,840,707
Kentucky	2,386,866
Louisiana	1,843,042
Maine	774,914
Maryland	1,368,240
Massachusetts	3,747,564
Michigan	3,074,089
Minnesota	2,296,024
Mississippi	1,964,122
Missouri	3,420,143
Montana	466,214
Nebraska	1,277,750
Nevada	108,736
New Hampshire	443,467
New Jersey	2,981,105
New Mexico	416,968
New York	10,366,778
North Carolina	2,418,559
North Dakota	752,260
Ohio	5,181,220
Oklahoma	2,245,963
Oregon	848,866
Pennsylvania	8,591,029
Rhode Island	620,090
South Carolina	1,634,340
South Dakota	707,740
Tennessee	2,296,316
Texas	4,472,494
Utah	438,974
Vermont	354,322
Virginia	2,202,522
Washington	1,565,810
West Virginia	1,399,320
Wisconsin	2,513,758
Wyoming	182,284
OUTLYING POSSESSIONS.	
Alaska	64,873
Guam	*12,886
Hawaii	217,660
Panama Canal Zone	†31,048
Philippine Islands	8,879,999
Porto Rico	1,223,981
Samoa	*7,426
Total United States	‡118,909,285

*Enumeration by Governor, 1916.
†Police census, 1916.
‡Includes 45,123 persons in military and naval service stationed abroad.

CITY GIVES $13,902,629.75.

Annual Aid to Private Institutions Shown in First Complete Report.

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein yesterday sent to Mayor Mitchel the first complete report ever made of city aid to private institutions. He finds the city is now paying annually approximately $13,902,629.73 to private institutions, and this money is divided as follows: Exemption from taxes, (at 1915 rate,) $7,218,397.10; direct contributions for educational purposes, $617,132.52; direct contribution for maintenance, $5,803,114.04; liens cancelled, (annual average,) $103,190.37, and the estimated exemption from water rates, $657,795.70.

The report of properties exempt from taxes does not include the libraries, Museum of Art, the Aquarium, the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, and other quasi-public institutions. Property exempt from taxation, and valued at $268,049,925, is owned by forty-two religious denominations. Thirteen religious bodies possess $1,000,000 or more exempt property in New York City. The list follows:

Roman Catholic	$103,067,195
Protestant Episcopal	60,108,323
Hebrew	25,721,250
Presbyterian	20,670,800
Methodist Episcopal	11,407,400
Reformed Dutch	9,279,200
Baptist	7,886,650
Lutheran	6,597,350
Congregational	4,154,775
Unitarian	1,950,575
Christian Science	1,562,600
Universalist	1,006,000
Ethical Culture	1,000,000

These bodies participate in the distribution of moneys for maintenance and education as follows:

Roman Catholic	$3,878,680.62
Hebrew	928,017.24
Protestant Episcopal	65,001.90
Methodist Episcopal	17,094.13
Salvation Army	2,766.90
Lutheran, miscellaneous	3,414.74
United Protestant	255,623.41
Nonsectarian	1,207,447.62
Total	$5,923,246.56

The city up to January of this year has lost $722,382.61 in the cancellation of water rents and taxes under the law passed in 1909 authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to cancel the rates of such institutions deemed to be exempt under the law.

FLIES FROM NEW HAVEN.

Lieut. Alexander Blair Thaw Makes Return Trip in 55 Minutes.

Lieutenant Alexander Blair Thaw, of the Aero Corps of the National Guard, got back to the Hempstead Plains Aviation Field, Garden City, from the Yale-Harvard football game at New Haven at 3:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon. When he brought his machine to a landing those on the field crowded about to ask him how he had fared on the trip. His first remark as he climbed down from his seat was: "That was some grand little contest."

Thaw said he had made the return trip without trouble. He steered by compass and the only discomfort he suffered both coming and going was from the freezing wind encountered at an altitude of 6,000 feet. He left New Haven at 2:30 o'clock and made the voyage of fifty-eight miles at less than a mile a minute.

Sergeant Chuteau C. Johnson, a member of the American Aero Squadron of the French Army, accompanied Lieutenant Thaw to New Haven and both had cheeks frozen. They landed about half a mile from the football field. The Sergeant came back by motor cycle.

Lieutenant William Thaw had intended to fly to New Haven. He went up in his aeroplane with Teddy Lyons, his mechanic, but after circling around for several minutes he came down at Hicksville and motored from there to New Haven. He alighted because he was not familiar with the Government type of machine he was using.

ARRESTED FOR OLD MURDER.

"Dopey Benny" Fein Accused of Killing City Employe.

After nearly three years "Dopey Benny" Fein, a gangster of more than usual note, was arrested yesterday in connection with the murder of Frederick Strauss, Clerk of the City Court, who was shot and killed in front of Arlington Hall on the night of Jan. 9, 1914. Fein protested his innocence, but was locked up after Captain Carey of the Homicide Squad and Assistant District Attorney Joyce had questioned him at length in Police Headquarters.

It was said that members of Fein's gang had confessed, and implicated their leader, who was arrested by Detectives Miller and Martin in Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn. Fein's home is at 76 Varet Street, Brooklyn.

At the time of Strauss's death the shooting was put down to one of the usual gang fights, and no attempt was made to connect "Dopey Benny" with it, although all gangdom talked of his band as the slayers. Strauss was passing the hall when he was shot. Within the annual ball of the Tony Dyke and Harry Lenny Association was going on, and "Red" Pissani, one of their followers, was walking near Strauss. It is supposed to have been at him that the gangsters shot from across the street, but he escaped and Strauss was hit.

$800,000 FOR WAR RELIEF.

Collections Reported to German-American Alliance Committee.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 26.—The Executive Committee of the German-American National Alliance, consisting of the officers of the national body and Presidents of State Alliances, met here today in three sessions. John Tjarks of Baltimore, Treasurer of the War Relief Fund, reported $800,000 contributed for relief of war sufferers.

A Literary Defense Committee, to counteract mistaken ideas about the aims and purposes of the alliance, was organized, with George Seibel of Pittsburgh as Chairman.

The next convention will be held in Milwaukee, Nov. 29 to Dec. 1, 1917.

MRS. SANGER DEFIES COURT.

Will Forfeit Bond Rather Than Appear for Trial.

Mrs. Margaret H. Sanger, birth control advocate, announced last night that she did not intend to appear in court today to answer the charge of distributing literature on the subject contrary to law. She declared that the reason for her nonappearance, which will forfeit to the city her bail bond put up by herself, was that Justice McInerney, the Justice of Special Sessions before whom her trial comes, "has a personal animosity against birth control."

Mrs. Sanger was arrested on Nov. 15 at her clinic at 46 Amboy Street, Brooklyn, and, waiving examination before Magistrate Walsh, was held for Special Sessions. Jonah J. Goldstein, her counsel, has made every effort to have the trial of the case changed to the County Court, but so far without success.

WILL BUILD $500,000 MILL.

Maryland Paper Concern Expanding —Tobacco Booms Watertown, Wis.

ELKTON, Md., Nov. 26.—The Jessup & Moore Paper Company, which operates the Radnor Pulp Works here, announced today that it would erect a bleach mill at a cost of $500,000.

Tobacco Booms Watertown, Wis.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Nov. 26.—A substantial addition to the payrolls of this city and the employment of 150 additional men and women in the tobacco industry have been announced by the Ligget & Myers Tobacco Company. Already the warehouses of the company have been renovated and more than forty women have been put to work stripping leaf tobacco.

Auction Sales

Coat Buyers

who called in response to our removal notice advertisement have had wonderful success with purchases made from our stock.

Many telegrams and long distance calls were received by us for more coats.
You will do the same by calling at once

4000 Coats

Must be sold before moving
to 15 East 38th St., December 15th.

Lindenman, Gross & Hindes
150 West 22nd St.

VALUABLE FIXTURES AT AUCTION
Comprising all Up-to-date Fixtures contained in entire building formerly occupied by Messrs. Brueck & Wilson, 106 Fifth Av.

FIXTURES

Comprise in Part About
250 Hardwood Stock Counters, PARTITIONS, SHELVING, ETC.
Also All the Elegant
OFFICE FIXTURES
Including Typewriters, Desks, Safes, etc.
A. SCHAAP & SONS
Will Sell the Above To-morrow, Tuesday, Nov. 28th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at
106 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. C.
For further information tel. Auctioneer's Office, Franklin 42—43.

Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4296.

Michael M. Weiss buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

SILO'S FIFTH AV

NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern
4% Gold Bonds
DUE MAY 1, 1931

Secured by direct mortgage lien on over 1,000 miles of road. Now assumed by the New York Central Railroad Co.

96¼ and Interest
To net 4.35%

Special circular on application.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Nassau and Cedar Streets, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Investments For Surplus Funds of Corporations

If your company is accumulating a surplus beyond its reasonable business requirements, we suggest that you consider investing in various security issues of a conservative character. We shall be glad to bring to your attention a list of carefully selected issues, all of which are selling at prices to yield a liberal return, have a good market, and are based, in our judgment, on sound security values.

Send for Pamphlet No. 1587
"Investments for Corporations."

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

City of
Montreal
5% Bonds
Due 1st November, 1956
Principal and interest payable in gold in New York
Montreal is the largest and wealthiest city in Canada, and the principal commercial, financial, and manufacturing center in the Dominion.
Price: 99¼ and interest
Yielding about 5.05%
Write for Circular A-47.
Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Legal
for Savings Banks
in New York State
Municipal Issues
Yielding 3.75% to 4.25%
Railroad Issues
Yielding 4.41% to 4.55%
Particulars on Request
Our List A G-74
The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

TAX EXEMPT
We own and offer bonds of the following cities and corporations, all of them tax exempt for their entire term in New York State.
*New York City
*City of Troy, N. Y.
*Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
New York Central R. R.
*Chgo., Milw. & St. Paul
New York Railways Co.
*Legal investment for New York Trust Funds. Full particulars upon request.
Yield 3.85% to 5.85%
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

WE WILL BUY
Hackensack Water 4s
N. Y. & Long Branch 4s
West Jersey & Sea Shore 4s
United N. J. R. R. & Canal 4s
United Elec. Co. of N. J. 4s
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Phone Broad 6697. 13 Broadway, N. Y.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Free use was made last week of bearish rumors, including a report that the United States had broken off diplomatic relations with Germany, and these accentuated the effect exerted upon prices by a considerable volume of liquidation and of short selling. The rumor regarding our relations with Germany was quickly disproved, and other adverse reports were discredited. That proved the turning point in the market. Reassured by the disproof of a false rumor the public again bought more confidently, and many traders who had been selling short, covered. Many others resumed their operations on the long side with new courage. The close of the week found prices advancing again after having undergone a smart decline, but they had not regained all of the ground which they lost.

Surface conditions rather than fundamental factors accounted for the week's movement on the Stock Exchange. Some speculating groups had overbought, and many relatively weak traders had taken stocks over from stronger hands, and the market thus found itself in a condition which temporarily favored the activities of the bears. Yet all the while fundamental conditions were favorable, and in due course they reasserted themselves. A short-lived flurry in money helped to depress prices, but the news of a new gold import movement and the return of call money to below 2 per cent. put the money market again on the side of the market optimists.

One of the striking items in last week's news was the announcement by the United States Steel Corporation of another 10 per cent. wage increase, the third to be made effective this year. That is as good a proof as one could ask of prosperity. The Steel Corporation could not, if it would, advance wages to this extraordinary extent were it not itself very prosperous, for employers must first get money before they can pay it out. This further wage increase, however, means more than that the Steel Corporation has been very prosperous this year. It means that its management is convinced that it will continue to be very prosperous for an indefinite time to come. And so does all the evidence at hand go to show. That is true of American business as a whole, and it is the fundamental explanation of the confidence which the public has been showing in securities.

It is also the fundamental explanation of the willingness which the country is showing to go further in the direction of financing the requirements of the European Governments, which are buying with so free a hand in the American markets. As the country grows more conscious of its financial power, which has been greatly increased by the extraordinary profits which have come to it during the past two years, it feels warranted in extending a larger share of financial support to the customers who have contributed so much to those profits. We are becoming accustomed to the work of a creditor nation.

No doubt it would be simpler to take the trade and bother about nothing more, just as it would be simpler to accept prosperity and ignore the problems to which prosperity gives rise; but we cannot. Wage demands and other labor requirements, transportation problems and the like are vexatious, no doubt, but they are inseparably connected with the expansion of trade and with the greater profits which come from such expansion. We cannot have one without the other any more than we can have one side of a coin without the other. They belong together in the providential scheme of counterpoises. Likewise we cannot have foreign trade in unlimited and unfailing amount if we shut off our foreign customers from access to our banking resources. We have a right to do that if we will, but we cannot do it without paying for it in terms of trade foregone.

There seems to be a disposition even in certain official quarters to look longingly at the gold of the world and to wish for all of it that we can possibly get. Thanks to the extraordinary conditions which prevail in the world's trade as a result of the war the amount which we can command, if we insist upon it, is very great indeed. We have already gotten it by hundreds of millions, and no doubt hundreds of millions more can be had if have it we must. A new import movement is expected to begin today, which may extend to another $50,000,000, and there are many times that sum in the gold fund from which this is to be drawn. Do we need it? Do we really want it?

Bank reserves are abundant, and that despite the fact that a very large amount of gold is being made to play the menial part of mere till money, a low estate for gold. We do not need all we already have, let alone further huge amounts of the metal. We do not need it, but do we want it? More gold can have little other effect than to put prices, which are already so high, still higher. That would hardly be serving a useful purpose, inasmuch as it would accentuate further the disadvantage in which those with fixed incomes already find themselves, and would increase the extent of the readjustments which will be necessitated when the turn in conditions comes. Merely to refrain from bringing in more gold will not keep prices down, but every gold import adding to an already redundant supply of the metal increases the forces of inflation. This is one of the very practical reasons which prompt the country to act as banker as well as merchant for our foreign customers.

Among the problems which have come with prosperity the controversy between the railroads and their men, checked rather than composed by the passage of the eight-hour-day law, presents itself as seemingly, if not really, one of the most vexatious. The first of the decisions in the injunction suits brought by the railroads was rendered last week, with the avowed purpose of expediting the appeal to the Supreme Court. The court expressed doubt that the act could be sustained, but a decision so rendered was admittedly in no way conclusive. The legal standing of the act is yet to be determined.

Meanwhile there is an unfortunate amount of talk about this being a fight between capital and labor. Neither capital nor labor should encourage that talk. The men operating the railroads are endeavoring to get higher wages. They should get them if they are entitled to it, and they are much more entitled to the increase now than they were when they first formulated their demands. Since then their real wages have declined, inasmuch as each dollar they earn buys less today than it did six months or a year ago. Also the railroads are making more than they made a year ago. It ought to be possible for both employer and employee to discuss the matter dispassionately. Any step on the part of capital which would make what is in effect a mere demand for increased pay take on the form of anything worthy of the name of a fight between capital and labor would be shortsighted in the extreme.

DULLNESS ON THE BOURSE.

Budget Commission Favors Many Increases of French Taxes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Bourse closed dull after a week marked by further realization in war stocks, except chemical and shipbuilding shares. The technical position of the market was improved by the reduction of the heavy speculative positions created in war issues, but prospects of increased taxation and military uncertainties in the Rumanian field have the effect of momentarily discouraging repurchases. The war loan closed firm at 87.85. Coppers moved in sympathy with the New York and London quotations, losing a large proportion of last week's gains. Rumanian oils were weak.

The State has appointed a food controller who will restrict the consumption of meat, pastry, sugar, and petrol from Jan. 1. The Budget Commission recommends the following fiscal changes for 1917: Double taxation on clubs, billiards, game preserves, and horse vehicle lines; increased taxation on dogs, coupons, alcoholic beverages, and tobacco; raising of the income tax from 2 to 5 per cent., and an increase in the domestic postage rate from 10 to 15 centimes. It is estimated that, if these proposals are adopted, revenues from the sources named will be augmented by 600,000,000 francs. The proposals require Governmental sanction, but it is anticipated that they will be approved.

Gold reserves in the vaults of the Bank of France total 3,957,016,577 francs, and gold held abroad amounts to 1,079,072,606 francs. War finance now stands at 6,500,000,000 francs. Loans to foreign Governments total 1,635,000,000 francs.

LONDON BUYS WAR STOCKS.

Marked Speculative Movement—Investment Market Is Reactionary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The fall of Monastir failed to make a deep impression on the markets owing to the fact that the Rumanian situation remains discouraging, while sentiment at the end of the week was affected by hospital ship disasters. Peace suggestions from your side aroused widespread interest, but it is believed that they will receive no encouragement in responsible quarters. The Ministers will tour the country during the next Parliamentary recess in order to neutralize the pacifist propaganda carried on by certain peace advocates in this country, and perhaps will defend themselves against recent insistent newspaper attacks.

The war loan and consols closed above the lowest prices touched, but the investment markets were generally reactionary.

The chief feature of the week was the persistent buying of the shares of war manufacturing companies, indicating that the public is speculating on the probability that the war will be prolonged. The death of Francis Joseph is not expected to modify Austrian policy.

Estimates made in good quarters place the probable yield from the excess profits duty at £150,000,000, which is a big improvement over the Chancellor's estimate of £86,000,000.

The name of the new food controller has not yet been announced, but the Government is proceeding vigorously with plans to promote economy among all classes in the consumption of food.

This was another stringent week in the money market, and all available funds were easily employed, due partly to the continued strong demand for short-term war securities. The discount market was steadier, but rates were not influenced by larger offers of mercantile bills, as neutral inquiry is still fairly substantial in volume. The rise of money rates in New York is not considered an important factor in the situation at present.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Nov. 20	3½	2½	3½	2½
Nov. 21	3	2½	2¾	2¾
Nov. 22	5	2¾	5	5
Nov. 23	4½	3	3½	3¾
Nov. 24	4	1¾	1¾	4
Nov. 25	3	3	3	3
Week's range—				
High	5			4
Low	1¾			2½
Same week last year—				
High	2			1¾
Low	1¾			1¾
Year's range to date—				
High	6			5
Low	1½			1¾
Same period last year—				
High	3			2¾
Low	1½			1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Nov. 20	3¼@3½	3½	3½
Nov. 21	3¼@3½	3¼@3½	3¼@3¾
Nov. 22	3¼@3½	3½	3¼@3¾
Nov. 23	3½	3½@3¾	3¼@3¾
Nov. 24	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3½@3¾
Nov. 25	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3¼@3¾
Week's range—			
High	3¾	3¾	3¾
Low	3¼	3½	3½
Same week last year—			
High	2½	3	3
Low	2¼	2½	2¾
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	5
Low	2¼	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4½	4½
Low	2¼	2½	2¾

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston. Chicago	St. L.	San F.
Nov. 20	Par †20c	†10@15c	*10c
Nov. 21	Par †20c	†10@15c	*10c
Nov. 22	Par †20c	†10@15c	*10c
Nov. 23	Par †20c	†10@15c	*10c
Nov. 24	Par †20c	†10@15c	*10c
Nov. 25	Par †20c	†10@15c	*10c

*Premium †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Short. Money.	Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Nov. 20	4¼	5⅛@5⅜	5⅛@5⅜	27f 81½c
Nov. 21	4¼	5⅛@5⅜	5⅛@5⅜	27f 81½c
Nov. 22	4¼	4½@5⅛	5⅛@5⅜	27f 81½c
Nov. 23	4¼	5⅛@5⅜	5⅛@5⅜	27f 81½c
Nov. 24	4¼	5⅛@5⅜	5⅛@5⅜	27f 81½c
Nov. 25	4¼	5⅛@5⅜	5⅛@5⅜	27f 81½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. British London. 4½%.	Rentes. Paris.
Nov. 20	56½	97¾	61f 10c
Nov. 21	55⅝	95¾	61f 10c
Nov. 22	55⅝	95¼	61f 10c
Nov. 23	55⅝	95¼	61f 10c
Nov. 24	55⅝	95⅛	61f 10c
Nov. 25	55⅝	95⅛	61f 10c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Nov. 20	34⅝d	72½c
Nov. 21	34⅝d	72½c
Nov. 22	34⅛d	72½c
Nov. 23	34⅛d	72¼c
Nov. 24	34⅛d	72¼c
Nov. 25	34⅛d	72¼c

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 25, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$30,861,000	$1,039,364,000
Same period last year	24,244,500	827,143,200

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	89.08	88.97	89.17	86.19
Same period a year ago	87.62	87.36	87.62	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	85½	85	85	11
Alaska Gold M. cv. 6s, Series A	86½	85	86½	36
Alaska G. M. Co. 6s, Series B	86	85	85	2
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	87½	87⅝	87⅝	26
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	107½	101	107	119
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	103¾	102⅝	102⅝	18
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97⅝	96	97⅝	8
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Am. Hide & L. 6s	104½	103¾	104½	32
Am. Ice Securities 6s	88	88	88	5
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	122¼	116⅞	121	401½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92⅞	91	91¼	567
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	109⅞	106¼	107⅛	685⅛
Am. Thread 4s	99½	99	99⅛	5
Am. Tobacco 6s	120	120	120	2
Am. Tobacco 4s	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜	1
Am. Writing Pap. 5s	92¼	90¼	90¼	318
Ann Arbor 4s	70¼	69⅝	70¼	8
Armour & Co. 4½s	95	93⅞	95	101
A., T & S. F. gen. 4s	95	94⅜	94⅞	129
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s.sta.	86½	86⅛	86½	70½
A.,T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stp. reg.	85½	85½	85½	20
A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55.	105½	105	105	6
A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60.	105½	104½	105	76
A.,T. & S.F.W.S.L.4s	92½	92½	92⅛	50
A.,T. & S. F. 5s	101	100⅝	101	20
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	94	94	94	15
Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s	93¾	93⅝	93⅜	23
A.C.L.L. & N. col. 4s	87¾	87⅝	87½	68
A. & C.A.L.5s, Ser.B.	103¾	102¾	103½	6
At. & Dan. 4s	82	82	82	1
At., K. & Nor. 5s	110	108½	110	6
B. & O.PR.LIEN 3½s	94¼	94⅛	94⅛	48
Balt. & Ohio pr. lien 3½s, reg.	93¾	93⅜	93⅜	1
B. & O. gold 4s	92¼	92	92	81½
B. & O. g. 4s. reg.	90¼	90⅛	90⅛	2
B. & O. con. 4½s	96¼	95¾	96	117⅛
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	92½	92	92	7
B. & O. ref. 5s	101¼	101	101⅛	121
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	88	87⅝	87⅝	47
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	102½	102¼	102⅜	28
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104	103½	103½	14
Braden Copper 6s	99⅜	98⅞	99⅜	101
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	99½	99	99½	17
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18.	100⅞	100¾	100¾	145
B'klyn R. T. gold 5s	101	100¾	101	17
B'klyn R. T. ref. 4s	77¼	77⅛	77⅛	3
B'klyn Union G. 5s	107	107	107	10
B'klyn U. E. 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
Bush. Term. B. 5s	89¾	89	89¾	5
CAL.GAS & ELEC.5s	100	99¾	100	49
Carthage & Adir. 4s	89	89	89	2
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Central Leather 5s	103¼	103	103	120
Cent. N. Eng. 4s	83	81½	83	4
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	117⅞	117⅝	117⅞	4
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	91	90⅞	90⅞	80½
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	91	90½	91	10
Ches. & O. con. 5s	106¼	106½	106½	3
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	95¾	95¼	95¾	561
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	86¾	85¾	85¾	66
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	93	92	93	49
C. & O. Coal River 4s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	8
Chi. & Alton 3½s	55	54⅞	54⅞	9
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	94¾	94	94¾	53
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	99¼	98¾	98¾	273
C., B. & Q. Ill. 4s	99⅛	98¾	98¾	31
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	97	96⅞	97	3
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 5s	102½	102½	102½	3
C., B. & Q., Neb. Ext. 4s	98½	98½	98½	5
C. & E. Ill. gen 5s	90½	90½	90½	2
C. & E. Ill. 5s, tr. r.	91	91	91	2
C. & E. Ill. g. 5s, tr. r.	91	91	91	2
C. & E. Ill. g. 5s, U.S. Mtg. & Tr. ctfs.	91	91	91	25
C. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	86½	86½	86½	2
C. & E. I. ref. 4s, tr. r.	32	32	32	10
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	75	74⅝	74½	104
C., I. & L. ref. 6s	115	115	115	5
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	92¾	92½	92½	20
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	96	95½	95½	8
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	93¾	92⅞	92⅞	28
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	95¾	95¼	95¼	60
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	102¾	102⅜	102⅜	14
C., M. & St. P. 3½s, Series B	81	81	81	1
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	106¼	105	105	31
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	100⅝	100¼	100¼	93
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	103½	103¼	103½	20
C. M. & P. Sd 4s	92	92	92	2
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95¼	95	95	28
C. & N. W. g. 4s, stpd.	95	95	95	10
C. & N. W. deb. 5s	101	101	101	1
C. & N. W. g. 3½s	83¼	82½	83¾	12
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	4
C. & N. W. St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	108	108	108	5
Chi. Rys. 5s	97⅛	97	97⅛	19
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	88⅞	88	88	100
C.,R.I. & P. g. 4s reg.	86	86	86	25
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	79	70½	78⅜	1407
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, tr. rects., sta.	77½	70½	77½	653
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, tr. rects., doub. sta.	71¾	69½	71¾	48
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	79¾	78½	79¾	588
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, Series P	98	98	98	1
Chi., St.P.& M.1st 6s	118	118	118	6
Chi. Un. Station 4½s	100½	100⅜	100⅜	43
C. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	108	108	108	3
Chile Copper 7s	141	140	140	21074
Chile Copper 7s, reg.	144	144	144	1
C.,C.,C.& St.L.gen.4s	80¾	80½	80¾	23
C., W. & M 4s	80	79	79	31
Clev. Short Line 4½s	101¾	101⅞	101⅞	7
Col. Industrial 5s	79½	78¾	79	22
Col. Midland 4s	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	45
Col. Mid. 4s, t. r.	17⅞	17½	17⅞	27
Col. & Sou. 1st 4s	94	93⅜	93⅜	9
Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	85¼	84⅞	85	61
Comm.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	87¼	87¼	87¼	6
Consol. Gas cv. 6s	125¼	125	125	185
Con. Gas Balt. cv. 5s	108½	107	108	346
Cub.-A. S. col. tr. 5s	102½	102¼	102¼	4
Cumberland Tel. 5s	101¼	101	101	12
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	98	98¼	98¾	34
D. & R. G., con. 4s	82	81¾	81¾	87½
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	89	89	89	2
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	71	70	70	83½
Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s	104⅞	103¼	103¼	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	101½	101½	101½	4
Detroit United 4½s	84	83⅞	83⅞	69
Dist. Securities 5s	73⅝	71¼	73⅛	106
E.T.VA.&GA.cons.5s	107	106¾	107	8
Erie consol. 7s	109	108½	109	2
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	68	68	68	36
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	72	72	72	22
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D	85¾	85¼	85⅛	102
Erie consol. 4s	85	84½	84⅞	121
Erie gen. 4s	74½	74	74¼	71
Erie Pa. col. 4s	90	90	90	2
FLA..E. COAST 4½s	95¼	95	95¼	12
GEN. ELEC. 3½s	80½	80½	80½	2
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	107	107	107	11
Georgia Midland 3s	60	60	60	55
Ga. & Ala. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Granby Con. cv. 6s, Series A	117	110	112	42
Granby Con. cv. 6s, Series A, stamped	115	110	112	94
Great Falls Power 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	11
Green Bay deb. A	74	74	74	2
Green Bay deb. B	14½	14	14½	49
Gt. Nor. ref. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	11
Gt. Falls Power 5s	101½	101½	101½	2
HARLEM-PORT. 4s	91½	91½	91½	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	2
H. & Tex. C. 1st 5s	107¼	106¾	106¾	9
H., E. & W. Tex. 5s	101	101	101	9
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	71½	71½	71½	2904
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	26½	26	26½	19
ILL. CENT. ext. 3½s	85½	85½	85½	2
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	88½	87½	87½	89
Ill. Central ref. 4s	92	91½	92	64
Ill. Cent & C. St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	102	102¼	102	39
Ill. C., S. Div. 3½s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	1
Ill. C. West. Line 4s	91½	91½	91½	3
Ill. C. Cairo Div. 4s	93½	93½	93⅝	600
Illinois Steel 4½s	93⅞	93½	93⅝	600
Indiana Steel 5s	104	103½	104	20
Interboro R. T. 5s	99½	98¾	99½	305
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73	72¾	73	65
Int. Agr. col. tr. 5s	79¾	79½	79¾	8
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	100	100	100	12
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	97	96⅝	96⅞	306
Int. & G. Nor. 6s	100	100	100	5
Int. Paper 6s	102	102	102	29
Int. Paper cv. 5s	99½	99½	99½	21
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	60	60	60	9
KANSAS CITY, Ft. S. & M. 4s	79	78⅞	79	29
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	111	110⅝	111	17
Kan. City Gas 5s	90¾	90½	90⅝	4
Kansas City So. 5s	91¾	91	91¼	7
Kan. City Term. 4s	85½	85½	85½	37
Kings Co. El. 4s	84¾	84⅜	84⅜	6
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	5
Knox. & Ohio 1st 6s	106½	105½	106½	3
LAKE E. & W. 1st 5s	100	99¾	100	8
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102	101¼	101⅝	21
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	101½	101	101	16
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	103⅝	104	107¼	1025
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	86	86	86	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	96¼	96¼	96¼	22
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	96	95⅝	95⅞	49
L. Val. of Penn. 4s	89	89	89	1
L. Val. of N. Y. 4½s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	10
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	101	101	101	1
Leh. Val. con. 5s	105½	105½	105½	1
Lex. & East. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	8
Lex.Av. & Pav.Fy.5s	103	102⅞	102⅞	5
Liggett & Myers 7s	127½	127¼	127½	7
Liggett & Myers 5s	103	102¾	102¾	53
Long Dist. ref. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	7
Lorillard 7s	127½	126½	126½	18
Lorillard 5s	102¼	101¼	101⅜	85
Louisiana & Ark. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	3
Lou., Cin. & L. 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	95¾	95¼	95¾	52
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	106	106	106	6
L. & N. S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	102	102	102	5
L. & N., P. & M. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	2
MANH.ST. CON. 4s	92	92	92	2
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	93¾	92½	92½	7
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	89	88	88	5
Mil. Gas 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	3
Mil., Sp. & N. W. 4s	94½	92½	94¼	20
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	90	90	90	8
M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	62	61¼	62	40
M.,St.P.&S.S.M.con.4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	10
Mo., K. & O. 1st 5s	80	80	80	6
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	78½	78½	78½	7
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	51	49½	51	23
Mo.K.& T.1st & ref.4s	84	83	84	20
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	43	43	43	4
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	42½	42	42½	5
Mo., K. & T., St. L. Div. 4s	40	40	40	5
Mo. P. 5s, '17. col.tr.	106½	106½	106½	1
Mo. P. 5s, 1917, col. tr., dou. sta.	101	101	101	26
Mo. Pac. 3d ext. 4s	82	82	82	4
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	103½	103½	103½	7
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	57½	57½	57½	2
Mo. Pac. cv.5s,t.r.sta.	55	55	55	6
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w.i.	68¾	67¾	67¾	488
Mont. Power 5s	100	99¾	99¾	44
Morris & Co. s. f. 4½s	98¾	97¾	98¾	15
NASSAU ELEC. 4s	74	74	74	1
National Tube 5s	102¾	101¾	101¾	61
Nat. Enam. & Stg. 5s	101	100	101	18
N. Y. Air Br. Co. 6s	106½	105¾	106	39
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	93½	92¾	92¾	78
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	114	113½	113⅞	305
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	86	86	86	7
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s, reg.	83¾	83½	83¾	3
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	96	95⅝	95⅝	150
N. Y. C. con. 4s, Ser. A	86¾	86¼	86¼	60
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	94⅞	94¼	94¼	6
N. Y., C. & St. L. deb. 4s	81½	81¼	81¼	10
N. Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	99½	99	99¼	12
N. Y. Dock 4s	73½	73½	73½	3
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	105⅝	105½	105⅝	14
N. Y. G. E. L., H. & P. 4s	86½	86	86½	14
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	107½	107½	107½	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. noncv. d. 3½s	68	68	68	10
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, 1956	77½	77½	77½	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	112¾	112	112¾	12
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s, reg.	111¼	111¼	111¼	11
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	75½	74⅞	74⅞	13
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	51	50	50½	81
N. Y., S. & W. g. 5s	74	74	74	1
N. Y., S. & W. T. 5s	105½	105¼	105½	1
N. Y., W. & Bos. 4½s	75¼	75¼

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 25, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	9,027,659	198,648,066
Same period a year ago	2,094,534	158,803,034

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	101.51	98.10	101.51	80.91
Same period a year ago	91.65	90.12	94.18	58.90

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
69¼	Nov. 25	51½	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	69¼	66½	69¼	+ 1⅝	3,100
98½	Nov. 16	92⅞	Sep. 14	Acme Tea pf.	..	..	98½	..	....
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	Adams Express	..	..	149¾	..	....
21½	Apr. 29	14	Aug. 22	Adv. Rumely	18	15¾	18	+ 2½	900
43	Apr. 28	30⅝	Oct. 10	Adv. Rumely pf.	35	33	35	+ 1	500
77	Nov. 3	63	July 31	Ajax Rubber ($50)	74½	70	71	− 3	3,400
26½	Jan. 7	11¼	Aug. 30	Alaska G. M. ($10)	13	12¼	12¾	− ¼	7,800
10¾	Jan. 7	6⅜	Oct. 9	Alaska J. G. M. ($25)	8½	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅝	6,100
*250	Nov. 22	*250	Nov. 22	Albany & Sus.	250	250	250	..	9
88	Nov. 25	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	88	82½	87½	+ 5	98,700
92	Nov. 9	70½	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	91½	89	91½	+ 1	13,000
102	Nov. 25	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	102	88	99¾	+11⅜	7,650
102	Sep. 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	..	..	101⅜	..	....
44	Oct. 23	38½	Sep. 29	Am. Bank Note ($50)	42¾	42¾	42¾	− ⅞	100
53	July 15	51½	Oct. 27	Am. B. N. pf. ($50)	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	..	100
109¼	Nov. 22	61⅜	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	108½	102¾	106¼	+ 3¼	60,300
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	..	..	99¼	..	....
108⅝	Oct. 5	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	106½	107	107	− 2	350
200	Nov. 25	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	200	204	208	+ 4	1,000
68½	Sep. 29	50¾	June 27	Am. Can	66¼	62⅝	64	− 2¼	64,000
115⅝	Sep. 30	108¼	July 17	Am. Can pf.	114⅜	113	113¼	− ⅞	1,200
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy.	77⅞	72⅝	75½	+ 1½	120,100
119½	Mar. 11	115⅜	Aug. 9	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117⅞	116¾	117¼	+ ⅞	600
....	....	....	....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46½	..	....
35	Sep. 20	33	Sep. 26	Am. Coal	..	..	35	..	....
58⅜	Oct. 23	50¼	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	54½	51	54	+ 1¼	5,200
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	101	100	101	+ 1	200
140½	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	138	138	138	+ 1	100
20½	Oct. 17	8¾	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	18⅝	17¾	17	+ ⅛	25,550
79½	Oct. 23	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	79¾	78¾	77⅞	+ 3⅛	48,100
81½	Feb. 19	23	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	28⅞	27⅝	27⅞	− ⅝	4,000
27⅞	Nov. 10	17¼	July 14	Am. Linseed	23	21⅝	23	+ ⅛	11,800
62⅜	Nov. 13	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	54½	51⅞	53¾	+ ¾	10,600
98¼	Nov. 9	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	95⅞	89¾	92½	− 1⅞	57,350
109	Nov. 9	99½	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf.	108¾	108	108	..	1,200
12⅛	Oct. 19	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n.	9¼	9	9¼	− ⅛	4,400
50	Oct. 23	31½	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	48⅝	48	48	− ⅝	500
68	Feb. 14	60½	July 5	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	123⅜	117	121½	+ 1½	858,000
118⅝	Oct. 21	103¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	117	115¼	117	+ ⅞	2,700
102	Nov. 18	91⅜	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	101⅞	100½	101	− ⅝	1,000
97	Nov. 21	84⅞	July 13	Am. Smelt. pf. B.	97	96	97	+ 1	2,400
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	140½	140½	140¼	− 2½	100
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	108	..	....
72½	Nov. 21	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	72¼	67¼	69	+ ¼	20,700
123⅝	Oct. 25	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	120¼	117	119¾	+ 1⅝	14,700
123½	Oct. 24	115½	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	..	..	122¾	..	....
68	Feb. 14	60¼	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	65	..	....
134½	Sep. 29	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	132½	126⅝	128	− 2⅝	88,155
2½	Nov. 25	1¼	Nov. 24	Am. Tel. & Tel., rts.	2¼	1¼	2⅛	..	10,360
229½	Nov. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	221½	219¾	220	− 1	900
113	Sep. 23	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	109¾	107⅝	109¼	+ ¼	700
58⅞	Nov. 8	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	54⅝	52⅝	54⅜	+ ⅞	10,800
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	98⅝	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛	650
78¾	Nov. 20	11	Jan. 8	Am. Wr. Paper pf.	76¼	64½	70¾	− 1¼	137,850
97⅞	Jan. 3	29⅜	July 10	Am. Z., L. & S. ($25)	65½	58¾	60¾	− 4¼	32,100
87	Nov. 1	59½	July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf. ($25)	83	80	80	− 3⅝	1,600
103⅜	Nov. 20	77	Apr. 22	Anacon. C. M. ($50)	105⅜	98¾	101¼	− 3⅝	872,400
8	Jan. 4	2¼	Oct. 10	Assets Realisation	..	..	8¼	..	....
21	Oct. 31	21	Oct. 31	Asso. Dry Goods	..	..	21	..	....
70	Nov. 18	65	Oct. 27	Asso. Dry G. 1st pf.	70	70	70	..	100
49½	Nov. 20	49¼	Nov. 20	Asso. Dry G. 2d pf.	49½	49¼	49¼	..	....
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	72	69	71	+ 3	2,700
107¾	Oct. 5	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	105⅞	104¼	104⅜	+ ¼	23,000
102	Feb. 23	98⅝	Aug. 30	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100½	100¼	100¼	..	1,750
18	Nov. 25	11⅝	Sep. 19	Atl., Birm. & Atl.	18	12¾	17⅜	+ 5¾	9,600
128	Nov. 22	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	126	122¾	124½	+ 1¾	3,100
129½	Nov. 16	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	127	119¾	123¾	+ 1¾	84,200
73⅜	Nov. 10	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	72½	70½	71	− 1¼	3,940
118⅝	Jan. 3	65⅜	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	88⅜	82½	84¼	− 2	57,600
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	108¾	107	107⅝	+ ⅝	1,50
96	Jan. 4	82⅞	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	87	86	86¼	− ¼	9,900
80	Jan. 15	72½	Aug. 30	Balt. & Ohio pf.	75¾	74⅝	74⅜	− ⅜	4,60
167	Nov. 20	151	Sep. 16	Barrett Co.	167	161	162½	− 2¼	3,35
120	Nov. 18	117¼	Nov. 15	Barrett Co. pf.	..	..	120	..	....
3⅝	Jan. 3	1⅜	June 27	Batopilas M. ($20)	2	1¾	1⅞	− ⅛	800
700	Nov. 18	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	650	650	650	− 50	1,400
186	Nov. 17	126	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf.	165	155	155	−13	50
45	Sep. 20	45	Sep. 20	Booth Fisheries	..	..	80	..	....
....	....	....	....	Booth Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
88⅞	June 6	83⅜	Nov. 23	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	85	83¾	84⅜	+ ⅞	2,400
153¼	Oct. 28	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	133	..	....
76	Nov. 16	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	..	..	76	..	....
102	May 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	101¼	101¼	101½	+ ½	300
14	Jan. 12	6	July 31	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec	8½	7½	8½	− ⅛	2,100
100	July 20	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	..	..	97	..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	114⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	66	Aug. 16	Burns Bros.	86½	85¾	86¾	+ ⅝	1,000
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	*107	..	....
121	Feb 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	110	..	....
31	Jan. 11	18	Nov. 23	Butterick Co.	20	18	18	− 3⅞	600
105¼	Mar. 10	60½	July 11	Butte & Sup. ($10)	74	67¼	68½	− 2½	40,050
42⅝	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	25⅝	23	24½	+ 1	16,800
80⅜	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf.	55	51⅜	53¾	+ ⅜	8,300
59	Oct. 28	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	..	..	59	..	....
183⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	173⅜	168	170¼	− 1⅝	8,40
90	May 11	82	Oct. 7	Case (J. I.) Th. M. pf	89	86½	88	+ 1½	5
123	Nov. 10	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	115½	110⅜	114¾	+ ½	184,70
117½	Nov. 10	108¾	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	116⅝	115⅝	115⅝	− ⅞	70
295	July 17	200	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	230	..	....
140½	Sep. 11	140	Sep. 11	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	150	150	150	..	6
131	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	116	106	110	+ 3½	11,400
71	Oct. 18	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	68	66⅝	67¾	+ ¼	18,90
23⅜	Nov. 16	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	17½	17½	17½	− ⅜	100
32	Nov. 16	18	Sep. 19	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	32	..	....
16	Nov. 4	11¾	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	− ⅛	2,000
47½	Oct. 27	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	44⅞	43	43¾	+ ⅛	5,800
102¼	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94½	92¾	93	..	7,862
136⅝	Jan. 5	124⅛	Sep. 13	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	125½	125	125¼	− ¼	1,80
134⅞	Jan. 3	124	Sep. 13	Chi. & Northwestern	128	126½	127¼	− 1½	1,100
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	..	..	175	..	....
36⅜	Nov. 8	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	34⅞	32	34¼	+ 1⅜	86,200
123	May 15	115¼	Sep. 1	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	118	..	....
139	Aug. 28	131¾	Apr. 12	Chi., St.P.,M.&O.pf.	..	..	133	..	....
39¼	Nov. 18	19⅜	July 14	Chile Copper ($50)	37	30½	34¼	− 2⅝	377,600
74	Nov. 18	46⅞	July 11	Chino Copper ($5)	73⅝	66½	70	− 3	79,000
62⅜	Oct. 27	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	58	57	57	− ⅛	400
86	June 14	70	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	− ⅛	100
83	Oct. 19	83	Oct. 19	Cleveland & Pitts.	..	..	*83½	..	....
....	....	....	....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	..	..	....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	73¼	72⅞	72⅞	..	1,10
112½	Nov. 21	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	112¾	112½	112½	+ 2½	100
65¼	Sep. 30	38½	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	61⅞	55¾	59	− ½	77,40
37	Oct. 27	24⅜	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	..	..	34½	..	....
62	Oct. 27	46	Apr. 24	Col. & South. 1st pf.	..	..	61	..	....
57⅜	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	49	45¼	48¾	+ 4½	102,500
49	Nov. 25	30¾	Sep. 28	Col. Gas & Elec.	49½	48½	49¼	+ ¼	1,500
52⅜	Jan. 22	40⅜	July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	129	126¼	128½	− ¾	8,80
129¾	Nov. 15	108⅞	Mar. 3	Consolidated Gas	137	135⅜	136¾	− ¼	4,12
144¾	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas pf.	25	24	25	+ 1	90
28¼	Nov. 2	18	Aug. 24	Con. Int. C. M. ($10)	..	..	*100¼	..	....
*100⅜	Nov. 1	*100⅛	Nov. 1	Consol. Coal	..	..	*100¼	..	....
111	Sep. 19	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	102⅜	100	100¼	− 2⅜	5,800
113	Oct. 21	108	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	..	..	113	..	....
68	Nov. 21	54	June 28	Continent. Ins. ($25)	68	62	62	..	6,600
28½	Nov. 23	13¼	Aug. 8	Corn Products Ref.	28¼	22⅜	27⅜	+ 4⅝	875,160
106⅜	Nov. 22	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	109⅜	105¼	108¼	+ 2⅞	21,900
50	May 2	41	Feb. 18	Crex Carpet Co.	50	50	50	+ 5	100
50	Feb. 3	32	Aug. 9	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	32	..	....
*38	Jan. 3	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*34	..	....
99¼	Mar. 16	52¾	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	93	86¼	88⅝	− 2¾	121,00
124½	Sep. 8	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	123	120½	122¼	− 1	1,000
269⅛	Sep. 26	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	233	227	230	− ¾	1,275
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
76⅜	Oct. 30	52¼	Aug. 3	Cuba Cane Sugar	73⅜	70	70¼	− 1⅝	100,300
100½	Oct. 28	93	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	99½	98¼	99½	+ ¾	8,650
97	Nov. 6	93½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	96	96	96	+ 1	700
98½	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co.	152⅝	152	152	− ⅛	500
156	Oct. 4	140¼	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson	238	238	238	+ 2	200
242	Nov. 6	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅝	200
28¾	Oct. 25	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	47¼	44¾	44¾	− ½	5,800
52½	Oct. 25	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	148½	148½	148½	− ½	141
149	Nov. 8	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	..	..	*70	..	....
....	....	....	....	Detroit & Mackinac	..	..	120	..	....
121	Nov. 16	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	..	..	122	..	....
122	Oct. 31	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	..	..	46	+ 2½	23,400
51½	Apr. 29	41	July 13	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	46¾	41¼	43	− 1¼	6,700
29½	Feb. 8	22½	Nov. 23	Dome Mines ($10)	24⅝	22½	23	..	1,400
119¾	Sep. 18	69	Nov. 17	Driggs-Seabury	80	75	75	− 5	....
7¾	Nov. 6	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	7⅜	..	....
15⅝	Nov. 6	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	14⅞	..	....
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	....
....	....	....	....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
....	....	....	....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*206	..	....
72	Sep. 25	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.	..	..	72	..	....
43⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	33¼	30⅝	37¼	..	38,700
80½	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	53½	51¾	51¾	− 1	4,900
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	43½	42	42¾	..	2,200
....	....	....	....	Erie & Pitts. ($50)	..	..	*62½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	12⅜	July 13	FED. MIN. & SM.	25	23	23	..	500
57½	Jan. 7	35½	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	49⅝	46⅝	48	− ⅛	3,800
51¼	Oct. 19	41½	Nov. 16	GASTON, W. & W.	45½	42	42	− 3	3,400
350	Mar. 18	235	Mar. 1	General Chemical	325	320	324	+ ½	300
116⅞	Nov. 4	113½	July 5	Gen. Chemical pf.	116	116	116	− ⅝	100
187¼	Oct. 20	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	183½	179	181	− 1	10,660
850	Oct. 25	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	..	..	810	..	....
128½	Sep. 6	108	July 14	General Motors pf.	124½	120	120¼	− 4¾	1,700
80	Apr. 10	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	72½	70	70¾	..	21,500
116⅝	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	114	114	114	− ¼	100
120	Nov. 18	80	July 12	Granby Consol.	118	106¼	110¼	− 4½	17,175
127½	Jan. 4	116½	Aug. 30	Great Northern pf.	118⅝	117¼	117⅜	− ⅝	24,400
50¾	Jan. 3	32¾	June 28	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	47⅝	44½	46½	+ 1	117,150
56½	Nov. 20	34	June 26	Greene-Cananea	56½	50½	54⅞	− ½	11,000
103	Nov. 16	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	181	150	180	+20	5,800
115	Nov. 25	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf	115	105⅝	113	+ 9¼	400
190	Nov. 18	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	180	150	180	+15	6,000
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
108⅝	July 24	170⅝	July 18	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	185	..	....
119	Mar. 8	117	Aug. 31	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	117	..	....
....	....	....	....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
135½	Oct. 7	126¾	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	..	..	133½	..	....
109¾	Oct. 5	99¾	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	106¼	104½	104½	− ½	3,784
300	Apr. 11	250	Oct. 20	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	250	..	....
74⅝	Nov. 18	42⅜	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop. ($20)	74⅝	69	72	− 2¼	172,800
21⅜	Jan. 3	15⅜	July 7	Int. Con. Cor'n. c. sh.	18⅞	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛	9,800
19	June 12	18¾	June 12	Int. Con. Cer., new sh.	..	..	19	..	....
77¼	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con. Corp'n pf.	74⅜	74	74⅜	− ⅛	700
20¾	Jan. 5	16½	Aug. 12	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	..	..	18½	..	....
80¼	Jan. 24	75	Oct. 27	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	76	..	....
29⅞	Jan. 5	11	Aug. 30	Int. Agricultural	25	20⅝	25¼	− ⅛	3,800
74	Jan. 5	33½	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf.	55⅛	50	55	− 1½	5,000
124	Nov. 25	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	124	118	124	+ 6¼	3,700
122	Oct. 21	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	..	..	120	..	....
85⅛	Nov. 24	68½	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n.	85⅛	79¾	85¼	+ 4⅝	1,800
112	Nov. 9	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	..	..	111¼	..	....
50⅞	Sep. 14	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp.	48¼	45	47½	− 1½	101,300
125⅝	Sep. 11	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	120⅝	116	118⅜	− 1⅝	97,400
56⅜	Jan. 3	39⅛	Aug. 22	Int. Nick.v.t.cfs.($25)	48⅜	45	46⅜	− 2⅛	59,200
111⅜	Feb. 23	105	Aug. 1	Int. Nick. pf. v.t.cfs	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅝	100
75½	Nov. 10	64	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	70½	62¾	67¼	− 3½	77,100
107¾	Oct. 30	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	105½	102	104¾	− ½	13,800
7¼	Nov. 1	2	July 3	Iowa Central	..	..	7	..	....
10	May 15	8	May 10	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	9	..	....
96	Apr. 4	87	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	87	85¼	86⅜	− 1½	1,800
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.	110	110	110	− ½	200
75¼	Nov. 3	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M. pf	..	..	75½	..	....
32¼	Jan. 3	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	26⅝	25⅝	26	+ ¼	3,000
64⅞	Jan. 3	58	Aug. 18	Kan. City South. pf.	60	60	60	..	100
100	June 20	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	97¾	97¾	97¾	− ¼	100
117	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	116	..	....
85¼	Sep. 6	66	July 18	Kelly Sp. Tire ($25).	78½	76	76½	− 1½	8,200
101	Sep. 5	85⅝	July 15	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	− ½	100
64¼	Nov. 20	44½	Aug. 2	Kennecott Cop., sh.	64¼	56½	59¾	− 3½	504,280
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	4½	..	....
20	Mar. 27	20	Mar. 27	Keokuk & Des M. pf	..	..	20	..	....
130	Feb. 3	125¾	Nov. 20	Kings Co. E. L. & P	125¾	125¾	125¾	+ 1¼	110
107	Nov. 17	44	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	106¾	100¼	103¾	+ ¾	139,600
118¾	Nov. 10	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	114	111⅞	112	− 1⅛	1,100
26¼	Oct. 26	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	25½	23¾	23½	..	100
55¼	Nov. 2	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	51	49	49	− 1	1,200
56⅛	June 5	38½	Nov. 23	Lee Rubber Tire	40¼	38½	39	− 1⅝	3,300
87⅛	Oct. 5	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley ($50)	84	80¾	81⅝	− 1	7,500
....	....	....	....	Liggett & Myers	..	..	300	..	....
126	Nov. 2	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers pf.	123¼	123¼	123¼	+ ⅞	100
124	Nov. 10	113	Mar. 30	Lorillard & Myers pf.	..	..	124	..	....
41⅛	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island ($50)	..	..	84	..	....
34	Oct. 19	14	Sep. 22	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	20½	20¼	20½	− 1½	100
91¼	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	86

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 25, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	26	27
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	85	86
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,714,200	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	158	154
Do pf. ($50).	2,762,400	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	50	50½
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	381	383
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	110½	111
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Nov 1, 16	76½	77
Do 6% cu. pf	3,563,200	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	86¼	87
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	⅝	..	Jan 1, 16	40	41½
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,16	72	74
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	9⅝	10
Do 1st pf.7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	68½	69
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	24	27
Anac. & P.R. 5s,'49.	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	101
Ariz. Power 1st 6s,'38.	1,850,000	3	S	Nov 1, 15	87	92
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	100
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	95	..
Au. & Syr.El. 1st&r.f.5s,'42	1,400,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Alk. Ky. & El. 5s,'43	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	65	70
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s,'49	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Bingham'n R. con. 5s,'51.	1,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94¼	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'51	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	91½
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s,'30.	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101⅛	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s,'39.	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101
Buff. Gen. E.	.....	..	..	.....	111½	114
Buff. Ry. cn. 5s,'31.	5,900,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
Buf.& N.F.E. R. 1st 5s,'35	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Buf.& N.F.E. L. & P.5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 6s,'38.	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Buf. & Sus. 1. 1st 5s,'42.	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98¼	..
Do db.5s,'26	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	96
Buf. Tr.5s,'48	673,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Cal. El. G. pf	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	90	95
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	84¼	85¼
Capital T. 1st 5s,'47.	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106⅝	107¼
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s,	2,685,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	99¼
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,893,050	..	..	.....	47	50
Do 5s,'99.	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Do 5s, 1923.	.....	..	..	.....	103	105
Cities Service	17,218,380	½	M	Oct 1, 16	328	330
Do pf.	31,163,425	½	M	Oct 1, 16	92¼	93
C.L.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
C'l. 1st 5s, '51	5,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	103¼	..
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	31	32
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¼	Q	Sep 15,16	102	103
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Col. R. G. & E. 1st 5s,'30	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	75	..
Com. Pr. R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 16	60⅝	60¾
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	84	84½
C.G.E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,380,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	93	94
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	74	..
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102¼	102⅝
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Cr't'n St. Ry. 1st 5s,'33.	572,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	..
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s,'56.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	102
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	100	101
Elec. & Tren.	.....	..	..	.....	26	..
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	35	..
Do os, 1962...	.....	..	..	.....	93	..
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,008,900	..	..	.....	90	94½
Ex. &pa. W. G. & E. 1st 6s 1932	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	17½	18½
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	55	57
Fed. L. & T. 5s, '42	3,748,500	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
Do 5s, '22.	1,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	88	90
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
G. & E. Bergen Co.	.....	..	..	.....	88	91
Do 5s, '49.	1,488,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
Frontier Tel. 5s, '29	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	60
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	20,855,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90¼	91
Do deb. 6s.	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	88	100
Harwood El. 5s, '39.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Hoboken Ferry 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925.	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Inter. Trac.	.....	..	..	.....	48	52
Do pf., 7%.	.....	..	..	.....	..	90
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	62½	64
J.C.H. & P. 4s, '49.	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	..
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. H. Tel. 1st 5s, '23.	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	93½
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44.	.....	..	..	.....	98	99
Do 2d 6s, '44	.....	..	..	.....	97	98½
K. C. P. & L.	.....	..	..	.....	43	45
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	69½	78
K. C. Rys. pf	.....	..	..	.....	69	72
Kan. C. Rys. 1st 5s, '44.	.....	..	..	.....	97½	98½
Do 2d 5s.	.....	..	..	.....	84½	87
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	105
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	..
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s, '30.	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '25.	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	105	105½
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925.	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97¼	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15,16	86	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 15,16	90	..
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26.	1,043,500	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	73½	75
Do con.5s,'58	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	103
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83½	85¼
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79¼	80¾
N.Y. & Hob. F. 5s, '46.	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90¼	..
N.Y. West'r LGM 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	81¼
N. Falls Pwr.	.....	..	..	.....	166	168
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct, 1916	102¼	104½
Do pf. 6s,'52	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	107¼	108¼
Nor. & Ports. Tr. 5s, '36.	6,496,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	87
Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49.	2,714,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24.	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Do 5s, '25.	2,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 25, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.	4,556,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	87
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	15	16½
Do pf.	2,400,000	¾	S	Jul 15, 16	57	62
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	103	104
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	100½	101
Do 1st ref.5s	.....	..	S	A. & O.	97	98
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Okl. Ry. 5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O.& C.B.S.R. 1st cn.5s,'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97½
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Ont. Power	10,000,000	..	..	.....	53	..
O. Pwr. 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	94
Do deb.6s,'21	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	96	98
O.E. Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	95½
Pac. G. & E.	32,906,800	¾	..	Jul 25, 16	66	66¼
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,16	91	92
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44.	300,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	..
Port.(Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105	106
Do cn. 5s,'33	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102½
P.G. El.5s,'33	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	50¾	51¾
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 15, 16	78½	80
Riverside Tr.	.....	..	..	.....	17¼	20¼
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	24	..
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	78	85
St. L. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101
Sal. Riv. Pr. 5s, '52	3,345,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	92
San Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	715,000	½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '44.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.	356,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s,'39.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23.	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Seattle L't'ng 5s, '49.	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	92¼	95½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '41.	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	80	90
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	92½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Nov 15,16	90½	91½
Do pf.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	106	108
Do gen.5s,'39	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	98½
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,940,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	97½	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	16	16¼
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Sep 15,16	44	..
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	84	90
Sup.W.,L.& P.	500,000	1	Q	.....	50	60
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & D.	89	92
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	12	12½
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	..	Jun 1, 14	51	52
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	92½
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94¼	..
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	84½	..
U. L. & Rys.	6,889,568	..	..	.....	49¼	51
Do 1st pf.	9,481,400	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 16	79	80
Un. R. & El. (Balt.) Do 4s, 1949.	26,134,000	..	S	M. & S.	33½	34
Do Inc 4s,'49	13,976,000	2	S	J. & D.	84½	85
Utica & M.V. Ry 4½s,'41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	69	70
Wash., B. & A. 5s, '41.	5,044,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91½	..
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	83¼	84½
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	80	82
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,643,000	2	S	J. & J.	81½	82½
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15	16
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	69½	71½
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	32	33
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	90	93
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	101
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	57	59
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	97	98¾

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	472	..
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	480	482
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 16	150	154
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	600	615
Central	3,000,000	$66⅔	Q	July 1, 16	775	785
Columbia	2,000,000	17	Q	Sep 30,16	700	710
Commercial	1,000,000	4	..	Jan, 1916	110	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 16	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	548	550
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 16	1600	1675
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	200	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	255	262
Fulton	500,000	17	S	July 3, 16	275	290
Guaranty	20,000,000	5	S	Sep 30,16	485	487
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov. 1916	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	140	150
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 16	640	660
Law. Tr. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 2, 16	138	141
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	108	120
Manufac. Tr.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	160	170
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	420	425
New York.	3,000,000	8	S	Sep 30,16	610	615
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 10,16	980	1000
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Oct 2, 16	285	295
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	..	..	.....	70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,16	400	402
Transatlantic	.....	..	..	.....	135	..
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 16	415	425
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1000	..
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	452	458

*2% extra. ‡Including 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety.	$5,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,16	150	155
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,16	297	300
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	100	115
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Contin'l'l($25)	10,000,000	1¼	S	July 5, 16	93	96
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	Jul 15, 16	525	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	J. & J.	358	365
Fidel. Ph'nix	500,000	5	S	J. & J.	79	83
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	245	270
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	595	605
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	350	375
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 16	165	175
Home Fire.	6,000,000	12	S	J. & J.	500	510
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	168	172
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,16	110	115
Nat. Surety.	3,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	270	275
N. Surety rts	.....	..	..	.....	36	37½
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	90	95
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	355	375
No. River($25)	500,000	5	S	A. & O.	155	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	155	..
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	96	99
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	1½	..	Nov 1, 16	75	100
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 16	650	690
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 1, 16	140	170

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 25, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 16	555	..
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	240	245
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	175	185
Bank of Cuba	.....	..	..	.....	185	190
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	165	175
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Nov 1, 16	400	..
B'w'y Central	100,000	..	..	.....	139	145
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	.....	150	200
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	100	110
Chase Nat'l.	.....	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	270	277
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	230	235
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	..	Oct 1, 16	114	120
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 16	397	403
Cit'a C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	185
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	525	532
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	185	195
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 16	310	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	194	196
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	340	..
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 16	75	75
Europe	150,000	..	..	.....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 16	140	155
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Oct 2, 16	4300	4800
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	††10	Q	Oct 2, 16	1025	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	187	..
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	140	150
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 16	390	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 16	440	..
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	315	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 16	655	670
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	420	..
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 16	505	525
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	210	213
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	Oct 2, 16	340	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	310	330
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	3	S	July 1, 16	335	345
M.&Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 16	265	280
Mech., B'k'n.	.....	..	..	.....	130	140
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Nov 3, 16	300	304
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	190	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	290	300
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	190
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	325	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	215	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 16	400	415
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	..	725
Pacific. ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 16	270	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	220	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	575	..
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	420	435
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	400	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	110	120
23d Ward	200,000	8	S	Aug 1, 16	130	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	150	158
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Sep 30,16	275	..
West Side.	200,000	6	S	July 1, 16	330	400
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	525	..

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% of First Security Co. ‡10% extra annually.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

C. Gas (Balt.) 5s, '39.	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	105	106
Do 4½s, '54.	6,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	95½
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Do 5s, '65.	.....	..	..	.....	98	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	97
Day. Gas 5s.	1,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Ess. & H. G.	.....	..	..	.....	134	..
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	131	..
Hud. Co. Gas 5s, '49.	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103½	..
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	38	40
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	93
Newark Gas.	.....	..	..	.....	95½	96½
Do 5s, '48.	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105¼	..
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34.	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29.	2,503,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
So. Jersey G. & Elec. Tr.	.....	..	..	.....	129	..
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Wash. G.($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 16	71	71¾
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106¾	107

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Brass.	15,000,000	$5	Q	Nov 15,16	422	428
Am. Chicle.	$8,000,000	1½	..	Jan 20,16	70	75
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	78	82
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	188	187
Do pf.	2,096,650	1¾	Q	Nov 15,16	184½	185
Am. Grajho. 6s, 1930.	2,000,000	3	S	J. & D.	101	104
Bord. C. M.	21,304,200	4	S	Aug 15,16	110	111
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,16	105	107
Celluloid	5,925,000	2	Q	Sep 30,16	190	195
Cent. C. & C. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	56	59
Childs Co.	3,000,000	1	Q	Sep 11,16	69½	71½
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Sep 11,16	96¾	98
C. & P. Tel. 5s, '29.	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104½	105½
D.L.&W.Coal	6,580,700	12½	Q	Oct 16, 16	340	380
Dfx. Crucible	.....	..	..	.....	380	..
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,356,000	1	Q	Nov 15,16	116	118
Int. Nick.	6,077,130	1	Q	Oct 1, 16	48	50
K.C.S.Y.(Mex)	.....	..	..	.....	86	90
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	78½	80
Do deb. 5s.	.....	..	..	.....	100½	101½
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 31,16	76¾	78
Lima Loc. Co 6s, 1932.	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	100

NEW YORK IS NOT THRIFTY.

Bolton Hall Says It Has Too Much Involuntary Idleness.

Bolton Hall, the economist and sociologist, spoke on "Thrift" yesterday afternoon before the Bronx Open Forum, in the auditorium of the Morris High School, at 166th Street and Boston Road. After commenting on the wastefulness of the fine old moss-covered business men who used to cut open all the envelopes and use their inside for scribbling paper, he said:

"American people do waste a lot of things they might better save. All the same the great success of Americans has been largely due to throwing aside poor material and old tools and spending their high-priced time upon the best. Our time is the most valuable of any time on earth, and an hour of ours produces more than a day of cheap labor.

"New York, with all its wealth and productive power, cannot be said to be truly thrifty, for it has more overworked charity organizations, more overcrowded jails, more police interference and regulations and more involuntary idleness than there ought to be in ten of our great cities.

"We must begin by knowing what we want and how to get it, not by working hard, but by thinking hard, so as to work easily. We shall find that there is much in society and in things as they are that we can't cure; we cannot give reform like a dose of medicine to any one, nor to society. We must direct our powers so as to make others help us, for our good and for theirs. If thrift makes the home rich but miserable it has not improved the home. If efficiency produces more goods and less happiness the factories its products are not goods, but evils."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	WHEAT.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 20		$1.23⅝	$1.17	$1.19⅛	$1.13⅝
Nov. 21		1.83⅛	1.80⅝	1.90⅝	1.81⅝
Nov. 23		1.86⅞	1.81½	1.90¾	1.87½
Nov. 24		1.84½	1.80⅝	1.90¼	1.80⅝
Nov. 24		1.80⅝	1.78	1.87⅝	1.85
Nov. 25		1.79¼	1.75¼	1.85⅝	1.83⅜
Week's range.		1.86⅛	1.74½	1.90⅝	1.80⅝

		July. High.	July. Low.
Nov. 20		$1.39	$1.3⅛
Nov. 21		1.61	1.58⅝
Nov. 22		1.60⅞	1.57⅛
Nov. 23		1.59⅝	1.56⅝
Nov. 24		1.57	1.55
Nov. 24		1.55⅝	1.54⅜
Nov. 25		1.60⅝	1.54⅜
Week's range.		1.61⅛	1.54⅜

	CORN.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Nov. 20		98¾	91⅞	97¾	93⅞	97	93⅞
Nov. 21		96⅝	96	96⅝	97⅜	96⅝	96⅝
Nov. 22		96	92	97⅜	95⅝	97⅛	95⅝
Nov. 23		95¾	93¾	97⅞	96	97⅜	96⅛
Nov. 24		94	92¾	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
Nov. 25		96⅜	96	96⅝	95⅝	96⅝	95⅝
Week's range.		96¾	91⅞	98	95⅝	97⅜	95⅝

	OATS.	Dec. High	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 20		57⅞	56¾	62⅝	60¾
Nov. 21		58⅜	57¾	62⅞	62
Nov. 23		57⅞	57¼	62¾	61⅝
Nov. 24		57⅛	56⅝	61⅞	61¼
Nov. 24		57⅛	56⅜	61⅞	60¾
Nov. 25		57⅛	56½	62⅛	60¾
Week's range.		58⅜	56½	62⅝	60¾

Provisions.

	LARD.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 20		$16.42	$15.82	$16.45	$15.85
Nov. 21		16.52	16.20	16.52	16.25
Nov. 23		16.50	16.22	16.42	16.22
Nov. 24		16.50	16.40	16.42	16.37
Nov. 24		16.52	16.32	16.50	16.30
Nov. 25		16.42	16.26	16.40	16.25
Week's range.		16.52	15.82	16.52	15.85

	RIBS.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 20		$14.85	$14.30	$14.75	$14.37
Nov. 21		14.82	14.65	14.90	14.75
Nov. 23		14.77	14.65	14.85	14.72
Nov. 24		14.70	14.65	14.80	14.75
Nov. 24		14.80	14.62	14.87	14.75
Nov. 25		14.67	14.60	14.80	14.75
Week's range.		14.82	14.30	14.90	14.37

	PORK.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 20		$27.55	$26.75	$27.65	$26.70
Nov. 21		27.95	27.60	27.77	27.42
Nov. 23		27.80	27.65	27.70	27.60
Nov. 24		27.72	27.60	27.72	27.60
Nov. 24		27.92	27.60	27.90	27.40
Nov. 25		27.75	27.70	27.55	27.40
Week's range.		27.95	26.75	27.77	27.40

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

		Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Nov. 20		20.98	20.67	21.06	20.75
Nov. 21		21.06	20.52	21.14	20.53
Nov. 22		20.67	20.10	20.78	20.21
Nov. 23		20.35	19.80	20.80	19.94
Nov. 24		20.42	19.74	20.53	20.10
Nov. 25		20.87	20.62	20.98	20.62
Week's range.		21.06	19.74	21.14	19.93

		Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Nov. 20		21.25	20.95	21.17	21.10	21.40	21.10
Nov. 21		21.33	20.75	21.42	20.93	21.37	20.90
Nov. 22		20.97	20.41	21.17	20.60	21.14	20.59
Nov. 23		20.51	20.18	20.70	20.36	20.67	20.34
Nov. 24		20.77	20.40	20.90	20.40	20.87	20.40
Nov. 25		21.11	20.85	21.31	21.00	21.30	20.99
Week's range.		21.33	20.18	21.42	20.36	21.40	20.34

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 26.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston last week:

Sale.		Price.
2	American Glue Co. pf.	148
30	Arlington Mills	110¾@113¼
2	Art Metals Construction Co.	5
5	Border City Mfg. Co.	119¾
5	Boston Belting Co.	102
13	Brookside Mills	160
4	Cordis Mills	120
10	Hamilton Woolen Co.	144½
12	Hood Rubber Co.	155½
15	Mill Mfg. Co.	93
2	Lowell Bleachery	187½
15	Mechanics Mills	96½
30	Nashawena Mills	110¾
1	Hoshua Mfg. Co.	82½
1	Massachusetts Steam Cotton Co.	210¾
10	Pacific Mills	178¾@178¾
1	Pepperell Mfg. Co.	194½
4	Plymouth Cordage Co.	180¾@183¾
10	Sullivan Machinery Co.	150
3	U. S. Worsted Co. 1st pf.	94
25	Wamsutta Mills	113¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.15	Mexican	.21
Belcher	.05	Occidental	.02
Bullion	.04	Ophir	.06
Caledonia	.31	Overman	.05
Chollar	.06	Savage	.07
Con. Virginia	.06	Seg. Belcher	.03
Crown Point	.06	Sierra Nevada	.27
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.05
Hale & Norcross	.10	Utah	.02
Jacket	.08	Mexican dollars	.56

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.65	Comb. Fraction	.04
Jim Butler	.98	D'field B. B.	.05
Montana	.07	Florence	.19
Tonopah Extension	4.90	G'field Consol	.61
Tonopah Nevada	5.90	G'field Merger	.06
West End	.71	Mispah Extension	.07
GOLDFIELD.		Monarch Pitts	.10
Atlanta	.07	Rochester	.08
Goldfield Bonanza	.07	Round Mountain	.26
Q. & D.	.02	White Caps	.37

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Fost	8½	9	Golden C.	271	272
Elkton	10¾	15	Granite	66	68
El Paso	50	60	Isabella	23½	23½
Cresson	840	850	McKinney	28	30
Findlay	4	5	Portland	199½	200
Gold Dol.	1½	2½	Vindicator	169	171
Gold Sov.	5¼	5¾	U. G. M.	25	26

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Mond. and Tues.; warmer; moderate s. to s. winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer in n.; fresh e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. fair; moderate s. e. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. probably fair.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. clouds and in n.; strong s. w. winds.

Ohio.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. overcast, probably colder near the lakes; strong s. w. winds, probably reaching gale force.

Lower Mich.—Overcast Mon. and Tues.; colder Tues.; fresh and strong s. w., shifting to w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Overcast Mon. and Tues.; colder; fresh w. and n. w. winds.

Wis.—Fair Mon. Tues. probably unsettled; colder in n and central.

Minn.—Fair, with moderate temperature Mon. Tues. probably unsettled, colder in n.

Iowa.—Cloudy in s., unsettled and colder in n. Mon. Tues. unsettled and colder, probably rain or snow.

Mo.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues. probably snow in n.; colder Mon.

Nebr.—Cloudy, with moderate temperature Mon. Tuesday unsettled and colder.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues. possibly snow flurries; colder Mon.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and colder Mon. Tues. probably fair.

Kan.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; colder Mon. afternoon or night.

Okla.—Fair Mon., probably becoming unsettled and colder at night. Tues. cloudy.

Ark.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. probably fair; warmer in s.

Colo.—Fair Mon.; warmer in e. and s. Tues. probably fair.

Tex.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. warmer in s.

N. Mex.—Fair Mon. Tues. unsettled; colder in the Pan Handle.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	LONDON.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Last.
Nov.	20	4.75¼	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Nov.	21	4.75¼	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Nov.	22	4.75¼	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Nov.	23	4.75¼	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Nov.	24	4.75¼	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Nov.	25	4.75¼	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛

Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.
High	4.75¼	4.76⅛
Low	4.75⅜	4.76⅛
Same week last year—		
High	4.70¾	4.71
Low	4.69	4.69⅝
Year's range to date—		
High	4.78	4.78⅝
Low	4.73⅛	4.74⅛
Same period last year—		
High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.80	4.81

	PARIS.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.
Nov.	20	5.84½	5.84⅜	5.41⅜	5.33⅛
Nov.	21	5.84⅜	5.84⅛	5.41⅜	5.83⅛
Nov.	22	5.84⅜	5.84⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛
Nov.	23	5.84⅜	5.84⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛
Nov.	24	5.84⅜	5.84⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛
Nov.	25	5.84⅜	5.84⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛

Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.
High	5.84½	5.83⅛
Low	5.84⅛	5.83⅛
Same week last year—		
High	5.80⅜	5.69¼
Low	5.79⅛	5.92⅛

	BERLIN.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Cables. Last.
Nov.	20	69.18⅜	69.18⅜	69.18⅜
Nov.	21	68.93⅜	68.75	68.75
Nov.	22	68.81⅜	68.75	68.81⅜
Nov.	23	68.75	68.75	68.75
Nov.	24	68.75	68.62½	68.62½
Nov.	25	68.62½	68.62½	68.62½

		Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Nov.	20	69.25	69.25	69.25
Nov.	21	69.00	68.81¼	68.81¼
Nov.	22	68.87½	68.81¼	68.87½
Nov.	23	68.81¼	68.81¼	68.81¼
Nov.	24	68.93¾	68.68¾	68.68¾
Nov.	25	68.68¾	68.62½	68.68¾

Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.
High	69.18¾	69.25
Low	68.62½	68.68¾
Same week last year—		
High	80.62½	80.68¾
Low	80.50	80.62½

	Switzerland. Dem. Cables.	Holland Dem. Cables.	Italy. Dem. Cables.
Nov. 20	5.17	40.81¼	6.70
Nov. 21	5.17¼	40.81¼	6.70¼
Nov. 22	5.18⅛	40.81¼	6.71
Nov. 23	5.19	40.81¼	6.72⅛
Nov. 24	5.19	40.81¼	6.73
Nov. 25	5.18¼	40.81¼	6.73

	Austria. Dem. Cab's.	Greece. Dem. Cab's.
Nov. 20	11.86	19.48
Nov. 21	11.85	19.48
Nov. 22	11.86	19.48
Nov. 23	11.82	19.48
Nov. 24	11.82	19.48
Nov. 25	11.81	19.48

	RUSSIA. Demand.	Cables.
Nov. 20	30.25	30.50
Nov. 21	30.25	30.53
Nov. 22	30.45	30.50
Nov. 23	30.45	30.50
Nov. 24	30.35	30.40
Nov. 25	30.38	30.40

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate	When Fixed.
England	6	July 13, 1916
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	July 29, 1914
Russia	6	Oct. 27, 1914
Spain	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Switzerland	4½	July 30, 1914
Portugal	5½	Jan 5, 1915
Sweden	5½	Dec. 13, 1913
Norway	5½	July 10, 1915
Denmark	5	

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions Six Days

	Industr'ls.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon	165,145	147,450	969,050	$769,000
Tues	130,781	137,835	946,262	827,000
Wed	173,564	178,505	819,475	2,005,000
Thurs	205,955	204,413	751,750	747,000
Fri	84,225	160,000	699,230	604,000
Sat	80,745	74,700	451,790	805,000
Total	766,415	902,905	4,637,557	$5,814,000

INDUSTRIALS

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.	Net
11,600	*Astna Exp...	10⅝	9⅜	9⅞	– ⅛	
900	*Am. D. Syn.	13	12½	13	+ ⅛	
2,332	Am. Int. Cor. ($50 paid)	60	58	59	..	
600	Am. Sumatra To.	85	83	83½	– 1	
200	Am. S. T. pf.	75	75	75	..	
45,000	Am.T.& T.rts.	2⅛	1⅞	2	..	
17,200	Am. W. Pap.	9⅝	7¼	8⅞	– ⅛	
150	Atlantic Steel.	130	130	130	+ 5	
900	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛	
3,100	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., Ord. B.	21⅛	20¾	20⅞	– ⅛	
940	*Butler Chem.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..	
1,800	*Fuller Lud.	69¾	65	65½	– ½	
450	*Cal. Packing	32¾	32	32	– ⅛	
200	Can. Nat. Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	
1,520	*Carbon Steel.	133	122	125	– 8	
21,000	Carwen Steel.	16½	15¾	16	+ ⅜	
4,800	*Central Fdy.	22	18¾	22	+ 2⅝	
6,400	*Cent. Fdy. pf.	46	35	40	+ 2	
7,000	*Chalm. Motors, w. i.	39¼	35	36⅛	– ⅛	
4,200	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.	8¾	8	8⅛	+ ⅛	
350	Curtis Aero.	29	25	27	..	
1,800	Char. L.A. pf.	7¼	7	7	..	
5,200	*hevio Motor.	185	172	175	– 5	
8,455	Emer. Phono.	12⅜	11¼	11¾	– ⅛	
3,800	Fed. Motors.	13	10	12	+ 2	
1,150	*Fisher Body.	41	38	40	+ 2	
750	*Fisher B. pf.	94	88½	93½	..	
100	*G. A. T. Car.	57	57	57	..	
900	*G. Mot., w. i.	158	152	153	– 3	
500	G. Motors pf.	90	85	85	– 3¼	
62	Gen. Ry. Sig.	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ 1¼	
8,100	*Hart Bell Co.	3⅞	3¾	3¾	..	
100	Hartman Cp.	76	76	76	+ 4	
82,200	H. & B. Car.	49	44	44	+ 4	
2,000	Holly S.Cp.	68	68	68	+ 1	
385	Holly S.Cp.pf.	102	100¼	102	+ 1½	
8,100	*I. Carbon Ch.	⅞	¾	¾	– ⅛	
300	I. Arms & F.	22¾	22¼	22½	– ⅛	
900	Int. Cont. Rub.	15⅛	15	15	..	
15,100	Jpn. Iron Syn.	50	45	50	+ 1	
200	Kath. Br. pf.	8¼	8¼	8¼	– 1½	
465	Kelsey Wheel	54	53	53	– 2	
2,700	Key. T. & R.	16⅜	15½	16	+ ⅛	
200	Kelsey Wh. pf.	98	97	97	..	
100	Keystone Tel.	50	..	..	..	
1,400	Key. T. & R. pf.	16¼	15¾	15⅞	..	
3,900	*Lake Tor. Bt.	14½	12	12	– 2	
650	*L. T. B. 1st pf.	14	12¼	12¼	– 1½	
205	Lofts. Inc.	105	105	105	..	
200	Man. El Sup.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛	
1,700	Man. El S. pf.	96¾	95¼	95⅝	– ⅛	
5,600	M. A. v. t. ctfs.	68	55	57	+ 8	
600	Mar. of Am.	3⅝	3¼	3¼	– ⅛	
4,000	Marlin A. pf. v. t. ctfs.	102	100	102	+ 2	
8,500	*Mem. Mun.	7⅛	6¾	6¾	– ⅛	
1,000	*Mex. P. E. Co.	20¾	19¾	19¾	– ⅛	
127,200	*Midvale Steel	74¾	68⅞	72⅞	– 1½	
2,300	*Mit. Motors.	60	58	58	– 2	
200	Motor Sup.	60	58	58	– 2	
1,800	*Nat. Auto Cp.	41¼	39¼	40	– 1½	
2,700	N. Y. C. rts.	1¼	1	1	– ⅛	
700	N. Y. Trans.	15⅞	15	15⅛	– ⅛	
61,200	N. Am. Pr.	14¾	13¼	13⅝	– 1⅛	
4,000	*Pierce-Arrow.	58	55¼	55¼	– 2	
200	*Rep. Mot. T.	69	67	67	– 2	
500	Pugh Stores.	10¾	9¾	10¼	+ ⅜	
1,771	Cor. R. & H.	10⅝	8¾	8¾	..	
13,200	R. I. P. v. t. c.	37⅞	33¾	35⅝	+ 1½	
8,400	*R. I. P. A.	94	88	93⅞	+ 5¼	
14,600	*R. I. pf. B.	79¼	70	78½	+ 7⅛	
560	Beab. S. & M.	43	40½	42¼	+ ¼	
583	A.O.Smith Cp.	43¼	42¼	42¼	..	
881	A.O.S. pf.	97	96½	97	+ ½	
10,400	Smith M. T.	6⅞	5⅝	6¼	– ⅛	
700	S. & T. T. pf.	10¼	10	10¼	..	
700	*Spicer Mfg.	47¾	47¼	47¼	– ⅛	
555	*Spicer M. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	– ⅜	
945	Spr. Body Cp.	96	91	91	– 5	
5	Sp. B. Co. pf.	130	130	130	..	
15,100	*Steel Al. Cp.	5¼	3½	5¼	+ 2¼	
1,500	*St. Jos. Lead	22	21	21⅝	– ⅜	
2,900	Sub. B.t.v.t.c.	44	41	42	– 1	
1,782	*Todd Shipy.	95	81	95	..	
4,400	Texas Co. rts.	27¾	25¼	26⅝	+ 2	
400	Times S. A. S.	46½	42½	46⅛	..	
200	Tenn. Ch., w. i.	19½	19½	19½	..	
18,600	*Transue Will. Steel Forg.	46¾	44⅛	45⅜	+ 1½	
29,000	Tri F. v. t. c.	4⅜	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛	
1,600	*Un. Dyewood	60	50	60	..	
200	*Un. Dye. pf.	99	99	99	..	
7,000	U. S. Lt. & H.	2⅝	1⅞	2⅛	..	
10,000	U. S. S. Co.	1¾	1½	1⅝	– 3⅛	
14,100	*Un. Motors.	64¼	61⅜	62⅜	– ⅞	
81,100	*Un. Al S. C.	52⅜	50½	51¼	+ 1¼	
5,700	Un. Prof. Sh.	1½	1	1	– ⅛	
2,000	United Zinc.	.6	5½	5⅝	..	
5,600	*Voca-Phone Corp. w. i.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	– ⅛	
1,500	*Wilson P. w. i.	58⅜	56	58⅜	..	
200	World Film C. v. t. ctfs.	1⅛	1	1	..	
39,500	*Wright-Martin Aircraft Co.	25⅝	23⅜	25½	+ 1¼	
6,000	*Wright-Martin Aircraft pf.	78	73½	75	– 1	
8,600	*Zinc Concent.	4¼	4	4¼	..	

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

14.	Gal.-Sig. O.	200	195	195	– 9
610	Ohio Oil	387	383	387	+ 6
15	Prai. O. & G.	543	540	543	..
200	Prairie P. L.	341	337	338	– 5
300	South Pa. Oil.	525	490	525	..
695	St. O. of Cal.	597	594	570	–10
600	St. O. of N. Y.	282	261	270	+10
330	St. O. of N. J.	690	682	685	– 5

OTHER OIL STOCKS

100	*Alba. Petrol. Ltd., (pros.)	68	68	68	+ 1
14,600	*Barnett O. & G.	3¾	3	3⅛	– ⅛
14,700	Con. Mex. Oil (a prospect)	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
8,050	*Cowden & Co., (oil ref.)	17⅞	17¼	17¼	– ⅛
14,080	*Cos. Oil & G.	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	– ⅛
35,700	*Federal Oil.	4¼	3⅝	4¼	+ ⅛
1,800	*Houston Oil.	19⅜	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
2,800	*Inter. Petrol.	11¾	11	11	– ¼
500	Gen. Ref. & P.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
10,700	Kenova. (pros.)	¾	¾	¾	..
10,300	Met. Petrol.	14¼	10	11	– 1⅛
51,300	*Midwest Oil	48	45	45	– 1
77,000	*Okla. Oil	11	10	11	..
8,500	N. Y. & Okla.	1¾	1	1¾	+ ⅛
19,000	Okla. rights.	1⅛	⅛	⅛	..
5,785	Oil & Explor.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
27,480	*Okla. Oil pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
23,500	Okla. Prod. & R.	11¾	10¾	11	– ⅛
25,900	*Omar O. & G.	56	38	55	..
4,640	*Sapulpa O. & R.	11¾	11	11¾	..
700	Savoy Oil	12¾	12	12¾	+ ⅛
44,100	Sequoy. O. & R.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
45,400	*Sinclair Oil.	66¾	66¾	67½	+ ⅛
4,200	*S. Oil & T.	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	– ⅛
4,450	*Un. West. O.	1⅜	⅞	⅞	– ⅛

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.	Net
45,000	†Utah Pet. Co. (a prospect).	65	54	57	– 8	
239,000	Vac'm G. & O.	1⅞	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛	
51,100	*Victoria Oil.	2¼	1⅜	1⅝	– ⅛	
106,000	*W. E. O. & G.	60	43	47	–18	
12,000	*Wyo. Pet.	3¼	2¾	2¾	– ⅛	
500	W. E. O. & G. pf.	1	⅞	⅞	..	

MINING STOCKS

151,500	Ala.-Br. C. M. (a prospect).	2	1	1½	+ ⅜
63,550	†Alaska M. C.	91	88	91	+ 2
2,500	†Alaska-W.	60	55	55	– 3
92,600	†Am. Comdr.	10¾	9	9	..
5,700	†Am. Nev.	13	12	12	..
44,300	†Aris. Chlo.	52	46	51	+ 1
14,500	*Aris. Copfds.	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	– ⅛
14,150	*†Atlanta	8¾	7	7	– 1⅜
98,500	Big Jim.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	– ⅛
27,750	Bl. & C. Co.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	– ⅛
1,600	Bingham Min.	12	11	11	+ 1⅛
86,000	*Bisbee Cop., (a prospect).	2	1	1⅛	..
76,300	*Bit. Cr. Cop., (a prospect).	⅜	⅛	⅛	..
7,600	*†Booth	10	8	9	..
84,700	Boa. & Maine.	82	76	77	– 4
57,100	Butte C. & Z.	19⅛	17	17⅜	– ⅛
44,600	Butte Detroit.	1¼	⅞	1	..
8,450	Butte-N. Y.	2¾	2¼	2⅜	– ⅛
400	Biffalo Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
300	Cactus Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
950	Calaveras Cop.	6	5⅝	5⅝	– ⅛
15,800	†Caledonia.	57	49	49	– 6
3,300	†C.-Tr. (a pr.)	78	76	78	+ 1
213,700	*Cal. & Jer.	3⅝	2⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
27,600	Can. Copper.	2⅛	2¼	2¼	– ⅛
21,900	†Candelaria.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	..
37,700	C. de Pasco.	47	43	44½	– 3
167,000	C. Aris. Sm.	3	2⅜	2⅝	..
1,300	Comstock Tun.	9	8	9	..
25,383	C. Cop. Mines	5	3½	3⅝	– ⅜
13,400	†Con.-Home.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	– ⅛
3,500	C. Nev. Copper	6	5¾	5¾	– ⅛
76,285	Cress. C. Gold (a prospect).	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ⅜
500	Dome Exten.	29	29	29	..
4,435	Dar. L. & Sil.	16½	14½	14⅝	– ⅜
5,400	Dundee-A. C. (a prospect).	2¼	2¼	2¼	– ⅛
2,500	East Butte.	20¼	17¾	18⅝	– 1½
400	Eagle & B. B.	1

50 PER CENT. JUMP IN INCOME TAX IN YEAR

Continued from Page 1.

the Third or uptown district of New York, follows:

Total married persons paying the tax, including woman rendering returns separately	14,586
Total single men paying the tax	4,220
Total single women paying the tax	2,493
Total persons paying the income tax	21,801

The number of net incomes on which tax was paid in each class was:

From $3,000 to $4,000	2,132
From $4,000 to $5,000	3,083
From $5,000 to $10,000	7,998
From $10,000 to $15,000	2,595
From $15,000 to $20,000	1,465
From $20,000 to $25,000	1,053
From $25,000 to $30,000	655
From $30,000 to $40,000	788
From $40,000 to $50,000	502
From $50,000 to $75,000	579
From $75,000 to $100,000	270
From $100,000 to $150,000	210
From $150,000 to $200,000	88
From $200,000 to $250,000	58
From $250,000 to $300,000	29
From $300,000 to $400,000	28
From $400,000 to $500,000	22
From $500,000 to $1,000,000	27
On $1,000,000 or over	24

Summary for Entire Country.

The total collections of the individual income tax for the fiscal year 1916, compared with the fiscal year 1915, are given in the Collector's report as having been distributed as follows for the entire country:

Income tax, normal:	1915.	1916.
Net incomes	$16,559,492.98	$23,995,777.28
Income tax, additional:		
Net incomes:		
$20,000 to $50,000	4,106,673.36	6,091,775.71
$50,000 to $75,000	2,500,890.33	4,071,361.94
$75,000 to $100,000	1,792,927.01	3,622,472.82
$100,000 to $250,000	5,945,104.55	10,936,326.15
$250,000 to $500,000	3,328,423.78	6,393,858.64
Over $1,000,000	6,439,004.54	12,647,862.91
Compromises	63,645.59	183,159.38
Total	$41,046,162.09	$67,943,594.63

There was an increase of $26,897,432.54 in the amount of personal income tax collected in the fiscal year 1916, as compared with the fiscal year 1915.

INTERNAL REVENUE A RECORD.

Collections for 1916 Total $512,723,287, Empire State Paying Fifth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—One-fifth of the nation's internal revenue for the fiscal year 1916 is shown by the report of Collector William H. Osborn, made public tonight, to have been collected from the Empire State. The total internal revenue collected from all sources during the year ended June 30 last from the various States, Alaska, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands was $512,732,287.77, a gain of about $97,000,000 over 1915. This included corporation and personal income taxes, cigar and tobacco taxes, emergency revenue, wine and liquor taxes, theatre, and stamp taxes.

New York State's contribution aggregated $104,910,489.62. The State ranking second was Illinois, with a total payment of $65,287,404. Pennsylvania paid $44,837,504. Next in order came Kentucky, with $37,242,180; Ohio, with $33,742,476, and Indiana, with $30,848,288.

The distribution of the internal revenue collected from all sources in New York State by the Federal Government in the fiscal year 1916 was:

Ordinary, exclusive of emergency revenue	$36,579,000.27
Emergency revenue	22,131,431.50
Corporation income tax	14,947,802.46
Individual income tax	30,252,255.39

For the entire country the distribution of the four principal sources of internal revenue was as follows:

Ordinary, exclusive of emergency revenue	$303,707,733
Emergency revenue	84,278,369
Corporation income tax	66,980,457
Individual income tax	67,943,594

New York State paid a fraction more than one-tenth of the ordinary internal revenue, nearly one-third of the emergency revenue, one fourth of the corporation income tax, and nearly one-half of the individual income tax.

There were fifteen collection districts throughout the country, in which the amount of the corporation tax assessed during the year was in excess of $1,000,000. The banner district was the Second, or downtown, New York District, in which the amount of the corporation income tax assessed was $10,093,117.33. This was more than twice as great as the assessment for the second ranking district of the country, the First Illinois, or Chicago, District, in which the corporation income tax assessment was $4,361,730.23. The Third New York or Uptown, Collection District ranked sixth with an assessment of $2,448,191 for corporation income tax, while the Twenty-eighth New York ranked fourteenth, with a corporation income tax assessment of $1,104,210.

New York's Corporation Tax Jump.

In the Second, or downtown, New York Collection District corporation income tax returns were received during the fiscal year 1916 from 14,342 corporations, as compared with returns from 12,183 the previous year. The corporation income tax assessed in this district in the fiscal year 1915 was $6,542,358. The tax assessment of $10,093,117.33 against corporations in the Second, or downtown, New York District during the fiscal year 1916, therefore, represented an increase of 54.2 per cent. over the assessment for the previous fiscal year. More than a sixth of the corporation income tax of the entire country during 1916 came from the Second, or downtown, New York District.

On the basis of the collections made for the entire country during 1916, aggregating over $56,000,000 from the corporation income tax, it is evident that, on the basis of the 1 per cent tax, the corporations of the country paid on not less than $5,599,365,798. This figure represented the net income of these corporations on which they paid the tax in 1916—net corporate income subject to taxation. The gross income of the same firms was, of course, very much greater.

During the fiscal year 1916 the emergency revenue collected in New York State aggregated $23,131,481.50.

This was distributed as follows for the State:

Wines, champagnes, liquors, cordials	$666,508.24
Grape brandy for sweet wines	81,956.39
Fermented liquors, (50 cents additional)	6,367,029.82
Special taxes on tobacco	367,549.78
Special taxes on bankers, brokers, and theatres	1,216,816.23
Documentary stamps	12,966,075.06
Perfumery, cosmetics, &c., taxes	1,465,500.98

Commissioner Osborn recommends that Congress make the following amendments to the personal income tax law:

(a) To require returns of annual gross income of $3,000 or over instead of annual net incomes of like amounts.

(b) To require that returns of income be filed in the district in which the person making the return, or for whom the return is made, has his legal residence.

(c) To provide authority to enable United States Consular officers to make, under the direction of the Commissioner, examinations and inquiries concerning the incomes of American citizens residing within their respective Consular districts and compel attendance and testimony within the power of the United States similar to the provisions applicable to examinations and investigations provided to be made by internal revenue agents.

(d) That the provisions of law requiring the withholding of the normal income tax at the source of the income be repealed, except as to the income of nonresident alien individuals and corporations received from sources in the United States, and that a provision for information at the source be provided.

Commissioner Osborn's report shows there was an enormous increase in collections from manufacturers of cigarettes. Production of distilled liquor increased, and, although output of fermented liquors fell off during the early part of the year, a steady increase followed.

"Bootlegging," or illegal sale of liquor, the report says, continues unabated and will continue until there is a more hearty co-operation of local officers in the various States. Gigantic frauds against the revenue and evasions or omissions of tax have been uncovered during the last three years, evaded taxes discovered approximating $50,000,000. Of this amount more than $22,000,000 was assessed as unpaid taxes, about half being corporation taxes.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges: Max Kornfeld, Alexis Georgofonlos, Nicola Sasso, Goldman & Sagman, Sidney H Smith, Henry Jame, Edward Earle, Samuel Mayfer, Abraham Skolnick, Geo T Theobald, Albert Glickman, Pinkus Wallach, Ernest Segerst, Robert Rathkopf, Louis Sabaseuts, Julius Melancon, Julius Dubrowin, Israel Friedman, Julia F Garrity, Alfred T Keibien. Under objections: Garpa Bros, Clothilde Cohn, Sig Schuman. Adjourned cases: Wm Klein, Geo B Morris, Isaac Rettig, Joseph Kolarix, Geo L Brown. Motions: The Belt Shop.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 11th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.—Scouten<Tug Eureka. Peluffo<Lamport & Holt Line. Inc<Inc<same. De Bary<same. US<NY Lloyd SS Co. Lutz<Douglass. McAllister<Am & Cuban SS Line. Ballow<New England SS Co. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Mayer, J.—Court opens in Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. United States<Taylor. Kroger<Ruppert. Same<Gibson Distilling Co. Trattel Marble Co< T'S Fidelity & G Co. Paine<Barclay Corset. United States<David. A H Andrews Co< Stave & Timber Co. US<SS Frankmount. Aldrich<Wellbrock. Re Ferrybost Ithaca, (Limitation.) Hewlett<NY & Cuba Mail SS Co. Capens<same. Wallen<same. Maynard<same. Goldsmith<same. Lemkau<same.

DISTRICT COURT.—John C Deitrs Co< Syndicate Pub Co. Lowe Motor Supplies Co<Wead Chain Tire Grip Co. Universal Transp Co< Redeneuke. Smith<Penn RR. Louisiana State Rice Milling Co<Moses. Re Coots.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Common Law Calendar—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Case on—Hoyt<Brigham. Sawickas<Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre C Co. Kolwaitis<Lehigh Valley RR. Scudder, as trustee< Curtin (2).

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—10 A. M., in Room 323 P. O. Bldg.—Hyman Goldberg.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Re estate of Cole. Re claim of Meyer. Re Union Trust (Hoffman). Tierney<Rupert. Ward et al<Briggs. Herendeen<Wilson et al. Purcell<Burroughs et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Shearn, J.

Election cases: Re Delenanty. Re Rosenberg. Re Hilliquit. Litigated motions: Stevenson<Stevenson. Ingeley<Dewitt. (2) Fish<Fish. Whitney<Griggs. Givens<Givens. Re CNY (Ludlow Av.) Re Meisel. Elario<Int R T. Davis<same. Samuels<Samuels. Tunc<Cent Pk N & E River RR. Mapes<Purdy. Re Frey. Met By-Products Co< Van Name. Thompson<Cunningham., Reilly<Ward. Tucker<Lavingston. Calhoun<Calhoun. Pearlman Co Inc< Beck. House<Hickson Inc. Forbes<Oriental Textile Mills. Silverman<U S Hoffman Co. Somers<Smith. West End Theatre Co <Stair. Henry Morgenthau Co <CNY. Empresa Colombian de Navigacion<Grau. Katscher<Emil Weisbrod & Sons. Bartolicius<Jacksons. Deichen<same (2). Hall<Blumenstock. Colo<Bird. Katz<Marks. Colo<Bird. Lydig<White. Weiler<Welter. Re Kahnweiler (170th St.) Gold<Lipman (2). CNY<Weinman. Buttenwieser< Goldenberg. Selig<Brewster Camera Co. Bible<Amalgamated Agencies. Guaranty Trust Co.< Second Av. RR (Conklin). Hofter<Staff. CNY<New Amsterdam 5, 10 & 19c Stores. State Bank<Cohen. Ax<Meyer & Lange. Crowley<Tyson. Fines<Oehrlin. Re Dziowgo. Met Life Ins Co< White. Phoenix<Trustees of Columbia Univ. Newburger<Kaufman. Williams<Donnelly. Hamilton<Goodwin. American Trading Co< Bachmeir. Emigrant Industrial Sav Bk<Reisig (3). CNY<Diver. Stuart<Sanders. Dillon<San American Theatrical Co. CNY<Kaldenberg Trading Co. Re Satriale. Wilner & Co.<Aberdare Weaving Co. Travis<Giedhill. Wade<Wm J Burns Detective Agency. Knauth<Lacey. Heide<Standard Oil Co. Zceb<Fischer. Meyer<Mayo. Howard<Lennon. Re Goldschmidt. Burken<Kaltman. Petrowsky<Croop. Emigrant Industrial Sav Bk<O'Beirne. Bierman<CNY. Fulton & Elm Leasing Co<Goldstein. Ackrug<Wm Whitney & Co. Megargee<Megargee.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions. Green<Matamora Club, Inc. Welsh<Welsh. Karon<Levy. Schain<Rinsler. Sheldon<Smith. Rosenthal<Margulies. Lamson<Dunlap. Giuliani<Public Works Cont Co. Ring<Ring. Levengston<Rains (2.) Preferred<sashes: Farson<Croisic Rity. Cockcroft<Mitchell. Dempsey<Marcaro Cpn Kennedy Valve Mfg< Brady-Ottarsh Const. General calendar: Case on—Bregman< Blumstein. Schley<Coler. Times Sq Imp<McCreery Rity Corp. Richman<Richman. Wolfe<Miller. Ryan<D E Kennedy, Inc (2.) Potter<Levy. White<Fuller. McCreery Rity<Sadowsky. Warner<Mendelson. Randolph<Johnson. Bellman<Tarnover. Mason<Bristol. McCreery Rity<Sadowsky. B'way Bldg Corp<E A Martin Co. Kay<Andariese. Mcdowman<McGowan. Thompson<Thompson. 230 5th Av<Levenson. Wrecking Co. Viola<Viola. Paul<Kathodian Bronze Works. O'Connell<Emigrant Industrial Sav Bank. Fields & Isman<Walter. Munford<Man Storage. Idell<Kohnfelder. Goldfield<Lachman. Ringelheim<Ringelheim. Street Coal<Ahrweiler. Fribourg<Emig Ind Sav Bank. Canadian Agency, Ltd <Assets Realisation. Zinc Corp Ltd<same. Grenfell<same. Charter Trust & Agcy <same. Brit-Can Gen Inv< same. Second Ind Trust, Ltd< same. Ind & Gen Trust, Ltd< same. Ivanhoe Gold Corp, Ltd<same. Trus Exrs, &c, Ins Corp<same. Hinds, N & E<Noble. Rush<Magan. Tkats<Tkats. Roksenberg<Roksenberg. Little<Little. Spitz<Katz. Auto Switch<Richard. Dobrats<Dobrats. Post<Creighton. Whitesell<Burns Bros Ice Corp. Blackburn<Tarler. Moore<Crane's Sons. Power<CNY. Proctor<Proctor. Kelly<Delaney. Kahn<Saperstein (2.) Knobel & Bloom<London Guar & Accl. Madison Real Prop, &c Co<Schwebel. Herrmann<Herrmann. Tukeltaub<Hobe Button Co Inc. Sussman<Bozen. Wood<Wood.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.

G O Tuck & Co< Tansy. Travelers Ins Co<N L Kennedy, Inc. Moulthrop<Globe Ind. Oil Paint & Drug Reporter<Troy Cold Water. Can Bk of Com< Gollick. Montague Malling Mach<All Pack Gr.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M. Inq.—Venturella< Zebro. Inq.—Nagrodsky<Russ Soc Pub Co. Inq.—Nillson<Norman. Hetherston<Central Park, &c., RR. Cunningham<Berry. Antiny<Beaver. C W Merrill<Int R T. R D Merrill<same. Bacher<Putnam & Sons. Wolfart<Ford. Farrell<Linch. Schrager<Foster. A Schochat<Soldor Realty Corp. D Schochat<same. N Schochat<same. P Schochat<same. Burke<M & L Hess. Hayden<Jacobs & Davies, Inc. Kolmer<Stern. Catenesa<Ice Mfg Co. Grob<Constants. Zucchelli<Linch. Corrigan<Merrill Co. Benkovic<Stoller & C. Metzger<Aaronson. Krauss<Levy. Necanovic<Leh Val Coal Co. Arnold<Cons Tel, &c. Ehrich<Guaranty Tr. Kutkovitz<I T R RR. Harrington<Loew's Theat Ent, &c. Davis<Realty Superv. Baldwin<Meatham. Feldman<Washburn Wire Co. Rizzo<Linch. Kaplan<CNY. Glumac<Leh Val RR.

PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M. Schulsinger<Westcott | Allen<N Y Herald.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Fischer<Cushman Bread.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Katz<Hardy. H Falter<Busch. | R Falter<same. L Falter<same.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Herdrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Pochefsky<N Y Rys.

PART XII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Meeg<Union Club. | Carrie<Aguero.

PART XIII.—Bissell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M. Herzog<Salomon. Griffin<CNY. Neagle<Neenan. Imperator Rity Co< Tul. Hynes<Kobre Assets Corp. Hetson & Schafran< Von Raltz. Littlie<Ware. Dammann<New Eng Cas Co. Hansen<McGovern. Wolf<De Laux. Spencer<Colima Lumber Co. Stockum<Lambert H E Co. Dogin<Dogin. Del Mar<Del Mar. New Eng Cas Co< Sirignano. Brunson<Gillespie. Green<Weinmann. Same<Schaefer. Same<Liquor Seized, &c, (Peduto.) Same<same (136 W 28th St.)

PART XV.—No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Bacon<Modern Pen. McMurray<Diemenland Reopath Co. | Pipe & Const Supply< Mason & Hanger Co.

PART XVII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate: George H Huber, Henry L Bammann, Jacob Steinhardt, Charles Ottman. Cordelia Chadiayne, Edward Knierlen, Thomas H Comfort, Sidney Alnerg, Charlotte Totten.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 11 A. M. Estates of: Patrick Toner, Henry Litt, Robert F Amend.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions.

Rindskopf<Zimmer. Blenstock<Steinfeld. Monskowitz<Int R T. Kineller<same. Birenbach<same. Birnbaum<same. Greenberg<same. Sullivan<same. Grier<same. Libowitz<same. Silver<Greenberg. Rosary Flower<Vecsay Ettinger<Herbert Wasserman. Muscella<Seaboard Trading. Greenbal<Bellick. Provfterra<Shapiro. Wm Silver<Flabkin. Weinberg<Goldstein & Goldstein. Batdorf<Shubert Theatrical Co. Wesley<Bofinger. Osipowich<Christy. McBride<Lauroix. Schwarts<NY Rys. Kaufman<Vandelson. Katchinsky<Kodzim. Janszens<Elliott, Fisher Co. Daly<Ryman. Levine<Zimmerman. Mutchnick<Flynn. Lidval<Cauldwell Wingate. Hannis Dist Co< Scanlon. Shatz Cantow Co< Thomas. Weiser<Marmalax Mfg. Scheinman<NY Rys. Rooney<same. Lutzky<same. Binder<same. Wolff<same. Miller<same. Lieberman<same. Fox<same. Hadji<same. Klein<same. Rothbaum<same. Ozky<same. Klampner<same. Goldman<same. Berant<same. Hessen<same. Frost<same. Polansky<same. Berger<same. Wesser<same. Yuspovitch<same. Solomon<same. De Rada<same.

The following cases will be called at 2 P.M.: Hall<McCully. D'Angelo<1,482 B'way. Milaw<Milaw. McCrackin<McCrackin Burns<Reilly. Selig Polyscope<Mut Film Corp. Dubben<Dubben. Booth<Knipe. Weltzer<Turkeltaub. Lowe<French. Howard<Conn Alloyed Metals. Shaw<Dodge. Davidson Rest<Lagowitz. Innerfield<Innerfeld. D'Angelo<1,482 B'way. Rosenbaum<Bauka. Wright<CNY. Calapai<Calapai. Goodman<Am Surety. Santora<Santora. Storm King Stone< Hayes Comp. Reich<Cohgal. Abrahams<same. Margolis<same. Cohen<same. Schuman<same. Solomon<same. Goldfarb<Goldfarb. Saperstein<Schrenkeisen. Finkelstein<Shafiro. Crotsky<Kaufman. Fink<Kleiner. Schwenson<B H RR. Hirschenson<Nas RR. Schuster<same. De Luca<same. Winger<Stevens Exp & Trucking Co. Levis<B H RR. Mandella<C I & B RR. Bouldin<Seigel. Lefstein & Rosenfeld Co<Gabriel. Hall<CNY. Heggros<Streeter. Volmuth<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Peterson<Simon. Agoglia<Garvey. First Nat Bank, Yonkers<Clemency. Bennett<Fisher. Burfiend<Brandis et al. Schwabsky<Rosenberg. Lynch<B H RR. Jarcinak<Duncuff. Fireman<B Un Gas. Pas<Gaines. Homeyer<N Y Coals RR. Allocs<Card Meyer. Zaterszky<Nuchman. Zaghrison<Smith. Orso<B H RR. Dunbar<Haiten. Maley<Cantl. Serres<Green et al. Roberts<Lincoln Settlement Assoc. Kempner<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Motz<Gorny. Groesman<Oppenheimer. Fawsett<Long Distance Holding Co.

The following causes will be passed for the day. Any down for a day upon this call: Hazlind<Reynolds et al. Duane<Netherlands-Am Nav Co. Nelson<Magon-Seaman Transp Co. Dornbusch<Scheinfeld. Yunkers<Kosonowsky. Same<Leili. Young<CNY. Fiuken<B Un El RR. Clark<Weiss. Yangel<Nassau RR. Young<Bosse. Tuck<Israel. Simpson<Nassau RR. Marx<Straus et al. Morley<Banks. Robertson<Lippmann. Freedman<N Y, O & W RR. Southern<Erie RR. Flanagan<Nassau RR. Sandman<L I RR et al. Schaefer<Ziegler et al. McKenna<Geatley. Dunnigan<Mastallone et al. Van Salisbury<B H RR. McKnight<Franklin. Peppitino<Fisher. Goldberg<Smith. Zeasler<Hentschel. Baar<Barr et al. Carberry<Golden. Pacher<Stechmann. Murphy<Porch.

Highest number reached on regular call 6806.

If marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set this call: Hansen<Biter et al. Monahan<Adams Realty Dev Co. Dow Dar<Bier. Balchuns<CNY. Farnelo<Bklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co. Dejonge<Braun. Pinous Tire & Rubber Co<Fuerth et al. Rubenstein<Wolfinger. Beahlan<Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co. Merwin<Bosiofsky et al. Kane<CNY et al. Kip<Nassau RR. Selnecke<Shafrom. Wm RR. Lupo<Chapman. Schroeder<Heiss. Sherman<Barrett. Heyer<Suffolk Lubricating Oil Co et al. Davis<Schirmeister. Vargoes<Burgess. Rosenthal<Spolan. Flore<Auckle et al. Majewski<Nelson. Louis<Prendergast et al. Pfeffer<Nassau RR. Anker<Schachne. Hilton<United Dressed Beef Co, N Y. Silver<Fennell.

Highest number reached on regular call 6806.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Josephine Corson, Elizabeth Eastmann, Adam G Snyder, Mary Murphy, Helen Krockenhauser, Irene B Stewart, Hugh Kenny, George H Hallett, Elizabeth Bestermann. Catherine Wright, Joseph Riley, Daniel Haggerty, Eve Green.

Accounting of: Mary Haaf, John Haaf, Louise Cropsey, Adolph Jacobsohn.

CONTESTED CALENDAR. Edward Gennis.

Richard Stainton, Augustus Elsis, Joel Aronson, Edward Lavin, Hannah Harger, Mary Howell, Louis Vannata, Condace Tappen, William Mayo.

Estates of: Peak Infants, Hugh Dougherty, Charles Weck, Joseph Bischert, Tanzola Infants.

Transfer tax: Mary E Provost, Anna K Heckerman.

Guardianship of: Eugene Gardiner.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Arias<Battersby. Booth<Nassau El RR. Burns<same. O'Dare<B H RR. Byrne<C I & Bklyn. Duffy<Gross. Accurso<Nichols. Pudbrsky<McDermott Dairy Co. Kohler<same. Hayes<Ackerman. Castgia<B H RR. Mosca<same. Cox<same. Gallagher<Kraemer. Weizsberg<Knowles.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 3185; on call calendar, 5310.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Seagle<Barretto. Reynolds<Scott, (2.) Sanz<Walcott. Walsh<Van Amringe. Griffen<Griffen. Re Mamie Naughton. Highest number reached on call, 284.

PART II.—Young, J.—Contract Calendar. Tichborne<Wall. Kulberg<Perine.

TRIAL TERM—Part II., Young, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Bonsall<Shiverick. Powers<Brewer, (2.) Mulvey<Williamson. Einstein<Eagle Mtg & Rty Co. Peluico<West El RR. Schlochis<Val Farms. Buynofsky<L Val RR. Coffey<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day: Rykaszynski<Mackay. Nickerson<Brinberg. Foley<Rattner. Lefkoff<Pitifsky. Mc Allister<Mc Allister(3) Becker<McBride. Wunder<Herzberger. Arutz<Havey. Becker<McBride. Vermilyea<Mc Bride(2) Helsko<Lehigh Valley Coal Co. Williams<Bauman. Washburne<Union Ry. People<Martin. Costello<Wallace. Mulvey<Wagner. Luciano<Ruppert. Hynes<N Y Cent RR. De Maria<same. Hilke<Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co. Palmer<Jackson. Nitsch<McCann.

Highest number reached, 350.

County Court.

Young, J. Creed<Reed. Nelsh<Kuzmeer. Windley<Garafano. Schenck<Mullins. Larkin<City of New Rochelle. McCarthy<Stetson. Perrotc<Freeman. Brook<Baxter. Briscoe<Zibelli and City of Mt Vernon.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day: Gerrity<Tichenor Co<Noyes. Carozza<Russo. Planta<Burgen. Same<Wilson. Carriga<City of Yonkers. Franzese<Kahn. Harris<Wofsky. Gorham<Hyatt. Wilkvitz<Selleck. Lambert<Norris. Lichtenstein<Cunningham. Degnee<Callahan. Verdon<Fisk. Badt<Roby. Shiloh Bap Ch<New Rochelle Tr Co. Kenlon<Hipple. Daly<Foster. Force<Cassidy. Scheuchuge<City of Yonkers. Tropeano<Grimaldi. Santora<La Vake, (2.)

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M. Nomer<B H RR Co. Duerwald<B Q Co & Sub RR Co et al. Rabey<same. Roemmele<Tarnover et al. Holzinger<B H RR Co Krampe<Krampe. Vollmer, an infant< Brodbeck.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call. Furst<B H RR Co. Van Tuerstine Co.< McCoy. Roth<B H RR Co. Willmott<L I RR Co. Cohen<Wiener, Inc, et al. Lynam<Merges et al. Sienkevics<Josinsky. Conrad<Johnson. Faughnan, an infant< Degnon Contr Co. Fischer<Dirkins.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1232

Schening, an infant< N Y Cons RR Co. Bisso<Pelham Operating Co. Schmukler<Krout. Green, as Commr< Altenkirch et al. Lorenzo, as admr< Manhattan Steam Bkry Inc, et al. Broscein<Blair et al. Klein<Manhattan Stm Bakery Co Inc et al.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on—NY Mark Gard Ass<CNY, (Act. 2.)

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATES' COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of estate of HYMAN GOLDFARB, Deceased.

To the creditors and all other persons interested in said estate:

Notice is hereby given that Samuel H. Lummis, as administrator c. t. a. herein, will receive on Tuesday, December 12th, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Rosenberg, Levis & Ball, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bids for all his right, title and interest as said administrator in and to certain accounts receivable and other choses in action and in and to an interest in a certain mortgage on premises No. 1,755 Lexington Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Information and a description thereof may be had on application to the undersigned.

SAMUEL H. LUMMIS, As Administrator c. t. a. of Hyman Goldfarb, deceased, 200 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attys. for said Samuel H. Lummis, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Huff<Huff. Breiter<Breiter. Jawitz<Jawitz. Quattiand<Kraus. Berlinger<Millholland. Wallabout<Jackson Const Co. Title G & T Co< Albrecht. Freedman<Gibbons. Frank<Connolly. Wendt<Palmer. Mercer<Gleason.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. Greenberg<Marsh (2). Union R E Co<Carvel Co., Inc. Repetti<Adams-Flanigan Co.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J. Lehmann<Inter R T Co. Guthy, Inc<Berliner. Burke<Higgins. Same<Higgins & Stanton Const Co. Rosenweig<Wolck. Forster<Newton Bldg Co. Murray<North Sand Co. H Aaronson Inc< Newmark. Damm<Higginson. Magnus<Royal Jewelry Mfg. Cerf<U S Title Guar Co. Nolan<Malley. Jacobs<Union Ry. Depot<Grossman. Bernstein<Cons Tel & Elec Sub Co. Johnson<City of Yonkers. Pedersen<same. Shapiro<Magic. Tiemann<Tiemann. Held<Hillman. Schulman<Inter R T Co. Kleibert<Davis. Voss<Bradley Const. Banta<North Sand Co Blumenthal<Miller.

Tuscher<Tompkins. Balk<Otis Elev. Co. Mort<McCreery. McGuirk<F E Smith, Inc. Glasgow<Koerner. Rosenzweig<McMullen Witmer<Davidowitz. Keller<R Carvel Co. McPherson<Maluck. Harling<Freund. Hall<Union Ry. Rosenfeld<McCann. Green<Valk Co. Freeman<Robe. Keilbert Const. Co.< Fry. Comes<G Backer Const Co. Kaiser<N Y Tel Co. Cook<Lawson. Schneiderman<Kahn. Davis<Gustavson. Probst<N Y Rys. Grass<Wilbur. Gross<Steinberg. Johnson<Inter R T Co Heiberman<Quirk. Doherty<Terry & Co, Inc. O'Neill<<Perry. Heaney<J M B Const Co. Quinlan<Rogers & Hagerty Inc.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Clark, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Cropsey, J.—Part VII., Crane, J. Bernstein<Tranalt Dev Co. Duggan<Schwartz. Lanno<Cucurullo. Gary<L I RR. Buckingham<Lehigh Valley RR. Feudale<Washamba. Green<C I & B RR. Davy Rty Co<Peggs. Boylan<E, Q Co & S RR. Bolton<Kurshedt et al. Bailtel<Borrick et al. Mayer<So Bklyn Ry. Rubeasohn<Cohen. Hayden<B H RR. Hardy<same. Thompson<Thomas Ed

Frankenberg<Kane Const Co. Dangelo<Union Ry.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Arnold<Martin Tully Construction Co.—William Bondy: Empire City Saving Bank<181st Street Construction Co.—Robert Lee Morrell, Re Orenstein, (Sitomer)—Bernard S. Deutsch, Bent<Mayer—John P. Dunn.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelby, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Lange<Lange. Saul<Fliegel. Re Dayton Hedges. Ward<NY & Q Co Ry. (2.) Ardbaum<Ardbaum. Mahoney<Buckley. Thorne<Thorne. McGratty<Badger. Francisco<Francisco. Samuel<Tepfer. Lipschitz<Rindeman, (2.) Murken<Keritzky. Re E 95th St. (Rogerty.) Nadler<Geretzky. Re Praetz. Snapman<Hendrickson. Regina<Sternbach. Bennett<NY&Q Co Ry. Am Tax Lien Co< Lang. B & M B RR<Bd of Taxes & Assess. L I RR Co<same. Fiscina<St Vito Soc'y. Re Shilvek, (Walkoff.) Re Coney Auto Mass Co, (Felbel.) Hamilton<Goldberg. Hoff<Jacobs. Giovannitta<Kordes. Cohen<Vernewi Rty & Const Co. Guadagno<Lanzetta. Van Tuyl<Scharmann. Callaway<Gregory. C & H Real Est Co< Dora Bldg Co.

Slipa<Schiff. Hoffman<Buerkel. Kaplan<same, (4.) Lyon<Gilleran. Re N Y Mun Ry.< (Grommer's Brew.) Crown Lands Corp< McKeon, (2.) Ahrens<Lefstein. Master School of Music<Kennedy. Peoples Tr<Kennedy. Caro<Wiener. Montgomery & Co< Paddock. Landau<Wiesen. People<Sanger. Same<Byrne et al. Same<Byrne. Friedman<Riepp. Gregory<Gregory. Re Bass, (Timm.) Simons<Roth. Kane<Connell. Rasinson<Gomer. Smith<Beers & Sons. Chivers<Chivers. Koerner<Lord & T (2.) Keyes<McCann. Kratenstein<Gordon. Pinet<Weeks, (2.) Wadler<same. Nelson Bros. Coal< 190th St Hold Co. Maley<Randall. Freund<Lehman. Re Coney Auto Mass Co. (Felbel.) Green<Cohen.

PART II.—Marshall, J.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business. Motion: Christina G Hashagen. Wills for probate: Annie Hansen, Charles L Dominick. Accountings: Charles J Schmitt, Martin Caflisch.

Carmine Piantarosa, William Christian. Adoption: Emma Elizabeth Catherine Heerdt by Paul Weber and Barbara Weber.

TRIAL TERM.—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. Bronstein<Int R T. Morrissey<Union Ry. Graidinger<Goodman.

Cantasano<Man Paper Stock Co. Hyde Park Flint Bottle Co<Miller. Bonynge<Hersig. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gibbs, J.—Re West 178th St—Joseph M Edelson.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Cosmo Quero<Antonio Negro—John S Heep. Christian G Openhyn<Mary L C La Vien—Dennis Mullins.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Morsch

BUILDING IS BRISK DESPITE HIGH PRICES

Dow Service Reports Continued Advance in All Quotations of Materials.

SHEET BRASS IS HIGHER

Structural Steel and Pig Iron in Demand—Brick Prices Up to $10 and $12.

Continued sharp advances in the prices of building materials have not so far stifled contemplated building operations, according to The Dow Service Daily Building Reports. On the contrary, builders foresee no immediate abatement of the price trend, and in order to get operations under way in the Spring, Summer, and Fall of 1917 they are placing their orders now, so as to get assured action on jobs at the earliest possible moment.

The week just closed developed many price changes. Mexican asphaltum advanced to $21.50 for paving, in wood barrels, and to $19 to contractors, in tank cars. Common Hudson brick moved to $9, base, with some bringing $9.25. Second-hand brick was quoted on Saturday at $5 a load of 1,500. Raritan common brick is not being quoted for delivery in this market because it is not possible to get men enough to load the barges at Sayreville. For New Jersey distribution the price is around $10 a thousand, loaded on cars. Newark yard prices are reported as high as $11.50 to $11.75 a thousand.

Sheet high brass again moved up from $40 to $41 and $44. Sheet low advanced from $40 and $46 to $42 and $47, free on board, mill. Portland cement in wholesale prices showed no change, but contractors were quoted by at least one company as the week closed at 2.25 a barrel. Rosendale natural cement has so far made no change from the 90-cent level.

Sheet copper, hot rolled, advanced from $39.50 and $41 to $41 and $42. Glass manufacturers meeting here on Friday reported the gas shortage as being extremely acute, and one manufacturer has been compelled to close his plant because of lack of fuel. Laborers accustomed to dig glass sand at $2 a day now want $5, and if they do not get it apply at the steel mills, where they get from $5 to $7 a day. Architects and contractors are advised of an immediate 10 per cent. reduction in current discounts off jobbers' lists, with actually no limit as to the possibility of prompt future advances. Manufacturers are taking only such business as is wholly acceptable to them. There is no immediate change in the price of plate glass contemplated.

Hollow tile fireproofing has been advanced on these sizes to the following quotations: Exterior, 4x12x12, .0825; 6x12x12, .116; 8x12x12, .14; 10x12x12, .165; 12x12x12, .206; interior, 2x12x12, .084; 3x12x12, .064; 4x12x12, .072; 6x12x12, .096; 8x12x12, .128. These prices will become effective today.

Structural steel was advanced from 2.69¢ to 3.15¢. Pig iron advanced from $25.50 and $26.50 for No. 1 X foundry, Northern, to $28 and $28.50. Other grades are in proportion. The quotation ruling on building sand is nominal, with a market unsatisfied. Beginning Jan. 1 slate blackboards will advance on three-foot sizes from 18 cents to 22 cents; on three-foot six-inch sizes, 19 cents to 22 cents, and four-foot sizes, from 20 cents to 22 cents a square foot for single-faced boards. For double-faced boards there will be an advance of 7 cents over present lists. There undoubtedly will be an advance on Jan. 1 of Bangor and Vermont roofing slates.

This is the time of the year when brick dealers stack for Winter reserves. Normally 50,000 brick ridden from a barge to stack or jobs is considered a good day's movement. On Friday there was such a rush for brick following the day of rain that one dealer rode 141,000 brick in the light of such demand the Winter is rapidly approaching with little stored brick available for building requirements. Close of navigation is not far off. Another condition making for abnormally high brick prices is that transportation companies are offering as high as $10 and $12 a day for brick barges to take care of freight movements in the harbor and to offset the demurrage charge by railways for use of cars on sidings. This is creating a shortage in barges, and with a shortage of labor to load brick barges it is more profitable for barge owners to rent out their barges this Winter than to use them for carrying brick down the river or to permit storage of brick here in the usual quantities.

There were only 24,000,000 brick in the market on Saturday morning and only 12,000,000 en route to start the week with. About 8,000,000 of these brick were sold before they left the brick yards.

The Portland cement situation for the first fifteen days in November showed that the larger companies are shipping from 17 to 71 per cent. more cement than they did during the same time in 1915. Some of the smaller companies showed remarkable increases, the Cayuga reporting over 400 per cent. gain, while the Glens Falls and Penn Allen show 30 and 32 per cent. increase. Of the high shipping conditions like these throughout the country, Louisville advises that before the year closes cement prices will be 20 cents a barrel above present quotations.

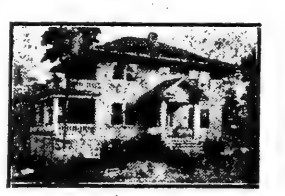
ONLY $5,800. Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser.

Beautiful All-Year Home

CONVENIENT OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

Delightful all year home on large grounds, with 100 ft. by 163 ft., in most select neighborhood. Large living room, with old fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and tiled bath on the second floor. Two fine bedrooms on third floor. Separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.



An actual photograph.

F. B. WELLS, 170 B'way. Tel. 1521 Cort.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$35 A MONTH RENTS or BUYS beautiful brick home, 7 rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity, parquet floors, porch, lawn, garden, garage space. Little cash required if purchased. 24 minutes on Sea Beach subway from Park Row to 2176 86th St., Brooklyn, opposite 22d Avenue Station.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$29 LOTS FULL SIZE LOTS HIGH AND DRY, SITUATED IN A FINE TOWN, HOUR OUT, FEW MINUTES FROM R. R. STATION, NOT FAR FROM LARGE FRESH WATER LAKE, BOATING AND FISHING; GREAT LAND FOR FARMING AND POULTRY; ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF THESE LOTS AT THIS PRICE; ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO BUILD. CALL OR WRITE FOR R. R. TICKETS

$5 DOWN—$1 MONTHLY

B. ESTATE, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

FINE OLD COLONIAL HOUSE

Variety of shade and fruit trees. On a corner of 10,000 sq. ft., lawn, hedge, etc.; sidewalks, water, gas, electric light; on main thoroughfare, facing Bay, with all water front rights; restricted and improved locality; must be sold to quick buyer at owner's loss, for $6500 down, and balance to suit a responsible party. Dougherty, Box 176 Times Downtown.

Extraordinary Opportunity

Think of it, 25 minutes from your work, right in New York City, I have 16 full city lots to dispose of to quick buyer at the greatest bargain prices ever heard of. Will sell in plots of 2 or more lots for $175 each; easy terms, $25 cash, balance $3 per month; perfect title. Call or write for free tickets to inspect property. B. Estate, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

COZY LITTLE FARM, $1,850

with outbuildings, cultivated land, shade trees; town of 10,000, near New York; $100 down and $12 monthly. B. Brand, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS at KATONAH, BEDFORD, MT. KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished RENTALS along Harlem R.R.

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WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Depot Plaza. Tel. 1514 W. P.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LEAVITT BUILDING
126-132 WEST 46TH ST.
Entire Floors for Rent.
Occupancy Feb. 1, 1917.
Net Area 6,000 Ft. Each Floor, 40 Windows. Absolutely Fireproof. Sprinklered. Elevator Service Day and Night.
Apply A. L. LIBMAN, Agent, on Premises, or your own Broker.

STORES
For Lease in High-Class Apartment House, S. W. Cor. 140th St. & Amsterdam Av. Suitable for Druggist, Dry Goods, Delicatessen, Groceries, Butcher, &c. Very popular neighborhood. Excellent opportunity; moderate rental. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

LOFTS
50x100, N. W. Corner BLEECKER & WOOSTER STS.
Modern Fire-proof Bldg. Freight and passenger elevators; sprinkler system; all improvements; high ceilings, unusual lights; lofts to lease from Feb. 1 at $1,800 per annum. Apply Supt. on premises or your own broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

8 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,000.
AMHERST
204 West 110th Street
Will Rent, Furnished, $2,750.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th Street.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE.
$57.50 to $72.50.
Furnished, $20 extra
WOOLSEY
141 East 44th St.
Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.
Renting agents on the Premises.
Apartments can be seen evenings.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

1,229 PARK AV. S. E. Cor. 90th. Manle Court.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000.
Lights attractive rooms, elevator, etc.
A. BRANDSTEIN, Agent, 74 Broadway.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on August 31, 1916, WILLIAM A. JAMISON et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of Steamlighter "Santos" for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about July 22nd, 1916, from a collision. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steamlighter and pending freight as appraised, viz: $16,028.70, with lawful interest according to law. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 11th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—FRANK McWILLIAMS, INC., against BOAT without a name formerly known as the "M. L. No. 1," her engines, &c.—Notice.—I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause civil and maritime for repairs, $2,755.03. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court, on December 4, 1916, in U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.
MACKLIN, BROWN & PURDY, Proctors for Libellant.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AGENCY FOR FORD CARS.

1917 models; regular prices; no increase; payments arranged; all accessories; Ford commercials, complete, $435; one-ton, $600; 1½-ton, $700; used cars, all makes, $100 up; open evenings. Telephone Lenox 4063. Lexington Av., corner 58th St.

ALCO six-cylinder landaulet, perfect condition; will sacrifice to make quick sale. 488 6th St., Brooklyn.

ATTENTION! TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS
1916 Stutz tour.; make offer.
1916 Hudson Sedan, like new; make offer.
Cadillac limousine, like new; make offer.
MERCER 1915, with extra convertible Sedan top; reasonable offer accepted.
STUTZ 1915 Bearcat, excellent condition; make offer.
Chandler 1916 touring, like new; price $650.
PACKARD 3-48, seven passenger; reasonable offer accepted.
1916 Mitchell, run less than 3,500 miles; like new; price $675.
Hudson 6-54 7 passenger, elegant condition, $875.
1915 Paige-Detroit touring; price $450.
MARMON limousine, electric starter, with extra touring body; price $475.
WINTON limousine, fine condition; price $675.
1912 Packard 30 touring, seven passenger; price $600.
Several other cars at bargain prices.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.
Open Sundays.

CADILLAC "8," 1916, LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, LANDAULETTE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, COUPE.
WHITE, 1916, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, BROUGHAM.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1915, "8-40" BROUGHAM.
HUDSON, 1915, "8-40" LIMOUSINE.
S. G. V., 1914, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
S. G. V., 1914, COUPE, WIRE WHEELS.
CADILLAC, 1914, BROUGHAM, wire wheels.
MANY OTHERS DAILY ARRIVALS.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER, NEW CAR.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING, BARGAIN.
BUICK 1916 LITTLE-6 ROADSTER, $675.
HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET.
MERCER RACEABOUT, $850.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger landaulet. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CHALMERS, late 1915, six cylinder, light five-passenger touring; used 9,000 miles; condition guaranteed; extra equipments, slip covers, shoes, &c.; $825. 150 West 55th.

CHALMERS 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

LANCIA 1913 limousine and touring bodies, just overhauled, in perfect condition. Netherland Hotel, Room 1632.

LOZIER 1915 "6"; perfect mechanical condition; newly painted. S. O'Brien, 100 Circle.

MARMON 1915 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

NOTE.—You will always find later models, and the largest number of better cars, at lower prices, at the Studebaker Used Car Dept., B'way and 58th St. Phone Circle 1400. Time payments considered.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car; also Overland runabout; bargains. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway and 50th St.

PACKARD 30, with excellent limousine body; demonstrable runs; fine tires; only $850. Studebaker Used Car Dept., B'way and 58th St. Phone Circle 1400.

PACKARD, 1914, 6-48, seven passenger touring, good condition; $800. Columbus 8522. Hasp.

PACKARD, 38 LIMOUSINE, 1914. Westinghouse springs; exceptional condition. 485 Circle.

PACKARD, 3-38, phaeton; bargain. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway and 50th St.

PAGE 1915 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

POPE HARTFORD landaulet, 1912; newly repainted; perfect mechanical con dition, extra tire, in late sale for highest offer. M 259 Times Downtown.

STEARNS 8-cyl., brand-new, run 3,000 miles, 1917 improvements; sacrifice. 507 5th Av., Room 501. Phone, between 2 and 3, Murray Hill 9351.

STEVENS-DURYEA Limousine, seven-passenger, in perfect condition; will sacrifice. Telephone Columbus 5161.

STUDEBAKER coupe, with electric starter; newly painted. See this bargain at $450. Studebaker Used Car Dept., B'way and 58th St. Phone Circle 1400.

TUTTZ Roadster, fine condition, nearly new Silvertown cord tires, electric lights, $450. Everall, phone Circle 9400.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 five-passenger touring, slightly used; wonderful condition; ball of fire on hills; economical on gas and oil. F 256 Times Downtown.

WINTON, 1915, light six; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOCARS, 3RDS, and other commercial cars to hire by hour, day, week, month, year. E. & S. Auto Renting Co., 435 West 54th St. Phone Chelsea 2198.

TO HIRE.—Packard, Fiat, Metallurgique limousines, monthly; Prucker, 1 Manhattan Av., Riverside 1961.

RENAULT.—For hire, beautiful Renault landaulet by month. Tel. Columbus 2466. Phillips's apartment.

For hire—Limousine car; reasonable. Schmaltz, 832 East 67th. Plaza 8717.

PACKARD six cylinder; Leader touring service. Plaza 5440.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED.—Garage for car, limousine body, north of 42d St. and south of 50th St., on west side; all year round if garage is satisfactory. Z 246 Times Annex.

TOURING CAR, 1915 or 1916 model; must be in A1 condition; give full description and price. E 375 Times Downtown.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

REAL ESTATE.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Lorillard Place, lot 50x100; block from 183d Station. 3d Av. Molony, 311 West 4th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Private owner must sell 2 full-size lots located in beautiful park in one of the best sections of Jamaica; willing to sacrifice for $500 each to get $30 cash at once, and monthly income of $7 until paid; adjoining lots sold for $900 each; cut quick for big bargain. Owner, Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 89 Richmond Hill

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers at about 50% of former prices choice home sites on MIDDLEMERE GRANTWOOD, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD, and TEANECK, New Jersey. Also a number of two-family workingmen's homes at Hudson Heights, New Jersey. These prices are recognized as unparalleled bargains by those who have inspected the properties. All within a five-cent-fare zone. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. For further information address Benj. D. Wright, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

SEASHORE HOTEL OPPORTUNITY.

Hotel, Ocean Av., Ocean City, N. J.; 80 bedrooms, dining room seats 75; best location; highest reputation 20 years; profitable investment. For particulars address L. F. Bomhoff, 821 Chambers St., Gloucester, N. J.

At Ridgewood.—Fine old homestead, seven acres, beautiful trees, every kind of fruit; barn, chicken house; garden; convenient; sacrifice. Stevens & Peter, Ridgewood, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

WELL-BRED young married couple would look after furnished or unfurnished country home, well-to-do people; Long Island preferred; prepared to pay for heat and light. O 80 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., 120 Broadway. Phone 5364 Rector.

FOR LEASE FOR LONG TERM.
Four-story and basement building, near 6th Av. and 38th St.; owner will improve for substantial tenant.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
489 6th Av., New York.

CORNER STORE and Basement, 146TH STREET AND 7TH AV. New Subway Express Station at Corner. E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

10TH AVE. STORE, Bet. 47th and 48th Sts.; single store and basement; rent, $42 per month. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42D ST.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, $15 UP. UNION BLDG., 33 UNION SQUARE WEST. MODERN BUILDING; GOOD SERVICE. SPEAR & CO., AGTS., 500 BROADWAY.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

1 AND 2 ROOMS AND BATH. ELEVATOR AND FULL CLUB SERVICE. 414-416 MADISON AV., at 48th St. RENTS, $720-$1,080. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., on premises.

56TH, 342 WEST.—Sublet elevator apartment, four rooms and bath; nicely furnished; bargain to reliable party. Simms.

87TH ST., 51 EAST.—6 rooms; steam heat, electric light; all improvements; $37.

Corner apartment, 5th Av.; 2 rooms, bath. Phone Murray Hill 3800. Extension 128.

Unfurnished—West Side.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Handsome two or three room suite non-housekeeping; high class; references.

150TH ST., 600 WEST; 150TH ST., 601 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Very high-class elevator apartment house, spacious rooms; 4 rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $42; 5 rooms sublet, $80. Inquire Supt.

Brooklyn.

STUDIO apartment, large living room, bedroom, kitchenette and bath; Columbia Heights section; 10 minutes from Wall St.; two short blocks from subway; $37.50; sublease; very desirable. O 79 Times.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS, ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED.
The Fal-Co., 505 5th Av. Murray Hill 4983.

Apartments HANDSOMELY furnished. CLARK REALTY, 35 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1430.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Handsome parlor floor, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $125.

Furnished—West Side.

80TH, 167 WEST.—Well-furnished apartment, 6 rooms, bath; reference. Holland.

91ST, 15 WEST.—To sublet, a furnished apartment, 8 rooms and bath. Apt. 8 west.

137TH, 611 WEST, Apartment 54.—Three-room suite, newly and completely furnished for housekeeping; two rooms facing drive.

156TH ST., 605 WEST.—An ideal five-room apartment; well furnished; plenty sunshine; wonderful outlook; southern exposure; rent to May 1; reasonable. Telephone 4073 Audubon. Apartment 62.

BROADWAY, in 70's.—6 beautiful rooms and bath; immediate possession; long or short lease; beautifully furnished, all improvements, southern exposure. Col. 8264. Apt. 3B.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 858.—Beautifully furnished 5-room apartment; $100; front.

FOR season or year—8 to 10 rooms, furnished; $75 to $600 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED Apartments, $125-$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Vanderbilt—4185.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th St., (between Broadway and Riverside Drive.)—Newly furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, shower baths; all night hall, bellboy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $60 to $130 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

THE LUDDINGTON, 205 WEST 101ST ST., (3 doors from Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished apartment; 6-7 large, warm rooms; large kitchen, shower bath, included; strictly high-class; $100-$135 monthly; immediate possession; all night elevator, telephone, and maid service, Phone 9375 River.

THREE large outside rooms, kitchen, bath, completely furnished mahogany Colonial furniture, and rugs; southern exposure. Owner, 140 West 34th.

TO RENT.—Comfortably furnished light room apartment on Riverside Drive. A. J. Odell, 790 Riverside Drive. Tel. Audubon 5400.

TWO ROOMS, bath, shower, kitchenette. Inquire 745 West End Av. Telephone 8093 Riverside.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED—Furnished apartments, all sizes, in high-class buildings, east or west side, for clients desiring immediate and future possession. Loten H. Slawson Company, 171 Madison Av.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

19TH, 142 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; private dining room; block subway; reference.

28TH, 156 EAST.
A comfortable room; wholesome meals.

61ST ST., 159 EAST.—Beautiful rooms, steam heat, hot water; excellent table. Weinberg.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; electricity, phone.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms, with board; table board; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms with board; private baths; southern exposure; table guests.

58TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large, attractive room, with private bath, one flight; references exchanged; table guests.

72D, 122-126 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large rooms; desirable home; near "L," surface; reference.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable room, fourth floor, with board; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 212 WEST.—TABLE GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; DELICIOUS HOME COOKING.

79TH, 121 WEST.—THE PUTNAM.
Rooms, with board; high grade.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new, high-type furnishings, pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST, (THE GEORGIAN.)
Rooms, board and general services are kept up to a high standard.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern improvements; electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

90TH ST, 312 WEST.—Charming house, accessible, quiet neighborhood; exceptional accommodations for couple appreciating refined surroundings and service.

93D, 21 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, well heated; excellent cuisine; L; table boarders.

97TH ST, Broadway.—2 large, light rooms; congenial surroundings; excellent table. Telephone 9611 River. 7B.

100TH, 216 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Private American family can accommodate 1 or 2 gentlemen in high-class apartment. Hurt. 12C. Riverside 5829.

102D, 244 WEST.—Adult family desiring suite; refined private home; apply; references.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av.,) The Columbia.—Pleasant, well-heated rooms; good board; Christian home. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

118, 147 WEST.—Room, suitable one, two; refined private boarding house; moderate. Raehr.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Room, suitable one, two; refined private boarding house; moderate. Raehr.

180TH, 61 WEST.—Ideal block. Homelike in every respect; attractive rooms; home cooking.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Nice healthy location, "The Audubon"; few bright rooms; excellent board; very reasonable. Telephone 2767 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Attractive rooms in exclusive boarding house; running water. Phone 9957 Schuyler. Stein.

WEST END AV., 279, cor. 72d, opposite Schwab mansion.—Large, handsome corner house, with elevator; large room, with private bath.

WEST END AV., 344.—Double, sunny room; heat home table; steam, electricity.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND ROOM wanted by a lady teacher, in private family, situated west side between 70th and 100th Sts. O 26 Times.

TWO American girls wish home with refined French family; references. S 117 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Pleasant large room, suitable two; steam heat; southern exposure.

43D, 16 EAST.—Comfortably furnished, large room, running water; also single room, (adjacent to bath.)

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite; room with piano; single room; running water.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's room; month, $55; year lease; references.

78TH ST., EAST.—Suite, large rooms; bachelor, married couple; breakfast optional. Phone Lenox 4993.

West Side.

127TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually large and medium, en suite, with and without private baths, steam, electricity; private house; references.

132D, 61 WEST.—Large bach parlor, modern conveniences; open grate fire; telephone; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

218T, 251 WEST.—Comfortable room; bath; steam heat; private family; $3. Brown.

23D, 256 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, high-class house; bachelors; references.

40TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room, all conveniences; bath, telephone; gentlemen only.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished small rooms; comfortable; telephone; $2.50, $3, $4.

67TH, 310 WEST.—Pleasant room, southern exposure; suitable for one or two business gentlemen; private house; references.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room, bath adjoining; also handsome room with piano.

85TH, 350 WEST.—Large, heated private bath; southern exposure; telephone, continuous hot water.

89TH, 226 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; gentlemen; breakfast optional. Jones.

96TH, (Central Park WEST.)—Large room, facing Park; reasonable Bartlett, Columbus 5982.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms in handsome private apartment; elevator; all conveniences.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small attractive rooms, with or without bath; private house.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Rooms; private bath; newly decorated, opened; telephone; central location.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; electricity, steam heat; gentleman. December.

70TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive room; lavatory; business man; appointment only. Johnson, 6314 Columbus.

70TH, 117 WEST.—Medium sized front room; bedroom floor; telephone; reference.

71ST, 125 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ENTIRE FIRST-FLOOR EXTENSION; BATH, KITCHENETTE; ELECTRICITY, STEAM.

71ST, 242 WEST.—Attractive room; bath; private family; gentleman. Call mornings or evenings.

71ST, 314 WEST.—Attractive southern room, rear, one flight; improvements; private bath, tiled.

72D, WEST, (near Park-subway.)—private family; large, well heated front room; shower, electricity, elevator; $10; breakfast. Col. 2051.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Large room and bath; heat, electricity; private house; reasonable; references. 1242 Columbus.

142 WEST 73D.
Elegant French home; entire floors; 2 and 3 spacious rooms; private baths.

75D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated room with private bath; telephone.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Small or large rooms, furnished or unfurnished; private family; high class.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Newly furnished house; warm rooms; continuous hot water, $8-$10.

75TH, 226 WEST.—Sunny front room, suitable two; business men only. Anthony.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Large southern room, twin beds, dressing room; also small room.

76TH, 132 WEST.—Immaculately clean rooms; private bath; electricity; hall room; references.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Comfortable hall room; floor with bath; electricity; continuous hot water.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large room; also small; southern exposure; references.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; private bath; phone, electricit; hot water, and steam heat.

77TH ST., 108 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, bath; refined New England Christian family; reasonable.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive, medium-sized front room; lavatory; references.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Real home; beautiful rooms; home comforts; electricity and telephone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, beautiful southern room; one flight; small room; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Medium room; private bath; suitable two gentlemen; also smaller room.

82D, 109 WEST.—Front room, with front bedroom; suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

82D, 111 WEST.—Large room; all accommodations; private family; references. Carroll. Schuyler 6388.

82D, 118 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; bath; piano; references; private house. Klein.

83D, 11 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms; overlooking park; home comforts.

83D, 219 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, southern suite; steam, bath, telephone; gentlemen. Dunne

84TH, 268 WEST, (Near West End.)—Outside rooms; electricity, lavatories; gentlemen; breakfast. Haskins.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large, small rooms, hot and cold running water; bath adjoining.

85TH, WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Southern exposure; electricity, elevator; private; references. Schuyler 2739.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Medium-sized and single rooms, bath, electricity, suitable gentlemen.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, medium rooms, private bath, kitchenette, electricity.

90TH, 330 WEST.—Handsomely appointed house; large, small rooms; electric; telephone, steam.

93D, 265 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms, single, suites, private baths; large closets, electrically lighted; electricity; high-class private house.

97TH, 125 WEST.—Large, warm, attractive rooms; all conveniences; select; reasonable. Riverside 9065.

98TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive, sunny parlor; subway; electricity, phone; one flight. Brunnsman.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms, southern exposure; bath; single, en suite; continuous hot water, telephone; private house; convenient transportation.

97TH ST., 258 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; every convenience; shower, running water; first-class elevator house. Tel 3404 River. Apt. 4L.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished, large room; gentlemen.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Unusual Winter opportunity; large room or suite, adjoining bath; gentleman or couple. Apartment 9.

99TH, 206 WEST.—Front or side; quiet home; gentleman; references. Benedict.

100TH, 216 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished room in private apartment for one or two gentlemen; new fireproof building. Hurt. 12C. Riverside 5829.

100TH, 201 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; phone; privileges, piano, $5 up. 2B, Hughes.

108TH, 204 WEST.—Type not ordinarily rented; elevator; transients; reference. Apt. 61.

112TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light room; running water; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

118TH, 200 WEST.—Nice, large outside room; all conveniences. Apt. 6-N.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Attractive outside sunny room; shower bath. Apt. 31.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Apt. 34.)—Adjoining rooms; overlooking park; suitable for two.

118TH, 428 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; electric lights; bath; subway. Apt. 8.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large sunny front room; every convenience; select location; gentlemen.

123D ST., 547 WEST.—Well-furnished corner suite; smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 61.

122D, 157 WEST.—Single, well-heated room; running water; private house; subway.

124TH, 505 WEST.—Large, sunny room; comfortably furnished; suitable one, two gentlemen; electricity; phone; elevator; moderate. Wiggins, 2-E.

124TH, 557 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable room, near bath; gentleman; well-kept apartment. Karlson.

130TH 156 WEST.—Large, sunny room; spacious closets; gentleman; $3; American family; references.

137TH, 602 WEST. (Apt. 36.)—Two rooms, comfortably furnished; one suitable two; subway.

137TH ST., 616 WEST.—Large, sunny, newly furnished; elevator, shower bath. Apartment 21.

141ST, 605 WEST.—Large, sunny, outside room; elevator; gentlemen; references. Love.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front; southern exposure; scrupulously clean; gentlemen. Apt. 27.

148D, 617 WEST.—Large room, outside, sunny; near Drive; elevator; references. F24.

145TH ST. and Broadway.—Artistically furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment; private; gentleman. Telephone Audubon 2790, Apt. 64.

BROADWAY.—One or two rooms and kitchen; conveniences; independent; near 103d subway; thoroughly reliable. Beidler, 245 West 104th St.

CLAREMONT AV., (Riverside Drive and 116th St.)—Beautiful, large, outside room, high-class apartment house; 10th floor, strictly private family. Miss Lorraine, 440 Riverside Drive. Tel. 6694 Morningside.

COMFORTABLY furnished room; private house; all conveniences; gentleman. Audubon 7191 before noon.

HOME for responsible gentleman desiring first-class conditions with family of three adults. Phone 3963 Morningside. Apt. 20.

MORNINGSIDE AV. 20, (113th.)—Three rooms; private bath; southern exposure; suitable for bachelors; will rent single; telephone; elevator; electricity; steam; shower; private family. Apt. 22.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (110th St. Subway.)—Elegantly furnished suite, facing Drive, $60 a month; twelfth floor; private family; single room, $35 a month; private bath. Phone 972 Morningside.

ST. FRANCIS HOUSE,
359 West 30th St.
Newly furnished residence for women; references required. Chelsea 7750. Board optional.

WEST END, 344.—Large front room, adjoining bath; steam; phone; electricity; $8.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GERMAN MARRIED COUPLE require two elegantly furnished rooms with kitchen privilege with strictly private family of the better kind, with no other roomers, between 50th and 90th Sts., near Park Av. F 259 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2143 Yonkers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

COMPANION.—Cultured, refined lady desires position as traveling companion. Telephone 5205 Audubon.

COOK.—An experienced colored cook by the day; good reference. Annie E. Clarke, 248 West 53d St. Phone Circle 3831.

GOVERNESS.—American lady wishes position as governess to young children; te

NEW DEVICE MAKES AIRSHIPS FOOLPROOF

Capt. J. V. Martin Applies for Collier Trophy as a Result of His Invention.

HIS STABILIZER IS TESTED

Inventor Says He Has Discovered How to Keep Aeroplanes from Skidding.

Details of an aeroplane stabilizer which is expected to make the heavier-than-air machines practically "foolproof" were made public yesterday when Captain James V Martin, inventor of the device, applied to the Aero Club of America for the Collier Trophy, which is awarded annually for the greatest achievement in aviation in America during the last year.

Tests of the stabilizer, which is known as the Martin aerodynamic stabilizer, that have been taking place at Mineola, L. I., since Nov. 6, have demonstrated that an aeroplane may be flown with perfect safety with the lateral controls only connected with the device and the pilot devoting all his time to the rudder. During the tests the usual ailerons which prevent "slide slipping" and "skidding," both of which are the dread of even the experienced pilot, were sealed and the military aeroplane used neither slipped nor skidded.

Hitherto the control of an aeroplane has been maintained by the ailerons, which are turned up or down as the machine flies, and the pressure of the air striking the wing-tip as it is deflected by the pilot maintains the aeroplane on an even keel. The ailerons, or wing-tips, are connected with the steering gear by wires and are operated by the pilot. In the case of the new Martin stabilizer there are no wires, the auxiliary planes of the stabilizer operating automatically according to the motions of the aeroplane, always bringing it to an even keel.

In the Mineola tests it was the first time that an aeroplane had been flown without the ailerons controlled by the pilot. Allan S. Adams, the aviator who flew the aeroplane during the tests of the new stabilizer, in his report, said:

"From the flights I have made on an aeroplane to test the workings of the Martin aerodynamic stabilizer, the following facts have been established: The aeroplane remains in a horizontal position when a straight course is pursued and the aeroplane takes its own bank and holds it on a turn. I have tried in different ways to make the aeroplane slip or skid, but it refused to do so. As you know, I have spiraled with motor off from considerable heights.

"The stabilizer seems to care for any movement which an aviator could desire an aeroplane to make, and is quite sensitive to movements of the rudder."

Captain Martin, who is a veteran in aeronautics and who organized the first international aviation meet, said of his invention:

"The aeroplane in straight directional flight, whether progressing in a horizontal plane or ascending or descending, is maintained at all times in the lateral horizontal; gusts of wind are more quickly corrected by the stabilizer than is possible when the pilot controls; no tendency to roll is percentible; the aeroplane is exceedingly sensitive to its vertical rudder and takes and holds a definite bank for every angle of the rudder; the aeroplane glides and spirals perfectly with motor cut out.

"The stabilizer is at least four times as powerful as the usual ailerons, and therefore can be reduced one-half in size and weight and still be sufficiently powerful. The aeroplane cannot be made to slip or skid."

The stabilizer consists of a combination of small vertical and horizontal planes which are attached to the ends of the top wings. It is operated by a small weight while the aeroplane is in flight.

The officials of the Aero Club will make a thorough investigation of the stabilizer and will consult with the army and navy aviation authorities as to its use. If it is found to be the greatest aeronautic achievement for the year Captain Martin will receive the Collier Trophy. Those who have received the trophy are Glenn H. Curtiss for the development of the hydro-aeroplane, Orville Wright for the Wright automatic stabilizer, Elmer A. Sperry and Lawrence B. Sperry for the Sperry automatic stabilizer, and W. Starling Burgess for his development of the inherently stable Burgess-Dunne hydroaeroplane.

PARALYSIS FUND "DRIVE."

Committee Plans to Raise $200,000 for Children by Thanksgiving.

The Committee on Appeal, which is raising a Thanksgiving fund for the victims of infantile paralysis in this city, begins this morning a vigorous three-day "drive" to raise by Thanksgiving Day the $250,000 needed for the proper care of the 5,000 children who have been left paralyzed. Advertisements in the newspapers have brought in thousands of small contributions, and the committee, of which Robert W. de Forest is Chairman, is much pleased. Fifty-two thousand dollars have been received so far.

Help from the churches and from several of the city's large stores will give a new impetus to the Committee's undertaking. All over the five boroughs clergymen yesterday told their congregations of the appeal, and explained that contributions should be sent to James H. Perkins, Treasurer, 55 Wall Street.

The National Special Aid Society of 259 Fifth Avenue, which is caring for 400 children suffering from infantile paralysis, announced yesterday that the society has if necessary to divert funds intended for medical treatment to providing proper food and transportation facilities for many of the children from their homes to the clinic. The children, aged 4 months to 14 years, are regularly inspected at the clinic, and in addition receive home treatment from a corps of registered nurses employed by the society.

In the Peace and War Museum, which is to be opened to the public on Tuesday at the society's headquarters, at 259 Fifth Avenue, relics brought from the battlefields of Europe are to be included in the exhibit. This afternoon at the private view of the museum, addresses will be made at 4 o'clock by Mrs. William Alexander and by Le Baronne Huard.

MRS. MOSKOWITZ RETIRES.

Asked to Resign from Dress and Waist Association—Others Follow.

The Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, which employs 15,000 workers in 212 shops, has, through its Executive Committee, demanded and received the resignation of Mrs. Henry Moskowitz as head of the Advisory Department. In consequence, Julius Henry Cohen, counsel for the association; J. J. Goldman, its President; Samuel Floersheimer, First Vice President; E. A. Jackson, Treasurer; H. S. Benedict, Secretary, and several members of the Executive Committee have also resigned.

It was the work of Mrs. Moskowitz to supervise such matters as hours, wages, and working conditions. She demanded a liberal policy and was supported by Mr. Goldman and Mr. Cohen.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee last Tuesday night, at which the faction opposed to Mrs. Moskowitz had a majority, a motion was adopted demanding her immediate withdrawal. The next day, when Mr. Cohen heard of the action, he wrote a letter of resignation, and was followed by the others. It was last year that representatives of the association, in co-operation with Mr. Cohen and Mrs. Moskowitz, conferred with the union and granted an increase in wages and changes in working conditions. A large element of the association opposed these changes and have chafed under them.

A statement issued yesterday by M. Stern, acting President of the association since the resignation of Mr. Goldman, said the elimination of Mrs. Moskowitz and Mr. Cohen would produce harmony. Of Mrs. Moskowitz, the statement said: "It is unimportant whether her resignation was voluntary or involuntary; the members of the association will have the benefit of her resignation."

Fire in Cargo of Italian Ship.

Spontaneous combustion ignited some paraffine in the forward hold of the steamship Regina d'Italia at the foot of Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, and dock hands and crew, after trying to fight the fire for an hour, had to call the Fire Department. About $5,000 damage was done to the cargo, but it was said the ship would sail today as scheduled, for Italian ports. Fire Marshal Brophy said there was no ground for the rumor that a bomb had been employed to damage the ship.

COSTLY EGG BANNED BY CITY HOUSEWIVES

Continued from Page 1.

sponsible for high prices of all food products, but I believe that a series of household embargoes should be kept up for six or eight months. There is no doubt but that prices would go down sharply, if the housewives all over the country would co-operate to that end. They have shown their power by breaking speculative butter and meat markets two years ago.

"Starting Tuesday, let all housewives in this city buy no eggs or fewer eggs, except where they are needed for the aged, the infirm, the sick or children. Similar movements in different parts of the country will be co-ordinated within a few weeks, and nationwide embargoes on one product after another will make a great difference in the cost of living. If the price of eggs is not hit hard enough in two weeks, we can continue it beyond two weeks or go back to it later."

Meetings Called for Tuesday.

Meetings will be held on Tuesday at the Municipal Building by representatives of the National Woman's Movement, the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, the Consumers' League, and other consumers' organizations to devise methods to increase the effectiveness of the egg fast. The National Housewives' League will conduct its egg boycott independently.

Further schemes to hit the high cost of living were reported yesterday. One was to build a milk pasteurization plant in or near this city and another a law, suggested by Commissioner Hartigan, to reduce the length of time during which foods may be kept in cold storage. Commissioner Hartigan made yesterday a list of eleven schemes for anti-high price legislation which had been brought to his attention. They are as follows:

"1. The discussed project for an embargo on foodstuffs.

"2. The establishment of a national maximum price-fixing commission.

"3. The creation of a national commission to fix maximum prices on articles for export. This would be somewhat milder than an embargo, but would, it is argued, prevent export of foods except those which were selling at a reasonable price at home.

"4. Congressman G. Murray Hulbert's plan to insure the movement of food in case of a strike by forcing railroads to label food trains as such and by compelling railroad employes to handle food trains as they are now compelled to handle mail trains. Clauses of this law are intended to make it impossible for railroads to carry food by other than regular food-carrying trains.

Bill Aimed at Board of Trade.

"5. A bill to prevent paper speculation in food products. This law, which has been drafted by an Illinois Congressman, makes it a criminal offense to buy or sell foodstuffs except where the seller actually possesses the foodstuffs and actually delivers them to the buyer. This is aimed directly, Commissioner Hartigan said, at the Chicago Board of Trade.

"6. The terminal market plan of the City of New York.

"7. The bill to create a Department of Markets.

"8. The plan to establish a city pasteurization plant for New York City's milk.

"9. A bill to give the New York State Public Service Commissions power over the movement of food trains in New York State the purpose of this being to force railroads to develop the food-producing resources of remote country districts. Commissioner Hartigan said some students of the food problem believed the failure of railroads in New York State to run local freight trains to pick up livestock and produce at small towns had discouraged livestock raising in the State and had cut off an important source of the food supply of New York City.

"10. The establishment of a municipal abattoir for New York City.

"11. The reduction of the period in which food can be kept in cold storage. Eggs can now be held ten months and butter twelve months. Commissioner Hartigan proposes a law forbidding the storing of eggs more than three months and butter more than four months."

At 76 Pair Are Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Nov. 26.—Mrs. Martha Wigglesworth, 76 years old, of New Britain, was married today to her long-time sweetheart, Stephen Hibbard, also 76, a farmer in Hartland. Five days ago Mrs. Wigglesworth motored from her New Britain home to Hartland, where a marriage license was obtained, but the East Hartland minister who was desired to perform the ceremony was out of town.

The ceremony was performed today by the Rev. Robert Thorne, pastor of the West Hartland Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard went to Mr. Hibbard's home, Seclusion, on the banks of the Farmington River.

5% Income

SPECIAL FEATURES OF OUR FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES

1. They are secured by first mortgages on New York City property worth at least 50% more than the amount loaned.
2. Provision is made for installment payments on every mortgage, thus gradually increasing the margin of security.
3. Both principal and interest guaranteed by this Company with a capital and surplus of over $3,000,000.

Issued in amounts of $100 upwards—
Interest at 5% from date of purchase.

Write for Booklet.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

135 Broadway, New York. 'Phone: 6880 Cortlandt.
203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phone: 7100 Main.

For Thanksgiving

Order a special Pin-Cask (5 gallons) of

Bass Ale

for family use on draught at home from any department store, dealer or jobber

'Twill Add a Keen Zest to the Feast

rs & Co., Importers, 90 Warren St., N. Y.

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Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway Cor. Wall St.
" " Park Pl.
" " 23th St.
" " 42d St.
Brooklyn, 585 Fulton St.
Lackawanna Railroad

This Afternoon Promptly at 2:30
At the American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK
Concluding Sessions of
The Famous Davanzati Palace Collection
This Afternoon's Sale includes Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century Murano Glass, Wrought Iron, Bronze and Brass of the Sixteenth Century and Ancient Curios.
Catalogue Nos. 806 to 979, Inclusive.
To-night (Monday) at 8:30
In the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza
Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street
(Admission to the Plaza by card, which may be had free of the managers.)
The Valuable Paintings
Catalogue Nos. 980 to 1043, Inclusive
The Sale Will Be Conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the
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MAN-A-CEA WATER will help relieve stomach disorders
Sip a glass or two of this delicious mineral spring water with your meals to help relieve indigestion, dyspepsia and distress after eating. Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.
Not a laxative

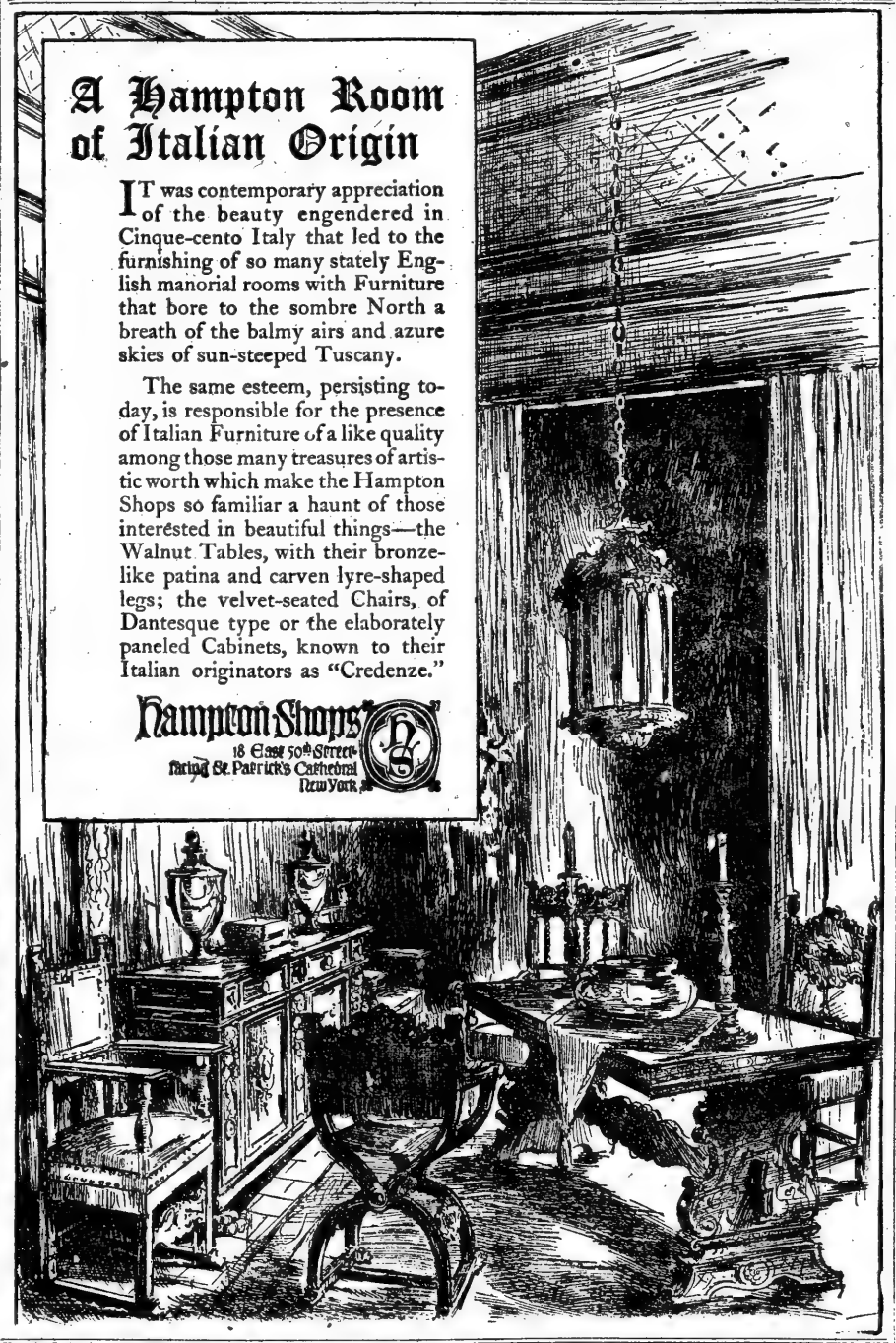
MORE MONEY
WE LOAN 25% MORE
than any other loan company on Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.
Our Rate 1% Per Month
MAX BERNSTEIN
273 West 125th Street.

A Hampton Room of Italian Origin

IT was contemporary appreciation of the beauty engendered in Cinque-cento Italy that led to the furnishing of so many stately English manorial rooms with Furniture that bore to the sombre North a breath of the balmy airs and azure skies of sun-steeped Tuscany.

The same esteem, persisting today, is responsible for the presence of Italian Furniture of a like quality among those many treasures of artistic worth which make the Hampton Shops so familiar a haunt of those interested in beautiful things—the Walnut Tables, with their bronze-like patina and carven lyre-shaped legs; the velvet-seated Chairs, of Dantesque type or the elaborately paneled Cabinets, known to their Italian originators as "Credenze."

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York



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For Real Thanksgiving You Should Have a Hart Schaffner & Marx Suit or Overcoat

We alone in New York sell these splendid clothes—the Suits at $20 to $50; the Overcoats, $20 to $90.

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Open Evenings

Orders Placed Before 3 o'Clock To-day Will Be Ready for Thanksgiving.

You couldn't have a ready-to-wear suit or overcoat altered much quicker. Here you have the advantage of selecting exactly the material you prefer and the assurance that every detail of making will be carried out just to your liking. Our prices for made-to-measure clothes are even more reasonable than ready-to-wear.

Full Dress suits—silk lined throughout, $45 Tuxedo suits $40. Cutaway suits $38 English trousers $7 to $10. Silk lined overcoats $30.

We have a special line of imported and domestic suitings, well worth considering, that we are making up for $25.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
34 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

SALE U. S.
ARMY AND NAVY GOODS
Take advantage of the low U. S. Government Auction Bargain prices and provide for the Winter.
Don't Miss This Opportunity.

Army O'coats	$3.95	Army Wool Socks	.25
Army Bl'k'ts.	3.50	Navy Wool Socks	.25
Army Shoes	4.50	Sheepskin Vests	2.50
Storm Shoes, Leather	5.50	Sheepskin Coats	5.50
Buckskin Gloves	2.00	Fur Gloves	4.50
Army Wool Gloves	.75	Fur Hats	4.50
Army Underwear	2.50	Army Sweaters	4.50
Navy Underwear	1.75	Navy Sweaters	2.50
Army Wool Shirts	2.00	Navy Knit Caps	.60

And 5,000 other articles as adopted by U. S. Army and Navy. Quantities limited and prices are subject to previous sale, so act quickly. Send 4c stamps for catalog No. 3.
Army & Navy Store Co., Inc.
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Bungalow Vacationing in California

America's most ideal Winter climate and economy are attracting thousands to Bungalow Vacationing in Sunny Southern California, especially this season.
Take the entire family. Let all enjoy a winter of ideal outdoor sport conditions. Splendid public or private schools and colleges. In this land of plenty, seasonable foods are also less expensive.

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Two superb through trains from Chicago—
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Write, telephone or call for illustrated booklet—"Inexpensive Bungalow Life in California." Also booklet describing the scenic route of the Los Angeles Limited and the Pacific Limited—two extra-fine without-extra-fare through daily trains to California.
J. B. DeFriest, G. E. Agt., Union Pacific R. R.
Woolworth Building, 236 Broadway, New York
M. de Brabant, G. E. Agt., Salt Lake Route,
233 Broadway, New York
Visit the Union Pacific Salt Lake Route Building at the Panama-California International Exposition, San Diego (835)

It doesn't make much difference whether your foot is man's-size or lady's. The step-like heel-rests below the Hupmobile accelerator-pedal give you perfect driving comfort all day long—and night too! And how the Hupmobile does respond to a gentle pressure on that accelerator!

Chas. E. Riess

The mark of superior motor car service

Motor performance in the Hupmobile is really *weird*. The motor keeps right on pulling in high—through mud and over hills that *some* machines can't seem to make at all.

It only goes to show that a four-cylinder motor—when it is built right—is the only safe and sane motor.

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Immediate deliveries on all models.
Limousines, Landaulets, Broughams, Sedans, etc.
Hupmobile

Sedan Mode.
Price $1,735
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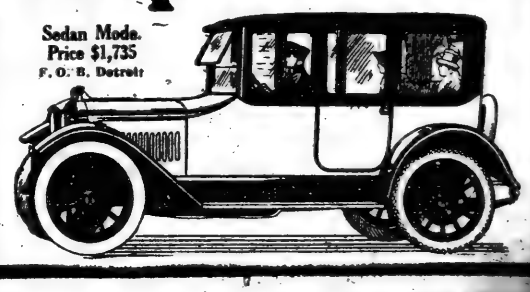

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Certificate No. A706515, for 10 shares Canadian Pacific Railway common stock, issued in the name of Edward W. Connolly, and by him assigned to Mrs. M. E. Chisholm, has been lost in the mails between Truro and Halifax, Canada. Transfer of this certificate has been stopped with the transfer agents, the Bank of Montreal, New York, and the public are hereby notified not to negotiate said certificate.

LOST—Platinum and gold link bracelet, with five diamonds, Friday morning, between 700 West 179th St. and 400 West 160th St.; liberal reward; no questions asked. Telephone Audubon 6570, Apartment 7A.

LOST—Between 375 Park Av., Ritz-Carlton Hotel, and Metropolitan Opera House, brooch, large yellow diamond, surrounded by white diamonds; $1,000 reward. Howard & Co., 14 East 47th St.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon at Army and Navy football game, at Speedway entrance to Polo Ground, a pointed fox neckpiece. Reward if returned to J. N. Steele, 829 Park Av., or telephone Lenox 4513.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bar pin, between Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, and 48th St. Theatre, New York; reward. Charles L. Gilbert, Nostrand Av. and St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Saturday in New Haven, near Yale Bowl, navy's gold and flowered bag; contains small amount of money, handkerchief, newspaper clippings; reward if returned to 58 West 47th.

LOST—Sunday, at or near Broadway and 99th St., o. on Broadway car, southbound, a ring composed of dragon, with diamond set in mouth and ruby in eye; reward. Fassett, 32 West 40th.

LOST—Gold and platinum bar pin with sapphire setting, in Stern Brothers' misses' department. Reward if returned to Miss Egan, 57 West 75th.

LOST—Saturday, between Waldorf and 14 East 60th St., pair of diamond and pearl stickpins joined by gold chain. Reward at 14 East 60th.

LOST—At Knickerbocker Hotel Saturday evening, a ring, pearls surrounded by diamonds; reward. L. 253 Dean St., Brooklyn. Phone 7055 Bedford.

LOST.—Black leather pocketbook, Fulton St. or Broadway; contents gold watch, papers, keys; sentimental value. Schottman, 221 West 150th St.

LOST—Near 42d St., Lexington Av., Saturday morning, small pearl and diamond bar, reward if returned to Mrs. Adrian Lambert, 168 East 71st.

LOST—Gold cigarette case; name and address inside. Return to Room 522, 61 Broadway, for liberal reward.

LOST—At Army and Navy game, Saturday, crossed fox neck fur; return to University Club; liberal reward.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, 35th, 5th Av., or 40th, between 3d Av., and Broadway; reward. H. K., 145 East 35th.

LOST.—Saturday U. S. Naval Academy class ring; reward if returned to Lieut. Jos. J. Broshek, Battleship Oklahoma.

LOST—In Hotel Biltmore, diamond crescent pin; liberal reward if returned to cashier Biltmore Hotel.

RECEIPT LOST.—A receipt issued by the U. S. Assay Office, No. 4177, dated Nov. 4, 1916, for 135 .06-100 ounces gold bullion, payable to Hrod & Co, or order, has been lost; payment has been stopped at the Assay Office, Nov. 25, 1916.
HROD & CO.,
170 Broadway.

REWARD.—Diamond cuff link, subway, below 96th St., Nov. 24, 9 to 10 A. M. Bloom, 44 East 25th St. Madison Square 8699.

$50 REWARD
for gold mesh bag and contents, clasp of sapphires, lost Thursday evening in Aeolian Hall. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 46th St. and 5th Av.

$30 REWARD for return of diamond and sapphire butterfly brooch lost Polo Grounds Saturday. Lost Articles, Hotel McAlpin.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Irish terrier, about 9 years old; no collar; very rough hair. Reward if returned to C. N. Bliss, Jr., Westbury, L. I.

LOST—Chow Chow, (Red;) rather short tail; 10 months old. 18 East 90th. 'Phone Lenox 7693; reward.

LOST—Light-gray Angora cat; liberal reward. C. D. H. Brewer, 314 West 91st St.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; tomorrow increasingly cloudy; southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,493. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

VILLA REPORTED IN CHIHUAHUA; MENACES JUAREZ

Border Hears Trevino, with His Garrison, Has Fled to Join Murguia.

FURTHER BATTLE PLANNED

Capital Held Out Sunday When Carranza Leader Reported Bandits Retiring.

AMERICANS' FATE IN DOUBT

Mexicans from Juarez Say Bandits' Sympathizers Threaten Its Carranza Commander.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 27.—Villa has captured Chihuahua City, according to reports received here tonight. The reports say that General Jacinto Trevino, commander of the Carranza forces at Chihuahua City, has fled to Terrazas, twenty miles north of the city. Dispatches were received from Terrazas tonight announcing that Trevino had been driven from the city, but that he was about to effect a juncture with General Murguia and attempt to drive Villa from the place with his combined forces.

This information reached United States military authorities at 9:30 o'clock tonight. It also was received by refugees from Mexico, who asserted that Trevino had sent such a message to a relative in this city.

Another account of the fall of Chihuahua City confirms this report, but says that Trevino has fled to Terrazas, where he is about to entrain for Juarez.

The fate of the six Americans in Chihuahua City is unknown.

Mexican officials of the consulate in this city cannot be reached at this hour to confirm this report. Andres Garcia, Inspector of Consulates in the United States, is in Juarez.

Mexicans who crossed from Jaurez tonight reported that Villa sympathizers in that city, on learning of the fall of Chihuahua City, had banded togetner and demanded of General Francisco Gonzales, commander of the Carranza garrison, that he evacuate the city. If he fails to comply with their demand, they have announced that they would lead an uprising against the de facto Government officials. The garrison at Juarez numbers fewer than 300 men.

To Concentrate at Juarez.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 27.—Villa is moving northward from Chihuahua City, according to a dispatch from General Trevino received tonight from General Gonzales at Juarez, who was ordered to concentrate his forces at Juarez.

The message from General Trevino was sent in code from Sauz by way of Ojinaga, opposite Presidio, Texas, where it was relayed. It said, according to Carranza officials, that Villa was moving north and ordered the detached garrisons along this section of the frontier and on the Mexico Northwestern line to concentrate in Juarez. The message, they added, spoke of this as the fifth day of Villa's attacks.

Telegraphic communication was still open with Sauz, about twenty-six miles above Chihuahua, tonight, the military men said. They professed considerable anxiety about the Carranza garrison there.

Reports Orizaba Captured.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 27.—Francisco Villa's forces have captured Chihuahua City and now hold that city as well as Parral, according to the statement of a Mexican here, who asserts he is affiliated with the Legalistas, and has received a message to that effect from authentic sources today.

The same man said he also had received a report that Orizaba, a town between Vera Cruz and Mexico City, had been captured by Legalistas and that communication was destroyed between the seaport and the national capital by burning a large railroad bridge and cutting the wires. He said this news had been supressed by Carranza censors at Vera Cruz.

General Manuel Sobarzo, commanding the Carranza forces in northern Sonora, sent heavy cavalry patrols to scout along the Chihuahua border Saturday. He said his men had failed to find any trace of Villa troops.

Trevino Held Out on Sunday.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Nov. 26, (via Marfa, Texas, Nov. 27.)—Francisco Villa was withdrawing his forces from the city and going in a northwesterly direction today. There was fighting in the northwestern part of the city, where 200 Villa troops fortified themselves. By sundown they were surrounded and the de facto Government officers said they would be annihilated tomorrow.

Forty Villa prisoners were taken in a cavalry charge yesterday. They said Villa was short of ammunition and without provisions, the men living on unsalted meat killed on the plains. The prisoners were in rags and exhausted by the fighting and want of food.

General Murguia is expected to reach here tomorrow night. General trevino declared to The Associated Press today that the de facto troops completely dominated the situation.

Villa bands passed through the grounds of the American Smelting and Refining Company's smelter northeast of the city. The bandits also invaded the railroad yards and shops, but only foodstuffs and forage were taken, according to Manager Galan of the smelter. No property was destroyed.

The Villa forces left four railroad trains at Horcasitas station, south of the city, which they abandoned when the fighting became general.

Trevino's troops are celebrating their success against the Villa troops, and begged to be allowed to pursue the bandits into the Sierras, according to the General. Repair trains have been sent north from here to re-establish communition with the border at Juarez.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27. — Official advices received here today say that on Saturday night the Villa forces at-

Continued on Page 5.

TRANSATLANTIC ITALIANA
New York—Naples—Genoa
McDONELL & TRUDA, Gen. Agts. 5 State St., N.Y.

HUGHES WILL GO BACK TO HIS OLD LAW FIRM

Returns, With His Son, to Associates He Left in 1906 to Become Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 27.—Charles Evans Hughes tonight made the first announcement of his plans for the future. He will resume the practice of law in New York as a member of the firm that he left in 1906 to become the Governor of New York.

Mr. Hughes is resting from the fatigue of his recent campaign at the Laurel-in-the-Pines and he will remain until after Thanksgiving. This evening he issued this statement:

"Charles E. Hughes will resume the practice of the law in New York City on Jan. 1. He will go back to his old firm, now Rounds, Schurman & Dwight, with offices at 96 Broadway. The firm name will be Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight. His son, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., will enter the firm at the same time."

Associated with Mr. Hughes and his son will be Arthur C. Rounds, George W Schurman, Richard E. Dwight, Walter F. Carter, Raymond M. Lowes, Martin J. Keogh, Jr., Augustus L. Richards and Harvey L. Stowell.

TROLLEY MEN NOW WANT AN 8-HOUR DAY

Delegation of Their Leaders Sees Wilson to Enlist His Influence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Four labor leaders affiliated with organizations of electric railway employes called at the White House by appointment this afternoon and had an interview with President Wilson. None of them would make known the object of his visit, and from the White House no statement was forthcoming.

The little that is known in regard to the matter indicates that the purpose of the visit was to ask President Wilson to use his influence to have employes of interurban and other electric railways engaged in interstate commerce included in the provisions of the Adamson eight-hour law. At one stage of the consideration of the Adamson law employes of such railways were included among those who should benefit by the eight-hour legislation, but the bill as it became a law provided that they should be exempt from its provisions. This has been a cause of dissatisfaction among employes of electric roads which cross State lines, and today's conference with the President is supposed to have been with the purpose of persuading him to attempt to remedy the defect.

The appointment with the President was made in behalf of Raxin Orr of the Street Carmen's organization of New York, and Hugh Frayne, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor. In the request for the interview no mention was made of any others than Mr. Orr and Mr. Frayne. Mr. Orr was one of those who saw the President, but it was said tonight that Mr. Frayne had remained in New York. Another of the party was said to be James A. Vahey, general counsel of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Men. When they left the White House none of the visitors would say a word to the waiting newspaper men. Mr. Orr tonight, while refusing to admit his identity, reluctantly said that he had been at the White House, but he declined to tell what was the object of his mission or who accompanied him.

MANY GERMANS OPPOSE CIVIL SERVICE BILL

Socialists, Small Tradesmen, and Even Soldiers Fear Closing Up of All Business.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 27, (via Sayville.)—While much light has been thrown upon the new compulsory civil service bill by discussion in the committee stage it can hardly be said that the tremendous difficulties in its way have as yet lost much weight. Despite every obstacle the new measure will probably pass the Reichstag with a large majority, because the people, the members of the Reichstag and the Government, seem convinced that although it may have fatal consequences to a few branches of commerce, the effect on the empire for the victorious conduct of the war will be tremendous and thus bring pace within view again.

Unfortunately for the bill's smoother passage, some not exactly patriotic gentlemen of the middle and upper classes beyond the age of actual military service or having escaped for some other reason, fearing that the new law might be aimed at themselves, very humanly sought a more palatable explanation for its creation, and soon word went around that compulsory civil service merely meant to give the Government the means wherewith to prevent inconvenient strikes.

This was bound to soak through to the laboring masses, and had its effect. No doubt the Government succeeded in committee in convincing most of the labor representatives that the rumor was unfounded and that compulsory civil service was not class legislation, but was aimed at all, high or low, just like the military service law. But a small group of Socialistic secessionists, forming the extreme left, refused to be persuaded. Their number, however, is too small seriously to endanger the bill.

More formidable but by no means dangerous is the opposition of the so-called luxury trade, comprising all industrial commerce not working for the purposes of the war nor the nation's immediate wants. Among these number ber the department stores, the delicatessen trade, the shops dealing in ladies' wear, jewelers, fuel dealers, gentlemen tailors, the flower trade, moving picture owners, cafés and others. According to the Berliner Tageblatt, which publishes interviews today with leading men of all these luxury trades, they have done very well during the war, and this is all the more reason why they don't wish to be closed down now.

In one case at least the public sides decidedly with the proposed victims of the law. That is in the case of cafés and cinemas, for they are really the only means the masses have to escape the worries, cares, and troubles of this most trying of all times. Not the least of the defenders of these institutions are the soldiers wounded or on leave. Why, they ask, should the Reichstag wish to rob them of the innocent recreation of pictures and music which the cinemas and cafés alone can bring within the reach of their small purses?

Low rates to Cincinnati, Louisville and the West. Finest scenery via Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Office, 1,323 B'way.—Advt.

CAUTIONS BANKS ABOUT WAR NOTES

Reserve Board Issues a Definite Warning That They May Absorb Liquid Funds.

IT OPPOSES THE RENEWALS

Declares Attractive Features Might Induce Investments of 'Many Hundreds of Millions.'

BANKERS HERE OBJECT

Explain Terms of the Foreign Offerings and Dispute the Assertions Regarding Renewals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Federal Reserve Board today took action on the acceptance by banks of the United States of treasury notes of belligerent countries. In a statement the board warns the banks not to be deceived by an investment which at the outset appears to be a short-term transaction, when from the very force of circumstances it cannot be such. Eventually, the board holds, it is sure to become a long-term investment, to the defeat of the principle and spirit underlying the banking system of this country, which is designed to make our currency always liquid and available for the promotion of our own commercial necessities and activities.

The Reserve Board, it was explained, has been impelled to the action now taken by the experience of two New York banks, which accepted Treasury notes of the Republic of France and are now lining up to an agreement to allow five renewals of those notes. This transaction is supposed to be more than ordinarily profitable to the banks, but it is virtually a loan for eighteen months, as the five-renewal agreement came at the end of the first ninety-day discount. The board believes that such a transaction, multiplied throughout the months to come and involving a large number of banks, would lead to the eventual building up of a foreign loan of very large proportions. Made under the guise of ninety-day discounts which would not be met and would be constantly renewed, the transaction would become permanent loans taken from the liquid currency of the country instead of the legitimate investment market, where they properly belong.

The Reserve Board, at the outset of its statement to the member banks and the country, says that it has no fear whatever on the score of gold coming to the United States. The board is willing to let it come and does not believe that it is to be put in banks and made the basis of speculation and inflation. It says that if there were such a danger it could be corrected by voluntary co-operation of the banks or by legislation. The practice urged on American bankers now by a chance to make profits and by agents of belligerent Governments, the board intimates, will bring a real danger which is the reduction of excess currency and a resulting situation where if there is not wise control, a formidable element of instability will be introduced.

The Reserve Board, after cautioning the banks not to take foreign treasury notes, goes a step further and tells the private investor that he should get full and authoritative data, especially in the case of unsecured loans in order to judge whether future developments will justify his investment.

H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. was in Washington recently and conferred with President Wilson and some of the members of the Reserve Board. It was said later that he sought to have banks of the Reserve system authorized to buy British Treasury bills as if they were bills of exchange to cover commercial transactions.

Defines Board's Position.

The statement of the board reads:

"In view of contradictory reports which have appeared in the press regarding its attitude toward the purchasing by banks in this country of Treasury bills of foreign Governments, the board deems it a duty to define its position clearly. In making this statement the board desires to disclaim any intention of discussing the finances or of reflecting upon the financial stability of any nation, but wishes it understood that it seeks to deal only with general principles which affect all alike.

"The board does not share the view frequently expressed of late that further importations of large amounts of gold must of necessity prove a source of danger or disturbance to this country. That danger, the board believes, will arise only in case the inflowing gold should remain uncontrolled and be permitted to become the basis of undesirable loan expansions and of inflation. There are means, however, of controlling accessions of gold by proper and voluntary co-operation of the banks, or, if need be, by legislative enactment. An important step in this direction would be the anticipation of the final transfer of reserves contemplated by the Federal Reserve act to become effective on Nov. 16, 1918. This date could be advanced to February or March, 1917. Member banks would then be placed on the permanent basis of their reserve requirements and fictitious reserves would then disappear and the banks have a clearer conception of actual reserve and financial conditions. It will then appear that while a large increase in the country's gold holdings has taken place the expansion of loans and deposits has been such that there will not remain any excess of reserves apart from the important reserve loaning power of the Federal Reserve Banks.

"In these circumstances the board feels that member banks should pursue a policy of keeping themselves liquid; of not leaning down to the legal limit, but of maintaining an excess of reserves—not with reserve agents, where their balances are loaned out and constitute no actual reserve, but in their own vaults or preferably with their Federal Reserve banks. The board believes that at this time banks should proceed with much caution in locking up their funds in long term obligations or in investments, which are short term in form or name, but which, either by contract or through force of circumstances may fix the aggregate have to be renewed until normal conditions return.

"The board does not undertake to forecast probabilities or to specify circumstances which may become impor-

Continued on Page 4.

Zeppelins Raid Northeastern English Counties; Many Bombs Dropped; No Casualties Reported

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 28.—Another air raid on the northeastern coast of England took place last night. The official statement says:

Hostile airships crossed the northeastern coast Monday night. Bombs, it is reported, have been dropped in several places in the northern counties, but no reports of casualties or damage have yet been received.

Up to the present attack there had been twenty-six air raids over England during the year, principally made by Zeppelins, although the most recent, Oct. 2, was made by an aeroplane over Margate.

So far this year these raids have cost 193 noncombatant lives and 476 noncombatants have been injured. They have also cost the Germans the destruction of four Zeppelins, three being of the dreadnought or superdreadnought type.

The raids which caused the largest number of casualties were those of Jan. 31 over Norfolk, Suffolk, and Derbyshire, 67 killed, 101 wounded, and May 31, Eastern Counties, 43 killed, 66 wounded.

CALL IT OUR BATTLE ALLIES ARE FIGHTING

London Paper Says Germany Will Quit Now for a Free Hand in South America.

SUGGESTION ALREADY MADE

"Discreetly and Unofficially" and Was Rejected—Morning Post Asks Why, if We "Really Want Peace."

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov 28.—Reports received from the United States that an organized effort is being made there with peace as the objective have brought out several editorials in opposition to such a move.

"If the Allies are ever reduced to an armistice by the American intrigues," says The Morning Post, "they would regard the United States as a traitor to the cause of world freedom. Therefore, we suggest to our American cousins that, as they have decided to take no part in the war except to make money out of it, it would be wisdom for them to leave us to fight out what is, after all, their battle."

The Morning Post argues that the Germans are willing for peace immediately and would give the Entente everything they desired, but only on one condition, namely, that Germany be allowed a free hand in Central and South America.

"We understand," the newspaper adds, "that that condition has been put forward, of course, discreetly and unofficially, by the German Government, and that it has been rejected by the Allies. But why should it be rejected? We are selling our South American securities and if the Americans really want peace and do not object to having Germany for a neighbor, why should England intervene?

"Any time in the last ten years we could have had an agreement with Germany by allowing her a free hand across the Atlantic. Great Britain stands between Germany and America like the counterscarp of a fortress, and if the Americans induce us to peace before this job is finished, what they will have accomplished is to destroy their best defense against Germany.

"The Americans, who, if we may say so with politeness, are rather painfully ignorant of European affairs, do not seem to realize what Germany is fighting for—not merely the dominion of Europe but the dominion of the whole world, and if the Allies are defeated, what is there to stand against Germany?"

The Morning Post says further in its editorial:

"The League of Peace seems to be the favorite organization of Americans like Jacob H. Schiff, whose ancestors, as everybody knows, went over in the Mayflower, although he himself by some strange chance happened to be born in Frankfort. He is associated in this campaign with Mr. James Speyer, who, we hasten to say, has no connection with Sir Edgar Speyer, except that he happens to be a brother, and many other Knickerbocker citizens who also hail by some divine coincidence from Frankfort or thereabouts. Their aim is peace and they hope to persuade President Wilson to intervene in that great cause before very long."

SAY TEUTONS HUNGER AND SO WANT PEACE

London Daily Mail's Advices Allege That German and Austrian Food Situation Is Desperate.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 28.—The Daily Mail makes a feature today of what it calls authentic information that the food situation in Germany and Austria-Hungary is more desperate than had been generally believed.

This information is based on what is alleged to be the necessity of American officials in both countries to send urgent demands home for food. The supplies, it is said, are now arriving, and are being placed in depots under supervision of American officials.

The newspaper says that its informant states that the Americans have reported to Washington in the last few weeks that their ration tickets are useless, as there is little or no food to ration the nation, and that the action of the American Government in hastening supplies to them is only interpreted as that the American Embassies and Consulates now regard the food situation in Austria and Germany with the greatest anxiety.

In an editorial, discussing the story, The Daily Mail says that it explains the "peace intrigues which the Germans are fomenting in the United States and elsewhere," and it urges the British Government to exert every possible pressure, especially the tightening of the blockade, to prevent Germany from taking advantage of the seizure of the corn lands of Rumania.

'S O S' FROM AMERIQUE REACHES SABLE ISLAND

Reason for Wireless Call Is Not Stated but It Is Relayed to All Liners.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 28.—Several "S O S" wireless messages from the steamer Amerique were intercepted by the radio station on Sable Island early today.

The messages were relayed to all liners within radius of the station. The reason for the distress calls did not appear in the dispatches.

Word that the French steamer Pro Patria, with passengers on board, was ashore near flat point, Cape Breton, was received early today. The Marine Department has sent tugs to her aid. It is believed that the steamer was bound for St. Pierre, Miquelon.

Available shipping records do not mention a steamer Amerique.

BRITAIN WON'T PASS AUSTRIAN ENVOY

Refuses Safe Conduct, Alleging Teuton Embassies Abroad Exceed Their Functions.

WASHINGTON IS SURPRISED

New Controversy with Allies Seems Likely — British Position in the Trent Affair Recalled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 28.—The Foreign Office has refused safe conduct through British waters to Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, the newly appointed Austrian Ambassador to the United States, who is now in Holland, expecting to sail for New York on Dec. 10.

The reason given by the Foreign Office is that it does not feel called upon to give safe conduct to the Austrian Ambassador in view of the conduct of the former Ambassador, Dr. Dumba, in anti-Ally plots in America.

The only way that Count Tarnowski can get from Holland to the United States is through British waters, and if he attempts it he will undoubtedly be taken from the ship by the British authorities.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 28.—The Foreign Office sent Ambassador Page a note, refusing to grant a safe conduct to Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow.

The reason may be paraphrased as follows: Even if international law forbade the refusal of such a safe conduct, the action of Austrian and German Embassies and Consulates abroad has been so much in excess of regular diplomatic functions that the British Government feels justified in withholding its consent for such diplomats to travel to their posts.

Action Unexpected to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The British Government's refusal to grant safe conduct to Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, the new Ambassador of Austria-Hungary to this country, has not yet been reported officially to the State Department. The only part taken by this Government in the matter has been to transmit to Great Britain the request of the Austro-Hungarian Government that the new Ambassador be permitted to cross the Atlantic unmolested.

In the absence of direct advices from Ambassador Page officials were not in a position today to discuss the matter formally or forecast the course the Government was likely to pursue. It was evident, however, that the action of the British Foreign Office came as an unpleasant surprise. It had not been doubted here that Great Britain would be the last power to deny the privileged character of a diplomatic officer on such a voyage.

Aside from the belief that England would not wish to arouse adverse feeling in the United States by interference with the ancient and generally unquestioned right of a Government to receive an Ambassador or Minister, officials had counted on Great Britain's record in the Trent affair to prevent such action.

When during the civil war the United States cruiser San Jacinto took from the British mail steamer Trent Messrs. Mason and Slidell, accredited as envoys to Great Britain from the Confederate States, the British Government protested and demanded the release of the two men, with safe conduct to England. This Government complied with the British demand.

Officials said today that while the serious element in the Trent affair was that Mason and Slidell were taken from a British vessel, the British Government also protested on the ground that Mason and Slidell were accredited in a diplomatic capacity to Great Britain and were therefore immune from interference by any foreign Government.

It will probably be on this same basis that the matter of Count Tarnowski's interrupted mission will be taken up with the Allies, for it is well understood that the London Foreign Office is supported by France, Italy, and Russia in its action. The text of the note, handed to Ambassador Page, will be awaited here before a decision is reached as to the future course of this Government.

Great Britain's attitude, if adhered to, would prevent a new Turkish Ambassador and successors to Captains Boyed and von Papen, former Naval and Military Attachés of the German Embassy, from reaching the United States.

Treat Case in International Law.

Commenting on the question of the "carriage of diplomatic persons for the enemy," Professor L. F. L. Oppenheim of the University of London says in his work on "International Law":

"It must be specially observed that diplomatic agents sent by the enemy to a neutral State make an exception to the rule that neutral vessels may be punished for carrying agents sent by the enemy. The reason is that neutrals have * * * a right to demand that their intercourse with either belligerent shall not be surpressed, and that the sending and receiving of diplomatic agents is necessary for such intercourse.

"The importance of this exception became apparent during the civil war in America. On Nov. 8, 1861, the Federal cruiser San Jacinto, stopped the British Mail steamer Trent on her voyage from Havana to the British port of Nassau, in the Bahamas, forcibly took off Messrs. Mason and Slidell, together with their secretaries, political agents sent by the Confederate States to Great Britain and France, and then let the vessel continue her voyage.

"Great Britain demanded their immediate release, and the United States at once granted this, although the ground on which release was granted was not identical with the ground on which release was demanded. The Government of the United States maintained that the removal of these men from the vessel without bringing her before a prize court for trial was irregular, and therefore not justified, whereas release was demanded on the ground that a neutral vessel could not be prevented from carrying diplomatic agents sent by the enemy to neutrals."

Deerfoot Farm Sausage for Breakfast makes you feel fit and fine for the forenoon's tasks. Have some to-morrow. Get the genuine.—Advt.

GERARD CONFERS ON U-BOAT ISSUE

Sees Secretary Lansing and Tells of Contending Forces in German Public Opinion.

PRAISES HERR ZIMMERMANN

Pleased with His Appointment as Foreign Secretary, as Likely to Improve Relations.

RAID RUMORS DISCREDITED

Washington Thinks No Submarines Have Passed British Patrols Off Atlantic Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, had a consultation today with Secretary Lansing, took luncheon at the German Embassy and dined at the home of Mr. Lansing tonight. Whether Mr. Gerard will see President Wilson before he returns to New York had apparently not been determined this evening. The Ambassador expects to go to New York tomorrow afternoon. He will sail for Copenhagen on Dec. 5.

While Mr. Gerard and others having knowledge of the matters discussed between himself and the Secretary of State declined to make any statement on the subject, it is learned that the Ambassador, in addition to giving his views on the submarine situation, made eulogistic reference to Herr Zimmermann, the new German Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Dr. von Stumm, who succeeds Herr Zimmermann as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Herr Zimmermann and Dr. von Stumm are close friends of Mr. Gerard, and his official relations with them have been excellent. It was apparent that Mr. Gerard was greatly pleased over these appointments and felt that the relations between Germany and the United States would be improved by them.

Secretary Lansing is said to have outlined the attitude of the United States toward Germany's deportations of Belgians.

On the subject of the Ambassador's views in regard to the submarine situation both Secretary Lansing and Mr. Gerard were profoundly reticent. If one may judge from the expressions of officials, the uncertainty as to Germany's future conduct of U-boat warfare has not been cleared.

From what Mr. Gerard said today one gathers that there are still two strong parties in Germany, one working for the resumption of ruthless submarine warfare and the other in favor of living up to the pledges given to the United States. Which of these parties will obtain the ascendency is problematical, but up to the present time the conservative element, headed by the Imperial Chancellor, which has the backing of the Emperor and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, has kept the von Tirpitz party in check, despite the popularity of the Grand Admiral's ideas among the German people.

When Mr. Gerard came to America on his present visit there appeared to be some reason to believe that one of the objects of his coming was to inform President Wilson and Secretary Lansing that Germany was preparing to return to the character of U-boat operations which had nearly resulted in a break in the relations between that Government and the United States. From all that could be learned today, however, the impression was obtained that Mr. Gerard was as much in the dark as everybody else in this country concerning the ultimate outcome of the U-boat agitation in Germany.

The Government has heard the report that a large number of German submarines are crossing the Atlantic with the object of lying in wait in the steamer lanes near the American coast and sinking merchant vessels plying to and fro from American ports. It has also heard that some of these German submarines were to be assigned to the duty of sending to the bottom merchant vessels engaged in carrying oil from the Tampico fields to England to furnish fuel for the British battle fleet. But officials say they are without any information to confirm these reports, and they are inclined to doubt that German submarines have passed inside the lines of British patrol vessels guarding American ports.

Mrs. Gerard came to Washington with her husband. A large company, including the Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing and the Counselor of the State Department and Mrs. Polk, were present at the luncheon in their honor at the German Embassy today. Secretary and Mrs. Lansing also had a large company at dinner this evening to meet the Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard.

EMPEROR'S COFFIN CLOSED.

His Body to be Admitted to Crypt as That of Mere Sinful Man.

VIENNA, Nov. 27, (via London.)—The coffin of Emperor Francis Joseph has been finally closed, but the body will remain lying in state until Thursday, the day set for interment.

At the burial in the Crypt of the Capuchin a historic ceremony will be carried out which was anciently designed to impress the Monarch's successor that in spite of all pomp a sovereign is merely a mortal. The funeral procession will be halted at the entrance to the vault by a challenge from within:

"Who is there?"

The reply will be made:

"His Most Serene Majesty, the Emperor Francis Joseph."

The challenger will then reply:

"I know him not."

Responding to a second challenge the announcement will be made:

"The Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary is outside."

Again the challenger will answer:

"I know him not."

When, for the tre third time, the voice within asks who demands admission the master of ceremonies will reply:

"A sinful man, our brother Francis Joseph."

The portals will then open and the procession enter.

PINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS
Now open. Inquire Seaboard Air Line, 1,184 B'way.—Advt.

Germany Cuts Rail Traffic To Meet Needs of Her Army

BERLIN, Nov. 27, (via London.)—A general curtailment of railroad traffic, due to the requirements of the army in the matter of rolling stock for the transportation of troops and a desire to save coal, is scheduled for Dec. 1. Train schedules are now being revised to eliminate all trains that can be readily dispensed with. Sleeping and dining cars are being dropped from most of the trains.

The same desire to save fuel will, it is reported, find expression in an earlier closing law, midnight being fixed, instead of 1 o'clock in the morning, as at present.

RUSSIA CHANGES PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

Suspends Great Drive in Galicia to Go to the Aid of Rumania.

DOBRUDJA BELIEVED SAFE

Great Danube Bridge at Cernavoda Not Destroyed, but Teuton Invaders Cannot Use It.

By LUDOVIC NAUDEAU.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

RUSSIAN SOUTHERN FRONT, Nov. 24, (via Great Headquarters.)—Authoritatively, I am able now to issue a statement concerning the general situation on all the Rumanian fronts. First, it must be brought to mind that when Rumania joined the Allies all the Russian southern armies had their front westward. They threatened Kovel, Vladimir-Volinsky, Busk, Brzezany, and Halicz. They were preparing for a new rush with a central aim which might be called the direction of Lemberg. Their left wing went southward in Bukowina to the confines of the Rumanian frontier in the mountainous districts of Dorna-Watra and Kirlibaba.

During the first phase of the rapid Rumanian offensive in Transylvania slight contact was established in the region of Upper Moldava and the Upper Golden Bystritza between some forces of the Russian extreme left wing and the right wing of the Rumanian Army, which was advancing so quickly toward the middle Maros. Then it was perfectly reasonable logic to consider this brilliant movement of the Rumanians in Transylvania would secure admirably the left Russian wing, and henceforth allow the above-mentioned Russian offensive to be undertaken with more speed and determination. But the Teutons, having quickly concentrated, assumed a powerful offensive against the Rumanians, and then it was the duty incumbent upon Russia to throw important forces into the small lower Danubian State to preserve it from destruction.

To fulfil that duty she did not hesitate to transform radically her own arrangement of troops. At the time of the Bulgaro-Germano-Turkish offensive in Dobrudja one Russian corps only occupied the region east of Tetrukan and had its centre in Dobric-Bazajik. All the weight of events fell on the Russian and Serbian forces, who showed the utmost bravery and made desperate efforts, but they were not numerous and the allied armies could not hold the railway line Cernavoda-Constanza—a circumstance not yet clearly explained. Was it that the mines which were to destroy the famous bridge were not well sprung, and after the failure of the explosions that structure remained comparatively undamaged?

The position furthest northward to which the allied army had withdrawn was forty miles from the Cernavoda railway, but a change of high command and a number of energetic measures, including the sending of reinforcements, have enabled the Allies to reconquer already a great part of the lost ground. The allied armies occupy now between the Danube and the Black Sea a position twenty miles only north of the Cernavoda line. We may rest assured that Northern Dobrudja is now perfectly secured. The enemy, feeling our strength, does not undertake any active operations and behaves very prudently, seeming to foresee a strong attack.

The Cernavoda Bridge remains, it is true, in the power of the enemy, but it is under fire of all the Rumanian batteries. A Bulgarian force having tried to cross was immediately expelled from the left bank. The great dam several miles long, which is a continuation of the bridge itself through the marshes of the left bank—the dam on which lies the railway line—is entirely held by the Rumanians, and their batteries established in that vicinity shell Cernavoda as soon as the Bulgarians give the slightest sign of life. So the Bulgarians remain now hidden by the Cernavoda cliff, where the right bank is much higher than the left. Between those positions of the two banks the bridge itself, in the daytime at least, remains deserted, silent, and majestically neutral.

While Russia proceeded to that important effort in Dobrudja she did not turn a deaf ear to the calls of Rumania, who pointed out that being obliged to keep the lookout on every point of her long front she was unable to make a serious concentration anywhere. Russia to help Rumania extended considerably her own front toward the south. That operation, which I have partly witnessed, has been accomplished with remarkable speed, considering how undeveloped are the railways in those regions and considering also that at the end of Autumn the roads are in a less available state. The Russian Army covers now that part of Rumania called Moldavia and on that front the army, composed of Austro-Germans, holds a long line from north to south, which nowhere diverges much from the Moldavian frontier line.

The result of the presence of Russian troops in Dobrudja and Moldavia was to render impracticable the great strategic plan attributed to the Germans, according to which they hoped to cut Rumania in two in its eastern part by operating in the Focsani plain toward the Lower Sereth, thus effecting a junction of their armies of Dobrudja with those in Transylvania.

At the present time the front of Little Wallachia—the region west of Bucharest—is the only one about which some anxiety may be felt. The Rumanians, who had bravely and steadily resisted the enemy in the valleys which open from the Transylvanian Alps, and who had long remained unshaken at Predeal and on positions north of Campulung, felt presently how their then left flank was endangered by the sudden rush of Germans in the Jiul Valley, thus threatening Craiova. Their Moldavian and Dobrudjan fronts being covered by Russia, they had to dispose now their whole army to resist the invaders in Wallachia.

It is quite clear that the Teutons have

Continued on Page 2.

HAVANA-TAMPA-FLORIDA RESORTS.
All-steel Flamingo, 9:15 A. M., 55 minutes quickest to Tampa. Two nights out to Havana. Seaboard Air Line, 1,184 B'way.—Advt.

ALEXANDRIA LOST RUMANIANS QUIT ALT RIVER LINE

Position Turned by Troops from Mackensen Army, Who Crossed the Danube.

BUCHAREST NOW MENACED

Invaders, Sweeping East, Drive Defenders Across the Topolog, a Tributary of the Alt.

ORSOVA FORCES TRAPPED

More Than 1,200 Rumanians Already Captured in This Region—Skirmishing in Dobrudja.

BERLIN, Nov. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The War Office announced tonight that the whole line of the Alt River, in Western Rumania, is in the hands of the Teutonic troops. Moreover, German and Austro-Hungarian troops, under command of Lieut. Gen. Krafft von Delmensingen, advancing on both sides of the Alt, have pushed back the Rumanian forces beyond the Topolog River, [a tributary of the Alt, with which it flows parallel for several miles some distance to the east.] Alexandria, a town forty-seven miles southwest of Bucharest, was captured yesterday.

The Rumanian forces which had withdrawn from the Danube town of Orsova were pushed further to the southeast, and have been blocked by the approach of other Teuton forces in the rear. In this sector 28 officers and 1,200 men have been captured by the Teutons, who also have taken three cannon and a quantity of munitions.

The text of the statement is as follows:

Official Details of Operations.

Front of Archduke Joseph—In the Carpathians a Russian reconnoitering detachment in the Ludova sector was repulsed, as were several battalions north of the Negrasora Valley.

German and Austro-Hungarian troops of Lieut. Gen. Krafft von Delmensingen, advancing on both sides of the Alt from the north, forced the enemy behind the Topolog sector. East of Tigveni, Saxon Infantry Regiment 132, brilliantly assisted by Newmark Field Artillery Regiment 54, which by a quick effort took position immediately in front of the enemy, broke through the hostile lines and captured from the enemy 10 officers, 400 men and 7 machine guns.

In the Vedea sector Alexandria was reached on both sides and the town captured.

Our troops from Turnu Severin pushed the remainder of the Rumanian Orsova group toward the southeast. Other forces in that direction are blocking their way. The defeated enemy, besides sanguinary casualties, has lost here twenty-eight officers, 1,200 men, three cannon, twenty-seven loaded ammunition carts, and 800 loaded vehicles.

From the Danube ports between Orsova and Rustchuk up to the present six steamers and eighty barges are in our hands, most of them with valuable cargoes.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—Hostile attacks carried out in Dobrudja by Russian cavalry and infantry were failures. An advance by Bulgarian battalions repulsed the enemy in front of our positions east of Erchesec.

The Danube army is advancing in Rumania. The resistance to it is breaking.

According to the military correspondent of the Lokal-Anzeiger, the booty taken by General von Falkenhayn's forces at Craiova comprised oil, benzine and rubber in quantities that exceeded expectations.

Rumanians Admit Retreat.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The entire line of the River Alt has been abandoned by the Rumanians, who also have withdrawn beyond the Topolog River. This retreat was rendered necessary by the flanking operations of the troops from Field Marshal von Mackensen's army, who succeeded in crossing the Danube.

Military critics here still cling staunchly to the hope that the Rumanians, notwithstanding latest serious developments for them, will be able at least to avoid defeat and bring the invaders to a halt. It is remarked that the Rumanians, although retreating, preserve an unbroken front except at one non-vital point, while the very moderate German claims regarding prisoners, guns, and booty is surprising in view of the rapidity of their advance.

The expectation now is that the Rumanians will fall back behind the Argechu, not risking a decisive battle until they reach that river. If they can consolidate there they may, it is argued, hold the Germans and protect Bucharest. It is recalled that Bucharest is defended by a girdle of forts which were of some defensive value thirty years ago, but which can no more keep the Germans out the city than the Scheldt forts kept them out of Antwerp. Therefore the capital can only be saved by operations in the field. Such operations, the critics assert, may even result in a Rumanian victory if the Rumanians have a reserve army corresponding to the Sixth French Army which saved Paris from von Kluck. The Argecnu and Alt Rivers may then play the part to Rumania that the Marne and Aisne did for France in 1914.

The Rumanians' greatest danger is considered to lie in the advance to the north by General von Delmensingen via Danube army, which captured Alexandria. Altogether the situation, although difficult and likely to entail considerable sacrifices on the part of the defenders

is held to be by no means desperate. Moreover, confidence is expressed that the Rumanians will soon be heard from.

The text of the Rumanian statement issued today says:

Northern and Northwestern Fronts—On the frontier of West Moldavia there was no change.

On the frontier of North Wallachia there has been an artillery bombardment at Table Butzi, in the Prahova Valley and in the region of Dragoslavele.

On the western front the left wing of the enemy attacked yesterday, but was repulsed. Our troops retired from the Alt and from the Topolog a little toward the east. In the direction of Swardioga there have been violent engagements.

On the southern front there has been an artillery bombardment all along the Danube.

In Dobrudja there was nothing new to report.

Following is the official announcement issued from Petrograd:

Rumanian Front—In western Wallachia the battle is proceeding. The retiring Rumanian detachments are availing themselves of the natural features of the country and are resisting the enemy's advance.

Danube Front—Having crossed the river near Zimnitza, enemy troops placed advanced observation posts on the River Vede, occupying positions on this stream between Valeni and Rochi de Vede.

Dobrudja—There has been an engagement between advanced infantry and cavalry detachments. An attempt of the enemy to drive away our detachments from the isthmus between Lake Tachaul and the sea was beaten back by our fire.

Bulgarians in Rumania.

SOFIA, Nov. 26, (via London Nov. 27.)—The War Office today issued the following concerning the operations against Rumania:

In the Dobrudja there were artillery firing and patrol engagements. The enemy has entrenched before our positions. Detachments of our troops, cooperating with the Germans, were first to cross the Danube near Sivistova and after some fighting took the town of Zimnitza, where a large quantity of grain was found. The Germans crossed the Danube near Semovit and occupied Isiacz and Rakovitza.

Near Turnu Severin parties of our troops crossed from the right bank of the Danube and co-operated in the capture of the town.

Czar to Meet Rumanian King.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 27.—A Sofia dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says Emperor Nicholas of Russia has arrived at Kiev on his way to the Rumanian frontier, where he will confer with King Ferdinand of Rumania.

FRENCH AND SERBIANS RUSH STRONG POSITIONS

Italians Advance West of Monastir —Germans Report Attack on a 17-Mile Front Repulsed.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—French and Serbian troops in the mountains northeast of Monastir, on the Macedonian front, have captured Hill 1,050, a strongly fortified height east of Paralvo that was most desperately defended. The Italians, operating to the northwest of Monastir, have made further gains and have reached the neighborhood of Ternova

The following particulars are given in the Serbian official report received here today from Saloniki:

Yesterday the brave French Zouaves, co-operating with our troops, undertook a series of attacks on Hill 1,050, which is of great strategic importance. The attacks were crowned with success and we carried the hill by assault. It was defended by picked German troops, choseurs of the guard, who had orders to hold the hill at all costs.

Several enemy counterattacks, with the object of retaking the lost positions without consideration for the losses involved, were repulsed. The hill remained definitely in our hands.

On the rest of the front inclement weather hampered the operations.

Supplemented is the French official report issued today:

On the Cerna front a Bulgarian counterattack upon Serbian positions last night was repulsed with sanguinary losses for the enemy.

To the north of Monastir the artillery fighting in which both sides are taking part is being continued with violence.

On our left wing Italian troops are continuing their advance in the mountainous region of Dihova, four miles northwest of Monastir.

BERLIN, Nov. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A great attack delivered by the Entente troops along the Macedonian front from Ternova, northwest of Monastir, to Markovo, northeast of that city (a distance of about seventeen miles,) failed, according to an official announcement issued this evening, which reads:

On the Monastir plain and mountains and in the Cerna bend the Entente forces suffered a severe defeat by the failure of a great attack from Ternova, northwest of Monastir, to Makovo.

An earlier statement contained the following:

Macedonian Front.—Between Lake Presba and the River Cerna there was a violent artillery duel.

Strong attacks against the heights to the east of Parlevo broke down in the tenacious resistance of German rifle battalions.

West of the River Vardar the English directed a strong fire against the German positions. This was followed by an advance which was repulsed.

On the River Struma there were engagements between reconnoitring detachments.

An effort was recently made by the French on the Mecedonian front to break through the Bulgarian lines at Doiran, just to the east of the Vardar Valley, according to the military correspondent of the Lokol-Anzeiger. He declares the effort was made in force, but that the French "sacrificed many thousands of men without success." The writer, says the Overseas News Agency summary, continues:

"Appeals to Bulgarians are now being dropped from airplanes. In these documents the French declare that the Bulgarians are slaves and should not permit themselves to be made servants of by the Germans. These appeals have had no effect."

The Bulgarian press, according to the correspondent, declares the Entente success at Monastir was barren of strategic value. It praises the bravery of the Bulgarians against superior forces upon which they inflicted great losses in their step-by-step retirement and now are "inspired with renewed courage and enthusiasm against their enemies."

SOFIA, Nov. 26, (via London, Nov. 27.)—The following statement was made public today by Army Headquarters:

An Italian battalion which attempted a counterattack near Tarnova was repulsed. After artillery preparations the enemy unsuccessfully attacked Hill 1,050 east of Paralovo. On the rest of the front there was lively artillery fire.

CAPTIVES' RETURN DELAYED.

Berlin Awaits Russia's Reply In Regard to Civilian Prisoners.

BERLIN, Nov. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The prospective return of thousands of civil prisoners whom the Russian armies dragged along when returning from eastern Prussia, and who were afterward dispersed all over Russia and Siberia, was announced some days ago as the result of long drawn out negotiations with the Russian authorities.

According to a telegram from Koenigsberg, the success of these negotiations now seems doubtful again. Russia's consent to the return of these civilian captives seems to have been rather vague, whereupon the German Foreign Office sought to obtain a definite answer to the question whether the prisoners would be permitted to return before the beginning of Winter. No reply has been received.

LOST.
See advertisements on last page.—Advt.

EXPECT NEW BLOW BY ALLIES IN WEST

Military Critics in Berlin See Signs of Action East of Arras and Near St. Mihiel.

LITTLE SHOWN IN BULLETINS

Artillery Cannonading Reported at Some Points by French and British War Offices.

BERLIN, Nov. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Indications are accumulating, according to military opinion, that the Entente Allies contemplate an offensive at some new place on the western front, either as a diversion to assist the campaign on the Somme or as a transfer of the principal attack to another point.

British cannon played Saturday on German positions near Armentieres and east of Arras in a manner usually regarded as preliminary to an attack. The French have displayed similar activity in the St. Mihiel region and south of Verdun.

Both the Entente Allies and the Germans are carrying out reconnoissances in force, which in modern trench warfare takes the form of sudden movements against the opposing lines with the object of bagging prisoners and thereby ascertaining the dispositions and plans of the opposing commands.

French forces last night attacked German positions in the southern portion of St. Pierre Vaast Wood, on the Somme front, says today's official statement, but were repulsed by German artillery and machine gun fire. The bulletin reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In the Somme sector there was only minor artillery firing yesterday.

In the evening the French attempted to enter the southern part of St. Pierre Vaast wood without artillary preparation. They were repulsed by the machine-gun fire of the troops in the trenches and by the artillery curtain of fire which was immediately projected.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: East of St. Mihiel a French raid upon one of our outposts failed.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Little activity by the allies on the western front is reported by the official bulletins from French and British military authorities. The communication from British headquarters in France, issued tonight, reads:

Today our artillery dispersed enemy infantry west of Fauleux and bombarded enemy trenches in the Ypres area.

Yesterday, in spite of indifferent weather, our air-planes cooperated successfully with our artillery and also bombed several points of military importance. Two of our machines are missing.

The day report of the British War Office reads:

Our artillery was active last night in the neighborhood of La Bassee.

Otherwise there is nothing to report.

The French official announcement of this afternoon says:

There has been the customary cannonading at various points on the Somme front and in the sectors of Douaumont and Vaux.

The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

A group of French aviators last night bombarded the aviation fields at Guizancourt and Matigny. The missiles thrown down reached their mark.

The communication issued by the French War Office tonight says:

There was no event of importance during the course of the day.

The Belgian communication is as follows:

In the afternoon a reciprocal bombardment occurred in the region of Dixmude. The Belgian batteries directed a successful and destructive fire against the enemy organizations. The artillery activity was particularly intense in the direction of Steenstraete and Boesinghe.

COL. KUHN TO QUIT BERLIN.

American Military Attache Probably Will Have No Successor Now.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—(Via London.)—Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph E. Kuhn, military attache to the American Embassy, has received orders of recall and will leave at an early date for New York. No successor has been named.

No reasons for Lieutenant-Colonel Kuhn's recall are given, but it is noted that the activity of the American attaches since January has been confined to studying the war at Berlin. It is considered probable that there will be little change in the situation so long as Germany is without attaches at Washington.

KINGSTON LIGHTS DARKENED

Order Affecting Harbor and Environs Shows Fear of Hostile Acts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 27.—As a precautionary measure the Governor on the advice of the Admiralty has issued an order prohibiting the exposure of lights at nights on thoroughfares fronting the harbor and running north from the harbor and in buildings that can be seen from the harbor. The order also prohibits carrying unshaded lights by vehicles in these thoroughfares.

BIG SHIP DEAL WAS BALKED.

Newspaper Publicity Stopped Transfer of 200 British Vessels to France.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Negotiations between Great Britain and France for the turning over to France of a hundred vessels, representing 600,000 tons, failed, because a Paris newspaper published the news pending the arrangement of details, according to statements made in the Chamber of Deputies today during debate on the French merchant marine. Louis Nail, Under Secretary of State for Marine, said the agreement was about to be signed when the British Admiralty announced that it was impossible to consent to the transfer of the vessels.

M. Nail announced that of the number of interpellations before the House the Government accepted one—providing for centralization of all transport services, on land and sea as well as in ports, and the organization of a maritime mortgage credit. This has virtually been effected in the appointment of Albert Claveille as Director General of Transports and Importations.

A resolution calling for co-operation in extending maritime lines and railroads assuring the provisioning of the country and lessening the high cost of living was adopted.

Further discussion was adjourned for a week.

AUSTRIANS SHELL ITALIANS.

Violent Bombardments Reported by Rome on the Carnia Front.

ROME, Nov. 27.—Austrian guns have been violently shelling the Italian lines on the Carnia front, the War Office announced today. In the Trentino heavy rains have hampered operations along most of the lines. The official statement says:

Enemy movements in the mountain region north of the Ledro Valley and in the Assa Valley were hampered by our artillery fire. On the rest of the Trentino front torrential rains have interfered with operations.

On the Carnia front on Saturday there were violent enemy bombardments of our positions at the head of the Degano, But, and Chiarzo Valleys. Some shells fell in Paluzza and Paularo without doing damage.

In retaliation our batteries shelled the enemy billets in Birnbaum and the station at Mauthen, in the Gail Valley.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In view of the fact that the line of the Alt Valley had already been turned by Mackensen when he crossed the Danube at Zimnitza, it was not surprising that the Rumanians were forced to give up that position as a line of defense and to fall back behind Topolog and the Vedea. The former is a branch of the Alt, rising in the Transylvanian mountains and reaching the Alt about forty-five miles from the frontier. It possesses the advantage of having very high banks on both sides and is therefore relatively easy to defend. At the same time, however, it is but a small stream offering few difficulties as far as the actual crossing is concerned, while the preponderance of heavy artillery which the Germans possess offsets the advantage of terrain held by the Rumanians. It does not seem reasonable that this line can be held. It is fairly well provided with lines of supply and with lateral lines of distribution. But there does not seem to be sufficient inherent strength in the position itself to offer the Rumanians the temptation to try and effect a stand here.

The line of Topolog, however, forms but a small part of the line on which the Rumanians found themselves at latest reports. Almost the direct continuation of the Topolog is the Vedes, a stream which rises on the eastern side of one of the hills which bound the Topolog Valley, and flows southeast into the Danube. It is along this stream that the greater length of line exists. The situation here is not altogether clear, but it seems from yesterday's news that the line has, like the line of the Alt, already been turned by Mackensen in the south. The town of Alexandria has been taken. This much we do know. This is a railroad town on the west bank of the river, and, being on the railroad, it would seem that the Rumanians would, for lack of supply facilities, fall back where the advantage of rapid supply lay with them rather than with the Germans. Indeed, there does not now seem to be any good position to which the Rumanians can retire where the advantage will not be with the Teutonic allies.

Normally, the country over which the Germans still have to advance before they can reach the main fortifications of the Rumanian capital would offer great military difficulties against such opposition as would be encountered from an active enemy. But the Rumanians are in retreat, they have met with severe defeats and are threatened with extreme disaster. Their morale is low, and they are certainly combating artillery much superior to their own. They have the advantage, it is true, of shorter lines, and lines which are becoming still shorter as they retreat. They are also becoming more and more thickly concentrated as the line of battle grows shorter, due to the closing in of the Teutons. But the same thing is true of the latter. Their lines also are becoming more dense, the power of their massed attacks growing greater.

There is, too, a danger, ever present with the Rumanians, of the Germans who are still struggling in the passes north of Campulung, breaking down the Rumanian resistance here and cutting in behind the main line of Rumanian defense, which is now along the Topolog River. If the Rumanians try to hold their present line along this river, the Teutonic effort will undoubtedly be made from the north in sufficient force to threaten the outflanking of the Topolog line. The result will be exactly the same, the retirement to a new line. Another point in connection with this is that there is one and only one sure line of retreat for the Rumanians, which must be kept open, no matter what happens. A threat against this line, which would take form the very minute the Rumanians holding the border passes from Tomos Pass to Bukowina began to give way, would send the entire Rumanian Army scurrying back to a line just in front of Bucharest. This line is the railroad from Czernowitz to Bucharest, which parallels the border about thirty-five miles from it. This road is more than the line of retreat. It is the line over which all Russian reinforcements are coming and over which the Russians are shipping supplies. If Russia is ever thus cut off from the Rumanians the end is even more certain than it appears to be now.

Russia is the only hope of Rumania. She of all the Allies is alone able to reach the boundaries of King Ferdinand's country. Saroul is not far off in miles, and has a great many troops who could be utilized to advantage against the German forces. But there is, as a glance at the map will show, absolutely no way by which Rumania can be reached. Due to the season of the year Russia herself is badly handicapped. It is a known fact that Russia has to import the greater part of her ammunition. The great majority of the shell which is sold to the Allies in this country goes to Russia by way of the White Sea. The greater part of Japanese manufacture goes to Russia over the Trans-Siberian railroad. The White Sea route is closed by the Winter, so that Japan is the principal source of Russian supply. The amount which Russia can send to Rumania's aid is, therefore, very limited.

The net result is that Rumania is completely cut off from her western Allies, as completely indeed for all practical purposes of direct aid as if they did not exist. The only aid they can render is indirect—a series of attacks made by them of such force as to compel a division of the German forces now humbling Rumania so that the pressure will be remitted. Such a move has been expected for some time, indeed, shortly after the offensive of Italy by which she recovered most of the ground which she had lost in the great Austrian effort in Trentino and subsequently took Goriza, it was expected that the Allies on the Saloniki front would begin operations so as to complete the girdle of fire which was being drawn around the Central Powers. But week after week went by. Minor operations were begun at the two extremeties of the line, in the Struma valley and against Monastir. But a serious effort to drive northward and strike the Central Powers through their back door, break the connection between Berlin and Sofia, by a blow against the Oriental railroad and thus cut off the two most eastern allies—Turkey and Bulgaria—such an effort has never made its appearance.

Why such an effort has not been made no one can say. It is useless to lay the blame at the door of an individual or an individual power. We simply do not know, and there is nothing in the military situation which gives us the slightest clue. We know that the military affairs of the Allies are in the hands of a General Staff which dictates the entire military policy. We may therefore assume that there is a unity of command among the Allies, just as there is among the Central Powers. But even though we may not know the causes of the inactivity at such a time, we can see the results, and it is almost certain that when the history of the war is written, the operations of the Allies in the Balkans from the day the opening gun was fired against the fortifications of Gallipoli until the present time will be considered the outcome of a policy of blundering stupidity.

PLANS TO EMPLOY JEWS OF POLAND

Reichstag Main Committee Hopes Thus to Relieve Much Distress.

NEW RELIGIOUS RIGHTS

"High Council" Will Have 6 Members Appointed by the Government, 11 Elected.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—(Via Sayville.)—In yesterday's proceedings at the session of the Reichstag main committee it was pointed out that large numbers of Jews in Poland, at present almost entirely idle, might be profitably employed in manufacture to relieve the dearth of labor. As the Jewish population of former Russian Poland amounts to fully 14 per cent., many thousands of laborers, it was suggested, might be found, and their employment would not only help through the war, but would also benefit themselves. The Government has promised that these Jews shall be organized in separate bands of laborers, with due respect to their religious peculiarities, and the proposition, so far as can be gathered, has the approval of their German coreligionists.

According to an article by George Gothein, a member of the Reichstag, in the Tageblatt of Nov. 25, the Prussian Government has also been lucky in solving the Jewish religious problem in Poland, which under the Czar's Government received no consideration at all, Jews being permitted only to form separated communities with no connection among them. To seek union with other Jewish communities was a crime. After fifteen months' occupation the German Governor General has granted the Jews of Poland far-reaching self-government respecting their religious institutions and has accorded them all the religious rights recognized by the State.

This was, as Gothein says, no easy task, for it meant the gathering of all religious forces, while at the same time a certain scope had to be left to the varying peculiarities of Jewish religious activity, and any pressure on conscience had to be avoided. This was very difficult in Poland, where Russian tyranny had created among the Jews all kinds of superstitions, clannishness, and inclination to trust the miracle-working rabbi blindly; also hatred and intolerance for all other religions.

The new Jewish religious constitution, according to Gotheim, is based on the parish idea. Any community comprising more than 5,000 will be styled a "Jewish grand community." Any Jew of more than 30 who is able to read and write may be elected an official of the community board. Even a rabbi must be elected. This system, however, is not entirely free from the Prussian class idea, for in the Jewish grand communities members vote in two classes, to the first of which belong all men of academical education and graduates from technical or agricultural schools, and also all recognized rabbis. All others entitled to vote belong to the second class. The claim made in behalf of this system is that it gives preference to intelligence, but not to wealth.

Communities or grand communities situated within the same district may unite in a "district community" for the purpose of erecting their own hospitals, orphanages, and educational institutions. The State has the right to appoint three officials on the boards governing the grand or district communities. These are to be chosen from the members entitled to vote.

The highest Jewish authority in Poland is called the High Council of the Jews. This body will watch over all Jewish communities in Poland and represent their interests with the Government. It consists of fourteen lay members and seven rabbis. Five rabbis and ten lay members are elected by the boards of the district communities. Two rabbis and four lay members will be appointed by the State. The Jewish High Council elects its own presiding officer, but he must receive the Government's approbation.

Gotnein, who is a Jew himself, thinks that in ordinary circumstances this Governmental supervision would be unnecessary, but under the conditions now prevailing in the recently conquered territory it might not be advisable to grant the High Council unlimited self-government at once. The High Council regulates the conditions under which aspirants may qualify as rabbis; but the Government insists that candidates must at least be masters of Polish and Yiddish, and also that they shall not be interested in any business whatever.

SOME POLES PRO-GERMAN.

Captain of the Legion Toasts Wilhelm—Chicago Committee Cordial.

BERLIN, Nov. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—At a dinner given in Warsaw by the Governor General to the officers of the Polish Legion the Governor made a speech, says the Overseas News Agency, in which he recalled the brilliant achievements of the Polish Legion and then toasted the Polish Army. A Captain of the Legion thanked the Governor for his remarks, and gave a toast to Germany and the Emperor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Polish National Defense Committee of Chicago, in a letter to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, made public here today, declares that the establishment by Germany of the Kingdom of Poland is a cornerstone for permanent peace in Europe.

"Accept the expression of our sincere satisfaction with the new trend of affairs in the territories of Poland," the letter says. "We believe firmly that the proclamation of independence of the part of Poland which until lately was under the dominion of Russia constitutes an explicit proof that the blood shed by the German warriors and the Polish legionaries in the struggle against the common enemy not only brought the victory but as well inaugurated a new era in the solution of the Polish question, the cornerstone of permanent peace in Europe and of the cordial relations between the allied nations."

U-BOAT'S DYES DELIVERED.

Hilken Denies Reports That They Lie Unsold in Baltimore.

Reports that a large part of the cargoes of dyestuffs brought here by the German submarine Deutschland on her two trips across the Atlantic lay unsold in Baltimore warehouses were denied yesterday by Paul A. K. Hilken of Baltimore, agent in this country of the Eastern Forwarding Company.

According to the reports, half of the Deutschland's first consignment was still unsold and the dyes that were said to have been brought over in the submarine were in reality American products, produced more cheaply than the German goods. The story has been current that with the expiration of German patents some months ago experiments were begun here which resulted in the production of goods for which previously American manufacturers had depended upon Germany.

Mr. Hilken said yesterday that both cargoes of the Deutschland had been sold and delivered.

Textile interests, as well as users of dyes and chemicals in other lines, are strongly condemning the action of the Treasury Department in permitting the consignees of the submarine trader. Deutschland on two occasions to enter cargo at the Custom House without making public the kinds and quantities of dyes and chemicals brought over.

An official of one of the large New England woolen and worsted mills in speaking of the matter yesterday said:

"The Treasury Department's action in allowing the Deutschland's colors to be entered without making public the accompanying manifests has made it possible for the actual importers of the goods to sell the submarine's cargoes several times over. By this I mean that the absence of any certain information on the part of the consuming interests, as to the quantities actually brought over, has made it possible for a large quantity of inferior dyestuffs to be sold under the representation that they were landed here by the submarine. These inferior dyes went at high prices, too."

PARDONS FOR CANADIANS.

Soldiers Who Deserted to be Forgiven if They Return to Army.

OTTAWA, Nov. 27.—Pardons are to be given to all Canadians who deserted from the army after enlisting for overseas service, provided they report for duty by Dec. 15, it was announced today. This is intended as an act of grace to mark the arrival of the Duke of Devonshire, the new Governor General of Canada.

Pardons also will be accorded to all deserters now serving prison sentences or awaiting trial.

BELGIUM'S PROTEST ON DEPORTATIONS

Full Text of Document Appealing to Neutrals Against German "Slave Trade."

BROKE PLEDGES TO PEOPLE

Workmen Offered High Wages If They Consent to Do Any Work Demanded.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The full text of the Belgian Government's protest to neutral powers against the deportations of its nationals by the German authorities follows:

The Belgian Government has already, on several occasions, denounced to the neutral Powers the violations of the rights of man and the principles of humanity of which the German authorities in Belgium have been guilty.

The latest information received from the occupied part of Belgium confirms some new facts which the Government of the King had refused to believe. They will prove revolting to the public conscience in any country where right and honor are respected.

A decree, dated from the German General Headquarters on Oct. 3 last, subjected to forced labor all able-bodied Belgians, who, either from unemployment or from any other reason, were dependent on others for their maintenance. The individuals to whom this decree applied might be obliged to work outside the locality where they reside—that is to say, deported into Germany in a state of semi-slavery.

The great difficulty of communication with occupied Belgium has prevented the Government of the King from receiving all the information it wished to obtain on the manner in which this order of Oct. 3 was applied. The Government knows now, however, from a reliable source, that the deportation of the able-bodied men is proceeding en masse. Rich or poor, if they are unoccupied or out of work, they are inexorably seized. On Oct. 24 last more than 15,000 men had already been taken in the two provinces of Belgian Flanders alone. Whole trainloads of these miserable people have been going toward Germany. Others have been sent to the invaded Departments of France. The men, crowded in open trucks exposed to wind and weather, were in a most miserable condition. Their morale, in spite of cold and privation, was not shaken, and even while suffering this new form of oppression they went away singing patriotic songs. The raids have taken place at Courtrai, Alost, Termonde, Bruges, Ghent, Mons, and in numerous rural and industrial communes. The men were assembled, examined like cattle, and those found strongest sent away to unknown destinations.

At Bruges, the burgomaster, an old man of 80, who since the beginning of the occupation has given an example of noble patriotism, has been deposed for having refused to help the German military administration in its revolting task. The town was fined 100,000 marks ($25,000) for each day's delay in the enrolment of the victims.

May Extend to All Belgium.

Until Oct. 24 the deportations took place, chiefly in the "zone d'étapes" (close to the German front). In the rest of the country the civil government no doubt hesitated before taking a step which violates not only the spirit and the letter of the Hague Convention but also the solemn promise made to the population by means of placards on July 25, 1915, that no acts contrary to their patriotic feelings would be required of them.

However, the Government of the King, having learned that the registration of unemployed is now going on in all the occupied territory, has reason to fear that the horrors of deportation will shortly extend to all the provinces.

The Cologne Gazette, in an article which the newspapers published in Belgium have been ordered to translate, tries to justify this iniquitous measure. It enlarges complacently on the dangers of idleness to which many workmen are exposed, and throws the responsibility for this on England, who prevents the importation of raw materials into Belgium. The organ of the German Government pretends also to legitimize the forced labor on the grounds that Belgians will only be employed in quarries, chalk pits, and other industries having no connection with the war.

This last argument is valueless, as we know what an important part is played by the products of quarries and chalk pits in the strengthening of trenches and fortifications with cement.

To the pretensions of Germany to repudiate all responsibility for the lamentable state of the Belgian working classes we reply that work would not be lacking for them if the invader, primarily responsible for this situation by his aggression, had not disorganized industry, taken away raw materials, oils, and metals for his own use, requisitioned a quantity of machinery and tools, threatened to take away even the driving bands, of which a detailed list has already been made. The occupier has besides sworn to consummate the ruin of the Belgian metal and glass industries by prohibitive export taxes on products sold in Holland (the only market still open to Belgium) in order to prevent competition with German goods.

The Belgian workman has always been well known for his hard-working quality. If for two years he has too often been out of work, it is because the only work open to him was that offered by the invader. His patriotism prevented him from accepting it because, in doing so, he would indirectly have helped in the war waged against his own country.

"Objects of the Invader."

The invader, by means of his barbarous system of deportations, has a double object. First, to terrorize the population, to bring families to despair, and to force the workers to lend their aid to the German occupation. This manoeuvre is facilitated by the announcement that all those who receive public assistance for their maintenance will be subjected to forced labor. The workman who, out of devotion to his country, refuses to serve the enemy will know henceforth that he exposes himself to exile and slavery. Deportation is, therefore, a coercive measure in order to obtain the workman, against his conscience, to accept the offers of work which he refused.

The second object of the German authorities is to replace by Belgians some German workmen, who thus become available to fill up the gaps at the front. Men are required at any price. If it were not so, if the object were really to prevent idleness among our workmen, why are they not employed on works of public utility near their families and their homes? Not only has this not been done, but we hear from a reliable source that employed men have been taken away and others deliberately thrown out of employment, so that an excuse might be made to requisition their labor.

According to the German press itself, a fairly high salary is offered to the workers if they consent to volunteer, and consequently to undertake any kind of work which might be asked of them. The idea, then, is clearly to bring these miserable people to lend a direct help in the war, in the hope of improving their lot. The deported Belgian has to choose between famine and treason.

The Government of the King denounces to all civilized nations these unworthy proceedings, which absolutely ignore the laws of humanity as well as the rules and conventions of war with regard to the rights of an occupying power.

The Government protests energetically against the application of a system which the vain explations of the enemy cannot prevent from being branded as a new and worse form of slavery and as the crowning dishonor of the German occupation, which pretends to preserve so jealously the rights of the Flemish population.

DEPORTATIONS FROM LIEGE.

Belgians Between 17 and 55 Being Sent Away From the District.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 28.—Deportations of Belgians between 17 and 55 years of age began in the Liege district yesterday, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to The Morning Post. The dispatch said that the town itself has not yet been drawn upon.

AID FOR BELGIAN CHILDREN.

Henry Clews Appeals for Gifts to Dollar Christmas Fund.

Henry Clews, Treasurer of the Dollar Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgian Children, issued an appeal for aid yesterday for 1,000,000 needy little ones in Belgium. Dr. Walter Lucas and other experts in children's diseases who have examined the situation in Belgium have reported that food must be provided this Winter if the spread of tuberculosis among the children is to be checked, and Mr. Clews hopes for a liberal response. He has already sent $25,000, and hopes to be able to raise $75,000 more by Christmas.

Co-operating with the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the Dollar Christmas Fund is helping to furnish the children with noonday meals costing about 3 cents each. The plan was originated by Alexander Hemphill, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the commission.

"Though the cost of the meals is low," wrote Mr. Hemphill to Mr. Clews, "the meal is a real lifesaver for the children whose condition requires just the class of nourishment we are now providing. Without a special fund, such as you are helping to provide, this service could not be rendered, and the health of the children would continue to deteriorate."

Contributions to the Dollar Christmas Fund may be sent to Henry Clews & Co., Broad St., New York.

KING ALBERT INDIGNANT.

Deeply Moved at "Slavery" Imposed on Belgian People, It Is Said.

Frederick W. Whitridge, Alexander J. Hemphill and P. Mall, Belgian Consul General in New York, received yesterday the following communication:

"Henry Carton de Wiart, Minister of Justice of Belgium, now at Havre, wires to Louis de Sadeleer, Minister of State for Belgium, that King Albert is deeply moved and indignant over the deportation and slavery imposed upon the Belgian people. All Belgians firmly hope that as soon as this almost incredible outrage is known, all civilization will vigorously protest against this horrible crime against humanity and the law of nations."

LINERS SAW NO U-BOATS

But Lapland and Pannonia Picked Up British Wireless Warnings.

Officers of the White Star liner Lapland and the Cunarder Pannonia, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool and London respectively, said they had not seen any submarines or warships since leaving the British coast. They got the first warning of the presence of U-boats near the American coast from the naval wireless station at St. John's, Newfoundland, and afterward from Halifax and Bermuda. They also picked up the warning sent out by the cruiser supposed to be the Lancaster near Sandy Hook, and from other British and French war vessels off the Atlantic coast between Sandy Hook and the Virginia Capes.

The warning sent out from Bermuda read:

"Government Station, Hamilton—A. B. Y. M. (Call for all British merchantmen): German submarines may be met anywhere in the Atlantic, especially west of 60 degrees west. Show no unnecessary lights. Avoid all trade routes and converging points."

These instructions were obeyed, and the liners steamed through the night without lights and with their lifeboats ready for an emergency. The Frederik VIII., from Copenhagen with passengers, was lit up fore and aft, and big electric lights were hung over the port and starboard sides to illuminate her name and the Danish flag painted on her hull.

An official at the British Consulate General said yesterday that no German submarines had been sighted in the Atlantic by British warships or merchant vessels.

"As the U-53 crossed the ocean early in October and raided shipping off Nantucket," he said, "there is no reason why other German submarines should not do the same from time to time. The visit of the U-53 to Newport displeased Washington, and it is not likely that the Germans will repeat the visit, which was unnecessary and was only a piece of bravado on the part of the commander. Therefore the only way we shall hear of the next U-boats on this side of the Atlantic will be when a steamship belonging to the Allies is torpedoed.

"It is all nonsense to talk about the German submarines coming down the Channel to get to America, because there is no need for them to take such a risk of being captured or sunk. After leaving Bremen the U-boats can travel along the coast of Denmark to the Skagerrak and then submerge until the coast of Norway is reached. There are a number of islands which are sometimes ten miles off shore, so that the German submarines have no trouble in keeping inside until they can strike out into the open North Sea."

The Cunarder Laconia, from Liverpool, and the Anchor liner Tuscania, from Glasgow, both carrying passengers and mails, are due today.

WHEN U-BOATS FOLLOW LAW

British Admiralty Comment on the Recapture of a Submarine's Prize.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Admiralty makes announcement of an incident which, it says, "is interesting as showing what happens when the commander of a German submarine departs from the custom of sinking all ships he meets and follows in a particular instance the procedure of civilized warfare."

On Nov. 13, according to the statement, a German submarine captured the Norwegian steamer Older, bound from Newport for Gibraltar, and placed a prize crew aboard the vessel. For a time the submarine accompanied the prize and "continued acts of piracy on other ships," but eventually the Older separated, apparently intending to make for a German port. She was intercepted by a British warship, recaptured, despite an attempt to blow her up, and brought to a British port, where the prize crew are now prisoners.

RUSSIA CHANGES PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

Continued from Page 1.

met with many difficulties and losses in carrying the strong mountainous positions of the Northern Rumanian frontier, so well defended by the Rumanians. Their next move is to turn the defenders and force their way into the plain where the ground is more favorable for operations, especially when the Orsova-Cralova railway is reached.

The Bulgarians at Cernavoda, feeling very near their right flank the presence of a strong Russian army, are unable to try to use the great bridge to cross the river, so that their operations at Cernavoda remain essentially matters of self-protection, their aim being to prevent the Russian army from debouching. They are fortifying that position with many lines of entrenchments parallel to the railway from Cernavoda to Constanza and covering themselves so as to be able to undertake safely some other movement in a more westerly direction.

It is evident that at the time the above dispatch was sent the correspondent was ignorant of the rapid success gained by the Austro-German armies in Little Wallachia and of the fact that forces from Mackensen's army had succeeded in crossing the Danube there.

SHELL RUSSIANS WITH GAS.

German Skirmishing Detachments Active Along the Front.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 27.—The text of the Russian official statement issued today reporting military operations on the Russian front reads:

On the River Stokhod our artillery successfully bombarded small enemy detachments which appeared in the region of the village of Svilnika. In the region of Korytnitza the enemy bombarded our positions with shells containing asphyxiating gases.

On the River Bystritsa, in the region of the village of Dzviniatch our scouts dispersed a large scouting party and captured some prisoners.

BERLIN, Nov. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—There have been no occurrences of moment along the Russian front, the War Office announced today, the statement reading: "Eastern Front—Front of Prince Leopold: There is nothing important to report."

Expelled Envoys Reach Bulgaria.

BERLIN, Nov. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Advices from Sofia to the Overseas News Agency say that the Ministers of the Central Powers whose departure from Greece was demanded by the Entente Allies have arrived at the Bulgarian port of Kavala.

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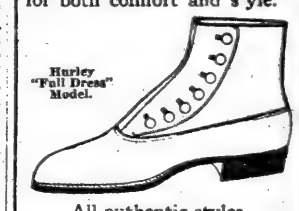

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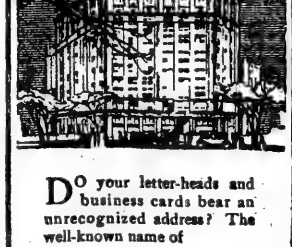

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MERCIER FORTIFIES FAITH OF BELGIUM

Full Text of the Pastoral Pleading for Patience in the "Long Ordeal."

CALLS WARS INEVITABLE

But Says Peace at Any Price Would Be Cowardice and Impiety.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Following is the full text of the pastoral letter issued by Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, on the first Sunday of October, a summary of which was forwarded by cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

INTRODUCTION.

The ordeal is of long duration.

Yes, the ordeal is long. I hear you from day to day repeat these words, and there is no one, I think, who shares your feelings.

And when will it end?

One day when your Divine Saviour discoursed to his apostles on the terrible things that would immediately precede the end of the world—wars, pestilences, earthquakes, atmospheric disturbances, His hearers asked Him, When will these disturbances come?

And our Divine Saviour replied: "No one knows, not even the Son of Man." In other words, the Son of God in His mission on earth has not the duty of revealing it to humanity. This means to you, in effect, that you are not to know if the world will last 1,000 years more, 10,000,000 years more; not whether you will die in your youth, or at middle age or in extreme old age. Only one thing is necessary, that you know your own soul and that in the all-powerful hands of the Master of Events you shall be the docile instruments for the sanctification of his Holy Name, for the establishment of His reign, for the accomplishment of His will.

FIRST PART.

In order to thoroughly understand the events in their deepest sense, the soul must keep before it the thoughts of eternity.

God speaks to us both without and within. He speaks to us without by the marvels of nature and by the lessons of events. He speaks to us within by the delicate but mysterious power of the Holy Ghost.

The voice of nature is generally harmonious, tranquil, like the solemn movement of the sun in space, the murmur of waters, the growth of grain, the slow evolution of the seasons. But nature's voice is sometimes violent and terrible, like that of powder or thunder, the raging of the tempest, the eruptions which shake the earth and hurl lava from the volcanos.

The world also has its pacific periods, its periods of concentrated work, its economic successes, intellectual, artistic, civilized, but at certain times the passions are unloosed, hatred stifles the voice of love, and death seems to triumph over life.

It is always, however, God who speaks. Each historic period is a page from the divine book of Providence. We write it, but the strong will of the All Powerful holds the writing instrument. It is for us to write it in letters of gold or characters of blood; but the book must be written. In eternity we will again take it up, and there will be found how and in what measure each has collaborated.

While history yet runs its course the book is closed, sealed; the Divine Lamb who shed His blood for our redemption alone has the power to break the seven seals which guard the secrets. The Old Men of the Apocalypse, bowed down before the Lamb, offer up prayers to the Saints and sing: "Thou who art worthy to take the book and to break its seals, because thou hast been sacrificed and because with thy blood thou hast acquired for the service of God the representatives of all nationalities, without distinction of race, nor geographical nor political classification. Thou hast incorporated us in a spiritual kingdom for the glory of God and hast transformed our life into a sacerdotal office."

The last seal will be broken when this divine Jesus, who deigned to stoop to us and to assume our lowly nature, in order that He might sacrifice Himself for us, will return to us in the majesty of His glory seated on the clouds, the cross of the last judgment in His hand, and, with His voice more powerful than the thunder, will say to each one of His creatures one of these two words: "Come, thou blessed of My Father, take your place in the celestial kingdom which I have prepared for thee," or, on the other hand, "Go, thou accursed, to the eternal fire created for the devil and for those who have made themselves his slaves."

That will be the last resounding word which will fall from the lips of God the Father a word which will be decisive, unchanging, which will divide use for eternity to the right or to the left, among the chosen in glory or among the damned in the abyss. But, my very beloved brethren, do you think of this? Do you think sufficiently of this?

In the presence of this supreme alternative; what remains? That you die young or old, in bed or on the field of battle, far from or near to your relatives, what does that matter? That your days pass tranquilly in your own loved home, where happiness abounds, where friendship and esteem surround you, or that you have lived in tribulation, in solitude, in misery, perhaps, or under the weight of defiance, humiliation, oppression; at the very end, what does that matter to you? How will you look back upon these minor details of life when you shall review them in eternity.

Whatever happens to you, there is in you something which no person or no thing can touch—that is your soul. And this soul which is yours, of which you are the master, is made to commune with God, and it will commune with God, if you desire it; it will embrace Him and will be embraced by Him, not in the ephemeral course of the life of a man, or of a historical period, but eternally, forever, forever.

Urges Thoughts on Eternity.

My brethren, raise up your eyes, then, I pray you, and keep them fixed on this Polar star of your eternity. And then you will see all created things disappear in the shadow of nothingness which the Scripture, that other direct and personal voice of God, calls a smoke that floats and disappears, a cloud that is dissolved, a shadow that flees, a flower that falls to pieces, a wave that flows back into the ocean.

Eternity!

My brethren, we all lack the courage to face it, even for a moment. Embrace it as much as you can, hold it fixed in your imagination for the space of an hour, a half hour, a quarter of an hour, direct your thoughts to it. During this quarter of an hour, see only it and God, your Creator, your Saviour, your judge in it; have the will power to forget, during this brief time, all else but it, and you will arise, enlightened, imbued with its spirit and determined.

I told you, my brethren, in opening this discourse, that God spoke to us both without and within, without by the voice of nature or by history, within by the breath of the Holy Ghost.

Do you wish to know why eternity, which means so much, affects you so little while present events weigh so heavily upon you? It is because you have leisure for everything and you do not wish to adapt yourself to the only thing which is worth the trouble. You do not know how to turn your thoughts from earthly things to pious meditation. Your soul is made by baptism and confirmation the dwelling place of the Holy Ghost. Let it drink of the oil of saving grace, said St. John, and it shall learn to distinguish truth from untruth. But, observed Pope Gregory, grace resembles the breeze at daybreak; it caresses and passes, and nothing you can do will bring it back.

You are at the mercy of events when you should command them. You obey your emotions, though you have the right and power to be their masters. Silence them; go down on your knees in your chamber, with doors closed; or in the sanctuary where our Divine Saviour lives for us, opposite the altar of sacred sacrifice, facing the tabernacle and the crucifix, and there, in silence, detaching yourself from that which goes on without and that which agitates you within, request Our Lord to send you His Holy Ghost, the Holy Ghost which is the right hand of God, "digitus paternae dexterae." He will show you the way in which your conscience may find truth, light, and peace in all your hours of sorrow and anguish.

SECOND PART.

Our Lord, Jesus Christ, gives us by the mystery of His death and resurrection, perpetuated in the sacred sacrifice of the mass, the key to events. Out of death comes life.

Wars should not trouble the peace of humanity. In the primitive plan of Providence passions were subjected to reason and would never have been permitted to intrude in the peace of families or of nations; but sin has overthrown this generous plan. In its train disorder entered into history and revolt henceforth becomes a part of human events. Pride and cupidity break the world's balance; repression and armed defense are necessary for its re-establishment.

Wars have become inevitable, and as long as there shall be on the earth men guilty of allowing passion to dominate reason and Divine will, universal peace will be a dream. It is too little to say, to want peace for the mere sake of peace, because peace at any price would be an acceptance with equal indifference to rights and injustice, truth and untruth; it would be cowardice and impiety.

Nevertheless a great artist knows how to join discord with harmony. The ugly, under the brush of a master, disappears, by contrast, in the beauty of the whole picture.

So Divine Providence, which wishes only good, finds in the secrets of its infinite wisdom the means to transform this world, troubled and embittered by the sins of our first parents and by our personal crimes into a work of redemption which surpasses in the grandeur of moral perfection its own first plan.

"God, who is all powerful and supremely good," said St. Augustine, "would not permit the slightest evil to slip into His work if He were not at the same time powerful enough and good enough to bring out the good, even from the evil."

And you remember, my brethren, that every year, on the Holy Saturday before the resurrection of Christ, the Church dates to sing: "Oh oui, le faillait ce pêché d'Adam, que la mort du Christ a effacé; Oh oui, heureuse la faute qui nous a valu un pareil et aussi puissant Rédempteur!"

The sinister events to which we have been witnesses for the last two years are the result of human passions that we should deplore and denounce, but it depends upon us to lift ourselves by reflection and faith to a higher and more serene conception of the general plan of Providence and to apply to our affliction and to the crimes which caused it what the liturgy says of that drama which was at once the blackest of crimes and the most cruel of sorrows. It says:

"Lord, in memory of the passion of Christ, your Son, our Lord, and of His Resurrection and His glorious Ascension, we offer to your Sovereign Majesty this sacred victim, this life-giving bread and this cup of immortality."

Will Be Glorified by Suffering.

Yes, in spite of these horrors, glorious was the Passion of our Divine Saviour, glorious for Him, for it brought Him His glorious Resurrection, His Ascension, and His dominion over the world. It is glorious for us also, for henceforth if we consent to suffer with Him, with Him also will we be glorified.

"A moment of affliction now," so spoke St. Paul to the Corinthians, "and above, for recompense, an overflowing wealth of glory forever, on condition that we do not look solely to things visible, but to things invisible, for that which is visible passeth and that which is invisible is eternal."

Such is, my brethren, in short, the fundamental solution of the essential problems of the life of an individual and of nations; Passion before the Resurrection, death in order to get eternal life, the Cross in order to enter into glory.

Under the old order God spoke to His chosen people by the intermediary of prophets. Under the new order, says St. Paul, He speaks to us directly by His Son, who, after having purified us in His blood, has taken His place, King Eternal of centuries, at the right hand of God, His Father.

The Prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Nahum, Habakuk, and the others had the mission to recall the chosen people and their oppressors, the Egyptians, the Assyrians, and the Chaldeans, and the Babylonians to the Law of Right. They announced to them continually that they would find both in the ruins of their cities and in their own blood both their punishment and the principle of their regeneration. God does not punish except to heal and to save. Humanity guilty has need to die in order to live again. If the grain of wheat did not die in the ground there would be no hope of life or reproduction.

"Follow this indication," the Apostle St. Paul says again. "Depend solely on the Cross for your regeneration in Christ Jesus and you will find there forgiveness and peace for you and for all the sons of the true people of Israel."

If the Belgians take these stern teachings to heart, they will make these two tragic years they have just passed through the foundation of a more vigorous future, a renewal of energy, and a greater confidence in the limitless resources of a Christian nation.

In the secret moment of the mass, when the priest and the faithful are about to partake of the body of Christ, what is the prayer that the Church puts on their lips? Once again she recalls to us the beginning and the end of life.

"Here," says the Church, "the Heavenly Father, with His co-operation of the Holy Ghost, executes His plan to make the source of life which is to vivify the world flow from the death of our Saviour, Jesus Christ, Son of the Living God."

And those holy Popes, Pius the Ninth and Pius the Tenth, do they not request us to say every day after mass this touching prayer: "I pray Thee, my beloved Jesus Christ, that Thy death shall be a source of eternal life to me and that Thy Cross shall be forever my glory."

THIRD PART.

Take an active part in the sacred sacrifice of the mass. Worship the works of God; also expiate your sins, thank God, and pray.

Come, my brethren, to mass; revivify your religious life. Come every day if you can, but at least never fail in your Sabbath obligation to the church. I met recently some young persons, young daughters of the people, who no longer dared to appear at church because they had nothing but sabots to wear on their feet. My children, I understand your humiliation, and I am touched with compassion. But you may be sure that our Divine Saviour, is not like the passers-by whose regards make you hang your heads. He made Himself poor by His own free will, so as better to bring you to Him; the more your condition resembles utter nudity the more you resemble Him and the more He loves you.

Oh, my brethren, honor the poor! And you, my dear confrères or the priesthood, accord them the first place in your esteem and in your solicitude. I would like to see them in the first row of the temple of Jesus of Bethlehem and Nazareth. Before Him and before the Church they are greater than you or us, and of higher value. If they accept their condition with good grace and faith, they do more for the salvation of humanity than those whose fortune and success make you envious.

As for you, mesdames, if you should make a showing of your abundance, when your sisters have nothing but sabots and rags, you would offend both God, the fatherland, and the dignity of the poor. Come, then, all, all men and all women, and worship at the church. Come in modest dress, do not blush to come as you are, even though poor.

Come principally with the intention of the worship, of worshipping God. To worship God is to proclaim that God is God, that He is the Master to whom you owe obedience, that all He does is well done. Gather with the priest at the altar, not only to recite prayers more or less similar to his but to assist him in the celebration of the mass. You also, priests, you have heard the apostle St. John say to you in the Apocalypse, that the blood of our Lord Jesus Christ was shed for all, kings and priests; for the priests of God and the priests of Christ, he says elsewhere. St. Peter expressed himself in the same fashion: "Christ is the living stone on which is built the Church." As for you, you are the living stones erected upon Him, with the effect of forming a spiritual family, a consecrated race, with the mission to offer by Jesus Christ the spiritual host which pleaseth God.

To the priest who is officially charged with the public ministry in the Church, the Bishop gives this advice: "Understand what you do. Be inspired in your acts by the mystery that you touch with your hands, and then at the altar, you should feel the mystery of the death of Our Lord. Be sure that in yourselves there remain no vicious instincts or evil desires."

Since you are priests, that is to say those who make the sacrifice, you should be also the victims. "My brethren," writes St. Paul to the Romans, "I beg of you to offer your corporal body by divine mercy as a living host, pure, agreeable to God; that this may be the spiritual form of your worship."

Combine in your sacrifice your personal sufferings and our national sufferings, as well as all the acts of your life. This is not enough; your life itself, sacrifice it in anticipation, by your will, to the honor of God. Death is only a violent breaking off that we must by fate submit to: it is an act to which the Christian soul should associate itself in a positive manner, the return to the Sovereign Master of a gift that He has confided to us for His glory. This rendering up of life is a sacrificial act that the Christian accomplishes in union with the supreme expiration of our Christ Jesus. And when we all, familiarizing ourselves with this noble Christian thought of death, will make within ourselves the sacrifice of our terrestial life, together with our sons and our brothers who fall on the field of honor, there will go up from the soil of the Belgian fatherland to the majestic throne of God a magnificent homage, which will descend again upon us in form of benedictions.

Our sacrifice will intercede for us; it will expiate our sins. During these two months consecrated to the Holy Rosary and to the commemoration of the dead, in accord with the sorowful and immaculate Heart of Mary, give full attention to the Calvary and to the sacred sacrifice of the mass, asking forgiveness for the living and redemption for the souls of our dear dead.

Give equal recognition to God. Let us bless him for having watched over our King, the glory of the Belgian nation, our gentle Queen and the royal children; let us thank Him for having given us the patience to bear up without faltering or murmur under our long and terrible ordeal, for having accorded us the first benediction of our sacred father, Pope Benedict XV, and for having inspired him to tell us that his warmest paternal affection goes out to Belgium, for having impressed upon foreign nations the extent of our misfortunes. After the war we should erect in their honor a monument of gratitude. Let us make for them today a place of honor in our pious thoughts.

Prayers for Belgians' Themselves.

Finally, as we are not yet at the end of our Calvary, may our celebration of mass be a continuous prayer for our dear fatherland, for those present and those absent, for our valiant prisoners and those who are interned, our dear refugees. The longer the war lasts, the more ardent becomes my compassion for all those energetic men who spent their efforts in our behalf, and who now are tortured with inaction.

Our refugees! Although England, France, Holland, and Switzerland indeed neglect nothing to lighten their cares, yet exile is nevertheless exile. From time to time one hears bitter words concerning them. I do not say that among them there were not some without faults, faults regretted now by their authors, perhaps sorrowfully, but how many of those that you criticise so lightly become unwilling victims of a feeling of submission, of filial or paternal affection, of devotion to a sick person, of solicitude for a son of the front, of material want! According to the testimony of those who have seen them our absent ones arrive better compatriots in the occupied parts of Belgium in their patience, abnegation and apostolic spirit. We will receive them with open arms when they return and let them not doubt for a moment that they will find here friends and brothers who have ever remained faithful to them.

We cannot exclude anyone from our prayers, not even our enemies, but Christian theology teaches us to have different degrees of affection. St. Thomas says to love by preference your neighbors, your compatriots, and those who do you good. Let us pray, then before everthing else, for our brave soldiers whom we hold so dear because of ties of blood or perhaps because of patriotism and their devotion for us. Let us not neglect their wives and their mothers, the silent heroines of the great European drama. Pray for our armies which in the West, the East and the centre, fight with such violence and tenacity for our common cause. May their guardian angels accompany them into battle and may the guardians keep them in religious chastity until the day of repose. Let me also recommend to you especially our priests, military chaplains or stretcher bearers, may their work be fruitful and may they pass through all dangers without harm and return to us pious and strong.

Suffering has rendered us more compassionate. Formerly, we let the massacres of the poor Armenian people pass with little thought. Mussulman fanaticism has put to death thousands and thousands of these unfortunates during the present war and carried away as slaves their wives and young daughters. Have pity for them, pray for them.

Poland, noble Poland, always faithful to its faith and its vows, Poland which has never undertaken a war of conquest, but has always struggled for its peoples and for European civilization, suffers more than we do; her sons are scattered among the battalions of the Russians, the Austrians and the Germans. Her soil has been ravaged by the flux and reflux of armies; America is unable to give her food—pray for her, my brethren, and ask God that at least one of the fortunate results of this horrible war shall be the definite recognition of Polish independence.

Finally, here in the occupied portion of Belgium, let us pray one for another and let us love one another. May our affection be sincere and actively expressed. The history of charity in Belgium during the war will furnish pages which merit a place beside those on which is written the heroism of soldiers. May there be no spot on our national book of gold! Let us work together, to the best of our ability, for union, and our mutual assistance.

May those in easy circumstances give with largess to those in need, to the aged, the sick, the weak. Beware of enriching yourselves at the expense of the misery of others—that would be odious.

And until the end let us all be patient and persevering. Be of good cheer! Let our confidence be redoubled; let us cry to God as it is written in the sacred Liturgy, "Oh, God! Come to my aid; Lord, hasten to my succor!"

Apply to our patriotic endurance what our Divine Saviour says of our eternal salvation: "He who perseveres until the end will be saved."

Receive, my very dear brethren, all and each one of you, Belgians of the occupied districts and absent compatriots, my Episcopal and paternal benediction.

D. J. CARDINAL MERCIER,
Archbishop of Malines.

WOULD CLOSE UNIVERSITIES.

Reichstag Conservatives Urge Labor Mobilization of Students.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 27, (via London.)—The Berlin correspondent of the Berlingske Tidende says the German Government is considering favorably a proposal of Conservatives in the Reichstag that the universities and others of the higher schools in the empire be virtually closed, so that the teachers and students may be embraced in the plan for mobilization of civilians.

CURRENCY HIGHER IN BERLIN

That of Neutral Countries Advances from One to Five Points.

BERLIN, Nov. 27, (via London.)—Official rates of exchange today caused a general increase in the value of currency. That of all the neutral countries of Europe and the United States advanced from one to five points. American exchange led with an advance of from 549 and 551 to 554 and 556 per dollar. Holland exchange advanced two points, Scandinavian one and one-half points, and Swiss one point.

BRITAIN HONORS MRS. PAGET

Soldiers Carry Her Body to the Grave—London Memorial Service.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The funeral took place today of Mrs. Almeric Paget, who died last week at Esher, Surrey. Before her marriage Mrs. Paget was Miss Pauline Whitney of New York.

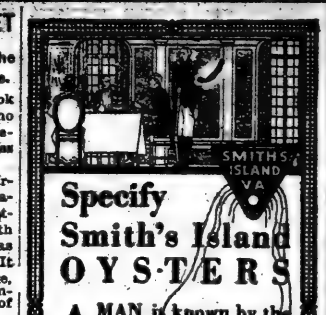
Wounded soldiers acted as pallbearers in recognition of Mrs. Paget's labors for the wounded since the outbreak of the war. Simultaneously with the funeral a memorial service was held at St. Margaret's, Westminster. It was attended by a large assemblage, including members of the Cabinet, Entente diplomats, and a number of Americans.

CARPENTIER WINS A MEDAL.

French Champion, in Paris on Leave, Spars for Charity.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Georges Carpentier, the French champion boxer, has been on leave in Paris after taking part as an aviator at the recapture of Fort Douaumont on the Verdun front.

Carpentier was decorated with the military medal for gallantry in action. While in Paris he gave an informal exhibition of boxing at a charity bazaar in the Trocadero Palace and received an enthusiastic greeting from the many thousands in the audience.



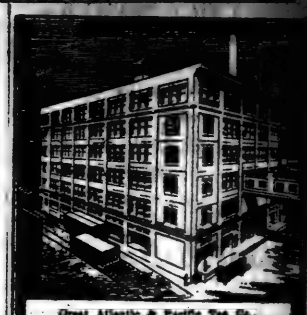
Specify Smith's Island OYSTERS

A MAN is known by the dinner he orders, so for special occasions specify "Smith's Island Oysters."

They are long and lean with natural salty flavor.

They are selected oysters, dropped daily from the natural beds, in pure sea water, off Smith's Island, Virginia.

They are healthy oysters from a healthful spot. You'll know them by the Trade Mark metal tag.



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Timmis & Chapman, Architects.
"Turner for Concrete"

Building above is one of 10 for this client. Our other work in this industry includes:

Shredded Wheat Co.
Royal Baking Powder Co.
Austin Nichols & Co.
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TURNER Construction Co

Overcoats That Manhattanize You

GO where you will Thanksgiving Day, the proud stamp of "Lil Ole New York" is on you, if you wear one of these Overcoats of genuinely Manhattan-bred style.

Town Coats, from Stein-Bloch, in rough or smooth stuffs; close-fitting or loose-draping; spruce and soldierly—$20 to $75.

Out-of-Town Coats, from Stein-Bloch, belted or unbelted; ulster or "throw-on" type; bluster-proof and snow-tight—$20 to $75.

Evening Suits, from Stein-Bloch, Tuxedo or Tailed, for that jolly blow-out Thanksgiving night—$35.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Hear This Test Tuesday or Wednesday

Come to the Edison Shop Recital Hall and hear this convincing test. Miss Gladys Rice, the well-known soprano, will sing personally, side by side with her popular re-creations upon

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Come—see if your ear can distinguish between the living voice and Mr. Edison's re-creation. Judge why over two hundred severe music critics have publicly endorsed this new art.

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(The Phonograph Corp. of Manhattan, Prop'rs.)
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"The next time you write to make a collection, use Davids' Electro Chemical Writing Fluid. It makes a lasting impression on business men."

Why? Test it and see for yourself. Pour our ink on a clean blotter. See how quickly and deeply it absorbs. See how blue the color is, how clean the ink flows. Then pour *your* ink on a clean blotter and see the difference.

If you have never used Davids' Electro Chemical Writing Fluid, we will send you a sample on request. Write, or 'phone Spring 9517.

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95 Vandam St., New York
Established 1835

Saks' Have the Finest Overcoat Fabrics on Earth!

¶ That word FINEST is not a loose superlative, but a fact, for the Saks' selections embrace the finest fabrics woven, and no Fifth Avenue tailoring shop, however exclusive, nor however high-priced, carries anything better, because there is nothing better made!

¶ Imported Montagnacs, Vicunas, and Elyseans, the product of the famous Crombie Mills, soft as down and luxurious as silk, to say nothing of matchless Meltons from England.

¶ Don't worry! We have the goods all right, and we have tailored them accordingly, cutting them conservatively but artistically, and lining them clean through with fine silks, till the fabric has nothing on the finish and the fit, and the loom has nothing on the lines!

$40 to $55
$60 for Montagnacs

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Why Genuinely Hand-Tailored Men's Clothing

Better Style—*because* expert handwork is more artistic than machine work.

Better Fitting—*because* hand tailoring allows for the necessary give which permits the coat to conform to the body.

Better Wearing—*because* the shape is worked in by hand to remain permanently, not pressed in temporarily.

This is the ONLY shop in the City specializing in Genuinely Hand Tailored Men's Clothing, ready for use.

Same value at same prices as last season, despite higher costs.

Men's Suits and Overcoats
(Ready-for-use.)
25.00 to 60.00

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop On the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue—New York

We Direct Attention to an Exhibit Showing the Various Stages in Men's Genuine Hand Tailored Clothing in Our South-most 5th Ave. Window.

A Boy's Party Suit

is more important than his Dad's dress suit—at Best's, at least.

So it isn't strange that you prefer a Best velveteen suit that rivals Dad's in style and fit.

And in dignity, too!

Boys' Velveteen Suits, in blue, brown, black or green, with extra collar and cuffs of moire silk in contrasting colors. 3 to 7 years.

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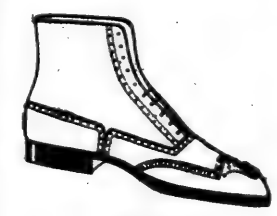
Other models in Velveteen Suits, 7.75 to 25.00
Fifth Floor

Full stocks here of "Spalding" Ice Skates
1.50 2.50 3.00 4.00

"You'll never pay more at Best's"

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street.
ESTABLISHED 1879



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Price $12.00

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415 Fifth Avenue
Between 37th and 38th Streets

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC H. WETMORE
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207 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

E. R. TRIPLER & Co.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES

$2.50

The Natural Colored Glove for Fall that colors nicely with service, conforming to the hand and remaining soft and comfortable always.

MANHATTAN SHIRTS | STETSON HATS | VASSAR UNION SUITS

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

CUTTING REFUSES TO JOIN PEACE PLAN

American Neutral Conference Put Him on Committee Without Permission.

MISUNDERSTANDING BLAMED

Others Listed as Present at Initiatory Luncheon Were Not There —W. B. Huebsch Sponsor.

Robert Fulton Cutting, who, upon the organization of the New York branch of the American Neutral Conference at the Hotel Astor last Saturday, was appointed a member of a committee to advise and finance a movement for immediate peace in Europe, notified that organization yesterday that he could not assist it in any capacity, and requested that his name be stricken from the committee list. He did not attend the luncheon at the Astor when the New York branch was organized, and in declining the appointment he expressed annoyance that he had been appointed without being consulted. The conference branch headquarters here is at 70 Fifth Avenue.

"I am not a pacifist and, although I am in favor of the League to Enforce Peace, which is to operate after the present war, I am not in sympathy with the American Neutral Conference," Mr. Cutting said last night.

Mr. Cutting's appointment to the Advisory and Finance Committee of the conference was announced after last Saturday's luncheon by B. W. Huebsch, an executive member of the conference, who was one of the leaders of the peace expedition sent to Europe by Henry Ford. The other members of the committee named at the time were, according to the list handed out, Jacob H. Schiff, James Speyer, Amos Pinchot, Samuel Lewisohn, Charles L. Bernheimer, Mrs. Henry Villard, and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram.

Theodore Marburg, former Minister to Belgium, whose name appeared in the official list of those present at the luncheon, announced in THE TIMES yesterday that he did not attend the luncheon and was not in accord with the purposes of the conference. Mr. Marburg, in a telegram to THE TIMES from Baltimore, said he was "diametrically opposed to the aims" of the organization.

'Twas Another Theodore Marburg.

Asked yesterday how it came that Mr. Marburg's name was given out as one of those at the luncheon, Mr. Huebsch said the mistake was due to a clerical error.

Miss Rebecca Shelly, Secretary of the conference and former chief assistant to Mme. Rozika Schwimmer on the Ford Peace Mission, corroborated Mr. Huebsch. Miss Shelly went on to admit that Mr. Speyer, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Mr. Lewisohn, whose names also appeared in the list of guests handed out by Mr. Huebsch, did not attend the luncheon.

"Some of those whose names appeared on the list decided at the last moment not to come," she said, "and by that time it was too late to make corrections in the typewritten list handed out to the newspaper reporters."

The luncheon was arranged by Mr. Schiff, Oswald Garrison Villard, and Hamilton Holt, according to the statement made by Mr. Huebsch. Its object, as then explained, was to "support our Government in any effort it may make toward a just and lasting peace," and to "urge our Government to call or cooperate in any conference of neutral nations which shall offer joint mediation to the belligerents by proposals calculated to form the basis of permanent peace." An Advisory and Financial Committee was appointed to look after the financial end of the campaign and to lay out the general program for it.

Mr. Heubsch Explains the Error.

Mr. Cutting's first information of his selection on the committee came through reading an account of the meeting in the newspapers on the following day. He at once wrote a letter to Mr. Holt in which he said, emphatically, that he would not serve on the committee. Mr. Cutting said he had been invited to the luncheon and had accepted because he was under the impression that a speech was to be made by J. H. Whitehouse, a member of the British Parliament. He was informed later that Mr. Whitehouse had no intention of attending the luncheon, Mr. Cutting thereupon decided to remain away also.

"I expressed my annoyance in the letter I wrote to Mr. Holt," said Mr. Cutting last night. "I have no desire to say anything controversial, however, because many of those who attended the luncheon are my friends, and I do not want to say anything that would be displeasing to them. But of course I could not serve on this committee, and I informed Mr. Holt so, as promptly as I could. As I have said, I am in favor of a league to enforce peace after the war is over, but I am not in sympathy with the American Neutral Conference, as I understand it."

A meeting of the Advisory and Financial Committee having been set for tonight at the home of Mrs. Henry Villard, Mr. Holt at once communicated to Mr. Huebsch Mr. Cutting's refusal to serve.

"There was nothing unusual in Mr. Cutting's appointment, even though he was not present," said Mr. Huebsch. "Mr. Speyer was not present, and yet he also was appointed a member of the committee.

"I am sorry, of course, that the list of guests handed out to the reporters included the names of some who did not attend. I am informed that Mr. Marburg is very much annoyed. The error was due to the close similarity between his name and that of Theodore H. Marburg, who did attend the luncheon. I sincerely regret if any wrong impression resulted from it."

Mr. Huebsch added that he did not know how many members of the Advisory and Financial Committee would attend the meeting tonight.

Petition for Action Here.

A copy of the league's petition, which bears the caption, "To Our Government," reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the United States of America, declare our conviction that adequate guarantees against future wars—the avowed aim of both belligerents—can be secured by

"1. Repudiation of military conquest as a means of territorial expansion.

"2. Recognition of the right of each people to determine its own social, political, and economic development.

"3. World organization for the development of international co-operation and the settlement of international disputes.

"We believe that various public statements by leading spokesmen of the opposing belligerents indicate that discussion based on these principles may be substituted for armed conflict.

"We recognize, however, that the nature of the conflict makes difficult the initiation of direct negotiations by the belligerents themselves.

"We, therefore, earnestly urge our Government, acting alone or in co-operation with other neutral powers:

"1. To invite the belligerents to state the basis upon which they would be willing to begin peace negotiations.

"2. To mediate by constructive peace proposals which shall safeguard the just claims of the belligerents and the common interests of all nations.

"We have some important projects in view," said Miss Shelly, "and may have something to give to the press after the meeting at Mrs. Villard's home. All that can be said now is that the movement has gained great strength and that we are all elated."

WILSON'S LEAD IN 2 STATES.

Won Mississippi by 71,130 and Virginia by 53,465.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 27.—The official vote for Presidential electors in Mississippi was announced as follows today by the Secretary of State: Democratic, 80,383; Republican, 4,253; Socialist, 1,482, and Progressive, 520.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 27.—Complete official returns from Virginia, as certified today by the State Board of Canvassers, shows the total vote for Wilson as 102,824 and for Hughes 49,359.

THREE ELECTION RECOUNTS.

Court Orders Action on Behalf of Delehanty, Rosenberg, and Hilliquit.

Supreme Court Justice Shearn signed an order yesterday directing an inspection of the void and protested ballots returned by the Election Boards in the contest between Judge James A. Delehanty of General Sessions and John F. McIntyre for the place Judge Delehanty now holds. A recount was also ordered of all the votes for Assemblyman in the Sixth Assembly District. Judge Delehanty's vote as the Republican candidate was 108,397, against 100,090 for McIntyre. Elmer Rosenberg, the Socialist candidate for Assemblyman in the Sixth District, had 2,334 against 2,457 for Nathan D. Perlman, Republican.

Justice Shearn also directed that all the ballot boxes be reopened in the Twentieth Congressional District, where Morris Hilliquit, Socialist, had 4,129 votes, against 4,530 for Isaac Seigel, Republican.

PASTOR'S WIDOW CONVICTED

Mrs. Mary Sanford Sentenced to Prison for Larceny of Pearls.

Mrs. Mary Sanford, who said she was the widow of the Rev. John Sanford, a Congregational minister, artist, and author, who died in 1910, was convicted yesterday by a jury before Judge Delehanty in General Sessions on a charge of petty larceny preferred by David I. Rogow & Co., 215 Fourth Avenue, dealers in pearls. She was sentenced to an indeterminate term in the penitentiary.

According to the testimony, Mrs. Sanford, who is a woman of refinement and education, obtained a place as saleswoman for the jewelry firm last April. They gave her a stock of imitation pearls valued at $180, which she pawned. When she failed to return one of the members of Rogow & Co. notified the police. Her indictment and arrest followed.

Assistant District Attorney Frederick Sullivan produced evidence showing that Mrs. Sanford had failed to pay board bills at several hotels in this city and Atlantic City. It was also charged that under the name of Mary Chase she had obtained Japanese prints valued at $1,000 from an uptown dealer, for which she had never paid.

In a written plea for clemency handed to Judge Delehanty the defendant wrote that although her husband was the author of "Sanford's Manual of Color," which she said was one of the standard books on the subject, he did not leave sufficient funds to pay his funeral expenses when he died six months after their marriage.

When she sought the aid of Congregational ministers in having her husband's works published, Mrs. Sanford declared she was rebuffed and treated "cruelly."

"One minister recommended remarriage," she wrote Judge Delehanty. "Others made equally as foolish suggestions. All these men must have seen that I was half-crazed with grief and anxiety, but they were not even kind. When I pawned the pearls I had not eaten in forty-eight hours."

In passing sentence Judge Delehanty said that Mrs. Sanford deserved severe punishment, as she had taken advantage of her position of a clergyman's widow in inviting the confidence of the public.

$100,000 FUND FOR HARVARD

Created by the Will of Frederick W. Kimball.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Harvard University will receive $100,000 from a fund created by the will of Frederick W. Kimball of Chelsea, a lawyer, which was offered for probate here today. The trustees are directed to pay the income of the estate to certain beneficiaries during their lives, then to hold the fund until it amounts to $100,000, after which it will be turned over to Harvard.

It will be known as the Harriet T. Kimball Memorial Fund, in honor of the testator's wife.

Free Aid for Crippled Children.

Special free classes in corrective physical training for the relief of crippled children and victims of infantile paralysis are carried on in many hospitals of the city by the People's University Extension Society of 111 Fifth Avenue, at the request of orthopedic surgeons. All persons who know of children who need corrective training to prevent their becoming permanently crippled are invited to communicate with the society through J. Eugene Whitney, Secretary, so that immediate arrangements may be made to send such children to the nearest free class the society has in operation. Voluntary contributions support the society.

REPUBLICAN FUND TOTALS $2,445,421

Came from 34,205 Contributors —Big Eleventh-Hour Gifts— Balance of $3,856.

COST OF STATE CAMPAIGN

Democrats Had $206,629, Republicans $432,027—P. du Pont Gave $70,000—Hughes Train Fund.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, filed today the final financial statement of contributions and expenditures for the Republican campaign. The report shows total contributions of $2,445,421 from 34,205 contributors and expenditures of $2,441,565, leaving a surplus of $3,856.

In the supplemental list of final contributors were included the following:

$25,000—Daniel G. Reid and W. H. Moore of New York.
$20,000—E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia.
$15,000—Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia.
$10,000—Edward B. Aldrich of Providence, R. I.
$8,900—Lewis N. Hammering of New York.
$5,000—Arthur E. Newbold of Philadelphia. Horatio G. Lloyd of Philadelphia, Frank H. Hitchcock of New York, B. N. Duke of New York, H. R. Sinclair of Tulsa, Okla.; Frederic A. Juilliard of Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; F. R. Babcock of Chicago, and F. A. Sayles of Pawtucket, R. I.
$2,500—George C. Draper of Hopedale, Mass.; Arthur Curtis James of New York, and Seward Prosser of New York.
Mass.; Arthur Curtiss James of New York, Edward Hines of Chicago.

Among the $1,000 contributors was Franklin MacVeagh, ex-Secretary of the Treasury. In the supplemental list also was a contribution of $40,000 from the New Jersey Republican State Committee, and $6,500 from the Hughes National College League.

Some of the Republican State organizations contributed considerable amounts to the national campaign fund, while others gave nothing, but received help from the National Committee. Connecticut and West Virginia received each $10,000, and Maryland, Maine, Arizona, and North Dakota received each $2,500. The national Congressional Campaign Committee received $5,000 from the National Committee. One item of the report shows that on Nov. 10, $7,800 was paid "for services" to William Hayward a member of the New York City Public Service Commission. A payment of $1,182.24 was made to the Rev. John Wesley Hill.

EXPENDITURES IN NEW YORK.

Flood of Election Statements Filed with the Secretary of State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 27.—A flood of election statements deluged the Secretary of State today, the last day for filing. Edward E. Perkins, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee, reported that he received $206,629 and expended $195,190. Of the income $176,000 came from the National Committee, $10,000 from Baruch Brothers, $2,500 from Joseph J. Murphy, and $1,000 each from R. E. Van Cortlandt, William C. Osborn, W. R. Beebe, W. W. Farley, the Seabury Campaign Committee, George C. Sherman, and E. O. Ward.

The Republican State Committee, though its Treasurer, Otis H. Cutler, reported contributions of $432,027 from 1,911 sources, an unusually large number compared with previous campaigns. Of these contributors 30 gave $1 or less, 137 gave $3 or less, 852 gave $10 or less, 1,007 gave $25 or less, 1,291 gave $50 or less, 1,340 gave $100 or less, and 1,793 gave $500 or less.

Among the larger contributions were:

$25,000—John D. Rockefeller.
$19,429.47—Union League Club.
$12,500—P. S. du Pont.
$10,000—J. B. Duke, Clarence H. Mackay, A. S. Ochcheer and H. P. Whitney.
$7,500—George F. Baker, Jr.
$5,000 Each—Walter H. Aldridge, John F. Alvord, Colonel William Barbour, H. E. Brown, J. P. Davison, Bayard Dominick, Mrs. D. Gates, W. P. Hamilton, Hornblower & Weeks, T. W. Lamont, J. P. Morgan, W. H. Porter, George D. Pratt, William A. Read & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Edward Shearson, William B. Thompson, and G. E. Tripp.

Among the expenditures were $295,335 for the expenses of the campaign generally throughout the State, $22,801 for printing and supplies, $24,061 for speaking campaign, including Governor Whitman's train; $35,207 for newspaper and street car advertising, $25,036 for the maintenance of headquarters, and the balance for telephone, telegraph, express, and other incidental expenses. Treasurer Cutler reports a small balance to be applied to maintaining permanent headquarters.

Pierre du Pont Gave $70,000.

Pierre du Pont of Wilmington, Del., made the largest personal contribution of the campaign, so far as reported. It was $70,000, and it was given to the Republican National Publicity Committee, which received $877,207 and expended $454,330. Guy Emerson was its Treasurer, and the money he gathered was mainly in large sums. It all went for advertising and publicity. In addition to Mr. du Pont's, here are the principal contributions:

$25,000—O. H. Payne, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and F. A. Vanderlip.
$15,000—Galen Stone.
$10,500—S. K. Liggett.
$10,000—Mrs. E. H. Harriman, William H. Childs, Charles O. Pratt & Co., C. A. Coffin, Herrick Berg & Co., J. P. Morgan, H. P. Davison, and George F. Baker.
$5,000—S. L. Schoonmaker, Cornelius Vanderbilt, B. A. Younker, James McLean, Frank Rysavy, W. Clyde, John Sanford, F. G. Webster, Frank E. Peabody John D. Rockefeller, Jr., E. V. R. Thayer, E. T. Stotesbury, Charles Hayden, and John N. Willys.
$2,500—Seward Prosser, Emerson McMillan, R. B. Mellon, A. W. Mellon, F. L. Hine, and William H. Collidge.
$2,000—William H. Nicols, R. Fulton Cutting, and F. C. Johnson.

The National Hughes Alliance Women's Committee, Mary Harriman Rumsey, Treasurer, reported receipts of $134,940. The contributions included:

$10,000—Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Harry P. Whitney, Mrs. H. E. Huntington, and Mrs. E. H. Harriman.
$7,500—Mrs. Willard Straight.
$2,500—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. H. Crocker, Mrs. Felix Warburg, and Mrs. Alex Smith Cochrane.
$2,000—Mrs. Coleman du Pont.
$1,000—Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, Mrs. John D. Archbold, Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Mrs. A. E. Wood, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. W. B. Dickerman, Mrs. Livingston Beekman, Miss Frick, Walter Rosen, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, James M. Hill, Mortimer L. Schiff, George T. Baker, Joseph Grace, and W. R. Grace.

A Perkins Contribution.

Attached to the statement of Edgar C. Leaycraft as Treasurer of the Whitman Campaign Committee of the Republican State Committee is a letter written by George W. Perkins, in which he says he gave $10,000 for the expense of printing and mailing the Whitman White Book to Progressive voters and $88,854 to Republican voters. Treasurer Leaycraft received $74,512, of which $45,562 was given by G. W. Perkins, $10,000 by A. C. James, and $5,000 by G. A. Pratt. In addition, Mrs. E. H. Harriman and N. J. Gerold each gave $1,000 and A. E. Astman $1,325. Other contributions included:

$750—F. P. Lord.
$500—B. W. Arnold, W. H. Childs, H. Seligman, C. Vanderbilt, L. Spencer, and L. Collis.
$250—J. B. Ford, M. J. Dodge, L. W. Stotesbury, H. D. Nester, F. B. Lord, Jr., W. M. Baldwin, J. Sloane, F. G. Lord, E. S. Whitney, O. G. Straus, W. H. H. Rogers, and W. N. Cohen.
$300—T. H. Whitney and H. M. Biggs.

The Hughes Alliance Reserve, of which Henry J. Cochran of New Jersey was Treasurer, reported receipts of $52,227 and expenditures of $58,201. The amount due for advertising is $6,995. Thomas Fenn & Co. subscribed $10,000, Charles A. Otis $15,000, and J. M. Lee $2,500.

Warren Leslie, as Treasurer of the Samuel Seabury Campaign Committee, reports receipts of $49,535, all of which was expended. The larger subscriptions were:

$8,500—Joseph J. Murphy.
$2,500—Nathan Straus.
$2,000—William Instgasten, Bernard M. Baruch, and Cleveland H. Dodge.
$1,000—Frederick Cyrus Leubuscher, John Martin, T. L. Chadburne, Jr., George Ehret Warren Leslie, V. Everett Macy, Frederick B. Fleglman, J. W. Wallace, and William Fox.

Ogden L. Mills, as Treasurer of the New York County Republican Committee, reports receipts of $118,280 and expenditures of $117,022, with a balance of $1,258. The larger amounts contributed were:

$47,000—Republican State Committee.
$2,500—Ogden Mills and James H. Ford.
$2,000—Union League Club Campaign Committee and John D. Rockefeller.
$1,500—W. Willis Reese.
$1,250—Hughes and Fairbanks Uptown Dry Goods Association.
$1,000—Victor Morawetz, Felix M. Warburg, Louis C. Tiffany, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, William K. Vanderbilt, Otto T. Bannard, Martin Erdmann, J. P. Morgan, and H. P. Davison.

Miscellaneous Statements.

The American Party in New York expended $9,853. The receipts were $6,475, and included:

$2,000—J. W. Milburnis.
$1,000—G. S. Briscombe, G. M. Elliott, and G. H. Henderson.

Henry H. Bizallian, Treasurer representing James A. Delehanty, candidate for General Sessions Judge, expended $4,690 for advertising. He received contributions of $7,075, disbursed $6,584, and has liabilities of $6,932. W. K. Vanderbilt contributed $1,000 and J. D. Rockefeller $500.

The New York Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Bronx County organizations of the Citizens' Union received, in mostly small amounts, $7,445, all of which it expended. R. Fulton Cutting gave $500, and J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., $250.

The Bronx Democratic Committee received $10,000 from the State Committee and $8,458 from individuals. It has a balance of $167.

The Westchester County Democratic Committee received $14,504 and expended $14,457. The State Committee gave $11,050.

The Democratic State Committee gave $13,900 to the Albany County Committee. Other contributions were: Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn, $200, and James C. Farrell, E. J. Hussey, and A. J. Parker, Jr., each $500. The total receipts were $18,665 and the expenditures $18,658.

The Republican Albany County Committee had receipts of $41,871, which started with a balance of $7,102, and had expenditures of $32,799. The Republican State Committee gave $5,000, Senator Henry M. Sage $1,900, and William Barnes, Jr., $900.

The Monroe County Republicans received $32,982 and expended $26,637. The State Committee gave $7,000. Congressman Thomas B. Dunn and John W. Barrett each contributed $1,000. David Jayne Hill gave $300.

The State Committee gave $10,000 to the Erie County Republican Committee, which received $48,708 and expended $48,102. The only large contributions were: William H. Hill, $1,500, and Guy B. Moore, $1,000.

The Republican County Committee of Onondaga had a balance of $4,117, after an expenditure of $27,393. The total receipts were $31,510.

The Democratic Committee of Erie had a balance of $8,982. Its receipts were $30,458.

According to an official statement sent to the Secretary of State yesterday, the Democratic organization of Kings County raised $53,895 for the campaign and spent $51,944. The largest contributions were $17,500 from the State Committee, $8,000 from the National Committee and $1,500 from James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany.

Bayley Speeds Passport Stamping.

The new British Foreign Office order in London that all passengers traveling to British ports from New York must go to the British Consulate General here to have their passports stamped, has caused considerable congestion in the office in the Southern Railway building, where there are frequently from 400 to 600 people waiting. Clive Bayley, the Consul General, said yesterday that in order to avoid delay it was better for prospective passengers to call as soon as possible after 9:30 o'clock in the morning, leave their passports, and call again for them in the afternoon.

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For Thin, Nervous MEN AND WOMEN

there is nothing quite as good as the rich tonic food in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

It makes other foods do good. It sharpens the appetite; stimulates the circulation and helps overcome catarrhal troubles. If you are rundown, anaemic or nervous, the benefits you will receive from *Scott's Emulsion* will surprise you.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 16-17

WAGE INCREASE FOR 6,600.

Steel and Glass Workers Profit by New Announcements.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 27.—An increase of 10 per cent. in wages has been announced by officials of the Superior Steel Company of Carnegie. The advance affects 1,700 employes. A similar increase has been announced by the Standard Steel Car Company at New Castle, Penn., benefitting 900 employes. Both are effective Dec. 15.

TOLEDO, Nov. 27.—Announcement was made today that the Edward Ford Plate Glass Company will voluntarily increase the wages of its 1,600 employes 8 per cent., effective Dec. 1. The average daily wage is now $2.60.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 27.—Twenty-two hundred Augusta cotton mill operatives employed in five manufacturing plants received an increase of 10 per cent. in wages, effective today.

CAUTIONS BANKS ABOUT WAR NOTES

Continued from Page 1.

tant factors in determining future conditions. Its concern and responsibility lie primarily with the banking situation. If, however, our banking institutions have to intervene because foreign securities are offered faster than they can be absorbed by investors—that is their depositors—an element would be introduced into the situation which, if not kept under control, would tend toward instability, and ultimate injury to the economic development of this country. The natural absorbing power of the investment market supplies an important regulator of the volume of our sales to foreign countries in excess of the goods that they send us.

"The form which the most recent borrowing is taking, apart from reference to its intrinsic merits, makes it appear particularly attractive as a banking investment. The board, as a matter of fact, understands that it is expected to place it primarily with banks. In fact it would appear so attractive that unless a broader and national point of view be adopted, individual banks might easily be tempted to invest in it to such an extent that the banking resources of this country employed in this manner might run into many hundreds of millions of dollars.

"While the loans may be short in form and, severally, may be collected at maturity, the object of the borrower must be to attempt to renew them collectively. With the result that the aggregate amount placed here will remain until such time as may be advantageously converted into a long-term obligation. It would, therefore, seem as a consequence that liquid funds of our banks, which should be available for short credit facilities to our merchants, manufacturers and farmers, would be exposed to the danger of being absorbed for other purposes to a disproportionate degree, especially in view of the fact that many of our banks and trust companies are already carrying substantial amounts of foreign obligations and of acceptances which they are under agreement to renew. The board deems it, therefore, its duty to caution the member banks that it does not regard it in the interest of the country at this time that they invest in foreign treasury bills of this character.

"The board does not consider that it is called upon to advise private investors, but as the United States is fast becoming the banker of foreign countries in all parts of the world, it takes occasion to suggest that the investor should receive full and authoritative data—particularly in the case of unsecured loans—in order that he may judge the future intelligently in the light of present conditions and in conjunction with the economic development of the past.

"The United States has now attained a position of wealth and of international financial power, which, in the natural course of events, it could not have reached for a generation. We must be careful not to impair this position of strength and independence. While it is true that allowing foreign borrowing in the process of credit extension may mean some curtailment of our abnormally stimulated export trade to certain countries we need not fear that our business will fall off precipitately should we become more conservative in the matter of investing in loans, because there are still hundreds of millions of our own and foreign securities held abroad which our investors would be glad to take over, and, moreover, trade can be stimulated in other directions.

"In the opinion of the board, it is the duty of our banks to remain liquid in order that they may be able to continue to respond to our home requirements, the nature and scope of which none can foresee, and in order that our present economic and financial strength may be maintained when, at the end of the war, we shall wish to do our full share in the work of international reconstruction and development which will then lie ahead of us, and when a clearer understanding of ecoomic conditions as they will then exist will enable this country more safely and intelligents to do its proper part in the financial rehabilitation of the world."

EXPLAIN ABOUT RENEWALS.

Bankers Dispute Reserve Board Statement About Foreign Bills.

It was asserted yesterday by local bankers that some of the comment upon the attitude of the Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board regarding investments by banks in foreign government short-term obligations indicated a vital misunderstanding of the character of the securities bought and the provisions of the law applicable to the transactions. The announcement by the Council on Saturday last that it was in entire accord with the board in suggesting "caution and moderation in the use of long credits, which, being open for a long period of renewals, lose their character as essentially self-liquidating transactions of short maturity," bankers said yesterday, had been misconstrued in many quarters, various interpretations being placed upon it.

The statement, it was said, had been taken to apply to the proposed issue of British and French Treasury bills, and it had also been presumed to refer to trading in acceptances, covering exports to France.

It was explained yesterday at the Federal Reserve Bank that the drafts issued by French banking houses which bear the acceptance of American banks had been freely bought by the Reserve institutions, and that they were in absolute accord with the requirements laid down by the Federal Reserve Board. The acceptances, it was explained, were based on export or import transactions. The fact that the accepting bank had an understanding with the drawer that the bills were to be renewed five times, was a matter, it was said, that did not concern the third party holding the paper, for at maturity each acceptance was paid. There is nothing on the bill to indicate or suggest that the grant of credit is to be extended for a longer period after maturity.

Attention was directed to the fact that the acceptances complied in every detail with the regulations issued by the board a year ago last September. The ruling then made was that bankers' acceptances must not be renewed after the goods had been surrendered to the purchaser or consignee "except for such reasonable period as may have been agreed upon at the time of the opening of the credit as a condition incidental to the importation or exportation involved," and provided that the bill "must not contain or be subject to any condition whereby the holder thereof is obligated to renew the same at maturity."

The American bankers who arranged the various acceptance credits with French institutions, it was explained yesterday, made the agreement referred to in the regulation, but the bills drawn were free from any condition regarding a renewal. In fact, the holder of an acceptance, whether it was a bank, an individual or the Federal Reserve Bank, it was said, had no knowledge of any renewal and was no more concerned with a renewal than the holder of a check, who knew that when the check was once paid and canceled, the same paper could not be floated again.

Under the law, member banks may invest their funds in Government obligations of long and short maturities, but the Federal Reserve Banks are not permitted to discount or to purchase Government obligations excepting those of the Government of the United States, and bonds and notes of States and municipalities within the United States. The law being clear on this point, bankers said yesterday that it was ridiculous to talk about Reserve Banks buying the British and French treasury bills which would shortly be offered in this market. These bills will not be "renewable," but will be paid off at maturity and if necessary the Governments will issue new bills, in a manner similar to the practice followed by the City of New York in the sale of its warrants. When city warrants mature they are paid, and if the City finds need for further borrowing, new warrants are issued.

DISCUSSES NOTE SALES.

Argument for Bank Rate Reduction, London Times Says.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 28.—"What effect the arrangement will have on the bank rate is a very interesting question here," says The London Times today in referring to the plan of J. P. Morgan & Co., to sell British and French Treasury bills.

"It is anticipated," the newspaper continues, "that the rate of discount on the new bills will be about 4½ per cent. It would obviously be more to our advantage to borrow in New York at that rate than to attract American money here to be invested in Treasury bills at 5½ per cent discount. The new arrangement is a strong argument in favor of reducing the bank rate, for it was raised to attract American money here. The necessity for attracting it here will no longer exist provided American capitalists are kept properly fed with securities on the other side."

VERDICT FOR JUSTICE CARR.

Jury Decides Against Doctor, Who Sued Him for $100,000.

The jury in a suit tried before Justice Isaac M. Kapper of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn returned a verdict at 10 o'clock last night in favor of Justice William J. Carr of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, who had been sued for $100,000 damages by Dr. Louis M. Dusseldorf for injuries received in an automobile accident on May 8, 1915. The doctor was riding in his car when at Grand Avenue and Dean Street it was run into by an automobile owned by Justice Carr and driven by a chauffeur named Earl Fagan.

The doctor contends that as his right hand and forearm had to be amputated he could not follow his profession as a surgeon. Justice Carr's defense was that he had no responsibility for the car, which was on its way from a garage to be repaired, and was driven by a man hired by the garage keeper.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A CHANCE FOR GRATEFUL PARENTS

In Greater New York 5,600 children have been left crippled by infantile paralysis.

Their parents are unable to pay for the treatment necessary to restore them to health.

Think what you would have given last summer to insure the children near and dear to you against the disease, and now show your thankfulness for their escape by giving help to those who need it so sorely.

Send contributions to James H. Perkins, Treasurer, 55 Wall Street

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Robert W. de Forest, Chairman

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WILL OFFER

HATS

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Evening, Motor and Fur

COATS

At Greatly Reduced Prices

This Sale Presents an Unusual Opportunity to Secure Some Choice Models at Greatly Reduced Prices.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS

PRESENT

for immediate selection

Fashions of the Hour

for Thanksgiving Festivities—Motoring—Skating and other Town or Country Wear.

Especially Featuring

SMART TAILLEUR & COSTUME SUITS
EXQUISITE FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS
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RICH FURS & PARIS NOVELTIES

AND DIRECTING PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO

Furs of Superb Quality and Fur-Trimmed Apparel of the Richest Character

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Special for today only

Men's Fur-Lined Coats at $49.50

¶ Exceptionally well-tailored garments, suitable for street and motor wear. Made of Oxford grey Kersey cloth, with full-skin muskrat fur lining, and collar of Persian Lamb or Natural Raccoon.

Just arrived, and on sale today

145 Men's Scotch Wool Jackets at $6.95

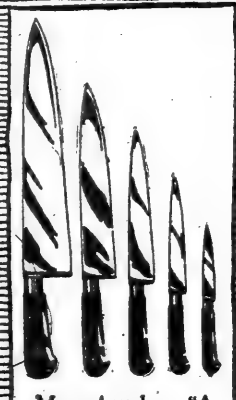
¶ Made with the new light-weight sleeves, by A. MacDougall, of Lanark, Scotland. Just the right weight for golfing or motoring purposes; also very suitable for wear with a sack suit.

100 Scotch Wool Vests at $5, $6 & $6.50

¶ These garments are better known as "Angora Vests." They are made of all-wool, by MacDougall, of Lanark, Scotland, and may be had in almost any desirable color and in two-tone effects.

180 Pairs Scotch Wool Golf Hose at $1,65

¶ Imported. In plain colors and Heather, with fancy tops. Most remarkable value.



TAKE knives, for instance. At first thought you might say that a knife is merely a knife. But we have them in all lengths and all widths, big knives and little knives, imported and domestic—but all of them represent the utmost value and all of them are sharp for Thanksgiving!

May we send you "A Glimpse of 1000 and 1 Things at Lewis and Conger's"?

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Gloves

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See the New Models!

Florine
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Nothing but gloves since 1870. 46 years of constant improvement.

STATEWIDE BOYCOTT OF EGGS IS FAVORED

Hartigan and Head of Mayors' Conference Discuss Plans to Widen Home Embargo.

TURKEY SPECULATORS BUSY

Troy's Mayor Would Make Boycott National and Will Appeal to President and Governors.

All other cities in this State will be asked to join with New York in urging a boycott on eggs, which it is proposed to begin in this city today. After a telephone conversation with Commissioner of Weights and Measures Joseph Hartigan, Mayor Cornelius F. Burns of Troy, who is President of the State Conference of Mayors, said he would send telegrams to the Mayors of cities in this State asking them to issue proclamations at once, urging the people of their cities to boycott eggs for two weeks, or until the price comes down.

Mayor Burns said he favored some plan of bringing all the cities into closer co-operation, so that they could act jointly in following up the embargo on eggs by an embargo on butter and other products. A housewives' boycott of eggs has already been started in Chicago, aimed at James Wetz, an egg speculator, who is said to control 9,000,000 dozen eggs in cold storage.

Subsequently, as was announced at Troy last night, Mayor Burns broadened his announced plans so as to include the sending of letters to President Wilson, Governors of all States, and members of the Mayors' Conference, requesting the issuance of proclamations urging people to abstain from using eggs other than for the aged, sick, infirm, and children, for a period of two weeks. The letters will be sent out by him today. Mayor Burns desires to have the proclamations read in churches as well as in public and parochial educational institutions.

Dealers in eggs who last week favored a boycott against eggs, as aimed at speculators, were followed yesterday by poultry dealers and marketmen, who asked Commissioner Hartigan to recommend a boycott on turkeys. Many dealers complained that the wholesale dealers refused to quote prices on turkeys or to sell them at any price, and they predicted that an effort would be made to run prices up until the public would be paying more than 50 cents a pound for dressed turkeys. Fancy Maryland turkeys were quoted in Washington Market yesterday at 45 cents a pound.

Flims to Aid Boycott.

Commissioner Hartigan decided to have nothing to do with the proposed turkey boycott, because he is fully occupied with plans to carry out the egg embargo in co-operation with the National Housewives' League and other consumers' organizations. President Trigger of the Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association of New York volunteered yesterday to have the slides shown urging the egg boycott, and to advocate by the same methods the future embargoes on butter, poultry, and other foodstuffs subject to speculation.

John D. Eylers, sealer of weights and measures of Yonkers, advised Commissioner Hartigan yesterday that the Retail Grocery Association of Yonkers and the women's organizations of Yonkers had indorsed the egg boycott.

A new feature of the egg situation, which was likely to contribute to a break in prices, Commissioner Hartigan said, was that a number of legitimate wholesale egg dealers had decided to place their cold storage eggs on the market now, believing that it would be necessary to force prices down in order to avert a disastrous break in the market later on.

One cause of the high price of turkeys and poultry, according to the investigation by inspectors of the Department of Weights and Measures, is said to be in addition to the holding of the dressed fowls in cold storage for speculative purposes, the Western and Southern turkey raisers had been advised by their representatives in this city to hold their poultry for an unreasonably high price. It was reported to Commissioner Hartigan that the prices named by Southern and Western raisers depended on the recommendations of A. T. Pearson, who watched the local market for them.

Deputy State Commissioner of Food and Markets George Hildebrand said yesterday that a number of Wall Street houses had been buying turkeys for speculation. He said a number of new faces among the buyers had been identified as clerks in Wall Street houses.

Turkey Prices Advance.

Turkey prices yesterday were 10 cents a pound higher in the retail market than at this time last year. Fat ducks and geese in Washington market were 28 and 30 cents a pound, 6 and 8 cents more than last year.

Wholesale prices yesterday for poultry of all kinds were: Fancy dressed Maryland turkeys, 37 and 38 cents a pound; fair Western turkeys, 34 and 35 cents; Western medium and poor turkeys, 28 to 32 cents a pound; roasting Philadelphia chickens, 30 and 31 cents; Western roasting chickens, 23 to 29 cents; broilers, 24 to 32 cents; fricassee fowls, 17½ to 23 cents; soup cocks, 16 and 17 cents; Maryland geese, 24 and 25 cents; Ohio geese, 20 and 23 cents; Ohio ducks, 21 to 26 cents; Long Island ducks, 26 and 27 cents; heavy guinea fowl, $1.75 to $2.25 a pair; light guinea fowl, 85 cents to $1.05 a pair; English pheasant, $3.50 a pair; English partridges, $2.50 a pair; Egyptian quail, $6 a dozen; English black plover, $3.50 a dozen; venison, 45 cents a pound; suckling pigs, 25 cents a pound.

Governor Whitman said yesterday at the Hotel St. Regis that the increasing cost of living was a matter in which the State Government was deeply interested.

There has been a steady decline in the amount of foodstuffs held in cold storage in New Jersey since July 31, according to reports filed yesterday with the State Board of Health at Trenton.

Chicago Enforces Egg Storage Law.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—The City Council today adopted an order directing the police to enforce vigorously the city ordinance prohibiting the storage of eggs for more than ten months. The ordinance has been ignored since its adoption in 1914, but will be enforced now in the fight against provision dealers accused of holding many million eggs in storage in order to force the price to fifty cents a dozen.

EGGS ON A 5-MONTH JUNKET.

While Dealers Sell and Resell Same 9,930 Dozen, Price Rises Steadily.

On June 8 last 9,930 dozen eggs which are now being sold and eaten in New York City, started from the West on their journey to the ultimate consumer. It took five months for the first of them to reach the breakfast table, and ten days ago 90 dozen of them were sold to the St. Regis Hotel. It was not the journey from the West that delayed their consumption. The truth of the matter is they were held in cold storage in Jersey City while they were sold and resold by speculators.

These facts, pertinent to the present investigation of high food prices, were brought out yesterday by the Wicks Legislative Investigating Committee. Of the consignment investigated about 805 cases, or 9,150 dozen, are still in cold storage for final sale to retailers.

Since the eggs were shipped East, presumably freshly laid when the Decatur Produce Company sent them, one wholesale house in this city has purchased them three times, according to the testimony before the committee. The firm is G. W. Martin & Brother, wholesale butter and egg dealers of 130 Reade Street, the original purchasers, who sold the eggs twice and bought them back to sell again at an advanced price. The eggs started on their journey at 24½ cents a dozen, and, at last official reports, were selling from 42 to 44 cents to retailers. No record was kept of the price at which they were sold to the persons who ate them.

The Adventures of the Eggs.

Following is the tabluated record as prepared for the committee showing the adventures of the eggs:

Date.	Seller and Buyer.	No. of Cases.	Price, (Cts.)
June 8	Decatur Produce Co. to G. W. Martin & Bro.	381	24½
June 25	G. W. Martin & Bro. to M. Rouchwager	331	25½
Sept. 8	M. Rouchwager to G. W. Martin & Bro.	381	29
Oct. 19	G. W. Martin & Bro. to B. Titman & Co.	331	30
Oct. 20	B. Titman & Co., returned to G. W. Martin & Bro.	331	30
Oct. 21	G. W. Martin & Bro. to Lynch & Blackman	331	31
Nov. 8	Lynch & Blackman to Albert & Gerber	321	31½
Nov. 9	Albert & Gerber to Lynch & Blackman	321	32
Nov. 10	Lynch & Blackman to C. H. Zinn & Co.	311	32½
"13-15	C. H. Zinn & Co. to Geo. Ehlenberger	311	34

The eggs were candled and graded by Ehlenberger for final sale and thus far, according to the Wicks Committee records, three cases were sold to the St. Regis at 43 cents a dozen, on Nov. 18; one case to the Columbus restaurant at 42 cents a dozen, on the same date; one case to a Mr. Abrams at 44 cents a dozen, on Nov. 17, and ten dozen to a Mrs. Smith, a boarding house keeper, at 42 cents a dozen. The previous sales among those who bought and held them for a rise in prices, it was said, had been merely on paper, the eggs remaining in cold storage all the while, the storage dues and insurance having been paid up until Jan. 1 of 1917.

Rouchwager, the second purchaser of the eggs, was said to be a jobber, with headquarters in the Wallabout Market in Brooklyn. The market had risen by September and the Brooklyn jobber sold the eggs back to the same wholesaler from whom he had bought them at a profit of three and a half points, netting $347.55 on the transaction. The sale to Titman & Co., was called off, according to the testimony, because of an error by the Martin Company taking them back next day. On the following day, however, they were sold to Lynch & Blackman of 321 Greenwich Street, who sold ten cases to small dealers at 31½ cents a dozen to 32 cents, before re-selling the bulk of the carload to Albert & Gerber. Another price advance resulted in the resale of the eggs at a profit to Lynch & Blackman. Finally they reached Ehlenberger of 421 West Fourteenth Street, an egg candler and distributer.

Very Few Really Fresh Eggs.

Members of the firm who participated in these transactions were on the witness stand yesterday.

"I suppose there are no strictly fresh eggs on the market?" George W. Ward, counsel for the Wicks Committee, asked Mr. Ehlenberger.

"Very few," was the response. "Really fresh eggs would now cost 72 or 73 cents a dozen," the witness added.

W. H. Willis, associate editor of The Produce News, was one of the witnesses at the afternoon session. He said that as long as human nature remains as it is now and the laws allow it the egg business would be liable to remain much the same as it is today. He said that he believed the middlemen rendered the public a service, as it was necessary to keep eggs in storage to tide over the times when they were scarce.

Previous testimony had shown that about two dozen out of every case (a case contains thirty dozen) spoil during the long journey from hen's nest to table. The spoiled eggs are denatured with a carbolic solution and used in tanneries.

"We have known for a long while that such conditions existed," said State Commissioner of Foods and Markets John J. Dillon in commenting on the facts brought out by the Wicks Committee. "I'm glad the Wicks Committee has got hold of these facts. It's interesting to have them placed on record.

COAL PRICE CUT ON EAST SIDE.

Reductions Attributed to City's Threat to Go Into the Business.

The threat of the city to go into the retail coal business has caused small dealers on the east side and in other sections to make a sharp cut in their coal prices, according to Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein, who received reports yesterday from seventeen inspectors assigned to canvass the retail coal situation in this city.

White the Inspectors' figures varied, they indicated an average price of $11.90 a ton yesterday in coal sold by the scuttle and basket, whereas last week Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan received reports from his inspectors that coal was being sold by the cellar dealers at rates varying from $15 to $28 a ton and these figures tallied substantially with those obtained by Police Commissioner Woods, who sent out detectives to learn coal prices.

The result of this showing is that the idea of the city's selling coal and delivering it in ashcarts will be dropped for the present. Commissioner Wallstein said, however, that the inspections would be made on Wednesday and Friday of this week and three days next week and that the city coal-selling plant would be ready to operate on short notice, if evidence appeared that small purchasers of coal were being explointed.

The parts of the city in which the small cellar dealers do business were divided into fifteen districts, which were watched by the city's inspectors. They saw 146 dealers who gave prices on the bucketful of coal, which, translated into prices per ton, ranged from $9 to $15, the average prices being $11.90.

The Inspectors also talked to 306 consumers who made purchases of coal yesterday. The prices they said they paid ranged from $8.75 to $20 a ton, the average price being $13.34.

The figure of $11.90 is considered a reasonable price for small dealers to charge, inasmuch as the wholesale price is now $8.75, and leaves them a profit of $3.15 a ton. Even the price of $13.34, the average said to have been paid by the consumers, was not regarded as grossly excessive, like the prices reported last week to Commissioners Hartigan and Woods.

"The Inspectors reported," said Commissioner Wallstein, "that the small dealers and consumers both told them that coal had suddenly taken a drop. We believe that this is due wholly to the city's arrangements for going into the coal business and the help of the newspapers in advertising it."

Commissioner Wallstein said that as there had been no careful survey of the city to get exact data on coal prices last week, there was no way of ascertaining just how great a reduction there had been. The minimum price of $8.75 reported yesterday was $6.25 below the minimum price reported last week by Commissioner Hartigan, and the maximum of $20 reported yesterday was $8 below the maximum price reported last week, but Commissioner Wallstein was not ready to say that the city's threat had knocked off between $6.25 and $8 from the price of a ton of coal. When he was asked if the success of the city in merely planning a venture in the coal business might encourage the city to deal in eggs, potatoes, or other articles, Commissioner Wallstein said:

"Because it is imperishable and does not require careful handling or an elaborate system of selling, the city might go into the coal business very easily. But, if the city took up another line, difficulties would multiply. Eggs would have to be bought from a number of sources, tested, looked after carefully, sold in city stores in small quantities. There would have to be hundreds of new employes, an elaborate system of transportation and distribution, bookkeeping, and endless difficulties of all sorts.

"Besides this, the Constitution seems to forbid the city's entering such a business. We could get around this in the matter of coal, because the financing of the venture was assumed by the Mayor's committee, but the retail grocery business would be too intricate to be handled in this way."

TIFFANY & Co.

PEARLS

OF VARIOUS SIZES

FITZGERALD HINTS AT FAMINE HERE

Believes That the Food Supply Question Will Occupy Congress.

URGES THE EMBARGO PLAN

Says the Fight Has Only Begun and Tells of Hundreds of Letters of Approval.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—According to letters received by Representative John J. Fitzgerald of New York from firms and individuals there is likely to be a food famine in this country. Mr. Fitzgerald announced last week that he intended to initiate legislation for placing an embargo on the export of foodstuffs in the hope, that by so doing, the cost of living would be reduced. His announcement, he says, has met with an enthusiastic response.

One man living in the great corn belt of the Middle West wrote to Mr. Fitzgerald that sufficient corn to feed the stock this Winter could not be obtained. Many other similar communications carried out the idea that foodstuffs are becoming scarce even in the regions where they are produced.

"The fight for an embargo has not yet begun," said Representative Fitzgerald tonight. "It will commence in earnest when Congress convenes. The more the question is discussed the greater support it will have. I have been flooded with letters of approval from every part of the country. From the casual investigation which has been possible I am inclined to believe that before the session, which begins on Monday next, ends that the question of prices will have been subordinated to the discussion of adequate supply of foodstuffs.

"Among the communications sent to me is the following excerpt in reply to an order from a wholesale grocery house: 'Although we are packing 120,000 cans of pork and beans, red kidney beans, soaked lima beans, and red beans per day our entire output for November and December is sold.'

"A distinguished Senator is quoted as saying that there is no support in Congress for an embargo. There may not be now, but there will be as soon as Congress awakens to the support the movement has throughout the country.

"The innumerable investigations proposed will accomplish nothing. The effective remedy against existing conditions is an embargo. I have not undertaken to speak of the Administration in this matter, and my proposed action is not in any manner inimical to the President. I am actuated by a desire to afford the people some relief from intolerant conditions, and I believe that it will soon be apparent that the only effective remedy will be the proposed embargo."

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire and Senator Smoot of Utah, both Republicans, today expressed opposition to the Fitzgerald food embargo proposed. Mr Gallinger said the idea was un-American.

"If it were extended to foodstuffs," he said, "it might just as well be extended to manufactured articles. We tried an embargo on American goods in the early days of the Republic, but it did not prove popular and was dropped soon."

Senator Smoot said that he did not believe that the sentiment for a foodstuffs embargo would be strong. It would not be popular with the farmers, he said, and in his view it would not be fair to place an embargo on farm products while the Government continued to permit exportation of manufactured articles which the farmers required. He expressed himself as in favor of extending the embargo to other articles if a foodstuffs embargo was placed in operation.

MAYOR TO FIGHT LIVING COST

Tells Harlem Audience This Is a Moral Not Legal Obligation on Him.

Mayor Mitchel, in an address on "The City Government" last night to the Men's League of Mount Morris Baptist Church, at 127th Street and Fifth Avenue, gave his version of the city's arrangements to protect the people from high coal prices, and added the promise that the administration was prepared to meet in a similar way all problems directly affecting the economic living conditions of the public.

"By law," he said, "neither the Mayor nor the city government is empowered to deal with living conditions of the people, but the administration takes the position that it is a moral obligation to meet the situation. And so, when it came to my attention that the price of coal in the congested districts of the city, where many of the poor buy in small quantities—by the basket or bucket measure—had advanced to a rate which would equal $28 a ton, I felt it my duty to accomplish some relief."

The Mayor said there was still so much partisanship in matters concerning the city that his administration could not achieve maximum results in economy, efficiency, and general public service.

"But the time will come," he said, "when New York City will be able to present a solid front at Albany. We want to have the city governed on business principles."

LAWYER A SUICIDE IN OFFICE.

F. H. Smiley Lost Fortune in Wall Street and Shoots Himself.

A scrubwoman entering to clean the office at 6:30 o'clock last night found Frank H. Smiley, a lawyer of 53 Chambers street, dead on the floor. A revolver lay beside him and he had shot himself through the right temple. Smiley's desk was covered with papers on which figures had been scribbled, and the waste basket was full of destroyed vouchers. Apparently the lawyer had gone over his accounts before killing himself.

Andrew Calvin of 96 Woodruff avenue, Brooklyn, a lawyer who shared the office, was summoned from his home and told the police he believed Smiley had been in financial difficulties. He said he knew that Smiley had inherited between $30,000 and $40,000 before the European war, and had speculated in Wall Street. He had lost and had been extremely worried then, but, with the outbreak of war, he had recouped his losses by speculation in war stocks. Almost at once, however, his luck turned again, and recently he had been losing steadily, said Calvin

SILVER FOX FURS

Our comprehensive assortment of these luxurious FURS includes the rarest specimens as well as the more moderate priced pelts ready to be fashioned into the Latest Modes

Also an unusual assemblage of CROSS FOX FURS

Clark & Weinberg

634 Fifth Avenue
Opp. Cathedral

VILLA REPORTED IN CHIHUAHUA

Continued from Page 1.

tacking Chihuahua had penetrated into the city and established a line of trenches. Prisoners at the penitentiary were liberated, the dispatches say, and the guards joined the Villa forces. News dispatches have later reported the repulse of the attackers, but nothing official on that feature reached here today.

MEXICAN CHURCH REUNITED.

Attempt to Alienate It from Rome Fails—'Papal Nuncio' Discredited.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 27.—The religious controversy agitating the Catholics here for several days appears to have been settled in favor of Canon Antonio Paredes.

Genaro Riendo, who calls himself Papal Nuncio, has been trying to sow discord among Mexican priests. A majority of the priests and Catholic laity are supporting Paredes and abandoning the idea of segregating the Mexican Church from Rome as they feel Riendo's procedure would never be approved by the Vatican. Riendo, who is known as an Italian and not a Spaniard, is allying himself with the French, Spanish, Italian, and other foreign priests in an effort to conspire against Mexican priests.

It is charged that Riendo's plan was to deceive the Pope in order that he might appoint the Rev. Joseph Cortes Archbishop of Mexico. Cortes was expelled from Spain several years ago on the charge of being a Carlist partisan and an enemy of King Alfonso. Cortes, who was pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the most aristocratic parish in the city, has been excommunicated by Paredes.

SEVENTH DUE HERE TODAY.

Regiment Will Be Reviewed at Union League Club.

The Seventh Regiment, on the way home from the Mexican border, is to arrive in Jersey City over the Pennsylvania Railroad early this morning, and is scheduled to march up Fifth Avenue. The regiment is expected to be abreast of the Union League Club, at Thirty-ninth Street, at 10 o'clock.

Major Charles E. Lydecker, in charge of the arrangements for the reception of the Seventh, received a telegram from Colonel Fisk, the regimental commander yesterday, from Washington. It said that the regiment would remain on the cars after its arrival until shortly after 8 o'clock, and that it would reach the West Twenty-third Street Ferry, Manhattan, at about 9 A. M. At the ferry the Depot Battalion, which is made up of Seventh veterans, will meet the command and act as a guard of honor on the march to the armory, at Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue.

A stand has been erected in front of the Union League Club, from which Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, Chauncey M. Depew, and other well-known men will review the command as it passes.

Symington to Command Tacoma.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary Daniels today announced that Commander Powers Symington, of the Navy, who has been in Baltimore, his home, awaiting orders since his return from London, where he was Naval Attaché at the American Embassy, has been detached from the Office of Naval Intelligence and is ordered to take command of the cruiser Tacoma.

ADVERTISEMENT.

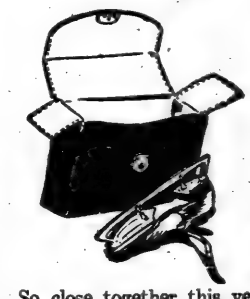
Seventh Regiment Veterans

N. G., N. Y.

will assemble at the 71st Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 34th St., on Tuesday, November 28th, at 9 A. M., by courtesy of Colonel Bates and parade as escort to the 7th Regiment on the return from the border. All ex-members are invited to parade with the veterans. THOMAS DIMOND, Pres.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Thanksgiving and Christmas Giving



So close together this year that the flicker of Christmas candles can be seen from the Thanksgiving table.

The Christmas philanthropist treads upon the heels of the football enthusiast.

While you are in town for Thanksgiving, prepare for the greater holiday a brief fortnight ahead.

Visit this sporting goods headquarters—see its wonderful gift possibilities—articles for the fireside and for the hillside—each filled with holiday sentiment.

The sporting gift affords as much pleasure in the giving as the receiving—carrying a suggestion of enjoyment.

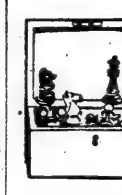
Skate Bag, as above, black enamel leather, holds skates and shoes; price $5.00.

Sportsman's Wrist Watch With Unbreakable Face

A military watch, with radium hands and dial, $12.00.

Same, without illuminated dial, $9.00. Other wrist watches, $3 to $45.

Staunton Chess Men



Among the hundreds of A. & F. indoor and outdoor game possibilities.

Imported Staunton Chess Men made to conform to chess standard—$9, $10, $11 and up to $37.50.

Ivory sets, $56 to $550.

All other games from "Duck-on-a-Rock" to complete Roulette layouts.

Sporting Clothes and Requisites

For men and women, girls and boys—everything that the Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the world would suggest.

For hunters, fishermen, golfers, tennis players, skaters, motorists and aviators.

Sweaters, suits, topcoats, gloves, stockings, shoes, caps—and the guns, tackle, golf bags and clubs that every sportsman needs.

Ship's Bell Clocks

Another gift suggestion—all brass, full jewel, 8-day movement; strikes ship's time in beautiful bell tones; 4-in. dial. Price $25.

Sporting Door Stops

In many sporting designs, from a rabbit to a seven and a half pound shrapnel shell.

Rabbit, as shown, $3.

Others from $2.00 to $7.00.

No end of articles for the den and for the sideboard — humidors, cellarettes, Tantalus sets, cocktail shakers and cigarette boxes.

Write Immediately for Christmas Booklet, Picturing and Describing Hundreds o. Gifts.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Main Floor 35th St.

Macy's

On Sale To-day

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

One Thousand Dozens—

MEN'S SHIRTS

At One Money Saving Price

94c

2,400	Fine Madras Shirts with laundered cuffs.
3,200	Poplin and Finely Woven Shirts with laundered cuffs.
2,800	Fine Madras Shirts with soft cuffs.
2,400	Poplin and Mercerized Shirts with soft cuffs.
1,200	Fine, Pleated Shirts with laundered cuffs
12,000	in all—Coat Style Shirts in the newest colorings and fabrics.

Every shirt in this entire collection measures up to Macy's specifications, which means that it is—perfect in weave and coloring—excellently cut and tailored—up to the minute in coloring and pattern.

Here is an opportunity indeed for the man with a thought about saving.

Supply Your Shirt Wants Now, at 94c

Months ago we took time by the forelock and ordered this enormous stock of fine shirts. Today it would cost more than 94c to make one of them.

When you see these shirts you will want to buy them in dozen lots—for yourself or for gift purposes

GEORGE G. BENJAMIN

CORRECT CLOTHES

To the man who is accustomed to having his overcoat made to order—

Why submit to the irritation of many fittings—with a more or less doubtful outcome?

When, in my shop are unusual styles of ready-to-wear overcoats and ulsters at $20—$50.

Overcoats de Luxe $60 and $65.

299 MADISON AVE.
Corner 41st. Street.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

OVERCOATS

—and Winter Suits at

The Broadest Assortments in GIMBEL History

$19.50

As clothes specialists of the first water, we have gathered together from the *best* sources in America an aggregation of Overcoats and Suits to sell at this price without a parallel in New York.

New Suits	Overcoats
2 & 3 button Sacks	Double breasted models
Soft & Flat lapels	Pinch Back models (Button through)
Double breasted models	Much wanted Chesterfields
Pinch Back models	The "Trooper"—a new one
Many plain blues	The Famous Ulsters
Plain browns, Oxford greys,	Heavy Winter weights
Striped effects galore	Season's newest fabrics
Many fancy mixtures	Colors—all the good ones
Plain blue and black unfinished worsteds.	Silk linings—"Skinners" (Some ¼ lined, mostly full lined)

From Europe

Men's Foreign Winter Overcoats and Ulsters

$35 to $65

Belted models, loose fitting single breasted models, double breasted Ulsters. Genuine Irish Friezes, Scotch mixtures, Heather mixtures and the ever popular double-faced heavy materials. Tailored in true European fashion; imported by GIMBELS, exclusively.

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A New Industrial City

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Where already are located

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DEGNON TERMINAL

GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

Such an easy way to soothe my skin!

"I never worry if I have a little rash or any similar break out—I just put on a bit of

Resinol

Ointment. That takes out the itching and burning and soon clears the trouble away. I learned of Resinol Ointment through our doctor prescribing it for my brother. Tom had been almost frantic with skin trouble for months but that ointment relieved his skin like magic."

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. For a free sample of each, write to Dept. 29-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

December Records Out TODAY

A fine list of successes old and new.

Ten Red Seal Artists are represented, including:

CARUSO (My Paternal Hand)
FARRAR (All Through the Night)
GARRISON (Happy Days)
GLUCK (The Mother's Prayer)
JOURNET (Holy Lord Jesus)
KREISLER (Andante Cantabile)
LAZARO (Africana-O Paradiso)
McCORMACK (Sunshine of Your Smile)
WILLIAMS (Dreaming of Home and Mother)

EIGHTEEN POPULAR SONGS
TEN DANCE RECORDS

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Is Everywhere Acknowledged the SUPREME MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

With genuine Victrolas at $15.00, $25.00, $40.00, $50.00, and up to the Magnificent Victrola XVIII. at $300.00, there is a Victrola

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At the Family Table

BENEATH the mellow glow of this harmonious fixture, let good digestion wait on appetite—and health on both.

Ask to see No. 2545B. THIS fixture and hundreds of others can be seen at our showrooms.

See for yourself.

VISIT OUR SHOWROOMS.

Write today for Booklet "B."

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20 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK
One Block East of Brooklyn Bridge

SMOOTH-ON
IRON CEMENT NO. 1

Permanently repairs leaks or cracks in boilers, stoves, furnaces, water jackets, radiators, etc. 15c a can, 25c by mail.

SMOOTH-ON MF'G CO.,
Jersey City, N. J.

AERO DASH TO POLE PLAN OF AMUNDSEN

Explorer Hopes to Complete Last 100 Miles of 1918 Arctic Trip in Airship.

WILL BUY THE CRAFT HERE

Journey Will Be Made to Study Ocean and Air Currents at the Pole.

Captain Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer who discovered the South Pole, arrived yesterday on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. from Copenhagen to purchase an aeroplane to assist him in his next trip to the arctic regions in July, 1918. The explorer wished it to be clearly understood that he did not intend to make all the trip in an airship as had been stated erroneously in some publications. The aeroplane would be taken on the ship to make the last hundred miles to the Pole.

Captain Amundsen's hair is white and his face is bronzed and weather-beaten from many years of exposure to wind, sun and sea, but his blue eyes seemed as steady and bright as they were years ago, and he walked down the pier at Hoboken with the springing, rolling gait of a mariner.

"I intend to leave Norway in July, 1918, Captain Amundsen said, "in an auxiliary schooner of 800 tons, which is now under construction. She will have a 240 horsepower engine and three masts with fore and aft sails. I will have a crew of ten men. My plans are to follow the coast of Siberia until the ice breaks up and then begin to drift toward the pole. I expect the trip will take from three to five years. If the flow takes the direction that I think it does we will come out of the ice between Spitzbergen and Greenland, thus making almost a complete circle on top of the globe.

"My object in taking an aeroplane is to fly to the North Pole from the nearest point that we pass on the ship, which I suppose will be about one hundred miles away. This should be covered in a two hours' flight, and I would stay twenty-four hours to make observations and then fly back to the ship.

"My object is not to find the pole, because that has already been done. I wish to make observations of the ocean currents and air currents in order to complete the meteorological records and make it easier to predict weather conditions in other parts of the world. If you know the air currents at the poles it makes it easier to estimate the air currents in other parts of the earth. I obtained some observations of the air currents at the south pole on my expedition, when it was discovered."

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, said that the club would be glad to co-operate with Captain Amundsen in every way to make a success of the expedition.

"Aeroplanes and motors," Mr. Hawley continued, "have reached the point in efficiency where it is possible to employ them for exploration in the arctic region. Special aeroplanes can be built equipped with two motors, so that one motor will fly the machine if the other should stop, with a cabin body to protect the pilot from the elements. The cabin would be warmed by the exhaust from the motor and the pilot can travel in comfort at a speed which can be as high as 100 miles an hour. As Captain Amundsen states, an aeroplane can cover in two hours the distance which otherwise can only be covered in from two weeks to two months."

Captain Amundsen said that he did not expect to have any trouble with the aeroplane in the arctic region on account of the intense cold and would either take an aviator with him or train one of his crew to fly.

In referring to the discovery of Crocker Land, reported by Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, which could not be found by the McMillan expedition later, the Captain said that he believed the land a myth. He did not question the faith of the Admiral, but what he had reported was nothing more than a mirage.

"Peary was not there to discover land," he continued, "or explore it. He had another purpose in view and did not turn aside to investigate what appeared to be land, but held to the main object of his expedition."

TRAP WOMEN TO SAVE THEM.

Justice Herbert Praises Methods of Plain Clothes Men.

Plain clothes men who arrest women on the streets were defended last night by Justice Henry Herbert of Special Sessions at the annual meeting of the Sisterhood of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, at 2 West Seventieth Street. A large part of the activity of the sisterhood consists in work among Jewish girls who come into the Magistrate's courts, and Justice Herbert referred to Mrs. Mortimer Menken, President of the society and one of the principal workers in this line, as having paid more fines than any other woman in New York.

"Many women object to the work of plain clothes men in trapping girls," he said. "Now, in the first place, I don't think they do much of it, for their superiors order them to be passive. But I know that it was the greatest thing that ever happened to many a girl now living in independence and happiness when a plain clothes man trapped her, for she would have been still lower in crime if she had not been brought into court.

The night court is really a rescue institution of the best kind. You can't save a girl by arguing with her on the street.

The work done among Levantine Jews by the Sisterhood's Neighborhood House at 86 Orchard Street, with its synagogue, schools, and institutional activities was described in the reports of Mrs. Menken and of Aaron Ben Ezra, principal of one of the schools. Dr. Cyrus Adler of Philadelphia urged that Jews should aid in the work among the Jews from the Levant and should break up their tendency to clannishness.

Adolph Lewisohn praised the probational work of the Sisterhood, and remarked on the value of prevention rather than cure in social work. Mrs. Menken was re-elected President for the fifteenth term.

AUTO RACER AND AID KILLED

Axle of C. M. Heist's Car Broken in Dash on Speedway.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., Nov. 27.—While traveling sixty miles an hour on the Motor Speedway in preparation for qualification tests for races to be held here on Thanksgiving Day, Charles M. Heist, 23 years old, of Sharpsburg, Penn., a driver, and Frank E. Bush of Pittsburgh, a mechanician, were killed today.

The front axle of their machine broke. Several other drivers were on the track at the time, but they were flagged in time to prevent them running into the wrecked machine.

Bill for W. H. Harrison Park.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 27.—At the coming session of Congress, Senator Pomerene of Ohio will introduce a measure appropriating $50,000 for a park and memorial to William Henry Harrison at North Bend, near Cincinnati. The State of Ohio is to give an equal amount. The grave of the famous warrior and President has long been neglected.

REALTY MEN OPPOSE SNOW REMOVAL PLAN

Say Fetherston's Proposal for Clearing Streets After Storms Would Be Burdensome.

R. E. DOWLING DISAPPROVES

Asserts That Owners of Buildings Would Have Difficulty in Hiring Laborers to Do the Work.

Real estate owners and managers of apartment and business structures in different parts of the city do not take kindly to the suggestion of Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston has had zens be called upon to aid the department in clearing snow from the streets this Winter. Owing to the difficulty of getting enough workers for snow shoveling Commissioner Fetherston that ordinances drafted for submission to the Board of Aldermen which, if passed, will give the Commissioner power to call upon owners or occupants of buildings to clean sidewalks and open passage ways for vehicles in the streets.

"Does the Commissioner think of abandoning the Street Cleaning Department and putting its duties upon the citizens?" Robert E. Dowling, President of the City Investing Company, said. "I could also put another question, and ask where are the owners and occupants of buildings going to get the workmen to shovel snow if the Street Cleaning Commissioner admits that he cannot find them? None of our business or apartment buildings, so far as I know, has sufficient help to tackle the snow problem, to the enlarged extent that Mr. Fetherston seems inclined to put upon the realty interests. The idea does not look practicable or proper to me."

William J. Van Pelt, Vice President of the firm of George R. Read & Co., said that the snow removal was one of the things the citizens paid for in their taxes.

"The idea of getting an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen," he said, "to require citizens to clean snow from any part of the city streets is absolutely cut of the question. It would simply mean adding another burden to real estate, which we all know has been carrying the greater part of the city's tax burden for years. In the first place, the owners could not do it, and I am even inclined to say that they would not do it if they could."

B. E. Martin, President of the New York Building Managers' Association, in explaining his disapproval, said:

"This suggestion of Commissioner Fetherston simply means that the building owners or managers would have to clear the snow from about one-third of the street in front of their property. The owners opposite would clean another third, leaving one-third in the middle for the Street Cleaning Department. Mr. Fetherston does not say anything about carting away the snow. Probably he is willing to have the department do that, but meanwhile if the owners did one-third of the cleaning, the mass of snow piled up in front of buildings and at the street curbs would be a greater nuisance to traffic than if it was left until it could be properly handled.

"Nearly every building manager in the city will tell you that he is having trouble to get sufficient porters and elevator men. If we should ask these helpers to get out in the snow we would have the finest sort of a building helpers' strike on our hands. We could not keep the men. It would be necessary to hire regular shovelers, and if the Street Cleaning Department cannot find the men, the individual building owners and managers could not get them."

Apartment house managers took similar views.

800 DINE WITH C. M. SCHWAB

Consolidation of the Bethlehems Urged at a $10,000 Feast.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 27.—At a cost of $10,000, Charles M. Schwab tonight gave a dinner for 800 citizens of the Bethlehems. The decorations and electrical effects were elaborate.

The keynote of the dinner was consolidation of the two Bethlehems. Mr. Schwab is deeply interested in the scheme. The Bethlehems now have a joint population of 75,000.

Testimonial to Colonel Barbour.

At a meeting yesterday afternoon of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League of the United States at the Waldorf-Astoria, a set of engrossed resolutions was presented to Colonel William Barbour, President of the league, in recognition of his services during the recent campaign. In the testimonial to Colonel Barbour the Silk Association of America, the Jewelers' Association of America, the Silk Travelers' Association, the Up and Down Town Dry Goods Association, and the Wholesale Dry Goods Association joined with the Sound Money League in its thanks to Colonel Barbour.

HEARD CRY FOR HELP AT TEIPER MURDER

Witnesses Tell of a Woman's Screams, Followed by a Man's Voice Asking for Aid.

REPEATS PRISONER'S STORY

Doctor Tells Jury Buffalo Man Accused a Negro of Killing His Mother and Brother.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 27.—John Edward Teiper, on trial here charged with the murder of his mother, Mrs. Agnes Teiper, sat unmoved in court today while witnesses told of events immediately following the tragedy in the Orchard Park Road last January. Mr. and Mrs. William Deppler, who live in a farmhouse near the scene of the murder, told of hearing screams and groans from the roadway at about 11 o'clock on the night of the murder. A moment later, according to Mrs. Deppler, there were three shots and a woman cried:

"Oh, Fred, don't do that."

She insisted that it was "Fred" and not "Ed" that she heard. Others who heard the screams and shots testified that the words were indistinguishable, but William H. Young, who was in the party at the Deppler home, testified that he heard a man's voice cry: "Help! Help! We are being murdered!"

From Dr. Theodore Fleming, the physician first to reach the scene of the murder, it was established that the prisoner's hat was found under his brother's body, and that he had walked toward a field where, the State will try to prove, a hammer, tire iron, and revolver, alleged to have been used in the murder, were found.

Dr. Fleming was summoned by telephone to the scene of the murder at 1 o'clock in the morning. He found Frederick Teiper's body lying with the feet toward the gray roadster about thirty feet back of the mother's car. Grace Teiper, unconscious, was lying in the road near Fred's body. Mrs. Teiper's body was in her automobile. Dr. Fleming tried to revive Grace Teiper. While he was working over her, he said, John Edward came up.

When asked for an explanation, he gave to the doctor a detailed story of how the party was attacked by a mysterious negro. He did not say that he had been hit, but the doctor noticed a mark on his forehead. Teiper complained that his head felt funny, and the doctor gave him some caffeine. Then Teiper asked for his hat.

The doctor said he picked up a hat which was near Mrs. Teiper's car. Teiper said that it did not belong to him. The doctor then lifted the arm of Frederick Teiper's body, and found a crumpled hat under it. Teiper put that hat on and said it was his.

While Dr. Fleming was working over Grace Teiper, he asserted, John Edward walked down toward the field in which the hammer, tire irons, and revolver were found.

William J. Young of Ebenezer went to the scene with a constable. When they arrived, he testified, Teiper was lying on the ground. They spoke to him, asking if he was hurt, but received no answer. In a minute or so, Young said, Teiper jumped up, and, waving his arms, shouted:

"Highwayman, let me get him!"

Then Teiper asked Young for a cigarette. Young and the constable found Teiper's wallet and gave it to him, but Teiper declared that $13 had been stolen from it. He also said that the highwayman had taken his watch.

SLINGSBY CASE UP SOON.

Appellant Raises Funds to Carry Legitimacy Fight to the Lords.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Announcement was made today that sufficient funds had been raised to carry the Slingsby legitimacy case to the House of Lords, and that the issue would be fought to the end. Hearings may be begun within a fortnight.

Last month the House of Lords granted a postponement until Dec. 1 of the hearing in the appeal of the Slingsby case from the judgment of the Court of Appeals, it having been stated that the appellant was not in possession of funds for the prosecution of the appeal. The Court of Appeals ruled last March that an infant born in San Francisco and declared to be the lawful son of Charles R. Slingsby was not the rightful heir to the Slingsby estates in England, valued at about $500,000.

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President Wilson says

in his Thanksgiving Proclamation:

"I urge and suggest our duty, in this, our day of peace and abundance, to think in deep sympathy of the stricken peoples of the world upon whom the curse and terror of war has so pitilessly fallen and to contribute out of our abundant means to the relief of their sufferings. Our people could in no better way show their real attitude toward the present struggle of the nations than by contributing out of their abundance to the relief of the suffering which war has brought in its train."

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SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY

DEC. 4 TO 9, 1916

is for the benefit of the sick and wounded in Russia

Without regard to race or creed

It will be one of the most unique and interesting spectacles New York has ever seen—a *real* picture of *real Russia* right here in New York City. *True* Russian Atmosphere. Famous Russian entertainers. Gorgeous Russian costumes.

Tickets now on sale at all McBride's and Tyson's Agencies—25c

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If you would enjoy a spectacle absolutely new to America and intensely interesting, and at the same time do your part in alleviating "the suffering which War has brought in its train," *COME, and bring your friends.*

The Best Way to Give Thanks!

The Dollar Christmas Fund

For Belgian Children

is again co-operating with the Commission for Relief in Belgium to supply ailing and destitute children with

ONE SQUARE MEAL A DAY

HENRY CLEWS (Henry Clews & Co., Bankers), Treas. Honorary Sec., PERCY S. BULLEN, 66 Broadway, N.Y.

This appeal is urged by the same representative committee as in the last TWO YEARS, including Colonel George Harvey, Oscar S. Straus, Henry Fairfield Osborn, Dr. William Hornaday, Melville Stone and George T. Wilson.

Even if you have given to every other fund we beg you, in the name of humanity, to assist the Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgian Children.

"Belgian children cannot grow to maturity unless more food is forthcoming."—*Official Report.*

The Deportation of Belgian Men to Germany has increased the misery of the children left at home.

DON'T FORGET LITTLE BELGIUM

whose sacrifice has been continuous and supreme.

"THANKSGIVING IS ALMSGIVING." Help to send A CHRISTMAS GIFT WORTHY OF AMERICA—SEND A DOLLAR—MORE IF YOU CAN! Everyone give something.

"It has been vouchsafed to us to remain at peace, with honor, and in some part to SUCCOR THE SUFFERING and supply the needs of those who are in want."—(From the Thanksgiving Proclamation of the President of the United States, 1914.)

Your aid may save the life of a Belgian Child!
Give in God's name and—GIVE NOW!

Please tear off and mail with your donation.

Name .....

Address .....

I herewith enclose $....., to the DOLLAR CHRISTMAS FUND FOR BELGIAN CHILDREN.

To HENRY CLEWS, Henry Clews & Co., Broad Street, New York.

T. All funds will be distributed under the auspices of the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

"To pity distress is human; to relieve it is Godlike."

An Open Letter to

Vincent Astor

Dear Mr. Astor:

Loving, as you do, the good things of life, and being, as I have heard scores of times, one of America's keenest and fairest sportsmen, allow me to suggest to you, that some time soon when aboard your yacht, that you spend

AN EVENING

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It is as good a Turkish cigarette as was ever born and raised in Turkey and if it gives you the comfort and pleasure that it is intended to give, then there is more than poetry in the solace of a Cigarette.

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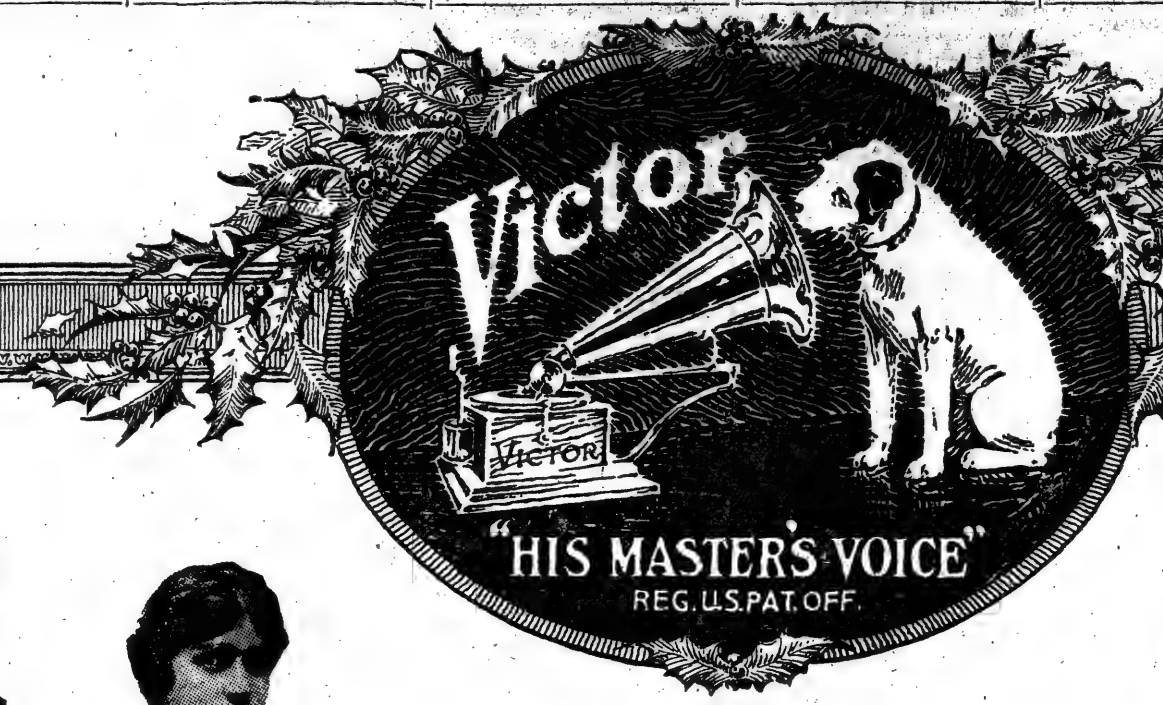

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TETRAZZINI

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because it is Kreisler-Elman-Powell-Zimbalist

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FIGHTS LIMITATION OF STOCK DIVIDENDS

Railroads' Spokesman Tells the Newlands Committee That the Effects Would Be Disastrous.

WANTS FEDERAL CHARTERS

Declares Congress Has Complete Power Under Commerce Clause and Warns Railroad Stockholders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27. — In the cross-examination today of Albert P. Thom, general counsel for the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, by the Newlands Congressional Committee, which is investigating the transportation problem, many points in railroad management and finance were discussed in connection with the idea of Federal incorporation.

Senator Newlands asked why Mr. Thom should take the position that to attract investors railroad stocks should earn 6 per cent. for dividends and 3 per cent. for surplus.

"I do not think you can limit maximum dividends," Mr. Thom replied, "unless the Government is ready to guarantee minimum dividends. Such a limitation, offering an opportunity to lose everything but to restrict gain, would deprive stock of any attraction for investors. Whatever may be said about watered stocks, high finance, and things of that description, you must realize that out of them have come 260,000 miles of railroad, which is a commerce system that cannot be taken away. Those stocks were issued under laws that permitted them. The limitation of dividends would have a very disastrous effect upon the acquisition of the facilities the public has a right to expect."

Mr. Thom said that the indifference of investors to railroad securities probably began with the first adverse general rate decision, when the investing public came to realize that owners of railroads controlled neither expense nor revenue.

"But there is abundant capital seeking investment elsewhere, in steel companies, copper, municipal securities, and cotton," he said. "Countless millions are being poured into them. These companies can advance prices when they wish; railroads cannot."

Mr. Thom expressed the opinion that there should be more than one regional commission for each of the classification areas now outlined.

"Everything should be done to bring the regional commission into touch with local affairs," he said.

Mr. Thom admitted, in response to a question by Chairman Newlands, that the wide divergence in State tax laws affected unfavorably in some States the financing of railroad operations

"Nevertheless," Mr. Thom said, "in striking a balance in the public interest as between uniform taxation and leaving States revenues unimpaired, we believe the existing State control should not be disturbed now."

Representative Adamson, Vice Chairman of the committee, questioned Mr. Thom about the relation of State and Federal rights. Mr. Thom expressed the opinion that the differences between advocates of "State rights" and Federalists had largely disappeared, but that often in public life were influenced largely by local considerations.

Mr. Adamson said that railroad representatives had at one time opposed the extension of Federal control and had argued that such matters belonged to the States

Mr. Thom replied that members of Congress also had changed their position.

"There were some members who favored arbitration three years ago who do not favor it now," said Mr. Thom.

Mr. Adamson nodded assent.

"Did you vote for the Newlands bill?" inquired Mr. Thom, referring to an arbitration measure.

"I don't remember, but I think I did. It was not ferocious about it," admitted Mr. Adamson.

Mr. Thom described the manner in which thousands of short railroad lines had been consolidated into great systems through foreclosure, purchase of stock, and long-time leases. As an illustration, he said the Pennsylvania lines comprised over 100 corporations.

"The ideal way is to have one title to the whole property," said Mr. Thom. "Federal incorporation would simplify organization, operation, and methods of financing."

Railway executives had only comparatively recently come into agreement about the desirability of Federal incorporation, he said. Those who now opposed it were those who had local conditions favoring the perpetuation of their status.

Chairman Newlands recalled that when in 1903 he suggested Federal incorporation railroad executives did not favor the suggestion.

"The difficulties of operation under many Governmental commissions, the loss of control over revenues and expenses, the irresponsibility of local authority have compelled the railroads," said Mr. Thom, "to regard Federal incorporation as a necessity. As between national corporations actually owning the physical property of the railroads and national holding companies holding the stocks of the roads now operating under State charters, the railroads prefer the former plan."

The Supreme Court, in a Kentucky case, Mr. Thom said, had sustained the complete power of Congress over interstate commerce, even to the extent of upholding legislation interfering with contracts. Stockholders and bondholders must accept the proposal, he said, that their holdings were subject to a future exercise of power under the commerce clause of the Constitution.

The examination of Mr. Thom by members of the Newlands Committee will continue tomorrow.

PUSH THE 8-HOUR APPEAL.

Transcript of Oklahoma Case Is Received in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The transcript in the case of the Missouri, Oklahome & Gulf Railroad, chosen to test the constitutionality of the Adamson law, was received late today at the Supreme Court. The transcript was sent direct to the clerk of the Supreme Court by the clerk of the District Court for Western Missouri, in which Judge Hook on Nov. 22 decided that the Adamson act was unconstitutional.

Instead of immediately docketing the case today, Clerk Maher sent the transcript to Solicitor General Davis. It is expected that the Department of Justice within a few days will formally file the transcript and have the case docketed. When the court reconvenes on Monday a motion to advance the case for early hearing probably will be made by the Department of Justice with concurrence of railroad counsel.

The transcript of the proceedings before Judge Hook covers each step in the enactment of the law as well as the proceedings in which the statute was declared by Judge Hook to be "unconstitutional, null, and void." The assignment of errors presented by District Attorney Wilson is purely formal, alleging that Judge Hook erred: (1) in not sustaining the motion to dismiss the bill; (2) in not entering a decree dismissing the bill; (3) in not upholding validity of the act of Congress approved Sept. 3 and 5, 1916, commonly known as the Adamson act; (4) in enjoining the said defendant (District Attorney Wilson) as prayed in the bill.

The decree, signed by Judge Hook, includes instructions to the railroad to keep special accounts of money due the trainmen after Jan. 1 under the Adamson law, so that if it should be upheld by the Supreme Court prompt payment of such accounts can be made.

The Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad's bill sets forth the wage agreement with the railroad brotherhoods in existence when the Adamson act was passed. It also covers the principal points of attack upon the law made in the other suits filed, asserting that the statute is indefinite, uncertain, unworkable, incapable of application, a mere temporary experiment, and deprives the railroads of liberty of contract and property without the due process of law prescribed in the Constitution.

FEAR FOOT-MOUTH DISEASE.

Government Investigating Suspected Cattle at Kansas City Stock Yards.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—It will be several days before Federal experts can determine whether cattle held at Kansas City have foot-and-mouth disease, said a Department of Agriculture statement issued late today. Inoculation tests are being made at Kansas City and here.

"On the 21st instant," says the statement, "there were received at Kansas City stockyards 130 cattle shipped from Wauneta, Neb., unloaded and fed at St. Joseph on the 20th. Part of these cattle showed lesions in the mouth strongly resembling foot-and-mouth disease. Fifty-seven were slaughtered. Twenty had been shipped to Tescott, Kan., for feeding. Balance are held under lock in Kansas City stockyards pens.

"An inspection of the animals on the farm at Wauneta showed a large number of horses affected with mouth lesions, but 700 hogs showing no lesions. No foot lesions have been found in any of the animals. Kansas and Nebraska authorities have been requested to quarantine premises and shipping pens. Inspectors instructed to locate and require disinfection of all cars involved. Inspectors at St. Joseph and Kansas City report all outgoing shipments from those yards stopped."

Strict embargo and quarantine regulations are being ordered throughout the country. Officials here hope the tests will show the disease to be some malady that can easily be stamped out. It was only last March that the Government declared the country free of the foot-and-mouth scourge, after an epidemic that had cost millions of dollars. The disease then spread over twenty-two States.

To Hold 8-Hour Conference Today.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 27.—President William G. Lee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen left here this afternoon for New York City, where he and the three brotherhood chiefs tomorrow will meet Chairman Goethals and the Federal Commission appointed by President Wilson to investigate the workings of the eight-hour law.

FARM LOAN BOARD AT WORK.

Ends Its Tour and Is Digesting the Information Gathered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Federal Farm Loan Board returned to Washington and today began a systematic digest of the testimony collected in every State in the Union as to the needs of farmers for financial aid and the best points for the location of the twelve regional banks authorized by the Farm Loan act. Members of the board are enthusiastic over their experiences with farmers in all parts of the country. They found assurance everywhere that loans up to 50 per cent. of the value of the security would meet all demands.

It is expected that the board will be able within the next fortnight to announce its selection of the cities where the district banks are to be placed. Up to date the board has received over 200,000 letters and telegrams asking information as to the operation of the system. The method by which the loans are to be obtained and the time when the organization will be completed and the actual work of lending shall begin are the principal inquiries. As soon as the board has marked out the boundaries of the twelve Federal Land Bank Districts and picked out the bank cities, the stock of the district banks will be offered for sale for a period of thirty days, after which the Government, under the terms of the law, will buy the remaining unsold stock.

When this stage of the organization has been reached, the banks will be in a position to make loans. The board has prepared a form for the organization of farm loan associations, and large numbers of blanks have been sent out in response to requests. Each association organized will represent $20,000 of loans.

In its tours over the country the Farm Loan Board held fifty hearings and obtained the views of hundreds of farmers, who all emphasized the great demand for an agency to lower and equalize interest rates on farm loans and to provide loans repayable in small installments through a long period of years.

Members of the board expressed satisfaction with the co-operation given them by Chambers of Commerce, State agricultural colleges, newspapers, farm papers, county agents, and bankers. Particular satisfaction was expressed that bankers in most parts of the country did not resent the creation of this Governmental loan agency.

NEW SUBMARINE LAUNCHED.

The N-4 Is First of New Type to be Built at Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 27.—The N-4, the latest type of submarine built for the United States Government, was launched successfully today at the yards of the Lake Torpedoboat Company. Miss Dorothy H. Elliott of Reynoldsville, Penn., named the vessel.

The craft, the first of the type to be built here, was authorized in the naval appropriation bill of June, 1914. It is about the size of the other submarines, but makes use of the latest devices in submergence and gunnery. Three other submersibles of the same type are under construction here and are expected to be completed within a few weeks.

DR. SQUIER PRESIDENT.

County Medical Society Chooses Him in Succession to Dr. F. E. Sondern.

The Medical Society of New York County held its annual meeting last night in the Academy of Medicine. These officers were elected: President—J. Rehtlaw Squier; First Vice President—Charles H. Peck; Second Vice President—Ludwig Kast; Secretary—Daniel S. Dougherty; Assistant Secretary—J. Milton Mabbott; Treasurer—Frederic E. Sondern; Censors—William S. Gotthelf, Ward B. Hoag, and Alexander Lyle.

Dr. Squier succeeds Dr. Frederic E. Sondern as President, Dr. Squier served previously as First Vice President; Dr. Charles H. Peck, now First Vice President, was formerly Second Vice President.

After the business session, Dr. John A. Bodine read a paper on "The Technic of Painless Radical Cure of Hernia Under Local Anaesthesia." Dr. Charles H. Chetwood spoke on "The Approach and Entrance to the Kidney for the Removal of Calculi"; Dr. Thomas H. Morgan spoke on "Operations for Repair of Retrocoecis," and Dr. John A. Wyeth showed motion pictures to demonstrate their use as adjuncts to the teaching of surgery. The pictures showed a bloodless amputation at the hip.

SENTENCE BLACKMAIL CHIEF

"Military" Brown Used the Mann Act to Hold Up Victims.

James A. Brown, known also as "Military" Brown, who was held in $25,000 bail on a charge of impersonating a government agent, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Haight in the Federal Court in Newark and was sentenced to eighteen months in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga.

It was alleged that Brown was one of the leaders of a gang that blackmailed wealthy men by threatening to arrest them under the Mann act. Other members of the gang have pleaded guilty in other parts of the country.

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All Dealers and the Gas Company

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Christmas Gifts
Largest Makers of Silverware in the World.
INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY
Succeeding The MERIDEN Co. Established 1852
49-51 West 34th Street, *through to* 68-70 West 35th Street, New York

I was told to write this Dictaphone advertisement

I don't know much about advertising. But I do know about The Dictaphone. It has been my constant companion for eight years.

Before we were introduced I had been handicapped in my shorthand efforts by defective hearing. This placed me in a state of fear—that I should constantly have to interrupt the dictator for repetition, and a greater fear of my future usefulness.

But one day someone suggested The Dictaphone. After the dictator handed me the first record and quietly went on dictating another, I took to The Dictaphone like a duck to water. For I could repeat at my own sweet will without interrupting the man who was dictating.

The Dictaphone was gymnastics to my ears, and I soon found myself growing mentally more acute to sound. I have heard stenographers who have never used The Dictaphone say they would not use it for fear their hearing would be affected. Personally The Dictaphone has made my hearing more acute.

It has been my experience, and the experience of all Dictaphone operators I have met, that one grows naturally to depend in a measure upon the varying inflections in the human voice for punctuation. And you get this inflection in Dictaphone dictation.

It has been my privilege to transcribe editorial and advertising copy of a technical nature from The Dictaphone. While the operator is writing one record the dictator is dictating the second, and when he has finished dictating, all but the final pages are ready for his final inspection. And the operator doesn't have to worry red circles around her eyes gazing at cold shorthand notes.

ELITA M. LENZ.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED
83 Chambers Street

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name
The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone

From a Letter from The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
"We are using The Dictaphone exclusively. We have used dictating machines more or less during the past ten or twelve years, but about three years ago adopted The Dictaphone as a standard, and are very well satisfied with the results."

Here's The Dictaphone telephone number—Worth 3043. Let us hear from you. Or, here's the coupon. Either way—but do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street. Please send me particulars.
Name .....
Address .....
Address personally Mr. .....

CORNELLIANS START $100,000 CAMPAIGN

Dinner at Waldorf Is Also in Honor of President White's 84th Birthday.

GUEST OF HONOR ABSENT

In Letter of Regret He Prophesies Day When American Universities Will Lead World.

Dr. Andrew D. White, former Ambassador to Germany and President-emeritus of Cornell University, was to have been the guest of Cornellians in New York at a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Owing to the state of his health Dr. White was compelled at the last moment to forego a pleasure, which, in a letter he wrote, "nothing but absolute necessity" could have compelled him to decline. Dr. White was 84 years old on Nov. 7 last, and the dinner was to have been a celebration of his birthday and his long years of service to Cornell.

The dinner was a joint tribute to Cornell's famous old President and a plea to the alumni to rally to the support of the university and to further the Cornell mobilization movement which seeks to raise among alumni a continuing fund of $100,000 annually for the support of the university.

James G. White, General Chairman of the Mobilization Committee, presided and introduced the speakers, who, with two exceptions, were Cornell men. The exceptions were Charles H. Sherrill, a Yale man and former Ambassador to Argentina, who paid a tribute to Dr. White as a fellow-Yale graduate, and the Rev. George Caleb Moore of Baptist Temple in Brooklyn. The Cornellians who spoke were George C. Boldt, who was referred to as "an adopted son of Cornell"; Ira A. Place, Dean Thomas Frederick Crane, ex-Congressman Maurice Connolley of Iowa, and Franklin Mathews, President of the Cornellian Council.

In his letter Dr. White prophesied the day when American universities would take the first place in the world among institutions of higher learning, and that he was certain the people of the United States would stand solidly back of them in the epoch days now at hand.

"Replying to your kind letter and invitation of the 21st instant," wrote Dr. White, "written in behalf of the Cornell Alumni Mobilization Committee, it is with deep regret that I find myself unable to be with you. There is hardly anything in my life in these days that gives me so much pleasure as the knowledge that the Cornell alumni have a kindly remembrance of me, and nothing but absolute necessity would lead me to be absent.

"The fact is that with the increasing burden of eighty-four years, I am obliged to give up the more exacting social pleasures entirely. It has become a necessity for me to deny myself of almost all of them, and greatly to my regret and even sorrow in instances like this.

"Stronger and stronger constantly becomes my belief that the American universities are now to take the lead in the advanced education of the world, and that the American people will recognize this fact and stand back of these institutions of ours in making them worthy of the great new epoch which in my opinion is to follow the present time of distress and trouble."

Other letters expressing regret because of their inability to be present were from Dr. Lyman Abbott, ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew, President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell, and Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals Frank H. Hiscock.

Among those present were Supreme Court Justice Clarence J. Shearn, H. H. Westinghouse, C. Le B. Gardiner, Thomas Thompson, E. V. Stebbins, J. du P. White, Colonel T. S. Williams, Robert J. Edlitz, F. S. Washburn, and R. H. Treman.

EXPLAINS CROSSING REPAIRS

New York Railways Officials Appear Before Service Commission.

Arthur G. Peacock, counsel, and F. G. Daniels, junior electrical engineer of the New York Railways Company, came before the Public Service Commission yesterday to explain why the crossing at Fifty-third Street and Broadway had not been repaired in compliance with the order issued by the commission some time ago. Persons living in the neighborhood had made many complaints of the noise made by the cars.

It was discovered that the centers were worn out, and that the nuisance could be removed by putting in new ones. Mr. Peacock said new centers had been ordered from the Bethlehem Steel Company, and that they had been shipped to Boston by mistake. Commissioner Hodge said a messenger could have brought the centers from Boston in a handbag, enabling the company to have made the necessary repairs long ago. The matter was adjourned until next Monday, when, Mr. Peacock said, the company would probably be able to report that the repairs had been made.

Acknowledgments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $25 from Mrs. Louise Untermyer for the Committee on After Care of Infantile Paralysis. Also $1 from "G. B. S." for "A Plucky Woman's Struggle," for whom the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appealed.

MAIL HOLIDAY GIFTS EARLY.

Postmaster Asks Public to Co-operate to Avoid Christmas Congestion.

Circulars distributed by Postmaster Morgan yesterday urged the public to cooperate with the Postal Department in handling the Christmas mail. Some of the information runs:

"Prepay postage fully, make the addresses plain enough to be read, place the name and address of the sender on the outside of all packages, pack everything carefully, insure valuable parcels, and first and foremost, mail early. If the senders want the packages to be really and truly Christmas presents, each one of them can carry in big letters on the outside the warning, 'Do not open until Christmas.'"

Mayor to Review Jewish Orphans.

Mayor Mitchel will be the reviewing officer at the exhibition of the military and athletic work of the children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, to take place at the Stadium of the College of the City of New York, Amsterdam Avenue, between 138th and 138th Streets, on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 30, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Other city officials and military and naval officers will be present. The battalion and band of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum are noted for the excellence of their military drill, and they and the pupils of the gymnasium classes of the institution will show the physical training and preparedness furnished the children.

H. P. PERRY SUED BY WIFE.

Daughter of R. P. Lounsbery Would Divorce Stock Exchange Member.

Mrs. Edith Lounsbery Perry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Purdy Lounsbery, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday for a divorce from Henry Pierrepont Perry, member of the Stock Exchange firm of Mooré & Perry, and brother of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds.

Mrs. Perry asks for a divorce on the ground of alleged misconduct by her husband at the Hotel Wellington on Oct. 21 last with a woman not known to her. The papers in the suit were served on Mr. Perry at the New York Stock Exchange, and his answer denying the charges was filed yesterday in the office of County Clerk Schneider shortly after the complaint had gone on record. Mrs. Perry asks the custody of her children, Richard Pierrepont Perry and William Haggin Perry, 9 and 6 years old respectively. The youngest child is named for his great-grandfather, the late James B. Haggin.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Perry, which occurred on Feb. 1, 1906, in St. Thomas's Church, was one of the social events of the season. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires officiated. The bridesmaids were the Misses Edith Deacon, Laura Swan, Rosamond Street, Harriott Daly, Dorothy Rand and Janet Fish. A reception at the home of the bride at 14 East Fifty-second Street followed the ceremony.

HOWARD IS EXONERATED.

Coroners Find He Was Not Responsible for Fatal Auto Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 27.—Coroner Phelan of Fairfield County today exonerated Roy W. Howard, President of the United Press Association, from all blame for the automobile accident which resulted in the death of Frederick Reynolds, on the Boston Post Road, near here, on Nov. 12 last. Coroner Livingston of Westchester County, who also held an inquest, found that Mr. Reynold's death was not caused by any criminal act on the part of Mr. Howard.

Judge James R. Mead has not given his decision on the manslaughter charge in the Criminal Court here, but it was said today that Prosecuting Attorney Walsh will make a motion for a nolle prosequi in the case.

Mr. Reynolds was walking along the highway with his wife and some friends when he was struck and fatally injured by Mr. Howard's machine. A suit for $10,000 has been brought by Mrs. Reynolds.

Two Held in Rubber Smuggling.

Two alleged associates of K. V. Hawby, who was held in $2,000 bail Friday to answer a charge of shipping dental rubber to Copenhagen as baggage, in violation of the customs law, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton yesterday for examination. The prisoners were Axel S. Hawby, a brother of K. V. Hawby, who is a chauffeur, and Willy Westerland, a steward on the liner Stockholm. They waived examination and were held in $1,000 each.

Dewey's Wines for Thanksgiving!

SPECIAL OFFER CASE

1 Bot. Haut-Sauterne
1 Bot. Ives Chablis
1 Bot. Malaga Sherry
1 Bot. Brut. Cuvee Champagne
$3.25

Other Dinner Wines
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Large Bottles . . . $1.25
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Three hundred thousand British shells were fired in a single day on a 4-mile front on the Somme, and Frederick Palmer describes the effect in "The Greatest of Battles" in this week's

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Beginning December 1st there will be held, at 556 Fifth Avenue, an exhibit and sale of drawings and paintings which have appeared in Collier's.

Two Unusual New Books of Fiction

Every Soul Hath Its Song
By FANNIE HURST

O. HENRY'S mantle has fallen on Fannie Hurst's shoulders. Warm-hearted realism is the keynote of this book by the writer who has become the instrument through which the City voices the pathos and the humor of its obscure workers. Miss Hurst stands in popularity today very near the head of American short-story writers.

$1.30 net.

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By ELIZABETH JORDAN

Stories of youthful love for all the world. Young readers will hear in these vicissitudes and adventures the strains of their own tender passion, and older lovers will catch the echo of their emotional youth. Many deliciously amusing comedies of love-making are portrayed.

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Because so cooling, soothing and refreshing in all cases of skin and scalp irritation common to children. If mothers would only use Cuticura Soap and no other for every-day toilet uses, assisted with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then, as needed, they would not only insure their children, in most cases, freedom from skin and scalp troubles, but lay the foundation of a clear skin and good hair through life. For free sample each by return mail address post-card: "Cuticura," Dept. 5M, Boston.

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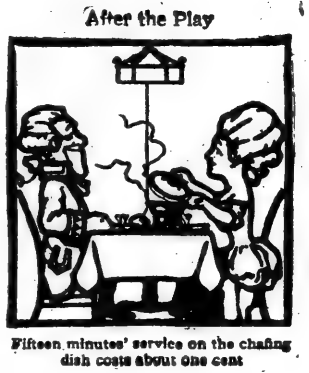
After the Play

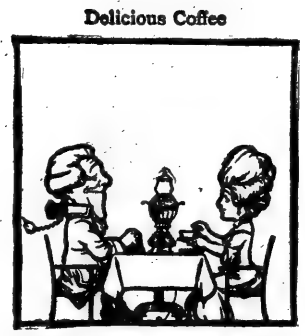


Fifteen minutes' service on the chafing dish costs about one cent

Crisp Toast

With an electric toaster four people may be served for one cent

Delicious Coffee



About 5 cups of coffee for a cent of electricity

Power on any Sewing Machine

800,000 stitches can be made for one cent's worth of current

Comfortable Reading Lamps

One 60-watt lamp costs less than one-half cent for one hour

Safe Automobiling

The Electric pleasure vehicle is "the ideal family car"

Charming Heat

An electric radiator costs about 5 cents an hour

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Electric Lights on the Christmas Tree
About $3 a set

The appliances suggested by the "Little Edison People," on this page, range in price from $2.50 upward, depending upon the article desired. There is an almost infinite variety in design and material. Every one is useful and of lasting value

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300 pounds of ice effect for 12½ cents

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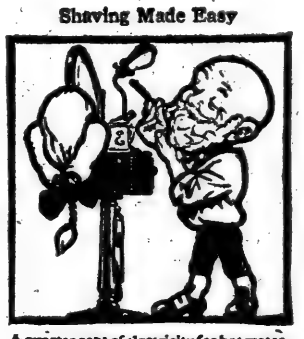

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The vacuum cleaner does a great deal of cleaning for a cent of electricity

INCOME TAX PAID ON $8,703,068,389

Of This Enormous Total Greater New York Supplies Nearly One-fourth.

PERSONAL TAX ESTIMATES

Income is Minimum, but Aggregates $3,518,626,000 — Corporation Income Exact, $5,184,442,389.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Analysis of the figures made public by the Federal Internal Revenue Bureau showing the collections by the Government in its taxation of personal and corporate incomes throws new light upon American industrial and financial activity during the fiscal year 1916.

From these figures it is apparent that the minimum net income of persons and corporations paying the tax on their net taxable earnings during the fiscal year was not less than the staggering sum of $8,703,068,389. The net income of persons and corporations in New York City was not less than $2,173,019,053. In other words, approximately one-fourth of the income—personal and corporate—on which the Federal taxes were paid throughout the entire country is credited to persons and corporations in New York City.

These figures are representative of the minimum income. As a matter of fact, the aggregate net income of persons and corporations in New York City was greater than $2,173,019,053, and the aggregate net income of persons and corporations throughout the country paying the tax was greater than $8,703,068,389. Both totals are approximate and as near as can be obtained in the absence of announcement by the Treasury Department as to the exact amount of the personal income on which the individual income tax was paid.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives in great detail, by States and collection districts, the amount of the personal income tax assessed in all parts of the country, but nowhere does the report disclose the amount of the income of the persons paying the tax. By computation, however, it was possible for THE NEW YORK TIMES Bureau tonight to approximate the amount of personal income on which the tax was based—that is, it was possible to ascertain the minimum amount of the income for each classification of the income tax, from those whose net taxable income was $3,000 up to those with net taxable incomes exceeding $1,000,000.

Corporation Income Exact.

The exact amount of income of corporations is given by the report of the Internal Revenue Commissioner, perhaps for the reason that if it were not given it could be easily ascertainable mathematically, as the corporation income tax is levied at a flat rate of 1 per cent. There were 366,443 corporations making returns under the income tax law during the fiscal year 1916. Of the entire number 180,911 showed an aggregate net income for the entire country of $5,184,442,389, upon which there was assessed an income tax in the aggregate sum of $51,844,423.89 at the legal rate of 1 per cent. There were 185,532 returns made by corporations that showed an operating deficit, or no taxable income, the taxable returns being a little in excess of 52 per cent. of the whole number of corporation income tax returns filed.

There were 69,045 persons in the country who paid the income tax and who had incomes ranging from $3,000 to $4,000. Each of these persons had an income of not less than $3,000. This was their net taxable income. The 69,045 persons in this classification, therefore, had a minimum net income of not less than $207,135,000. By similar computation it is found that the 58,949 persons having net incomes of not less than $4,000 and not over $5,000 for the entire country had a net income of not less than $235,796,000, this figure being obtained by crediting each of the 58,949 taxpayers of this class with a net income of $4,000. By carrying this rule of computation throughout the nineteen classifications into which the Government has divided the personal taxpayers of the country, it is discovered that the total of 336,652 income taxpayers during the fiscal year 1916 had a minimum net income, subject to income taxation, aggregating not less than $3,518,626,000.

The total minimum income—both personal and corporation—aggregating $8,703,068,389, is obtained thus:

Exact income of corporations paying corporation tax	$5,184,442,389
Minimum income of persons paying income tax	3,518,626,000
Total minimum income of persons and corporations	$8,703,068,389

Greater New York Incomes.

For the three collection districts in which Greater New York is embraced the minimum income of corporations and persons paying the tax is derived as follows:

CORPORATION INCOME TAX:

First collection district	$60,883,185
Second collection district	1,009,311,738
Third collection district	244,319,135
Total corporation net income	$1,314,514,033

PERSONAL INCOME TAX.

First collection district	$122,982,000
Second collection district	390,602,000
Third collection district	344,921,000
Total minimum personal income	$858,505,000
Personal and corporate income	$2,173,019,033

The distribution of the net personal income by classes for the First New York District, embracing all of Long Island and Staten Island, given according to the minimum basis of computation explained above, for the fiscal year 1916, was as follows:

From $3,000 to $4,000	$9,006,000
From $4,000 to $5,000	9,618,000
From $5,000 to $10,000	23,000,000
From $10,000 to $15,000	13,110,000
From $15,000 to $20,000	8,010,000
From $20,000 to $25,000	6,920,000
From $25,000 to $30,000	5,700,000
From $30,000 to $40,000	7,170,000
From $40,000 to $50,000	4,500,000
From $50,000 to $75,000	8,150,000
From $75,000 to $100,000	5,700,000
From $100,000 to $150,000	5,100,000
From $150,000 to $200,000	1,800,000
From $200,000 to $250,000	2,000,000
From $250,000 to $300,000	2,500,000
From $300,000 to $400,000	2,100,000
From $400,000 to $500,000	3,200,000
From $500,000 to $1,000,000	1,000,000
On $1,000,000 and over	2,000,000
Total	$122,982,000

The distribution of the net personal income by classes for the Second, or downtown, District, New York, given according to the minimum basis of computation explained above, for the fiscal year 1916 was as follows:

From $3,000 to $4,000	$6,579,000
From $4,000 to $5,000	9,088,000
From $5,000 to $10,000	23,445,000
From $10,000 to $15,000	20,580,000
From $15,000 to $20,000	17,475,000
From $20,000 to $25,000	15,980,000
From $25,000 to $30,000	14,450,000
From $30,000 to $40,000	21,330,000
From $40,000 to $50,000	17,600,000
From $50,000 to $75,000	31,700,000
From $75,000 to $100,000	21,375,000
From $100,000 to $150,000	28,200,000
From $150,000 to $200,000	23,400,000
From $200,000 to $250,000	13,400,000
From $250,000 to $300,000	13,500,000
From $300,000 to $400,000	18,000,000
From $400,000 to $500,000	8,000,000
From $500,000 to $1,000,000	39,500,000
On $1,000,000 and over	42,000,000
Total	$390,602,000

The distribution of the net personal income by classes for the Third, or uptown, New York District, given according to the minimum basis of computation explained above, for the fiscal year 1916 was as follows:

From $3,000 to $4,000	$6,399,000
From $4,000 to $5,000	12,332,000
From $5,000 to $10,000	38,490,000
From $10,000 to $15,000	25,950,000
From $15,000 to $20,000	21,825,000
From $20,000 to $25,000	21,180,000
From $25,000 to $30,000	16,875,000
From $30,000 to $40,000	23,640,000
From $40,000 to $50,000	20,680,000
From $50,000 to $75,000	28,950,000
From $75,000 to $100,000	20,250,000
From $100,000 to $150,000	21,000,000
From $150,000 to $200,000	12,900,000
From $200,000 to $250,000	11,900,000
From $250,000 to $300,000	7,250,000
From $300,000 to $400,000	8,400,000
From $400,000 to $500,000	10,800,000
From $500,000 to $1,000,000	18,500,000
From $1,000,000 and over	24,000,000
Total	$344,921,000

VOTES FOR WOMEN WHO PAY

Lesson of the Income Tax as Seen by Suffragists.

New York suffragists were much interested in the article in THE TIMES yesterday on the 50 per cent. jump of the income tax, for it emphasized the resentment they have always had against being obliged to support a Government in which they have no say.

"If I were free and had no family," said Mrs. William G. Willcox of Staten Island, Chairman of the Borough of Richmond for the Woman Suffrage Party, "I would leave the State and pay my taxes where I could voice my sentiments. My four children are voters, but they do not vote as I would. Even my husband does not always represent me. We had a discussion upon a certain point this morning, when he said he was going to vote in a way with which I do not agree. My 'indirect influence' will not get me representation."

"To say any one can represent us is a pretense," said Mrs. H. Edward Drier, Suffragist Chairman for the Borough of Brooklyn. "When you see anything like this statement of incomes showing what a large proportion of women pay taxes it shows that women should have the vote."

"I believe in obeying the law and in paying my taxes," said Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the New York Woman Suffrage Party, "but I always recognize the fact that while we have to pay the money we have no voice in its expenditure. Statements like these should show men that women are helping to support the Government and prove the reasonableness of their demand for the vote."

"Of course the women who pay an income tax should vote," said Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the State Woman Suffrage Party, "but that is only a minor reason among many thousands for woman suffrage."

"When women as stockholders in large corporations are allowed to vote, why should they not have a voice in their own Government?" asked Mrs. John Blair. "When we have had women with such large properties as Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and Mrs. Russell Sage, it seem inexplicable that the Government should refuse them a word about the money they give for its support."

"When we hear the talk about the 'added cost of the election,' if the women are granted this great measure of justice," said Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, "and then read this instructive and analytical article in THE TIMES this morning on the income tax, one wishes to ask, who pays for those elections?"

DIET SQUAD TO EAT LESS.

Food Allowance to be Cut Because Members Are Gaining Weight.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Health Commissioner Robertson notified the "diet squad" today that, because of the increased weight of the squad, he was contemplating cutting down their allowance. The announcement came as a bitter disappointment to the dieters who were contemplating a turkey dinner on Thanksgiving Day by cutting down on everything else.

When the squad stepped on the scales today they showed a total gain of thirty and one-fourth pounds. Immediately came the announcement of the Health Commissioner that, as the squad was "doing so well," he probably would cut down their allowance for the week and show they could live easily on less than 40 cents a day.

Today's weights, compared with those taken last Wednesday morning, when the squad began the test, are:

Name.	First Weight.	Today's Weight.	Gain.
Gertrude Nelligan	112	115¾	3¾
Sophia Miller	120¾	122	1¼
Lessie Petit	161	161¼	¼
Cecelia Wilcox	126½	129¼	2¾
Borghild Halvorsen	148⅝	151	2⅜
Eva G. Hansen	110⅞	111⅞	1
Reuben Beckman	183½	185	1½
H. L. Porsche	166⅛	169⅜	3
Henry Gehring, Jr.	101⅞	104¾	3¼
Irwin A. Kowobl	165	167	2
William C. Merker	148⅛	149⅜	1¼
Dr. A. J. Stokes	223¼	227½	4¼

A deluge of recipes, containing scores of suggestions for dishes that are palatable as well as nutritious and economical, is flooding the committee that prepares the daily menus for the squad. Many of the recipes are new, even to the instructors of the school of domestic science, and it is likely that preparation of a new cook book may follow the experiment.

Tomorrow's meals will be: Breakfast—Bananas, oatmeal, hit biscuits, coffee. Lunch—Chipped beef and toast, cabbage salad and corn bread, tea. Dinner—Cream of lima bean soup, mock tenderloin of beef, spaghetti, Norwegian pudding with custard sauce.

SHOT AT MILLS HOME.

Watchman Surprises Thieves at Door—Return His Revolver Fire.

HUNTINGTON, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Two men attempted to enter the home of Ogden Mills at Woodbury last night but were discovered by Arthur Romaro, the watchman, and fled to a grove of trees near the house. Romaro fired at them but, so far as known, hit neither. One of the men fired back, and a bullet hit Romaro in the leg. When the men were first seen by Romaro they were at a door of the house.

Deputy Sheriff A. W. Biggs was summoned, but the men had ample time to get away before he could reach the place. They are supposed to be the same burglars who have been operating in the vicinity of Oyster Bay and Glen Cove.

WOMAN BLACKJACKED IN APARTMENT HALL

Tenants Witnessed Assault and Robbery, but Holdup Man Escaped.

Tenants of the apartment house at 153 West 103d Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, were aroused at midnight last night by the screams of a woman. Several men and women ran into the halls, and, on a landing on the stairs between the second and third floors, they saw Mrs. Mary Feeney, wife of John Feeney, a printer, struggling with a man who was beating her over the head with a blackjack and who dashed down the stairs at the sound of persons moving in the halls. The man reached the street first and had disappeared when his nearest pursuers got there.

Mrs. Feeney was semi-conscious. Her head was cut from the blows and she was carried into her apartment on the third floor where Dr. Somers was called from Knickerbocker Hospital. Under his treatment Mrs. Feeney regained her senses. She said the attack had been so unexpected that she had not got a good look at her assailant, but she recalled him as a young man of medium height with heavy features almost concealed by a slouch hat pulled over his face. He wore a gray sweater beneath his jacket.

The woman said that she had spent the evening at the home of a nephew in Brooklyn and was on her way home. The halls of the house are in semi-darkness at night, but there is a light on the third floor which throws some light on the landing just beneath. She had reached this when her assailant, who apparently had been hiding in the shadow of the landing, grabbed her by the arm, exclaiming:

"I want your money."

Mrs. Feeney said she had seen the blackjack in his hand and fearing that he meant to strike her she had answered:

"Here, take my bag. Take anything you want, only don't strike me."

But the fellow began pounding her over the head and then she screamed. He continued the blows until the house was aroused, and then he grabbed her bag and ran. In the bag, said Mrs. Feeney, were $20 in bills, a two-and-a-half-dollar gold piece, a signet ring, and a pair of gold cuff links, a Christmas present for her nephew and monogrammed with his initials. There was also a return ticket on the New York Central Railroad to Montreal, Mrs. Feeney's home.

Mr. Feeney, who had been asleep when his wife was attacked and who had been aroused only after her assailant had escaped, telephoned to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau and Detectives Donohue and Conklin hurried to the house. There was nothing left for them to do, however, except to take from Mrs. Feeney a description of the man who had attacked her. Mrs. Feeney was taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital, where it was said that her injuries, though painful, were not serious.

The Feeney home is in Montreal, but husband and wife have relatives here and for some years it has been their custom to spend the holiday season in this city. They arrived here a short time ago, sharing the apartment in 103d Street with Mrs. Susan Doherty.

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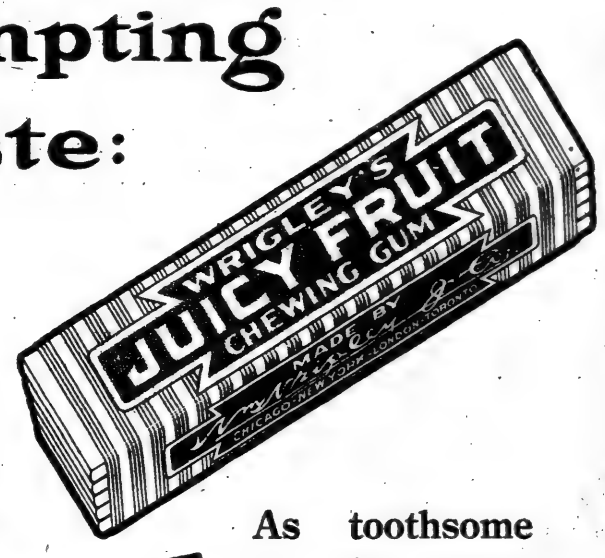

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Three of a kind Keep them in mind.

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"One didn't know that Mrs. Deland had hidden anywhere about her the ability to turn her sane and sympathetic observation to the uses of such clarifying laughter."—*Life.*

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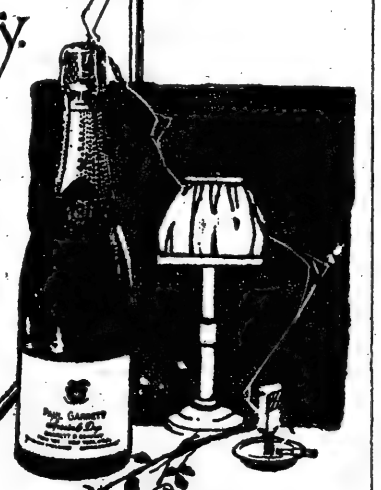
PAUL GARRETT CHAMPAGNE



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BEAUTY AND TRUTH IN 'THE HARP OF LIFE'

With Laurette Taylor Playing Superbly in the New Piece by Hartley Manners.

A DRAMA OF MOTHERHOOD

A Delicate, Tender, and Searching Comedy Admirably Presented at the Globe.

THE HARP OF LIFE.—A drama in three acts, by J. Hartley Manners. At the Globe.

Sylvia	Laurette Taylor
Zella Vorona	Gail Kane
Elizabeth Hood	Ffolliot Paget
Olive Hood	Lynn Fontaine
Marshall Brooke	Philip Merivale
Leonard Brooke	Dion Titheradge
Godfrey Saxon	Frank Kemble Cooper

After an absence so long that it reaches back to the days before the war, Laurette Taylor returned to New York last evening to play the central rôle in a comedy called "The Harp of Life." This play, presented here for the first time on the usually sportive stage of the Globe, is the latest work of J. Hartley Manners, who led Miss Taylor to fame and fortune by writing "Peg o' My Heart." His new play, a finer, more delicate, and more lofty work, is a tender and penetrating comedy of motherhood, a drama woven from the strands that make up the most conspicuous beauty in the fabric of life. It is a variant of the eternal tragi-comedy of that hour in a mother's history when the boy on whom she has lavished her years turns to another woman.

The mother is played by Miss Taylor—a rôle deliberately chosen for its wide divergence from the adorable Peg. But Sylvia is no less adorable, and in this new character she gives a true and heart warming performance that lifts perceptibly her already enviable standing as an actress in this community. Here is acting that has back of it a fine precision of expression, a tender sympathy, a knowledge of life. It is warm with humanity. It strengthens her position in that little group at the forefront of the English-speaking stage. Laurette Taylor is one of the great ladies of our time.

Even more than as Peg or as the little errand girl in "Happiness," she seems completely identified with the rôle she plays in "The Harp of Life." The humor seems her humor, the wisdom her wisdom. To such perfection does she coincide with the character of Sylvia that sometimes it is hard to believe the lines she speaks were written by any other than herself.

There are many beauties in the new play at the Globe, there are some gratuitous and encumbering disquisitions. There is a faintly perceptible tendency for the play to wallow in its own philosophy. There is an occasional false note. But the beauty is there, and the truth, and throughout its finely seasoned text a hundred and one touches so sympathetic and so discerning that they rejoice the heart. There are so many of these that "The Harp of Life" plays like a comedy that has been worked over and over, coddled and coaxed and caressed into its present fine estate.

Sylvia is a woman who has made motherhood a fine art. Married at sixteen, she has devoted her every hour and all the riches of her mind and heart to this man and the baby that came a year later. She has treasured her son as one who gave her a chance to live her youth over again. She has reared him in truth, telling him the facts of life with her own lips rather than letting him hear them falsely and furtively from the little boy next door. She has let him read the mystery of the eternal renewal of the world: tacitly she has taught him to be tender and reverent toward all women. She has made him chivalrous.

But the father has funked his part in the son's education and the boy is not ready for the outside world.

So we have the three of them—father and mother and the 19-year-old son—three pals. And the curtain rises on their life together, a glimpse into a home so fine and charming that the fourth-wall convention of the modern drama constitutes an almost embarrassing intrusion. It is a little like Barrie's "Margaret Ogilvie"—too sacred from the eyes of strangers.

We begin our eavesdropping at the time when young Galahad has encountered a lustrous demimondaine and promptly offered his hand and heart. We watch while Sylvia loses overnight her pal of nineteen years and see her in the hour when she comes to realize that this being a mother is not all fun. We see the fight she makes and know it is the mother in the demimondaine that yields admiringly to the mother in Sylvia in time for the final curtain.

There are things in "The Harp of Life" that usually go unsaid on the stage—passages and intimacies for which audiences bred on Avery Hopwood are ill-prepared. As at "Marie-Odile," so last night, there were squawks and snickers. But it should be kept in mind that never again in its history is "The Harp of Life" likely to encounter an audience, which, for all the thunderous approval of last evening, is so alien in spirit as a first night audience in New York City in the year of grace, 1916.

There is but scant time and space for an account of the performance—most of it admirable. Ffolliot Paget plays with inexcusably discordant stagginess a mother of the opposite type—a hoity-toity woman who feels her daughter can never quite repay her for her personal inconvenience in bringing her into the world. Gail Kane, a vision to behold, is better than usual—but not quite good enough—as the woman in the case. Philip Merivale, a fine artist, has never been seen to better advantage here since he crossed the seas to play the title rôle in "Pygmalion." Dion Titheradge is admirable. Frank Kemble Cooper helps along. But next to Miss Taylor's the outstanding performance of the evening is given by Lynn Fontanne, a young actress, who played a bit in "My Lady's Dress" in London, caught Miss Taylor's eye and was brought here by her. She plays the girl Sylvia had picked for her boy, and it is a notably direct, eloquent, and moving performance. You will enjoy it among other things—many other things—in "The Harp of Life."

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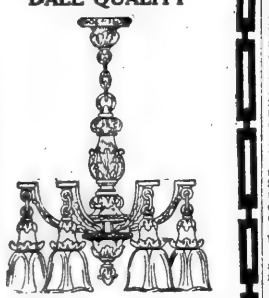

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RUSSIAN OPERA GIVEN.

A Vivid Performance of Moussorgsky's Work at the Metropolitan.

BORIS GODUNOFF, opera in three acts and eight scenes. Music by Modeste Petrovich Moussorgsky. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Boris	Adamo Didur
Theodore	Raymonde Delaunois
Xenia	Lenora Sparkes
The Nurse	Kathleen Howard
Schouisky	Angelo Bada
Tchelkaloff	Vincenzo Reschiglian
Brother Pimenn	Leon Rothier
Dimitri	Paul Althouse
Marina	Margarete Ober
Varlaam	Andrea de Segurola
Missail	Pietro Audisio
The Innkeeper	Marie Mattfeld
The Simpleton	Max Bloch
A Police Official	Giulio Rossi
Tcernikowsky	Carl Schlegel

Conductor, Giorgio Polacco.

It is not strange that Moussorgsky's opera, "Boris Godunoff," should have kept its place in the active list of the Metropolitan Opera House as it has, and as it bids fair to do this season. It was given there again last evening for the first time this season. The audience was not so large as some that have been seen in the house already this season, but there was much interest in the strongest scenes of the opera, interest manifested by applause.

"Boris Godunoff" has kept its place in spite of, or, perhaps, because of, its wide departure from familiar operatic models, and the strength and ruggedness of its music, the utilization in it of Russian folk song, the delineation of the life of the Russian common people. It gives vivid pictures, of which the originals are strange to most of the frequenters of the opera; pictures that possess a peculiar fascination. The elements of folk music are used with power in the massive choruses and elsewhere, and the climax to which the opera is conducted at the end—as Rimsky Korsakoff rearranged the composer's original plan—is profoundly impressive.

It is episodic, and some of the episodes, as that of the love making in the garden in the second act, have little to do with the development of the opera; but all of them, no matter how loosely they are put together, have in themselves something absorbing and original.

The production given last evening is nearly the same as that of last season. The only change of note is the substitution of Miss Howard for Mme. Duchêne in the part of the nurse, not an important one. Mr. Polacco conducted, as he did last year, and as effectively. The chorus, after all, is the star performer in "Boris Godunoff"; and it acquitted itself of the elaborate task imposed upon it with the greatest credit. Its singing was superb in volume, accuracy, and shading. Mr. Didur's impersonation of the title part sounds a genuinely tragic note, though in parts somewhat overdrawn, and remains one of the noteworthy features of the performance. The other parts in the large cast of characters are vividly represented.

MAUD ALLAN IN VAUDEVILLE.

Dancer Warmly Received at the Palace—Digby Bell in Comedy Playlet.

Maud Allan made her first appearance in vaudeville in this country at the Palace yesterday afternoon when she began a two weeks' engagement on the stage to which American varieties look for a guidance. Miss Allan brought with her the company that appeared in her support last month at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, except the symphony orchestra under the direction of Ernest Bloch, which was missing. After her engagement here earlier in the season Miss Allan began a tour that was to have taken her across the continent, and when she abandoned this and returned to New York there was some rumor about an injured toe having brought her back. There was no evidence of the accident yesterday.

But whatever the reason for her return, vaudeville gave Miss Allan a hearty welcome. She presented three of the solo dances included on her recent programs: Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," Schubert's "Moment Musical," and Johann Strauss's "The Beautiful Blue Danube," and after that she appeared with her company in the colorful dance play "Nair, the Slave." The varieties are overrun with disciples of Miss Allan, a pioneer of the barefoot dance, so she could not surprise but only please her new audience, and this she seemed to do. Next week, "Salome"; perhaps that will do both.

The Palace program is an unusually good one this week. It also includes a comedy playlet by Winchell Smith of "Turn to the Right" and "The Boomerang" fame and John L. Golden. The playlet called "Mind Your Own Business," and serves to bring the occasional Digby Bell back to the stage. It has some of the sudden twists that create the unexpected characteristic of Mr. Smith's plays, and gives Mr. Bell an opportunity to extract some humor from the rôle of a kindly old gentleman who gets himself into difficulties by trying to help some one else. Then there are the radiant Cecil Cunningham wasting her fine voice on some music hall songs, good enough of their kind, but not the kind for her, and the pert and chic Frances White in some amazing new costumes and with new songs she sings with her partner, William Rock.

Vaudeville for Blackwell Prisoners.

In accordance with their usual custom A. Paul Keith and E. F. Albee, heads of the Keith vaudeville circuit, will give the prisoners on Blackwell's Island a vaudeville entertainment on Thanksgiving Day. The Royal Theatre Orchestra will furnish the music, and among those who will appear on the program will be Grace La Rue, Nan Halperin, Stella Mayhew, the Avon Comedy Four, Frank Crummitt, Sam and Kitty Morton, and Jack Gardner.

Speakers for the Drama League.

The New York Centre of the Drama League of America will hold its second opening meeting of the season this afternoon at the Booth Theatre. Allen W. McCurdy will preside and the speakers will be Marjorie Patterson, who plays the title rôle in "Pierrot the Prodigal"; William H. Crane, Robert E. Jones, Montrose J. Moses, and Winchell Smith.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Restaurateurs of America have purchased next Monday night's performance of "Follow Me" at the Casino and will donate the box office receipts to the Actors' Fund.

Maude Adams ended her Fall tour in "The Little Minister" at Norfolk, Va., Saturday and returned the following day to this city. Yesterday she began rehearsals in J. M. Barrie's new comedy, "A Kiss for Cinderella," in which she will open her annual holiday engagement at the Empire.

Marjorie Eggleston played Virginia Fox Brooks's rôle of Edith in "Getting Married" last night at the Booth. Miss Brooks was absent on account of the death of her father, Joseph Brooks.

Julia Arthur has completed her preliminary tour in William Lindsey's "Seremonda," and has returned to New York for further rehearsals. Robert Frazier has been added to the cast of principals, and several new specialty players have been engaged to appear in a scene in which a troupe of wandering performers appears.

Daniel Frohman has consented to manage the benefit entertainment to be given at the Strand Friday afternoon of next week for the American Ambulance Field Corps. The committee in charge of the affair consists of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Fannie Cottenet, and Miss Elisabeth Marbury.

Andre Arenzen, tenor, and Nadine Laget, soprano, will appear on the Strand program next week.

D. W. Griffith's "Intolerance" will be placed on exhibition in the Colonial Theatre, Chicago, tonight. This will be the fifth copy of the film to be shown in this country. Albert Grey, a representative of Mr. Griffith, will sail from San Francisco tomorrow for Australia to complete final arrangements for the exhibition of the picture throughout the Antipodes.

A special showing of a film called "Three Christmases," with William Courtleigh and Violet Heming in the principal roles, will be given this morning at the Lyric. The film is intended to encourage thrift and will be shown in theatres throughout the country by the Christmas Club.

THE PORTMANTEAU FILLED WITH CHARM

Stuart Walker's First Program Is Varied, Attractive, and Interesting Fare.

"GODS OF THE MOUNTAIN"

Dunsany's Masterpiece Too Cramped in Staging, but Walker's Own Fantasy Is Delightful.

SIX WHO PASS WHILE THE LENTILS BOIL, a one-act nursery play, by Stuart Walker; NEVERTHELESS, an interlude, by Stuart Walker; THE GODS OF THE MOUNTAIN, a one-act play, by Lord Dunsany. At the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

THE PLAYERS—Stuart Walker, Gregory Kelly, Lew Medbury, Edmond Crenshaw, Willard Webster, Edgar Stehli, McKay Morris, Frank J. Zimmerer, Ward Thornton, Robert Cook, Florence Wollersen, Judith Lowry, Nancy Winston, Dorothea Carothers, Gitruda Tristjanski, and Agnes Rogers.

On the stage of the Thirty-ninth Street, as the first of a series of extra matinees, Stuart Walker set up his Portmanteau Theatre yesterday afternoon and gave within it a program of one-act plays so varied, attractive and, all in all, so well presented, that you should put it on your list. The first two pieces, "Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil," and "Nevertheless," are by Mr. Walker himself; the third is one of the great plays of our time, Lord Dunsany's masterpiece, "The Gods of the Mountain." Unlike the others, this last suffers measurably from too huddled staging and from inadequacies in playing and direction, but it is too rugged a drama to be rendered impotent thereby.

"The Gods of the Mountain" is at once the most characteristic and the most satisfying of all the short plays by the Irish dramatist that have yet been played or published. In some No Man's Land in the Mysterious East, seven beggars, driven desperate by the indifference of the city, pass themselves off as the seven jade gods, which from the beginning of time, have sat on the mountain at Marma. Successful in their gigantic hoax, they live on the fat of the land, until the gods themselves come down from the mountain to avenge their colossal impiety. This play calls for a certain grandeur of staging that is impossible in Mr. Walker's little theatre and calls for an actor more resourceful and vocally impressive than Mr. Walker for the role of Agmar. Then, too, the director has succumbed too docilely to Dunsany's perverse relish for the grotesque and thereby suffered the gods to be indiscreetly visible, corporeal and close at hand. Also this one-act play is given with two intermissions when there should be—and need be—none at all. It was far more satisfactorily produced behind the guarded doors of the Comedy Club last winter, but for all the present production's inadequacy, the play is there—a thing to be seen and remembered. For the Portmanteau, Arthur Farwell has composed a slight but appropriately ominous and Oriental musical setting.

"Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil" is a charming nursery play which might have been written by Rabindranath Tagore and Lewis Carrol in collaboration and staged by Howard Pyle. The little boy, set to watch the pot of lentils, gallantly hides the fugitive queen in his mother's room, because she will be beheaded if found by the executioner before the stroke of 12. The reward for her capture is a pail of gold, a ring and no end of other inducements, but he has promised not to tell, and the chatter and advice of the passersby but confirm him in his loyalty. So when the queen is saved she gives him two pails of gold, two rings, and a white palfrey and a prodigious gown for his mother. Also she dubs him knight, so that it is Sir Little Boy who escorts her to the palace as the curtain falls. The moral is obvious, the charm indescribable in so cursory a review. It is a play for children in the sense that "Peter Pan" is—that is, not necessarily.

Sir Little Boy is delightfully played by an able and pleasing young actor named Gregory Kelly, who looks a youngster but is somewhere in his twenties. He played for four season with Mrs. Fiske, which doubtless accounts for his present proficiency. Mr. Kelly carries off the acting honors of the present program, ably assisted by McKay Morris and Nancy Winston, he makes pleasing the trifling and almost insipid interlude called "Nevertheless." This is an airy persuasion to tread the narrow path, which is rigorous and uninviting but worth traveling—nevertheless.

All these are staged with a good deal of hanky-panky that will please many and not greatly disturb the rest. In the stagecraft of the Portmaneateau there are extracts from "Sumurun" and "The Yellow Ticket," with liberal additions of Belasco sauce, for Mr. Walker, one of those all-around men of the theatre of which we have too few by far, served his apprenticeship in wizardry in West Forty-fourth Street, and, now emerging as the "cultured despot" of his own theatre, he trails the clouds of Belasco glory as he comes.

Matinee for Blue Cross Fund Dec. 5.

A gala matinee to help the Blue Cross Fund, of which Lady Smith-Dorrien is President, will be given at the Hudson Theatre on Tuesday, Dec. 5. The object of the fund is to help horses in war time. The matinee is given under the patronage of August Belmont, Mrs. Alfred I. du Pont, Baroness de Meyer, Elsie de Wolfe, Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Otto Kahn, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Clarence Mackay, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt and others.

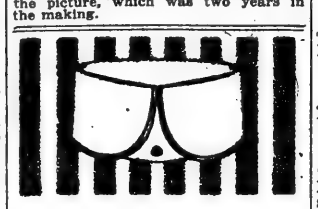
Among the artists who have promised to appear are Mme. Chautard-Archainbaud of the Odeon, Paris; Miss Edna Aug, Mme. Marguerite Berizs, Miss Irene Bordoni, Mme. Mathilde Caumont, Miss Constance Collier, Tom Dobson, Melville Ellis, Lawrence Grossmith, Colin Kenny, Miss Mary Lawton, Princess Nadonis, Mme. Nazimova, Orchidee, Mr. and Mme. Roberto, Miss Beverley Sitgreaves, and Mme. Yorska.

Young Blind Soprano Appears.

Leila Holterhoff, a young soprano, who is blind, made her first appearance here yesterday in a song recital at the Comedy Theatre. She sang a group of songs in German and Italian by the older composers, five songs of Brahms, a pair of songs in French representing each of the Russian composers, Tschaikowsky and Gretchaninow, and a concluding group of six songs in English. Mary Wells Capewell assisted at the piano.

'20,000 Leagues Under Sea' in Film.

A movie version of Jules Verne's story, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," will be placed on exhibition at the Broadway Theatre on Sunday, Dec. 10. The film was photographed by the use of devices invented by the Williamson Brothers of Norfolk, Va., for undersea exploration and photography. Two thousand persons were used in taking the picture, which was two years in the making.



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GABRILOWITSCH'S RECITAL.

Some Pieces on His Program Unusual in Piano Recitals.

Some of the most delightful qualities of Mr. Gabrilowitsch's playing were disclosed in the pianoforte recital he gave yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, the recital being for the benefit of the Children's Club of St. Ambrose Mission. There were several pieces on his program that are not numbered among the indefinite repetitions of pianists' programs: the prelude to John Sebastian Bach's English suite in A minor; the exquisite "Rondo Expressivo" of his son, Carl Philipp Emanuel, of a sort of secret tenderness, as Mr. Gabrilowitsch played it; Schubert's Sonata in A, op. 120, that in his hands no longer seemed rambling and discursive, it was a pleasure to hear Bach's pulsing prelude, music of infinite delight as he wrote it, and needing no modern tinkering. One of the things Mr. Gabrilowitsch did best was César Franck's "Prelude Chorale and Fugue"; it is seldom heard with so much of the instrospective poetical feeling that is of its essence.

The variations by George Frideric Handel called for no reason whatever "The Harmonious Blacksmith," gave great pleasure, and even more the little piece by Laquin, "The Cuckoo." Some may have thought Mozart's "Turkish March" from his sonata in A major was played so fast as to deprive it of the semblance of a march. After it Mr. Gabrilowitsch played an encore: Brahm's setting of a gavotte by Gluck. Other numbers of the program were a group of pieces by Chopin, Macdowell's "Dance of the Elves," and pieces by Russians, including Mr. Gabrilowitsch himself.

Aborn Opera Company Sings 'Aida'

The Aborn Opera Company began last night its second week at the Park Theatre with a performance of "Aida." The principal singers were Lois Ewell as Aida, Lillian Eubank as Amneris, Fausto Castellani as Rhadames and Morton Adkins as Amonasro. The others were George Shields, Joseph Interante, Louis Berman and Rose Herringer. The conductor was Ignacio del Castillo. The opera will be given all this week, with an extra matinée on Thursday.

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Wed., at 8:15 Traviata, Hempel; Carpi (debut); Amato, Bada. Rest, Cond., Papi.
Thurs. (Thanksgiv'g Day) Mat., at 1. Parsifal. Kurt; Sembach, Braun, Weil, Gorits, Bayerdiael, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs., at 8:15. La Boheme. Alda, Mason; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Papi.
Fri., at 7:45. Lohengrin. Fay, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil, Leonhardt. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. Mat., at 2. Pearl Fishers. Hempel; Caruso, De Luca, Rohrer. Cond., Polacco.
Sat., at 8. Brooklyn Academy of Music. (Double Bill.) Cavalleria Rusticana. Kurt, Perini; Botta, Amato, Foll'd by Pagliacci. Mason; Martinelli, Amato, Tegani. Cond., Papi.
Next Mon., at 8:15. Music (debut); Caruso, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
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Grand Ballroom, Biltmore Hotel.
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, AT 11.
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Barrere, flute; Salzedo, Harp; Kefer, 'Cello.
EMMA ROBERTS
Seats on sale at Box Office, 50c. to $2.00.
Direction CATHARINE A. BAMMAN.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 9, at 2:30
VIOLIN RECITAL—MISCHA
ELMAN
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Maxine Elliott Theatre, 39th St., nr. B'way.
YVETTE GUILBERT
Friday next, Dec. 1, at 3
LES CHANTS DE DAVID
A. BOUILLIEZ (of the Brussels Opera)
Sunday Eve., Dec. 3, at 8:30.
Dir. Catharine A. Bamman. Tickets at Box Office.

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CHARLES NAEGELE, Pianist
C. de Macchi at the piano.
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Piano Recital (Steinway) Chopin Program.
Leginska
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AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon, at 3.
SONG RECITAL GEORGE
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Comedy Theatre, This Afternoon at 3.
Song Recital EDNA
MAMPEL
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SAM SOTHERN in SUCH IS LIFE.
"Rare Treat."—Ev. Jour. "Clever Comedy."—Am.

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Stuart Walker's Portmanteau Today at 3. Also Fri. & Mon. at 3
Dunsany's "Gods of Mountain." "Six Who Pass." "Nevertheless." New Bill Next Week.
Thurs., Sat. Mom'n 10:30 (For Children 7 to 70.) "Trimplet," "Nevertheless," "Six Who Pass"

ASTOR 45th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Thanksgiving & Sat.
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AT 8:45 Mats. Tom'w, Thanksgiving & Sat. 2:30

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Thur. & Sat. 2:30
WILLIAM COLLIER in NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Thanksg'g & Sat. 2:15
BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce,
SO LONG LETTY
With CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Thanks. & Sat.
HWM. HODGE in his greatest success, FIXING SISTER
"Every Bit as Good as 'The Man from Home.'"—Globe.

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Music by Kalman. Book by Bolton.
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After the Play See Algy This Theatre
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

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Owing to the death of Mr. William Harris, Sr., there will be NO PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 28, 1916.

THE INCOME TAX RETURNS.

There is not likely to be such disappointment over the income tax returns published yesterday as there was over the earlier returns. "Not a single class of incomes lived up to the hopes of the estimators," according to the semi-official statement from Washington regarding the first year's returns. The estimate of tax dodgers was put at 146,828. Representative HULL'S expectation was that the individual income tax would yield $82,000,000. The enormous increase for this year first attracts attention, and yet the individual yield is only $67,943,594, which is an increase of about one-half over last year. The increases are most consistent and most striking in the highest classes. The growth of incomes exceeding one million dollars has been in the three years from 44 to 60 to 120, including 74 in New York State. The lowest figure of the very rich was one of the original disappointments. It requires only $20,000,000 to produce $1,000,000 at 5 per cent., and it was thought that there were many more great fortunes.

Even 120 will seem too many to those who think that a distribution of wealth is the remedy for want and economic injustice. They overlook the fact that modern wealth does not consist in the piling up of objects which are kept away from others. The very wealthy are not the corners of food, or even of gold or gems, nowadays. Millionaires seldom have even bank credits for large sums. Nearly all the possessions of the very rich are titles to property employed in industry or commerce, and therefore used in the payment of wages or the purchase of products. Even if a billionaire have a million in bank, it is lent to others, and therefore benefits those of modest incomes. If their incomes were reduced by reverses of fortune or reaction in trade, the losses, like the benefits, would inure more to the poor than to the owners. The best times for the poor are also the best times for the very rich.

The increases are likely to be larger next year. One reason is that the law is better enforced each year. Another reason is that the normal tax has been doubled and the rate on the larger incomes has also been raised, although by a less per cent. It is an odd result of the intent to penalize the rich that it punishes many more of smaller incomes. Of course, it remains true still that the tax is a discriminatory tax, as regards both individuals and sections of the country. That it is increasingly discriminatory and burdensome is a disappointment only to those not intending those results. If the tax were proportioned to votes we might have a different law. According to this year's figures, there are 22,916 spinsters on the income tax list. However, that is a burden which they bear in common with the males taxed unfairly.

The improvement of the administration of the law is all against the taxpayers. If they want relief in any respect they must look to the lawmakers. Even the administrators of the law recognize this, for they make recommendations of amendment of a statute which still gives its author complete satisfaction. During the campaign Representative HULL made a formal statement to the effect that the "splendid showing has more than justified the highest expectations of the framers of the law." That does not seem entirely consistent with the facts given above. It is certainly inconsistent with the recommendations by the Collector of Internal Revenue that the law should be emended in four specific respects. The first would require returns from those who receive incomes in gross of $3,000. The Government would like to have a hand in calculating the net or taxable income, and it might be well to require returns from $2,500 up. That would go far to stop tax dodging by a great multitude. Many live abroad, and dodge taxes in both the country of their domicile and that of their residence. There is a recommendation to empower our Consuls to take action respecting these aliens for purposes of evading tax payment. There is another recommendation that the requirement for the withholding of normal income at the source be revealed, and that information at the source should be substituted. There is no official recommendation for the deduction of losses from income, corresponding to the addition of profits, but there might well be. Such a provision is not needed just now at a time when incomes by thousands increase like those by millions. If ever there should be a reaction, the inability to deduct losses would penalize honest taxpayers seriously.

Nothing ever can make the tax as popular with those who pay it as it is with those whose duty it is to extract the Government's expenses from those who earn the money. Not even the enactment of the seventeen recommendations of the National Tax Association would make it a pleasure to pay up. But new annoyances can be added to the burdens of the law. At the last session of Congress Representative KEATING introduced a resolution for the publication of all the returns. That is an idea also of EUGENE V. DEBS and of the Association for an Equitable Income Tax. Publicity is supported quite generally by those who think that information regarding swollen fortunes is a right of the lawmakers and citizens alike, and who also think that publicity is the best remedy for tax dodging. In any case the income tax saves the legislators so much trouble that its burden is likely to be made heavier in rate as well as in total whenever new revenues are needed.

NO CAR TRACKS ARE NEEDED.

West Eighty-sixth Street from Central Park to Riverside Drive was laid out as a park street, and property was improved on that street with the understanding that it would be preserved as a place of fine residences. It was turned over to the care of the Borough Government by the Park Department in order that its pavement might be systematically cared for, but there was no understanding that with the transfer the street should lose its parklike character. We have insisted and shall insist to the end that if the city permits the building of a surface car line on this street of only a few blocks running between two parks it will break faith with the property owners who have made it what it is. But not only the property owners of West Eighty-sixth Street should be considered. These well-kept blocks have formed one of the few beautiful spots in the city. Their preservation concerns every citizen with a soul superior to petty materialism.

The fight to keep car tracks out of Eighty-sixth Street has been going on for many months. It has been a fight of good citizenship against the destructive spirit that is always threatening the welfare of New York. The people who would destroy the character of this street, so that Yorkville can more easily get across town to Amsterdam Avenue and upper Broadway, are the same kind of people that are always devising plans for the destruction of Central Park. They would sweep that garden spot out of existence. They have been opposed with courage and determination, but the upshot of the matter is that the Franchise Committee of the Board of Estimate proposes to make a loop of the superfluous crosstown railway, with one track in Eighty-sixth Street and the other in Eighty-third. One track will kill the street as effectually as two. The fight must be continued. Extension of the railway through the sunken road across Central Park is not essential to begin with, but, if new tracks must be laid, let both be placed in other streets than the one they would destroy.

THE RUMANIAN FAILURE.

The joining of FALKENHAYN'S with MACKENSEN'S forces seems to make inevitable the speedy fall of Bucharest. The Entente Powers can only hope for a miracle. When we remember the jubilation with which the Rumanian declaration of war against Austria in August was received by them, the happy influence which it was going to exert upon Greece, the rapid military collapse of Rumania seems one of the bitterest ironies of the war. The German General Staff must have been thoroughly prepared long before the declaration. Rumania had been coaxed and bullied long by both sides. At the beginning of the war King CAROL had vainly tried to range her with the Central Powers, with whom her relations had been close—till the Balkan wars—since Russia at the Congress of Berlin had robbed her of fertile Bessarabia with its Rumanian population and given her barren Dobrudja with its Turks and Bulgars.

King CAROL could not make headway against the popular desire. He died a disappointed man. The war offered a prospect of realizing the old ambition of uniting to the Kingdom Transylvania, with its 1,500,000 Rumanians, to be won from the Austrians, while Russia would give back Bessarabia with its 1,750,000. The Central Powers could offer Bessarabia, but Transylvania was the richer prize. King FERDINAND was ready to take advantage of any opportunity of acquiring territory the war might bring. With Russia and the Central Powers, Rumania might be said to be quits. She had taken from Bulgaria, as the price of her intervention in the second Balkan war, which Austria lured Bulgaria into, Silistria and a rich agricultural region with a preponderant Bulgar population from the Black Sea to the Danube. The entrance of Bulgaria into the war naturally strengthened the Rumanian purpose to come in on her own hand, keep what she had of Bulgarian territory, and get what plunder she could. Her conduct was directed by self-interest, but behind it was a background of nationalism, of "Greater Rumania" aspiration, of racial solidarity.

We do not know too much of what has been going on in Rumania since August, 1914, but we have been told of extensive military preparation. The regular army of 125,000 was mobilized at once. The reserve was ready to be called. Large credits for military purposes were voted. The Government was authorized to declare martial law whenever it should be necessary. Even since King FERDINAND came to the throne it was said to be his steady policy to provide his army with heavy artillery and to pick the best time for coming into the conflict. Until that moment he would be neutral, keep both sides guessing which he would espouse, and let his people prosper by supplying grain to both. Premier BRATIANO was too slow for ardent friends of the Allies like Mr. JONESCU and Mr. FILIPESCU. Politicians like Mr. MARGHILOMAN insisted that Russia was the chief enemy, that Rumania must join the Central Powers, or she wouldn't "have a friend on earth after the war." The King waited, toyed with the status quo, and finally made the plunge, apparently after inadequate preparation, which the Allies should have assured to him or kept him out.

Well, the "ring" was complete. The Germans proceeded to break a piece of it easily, to give another warning to small peoples, to chasten Rumania, insufficiently warned by the fate of Serbia and Montenegro. Nobody can help the Rumanians but the Russians, and the Russians seem to be taking a breathing spell waiting for munitions.

It is natural to look for a connection between their failure and the German influence in Russia, lately conquered, in part at least, by the retirement of STUERMER. On Greece the effect of the Rumanian disasters is only too evident. King CONSTANTINE guessed right, after all, his followers say. While the German forces cannot reach Greece, their exploits in Rumania are a threat over the heads of the Venizelists, a terror to all the timid. In Germany, however, the effect will be the most sinister. Carried to its utmost stretch, the Rumanian expedition will be, like the Serbian campaign, only a brilliant triumph over inadequately prepared enemies. It is a tour de force, it decides nothing. It touches no vital spot. But it will hearten the Germans at home. It will encourage the dying legend of German invincibility. It will postpone the day when the German people see that they have been deceived. It is a dying gleam, a flare-up of the old victorious confidence. It is no more than that.

Just as the French were led by a sentimentality to the militarily unwise adventure in Alsace-Lorraine, so the Rumanians, greedy for "Greater Rumania," began their campaign with the folly of a Transylvania invasion.

THE CAR SHORTAGE.

Canadian dispatches say that the leading railway of the Dominion declines to allow a single freight car of its ownership to enter the United States. That is because the companies on this side of the border do not return them. The Canadian Pacific is receiving $4,500 each day penalty for the nonreturn of its cars, but that is nothing compared with what they could earn. Still, the conditions in Canada are better than in New England, where there is a congestion of cars. While there is a shortage of cars, taking the country through, on the New Haven Railway there are 55,000 "foreign" owned cars, or cars not of its ownership, for which it is paying at the rate of perhaps $2,000,000 yearly. But instead of rejoicing in its disproportion of the supply of the coveted carriers, the New Haven's traffic is in worse condition than almost any other railway's. Nowhere else is the embargo of traffic so strict. One lesson of these extremes is that what is called a car famine is really a famine of all railway facilities. Another lesson is that the railways are not alone to blame. It is idle to blame the railways for a deficiency of cars when they had a surplus almost continuously for eight years and so recently as last August. The lack is not of cars, but of movement of existing cars.

Why blame the railways for not providing cars when Canadian newspapers tell of trains standing grain-laden for a fortnight, or when coal cars are used for convenient stands to peddle their contents at retail? Why blame the railways for a shortage which is caused in part by laws preventing railways from distributing their freight by water on the Sound and the lakes? That would be a natural relief, efficacious and cheap. Why blame the railways when every one opposes the relief proposed by the railways? It is clear, if the nonuse of cars as carriers and the prostitution of them to purposes of warehousing are made expensive by penalizing those guilty of such practices, new capacity would be provided as truly as though it were bought. But where are the shippers or the localities which are upholding the disciplinary methods of the railways? New York is among the critics and opponents, as well as those who have less cause to complain.

The commercial blockade now resembles the financial blockade in 1907, when trade was blocked for lack of currency. There was a shortage of cars then, but it was due in part to the financial blockade. That cause has been removed, but we now see similar results from the commercial blockade. In 1907 the exchange of commodities stopped because the various trade centres of the country would not part with their currency. Each community held on to what it had, and thus heightened the trouble. In just that manner communities now hold the cars which come their way, and each community thereby discourages every other from helping to break the blockade. It is not possible to extemporize cars in the manner of Clearing House certificates. To meet the present emergency it is only possible to break the blockade and to apply to car blockades hereafter the lesson taught by experience during the currency blockades. The railways are doing more than their duty in the way of supplying themselves with a surplus of cars. The painful experience has only one thing to its credit—it is teaching everybody, even the regulators and the critics of the railways, that the railways are not whipping-boys, to bear alone the punishment which ought to fall at least in part on others. The others are bearing their share of punishment which reaches them over the shoulders of the railways. Producers, consumers, carriers, shippers, regulators, all are in the same boat and should co-operate in relieving the situation to the extent of their respective capacities.

LABOR AGAINST CARRANZA.

The charge made against CARRANZA by the American Federation of Labor, with the approval, it is understood, of the labor organizations of Mexico, is definite and seems to throw a new flood of light on the Mexican situation. In February, 1915, the Carranzistas had been driven to extremities. The First Chief was in hiding at Vera Cruz. The capital was in the hands of the Conventionalists, including VILLA and the Generals who had helped him to overthrow HUERTA. The largest labor organization in the country, the Casa del Obrero Mundial, having 80,000 enrolled members, then entered into a compact with CARRANZA. For their support of his cause CARRANZA pledged himself to grant absolute freedom and sympathetic co-operation to the labor movement. It is said that the organization gave effective help to CARRANZA. Whole regiments of able-bodied men took to the field in his behalf. The influence of organized labor was exerted through many channels to secure moral support for CARRANZA. It is certain that he suddenly gained new power, and was enabled to overthrow VILLA and the Conventionalists.

The Federation of Labor asserts that its influence was powerful in preventing war between the United States and Mexico at the time of the Carrizal outrage. That statement may be taken with a grain of salt. But Mr. GOMPERS may have had a talk with President WILSON. CARRANZA has now published a decree of death to all strikers. Wherefore the American Federation of Labor declares that if the decree is not withdrawn it will give its support to that Mexican faction which will give the most co-operation to the Mexican labor movement. The American Federation's action will not be approved by our Government. If American labor may use its influence to affect Mexican politics, why may not American capital, which is so largely interested in Mexican property? But the ultimatum of the labor men adds to the complexity of the situation. It is significant that, although some passages in the report that was adopted in the convention at Baltimore last Saturday were presumably inspired if not actually written by Mexican labor leaders, there was not a single Mexican delegate at the convention. They had been duly appointed and had started northward, but all travel in Mexico is subject to unaccountable delays.

HIGHER COST OF LUXURIES.

Nothing seems immune from the rising tide of prices. If the frugal housewife is compelled to pay more for her flour, potatoes, and eggs, so, too, the man with a hobby finds that he must spend more for his art objects, rare prints, and old books. The high cost of luxuries is keeping pace with the high cost of necessities, and our students of economics might find a problem of interest, at least, in the fact that during the last week, which was so prolific of complaints from all parts of the country regarding the advancing food cost, there was spent in a single afternoon's sale in this city the sum of $223,745 for ancient furniture and art objects.

Never before has so large an amount of money been realized at an afternoon art sale, either in this country or abroad. Only a few days before, a new high record was reached for a New York City print at public sale, when $3,950 was paid for an early view of Trinity Church and Wall Street. Its original cost to Mr. CRIMMINS was but $50. That was before the quest for early New York views had become so keen. Only three copies of this Wall Street print are known. A Park Place view of 1855, said to be the only known copy, sold for $2,425. So, too, in the recent sales of FREDERIC R. HALSEY'S New York and English sporting prints and his admirable collection of portraits of WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN, new record prices were reached in many engravings.

Collectors, no matter in what field their fancy may lead, have learned something of the value of discrimination. A few things of the best are always worth more, to the pocket as well as to the eye, than a multitude of things just below the first rank. That fact was strikingly illustrated in the remarkable collection of paintings, few in number but rich in artistic excellence, gathered by the late BENJAMIN ALTMAN.

The wealth of America is being spent more freely than ever for the fine arts and the various things that make glad the heart of the collector, whether they be autographs, engravings, books, coins, or even postage stamps. Already have the inevitable consequences of the European war been seen in the shipment of many old family collections for sale here, to absorb, for foreign needs, a part of the profits made either directly or indirectly in the enormous trade due to the war. With the competition of wealthy collectors and the certainty that many more ancestral treasures will be sent here for dispersal, the high cost of these luxuries is likely to increase rather than diminish, and, if one regards the owners' necessities, he will not be likely to deplore the tendency.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

One Boycott Promising and Proper.

Of course the simplest and most effective way to bring down the price of food, as of everything else, is to abolish the demand for it—a measure which at once carries the price to nothing and keeps it there until the demand revives. But there is no expectation, however it may be as to desire, that food should be obtainable as a gift, and the plan proposed by the National Housewives' League and certain other organizations of consumers wisely goes only the length of decreasing for two or three weeks the demand, first for one and then for another of the various necessities of life in which there now exists a scarcity more than suspected of being artificial.

The inevitable result will be a diminution in the price of each article subjected to what, not quite accurately, is called a boycott, and if, incidentally, it bankrupts the ruthless speculators who are charged with what is undoubtedly the vilest kind of "forestalling and regrating," no sympathy for them will be felt except perhaps by their immediate relatives.

Fortunately for the execution of this plan, none of the "necessities of life" is a necessity in the sense that we cannot get along more than fairly well without it. No one food is essential, that is, to the maintenance of existence, or even of comfort. It is a simple matter, for instance, to do without eggs for a while—quite long enough to give the greedy accumulators of them a severe lesson—and the same thing is true as regards fish, flesh, or fowl, or any of the cereals, including wheat, the lordliest of them all.

In conducting their campaign, those who may be described as voluntary abstainers will have, or rather already have, the involuntary or unpremeditated assistance of all the people for whom present prices are prohibitive. The former class probably will not be very large, so far as numbers go, for deprivation of accustomed foods is not widely popular among those to whom present prices are an annoyance rather than a severe hardship, but those who see in the movement only a worthy cause will probably be numerous enough to decide the issue against the speculators. That a good many of the retail dealers in provisions commend the boycott movement can be taken as a strong indication, if not exactly as proof, that at least some of the recent advances in prices are due to pure manipulation of the market by others than the producers and the regular middlemen.

He Foresees Alarming Situations.

A big snowstorm in the very near future—within several weeks to come, that is—can be called nothing more than a possibility. It is a possibility, however, and the anxiety expressed by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning as to getting anything like the number of men required to dig the city out when a heavy snowfall does arrive is justified and timely.

Dependence on "the unemployed" has been safe enough, in some years, but it was not a desirable kind of safety, as it meant that times were hard and that many men were forced to accept a few days of employment as snow shovelers as the alternative to starvation or something approaching it. Work in every way preferable to that occasionally offered by Commissioner FETHERSTON is now abundant, and therefore he views, and the rest of us should view, the coming Winter with apprehension as well as satisfaction.

If New York had big snowstorms as the regular incidents of all the Winter months, no doubt it would have adjusted itself to that condition, as have the cities further north. They are just rare enough here always to find us unprepared for coping with them effectively and cheaply, and just numerous enough to be a cause for constant dread. The better the economic situation, the harder to find is the right kind, or any kind, of "labor" for a task that only the sternest of necessity will induce anybody to undertake.

The problem thus presented is a difficult one, and it is no wonder that the Commissioner's inclination is to transfer as much of the snow removal job as he can to the private citizen. But that is not a solution of it. In many instances the private citizen simply cannot remove the snow from his property himself, and he would have even greater trouble than a public official in hiring somebody to do it for him. Apparently, the way out is to make a much greater use of mechanical devices for clearing the streets, so that the work can be done by a comparatively small corps of trained men. How they are to have anything like the continuous employment that trained men expect and must have is a puzzle, but the resources of modern engineering are, or claim to be, next to infinite, and the experts ought not to be stumped.

An Unwise Refusal by England.

Excuse or even palliation for the refusal of the British Government to grant a safe conduct to the man selected by Austria-Hungary to represent it in this country is not easy to imagine. It seems like the manifestation of a purpose to exercise control over an Ambassador in the United States, and there is difficulty in avoiding the implication that we are either unable or unwilling to keep the activities of such persons within the limits fixed by international law.

That implication is justified by nothing that has happened in the past, and it is discourteous, not to say offensive. We asked for and secured the recall of one Austrian Ambassador who served his country neither well nor wisely, and we took the same course with respect to two minor representatives of Germany against whom we had what we considered adequate cause for complaint.

Count TARNOWSKI, by fair assumption, would not fall into like errors of judgment. It is distinctly unpleasant to have our conduct of foreign affairs censored by any Government except our own, and an attempt to do it just now seems particularly injudicious.

THE BASIS OF PEACE.

Not the Map Today—A Wrong Impression Corrected.

New York, Nov. 27, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial article "The Only Basis of Peace," in today's TIMES, is most opportune and will be read with intense interest. There is no question that many readers have gotten the impression that THE TIMES is advocating a peace at once, and would be glad to see our President act toward that end. To those who have read carefully no such impression would be made, but to the superficial reader the heading, "All Want Peace; Why Not Have It Now?" gives a wrong impression.

Those whose sympathies and desires are in perfect accord with the German interests have been quick to organize a worldwide agitation for the neutrals, the United States as chief, to use every effort to compel a peace today, which with the map of Europe as it today stands would mean that Germany would stand a victor and demand a victor's weight in such a peace. Virtually, should the pressure put upon the Allies by this country succeed in forcing a cessation of war, it would mean a victorious Germany. All the sacrifices and efforts of those who have fought and are fighting to save their nations from the Hohenzollern shackles, and save the world from subjugation to German morals, which are founded upon the unchristian doctrine that might is right—all the sacrifices of blood and treasure would be fruitless.

LEWIS CASS JOHNSON.

Wants to Learn Dutch.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "H. T. S.," raises a very interesting question. Let me call your attention to the following facts:

The parents of both my father and my mother were Dutch and spoke Dutch. I myself do not know how to speak a word of that language.

It is a well-known fact that the Dutch in this country, unlike most of their cousins, the Germans, have been too much interested in learning English to be concerned with the preservation of their mother tongue. Is there a Dutch newspaper in this country? And think of the Van Burens, the Vanderbilts, and the Van Hornes, who do not know a word of Dutch!

In regard to the linguistic situation on the European Continent, I firmly believe that the ascendency of High German over Dutch is an unfortunate occurrence.

A great scholar, who was born in Germany, once told me that there was a certain "homeliness" and expressiveness in the Low German dialects which High German lacked. It was by the merest accident that High German rose to its present state.

If English succeeds in becoming practically a world-language, Dutch—in which is the English sparkle—Dutch, which is of all modern languages most like Anglo-Saxon—Dutch, I say, should receive worthy consideration. EPHRAIM CROSS, M. A.

New York, Nov. 26, 1916.

Electing a President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the vote in the solid South about all one way and many Northern States nearly equally divided, the election of President by popular vote would give the Democratic Party a great and unfair advantage. To illustrate: Minnesota, with twelve electoral votes, gave Hughes a little over 300 majority. Virginia, with twelve electoral votes, gave Wilson about 30,000 majority. An election by popular vote would have deprived Minnesota of any voice in the matter.

It is conceivable that the great State of New York, with forty-five electoral votes, on a close election might be deprived of those votes by Arizona, with only three electoral votes.

The country wants to hesitate a long time before changing the present method of electing Presidents. The Electoral College has worked well enough for the most part ever since it was established, and it certainly seems as though in the future it would work better than any scheme of electing Presidents by the popular vote of all the States. M. T. R.

New York, Nov. 24, 1916.

"Our Day" Flags Held Up.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "Our Day" flags sent by Mrs. Lily Yorke-Triscott in response to the generous gifts of money, &c., for the British wounded, in answer to my appeal last July, have been held up by the censor in Liverpool. This will explain the delay in their arrival. Some small technicality in the forwarding has probably been overlooked, and when this is remedied they will doubtless be passed at once. In the meanwhile, however, I want all our dear, kind friends in this country to know that they have been the means of bringing much joy and happiness into the lives of many wounded and maimed men. This thought alone will, I am sure, be very precious to them all. EMILY KINSMAN.

New York, Nov. 21, 1916.

Outside Traffic Laws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The object of holding up traffic on the thoroughfares is presumably to insure the safety of pedestrians in crossing. Why, then, are automobiles permitted to whirl around corners from side streets directly in the path of the hurrying crowd? Does that insure the safety of pedestrians? Does an automobile become a harmless object by the mere fact of turning a corner? Alas! no, for they come generally without warning or slackening speed. E. B.

Nov. 25, 1916.

South Dakota Primary Law Fails.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will be interested to know that the Richards primary law, on which an editorial appeared in your issue of Nov. 17, has not received the majority of the votes cast at our recent election. The early reports were to the effect that it had carried. D. H. LIGHTNER.

Aberdeen, S. D., Nov. 22, 1916.

Heresy.

From The Harvard Crimson.

The list of freshmen who won honors in their entrance examinations, published in today's issue, is apt to be overlooked because of the preponderance of football material. Nevertheless it presents just as worthy a record of achievement as that of our football heroes.

THANKSGIVING WISHES.

For you, fair Youth, a smile of joy,
A wish for gladsome days.
The gold of love without alloy
And fond hope's cheering rays.

For you, Mid-Life, a handclasp true,
A word of honest praise.
May old-time bliss return to you
Along your varied ways.

For you, Old Age, a song of cheer,
The laurel wreaths and bays;
A loyal, sympathetic tear
And friendship's props and stays.

LURANA SHELDON.

All Want Peace: What Must Be Its Basis?

By A DISTINGUISHED PUBLICIST.

EIGHTH ARTICLE.

To the Western World, and to Americans in particular, Russia seems a far-away land. It is a land of mystery. Its huge size, its geographic uniformity, its phenomenal natural resources, its heterogeneous populations, its many and difficult languages and dialects, its unusual calendar, and its strong religious feeling all give it a character of its own. Occupying more than one-sixth of the globe's land surface, Russia constitutes a twentieth century bridge between the older East and the newer West, and it combines in itself striking characteristics of both Orient and Occident.

Stirrings in the body or in the limbs of this huge leviathan are long in being recognized and still longer in being understood by the outside world. Russia's participation in this war and her direct relation to one of the most important questions that the war must settle make it necessary to gain some notion of the part which she is likely to play in the world of the future and of what the results of this war may bring to her.

The Latin, the Anglo-Saxon, and the Teuton have made their distinctive contributions to our common civilization, and it is already possible to appraise them with some definiteness. The Slav, however, has yet to make his full contribution to the general store of the world's intellectual and political capital. Significant words were spoken by Count Mouravieff when he said: "I believe that Russia has a civilizing mission such as no other people in the world, not only in Asia, but also in Europe. * * * We Russians bear upon our shoulders the new age; we come to relieve the tired men." This is a fine picture and a stirring prophecy.

The present war has not only put hopelessly out of date the various arguments and considerations that have for a century been brought to bear on what Europe knows as the Eastern question, but it has forced to the front with striking clearness the one dominant fact that, in the interest of a durable peace, Russia must control the straits which lead from the Black Sea to the Aegean. Not to give this control to Russia would mean, first, that her people, restless and in large part economically icebound, would not feel that the conditions of peace were permanent; and, second, it would mean the possibility of the extension at any future moment of Germany's political system and Machtpolitik to the Balkan Peninsula, to Asia Minor, and beyond. It is just because these facts are clearly understood by the Allies that military and naval operations have been, and are being, carried on in the southeastern theatre of war. The importance which Germany and her allies attach to them is made evident by the fact that commanders of the high competence of Falkenhayn and Mackensen are conducting in person the operations against Rumania.

It has more than once been hinted that the German Emperor holds the conviction that some day the world will divide itself into two great camps, the one speaking the Slavonic and the other speaking the Anglo-Saxon and Germanic tongues, and that the great yellow races of the East will join the Slavs and so bring the world face to face with a contest between two widely different and historically opposed civilizations. If this was a shrewd forecast ten years ago, it is far less likely now. Russia is increasingly Western in thought and in domestic policy. The rigid censorship, more severe than ever since the outbreak of war, keeps from us an exact or complete knowledge of what is taking place in the political and social order of the Russian Empire. It would be no less cruel than ignorant to suppose that Russia is a nation given over entirely to corrupt officials and to a barbarous police, to irreconcilable socialists and to law-breaking anarchists. Catherine, who in this respect played for Russia somewhat the same part that Frederick the Great did for Prussia, introduced into Russian life and thought some of the personal, literary, and philosophical influences which aided so effectively in bringing on the French Revolution. These influences have been at work in Russia ever since. They have been colored and modified by the economic and social conditions prevailing there, and they have taken on some of that sombreness and sentiment which are revealed in Russian literature, Russian art, and Russian music. The progress of internal political development has assuredly been slow, and it has met with many and hard setbacks, but with the traditional forms of local self-government to build upon it has in later years made some substantial advances. There can be little doubt that the events and necessities of the war have aided this movement materially, and it is more than probable that when Russia unites with her allies in establishing the terms of a durable peace she will, at the same time, be able to announce significant changes in her internal organization and policies.

Those who have not known Russia may take encouragement from the recent words of M. B. Bourtseff, active and influential in every Russian progressive movement. "Even we," he wrote, "the adherents of the parties of the Extreme Left, and hitherto ardent anti-militarists and pacifists, even we believe in the necessity of *this* war. *This* war is a war to protect justice and civilization. It will, we hope, be a decisive factor in our united war against war, and we hope that, after it, it will at last be possible to consider seriously the question of disarmament and of universal peace. * * * To Russia this war will bring regeneration. We are convinced that after this war there will no longer be any room for political reaction, and Russia will be associated with the existing group of cultured and civilized countries."

The Czar's manifesto of Oct. 30, 1905, furnishes the point of departure for further progress in the development and definition of Russian civil liberty. The first article of that manifesto reads: "The population is to be given the inviolable foundation of civil rights based on the actual inviolability of the person, freedom of belief, of speech, of organization, and of meeting." It will, therefore, in all likelihood be a more unified, a more vigorous, as well as a freer and a more tolerant Russia that will emerge from the present conflict. Prince Gorchakof once said: "La Russie ne boude pas; elle se recueille." A kindly and sympathetic world hopefully awaits the result.

It has been said of the Eastern question that it has as many heads as a hydra. The present war has been the Hercules which has cut off all these heads but three. These three remaining heads are: first, the organization of the peoples of the Balkan Peninsula on the basis of nationality under an international guarantee of their national security; second, the erection of a barrier against the possible extension of German Machtpolitik to Asia Minor and its adjoining lands and seas, the Drang nach Osten, and, third, the possession of the Bosporus, the Dardanelles, and the adjoining shores by Russia as a necessary element of her economic independence and her national security.

The first of these topics need not be further discussed. It is covered by what has already been said as to the application of the principles of nationality and the protection of the rights of small nations. The second is one of the necessary results of the present war. From one, and a very important, point of view the Allies are fighting, not the German people, but to prevent the extension over other lands and other peoples of those political theories, doctrines, and practices which the German people have for the time at least made their own. If there is to be a durable peace, and one which will justify the sacrifices that the Allies have already made, then every door to a systematic and studied extension of Germany's political influence must of necessity be locked. In Germany this suggestion will be denounced as one more example of the Einkreisungspolitik from which she has already suffered so much. It must, however, be borne in mind that in these discussions all possible emphasis has been laid upon the maintenance of the open door in international trade. German trade, therefore, would be in no wise hampered if these suggestions were followed, but the active propaganda in other countries on behalf of German political ideas and German political control would be stopped. This policy would remove the greatest present cause of war without introducing a new one to take its place.

The third topic appears to be vital to Russia and, therefore, to the peace of the world. A glance at the map and a modest knowledge of political and economic history will explain the persistence of Russia in seeking access to the seas at points that are open to navigation throughout the year. From her central plains she has thrown out three arms or tentacles, one of prodigious length, with a view to the uninterrupted use of the ocean highways by her commerce. The Trans-Siberian Railway has been thrown across the steppes of Asia in order to reach the Pacific. Russia's diplomacy in regard to Persia, to British India, and to Turkey has steadily had in mind to secure an outlet to the waters of the Persian Gulf. The third arm or tentacle is reaching out through the Black Sea to the Bosporus and the Dardanelles. With Russia established there, under the international conditions which these discussions propose, her economic independence would be secure, the world's sources of food supply would be greatly increased, and the principles for which the Allies are fighting would gain a material guarantee of the first importance.

It is already assumed in Russia that both England and France will agree, at the conclusion of the war, to the annexation by Russia both of Constantinople and of the adjoining straits. In March, 1915, the important liberal journal of Moscow, Russkia Viédomosti, published an article by Prince Eugène Troubetzkoi, which is known to have exercised a very strong influence in Russia, and to have given expression to the prevailing opinion among all classes in the empire. Prince Troubetzkoi flatly says that the only solution which fairly meets the nation's interests is that Constantinople and the straits should become Russian. A like opinion has been expressed by M. Milioukoff, whose leading position among the Russian Liberals is well known.

It would appear, then, that before long some of the most serious blunders of both British and Russian diplomacy in the nineteenth century may be remedied and the whole world be the gainer thereby. Mr. Gladstone assailed Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury for having spoken at the Berlin Congress in 1878 in the tones of Metternich, and not in the tones of Mr. Canning, of Lord Palmerston, and of Lord Russell. He insisted that their voice was not heard in unison with the institutions, the history, and the character of [illegible]. Was he wrong? [illegible]

JOSEPH BROOKS, ILL, DIES FROM A FALL

Suffering from Nervous Breakdown, Manager Drops from Eighth-Story Window.

WORRIED BY ILL-HEALTH

Many Friends Mourn One of This Country's Best-Known Theatrical Producers.

Joseph Brooks, one of the best known theatrical managers and producers in the country, either fell or jumped from a window of his apartment on the eighth floor of 140 West Seventy-ninth Street yesterday morning and was instantly killed.

For several weeks Mr. Brooks had been suffering from a nervous breakdown due, according to his friends, to overwork. He arose yesterday morning very weak, and went to the window, presumably to get some fresh air.

Mrs. Brooks at the time of the tragedy was in an adjoining room supervising the preparation of her husband's breakfast. She had been out of Mr. Brooks's bedroom only a minute or two when she saw her husband at the window, the sill of which is quite low. A moment later she saw him fall. John Makenan, superintendent of the building, who was on a lower floor, saw the body as it plunged down past one of the courtyard windows. He hurried into the yard and found the mangled form of Mr Brooks with nearly every bone in the body broken.

With Mrs. Brooks at the time was her daughter, Miss Virginia Fox Brooks, a well-known young actress, who has appeared in several plays in New York during the past few seasons and is now with William Faversham in "Getting Married" at the Booth Theatre. Both feel sure that Mr. Brooks was the victim of a fainting spell, and that his fall was accidental.

Supt. Makenan notified the police and the Coroner's office. Coroner Timothy Healy, who took charge of the case, said after an investigation:

"This may not have been a suicide, for the fact must be taken into consideration that the window is a low one, and he may have leaned out and fallen. Yet the fact that Mr. Brooks had been in ill-health a long time and seemed to be greatly worried because of it leads me to believe that he committed suicide."

Mr. Brooks was 67 years old, and was born in Louisville, Ky. As a young man he went to Memphis, Tenn., where he started on a commercial career, which he soon abandoned to become one of the assistant managers of the old Memphis Theatre. Mr. Brooks did not remain in Memphis long, and then came to New York to enter a wider field.

As a manager he had under contract at various times some of the most famous of the old-time American players, among them Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, John McCullough, Lotta Mary Anderson, and Fanny Davenport. Among those associated with him in those early days was Thomas Davey, father of Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske. In conjunction with James Lanson he produced one of the famous old-time melodramas called "The World."

Subsequently in association with Augustus Harris and Arthur Collins, the managers of the Drury Lane Theatre, London, Mr. Brooks, together with the Frohman interests, obtained an option on the spectacular productions of that famous London playhouse. It was Mr. Brooks who made the first production of the enormously successful dramatization of General Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur." It was also under the Brooks management that Lillian Russell gained prominence in her early career. Stuart Robson and William H. Crane, when they played together, were at one time under the direction of Mr. Brooks, and when they parted, Mr. Crane remained with Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Brooks's latest production was "His Majesty Bunker Bean," which with Taylor Holmes as the star, is now playing in its last week at the Astor Theatre. Mrs. Brooks, the widow, is a native of Richmond, Va.

The death of Mr. Brooks came as a great shock to his associates and friends in New York. Scores of telegrams from managers, actors, actresses, and others were sent to Mrs. Brooks yesterday deeply regretting his death, and all paying tribute to him as a man and a friend. Mr. Brooks was a member of many theatrical organizations and clubs, among them The Players, the Lambs, and the Friars. For many years he had been prominent in the management of the Actors' Fund.

Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock from the Masonic Hall, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. The services will be in charge of Pacific Lodge 233, and will take place in the Grand Lodge Room. The pallbearers, chosen from among Mr. Brooks's closest associates, will be A. W Dingwall, Daniel Frohman, William H. Crane, A. L. Erlanger, Mark Klaw, A. J. Simmons, and Harry Dazian. Interment will be in Baltimore.

Ten Allies Costume Ball Tonight.

The big amphitheatre of Madison Square Garden has been transformed into an East Indian city to serve as a background for the Ten Allies costume ball, which is to be held there tonight. This affair promises to be one of the largest functions of the early season, and society and the stage will be largely represented.

The doors will be opened at 9 o'clock, and dancing will commence at 10 o'clock. At midnight a pageant is to be shown. Governor and Mrs. Whitman are to be the guests of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, and Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel will come as the guests of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson is to represent America in the pageant. Caruso, Amato, and Scotti are to march in the Italian section. Every theatrical star at present playing in New York will appear in the pageant.

Artists Married by City Clerk.

Henry Myers and Mrs. Marietta Williams, artists, living in Boston, were married yesterday afternoon by City Clerk Scully in the marriage chapel at the Municipal Building.

The bride was born in New York and is the daughter of John Poole. Last May she obtained a divorce from her first husband, James R. Williams of Pensacola, Fla., on the grounds of desertion. The divorce was obtained in Boston.

Mr. Myers is the son of Marcus Myers. He gave his age as 42 years. His bride is 28.

Typographical Union Ball.

Typographical Union 6 announces its sixty-seventh annual ball, to be held at Arcadia Hall, Halsey Street and Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Thanksgiving Eve. This year, the committee in charge declares, the ball will be equal to any of its predecessors. As is customary, the proceeds will be devoted to the maintenance of the union's hospital fund. Beds are maintained in seven hospitals for members of the union in need of medical or surgical attention.

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THREE DEBUTANTES APPEAR

Entertainments for Misses Flannery, Cameron, and Dudgeon.

Several débutantes made their bows yesterday at afternoon teas, followed in one or two instances by theatre parties and dancing.

Mrs. Le Roy King gave a tea at her residence, 20 East Eighty-fourth Street, for her débutante niece, Miss Helen Cameron. They received alone informally.

Mrs. Joseph A. Flannery of 612 Fifth Avenue gave a reception, followed by a theatre party and dancing, for her débutante daughter, Miss Viola Flannery. Miss Flannery, who is a granddaughter of the Countess Naselli of Rome, had thirteen young girls receiving with her. They were the Misses Loraine Allen, Helen Dudgeon, Pauline Bourne, Honor Henry, Edith Fanshawe, Ruth Jenks, Elizabeth George, Alice Hall, Jean Luke, Janet McLaughlin, Amy Reick, Margaret Phillips, and Dorothy Noyes. A dinner for the girls followed the reception, and afterward a party to the play, with additional guests, and then the guests returned to Mrs. Flannery's home for supper and dancing.

The additional guests included John Hays Hammond, Jr., Charles Delmonico, Robert Carrère, Munroe von Mayhoff, John Forbes, John Coleman, Howard Day, Leslie Buswell, John A. Mapes, John Hitchings, Robert Marshall, Edward and Stuart Voss, Roe Duffie, Ridgewood Taylor, and Munroe Hall.

Mrs. William A. Dudgeon of 969 Park Avenue entertained yesterday at Sherry's with a luncheon for her daughter, Miss Helen Dudgeon, one of the season's buds. The guests included the Misses Theresa Browning, Josephine Chamberlain, Dorothy Dunn, Viola Flannery, Geraldine Hall, Katherine Hollister, Dorothea Miller, Jeanette Pruyn, and Marion Noyes. Mrs. Dudgeon will give a reception for Miss Dudgeon on Friday afternoon.

WILL WED PRINCE DEC. 11.

Miss K. Britton to be Alfred zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst's Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—After many obstacles had been thrown in its way, the romance of Prince Alfred zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, Attaché of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, and Miss Katherine Britton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Britton of Washington, is to culminate in their marriage on Dec. 11, according to information made known here today.

Just what has brought about this happy change in the tangled course of a love affair that has been one of the interesting topics of society for the last year is not disclosed, but certain friends of Prince Alfred, who were emphatic in declaring that his marriage to the fair American was impossible, now agree that the wedding will take place. The bridegroom-elect is expected in Washington from California within a week.

The young Austrian was sent to the Pacific Coast on a special mission for his Government in the hope of preventing the marriage to Miss Britton, which does not meet with approval in Vienna.

The engagement, which had been declared by the two young people, although never acknowledged by their respective families, dates back to the return of Miss Britton from a short service in the French hospitals, where she and Miss Nona McAdoo, daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, were employed for six months.

Miss Britton has been a great belle in the younger diplomatic set, and was at one time reported engaged to Gerald May, son of Colonel and Mrs. Henry May of this city. Mr. Britton is a member of the Washington bar.

The only sister of the Princess-to-be is Mrs. Henry Wells Rusk, Jr., wife of a paymaster in the navy.

Details of the arrangements for the forthcoming ceremony are not available, as Mr. and Mrs. Britton and the members of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy continue their policy of having nothing to say.

MISS COLLIER ENGAGED.

Daughter of Late Author to Marry George Baker St. George.

Mrs. Price Collier of Tuxedo Park, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Katharine Delano Price Collier to George Baker St. George.

Miss Collier is prominent in the younger set. Her father, who was a well-known author, died abroad in 1913. A year previous to this, Mrs. Collier and her daughter were presented at the Kaiser's Court. This was while Mr. Collier was in Germany getting color for a new book.

Mr St. George is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard St. George of Warwickshire, England, and for some years he has made his home with his grandfather, George F. Baker, of 258 Madison Avenue.

No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The first of the season's Junior Assemblies will be held this evening at Sherry's. Owing to the large number of débutantes to be presented this year, the dance will be one of the largest in recent years.

Mrs. George Thompson of 162 East Sixty-first Street will give the first of two teas and receptions this afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Zillah Townsend Thompson. Fifteen débutantes are to be in the receiving party today, and fifteen at the second reception tomorrow afternoon.

Mrs. Beverley Ward will entertain this afternoon with a tea dance at her residence, 51 East Fifty-eighth Street, to present her daughter, Miss Jane S. Ward, to society.

L. Gordon Hamersley is to give a housewarming and dance on Thanksgiving to celebrate the opening of his new residence at Barrytown, N. Y. When completed the estate will be one of the finest along the Hudson River.

Today's weddings include that of Miss Helen Gertrude Wills and Carl Webster Strong, which is to take place at 8:30 o'clock in All Angels' Church, and that of Miss Edith Standish Robinson and Halsey Boardman Horner, at the Gotham, also in the evening.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw has leased for next season her villa at Newport to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers of Hyde Park, N. Y., entertained Bishop Greer over the week-end and gave a large reception for him on Saturday.

The United States Naval Volunteers are to entertain tonight on board the battleship Kentucky lying in the Hudson at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street. Commander D. E. Dismukes, U. S. N., is to make an address of welcome.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

FREDERIK VIII., (Copenhagen)—A. P. Anderson, Captain Roald Amundsen, Miss Elizabeth Bode, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel de la Vega Calderon, W. M. Deseau, Christopher Hannevig, Captain and Mrs. J. E. Jansen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lovaas, Mrs. Charlotte Larsen, Mr. and Mrs. Walter May, Magnus Neil, Alberto Petersen, Herman Rupp, T. J. Rothe, G. F. Revenlow, Miss J. O. Seyer, Joseph Ullman, Mrs. I. Vinter, C. Winther, Mrs. A. T. Winder, Mrs. Ellen Stendal, and Miss Helene Haslund.

LAPLAND, (Liverpool.)—Miss L. G. Allen, O. C. Brothers, Jr., Mrs. E. S. Eland, H. J. Furley, J. N. Garrish, Thomas Hodge, William Hodge, S. Hutchinson, A. R. Ilfff, Mrs. Hope Johnstone, T. Lyles, Robert Mair, Miss M. H. L. Main, C. G. Mariatt, Miss M. J. Rimmer, A. J. Smith, A. McDougall, C. P. McMorrow, Captain F. Schwab, and the Rev. A. O'Kelleher.

PANNONIA, (London.)—Miss S. E. Beard, Mrs. H. M. B. Bramley, Mrs. Grace Carr, Miss Esme S. Carr, S. J. Crooke, Miss Mathilda S. Dunning, J. W. Fleming, A. G. Garnett, J. D. Harrover, F. Kearney, B. Larsen, Mrs. Mabel Mouland, Miss Cornelia Needham, F. Noble, W. T. Norton, Jr., W. M. J. Rice, Mrs. M. M. Russell, Alfred Shaw, T. B. Tenery, Miss Kate Trowell, J. Wells, and Mrs. Florence Viale.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 25th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.58 cents per pound.—Advt.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. JOHN H. BENJAMIN, for more than thirty-five years a practicing physician in Riverhead, L. I., and active in the civic affairs of that town, died on Sunday in his sixty-seventh year. Dr. Benjamin was an active member of the Suffolk County Medical Society. He left a widow.

JOSEPH PHILIP FREDERICKS, 58 years old, a silversmith in the employ of H. G. Webster & Sons, died yesterday at his home, 73 Hendrix Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow, three daughters, and a son.

Mrs. ELIZA HINZE, a resident of College Point, L. I., for more than sixty years, died at her home there on Sunday. She was 77 years old.

FREDERICK W. NIEMIS, 54 years old, a member of Court College Point, Foresters of America, died on last Saturday at his home, 327 Sixteenth Street, College Point, L. I.

FRANCIS THEODORE PRANKARD, who served in the civil war with the Seventh New York Regiment, died at his home, 6054 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mr. Prankard was born in this city eighty-one years ago and was a retired dry goods merchant. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

WASHINGTON SMITH CARPENTER, a descendant of Joseph Carpenter, who settled in Glen Cove, L. I., in 1668, died on last Saturday at the home of his nephew in Sea Cliff, L. I. He was in his seventy-second year and in early life was in the building and hotel business.

Mrs. CAROLINE H. BAUMAN, an old member of the German Reformed Church of St. Petri of Brooklyn, is dead at her home, 1,193 Jefferson Avenue, that borough, aged fifty-four years.

RALPH C. De SOTO, a retired cigar manufacturer, formerly a member of the old firm of De Soto Brothers of Manhattan, died on Saturday at his home, 1,062 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. He was sixty-five years old and a native of Cuba, where he was at one time head of the Government bonded warehouses at Havana.

FRANCIS H. MALLOY, Jr., an Inspector in the Department of Sewers and a son of Captain Francis Malloy of the New York Fire Department, died at his home, 331 Smith Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was born in that borough thirty-five years ago.

Mrs. CATHERINE GANDER SCHMITT, widow of Philip Schmitt, who was an Alderman of the old City of Brooklyn and owner of the Kings County Wine Works, died on Sunday at her home, 156 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-second year. She had lived in Brooklyn for sixty years and was one of the oldest members of the R. C. Church of the Most Holy Trinity.

RICHARD BININGER, 42 years old, a mailer for several years on The New York World and Secretary and Treasurer of Mailers' Union No. 6, died in the Norwegian Hospital on Sunday after an operation for appendicitis. He lived at 550 Fifty-second Street, South Brooklyn, and left a widow and a son.

EDGAR B. LONG, for many years a clerk in the money order division of the New York Post Office and formerly active in Republican politics in Manhattan, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Sunday after an operation. He was 45 years old and lived at 247 Forty-eighth Street, South Brooklyn.

Mrs. ANNA CATHERINE DIEMER, wife of Charles F. Diemer, who has been in the employ of the American Thread Company for the last thirty-seven years, died on Monday at her home, 322 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, aged 52 years. Mrs. Diemer was a Past District Deputy of the Order of the Eastern Star, Past Matron of Star of Hope Chapter, and Past President of the Woodgerson Club of Past Matrons of the order, and President of the M. and M. Club, O. E. S.

Mrs. HARRIET CAREW JACOBS, widow of Stephen B. Jacobs, who was at one time a member of the old Kings County Board of Supervisors, and active in Republican politics in Brooklyn, died on Friday at her home, 282 Rugby Road, Flatbush.

MOSES E. BANKS, associated with Silver Burdett & Co., publishers, of 126 Fifth Avenue, and formerly for twenty years a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut, died yesterday at his home, 20 West Seventy-fifth Street, in his eighty-third year. He was born in Fairfield, Conn., where he was prominent for many years. Mr. Banks is survived by a son and two daughters.

Mrs. J. J. SULLIVAN, a relative of Henry Watterson of The Louisville Courier-Journal, died at her home, 311 West 118th Street. She was a Miss Jeannette H. Pearsall before marriage, and was a member of an old Long Island family. Mrs. Sullivan was known for her charities and interest in child welfare, being known by the children of her neighborhood as "Lady Bountiful."

Captain HAROLD W. ARMSTRONG of Company A, First New Jersey Infantry, and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, died yesterday at his home, 12 Garden Street, Montclair, N. J. He had recently returned with his regiment from the Mexican border. Captain Armstrong served as a Second Lieutenant in Company K, Second New Jersey Infantry, during the Spanish-American war. He was a chemical manufacturer here.

ALFRED BROWN MOLE, President of the firm of Mole & Zemke, Inc., and for many years active in the cotton manufacturing industry, died yesterday at his home in East Orange, N. J., in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Adams, Mass., in 1849 and came here, and became a partner in the firm of Langfeld & Mole, which was later taken over by his late firm.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, a prominent coal dealer of Troy, N. Y., and well known in political and Masonic circles, died in Troy yesterday at the age of fifty-six years.

Mrs. CATHARINE MARIA RANDELL VANDERVEER, a great granddaughter of Captain Jonathan Randell, who was the original owner of Randell's Island, which he purchased at the close of the Revolutionary war, died on Sunday at her home, 1,154 Pacific Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eightieth year. Mrs. Vanderveer was born in the manor house on Randell's Island. She was the widow of Jacobus Thomas Vanderveer, an old time Flatbush farmer.

Colonel GEORGE GRIMES, a member of the board of Managers of the Home for Disabled Soldiers at Kearny, N. J., and formerly Warden of the Hudson County Insane Asylum and the Hudson County Penitentiary at Snake Hill, N. J. died on Saturday, at his home, 1,703 Harrison Avenue, Jersey City.

AUGUST F. SCHAEFER, a retired crockery merchant of this city, died on Sunday at his home in New Rochelle, in his sixty-sixth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH B. BROWN, widow of John J. Brown, and a resident of Dobbs Ferry for fifty years, died on Sunday at her home there, in her eighty-third year.

JOHN ERICKSEN, Secretary of the Kilbourn Manufacturing Company and of the Interwoven Mills, died succenly yesterday at his home in New Brunswick, N. J.

WILLIAM NIXON, a veteran of the civil war, during which he served with the marine Corps, died on Sunday at his home in Bayonne, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year.

RICHARD POST, a veteran of the civil war, died on Saturday in the Home for Disabled Soldiers at Kearny, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH THOMAS, mother of the Rev. Carey S. Thomas, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Millburn, N. J., died on Sunday in Los Angeles, Cal., in her sixty-eighth year.

Mrs. MARGARET P. BAKER, formerly a resident of Philipsburg and Washington, N. J., died on Sunday at the home of her niece, Miss Alice Dailey, in Washington, in her seventy-ninth year.

HENRY T. SMITH, formerly in the butcher business here and who later became wealthy in real estate operations, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Sag Harbor, N. Y., in his seventy-first year.

JOHN J. CAMPBELL, a contractor and member of the Campbell & Dempsey Company, Inc., of Kingston, N. Y., died on Sunday at his home there.

Miss MARY SMITH, formerly proprietor of a confectionery shop in Phillipsburg, N. J., died on Sunday at her home there in her forty-sixth year.

FRANCIS E. COYNE, for many years a contracting mason in Orange, N. J., died on Sunday at his home there in his fifty-fifth year.

Miss DOROTHY CLARK, a resident of East Orange, N. J., died on Saturday while visiting her sister, Mrs. Arthur S. Jenkins, in Trenton, N. J.

Mrs. CYNTHIA ROWE, widow of Francis Rowe, for many years owner of the East Orange Coal and Supply Company, died yesterday at her home in East Orange, N. J., in her seventy-eighth year.

SYLVANIUS SMITH, most widely known of the men who have directed the fishing industry from Gloucester, Mass., died at his home there yesterday. He had been nearly a quarter of a century of service as a fisherman out of Gloucester before becoming an owner of large fleets. Captain Smith was 87 years old.

ERNEST L. GAY of 385 Beacon Street, Boston, died suddenly on Sunday night from heart disease, on a train while returning from the Yale-Harvard football game at New Haven, Conn. He was a graduate of Harvard University and the Harvard Law School, and was in his forty-sixth year.

RICHARD H. HAUXWELL, a member of the firm of Hauxwell & Smith, plumbers, died on Sunday at his home in Port Chester, N. Y., in his forty-sixth year.

EDWUD CLUETT VAN BRUNT, a member of the printing firm of Phillips & Van Brunt of this city, died at his home in Leonia Park, N. J. He was a descendant of the early Dutch settlers of Bergen County, N. J.

ELIAS P. PENNELL, a merchant for many years in Elizabeth, N. J., died at his home there on Sunday, in his sixty-second year.

Mrs. HARRIET ESTELLE LAMBERT, wife of Catholina Lambert, dean of the silk manufacturers of this country and a member of the firm of Dexter & Lambert of Paterson, died yesterday at her home, Belle Vista Castle, on Garret Mountain, in that city. She was in her sixty-seventh year, and was a native of Massachusetts.

DAVID McNICOLL DEAD.

Ex-Senior Vice President of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

David McNicoll, Senior Vice President of the Canadian Pacific Railway until Jan. 1, 1915, died on Sunday in Guelph, Ontario. He was 66 years old, and was born in Araroath, Scotland. He began his career at 14 years on the North British Railway of Scotland, after which he entered the service of the Midland Railway of England. He went to Canada in 1874, when that country had just begun its railway development.

Good men were in demand, and the Scotchman with railway experience was induced to join one of the colonization railways which afterward became an important feeder of the Canadian Pacific. His promotion was rapid until he reached the Vice Presidency. He broke down under the strain of his hard work more than a year ago, and was succeeded by George Bury. Mr. McNicoll was one of the best known railway men in North America, and his experience covered almost every department of the railway.

Anne Brown Alumnae Gives Dance.

The Anne Brown Alumnae Association gave a subscription dance last night in the music room at the Hotel Biltmore, which was largely attended. The proceeds will be devoted to the free kindergarten maintained by the association.

Among the patronesses were Mrs. C. Monteith Gilpin, Mrs. Sterling S. Beardsley, Mrs. William Schmidt, Mrs. Harrison K. Bird, Mrs. Walter B. Cowperthwait, Mrs. Frederick Durland, Mrs. Richard E. Dwight, Mrs. Henry Fletcher, Mrs. William S. Gould, Mrs. Charles S. Kellogg, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Alfred D. Mittendorf and Mrs. James B. Moffet, Jr.

Rev. Father Schotthoefer Dead.

The Rev. Father Conrad Schotthoefer, rector of St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church, in Summit, N. J., was found dead in bed yesterday morning by his assistant, the Rev. Father Cornelius J. McInerney. He was in his fifty-eighth year and was born in Syracuse. Father Schotthoefer was educated in Syracuse, Trenton, and Genoa, Italy, where he was ordained in 1886. He formerly held pastorates in Newark and Boonton, N. J., and went to Summit four years ago. There he started removing the debt on his church, and had paid off more than $22,000 of it. His sister survives him.

William Harris's Funeral Today.

The funeral of William Harris, the theatrical manager, will be held at the Temple Rodolph Sholom, Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, this morning at 10:30 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman officiating. Interment will be in the family plot at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

The honorary pallbearers include Abraham Erlanger, Marc Klaw, David Belasco, Charles Dillingham, Daniel Frohman, Alf Hayman, Jeremiah Cohan, George M. Cohan, Samuel Harris, Charles Rich, George Mayer, Howard Schnebbe, Arthur Miller, Joseph Bickerton, Charles Rice, Will Davis, and Bayard Veiller.

Broker Dies in a Taxicab.

Thomas Ferguson, an insurance broker, 46 years old, suffered an attack of acute gastritis while in a restaurant in New Street, Manhattan, yesterday, and was sent to his home, 568 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, in a taxicab. The chauffeur found Mr. Ferguson was dead when he opened the door of the cab on reaching the broker's home. Mr. Ferguson was in business at 49 Wall Street.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

DIAMOND.—To Mr. and Mrs. Milton Diamond of 375 Parkside Av., Brooklyn, on Nov. 27, 1916, a boy.

Married.

ALPERT—WOLINSKY.—Alexander Alpert to Ethel Wolinsky, Nov. 26, 1916, by the Rev. L. Zinsler.

BENDALL—SCHMIDT.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, Lewis Parker Bendall and Elsa Lois Schmidt, at Grace Episcopal Church by the Rev. Charles Lewis Staten.

DANIELSON—WILSON.—Nov. 23, C. Ethel Wilson of New York City to Dr. Harold A. Daniels or U. S. Navy.

Died.

ALLAHAND.—Benjamin, in his 29th year, on Nov. 26, 1916, at Philadelphia, Penn. Funeral service at the chapel of Washington Cemetery at 2 P. M., Wednesday, Nov. 29.

ANDERSON.—On Nov. 26, Sarah A., widow of Robert J. Anderson, M. D. Services at her late residence, 246 West 105th St., Tuesday, 8 P. M. Interment private.

ARMSTRONG.—At Montclair, N. J., Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, Harold Wilson, husband of Helen Dummer and only son of Annie Wilson and the late Samuel J. Armstrong, in his 47th year. Funeral services at the Watchung Congregational Church Tuesday evening, Nov. 28, at 8 o'clock.

BADEAU.—On Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, Harry C. Badeau, class 1874, Princeton College. Funeral service on Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1916, at 2:30 P. M., at his late home, 95 East 72nd St., Red Bank, N. J.

BAER.—Maurice M. B. Baer, beloved husband of Emma August Baer of Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, on Sunday, 9:30 P. M. Funeral service will be held at Hotel Bossert, Montague and Hicks sts., on Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1916, at 11 A. M. Interment at Mount Carmel Cemetery.

BANKS.—Nov. 27, 1916, Moses E. Banks, aged 82 years, associated with Silver-Burdette Company. Funeral service at his late residence, 20 West 75th St., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Bridgeport, Conn.

BARCLAY.—On Nov. 26, at Bayonne, N. J., Samuel H. Barclay. Funeral services at the residence of his uncle, Joseph B. Hanna, 21 Grand Place, Arlington, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 8:30 P. M.

BERGIN.—On Monday, Nov. 27, at her home, 557 8th St., Brooklyn, Hannah McCormick, widow of the late Timothy Bergin. Interment at Owego, N. Y., Wednesday morning.

BROOKS.—On Nov. 27, at his residence, 140 West 79th, Joseph Brooks, aged 65 years, beloved husband of Silva Brooks and father of Virginia Fox Brooks. Remains lying in state "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building.) Funeral services Masonic Hall, Grand Lodge Room, on Tuesday afternoon, 4 o'clock. Interment Baltimore, Md. Kindly omit flowers.

BROOKS.—Members of Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Joseph Brooks, at the Grand Lodgeroom, Masonic Hall, 23d St. and 6th Av., at 4 P. M. Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1916.
WALTER R. BEECHER, Master.
EDWARD C. WHITE, Secretary.

BRUEN.—On Nov. 27, 1916, Daisy Post, wife of Theodore A. Bruen. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 94 South Munn Av., East Orange, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock. Interment private on Thursday morning at Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson, N. J.

BUCKLEY.—Annie. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., Wednesday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

BUDD.—On Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, Louise, mother of William Budd. Funeral services at her home 228 North 11th St., Newark, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 1:30 P. M.

BUTLER.—On Monday, Nov. 27, 1916, Augustus Franklin Butler, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 198 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 8 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—Nov. 27, Mary M. Campbell, native of Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada. Funeral service Tuesday, 3:30 P. M., at 18 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

CLEVELAND.—Entered into life at Suffern, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1916, Fannie M. Gulager, wife of the late Delancey Cleveland. Funeral private.

COLFORD.—On Saturday, Nov. 25, of pneumonia, at her residence, 312 West 57th St., Laura Frances, wife of Sydney Jones Colford, in the sixtieth year of her age. Funeral services Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 11 o'clock at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th St. Interment at Sleepy Hollow at the convenience of the family.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916, at her residence, 1,621 H St., Washington, D. C., Frederica Gore, widow of John Chandler Bancroft Davis and daughter of James Gore King, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. Interment at Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 28, on arrival of train leaving Penn. Terminal, 33d st. and 7th Av., at 10 o'clock. Special car.

Died.

COLTON.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, Jane Van Winkle, widow of the late Daniel J. Colton in her 80th year. Funeral services will be held at her home, 15 Park Place, on Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 3 P. M.

DUNCAN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, Addie, daughter of the late David and Anne Adams Duncan. Funeral service at her late residence, 6,902 10th Av., Bay Ridge, on Wednesday at 3:30 P. M.

DUNN.—Suddenly, on Nov. 27, 1916, Patrick J., beloved husband of Magdaline Hathersall, native of Dublin, Ireland. Funeral from his late residence, 230 Greene Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of the Nativity, Madison St., near Classon Av.

EDWARDS.—Johanna Simon, wife of Maurice, mother of Gus, Leo, Ben, Eli, Max, Herman, and Dorothy, on Nov. 27, at noon. Funeral Wednesday, 10 o'clock, at residence, 352 West 117th.

EAGER.—At his residence, 936 St. Nicholas Av., Manhattan, on Nov. 27, Joseph P., Husband of Mary Ainsley Eager, in his 46th year. Funeral private.

EVEREST.—Rev. Haynes Lord Everest, this morning at his home in Naugatuck. Funeral Friday, 10:30 A. M., St. Michael's Episcopal Church, in Naugatuck. Interment in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford, Conn.

FERGUSON.—Suddenly, on Monday, Nov. 27, 1916, Thomas Ferguson, beloved husband of Anna F. Ferguson, in his 47th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 568 4th St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 8 P. M.

GEORGE.—Nov. 27, Sarah, (nee Haight,) beloved wife of John William George, aged 66 years.

GRIMES.—Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Commandery State of New York.—Companion Lieut. Col. John Grimes died Nov. 25, 1916. Funeral Tuesday Nov. 28, at 10:30 A. M., Methodist Church, Bergen and Belmont Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Companions are requested to attend. By order of Paymaster General Edwin Stewart, U. S. N., (retired,) Commander; Brevet Lieut. Col. Wm. S. Cogswell, U. S. V., Recorder.

HALLETT.—On Monday, Nov. 27, Mary P., wife of Theodore Hallett. Funeral services at residence, 158 West 228th St., Wednesday evening, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

HARRIS.—William Harris, Nov. 25, 1916. Funeral service Temple Rodolph Sholom, 63d St., Lexington Av., 10:30 A. M., Tuesday, Nov. 28 Subsequent interment private.

HUNKEN.—Diedrich, Nov. 26, at his residence, 2,048 7th Av., in his 79th year. Funeral services Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Funeral private.

JACOBUS.—Died on Nov. 25, 1916, after a brief illness, Emanuel Jacobus, beloved husband of Carrie Schofield and father of Rita, Edna and Ruth Jacobus. Funeral from his late residence, 1,325 Madison Av., N. Y. C., Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 9:30 A. M. Members of National Lodge, No. 209, F. & A. M., Progress Club, Club De Juene and friends are invited to attend.

JACOBUS.—National Lodge, No. 209, F. & A. M.: In the death of Worshipful Brother Emanuel Jacobus a great and good man has been lost to Masonry in general and to National Lodge in particular. He was a strong pillar of the lodge, maintaining an active and helpful interest in the workings, with unselfish devotion to its welfare. He was true to every Masonic teaching, an inspiration to each brother, respected and beloved by all. We are bowed with a profound grief and our deep sorrow is a testimonial that his life had not been lived in vain. He lived a man. He lived a Mason. Fraternally
JACOB L. WALLACH, Master.
R. ROSENBERGER, Secretary.

JACOBUS.—National Lodge, No. 209, F. & A. M.: Brethren, You are summoned to attend an emergent communication on Tuesday morning, Nov. 28, 1916, at 9:30 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of participating in the last sad rites of our fraternity over the remains of our deceased brother, Worshipful Emanuel Jacobus, at his late residence, 1,325 Madison Av. Fraternally
JACOB L. WALLACH, Master.
R. ROSENBERGER, Secretary.

KEOWN.—At Jersey City, on Nov. 27, 1916, William J. Keown, son of the late William and Ellen Keown. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 52 Fleet St., on Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 8:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church.

KNIGHT.—Suddenly, at Northport, L. I., on Saturday, Nov. 25, 1916, Hazel Couse, beloved wife of Edwin Wilder Knight, in the 28th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, Northport, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Flatbush Station 11.00 A. M.; Pennsylvania Station, 11:05 A. M.; returning, leave Northport at 3:04 and 4:24 P. M.

LAMBERT.—Harriet R., wife of Catholina, of Belle Vista Castle Paterson, N. J. Funeral services will be held at 2 P. M. on Wednesday at residence. A train leaves Lackawanna Depot, Hoboken, 1:18 P. M.

LAWLESS.—Patrick, beloved husband of the late Abbie Lawless (nee Doolan) of Centreville and Keyport, N. J., and father of Mrs. Mary McGinnis, Mrs. Margaret Jantzen, and the late Josephine Brady. Funeral from Michael T. Heffernan's Funeral Parlor, 670 2d Av., Wednesday, at 9:30 A. M. Thence to St. Gabriel's Church, East 37th St., for a solemn requiem mass. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

LEECH.—On Monday, Nov. 27, 1916, Charlotte Leech, daughter of the late Samuel and Matilda Eadie Leech. Funeral services will be held at late residence, 275 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 2 P. M.

LEEDS.—Josephine E., daughter of the late John W. and Eliza Leeds. Funeral at her residence, 12 East 50th St., on Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 11 A. M. Interment at Stamford, Conn.

McCREERY.—On Saturday, Nov. 25, Andrew B. McCreery, beloved husband of Marian McCreery and son of the late James and Fannie Crawford McCreery, in his 59th year. Funeral service at the Mount Washington Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Dyckman St., on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30. Inter

CHANGES RECOMMENDED TO U.S.N.L.T.A. IN MODE OF ACCEPTING ENTRIES FOR NATIONAL SINGLES

PLAN CHANGES FOR TENNIS TITLE PLAY

National Singles to be Limited to Players of Proved Championship Calibre.

EXCEPTION FOR VISITORS

J. S. Myrick Suggests Conditions to be Voted On by Executive Committee of U. S. N. L. T. A.

Hereafter the national tennis championship in singles will be a qualification event if present plans receive the indorsement of the next meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. Ever since the premier event was withdrawn from Newport and awarded to the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, there has been the fear that the entry in the event would become unwieldy, and that it would not be truly representative of the best in tennis, as should be expected of such a competition.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the association J. S. Myrick of the West Side Tennis Club was appointed to draw up regulations covering entries in the championship, and these have now been forwarded to the Executive Committee, which will pass upon them at its meeting Dec. 8, and then in turn report to the national association. In view of the fact that the proposals come from Mr. Myrick, who is admirably qualified to judge, through his association with the tournament since it was placed at Forest Hills, it is improbable that the proposed regulations will be rejected.

Eliminates Inferior Players.

It has been plain to many of those who have been closely associated with the annual tournament at the West Side Club that there was a tendency toward a number of players of inferior calibre being included, and it was pointed out that this was unfair to the skilful contestants, as well as to the spectators, who had a right to expect not necessarily championship tennis, but at least tennis that was raised above the plane of the ordinary.

In the last tournament there were a number of men who as to ability had no right to compete, and arbitrary curbing down of the entry appeared to be a bit tyrannical, and without definite rules covering the situation, no doubt caused many protests and cries of discrimination. The proposed rules are suggested so that [illegible] standardization for those who would enter the singles event.

Under this scheme players who have at any time been ranked among the first twenty are entitled to enter, as are also those who have been ranked by the national association during any of the five years prior to the tournament in which they wish to compete. Those who have in the last three years preceding the tournament been semi-finalists or better in any two tournaments sanctioned by the tennis association are also included. The bars are also open for those who have competed in [illegible] sanctioned events during the year of the tournament, and whose record meets with the approval of the committee in charge of the tournament.

Visiting Players Allowed.

A special clause admits of the entry of visiting tennis players, but here again the entry is subject to the approval of the tournament committee. The proposed regulations are not aimed to make the singles event an all-star tournament, but only to insure a high class of entrants. The regulations for qualification proposed by Mr. Myrick are:

1. Players who have been ranked by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association during any of the five years last preceding the tournament, or who have at any time been ranked in the first twenty.

2. Players who in the last three years preceding the championship have been semi-finalists or better in any two tournaments sanctioned by the U. S. N. L. T. A.

3. Players who have in the current playing season played in not less than three sanctioned tournaments and have made a reasonably good record, Committee of Management of the tournament to have the power to rule on the value of a player's record.

4. Players who do not qualify in any of the above classes but whose entry is acceptable to the Executive Committee by reason of residence in foreign countries, promise of skill or other circumstances deemed sufficient to cause exceptions in their cases.

In his letter which accompanied the suggestions Mr. Myrick says:

"After careful observation during the past two years we find that a considerable number of players who are without tournament experience or any calibre whatsoever, enter the national championship, it being the one tournament in the year in which they participate. This is an extremely unfair advantage to take of players who are playing continually in tournaments, and also an extra burden to put upon the tournament management, and it is clearly a hardship upon the twenty or thirty men who might be termed as real contenders."

REACH SQUASH SEMI-FINAL.

Riley and Cornell Win in Straight Games at Princeton Club.

Three players advanced to the semi-final round of the annual Fall squash tennis tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association at the Princeton Club yesterday. In the upper half of the draw J. W. Appel, Jr., of the Harvard Club won a bracket through the default of K. G. Stern of the Princeton Club. The other bracket in this half lies between H. D. Bulkley of the Columbia Club and J. Taylor of the Princeton Club, who play their third round match today. The lower half of the draw shows A. W. Riley of the Princeton Club, who is the holder of the club championship, and M. L. Cornell of the Columbia Club as the semi-finalists.

Riley advanced yesterday when he scored a victory over Anderson Dana of the Harvard Club in straight games at 15—12, 15—10, and Cornell secured his bracket by defeating F. S. Keeler of the Columbia Club, 15—11, 18—15.

The summary:

Second Round—H. D. Bulkley, Columbia Club, defeated H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, 15—14, 18—15.

Third Round—J. W. Appel, Harvard Club, won from K. G. Stern, Princeton Club, by default; A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, defeated Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, 15—12, 15—10; M. L. Cornell, Columbia Club, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, 15—11, 15—15.

Tennis Players Off to China.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 27.—G. M. Church and H. Throckmorton, American tennis players, sail for Manila from Vancouver on the Empress of Russia on Thursday next to take part in the Manila Tennis Tournament. Among other passengers for Japan and China are Bishop and Mrs. J. E. Robinson of New York, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Pitizipios of the H. R. M. Consulate at Swatow, China; H. S. Harmon and E. S. Chapman of the Standard Oil Company and C. J. Clifford of the National City Bank of New York.

De Witt Clinton Swimmers Victors.

With the new school system of scoring in vogue, and fourth places counting a point, De Witt Clinton completely overwhelmed the High School of Commerce swimming team in a P. S. A. L. championship dual meet yesterday in the West Sixtieth Street baths. The score was 46 to 20. Polk of De Witt Clinton starred in the meet, performing successfully in the 50-yard swim and the 220-yard contest.

ELI'S NEW ROWING COURSE.

Official Announcement of Change to the Housatonic River.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 27.—The Yale Rowing Association has officially announced the change of the Yale courses from New Haven Harbor to the Housatonic River above the city of Derby, ten miles from this city and easily reached by both steam road and trolley. This change has been made with the approval of the coach, Guy Nickalls, who has pronounced it the best two-mile course he has ever seen or rowed over.

Notification of the change has been sent to Princeton and Cornell, participants in the annual triangular race over a short course in the Spring, asking them to consent to row their races every third year over this course, as no other is now available.

The city of Derby has officially consented to the use of the river, and the City Surveyor will lay out three thirty-yard wide stretches over the two-mile course. The annual Spring and Fall regattas of the university will be held over the course which proved so satisfactory this Fall.

PLAN RACE FOR GRADUATES.

I. C. A. A. A. A. to Hold Contest at Next Indoor Games.

Graduate athletes of colleges represented in the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, will be contestants in the next indoor team games of the organization, as the result of a constitutional amendment adopted at a meeting of the I. C. A. A. A. before the cross-country championship in New Haven.

For two years the I. C. A. A. A. A. lawmakers have been considering establishing a relay race for graduates as a feature of the indoor games, but they never could find the spot in which to place the event. Now they have decided to eliminate the twenty-four lap team race, an event similar to a cross-country race and scored in the same manner. This race has been proved too cumbersome to handle, and the burden of scoring it has been troublesome.

No especial distance has been decided upon yet for the graduate event, but it will not be long. There will be no eligibility rules, except that every contestant must be an amateur and a graduate of a university with representation in the I. C. A. A. A. The arrangements for the graduates' race will be more or less invested in the various college clubs.

Another important amendment to the regulations covering the indoor games, will limit all teams in the field competitions to four men, instead of five. When it was decided to have teams of five men in the field events the object of the I. C. A. A. A. was to assist in the development of second string men. But the trial proved costly, and did not bring out the expected amount of new material. The association also drew up a formal blank for all record applications. This standard blank must be used in all requests for new marks, and must contain statements by all the officials of the record-breaking event just as the Amateur Athletic Union now requires.

TEN TEAMS IN JUNIOR RUN.

A. A. U. Hill-and-Dale Title Event Attracts a Record Entry.

A record entry for the junior national cross-country championship to be run on Thursday over the Steinway course in Astoria, L. I., was passed upon last night by Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union. Ten teams of eight men each and seven individual entries received the official stamp of approval. The entry list follows:

Yonkers Y. M. C. A.—William Smith, Hugh McLuskey, Charles Richards, Ray Howe, M. G. Mase, Harry Russell, M. Greenberg, Irving Hampson.

St. Christopher Club—Aaron Morris, John Goff, William Stoakley, George Williams, George R. Ralston, Albert Flourney, Arthur Inniss, J. Trotman.

Steinway C. and A. C.—F. J. Bergen, H. W. Schell, G. Zizek, H. Fengenbaum, J. M. Duffy, E. C. Sasse, J. M. Ehmthoit.

Mohawk A. C.—Harry Jamison, George Fitzpatrick, Fred Travelena, Arthur Roth, John Dolan, Sam Weiss, Seymour Cohen, James Brooks.

Long Island A. C.—George Messler, James W. Plant, Casper Scheffer, M. Lynch, Walter Leslie, Henry Carleton, I. K. Parks, Frank Schultz.

Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A.—S. Frerich, J. Merber, A. Kapper, A. Frischman, D. Zicherman, L. Zimmerman, I. Feinberg, M. Feitler.

Morningside A. C.—Lew Heydet, Len Metzer, H. Parkinson, V. Voteretsas, E. Lehman, A. Keeley, H. Lucas, William Kennedy.

Dorchester Club, Boston—Ton Henigan, James Henigan, Victor McAuley, Pat Callinan, John Mullen, Albert Audette, Clifton D. Horne, J. Toumokoski.

New York A. C.—C. J. McSorley, George Andrews, George Becker, Arthur Rostang, Horace Holden, J. J. Mitchell, E. D. Dorgan.

Swedish-American A. C.—R. Vickstrom, W. Johnson, H. Schuster, B. Masterson, O. Pedersen, W. Larsen, C. Benson, W. Johanson.

Individuals—J. D. Bell, New York A. C.; Harry McGinn, Paulist A. C.; Grover C. Caughey, Pittsburgh A. A.; Alexander W. Feher, Hungarian-American A. C.; Charles Peres, Millrose A. A.; Edward Mayo, Brooklyn A. A.; Paul Bentley, Dorchester Club, Boston.

SCHUPP LEADS PITCHERS.

Less Than One Run Per Game Scored Off Youthful Giant.

Ferdie Schupp, the youthful left-hander of the Giants, was the most effective pitcher in the National League last season, according to the official averages compiled by Secretary John A. Heydler. In the thirty games in which Schupp took part he allowed less than one run per game. The figures show that average runs made off him per nine-inning game was .90.

Grover Cleveland Alexander of the Phillies is the real leader among the pitchers, however. Not only did he make a new shut-out record with a string of 16, but he pitched the most completed games, 38. Lee Meadows of St. Louis pitched in 51 games. The pitchers with the greatest number of consecutive victories were Rudolph, 9, Tesreau 7, Cheney 7. Of the 1,500 batsmen who faced Alexander only 50 reached first base on balls.

Cheney of Brooklyn was the wildest flinger in the league with 15 wild pitches. Jeff Pfeffer was also wild in another way, for he hit 17 batsmen. Alexander allowed the greatest number of base hits, 323. Hughes was the only pitcher to get a no-hit game when he pitched against Pittsburgh on June 16. Alexander led with the number of strikeouts, 167.

Heinie Grob of Cincinnati was the best waiter in the league and got 84 passes. Benny Kauff of the Giants got 68. Lee Meadows of St. Louis had great control during the season and didn't give any bases on balls. Of the first ten pitchers in the league Boston and Brooklyn had three each, the Phillies two, and the Giants and Pirates one each. They are Schupp, Alexander, Marquard, Rixey, Cooper, Pfeffer, Cheney, Nehf, Tyler, and Allen.

Buffalo Nine Leads in Fielding.

The official fielding averages of the International League show that Buffalo led in club fielding, with Rochester second. Urban Schocker, now with the Yankees, allowed the least number of earned runs per game. He won 24 and lost 15 games. George Maisel, brother of Fritz Maisel of the Yankees, who played with Montreal, led the shortstops, and Roxey Roche, a former Yankee playing with Richmond, led the second basemen. Dan Tipple of Baltimore, a former Yankee pitcher, won 20 and lost 12 games. He will report to the Yankees next Spring.

Open Handicap at Bayside Links.

On the last three days of this week, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, there will be an eighteen-hole medal play handicap over the newly opened Bayside links at Bayside, L. I. It is open to all amateur golfers. There is an entrance fee of $1, and the proceeds will be given to the Flushing Hospital.

Manhattan Five Plays Tonight.

The Manhattan College five will open its season tonight against the St. Francis College quintet at Sts. Peter and Paul's gymnasium. Captain Jim Houlihan will be supported by G. Houlihan, P. Howlett, and E. Winters, with the last man still in doubt.

WHITEMARSH LINKS TO GET OPEN EVENT

Professional Golfers Indorse Home Course of Jim Barnes for Next Championship.

Unless all signs fail the next national open championship of the U. S. G. A. will be played over the links of the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club in Pennsylvania. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, held yesterday at the Hotel Martinique the home course of Long Jim Barnes was indorsed as first choice of the professionals for the holding of the open tournament. According to the notice that Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the U. S. G. A., sent to the Professional Golfers' Association a few weeks ago, the wishes of the pros will be respected at the annual meeting of the U. S. G. A., and the tournament will be awarded according to their choice.

In the letter from the Secretary of the U. S. G. A. it was stated that the United States Golf Association turned over the selection of the three courses to be submitted at the annual meeting, and that there was no other qualification necessary other than that the courses belong to clubs that are active members of the U. S. G. A. Mr. Whitney said that, geographically speaking, it ought to be an Eastern course, since the last open championship was at Minikahda, Minn., but if the professionals decided on a Western course, they would not be opposed.

At the meeting yesterday it was decided to stick to an Eastern course as was suggested, and the field was narrowed to Whitemarsh Valley, Brae Burn, and Shawnee. Brae Burn is the Massachusetts course over which the Massachusetts open championship was played last Spring. It is one of the stiffest and finest courses in the country, and is a great favorite with all professionals. The Philadelphia representatives at the meeting yesterday held out strongly for Whitemarsh Valley, however, and when a vote was taken it was found that the members stood 4 to 1 for the Whitemarsh course.

Besides being the home of Long Jim Barnes, professional champion and leading money winner for the season of 1916, Whitemarsh Valley was the first American course that Vardon and Ray played over in their famous tour of the country in 1913. According to those who know the course well and who are capable of speaking with authority on the subject, in fair greens, putting greens, traps, and natural hazards, it is in every way a championship course, if the national open tournament is awarded to it, it will be the first championship to be played there.

It is three years since New England had the open championship, the last occasion being the famous play-off at Brookline in 1913, when Ouimet triumphed over Vardon and Ray, and consequently that section of the country was once more hoping to hold this big event. However, it is six years since Alec Smith won the title at the Philadelphia Cricket Club in 1910, and the Philadelphians have had the longer wait.

The Shawnee course, the third choice of the trustees, is located only a few miles north of Delaware Water Gap at Shawnee-on-the-Delaware. It was here that John J. McDermott, at that time the national open champion, made the speech anent his victory over Vardon and Ray in the Shawnee open tournament in 1913 that finally drove him from the game. A mistaken report that was spread boadcast ruined the career of the young homebred professional. The Shawnee open tournament is an annual event in the golf world. The course is always at its best in the Summer months when other links are baked hard by the sun. Like the other two courses, it is a stiff test of golf, and in addition it includes the famous "Binnie Kill" hole over the little offshoot of the Delaware that has wrecked so many hopes.

Those at the meeting yesterday were Robert White, North Shore C. C., President of the Professional Golfers' Association; Herbert Strong, Inwood; Jack Markle, Dunwoodie; Jack Hobens, Englewood; James Maiden, Nassau; Gilbert Nicholls, Great Neck; William Byrne, St. Davids; Wilfried Reid, Wilmington, and James Thomson, Philadelphia Country Club.

Max Marston, Gardiner White, and J. S. Worthington, the English amateur, are among those who expect to tee up Thanksgiving Day in the qualifying round of the annual Fall tournament of the Lakewood Country Club. The usual large field will be in evidence at this last of the metropolitan tournaments. An eighteen-hole qualifying round will be held on the first day, with the match rounds at eighteen holes, and an eighteen-hole handicap on Saturday for all but defeated semi-finalists.

A fire at the Great Neck Golf Club yesterday morning was the only golf event of note that has been reported in that section for some time. The fire was put out by the colonists without serious damage to the clubhouse or the links.

BOXING LICENSE DELAYED.

Technicality Holds Up Permission to Hold Bouts in Garden.

Acting upon advice from the Attorney General's office, the Boxing Commission, at a meeting in its offices yesterday afternoon, tentatively refused to grant a license to the Madison National Show Company to conduct boxing exhibitions in Madison Square Garden. The meeting was attended by the three Commissioners, Messrs. Dwyer, Franey, and Wenck, Chairman; Emil Fuchs, acting for the show company; Deputy Attorney General Leonard J. Obermeyer, and John J. White and Harry Pollok, who are seeking the license. The question will be finally disposed of this afternoon, when it is expected that a new lease will be filed with the commission.

The original papers, purporting to be a lease, obtained from the receiver for the Garden, it was found upon examination by the Attorney General's office, did not comply with Section 3 of the boxing law, which states that a license will be issued only in cases where the applicant holds a lease of at least one year on the building wherein it is proposed to conduct boxing bouts. A fifteen-day cancellation clause in the lease submitted with the application nullified its legality, and a request by Fuchs that he be granted twenty-four hours in which to secure a new lease was granted.

The indefinite suspension meted out to Willie Jackson recently on complaint of the Hunts Point S. C. was lifted. Walter Mohr's manager appeared before the commission pleading that the punishment drawn by Mohr recently be lifted, but his arguments were of no avail. Licenses were issued, pending the filing of the required bond, to the Yorkville A. C. of this city and the Union A. C. of Buffalo.

Leonard to Box Simler Tonight.

The Empire A. C. of Harlem has an attractive card of bouts arranged for its weekly show tonight. In the feature ten-round bout Benny Leonard will oppose Chick Simler of Scranton, Penn. Another ten-round tilt will bring together Albert Badoud, the European welterweight champion, and Young Jack O'Brien of Philadelphia.

At the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn this evening Jack Herrick of St. Paul and Jimmy O'Hagen, the Albany middleweight, will box ten rounds.

Ertle Punished by Loadman.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 27.—Dick Loadman of Lockport, N. Y., and Johnny Ertle of St. Paul, claimant of the bantamweight championship, fought a ten-round no-decision bout here tonight. Ertle was severely punished in every round.

To Hold Road Race New Year's Day

The Hollywood Inn Club of Yonkers will hold its sixth annual A. A. U. road race on New Year's Day. The race will be held over a six-mile course. Entries for it will close on Dec. 25.

STUDENTS CHEER CORNELL.

Eleven Departs to Finish Training at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Singing and cheering and snake dancing as they marched, several thousand Cornell students trooped down from the Hill tonight and gave a boisterous send-off to the football team which left for Atlantic City to complete its training for the Pennsylvania game on Thanksgiving Day. The undergraduate body has been charged with not giving the eleven effective support during the season, but made up for its short-comings somewhat tonight by the spontaneity and volume of the farewell demonstration.

Preceding the parade, a mass meeting was held in Bailey Hall, where 2,500 students practiced the yells and cheers for the Penn game. Fully that number will make the trip to Philadelphia Wednesday in spite of the Faculty's ruling that only one day's recess would be granted for the holiday.

Short speeches of encouragement were made by Ray van Orman, the member of the coaching trio who had charge of the trip, Dr. Al Sharpe and Dan Reed having preceded the team to the seashore. Anderson, Speed, Eckley and other members of the team also spoke.

It was plain from the attitude of the Cornell men that they are not looking for defeat. Team morale has made marked progress in the last two weeks; the men are in fine shape physically. They are on edge, and the energy manifested in the past week has changed the entire aspect of the football situation here. Cornell men believe the team is 25 per cent. more efficient than when it beat Michigan on Nov. 11.

Dr. Sharpe before he left said he regarded Penn as the strongest opponent that Cornell will face this year, including Harvard and Michigan. If the Cornell team rose to its full height of form, played the football that was in it, realized to the full its possibilities, it would defeat Penn, he declared. The eleven is somewhat of an uncertain quantity, said Dr. Sharpe, but "it has it in it to win."

BELL MAY BE PENN PILOT.

Folwell Intimates He Will Be the Quarter Back Against Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 27.—Penn's football training for the Cornell conflict on Thanksgiving Day took place this afternoon on the grounds of the Whitemarsh Country Club at Whitemarsh. After running a mile across country the players were put through a sharp signal drill. Folwell sent Bert Bell back to his position at quarterback, and intimated that he would start the game against the Ithacans.

The players will remain at Whitemarsh until a few hours before the game. No one will be allowed to visit them until tomorrow night, when the University Glee Club will give a concert for the players.

A rumor floating about the Penn camp is that Bob Folwell, the head coach, will return next year. Folwell's contract is but for one season, but everybody is more than satisfied with the showing he has made.

OUTWIT TICKET SCALPERS.

Penn Students Forcibly Take Pasteboards, Then Pay Face Value.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—The University of Pennsylvania students, incensed because the ticket speculators bought up tickets for the annual Penn-Cornell Thanksgiving Day football game, made prisoners of a dozen of the speculators late this afternoon and took the tickets away from them. Many of the scalpers resisted, but were overcome and marched into the Athletic Association Building, where they were thoroughly searched and the pasteboards taken away. Cash value was paid in every instance, however.

The students who took part were those who were unable to get any of the 2,000 tickets which were sold at the building this morning. When the stock was exhausted the disgruntled students were aroused at the sight of scalpers offering to sell tickets, and adopted this method to obtain some.

W. AND J. CRIPPLES RETURN.

Nuss and Ruble Will Play Against Rutgers at Polo Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 27.—Washington and Jefferson for the first time since the Yale game will have its back field intact for the Rutgers game at the Polo Grounds on Thursday. Nuss, halfback, was hurt in the New Haven engagement, reported for duty today with the announcement of the team physician that he was fit for play again. Ruble, also a halfback, had a plaster cast removed from an injured leg yesterday and today rejoined the squad and got into the stiff signal drill which constituted practice. Neither of these men has been of much service since mid-season and since both are veterans their return helps W. & J.'s prospects against Rutgers. Wickerham developed a badly bruised side as a result of the Chattanooga engagement, but will be able to play Thanksgiving.

CHANGE IN RUTGERS LINE-UP

Two Backfields to be Pitted Against Washington and Jefferson.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 27.—A big change in the Rutgers line-up is being planned by the Scarlet coaches for the Washington and Jefferson game at the Polo Grounds, New York, on Thursday, and two complete backfields will probably be used against the Pennsylvanians.

John Whitehill, who got in for the first time this season in the Dickinson game on Saturday, is practically certain to start at full back. Hazel will be used at the line in the first two periods, and in the second half he will go in, comparatively fresh, at full back. Elliott, who formerly played end, and Wallace will make up the backfield in the first half, while Bracher and Kelly will do the work in the second.

The team came out of the Dickinson game without a scratch, and the men are all in the best of shape. Even Kelly, who broke his wrist in the Brown game, is expected to play on Thursday.

The team had a light workout today with Hazel and Whitehill alternating at full back. Sanford had the men working on trick plays that he has been keeping under cover for the Washington and Jefferson game.

CURTIS LEADS AT SOCCER.

Has Advantage of Two Points Over Commerce for P. S. A. L. Title.

The P. S. A. L. championship soccer tournament is drawing rapidly to a close, and with only one game remaining to be played, the Curtis High School team, victors last year, are again in front with 18 points, two more than Commerce has. The Curtis team can lose its remaining game and be tied with Commerce, provided the latter captures the single game remaining on its slate. The standing, according to P. S. A. L. records, is as follows:

School.	W.	F.	L.	Points.
Curtis	6	1	0	13
Commerce	5	1	1	11
De Witt Clinton	4	0	2	8
Erasmus Hall	3	2	2	8
Morris	4	0	3	8
Bryant	3	0	4	6
Evander Childs	1	2	4	4
Commercial	0	1	4	3
Townsend Harris	0	1	6	1

Evander Childs Wins at Soccer.

Playing on their home ground, the soccer players of the Evander Childs High School defeated the team of Stuyvesant High School yesterday afternoon by the score of 3 goals to 0.

Halsted to Lead Lehigh Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 27.—Ty Halsted of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected Captain of the Lehigh University football eleven for next season. Halsted plays half back and attended Erasmus High.

FINAL SCRIMMAGE FOR BROWN ELEVEN

Varsity Displays Top Form as Hard Work for Fray with Colgate Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 27.—The Brown eleven held its last real hard practice of the year this afternoon and is as ready for the Colgate game on Thanksgiving Day as the staff of coaches can make it. Tomorrow and Wednesday there will be signal practice, but there will be no more scrimmage and the second team, the only eleven by the way, that has thus far scored a touchdown on the Varsity, disbanded after the afternoon's workout.

All of the Brown players, who have been resting since Friday, were in fine shape this afternoon and showed no signs of having gone stale. The scrimmage which lasted until it was too dark to see the ball, was of a most satisfactory nature. During most of it the second team had the ball and using Colgate plays, was instructed to get the ball over the line from the five and ten-yard lines. The Varsity line stood the hammering in great shape.

Most all of the backfield men in the squad had an opportunity to get into play and all acquitted themselves creditably. Jimmy Murphy ran the Varsity most of the afternoon, although Purdy piloted the eleven during the signal drill. No Brown squad at this time of the year was ever in as good shape for there is not a cripple in the lot and not a man but who will be able to play Thursday if called upon.

PENN AND DARTMOUTH TIE.

Soccer Teams Battle with No Score for Either Side.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—The soccer teams of Dartmouth and the University of Pennsylvania played a scoreless tie here today. Huang, a Chinese student, was in the Hanoverians' line-up, while Chow, who was his teammate on the Taing Hua College team in Pekin and is now a substitute on the Pennsylvania team, acted as linesman.

The line-up:

Penn., (0.)	Position.	Dartmouth, (0.)
Barbar	G.	W. D. Hulbert
Baldwin	L. F. B.	Glover
Rowland	R. H. B.	Gottschalck
Robb	L. H. B.	Crump
Jacobs	C. H. B.	Rodgers
Webster	R. H. B.	Van Iderstine
Snyder	O. L.	W. C. Hulbert
Pennell	L. I.	Aldrich
Byrne	C. F.	Nelb
Ferguido	I. R.	Hazen
Hough	O. R.	Haung

Linesmen—Chow, Pennsylvania; Asquith, Northeast. Referee — Mackenzie, Referees' Association.

Substitutions: Pennsylvania—G. Webster for Byrne; Byrne for Hough; Hough for Pennell; T. Mohr for Jacobs; Jacobs for Robb; Westmas for G. Webster; Edwards for Baldwin. Dartmouth—Rounseville for Nelb.

ARMY ELEVEN RATED HIGH.

Coach Daly Believes It Could Defeat Any Team in the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Lieutenant Charles D. Daly, head coach of the Army football team, gave out the following statement for publication today:

"The Army coaches believe that the 1916 Army team could defeat any team in the country. The 1916 team was as effective as the Army team of 1914, and its exceptionally high-grade personnel rates it with the strongest teams in the history of the game. Except for one period in the final game it was never pressed. Only those really expert in the game of football can appreciate properly the great power of this year's Army team."

WARNER HARD ON PITT.

Coach Drives Squad Strenuously for Penn State Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 27.—Never since his arrival at the University of Pittsburgh has Coach Warner been so hard on the team as during the last few days, and when the strenuous two hours' practice was ended this afternoon the whole squad felt as if they had been through the hardest game of the season. Today began the final drive in preparation for the game with Penn State on Thanksgiving Day. The Blue and Gold worked behind locked gates, but enough was learned from the players themselves on their return to the training house to say that every known play in their category was worked to the limit, and not only did the scrubs feel the brunt of the smashing tactics of the first team, but the first stringers themselves suffered from the strenuous defense offered by the second team.

ALUMNI AID PENN STATE.

Former Players Join Coach Harlow to Shape Team for Panthers.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Nov. 27.—Former Penn State players are rushing to the aid of Harlow, the head coach, to aid him in the final grooming of the Blue and White eleven for the Thanksgiving Day struggle with Pittsburgh. Tobin, Captain of the State College 1914 team, now West Virginia's coach, has come to help Whitney with the back field. Dad Engle, of State's undefeated 1912 team, has been here for a week instructing the tackles. Pete Mauthe is due tonight to take charge of the kickers. Coach Harlow gave the regulars only a light workout today, perfecting the formations to be used against the Warnerites.

HARD WORK FOR FORDHAM.

Gargan's Men Spend Three Hours Perfecting Plays for Villanova.

Secret practice was resumed at Fordham University yesterday for the last game of the season with Villanova on Thursday. The practice was held on the inclosed Varsity field, the players only emerging after a drill which lasted almost three hours, and which was only brought to end by the darkness. "Bunny" Corcoran was the only man who played Saturday who did not come out in uniform. Corcoran had his leg twisted in the last scrimmage with the deaf mutes, but his injuries only amounted to a few bad bruises, and he is expected to be as good as ever Thursday.

Several new plays were introduced yesterday, and Gargan spent most of the afternoon adding to his list of evolutions. The plays which were used for telling gains against Holy Cross and Gallaudet received a last polishing. Gargan is satisfied with the forward pass attack, but there is still a lot to be perfected in preparing proper protection for the goal kickers.

LETTER FOR STEVENS MEN.

Fourteen Players Honored for Services on the Football Field.

The Stevens Athletic Association this past week voted the Varsity letter to fourteen men for their services in football this past season. The men honored were: Middleton, Captain; Marshall, Captain-elect; Bloss, Musk, Goodale, Flockhart, Johnson, Moeller, Etsel, Ford, Hopkins, Deghuee, Lofquist, and Everett. The letters were awarded at the annual football smoker, at which a gold watch was presented to Coach Rodgers by the members of the squad.

Downs Wins at English Billiards.

William Downs defeated Frederick Roycroft 150 to 119 last night in the English billiard tournament which is being conducted at Doyle's Billiard Academy. The match lasted 34 innings, and the high runs were: Downs, 21; Roycroft, 11.

MARSE HENRY WINS RACE.

T. J. Smith's Three-Year-Old Breaks Losing Streak at Bowie.

BOWIE, Md., Nov. 27.—Marse Henry, T. J. Smith's 3-year-old, was victor in the Rivermead purse at the Southern Maryland track this afternoon. This event was the outstanding feature of an unusually good Monday afternoon card. Brooks, carrying the colors of J. E. Davis of Piping Rock, was second, with Sandhill third. The course, although slow, was much better than it has been for the last few days. This was Marse Henry's first victory since he took three straight races during the Laurel meeting, although he has started a number of times at this track and has always been in the money.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, maidens, purse $600, six furlongs. Time—1:16 1-5.

Tyrant, H. G. Bedwell's b. c., 118 pounds, by Radium-Oppression, $2.70, $2.80, $2.20. (J. Butwell).....1

Glansginty, J. W. Fanzle's b. g., 115, $8.80, $4.80, (W. Obert).....2

Felucca, H. W. Warner's ch. f., 112, $2.90, third, (J. Williams).....3

Kildare, Bright Star, Reese, Hopscotch also ran. Sea Breeze, scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; the Benning Purse, $600; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:21.

Ultimatum, S. Ross's ch. c., 118 pounds, by Ultimus-Speedmast, $4.70, $3.50, $2.70, (J. Butwell).....1

Waukeag, W. J. Press's br. c., 118, $3.90, $2.50, (F. Robinson).....2

Manokin, H. G. Bedwell's b. c., 116, $2.70 third, (L. Lyke).....3

Kilkenny, Joanna II., Savilla, and Lord Fitz Herbert also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages; selling; purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:15.

Longengrin, F. Musante's ch. g., 6 years, 110 pounds, by Ben Brush-Tenawha, $8.90, $3.10, $2.70, (R. Ball).....1

Margery, J. Arthur's ch. f., 3, 104, $43.60, $23.50, (W. Ward).....2

Medicka, W. P. Fine's ch. f., 4, 109, $5.80, third, (L. Mink).....3

Mrs. Mack, Palm Leaf, Lily Heavens, Minstrel, Afterglow, Rosemary, Cuddle Up, Ampere, Miss Barn Harbor, and Broom Corn also ran. Golden Lust, Beaulen, and Sejoct scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; Rivermead Purse of $600; one mile. Time—1:42 1-5.

Marse Henry, T. J. Smith's br. c., 3 years, 106 pounds, by Ben Brush-Nun's Cloth, $6.40, $4.50, $3, (J. Williams).....1

Brooks, J. E. Davis's br. g., 3, 106, $9.40, $4.30, (J. McAtee).....2

Sand Hill, B. Murray's b. g., 3, 106, $2.30, third, (R. Ball).....3

Indian Chant and Venetia also ran. Christie and Water Lady scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; selling; purse, $600; seven furlongs. Time—1:29.

Bob Redfield, J. M. Zimmer's b. g., 3 years, 107 pounds, Mehawk II.-Topiash, $66.60, $26.70, $11.50, (W. Crump).....1

Young Emblem, W. Buckland's b. g., 5, 115, $14.90, $7.40, (F. Robinson).....2

Peaceful Star, G. Preen's ch. g., 5, 107, $7.50, third, (J. Brown).....3

Agon, Richard Langdon, Hiker, Short Ballot, Runway, Tandstickor, Hands Off, Ira Waddy, Tinkle Bell, and Somvale also ran. Gold Cap, Onunda, and Aldcon scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, purse $600; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:45 1-5.

Sandbar, M. Daly's b. h., 5 years, 113 pounds, by Rock Sand-Velocity, $8.20, $6, $3.90, (J. Butwell).....1

Billy Oliver, W. L. Oliver's br. g., 8, 105, $13.90, $5.90, (L. McAtee).....2

Royal Jet, R. G. Carman's ch. f., 3, 97, $5.10, third, (L. Lyke).....3

Valas, Mary Warren, Repton, Edith Ogg, Counterpart, Rose Water also ran. Dartworth, Disturber, Piquette, Batwa, Yodelga, Olivator scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and an eighth. Time—1:56 1-5.

Armament, E. Hera's b. g., 5 years, 116 pounds, by Armeath II.-Hot Bird, $8.10, $3.20, $2.70, (F. Robinson).....1

Sky Pilot, G. Preece's ch. c., 3, 109, $4.50, $2.40, (J. Brown).....2

Billie Baker, J. U. Strode's b. g., 4, 114, $2.40 third, (J. Dominick).....3

Col. Gutelius, Thanksgiving also ran. Lady Little, Menlo Park scratched.

TODAY'S BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Kebo, 116 pounds; Al Hudson, 116; Spinster, 108; Sargon II. (imp.,) 111; Gold Bond, 116; Chemung, 113; *Radiant Flower, 111; *Whitney Belle, 103; Ed Garrison, 116; Highway, 110; *Burbank, 111; *Meelegene, 103.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; six and a half furlongs. N. K. Beal, 116 pounds; Glory Belle, 109; *Kathryn Gray, 110; Napoleon, 114; El Rey, 109; *Medding Miss, 107; Cherry Ripe, 111; *Kilts, 111.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and twenty yards. Alston, 115 pounds; Slumberer, 115; Bedwing, 110; *Southern Gold, 110; *Finalee, 107; Punctionnaire, (imp.,) 100; Carlton G., 115; Nannie McDee, 112; Vanguard, 107; *Col. Holloway, 110; *Cannonade, 105; Salon, 115; Penniless, 112; Celtabel, 105; *Freda Johnson, 107; *Lynn, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—The Eclipse Handicap; for two-year-olds and upward; six furlongs; highweights to carry 126 pounds. 140 pounds; Kewessa, 117; Skiles Knob, 110; Fruit Cake, 106; Hauberk, 130; Squeeler, 116; True as Steel, 110; Wise Man, 108; Marse

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Silks and Footballs Were Among the Articles Passed On.

After considering the evidence in the case, Judge Howell of the Board of General Appraisers yesterday concluded that the values at which New York importers had entered woven pongee silks from James McMullen & Co., Chefoo, were correct. One batch, invoiced as having a value of 4.90 Chefoo taels, was entered at 5.80 Chefoo taels per piece. Another was entered as worth 12.80 Chefoo taels per piece. Neither of the entered prices suited the Appraiser, who advanced the values to what he considered Chefoo market prices. His action was reversed by the General Appraiser.

The same General Appraiser, however, approved the action of local customs officials in advancing values on silk netting shipped here by E. Vail & Co., Lyons. Goods stated to be "mailnes 27-inch, all silk, made on special looms for mailnes exclusively, 19,105, black and white, 33," were entered at .25 franc, and advanced to .34 franc per meter. Another line of somewhat similar goods set down on the invoice as "19,058, black," was entered at .22 franc and advanced to .29 franc per meter. Discounts of 3 per cent and 2 per cent were allowed. Packing charges were added.

A dispute between the Government and local handlers of toy water colors from Ilitet, Aine & Co., Paris, was settled by Judge McClelland in favor of the values put on the goods by the importers. The colors, put up in japanned tin boxes of the size known as No. 477, were entered at 264 francs per gross. The appraiser advanced the colors, but the reviewing officer failed to sustain the higher level.

Leather footballs and basketballs figured in a reappraisement by Judge McClelland. The balls were shipped to New York by William Thomlinson, Limited, Glasgow. The footballs, which were described as of the American pattern Rugby type, were entered at 86 shillings per dozen, plus 15 per cent. They were advanced by the general appraiser to 92 shillings, plus 40 per cent. Volunteen basketballs, entered at 110 shillings per dozen, plus 5 per cent, were returned by Judge McClelland at 110 shillings per dozen, plus 40 per cent. The discount allowed on both kinds of goods amounted to 10 per cent.

Four protests were decided, raising the question whether certain fabrics fell dutiable at 35 per cent. as Jacquard figured upholstery goods, or at lower rates. Protests of this kind filed by Johannes Meyer and the Clawson & Wilson Co. were overruled, while claims by H. H. Rogers and the Syndicate Trading Co. were sustained.

Judge McClelland, in a reappraisement decision, held that so-called rush hats shipped to New York importers by Woo Tow Yin, of Shanghai, were properly entered as having a foreign value of 187.50 Shanghai taels per case.

VALUATION OF RAILROAD.

Kansas City Southern Called One of Substantial Systems of Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Interstate Commerce Commission report today on valuation of the Kansas City Southern Railway shows that the road, capitalized at $99,052,000, including $51,000,000 in stock and $48,052,000 of unmatured funded bonded debt, could be reproduced new for $46,274,363, or reproduced less depreciation for $33,258,909. The report makes no inventory of roadbed and structures abandoned by relocation of line and grade, of which there is considerable. The cost of the road to date, the report says, cannot be ascertained, as it had virtually to be rebuilt.

"Excellent motive power and other equipment have been provided," the report says, "and while the property has not recovered from the results of its earlier management, it has come to be one of the substantial and effective railroads of the country."

The estimated cost of reproduction of the railroad includes equipment, but does not include an estimate of $2,500,000 for land, $2,700,000 for materials and supplies, and an comparatively small sum for assessments for public improvements. The report says that the records of the Kansas City, Pittsburgh and Gulf, a subsidiary, apparently show that $45,279,000 in securities were issued against an actual money outlay of $15,288,761.

NEW MILLS & GIBB COMPANY.

Corporation, with $1,500,000 Assets and No Debts, Takes Over Business.

The certificate of incorporation of the Mills & Gibb Corporation, which will take over the active business of Mills & Gibb, was filed in the office of the County Clerk yesterday. The new company will start with practically no indebtedness and with quick assets to the value of more than $1,500,000.

The permanent organization has not yet been completed, as it is hoped that Joseph B. Martindale and J. Harper Poor, the receivers, will become members of the board. Pending the selection of the permanent board, Edmund S. Twining, one of the reorganization managers, has consented to serve temporarily as President of the new company, while George C. Riggs, who has been associated with the receivers in the management, has signified his willingness to act as Vice President and Treasurer.

The other members of the temporary board, besides the two named, are Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers' Trust Company; Willard King, President of the Columbia Trust Company, and B. W. Jones, Secretary of the reorganization managers. The third voting Trustee elected under the reorganization is Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.

The white goods firm of Mills & Gibb was thrown into the hands of receivers last May.

Auction Sales

NOW ON EXHIBITION. SPECIAL EVEN'G VIEW TONIGHT, 8 to 10 O'CLOCK, AND DAILY, INCLUDING "THANKSGIVING DAY."

PLAZA ART ROOMS, Inc.
5-7 East 59th St. (at Fifth Ave.)
Edward P. O'Reilly, Auctioneer.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN
OIL PAINTINGS,
To Close a Well-known New York and Washington Estate
By order of
Fred'k W. Rhinelander, Esq.
Executor, of this city.
Also from Other Estates and Private Consignors.
The Collection comprises Fine Examples of the Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Flemish, English and American Schools.
SALE SESSIONS
Friday Evening, Dec. 1st, at 8:15, and Saturday, Dec. 2, at 3:15 P. M.

VALUABLE
FIXTURES
AT AUCTION
Comprising All Up-to-date Fixtures Contained in Entire Building, 106 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. C.
Fixtures Comprise in Part About
250 Hardwood Stock Counters, Partition Shelving, etc.,
Also the Elegant Office Fixtures, Including Typewriters, Desks, Safes, etc.
Also large quantity of Sample Books and swatches of Laces and Embroideries.
A. SCHAAP & SONS
Will Sell the Above
Today, Tuesday, Nov. 28, '16 at 10:30 A.M. At 106 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
For further information tel. Auctioneers' Office, Franklin 42-43.

Auctioneers
Other announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.
HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 376-378 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay cash for any quantity of Botany and Columbia broadcloth. Merchants' Fabric Exch., 79 5th Av. Farr. 9559.

BUTTONS, silks, woolens; pay cash. Write, phone Remarkable, 401 Broadway, Spring 2121.

CLOAKS.—Jobber is looking at Spring samples and placing immediate delivery orders; call all week. 43 West 24th St., 9th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Big jobbers will look at samples of Spring coats and suits; stock orders will be placed if styles are right. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. Call from 8 to 9 all week. Room 1,004, tenth floor, 18 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on Spring suits and coats. Call with samples all week, 15 West 26th, 19th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats; call every day this week between 10 and 12 A. M. 1,170 Broadway. Room 508.

COATS.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' and children's coats, suits, dresses, skirts. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 858.

COATS.—Buyer looking at high-class Spring coats; call every day this week between 10 and 12 A. M. 1,170 Broadway, Room 503.

COATS.—Contractors to furnish good, snappy Spring styles in children's, juniors' and misses' coats. 1,239 Broadway, 11th floor.

COATS.—Placing orders on ladies', misses', and children's coats. Call, with Spring samples, Eisen & Son, 122 West 24th St.

COATS.—A high-grade house is looking at better class coats for Spring; write for appointment. Box K 92 Times.

COATS, Spring.—Looking at Spring coats, better kind only. 4th floor, 12 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' Spring coats. Call all week, 4th floor, 130 W. 25th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' and misses' Spring coats. Seventh floor, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Jobbers ready to place orders on Spring coats. Call 1,140 B'way, 3d floor.

DRESSES.—We are open to buy serge and silk dresses, 10th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits. 10th floor, 14 West 30th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats. Call at 115 West 29th, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week of coats and suits. Eighth floor, 12 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobbers looking at Spring samples all week. 11th floor, 19 West 24th.

COATS, SUITS.—Will look at samples of Spring suits and coats. G. & G. Skirt Co., 16 West 22d St.

COATS, Suits, Dresses, Skirts, all grades; Northwest jobber placing orders. K 126 Times.

COATS, SUITS, and Dresses wanted by large retailers for sales. T 42 Times.

COATS.—Job of 150 coats to close out in a job. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COTTON WARP chiffon Panamas in wine colors; Phone Chelsea 9280.

CUTTING TABLES wanted, cheap. Le Roy Shirt Co., 114 5th Av.

DRESSES AND SUITS.—Contractors on popular-priced 2-piece sport, washable dresses and suits; must have your own samples o. snappy styles; when ordering we will furnish materials. 20 West 33d St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors on ladies' and misses' silk and cloth dresses; call with samples. Hugo H. Levy & Bro., 29 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted with samples of dresses; will place immediate orders. Success Garment Co., 41 E. 21st.

DRESSES. — Contractors ladies' silk and serge dresses, better grade only. Apply 10 till 4, 4th floor, 22 West 26th.

DRESSES.—We are buying for cash job of party and serge dresses of the better kind. B. Wilner, 32 W. 36th.

GOLD TINSEL, embroidery, 16-inch cotton net flouncing. Fanay, 153 West 23d.

MERCHANDISE.—Prominent jobbers placing Spring orders. 13 East 30th.

SATEENS wanted in black and all colors. Call 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

SERGES.—Open to buy 4408 navy, cash, for exchange; colors. Spring 6106.

SERGES, cotton warp, any quantity; navy only. Room 301, 1,182 Broadway.

SILK DRESSES.—Contractors; jobber looking at silk dresses for Spring. Call with samples. 105 East 29th St., first floor.

SPRING COATS and SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. 14 West 31st., first floor.

SUBMIT CREPE DE CHINE. Georgettes, novelties, tub silks. Farar, 153 West 23d.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring suits all week. Eighth floor, 130 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring suits all week. Tenth floor, 32 West 35th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at better kind. 122 West 26th St., 7th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders for Spring; call with samples. 18 West 27th, 9th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 36 West 20th, 11th floor.

WOOL SACKING, any quantity, in navy and scarlet. Room 301, 1,182 Broadway.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BLUMENTHAL plush, $3.20 a yard; chases, beaver, trimmings, $5.50 a yard, 8 strips. R. Smith & Co., 31 East 31st St.

BOLIVIAS in all shades, F. & H., also velours in all colors at $1.50 per yard, also Frank Mertz velours, No. 1,562, all shades, at $2.25. Edward Kolbert, 25 West 31st St.

BROADCLOTH.—White, tan, grey; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—Columbia and A. D. Juillard for sale. Call Mad. Square 9136.

BROADCLOTH.—White Deering Millikens, No. 205, $1.50 per yard. Chelsea 608.

CLOTH, silver and gold, imported for cash; samples on request. O 88 Times.

COATS.—We are offering for early sales 5,000 coats, including the wonderful $10 silk plush coats,, nutria trimming on collar, cuffs, and bottom; 45 inches long, with guaranteed lining; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—We are offering for early sales 5,000 coats, including the wonderful $10 plush coats, nutria trimming on collar, cuffs, and bottom; 45 inches long, with guaranteed lining; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—A bargain, silk plush coats, with large sailor collars trimmed with Neutria bottom, collar and cuffs; 45 inches long, with guaranteed lining; $9.50 net. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—Three thousand coats at cut prices, in plushes, velours, mixtures, and plaids; don't buy Fall coats before seeing our stock. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—Flapper and undergraduate coats; velours, broadcloths, velvets, corduroys; high-grade merchandise; reasonably priced. Julius L. Goldstein, 141 West 28th. Farragut 596.

COATS.—On account of immediate removal to our new quarters 400 suits to close out at $6; 300 coats at $5. Triangle Coat Co., 13-15 West 20th St.

COATS, big values, plush and broadcloth, at surprisingly low prices; wonderful styles. Novick, 40 West 28th. Madison Square 5143.

COATS.—Contractor to furnish good, snappy Spring styles in infants' and children's coats. 16 East 17th St., first floor.

COATS.—250 infants' and children's coats to close out; pile fabrics, cloth, and mixtures. J. & E. Silverman, 1,230 B'oadway.

COATS.—Hundreds of coats in infants', children's, and ladies' for January sales. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloth, and mixtures to close out; sacrifice prices. Kurlan & Bernstein, 63 West 36th.

COATS.—Children's coats, special prices, immediate delivery; sizes, 2 to 6 and 6 to 14. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d.

COATS, 2,000, plush, velour, mixtures, to close out at clean-up prices. M. Rosenman & Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Big lot of ladies' cloth and plush coats; close out cheap. Fidelity Cloak Co., 135 West 17th.

COATS.—Velours, plushes; immediate delivery; suits; closing out. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

COATS.—Plush, velour, and kersey; immediate delivery. Leibman & Hurwits, 133 West 21st St.

COATS.—800 newest styles and fabrics; prices for December business. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS.—Velours and fur-trimmed coats to close out at $6.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

COATS.—Job of 500 coats to close out at a sacrifice. Harry Greenberg Co., 45 W. 27th.

COATS.—Velours, pile fabrics; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Close out, plush, velour, mixtures, and children's. Rineberg, 38 West 18th St.

COATS.—Close out; velours, plushes, cloth, &c. Jacobus Bros. & Co., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—Silk plush trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40-42 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk plush trimmed, $8.90. National Coat Co., 40-42 West 27th.

COATS, jobs, better grade, to close out cheap. Kapian & Alper, 51 West 24th.

COATS.—Plush, job, very cheap. Appelbaum Cloak House, 46 West 26th St.

COATS.—Job, to close out; sacrifice prices. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Silk plush trimmed, $9. National Coat Co., 40-42 West 27th.

COATS AND DRESSES, big job lots, below cost. Jacob Cubert, 94 Clinton St.

DRESSES.—Special lots of silk serge and velvet dresses at a price. Harris, 131 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—About 300 dozen assorted sateen and cotton serge dresses; will close out quickly. Schubert, 636 West 180th.

DRESSES.—Very fine lot of silk dresses to close out at $5. Marbore Dress Co., 47 West 34th.

DRESSES.—500 serge and silk dresses to close out at a price. Madison Square 2883.

DRESSES.—Job of dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Silk serge, to close out; special prices. Princess, 19-21 West 24th.

DRESSES.—500 silk, 300 cloth close out cheap. Globe Dress, 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—500, to close out. Mdse. Sales Exchange, 18 West 27th St.

FIXTURES.—Millinery glass fixtures, cases; sacrificing. J. Brody, 440 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FRENCH SERGE, 54-inch, navy and all colors; will buy for cash. Hugo H. Levy & Bro., 29 West 30th St.

FURS.—Red fox; Hudson seal sets, and skunk muffs. Berger, 19 East 8th St.

FUR SET, children's; exceptional values for immediate delivery; 89c. a set and up. Oldman Bros., 45 East 10th St.

FUR TRIMMINGS, buttons; skins; small lots; will close out at sacrifice. Room 1,025, 1,133 Broadway. Tel. Farragut 9763.

HOSIERY.—Large quantities of various numbers to close out. Gold Hosiery, 450 B'way.

MACHINE.—Sell Willcox & Gibbs overlock; no dealers. 12 West 21st, 10th floor.

MATELASSES, Persians, astrachans, velveteens, Peau de Soie, & Rollinson's fancy velours, quilted lining. Marit Co., 22 W. 27th.

MUFFS AND SCARFS.—Plush muffs and throw scarfs; popular styles. Frankel, 56 West 24th St.

MUSLIN GOWNS and Skirts.—Have about 5,000 dozen 50 cent sellers in ladies' muslin gowns and skirts for immediate delivery; good sales stimulus. Nothing like it on the present market. Immediate action necessary. Call or 'phone Franklin 126, Room 401, 43 Leonard St.

NECKWEAR.—Odd lot 25c., 50c., and $1.00 neckwear, to close at attractive prices; also combination sets. Gumport, 708 B'way.

NUTRIA TRIMMINGS for immediate delivery, 1¼-inch and 2-inch; Chases & Blumenthal strips at $5.50 per yard. Phone Gramercy 3016.

PIECE GOODS.—Exchange velours, cheviots, poplins, pile fabrics, broadcloths, coatings; immediate deliveries. C. M. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway. 3240 Madison Square.

PLUSHES.—All kinds of seal plushes for sale. Farragut 9406.

POIRE TWILL.—F. & H. black, navy, and all latest Spring shades; also Walworth Bros. serges to close out. Farragut 2924.

SERGES.—A. D. Juilliard & Co., 54,268, 54,274, and 54,249, black only; also wool crepes, Style 3,904; immediate delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. 1247 Stuyvesant.

SILKS, charmeuse, satin, Peau de Cygne to sell. 131 West 38th, 7th floor.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. L. Grossmann, Inc., 320 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes, black, white; bulk, carded. H. Strauss, 320 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS.—2,000 great gross white and black bulk, $6.25. K 125 Times.

SUITS.—About 75 in ladies' and misses' sizes, assorted materials, to close out cheap. Fine & Cohen, 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—75, most of them fur trimmed; will sacrifice. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

SUITS.—Fur trimmed, to close out; sacrifice prices. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

UKON SEAL, Baffin Seal; guaranteed sealette; will pay cash. O 90 Times.

VELOURS.—544 black and brown 4 pieces. Farragut 3646.

VELVETEENS AND CORDUROYS. A. D. Juilliard & Co., all colors; immediate delivery. Joseph Berg, 36 Union Square. 1247 Stuyvesant.

WAISTS.—Immediate delivery, $3.75 to $7.50. Citron Bros. Gram. 2800.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wanted on first-class line ladies' novelties; salary and commission. K. & G. Novelty Co., 438 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@3¾% per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3¼@3¾% " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

More Linoleums Are Withdrawn.

The wholesale department of W. & J. Sloane, selling agents, has sent a notice to the trade saying that Nairn's printed linoleums in the 3-4 and 10-4 widths, all grades, as well as Perf-o-lino 3-4 goods of both qualities, are withdrawn from mill sale. No deliveries of these goods against additional business can be made until after May 1 next, "at value." Immediate specifications are recommended. The department is covering any requirements that may be felt in other Nairn fabrics still open for further sale. Business on active patterns of grades other than those in question is accepted at today's prices, strictly subject to the mill's ability to execute prior to April 30, 1917. A revised and advanced price list, effective immediately, covering the willow grass rugs, carpets and runners sold through the wholesale end of the Sloane firm, has also been sent to buyers.

Are Going to Shop Early.

If the crowds that were seen in local dry goods stores and specialty shops yesterday were any criterion, the New York public is taking the "Do your Christmas shopping early" slogan to heart more this year than it ever has before. Contrary to expectation that the rush would not start until the Thanksgiving turkeys were safely cooked and eaten, the shoppers seemed to be undeterred, pating Santa Claus by a good margin. Not only were the various ready-to-wear departments well filled in the stores visited, but those that at this time of the year offer gift goods principally also were getting their full complements of buyers. Neckwear, both men's and women's, handkerchiefs, jewelry, notions, small leather goods, toys, and other merchandise of a holiday character appeared to be moving freely. How much of the early buying is due to the desire to lighten the tasks of the workers, and how much of it is due to other things that have been printed about the scarcity of almost everything under the sun are open questions.

Not Anxious to Sell.

While some business was put through yesterday on lightweight burlaps in the local market on the bases of 8.65 cents for 7½-ounce 40-inch goods, and 8.75 cents for 8-ounce cloths of the same width, trading was generally hampered by the fact that about everything that will be available for the next sixty days has been bought. The market is practically bare now of spot lightweights. In addition to the scarcity of heavy goods, buying of them has been limited of late by the unwillingness of concerns that own goods to sell them at present figures. For these goods 10 cents is asked for 10-ounce 40s, while prices ranging up for 10¼ cents are asked for 10½-ounce goods. Cables received here from Calcutta yesterday indicated that freight space from that market is as scarce as hens' teeth, while about the earliest shipment that can be had from Dundee is April.

Too Busy to Raise Prices.

In spite of the steady rise in silver bullion, prices on plated and sterling silverware are not apt to advance much before the first of the year. The cost of the raw material has already reached a point that would warrant an immediate advance on the finished wares were the leading factors not too busy to re-mark all their merchandise. This is especially true of the big concerns that operate retail departments here, one of which has already been required nearly to triple its force of clerks in order to take care of the Christmas rush that has so far developed. Again, if wholesale prices were raised now the retailers would be obliged to re-mark most of their wares, the prospect of which is not pleasant, with the holiday trade at hand. One of the biggest manufacturers in the country, however, will make no deliveries after Jan. 1 at current prices, unless there is a reversal of form in the silver market.

Silks Active Again.

From the temporary dullness into which the silk trade passed, business has once more become active. The fact is gradually being realised by buyers, so a manufacturer said, that many of the representative concerns are sold up for months ahead. To have the assurance that the merchandise they require will be forthcoming at the proper time, buyers are covering their needs. This spirit of preparedness is especially noted in the case of the larger operators. In some quarters of the market there are rumors of sales for the year ahead of next. This, according to well posted factors, should be discounted somewhat, but there are several cases of a production sold up to next Summer.

Printcloth Sales None Too Heavy.

There was not a great deal doing here yesterday in the way of selling gray goods. Sheetings and other coarse-yarn goods were not very much in the spotlight, while the movement of printcloths, aside from 38½-inch 64-60s, did not show much to commend it to specific mention. The 64-60s again performed the feat of selling for three different deliveries at three different prices, ranging from 8¼ cents for spots to 8 cents for shipments running into midsummer. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¾c.	38½-inch, 64-60s	8c.
39-inch, 72-72s	7¾c.	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¾c.
39-inch, 68-72s	7¾c.	38½-inch, 60-52s	7½c.
39-inch, 56-44s	7c.	38½-inch, 60-48s	7½c.
38½-inch, 64-60s	8c.	39-inch, 64-60s	8c.

Suits Promise Well.

Reports from the manufacturers who have already shown their Spring models for the inspection of buyers agree in describing the prospects for the season as especially good. Buyers, it seems, have been agreeably impressed with the simplicity of the garments and the range of colors. There has been no style question to contend with, as the only ruling fashion has been to produce garments with longer lines and skirts that are not quite as wide as they have been. The color note which the garment manufacturers have emphasized for the new season has the approval of buyers who see in it an attractive appeal for their customers.

Woolen Values in a Muddle.

Until the wool situation gets clearer, selling agents in the piece goods market cannot see light as far as future prices are concerned. If it turns out that the supply of raw material is to be restricted by continued embargoes, values in the finished goods will soar even beyond their present high levels. The mill agents are beset on every side. Their customers are eager to place orders for the new season, and yet better judgment, from the mill man's standpoint counsels delay in order that conditions may become more settled. As one mill agent put it, "the mills are between the devil and the deep sea" and "to sell or not to sell is the question."

Selling a Cloth on Reputation.

The representative of a progressive dress goods concern was criticising one of the most popular cloths put on the market during the season. This fabric is made by a leading house. According to the mill man, it does not represent good value at the price asked, and is merely an illustration of how a reputation can go to popularize a material. "To my mind," he said, "a big mistake was made in featuring this fabric because the garment manufacturers realize that it is not worth what they have to pay for it. But the hard part of it for the mill manufacturer is that his customers inquire for the cloths put out by this dress goods house, and he has to buy them, although his good judgment tells him that he is not doing the right thing."

Winter Resort Wear Doing Well.

In anticipation of Southern trips by that part of the population coming under the head of "war bride winners," in addition to the annual journeys of those who have always belonged," makers of high-class ready-to-wear garments for women have laid themselves out this season to do wonders. They seem to have done it, and are now reaping the benefits of their labor in the shape of excellent orders. The resultant lines are reported more than all about everything that fashion has smiled on of late, not the least of which are unusual out-of-door garments, not of the sports type, that have been evolved from sheer, high-priced, novelty cottons manufactured on American looms. Buyers are reported more enthusiastic regarding the models they are being shown than is usually the case.

10-DAY LIMIT FOR SHIPPERS.

Railroads Will Unload Cars and Return to Owners.

In an effort to relieve traffic congestion, New Jersey agents of the common carriers notified all shippers and receivers yesterday that freight left on cars for ten days would be summarily removed by the railroads and the shipment stored at the shipper's or consignee's risk. It is estimated by the Newark agents of the railroads that there are more than 300 freight cars, which have been tied up more than ten days by consignees, in that district.

This action is the result of a decision in Washington of the Conference Committee of Car Efficiency, recently appointed by the American Railway Association to take up the freight congestion question. The committee sent notices yesterday to all the railroads instructing them to return "at once" to the roads all of their open top freight cars, "whether loaded or empty." This notice sets forth that the committee, realizing the seriousness of the transportation problems, finds that this must be arbitrary, and notifies the railroads that the committee is in daily conference in Washington with Commissioner McChord of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The agents of the railroads in Newark say that the orders will be carried out to the letter, and that cars standing ten days or more will be emptied as quickly as possible and the goods stored by the railroads, if the receivers ignore the order. The question of fixing storage charges where the merchandise is removed by the railroads is yet to be settled.

New Long Island South Shore Chart

The Department of Commerce has issued through the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey a new chart, entitled "South Shore of Long Island, Inland Waters from the Shinnecock Bay to Great South Bay." This chart is of peculiar interest to owners of motor boats as it includes the greater part of the inside route from Great Peconic Bay to East Rockaway Inlet, and is on a larger scale than that of any chart hitherto published of these waters. The chart is in two sections, each showing fifty miles of coast.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

OTTO LORENCE, engineer, 56 First Street, formerly President of a laundry company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $87,556 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $65,000 are on bond and mortgages to Isaac C. Kendall, $60,000 on 194 Hester Street, and Emiline Roach $5,000 on 49 Elizabeth Street. Among the other creditors are the City of New York (Henry Bruere, Chamberlain,) $4,947, a deficiency judgment, and Mangin Wet Wash Laundry Company $5,000 liability as a Director of the company.

GEORGE ELLIS & CO., INC., mason work, 416 West 125th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,461 and assets $242.

COX ENGINEERING COMPANY, 30 Sullivan Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,117 and assets $1,646. The stock was ruined by a fire. The largest creditors are the Cox Printing Company, $3,535, and Howard Cox, $2,413. He was formerly President and Treasurer.

BENJ. LEICHMAN, A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Leichman, grocer, 1,748 Madison Avenue, by Wilson Co., Inc., $200; Bedell & Co., Inc., $275; Phoenix Cheese Company, $90, and Louis Wisansky, $171. He made an assignment on Nov. 20.

GUGGENHEIM-RICH-FIBEL COMPANY. Judge Hand has appointed Max Steuer receiver for Guggenheim-Rich-Fibel Company, manufacturers of petticoats, 12 East Thirty-second Street, bond $2,000. Liabilities are $14,000 and assets $7,000.

LOUIS USCATU, dealer in women's and children's furnishing goods, 165 Lenox Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $8,163 and assets $2,998.

FROMM & HERR, composed of Louis Fromm, Jr., and Henry Herr, Jr., decorative art glass, 148 East Fiftieth Street, have made an assignment to Peter Kroner.

A. GURVITZ & SON, clothiers and tailors, 288 Seventh Avenue, have made an assignment to Abraham Lipshitz by Max Gurvitz. The other partner, Annie Gurvitz, did not sign the deed.

DAVID KAUFMAN, grocer, 215 West 116th Street, has made an assignment to Benjamin Meyers.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

CLOTHILDE COHN, 900 West D. 148th Street; liabilities, $17,326 as indorser on notes of the Buyers and Sellers' Automobile Co.

GEORGE T. THEOBALD, auto salesman, 16 West Forty-eighth Street, formerly as sets. Of the liabilities, $65,000 are on bond and mortgages to Isaac C. Kendall, $60,000 on 194 Hester Street, and Emiline Roach $5,000 on 49 Elizabeth Street. Among the other creditors are the City of New York (Henry Bruere, Chamberlain,) $4,947, a deficiency judgment, and Mangin Wet Wash Laundry Company $5,000 liability as a Director of the company.

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In Bronx County.

Cranwell, Frank J. and Thomas J. Dempsey—W. W. Tinsley.....73.80
Digger Machine Co., Inc.—A. F. Dienst Co.....288.24
Gold, Michael and Jennie Klein—C. M. Coddington.....2,559.03
Holmquist, Gustav—J. H. Eften.....114.22
Hahn, Theodore F.—S. Zuckerman.....260.72
Kean, Frank M.—Reliance Motor & Garage Co., Inc.....105.82
King, James—C. Millang.....31.25
M. B. W. Realty Co. and Fred S. Schlesinger—Universal Hld. & Leasing Co., Inc.....592.72
Phelan, William L.—C. E. Ebeling.....794.92
Seculer, James—M. S. Yochelson.....35.40
Ziperman, Harry J.—E. Beaman.....80.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Burlington Transfer and Storage Co., Inc., and William Grant Brown—H. S. Johnston, March 7, 1911.....$201.45
Same—Same, March 7, 1911.....201.26
11 West 25th St. Co.—Burns Bros., April 20, 1916.....324.75
Halsey, Edwin W.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., Sept. 25, 1912.....121.90
Hunter, Frederick W.—A. S. Hunter, April 6, 1916.....182.27
Linch, Geo. W.—recvr.—W. H. Wray, Jr., March 13, 1914.....244.80
Same—Same, July 15, 1913.....169.41
Same—S. Emanuel, Sept. 23, 1915.....144.41
Same—J. Kazarsky, Jan. 4, 1912.....329.41
Same—D. Flynn, June 13, 1912.....354.41
Same—F. Matthew, June 13, 1912.....111.41
Same—McCorvey, June 13, 1912.....289.41
Same—J. Gerver, July 17, 1912.....169.41
Same—H. Thomas, June 13, 1912.....114.41
Marks, Louis M.—Esterly Garment Co., April 10, 1916.....331.85
McCoy, Thomas F. L.—E. Malle, Oct. 28, 1915.....590.78
Schlachetsky, Isidore D.—Joseph Durst, Inc., June 30, 1916.....185.14
Wilson, John F.—L. E. Wilson, April 19, 1916.....1,490.00
Ziegfeld, Florenz—I. Mazoll, Sept. 1911.....1,841.51
Massimino, John—G. Pienoke, June 28, 1912, (canceled).....184.34
Same—L. Hogan, Sept. 26, 1911, (canceled).....301.95
Monzille, Allesio, and Dominick Lambien

Tide Water Oil Company

We have prepared a special treatise on this company, which we will send to investors on request.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange. Investment Bankers.
71 Broadway New York

Conservative investors who are in the market for a sound, long term Public Utility Bond combining safety, marketability and high yield should write for our free Circular T-100 describing the 1st and Ref. 5% Bonds of the Central Illinois Public Service Company, which we are offering, to yield
5 5/8%
Write today for Circular T-100
A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Timely Investments

Many investors are uncertain not only as to what they should buy, but also as to when the purchases should be made. From a large list of securities that we own and offer, we have selected one mortgage bond, one short term note, and a preferred stock as being particularly appropriate for a conservative, remunerative and diversified investment now.

A request for our offering No. 143 will bring you our suggestions.

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Incorporated
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$100,000
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Due March 1, 1933
A legal investment for New York Savings Banks and Trust Funds.
Price to yield 3.90%
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Boston San Francisco Chicago

November Bond Circular
We shall be pleased to send a copy of our November General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.
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Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

ROBINSON & CO.
U. S. Government Bonds
Investment Securities
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Members New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline on Traders' Selling—War Rumors and Peace Rumors.

The stock market has so often shown that it considered peace news bad news that it was hardly surprising that prices should have declined yesterday when traders laid emphasis on suggestions that the end of the war was very near at hand. The market yesterday, however, showed also that it could look upon war news as bad news, for an even more potent factor in depressing prices, after traders had assumed control of the market following a fair amount of public buying at the opening, was the fear that German submarines were about to repeat the exploit of the U-53 off the American coast.

The peace talk was more influential in the commodity markets than in the stock market, but both the war rumors and peace rumors had the effect of lowering prices. Within the last few days public buying has been on a considerably reduced scale, a fact suggested by the diminished volume of Stock Exchange dealings, and the lessening of this buying has been sufficient to return many traders to the bearish inclinations from which they were temporarily diverted by the strong support which the public gave the market in the week after election.

Yesterday's price movements were fairly broad, a number of declines amounting to two points or more. In gauging the importance of such a movement it is necessary to bear in mind that the market, taking it as a whole, is at the highest level in years. A decline of two points in Steel, selling between 125 and 130, is a very different matter from a similar decline, when that stock was selling, say, at 50. The latter would be a 4 per cent. decline in market value, the former a decline of only a little over 1½ per cent.

The extent to which the market's movement was explained by rumor rather than by definite fact indicated, what was also apparent in other ways, that professional traders had again assumed dominant position in the market, and were engaged in an effort to dislodge stocks recently bought by the public. To this end they capitalized as much as possible the concern aroused by warnings that new German submarine attacks were to be expected on this side of the Atlantic, and the market uneasiness which peace talk was calculated to arouse. There is no reliable indication that the end of the struggle in Europe is near at hand. There is no sound reason for selling on this score. It was more natural that attention should be paid to the warning against submarines on this side of the Atlantic, for their presence near our coast would carry disconcerting possibilities. There have been urgings enough that traders be cautious, and it is to be presumed that all speculators are prepared to protect themselves against the possible recurrence of a decline such as followed the news of the activities of the U-53. War waters are likely to be troubled waters, and the prudent mariner will not be caught unaware.

The promised first installment of the new gold movement arrived yesterday. Coincidentally occurred a further decline in the Teutonic exchanges, which stand now at the lowest point since the war began. Without having had to meet the enormous debit balance in foreign trade which the allied countries have had to confront, Austrian exchange is now selling at a discount greater even than that of Russian exchange, while the discount on marks is well over twice the discount on francs, and about thirteen times the discount on sterling. The story of the exchanges is not easy to read in all of its aspects, but this contrast between the chief exchanges of the two groups of belligerents carries the suggestion that the outside world still believes that the war cannot end except in one way.

TAKE OVER STEEL COMPANY.

Standard Oil Interests Pay $270 a Share for Hydraulic Press Stock.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 27.—The Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company of this city has been sold to Standard Oil Company interests for $270 a share, part cash and part stock, it was announced today. The Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company is one of the largest producers of steel forgings for shells in the United States. The cash payment will amount to $108 a share and the stock distribution will be $162 a share.

The common stock of the company, which will be taken over, amounts to $245,000. There is also $1,000,000 preferred stock outstanding.

Statement of Boston Banks.

The Boston bank statement for last week, issued yesterday, shows a decrease in deposits and loans, and an increase in funds held with New York institutions. Following is the detailed statement, with changes compared with the previous week:

	Decrease.
Circulation	$6,426,000
Loans, discounts, &c.	*$3,000,000
Ind. dep., inc. U. S.	446,407,000
Due to banks	6,995,000
Time deposits	358,809,000
Exch. for Cl. House	10,468,000
Due from banks	134,199,000
Cash reserves	9,118,000
Res. in F. R. Banks	*318,000
Cash excess	29,284,000
Excess in New York	2,787,000
Excess in F. R. Banks	20,883,000
Total	4,459,000
	5,094,000
	26,615,000
	*766,000

*Increase.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The sale of the New York Shipbuilding Company to the American International Corporation, International Mercantile Marine, and W. R. Grace & Co. was ratified at a stockholders' meeting in Camden, N. J., yesterday by a vote of two-thirds of the $5,000,000 outstanding capital stock.

—A plan for the purchase of the Kansas Natural Gas Company by the Empire Gas and Pipe Line Company, a subsidiary of the Cities Service Company, has been declared effective, and the first payment of $15 a share on the purchase price of $40 a share was made yesterday through Henry L. Doherty & Co., the remaining $25 a share to draw 6 per cent. interest, and to be paid within ninety days. It is understood that substantially 95,000 shares out of the 105,000 shares of Kansas Natural Gas have been deposited under the purchase agreement.

Hedrick & Bennett, managers of the Penn Seaboard Steel Corporation syndicate, announce that all of the 100,000 shares of the company have been placed with investors and the syndicate closed.

J. S. Bache & Co. and Adolph Lewisohn & Sons, bankers underwriting the Tennessee Copper financing plan, are announcing to stockholders that the plan has been declared operative. Depositing stockholders of record Dec. 4 will receive warrants for subscriptions to the stock of the new Tennessee Copper and Chemical Corporation at $16 a share. Stockholders who have not yet deposited will have until Dec. 4 to avail themselves of the subscription privilege.

The State Banking Department has approved an increase in the capital stock of W. R. Grace's bank from $100,000 to $500,000.

The Guaranty Trust Company is issuing a booklet on bonds that are exempt from the New York State personal property tax.

Dickson, Gregory & Co. are offering $350,000 United Electric Company of New Jersey first mortgage 4s, due 1949, at 85½ and interest.

William V. Hodges, Special Master in Chancery, has called on holders of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the United States Reduction and Refining Company to turn in the bonds to him, in return for which he will distribute to the holders all sums realized from foreclosure of the mortgage. The distribution will be approximately [illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, NOV. 27, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,278,552
Same day last year	468,477
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	150,926,619
Same period last year	159,266,511
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
68¾	69¼	800	Acme Tea	69¼	69¾	68¾	69¾	...
19	19½	4,000	Advance Rumely	18	19¾	18	19½	+1½
35	36¾	2,000	Advance Rumely pf	36¼	36¾	35½	36½	+1½
70¾	72	800	Ajax Rubber	70½	70¾	70½	70¾	— ¼
14	14½	8,000	Alaska Gold Mines	12¾	14¼	12¾	14¼	+1½
8	8¼	3,000	Alaska Juneau	7¾	8	7¾	8	+¼
35¾	35¾	15,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	37¾	38	35¾	35½	—2
90	90¾	1,800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	91	91	90	90	—1½
95	96	2,300	Am. Agricul. Chem	100¾	100¾	96	96	—3¾
42¾	43	50	Am. Bank Note	42¾	42¾	42½	42¾	
51¾	53	100	Am. Bank Note pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ⅞
104	104¾	4,000	Am. Beet Sugar	107	107	103¾	104	—2¾
100	100¾	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	105	105	100	100	+ ¾
200	210	400	Am. B. S. & F. pf	206	206	206	206	—3
62¾	63	5,500	Am. Can	64¼	64¾	62¾	63	—1
73	73½	10,700	Am. Car & Fdry	76¾	76½	72¾	73¼	—2¼
52¾	53½	700	Am. Cotton Oil	54½	54¾	53	53	—1
16¼	16½	1,000	Am. H. & Leather	17¼	17½	16¾	16¾	— ⅝
76¾	77¾	4,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	78¾	78¾	76¾	76¾	— ⅝
27¼	27¾	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅜
22¼	22¾	2,000	Am. Linseed	23	23¼	22¼	22¾	— ⅛
53½	54	400	Am. Linseed pf	54	54	53	53	—4
90	90½	8,400	Am. Locomotive	93¼	93¾	89¼	90¼	—1¾
107¾	108¼	100	Am. Locomotive pf	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¼	+ ¼
47½	48	100	Am. Malt pf	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ½
47½	48	10	Do., odd lot	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	
118⅝	118¾	55,600	Am. Smelt & Ref	121⅝	122	118¼	118¾	—2¾
116	117	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	117	117	116½	116½	— ½
97	97¼	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	97	97¼	97	97	
67½	68	1,000	Am. Steel Fdries	69	69	67¾	67¾	—1⅝
117½	118¾	1,500	Am. Sugar Ref	118	118¾	117¾	118	—1½
128¼	128¾	4,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	129¾	129¾	128	128¼	+ ½
2	2¼	5,100	Am. T. & T. rights	2⅝	2⅝	2	2	—1-16
218	220	100	Am. Tobacco	220	220	220	220	...
53	53⅝	2,500	Am. Woolen	54⅜	54⅜	53½	53½	— ⅞
98	98½	100	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	98	98	— ¼
67	67¾	9,100	Am. Writing P. pf	70¼	70½	63¾	66¾	—4
58	59¼	3,700	Am. Zinc L. S.	61¾	61¾	58	58	—2¾
79	80¾	300	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	81	81	79½	79½	— ¾
99¾	99¾	51,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	103¾	103	99¾	99¾	—1½
3¾	4	800	Assets Realization	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
105	105¾	2,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106¾	106¾	105	105	— ¼
100½	100½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	— ¼
17½	18	1,200	At., Birm. & At.	17½	18	17¾	17¾	...
122	124	100	Atlantic Coast Line	123	123	123	123	—1½
120	121	2,000	At., Gulf & W. I.	123	123	120	120	—3¾
70¾	71¾	300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	71	71¾	71	71	...
83	83¾	12,200	Baldwin Loco	85½	85¾	82¾	83½	—1¾
107¾	108	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	107¾	107¾	107½	107¾	— ⅛
86	86½	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	86½	86¾	86	86	— ¼
74	74½	1,500	Baltimore & O. pf	74¾	74¾	74	74¼	— ¾
2	2¼	1,200	Batopilas Mining	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
160	162¾	900	Barrett Co	164	164¾	162½	162½	...
94	84½	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84½	84¾	84½	84½	— ⅛
75	75	100	Brown Shoe	75	75	75	75	—1
84½	86	100	Burns Brothers	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ⅞
96	108	100	Bush Terminal	108	108	108	108	—2
68¼	68¾	3,800	Butte & Superior	69¾	70	68¼	68¼	
25¾	25¾	6,400	California Petrol	25	26¾	24¾	25¾	+1½
54½	55½	1,000	California Pet. pf	54½	56	54½	55	+1½
168¾	168¾	3,100	Canadian Pacific	170	171	167¾	168¾	—2½
82	88	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext.	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¼	— ½
50	55	200	Car C. & O. pf	50	50	50	50	
112¾	11.¾	21,000	Central Leather Co	115	115	112¾	112¾	—3¾
107	109	500	Chandler Motor	110	110	107	107	—3
67¼	67½	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¼	— ¼
14¾	14¾	600	Chi. Great West	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
42¾	43	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	43	43	42¾	42¾	— ½
93¾	93¾	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93¾	93¾	92½	92½	— ½
125	125¾	700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	125¾	125¾	125	125	— ½
126½	127¼	415	Chi. & Northwest	127¾	127¾	127	127	— ½
33¼	33½	6,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	34½	34¾	33¼	33¼	—1¼
32⅝	32¾	33,400	Chile Copper	34½	34¾	32⅝	32⅝	—1½
68	68¾	11,800	Chino Copper	70¾	70¾	68	68¾	—1½
56¼	57	9,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	58¾	59¼	56¾	56¾	—2½
48	48¼	18,700	Columbus Gas & E.	48¾	49¼	47¾	48¼	— ½
117	117¾	700	Consolidated Coal	116½	118¼	116½	117½	
23¾	24	200	Con. Inst. Cal. Min.	24½	24½	24	24	—1
135½	136	200	Consol. Gas, N. Y.	136¼	136¾	135¾	135¾	— ⅛
126	127	1,510	Consol. Gas, Balt.	128	128	126	126	—2½
98	98¾	100	Continental Can	100¼	100¼	98¼	98¼	—1½
113	115	100	Continental Can. pf.	114	114	114	114	
60	62	600	Continental Insu	62	62	59	60	—2
25¾	25¾	22,000	Corn Products Ref	27¾	27¾	25¾	25¾	—2½
107¾	108	2,000	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	108¾	108¾	107¾	108	—2½
86½	86¾	20,200	Crucible Steel	88¾	88	85½	86¾	—2½
68¾	69	20,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	70	70½	69¾	69¾	—1½
98¾	99	1,000	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	99¾	99¾	98¾	98¾	—1½
95¾	96¾	200	Deere & Co. pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ½
44¾	45	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	45	45	44¾	44¾	
147	149	100	Detroit Edison Co	148½	148½	146¾	146¾	—2
43¾	44	4,800	Distillers' Secur	46½	46½	43¾	44	— ⅛
37	37½	5,300	Erie	37¾	38	36¾	37¼	+ ⅛
51¾	52¼	1,200	Erie 1st pf	52	53	52	52	
40	42	500	Erie 2d pf	42½	43¾	42¼	42¼	...
17	22	100	Federal Min. & S.	23	23	23	23	+1
43	43½	100	Gaston, Wms. & W.	43	43	43	43	+1
315	321	100	General Chemical	320	320	320	320	—4
178¾	180	1,400	General Electric	181¾	181¾	180	180	—1
120¾	122	300	General Motors pf	121	121	120¾	120¾	+ ⅞
69¾	70	2,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	70¾	70¾	69¾	70	+ ⅛
100	113¾	300	Goodrich pf	113½	113¾	112½	112½	+ ⅛
106½	108	2,700	Granby Consol	111½	111½	106¾	106¾	— ¾
116	117½	800	Great Northern pf	118	118	116	117	— ¾
44¾	45	8,400	G. N. Ctfs. for e. p.	46¾	46¾	44¾	44¾	—2¾
52½	53	500	Greene-Canana	54¾	54¾	52	52½	—2¾
170½	172	1,700	Gulf States Steel	180	180	170	171	—9
113	115	1,000	Gulf States S. 1st pf	112	114¾	112	114¼	— ¾
176	180	200	Gulf States S. 2d pf	180	180	174	174	—6
104½	105	600	Illinois Central	105	105	105	105	+ ½
70¾	70¾	21,600	Inspiration Copper	72¾	72¾	69¾	70¾	—1½
18	18¼	500	Interboro Consol	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
74½	75	500	Interboro Con. pf	74½	74¾	74¼	74¼	— ¾
23¼	25	400	Int. Agricultural	25	25	23¼	23¼	
54	54¼	900	Int. Agricultural pf	55¾	55¾	53¾	53¾	—2
122	123	1,700	Int. Harvester, N.J	125	125	122	122	—2
82	84¾	500	Int. Harvest. Corp	87	87½	83	83	—2½
45¼	46	11,600	Int. Mer. Mar. tr. r.	47¾	47¾	45¾	45½	—1¾
110¾	112¼	11,400	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	118¾	118¾	116¾	116¾	—2½
46¾	47¼	12,200	Int. Nickel	45½	48¼	46¾	46¾	
67¼	67¾	10,300	Int. Paper	67¾	67¾	63¾	64	—3¼
103¾	104	1,700	Int. Paper pf	104½	104¾	103	104¼	— ½
26	26½	600	Kansas City South	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
75¾	76½	900	Kelly Spring Tire	76½	76½	75¾	75¾	— ¾
57¾	58	35,400	Kennecott Copper	60	60	57¾	58	—1¼
103¾	104½	10,500	Lackawanna Steel	106	106	102¾	104	+2
112	114	200	Laclede Gas	114	114	114	114	...
22½	24	200	Lake Erie & West	23½	23½	23	23	— ½
38¾	39	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	38½	38½	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
81¾	82	1,500	Lehigh Valley	82	82½	81¾	81¾	— ⅛
23	24	400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	22	24	22	24	+1
84	87	100	Loose-W. Bis 1st pf	86	86	86	86	+1
133	135	100	Louis. & Nash	132½	132½	132½	132½	— ⅞
74	74½	3,200	Mawell Motors	74¾	74¾	73¾	74¼	— ⅞
81½	82	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	82	82	81¾	81¾	— ⅞
66	67	100	May Dept. Stores	66½	66½	66¼	66¼	— ⅛
108¼	109	7,300	Mexican Petroleum	111½	111½	108½	108½	—3
46	46½	6,800	Miami Copper	47¾	47¾	45¼	46	—1¼
119	120	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	119	120	119	120	+1
7	7¼	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7¼	7¼	7	7	— ½
11	11¼	1,200	Missouri Pacific	11¾	11¾	11	11¼	— ⅝
11¼	11½	900	Mo. Pacific pf	12	12	11¼	11¼	— ½
28¼	28¾	5,700	Mo. Pacific w. i.	28¾	28¾	28	28¼	
57¾	58	700	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i.	58¾	58¾	57¾	57¾	— ½
103	106½	1,500	Montana Power	108	108	102	104	—4½
114	118	400	Montana Power pf	117¼	117¼	117	117	...
122	123	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	122	122	122	122	—1
33¾	34	2,700	Nat. En. & St. Co.	34¾	34¾	33¼	33½	—1
67¾	68	400	Nat. Lead Co	69¼	69¼	67¾	67¾	—1
30¾	30¾	10,525	Nevada Con. Copper	32	32	30¾	30¾	—1
177½	178½	1,900	N. Y. Air Brake	182¼	183	178	178	—2
106¾	107	5,400	N. Y. Central	107	107¾	106¾	107	— ¼
19½	21¾	900	N. Y. Dock	21	21	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
50	55	300	N. Y. Dock pf	50	50¼	50	50	
57	57¾	400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	58	58	58	58	— ½
31¾	31¾	6,900	N. Y. Ont. & West	30¾	32½	30¾	31¼	+ ⅛
139¾	140¾	1,900	Norfolk & Western	139¾	140¾	139¾	140	
70	70¾	700	North American	70	70¾	70	70¼	+ ⅜
110¼	111¾	1,100	Northern Pacific	111¾	111¾	110¾	110¾	+ ⅜
99	100	14,300	Ohio Cities Gas	99	106¼	98	102	—4
6	6¾	4,300	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	5¾	6	— ⅛
27	27¾	900	Pacific Mail	27	27¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅝
35¾	35¾	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	— ⅝
98	98¾	500	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	98¾	98¾	98	98	— ⅝
56¾	57¼	7,400	Penn. R. R	56¾	57¼	56¾	56¾	— ⅜
110¼	110¾	276	People's Gas, Chi	110¾	110¾	108	109	—1
45¾	45¾	28,900	Philadelphia Co	45¾	47¼	45	47	+1½
50	50	500	Pittsburgh Coal	50	50	50	50	+5¼
49	51¼	37,300	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	49	51¼	47½	48¾	— ½
110¾	111	500	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d.	110¾	111	110	110	...
86¾	86¾	5,800	Pressed Steel Car	86¾	86¾	83	84	—1¾
2	2½	400	Quicksilver	2½	2½	2	2	—1
61¾	61¾	7,300	Railway Steel Sp	61¾	61¾	59	59¼	—1¾
34½	34½	11,300	Ray Con. Copper	34½	34½	32¼	32¾	—1¾
106¼	106¾	20,000	Reading	106¾	109¾	108	108¾	+ ⅞
44½	44½		Reading 1st pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅞
46	46		Reading 2d pf	46	46	46	46	+ ⅞
92½	92½		Rep. Iron & Steel	92½	92½	88½	88½	—2¾
116	116	33,400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	116	116	116	116	+1
23½	24		St. L. & S. F. w. i.	23½	24	23¼	24	
27	27		St. L. Southwestern	27	27	26½	26½	— ½
49¾	50	500	St. L. Southw. pf	49¾	50	49¾	50	
78	78	100	Saxon Motors	78	78	78	78	— ¾
38	38	100	Seab. Air Line pf	38	38	38	38	— ⅝
34¼	34¼	2,500	Shattuck-Arizona	34¼	34¼	33¾	33¾	— ⅝
89½	90¼	2,500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	89½	90¼	85¼	86	—3
100¾	100¾	1,700	Southern Pacific	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼
27¾	27¾	4,100	Southern Railway	27¾	27¾	27	27	— ¼
67½	67½	100	Southern Ry. pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ¼
102¾	102¾	100	Standard Milling	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ¼
123¾	123¾	1,700	Studebaker Co	123¾	124	123¼	123¾	— ½
65	65	400	Stud. Motor	65	65	65	65	—1
25	25	600	Tennessee Copper	25	25	24¼	24¼	—1
238	238	5,100	Texas Co	238	238	231¾	232½	—4½
17¾	17¾	900	Texas & Pacific	17¾	17¾	17	17	— ⅝
49¾	49¾	100	Third Avenue	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¼	— ¼
53	53	1,100	Tobacco Prod. pf	53	53	52¼	52¼	—1
8¼	8¼	1,400	Tol., St. L. & West	8¼	8¼	8	8	+ ⅛
17¾	17¾	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
105¼	105¼	200	Underwood Typew	105¼	105¼	105	105	— ½
14¾	14¾	300	Union B. & P. Co	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
119½	119½	1,307	U. B. & P. Co. new	119½	119½	118	118	— ½
84¾	85	300	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	84¾	85	84¾	85	...
148¼	148¼	14,200	Union Pacific	148¼	148¼	147¾	147¾	— ¼
98½	98½	100	United Cigar Stores	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
76	76	100	United Drug	76	76	76	76	+ ¼
53	53¼	200	United Drug 1st pf	53	53¼	53	53¼	+ ¼
161	161¾	600	United Fruit	161	161¾	161	161	— ½
14¾	15	1,800	United Rys. Invest	15	15	13¾	15	+ ½
29	29¼	1,500	United Rys. Inv. pf	29	29¼	27¾	27¾	—2¾
26	26	500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	26	26	25½	26½	—1
66	66	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	66	66	66	66	+ ½
137¼	137¼	5,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	137¼	137¼	134	135	—1½
2	2	3,500	U. S. Rad. & Ref	2	2¼	2	2¼	+1
2¾	3	3,200	U. S. Red. & R. pf	2¾	3¼	2¾	3	+1
66½	67	5,600	U. S. Rubber	66½	67	64¼	65	—1
113	113	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	113	113	113	113	+½
79	79	2,600	U. S. Sm., R. & M	79	79	77	77	—3½
129¾	129¾	311,400	U. S. Steel	129¾	129¼	126½	126¾	—3½
121¾	121¾	1,700	U. S. Steel pf	121¾	121¾	121¼	121¼	— ⅛
126¾	126¾	28,700	Utah Copper	126¾	126¾	122¾	123	—3
25	25¾	10,000	Utah Securities	25	25¾	23	23	—3
51	51	8,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	51	51	48½	48½	—1½
69	69¾	500	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	69	69¾	67	67	—1½
14¾	14¾	400	Wabash	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
57¾	57¾	6,800	Wabash pf. B	57¾	57¾	56¾	56¾	+ ⅛
30¾	30¾	2,000	Wabash pf. B	30¾	30¾	30	30	— ⅛
27	27	400	Western Maryland	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
45¼	45½	100	West. Maryland pf	45¼	45½	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
102¾	103	1,500	Western Union Tel	103	103	101	101	—1½
64¾	65¾	4,580	Westingh. E. & M	64¾	65¾	63¾	63¾	—1½
54¾	55¼	1,000	White Motor	54¾	55¼	54	55	+ ⅝
38¾	38¾	5,700	Willys-Overland	38¾	38¾	38	38¼	— ⅛
99¾	99¾	200	Willys-Overland pf	99¾	99¾	98½	98½	— ¾
51¾	51¾	100	Wisconsin Central	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	
117	118	400	Woolw. C. W. Co	118	118	117	117	+ ½
92¾	93	1,100	Worth. Steam pf	93	93	92¾	92¾

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately, over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
1,200	A. W. W. & E.	11⅛	10¼	11⅛	12
125	A.W.W.,E.P.pf.	28	25½	27	29
220	A.W.W.,E.P.1pf	70¼	69¼	70¼	71
1,160	Cities Service	329⅛	328	328½	330
1,420	Cities Serv. pf.	93	92½	92½	93
300	Co'enwealth P.	61	60	60	62
400	Commonw. pf.	84¾	84¼	83½	84½
2,200	N. Ohio Elec.	46½	43	44½	45
900	N. Ohio El. pf.	82½	81	81½	82½
410	Stand. G. & E.	17	16	16¾	17½
360	Sta. G. & E. pf.	45¾	44	45¼	47
240	Tenn.R. L. & P.	11¾	10¾	11¼	12¾
190	U.S. &E. 1st pf.	74¼	73½	74	75

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power	8¾	9½
Appalachian Power pf.	32	34
Adirondack Electric Power	26	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	84	87
American Cities	11	14
American Cities pf.	48	50
American Power & Light	176	77
American Power & Light pf.	86	88
American Gas Co.	152	155
American Gas & Electric	152	155
American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Public Utilities	40	43
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American Light & Traction	380	383
American Light & Traction pf.	111	112½
Atlantic P. P. pf.	*95	..
*American Power & Light	76	78
American Power & Light pf.	86	87
Baton Rouge Elec. pf.	88	..
Carolina Power & Light	35	38
Carolina Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	73	76
Central States Electric	21	24
Central States Electric pf.	78	80
Colorado Power	31	33
Colorado Power pf.	100	103
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85
Consumers Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	60	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	88½	92
El Paso Electric	120	123
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Electric R. & S. pf.	99½	100
Electric Properties	57	60
Empire D. E. pf.	90	94
Federal Light & Traction	17½	19
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	58
Galveston-Houston Electric	82	86
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	74	77
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	10	11
Mississippi River Power pf.	37½	..
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Pr. pf.	57	62
Northern States Power	103¼	104
Northern States Power pf.	100¾	101
Northern Texas Electric	50	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	83½	86
Ozark Power & Water	44	48
Pacific G. & E.	68	69½
Pacific G. & E. pf.	90¾	91½
Puget Sound Traction	29	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	68	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	38	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	88
Republic Ry. & L.	51¼	52½
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	78	80
Securities Corp. general	18	23
Securities Corp. general pf.	80	85
Southern California Edison	90¼	91½
Southern California Edison pf.	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	*100
Tampa Electric	128	132
Tenn. Ry. Lt. & Power pf.	50	51½
United Gas & Electric	10	14
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	11	15
United Light & Railways	50	51
United Light & Railways pf.	79	80
Western Power	18	19
Western Power pf.	69¼	71
*West Penn. pf.	103	107

BONDS.

American Power & Light 5s, 1021	100	101½
American W. W. & E. 5s	70½	..
Baton Rouge cons. 5s	90	92½
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918	99½	..
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co., 1st 5s, 1956	100¼	101
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	90	..
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	80	82
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	98¼	98½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99¼	..
Defiance Gas & Electric 5s, 1942	91	..
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	97	99
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918	99½	..
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s	92	96
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1928	99	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1945	89	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90¼	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97¼	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98½	..
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1938	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	96½
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	99	97½
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	75	78
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	94	94½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	100	100½
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97¼	98½
Nor. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½	98
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s	87½	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	..
Seattle Electric con. 5s	94	98
Stanford G. & E. conv. 6s, 1922	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	99	..
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	97½	98

*And dividend. †ex-dividend.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.23
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	98¼	98⅝	5.54
Argen. Gov. Div.		Feb. 21, '17	98⅝	99	4.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '17	101¼	101⅜	4.40
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	100¾	101⅛	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100	100⅜	4.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.80
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.83
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99½	100	5.00
Italian Gov.	6	Oct 16, '17	99½	100¼	5.85
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	101	102	3.90
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	103	106	4.87
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99¾	5.10
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.85
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99¼	100¼	4.90
Govt. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98½	99	5.40
Rep. of France.	5	1s of 1916	148	151	..
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100¼	100½	6.45
Do rubles	5½	Aug. 14, '26	208	295	..
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97¼	98	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1922	97	98½	5.20
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¼	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	101¼	3.80
Am. F. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100½	100¾	3.75
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	99	99¼	4.25
Anaconda Cop.	6	Mar., 1917	100¾	100⅞	3.25
A. T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100⅜	101	2.95
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100¼	6.00
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102¾	102⅝	5.80
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅝	100¾	4.50
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102¼	102⅝	4.30
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98⅛	98	4.30
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.40
Cuba-Am. Sug.		Apr., 1918	102	102½	4.25
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100¾	4.70
Can. North.	6	July 15, '17	100¼	101	4.50
Can. North.	6	July 15, '23	100¼	100¾	5.30
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '54	103¼	103⅝	5.80
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	94	100	6.00
East. T. & L.	6	Mar. 1, '18	98	..	6.12½
Erie R. R.	4½	Apr., 1917	100¾	100⅝	3.20
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	100⅝	101¼	4.85
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	100	100¼	4.45
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99¼	100¼	4.85
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	100½	3.70
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100⅛	100⅜	3.55
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100½	101¾	5.87½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100¾	101¾	5.40
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	99¾	100	6.80
Monk T. & F.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99¼	5.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100½	4.85
N.Y.N.H.& H.	4½	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.10
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	100½	5.55
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.53
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	101	101¼	4.20
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¾	101¼	4.53
Ren. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	90¼	91	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅛	3.25
United Fruit.	6	May, 1918	100¾	101¼	4.10
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.65
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1915	98	98½	6.10
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	98½	100¼	5.87½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	5.00
Wm. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¼	101	5.45

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	Nov. 25.	18.	Wks. Dec.
Circulation	$8,426,000		$35,000
Loans, disc. & invest.	448,407,000		6,985,000
Ind. dep., incl. U. S.	358,600,000		10,468,000
Due to banks	134,169,000		0,113,000
Time deposits	29,264,000		*315,000
Exchange clearances	18,850,000		2,757,000
Due from banks	41,476,000		5,237,000
Cash reserves	82,729,000		847,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	29,661,000		*443,000
Res. with other banks	33,494,000		2,863,000
Reserve excess	597,000		1,454,000
New York excess	20,858,000		†1,574,000
Excess with F. R. Bank	4,459,000		3,094,000
Total excess	26,015,000		786,000

*Decrease. †Increase.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¼	100	Pan 2s, r, 1938	99¼	100
2s, c, 1930	99¼	..	Pan 2s, c, 1938	..	..
3s, r, 1918	100¾	101¼	Pan. 3s, r, 1961	..	102
3s, c, 1918	100¾	..	Pan 3s, c, 1961	..	102
3s, 1946	101¼	102	Pan 3s, c, 1961	..	102
4s, r, 1925	110	110¾			
4s, c, 1925	110¼	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99¼	100			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea 1st pf.	96	98½	Col & So. 1st pf	82½	84
Adams Ex.	140	148	Do 2d pf	85	88
Alb & Sus.	245	..	Comp T R	40	49½
Am Ag Ch pf.	102½	104	Crex Carp	45	55
Am B S & Fdy	106	109¾	Cruc Steel pf.	122¾	123
Am C & F pf.	117	118	C Am Rug	210	260
Am Coal	35½	..	Do pf	108	112
Am Cot	98	102	D L & W	228	230½
Am Cot Oil pf.	98	102	D S & H	150	20
Am Exp	120	139	Det & M	80	..
Am Malt	8¾	9½	Do pf	90	..
A S pf. A	90¾	100¾	Det U Ry	116¾	120
Am Snuff	140	145	Donne M	22	23
Do pf	105	109	Dupr-Sea	75	78
Am S Ref pf.	122	123	D, S S & A	4½	7
Am T & C	82¾	86	Do pf	9½	12½
Am T pf.	109	110	Elec & P	63¼	..
Ann Arbor	..	30	F M & S	..	..
Do pf	..	65	pf	45	48
Assoc Oil	70¼	71	Gen Ch pf	115	116½
Asso D G	25	28	Gen Mot	760	800
Do 1st pf	70	75	G & S Tal	112½	..
Do 2d pf	49	55	Harb-W	105	..
Barrett Co. pf.	118	120	Do pf	105	..
Beech Cr'k	44½	..	Heime (G W) Co	185	205
Beth Steel	640	660	Homestake	133	138
Do pf	158	161	Homestake	133	..
B Un G	131	134	I H, N J pf	120	125
Br Sh pf	101	102	Int H Cor pf	115	..
Bruns Ter.	8	9½	Int H Cor	..	..
B, R & P	97	99	pf	111½	..
Do pf	110	..	Int N pf	108	..
But'k Co.	17	19	Iowa Cent.	7	7¼
Can So.	57½	58¾	Jewel T	35¾	36
C. C & P.	25	32	Do pf	100	111
Cent L.	115	118	K C, Ft S & M pf.	78	75½
C R R of N J	200	300	K C So pf.	59½	60
C & S A T.	146	150	Kelly S T	..	..
Chi & Alt.	16	20	pf	90	99
Do pf	26	31	K & D M	4	6
C & N W pf.	170	185	Do pf	..	50
Chi, St P, M & Om.	115	120	K'gs Co El L & P	120	123
Do pf	133	140	Lac'de Gas	48	51
C, C, C & St L	56¾	60	Lig & M	290	300
Do pf	83½	84½	Do pf	122	123
Cleve P.	84¾	..	Long Isl'd	32	35
Do spec.	88	..	L W B	24	..
Clu-Peab	72	73	Do pf	85	..
Do pf	109	113½	Lorill'd Co.	225	230
Col & So	32½	34	Do pf	119	121
Do 1st pf	56½	58	La. Rose	53	..
Do 2d pf	45	55	Majestic	70	.75
Alb & Sus.	245	..	McKin.-Da.	34	.39
Am Ag Ch pf.	102½	104	Mex. Mils	51	.55
Am B S & Fdy	106	109¾	Mojave Tu	2¾	3
Am C & F pf.	117	118	Nat L & E	90	.95
Am Coal	35½	..	New Baltic	3¼	3¾
Am Cot	98	102	N. Corn'lia	.18½	.19
Am Cot Oil pf.	98	102	Nev. Doug.	1¾	2
Am Exp	120	139	N. Ut. Bg.	.75	1
Am Malt	8¾	9½	Nixon	.54	.59
A S pf. A	90¾	100¾	Oneco	.90	1
Am Snuff	140	145	Onondaga	1	1¼
Do pf	105	109	Ohio Cop	.42	.44
Am S Ref pf.	122	123	Pilot Butte	.08	.10
Am T & C	82¾	86	Pipe Con.	3¼	3½
Am T pf.	109	110	Ray Hercu	5¾	5¾
Ann Arbor	..	30	Rhia	.08	.10
Do pf	..	65	S.W. Miami	..	..
Assoc Oil	70¼	71	pf	4	4¼
Asso D G	25	28	S.W. Miami	..	..
Do 1st pf	70	75	pf	¾	1
Barrett Co. pf.	118	120	Truro	2	3
Beech Cr'k	44½	..	Un. Cr. Ex.	.42	.42½
Beth Steel	640	660	Yukon Gold	2¼	2½
Do pf	158	161	Homestake	133	138

An Income of 5.70 Per Cent.
Payable Every Month in the Year

may be obtained by an investment of $5000 in the following high-grade

FOREIGN BONDS

	Name.	Coupons Due.	Maturity.	Yield.
$1,000	City of Toronto 5%.....	Jan.-July	1921	4.85%
1,000	Province of Alberta 4½%...	Feb.-Aug.	1924	5.10%
1,000	British Loan 5%.....	Mar.-Sept.	1918	5.42%
1,000	City of Paris, France, 6%..	April-Oct.	1921	6.35%
1,000	British Loan 5½%.....	May-Nov.	1921	5.55%
1,000	Russian Government 6%....	June-Dec.	1921	6.75%

Average Rate of Income 5.70%

Take advantage of present abnormal conditions to diversify your risk, increase your income and obtain absolute security, together with marketability and a short-term investment.

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County of Hudson, N. J., 4½s, April, 1939

To Net 4%.

15,000

County of Hudson, N. J., 4½s, April, 1948

To Net 4%.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER

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12 BROADWAY (PHONE BROAD 6037) NEW YORK CITY

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

IN ST. LOUIS

Capital Surplus and Undivided Profits, **$12,335,134.82**

Cash and Exchange, **$28,925,900.18**

Loans and Discounts, **$34,397,817.53**

Resources, **$78,203,292.83**

TOM RANDOLPH, Chairman.
JOHN G. LONSDALE, President.
W. B. COWEN, Vice President.
W. L. McDONALD, Vice President.
J. A. LEWIS, Vice President and Cashier.

Condition on Nov. 17, 1916.

$350,000

United Electric Co. of New Jersey

First Mortgage 4's, due 1949

Closed Mortgage at $20,000,000 on all the property of the company, supplying electricity to a population of approximately 1,230,000 including Newark, Jersey City, Elizabeth, etc.

Price 85½ and int., yielding about 4.90%

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1st 5s, 1962

Brazilian Traction
6% Notes, 1918

Bell Tel. Co. of Canada
First Mortgage 5% Bonds

Toronto St. Railway
First Mortgage 4½% Bonds

Nova Scotia Steel
First Mortgage 5% Bonds

Bought—Sold—Quoted

GEO. REITH & CO

40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

FAJARDO SUGAR

The report of the Company shows manufacturing profits of 51¾% on the total outstanding capitalization for the year ending July 31st, 1916.

The outlook for the current year indicates increased earnings.

The stock of this Company offers an exceptional opportunity for investment.

We specialize in this stock and invite inquiries.

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Ontario Power 6s
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Cleveland & So. Western 5s
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Internat'l Trac. Coll. Tr. 4s
Amer. Water Wks. & Elec. 5s

DUQUESNE BOND CORPORATION
FOUNDED 1903

135 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rector 7136
BUFFALO

BRITISH REIMBURSE CURTISS

Pay for Loss Due to Change in Airship Specifications.

An arrangement similar in some respects to that recently made by the British Government with the Midvale Steel Company to relieve it of a part of the $60,000,000 rifle contract, has been effected with the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation. As a result of numerous changes in specifications for aeroplanes ordered of the Curtiss Company, the plants were shut down temporarily last Summer, and have only recently been put into full operation again. It was learned yesterday that the British Government has reimbursed the manufacturers for the time that the shops were idle, as well as for costs of materials and to allow nominal profits.

In August the company turned out $400,000 worth of aeroplanes and accessories, and in September $500,000 worth. Production is being steadily increased, and the company has received another large order from the British.

Distilling Co. Will Dissolve.

The Distilling Company of America, with $77,073,900 of preferred and common stock outstanding, has filed articles of dissolution and will surrender its New Jersey charter. The company is a holding device for stocks of a considerable number of distilleries, and substantially all its stock is owned by the Distillers' Securities Corporation. The abolition of the intermediate company will relieve the securities corporation of a heavy tax burden.

Decrease in England's Potato Crop.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Board of Agriculture estimates the potato crop of England and Wales for the current year, with a decreased acreage of 35,000 acres, as 350,000 tons less than in 1915. It is, however, only 180,000 tons less than the ten years' average.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 1,048,035 shares of stocks and $410,000 of bonds. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 156,957; oils, 183,968, and mining, 707,110. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Aetna Exp.	10	10	9⅝	9⅝
500	‡Am. Drug S.	13	13⅛	13	13⅛
400	Am. S. Tob..	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½
2,200	B.-Am.T. Co., Ord. B.....	21	21	20½	20½
100	‡Butler Chem.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,500	‡Bat. Judson.	69	69	68½	69
2,900	‡Cal. P. Corp.	34	34	33½	33½
100	Can. N. G.Cp.	½	½	½	½
200	‡Carb. Steel..	125	127	124	124
600	‡Car L. & P..	4	4¼	4	4
1,500	Carwel Stea.	15¼	16	15⅝	15⅝
400	‡Cent. Foun'y	21	21	20	20
100	‡Cent. F. pf.	40	40	40	40
100	‡C. Mot., w. i.	36	36	36	36
1,500	C.I.Co.of Am.	8	8⅛	7⅞	8
100	C. I. Co. of Am. pf. ...	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¼
100	Emer. Phon..	11	11	11	11
900	‡Fall Motors.	12¼	12¾	11⅝	12
500	‡Hart Bell Co.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5,500	Haskell & B. Car Co....	48-49¼	49⅜	47⅝	47⅝
1,650	‡Imp. Carbon Chaser	⅞	⅞	⅝	⅞
3,700	††Joplin Ore S. (new)....	47	50	47	50
600	‡Lake T.Boat.	12¼	12¾	11⅝	12⅝
40	Lofts, Inc....	105	105	105	105
400	Man. E.ec.S.pf	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95¼
1,200	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs....	55	55	50	50
300	Marlin Arms pf. v. t.ctfs.	102½	102½	101½	102
500	‡Maxim Mun..	6	6¼	6	6
100	Marconi of A.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	‡Mexican Pet. Export Cp.	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
19,920	‡Midvale S....	72½-¾	72⅝	69¾	69⅝
5,200	North Am. P. & Pulp.....	13⅜	14	13	13
2,200	Corp.of R.&I.	5½	5⅝	3½	5½
2,500	‡Rock I., w. i.	39	39½	38½	38⅝
1,000	‡Rock Island pf. (A).....	93⅛	94	93½	93⅛
5,000	‡Rock Island pf. (B).....	79-80	80	78	78⅛
150	A. O. S. Corp.	42⅞	42⅞	42¼	42⅞
200	A. O. S. C. pf.	96⅜	96⅜	96½	96½
2,100	‡Smith M. T..	6¾	6¾	6⅛	6⅛
200	S. & T. T. pf.	10	10	10	10
200	‡Spicer Mfg.	47¾	47¾	47⅛	47⅛
100	Spring. B. Co.	92	92	92	92
5	S. B. Co. pf....	130	130	130	130
2,200	‡Steel A. Cp..	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5
1,000	S. B. v. t. ctfs	42	42½	41⅛	42
3,000	‡T. W. S. F.	45½	46⅛	43	43
3,500	T. P. v. t. ctfs	3⅛	3⅜	3	3⅜
1,000	‡United Dye..	64	67	64	67
22	‡U. Dye. pf...	100	100	100	100
1,100	‡U. S. L. & H.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
1,900	U. S. St. Co..	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛
1,500	‡Un. Motors..	61⅜	61⅝	61¼	61⅜
20,000	‡U. A. S. Cp.	52¼	55	52	55
100	U. Profit S...	1	1	1	1
500	United Zinc..	5⅜	5⅝	5¼	5¼
710	‡V.-F. C., w.i.	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
700	‡Wil. P., w. i.	58	58	57½	57½
200	World F. Cp. v. t. ctfs...	1	1	1	1
50,000	‡W.-M. A. Cp.	26	29¾	24½	25
500	‡W.-M. A. pf.	76	76	75	75
1,000	‡Zinc C. Co...	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25	Gal.-Sig. Oil..	196	195	196	..
60	Pra. O. & G.	570	560	560	+17
61	Stand. O. Co. (Cal.)	376	370	370	..
22	Stand. O. Co. (N. J.)	690	686	686	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,700	‡Bar. O. & G.	3¼	3¼	3	3
1,900	Con. Mex. Oil (a prospect)	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
500	‡Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.)..	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼
1,200	‡Cos. O. & G.	18⅜	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝
35,000	‡Federal Oil..	4⅝	5	4⅜	4⅜
900	‡Houston Oil.	20½	21⅛	20½	21
1,100	Kenova Oil (a prospect)	¼	¼	¼	¼
500	Met. Pet.	10	10½	9	9
8,000	††Midwest Oil	45	45	41	44
12,000	‡Okla. Oil ..	10	11	10	11
2,300	‡Okla. Oil, pf.	1½	1½	1¼	1¼
5,500	Okla. P. & R.	11	11	10¾	10⅞
4,000	Okla. P. & R. rights	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
4,000	†Omar O. & G	50	51	50	50
200	‡Rap. O. & R.	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼
9,000	Seq. O. & R.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	‡Sinclair Oil..	59	59	58	58
700	‡Sou. O.& Tr.	8¾	8½	8⅝	8½
2,000	‡United W. O.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,000	††Utah P. Co. (a prospect)	58	58	56	58
58,000	Vac. G. & O.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,500	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
200	Way. O. & G.	5	5	5	5
6,000	††West E. O. & Gas	47	50	45	50
2,500	‡Wyom. Pet..	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½

MINING STOCKS.

6,800	Ala. - Br. Co. Mgt. (pros.).	2	2	1⅝	1⅞
8,200	†Alaska M. C.	91	92	90	91
200	††Al.-West. ..	57	57	57	57
7,700	††Am. Com...	9	9¼	9	9½
500	††Ark. Ariz. .	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8,400	††Ariz. Chlor	50	53	48	51
5,900	‡Ariz. Copper.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	††Atlanta	8	8	8	8
6,500	Big Jim	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
5,800	Big L. C. Co.	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛
8,500	‡BisbeeC.(pr.)	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
5,800	‡Bitter Creek Cop. (pr.) ..	⅜	⅜	⅛	⅜
2,500	††Boyth	9	9	9	9
28,000	Bos. & Mont.	79	79	73	74
8,000	B.C.&Z.v.t.cs.	17⅞	18	16½	16⅞
3,200	Butte Detroit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,700	†Caledonia ..	52	52	50	50
15,600	‡Cal. & Jer..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
2,700	Canada Cop..	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼
2,100	†Cashboy	5	6	4	6
2,000	C. de F. Cop.	45	45½	44½	44½
8,000	Con. Ariz. S..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
2,200	Consol. C. M.	3⅞	4	3⅝	3⅝
1,000	‡Cons.-H'st'd.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,500	Crewson Con. Gold	8¼	8½	8¼	8⅝
1,900	Dundee-Ariz. Cop.(a pros.)	2¼	2½	1⅞	2⅛
8,500	‡Emma Cons.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	First N. Cop.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3,700	†G'field Cons.	52	52	48	50
14,700	††Grand Canyon Gold...	13	13	12	13
6,000	Gr'nster Min.	4½	4½	4	4½
6,800	†Grizzly Flats Gold Min...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,247	Hecla Mining	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞
3,500	Howe Sound	8⅞	8⅞	8¼	8¼
25,000	‡Indep. Lead	20	20	18½	19
500	Insp. Needles Cop.(a pros.)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	‡Iron Blossom	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
9,400	Jerome Verde (a pros.)....	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
1,145	‡Jerome Victor Ext.(a pros.)	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2¼
1,500	††Jim Butler.	100	100	99	99
9,700	†Jumbo Ext..	27	27	25	26
700	Kerr Lake ..	5	5	5	5
5,700	††Kewanas ..	10	11	10	11
2,400	Loma Prieta M.C.(a pros.)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
14,700	L'isiana Cons	90	92	89	91
1,500	Macma Cop..	60	60⅜	58	58
13,700	††Marsh Min.	10	12	10	12
2,670	M'sville G.M.	2	2¼	2	2
3,000	Mason Valley	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞
20,000	Miami Cons. (a pros.)....	60	60	58	55
6,800	†Mich.G. Min. & Mill.....	65	66	65	68
800	Mines of Am.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,100	‡Moj. Tung..	3	3¼	3	3¼
600	Mon. Silver..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
27,100	‡Mon. Chief..	⅞	⅞	½	⅝
500	‡Mont. G. M.	87	87	87	87
28,000	††Moth. Lode.	37	38	37	37
2,500	††N. H. Mont.	89	90	89	90
7,000	‡Newray M..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	N. U. Bing..	½	½	½	½
500	Nip. M. Co...	9	9¼	9	9
1,000	‡N. B. Devel.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,800	‡Ohio Copper	⅝	⅝	½	½
3,400	‡Ohio Copper new, w. i....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
10,500	††O. K. Leas.	70	72	65	70
1,000	††Peer. Jen...	77	77	77	77
900	Pitts-Jer. Cop. (a pros.)...	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
6,200	Prog. M.& M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,900	‡Ray Her. M.	6	6¼	5¾	6
200,000	††Rex C. M.	67	71	67	68
10,500	†Roch. Mines.	75	75	70	71
138	‡R'nd Moun.	36	36	36	36
4,800	Sac. Val.Cop.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1¼
2,000	‡San. To'n..	19	19	18	19
1,500	‡San. R. Dev.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,700	‡S.C. G. Min.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
475	‡Sec. Thirty.	14½	15	14	14
2,000	S. K. of Ariz.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,300	S. K. of U.	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
12,500	††Silver Pick.	30	31	27	30
1,800	Si. Sil.-Id...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
3,300	††St. Nich. Z.	½	½	½	½
7,300	††Success Min.	56	56	52	53
14,500	‡Superet. M. (a pros.)....	42	42	37	38
18,300	T. B. Go'd pf	89	91	89	90
1,850	Tono. Exten..	4⅛	5	4⅛	4⅛
102,000	††Troy-Ariz..	75	85	73	77
13,100	Tuolum. Cop.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Unit. Eastern	48	48	48	48
34,800	††U. S. C. M.	12¾	13	12½	13

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	‡Un. V. Con. Cop. Co....	1¼	1¼	1	1⅛
1,000	‡Un. V. Ext..	42¾	42¾	41⅝	41⅝
035	Unity G.M.Co.	4½	4⅝	4½	4½
1,250	‡Velvet C. Co.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
500	†W. End Con.	73	73	72	73
4,000	West. Silver..	14	15	13	15
1,200	W.C. Min. Co.	38	39	38	39
3,400	‡W. Cross C..	⅞	⅞	⅝	⅞
100	‡W. Oaks M..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
15,000	†Yering. M.C.	36	37	35	36
400	‡Yusc. Cons..	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞

BONDS.

$10,000	Con. Arizona Smelting 5s	65	65	63	63
50,000	‡French M. 6s	98	98	98	98
20,000	‡Met. Petr. 6s.	103	103½	103	103½
5,000	‡Midv. St. 5s.	98½	98¾	98¼	98¾
35,000	‡Russian Gov. 6½s	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝
5,000	‡Russian Gov. new 5½s....	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
150,000	‡Sinc. O. 6s..	106½	107½	106	106⅝
125,000	‡Un. K. G. B. & Ire. 5-yr. 5½s	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
10,000	‡Un. K. G. B. & Ire. 3-yr. 5½s	99½	99⅞	99½	99½

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Amer. Int. Corp.....	58	60	58	60
Amer. Sum. Tob. pf.	73	80	75	80
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord.B.	20	21	20	21
Chevrolet Motor.....	172	176	172	176
Fisher Body Corp....	39	41	39	41
Fisher Body pf.....	83	83	82	86
Fisk Rub. cv. 1st pf.	104	105	104	105
General Motors	150	155	148	152
Grant Motor Car.....	8¼	9	8½	9
Int A. F. Sec. Corp..	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22⅞
Holly Sugar	57	59	57	59
Holly Sugar pf.....	101	103	101	103
Keystone T. & R. pf.	15⅞	16	16	16½
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	11½	12½	11½	12½
Lehigh Val. Coal Sales	93	98	93	98
Manhat. Elec. Sup...	35½	36	35½	36
Mitchell Motors	39½	41	39½	41
Motor Products	54	58	56	58
National Auto Corp..	39½	40½	39½	40½
N. Y. Transportation.	14¾	15½	14¾	15½
N. Y. Central rights.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Pugh Stores Corp.w.i.	10	10¼	10	10¼
Republic Motor Truck	66	69	66	69
Rolcer Mfg. pf.....	101	102	101	102
St. Joseph Lead....	21	22	21	22
Todd Shipyards	90	95	90	95

OIL STOCKS.

Inter. Petroleum.....	11	11¼	11	11¼
N. Y. & Okla. Oil....	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Oil & Exploration....	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Pierce Oil	15	15½	14½	15
Sapulpa Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Tidewater	184	186	184	186

MINING STOCKS.

Bingham Mining.....	10⅜	11¼	10⅜	11¼
Calaveras Copper....	5⅜	5⅝	5½	5⅝
McKinley-Darragh ..	58	60	58	60

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	84	86	84	86

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	50	55	55	60
American Brass	400	402	400	405
Atlas Powder	173	178	173	178
Atlas Powder pf.....	99½	101	98½	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	124	127	124	128
Bliss (E. W.).....	740	750	750	780
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forging.	205	218	200	210
Canadian Explosives.	340	460	350	460
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	900	925	900	915
Du Pont Pow., new ..	295	298	290	300
Du Pont Powder deb.	103	105	102	104
Hercules Powder	375	385	375	385
Hercules Powder pf..	113	118	115	118
International Arms...	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	200	210	208	213
Niles-Bement-P. pf...	105	108	103	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	835	845	835	845
Wm. Rptg. Arms...	1200	1350	1200	1350

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Carbon Steel Com.
100 Childs Com.
100 Central Petroleum Pfd.
25 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
50 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
500 Franklin Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
25 National Fuel Gas
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
25 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com.
40 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.
100 Singer Manufacturing
50 South Penn Oil
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
25 Yale & Towne Mfg.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Atlas Portl'd Cement. Com. & Pfd.
100 Ann Arbor R. R. Com. & Pfd.
50 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
25 German American Insurance
25 Germania Insurance
25 German Alliance Insurance
100 Great Lakes Steamship
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
25 Jos. Dixon Crucible
25 Niagara Insurance
100 Nichols Copper Com. & Pfd.
5 Nichols Copper 6s
50 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com.
500 Texas & Pacific Coal "Rights"
100 Thompson-Starrett Com.
100 Taylor Wharton Iron & St'l Com.
5 Winchester Repeating Arms

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Northern States Pr. Com. Pfd. & War.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
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Western Power Com. & Pfd.

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Utah Securities 6s, 1922

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REMINDER NOTICE.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Columbia Trust Company:

The Stockholders' Committee calls your attention to the fact that all rights and privileges of subscription to the First Preferred Stock of the International Motor Truck Corporation expire at the close of business November 28th, 1916.

Dated Nov. 27th, 1916.

Henry K. Pomroy, Chairman,
James B. Mabon,
Thomas E. Rush,
Willis D. Wood. } Stockholders' Committee, 31 Nassau Street.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, DEPOSITARY,
60 Broadway,
New York City.

To the Stockholders of the

OHIO COPPER MINING COMPANY

Pursuant to the order of the United States District Court, stockholders of the Ohio Copper Mining Co. are hereby given the opportunity to participate in the benefits of the plan formulated by this committee, and dated November 1, 1916, by depositing their stock with The New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St., New York, on or before DECEMBER 1, 1916, and upon paying the said Trust Company $1.00 per share thereon, which will represent their subscription to a like amount of the stock of the new company, to be formed as set out in the plan; such new stock to be deliverable when, as and if issued. Copies of plan may be obtained from the Trust Company, or from the secretary of the committee.

Stockholders who have deposited their stock elsewhere than with The New York Trust Co., may become subscribers by depositing their Certificates of Deposit with The New York Trust Co., and upon payment of $1.00 per share to the said Trust Company.

All stock not subscribed for by the stockholders as above, will be taken by an Underwriting Syndicate in accordance with the plan.

Stockholders' Protective Committee.

THE NEW YORK TRUST CO., Depositary
26 Broad St., New York, N. Y.

JAMES A. HEITZMANN, Secretary
43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

EDWIN S. ROOLEY,
CHARLES A. KITTLE,
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The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, O., October 4, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, the 4th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and authorizing the following matters: (1) The purchase by and conveyance to the company of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Saline Valley Railway Company, and of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Evansville, Mt. Carmel & Northern Railway Company (of Indiana), and (2) such other matters and things as may be incident to or necessary or appropriate to be done in connection with such transactions.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

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TEUTONS' EXCHANGE DROPS

Declines to New Low Levels for Year—Money Situation Reflected in Weak Stock Price Tone.

Unusual movements in money and foreign exchange rates attracted particular attention in the financial district yesterday. Call money rose rather sharply to 6 per cent., equal to the highest rate made before this year, the previous bulge to this level occurring on July 10. The maximum figure in the week ended Nov. 18 was 2½ per cent. and last week no loans were reported as made on a loftier basis than 5 per cent. Late in the day offerings increased and 4 per cent. was quoted on the Stock Exchange before the close. Time money also stiffened, the rate for the bulk of the day's business being 3¾ and 4 per cent., a gain of about ½ of 1 per cent. over the average level of last week. Bankers were reported as scrutinizing loan collateral closely and the calling of demand loans was thought to find reflection in the weak tone of stock prices. A factor behind the upward tendency of money was apparently the reduction last week of $19,000,000 in the surplus reserve of Clearing House banks, which prompted lenders to caution in the extension of credit.

Berlin and Vienna exchange declined to new low levels for the year under a sizeable output of offerings in a market in which the demand was thin. At 67.68¾ cents for four marks, yesterday's minimum was nearly 28 cents under the normal quotation and the price represented a depreciation of close to 30 per cent. from the rate prevailing before the war began. Austrian kronen at 11.73 cents also showed a depreciation from a rate of about 42 per cent.

Reichsmark exchange was offered, according to information obtained in banking circles, by a banking house with Amsterdam connections. It was supposed that these sales represented an indirect method of getting funds from Germany to Amsterdam, probably in payment for goods sold by the Dutch. Dutch bankers with credits in Berlin would be attracted to the New York market in case they desired to realize on these credits as this is the most favorable market for Reichsmarks at this time. The proceeds of sales of Reichsmark cables could be reconverted into Amsterdam exchange here and remitted to the Dutch centre.

Dutch merchants could get their pay for goods sold Germany on a more favorable basis if the German banks would remit gold, but gold shipments out of Germany were prohibited a long time ago. The weakness of kronen was thought to be sympathetic with the Reichsmark movement.

The expected renewal of gold imports came in the shape of $7,500,000 in bars from Ottawa, which was deposited at the Assay Office for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co. Further heavy consignments are looked for this week. So far this year, approximately $483,000,000 in gold has been imported. Yesterday's gold operations included $1,200,000 withdrawn from the Sub-treasury for shipment to South America, making $15,509,000 to be sent to the Southern continent since Jan. 1, and $200,000 taken for transfer to Spain. This gold was all in $20 pieces.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Atlas Powder Company, regular quarterly 2 per cent. common and an extra dividend of 6 per cent., both payable Dec. 10 to stock of record Dec. 1. An extra of 3 per cent. has been paid quarterly during the last year.

Baldwin Locomotive Works regular semi-annual of 3½ per cent. on preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stockholders of record Dec. 9.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, regular quarterly 1¼ per cent., payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 9.

Dominion Power and Transmission Company, regular semi-annual 2 per cent. on common, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30.

F. W. Woolworth & Co., regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 9.

Interstate Electric Corporation, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 25.

Standard Gas and Electric Company, quarterly 1½ per cent. on preferred, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30. This is an increase of ¼ of 1 per cent. over the last previous quarterly dividend.

Standard Silver-Lead Mining Company, regular monthly 2½ cents, payable Dec. 10 to stock of record Nov. 29.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

		Increase.
3d week Nov.	$353,000	$84,100
July 1-Nov. 21	16,986,900	4,209,900

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

3d week Nov.	375,129	*6,041
July 1-Nov. 21	6,802,235	551,725

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

3d week Nov.	23,152	1,996
July 1-Nov. 21	488,421	57,242

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for October—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,157,011	1,052,239	104,773
Net after tax.	247,424	309,791	*62,367
Sur. after chg.	155,531	205,042	*49,511
4 mos. gross..	4,665,094	3,976,566	688,528
Net after tax.	1,202,064	1,089,566	112,498
Sur. after chg.	796,951	594,964	191,987

*Decrease.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for October—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	1,411,781	1,183,276	1,055,587
Net after tax.	521,454	379,512	242,218
4 mos. gross..	4,837,965	4,164,859	4,228,998
Net after tax.	1,430,384	1,064,414	823,517

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for October—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Total op. rev..	1,566,079	1,312,239	253,840
Total op. exp..	1,032,691	943,082	89,609
Net rev. from railway oper.	533,388	369,157	164,231
Net inc. after charges	305,494	145,615	159,879
Av. mileage op.	1,496	1,427	69
For 4 months to Oct. 31:			
Total op. rev..	5,756,132	4,926,235	829,897
Total op. exp..	3,924,989	3,603,941	321,053
Net rev. from railway oper.	1,831,133	1,322,294	508,839
Net inc. after charges	962,740	420,571	532,169

It will be noted net income, after all charges, increased for the four months 128 per cent.

NORFOLK & WESTERN for October—

Gross	5,293,244	4,688,127	3,525,883
Net	2,331,078	2,215,967	1,147,099
Sur. after chg.	1,988,641	1,756,862	757,315
4 mos. gross..	20,576,560	18,874,591	15,374,943
Net	8,995,390	9,116,264	5,314,245
Sur. after chg.	7,341,142	6,271,437	3,734,575

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—

Southern Railway:	1916.	Increase.
Third week November....	$1,630,933	$365,169
From July 1	30,660,485	3,850,920
Alabama Great Southern:		
Third week November...	114,767	1,198
From July 1	2,289,348	284,529
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:		
Third week November...	238,063	15,362
From July 1	4,643,527	740,998
Georgia Southern & Florida:		
Third week November...	56,969	6,875
From July 1	1,052,269	155,102
Mobile & Ohio:		
Third week November...	249,679	11,345
From July 1	4,715,284	181,364

Public Utilities.

HUDSON & MANHATTAN for October—

Gross	$513,465	$477,723	$468,023
Net after tax.	282,625	285,118	276,844
Sur. after chg.	66,935	72,616	66,712
4 mos. gross..	1,884,104	1,763,622	1,767,346
Net after tax.	1,024,076	1,022,296	1,024,602
Sur. after chg.	164,596	162,170	175,945

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for October—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$46,916	$07,583	$9,333
Net after tax.	334,019	318,851	15,168
Sur. after chg.	192,187	174,879	17,408
10 mos. gross.	3,441,904	1,822,296	619,604
Net after tax.	3,286,231	2,803,317	482,914
Sur. after chg.	1,901,354	1,385,897	515,457

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Call. Last.	Renewal. Rate.
6	3	4	4

Time.

60 days	3½@4	5 months	3½@4
90 days	3½@4	6 months	3½@4
4 months	3½@4		

Six months loans on all industrial collateral were made as high as 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3½@3¾

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.	
30 to 90 days	3½@3¾
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76 7/32	4.76 1/32	4.76 7/32	..
France—				
Demand	5.84¼	5.84⅛	5.84⅜	—.00⅛
Cables	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅜	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	68.18%	67.68%	67.82%	—.36%
Cables	68.75	67.75	67.75	—.36%

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75¾	4.76 7/32
5.1826	Paris	5.84⅜	5.83⅜
95.29	Berlin	67.68⅜	67.00
5.1826	Switzerland	5.15⅛	5.17⅛
19.275	Greece	19.45	19.53
5.1620	Italy	6.78⅛	6.72½
20.26	Austria	11.73	11.75
51.45	Russia	30.00	30.05
26.73	Scandinavia		
	Copenhagen	28.98	27.02
	Stockholm	28.55	28.42
	Christiania	27.56	27.62
19.20	Spain	20.35	20.65
40.14	Holland	*40.75	*40.81¼
	China—		
	Hongkong	56.00	56.10
	Peking	88.00	88.12½
	Shanghai	85.00	85.12½
	India—		
38.44	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.12½	50.25
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.12	43.22
32.46	Rio	23.02	23.12

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69⅜	$4.71	$4.68⅞

*Plus 1-32.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $386,572,811; balance, $22,606,722; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,697,549; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $8,662,984.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .625 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 35 5-16d, up ⅛d; in New York, 74c, up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 56⅝@56¾c.

We Recommend

The Common Stock of a large Trading Corporation operating 115 Retail Five and Ten Cent Stores.

Earnings for 1916 are reported to be Forty Per Cent. above last year's record and its stock can now be purchased Thirty Per Cent. under the high price of last Fall.

With earnings independent of the war, the tariff or hard times this is an issue we can recommend to the most conservative of our customers.

Letter "T" Explains

ROBERT C. MAYER & CO.
Investment Securities
Equitable Bldg., New York

ABERCROMBIE & FITCH COMPANY.
Notice of Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Abercrombie & Fitch Company will be held at the principal office of the corporation, 58 West 36th Street, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 12th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

(1) To elect a board of six directors to serve for the ensuing year and until their successors are elected and have qualified.

(2) To elect two inspectors of election to serve for the ensuing year.

(3) To consider and vote upon the approval and ratification of all acts, contracts, proceedings, elections and appointments which have been made or taken by the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee and the officers of the corporation since the last annual stockholders' meeting and of the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee held during the current year.

(4) To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

EZRA H. FITCH, President.
JOSEPH P. STONE, Secretary.
Dated November 28th, 1916.

To the Stockholders of THE BASIL CORPORATION:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE BASIL CORPORATION will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 61 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour. Transfer books will be closed from November 15th, 1916, to December 6th, 1916.

New York, N. Y., November 14, 1916.
ALBERT H. T. BANZHAF, Secretary.

Middletown & Crawford R. R. Co.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Middletown & Crawford Railroad Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company at No. 50 Church Street, New York, on Tuesday, December 5th, 1916, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DAVID BOSMAN, Secretary.
Dated New York, Nov. 20, 1916.

Best Posted Investors Read

The Financial World

(Absolutely Independent and Fearless—Established 1902)

Unbiased News and Digests Are Essential to Every Bond and Stock Buyer

Interesting subjects discussed from new angles in this week's issue are—

Central Leather
Large Earnings Likely to Continue.

Midvale Steel
Cause for Its Weakness.

Calumet & Hecla
Maintains High Earnings.

Standard Oils
Bright Prospects.

Market Compass
Southern Pacific
Wabash R. R.
Kansas City Southern
Balt. & Ohio
Mercantile Marine
Anaconda
Internat. Paper
Am. Beet Sugar
U. S. Steel
Utah Copper
Corn Products

Sterling Exchange
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Tel. 3286 John. 40 Wall St.

$582,000

City of Norfolk, Virginia

4% BONDS

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Finance Committee of the Council of the City of Norfolk, Virginia, at the Office of the City Clerk, Norfolk, Virginia, until Monday, DECEMBER 4TH, 1916, at twelve o'clock Noon, for purchase of $582,000.00 of Bonds of the City of Norfolk, consisting of the following issues, viz:

$261,000.00 Serial Appropriation Bonds.
$ 34,000.00 Appropriation Bonds, Series A.
$ 97,000.00 Appropriation Bonds, Series B.
$190,000.00 Park Place Ward Bonds.

The $261,000.00 Serial Appropriation Bonds will mature as follows: $12,000.00 of Bonds on the first day of December in each of the years 1917 to 1937, inclusive, and $9,000.00 of Bonds on the first day of December, 1938.

The $34,000.00 Appropriation Bonds, Series A, will mature December 1st, 1954.

The $97,000.00 Appropriation Bonds, Series B, and the $190,000.00 Park Place Ward Bonds will mature December 1st, 1936.

All of the said bonds will be dated December 1st, 1916, and will bear interest at the rate of four per centum (4%) per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of June and December in each year. The bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000.00 each and will be coupon bonds, registerable at the option of the holder either as to the principal alone or as to both principal and interest. The principal of and interest on the bonds will be payable in lawful money of the United States of America at the office of the City Treasurer of the City of Norfolk, Virginia.

Proposals should be addressed to the Finance Committee of the Council of the City of Norfolk, Virginia, and enclosed in a sealed envelope, marked on the outside, "Proposal for Bonds," and must be accompanied by a certified check on an incorporated bank or trust company payable to the order of E. Gray Tunstall, City Treasurer of the City of Norfolk, Virginia, for two per centum (2%) of the face amount of the bonds bid for. Checks of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned on the award of the bonds. Checks of successful bidders will be retained and applied in part payment for the bonds, or, in case of failure of the bidder to take up and pay for the bonds in accordance with his bid, will be applied on account of damages thereby incurred by the City of Norfolk.

The bonds are to be delivered and paid for at the office of the City Treasurer in the City of Norfolk, Virginia. It is expected that the bonds will be ready for delivery on or about December 18th, 1916. Bidders will be required to pay interest accrued on the bonds from the date of the bonds to the date of delivery thereof. Interest at the rate of four per centum (4%) per annum from December 4th, 1916, to the date of the delivery of the bonds will be allowed the successful bidders on the amount deposited by them.

The successful bidder or bidders will be furnished without charge with the opinion of Messrs. Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow, Attorneys, New York City, that the bonds are binding and legal obligations of the City of Norfolk, Virginia.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part of said bonds.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Circular containing full information will be forwarded upon request by R. E. Steed, City Clerk, Norfolk, Virginia.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITY COUNCIL:
W. H. SARGEANT, JR., Chairman, from the Common Council
NATHAN METZGER, Chairman, from the Board of Aldermen.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER COMPANY.
PURCHASE OF BONDS FOR SINKING FUND.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company will receive tenders for the sale to the Company of a maximum of Seventy-Three Thousand ($73,000) Dollars par value of the Company's issue of FIVE PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1934.

OFFERINGS SHOULD BE MADE for delivery in Montreal on or before December 31st, 1916.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER COMPANY.
W. S. HART, Treasurer.
Montreal, November 2nd, 1916.

FOCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of December, 1916, for the sale to it of Bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $35,295.47. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1916.

OFFICE OF MORGAN & WRIGHT,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.
November 28th, 1916.

The coupon due December 1st, 1916, upon the 5% Gold Debentures of Morgan & Wright is payable upon presentation at the office of the Industrial Trust Company, Providence, R. I., or Chase National Bank, 57 Broadway, New York.

JOHN CARLSON, Treasurer.

We own and offer

$500,000

of the Capital Stock of

The Connecticut Brass Corporation

(Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Delaware)

Plant at West Cheshire, Conn.

CAPITALIZATION

Par Value $10.00 per share.

Authorized Capital Stock	$2,000,000
Outstanding Capital Stock (including this offering of $500,000)	1,000,000

The Corporation has no outstanding bonds.

Registrar: The Equitable Trust Company, New York.
Transfer Agent: The Metropolitan Trust Company, New York.

BUSINESS STATEMENT

Location: The Company's plant is situated about 7 miles from Waterbury, 15 miles from New Haven, an approximate distance from Bridgeport, and adjoins the village of Cheshire, Conn.

Property: The Company owns 13 acres of land, and a lake of 21 acres expanse; several buildings of steel, concrete, brick and frame construction; the machinery necessary for producing sheet brass; boilers and power plant; water for use in manufacture; transportation facilities in sufficiency and much crude material.

Business: The business of the mill is to cast and roll brass to standard sizes required by the trade. The engineer estimates the plant can be made to roll out an average of 30,000 pounds of brass per day working on one shift of men.

Orders: The mills of the Company are now operating on accepted domestic orders for over 5,000,000 pounds of sheet brass. Acceptances of many further orders are withheld until the engineer can determine what increased output the enlarged plant can engage to handle. Requests by mail and telephone for sheet brass at the mills of this Company are incessant and show beyond doubt that an under-supplied trade will require for months to come all the sheet brass that full operation can roll out at these mills.

The Stock Issue: The proceeds from the sale of this stock will be used, so far as required, to retire obligations that it has been necessary to undertake in order to place the mills with new management, to put them on an efficient operating basis, and otherwise to complete the present financing of the Company.

Profits: The mills are now working on accepted domestic orders for over 5,000,000 pounds of sheet brass. The last 30 days of plant operation on these contracts have shown substantial profits for the Company. A conservative estimate based on what the mills are doing now and counting only the contracts for 5,000,000 pounds in hand, places the coming year's earnings of the Company at approximately $450,000. Considering the facts that many other orders are waiting acceptance and that the trade in brass sheet is much under-supplied, there is every assurance of larger profits than the above amount accruing to the Company from increased capacity operation.

Engineering Report: Mr. J. E. Johnson, Jr., Engineer and Metallurgist, associated with Sanderson and Porter, New York, has personally visited the plant at West Cheshire, Conn., and made a complete report on the property and the mills' capacity. From this report we have gathered the information submitted.

Legality: George R. Walker, Esq., Counsellor at Law, 59 Wall Street, New York, has passed upon the legality of this issue.

Information: A detailed circular of the Company's property and policy will be sent upon request. The engineer's report and other opinions are on file. Telegrams ordering shares of this issue may be sent at our expense.

Price $10.50 Per Share

Application to list this stock will be made in due course on the New York and Boston Curb

The foregoing information has been drawn from sources that we consider reliable and correct, but which we do not guarantee

Boughton & Company
Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway
Telephone Rector 4585 New York

HOCKING COAL COMPANY.

1st Mtge. 6% 20-Yr. $ F Gold Bonds Issued under Indenture dated July 1, 1913, between HOCKING COAL COMPANY, THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO. and EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the above mentioned indenture and supplemental indenture dated January 28th, 1913, bonds now outstanding, bearing the following distinctive numbers, have been drawn by lot, by the undersigned, as Trustee under said indenture, for redemption on January 1st, 1917, out of the moneys in the sinking fund, to wit: 19, 20, 44, 90, 99, 100, 113, 130, 183, 185, and 210.

Said bonds so drawn for redemption will be paid on and after January 2d, 1917, at the 120 Broadway Office of the undersigned Trustee, N. Y. City, upon presentation and surrender of said bonds with all coupons then unmatured at 105% of their par value. Interest on said bonds will cease on January 1st, 1917.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By BOYD G. CURTS, Trust Officer.
Dated N. Y. City, November 1, 1916.

THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILWAY COMPANY REORGANIZATION

To holders of General Mortgage Bonds, Due 1949, of the above Company:

Upon surrender to the undersigned at their office No. 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on December 1, 1916, of coupons due December 1, 1916, appurtenant to the above bonds, the undersigned will pay for each coupon $25, being the face amount. Federal income tax certificates will be required upon presentation of coupons.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.
Charles E. Schaff, Receiver.

Coupons for interest matured June 1, 1916, on Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company First Mortgage Bonds, due 1990, will be paid upon presentation at the office of Agent for Receiver, 61 Broadway, New York City, on and after November 29, 1916.

J. E. BARNES, Agent for Receiver.

MADISON RIVER POWER COMPANY.

The Madison River Power Company, pursuant to the terms of its First Mortgage dated February 1, 1905, has deposited with the undersigned, the Trustee thereunder, the sum of $84,633.74 as a payment into the Sinking Fund mentioned therein. Proposals for the sale of bonds sufficient to absorb such sum are hereby invited, at a price not to exceed 104 per cent. and accrued interest. All proposals must be in securely sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned and marked "Madison River Power Company, Proposals for Sinking Fund," and must be delivered at the office of the undersigned, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon, December 5, 1916. The right is reserved to reject any application deemed by the undersigned not to have been made in good faith, or in accordance with the above.

New York, Nov. 20, 1916.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice-President.

THE GAMEWELL FIRE ALARM TEL. COMPANY.

All bondholders of this company are hereby notified to present interest coupons maturing Dec. 1, 1916, to the Atlantic National Bank, at 257 Broadway, New York City, for payment. W. W. BOWES, Treasurer.

REALTY ASSOCIATES.
162 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dividend No. 28.
November 27, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3% on the capital stock of the company, payable January 15th, 1917, out of the earnings for the fiscal year to stockholders of record at the close of business 3 P. M., Friday, January 5th, 1917.

AUGUSTUS HARPER, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF AN ASSOciation for the Relief of Respectable Aged, Indigent Females in the City of New York, for the election of a Board of Trustees and officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the home, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on Tuesday, the 5th day of December, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Board.

BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.)

To the Holders of the 7% Prior Lien "A" Bonds:

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons Number 3 in respect of the interest due and payable on the 1st of December, 1916, on the 7% Prior Lien "A" Bonds of the Company will be paid on and after the 1st of December, 1916, at the Bank of Scotland, 30 Bishopsgate, London, England, and at their Agents, at The Canadian Bank of Commerce, 23 King St. West, Toronto, and at The Agency of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, 16 Exchange Place, New York.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1916.
For BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.
R. B. MERRY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y. Sealed proposals will be received here until 1:00 o'clock P. M., December 1, 1916, for furnishing 100,000 pairs Gloves,

TAKERS OF PROFITS FORCE COTTON DOWN

Market Closes About 15 Points Below Saturday, Though Undertone Is Firm.

BULLS PREDICT HIGHER PRICE

Heavy Exports Come at Time When the Liverpool Brokers Are Active Buyers.

After making new high levels and working up to a maximum advance of more than 20 points over Saturday's closing, cotton yesterday turned irregular, with sharp and puzzling fluctuations. The usual profit-taking from satisfied bulls made the load a little too heavy to be carried, except on recessions, and the market broke about 40 points from the top, with final prices about 15 points lower than Saturday.

Liverpool, which had been closed on Saturday, was wildly excited and higher yesterday, with first prices more than 1 cent a pound above Friday's closing. Spot cotton was 61 English points, or $6.10 per bale higher. One private cable said: "Good tone; considerable Continental 'ong liquidation and a little hedge selling absorbed by new Continental buying and some short covering."

Trading here was heavy. Liverpool brokers for spot firms and commission houses were active buyers. Bulls were encouraged by the annual estimate of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, which placed the cotton crop for this season, exclusive of linters, at 11,040,000 bales. This would make a total crop of approximately 12,000,000 bales, with linters.

Leading bulls were again active and predicting higher prices. Whereas a short time ago 25c was considered a reasonable limit for the advance, there are now some prophets who are talking about the possibilities of 30c a pound. Southern holders appear to be willing to accept 20c a pound for the present, but they are absolutely undisturbed by ordinary reactions in the contract markets.

Exports were rather heavy yesterday and amounted to 49,099 bales. The total for the season is 2,326,204 bales, against 1,786,627 last year.

The market closed easy.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	21.00	21.01	20.68	20.66@20.70	20.85@20.87
Jan.	21.00	21.10	20.75	20.76@20.80	20.96@20.98
Mar.	21.14	21.22	20.88	20.90@20.93	21.07@21.10
May	21.29	21.38	21.11	21.14@21.15	21.29@21.31
July	21.45	21.51	21.09	21.14 Bid	21.27@21.30
Oct.	19.05	19.10	18.75	18.83@18.85	18.93@18.95

The local market for spot cotton was steady, at 5 points decline; middling, at 20.90c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady, at 6 points decline to 44 points up. New Orleans, 20.38c; Galveston, 20.85c; Savannah, 20¾c; Memphis, 20.80c; Augusta, 20.44c; Houston, 20.90c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	20.37	20.43	20.07	20.13@20.15	20.21@20.23
Jan.	20.59	20.57	20.15	20.27@20.29	20.35@20.37
Mar.	20.77	20.87	20.45	20.55@20.57	20.64@20.66
May	21.00	21.07	20.66	20.78@20.77	20.86@20.88
July	21.13	21.15	20.80	20.87@20.89	20.96@20.98
Oct.	18.83	18.89	18.47	18.50@18.52	18.71@18.73

The Liverpool market opened strong. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 61 points up, at 12.51d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, 6,000, all American; closed quiet.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Jan.-Feb.	.....	12.48	12.50	12.38	12.41
Mar.-Apr.	.....	12.65	12.66	12.53	12.56
May-June	.....	12.70	12.80	12.65	12.70
July-Aug.	.....	12.80	12.80	12.67	12.70
Oct.-Nov.	.....	11.62	11.62	11.56	11.58

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 20.01c; March, 21.68c; May, 21.30c; July, 21.28c. The market there was due to open today 5½ to 8 points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
Galveston	11,011	11,408	375,114	.....
New Orleans	8,378	11,522	322,229	327,949
Mobile	879	603	15,069	273,949
Savannah	5,811	2,647	191,022	22,629
Charleston	1,021	692	81,689	212,838
Wilmington	407	1,146	36,842	44,819
Norfolk	5,124	4,263	87,149	101,020

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
Augusta	1,201	2,081	137,744	187,601
Memphis	6,032	10,132	274,056	288,001
St. Louis	1,957	1,974	22,523	136,841
Houston	25,777	17,533	280,852	200,053

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last wk.	Last yr.
Galveston	25,250 to 28,250	18,709	19,552
New Orleans	19,500 to 16,500	14,887	20,093

Exports yesterday were 49,999 bales; total thus far for this season, 2,326,204 bales; total last season, 1,786,627 bales.

Western Pacific Bonds Offered.

E. H. Rollins & Sons and Hayden, Stone & Co. are offering a new loan of $10,000,000 of the Western Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. The company declares its intention of paying interest without deduction of the normal Federal income tax. The bonds are being offered at 90 and interest, to yield 5.70 per cent. Application will be made to list the issue on the Stock Exchange.

Bankers to Meet in Baltimore.

The Governors of the Investment Bankers Association decided yesterday that the next annual convention should be held in Baltimore, some time between September 15 and October 20, 1917. Lewis B. Franklin, president of the association, presided at the meeting, which was attended by members of the board from all parts of the country.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. overcast and moderate temperature; gentle variable winds.

Ga.—Overcast with moderate temperature Tues. and Wed.; moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Fla.—Overcast Tues. and Wed.; fresh e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Overcast Tues. and Wed.; moderate temperature; fresh s. e. and s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Overcast and warmer Tues., Wed. unsettled.

Ind.—Overcast Tues.; Wed. unsettled, probably rain; fresh s. winds.

Ohio—Overcast Tues. and Wed., becoming unsettled on Wed.; fresh s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Overcast Tues. and Wed., probably rain Wed.; fresh s. winds, probably increasing.

Upper Mich.—Overcast Tues., probably followed by rain Tues. night and Wed.; moderate variable winds, becoming s. and increasing.

Ill.—Unsettled Tues., possibly rain in e. and cent. Wed. fair, moderate temperature.

Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed., with moderate temperature.

Wis.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Tues. and Wed.

Minn.—Fair Tues. and Wed; warmer Tues., colder Wed.

Iowa—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer in extreme w. Tues., colder in w. Wed.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. cloudy and colder.

Neb.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. cloudy and colder.

Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Tues. in n. and w., colder Wed.

La.—Cloudy Tues., warmer in e. Wed. cloudy.

Ark.—Unsettled Tues., probably rain, cooler in n. w. Wed. fair.

Okla.—Fair in w., unsettled in e. Tues., cooler in e. Wed. fair.

E. Texas—Unsettled Tues., probably rain, cooler in n. and w. Wed. unsettled in e., fair in w.

W. Texas—Fair Tuesday, cooler in s. and e. and cent. Wed. fair.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the McDONOUGH ART GALLERIES INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 17th day of November, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this seventeenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen. C. W. TAFT,

[L. S.] Second Deputy Secretary of State.

RUSSIAN TRADE $600,000,000

City Bank Statement Shows Value of Her Purchases During War.

Since the war began, Russia has purchased and exported American merchandise worth $600,000,000, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York.

The bank's analysis of Russia's purchases here shows that a large part of the goods shipped have been for war use, mostly explosives, the other chief lines represented in the shipments being leather, clothing, metal-working machinery, steel rails and railway cars. Of agricultural machinery, usually one of the principal items of Russian trade, the total for the fiscal year 1916 was but $310,000, against $9,202,000 in 1913.

The compilation showed that, of the $600,000,000 worth of merchandise bought here since the war began, about $400,000,000 went by way of the Northern Atlantic route, and the remaining $200,000,000 by way of the Pacific. It was stated that exports to Russia which were less than $1,000,000 a month in the opening period of the war, had grown steadily, reaching $10,000,000 in April, 1915; $20,000,000 in July, 1915; $42,000,000 in April, 1916, and $64,000,000 in September of the current year.

As showing the present volume of business with Russia, the report cites that a single shipment last week comprised over $1,000,000 worth of shells, $500,000 worth of cartridges, and $200,000 worth of trinitrotoluol. The vessel carrying these supplies sailed from New York.

LOST $465,000 COMMISSION.

British Agent Sues on War Order for Russians That Fell Through.

A suit for commissions of $465,000 on 1,500,000 pounds of smokeless powder that the Russian Army didn't get last Summer because the contractors for the Government objected to carrying out the contract when they found that the New York laws didn't permit the storing of the powder in warehouses adjacent to New York harbor, has been filed here by Judge Jacob Bradford Erb, a British financier. The defendant is P. V. Baranowsky & Co., one of the leading Russian munition firms.

The fact that Judge Erb's suit had been brought and that $500,000 of the Russian firm's money in the Empire Trust Company has been tied up with an attachment was revealed yesterday, when County Clerk William F. Schneider received a cablegram from the Russian firm at Petrograd appealing for an extension of time in which to file its answer because of the difficulty of communicating with this country. George L. Ingraham, ex-Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, was engaged by cable to defend the case, and obtained the extension.

The agreement with Judge Erb provided that the defendants were to deposit with the Empire Trust Company the $1,740,000 called for under the contract, and the money was to be paid out as soon as the powder had arrived in warehouses at New York Harbor, and had been approved by General Sapojnik, head of the Russian Government commission. Judge Erb stated in his papers that he made arrangements with the Aetna Explosives Company to fill the order at 86 cents a pound, but he then found that because of the prohibition against the storing of powder at New York Harbor the custom in all cases of purchases of munitions by the Allies was to pay for it then they were delivered at cars at the factory, whence they were shipped to wharves in New York Harbor and loaded at once for shipment abroad.

Judge Erb said in his complaint that he notified the defendant by cable of this condition, and that General Sapojnik had approved the modification of the contract in the respect required. The defendant then replied consenting to the modification, but the Empire Trust Company refused to make any payments on the authority of the cablegram to the plaintiff. Judge Erb notified the defendant to cable the trust company direct, and authorize payment, but he heard nothing further from the defendant. The powder was never shipped.

Atlas Powder Gives 8 P. C. Extra.

Besides the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on its common stock, the Atlas Powder Comany yesterday decided upon an extra distribution of 8 per cent. Both dividends are payable Dec. 11 to stock of record Dec. 1. For the last year the company has been paying regularly quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. and 3 per cent. extra, making a total of 25 per cent. which will be distributed by the close of the year.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

United States Steel common in the earliest trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, after opening at 129⅝, ¾ of a point above its closing on Saturday, touched 129⅞, establishing a new high record. After that it worked lower, with weakness showing in the later dealings. The warning that German undersea boats were off the coast played an important part in the day's market. The advance in call money also had an adverse influence.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
180	Alaska Gold	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
780	Allis-Chalmers	38	38	35½	35⅝
240	Am. B. Sugar	107	107	104¾	104¾
780	Am. Can	64	64	62¼	62⅝
690	Am. Car & F.	76	78¾	73½	73⅞
100	Am. H. & L.	17	17	16¼	16¼
120	A. H. & L. pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77½
100	Am. Ice Sec.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜
1,210	Am. Loco	93	93½	90	90¼
4,110	Am. S. & R.	121¾	122	118¾	118⅝
40	Am. Sugar	117¼	117¾	117¼	117½
100	Am. Wr. P. pf.	70¾	70¾	68¾	68¾
180	Am. Zinc	61¼	61¼	59¾	59¾
8,960	Anac. Copper	101½	102	99⅜	99⅝
1,890	Baldwin Loco.	85½	85¾	82¾	83¼
60	Balt. & Ohio	86⅝	86⅞	86⅜	86⅜
510	Butte & Sup	69¾	69¾	68¼	68¼
2,460	Cal. Petrol	25	26⅛	24⅞	25½
2,490	Cent. Leather	113⅜	114	112¼	112⅝
80	Ch. Gt. West.	13⅞	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜
40	C., M. & S. P.	92⅞	92⅞	92⅜	92⅜
340	C., R. I. & P.	34	34½	33⅜	33⅝
1,220	Chile Copper	34⅝	34⅝	32⅞	32⅞
690	Chino Copper	70½	70⅝	68¼	68¼
1,250	Col. Fuel	59½	59½	56	56⅜
280	Columbia Gas	48¼	49¼	47½	47½
1,420	Corn Prod	27¾	27¾	25¾	25¾
2,400	Crucible Steel	88⅜	88⅞	85⅝	86⅛
960	Cuba Cane Su.	70	70⅜	68¾	68¾
530	Dist. Secur.	46	46	44¼	44½
1,070	Erie	37¼	37⅞	37	37¼
180	Goodrich Co.	71	71	69⅝	69⅝
270	Gt. North. Ore.	45¾	46	45	45⅛
1,250	Inspr. Copper	72⅝	72⅝	69⅞	69⅞
650	Int. Mer. Mar.	46¾	47	45¾	45⅝
520	Int. M. M. pf.	117¼	117⅝	116	116
690	Int. Nickel	49½	49¾	46¼	46⅜
680	Int. Paper	67¾	67¾	64	64
100	Interboro Com.	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
2,950	Ken. Copper	59⅞	60	57¾	57⅞
440	Lack. Steel	105⅝	106	106	106
100	Lehigh Valley	82½	82½	82	82
270	Max. Motor	74½	74½	73¾	73¾
1,600	Mexican Pet.	111¼	111¾	108¼	108¼
320	Miami Copper	47¾	47¾	46¼	46⅜
160	Nat. En. & S.	34	34	33⅝	33⅝
40	Nat. Lead	68	68	67¼	67¼
350	Nevada Con.	31½	32	30⅝	30⅝
100	N. Y. Air B.	179⅝	179⅝	179¼	179⅝
170	N. Y. Central	107	107¼	107	107
100	N. Y., O. & W.	31½	31⅝	31	31⅛
100	Ont. Silver	6¼	6¼	6	6
280	Pacific Mail	27¼	27⅝	27	27
60	Pennsylvania	57	57	56⅝	57
140	Philadel'a Co.	46½	47½	46½	47½
720	Pitts. C. ctfs.	48⅝	51¼	48	49¼
190	Pressed S. Car.	85	85¼	85	85
140	Ry. Steel Sp.	60	60¼	59⅜	59⅝
1,786	Ray Copper	34½	34½	32¾	32⅞
3,480	Reading	108½	109⅜	107¾	108⅝
1,220	Rep. I. & S.	91½	91½	88¼	88¼
180	Southern Ry.	27¾	27¾	27	27⅛
550	Studebaker	128⅜	124¼	123	123⅝
60	Tenn. Copper	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24⅜
160	Union Bag	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1,220	Union Pacific	148⅝	148⅝	147	147
100	U. S. C. I. P.	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾
590	U. S. Alco.	137¼	137¼	134¼	135
690	U. S. Rubber	67	67	64¾	64¾
59,530	U. S. Steel	129⅝	129⅞	126⅝	127
2,420	Utah Copper	126¾	126¾	122⅞	123½
20	Uni. R. I. pf.	29	29	29	29
360	Va.-C. Chem.	51	51¼	48¾	48¾
100	Wabash pf.	57	57	57	57
480	West. Electric	64¾	64¾	63½	63⅝
240	Willys Over	38½	39	38¼	38⅜

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.08	.08	.08	.08
125	Belmont	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90
50	Daly Mining	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
600	Goldfield Con.	.52	.53	.52	.53
1,000	Gipsy Queen	.08	.08	.08	.08
300	Jumbo Ext.	.26	.26	.26	.26
400	Montana	.25	.25	.25	.25
400	Packard	.50	.50	.50	.50
500	Rochester	.71	.71	.71	.71
3,000	Silver Pick	.27	.30	.27	.30
400	Tonopah Ext.	4.95	4.95	4.92½	4.92½
1,000	United Gold	.21	.21	.21	.21
1,200	Yemington	.36	.36	.35	.35

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.30
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.30
Chi. & Northw'n	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.60
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.40	4.20
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.12
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.35
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.95	4.55
Illinois Central	1916-'24	4½@5	4.80	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'24	5	4.25	4.25
Michigan Central	1916-'30	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & T.	1916-'23	5	5.25	4.75
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.25	4.75
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4½@5	4.65	4.45
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.25
N. Y. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.80	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Penn. Gen. Fr'ght	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.00
St. L. I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.12	4.75
Sea. Air Line	1916-'24	5	4.55	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.35	4.15
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.45	4.30

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was very feverish, with the most violent fluctuations experienced in months. Prices were controlled by the short interest, but soon encountered terrific selling, which ran the market into stop loss orders and brought about a break of 6⅝ to 0⅞ from the top. At one time the market moved with great rapidity and the entire decline with a subsequent rally of 5 cents occurred within a period of about twenty minutes. Later in the day the market regained part of the loss, but at the close was again feverish and final quotations were 3⅝ to 4½c net lower. The visible supply showed a decrease for the week of 702,000 bushels, compared with an increase last year of 6,173,000. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $2.09¾; No. 1 hard, $1.93¾; No. 1 northern Duluth, $2.01¼; Northern Manitoba, $2.05½, all f. o. b. New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.77⅞	1.71¼	1.73½	1.76⅞	1.15⅜
May	1.84⅞	1.78⅝	1.80	1.84	1.05⅛
July	1.54⅞	1.45	1.49⅞	1.54⅝	.....

CORN.

The corn market was also weak under heavy liquidation prompted by the action of wheat and by weakness in Argentina. Good rains were reported in the Argentine rain belt, and the Buenos Aires market showed a decline of 15⅞ to 16¾c. The visible supply increased 328,000 buahels, compared with an increase of 415,000 last year. Exporters took 90,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.08¾, ten days' chipment, cost, insurance and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	9⅛	88¼	90	92⅝	64¾
May	95¾	93¾	93¾	95¾	68⅞
July	95⅝	92¼	93⅝	95¼	.....

OATS.

The oats market was weak with the others and under heavy liquidation prompted by continued liberal receipts, although the visible supply showed an increase of only 54,000 bushels for the week, compared with an increase of 1,172,000 last year. Export sales for the day were 100,000 bushels. The local cash market was easy. Standard quoted at 60⅝ to 61½c; No. 2 white, 61¼ to 62c; No. 3 white, 60½ to 61c; No. 4 white, 59½ to 59¾c; fancy clipped white, 62 to 67c; ordinary clipped white, 63 to 64½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	56⅛	54⅝	55	56⅛	41¼
May	60⅝	58⅝	59¼	60¾	44⅝
July	56⅝	54½	55	56⅞	..

PROVISIONS.

Reports from Kansas City and points in Nebraska of a probable quarantine against the stock yards on account of the reappearance of the foot and mouth disease caused considerable covering in the provision list and prices were firmer. Receipts of hogs at Western points were 180,000; receipts at Chicago were 54,000; estimated for Tuesday, 40,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 12,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	16.60	16.25	16.55	16.37	9.50
May	16.45	16.17	16.45	16.32	9.75
Ribs—					
January	14.70	14.62	14.65	14.63	9.65
May	14.82	14.77	14.80	14.77	9.82
Pork—					
January	27.87	27.65	27.85	27.75	17.95
May	27.75	27.50	27.65	27.57	17.92

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was comparatively active, with sales for the day aggregating 46,300 bbls. Prices were subject to irregular changes over a range of about 10 points, but on the whole the undertone was firm, and final quotations were 8 to 13 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Spot	.....	.....	.....	12.85@12.95	12.70
December	12.92	12.90	12.89@12.93	12.76	12.76
January	12.96	12.81	12.91@12.92	12.79	12.79
February	12.87	12.87	12.84@12.87	12.78	12.78
March	12.95	12.84	12.88@12.89	12.78	12.78
April	.....	.....	12.89@12.92	12.76	12.76
May	13.01	12.90	12.93@12.94	12.85	12.85
June	12.99	12.95	12.96@12.99	12.85	12.85
July	.....	.....	13.00@13.07	.....	.....

COFFEE.

There was a moderate volume of business in the coffee market yesterday, but fluctuations were comparatively narrow, and after making new low ground for the movement, prices showed a tendency to steady. The close showed a loss of 1 to 3 points for the day. Sales were reported of 51,750 bags, including switches. The local spot market was quiet on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	.....	.....	7.96@7.98	7.98
December	7.99	7.96	7.96@7.98	7.98
January	8.02	8.02	8.04@8.06	8.06
February	.....	.....	8.12@8.14	8.15
March	8.23	8.20	8.21@8.23	8.24
April	.....	.....	8.32@8.30	8.30
May	8.37	8.34	8.36@8.37	8.37
June	.....	.....	8.42@8.43	8.43
July	8.51	8.49	8.49@8.50	8.50
August	.....	.....	8.54@8.55	8.55
September	8.62	8.59	8.59@8.60	8.60
October	8.66	8.66	8.64@8.65	8.66

SUGAR.

The opening in sugar futures showed heavy declines on liquidation, with the market very nervous and irregular, first prices being 8 to 20 points lower. A wave of short covering later in the day sent values well toward the close of Saturday, final figures being net unchanged to a decline of 4 points, with total sales amounting to 83,000 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	5.00	5.00	4.99@5.05	4.90
December	4.70	4.62	4.67@4.68	4.70
January	4.21	4.08	4.20@4.21	4.23
February	3.93	3.78	3.94@3.95	3.97
March	3.90	3.75	3.89@3.90	3.92
April	3.81	3.82	3.93@3.94	3.96
May	3.97	3.87	3.97@3.98	4.01
July	4.06	4.04	4.04@4.06	4.08
July	4.06	4.04	4.04@4.06	4.08
August	.....	.....	4.08@4.10	4.12
September	4.10	4.10	4.12@4.14	4.16
October	.....	.....	4.16@4.18	4.19

The market for refined sugar was dull and unchanged, at 7.50c for fine granulated. The market for raw sugar was dull and without transactions, with sugars in port seeking bids. Quotations are nominal and as follows: Centrifugal, 5.88c; molasses, 5.01c; cost and freight, 4⅞c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,451 packages. The shortage of high-grade fresh butter, which was particularly wanted for the Thanksgiving trade, made a somewhat firmer market for such, and prices were advanced in instances ½c. Fine firsts were also in moderate demand and favor the seller, but the lower grades did not change much. Held creamery is ruling quiet and unimproved, it is possible that some holders would show slight favors that were not conceded a week ago. Other kinds unchanged. Creamery higher scoring than extras, per pound, 43@43½c; extras, (92 score,) 42@42½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38@41½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 37@38½c; thirds, 36@36½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 44@44½c; extras, 43@43½c; firsts, 40@42½c; seconds, 37½@38c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 39½@40½c; extras, 39c; firsts, 33@38½c; seconds, 36½@37½c; thirds, 35@36c. State dairy, tubs, finest, 41c; good to prime, 38@40c; common to fair, 33½@37½c. Renovated, extras, 35½@36c; firsts, 34½@35c; lower grades, 33@34c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34½@35c; ladles, June make, firsts, 33½@34c; current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32¾@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½c; No. 2, 31½@32c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 3,560 cases. Receipts continue light and advices indicate small shipments of fresh gathered eggs in transit. The scarcity of new-laid continues unrelieved, and there is demand enough for such to keep prices firm, with the tendency slightly in sellers' favor, although the total requirements are not large and the sales reported indicate no further change in values. Medium and under grades move slowly at irregular prices. Storage eggs are sustained and are generally held with confidence; trading is limited and values are without quotable change. Nearby white eggs are in light supply, though the demand is also of small proportions. Only a small part of the offerings shows uniformly new-laid quality and good size; most of the fresh lots are more or less mixed with small eggs, and these, together with all mixtures of fresh and stale eggs, are moving slowly at a wide range of prices. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 49@50c; extra firsts, 47@48c; firsts, 44@46c; seconds, 39@43c; thirds and poorer, 32@35c; dirties, No. 1, 35@36c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@34c; checks, good to choice, dry, 33@34c, under grades, 28@32c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 37¼@37½c; firsts, 36½@37c; seconds, 35@36c; lower grades, 29@34½c; refrigerator, State whites, 35@39c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western henmery whites, fine to fancy, 63@65c; ordinary to good, 48@62c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 45@63c; nearby pullets eggs, whites, 45@55c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 45@55c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 50@56c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@50c.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:56 | Sun sets..4:31 | Moon sets..9:04

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:37	10:16	3:19	4:11
Governors Island	9:47	10:31	3:45	4:44
Hell Gate	11:53	12:00	5:28	6:25

Arrived—Monday, Nov. 27.

SS Frederik VIII., Christiansand, Nov. 16.
SS Lapland, Liverpool, Nov. 18.
SS Duca d'Aosta, Naples, Nov. 12.
SS Napoli, Napies, Nov. 5.
SS Atlantic, Calcutta, Sept. 28.
SS Brazos, San Juan, Nov. 22.
SS Pastores, Cristobal, Nov. 20.
SS Margarita, Cardenas, Nov. 19.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Nov. 25.
SS Louisiana, Tampico, Nov. 12.
SS Annetta, Havana, Nov. 9.
SS Frede, Gibraltar, Nov. 2.
SS Port Hardy, London, Nov. 9.
SS Cornelia, San Juan, Nov. 19.
SS Skinfaxe, Guantanamo, Nov. 22.
SS Pannonia, London, Nov. 11.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Nov. 22.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, Nov. 21.
SS Cibao, Santa Marta, Nov. 20.
SS Nordstjernen, Pasages, Oct. 30.
SS Bryssel, Matanzas, Nov. 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Laconia	Liverpool	Nov. 18
*Tuscania	Glasgow	Nov. 18
Guyane	Havre	Nov. 5
Irvington Court	Havre	Nov. 4
Unkai Maru	Santos	Nov. 5
Exeter City	Bristol	Nov. 5
Kanaris	Barry	Nov. 9
E. K. Venezuelos	Lisbon	Nov. 12
Caracas	Cardiff	Nov. 16
Monterey	Nassau	Nov. 23
Rio de Janeiro	Pernambuco	Nov. 10
Panama	Cristobal	Nov. 22
Saratoga	Havana	Nov. 22
Nacheo	Galveston	Nov. 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Nov. 25
El Oriente	Galveston	Nov. 22

DUE TOMORROW.

Peniseo	Bordeaux	Nov. 14
Snowdonian	Gibraltar	Nov. 14
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Nov. 24

DUE THURSDAY.

†United States	Kirkwall	Nov. 21
Eastgate	Havre	Nov. 16
Curaca	Cristobal	Nov. 20
Zacapa	Kingston	Nov. 25
Maracaibo	San Juan	Nov. 25
Creole	New Orleans	Nov. 25
El Dia	Galveston	Nov. 24

DUE FRIDAY.

*Celtic	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Acre	Para	Nov. 17
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Nov. 23
Iquitos	Cristobal	Nov. 23
El Norte	Galveston	Nov. 25

DUE SATURDAY.

*St. Louis	Liverpool	Nov. 25
†Bergenfjord	Bergen	Nov. 22
†Ryndam	Fal

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means reverse or goback

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 13th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Peluffo‹Lamport & Holt Line.
Hermanos‹same.
De Barry‹same.
Ballen‹New England SS Co.
Re Ferryboat Ithaca, (Limitation.)

Hewlett‹NY & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Capens‹same.
Wallen‹same.
Marquardt‹same.
Goldsmith‹same.
Lamkes‹same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Mayer, J.—Court opens in Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
United States‹Taylor.
Kroger‹Ruppert.
Same‹Gibson Distilling Co.
Trafal Marble Co‹US Fidelity & G Co.
Paine‹Barclay Corset.
A H Andrews Co‹Stave & Timber Co.
Lane Motor Supplies Co‹Wood Chain Tire Grip Co.
Universal Transp Co‹Redeneuke.

Smith‹Penn R.R.
Re Coots.
Raphael Tuck Sons‹Gabriel.
Ruddach‹L V RR.(2.)
Ellsworth‹Kelham.
Shiphorst ‹Great Atl & Pac Tea Co.
Thomas‹Austro-A SS.
Standard Silk Dyeing‹Schweier&Hasslacher
Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry‹Brice, Merritt‹Neer, (3.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Common law calendar at 10:30 A. M., in Room 318, P. O. Building.
Sawickas‹Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. Clan.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR.
Stern, admx‹Inter Ry.
Roesler‹Dunkirk Home Tel Co.
Hatch, admx‹Lake S & Mich South Ry.
People‹Ho.

Salisbury‹Henion.
Baldwin‹Bay Rty Co.
Lane, admx‹Lion Brew of NY.
Dunn, Jr.‹Ruppert.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clark, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Page, and Davis, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.
Hefferberth‹Duckett.
Adamson‹Schreiner.
Man maternity & Dispensary‹CNY.
Watson‹Seybel.
Heuman‹Towers Co.
Hummel‹Akron Belge.
Same‹L S Fischl s' Sons. (2.)
Barclay‹Barclay.
Hardin‹Robinson.

Tootle Theatre‹Shubert Theatrical Co.
Whilden & Hancock‹Schneider.
Seed Biter & Mfg Co‹Stocking.
Broadway Photoplay‹World Film Corp.
Bobrick‹Second Natl Bank of Hoboken.
Page‹Perper.
Caslar‹Cafe de Paris.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Bergeley‹Schneider.
Brown‹same.
O'Neill‹same.
Fermoi‹same.
Schmeider‹same.
Schneider Jr‹same.
Schober‹same.
Schwartz‹same.
Sisani‹same.
Williams‹same.
Goldstein‹same.
Wrede‹same.
Gunner‹same.
Halprin‹same.
Hart‹same.
Kinker‹same.
Laforte‹same.
Litwin‹same.
McMahon‹same.
Martin‹same.
Metzler‹same.
Molloy‹same.
Morell‹same.
Moss‹same.
O'Connell‹same.
Tegerty‹same.
Plechman‹same.
Prince‹Behal.
Duan‹Stern Selling Service, Inc.
Schnitzer‹Postal Tr Service, Inc.
Bank Susque Coal Co.
Re Olmstead, (CNY.)
Re Devine.
Re Stellhorn, (Anmuth.)
Robinson‹Clement.
Re Hudson P Rose Co.
Henle‹Houle.
Whitehurst‹Whitehurst.
CNY‹Dutts.
Re Reflexophone, Inc, (Brown.)
Hilliard‹Hilliard.
Green‹Chieca.
Jones‹Donald, (2.)
Geoghan‹Bramhall Deas Co.
M Low Book Agency ‹Natl Hotel Co.
Burns‹Pottebaum.
Pulito‹same.
Jakonsky‹Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
Miller‹Miller.
MacGinnis‹Lane, (2.)
Lawyers Mtg Co‹28th Ave & Rty Co.
Manhattan Petticoat Co‹Loebinger.
Pantsold‹Pantsold.
Lowlin Somerset Co‹Lowlin Brewery Co.
Kessler‹Armstrong.
Re Gluck.
Trustees Sailors Snug Harbor‹Stuart.
Willis‹Oestrichar.
Rainey‹Brown.
Wacherow‹Wacherow.
Hallahan‹Hallahan.
City R R Employees Rty & Trad Co, Inc.
Wehlman‹NY Rys.
Weiss‹same.
Waterhouse‹same.
Traynor‹same.
Segreto‹same.
Riggio‹same.
Podgaetz‹same.
Miller‹same.
McMannis‹same.
Maher‹same.
Levine‹same.
Lefkowitz‹same.
Kosofsky‹same.
Kaufman‹same.
Grossbard‹same.
Moore‹same.

Fox‹Mulligan.
Gen Synod Reform Ch ‹Eckhardt.
Tenney‹Thompson.
Rado‹NY Rys.
Kitse‹same.
Re Dean & Pinetti Uniform Co.
Glenmore‹Int R T.
Siegel‹Postal Transfer Service.
Gemunder‹Gemunder.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk ‹Rehig, (2.)
Knauth‹Levy.
Wolff‹La Porcelaine Limousine.
Cavaliare‹Fusari, Gesualdo.
Toltec Oil Mexican Co ‹East Coast Oil Co.
Re CNY, (Ellis Av.)
Empire Kaolin Co‹Frank.
Marsone‹Margone.
Howard‹Conn Alloyed Metals Co.
Ferber Con Co‹Eagle Con Co.
Re Nocalia, (St. Raymond Av.)
Morrell‹Evans.
Re Allied Shows, Inc.
Trantex‹Trantex.
Re Carpenter.
Re Rogers.

PART II.—Mc Avoy, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:47 A. M.
Senberg‹Nussbaum.
Pub Lib, Astor, Lenox & Tilden Foundation.
Gargiulo‹Mitchell M.
Kahn‹Greenbaum.
Brah‹Gentz.
McKeesport Tin Plate Co‹Lowy.
Selsky‹N Y Rys.
Duffy‹Int R T Co.
Capitol Hotel Co‹Co.
Murer‹Degnon cont.
Holland‹Loraine.
Schulman‹Maj Mfg Co
Waldorman‹B & O RR
Crevaling‹Aeon Rty.
Interstate Tobacco Co ‹Amer Trop Trad'g.
Hanken‹Levinson Wrecking Co.
Rosenthal‹NY Rys.
Paromick‹same.
Cohen‹Shellis.
Butler‹Earle.
Slatkin‹Rothbaum.

Smolensky‹Berger.
Juchman‹NY Rys.
Wagda‹same.
Rosen‹Levitt & Sons.
Sleskin‹Workmen's Circle.
Weintraub‹NY Rys.
Newman‹Rosenthal.
Rogers‹Ad Av Ry.
Michael Boyle, Kiernan Egan, Michael McDonnell, John C Clark, John Carroll, John F Schrieber.
Estates of:
Florence Bynner, Hamilton Salmon, James Waldon, Ellen McCaffey, George Herkey, Morris Michaeloff.
Guardianship of: Haase infants.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
McCall‹N Y Rys.
Buckspari‹same.
Weimerich‹same.
Tolkov‹3d Av Ry.
Feinberg‹N Y Rys.
Gaker‹Mason Rty Co.
Haiman‹Geli.
Hecht‹Crossways Rty.
Bromberg‹Kaufman.
Corn‹N Y Coal Rys.
Brodsky‹3d Av Ry.
Cohen‹424 St. &c, Ry.
Berger‹N Y Rys.
Menaco‹3d Av Ry.
Papich‹Firestone Tire, &c, Co.
Lascaiza‹Bing.
Noble‹N Y Rys.
Teaser‹Wadler.
Tansillo‹Iovino.
Kirland Realty Co‹Schlenger‹Friedlander
Riesz‹F A Seitz R & C Co.
Jacobus‹3d Av R R.
Ruberg‹N Y Rys.
Harding‹Capt P H R. &c, Co.
Disenhaus‹Radin.
Jackson‹N Y Rys.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Gresenberg‹Kelbourn.
Sumskind‹Stomel.
Ellison‹Perlman.

Grand‹Daylies.
Case on.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Feira, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Abrahams‹Shefitman.
Gen Auto Supply Co‹Rockwell.
Globe Rubber Tire Mfg Co‹Auto Tire Co.
Licata‹M J Adrian.
Kubar‹Dobroczynski.
Templeton‹Wm. Ottman & Co.
Cassidy‹Aetna Accident &c Co.
Goodman‹Flex.
Sargeant Mfg Co‹White.
Salzman‹Nat. F. Co.
Musella‹Seaboard Trading Co.
Havedon‹Bergman.
Schetzanz‹Winter.
Wolfenden‹Cohen.
Solomon‹Rood.
Fid & Cas Co‹Strauss
Wanamaker‹Greene.
Zoolkoff‹Greisman.
Jakob‹Werba.
Selling Furn Co‹Posnick.
J P McHugh & Son‹Reaves.
Kissan‹Insular Coal.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer C. J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Central Trust Co.‹Fidelity and Casualty Co.—Samuel Seabury.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Met. Life Ins. Co.‹White—Robert F. Wagner, Title Guar. and Trust Co.‹Charles E. Jones Co., (3)—James E. Donegan. Phoenix Trustees of Columbia Univ sity—Gerald B. Townsend. Re Schlatte—Joseph M. Edelson. Re Greenman—Charles J. W. Meisel.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Perry‹Perry—George J. Gillespie. Philadelphia Trust Co.‹Rothschild—Eustace Seligman. Met. Sav. Bank‹P. & W. Holding Co.—James A. Beha. Hebrew Orphan Asylum‹Borch—John B. Doyle. Re Langdon—J. Hampton Dougherty.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Sarah Cook Montagne‹Fordham Road Corp.—Chester J. Byrne. Frederick L. Haug‹Sarah Rosenberg—John S. Heap. Breinchen Wallach‹Jacob Finkelstein—Joseph D. Kelly. Minnie Aub‹Beni Asch—Dennis Mullins.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank‹Mary E. Resig—Martin F. Huberth.

Surrogates' Courts.

CHAMBERS—Coffey, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:
Jessie Ollhenner, Howard R Moss, Henry Hebert, Harris Frost, (2.)
William Gramm, Andrew Engesser, Lou Demiero, Michael Schadelides, Ann Haugny, &c, Georgiana H Salter, Sadie Wachson, &c, John Anderson, Mary Drumgold, Pasquale Gallo, Gregory Paul, James T Davis, Alfred Geyer, Alexander Moffat, Fannie Diamond, inf, Patrick Leahy, Kate Leahy, Isaac E Holbrook, Annie McLaughlin, Sarah F Sands, Mary J Johnson, Thomas F O'Connor, Anna A Hess, James Quinn, Antonio Chiappone, Johanna Ford, Louis Majer, Edith Danciger, inf, Salvatore Puerino, Daniel S Doran, Adelia D Ireland, Caroline E Marshall, George F Johnson, Henry Belden, Margaret H Millar, Fanny Frankenthaler, &c.
Donato Fornuto, Frances M Fowles, Louis Halpern, Dr. Lloyd Phoenix Shaffer, Margaret T Stone, Johanna Fitzgerald, Daniel Hennessy, Emanuel Castka, Olga M Tischner, Bertha F Pinto, Rocco D'Alessandro, Gaetano Ciaravolo, &c, Sebastian Del Carlo, Serafino Mandracchi, Wolf Dexlan, Henry W Boettger, Mary Cotsek, Joseph Reno, John Hogan, Harry C Gallagher, William H Munroe, Wallis Weyer, inf.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 11 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM — Part I. — Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions.
Fischbach‹T A Reilly, Schlamm‹Rosenthal.
Berlin‹H. C. Allen rlat.
Jessica Waist Co‹Rudolf Saenger Co.
Oppenheim, Collins & Co‹Paine.
Holzman, Cohen & Co‹Teague.
Sonn Bros Co‹Sullivan
Goldsmith‹Fuchs.
Rotograph Co‹Jones.
Proper‹Schneidermann.
Ginsberg‹Romberg.
Sobel‹Romer.
Holzman, Cohen & Co‹Teague.
Licata‹M J Adrian.
Kubar‹Dobroczynski.
Templeton‹Wm. Ottman & Co.
Cassidy‹Aetna Accident &c Co.
Goodman‹Flex.
Sargeant Mfg Co‹White.
Salzman‹Nat. F. Co.
Musella‹Seaboard Trading Co.
Havedon‹Bergman.
Schetzanz‹Winter.
Wolfenden‹Cohen.
Solomon‹Rood.
Fid & Cas Co‹Strauss
Wanamaker‹Greene.
Zoolkoff‹Greisman.
Jakob‹Werba.
Selling Furn Co‹Posnick.
J P McHugh & Son‹Reaves.
Kissan‹Insular Coal.
Fire & Const Supply‹Mason & Ranger Co.
Pipe & Const Supply‹Mason & Ranger Co.

PART II.—Keller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Grun Auto Supply Co‹Rockwell.
Globe Rubber Tire Mfg Co‹Auto Tire Co.
Jacob‹Werba.
Weston Waydell, (3.)
Winton Motor Car Co ‹Singhi.
Scott‹Taylor.
Clear.

PART III.—Blanchard, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.
Inq—Kovtoun‹Borodalkevich, (3.)
Inq‹Kazmierzsky‹Santini Moving Van Co.
Bacher‹Putnam & Sons.
Hayden‹Jacobs & Davies, Inc.
Cateuesa‹Ice Mfg Co.
Davis‹Realty Superv.
Ziegler‹Leitner.
Martin‹Rodgers & H.
Steinberg‹I R T.
Magner‹Chapin.
Reloff‹Notman.
Quick‹Rost & M RR.
Nogeshelmer‹Mort Associates.
Fusey‹C I & B RR.
Schaffer‹Taylor.
Cortell‹N Y Cons RR.
Weiner‹Hopp.
Fill‹Leh Val RR.
Sainitello‹Lord & T.
Gothelp‹Levy.
Goldman‹Int R T.
Thomas‹Goldstein.
Bernstein‹Hirsch.
Dressler‹Tinkman.
Rupperstein‹Gottlieb.
Cannon‹CNY.
Schweitzer‹Hurst.
Thompson‹CNY.
Spire‹Hershowitz.
Herstal‹same.
Rosenzweig‹Massey.
Walters‹Mendelsohn.
Barbarito‹CNY.
Caminer‹Con Gas Co of NY.

Ayers‹Bodenheimer.
Weiss‹St Vincent's Hospital of CNY.
Chase‹NY Rys.
Roman‹Ruth.
Jamie Vogel‹Con Gas Co. of NY.
Julius Vogel‹same.
Silverman‹Bower.
R Zuzenberg‹Block.
I Zuzenberg‹same.
Patterson‹Degnon Con
Dworak‹Whitridge.
Markowitz‹3d Av Ry.
S Freeman‹Bernstein.
L Freeman‹Gable.
Ritter‹Galbraith.
Spritzer‹Halbin.
Weaver‹Pallotine.
Warshavsky‹Kats.
Dubrowski‹Barber.
Shuvalow‹Epstein.
Offerman‹Fox.
Kletter‹NY Rys.
Keller‹I & M Rty Co, Inc.
Hannon‹Abraham.
Schumer‹Greenberg.
I Goldberg‹Linch.
M Goldberg‹same.
Shaw‹5th Av Coach.
Schacht‹NY Con RR.
Garone‹Ferrando.
Lahr‹CNY.
Wohlert‹5th Nat Ex.
Pollack‹Dochtermann Van & Express Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Gavagan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Farrell‹Beaver.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
H Falter‹Busch.
R Falter‹same.
L Falter‹same.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Herbrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Kaplan‹CNY.

PART XII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Bissell, J.—At 10 A. M. Inq—Nagrodsky‹Russian Socialist & Pub Co.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.
Nat Nas Bk‹Noons, Hogues & Schairan‹Von Raltz.
Liter‹Ware.
Dammann‹New Eng Car Co.
Hansen‹McGovern.
Spencer‹Colima Lumber Co.
Stockum‹Lambert H K Co
Dogin‹Dogin.
Del Mar‹Del Mar.
New Eng Car Co‹Sirkshana.
Brunson‹Gillespie.
Green‹Wahmann.
Same‹Schneier.
Same‹Liquor Seized, &c, (Peduto.)
Same‹same (136 W 28th St.)
Same‹Windolph.
People‹New Amsterdam Cas Co.

PART XV.—No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Seery, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bacon‹Modern Pen.
McMurray‹Diemerland Respirator Co.

PART XVII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Imperator Realty Co‹Tull.

Surrogates' Courts.

CHAMBERS—Coleman, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:
Jessie Ollhenner, Howard R Moss, Henry Hebert, Harris Frost, (2.)
William Gramm, Andrew Engesser, Lou Demiero, Michael Schadelides, Ann Haugny, &c, Georgiana H Salter, Sadie Wachson, &c, John Anderson, Mary Drumgold, Pasquale Gallo, Gregory Paul, James T Davis, Alfred Geyer, Alexander Moffat, Fannie Diamond, inf, Patrick Leahy, Kate Leahy, Isaac E Holbrook, Annie McLaughlin, Sarah F Sands, Mary J Johnson, Thomas F O'Connor, Anna A Hess, James Quinn, Antonio Chiappone, Johanna Ford, Louis Majer, Edith Danciger, inf, Salvatore Puerino, Daniel S Doran, Adelia D Ireland, Caroline E Marshall, George F Johnson, Henry Belden, Margaret H Millar, Fanny Frankenthaler, &c.
Donato Fornuto, Frances M Fowles, Louis Halpern, Dr. Lloyd Phoenix Shaffer, Margaret T Stone, Johanna Fitzgerald, Daniel Hennessy, Emanuel Castka, Olga M Tischner, Bertha F Pinto, Rocco D'Alessandro, Gaetano Ciaravolo, &c, Sebastian Del Carlo, Serafino Mandracchi, Wolf Dexlan, Henry W Boettger, Mary Cotsek, Joseph Reno, John Hogan, Harry C Gallagher, William H Munroe, Wallis Weyer, inf.

SPECIAL TERM — Part I. — Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions.
Fischbach‹T A Reilly, Schlamm‹Rosenthal.
Berlin‹H. C. Allen rlat.
Jessica Waist Co‹Rudolf Saenger Co.
Oppenheim, Collins & Co‹Paine.
Holzman, Cohen & Co‹Teague.
Sonn Bros Co‹Sullivan
Goldsmith‹Fuchs.
Rotograph Co‹Jones.
Proper‹Schneidermann.
Ginsberg‹Romberg.
Sobel‹Romer.
Licata‹M J Adrian.
Kubar‹Dobroczynski.
Templeton‹Wm. Ottman & Co.
Cassidy‹Aetna Accident &c Co.
Goodman‹Flex.
Sargeant Mfg Co‹White.
Salzman‹Nat. F. Co.
Musella‹Seaboard Trading Co.
Havedon‹Bergman.
Schetzanz‹Winter.
Wolfenden‹Cohen.
Solomon‹Rood.
Fid & Cas Co‹Strauss
Wanamaker‹Greene.
Zoolkoff‹Greisman.
Jakob‹Werba.
Selling Furn Co‹Posnick.
J P McHugh & Son‹Reaves.
Kissan‹Insular Coal.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Clark, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part VI., Cropsey, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.
Bernstein‹Transit Realty Co.
Swenson‹B H RR.
Heggos‹Streeter.
Volimuth‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Himeyer‹N Y Cons RR.
Allen‹Cord Meyer.
Zimmerson‹Smith.
Orso‹B H RR.
Sorrese‹Green et al.
Roberts‹Lincoln Settlement Assoc.
Kemp‹Met B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Grossman‹Oppenheimer.
Fleischer‹CNY et al.
Funker‹Kosonowsky & Adill.
Young‹CNY.
The following causes, to be passed for the day:
Carberry‹Golden.
Murphy‹same.
Hansen‹Bier et al.
De Far‹Bier.
Farrell‹Bier et al.
Caltraz Asphalt Co.
Rubenstein‹Wolfinger.
Beshlian‹Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co.
Kane‹CNY Leasing.
Kip‹Nassau RR.
Haws‹N Y Cons RR.
Lupo‹Chapman.
Sherman‹Barrett.
Heyer‹Suffolk Lubricating Oil Co et al.
Davis‹Schirmeister.
Vargoes‹Burgess.
Rosenthal‹Spolan.
Fiore‹Arbuckle et al.
Majewski‹Nelson.
Hilton‹United Dressed Beef Co.
Cirillano‹Rogers.
Kenny‹O'Brien et al.
Miles‹CNY.
Feeney‹McKenna.
Shirkowsky‹Farley et al.
Fowler‹L I R R et al.
Wanamaker‹Minton.
Sudarsky‹Stuft.
Highest number reached on regular call 6877.

Marx‹Strauss et al.
Morgan‹Bauch.
Robertson‹Lippmann.
Freedman‹N Y, O & W RR.
Freeman‹B Un Gas.
Southern‹Erie RR.
Flanagan‹Nassau RR.
Sandman‹L I RR et al.
McKenna‹Geatley.
Dunnigan‹Mastellone et al.
Van Salisbury‹B H RR.
Pergutino‹Fisher.
Goldberg‹Smith.
Zessier‹Hentschel.
Baar‹Barr et al.
If marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Qualey‹Pines Rubber Co.
Gryzbek‹C I & B RR.
Fageiman‹Robel.
Herr‹CNY et al.
Georgi‹Nassau R R.
Cohen‹Warshavsky.
Brown‹Banford.
Schulz‹Johnston.
Matarella‹Hamburger.
Bonowitz‹B H R R.
Ferraro‹Boston Ins Co
Brand‹Beadleston & Woods.
Schulz‹Reiss.
Weingarten‹N Y Cons R R.
Frank‹Schwimmer & Mautner.
Robinson‹Kevelson.
Puglisi‹Jabion.
Russo‹Krusiewics et al.
Varian‹B H R R.
Fosnansky‹Solomon.
Armstrong‹C I & B RR.
Fischer‹B H R R.
Zappa‹same.
Soles‹same.
Margalski‹Lawson.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Fawcett, J.: Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.
Teibla‹Swasey.
Booth‹Nassau El RR.
Burns‹same.
Pudbasky‹McDermott Dairy Co.
Kohler‹same.
Hayes‹Ackerman.
Mosca‹B H RR.
Cox‹Kramer.
Weisberg‹Knowles.
Cavallaro‹B H RR.
Hollman‹Nurse.
Hepes‹same.
Donohue‹C I & B RR
Stein‹Gilbert.
Conniszaro‹B H RR.
Manello‹same.
Albano‹same.
Jankowits‹Heisman.
Palma‹Lamberta.
Henderson‹Nas E RR

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Reynolds‹Scott. (2.)
Leidhold‹Leidhold.
Park City Co‹B & C
Dick Co, Inc.
Reynolds‹Walcott.
Walsh‹Van Amringe.
R Young Bros Lumber Co‹Gambee.
Highest number reached on call, 284.

Neville‹McGuire.
Wood‹Christiania.
A Wahlstedt L & C Co‹MacDonald.
Shannon‹Van Sooy.
Wood‹Dietz.

TRIAL TERM—Part II., Young, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Powers‹Brewer. (2.)
Mulvey‹Williamson.
Einstein‹Eagle Mtg & Rty Co.
Pelluico‹West El RR.
Schlochia‹Val Farms.
Buynofsky‹L Val RR.
Coffey‹Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Chalfant‹C of Yonk.
Berry‹NY C RR.
Roeder‹Erie RR.
Levine‹Gerardi.
Tutino‹Pennell.
Ward‹Union Ry. (2.)

The remainder of the calendar goes over to the December Term.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
Alice C Foulds, Philip Braender, Samuel J Pendler.
Executor's accts:
Catherine Stuber, Jonathan D Hyatt, James Jones,
Elisabeth Landrain.
Re estate:
George W Sutton.
Petition for admr:
Michael Nasidrowi.
Order to show cause:
Anne Mary Doern.

County Court.

Young, J.
Larkin‹City of New Rochelle.
Creed‹Reed.
Windley‹Garafano.
Perroto‹Freeman.
Brook‹Baxter.
Shiloh Bap Ch‹New Rochelle Tr Co.
Force‹Cassidy.
Franzeze‹Kahn.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Cerrano‹De Salvo.
Widman‹C of Yonkers
Simon‹same.
Metz‹same.
Amico‹NY & S Ry.
Barrowman‹C of N R
Passey‹Anscomb.
Alexander‹Lounsbury.
Murphy‹West Co Br.
Sinn‹De Hart, &c.
Butler‹Eggleston.
Interstate Tree Treat Co‹Tucker.
Muir‹O'Rourke.
Greene‹Yonkers RR.
Horton‹West St RR.
Pianta‹Burgan.
Same‹Wilson.
Harris‹Wofsky.
Wilkevitz‹Selleck.
Lambert‹Norris.
Digney‹Callahan.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.
Duerwald‹T Q Co & Sub RR Co, Inc. et al.
Raby‹Same.
Boennneke‹Farnover et al.
Holzinger‹B H RR Co
Krampe‹Krampe.
Volimer, an infant‹Brodspeck.
Remainder of calendar passed until Dec. 4, 1916.
Highest number reached on general calendar is 1853.

Wagner‹Guiter Bldg. Co, Inc. et al.
Caronagna‹Fiore et al.
Colletti‹N Y & Queens Co Ky Co.
Wolinsky‹Schanck et al.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, NOV. 27.

With name and address of the purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

21ST ST, n s, 182.6 ft e of 3d Av, 24x98.9; Margaretha Driesen to Louis Driesen, 218 East 21st St, mtg $28,750, Nov. 20; attorneys, Salter & Steinkamp, 140 Nassau St.
42D ST, 1st s, 175 ft w 5th Av, 25x100.5; Wm. H. Hoyt et al to Wm. H. Hoyt et al, runs n 100.5x w 25.3x s 45.6x s e — x s 54.5 to street x e 18.9 to beginning; 48th St, 125 West, n s, 247.9 ft w of 6th Av, 18.9x50.9x18.10x54.5; Alt Realty Co. to Palma Realty Co., 15 west 45th St, mtg $35,000, Nov. 20; attorneys, Otterbourg, S. & H., 200 5th Av.....$100
45TH ST, 95 West, n s, 248.9 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.5; Alt Realty Co. to Dora Realty Co., 15 West 45th St, mtg $35,000, Nov. 20; attorneys, Otterbourg, S. & H., 200 5th Av.....$100
46TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 17x100.5; 45th St, 15 West, n s, 217 ft w of 5th Av, 18.8x109.5; Alt Realty Co. to Elnor Realty Co., 15 West 45th St, mtg $100,000, Nov. 20; attorneys, Otterbourg, S. & H., 200 5th Av.....$100
LEXINGTON AV, 577, e s, 18.11 ft n of 51st St, 18.10x87; Peter H. Schaefer to the Lexington-Twenty-first Street Realty Co., 120 Broadway, releases, correcting name of grantee, July 29, 1916; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
112TH ST, 324 East, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Abraham Kalisky to Jewel Lewis, 1,239 Union Av, mtg $14,500, Oct. 25; attorney, Kalisky, 256 Broadway.....$100
104TH ST, 25th West, n s, 97 ft e of West End Av, 18.6x80.11; John F. Everett to Mary A. and Elizabeth V. Everett, 260 West 104th St, 1-3 part, c. a. s., Nov. 27; attorney, A. Everett, 32 Liberty St....$1
6TH AV, 348, e s, 98.9 ft n of 21st St, 48.8x59, fo. eclosure, Nov. 23, 1916; J. Campbell Thompson, referee, to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, Nov. 24; attorneys, Hyde, Swalder, W. & T., 60 Wall St.....$15,000
115TH ST, 250 West, s s, 75 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.11; Rena Glick to Frances Myers, 21 East 129th St, mtg $20,000, Nov. 25.....$100
GOERCK ST, w s, 75 ft n of Broome St, 50x100; Max Gold and another to Wanetta Realty Inc., 565 West 142d St, all liens, Nov. 25.....$100
117TH ST, 614 East, s s, 238 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92, foreclosure, Nov. 22; Joseph H. Adams, referee, to Maria Geye, 611 Lexington Av, Brooklyn, Nov. 25; attorney, L. S. Goebel, 41 Park Row.....$12,000
180TH ST, 870 West, s s, 75 ft w of Northern Av, 50x100; Mabel E. Rich to Josephine M. Largay, 1416 Washington Av, mtg $60,000, all liens, Nov. 24; attorney, George C. Large, 30 Church St.....$1
78TH ST, 314 and 316 East, s s, 174 ft e of 2d Av, 38.6x102.2; Max Gold and another to Wanetta Realty, Inc., 565 West 142d St, all liens, Nov. 25; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.....$100
126TH ST, e s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 48.8x99.11; Max Gold and another to Wanetta Realty, Inc., 565 West 142d St, all liens, Nov. 25; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.....$100
BROWN PLACE, 201-203, w s, 50x95; Max Lipman et al. to Gold Theatre Corporation, 35 Nassau St., Nov. 25; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.....$100
BROWN PLACE, n w corner of 136th St, 100x47; Max Lipman et al. to Wanetta Realty Co., 565 West 142d St, Nov. 25; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.....$100
CROTONA AV, 2,005, w s, 25x100; Mary E. C. Kelly to Jas. G. Dunseith, 354 West 42d St, Nov. 25; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
FORD ST, e s, 200 ft w of Webster Av, 25x107.1; also Ford St, n s, 100 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; also Ford St, n s, 300 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; also 183d St, s s, 300 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; Franz J. Markmann to Philip W. Rooz, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Nov. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
LOTS 62, 63, 81 to 84, map Martin Schreinkeisen; Martin Schreinkeisen, executor and trustee, to William Schreinkeisen, another, 130 East End Av, July 9; attorney, F. S. Rambert, 145 Nassau St.....$2,800
LOTS 139 to 142, map of M. Morgenthau; Chelsea Realty Co. to Land Estates, Inc., 185 Broadway, Sept. 26; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1
LOTS 629 and 631, map of Van Cortlandt estate; Pasquala Coviello to Annie Greenthal, 201 West 121st St, Nov. 27; attorneys, Greenthal & G., 496 East 161st St.....$100
NELSON AV, e s, 135 ft n of 174th St, 50x irregular; Abel Hansen to Edwin F. Disbrow, 832 Waterbury Av, Richmond Hill, L. I., Nov. 14; attorney, W. T. Colihan, 101 Park Av.....$1
SIMPSON ST, e s, 441.11 ft s of Westchester Av, 40x100; Sydney H. Herman et al. to Lester H. Washburn, 360 West 156th St, May 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
142D ST, 411 East, n s, 25x100; Isaac F. Russell, referee, to Crompond Realty Co., Inc., 320 Broadway, Nov. 24; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$18,500
144TH ST, 419 East, n s, 25x100; James M. Sack to Peter A. Neff, 939 Tinton Av, Nov. 24; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,210 3d Av.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Peter A. Neff to Joseph M. Sack & another, 451 East 140th St, Nov. 24; same attorney.....$100
187TH ST, 585 East, n s, 22x72.6; William H. Schwenk to Frederick Loelaff, 2,384 Decatur Av, mtg $9,000, Nov. 25; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 148 St and 3d Av.....$100
198TH ST, 385 East, n s, 19.10x86.10; Sophia A. Seidman to Dora Bachan, 865 East 198th St Nov. —, mtg $5,500; attorneys, Menken Bros., 87 Nassau St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

32D ST, n s, 98.6 ft e of Lexington Av, runs n 50x w .00x n 48.9x e 50x s 24.1x e 50 s 74.8 to street x w 99.6 to beginning, Nov. 27; United Assets Corporation to William H. Williams, 9th Av and Shore Road, Astoria, L. I., 1 year, prior mtg $95,000; attorneys, Isaac & Williams, Bridge, Plaza North, Borough of Queens.....$2,500
LEXINGTON AV, 571, e s, 18.11 ft n of 51st St, 18.10x87, Nov. 23; the Lexington-Twenty-first Street Realty Co. to Alwin A. Neumann, Dunwoodie, N. Y., 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,000
144TH ST, s s, 460 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x99.11, Nov. 23; James McLaughlin to Commonwealth Savings Bank, due Nov. 27, 1921; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$12,000
65TH ST, 13 East, n s, 145 ft w of Madison Av, 22x100.5, Nov. 8; Bellshaken Realty Co. to Margaret J. Hoyt, Great Neck, L. I., deed recorded as mortgage as per statement filed and recording tax of $180 paid; attorneys, Rounds, H., D. & D., 62 Cedar St...$1
57TH ST, s s, 82.5 ft e of 3d Av, 82.5x100.5, Nov. 27; James Baird to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 1 year, interest as per bond.....$12,000
126D ST, n s, 365 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs n 100.11 x e 50.1 x s 25.11 x e 25.1 x s 75.1 x w 75.4 to St x w 475 to beginning, Nov. 27

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Schultz Estate Sells Old Building on Vandewater Street to Tenant—Quick Resale of Washington Heights Plot to Builders —A Manhattan-Brooklyn Trade.

An interesting deal in the downtown leather centre was closed yesterday in the purchase by Matthew J. Sullivan, tenant of the buildings of the property at 18 to 22 Vandewater Street, running through to 109 to 115 Cliff Street, and an additional parcel at the northerly extremity of Cliff Street, running east for 115 feet. With the exception of the Cliff Street frontage, the latter parcel is an interior plot. The property has been sold by the estate of J. Schultz.

The larger parcel, including the Vandewater Street frontage, is covered with a three-story building, occupied for many years by the United States Leather Company, under lease. The new owner, Mr. Sullivan, has used it for several years as a storage warehouse for leather materials. The frontage is 66.7 on Vandewater Street and 88 on Cliff Street, facing the Brooklyn Bridge.

The interior plot adjoins the larger plot for 31 feet and is nearly 150 feet deep, of which 32.6 feet forms the blind alley end of Cliff Street. It is the first large deal in the Swamp section of the leather industry that has been made for some time. N. F. Walsh and H. J. Wright negotiated the sale.

Resale of Heights Plot.

A client of Joseph F. A. O'Donnell has resold, through J. P. Finneran and P. J. Ryan, a plot, 75 by 200, on the north side of 151st Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, extending through to 152d Street. The 152d Street lots, 75 by 100, were sold to the Hopewell Building Company, composed of Norton & Knight, who gave in part payment 27 acres at Stormville, Dutchess County, and three dwellings at 72, 74 and 76 Grove Street, Portchester, N. Y., on a plot 100 by 125. The buyers will improve the Heights plot with a five-story apartment.

A Manhattan-Brooklyn Trade.

The Duross Company sold, in conjunction with E. A. Polak and V. Z. N. Boyajian, for James McEachem, 191 Waverley Place, between West Tenth and Charles Streets, a four-story single flat, on a lot 22 by 75, to Edward Moore. The buyer gave in part payment 558 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100.

Last week the Duross Company sold 174 Waverley Place to Henry Umar.

Bronx Sales.

The Bronx Terminal Express Company has purchased through Samuel Cowen a plot 40 by 130 feet, on the north side of 156th Street, 95 feet west of Prospect Avenue. The buyer will improve the site.

Sydney H. Herman and others sold to Lester H. Washburn 996 Simpson Street, a five-story new-law flat, on plot 40 by 100, between Westchester Avenue and 163d Street.

Dora Barba purchased for investment from Sophia A. Seidman 365 East 198th Street, a two-story dwelling, on a lot 19.11 by 87.5, located near Decatur Avenue.

The southeast corner of Aqueduct Avenue and West 181st Street has been sold by H. A. Douglas & Co. to the William Kaufman Construction Company for Regino Truffin of Havana, Cuba. The buyer will erect a one-story taxpayer at once on an 87-foot frontage.

Brooklyn.

Joseph P. Day reports the resale, at a handsome profit, of the property 250 and 252 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., a four-story commercial building, on a plot 30 by 103. The property was sold by Mr. Day Nov. 14, in the Vesey Street Salesrooms, to Herman Ottenberg for $10,250.

Long Island.

Cocks & Willets sold to Myron C. Taylor the De Forest Candee property, formerly the old Underhill farm at Locust Valley, L. I. The tract contains thirty-six acres, borders on Factory Pond, and is in the vicinity of the estates of Judge Robert S. Lovett, F. W. M. Cutcheon, and Paul D. Cravath.

L. G. Wolf sold for the Villa Park Association, to the C. & R. Realty Company, a corner plot in the Great Neck Estate, having a frontage of 60 feet on Elm Street and 100 feet on Hillside Avenue.

J. E. Breuer sold the property of the Grace L'Hommedieu heirs on Middle Neck Road, to George Nicols of Bayside. The purchaser will immediately improve it with a reproduction of the famous Lee mansion in Arlington, Va.

New Jersey.

The Meister Builders, Inc., sold to Mrs. Paszlor a house on a plot 40 by 100 on Campbell Street, Woodbridge, N. J.

Receiver for Heights Apartment.

Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court has appointed Chester J. Byrne receiver of the rents of 601 and 603 West 177th Street, and 1341 and 1349½ St. Nicholas Avenue, a six-story elevator apartment pending a suit brought by Sarah Cook Montague to foreclose a mortgage of $155,000. The monthly rentals amount to $1,900.

New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce Moves to Newark.

The New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce has moved its headquarters from Jersey City and has leased the entire front portion of the fourth floor of the new Clinton Building on Clinton Street, Newark, N. J.

The lease is for a term of ten years. The officers are: President, George A. Viehmann; Vice President, Forrest F. Dryden, and Secretary, H. Haydon.

Robert B. Stoutenburgh of Newark, N. J., was the broker in the transaction.

Brooklyn Improvements.

Shampan & Shampan, architects, have filed plans for a six-story apartment house to be erected on the south side of Ross Street, 106 feet east of Lee Avenue, for Aaron Segal as owner.

Edward M. Adelsohn, architect, has prepared plans for a public garage at the south side of Sterling Place, 85 feet east of Eastern Parkway, estimated to cost $10,000, for A. Weltman; also for three four-story apartment houses on the east side of Amboy Street, 120 feet north of Blake Avenue, to cost $100,000, for Levi Merowitz.

One Day More to Pay Taxes.

But one day remains, as Thursday will be a holiday, in which to pay the second half of the 1916 land taxes. On Dec. 1 all unpaid bills will have added 7 per cent. interest from Nov. 1.

Commercial Leases.

White-Goodman leased to the Beck Shoe Company the entire store and basement at 677 Eighth Avenue for a term of years.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co., Inc., have leased for the estate of Charles A. Baudouine, the entire four-story and basement building at 24 West Twenty-third Street for a term of years to the Fabruba Manufacturing Company for the sale of rugs, carpets and linoleums.

Cross & Brown Company leased the building 329 and 331 Forty-ninth Street and the third floor 302 to 342 West Fiftieth Street to Sally Weisbaden for a term of years.

Louis Schrag leased for the estate of Thomas Kelly the building 458 Sixth Avenue, to Bernard Raff, and for the Star Holding Company, the store and basement in building 419 Sixth Avenue, to Benjamin Saser.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. and Homer Foot, Jr., have leased the store and basement in the Transit Building Annex, 6 East Forty-third Street, to Charles Thorley.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Allen St, 89, n w corner Hester St, 50x40, five-story tenement and stores; to Samuel Witty for $45,800.

Mulberry St, 76, e s, 124.5 ft n of Bayard St, 20x100, five-story front and rear tenements; Catherine Collins against W. F. Boyle et al; E. S. Cahn, attorney; partition; to Emily Gormly for $35,100.

53d St, 302 to 306 West, s s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 58.4x100.5, three and four-story lofts; Bernard Karsch against M. W. Mitchell, individual, &c., et al; Louis Wendel, Jr., attorney; amount due, $13,768.17; taxes, &c., $480; to the plaintiff for $45,568.

By Henry Brady.

9th Av, 135, w s, 48.4 ft n of 18th St, 22.4x100, four and three-story tenements; Alonzo Hornby against A. S. Bacon et al; E. P. Mowton, attorney; amount due, $11,575.45; taxes, &c., $328.20; to the Cromford Realty Co. for $10,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph & Co.

Davidson Av, w s, 115.6 ft n of North St, 80.8x106.4x irregular, vacant; George Dieckmann against Hy. Cleland et al; C. L. Wahl, attorney; amount due, $1,013.53; taxes, &c., $400; prior mtg $5,500; to the plaintiff for $5,900.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MOTT ST, 76; Joe Lessarovsky against Rosa Levinson, owner; Wallen & Cohen, contractors $120

3D AV, 1,081 to 1,089; George G. Wilson & Co., Inc., against Katherine S. Galbraith et al., owners; Havre Holding Co., Inc., contractor $9,035

Bronx.

PARKER ST, e s, 68.3 ft s of Castle Hill Av, 25x95; Frank Tanzillo against C. & M. Construction Co., owners; Michael Cappiello, contractor, (renewal) $400

MINERVA PLACE, s e corner of Creston Av, 40x93.4; Joseph Espaumberger against Creston Building Co., Inc., owner and contractor $760

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

8TH ST, 365 and 367 East; Nathan Horowitz against Joseph Sonsin et al., Nov. 1, 1916. $111

73D ST, 120 West, and 72d St, 118 West, and 72d St, 42 West; Sargent & Co. against Edward West et al., Sept. 14, 1915 ... $1,150

107TH AV, 850; Sutphen & Myer against Henry C. Fullam et al., Oct. 17, 1916. $100

Bronx.

ROMBOULT AV, e s, 175 ft n of Hellers Av; Mateo Giordano against Vito Matturo et al., Nov. 14, 1916 ..... $85

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ESTATE OF ELLA J. C. ARMOUR.

AUCTION SALE

TO DISCHARGE LEGACIES.

TO-DAY, Nov. 28th, 1916,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

N. W. COR. 128TH ST. AND 3RD AV.

(2304-2372 Third Ave.)

Size of plot, 99.11 on Third Av., by 110, with one-story building, 99.11x85, containing four stores, all rented. This property is assessed at $86,000 for 1917, and will be offered at the upset price of $53,500, the amount of the legacies and expenses payable therefrom.

DAVID ORR, Esq., Atty., 40 Wall St., N. Y.

Send for Leaflet. Joseph P. Day Auct'r. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale by an Estate

TWO PROPERTIES IN COMING NEIGHBORHOODS

45 and 47 West 29th Street, 50 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches in depth; and 127 and 129 East 28th Street, 45 feet front by 93 feet 3 inches in depth.

Apply to the Executors Estate NELLIE M. NOE.

EDWARD M BURGHARD, Attorney, Room 900, 111 Broadway, New York City.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME

Price attractive—Liberal terms.

364 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn

Every modern refinement and improvement.

Extra bath, 6 bedrooms.

Excellent location.

Desirable neighbors.

3 minutes' walk to Prospect Park and two subways.

REALTY ASSOCIATES (Owners)

162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn

Telephone Main 6480.

$35 A MONTH RENTS or BUYS

beautiful brick home, 7 rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity, parquet floors, porch, lawn, garden, garage space. Little cash required if purchased. 24 minutes on Sea Beach subway from Park Row to 2176 66th St., Brooklyn, opposite 22d Avenue Station.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens

New house, nine rooms, two baths, stucco. EVERY IMPROVEMENT.

Phone 89 Richmond Hill or 6028 Murray Hill.

FOR SALE AT COST

Well-built new six-room house, equipped with modern improvements, including steam heat, electric light, and city water; large plot; 29 minutes out; good train service; terms to suit you.

F. RICHMOND, 51 Chambers St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Hempstead Acreage Bargains.

260 acres, Hempstead; long frontage, two main highways; high, dry, level, cleared, ripe for immediate subdivision; speculation; $400 acre, terms; worth double; excellent surroundings.

HAROLD B. NEWINS.
WOOLWORTH BUILDING. NEW YORK.

$18—New 6-Room House—$18

monthly, beautiful home, open fireplace, handsome bath, elegantly decorated, hardwood floors, gas, electric lights, steam heat, range and tubs; fine plot for garden, garage, etc. 42 minutes out; $200 cash. Price $3,150. Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK.

A desirable home of Italian Architecture with all modern improvements. Grounds well laid out. Price $18,000; easy payments.

For further particulars address Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck Station, L. I. Telephone 65M—Great Neck.

Income & Investment Property

Drug store and general merchandise, good spot, live town, 40 minutes out; south side; both rented, good income property, sure profits. Further particulars, B H Box 178 Times Downtown.

FORCED TO SELL

modern home, 7 rooms, bath; 30 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $150 cash needed at once, balance same as rent. Hughes, Box 172 Times Downtown.

COZY LITTLE FARM, $1,850

with outbuildings, cultivated land, shade trees; town of 10,000, near New York; $100 down and $12 monthly. B. Brand, 168 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

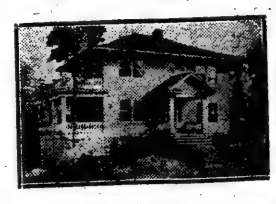
ONLY $5,800. Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser.

Beautiful All-Year Home

CONVENIENT OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

Delightful all year home on large grounds, with 100 ft. by 163 ft., in most select neighborhood. Large living room, with old fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and tiled bath on the second floor. Two fine bedrooms on third floor. Separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.



An actual photograph.

F. B. WELLS, 170 B'way. Tel. 1521 Cort.

Great Value---$2,500 On Easy Terms

and First Mortgage of $5,000 buys this

Fine Country Place Near Lakes

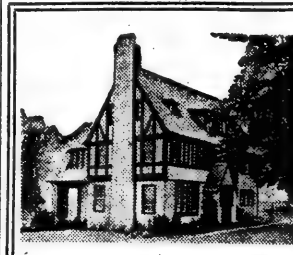
Tree Covered Grounds, 100 by 182 Feet. Superb Views.

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.

49 Minutes to New York City. Express Service.

A place of rare charm and individuality, unusually well built. The huge living room has beautiful open fireplace. There are 6 master bedchambers; the 3 baths are beautifully appointed. Every convenience; steam heat; parquet floors, panelled walls; everything modern. Golf, Country Club, Schools near by. Send for Photographs.

F. B. WELLS, 170 B'way, Tel. 1521—Cort.



Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.

15 Minutes from Herald Sq.

Via Penn. L. I. Electric Express Service.

English Dwelling

stucco and half timbered, has slate roof, 9 rooms and 2 baths; enclosed sleeping porch; for sale at an attractive price and on convenient terms. Many other new houses now ready for occupancy from $9,000 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 10:24, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 12:30, 12:52 (1:15 Saturdays only), 1:26, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:29, 5:00, 5:12, 5:33 P. M., &c. SUNDAYS—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 11:16, 11:40 A. M.; 1:08, 1:56, 2:15, 3:05, 4:17, 4:51, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$29 LOTS FULL SIZE LOTS

HIGH AND DRY, SITUATED IN A FINE TOWN, HOUR OUT, FEW MINUTES FROM R. R. STATION, NOT FAR FROM LARGE FRESH WATER LAKE, BOATING, BATHING AND FISHING; GREAT LAND FOR FARMING AND POULTRY; ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF THESE LOTS AT THIS PRICE; ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO BUILD. CALL OR WRITE FOR R. R. TICKETS.

$5 DOWN—$1 MONTHLY

B. ESTATE, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

FINE OLD COLONIAL HOUSE

Variety of shade and fruit trees.

On a corner of 10,000 sq. ft., lawn, hedge, etc.; sidewalks, water, gas, electric light; on main thoroughfare, facing Bay, with all water front rights; restricted and improved locality; must be sold to quick buyer at owner's loss, for $500 down, and balance to suit to a responsible party. Dougherty, Box 176 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET

—LARGE ACREAGE TRACT—

GOLF COURSE OR SUBDIVISION.

Adjoining beautiful estates, near New York; most desirable property in Westchester County remaining undeveloped.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,

51 EAST 42D STREET.

SPECIALISTS IN

WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.

INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE.

Fireproof house facing new Bronx River Parkway. Every improvement, including gas and sewers; 12 rooms; also reception and billiard halls; 3-car concealed garage; 1¼ acres ground; high altitude; wonderful view; 30 minutes from Grand Central. Photo. Particulars, owner, George H. Mills, Colonial Heights, Yonkers.

New House—Georgian Colonial

Rent or sell at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem electric division; all improvements, including sewers; high elevation; walking distance of depot; plot 100x100; nine large rooms, tastefully decorated; sleeping porches and open fireplaces; photo and description upon request. H. E. WILSON, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

SHORE ACRES

ON THE SOUND

At Mamaroneck, Westchester County. Building Plot, 75x150, $1,950; will finance building operation.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,

80 East 42d St Tel. Murray Hill—8498.

Scarsdale—White Plains.

Furnished and unfurnished rentals—

GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY

18 East Forty-First Street, New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IF YOU HAVE $10,

are socially eligible for membership in Country Club, can pay $50 a month for 4 months and then easy monthly payments like rent, you can own this Craftsman house; 7 rooms and tiled bath; all improvements; half block from golf course and club house; 14 miles out; best residential section in New Jersey.

SECRETARY, P. O. BOX 416, N. Y. City.

IDEAL HOME

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required, $500. Owing to business changes must sell. House has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation; schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences—sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

F. W. WAGGONER,

Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

164-Acre Stock Farm

40 miles from New York on line of Central Railroad of New Jersey, 2 miles from station; stone road frontage; good buildings; good soil; well watered; and all under cultivation. Price 100 per acre. Edwin N. Rowley, 47 West 34th St., N. Y.

FARM Nearly 100 Acres. 25 Miles New York. Immediate Sale.

Modern House, Eight Rooms.

Elevation, view; stream; on State road. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y., and Ridgewood, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Store to Let

Contains 10,105 net sq. ft. Arrangements can be made to rent in addition one to six lofts above. Private elevator to upper floors. Available February 1st, 1917 or before.

Susquehanna Building

19-23 W. 19th St.—25-27 W. 17th St.

Loton H. Slawson Company

Managing Agent

171 Madison Avenue, Tel. Murray Hill 3330

15-19 E. 26th St.
10-14 E. 27th St.

Facing Madison Square

FOR RENT

5th and 6th floors, about 17,000 sq. ft. each, in this new, high-class, fireproof, sprinkled building. First-class tenants only desired. Satisfactory financial rating and references indispensable.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.

Phone 2000 John. 52 William St.

—53 WEST 19TH STREET.

New subway station, 18th St. and 7th Av., modern lofts, 100% sprinkler system; fine light; rent reasonable.

Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732 Worth Or your own broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

900 Riverside Drive

COR. 161ST ST.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $70 to $95

Inquire at 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4057 Audubon.

THE HUDSON CREST

Modern Elevator Apts.

8 Large, sunny rooms & 3 baths, Rents $1,500 to $1,800

"The Sutherland"

N. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 158th St.

7 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.

Wonderful view of the River; near subway. Look at this attractive apartment. Apply on premises, or Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th Street.

640 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

Near 141st St.

To Sublet, Splendid Corner Apartment

7 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS,

Foyer Hall. Three Baths. Southwestern Exposure.

Reasonable Rent. Apply on Premises.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

8 ROOMS, CORNER, $60

400 WEST 152D ST.,

ST. NICHOLAS AVE.,

W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,578 B'way (147)

MANHATTAN—East Side.

2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE.

$57.50 to $72.50.

Furnished, $20 extra

WOOLSEY

141 East 44th St.

Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.

Renting Agent on Premises.

Apartments can be seen evenings.

BING & BING, 110 West 40th St.

1,229 PARK AV. S. E. Cor. 98th. Maple Court.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000.

Light, attractive rooms, elevator, etc. A. BRANDSTEIN, Agent, 74 Broadway.

BRONX.

JUST COMPLETED

MOOREADA APTS.

UNIVERSITY AV.,

Corner 190th Street,

One Block North of Fordham Road.

Near N. Y. Central University Hts. Sts. One block from St. James & Devoe Parks.

4-5 Rooms

$32 to $45

H. A. DOUGLAS & CO.

Agent on Premises.

187th Street and Grand Concourse.

Garage accommodation nearby, $6 per Mo

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS

3-4-5-6 ROOMS GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, N. W. Cor. 193d St.

Exceedingly large, outside rooms facing Poe and St. James Park. Overlooking Grand Concourse.

All modern improvements. Moderate rentals.

173D ST. REALTY CO., INC., BLDS.

WOLFSOHN & AUGUST,

Agent on Premises.

Phone Fordham 3323.

JUST COMPLETED

Grand Terrace Apartments

3-4-5 ROOMS. N. W. Cor. 183d St. 2207-2211 Tiebout Ave. Highest elevation on Fordham Heights. With every conceivable improvement. Moderate rentals.

Agent on premises.

Just Completed.

2287 LORING PLACE.

4-5-6-7 Rooms, 2 Baths.

$34 to $60.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave. 3 minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central 8th. 4 minutes 198th St. 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.

CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED

4-5-6 Rooms, $27-$34-$42

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET

Farms! Send for map and information of the opportunities in Rockland and Orange Counties.

Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE

AT WHITE PLAINS.

Have $8,000 in equity in 3 houses in fine residential section to exchange for Bronx lots free and clear. Owners, what have you to offer? Quick answer, A. Reiner, Room 1,118, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Passavant Building

440 4th Ave.

S. W. Corner 30th St.

New 16-Story Building.

OFFICES

—AND—

SHOWROOMS

STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

$750 to $1,950.

Unobstructed North Light. Lowest Insurance Rate. Automatic Sprinklers. Complete Supervisory Service.

MOORE & WYCKOFF,

546 5TH AVE. 'Phone 1263 Bryant. Corner 45th Street.

STORE TO LET

with Large Basement,

150 LEXINGTON AVE.,

near 30th Street.

SIZE 25x95 ft.

Reasonable Rent. Possession at once. Brokers Protected.

Brett & Goode Company, Agents,

461 Eighth Ave. Cor. 34th St.

STORE—Light, Fireproof, 72x90

LOFTS Steam heat, elevators, good light. 50x90 and 50x150.

EAST 23D STREET, NEAR 2D AV.

PRINTING—MANUFACTURING

E. W. BLISS BLDGS., 312 E. 23D. ST.

STORES

For Lease in High-Class Apartment House, S. W. Cor. 140th St. & Amsterdam Av. Suitable for Druggist, Dry Goods, Delicatessen, Groceries, Butcher, &c. Very popular neighborhood. Excellent opportunity. Moderate rental. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

LOFTS

50x100, N. W. Corner BLEECKER & WOOSTER STS.

Modern Fireproof Bldg.

Freight and passenger elevators; sprinkler system; all improvements; high ceilings, unusual lights; lofts to lease from Feb. 1 at $1,800 per annum. Apply Supt. on premises or your own broker.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS TO LET

WM. H. WHITING & CO.

41 PARK ROW TEL 5900 CORT.

WILL BUILD GARAGE

Suitable 75 to 80 cars for responsible tenant with cash security; long lease; restricted; high class neighborhood, upper west side; principals only. Garage, Box 96 Times, Downtown.

39 East 19th St.

An attractive 25-ft. Store and Basement. Excellent order. Immediate possession. Fine location for Woolens or Silks.

INNES & CENTER, 30 EAST 20TH ST.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted to lease for a long term 60,000 square feet of space for light manufacturing. Rent not to exceed 25c per square foot. Must be in Greater New York or Westchester. Might purchase.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.

149 WEST 72D ST.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALCO six-cylinder landaulet, perfect condition; will sacrifice to make quick sale. 488 ... St., Brooklyn.

ATTENTION! TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS.
CADILLAC limousine, run less than 2,000 miles; cannot be told from new; price $1,500.
1916 STUTZ tour.; make offer.
1916 HUDSON Sedan, like new; make offer.
MERCER 1915, with extra convertible Sedan top; reasonable offer accepted.
STUTZ 1916 Bearcat, excellent condition; make offer.
CHANDLER 1916 touring, like new; price 950.
PACKARD 2-48, seven passenger; reasonable offer accepted.
1916 MITCHELL, run less than 3,500 miles; like new; price $675.
HUDSON 6-54, 7 passenger; elegant condition; $575.
1915 PAIGE-DETROIT touring; price $450.
MARMON limousine, electric starter, with extra touring body; price $475.
WINTON limousine, fine condition; price $675.
1912 PACKARD 30 touring, seven passenger; price $800.
Several other cars at bargain prices.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.
Open Sundays.

BRAND-NEW 1916 HAYNES,

in beautiful condition; has been driven less than 3,000 miles; tires all new, one extra; slip covers, etc.; paint in A1 shape; cannot be told from a car just out of the show room; front seat is divided; very comfortable and roomy; looks snappy and is very powerful; the motor is in exceptionally fine condition; gear shift is easy for man or woman to drive; any one looking for a new Haynes should look this over and save money; the price is absolutely right.

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
See Art Schlebohm, Used Car Manager. Phone Mulberry 3240.

BUICK, 1915, light five-passenger touring; used privately; condition throughout like new; cost, $1,000, without extras; accept $450; owner needs cash. 150 West 55th.

CADILLAC "8," 1916, LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, LAUDAULETTE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, COUPE.
WHITE, 1916, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, BROUGHAM.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" BROUGHAM.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
S. G. V., 1914, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
S. G. V., 1914, COUPE, WIRE WHEELS.
CADILLAC, 1914, BROUGHAM, wire wheels.
MANY OTHERS. DAILY ARRIVALS.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

CADILLAC "1916 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER. NEW CAR.
HUDSON SUPER 6 TOURING, BARGAIN.
BUICK 1916 LITTLE-6 ROADSTER, $675.
HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET.
MERCER RACEABOUT, $650.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD.
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE.

Excellent condition, used privately; cost $3,300; sacrifice for cash. 305 W. 79th, near Riverside.

CADILLAC SEDAN, 1916; 7 passenger; special; used little; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger landaulet, Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CHALMERS 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

DETROIT ELECTRIC five-passenger car for sale, equipped with Edison battery at an extra cost of $880, battery guaranteed 50,000 miles; only 6,000 miles used; car in first-class condition, and only offered for sale on account of owner buying a gasoline car and having no use for this one. Apply to A. McKenzie, 1,414 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

FIAT.

LATEST MODEL S-56 RIVIERA, 6-CYL.

TOURING CAR WITH FINEST VICTORIA TOP.

PAINTED RICH ROYAL BLUE, TRIPLE STRIPE, CREAM COLOR. WHEELS BUFF SHADE; UPHOLSTERY BLUE LEATHER (FINEST HAND-BUFFED). FULL EQUIPMENT, ELECTRIC SELF-STARTER AND LIGHTS. VERY LOW MILEAGE. THIS CAR IS ABSOLUTELY AS GOOD AS NEW.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,

1,694 BROADWAY, AT 53D ST. PHONE CIRCLE 3249.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., Broadway at 61st St.

KISSELKAR.—Exceptionally fine 5 passenger touring automobile; practically new; only run 6,000 miles; absolutely mechanically perfect; ready for immediate use; sacrifice $350; inspection Edwards's garage, 237 Morris Av., near 139th St.

LANCIA 1913 limousine and touring bodies, just overhauled, in perfect condition. Netherland Hotel, Room 1632.

MARMON 1915 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

OAKLAND.—Seven-passenger 1916; Oakland Eight; excellent condition; $900. J. M. Downes, Euclid Hall.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car; also Overland runabout; bargains. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway and 50th St.

PACKARD 1916 TWIN SIX, fully equipped, with slip covers, extra tires and tubes; mechanically perfect; practically new; in use a short time; must be disposed of at once for cash. Write J. B., Box 27, Room 1,201, 220 W. 42d St.

PACKARD, (1916,) Landaulet. 3-38 H. P. MARMON, (1916,) Club Roadster, like new. ROLLS-ROYCE, (1913,) Landaulet. F. Turner, Phone 608 Greeley.

PACKARD 1915 limousine car, 3x38, perfect condition, for sale, bargain. Victor Hess, International Garage, 252-262 West 40th St.

PACKARD, 3-38, phaeton; bargain. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway and 53d St.

PAGE 1915 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

PEERLESS TOWN CAR.

Luxurious landaulet, high-class, every equipment, cost $6,100; sacrifice for cash. Garage, 305 W. 79th.

PEERLESS Coupelet, 1916; condition and appearance like new; cost $2,500; luxuriously equipped with many extras; accept reasonable offer. Mrs. Blair car, 150 W. 55th.

PIERCE, 1914, limousine, 38 horse; extra touring body; elegant condition. Roskam-Scott, 1,896 Broadway.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on October 13th, 1916, the Standard Transportation Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co., No. 16, for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about October 4, 1916, while tug S. T. Co. No. 16 was towing barge S. T. Co. No. 120 out of the slip at 56th Street, South Brooklyn, in consequence of which one Mina Olsen is alleged to have sustained personal injuries; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 16 and pending freight as appraised, viz., $41,000, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22nd day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on October 13th, 1916, the STANDARD TRANSPORTATION COMPANY filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co. No. 17 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about January 19, 1916, while tug S. T. Co. No. 17 was taking scow Degnon No. 8 alongside, in consequence of which one John Johnsen is alleged to have sustained personal injuries; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 17 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $41,000, with lawful interest according to law. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22nd day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. And that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Trustee's Sale.—Pursuant to order of the Court, the undersigned trustee, under the provisions of the U. S. Revised Statutes, Sections 4283, 4284, and 4286, will sell at public auction, on Monday, December 4, 1915, at 2 P. M., the steam tug "Rambler," etc., and her remnants, as they now are on board of the Scow "Andrew," at the Bellevue Hospital Dock, foot of 26th Street, East River, Manhattan, where she can now be seen and inspected. Dated, November 27, 1916.

JAMES A. FROTHIO, Jr., Trustee.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

SAXON 1916 6 cyl. touring, fully equipped; $560. Segall, 600 W. 141st.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

STEARNS 8-cyl., brand-new, run 3,000 miles, 1917 improvements; sacrifice. 807 5th Av., Room 501. Phone, between 2 and 3, Murray Hill 3851.

STUDEBAKER, 1917, 7 PASSENGER.
LEXINGTON, 1917, DEMONSTRATOR.
LEXINGTON, 1917, WIRE WHEEL ROADSTER.
LEXINGTON, 1916, 7 PASSENGER.
All Guaranteed; New Shoes.
Lex

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

AT REDUCED RENTS,
11 TO 14 ROOMS, 3 BATHS,
4, 5 and 6 stories, in best section in Harlem, near subway and "L" stations; some have front porches and lawns, electricity, parquet floors, &c.; suitable for high-class rooming houses; rents most reasonable.
ROBERT LEVERS, 376 LENOX AV.

Bargain.—Ten-room house, yard, improvements, $45 month. Inquire 625 East 146th.

140TH, 452 WEST.—Three -story; new; furnace; $65. Briner Realty, Morning, 6938.

Out of Town.

BRECHHURST, Long Island.—Well lot part of eight-room bungalow, furnished; steam heat; two or three adults; quiet, cozy, homelike. Phone Flushing 3185.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted for Rent.—Residence, furnished or unfurnished, within 20 miles of New York; board; transportation; A-1 residential neighborhood; at least 5 bedrooms, stable or garage, or both; ample grounds; give full particulars. Responsible, P. O. Box 63, New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

84TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity; all conveniences; $4; telephone; gentlemen.

85TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's room; month, $55; car lines; references.

WASHINGTON AV., 2,353, Fordham, (Near 185th St.)—Large, pleasant room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; convenient to elevated; rental reasonable. Mrs. Judge.

West Side.

2ND ST., 303 WEST, Allerton House, (for Bachelors.)—The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4-$6 weekly; rooms for two, $3-$3.50 weekly each.

33D, 258 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room, all conveniences; bath, telephone; gentlemen only.

47TH, 350 WEST.—Large, heated private bath; southern exposure; telephone, continuous hot water.

56TH, 226 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; gentlemen; breakfast optional. Jones.

57TH, (Central Park WEST.)—Large room; facing Park; reasonable Bartlett, Columbus 5962.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms in handsome private apartment; elevator; all conveniences.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; electricity, steam heat; gentleman. December.

71D, WEST, (near Park-subway.)—private family; large, well heated front room; shower; electricity, elevator; $10; breakfast. Col. 2051.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Large room and bath; heat, electricity; private house; reasonable; references. 1242 Columbus.

142 WEST 73D.
Elegant French home; entire floors; 2 and 3 spacious rooms; private baths.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated room with private bath; telephone.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Small or large rooms, furnished or unfurnished; private family; high class.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Newly furnished house; warm rooms; continuous hot water; $8-$10.

75TH, 226 WEST.—Sunny front room, suitable two; business men only. Anthony.

78TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished, warm rooms; bath floor; electricity; $4.50, $8.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Splendidly furnished, refined, quiet home; private bath; hot water heat, electricity, phone; references.

77TH ST., 108 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, bath; refined New England Christian family; reasonable.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive, medium-sized front room; lavatory; references.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; light housekeeping.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, beautiful southern room; one flight; small room; references.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Convenient L, subway; newly furnished, medium rooms, electricity, telephone; $6.

82D ST., near Drive.—Cheerful rooms, all conveniences, for refined gentleman; $8. Phone 9083 Schuyler.

82D, 8 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room, dressing room; conveniences.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large, small rooms, hot and cold running water; bath adjoining.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Gentlemen accustomed comfort, quiet, fine private home; large room; tiled private bathroom; shower; breakfast if desired.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, medium rooms, private bath, kitchenette, electricity.

88D, 236 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms, single, suites, private baths; large closets, electrically lighted; electricity; high-class private house.

89D, 157 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; private family; reference.

89D, 67 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; steam, electricity, phone, bath.

90TH, 320 WEST.—Attractive, sunny parlor; subway; electricity, phone; one flight. Brunnemann.

90TH, 301 WEST.—Sunny single room; electricity, bath, telephone. Riverside 1991. Ford.

90TH, 254 WEST.—Unusual Winter opportunity; large room or suite, adjoining bath; gentleman or couple. Apartment 9.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; select environment; nicely furnished; bath, telephone.

104TH, 245 WEST, (B'way.)—One or two rooms; scrupulously clean; conveniences; independent; near 103d subway; thoroughly refined. Bell.

105TH, 291 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; phone; privileges, piano, $5 up. 2B. Hughes.

106TH, 204 WEST.—Type not ordinarily rented; elevator; transients; reference. Apt. 61.

113TH, 341 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light room; running water; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large sunny front room; every convenience; select location; gentlemen.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Well-furnished corner suite; smaller room; sunny; refined people. Apartment 51.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large, sunny room; spacious closets; gentleman; $3; American family; references.

135TH, 535 WEST.—Sunny, cozy outside room; elevator apt. Collins, Morningside 7777.

137TH, 602 WEST, (Apt. 36.)—Two rooms, comfortably furnished; one suitable two; subway.

137TH ST., 616 WEST.—Large, sunny, newly furnished; elevator, shower bath. Apartment 21.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front; southern exposure; scrupulously clean; gentlemen. Apt. 27.

146TH, 617 WEST.—Large room, outside, sunny, near Drive; elevator; references. F24.

145TH ST. and Broadway.—Artistically furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment; private; gentleman. Telephone Audubon 2790, Apt. 64.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small room; suitable one, two; reasonable. Davis, Apt. 6B.

ST. FRANCIS HOUSE,
359 West 20th St.
Newly furnished residence for women; references required. Chelsea 7750. Board optional.

WEST END, 896.—Large front room, adjoining bath; steam; phone; electricity; $8.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

ATTRACTIVE, clean, light room, reasonable, near Times Square or 137th St. subway; wanted by college man. C 269 Times Annex.

BUSINESS MAN wants room high class elevator apartment, 72d-86th West. K 121 Times.

COLUMBIA LECTURER wants room in exchange for English, French, German lessons; location immaterial. O 96 Times.

FURNISHED rooms for two or three gentlemen; near Grand Central. O 92 Times.

TWO pleasant rooms, use kitchen, west side, $30 to $40 per month, wanted by refined adults, (widow and son;) references. A 223 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 156 EAST.
A comfortable room; wholesome meals.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; electricity, 'phone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; excellent board; telephone.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms with board; table board; references.

23D, 64 WEST.—Rooms with board, private baths, table guests; references.

24TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table guests; references.

50TH, 46 WEST.—Large sunny room, running water; adjoining bath; table guests accommodated.

70TH ST., 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Completely furnished rooms; attractive color scheme; facilities of high-class elevator house; table guests. Hubbell.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large, attractive room, with private bath; one flight; references exchanged; table guests.

79D, 253 WEST.—Rooms, with, without bath; excellent board; prices reasonable.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome front square room, other rooms; references exchanged.

97TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; room and lounge; telephone; booklet; menu.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

79TH, 212 WEST.—TABLE GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; DELICIOUS HOME COOKING.

80TH, 123 WEST, (THE GEORGIAN.)
Rooms, board and general services are kept up to a high standard.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

83D, 9 WEST.—Suites, singly, furnished, unfurnished; appointments select; modern improvements; board.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly decorated; southern exposure; connecting baths; good home table; terms reasonable.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; finest table; private, homelike house; references.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms, modern improvements; electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

90TH ST, 312 WEST.—Charming house, accessible, quiet neighborhood; exceptional accommodations for couple appreciating refined surroundings and service.

93D, 21 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, well heated; excellent cuisine; L; table boarders.

125TH, (Corner Manhattan Av.,) The Columbia.—Pleasant, well-heated rooms; good board; Christian home. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

118, 147 WEST.—Room, suitable one, two; refined private boarding house; moderate. Baehr.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Room, suitable one, two; refined private boarding house; moderate. Baehr.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable hall room; home cooking; reference; table guests accommodated.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Nice healthy location, "The Audubon"; few bright rooms; excellent board; very reasonable. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407,
Three beautiful, large, sunny front rooms, en suite, comfortably furnished, in private family; elevator, electricity, shower, phone; excellent cuisine; no other boarders; references required. Tel. 3477 Riverside, 4th floor north.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Room. Comforts.
Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals.
THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I.
71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 320 Tompkinsville.

REFINED COUPLE can share elegant elevator apartment and board with young couple, Washington Heights; $30 weekly. O 92 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Superior accommodations; refined surroundings; $12 weekly. 7726 Morningside. Payne.

WEST END AV., 698, (86th.) — Attractive, large, sunny rooms, suitable two; separate beds; references; automatic elevator; table guests.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Suite with bath, rooms; excellent table; references.

WEST END AV., 844.—Double, sunny room; best home table; steam, electricity.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN and wife desire high-class board, front sitting room and alcove, in refined private family; modern conveniences; write full particulars. T 48 Times.

GENTLEMAN wants elegantly furnished room, with board, in American family, near Riverside Drive and Central Park West. Apply O 85 Times.

LADY wishes room and board within walking distance of 25th Street and Broadway, if possible; price strictly moderate; references exchanged. O 89 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ARTISTIC gowns, furs, coats; also remodelings, $3 daily; reference. 'Phone 6180 Harlem.

ASSISTANT.—Young woman wishes position as assistant to housekeeper in hotel or cloakroom; trustworthy and reliable. 158 West 61st St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Modern methods, familiar office detail; thoroughly competent, accurate; $12. F 287 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, M. A., specialized and experienced psychology, desires position giving opportunity to use this knowledge in business, statistics, teacher, tutor, abnormal field. K 87 Times.

COOK.—An experienced colored cook by the day; good references. Annie E. Clarke, 248 West 53d St. Phone Circle 3831.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic expert fitter street, dancing frocks; remodels. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. Circle 1158.

DRESSMAKER ARMANDE, 330 West 95th St.—Robes and manteaux, artistic and chic Parisian. Telephone 4174 Riverside.

GOVERNESS—German, English, kindergarten, physical care, desires position; best of references. Miss Dietiech, 925 Park Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Neat colored girl wishes place in apartment as housekeeper; all general hard work; small family. Call at 2,141 5th Av., Harrison, care Sanlies.

HOUSEWORKER WANTS POSITION.
Young, neat German for small family. Care Dettling, Walden, N. Y.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Trustworthy, experienced, obliging; takes full charge from birth; highest references. Nurse, 511 West 122d St.

LAUNDRESS, Swedish; first-class; takes wash home; fine clothes for family wash; open-air dryings. A. Larson, 149 East 47th.

NURSE.—English lady thoroughly recommends English maid, lady's first baby; can take entire charge; 8 years' personal reference. Nurse, care of Mrs. Sanders, 562 West End Av.

OFFICE WORK, answer telephone, &c.; 9-5. B., 121 East 105th.

SECRETARY.—College graduate, beginner, as private secretary or correspondent; can translate French, Italian, some Spanish; stenography also. F 262 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—COLLEGE GRADUATE, BEGINNER AS SOCIAL SECRETARY; KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY. F 261 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, clean cut, high school graduate, thorough knowledge bookkeeping, familiar office details; four years' real estate insurance experience; $12; references. E 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years; brokerage, commercial experience; clean-cut Christian; quick grasping idea; high school graduate; above average; excellent personality; references; $10. F 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, thoroughly experienced and competent; familiar with all office details; unquestionable references; salary reasonable. J. A. Felts, 1,017 Intervale Av., Bronx, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER. — Correspondence, good confidential assistant, capable mastering technicalities grammatically; college education; excellent speller, grammarian; $18. F 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Christian, intelligent, exceptionally rapid, accurate, thoroughly efficient, experienced, desires position with opportunity; $20-$22. F 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Long practical experience, familiar with various lines; good business training, capable assuming responsibilities; $15. E 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Pleasing personality, highly educated, efficient, exceptionally neat, reliable, possess initiative, familiar office details; $15. F 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY. — Familiar office detail; operate any machine; unquestionable references; $18. E 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speller and grammarian; accurate, willing, and obliging; $10. Lillian Mahon, Candler Building, Room 1,605. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.— Capable absorbing details qualified to act as confidential assistant to busy executive; salary, $23. F 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six years' experience; refined; familiar secretarial duties; good address, excellent references; $16. E 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, graduate business school, willing, ambitious, desires position. Olga Horky, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly experienced; good business training; accustomed to responsibilities; $15. E 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, willing, neat appearance; downtown office preferred; $7-$8. F 281 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, ten years' experience; executive ability; excellent references; $16. Capable, T 56 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; neat, rapid, accurate; intelligent worker; $12. F 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; two years' experience; $12; downtown only. F 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' practical experience; willing worker; references; $12. E 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Intelligent, capable, neat; salary to start, $11. F 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age, 24; Christian; six years' experience; salary, $15. F 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, willing, familiar with office work; $10. F 282 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, office assistant; 4 years' experience; neat, reliable, Christian girl; highest credentials; $8. E 340 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, visiting, mornings; English, French, German, music; references. Padagog, 30 West 71st St.

YOUNG LADY, refined, educated, suddenly deprived of means, desires position as social secretary or as companion for lady. Y 253 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, several years' experience, wishes clerical position. O 94 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 6022. Established 1890.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 8165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

SELECT colored cook, maids, porters, &c.; reference. Augusta, 333 W. 53d St. Columbus 3129.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 25 Nassau St., Room 1,306. Telephone Cortlandt 7968.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 4373.

ACCOUNTANTS' EXPERT.—Install simple and complete systems, straighten tangled books, prepare financial statements, show costs, expenses, profits; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, periodical audits, investigations; financial statements; reliable personal service; terms reasonable. Kramer, 277 Broadway. Telephone Worth 17.

ACCOUNTING STUDENT seeks connection in accountant's office or mercantile house. F 272 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN, 50, wide business experience, (city,) real estate, renting, collecting, repairs, or investigator; adapt himself to anything requiring tact and judgment produce results, faithful service, nominal compensation. T 43 Times.

ATTENTION! SOUTH AMERICAN FIRMS. Harvard graduate, ten years' business experience, accountant, office manager, correspondent, sailing for Chile, Argentine; will accept confidential or other work. F 297 Times Downtown.

ATTORNEY, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, DESIRES POSITION AS COLLECTION MANAGER WITH MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENT OR SECRETARY; EXPERT STENOGRAPHER. S 191 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, cost accountant, cashier, chief clerk; aged 35, Christian; 15 years' experience; fluent correspondent; assume responsibilities, render financial statements; books opened, closed; unquestionable references; $30. E 395 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, (24;) 7 years' experience, double entry, control accounts, trial balances; excellent references; salary $20. F 270 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, (32,) desires employment; fourteen years' experience; competent; $20. F 238 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, excellent ability; correspondent executive, thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy. F 263 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, seeks position with small progressing concern; 4½ years' experience. H. Stadtman, 1,000 Simpson St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, (23;) thoroughly competent, reliable, financial statements, &c.; excellent references. O 83 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, typist; 4 years' experience; quick, accurate. L. N., 214 Times Downtown.

CAPABLE SALESMAN, EMPLOYED, SEEKS NEW CITY ASSOCIATION; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION. ADDRESS, Z 247 TIMES ANNEX.

CHAUFFEUR, German, married, neat, polite, A1 references, careful driver, experienced Hudson, Cadillac, Marmon, Locomobile, Pierce, Packard, Kissel, Stearns, Abbott, Winston, Delaunois, wishes position private. F 281 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, married, no family; 10 years' experience private families; last three cars driven, Pierce, Packard, Cadillac; excellent references. William Streyffert, 145 East 56th.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC.
Swedish, middle age, married, no family; 11 years' experience, own tools; any cars, Pierce, Cadillac, Locomobile preferred; city and country. Ericson, 136 West 98th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Irving Wertheim, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, age 29, A1 chauffeur; strictly temperate; excellent appearance; best of references. C. L., care of Rose, 13 West 39th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede; permanent position; city preference. Johnson, 773 Lexington Av., City.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, last 6 years with prominent gentleman; highly recommended. O 95 Times.

CHAUFFEUR. — Married; competent, reliable, all cars; long references. Grainger, 1:9 West 55th. Tel. Circle 1715.

CHAUFFEUR.—Lady storing car wishes to place chauffeur; reliable; careful driver. Circle 2094.

CHAUFFEUR AND COACHMAN.—Reliable, sober, careful driver, wishes position; best city personal references. E. M., 146 E. 43d.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; experienced, own repairs; private, references. Harry Morris. Telephone Rhinelander 333.

DO you want a high-grade man? Technical engineering education; in addition a broad general education along scientific lines and languages, including Russian; during a long experience as an executive engineer on big construction work in the United States and abroad have studied the relations of workmen and employes; want work that is interesting, preferably presenting technical and labor problems requiring original solutions. F 271 Times Downtown.

GRADUATE CIVIL ENGINEER 1914, desires some technical or industrial connection. O 82 Times.

Hotel or Country Club Manager.

We'll be shortly disengaged and open for above engagement; first-class executive and initiative ability, good appearance and highest references, would prefer suburban hotel or country club, where experience in raising poultry and all kinds of produce would be appreciated; good renumeration expected and satisfaction guaranteed. Z 277 Times Annex.

LAWYER, SECRETARY, REPRESENTATIVE.
Responsible position wanted, practicing attorney, (30;) have A1 credentials; 8 years' experience, secretary, manager; familiar with collections, real estate, law; good correspondent; start $1,500. S 152 Times.

MANAGER, &c.—Gentleman, 40, many years' business manager and secretary for elderly couple, wishes similar position; highest references; financially independent. F 267 Times Downtown.

MR. RELIABLE MANUFACTURER.

I WANT TO REPRESENT YOU ON THE PACIFIC COAST. I TAKE THIS MEANS OF GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH YOU BECAUSE IT IS THE QUICKEST. AM FINANCIALLY RESPONSIBLE AND A REAL SALESMAN, NONE BUT REALLY FIRST-CLASS FIRMS NEED REPLY. PHONE OR WRITE D. R., ROOM 1,806, HOTEL McALPIN.

NEWSPAPER MAN, (F. F.,) trained and efficient worker, capable handling house organ, assistant in advertising department, &c. O 86 Times.

PORTER and Useful Man seeks permanent position; highest references; 20 years with last employer. Address Reliable, T 49 Times.

SALESMAN, 25; experienced office, advertising, credits, selling; executive ability; references. F 265 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; electrical, mechanical; executive experience; now employed; desires connection, substantial concern in financial district; adequate salary essential; satisfaction guaranteed. T 46 Times.

SECRETARY.—Thoroughly experienced; expert stenographer; college education; tactful; agreeable personality. E 356 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, private, (26;) unmarried; six years' actual experience. F 279 Times Downtown.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Young man, 22, desires position with reliable concern general office work; will sign contract, if desirable. T 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Fast dictation; neat, rapid typist, good English education; experienced, knowledge bookkeeping; $15. George Otto, Room 1606, 220 West 42d. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, college graduate, 10 years' experience, correspondent, executive, good appearance, desires immediate position; highest credentials. T 54 Times.

TRAFFIC, age 26, 8 years' experience; understands tariffs, rates, routes, and U. S. Custom regulations; salary, $18 per week. F 257 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Desire position in good apartment house; most excellent reference. Write, L. D., 1,335 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 20, HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE AND NOW EMPLOYED, DESIRES POSITION WITH AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURER OR DEALER. F 268 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) had business of his own, worked for large color and chemical concern, wishes position. F 277 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high-school training, desires clerical position. T 61 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 22, bookkeeper, correspondent, office man; well educated, energetic, bright, ambitious; desires connection; moderate salary. F 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, capable double entry bookkeeper; six years' profitable business experience; excellent references; salary $15. F 206 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, willing to learn business where opportunity is offered; knowledge of typewriting and bookkeeping; experienced. Barney Rosenbloom, 104 West 115th.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires connection with financial or mercantile house; railroad experience; bookkeeper, typewriter; now employed. T 51 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, experienced stock and shipping clerk desires position in mercantile house; $12 week. T 44 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, wants position; intelligent, strong; some experience. F 284 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education desires out-door position. F 284 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, 3 years' high school. E. Sittinger, 177 Suffolk St.

YOUNG MAN, colored, educated; business house; references. Spencer, 310 West 53d.

Employment Agencies.

CHAUFFEURS' AGENCY.—We are the only agency devoted exclusively to furnishing competent chauffeurs for all kinds of automobiles; all are thoroughly tested in driving Buick D. 45, 1916; Hudson Super Six, 1917; Chalmers, 36-B, 1916; Fiat, 1916, &c. We supply chauffeurs for every make of car. Arens Chauffeurs' Agency, 210 West 50th St. Phone 696 Circle.

CHAUFFEURS' YOU NEED ONE? Phone Col. 1496 or 1494.
Blue List Chauffeurs' Agency, Inc.,
U. S. Rubber Bldg., 1,700 B'way.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN—We need saleswomen for our muslin underwear, housefurnishings, toilet articles, umbrellas, linen, candy, shirt waist, leather goods, jewelry, glove, toy, stationery, and handkerchief departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

YOUNG WOMEN.—We can place inexperienced young women in various departments as salespeople; an excellent opportunity for young women to qualify for steady service and to be paid while learning. Apply to Superintendent, 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ALSO

PARCEL WRAPPERS.—We require a number of bright girls to wrap parcels and in various other capacities. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

ASSISTANT BUYER WANTED.—Large mail order house requires the services of an efficient young lady to assist the buyer; and knit goods buyer; mail order experience preferred, but not essential; salary commensurate with ability and willingness to work hard; state age, experience, salary. K 135 Times.

CANDY PACKERS, expert, wanted. Apply 9 and 11 A. M., 522 5th Av.

CLERK.—Young lady, between the ages of 17 and 19; must write a good hand and be accurate at figures; salary to start $7-$8; reply, stating age, education, and experience. O 93 Times.

DESIGNER.
CLEVER WOMAN ON GEORGETTE WAISTS, $2.75 TO $6; MUST BE CLEVER. SAMEK BROS., 12 EAST 22D ST.

ERRAND GIRLS wanted. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M., 522 5th Av.

EXECUTIVE STENOGRAPHER,

BY EXPORT FIRM; WELL-EDUCATED, REFINED, NEAT YOUNG LADY; TACTFUL, QUICK, AND ACCURATE; MUST BE CAPABLE TO ASSUME ENTIRE RESPONSIBILITY; MANAGER'S OFFICE, AND BE QUICK TO GRASP DETAILS; THOSE HAVING SOME EXPERIENCE IN MECHANICAL AND TECHNICAL LINES PREFERRED; SALARY $20 PER WEEK WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE IN DETAIL QUALIFICATIONS; ONLY HIGH-STANDARD APPLICANTS WILL BE CONSIDERED. TRUST, S 367 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FILERS or Wallace of rapid addressing pinpoint stencils. Apply after 8:30 Tuesday morning, fifth floor, McCall Co., 236 West 37th.

GIRLS, 16 to 20 years, for stock room and parcel wrapping in large mail order house; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

GIRLS, 16 to 20 years, for office and clerical work, in large mail order house; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

GIRL, bright, wanted for clerical work in publishing office; salary $5 weekly to begin; address in own handwriting. Beginner, K 129 Times.

NURSE.—Wanted, for one month, an experienced baby's nurse; references required. Address C. R. M., 842 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.

NURSE WANTED.—Reliable child's nurse, must be willing assist with house work; excellent home for right person. 609 West 114th.

NURSE.—Resident, French governess; references required. Apply Wednesday, 9 to 11, Spellman, 131 Riverside Drive.

OFFICE WORK.—Girl, 16 years or younger, with working papers, for telephone call box, addressing, and filing, in office of large manufacturing house where other ladies are employed. Address F 286 Times Downtown.

PHARMACIST, registered, lady about 35 years preferred, capable of acting as manager in small office of factory. Apply by letter, stating fully experience and salary expected. K 131 Times.

PROOFREADERS on Wallace or rapid addressing pinpoint stencils. Apply after 8:30 Tuesday morning, fifth floor, McCall Co., 236 West 37th.

SALESLADY, experienced, in large retail stationery store; good wages and permanent position. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SALESLADY.—Shoe saleslady wanted, with references. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

SALESLADY of experience for bakery. Kushman, Greenwich Av. and West 10th St.

SALESLADIES.—$1.50 day as extra Wednesday, Weisbecker, 266-270 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER

WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S. MUST HAVE GENERAL OFFICE EXPERIENCE. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, BASEMENT, OLD BUILDING.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, 18 to 20 years of age, in office of old established concern; from 8:30 to 5:30; location downtown, west side; prefer a high school scholar, and one who has had some previous experience; state full particulars and salary you desire. Permanent, F 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BY FREIGHT EXPORT CONCERN; YOUNG LADY, CAPABLE, NEAT, ACCURATE, AND RAPID; MUST BE GOOD GRAMMARIAN AND WILLING; SALARY $15 PER WEEK TO START; STATE EXPERIENCE. FREIGHT, S 368 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; young lady for large furniture house; must be quick and accurate; give age, reference, salary expected. Box 73, 3,013 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, evenings; literary; accuracy and speed essential; write full particulars. T 53 Times.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,
REQUIRE NEAT GIRLS, 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, TO DO LIGHT OFFICE WORK. APPLY AFTER 9 A. M., AT EMPLOYEES' ENTRANCE, 43D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call mornings, 9 to 12.

TYPISTS.—Wanted, typists to operate Underwood billing machine; no knowledge of stenography necessary; state experience and salary expected. Address Z 275 Times Annex.

TYPISTS.—Young ladies, 18 to 22 years of age, as typists in large mail order house; also beginners. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; white; references required. Address C. R. M., 842 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.

YOUNG LADY for clerical position; knowledge of typewriting necessary. Address in own handwriting, giving references, confidential, if employed, and salary wanted, F 285 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

IMMEDIATE OPENINGS, — Stenographers, typists, clerks. Mighill Agency, Flatiron Building or Times Building.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Experienced; attractive openings at salaries from $12 to $20. Call The Dictaphone, 68 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, billers, clerical workers; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER.—Working knowledge of French, able to translate English into French, rapid English stenographer, $25.
BOOKKEEPER.—Customers' ledger trial balance, &c., $15.
CLERK.—Good at figures and good penman, for position in Portchester, $15.
STENOGRAPHERS.—Several high grade positions, with first class firms; good advancement to bright girls; salaries from $8-$12.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR and typist, able handle busy board; $10.
TYPIST.—Will take girl with just a little experience, $10.
FILE CLERK.—Some experience, $9.
Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
39 Church St., City.

THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,
50 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.
Refined, educated American young women as stenographers, typists, and clerks for Brooklyn and Manhattan offices.
SALARIES, $8, $10, $12, $15, $20.

CLERKS, HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; ON PAYROLL EXPERIENCES.
1, ENGINEERING AND MATHEMATICS; STENOGRAPHERS, $8-$15.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 B'WAY.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators, numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau and 30 East 42d. Room 15.

SHEPARD AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 6916 Morningside.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND DOCTOR.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 537 West 125th St., 50 East 42d St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

$10
This week ONLY, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 71 West 34th St.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

PORTERS.—Require several porters to do cleaning and dusting. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent, subway floor, East Building.

ADVERTISING assistant wanted for vaudeville theatres; must be thoroughly experienced and possess initiative; state age, when last employed, salary expected. K 126 Times.

ASSISTANT
FURNITURE BUYER.
A large Fifth Avenue establishment requires a thoroughly experienced assistant buyer in their furniture department; only those who have filled the same position in first-class houses and whose record is unquestionable need apply; state experience in detail, giving age, salary expected, &c.; exceptional opportunity for the right man; all applications confidential. K 134 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER.—High grade business man as assistant manager in large corporation; write fully; confidential. F 289 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTOR.—A man who possesses a thorough knowledge of automobiles and ability to teach others. T 50 Times.

BOY WANTED,

15 to 16 years old, in advertising business; references required; unusual opportunity for advancement; salary to start $5 per week. Apply Box K 135 Times.

BOY.—An opportunity is afforded a bright boy, living at home with parents, to enter employ of large fire insurance company, where application and ability receive recognition. Address P. O. Box 2,129.

BOY wanted by New York Stock Exchange firm; bright boy for chalk quotation board; only those with previous experience need apply. Address, stating references, experience, and salary exp

FROM HER SICK BED PLANS NEW FLIGHTS

Mrs. Pierce, in a Plaster Cast, Gives Orders to Have Her Aeroplane Ready.

TELLS OF FALLING 800 FEET

Aviatrice Says It Was 'Very Funny' When She and Sperry Went Into the Water Off Babylon.

Although she fell 800 feet in a hydroaeroplane and was held fast for more than a minute in mud and wreckage seven feet under water, and suffered a fracture of the pelvis and other injuries, Mrs. Waldo Pierce, daughter of Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, donor of the $1,000,000 fund for the Isaac L. Rice Hospital for Convalescents, has no intention of giving up flying. On the contrary, she asserted at her home at the Ansonia Hotel yesterday that aviation was the finest and safest sport of which she knew, and that she would be extremely sorry if her mishap should discourage any of her friends from taking up flying.

Mrs. Pierce is the daughter of the late President of the Electric Boat Company, who made millions of dollars in submarines. Her husband has been for several months with the American Ambulance Corps in France.

She and Lawrence B. Sperry, inventor of the Sperry automatic stabilizer for aeroplanes, were testing his hydroaeroplane on last Wednesday when the breaking of a guide wire plunged them into the water a half mile from the entrance to Mud Creek off Babylon. They had been flying for nearly an hour, and had traveled from Amityville to Babylon before the accident happened. It was announced at that time that neither Mrs. Pierce nor Mr. Sperry had been badly injured, and the gravity of her condition was not made public until yesterday.

"We didn't want to alarm my mother," said Mrs. Pierce, "and so we told her that Mr. Sperry and I had only suffered a wetting. I was afraid she might not want me to fly again, and I would not want to give up aviation under any circumstances. It is the finest sport of which I know and the safest. Don't you think so?"

Mrs. Pierce smiled at this notwithstanding the fact that she was suffering great pain and could not move her body for the plaster cast that encased it from waist to ankles. She had a large bruise on her forehead and her left hand was swathed in a bandage.

"I've also got something the matter with my knee," she said. "I had a pretty trying time for the minute I was under water, and so did poor Mr. Sperry. I worked desperately to free myself from the wreckage and the mud, and when I finally did so and came to the surface Mr. Sperry was just coming up on the other side. It was really very funny."

The hydroaeroplane in which Mrs. Pierce was flying had dual controls, and she and Mr. Sperry were sitting side by side. The craft was known to be "nose heavy," but they decided to take it out anyway. Mrs. Pierce is a skillful aviatrice, and earned her pilot's license several months ago. Mr. Sperry was recently chosen as one of the reserve aviators of the United States Government, and between them they felt they could handle the machine notwithstanding its defects.

"It is one thing to go successfully through the air as did Miss Law and an entirely different experience to fall," Mrs. Pierce continued. "Although, to tell the exact truth, I did not realize at first that we were falling. Mr. Sperry is in the habit of doing 'stunts' in the air, and I thought he was merely dipping the machine. By the time I realized the truth we were under the water.

"I learned later that the trouble resulted from the breaking of one of the control wires. We shot into the water at terrific speed, and it was fortunate for us that the aeroplane plunged into the mud nose first, because this prevented the heavy motor, weighing about 250 pounds, from coming down on top of us. If it had we would not be alive now. The motor was attached to the framework just above the seats, but as the plane tipped it sent the motor past our heads instead of down on top of them.

"I had on a long fur coat over my aviation suit, and this got wet and added to my troubles. My feet were caught in the wreckage and I had to fight hard to free myself. The bottom of the hydroaeroplane came out as we plunged into the mud, and we found ourselves in a bad way. It seemed to me hours, but I suppose it was about a minute and a half before I had freed myself, and then I came to the surface. A part of the plane was above water, which was only seven feet deep there, and I held on to that until we were rescued. So did Mr. Sperry, who was also injured."

The spot where the hydroaeroplane fell was about a mile and a half from shore, and Mrs. Pierce and Sperry were rescued by duck hunters after they had clung to the wrecked plane for nearly thirty minutes. Notwithstanding her injuries and her long stay in the icy water, Mrs. Pierce retained her consciousness and courage. She and Sperry were removed to the hospital at Babylon, from where she was transferred to her home in the Ansonia.

"The first thing she asked me after getting home was whether I would permit her to keep on flying," said Mrs. Rice, her mother, to a reporter. "How she can feel that way about it in her condition is beyond me."

Mrs. Pierce has her own aeroplane at Mineola, and she gave instructions to H. H. Goodman, her chief mechanician, yesterday to see that it was in shape for use as soon as she had recovered from her injuries. This, however, will not be for many weeks, according to the doctor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On 9th Av. express train, northbound, leaving 34th 6:0" P. M., Nov. 27, a tan leather wallet, containing a number of business letters, addressed to the undersigned; finder will secure adequate reward by returning to or notifying Egbert Moxham, 120 Broadway.

LOST—Please return to Mrs. Frederick Eckstein, 125 East 57th St., the black dress suitcase, containing wearing apparel, taken from the 9:17 morning train from Oyster Bay, Pennsylvania Station, Long Island platform, Nov. 27; $25 reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Platinum and gold link bracelet, with five diamonds, Friday morning, between 700 West 179th St. and 400 West 160th St.; liberal reward; no questions asked. Telephone Audubon 6570, Apartment 7A.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bar pin, between Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, and 48th St. Theatre, New York; reward. Charles L. Gilbert, Nostrand Av. and St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Friday, Nov. 24, on Madison Av., between 42d and 44 East 60th Sts., pearl and diamond pin set in platinum. Reward return to Mrs. D. C. Briggs, 14 East 60th St., city.

LOST—Tan leather suit case, from train No. 6 platform, Grand Central, Nov. 24, marked with owner's name; reward if returned intact to Kenneth L. Allen, 1,900 Euclid Av., Cleveland.

LOST—Hudson seal muff, Saturday evening between Criterion Theatre and Savoy Hotel, probably in taxi; reward on return to Vanderbilt Hotel, Room 732.

LOST—Gold and platinum bar pin with sapphire setting, in Stern Brothers' misses' department. Reward if returned to Miss Egan, 57 West 75th.

LOST—Near 42d St., Lexington Av., Saturday morning, small pearl and diamond bar; reward if returned to Mrs. Adrian Lambert, 168 East 71st.

LOST—Friday evening, blue silk bag, containing small amount money, which finder may keep. Return rest of contents to Mrs. M., 828 Biltmore Hotel.

LOST—Lace embroidered pillow slip, between 22 East 46th; 45th and 9th Av. and 5th Av. and 48th St.; liberal reward. Apt. 1-B, 875 Park Av.

LOST—Gold cigarette case; name and address inside. Return to Room 522, 61 Broadway, for liberal reward.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, 35th, 5th Av., or 40th, between 3d Av. and Broadway; reward. H. K., 145 East 35th.

LOST—Diamond platinum pin, Lincoln Square Theatre or Broadway; reward. Schuyler 6776.

LOST.—Kappa Sigma Fraternity pin at Polo Grounds Saturday; reward. Box 3, Satterlee, N. Y.

LOST—Saturday, 121st St. shopping district and Jersey City, gold bar pin, sapphire, pearls; reward. Burke, 420 West 121st St.

LOST.—Monday, Forty-fifth, near Madison, Persian lamb collar; return to 34 East Fifty-third Street; reward.

LOST—Brown pointed fox muff, in Cort Theatre balcony yesterday afternoon; reward. C. B. S., 114 West 76th.

LOST—Sable fur neckpiece, Saturday night, in Rector's or taxicab; reward if returned. 1 West 30th St., Apartment 1.

LOST.—Hudson seal muff, taxi, Saturday night, 11:30; return 154 Carnegie Hall; reward.

LOST—Muff, Friday evening, taxicab; 81st to 125th; $5 reward. 23 West 81st.

LOST—Black fox neckpiece, rather worn; 103d or subway; reward. 245 West 103d.

LOST—$140, Monday. Liberal reward. Wenzel, 575 West End Av.

LOST—Fox fur neckpiece. Reward, 324 West End Av. Mrs. Sylvain.

MINK MUFF.

If party who took same by mistake will return it to shop at corner 5th Av. and 36th St. she will receive a reward of $25 and thanks of owner, who values same as a gift from her deceased mother.

REWARD—Pansy pin, with diamond, en route Grand Central from Jersey; sentimental value. Berrick Law Department, Municipal Building.

$500 REWARD

FOR RETURN OF DIAMOND AND PLATINUM BROOCH, WITH WHITE PEARL IN CENTRE. LOST MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 20, 1916, BETWEEN HOTEL PLAZA AND HARRIS THEATRE. NO QUESTIONS ASKED. CALL BETWEEN 1 AND 11 P. M. J. L. RIDDELL, HOTEL PLAZA.

REWARD.—Heart-shaped pearl and diamond pin; on 5th Av., between 39th and 43d Sts. Phone Columbus 8206.

$50 REWARD for return of diamond and sapphire butterfly brooch lost Polo Grounds Saturday. Lost Articles, Hotel McAlpin.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Irish terrier, about 9 years old; no collar; very rough hair. Reward if returned to C. N. Bliss, Jr., Westbury, L. I.

LOST—Chow Chow. (Red) rather short tail; 10 months old. 18 East 90th. Phone Lenox [illegible]; reward.

DAVANZATI ART SALE NOW NEAR $1,000,000

Francia's "Madonna with Child and Saints" Brings $41,000 —62 Pictures, $200,190.

TWO TITIANS FOR $50,000

Each Brings Its Reserve Price at First Bid — Mrs. Benj. Thaw Pays $1,100 for a Di Pietro.

The big Davanzati Palace sale came a good step nearer the million mark at the Plaza last evening when sixty-two pictures brought $200,190. That brings the amount of the sale to late to $933,914. Tomorrow at the American Art Galleries the items and other varied and interesting things will go in the final sale with a chance to make up the rest of the million.

There was a large and interested audience at the Plaza last evening, an unusually big gathering for a collection of primitives, for it is, as a rule, the pictures by modern artists that bring the crowds.

The interesting moments of the evening came when the pictures were sold on which reserve prices had been set. One of these was the Francia, "Madonna with Child and Saints," No. 1,018, a panel, with value $45,000, but with a reserve price of $15,000. It was from Professor Volpi's Villa Pia at Florence and brought the price for which it was held and soared far above it, and was finally, after having climbed $1,000 at a bid, knocked down to the Ehrich Galleries for $41,000.

Titians Bring Thrill Into Sale.

The two Titians, Nos. 1,042 and 1,043, which were the last numbers, brought another thrill into the sale. They were canvases, companion pictures, "Portrait of a Venetian Lady" and "Lavinia, Daughter of Titian." Thomas E. Kirby, from his auctioneer's desk, made a little speech about them.

"These pictures have never been doubted in Florence," he said. "They were always considered to be Titians. The highest authority in Florence pronounced them the work of that artist. It was not until this same authority had made an offer to purchase the pictures, had been refused, and they were brought to America that he changed his mind.

"The reserve price on the pictures is $25,000. They will be put up at that price. They will not be sold for less. If they are not sold Professor Volpi will take them back to Italy, and they will be presented to a museum. The pictures will be put up together and sold for not less than $25,000 each, one with the privilege of both."

There was silence for several seconds as Mr. Kirby ceased speaking. It looked as if the pictures were going to be returned to Italy.

"$25,000," said Otto Bernet, Mr. Kirby's assistant. There was another silence while the audience waited.

"One or both?" asked Mr. Kirby.

"Both," said Mr. Bernet. The audience drew a long breath of relief. The pictures were to stay in this country. They will also remain in New York. The name of the buyer was not given last evening, but it was said that he was a New York man who is building up a fine art collection. The two Titians are similar pictures. In each is a plump damsel holding aloft a trencher of food.

There were few private names given among the buyers. Mrs. Benjamin Thaw paid $1,100 for a panel, "Madonna and Child," by Sano di Pietro. The Rhode Island School of Design made a number of purchases.

The Pictures and Prices.

Following is a list of the pictures, with the names of artists, buyers, and prices:

*1,042—Portrait of a Venetian Lady, (Canvas)—Tiziano Vecelli, (Titian;) Bernet	25,000
*1,043—Lavinia, Daughter of Titian, (Canvas)—Tiziano Vecelli, (Titian;) Bernet, Agent	25,000

*By special permission of the association a reserve price has been placed by Professor Volpi on these paintings.

1,038—Tobias and the Angel, (Panel)—Primitive School of Siena; G. K. Stetson	750
1,039—Channel Cross, (Wood)—Primitive School of Tuscany; Mrs. C. L. Lee	750
1,040—Saint Paul, (Panel)—Primitive School of Tuscany; S. Bourgeois	1,050
1,041—St. Anthony, (Panel)—Simeio Aretino; R. I. School Design	6,100
1,044—Triptych, (Panel)—Bernardo Daddi; Kleinberger Gals	1,200
1,045—Madonna and Child (panel)—Primitive School of Florence; C. M. Woolley	1,050
1,046—Incredulity of St. Thomas (panel)—Lesa Signorelli; G. K. Stetson	700
1,050—Madonna and Child (panel)—School of Giotto; Kleinberger Gals.	1,600
1,051—Bacchanalian Scene (canvas)—Francesco Albani; Bernet, agent	500
1,052—The Adoration of the Magi (canvas)—El Greco; Seaman, agent	675
1,026—Portrait of Augustine Lomellini, (canvas)—Anthony Van Dyck; Warwick House	4,100
1,027—Portrait of a Painter, (canvas)—Fra Vittore Ghisfandi, (Fra Paolotto;) Warwick House	1,600
1,028—Football in Florence, (canvas;) Bronsino; Bernet, Agent	950
1,029—La Bella, (canvas)—Paris Bordone—Bernet, Agent	2,000
1,022—Madonna and Child, (panel)—School of Giotto; Bernet, agent	775
1,023—Madonna and Child, (panel)—Primitive School of Florence; Kleinberger Galleries	1,050
1,024—A Crucifixion, (panel)—School of Giotto; T. Brummer	1,050
1,025—Madonna and Child, (panel)—Sano di Pietro; Mrs. Benjamin Thaw.	1,100
*1018—Madonna with Child and Saints (Panel)—Francesco Raibolini (Francia;) Ehrich Galleries	41,000
1019—Episode in the Life of St. Michael—Burgundian School; Kleinberger Galleries	475
1020—Episode in the Life of St. Michael—Burgundian School; Kleinberger Galleries	900
1021—St. Michael the Archangel (panel)—Il Guarinto; A. Kingsley Porter	425

*By special permission of the association a reserve price has been placed by Professor Volpi on this painting.

1,014—Portrait of a Man (canvas)—Dario Varotari; Warwick House	775
1,015—Portrait of Mr. Abbot, General Gregorio Barbarigo (canvas)—Jacopo Ponte, (Il Bassano;) L. L. Jones	650
1,016—Portrait of a Venetian Ambassador, (canvas)—Jacopo Ponte, (Il Bassano;) R. Edelmer	725
1,017—Madonna and Child (panel)—Botticelli; Seaman, agent	7,000
1,010—(Carved and painted wood)—Primitive School of Florence Triptych; Kleinberger Galleries	3,000
1,011—The Annunciation, (two leaves of a wooden tabernacle)—Domenico Bigordi (Ghirlandaio;) Mordical Benquiat	200
1,012—Madonna and Child, (panel)—Sano di Pietro; Seaman, agent	1,000
1,018—Portrait of Corolus de Mallery (canvas)—Peter Paul Rubens; Warwick House	4,800
1,006—Portrait of a Man—Bacci; R. I. School Design	6,000
1,007—Portrait of a Young Man, (canvas)—Girolamo Romani, (Il Romanino;) Mrs. C. S. Lee	1,250
1,009—Portrait of Aurelio Origo, (panel;) Jacopo Palma, (Il Vecchio;) Bernet, agent	3,500
1,008—A Masked Ball in Venice, (canvas)—Francesco Guardi; Bernet, agent	11,300
1,002—Madonna and Child, (panel,) Bernardino di Betto, (Pinturicchio;) Rhode Island School of Design	5,700
1,005—Deposition from the Cross, (panel,) Zanobi Strozzi; Kleinberger Galleries	3,700
1,004—Portrait of Himself, (canvas)—Baldassare Peruzzi; Warwick House.	2,400
1,003—Portrait of Rembrandt; (canvas.) Ferdinand Bol; Bernet, agent	3,600
993—An Incident in the Life of Christ, (panel)—Domenico Theotocopuli, (El Greco;) Ehrich Galleries	950
989—The Annunciation, (panel)—Ludovico Mazzolino; Bernet, agent	525
1,000—Madonna, Child Christ, and Angel, (panel)—Niccolo Rondinelli; J. E. Aldred	1,050
1,001—A Crucifixion, (panel)—Primitive School of Florence; A. Kingsley Porter	850
994—Christ Bearing the Cross, (canvas mounted on panel)—Attributed to Francesco Raibolini, (Francia;) L. L. Jones	800
995—Salome with the Head of John the Baptist, (panel)—Domenico Campagnola; G. K. Stetson	675
996—The Nativity of the Virgin, (paper)—Jacopo Caruchi, (Jacopo da Pontormo;) Seaman, agent	525
997—The Nativity of the Virgin, (wood)—Jacopo Carucci, (Jacopo da Pontormo;) Seaman, agent	1,000
980—Resurrection of Christ, (panel)—Andrea Previtali; Rhode Island School of Design	325
991—Madonna and Child, (panel)—Tommaso di Cristoforo Fina, (Masolino da Panicale;) A. Kingsley Porter	725
992—Madonna and Child, (panel)—Gentile Massi, (Gentile da Fabriano;) Kleinberger Galleries	4,700
993—Ecce Homo, (panel)—Dirk Bouts; Warwick House	275
986—Portrait of Girolamo Savonarola—Fra Bartolommeo; Lorens, agent	925
987—Head of Dante Alighieri (panel)—School of Giotto; C. A. Ficke	325
988—Study of a Man's Head (canvas)—Giambattista Tiepolo; Bernet, agent	2,100
989—Study of a Woman's Head (canvas)—Giambattista Tiepolo; Bernet, agent	2,000
982—Portion of an Altarpiece, (panel)—Luca Signorelli; W. S. Greening	100
983—Portrait of a Young Lady, (copper)—L. Guttenbrunn; H. F. Holly	100
984—Portrait of a Young Cardinal, (canvas)—School of Velasquez; L. L. Jones	525
985—Madonna and Child, (wood platter)—Primitive School of Florence; Bernet, Agent	575
980—Painted Cross, (wood)—Tuscan School; A. Kingsley Porter	310
981—Portion of an Altarpiece—Luca Signorelli; W. S. Greening	150

In the audience, among others, were Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Murray, George Grey Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, and David Belasco. The sale will be concluded this afternoon at the American Art Galleries.

Afternoon Sale, $37,284.

There was not as large a total for the sixth afternoon sale of the Davanzati Palace collection at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, $37,284, but a number of the individual sales ran up into four figures. The grand total reached $738,624. The Minneapolis Museum and the Rhode Island School of Design were purchasers. A buyer, giving the name of Williams, Canessa and the Duveens were among those paying the higher prices.

The best price of the day, $3,700, was paid by Williams for a sixteen century Florentine cabinet, inlaid with walnut. It was 5 feet 2 inches high and 3 feet 9 inches wide. In the inlay of the upper part was a Latin inscription, in Roman letters, which translated read: "By virtue you will overcome the envious." This upper part had a fall-down front, the interior fitted with many drawers, while the lower part was a cupboard with two hinged doors with sunken panels inlaid with views of castles. This was number 302 of the catalogue and should have been sold on Wednesday, the second day of the sale, but it had not reached New York from Italy.

A sixteenth century bronze inkstand, supported on a tripod by three winged angel caryatides, 5⅞ inches high by 7 in diameter, bearing the arms of the Medici family, went to C. E. Canessa for $2,570; Williams paid $1,000 for a sixteenth century Venetian bronze inkstand, the tripod formed of standing eagles with outstretched wings, 4 inches high by 7¼ broad; to the Duveens went a fourteenth century wrought iron Italian candle stand, 68½ inches high, and another similar one, 64¼ inches high, went to Williams for $1,310. A fourteenth century Italian fire guard, 50 inches high, of rectangular shape, the side standards with wrought iron lily leaves and platils, terminating with basket cages with hooks for holding cooking utensils, went to Miss Paul for $2,100. Another buyer, giving the name of Mme. Kellar, paid $1,000 for a fifteenth century Italian iron cauldron or brazier, 15¾ inches high by 23½ in diameter.

The Minneapolis Museum paid $270 for a sixteenth century blue Venetian glass goblet; $80 for a Murano blown, clear white glass circular dish; $50 for a seventeenth century Murano blown, greenish white glass decanter, pear-shaped, and $30 for a Murano blown, clear white glass oil lamp. The Rhode Island School of Design paid $330 for a fourteenth century Italian iron holder, a wrought iron wall bracket, with a support decorated with fleur de lis.

Venetian Candlesticks for $720.

Among other things bringing the higher prices of the sale were a pair of Venetian bronze candlesticks, 18¾ inches high, which went to Canessa for $720; Williams paid $410 for a fifteenth century French candelabrum, 10¼ inches high; S. Brummer gave $400 for a fourteenth century Italian enameled and bronze reliquary, with a cut rock crystal holder, 11½ inches high, and a sixteenth century Italian pitcher, 13 inches high, with decorations in repousse work of fishes and fleur de lis, went to Williams for $450. Mme. Kellar paid $660 for a pair of seventeenth century Italian bronze candlesticks, 16½ inches high, and $450 for two fourteenth century Florentine candle holders, 71¼ inches high; $550 for a fifteenth century Italian fire guard, and $625 for a Florentine iron basin stand, with a copper basin showing the Bible story of the Spies, the bunch of grapes in repousse work.

A 12-light sixteenth century wrought iron Italian chandelier went to J. K. Johns for $500; the Duveens paid $675 for a fourteenth century Florentine iron torch holder; Williams gave $800 for a fifteenth century Italian iron fire guard of gate form, and to the same buyer, for $750, went a fifteenth century Italian iron washstand, 62¾ inches high, with basin 20 inches in diameter, 6⅝ deep, and jar 12⅝ inches high. The basin and fountain were of copper.

An interesting fifteenth century Italian voto tree of wrought iron, with branches and leaves, 29½ inches high, went to A. Rudert, agent, for $850. A voto is a medallion portrait, generally in wax, realistically colored, presented to a shrine in memory of some one departed. Each branch of the tree had a hook for hanging a voto.

A fifteenth century iron tripod basin support also went to Rudert, agent, for $725. A fourteenth century wrought iron Italian candle holder, in form of a wall bracket, surmounted by a pricket and with a dripping plate, went to J. K. Johns for $420.

The life-sized figure of St. Sebastian, a tall nude figure in wood; a Veronese painted wood statue by Rizzo, and one of his masterpieces, went to Seaman, agent, for $675. Rizzo is the sculptor of the famous statues of Adam and Eve, at the entrance to the Ducal Palace in Venice, on the Giant's Stairway. A fifteenth century Florentine walnut cabinet table went to E. James for $675.

MLLE. PAVLOWA IN DANCES.

Her Numbers in Place of "Sleeping Beauty" Ballet at Hippodrome.

A program of dances was substituted by Anna Pavlowa and her corps de ballet for the ballet of "The Sleeping Beauty" yesterday in the Hippodrome show. This was the ballet originally produced at the beginning of the season, with settings and costumes from designs by Leon Bakst, and gradually condensed until, when it was withdrawn, it took but a part of the time occupied at the original performance. For various reasons Hippodrome audiences evinced but the mildest interest in the ballet, and this, coupled with many requests for some of the dances made famous by the artiste, led to the change.

So the georgeous trappings of Baskt gave way yesterday to simple velvet draperies before which the new program was given. Mlle. Pavlowa's numbers were Kreisler's "Dragon Fly" dance, her own Gavotte, danced with A. Volinine to the strains of Lincke's popular song "The Glow Worm," and "Ole," danced to music from Bizet's "Carmen." The first two numbers are familiar to Pavlowa's admirers, while the last is an elaboration of the dance before the bull ring, which she gave last season in the Boston Opera Company's performance of the opera. The presence of her company in Spanish costumes furnished the requisite atmosphere.

In addition to these numbers given by the premiere danseuse, the corps de ballet danced Levandowski's Polish dance "Obertass" and Massenet's "Fandango," while other soloists gave Drigo's Polka Pizzicato and Bizet's "Farandole." The whole group of dances constitute only eighteen minutes of the entertainment.

MRS. SANGER WANTS A JURY.

Application with That Object Defers Her Trial in Brooklyn.

A new move was made yesterday in the case of Mrs. Margaret Sanger, who has been twice arrested for operating a birth control clinic at 46 Amboy Street, Brooklyn, when her counsel, Jonah J. Goldstein, appeared before Justice Kelby in the Supreme Court and made an application to have the matter taken from the jurisdiction of the Court of Special Sessions and submitted to a grand Jury, so that his client might be assured of a trial by jury in the event of an indictment. Justice Kelby reserved decision.

Mrs. Sanger, her sister, Mrs. Ethel Byrne, and an assistant, Miss Fannie Mindell were to have been tried yesterday as a result of the first police raid, on charges of violating Section 1142 of the Penal Code, in having distributed literature concerning birth control. The justices of Special Sessions, however, agreed to postpone the trial until Justice Kelby had made a decision. Mrs. Sanger was also called for trial yesterday in Special Sessions on the charge of maintaining a public nuisance, which was made against her at the time of her second arrest. Through counsel she entered a plea of not guilty, and Justices McInerny, Collins and Garvin set Monday, Dec. 4, as the date for trial.

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BUSCH URGES TEMPERANCE.

Brewer Suggests Means to Stop the Prohibition Movement.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—August A. Busch, President and chief owner of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, has outlined his plans to check the prohibition movement, which resulted in six more States going "dry" at the recent election. He predicts that the prohibition movement will lead to the establishment here of the German saloon system, where the saloons sell only beer, light wine, and temperance drinks and there are no bars and no treating.

Mr. Busch's plans for regulating present conditions so as to sidetrack the prohibition sentiment were in the form of suggestions. These were that State authorities enforce the excise laws with great strictness; that the brewers cooperate with the State authorities to put every saloon keeper out of business who does not obey the strict letter of the excise laws; that drinking to excess be discouraged by the abolton of all treating in saloons; that bars be abolished in saloons and patrons be served only at tables, and that the German saloon system be established throughout the country.

In connection with his suggestions, Mr. Busch has asked Frederick D. Gardner, Governor-elect of Missouri, to appoint an Excise Commissioner who will enforce the excise laws to the letter. The brewer is now making a drink containing less than one-quarter of 1 per cent. of alcohol and is erecting a $3,000,000 plant in St. Louis for its manufacture.

If prohibition forced the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association to go out of business, Mr. Busch said, the $70,000,000 plant of the association in St. Louis would be used for other manufacturing purposes. He suggested that it might be made over into a munition factory or into one of the largest meat packing plants in the world.

HIS JOB TO RUSH THE MAILS.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Names Heeran to Head New Department.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad announced yesterday the creation of the post of supervisor of mail traffic. Because of the notable growth of the cities along its line and the consequent expansion of their mail traffic the railroad management has deemed it necessary to create a department whose entire time could be devoted to insuring prompt and efficient handling of United States mail through the territory served by the Lehigh Valley.

William T. Heeran, at present soliciting freight agent of the company at New York, has been selected to head the department. Mr. Heeran began railroad service in 1900 as a clerk in the general freight and passenger agent's office of the Albany Southern at Rensselaer, N. Y. He joined the forces of the Lehigh Valley Railroad in 1910 as a freight solicitor, a position he has held until the appointment just announced was decided on. Mr. Heeran's headquarters will be in New York.

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516 5th Ave., cor. 43d. 246 Broadway, opp. City Hall. 203 Broadway, Evs. Mail Bldg. 50th St. and 3d Ave., in Bloomingdale's. 72 West 125th St. BRONX—149th St. & 3d Ave., over Kinney's. NEWARK—849 Broad St.

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One hundred years from now Tobey Hand-made pieces of today will be the most valuable of all antiques, because they utilize all the classical ideas of the Seventeenth Century where they fit modern conditions.

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The Mid-Week Pictorial, published weekly by The New York Times, a 24-page Rotogravure Picture Weekly, the only one in the world. Thrilling photographs of the chief events, scenes, lands and personages of Europe's great war, all in soft rotogravure tones; also of chief current events. Current history in superb illustrations. Valuable now: priceless later. 10 cents a copy—$5.00 a year. Mid-Week Pictorial, Times Square, New York.

Smith Form-a-Truck

Hauling Costs Placed on Definite Economy Basis

Smith Form-a-Truck has accomplished in a few months what hundreds of manufacturers have been trying to do for ten years.

It has placed hauling on a definite economy basis—established the lowest ton-mile hauling cost ever obtained by any form of service.

It has been found equally adaptable to every line of hauling and delivery work, ranging from the service demanded by the smallest users to that demanded by the biggest contractors, manufacturers and stores in the country.

The Smith Form-a-Truck Attachment combines with any Ford to make a one-ton truck. Big, new manufacturing developments now adapt it equally well to the power plants of the Buick, Dodge, Maxwell, Overland and Chevrolet cars.

Attachments adjustable to an even greater list of power plants will follow.

Smith Form-a-Truck is being bought by thousands of users whose requirements call for but one or a few units, and by big business concerns whose orders include entire fleets.

Smith Form-a-Trucks are in the service of Cudahy, Armour, Standard Oil, Indian Refining Co., Montgomery Ward, Schlitz Brewing, Morris & Co., Fleischmann Yeast, U. S. Mail contractors, and many other nationally known concerns demanding maximum service and proved economy.

For local contractors, department stores, grocers, provision stores, dairymen, and the farmer, single Smith Form-a-Truck units are performing their work in from one-third to one-quarter of the time required by horses and at a cost of about one-third as much.

The first Smith Form-a-Truck ever sold has already covered 18,000 miles at a total cost of $8.00 repairs, and is still hauling an average load of 2200 pounds in daily service, totaling from forty to fifty miles.

The demand for Smith Form-a-Truck has exceeded that for any other form of motor delivery vehicles. Sales have always exceeded production capacity, despite tremendous factory facilities and every convenience of modern manufacturing methods.

The Smith Form-a-Truck Company now ranks as one of the biggest and best motor truck manufacturers in the world.

Arrangements have been completed for doubling our present big factory.

30,000 Smith Form-a-Trucks will be the production limit for next year, and even this tremendous production will be too small.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably rain today; Thursday partly overcast; fresh south winds.
For full weather report see page 18.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,494. ... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

AMERICAN SHIP SENT TO BOTTOM WITH FLAG FLYING

Chemung's Captain Refuses to Haul Down Stars and Stripes at Submarine's Order.

CREW DEFENDS THE COLORS

But All Hands Are Forced to Take to Lifeboats and the Vessel Is Torpedoed.

MEN LAND AT VALENCIA

Submarine Tows Boats to Within Five Miles of Coast—Austrians Did It, Says Consul.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The American steamship Chemung has been torpedoed and sunk near Cape de Gata, Spain.

The crew has been landed at Valencia by the Spanish steamer Giner, says a Reuter dispatch.

PARIS, Nov. 28, (Censored.)—A Madrid dispatch by wireless announces the arrival at — of the crew of the American steamer Chemung, torpedoed in — by a German submarine.

The commander gave the crew only a few minutes to abandon the vessel, not allowing them even to take their money and papers.

The submarine towed the lifeboats in which the crew were placed to within five miles of the coast, where it abandoned them. The Chemung went down with the Stars and Stripes floating at her mast.

A lively incident preceded the sinking of the vessel. The German commander gave orders that the American flag should be lowered, and German sailors prepared to put the order into effect. They met with stubborn resistance on the part of the American Captain Duffy and his crew, who refused to haul down the colors, saying that if the ship had to be sunk it would be with the flag flying.

Captain Duffy maintained his ground, and so rapidly were the preparations to sink the Chemung made that further discussion about the flag ceased, and after the Captain and crew had been taken aboard the submarine a torpedo and three shells sent against the side of the American ship sent her to the bottom.

Although angry at the action of the German commander, Captain Duffy and his men had some measure of satisfaction in seeing the flag at the masthead as the sea finally engulfed their ship.

The crew of twenty-four found a place in two lifeboats and after a time on the open sea were picked up by a Spanish steamer, which took them to Valencia.

Captain Duffy has made a long report of the incident to the American Consul at Valencia, John R. Putnam.

CHEMUNG SUNK BY AUSTRIANS

American Consul at Valencia So Reports to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The destruction of the American steamship Chemung by a submarine is not expected to cause tension in the relations between the United States and the Central Powers, in view of the fact that no question of loss of life is involved on the basis of facts thus far reported to Washington.

Responsibility for the loss of the Chemung will be regarded as resting on the Austro-Hungarian Government unless fuller investigation should contradict the information communicated to Secretary Lansing today that an Austrian submarine sank the Chemung. This information came in a cablegram from John R. Putnam, Consul at Valencia.

Consul Putnam said the Chemung, flying the American flag, was sunk by gunfire and torpedo by an Austrian submarine about fourteen miles east of Cape de Gota, Spain. The Consul added that the crew had been landed at Valencia and all were well. Cape de Gota is the chief promontory on the coast of the Spanish province of Almeria, about half way between the Strait of Gibraltar and Valencia. It is assumed here that the Austrian commander's defense will be that the Chemung was destroyed for carrying contraband.

The position of the Austrian and German Governments has been that vessels, even those of neutral nations, may be sunk for carrying contraband. Contraband is subject to capture. Vessels carrying contraband are likewise subject to capture, and under the provisions of the Declaration of London of 1909 a vessel whose cargo is more than half contraband is subject to condemnation. The same declaration provided that captured vessels might be sunk under the plea of military necessity whenever the captor could not take them to a prize court for adjudication.

In the case of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, which had been sunk by a German auxiliary cruiser, the German Government said:

"It is not disputed by the American Government that, according to general principles of international law, a belligerent is authorized in sinking neutral vessels under almost any conditions for carrying contraband."

This declaration with respect to the sinking of neutral vessels carrying contraband has not been challenged in any published note of the United States. The German note of July 30, 1915, was answered on Aug. 10, 1915, but this reply contains no reference to the statement in the German note.

The destruction of American vessels by German submarine commanders, however, is on a somewhat different plane from the sinking of vessels by Austrian submarine commanders. The United States and Germany have a special treaty for the treatment of American vessels found carrying contraband, while there is no such treaty between this country and Austria.

CHEMUNG BUILT AT BUFFALO.

Owned by the Harbey Company and Sailed from New York.

At the offices of Harriss Magill & Co., 45 William Street, agents for the Chemung, it was said that no information

Continued on Page 3.

Hears Kaiser Will Send a Christmas Gift to Wilson

GENEVA, Nov. 28, (via London.)—Emperor William will send to President Wilson as a Christmas present a de luxe set of American authors specially prepared, printed and bound at the Royal Printing Works in Berlin, according to the Budapest newspaper As Est. The German submarine Deutschland, the newspaper says, will carry the gift to the United States on her next trip across the Atlantic.

Emperor William's Christmas gift to Pope Benedict will be a Bible magnificently illuminated and bound.

ROCKEFELLER JR. OUT AS FOUNDATION HEAD

Will Become Chairman of Trustees, with Dr. George E. Vincent as President.

CHANGE TO BE MADE IN MAY

New Head to Receive $10,000 Salary He Now Gets at University of Minnesota.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., President of the Rockefeller Foundation since it was chartered in 1913, will relinquish that position on May 15, 1917, to become Chairman of the Board of Trustees, it was announced at the office at 26 Broadway, last night. He will be succeeded by Dr. George Edgar Vincent, President of the University of Minnesota and formerly Dean of the Faculties of Arts, Literature and Science in the University of Chicago. Dr. Vincent agreed to accept the office on condition that his salary as the executive head of the $100,000,000 organization remain at $10,000, the sum which he now receives from the university. He made this stipulation because he did not wish to create the impression that he was attracted to the new position for financial reasons.

The reason given for Mr. Rockefeller's retirement was that the growing scope of the Foundation demanded that either he, or some one else fitted for the task, give it his entire attention.

There will be no change in the policy of the foundation, it was announced, and Mr. Rockefeller will remain in close touch with all of its activities. The Foundation has been active in research and relief work in Europe, and, although the fund for Belgium was recently discontinued, such of the work as remains will be advanced with renewed energy under Dr. Vincent's direction.

According to officials of the Foundation, Mr. Rockefeller never had any intention of permanently retaining the Presidency of the foundation, and had been searching for three years for a suitable man to assume its important duties and responsibilities.

Dr. Vincent is the son of Bishop John H. Vincent, the founder of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, and was himself identified with the work of that institution almost from its beginning. Before accepting the place of President of the University of Minnesota he had an important part in the development of Chicago University, and as Dean displayed an unusual talent for administration. A year after succeeding Dr. Cyrus Northrup as the head of the University of Minnesota Dr. Vincent was elected President of the Religious Educational Association. He also became identified with the Educational Board of the Rockefeller Foundation and impressed Mr. Rockefeller with his executive ability.

GERMAN WARSHIPS RAID WATERS NEAR ENGLAND

Second Venture Within Week Results In Sinking of a Patrol Vessel and Capture of Its Crew.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—An official German statement given out here today says German naval forces have made another raid close to the English coast, near Lowestoft, capturing a vessel. The German statement is quoted in an official British communication issued this afternoon. The Berlin statement is given as follows:

The Admiralty announces that a portion of our naval forces again executed a raid, going close to the English coast. Not far from Lowestoft an enemy patrol vessel and its crew were captured. Some neutral steamers also were stopped and searched, but as they carried no contraband they were released. Our naval forces returned without seeing any trace of the enemy.

The British Admiralty appends the following:

"A report has been received that the armed trawler Narval was on duty off the east coast on the night of Nov. 26, and is missing. This presumably is the vessel referred to."

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The English patrol ship sunk during the raid of German sea forces the night of Nov. 27," says the Overseas News Agency, "was the steam trawler Narval, which was engaged in the mine-sweeping service. Her crew belonged to the Royal Naval Service."

This is the second German naval raid in the last week. On the night of Nov. 23 German destroyers bombarded the town of Ramsgate, near the mouth of the Thames. The German Admiralty announced that a British outpost vessel had been sunk by gunfire, but this was denied officially by London.

Lowestoft is on the North Sea, about seventy-five miles northeast of Ramsgate.

The official German announcement as received from Berlin by wireless says that the patrol ship encountered in the raid near Lowestoft was sunk, the crew being captured.

FOR THE THANKSGIVING BREAKFAST.
Be sure to have Deerfoot Farm Sausage with buckwheat cakes. Get the genuine Deerfoot Farm.—Adv.

TRUST PRESIDENT ON TIME FOR PEACE, SAYS DR. VAN DYKE

Minister to Netherlands Sure He Will See Proper Moment to Offer Mediation.

KNOWS OF NO STEPS NOW

But Says Vast Majority of Americans Are in Accord with the President.

WAR'S CAUSES ARE SOUGHT

Final End in View Will Be a League to Defend Peace When Restored.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 28.—Regarding peace rumors and the interest in THE NEW YORK TIMES peace articles, Minister van Dyke gave the following interview today to THE TIMES correspondent:

"I have no information about the steps the American Government is reported to be taking to restore peace in Europe. If I had, of course I could not say anything at all on the subject; but as it is, I am free to speak of certain points which are matters of public knowledge.

"The first point is President Wilson's desire for peace and his offer of mediation at the beginning of the war. When this was refused he said that it still stood open, but would not be renewed except on the request of both belligerents. The first convention of The Hague Conference of 1907 declares that an offer of mediation, even during hostilities, cannot be regarded by either of the parties in the dispute as an unfriendly act. This leaves mediation open, but says nothing about the more important question of when it may be useful to help toward a just and lasting peace.

"Knowing the attitude of the United States Government regarding the present dreadful war in Europe, I believe we must trust to it to recognize and welcome the right moment when its services will be useful for a peace which will not carry in its breast the seeds and sanction of a future war.

"All neutrals and many people among the belligerents desire, like President Wilson, to know more clearly the causes and aims of this bloody conflict. Many explanations have been offered from both sides, but every one of them contained at least one vague undefined term; this is what needs to be made clear.

"The second point is the proposed league of peace, in favor of which President Wilson has spoken so clearly. The vast majority of Americans are with him not only in his views, but in his manner of expressing them. It is not a league to enforce peace now, but a league to defend peace when restored.

"Acceptance by the nations of the principle that it is a crime to make war without a previous appeal to reason, justice, arbitration, or conciliation would greatly enlighten the situation. It would be like an open and universal treaty of defense against such wars. It would condemn all secret treaties of offense as conspiracies against the league. It would really be a definition of one of the indispensable terms of peace in the present situation. It would also be one of the bases for the rebuilding of international law, which has suffered in this war like a cathedral under ombardment.

"Would it do away with aggressive war? Perhaps not; but it would make it vastly more perilous. It would exalt right above might and pledge all nations to defend the appeal to reason and justice before taking the sword.

"Who would insure the keeping of that pledge?

"There is no absolute guarantee for anything in this world, but in this case there would be three reasonable safeguards: First, the preparedness of the nations to maintain their pledge by force against any one of their number who broke it; second, a sense of national interest as bound up with the interest and welfare of mankind; third and ultimately, the force of an enlightened public opinion everywhere recognizing that aggressive war is simply a violent interruption of the process of civilization. Unless man is only a beast, such public opinion must be the final tribunal for all great causes. 'Securus judicat orbis terrarum.'"

REBUKES MORNING POST.

Daily Chronicle Hits 'Cheap Jibe' at America on Making Money.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 29.—The Daily Chronicle, commenting today on yesterday's editorial in The Morning Post, says:

"Were we to take The Morning Post seriously, we would point out that if American interests in the war at which it casts a cheap jibe, had not taken the form of making money out of it, in other words, suplying munitions, the war would very likely have been over, as the Allies would not have had munitions to carry it on.

"But The Morning Post, having established a reputation for providing a daily shock to its readers, must maintain it. The Hearst papers in America have a similar struggle to keep up on the same sensational lines."

VERHAEREN KILLED BY TRAIN

Body of Poet Who Was Crushed to Death May Be Placed in Pantheon.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Emile Verhaeren, the Belgian poet, was crushed to death last night at Rouen when trying to board a train.

The French Government has been requested by Senator Marchand to hold a national funeral for Verhaeren. It suggests that Verhaeren's body be placed in the Pantheon, there to be held until Belgium is freed.

Germans Send Back Exiles from Lille; Wilson to Renew Appeal for Belgians

President to Press Humanity Plea in Behalf of the Deported Civilians.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—New representations are about to be made to the German Government by the United States concerning the deportation of Belgian civilians for labor in Germany. What form they shall take has not been determined, but it became known tonight that the Administration was seriously exercised over the matter and was preparing for its next step with great deliberation, hoping to make it effective without straining the relations between the two countries.

The American Chargé, Grew, at Berlin recently took up this question informally with the German Foreign Office, and at the State Department's direction said that a most unfavorable impression was being created in neutral countries, particularly the United States. His effort was unavailing, however. The Foreign Office, in a note now on its way to Washington, replied that deportation of the Belgians was a military necessity, and was being carried on in accordance with international law governing the treatment of populations in conquered territory.

The Chargé's preliminary report, the latest appeal for aid from the Belgian Government, and other information in the hands of the State Department, were discussed at today's Cabinet meeting, and Secretary Lansing remained with the President for nearly half an hour after the other members had left the White House. Ambassador Gerard, who is here for final conferences before returning to Berlin, and Colonel E. M. House also talked over the plight of the Belgians during visits to the White House and the State Department. It was said afterward that this situation had made such a profound impression that for the present at least it had displaced in interest the submarine issue.

Ambassador Gerard did not see the President, but at Mr. Wilson's request deferred his plan to leave for New York and will see him tomorrow. Regardless of whether it is decided to instruct Mr. Grew to act further immediately in the Belgian matter, the Ambassador will get the President's personal views on that subject as well as concerning the latest developments in submarine warfare.

State Department officials admit that the Government is proceeding with the greatest difficulty in endeavoring to help the Belgians. They say that virtually the only basis for representations is the broad ground of humanity, and that it is almost impossible to establish an incontrovertible statement of the facts in the case.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 29.—Owing to reports from deported Belgian civilians now in Germany, says a Havas dispatch from Havre, the Belgian Government has been compelled to arrange for the sending of bread rations to their deported fellow countrymen.

A beginning has been made by the dispatch of 11,000 rations to the internment camp at Soldau, East Prussia. In the meantime a Committee for the Relief of Deported Belgian Civilians is being formed at Ghent.

More Than 8,000 French Are Home Now and Others Are to Follow.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following item was given out for publication today by the Overseas News Agency:

"According to promises given to the inhabitants of Lille and other towns in occupied territories in France, the following number of persons have been transported back there:

"Up to Aug. 1, 1916, 1,983 persons who were either incapable of working or whose removal from their homes had proved especially severe.

"From the beginning of October until the middle of November, 6,671 persons, mostly women, whose work was no longer required.

"The competent military authorities have received an order to transport back up to the end of the year all persons with the exception of those who wish to stay in their new residences.

"Since it is most probable that the French Government will assert that these measures were taken in consequence of its protest and the intervention of neutral Governments, it is expressly stated that neither unfounded protests nor intervention has in any way influenced the decision of the German military authorities. The transport back home of these people was carried out exclusively in accordance with the promises given them at the time of their removal."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The news from Berlin that the civilians taken from the French city of Lille and put to work in Germany are to be returned to their homes does not cause surprise in Washington. Assurances received by this Government some time ago seemed to make certain that Germany would take this action.

In a statement given out in Berlin in connection with the return of the Lille civilians, it is asserted that the course of the German Government is in accord with promises given by it and is not due to unfounded protests or intervention.

The authoritative statement from any official source was obtainable tonight, it is the understanding here that the decision of Germany to send back these civilians was due to representations from the United States. Certainly the assurances given to the United States by Germany conveyed the impression that they were made in response to the American representations.

This Government's attitude in the matter was based on the ground that the removal of these civilians from their own country to that of an enemy and compelled to perform labor was contrary to the principles governing the status of civilians in warfare, and not on the ground that the United States Government has been intrusted with the interests of French citizens in territory held by the enemies of France.

10,000 OIL WORKERS GET WAGE INCREASE

Standard of New Jersey to Pay Employes 25 to 30 Cents More for Day's Labor.

RECENT STRIKE NO FACTOR

But Clothing Manufacturers Here, Facing Strike, Grant 60,000 Workers $3,000,000 Rise.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, following the lead of the United States Steel Corporation and other large corporations, announced yesterday a wage increase of from 25 to 30 cents a day for the 10,000 workers of four refineries. "Recognition of the increased cost of living, as well as the maintenance of the established policy of the company in keeping pace with, or ahead of the wage rate of other industrial establishments," were the reasons assigned for the action in a statement given out at the offices of the company at 26 Broadway.

Announcement of the new scale of pay will be made to the employes in notices to be posted in the refineries today. These notices will say:

Effective on Dec. 1, 1916, the following increase in wages will be made:
Common labor rate will be $2.50 per day.
Those now receiving less than $2.20 per day will be increased in proportion to the increase in common labor rate.
All other labor will be advanced 25 cents per day.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF N. J.,
C. B. HENNESSY, Supt.
Nov. 29.

Of the 10,000 affected, 4,000 are employes of the Constable Hook refinery at Bayonne, where several hundred workers went on strike last month and participated in many scenes of disorder, during which several persons met their deaths. However, the increase in wages at this time is purely voluntary, representatives of the company assert.

Besides the workers in Bayonne, employes of refineries at Elizabeth and Claremont, N. J., and Baltimore will get the increased wages. It was said that there was no plan at present to raise the wages of other Standard Oil corporations employes.

"The advance for common labor," according to the statement given out yesterday, "is from $2.20 to $2.50 for an eight-hour day, and will be enjoyed by about 2,500 workers. Those who receive less than $2.20 a day are principally in the apprentice class. The twenty-five-cent-a-day advance goes to skilled labor, which, in common with other classes, already has received increases in pay and reduction in hours of labor since July, 1915. In the present instance the schedule that affects unskilled labor—in advance of nearly all big manufacturing concerns, common labor receiving 31½ cents an hour for eight hours, against 25 to 27½ cents an hour for nine or ten hours.

"With the advances previously made in the wage scale, and without reference to the reduction in the hours of labor, this brings the increase in wages paid since August, 1915, to a total of 37 per cent.

"In addition to these advances, in September, 1915, the Standard Oil Company adopted the eight-hour day basis, with time and one-half for overtime. This change in working hours was made without loss to employes in daily wages,

Continued on Page 5.

VINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS
Pinehurst, Southern Pines, Aberdeen, Asheville, Atlanta, Southern Railway, Washington, Lithia Springs, Ga.—Adv.

EGG PRICES DECLINE AS BOYCOTT BEGINS

Housewives Say Their Fight Has Forced Wholesalers to Reduce Cost a Cent.

FREE MARKETS URGED AGAIN

Commissioner Dillon Says the Middleman Raises Prices—Aldermen to Investigate.

The egg boycott began yesterday, and the housewives who are back of the movement to crush the egg speculator predicted that it would become Statewide and perhaps nation-wide. Just how many obeyed the injunction to "cut the egg off the menu" was a question that could not be answered, but storage eggs and low-grade fresh eggs dropped a cent a dozen yesterday in the wholesale market. They were quoted at from 35½ to 36½ cents. These figures were given by Urner-Barry Company, 175 Chambers Street, the official price publishers of the Mercantile Exchange.

Nearly every civic body is now directing its efforts to reduce the high cost of living. Many of the Aldermen had food resolutions to offer, but the only one that was not referred to the Committee on Rules was one by Alderman William T. Collins. This called for an investigation into the subject as soon as possible. The Market Committee of Borough President Marks met and called for free open markets, like those established two years ago. Controller Prendergast was scored for charging high rents in city markets.

The State Department of Health and the Attorney General were petitioned by Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, to investigate the cold storage warehouses. Notwithstanding all the inquiries food prices in general did not decline.

Dealers Scoff at Boycott.

"An egg boycott?" said one man in the trade. "Why there has been a boycott against eggs for some time. The boycott of the housewives can have little effect. The only persons who are buying eggs are those who have to use them, and they are using only what they require. This condition will continue as long as high prices rule."

The official reason for the decline in prices was given in the daily Urner-Barry report. "Storage eggs are lower under a reduction of speculative support," the report said, "and a disposition on the part of distributing trade to hold off and use up the stock on hand."

The Housewives' League, of which Mrs. Julian Heath is the head, sees an entirely different reason for egg prices, and they have begun in earnest the effort to see whether the egg gambler can be vanquished. At the headquarters of the league many letters were received from women who promised not to buy eggs until prices were more in accord with what the housewife thought they should be. Mrs. Heath called up the chefs of some of the hotels and asked them to keep special egg dishes off the menu.

Told of Export Corner.

"The boycott is already having its effect," said Commissioner Hartigan. "Some of the retail dealers are showing signs advising their customers that they will not sell cold storage eggs for more than 35 cents a dozen. Some of the

Continued on Page 5.

RUMANIAN CABINET QUITS BUCHAREST, MOVES TO JASSY

Falkenhayn Captures Curtea de Arges While Mackensen Occupies Giurgiu.

RUMANIANS BURN VILLAGES

Also Destroy Railroad to the Capital as They Retreat from the Danube.

TO SACRIFICE OIL PLANTS

Berlin Hears, However, That Ferdinand's Government, at Conference, Decided to Spare the Wells.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 29.—The Rumanian Government and diplomatic authorities have left Bucharest and gone to Jassy, according to a Havas dispatch from Bucharest. Jassy lies about 200 miles north-northeast of Bucharest, near the Russian frontier.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—With the forces of the Central Powers in possession—according to German official reports, which hitherto have proved accurate with regard to recent events in Rumania—of Curtea de Arges, an important railway terminus eighty miles northwest of Bucharest, and Giurgiu, on the railway, about forty miles southwest of the capital, anxiety as to the fate of Bucharest is greatly increased.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's capture of Giurgiu shows that his army has advanced thirty miles in a single day. Further, a Bulgarian official communication claims that the Danube has been crossed near Lom Palanka and Vidin and the town of Kalafatu, opposite Vidin, captured.

Nothing is yet admitted by the Rumanians or Russians of these enemy advances, but it is assumed that the Rumanians are continuing their orderly retirement toward the line of the Argesiu River. A danger, however, lies in the possibility of this retirement not being effected quickly enough to prevent an attack on their flank from von Mackensen's forces at Giurgiu, from which point there is, or was, both rail and direct road communication to Bucharest.

Grave Misgivings Felt.

It is impossible to doubt that the situation is viewed here with the greatest misgivings. The question is being frankly asked whether the accession of Rumania to the Allies' cause has brought strength or weakness, whether Russia has rendered the assistance which might have been expected from her, and whether the Allies might not have shown more initiative in attack from Saloniki, whether the collapse in Rumania is due to any lack of unity in the Allies' plans or strategy, or whether it is due in large part to Rumania's nasty invasion of Transylvania.

On the other side of the account it has been noted that continued confidence is being displayed in Rumanian military and political circles, where the suggestion that Russia has not rendered all possible aid is warmly repudiated, and the Rumanians appear fully convinced that it will not be long before the great efforts Russia is making will bear effective fruit. They point out that the Germans have failed to capture any great number of prisoners or guns, and that the position of the Rumanian armies in the matter of guns and supplies is daily improving, thanks to the Allies' redoubled efforts.

In the meantime all eyes are turned to Dobrudja, where, it is hoped, Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff, Commander of the Rumanian Army, may succeed in retrieving the situation by a countermove against von Mackensen's forces in that quarter, and in the northern frontier passes, where, it is hoped, the Rumanians will be able to stem the further advance of von Falkenhayn's armies. Should these hopes be realized, it is believed that the Rumanians may be able to make a stand on the Argesiu River and save their capital.

The official bulletin issued today by the Bucharest War Office reads:

Northern and Northwestern Fronts.—On the western frontier of Moldavia the situation is unchanged.

From the Buzeu Valley to the region of Dragoslavele there have been patrol engagements and artillery bombardments, especially in the Prahovo Valley, where the enemy employed projectiles containing asphyxiating gases and also tear-producing shells.

Western Front.—In general, yesterday passed without any engagements except on the extreme right, where the enemy bombarded us with heavy artillery, and on the left wing, where there have been unimportant encounters.

Southern Front.—There has been an artillery bombardment on the Danube. In Dobrudja the situation is unchanged.

Following is the Petrograd bulletin:

Rumanian Front.—Transylvania: No report of any change in the situation has been received.

Danube Front.—Nothing of importance has occurred.

Dispatches from the German armies in Rumania, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, report that the Rumanians have destroyed the railway from Cernavoda to Bucharest, and are burning all the villages and stores of food in the course of their retreat.

Russians Also Take Serious View.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 28.—The size of Field Marshal von Mackensen's force, which crossed the Danube near Zimnitza and established at least partial union with General von Falkenhayn's army advancing from the north, has been underestimated in the early reports according to the most recent information from Rumania. The full strength of this group is not yet known, although some estimates place it at upward of two divisions, with the major part German troops. But it is evident, according to the viewpoint here, that the movement can no longer be called a demonstration.

Rumanian military experts say that the fate of Bucharest depends largely upon the success of the Rumanian left flank in extricating itself from the difficult position created by von Falkenhayn's swift invasion from the north, now made more embarrassing by the deep penetration of the forces which crossed the Danube. It is believed here that with

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British Cruiser Sunk By a Mine, Berlin Says

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—"It is reported from Rotterdam," says the Overseas News Agency, "that the British cruiser Newcastle, on Nov. 15, in the North Sea, struck a mine and sank at the entrance to the Firth of Forth while trying to reach a home port. The Newcastle at the time of the disaster was accompanied by two other cruisers. Of the crew of the Newcastle twenty-seven men were killed and forty-seven wounded."

The last report of the British cruiser Newcastle was in September, 1915, when she was reported leaving Callao for Guayaquil. She was a vessel of 4,800 tons, and was built in 1909.

GONZALES SETS OUT TO RELIEVE TREVINO

Leaves Juarez on Train with 400 Men and May Send a Force to Chihuahua.

CITY CUT OFF THREE DAYS

Carranza Officials Admit Garrison May Have Withdrawn, but Its Fate Is Still Unknown.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Nov. 28.—Another day of suspense has passed without anything definite being announced as to the fate of the Carranza garrison of Chihuahua City. It now has been six days since the first skirmishing started, and three days since the telegraph line was cut.

Carranza officials here exhibited a telegram dated Nov. 27 as proof that Trevino was in the city yesterday.

Since early today persistent reports have been in circulation here and in El Paso that General Trevino was forced to abandon the State capital because his ammunition supply was exhausted. One report stated that he had gone south toward Tapiaopa, where he made his last stand yesterday before retiring further south. Other reports says his forces became divided, a part going south to join General Murguia advancing column and the remainder moving north to Sauz.

High Carranza officials, as well as officers of General Gonzales's staff, admitted these reports might be true, and said it was possible that General Trevino had been forced to withdraw temporarily, until General Murguia arrived with fresh troops and ammunition supplies. The temporary commander of the garrison here said he expected to hear that General Trevino had retired to Sauz to get ammunition from the north and to wait for Murguia's arrival to the south of the city.

Reports that refugees, including Americans and other foreigners, had reached Terrazas today, and also that General Carlos Ozuna had arrived there with the remnants of his cavalry column, were received here from various sources, but could not be verified by telegraph from Sauz or Terrazas.

General Francisco Gonzales left Juarez early today with 400 men, machine guns, and a carload of ammunition, and is expected to return tomorrow. He went to make a scouting trip and, if possible, to reach Sauz and organize a force to send to the assistance of General Trevino, it was announced here.

When a mixed passenger and freight train was about to leave here for Casas Grandes today, carrying American passengers and supplies for General Pershing's forces, it was stopped by the acting commander of the garrison until he could communicate with General Gonzales. At 11 o'clock the Mexico North-Western Railroad officials were told to stop the train by orders of Gonzales. It was believed the military wished to hold the equipment here in the event it should be needed to send additional troops south to Sauz.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 28.—Government officials here declared tonight they had received information which convinced them Villa was in Chihuahua City. It was known also that official reports to this effect had been sent to Washington.

One Government source gave out a report that Villa had ordered all of the foreign residents of Chihuahua City to leave on a special train for the border, but this report lacked verification. There are believed to have been six Americans in the city.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 28.—The report that Trevino has evacuated Chihuahua is discredited here. The recent victory of the Government troops is believed to have removed the danger of a Villa raid on Chihuahua. It is also pointed out that Trevino could not evacuate Chihuahua City, except under orders from General Murguia, whose reports do not indicate any such intention.

POINT IN PROTOCOL'S FAVOR.

Signing by Carranza May Free Munitions for Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Heavy expenditure of ammunition by General Trevino in his desperate fights with Villa at Chihuahua City is expected here to result in strong pressure upon Carranza for prompt ratification of the protocol signed at Atlantic City by the American-Mexican Commission. Although no representation was made by the Mexican members looking to a lifting of the embargo on arms and ammunition they were given to understand that consideration would be given to such representation if Carranza displayed a willingness to enter into an agreement whose basic principles would be the protection of the life and property of foreigners in Mexico.

Carranza's spokesmen informed the American Commissioners some weeks ago that a scarcity of ammunition was hampering their Government's campaigns against rebel bands, and advices since the beginning of Villa's latest campaign have emphasized General Trevino's shortage of ammunition. Information has reached the Government indicating that General Obregon, Mexican Minister of War, had not supplied the Chihuahua arsenal so liberally as he could have, but in official Mexican quarters there was a denial of this today and a reiteration of the assertion that the shortage extended to the general stores.

Alberto J. Pani, the Mexican Commissioner designated to place before Carranza the protocol signed at Atlantic City, is expected to arrive at Queretaro, where The First Chief has established his capital, late tomorrow night. When Mr. Pani left New York he expected to urge prompt ratification of the agreement.

BRITISH DESTROY 2 BIG ZEPPELINS; BOTH CREWS LOST

Raiders, Heavily Shelled by Defensive Aircraft and Guns, Fall Into North Sea.

BERLIN ADMITS THE LOSS

Says, However, Blast Furnaces and Industrial Establishments Were Attacked Successfully.

AIRPLANE BOMBS LONDON

German Machine Captured on Return Trip by the French at Dunkirk.

Germans Admit Loss of Two Naval Airships

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (Via Wireless to Sayville.)—A German official statement on the air raid on England says that one airship was shot down and that another did not return. The statement reads:

On the night of Nov. 27-28 several German naval airships successfully bombed blast furnaces and industrial establishments in middle England. At several places conflagrations were observed.

An airship was shot down by the enemy near Scarborough, and another has not returned; so that it must be considered lost. The remaining airships returned and landed.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Two Zeppelins which raided the northeast coast and the northern counties last night were brought down off the English coast early this morning. The crews of both airships are said to have perished.

While London was celebrating the successful defense against the latest German raid today a German aeroplane flew over the city at a great height. Six bombs were dropped, doing only slight material damage, while the latest reports from the police show that nine persons were injured by the bombs.

A late announcement by the Admiralty indicates that this aeroplane was no more successful than the Zeppelins, as a German machine, supposed to be the one which attacked London, was brought down near Dunkirk. The Admiralty statement says:

"The Commodore of Dunkirk has been informed by the French authorities that they brought down an airplane at 2:15 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, carrying two naval Lieutenants and with a large scale map of London aboard."

The unchallenged arrival of the aeroplane was due to the haze over London and the fact that the roar of the street traffic drowned the sound of its motors. Some persons said they saw it, but the height at which it soared was so great as to make it impossible to distinguish it from one of the British machines, which are now as familiar sights as the clouds or the sun.

The bombs dropped seem to have been very small and filled with shrapnel. The walls of the houses in the neighborhood where they fell are pocked with small holes. Three bombs fell on the roofs of houses and one smashed a chimney stack. Three women seated in an upper room under the stack were not hurt. The furnishings of the room were not disturbed. Nearly all the other damage consisted of the breakage of windows.

Notwithstanding the insignificance of the raid itself, there is a common disposition here to regard it as a warning. The raid has reawakened the reprisal cry, and Premier Asquith is to be urged in the House of Commons to notify Germany that any recurrence will be followed by reprisals in the bombing of German towns.

The following official account of the Zeppelin raid was issued this morning:

A number of hostile airships approached the northeast coast of England between 10 and 11 o'clock last night. Bombs were dropped at various places in Yorkshire and Durham. The damage is believed to be slight.

One airship, attacked by airplanes of the Royal Flying Corps, was brought down in flames in the sea off the coast of Durham. Another airship crossed into the North Midland counties and dropped bombs at various places. On her return journey she was repeatedly attacked by airplanes of the Royal Flying Corps and guns. She appears to have been damaged, for the last part of her journey was made at very slow speed. She was unable to reach the coast before day was breaking. Near the Norfolk coast she apparently succeeded in effecting repairs and was proceeding east at high speed and at an altitude of over 8,000 feet, when she was attacked nine miles out at sea by four machines of the Royal Naval Air Service and an armed trawler and was brought down in flames at 6:45 A. M.

Full reports of the casualties and damage have not yet been received, but they are believed to be slight.

The damage caused by the Zeppelin attack was reported in a later official announcement, which follows:

The latest police reports show that the damage and casualties in last night's air raid were very slight, although over 100 bombs are known to have been dropped. One woman died from shock, while five men, seven women and four children were injured.

In one town fifteen houses were seriously and twenty slightly damaged. At other places in which bombs were dropped the damage was insignificant. There was no military damage of importance.

Official reports do not say how many airships crossed the coast, but apparently they were bombarded so severely by anti-aircraft guns, as well as being attacked by airplanes, that they were unable to do much damage.

were turned out in all the towns in the districts affected as soon as reports of the approach of airships were announced, and the commanders of the Zeppelins apparently had difficulty in locating themselves.

Great crowds, attracted to the seacoast by the firing, watched the Zeppelins as they descended in flames.

The Zeppelin brought down on the Durham coast was first seen at midnight. It immediately was located by searchlights and soon a shell from the anti-aircraft guns hit her. She burst into flames and fell into the water in two pieces.

A correspondent on the northeast coast says the Zeppelin which approached from a southerly direction was immediately picked up by searchlights and subjected to a severe bombardment by anti-aircraft guns and aeroplanes. Within a few minutes her nose dipped and she burst into flames. The airship slowly fell to the sea, the whole district being brilliantly illuminated by the flare.

The destruction of the Zeppelins caused great enthusiasm in the northeast coast towns which had suffered so often in previous air raids. This morning the naval airman who arrived to report the success of the British in their fight against the airship which was making her way homeward when she was brought down received a tremendous ovation by the townspeople, who carried him shoulderhigh through the streets crowded with cheering people, while the sirens of the shipping shrieked triumphantly.

Regarding the report that the Germans used an airplane disguised as British, or one captured from the British, for today's raid on London, a member of the Government said in the House of Commons that he had no information on this subject.

AIR RAIDER THRILLS LONDON.

Curious Crowds Watch Daylight Visitor and Flock to Damaged Spots.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 29.—Londoners had the unique thrill yesterday of seeing German aircraft dropping bombs on London in broad daylight. At high noon, when the thoroughfares teemed with people, an aeroplane darted through the heavy haze lying over London and discharged six bombs, causing injuries to four people and trifling damage to houses. It passed over a thickly populated neighborhood. Only slight harm was done to ——.

London had hardly begun to hear the fragmentary reports just filtering in of the Zeppelin raid on the coast during the night and was feeling elated over the two Zeppelins being brought down in flames when the bombs of the daylight visitor were heard. The official time of the raid was given between 11:40 and 12:30. During that time the German aircraft dropped six bombs. The failing bombs made nothing like the roar that London heard before in the night raids by Zeppelins, but sounded more like the pop of big guns half smothered in the noise of London traffic. Only those in the immediate neighborhood of the spot where the bombs fell actually realized it was a day raider, however, as the anti-aircraft guns are occasionally heard in practice over London, so that the people are getting accustomed to almost anything that goes on.

All six bombs were released within the space of a couple of minutes, as the raider traveled at the highest speed in a southeasterly direction, evidently making for the coast. The track of the bombs was in a direct line of a couple of miles or so. One bomb hit the tip of a dwelling house near a square, clipping off the coping and landing in an alleyway, where it made a hole three feet deep in the pavement. The windows in the back of the dwelling house in the immediate neighborhood were broken, and the house that was struck was somewhat damaged, but not seriously.

The third bomb fell 200 yards away from the last one and crashed through the roof of a house, exploding in the drawing room and knocking things about. This house caught fire, but the flames were quickly extinguished. Another bomb dropped into an alleyway in the back and another on a house, tearing the windows out and chipping the walls with sharp fragments of shrapnel, besides blowing in the front of a vacant garage.

The fifth bomb fell in a side street, making a dent four feet deep in the street pavement and blowing out the windows and generally littering up the street.

In the meantime London is taking every advantage of its new thrill, not apparently thinking of getting excited over it. Within half an hour after the air raider disappeared all London was talking of it, and there soon began a tremendous rush to the spots where the bombs fell.

By the time of the lunch hour the streets around the bombed place were so dense with curious folk that it would only be herculean work for the police to keep a way for traffic. All afternoon the crowds kept coming, but the police had the bombed spots fenced in so nobody was able to see what damage had been done, except those able to get to the roofs of houses nearby and peep down. On these roofs a fringe of people could be seen far into the afternoon.

"It is highly improbable," says The Chronicle, "that anybody in London saw the hostile airplane. At the time of the aircraft's rapid flight over London the sky was extremely hazy."

The airplane, in its brief flight over a corner of London, took, broadly, a westerly course, and, having regard to the congestion of population and buildings, it is surprising the casualty list is so small and the damage so light. The engine was not audible to the naked ear. So unexpected was the bombing in broad daylight that in more than one place the loud reports were at first attributed to gas explosions.

At one place one house only was damaged. The bomb fell through the roof and penetrated to the basement, but did very little damage. A young woman was cut about the face with flying pieces of glass. An older woman, ill in bed, had an amazing escape, as the bomb came close to her head, smashing a washbasin at her side. The bedclothes were covered with broken pieces of crockery and other debris, but the woman herself was not touched.

To the rear of busy business streets a bomb came hurling through the roof of an office in which a young woman was employed. She was slightly injured, but escaped from the noxious fumes with which the apartment became charged, and emerged covered with dust. An explosive, not incendiary, bomb had been discharged. This appeared to be the case in every instance.

The bomb fell in the garden of a square and made a considerable hole. This, perhaps, was the most spectacular result of the raid, as far as material damage went.

Of the four persons taken to a hospital three suffered only minor injuries and were able, after treatment, to return home. A man, hurt with a gash in one leg, was detained, but the wound is not serious.

AIRSHIP CAUGHT IN A TRAP.

Eyewitness Says One Zeppelin Made Vain Attempts to Flee Shells.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 29.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at a Norfolk coast town gives the following description by an eyewitness of the end of the Norfolk Zeppelin:

"The sight was simply glorious. Along the horizon the sky was rosy colored, and all around guns were spitting shells at the Zeppelin, which could just be seen on the edge of a big bank of mist over the roadstead.

"I should think the firing went on for the best part of twenty minutes, and the excitement among the crowd which thronged the waterfront was tremendous. The aim of the gunners was exceedingly good, and shells could be seen bursting quite close to the Zeppelin.

"Her endeavors to escape the trap into which she had blundered were exceedingly dramatic. First one way, then another, she turned, in order to escape the rain of projectiles, and each time found her further progress barred.

"Shouts and cheers went up from the excited crowd as particularly well-aimed shells were seen to burst close to her, and several times there was a wild, exultant shout, as it seemed impossible she could escape, but her commander handled her with remarkable skill and there was something very like a groan of disappointment. Eventually she was seen to rise and drift still further seaward.

"By this time the sun had almost risen, and the light practically obscured the stars, but in the gray banks of sea mist we at last lost sight of the Zeppelin. There was the keenest speculation as to what our airmen were doing, and, although the guns were still firing, we feared the Zeppelin had escaped until suddenly from the right, out to sea, there was a tiny glow, which a moment later grew into a huge glare.

"It hung in the sky for a few seconds, growing brighter and still more intense, and then sank, slowly at first and then with increasing speed, until it disappeared in a great bank of mist. There was no mistaking what had happened, and directly the great red glare sank down there came a tremendous cheer, which seemed to ring over the whole town.

"Down in the harbor the steamers blew great shrieks of triumph from their sirens and hooters and for minutes the din was perfectly deafening."

The correspondent adds that as far as can be gathered the fight between the two seaplanes and the Zeppelin occupied about a quarter of an hour.

It is understood both airmen attacked with machine guns. At this time the Zeppelin was almost stationary, and it is said both officers circled round and round, firing as quickly as possible, while they themselves were subjected to a very heavy return fire.

38 Zeppelins Have Been Lost Since Beginning of War; Seven Fell in England and Four in the North Sea

The October issue of The Journal of the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, published at Annapolis by the officers of the navy, contains a summary of the German Zeppelin losses from the beginning of the war to Sept. 2 last. During that period thirty Zeppelins are listed, and of these it is said that the loss of twenty-four of the airships has been authenticated. Since Sept. 2 six other Zeppelins are known to have been destroyed, and two others are reported to have been wrecked, although the loss of these two is not absolutely established.

The list, as published in the Proceedings of the Institute, with the addition of aircraft lost since Sept. 2, is as follows:

No.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Cause of Loss.
1	Z-8*	Badonvillers, France	Aug. 22	Destroyed by French gunners. Part of crew lost.
2	Z-5*	Mlava, Russia	Aug. 29	Destroyed by Russian gunners. Crew lost.
3	?*	Serads, Russia	Sept. 6	Captured, while at anchor, by a cavalry patrol. Crew of 30, prisoners.
4	?	Düsseldorf, Germany	Oct. 9	Destroyed in shed by British aviators.
5	LZ-31*	Friedrichshafen, Germany	Nov. 21	Destroyed in shed by British aviators.
			1915.	
6	?	North Sea	Jan. 23	Foundered during a storm.
7	L-3*	Esbjerg, Denmark	Feb. 17	Stranded; having run out of fuel, and broke up. Crew of 16 interned.
8	L-9*	Boulogne, France	Mar. 5	Foundered during a storm, after having raided Calais. Crew lost.
9	L-8*	Tirlemont, Belgium	Mar. 4	Damaged by British aviator; wrecked on landing. 21 of crew killed.
10	?	Thielt, Belgium	Mar. 12	Damaged, over Béthune, by French gunners; wrecked on landing.
11	?*	North Sea	Apr. 12	Broke away, without crew; foundered off Heligoland.
12	LZ-37*	Evere, Belgium	May 26	Destroyed in shed by British aviators.
13	LZ-38*	Ghent, Belgium	June 7	Destroyed in midair by British aviators; crew lost.
14	L-7*	Ostende, Belgium	June 7	Raided London. Destroyed, upon her return, by British aviators.
15	?*	Vilna, Russia	Aug. 10	Shot down by Russian gunners; crew of 10 made prisoners.
16	?*	Saint-Hubert, Belgium	Aug. 24	Destroyed by exploding in midair.
17	?	Maubeuge, France	Oct. 13	Stranded on a chimney and broke up.
18	?	Grodna, Russia	Oct. 16	Destroyed by the storm on landing.
19	L-18*	Tondern, Germany	Nov. 5	Wrecked in shed through an accidental (explosion.)
20	Z-28	Hamburg, Germany	Nov. 17	Wrecked by the storm.
21	L-22*	Tondern, Germany	Nov. 17	Destroyed in shed through accidental explosion of a bomb.
22	?*	Kalkun, Russia	Dec. 5	Shot down by Russian gunners. Crew lost.
			1916.	
23	?*	Mainvault, Belgium	Jan. 30	Raided Paris. Damaged by French aviator; wrecked on landing.
24	L-19*	North Sea	Feb. 21	Raided England. Probably run out of fuel; foundered. Crew lost.
25	LZ-77*	Révigny, France	Feb. 21	Shot down by French motor guns; destroyed in fall. Crew of 15 killed.
26	L-15*	Kentish Knock, England	Apr. 1	Shot down by British gunners; crew of 18 surrendered. Vessel sank.
27	L-20*	Stavanger, Norway	May 3	Raided Scotland. Stranded, having run out of fuel and drifted with the wind. Blown up by crew; 8 killed, 16 interned.
28	?*	Off Schleswig coast	May 4	Shot down by H. M. S. Galatea and Phaeton.
29	?*	Saloniki	May 5	Shot down by allied warships.
30	?*	England	Sept. 2	Shot down by aeroplane during raid on London.
31	?	North Sea	Sept. 4	Copenhagen reports that Zeppelin was seen to collapse and fall into the sea.
32	?*	England	Sept. 24	Destroyed by anti-aircraft defenses during raid near London.
33	?*	England	Sept. 24	Destroyed by anti-aircraft defenses during raid near London.
34	?	Mannheim	Sept. 27	French aviators claim destruction of Zeppelin during raid.
35	?*	England	Oct. 10	Destroyed by aeroplane attack during raid near London.
36	?*	Russia	Nov. 11	Reported by Russian airship destroyed and crew captured.
37	?*	England	Nov. 28	Destroyed by aviators during raid over midland counties.
38	?*	England	Nov. 28	Destroyed by aviators during raid over midland counties.

*Authenticated.

AMERICAN SHIP SUNK WITH FLAG FLYING

Continued from Page 1.

had been received from the office at Genoa regarding the sinking of the ship.

The Chemung was an American steamship built at Buffalo in 1888 and was bought by her present owners, the Harbey Steamship Company, in April. She sailed from New York on Nov. 8 with a general cargo and put into the Azores a week ago for coal. She was due to arrive at Genoa today, the agents said.

The steamship carried thirty-five men all told and was commanded by Captain John L. Duffy. Ten of these, including the Captain, are Americans. She was of 3,032 gross tonnage and was 327 feet long.

Some of the items in the manifest of the Chemung, filed at the Custom House, were 5,780 plates of spelter, 854 tons of pig iron, 300 coils of copper wire, 36 barrels of copper, 200 bales of cotton, 153 cases of iron wire, and quantities of provisions. There was no ammunition or powder on her manifest.

GUNS FOR MERCHANTMEN.

British Admiralty Willing to Provide Them and Gunners.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—With reference to the much-discussed question of arming all British merchant steamers, it is said that the Admiralty in some instances has recommended that owners arm cargo steamers and has offered to provide a gun and gunners for them on the condition that the owners undertook the cost of strengthening the decks, but that the owners preferred to take their risks rather than incur the expense.

TEN OTHER VESSELS ARE SUNK BY U-BOATS

Two of Them Greek Ships—Four Lives Lost on British Passenger Steamer.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The sinking of ten vessels, two of them flying the Greek flag, was announced today by Lloyd's Shipping Agency. The loss of four lives attended the destruction of the City of Birmingham, a British vessel. Three of these were members of the crew and the other a physician who was a passenger. The vessels lost were:

	Tons.
The City of Birmingham, British	7,486
The Visborg, Norwegian	1,311
The Rhona, British	640
The Christoforos, Greek	2,345
The Michael, Greek	2,614
The Belle Ile, Norwegian	1,888
The Alfred de Causcy, French	104
The Malvina, French	112
The Ransgarth, British	1,353
The Alison or Alert, British	....

The Captain and crew of the Visborg have been landed. The Captain reports that the Visborg was sunk by a German submarine. The Captain and crew of the Greek steamer Christoforos also report the steamer sunk by a German submarine.

The Danish steamer Villemoes, of 775 tons gross, from Esbjerg for Grimsby, has been captured.

DENIES RUSSIAN REPORT.

Berlin Says No Zeppelin Was Brought Down Near Pinsk.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The recent report of the bringing down by the Russians of a large Zeppelin airship, southeast of Pinsk on the Russian front, is officially denied in a statement issued today, reading:

Russian newspapers have spread a report that the Russians in the Sarny district, on the southwestern front, shot down a Zeppelin, made prisoners its inmates to the number of twenty-six and captured 900 kilograms of bombs, two cannon and two machine guns. It is officially stated that this report is invented.

SEES A SETTLEMENT OF GREEK QUESTIONS

Optimism Following French Admiral's Interview with King, Says Athens Correspondent.

BERLIN IGNORES VENIZELOS

Won't Recognize War Declaration, Newspapers Say—His Soldiers to be Treated as Rebels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A feeling of optimism prevails today in diplomatic circles, and there is a general rise in prices on the Bourse. That a satisfactory solution of the questions at issue is not excluded is due to the long interview which Admiral du Fournet had with the King this forenoon, and persons in a position to know express the belief that matters are now moving in a more normal manner. No Crown Council was held today as was expected yesterday.

It is said that the Admiral discussed with the King the question of public order, which, according to the Admiral, was in danger on account of threatened action by certain disloyal organizations. Members of the illegal reservists leagues, endeavoring to terrorize Athens and Greece, hold nightly meetings in various parts of the city and try to frighten Venezelists by following them and spying upon them after dark. This morning a number of prominent Liberals found red circles painted on the fronts of their houses, and the reservists give out that all houses so marked will be attacked at a given signal. It may be that no such thing will be attempted, but still such tricks inspire terror, especially among the wives and families of Venezelists who, obeying their leaders' strict injunctions, refrained from arming themselves. The number of reservists in the city is said to be 18,000.

The latest move of the Government is to make démarches in London, Petrograd, and Rome, in the hope of persuading the three Cabinets to obtain a reduction of Admiral du Fournet's demands or their complete withdrawal. No representation of this nature has been made in Paris. The Premier says that the Cabinet's final reply to the Admiral will be drawn up when the result of these démarches comes to hand. He denies rumors of the pending resignation of the Cabinet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 27, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Admiral du Fournet has been received in audience by King Constantine and has drawn his Majesty's attention to the gravity of the situation. Hopes of a settlement are expressed.

The French Admiral subsequently visited several Venizelist merchants who had been threatened and promised them protection if the designs of the reservists should take shape.

Telegrams from Larissa state that reservists resisted the removal of guns at the station, and, having seised two of them, dismounted them and conveyed them to the public square, where speeches were delivered, and the rioters swore not to allow the guns to be surrendered. The guns were than handed over to the commander of the Third Army Corps, who has likewise sworn not to deliver them. Shots were fired by reservists during this demonstration. When the Venezelist newspapers arrived by train, these were burned.

Admiral du Fournet has demanded an explanation of works executed on hills that surround the station. He has been assured that they are not in the nature of fortifications.

From a Staff Correspondent.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (via Sayville.)—Nothing is known officially so far of any declaration of war against Germany by the Greek Provisional Government. The Greek Minister in Berlin also is without news from Athens. His status here would not be affected by any action of M. Venizelos, who, according to the prevailing German view, is a rebel against the legally constituted Government. His declarations probably would be ignored.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A Vienna dispatch says the Austro-Hungarian Government has made a protest against the expulsion from Greece of the Ministers of the Central Powers.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—German newspapers received here say that Germany will not recognize the declaration of war by the Venizelos Provisional Government at Saloniki and that any Venizelist prisoners taken will not be considered entitled to treatment as prisoners of war.

According to advices from Athens the Government of Greece today appealed to the neutral nations, through the Greek diplomats at the respective neutral capitals, against the coercions being employed by the Entente Powers toward Greece."

NEW PLEA TO POPE FOR BELGIAN EXILES

Baron Beyens Quotes The New York Times in a Diplomatic Note Sent to Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is mentioned in a diplomatic communication sent by Baron Beyens, the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Minister at Rome for presentation to the Pope and to the Belgian Minister at Madrid for presentation to King Alfonso. Baron Beyens's dispatch follows:

"The situation in Belgium is becoming from day to day more terrible. The raids on able-bodied Belgians now extend to all parts of Belgium and they are being forced to work in the munitions factories. They are being sent into the occupied districts of France to construct systems of trenches and a strategic railway from Lille to Givet. The Germans boast that they will soon deport 350,000 men.

The requisitions of material in our factories continue with the avowed purpose of preventing after peace is declared, the rehabilitation of industry and thus doing away with a competitor by ruining the country. The machines which can be of use are carried away while the others are sold for their weight in iron.

"The Governor General, in an interview with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, pretends that these deportations en masse are unaccompanied by untoward incidents; that the Belgians leave their homes gladly. In reality, they suffer at once the horrors of moral torture and physical suffering, the full disgrace of slavery.

"The German Government attempts to excuse itself by citing the necessity to combat unemployment which the Government itself has caused by forbidding the communes to employ the unemployed without its authorization, by preventing them, as in Luxemburg, from utilizing the unemployed on public works, and by forbidding the operation of the colleries in Limburg. Belgium is given over to the violence of the military authorities which the civil authorities permit and even approve.

"Insist strongly that the Government to which you are accredited ask the German Government to reflect on the consequences of these crimes against humanity which are being committed in its name. Germany, before being forced to give up our country, wants to suck out its life blood. But in thus going to extremes to torture it, Germany puts herself outside the pale of nations, and, instead of forcing her adversaries to accept peace, she raises up the entire civilized world against her."

RUMANIAN CABINET MOVES TO JASSY

Continued from Page 1.

the loss of Western Wallachia the Rumanians will concentrate all their forces before Bucharest in order to save the capital.

Colonel Shumsky, military critic of the Bourse Gazette, finds encouragement in the fact that the main enemy forces are still engaged near Campulung and cannot spare enough men to strike a decisive blow from the west.

Berlin Report of Successes.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austro-German forces in Western Rumania are continuing with success their drive toward Bucharest, the War Office announces. New operations have been begun and additional ground has been gained by the invaders. The town of Curtea de Arges, (twenty miles southwest of Campulung and eighty miles northwest of Bucharest,) has been captured by General von Falkenhayn's forces, while the Bulgarians have captured the important Danube town of Giurgiu, on the railroad, thirty-seven miles south of Bucharest. The statement reads:

Front of Archduke Joseph—Eastern Transylvanian front: There was an increase in local artillery activity. Several Russian reconnoitring detachment were repulsed.

The Alt has been crossed. Further operations have been initiated, beginning with engagements that resulted in substantial successes for us. Curtea de Arges is in our possession.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—In Dobruja there has been moderate fighting activity.

The Danube army has gained ground. Giurgiu was captured yesterday.

The Lokal-Anzeiger says that at a conference called by the Rumanian Government the suggestion was advanced that the Rumanian oil wells be destroyed. The proposal was negatived, the newspaper says, but it was decided to destroy the plants connected with the wells.

The Lokal-Anzeiger calls attention to the fact that a large amount of capital from neutral countries, including the United States and Holland, is invested in the Rumanian oil fields, and says it is to be feared that the destruction of the plants will injure the wells.

More Bulgars Cross Danube.

SOFIA, Nov. 27, (via London, Nov. 28.)—Bulgarian troops have effected three more crossings of the Danube, all of them behind the Austro-German front in western Rumania. The crossings were made from the Bulgarian fortresses of Rahovo, Lom-Palanka and Vidin. This announcement was made by the War Office, which also reports the repulse of Russo-Rumanian attacks in Dobrudja. The statement follows:

In Dobrudja there was artillery firing along the whole front. By a strong counterattack we drove back the enemy from Hill 234 and the village of Erkenek and dispersed two battalions near this village. We also repulsed easily an attack by certain portions of the Third Russian Cavalry Division against the narrower strip of territory east of Lake Tachaul, as well as an infantry attack south of the village of Ester. Turkish artillery drove out enemy infantry intrenching itself opposite the Turkish troops.

Two Russian warships bombarded, without result, our positions near Lake Tachaul.

Between Rustchuk and the Cerna, (along the southwestern Rumanian front,) artillery firing occurred, the enemy hurriedly fortifying the left bank of the Danube. Our troops that crossed the Danube near Sistova continue their advance, according to the plan, in Wallachia. Near the village of Rahovo our troops crossed the Danube and occupied Beshet. Other Bulgarian troops crossed the Danube, near the towns of Lom-Palanka and Vidin, and occupied the opposite bank. The Town of Kalafatu, (in Rumania, opposite Vidin,) is in our power.

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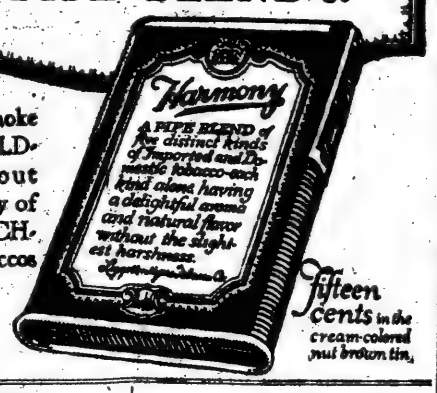

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BUILDS NEW SLEEPING CARS.

Teuton Company to Replace Famous European Train Equipment.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (via Sayville.)—The cars of the famous Wagon-Lit Company, so familiar to Americans traveling on Continental railways, will, so far as German railways, are concerned, be replaced by similar but thoroughly modernized cars of a new German company, which has just been founded, with the modest capital of $1,000,000. The old French-Belgian company had a monopoly in nearly the whole of Europe to run its sleeping cars, dining cars, and parlor cars over the various railways, and the famous trains, such as the North and South Express, connecting Petrograd and Constintinople with the west of Europe, were composed entirely of wagons-lit.

When the war broke out this French-Belgian service ceased abruptly, and its handsome cars have since been turned into rolling hospitals and carry the wounded from the battlefields, instead of bridal couples on their honeymoon trips, as in peace time.

Even before the war the Prussian-Hessian Union of State Railways decided not to renew the contracts with the French-Belgian company, but create a service of its own. Since the beginning of the war the new company has been forming, in which Austrian, Hungarian, and German capital participate proportionately.

DE GIERS TO JOIN CABINET.

Petrograd Hears He Will Be Foreign Minister in Trepoff's Ministry.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 29.—A semi-official dispatch from Petrograd says that Count Bebrinsky has been removed as Minister of Agriculture and appointed Grand Master of the Imperial Court.

Michel de Giers, Russian Ambassador at Rome, will probably be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Trepoff Cabinet, according to a Petrograd dispatch to The Morning Post. The dispatch says that if appointed M. de Giers will pursue the same policy as that associated with the name of Sergius Sasonoff, namely, the complete solidarity of Russia and her allies.

AMERICA MAY SEEK PASS FOR TARNOWSKI

Washington Hears British Would Grant Request from This Government for Safe Conduct.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Secretary Lansing today received from Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador at London, the text of the British Government's note refusing to grant a safe conduct to Count Tarnowski von Tarnow, the newly chosen Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States. The text of the communication was withheld by Secretary Lansing, and State Department officials declined to comment on it.

The main reason given for refusing to grant the request of the Austro-Hungarian Government for a safe conduct is that the actions of Austrian and German Embassies and Consulates have been so much "in excess" of regular diplomatic functions as to make the British Government feel justified in withholding consent to the request of the Austro-Hungarian Government.

The action of the British Government, it should be made clear, is not a refusal of any request made by the United States Government. It is merely a refusal of a request made by the Austro-Hungarian Government. The Austro-Hungarian Government asked this Government to submit a request to Great Britain and France for safe conduct for the new Ambassador. Secretary Lansing sent this application to the American Ambassador in London, with instructions to submit it to the British Government. He merely presented the Austro-Hungarian Government's request and did not present it as the request of the United States Government.

While it is not known that this Government has yet determined on a course of action, it would not be surprising if the United States Government should now, speaking for itself, ask the British Government to grant a safe conduct to Count Tarnowski. It was asserted in a credible quarter late yesterday that if such a request were made by the United States Government, the British Government would grant it.

While the principle involved in the refusal to grant the Austro-Hungarian Government's request is considered important by the British Foreign Office, it is believed here that it is not of great enough importance to warrant the British Government raising an issue at this time. The Austro-Hungarian Government is now represented here by a counselor of the embassy, and refusal to grant safe conduct to Count Tarnowski, it was pointed out, would not close down the embassy of its activities.

M. P., an Artillery Major, Wounded

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Major C. H. Lyell, Liberal member of the House of Commons from South Edinburgh since 1910, and Major in Highland Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been severely wounded.

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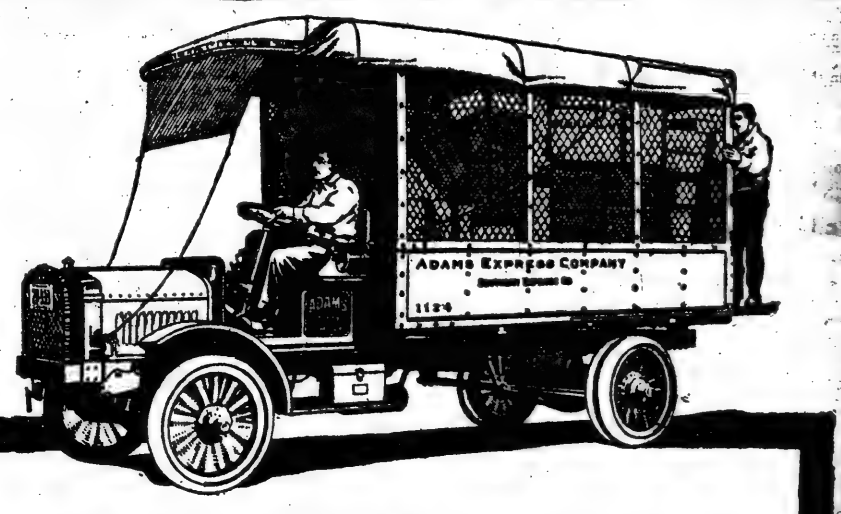

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GERMAN GUNS SHELL BRITISH ON ANCRE

London Reports Many Successful Airplane Raids — Fighting Renewed Near Souchez.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The British positions on both sides of the Ancre were heavily shelled today, according to the British official report this evening. There was considerably more activity today than for several previous days, although the general situation is unchanged. The night bulletin follows:

There was considerable hostile shelling today against our front on both sides of the Ancre. Our retaliations were prompt and effective.

The enemy also bombarded our lines south of Souchez, and his trench mortars were active south of Armentieres. Our artillery shelled the area of La Bassée.

Yesterday much successful artillery and reconnoissance work was accomplished by our aircraft. Several bridges of military importance were attacked and bombed. In one instance a large explosion was caused.

In aerial combats one hostile airplane was destroyed; another was driven down damaged. Two of our machines are missing.

The British afternoon report says:

Last night our line north of Ypres was heavily and continuously shelled. Our casualties were small. We exploded a mine southeast of Souchez and consolidated the crater. Three enemy bombing attacks against the crater were repulsed.

The French afternoon report follows:

An attack during the night upon a minor position to the east of Maisons de Champagne was easily repulsed. The night elsewhere on the front passed quietly.

There has been little fighting today, according to the statement issued this evening. It says:

There was moderate artillery activity in the region of the Somme and in the Douaumont sector. Calm prevailed on the rest of the front.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—German Army Headquarters issued the following official statement today:

Western Front—There have been no military operations of a major character.

RIVERSIDE PLAN ATTACKED.

Hisses Follow Frank Moss's Reference to Mitchel as Fusion Mayor.

The plan now before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for retracking the New York Central Railroad along Riverside Drive by granting the road a franchise to use land now constituting part of Riverside Park and later by reconstructing the park over the new tracks was referred to as "the New York Central deal" last night in speeches at a mass meeting called by the West End Association at Leslie Hall, Broadway and Eighty-third Street.

Frank Moss, former Assistant District Attorney, was one of the most vigorous opponents of the plan. He intimated that the influence of the railroad might be traced to some of the city boards, and said that efforts had been made by the present city Administration to jam the project through last June, but that these efforts had been frustrated by the activities of civic organizations. He added that a movement was on foot to have Mayor Mitchel re-elected on a Fusion ticket.

At this point there was hissing in parts of the hall, in which an audience of about 800 persons had gathered. Mr. Moss tried to quiet the hissing by telling the audience not to pass judgment yet, but the hissing continued until he had gone on to the discussion of other matters.

Congressman Walter M. Chandler, Republican, whose district includes part of the territory affected by the proposed changes, was another speaker who vigorously opposed the proposed plan. He said he was opposed to any plan which would result in defacement of the Drive and park as long as this plan would. He said it would result in the killing of many trees, some of them as large as 36 inches in diameter and of about 5,000 shrubs, while the railroad was laying its new tracks.

Borough President Marks said the public impression that the plan had been indorsed by leading civic organizations was false and misleading. Former Dock Commissioner Calvin Tompkins, Charles L. Craig, and Mrs. Charles Austin Bryan, President of the Women's League for the Protection of Riverside Park, were among the other speakers. A resolution was passed by the meeting that any agreement between the city and the railroad should be one that provided for the continued use of the park and that no contract should be entered into until the terms had been given the widest publicity.

GERMAN SHIPPING PLANS FOR PEACE

Forms Alliances with Coal and Iron Interests to Boom Trade After the War.

BUILDING NEW VESSELS

Many Ocean Greyhounds to be Ready—Little Fear of "War After the War."

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (via Sayville.)—In an article in the Tageblatt on the development of the German mercantile fleet for use after the war, Captain Persius comments on the great optimism prevailing in the most interested and best informed quarters, which seem indifferent to the threat of "war after the war" and are making the most elaborate preparations to take up business where they left off in the early days of August, 1914.

To that end, Captain Persius says, amalgamations of a far-reaching nature have been effected by the largest shipowning companies with the Captains of iron and coal production, Krupp and Stinnes, for instance, being closely allied now with the two largest German steamship lines, the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American. Some of the foremost German bankers, like von Gwinner, are now actively interested in mercantile navigation, new shipbuilding yards are being built and many new ocean greyhounds will surprise the world when peace comes.

Despite all this optimism, German shipping men do not blink the fact that tremendous efforts will be necessary to offset the great advantages gained by neutral and entente mercantile fleets during the war through the unparalleled freight rates, which have not only wiped out their heavy losses in tonnage, but have brought immense profits to the owners. While their former competitors have flourished in a way never dreamed of, German ships have lain idle in home harbors, interned in neutral ports or pressed into the service of the enemy, and some have been sunk by him. The vessels that remain are eating up much capital in repairs and maintenance, and their seaworthiness has constantly decreased. The longer the war lasts the greater these losses will be.

German shipowners, however, are determined to see their difficulties through, regardless of cost, being convinced that as soon as peace is concluded the German mercantile flag will again be seen in all oceans. They base their belief principally on the firm conviction that free navigation on the seas and free commerce among the nations are inflexible laws of nature, and that those who raise their hands against them must suffer themselves. At the beginning of the war super-patriots, even in Germany, started a stay-at-home propaganda. They wished to burn their ships, let home products suffice for their needs and refrain from traveling. After two years of war, however, it is held that common sense should come into its own again, and that it should be remembered that all civilized peoples are dependent upon one another. Those responsible for the removal of interest in shipbuilding say that the mischievous doctrine that one nation's progress must be another nation's defeat, that one people's fortune means another's misfortune, has been at the bottom of this war, as it was at the bottom of the competition for the world's markets. Every competent merchant knows that the consuming capacity of any market may be unlimited if wisely administered, and that one competitor's success is soon balanced by another's efforts. "The interests of competitors," they say, are strongly interconnected: one serves the other's benefit; so the State is likewise dependent on the prosperity of its competitors.

For such reasons German shipping men have little fear of threats of a projected war on German trade after the war, of which, indeed, little has been heard lately from England and France.

TURKS REFUSE TO LET AMERICANS QUIT JAFFA

Porte Rescinds Its Agreement, Despite Ambassador Elkus's Remonstrances.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Word that the Turkish Government has rescinded its previous agreement to allow several hundred Americans to leave the Turkish Empire via Jaffa reached the State Department today from Ambassador Elkus at Constantinople. The Ambassador was informed that it was impossible, from military considerations, to let them depart, and that the official who made the agreement spoke without authority.

The resources of diplomacy seem to have been exhausted in the situation, and it is not known what action may be taken in an effort to bring Turkey to terms.

The exact number of persons affected cannot be learned, owing to the fact that direct communication with the shore is not permitted, nor is it known what is the proportion of native Americans to those who have taken out first papers or become fully naturalized. Many are said to be naturalized Syrians and Armenians, although a number of native American missionaries are known to be included.

The American cruiser Des Moines, now at Alexandria, is due soon at Jaffa where, after unloading Red Cross supplies, she had been expected to take on the refugees. It is understood now, however, that officers from the vessel will not even be allowed to land to investigate conditions.

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The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Yesterday's fighting brought no relief to the Rumanians, no improvement in their position.

The Teutons, on the other hand, have made some progress and have taken a step which may well result in the rapid throwing back of the Rumanian Army on the defenses of Bucharest. This is the capture of Giurgiu. This town is on the Rumanian side of the Danube, directly opposite the Bulgarian fortress of Ruschuk. It is an important railroad town, and has been for years one of the centres of Rumanian shipping. Just how the Teutons captured it, whether as the result of an advance of Mackensen's troops who recently captured Alexandria, or whether it was the result of a new crossing of the river, has not been reported. As matters stand now, it promises to bear the same relation to the present Rumanian line that Zimnitza and Alexandria did to the line of the Alt.

An advance from Giurgiu would turn the entire Rumanian position, flank it out of its line along the Vedea, and force it to fall still further back. In falling back, it would have to come east of Giurgiu, as any position west of that point would be in the same plight as the present line. The only line available seems to be that of the Arges River, which flows from northwest to southeast into the Danube. This stream, particularly near its mouth, is nearly as large as the Alt, and for practically its entire length is paralleled by a railroad which runs east of the river valley. It is to this line that a Rumanian retreat may be looked for. This will throw the Rumanian Army directly before Bucharest, and the battle for the capital will begin.

Yesterday's reports contain another item of more or less interest in this connection. That is the reported capture by the Teutons of the village of Curtea de Arges. This town is south of Campulung and is on the Upper Arges River. The fact that the Teutons have taken a point on the northern part of what must be the Rumanian line of ultimate defense is not in itself particularly significant. It does not mean, as would be the case if the capture were in the south where the river is wide, that this line had been turned, and that it is therefore no longer available as a line of defense.

There are a great many streams which have their source in the same neighborhood as does the Arges, and whether this one or that one be crossed makes but little difference. They are at their source but little more than brooks; all of them are in mountainous country, and one is as good as another for Rumanian purposes. The question, however, is, Does this advance mark the beginning of the giving way of the Rumanian line along the northern border? Here is the most vital point at present in the Rumanian line. If this section of the front gives way, the Rumanians will be struck a fatal blow far in their rear which will threaten their line of communications all the way east as far as Bucharest. In fact, it will almost flank the defenses of Bucharest. If this line holds, there is still a chance of the Rumanians saving their capital.

Judging from the lack of activity on the Russian front, the Russians are exerting, or are preparing to exert, all of their energies toward saving the Rumanians from utter defeat. They have temporarily abandoned their Galician campaign, it is reported, and are pouring troops and supplies down the Czernowitz-Bucharest road. This will of course greatly strengthen the Rumanians actually, but whether it will do so relatively is another question.

It is perfectly obvious that if the Russians weaken their front so as to give aid to the Rumanians this fact will become known to the Germans. The latter then have two possible replies to make: either to make an attack against the Russian lines to force the troops to return, or to do as the Russians themselves do, withdraw their own forces so as to strengthen Mackensen and von Falkenhayn. In the latter case the relative increase of the Rumanian forces will be practically nil. The latter course is the one that the Teutons would more probably follow. They know that they cannot eliminate Russia from the war now. Any success that they might gain through leveling their attack against the weakened Russian lines would be entirely unimportant and of only minor value.

The elimination of Rumania is not only possible but probable. The Teutons are anxious to make their task, so successfully begun, complete in every detail. It is therefore probable that whatever steps Russia takes to add to the strength of the Rumanian resistance will be met by the Teutons with a reinforcement of the attacking forces.

The mystery surrounding the plans of the Allied General Staff is increasing. In the case of Serbia, the various Entente powers (there was no General Staff at that time) seemed stunned into inactivity. They could not, it seemed, believe what was going on and sat waiting to see if it should turn out to be true that the Teutonic armies were on their way to Monastir and that Serbia was being crushed out of being. During that period there was not a sign of a movement anywhere to relieve the situation. Nothing could show more clearly, it was felt, the pitiful result of the lack of unity in command. Each power appeared to be acting on its own initiative; and as no one elected to move they all stood still while Serbia was being cut.

This tragedy, more than any other one event of the war, led to the formation of the Allied General Staff. Never again, it was thought, could the Serbian tragedy be re-enacted. But a year has gone by. The Allies are still paying the price of their failure to move in sufficient time to Serbia's rescue. Then Rumania came on the scene, Rumania, with a well-trained though inexperienced army and the best strategical position one could imagine for a fatal thrust at the Teuton domination of the Oriental railroad. And once again we saw the Teutons guarding a death blow for this newest of the Allies. But we also saw the Allied General Staff; we saw the unity of control which had been lacking in the case of Serbia, and we said that these things cannot be done. But while the Allies are all watching the fighting with bated breath, while all the advantage which accrues to them through Rumania's intervention is being swept aside, while Rumania is being thrust back into the position of innocuous neutrality, the Allies again sit and wait. For what, no one knows. Why some form of activity somewhere is not going on to relieve the general situation is not apparent.

Everything seems to point to the advantage of doing something, and doing it now. There can be but little if any doubt that somewhere Germany had to weaken her lines in order to draw together sufficient men for the Rumanian thrust. They probably came from the western front and made the French stroke at Verdun possible. But there must be further opportunities. Will the Allies ignore them, or will some other point blaze out into activity before the opportunity is lost?

ARMENIAN REFUGEES FLEE FROM TURKEY

Relief Committee Reports Thousands Hid in Caves a Year Were Hunted Like Wild Animals.

The State Department yesterday transmitted to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 70 Fifth Avenue, cablegrams from agents of the committee in Constantinople, Tabris, Beirut and Tiflis, which reported a wild rush of thousands of famished Armenian refugees from Turkey into the Russian Caucasus.

"The most startling information is contained," says a statement issued by the committee, "in a cable from the American Consulate at Tiflis. It is signed by the Rev. George C. Reynolds, for forty years a missionary at Van, Turkey, in the centre of the Armenian districts, and by Ernest A. Yarrow and Harrison A. Maynard, also American missionaries. The cable reads:

After a year of hiding in caves, hunted like wild animals, thousands of new refugees are coming from Turkey. They are being fed by the Russian Government, but are destitute of bedding and clothing. There is great suffering from the severe climate. After personal investigation by our committee we urge an appropriation of a hundred thousand dollars for bedding for 15,000 new refugees. Thousands of women with children to support are in distress and hopeless.

Our committee is now employing 1,000 women in Erivan in industrial work. As many more have been turned away in despair. We are opening a new centre in Alexandropol and strongly urge an appropriation of $200,000 to employ 7,000 women for six months at $1 per week. Moral as well as physical results already are very apparent.

REYNOLDS,
YARROW,
MAYNARD.

"From one of the most important centres the following message has just been received: 'Existing relief work now in charge of Americans reaches over fifty localities. Allotments must be increased at this season. Requests from Americans total $100,000 a month. More funds needed immediately.'

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The American Red Cross and the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief have jointly contributed $10,000 for the support of more than 4,000 Armenian refugees living in a "tent city" on the outskirts of Port Said, Egypt, according to an announcement made today at the Red Cross offices here.

Among the refugees are 700 afflicted with pellagra, whose special diet increased the camp expenses. The camp is now largely self-sustaining, for patients who are able to work are steadily employed. Many are making army shirts, which are sold to the British Government.

Through agents in Saloniki the American Red Cross is planning an extensive relief scheme for southern Serbia, which will go into effect as soon as the advance of the Serbian forces permits entrance into the country. The organization hopes to get aid to 200,000 persons or more. A first shipment of food supplies, costing $5,000 will leave New York in a day or two.

AUSTRIAN GUNS ACTIVE.

Italian Front in the Trentino and Near Gorizia Heavily Shelled.

ROME, Nov. 28, (via London.)—Active artillery fighting is in progress along the Isonzo front, the War Office reports. The text of the report follows:

In the Trentino, from the Sarca to the Adige Valley, enemy movements and artillery duels are reported.

On the Julian front the enemy's artillery and trench mortars were particularly active in the Plava area and east of Gorizia. A few shells fell in the town, damaging some buildings. Our batteries replied effectively.

NEW LOCAL CUNARD HEAD.

Chairman Booth of the Line Here to Appoint a General Manager.

Sir Alfred A. Booth, Chairman of the Cunard Line, arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Laconia to appoint a General Manager for the United States, in place of Charles P. Sumner, who retires at the end of the year. The Chairman was non-commital, but it has been understood in shipping circles that T. Ashley Sparks of Funch, Edye & Co. is to be the new General Manager.

Mr. Sparks is an Englishman who has been twenty years in the steamship freight business in New York. Charles P. Sumner and his predecessor, Vernon H. Brown, were both Americans. Mr. Sparks will be the first Englishman to be Manager of the company in America.

DEAD EMPEROR LIES IN STATE

Great Throngs File Past Francis Joseph's Coffin in Hofburg Chapel, Vienna.

TAKEN THERE AT NIGHT

Flickering Torches Lighted the Way as the Solemn Procession Wound Through Wet Streets of Capital.

VIENNA, Nov. 28, (via London.)—The doors of the black-draped Hofburg Chapel, where rests the silver casket with the body of Emperor Francis Joseph, were opened at 8 o'clock this morning. The waiting throngs of people then began to file through to pay their last respects to the dead Emperor.

All classes were represented, rich and poor, gentry and workingmen and women standing shoulder to shoulder in the crowd taking their turn in passing before the unopened casket.

The removal of the body from the Schoenbrunn Palace to the Hofburg Chapel last night was a most impressive spectacle. Tens of thousands of patient spectators, unmindful of the inclemency of the weather, stood in the cold dampness and filled the windows at every vantage point as the cortège passed through the streets, its way lighted by flickering torches.

The strange procession, patterned after the old Spanish examples, left the palace a little after 10 o'clock and reached the chapel, after passing through two of Vienna's busiest thoroughfares, shortly before midnight. It moved between two lines, comprising thousands of infantry, preceded by a score of equerries with lanterns whose flames were hard to keep alive in the gusts of wind sweeping over the wet pavement.

All heads in the silent crowd were bared as the procession, its centre the hearse, drawn by eight black horses, passed by. So silent was the attendant populace that the noise of the wheels was the only sound to be heard. Behind the procession the crowd melted into the night.

At the Hofburg the procession entered the main gate and disappeared within the gloomy courts of the ancient palace, dissolving as silently as it had passed through the streets, while the coffin was borne into the chapel, where the Imperial family awaited it and where it will continue to be exposed tomorrow and Thursday.

German Royalties Going to Funeral.

From a Staff Correspondent.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (via Sayville.)—Great preparations are afoot in all parts of Germany for proper representation at Emperor Francis Joseph's obsequies.

Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, who is also an Infant of Spain, has already left for Vienna, where he will join the suite of King Alfonso. Prince von Fuerstenberg, who is also an Austrian dignitary, left for Vienna several days ago.

All the reigning German Princes will gather at a certain railway station and continue together to Vienna. They will be accompanied by imposing suites. The South German Princes will travel from their commands directly to Vienna, where they will arrive about the same time as the North German Princes, so that one grand reception ceremony may be arranged. Kaiser Wilhelm will leave Grand Headquarters in time to participate in the reception.

Military and civil delegations from various parts of Germany are starting daily in large numbers for the Austrian capital.

NEW AUSTRIAN ARMY CHIEF.

Archduke Eugene in Supreme Command—Hoetzendorf a Field Marshal

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Archduke Eugene of Austria has been made a Field Marshal and promoted to the supreme command of the Austro-Hungarian forces in succession to Archduke Frederick of Austria, according to a dispatch from Rome to the Wireless Press, which says the information was obtained from an Austrian source.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Col. Gen. Conrad von Hoetzendorf, formerly Chief of the General Staff of the Austro-Hungarian Army, has been promoted to be Field Marshal, says the Overseas News Agency.

Archduke Eugene has been in command of the Austrian forces operating on the Italian front since May of last year. Previous to that time he commanded the Austrian force which invaded Serbia.

LOST.

See advertisements on last page.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

For Thanksgiving

Get a package of BELL-ANS to-day and have it handy to allay all discomfort or distress after that dinner.

BELL-ANS

Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

YOU feel that you're a personage instead of a mere person, in my Suit to your individual measure, with its body-gracing fit and thoroughbred style. You unconsciously give your clothes greater care, because they're possessively yours.

You don't pay me one penny more for this agreeable feeling of social and sartorial superiority than you pay for mediocre "ready-mades"—$20 to $45. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

Full Dress Suit, $35 to measure
(White Silk Waistcoat included)

Clemons Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
18 Years On This Corner

Cap your Thanksgiving dinner with a box of *Jean Valjeans*

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
10¢ 2 for 25¢ 3 for 25¢
For sale where good cigars are sold.
DAVE SAQUI MAKER

A Metric Shirt Makes $1.50 Restless

COME to see *Metric Shirts*, hold them up, examine the stitching, pleating, laundering, and it will make $1.50 itch to be up and out of your pocket.

You can buy as *good* and *good-looking* a Shirt as the most fastidious man wants for as little as $1.50. Others, by easy steps, up to $10.

Metric Evening Shirts. Plain or Pique, tailored as finely as a Swallowtail Coat—$3.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

TIMES BUILDING
TIMES SQUARE

To rent, 18th floor—compact, light and perfectly ventilated. Floor space, 2,050 square feet. Suitable for law firm, physician, or dentist.

On the 19th floor a few single rooms, rents ranging from $30 to $66.66 a month.

The Times Building in the heart of the business section of New York offers unusual facilities to any high-grade business seeking office accommodations. Make an inspection today.

Renting agent—Room 406.
Telephone Bryant 1000.

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

Reliable Grades of the Better Makes Only.

Silk lisle, plain silk, and silk and lisle mixtures.

Plain colors, also plain colors clocked for street and dress wear.

Cashmere Half Hose

Plain Black and Heather Mixtures

50c to $2.50 a Pair

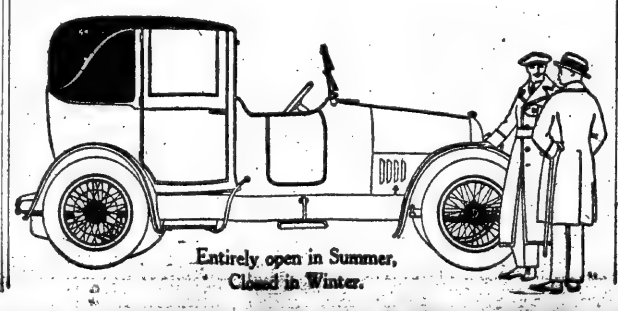
42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

Daniels "Eight"
The Distinguished Car

THE aristocratic distinction, for which every DANIELS Eight is justly famous, is especially apparent in the winter closed models now on exhibition and for a brief period ready for immediate delivery at our showrooms.

Illustrated booklet mailed on request.

THE A. ELLIOTT RANNEY CO.
S. S. TOBACK, President
244-6 West 59th Street



Entirely open in Summer, Closed in Winter.

Saks' Single Breasted Overcoats $20 to $35

¶ Form-fitting overcoats that ease gently over the natural lines of the figure, with a suggestion of emphasis in the waist-line.

¶ Loose back models that fit firmly in the fronts and the shoulder blades, and then take things easy for the rest of the trip.

¶ Button through effects, or fly fronts that BUTTON ON THE QUIET.

¶ Slash pockets, flap pockets, or HALF MOONS.

¶ Cut in conservative Oxfords and colorful novelty weaves.

¶ AND STYLE FOREVER IN THE SADDLE!

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Sentimental Values

The value of an Oriental Necklace costing, say, $30,000 or more, is largely sentimental.

The price of $30,000 pays both for the pearls and for the privilege of an Oriental origin.

A Tecla Necklace, costing from $75 to $350, while not Oriental in origin, is such a perfect counterpart of an Oriental Necklace in appearance, that its origin appears to be Oriental!

The chief difference is, that one comes from the East and costs a fortune—the other comes from Paris and is within your means.

Tecla Pearl Necklaces
$75 to $350

TECLA
398 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 10 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS

WHEN YOU'RE TIRED

of finding the market up whenever you wish to buy and down whenever you wish to sell, invest in our Guaranteed Mortgages, always worth par. Yielding 4½%, they never fluctuate in value.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York
135 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
363 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1351 Jerome Av., Bkn.
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Don't worry about your skin

Resinol Soap

cleared mine easily!

Many and many a girl has a clear, healthy complexion today because some friend came to her with that sound advice. Resinol Soap not only is delightfully cleansing and refreshing, but its daily use reduces the tendency to pimples, offsets many ill-effects of cosmetics, and gives *nature* the chance she needs to make red, rough skins white and soft.

If the skin is in bad shape, through neglect or improper treatment, a little Resinol Ointment should at first be used with the Resinol Soap, to hasten the return to normal conditions. Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. For free samples, write to Dept. 3-N, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

The Lord & Taylor Book Shop

Kipling, we think it was, who said: "Call 'Mac' down to the engine room of any steamer the world over, and a Scot will answer."

McFee was and is an engineer. He has written a novel of life, and it has been accepted as a big book. Ask one of the people in the Shop to tell you about this "Mac" and his book "Casuals of the Sea."

Conducted by Doubleday Page & Company

WIRE FOR GOODS.

If you need goods for your store send a day prepaid telegram from any part of the country to The New York Times and an advertisement will appear promptly in the Buyers' Wants column. Rate 50 cents a line of six words.—Advt.

BUILT UP A BUSINESS OUT OF HIS THEFTS

$25-a-Week Clerk Tells How He Stole Nearly $100,000, Then Goes to Cell Satisfied.

RAN CHAIN OF CIGAR STORES

Kept Three Motors, Bought of Firm He Was Robbing, and Is Able to Repay Nearly All.

Adolf J. Loeffler was locked up in the Tombs last night after he had confessed that for two years he had stolen nearly $1,000 a week from Francis H. Leggett & Co., wholesale grocers, by whom he was employed as a shipping clerk at $25 a week in the warehouse at Thirteenth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. But Loeffler was not downcast nor discouraged.

He is 30 years old, and in the opinion of the young man he is certain to make his fortune no matter what sentence he may receive. To have hidden thefts of such magnitude, Loeffler argues, might indicate that he was merely a clever thief. To have invested his stealings so that now he is able to make almost entire restitution, although he has lived in luxury, operated three automobiles, and employed a chauffeur at a weekly wage equal to his own, at a total expenditure of probably more than $15,000 yearly, is testimony, in his opinion, to his financial ability.

"If I could have had one more year," said Loeffler yesterday, "I should have become a rich man. With the money I stole I started a string of cigar stands in office buildings and hotels, and my earnings from this have been large. Why I even bought my cigars from Leggett's. I don't know just how much I took, but I can pay most of it back, and in another year I could have returned all of it and retired wealthy."

Loeffler lived with his wife at 156 West Eighty-sixth Street in an apartment which he rented for $150 a month. His ordinary living expenses, he said, were upward of $500 a month, and the furnishings of his home were worth $35,000. He owned jewelry worth $5,000 more. All this he has turned over to his employers, together with his stock and fixtures in his various cigar stands, so that he has restored probably three-quarters of what he took.

The young man was questioned closely by Assistant District Attorney Ryttenberg as to the method by which he obtained money from his employers, and as a result Mr. Ryttenberg has summoned officers of Leggett & Co. to his office, and today will try to go further into the details of the case.

According to Loeffler, the wholesale grocers did a large export business and depended on a State Street firm of shipping brokers to find bottoms for their goods. This firm rendered weekly bills for forwarding charges, which were audited and indorsed to the cashier for payment. Loeffler says he raised the amounts of these bills after they had been indorsed, so that a check for an amount in excess of the true bill was always sent to the shipping brokerage firm. Then, according to Loeffler, by arrangement with this firm, he would receive from it a check for the difference between the true bill and the Leggett payment, made out in a check to bearer on the Hanover National Bank. A member of the shipping firm introduced him at the bank, he said, and he took these checks there and cashed them.

Mr. Ryttenberg called on the brokers for an explanation and was informed by the manager that the proprietor was in England, and the manager, acting under his orders, was following a custom adopted by the owner before his departure. According to the Assistant District Attorney, this manager admitted that he thought the transaction unbusinesslike, but said he had been made to understand that Leggett & Co. had adopted this means of paying some commissions to agents of foreign Governments in return for large war orders. This officials of the firm deny. Charles T. Ward, who made the charge against Loeffler, said the discovery of the thefts had come only when the firm noticed an unusual decrease in profits in the export branch of the business. The young man was arrested early Tuesday morning and pleaded guilty when arraigned before a Magistrate yesterday. Pending action by the Grand Jury he was remanded to prison.

EGG PRICES DECLINE AS BOYCOTT BEGINS

Continued from Page 1.

dealers are refusing to buy storage eggs at a price that will not allow them to sell them at this price and make a profit.

"Of course the egg dealers have an answer to the argument that the boycott will help the consumer. These say that the consumers are playing into the hands of the foreign buyers, who are only waiting until the price is forced down before they will gobble up the egg offerings. The answer to this is, however, that there are not enough refrigerator ships leaving this port to handle shipments. I believe that when Congress meets this question of the high cost of food will come up for consideration, and some steps will be taken to conserve the Nation's food supply."

Mr. Hartigan said he had been informed that in 700 motion-picture houses here the campaign against the costly egg would be taken up. The screens will show such slogans as "Smash the egg gamblers," "It's the man higher up, not the retailer," and "Buy eggs only for children and invalids."

Call for Free Markets.

The call for the immediate opening of the free open markets was sounded at the meeting yesterday afternoon of the Citizens' Market Committee in the office of Borough President Marks. James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, presented a resolution asking for the opening of the markets and requesting the Finance Department to lower the average market rent from $1.50 a square foot to 50 cents a square foot. Excessive rentals, he said, added materially to prices to the consumer. It was at this meeting that Controller Prendergast was blamed for excessive market rentals.

A resolution introduced by William H. Beers, calling for the co-operation of the Governor by the appointment of a committee, was adopted. It said in part:

Be It Resolved, That it is to the best interests of all concerned, that a Committee of Citizens be forthwith appointed to prepare legislation for the coming session of the State Legislature, and that the Governor is hereby requested to appoint a committee of not less than three to confer with the Committee on Markets of the Board of Estimate representing the City of New York. The aforesaid committee to hold public hearings and to report promptly its recommendations to the Governor of the State of New York as to legislation and financial appropriation, all with a view of insuring a fair price to producer and consumer.

Comparison of Prices.

As showing the value of markets this comparison of prices was presented by Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth of the Borough President's office:

	Harlem Market.	Queensboro Market.	In Stores.
Turkey	25 @24c	25@40c	35@40c
Ducks	20 @22c	25@28c	28@30c
Roasting chicken	18 @26c	20@30c	24@30c
Roast beef	12½@18c	14@24c	20@26c
Sirloin steak	18 @22c	22@28c	30@34c
Porterh'e steak	18 @22c	24@32c	25@30c
Leg of lamb	18 @22c	22@24c	22@25c
Shoul'r of lamb	14 @20c	18@22c	18@24c
Geese	22 @30c	25@30c	28@30c

"Investigations, research and committees have been done to death," said Commissioner Dillon in urging the necessity of proper terminal markets. "We have spent time and money in investigations until, I for one, am tired of it. Now let us put something under way that will be of benefit."

The discussion grew rather warm again when the question of railroad transportation and railroad embargoes came up. Mrs. Edward Hooke, founder of the International Pure Food and Milk League, said something should be done to see that better transportation facilities were provided for bringing food into New York. To expedite deliveries she suggested that food be carried through the subway in the early morning hours when traffic was at a minimum and express trains were not running.

While the discussion on the food situation was under way in the Municipal Building the Aldermen in the City Hall were also talking over the high cost of living. Alderman Platz introduced a resolution calling upon the President of the board to appoint a committee of seven to investigate methods and means used for transporting, distributing, purchasing, and fixing the prices on the necessities of life.

"It is inconceivable," Mr. Platz said, "to believe that the hens have any knowledge of the European war, and have diminished their output for that reason, or that it requires more labor and energy to purchase eggs this year than last. The natural conclusion is that certain men desire to benefit by present conditions and reap a harvest at the expense of the public."

Coroner Israel Feinberg, President of the Board of Coroners, gave out a statement in which he said that the high cost of living was reflected in the increase in the number of suicides and the talk of birth control.

Representatives of several women's organizations will meet in the office of the Commissioner of Weights and Measures Friday to organize the Association of Women to Conserve the American Food Supply.

EAST SIDE EGG PRICES HIGH.

Police Investigation of Market Shows Big Increase in Costs.

Police Commissioner Woods made public yesterday a report of the work done by the police in investigating the egg market. The work was done in conjunction with the Health Department. The police found that the lower east side pays more for eggs than other parts of the city. This is the report:

SOUTH OF 14TH STREET.

	1913.	1915.
Fresh eggs	45-50c	52-72c
First grade storage	35c	40c
Second grade storage	22c	31c
Third grade storage	20c	23c

14TH TO 59TH STREET.

Fresh eggs	52-55c	45-51c
First grade storage	40c	40c
Second grade storage	31c	31c
Third grade storage	29c	23c

WEST SIDE NORTH OF 59TH STREET.

Fresh eggs	47-60c	54-72c
First grade storage	37c	50c
Second grade storage	43c	40c
Third grade storage	33c	31c

UPPER EAST SIDE.

Fresh eggs	42-55c	51-72c
First grade storage	34c	45c
Second grade storage	44c	37c
Third grade storage	32c	24c

BRONX.

Fresh eggs	51-52c	45-76c
First grade storage	51c	42c
Second grade storage	41c	33c
Third grade storage	36c	31c

BROOKLYN.

Fresh eggs	41-55c	52-70c
First grade storage	40c	55c
Second grade storage	40c	31c
Third grade storage	37c	29c

RICHMOND.

Fresh eggs	53-60c	45-57c
First grade storage	43c	37c
Second grade storage	41c	31c

QUEENS.

Fresh eggs	42-55c	43-65c
First grade storage	42c	40c
Second grade storage	40c	35c

The report explains that third grade storage are those eggs that are damaged, cracked, or spotted.

RAISE HENS AND EAT RICE.

Speaker Clark Says That's the Way to Cut the Cost of Living.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—If the high cost of living bothers you, don't wait for Governmental remedies, but buy some laying hens and eat more corn products and rice, said Speaker Clark today. He referred to Representative Fitzgerald's embargo bills as one of the remedies.

"There may or may not be a chance for Mr. Fitzgerald's bill," he said. "It might do some good. I don't know. I think the Government can help lower food prices by legislative or other action, but I do know there are ways by which the consumer can cut down his expenses. For instance, every one who can should keep some hens, and any man who has 20 square feet of ground can keep them.

"People should eat more corn products. Mush is highly nutritious, and it isn't eaten enough. Rice is too generally overlooked in this country. I was surprised to hear the other day that 5 cents worth of rice will serve as a substitute for bread for an entire day in a family of six persons."

The Speaker declared that he will urge the passage this year of a Federal law prohibiting the killing of veal calves.

Traffic Club Elects Officers.

At an informal dinner held at the Waldorf last night 600 members of the Traffic Club elected the following officers for the coming year: T. N. Jarvis, Vice President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. President; H. L. Derby, Nat Duke, G. F. Hitchborn, J. B. Denison, and L. C. Ivory, Vice Presidents; C. A. Swope, Secretary, and Frank C. Earle, Treasurer. The governors of the club will be Paul M. Ripley, W. L. Woodrow, and S. M. Stevenson.

AGED OFFICE BOYS GO TO AID OF BUSINESS

Gray-Haired Men Take Places of Youths to Satisfaction of Employers.

PRODUCT OF GOOD TIMES

Higher Wages Usually Compensated For by Efficiency and Intelligence of Workmen.

Enter the aged office boy. Gray-haired telegraph messengers have for years been a common sight in the city, but not until recently, when the shortage of office and errand boys became acute, have business houses, both big and small, harried by the lack of youngsters, resorted to the employment of elderly men in their stead.

The head of one of the biggest printing and publishing houses in New York is now depending almost entirely upon elderly men for work in and out of the office previously done by boys.

"For a long time," said this man, "our company found it practically impossible to get the boys needed in our business. In talking over the matter with my wife, she suggested that the reason we could not get boys was probably due to the fact that, with increased wages and assured work, parents were now sending their boys to high school instead of sending them out to work after completing the grammar terms, as so many have done in the past. After having tried for about a year, through every agency known to man, to obtain boys needed for our various departments, I finally had to agree with her.

"Then an idea came to me: Why not advertise for active elderly men to act as messengers, &c.? We did so. Fifty applications were received in the first mail in reply to our advertisement! And such letters; well and neatly written, proof of the ability and common sense of the applicant. At that time we needed three. We sent postcards to six; five immediately responded. The first three were engaged. We have now had these three men a month. We will never go back to boys. We pay these men more money, it is true, but it is also a fact that these men perform their duties much more effectively; their understanding, naturally, is better; and they are more reliable. We call them our 'Giants.'

"Looked at from a humanitarian point of view—it is giving employment to men of 50 to 80; men who have been thrown into the discard.

"There are evidently thousands of such men in this city, and the employers needing intelligent help of this character can help themselves, and the elderly men, by giving the latter work. They will do all boys can do, and do it better, and do more. Try it and be convinced. Some of my friends have already done so with satisfaction."

The situation as described is apparently not exaggerated, judging from the window signs of "Boys wanted" in hundreds of New York stores and other business establishments. It is admitted that men are being employed to do the work formerly done by the boys in many of these houses, and for the same general reasons as those quoted.

BANK DIRECTORS MUST PAY.

Jury Awards Money to Trust Company on Stock Sales.

The jury before Supreme Court Justice Platzek that heard the suit brought by the International Trust Company to recover $172,600 from William Gow, John S. Jenkins, and others because, as Directors of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn, they sold to the plaintiff, which they then controlled, stock of the bank for $300 a share, which was selling for only $130, returned a verdict for the plaintiff. The evidence showed that although the defendants sold the International Trust Company 3,000 shares of the stock, they failed to deliver 448 shares.

The jury decided that Gow must pay $25,120 to the trust company, and that Jenkins is liable for $5,000.

PITTSBURGH PAPERS 2 CENTS

Afternoon Editions Announce Rise Because of Cost of Paper.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24.—All afternoon papers in this city announced today that beginning Dec. 1 the price of their editions will be doubled, and advertisers and others heretofore receiving free copies will have to pay the advanced price. 2 cents. The papers are the Chronicle Telegraph, Evening Leader, Press and Sun.

"Owing to the enormous increase in cost of white paper and other materials used in the production of newspapers, it is impossible to produce a newspaper to sell at 1 cent," the announcement says.

Conserve Your Estate

THE cases are legion of inheritances lost through ignorance of financial matters, or through the well-meaning but incompetent advice of friends.

It is extremely unlikely that those who inherit your estate will be competent to handle it as intelligently as you did.

But if this Company be your Trustee, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that we will not permit Indiscretion to dissipate what Brains and Diligence acquired.

Our officers will be glad to see you at your convenience

Astor Trust Company

Trustee for Personal Trusts

FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

The Supreme Value of

Mason & Hamlin PIANOS

is based on a superior method of construction, by which a beauty and permanency of tone quality is secured surpassing anything ever before obtained, or possible under the old system of construction.

The Mason & Hamlin Tension Resonator has brought a new and vital principle into grand piano construction and has established a new standard of Piano Tone and Durability.

Scientists, musicians, and the cultured generally, declare the Mason & Hamlin to be the greatest piano the world has ever known.

MASON & HAMLIN CO.

313 Fifth Avenue, at 32nd Street

ESTIMATES MADE OF ALLOWANCES FOR OTHER PIANOS

B. Altman & Co.

A Reduction Sale of Women's Boots

at $3.75 per pair

will be continued to-day (Wednesday).

A considerable number of these Boots have colored buckskin tops; but the sizes now remaining are small and medium, and chiefly in narrow widths.

A Quantity of Women's Slippers

in various styles (all in broken sizes)

are also on sale at reduced prices

(Women's Shoe Department, Second Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Special Sale TO-DAY

Women's Winter Coats

New Models and New Fabrics

Women's Fur Trimmed Coats

Trimmed With Various Fashionable Furs

New semi-fitted, flare or belted models, of wool velour, wool plush, seal plush, broadcloth, English vicuna or mannish fabrics, in all the new colorings and black; silk lined.

Special 29.50

Women's Winter Coats

With or Without Fur Trimming

Showing the new straight line, shirred or Empire models; of wool velour, Bolivia vicuna, seal plush, wool plush or broadcloth in all the new winter shadings; silk lined throughout.

Special 39.50

Women's Wool Velour Coats

Trimmed with Seal or Skunk Opossum

Coats for dress, walking or travel, of superior quality wool velour in all the new colors; straight line or flaring models with draped cape collars and wide cuffs; silk lined and warmly interlined.

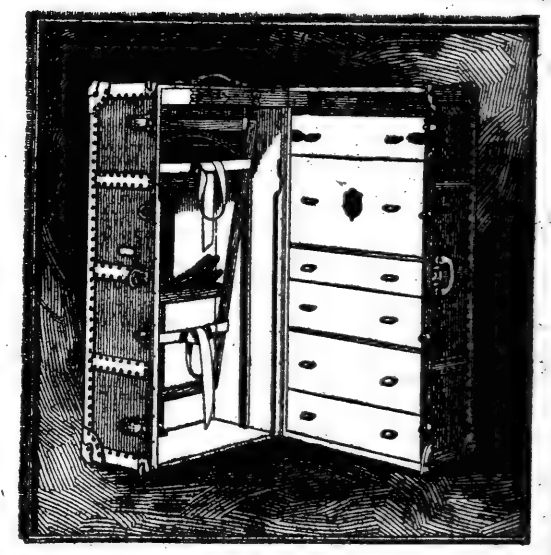
Special 45.00

Bolivia or Suede Velour Coats

Large Cape Collars or Bandings of Various Furs

Semi-fitted, shirred or belted models, of Bolivia vicuna or suede velour cloth (warmth without weight materials); in all the fashionable winter shades; silk lined and warmly interlined.

Special 59.50



THE case of this wardrobe trunk is of strong, resilien t bass wood, loft-dried. No veneer is used. Heavy duck, covered with waterproof black enamel, is firmly glued over this, under pressure.

Tough fibre cleats, attached with coppered-steel tubular rivets, reinforce each panel, and a heavy steel band is riveted into place to hold the two halves of the trunk in position (under any strain) when closed.

The trunk is bound with riveted rawhide. The corners have additional rawhide caps, covered by malleable iron protectors.

Partitions are of bass wood, held in place with steel angles. Drawers, swinging-rack and hangers are of the best woods our experience designates. The steel rods which hold the hangers are nickel plated.

This trunk is worthy of bearing the two marks we have placed upon it—our trademark and our name

Crouch & Fitzgerald

Makers of Fine Trunks and Hand Luggage since 1839

177 Broadway—14 West 40th Street—154 Fifth Avenue

Eddy Brown

Appearing at Aeolian Hall this afternoon

has made exclusively for the Columbia some remarkable violin recordings. Sarasate's *Caprice Basque*, featured already in his concerts with electric effect, and Chopin's exquisite *Nocturne in E Minor* glow with the ravishing delicacy, the unbelievable technique and supremely rich tone of the American genius.

Eddy Brown is a recent addition to the masters of the string already making Columbia Records—Ysaye, Parlow, Casals, Gittelson and many others.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC

RECORDS

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy, including cuts, matrices or drawings of illustrations, must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to insertion; for the Sunday edition of The Times finally approved copy must be delivered before Friday night.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY

FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 1

Write for Catalogue SMOOTH-ON MFG. Co. Jersey City, N. J.

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Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
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10-20 YEAR

MORTGAGE-BONDS

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The mortgages deposited to secure these Bonds average less than 40% of the value of the real estate securing them.

Payment guaranteed by

THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK

GEORGE A. HURD, President

Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000

55 Liberty Street

10,000 OIL WORKERS GET WAGE INCREASE

Continued from Page 1.

and resulted in an increased cost to the company of 23 per cent. The combined increase in wages paid since August, 1915, and the adoption of the eight-hour day therefore represent a total increase of labor cost to the company of 60 per cent."

No estimate of the total cost to the company of the new wage increase could be obtained yesterday from officers of the company.

OFFER 32,000 TAILORS A $3,000,000 WAGE RISE

Confronted by the danger of a strike of the 60,000 makers of men's clothing in New York in one of the most profitable seasons in the history of the city's biggest industry, the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association last night voted to its 32,000 workers a wage increase estimated at from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 a year. This marks the third wage increase granted in 1916 by the association, the total of the extra pay being placed at $8,000,000. A statement issued by the association said that the increase was given "in order to meet the increased cost of living."

The men's garment workers' union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, several weeks ago served notice on the manufacturers that if, by Dec. 1, the workers had not received a wage increase of $2 a week and a decrease in working hours of from fifty to forty-eight, there would be called a strike of 60,000 garment workers.

The action of the manufacturers' association last night was taken in the hope that the extra pay to the workers would kill any determination they might have to strike. The increase was made effective in the week of Dec. 18, so that if the workers strike they will get none of the extra pay voted last night.

OTHER INCREASES ANNOUNCED

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 27.—The Alpha Portland Cement Company announced today a general advance of over 10 per cent. in wages to its 1,500 employes. This increase is the third in less than a year, and makes the total advance for the year between 30 and 35 per cent. The company also gives a service bonus in July and December to employes who remain continuously in its employ. Salaried employes of the company will receive a liberal percentage of their year's earnings on Dec. 1. The company explains the increases are made to help meet the high cost of living.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 28.—General wage increases announced today by the Alabama Coal Operators' Association will affect 20,000 miners in this State. The immediate effect is to increase the payrolls about $50,000 a month. Every operating company in the district participates.

The Thanksgiving Trip

—Is made easier in the possession of a

Leather Suit Case or Tourist's Bag for carrying necessities neatly,—$2.95 up.

"First Aid" Set is $1.00 up.

Military Brushes (2) in case, $1.00 up.

Folding Manicure Set, $1.00 up.

Our "niceties" in leather goods are infinite at prices ever so low!

A splendid assortment on display for holiday gift-giving!

Main Floor

Bloomingdale's

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

By the author of "The Blindness of Virtue."

In his incidents our author goes sometimes daringly far, yet his frankness is ever bound about with delicacy. He is using the truth, not for exploitation, but in line with his purpose to make out his case by something better than preaching and precept. His realism is justfied by his sincerity.—*New York World.*

THE SINS OF THE CHILDREN

—BY—

COSMO HAMILTON

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

352 pages. $1.40 net.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Boston

BALL OF TEN ALLIES A GLITTERING SCENE

Sparkle of Rich Jewels and Sheen of Many-Hued Silks Bewilder the Eye.

SOCIETY AND STAGE THERE

Management Reports a Financial Success—The Proceeds Go to War Relief Societies.

The costume ball of the Ten Allies, held last night in Madison Square Garden, was a gorgeous, glittering spectacle, eclipsing all other functions given in New York for the benefit of the war sufferers. It was as rich in color and as dazzling in jewels and costumes as a miniature of the East Indian Durbar. It was, also, according to those in charge, a big financial success.

There was an Oriental background, and the amphitheatre represented an East Indian city. Mrs. John Carpenter of Chicago, who designed the decorations, struck a new note in the color and decorative scheme.

Oriental costumes predominated. The floor space devoted to dancing was made almost twice its usual size, and was covered with canvas, blocked in black, white, and indigo blue squares.

The display of jewels outrivaled that of the premiere of the opera, and men and women detectives in evening dress and fancy costumes mingled with the dancers, keeping a watchful eye on jewels.

All of the boxes had been sold by last Saturday. The Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel were in Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's party. Tickets were sold all over the country. Society women from Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and even from San Francisco, came here to attend.

The doors at the Garden were opened at 9 o'clock, and dancing began at 10. Those who did not come in costume had the opportunity of buying fanciful apparel in the cloak room, the proceeds being turned over to the general fund. Between 11 and 12 o'clock there was an inrush of stage folk, especially those who were to take part in the pageant. Some came later from nearby cities, where they were playing. Caruso came from Philadelphia on the first available train after the close of the opera there.

On the stroke of midnight the trumpeters gave the signal for the clearing of the floor. Then came the pageant, the procession coming through the great scenic portals erected at the east end of the arena, led by Ben Ali Haggin, representing India. All of the Allied nations were represented.

The entertainment and pageant features were arranged by Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, who came as an Egyptian donkey boy. Mr. Guinness represented Cardinal Richelieu. The orchestra, occupying a dais in the centre of the floor, with all the musicians in Oriental costume, was directed by Miss Elsa Maxwell, who appeared in a Persian donkey boy costume. Mrs. William Fayersham, who wore a dress of cloth of gold, planned the procession of sections representing the various allied countries. John Moffatt was Chairman of the General Committee. Clifford Brooke directed the pageant. An automobile was the prize for the most original dress. Lady Duff Gordon, Mrs. Conde Nast and R. Patrick Tappe acted as judges.

The climax of the pageant came at the close, when Miss Anna Fitziu sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," with the entire assemblage joining in the refrain. Then appeared a living miniature of the Statue of Liberty in a flood of spotlights. Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson represented America.

Motion pictures were taken of the scenes in the ballroom and of costumes, and the films are to be shown to the soldiers in the temporary theatres in the concentration camps back of the allied lines in France. Every expense connected with the ball was guaranteed by subscription, and it is believed that the sale of tickets will net close to $50,000.

The societies for whose benefit the ball was held include the American Ambulance in France, the British-American War Relief Fund, Millicent Sutherland Ambulance, National Allied Relief Committee, Lord Charles Beresford Fund, Russian War Relief Committee, French Heroes' Fund, Allied Home Fund, Refugees in Russia Committee, Lady Helmsley's Relief Committee, Queen of Belgians' Fund, Belgian Prisoners in Germany Fund, B. F. B. Permanent Blind War Relief Fund, War Babies Fund, Lady Alan Johnstone's Hospital, American Ambulance in Russia, American Women's War Relief Fund, International Reconstruction League, British War Relief Association, Inc., and the French Tuberculosis War Victims' Fund.

In the pageant India came first. Then Great Britain, with Lady Colebrook in the lead. John Drew led a group called "England of Today," with sixty members of the Lambs and Players Clubs. Ireland had an interesting group, with Miss Elsie Janis as leader. Scotland was led by William Faversham.

Miss Ethel Barrymore headed the Belgium section. Russia was portrayed by Mme. Alla Nazimova as leader, with peasant women and war brides in her train. Mrs. William Faversham appeared at the head of the Italian group. Cathleen Nesbit led the Portugal group, and Blanche Bates marched at the head of the Japan group. Then came the Washington Square Players. The French section was led by James K. Hackett as Louis XVI. and Mrs. Hackett as Clotilde.

Among the boxholders were Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Jules Bache, Mrs. E. N. Breitung, and Albert Wiggin.

Among those who attended were Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Robert L. Bacon, Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Mrs. S. R. Betron, Mrs. Heber Reginald Milshop, Mrs. Hinzen Hagden, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner, Mrs. Robert Breese, Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas M. Butler, Mrs. J. Insley Blair, James A. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Miss Constance Collier, Rawlins Cottenet, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Frank Crowinshield, Miss Katherine B. Davis, Mrs. Henry P. Davidson, Mrs. George Whitney, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Charles Scribner, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, Mrs. Bayard Van Rensselaer, Mrs. William H. Crocker, Mrs. William A. Delano, Alphonso de Navarro, Mrs. C. H. Ditson, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Miss Ethel Harriman, Isaac N. Seligman, Captain Norman G. Thwaite, Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensslaer, Mrs. H. J. Whigham, Mrs. William Emerson, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Thomas B. Gilford, Mrs. Jay Gould, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. John Magee, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Robert McCormick, Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Walbridge S. Taft, Mrs. H. Fish Webster, Mrs. Edwin G. Merrill, Professor and Mrs. H. Fairchild Osborn, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Miss Ernest Iselin, Mrs. John Leishman, Lady Lowther, and Otto H. Kahn.

CITY WELCOMES 7TH BACK FROM BORDER

Nearly 200,000 See Tanned Guardsmen from Texas March Up 5th Av.

REVIEWED BY GOV. WHITMAN

Women and Children Wait Three Hours at Armory to Greet Their Relatives.

New Yorkers turned out by thousands yesterday to welcome home the Seventh Regiment, which arrived in the morning from the Texas border after five months of the hardest kind of "peace" service in the land of the cactus and tarantula. Escorted by more than 1,000 Seventh veterans, in addition to about 400 members of the Depot Battalion, the regiment as it marched up Fifth Avenue on its way to the armory at Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue was acclaimed by crowds which totaled, the police estimated, between 150,000 and 200,000 persons.

Every one cheered, and the Seventh never looked better than it did as it swept up the avenue, every man in his field uniform of khaki. All showed the effects of the hard service along the Rio Grande, a service that had tanned and hardened officers and men alike, until they looked like seasoned regulars.

The Seventh came home in two special trains over the Pennsylvania Railroad, the first of which reached Jersey City at 7 o'clock in the morning and the second nearly three hours later. The delay of the second train was responsible for a disarrangement of the welcoming schedule which, had it been followed, would have brought the Seventh abreast the reviewing stand on the Fifth Avenue side of the Union League Club, at Thirty-ninth Street, at 10 o'clock. It was 12:30 P. M. when the head of the regimental column reached the reviewing stand, and Colonel Willard Fisk, Commander, lifted his hand to his campaign hat in salute to Governor Whitman, who was the reviewing officer.

The veterans' organization, with Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, for nearly forty years Colonel of the Seventh, marching along and far ahead, was the first to pass the stand. They had fallen in at Thirty-fourth Street after assembling in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Colonel Appleton saluted with his big waiking cane, and as each company of old veterans, some gray-haired and with civil war records, passed, the Commanders shouted the order, "Eyes right," and in perfect alignment the grandfathers, fathers, uncles, and other oldtime friends of the active men of the Seventh passed in review.

After the veterans came the men of the Depot Battalion under Major Charles E. Lydecker. They were those who in age are between the old-time veterans and the men of the active command. Like the veterans, they were in civilian clothes.

The Seventh's own band, playing with a joyousness that was contagious, was just ahead of Colonel Appleton and his old-timers, while the Sixty-ninth Regiment band furnished the parade music for the Depot men.

And then came the Seventh's boys from the border. No band led them. They came home exactly as they had left Texas, the only music that of their fife and drum corps and each man wearing his old service uniform.

The regiment marched in three battalions, Colonel Fisk in command of all, while the battalions were under the command of Lieut. Col. Robert McLean and Majors Robert Mazet and E. T. Fowler.

At the armory more than 2,000 relatives and friends of the men waited in a dense crowd for the veterans to appear. There were mothers and wives and sweethearts and sisters and little sons and daughters among them by scores. Everybody, it seemed, got at least one kiss, and for an hour or more it was just one glad greeting after another.

It was just 1 o'clock when the Seventh arrived at the armory. The jollification followed as soon as guns were in lockers. It was still going on in various parts of the city early this morning.

HESS SERVICE

FOR THE OWNER

means relieving his mind of the thousand and one big and little worries to which real estate ownership legitimately is heir. Haphazard building has been brought to an end and "zoning" is the order of the day. Only the question of expert management remains, and we are fully prepared to tell how we have solved this problem. Make an appointment, NOW!

M. & L. HESS, Inc.
907 Broadway, cor. 20th St
Telephone Gramercy 6052

LATEST ELECTION ACCOUNTS

Hughes Alliance Spent $63,538—Socialists Report a Deficit.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Several hundred belated election expense statements reached the Secretary of State today. J. Adams Brown, Assistant Treasurer of the Hughes Alliance, reported contributions of $64,079 and expenditures of $63,538. These were the principal contributions:

$2,800—O. H. Cheney.
$2,500—Adolph Lewisohn, Willard Straight, and Darwin R. James, (loan.)
$2,000—James Byrne and G. W. Perkins.
$1,500—F. N. Berggen.
$1,000—J. P. Morgan, James Talcott, and W. P. Clyde.

The Women's New York City Committee of the Hughes Alliance reported a deficiency of $207, with receipts of $10,535.

To aid the proposition for the issue of $10,000,000 in bonds for additional land in the Adirondack Preserve and the Palisades Interstate Park, the State Park Committee collected $8,388, all of which it expended. The contributions included:

$2,000—Palisades Interstate Park Commissioners.
$1,925—Ottoman H. Van Norden.
$1,000—Arthur Curtiss James.
$500—Camp Fire Club of America.
$250—John D. Archibald and William H. Porter.

The Wilson Business Men's National League had a balance of $780 out of total receipts of $22,067. The largest subscribers were:

$6,400—Democratic National Committee.
$2,500—S. R. Berron and Charles R. Crane.
$1,500—E. A. Filene of Boston.
$1,000—Jacob H. Schiff and Jesse I. Straus.

The Bronx Republican County Committee received $15,585, of which $14,000 came from the State Committee and $500 from State Treasurer James L. Wells.

There was a balance of $25 reported by the Campaign Committee of the National Democratic Club, which raised $6,090. Charles B. Alexander and Valentine P. Snyder each gave $1,000.

Samuel A. Lewisohn, Treasurer of the Curran Committee of the Republican and Independent Parties, collected $15,967, including:

$5,000—Willard Straight.
$2,000—George W. Perkins.
$1,000—Sam A. Lewisohn and Adolph Lewisohn.

There was expended by the New York County Socialists Committee $16,234, while the receipts were only $14,380, including a loan of $1,250 by Frank M. Hill.

"CLOSED THANKSGIVING"

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

NEW YORK CITY

FREE VIEW 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

At Unrestricted Public Sale

Afternoon of Monday next (Dec. 4th) and four following Days at 2:30 o'Clock

The Important Collection of

Old English and American China

Rare Color-Glass, Bennington Ware, Pewter and Copper

Formed by the Connoisseur

Mr. F. J. Williamson

Illustrated Catalogue Mailed on Receipt of Fifty Cents.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the American Art Association, Managers 2, 4 and 6 East 23d St., Madison Square So.

Established Nearly A Century

Baleh, Price & Co.

Largest Manufacturing and Retailing Furriers in America

Style, Quality, Reliability

Fulton & Smith Streets, Brooklyn

15 Minutes from Grand Central to Borough Hall Subway Station

THE WORLD FOR SALE

By

Sir Gilbert Parker

"'The World for Sale' is a book for sale, and jolly well worth the price."—*London Chronicle.*

"The merits of the book are such as reveal Sir Gilbert at his story-telling best. Its grip upon the reader begins with the first page and never loosens. The realism in which it abounds is linked firmly and naturally with romance. Its picture is of life as it is truly lived, and not as a novelist adjusts it to meet a problem."—*N. Y. World.*

$1.35 *net.*

HARPER & BROTHERS

Established 1817.

Romain Rolland,

famous French author and socialist has received the Nobel Prize for literature for 1915. His book "ABOVE THE BATTLE" is an eloquent plea for international peace and brotherhood.

Cloth, $1.00. All bookstores.

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING COMPANY, CHICAGO

SERVICE FOR BUYERS.

Buyers unable to visit New York and needing goods without delay may send a day prepaid telegram giving details. This will appear in The Times next morning. Replies may be addressed to a box number. Rate for advertising, 40 cents a line of six words.—Advt.

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Fifth Floor Broadway **Macy's** Fifth Floor Broadway

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Don't Put It Off—Choose Your

Winter Overcoat

Right Now at Macy's

Before—this unusually large assortment of Overcoats grows less and less and the variety of styles and fabrics grows smaller—for naturally the early man gets the pick of the lot.

OVERCOAT WEEK BRINGS

Correct Styles at Three Interesting Prices

AT $24.75 — *Belted Ulsterettes*

AT $19.75 — *Smart Pinch Backs*, *Loose Box Coats*, *Semi-Form Fitting Overcoats*

AT $17.50 — *Conservative Chesterfields*, *Double Breasted Ulsters*

The fabrics include Kerseys, Cheviots, Vicunas, plain Thibets and Oxford coatings, in desirable plain colors and mixtures. Some coats are silk lined, others have silk yokes and sleeves.

Tailored with the skill of journeymen tailors, upon foundations of serviceable materials. Such workmanship is usually found only in clothes that cost much more elsewhere.

London-Made Overcoats, $39.75 to $64.50

For the Social Events of the Evening

Full Dress or Dinner Jacket Suits, $24.50
(Coat and Trousers)

Evening Clothes that possess all the requirements of formal dress conventions with the ease and free action of your business clothes. Made of black unfinished worsted, silk lined, with silk galloon binding on cuffs and collars. Excellently tailored throughout.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Will Close Out TO-DAY

Women's Suits and Gowns

At Reduced Prices

All This Season's Desirable Models

Women's Tailored Suits

Plain or Fur-Trimmed Models

Of wool velour, broadcloth, gabardine, checks or tweeds.

18.50

Heretofore $29.50 to $49.50

No Credits ***No Approvals***

Women's Silk Gowns

For Street or Afternoon Wear

Of crepe meteor, satin or charmeuse, also serge and wool Jersey dresses.

15.00

Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50

No Credits ***No Approvals***

Women's Fur-Trimmed Suits

Copies of Paris Models

Fur-trimmed suits of velour de laine, bolivia cloth, broadcloth or velveteen.

29.50

Heretofore $49.50 to $69.50

No Credits ***No Approvals***

Women's Afternoon Gowns

For Calling or the Theatre

Dressy embroidered gowns of Georgette crepe, charmeuse or French satin.

29.50

Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50

No Credits ***No Approvals***

Will Close Out TO-DAY

Women's Sweaters and Women's Waists

Fibre Silk Sweaters

For Women and Misses

Of superior quality fibre silk in all desirable colors.

4.50

Heretofore $5.95 to $8.95

No Credits ***No Approvals***

Pure Silk Sweaters

For Women and Misses

Of superior quality pure thread silk in all desirable colors.

15.00

Heretofore $24.50 to $39.50

No Credits ***No Approvals***

Women's Waists

Of Georgette Crepe or Crepe de Chine

In white, flesh, bisque and all street shades to match tailored suits.

5.00

Heretofore $6.95 to $14.50

No Credits ***No Approvals***

Women's Paris Waists

Of Georgette Crepe, Lace or Silk

This season's Paris model waists, mostly one of a kind.

9.75

Heretofore $18.50 to $29.50

No Credits ***No Approvals***

BANKERS CONTINUE FOREIGN NOTE PLANS

The Reserve Board Statement Causes No Change in J. P. Morgan & Co.'s Offer.

WALL STREET IS DIVIDED

Some Financiers Call the Washington Advice Timely, Others Criticise the "Lecture."

At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. it was said yesterday that the British and French Government short-term Treasury bills, which it was announced last Friday would be made available to the local market about Dec. 1, would be offered the latter part of this week, no change in the plan having been made as a result of the statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board, in which the banks of the country were cautioned not to invest too heavily in short-term obligations of belligerent countries.

In making known that the original plans were not to be altered, a member of the Morgan firm said that the rates of interest to be paid on the bills would be somewhat higher than had been previously indicated because of the firmer tendency of the money market. He declined to comment upon the Reserve Board's statement, except to direct attention to the fact that the limited amount of Treasury bills that was to be offered here would be paid upon maturity and that these bills were not subject to any renewals.

The Reserve Board's statement was the chief topic of discussion in the financial district yesterday. A careful canvass of the leading bankers showed a division of opinion regarding the wisdom, propriety, and need of the warning. A number of bankers commended the board very highly, while others were disposed to criticise it severely.

A banker who has taken part in the flotation of various foreign loans asserted that if this country refused to buy the allied governments' obligations, especially the Treasury bills, both Great Britain and France would be obliged to curtail greatly their purchases in the United States, with the result that American manufacturers would be deprived of considerable business. He referred to the recent declaration made in Parliament that purchases here amounted approximately to $10,000,000 a day, and suggested that restrictions in credit accorded to Great Britain might cause a reduction of these purchases to $5,000,000, or perhaps even to $1,000,000, a day. He said that while the allied nations were in a position to make heavy shipments of gold to this country, they could not be expected to pay for all of their importations in gold.

In connection with the subject of gold imports, it was learned yesterday that in addition to the large stock now stored in Canada, arrangements had been perfected for the transfer of several hundred millions more. It was explained that this huge stock would have been more than sufficient to take care of the payment of maturing Treasury bills, and that in the event of a restricted sale of these bills, the gold might be used for direct payments.

Bankers who commended the Reserve Board's action expressed the opinion that the warning was timely. They said that while it was to be expected that bankers would exercise good judgment and not overburden their institutions with foreign securities, the advice nevertheless was needed. Many of these bankers said that they were glad to see the board exercise the function of a central directing agency in banking affairs, and asserted that prior to the establishment of the Federal Reserve System this country lacked such a centralizing and controlling body. At the same time the very bankers who expressed themselves as approving the board's reasoning and the board's action, questioned its methods. They suggested that it would have been much better if the board had called a conference of bankers and advised them of its attitude in private, or if the board had communicated with the Federal Reserve agents or the Governors of the twelve banks and had instructed them to communicate the board's views to the leading bankers of their respective districts. Some of these bankers said that the men in charge of the affairs of the Bank of England or of the Bank of France, or of the Reichsbank, would never indicate their views on important banking questions by "newspaper proclamations." Matters relating to banking and credit were so delicate, it was said, that too much publicity was likely to prove unsettling.

Criticism of the board was directed chiefly against that part of its statement which contained advice to the investing public. Many bankers thought that while it was within the province of the board to communicate its views to the member banks which comprise the Federal Reserve system under its jurisdiction, it was not its function to encourage or discourage the purchase of securities by the investing public.

Some of the bankers who were most severe in their criticism of the Reserve Board expressed the opinion that what they called the "lecture" would increase the dissatisfaction with the system that is felt by some institutions, and that one of the consequences might be the withdrawal of national banks from membership in the Reserve Banks, several banks having previously announced the fact that they had such a step under consideration.

Just what effect the board's statement will have upon the marketing of the short-term Treasury bills cannot be forecast, but many bankers were inclined to believe that the sale would be more difficult than if the subject had not been agitated, although the heads of a number of the leading New York banks said that they had not altered in the least their plans for the purchase of the bills.

The Reserve Board's statement had an unsettling effect on the stock market yesterday. Trading in Anglo-French and other foreign Government obligations was on a large scale, with declines of ¼ to ⅝ in various issues. This table gives the sales (in lots of $1,000) and the high, low, and last quotations:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	112	98⅝	98¼	98¼	—⅜
Anglo-French 5s	402½	94½	94¼	94¼	—⅜
City of Paris 6s	344	97⅝	96⅞	97	—⅝
U. K. of G. B. 5s	137	99	98⅞	98⅞	—⅛

On the Curb foreign issues also were affected, losing fractions. The United Kingdom 5½ per cent. three-year loan sold at 99 and 99⅛, as compared with 99¼ the day before, and equivalent recessions were recorded in the Russian 5½ and 6½ per cent. issues.

CALLS IT "TIMELY WARNING."

Bernard Ridder Lauds the Action of the Reserve Board.

Under the heading "A Timely Warning," Bernard H. Ridder in the Staats-Zeitung of this morning, in discussing the Reserve Board statement cautioning the banks about the purchase of Treasury notes of belligerent countries, says:

"A significant and important step toward the stabilization of American finance and the permanent establishment of this country as the creditor nation of the world would seem to have been taken by the Federal Reserve Board when it issued its warning to American bankers and private investors reported in yesterday's papers."

After quoting the Reserve Board declaration Mr. Ridder says:

"One is compelled to recognize in it a definite effort to safeguard the interests of this country against the wildcat attempt of certain of its population to engage it financially with a party to the present conflict in Europe not at the moment the most military prosperous."

RASMUSSEN STAYS NORTH.

Unfounded Rumors of Return with Crocker Land Expedition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 28.—Rumors are current that Knud Rasmussen and the Crocker Land expedition are returning to Copenhagen. Inquiries made by the President of the Rasmussen Committee, Engineer Nyboe, and Director Daugaard Jensen of the Greenland Government show that the rumors are unfounded. The Greenland ship, Hans Egede, which arrived at Copenhagen on Sunday, left Julianshaab a few days before the ship Fox, which is expected to arrive today, but the Egede knew nothing about Rasmussen and the Crocker Land expedition. The Fox, which is the last ship of this year, reported from The Skaw last night, but made no mention of prominent passengers.

The bark Denmark, belonging to the Greenland Mine Company, hired for the Crocker Land expedition by the American Museum of Natural History, was forced by ice conditions to Winter in Melville Bay, nearer the station Thule than Cape York, and cannot be expected at Copenhagen before July.

Rasmussen probably is staying to carry through his great plan of exploring Independence River and Nordenskjöld Inlet next Summer.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Holiday Tomorrow! Take home a bottle of

Club Cocktails

and celebrate at one time the day and your own good taste.

RYZON Rice Popovers

2 level teaspoonfuls RYZON; 2 cups (½ pound) flour; 2 eggs; 2 cups (1 pint) cold, boiled rice; 2 level tablespoonfuls (1 oz.) sugar; 2 cups (1 pint) milk; 1 level teaspoonful salt.

Mash rice until smooth. Sift flour, sugar, salt and RYZON together twice. Beat up yolks of eggs, add sufficient beaten to a stiff froth and stir them into the rice. Then add milk and flour alternately and beat until smooth. Have your pans greased and a little flour stirred into each. Fill each two-thirds full with the mixture and bake in a hot oven for fifteen minutes. Serve hot with butter or maple syrup. Sufficient for twenty popovers.

10c, 18c and 35c

Save This Recipe

It is a certain woman's pet recipe for Rice Popovers—a recipe that took a prize. You can make them as good and light if you, too, use

RYZON

THE PERFECT BAKING POWDER

The baking knowledge of 10,000 women and many famous cooking experts made the new *RYZON Baking Book*. Edited by Marion Harris Neil, illustrated in colors, the *RYZON Baking Book* is the first complete manual of baking powder baking. Although priced at $1.00, you can get a *RYZON Baking Book* by using RYZON. Ask your grocer.

RYZON is made with a pure and better phosphate. Man cannot live without phosphates in food.

For *HIS* Christmas

The "Bulldog" $5

THE Christmas tree will bear many a gift for him—none more *heartily welcome* than the Gillette some thoughtful person ought to give him.

Christmas Gillettes now in the stores—$5 to $50

About the nicest "little gift" for the Gillette User is a packet of Blades—50c. or $1.

NO STROPPING — Gillette KNOWN THE WORLD OVER — NO HONING

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

The production has always been too small to come anywhere near satisfying the demand and it probably will be for years to come, no matter how much it may be increased.

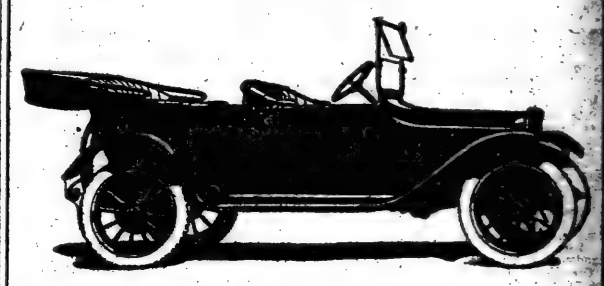
The explanation is simple. The car has never bred anything but good will.

It will pay you to examine this car.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low The tire mileage is unusually high.

The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $785 (f. o. b. Detroit).

The price of the Winter Touring Car or Roadster complete, including mohair top, is $950 (f. o. b. Detroit).



Colt-Stratton Company

Broadway at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600

Open Evenings

The Coward Shoe

The High Cost of Walking

The cost of shoe leather has advanced so high that shoe merchants are compelled to raise the price of their shoes.

The unprecedented high prices in shoe leather are caused by the scarcity of leather in this country. During the last fiscal year alone, over $80,000,000 worth of hides and sole leather were shipped abroad to foreign countries. This produced a shortage of leather in this country and corresponding high prices.

A bill has been introduced in Congress providing for an embargo on food stuffs. Why not include in that embargo other NECESSITIES of living which have risen to almost prohibitive prices in this country? Something should be done to look after the wants and necessities of the American people FIRST. This can be done by keeping in this country commodities necessary to the comfort and well being of the American people. We hope Legislation will be promulgated that will relieve our domestic leather market so that the present cost of shoes may be reduced.

James S. Coward

262-274 Greenwich Street, N. Y.

Mail Orders Filled (Near Warren Street) Send for Catalog

Sold Nowhere Else

JOHN FORSYTHE

REMOVAL SALE

At their Downtown Store, 201 Broadway, near Fulton Street,

Termination of lease necessitates disposal of

Highest Grade Men's Furnishings

At Very Unusual Reductions

Pure Silk Shirts .....*Reduced to* **2.65**

The silks are heavy satin striped tub silks of a fine quality, and in exclusive patterns.

Crepe de Chine Shirts

Reduced to **4.95**

Heavy crepe de chine with satin stripes; splendid quality, with exquisite color effects.

Impt'd Woven Madras Shirts

Reduced to **1.65**

Exclusive designs; the materials are the same as those used in our made to order department.

Neckwear *Reduced to* **65c, 85c, 1.35** *and upward*

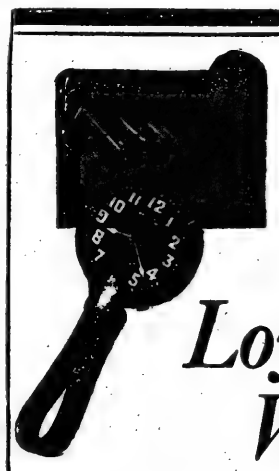
Tan Cape Gloves *Odd Sizes* *Reduced to* **85c**

Evening Dress Accessories Greatly Reduced

Evening Dress Shirts.....*Reduced to* **1.35, 1.65, 2.35 & 2.85**

Evening Dress Vests.....*Reduced to* **2.50, 3.75 & upward**

Entire stock at corresponding reductions. Would advise an early selection while assortments are complete.



Loyal "Seventh," Welcome Home!

Most of you come home from the border, converts to the usefulness of the Ingersoll Strap Watch. You have discovered what civilians have still to learn—that for a man's watch, in spite of all the jests, there's no watch with so many practical advantages as the strap watch on the wrist.

It's before you in shaving, it doesn't separate from you when your clothes do, and with the Radiolite dial showing time in the dark it is worth having even if only worn to bed.

As a winter watch there is no fumbling with gloved hands to unbutton your overcoat, and then your inside coat, and reaching to the waistcoat pocket, and then replacing and buttoning up. Just a lift of the hand and the time is in front of your eye.

You members of the "Seventh" have had a great experience. You have "found" the wrist watch, and you'll stick to it. And soon you'll find the rest of New York with you.

Ingersoll

The Ingersoll "Radiolite" Strap Watch shows time in the dark. The hands and figures are coated with radium-lighted "Radiolite." The price: $4.00.

FIRST.

In October, 1916, The New York Times published more than twice as much Used Car advertising as The New York Herald, and five times the volume of the next morning newspaper.

CHEVROLET

OUR confidence in the Chevrolet is complete and it is a confidence you would share with us if you knew the Chevrolet the way we know it.

With Electric Lights and Starter, Mohair Tailored Top and Top Cover. 30x3½ Tires all around.

Model "Four-Ninety" Touring or Roadster $490.00; fitted with all weather top, $560.00; prices, f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY

Retail Branches

1651 BROADWAY, AT 51ST ST. 1505 BEDFORD AVE., BROOKLYN

809 CENTRAL AVE., NEWARK, N. J.

OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest RYE

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

THANKSGIVING PLANS TAKE USUAL COURSE

Institutions to Serve Turkey and Fixings in Spite of the Advance in Prices.

VAUDEVILLE ON THE ISLAND

Sing Sing to Have Music and Pictures and the Salvation Army to Gather Its Inebriate Crop.

Preparations for the third war Thanksgiving indicate that New York is going to be as voluminously charitable on that day as ever before, despite the high and increasing cost of charity in these times. The frightened householder was considerably cheered yesterday by the news that the price of turkeys had dropped 4 or 5 cents a pound, but even before this turn of the market, when turkey and chicken were still at siege prices, the institutions which have made a practice of giving Thanksgiving dinners to the poor were preparing to do their bit this year as usual.

The Salvation Army will give its annual luncheon and dinner at its memorial hall to 1,200 present or former inebriates.

The Seamen's Christian Association at 300 West Street will give its annual entertainment and dinner to about 400 sailors at 7:30 P. M.

At 31 West Eighth Street the St. Andrew's One-Cent Coffee Stands Society will keep open house from 11 in the morning till 6 at night and expects to give dinners to some two thousand people. Two hundred and fifty baskets filled with turkey, pie and other staples of the dinner menu will be distributed to those of the needy who are too sick to leave their homes.

Charles H. Harris of 142 West Twenty-fourth Street, a Director of various charitable institutions, will, as usual, distribute forty dinner baskets to the poor.

The American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless at 936 Woodycrest Avenue will give a dinner to the 200 boys and girls in its home. The society feels particularly thankful this year because its Summer home at Oceanport entirely escaped the epidemic of infantile paralysis, and its household has had no serious illness and only one death the last year.

In the stadium of the City College the cadet corps of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum will give a drill and review, at which Mayor Mitchel will be present, on Thanksgiving morning.

Institutions of correction are going to have their Thanksgivings as usual. At Sing Sing Warden Derrick is preparing two programs. In the afternoon the Knickerbocker Theatre Enterprise Company will present a number of acrobatic acts, with added attractions supplied by the managers of the Ossining Theatre. In the evening there will be a moving picture play and a concert by Tom Brown's Aurora Band, the prison musical organization. The menu for the dinner has not been announced yet.

A. Paul Keith and E. F. Albee, heads of the Keith circuit, will, as is their custom, give a vaudeville entertainment to the prisoners at Blackwell's Island.

Devotees of football will have two lively college games from which to choose. Washington and Jefferson meets Rutgers at the Polo Grounds, and up in the Bronx Fordham will battle against Villanova.

Religious services in most of the churches will look in greater or less degree toward the conditions created by the war.

Through the Brace Memorial Newsboys' House of 14 New Chambers Street William Waldorf Astor will give a three-day Thanksgiving celebration to the newsboys of the house. Tomorrow afternoon they will be the guests of the Poly Prep and Erasmus Hall High School at the football game at Washington Park, Brooklyn, and there will be a dinner at the home afterward. That night there will be an old-fashioned Thanksgiving celebration with games, singing, and contests. On Friday the boys will spend the evening at the Palace Theatre, and on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock Assistant Corporation Counsel Stanley J. Quinn will talk to them in the Assembly Hall of the House.

CHILD LABOR LAWS VARIED.

National Committee Shows the Different Regulations in the States.

How differently child labor is treated in the various States is set forth in the annual report of the General Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, just issued. Twenty-eight States, according to the report, allow children to work more than eight hours a day in stores and other local establishments; nineteen States allow children to work at night in such industries; twenty-eight States have no regulation of street work by children, and twenty States have poor regulation of it; twenty-three States need night messenger laws, twenty-six do not require medical examination of children for work permits, and thirty-two States have standards lower than the fifth grade. One State has no compulsory education law, and four States have only local option laws.

"The status of about 1,850,000 working children who are not protected by any kind of Federal regulation," says Owen R. Lovejoy, the General Secretary in his report, "presents the major problem on which the efforts of the committee may now be concentrated."

BLAST MERGES TUBE BENEATH EAST RIVER

Two Headings of New Westbound Subway from Brooklyn Vary Only an Inch.

BRAVE PRESSURE TO SEE IT

Engineers and Others Go Through and Workmen Have a Feast of Sandwiches and Beer.

Twenty-four hours ahead of the time expected, the final blast was discharged at 10 A. M. yesterday that broke through the intervening wall of rock separating the two headings of the north tube connecting Old Slip, Manhattan, with Clark Street, Brooklyn. West through this tube will run the trains of the Interborough, between Park Place and Beekman and William Streets, to the present subway in Brooklyn. Joining this tube on the south will be another tube, yet to be built, for the eastbound trains.

Everybody agreed that the engineering work was exceptional, because the two headings were found to be within an inch of a precise meeting. According to engineering standards, the meeting of the headings was exact. The Flynn-O'Rourke Company, which has the contract, found that only eight feet of rock separated the two heads at 9 o'clock, and an hour later the wall was so thin that the final blast could be placed. So dynamite was set, wires were run to the shaft, and the button pressed. There was a roar, and when the smoke cleared the watchers rushed into the tube. A hole nearly three feet in diameter had been made. An American flag was held to the opening and it fluttered through to the other heading. At 12:15 o'clock another blast was exploded and a hole nearly six feet in diameter was made. Those who cared to pass through and walk along the tube were permitted to do so, but few cared for the experience, because the air pressure was not suited to normal lungs.

Among those who were present when the opening was made were the contractors, their employes in charge of the work, and a number of engineers of the Public Service Commission and of the Interborough Company. The two headings will meet almost in the centre of the river bed. For several weeks the work has progressed through solid rock of the Fordham-Gneiss variety, a ledge almost 350 feet in width. The tube lies, at its present depth, eighty-eight feet below the breast of the river. It is seventeen feet six inches in diameter.

After the blasts were fired several hundred "sand hogs" and other men employed on the work had a feast of beer and sandwiches and were personally greeted by their employers. As soon as the two headings are fully joined representatives of the Public Service Commission and of the contractors, with perhaps a number of city officials, will walk through the tube.

Nothing marred the occasion except vigorous objections by the men working on the Manhattan side to letting Brooklyn have the honor of the last blast. Brooklyn won the honor several days ago by the flipping of a coin.

Fire Blocks Railroad Two Hours.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Fire early this morning almost entirely destroyed the large coal chute of the Harlem Railroad Company at the North White Plains terminal, and tied up north and south bound traffic for more than two hours. The fire, which was discovered at 6 o'clock, is believed to have been started by a defective electric light wire. The loss was estimated to be about $35,000.

THE PROFESSIONAL EXECUTOR

When you want your watch mended, you take it to a professional jeweller not to some friend who seems to you to have a mechanical turn of mind.

On the same principle you choose a doctor, a lawyer or a dentist.

Why, when you appoint an executor for work more important than any of the above, do you pick out a friend with no experience and with untried ability?

Why not select a professional executor — one who knows how? Our Company is acting for many thoughtful men and women, why not for you?

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 1-1,000,000

176 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

CONFORMANCE

The least we can say to any Owner, and the least any Owner has a right to expect, is that this organization will conform to the previsions in the contract just as accurately as the structure itself will conform to the lot line.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

FOUND ARTICLES.

Persons who have found articles of value should advertise them. See Lost and Found column, last page, in The Times today.—Advt.

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL

YOU cannot understand how wonderfully beautiful this famous instrument is unless you hear it. Before you buy any phonograph, listen to the Sonora. Its clear, accurate, natural tone, its power and its expression will prove a revelation.

Ten unequalled models
$45 $60 $75 $100 $150 $175 $190 $225 $350 $1000

Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street
50 Broadway (Standard Arcade)
279-281 Broadway at Reade Street
The Highest Class Talking Machine in the World

When you think of advertising—what's your first thought?

If it is "copy"—that's where you are wrong.

If it is the illustration and a description of your product—you're wrong again.

Just because it *is* the "copy" which finally appears before the eyes of your public, and because "copy" *is* the big tangible thing your money buys—those are the very reasons why it should be considered last—*not* first.

The things to decide first are:

What may be the most profitable method of selling your merchandise.

Then, whether advertising can be profitably employed to sell it.

And when you and your advertising agent are sure of the soundness of your selling policy it is then time to decide:

Where the product may be best advertised.

When it is the best time to advertise it.

And, finally, *what* to say and *how* (which is the "copy.")

All of which is one way of saying:

That we play fair with ourselves and with our clients by insisting upon a thorough acquaintance with the selling end of our clients' business—

That we are free to co-operate in a logical selling plan before getting at the "copy."

And because we work that way is the big reason why our "copy" is so sensationally successful.

Hanff-Metzger

INCORPORATED

Advertising Agents

Jos. A. Hanff, President — *Geo. P. Metzger, Vice President*

95 Madison Avenue, New York — Telephone 5946 Madison Square

ESTABLISHED 1818
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

Tempus Fugit!

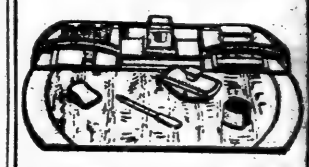
Twenty more working days until Christmas!

Before you realize it the day after to-morrow will be the day before yesterday.

"Le Bouquet"

A fashionable hand bag of black Poult de Soie silk or pan velvet in black or colors; with colored silk lining visible at top; bottom worked with steel beads and caught with metal braid ring; protruding frame with outside pocket, mirror with silk plaited edge, bag 9½ inches deep $11.50
Gold plated monograms, to order, from $2.00

Cross Desk Set



A complete desk set, of glazed calfskin, in colors with border design of gold tooling; compartments for stationery, fitted with calendar, ink stand, pen tray, pen brush, paper cutter, paper clip, and hand blotter; removable silk cover to lay on blotter pad, when not in use; 25 x 18¼ inches $47.50

Cross Belts for Men

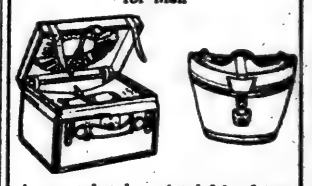
Belt—(at top) Sterling Silver belt buckle, three-initial script monogram, mounted on a tan or black hide or tan pigskin belt strip to order $9.50

Belt—(at left) Sterling Silver belt buckle, single script initial, mounted on a tan or black hide or tan pigskin belt strip; to order $6.00

Buckle—(at right) Sterling Silver, satin finish, Grecian border of blue enamel around edge, heavy weight, 1⅝ x 1⅛ inches .. $6.00

Detachable belt strip for the above mentioned buckle; black tubular calfskin; extra $2.00

Cross Hat Boxes for Men



A smart hat box (at left) of tan russet leather, red moirette lining, square design, outside straps and lock, takes a silk top hat and opera hat. Size: 14½ x 10½ x 9½ inches $15.50

A convenient hat box (at right) of tan russet leather, sateen lining, on handle, strap around center with clasp, takes silk top hat and opera hat. Size 12½ x 14 x 10½ inches $10.75
Initials burned free of charge.

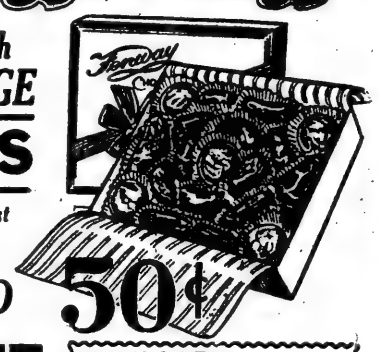
Mark Cross

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York: 404 Fifth Ave. (at 37th Street)
Boston: 145 Tremont St.
253 Broadway
London: 89 Regent St.
Dealers Throughout the World

Good Things For Thanksgiving

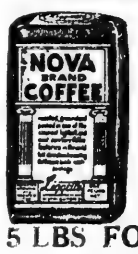
Please the Folks at Home with Fenway PINK PACKAGE CHOCOLATES



We unqualifiedly believe this to be the best box of chocolates sold at the price.

BIGGEST CANDY VALUE WE HAVE EVER OFFERED FULL POUND 50¢

NOVA COFFEE



Unquestionably the biggest Coffee value on the market.
A Coffee that Pleases Everybody
Freshly roasted, ground, hygienically packed.
TRY NOVA To-day 25c lb.
5 LBS FOR $1.00—This week only

Salted Peanuts
Large, crispy brown peanuts freshly roasted and salted; nice eating; very nutritious; A 40c VALUE 25c lb.

Jordan Almonds
Deliciously flavored, sugar shells with fillings of plump, meaty, imported almonds, contains only sugar, almonds and vegetable coloring; A 40c VALUE 29c lb.

SELECTED SPANISH OLIVES
Choice Queen Olives, have a delicious flavor and are rich in food value.
A Correct Start for that Big Dinner, 10c to 75c
GRAPEFRUITOLA MARMALADE
Made from fresh ripe grapefruit
10c—25c

MAXIXE CHERRIES
Chocolate Covered
Ripe cherries, floating in Maraschino flavoring, covered with a heavy brown jacket of rich chocolate.

Full Pound, 39c

LIGGETT'S CHOCOLATES
Surpassing Confections that will please the most critical candy connoisseurs. The coating is that of the choicest chocolate obtainable—the centres are filled with nuts, nougat, fruit, caramels and a variety of tasty combinations.

80c pound
FULL 16 OZ. NET

GRAPE JUICE
The unfermented juice of luscious, sun-ripened grapes—carefully selected, pressed and bottled under strictly sanitary conditions. A pure and wholesome beverage.
Pints 25c, Quarts 45c
½-Gallon, 80c

PURE HONEY
Clear Honey in glass jars—nutritious and healthful—Pure—unadulterated.
10c, 25c, 50c

GILPIN LANGDON SPICES

Pepper	2 oz. 15c
Gilpin Langdon Curry Powder	2 oz. 9c, 4 oz. 17c
Cinnamon Cassia	4 oz. 10c, 8 oz. 18c
Nutmeg	2 oz. 12c, 4 oz. 20c
Allspice	4 oz. 10c

FRESH DRIED SAGE
5c per oz.

VANILLA EXTRACT
Made from selected Mexican Vanilla Beans—full flavored.
TWO OUNCE BOTTLE 25c

CIGARS

LA MARCA Regalias.
Our Challenge Smoke
SPECIAL, WEDNESDAY 5 FOR 25c
Reg. Price 3 for 25c
AROMATICA CIGARS, (HAVANA) Three Sizes
10c Each—2 for 25c—16c Each
Black and White Cigars 5c each—Box 25 $1.25

LIGGETT'S COCOA
Makes a pleasant and nutritious beverage — absolutely pure — soluble in boiling water unequalled for making confections such as HALF fudges, etc.—POUNDS, 25c

Pure French Olive Oil
15c ½ Pt.—75c Pt.—$1.25 Qt.

FROZEN PUDDING
Made with chopped cherries, Maraschino flavoring and Riker's perfect ice cream
Pt. 25c Qt., 50c

Liggett's
Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores
MANHATTAN BRONX BROOKLYN

The Rexall Stores

THANKSGIVING PLANS TAKE USUAL COURSE

Institutions to Serve Turkey and Fixings in Spite of the Advance in Prices.

VAUDEVILLE ON THE ISLAND

Sing Sing to Have Music and Pictures and the Salvation Army to Gather Its Inebriate Crop.

Preparations for the third war Thanksgiving indicate that New York is going to be as voluminously charitable on that day as ever before, despite the high and increasing cost of charity in these times. The frightened householder was considerably cheered yesterday by the news that the price of turkeys had dropped 4 or 5 cents a pound, but even before this turn of the market, when turkey and chicken were still at siege prices, the institutions which have made a practice of giving Thanksgiving dinners to the poor were preparing to do their bit this year as usual.

The Salvation Army will give its annual luncheon and dinner at its memorial hall to 1,200 present or former inebriates.

The Seamen's Christian Association at 508 West Street will give its annual entertainment and dinner to about 400 sailors at 7:30 P. M.

At 8 West Eighth Street the St. Andrew's One-Cent Coffee Stands Society will keep open house from 11 in the morning till 6 at night and expects to give dinners to some two thousand people. Two hundred and fifty baskets filled with turkey, pie and other staples of the dinner menu will be distributed to those of the needy who are too sick to leave their homes.

Charles H. Harris of 142 West Twenty-fourth Street, a Director of various charitable institutions, will, as usual, distribute forty dinner baskets to the poor.

The American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless at 836 Woodycrest Avenue will give a dinner to the 200 boys and girls in its home. The society feels particularly thankful this year because its Summer home at Oceanport entirely escaped the epidemic of infantile paralysis, and its household has had no serious illness and only one death the last year.

In the stadium of the City College the cadet corps of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum will give a drill and review, at which Mayor Mitchel will be present, on Thanksgiving morning.

Institutions of correction are going to have their Thanksgivings as usual. At Sing Sing Warden Derrick is preparing two programs. In the afternoon the Knickerbocker Theatre Enterprise Company will present a number of acrobatic acts, with added attractions supplied by the managers of the Ossining Theatre. In the evening there will be a moving picture play and a concert by Tom Brown's Aurora Band, the prison musical organization. The menu for the dinner has not been announced yet.

A. Paul Keith and E. F. Albee, heads of the Keith circuit, will, as is their custom, give a vaudeville entertainment to the prisoners at Blackwell's Island.

Devotees of football will have two lively college games from which to choose. Washington and Jefferson meets Rutgers at the Polo Grounds, and up in the Bronx Fordham will battle against Villanova.

Religious services in most of the churches will look in greater or less degree toward the conditions created by the war.

Through the Brace Memorial Newsboys' House of 14 New Chambers Street William Waldorf Astor will give a three-day Thanksgiving celebration to the newsboys of the house. Tomorrow afternoon they will be the guests of the Poly Prep and Erasmus Hall High School at the football game at Washington Park, Brooklyn, and there will be a dinner at the home afterward. That night there will be an old-fashioned Thanksgiving celebration with games, singing, and contests. On Friday the boys will spend the evening at the Palace Theatre, and on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock Assistant Corporation Counsel Stanley J. Quinn will talk to them in the Assembly Hall of the House.

CHILD LABOR LAWS VARIED.

National Committee Shows the Different Regulations in the States.

How differently child labor is treated in the various States is set forth in the annual report of the General Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, just issued. Twenty-eight States, according to the report, allow children to work more than eight hours a day in stores and other local establishments; nineteen States allow children to work at night in such industries; twenty-eight States have no regulation of street work by children, and twenty States have poor regulation of it; twenty-three States need night messenger laws, twenty-six do not require medical examination of children for work permits, and thirty-two States have standards lower than the fifth grade. One State has no compulsory education law, and four States have only local option laws.

"The status of about 1,850,000 working children who are not protected by any kind of Federal regulation," says Owen R. Lovejoy, the General Secretary in his report, "presents the major problem on which the efforts of the committee may now be concentrated."

BLAST MERGES TUBE BENEATH EAST RIVER

Two Headings of New Westbound Subway from Brooklyn Vary Only an Inch.

BRAVE PRESSURE TO SEE IT

Engineers and Others Go Through and Workmen Have a Feast of Sandwiches and Beer.

Twenty-four hours ahead of the time expected, the final blast was discharged at 10 A. M. yesterday that broke through the intervening wall of rock separating the two headings of the north tube connecting Old Slip, Manhattan, with Clark Street, Brooklyn. West through this tube will run the trains of the Interborough, between Park Place and Beekman and William Streets, to the present subway in Brooklyn. Joining this tube on the south will be another tube, yet to be built, for the eastbound trains.

Everybody agreed that the engineering work was exceptional, because the two headings were found to be within an inch of a precise meeting. According to engineering standards, the meeting of the headings was exact. The Flynn-O'Rourke Company, which has the contract, found that only eight feet of rock separated the two heads at 9 o'clock, and an hour later the wall was so thin that the final blast could be placed. So dynamite was set, wires were run to the shaft, and the button pressed. There was a roar, and when the smoke cleared the watchers rushed into the tube. A hole nearly three feet in diameter had been made. An American flag was held to the opening and it fluttered through to the other heading. At 12:25 o'clock another blast was exploded and a hole nearly six feet in diameter was made. Those who cared to pass through and walk along the tube were permitted to do so, but few cared for the experience, because the air pressure was not suited to normal lungs.

Among those who were present when the opening was made were the contractors, their employes in charge of the work, and a number of engineers of the Public Service Commission and of the Interborough Company. The two headings will meet almost in the centre of the river bed. For several weeks the work has progressed through solid rock of the Fordham-Gneiss variety, a ledge almost 350 feet in width. The tube lies, at its present depth, eighty-eight feet below the breast of the river. It is seventeen feet six inches in diameter.

After the blasts were fired several hundred "sand hogs" and other men employed on the work had a feast of beer and sandwiches and were personally greeted by their employers. As soon as the two headings are fully joined representatives of the Public Service Commission and of the contractors, with perhaps a number of city officials, will walk through the tube.

Nothing marred the occasion except vigorous objections by the men working on the Manhattan side to letting Brooklyn have the honor of the last blast. Brooklyn won the honor several days ago by the flipping of a coin.

Fire Blocks Railroad Two Hours.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Fire early this morning almost entirely destroyed the large coal chute of the Harlem Railroad Company at the North White Plains terminal, and tied up north and south bound traffic for more than two hours. The fire, which was discovered at 8 o'clock, is believed to have been started by a defective electric light wire. The loss was estimated to be about $35,000.

THE PROFESSIONAL EXECUTOR

WHEN you want your watch mended, you take it to a professional jeweller not to some friend who seems to you to have a mechanical turn of mind.

On the same principle you choose a doctor, a lawyer or a dentist.

Why, when you appoint an executor for work more important than any of the above, do you pick out a friend with no experience and with untried ability?

Why not select a professional executor — one who knows how? Our Company is acting for many thoughtful men and women, why not for you?

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 1,000,000
176 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

CONFORMANCE

The least we can say to any Owner, and the least any Owner has a right to expect, is that this organization will conform to the provisions in the contract just as accurately as the structure itself will conform to the lot line.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

FOUND ARTICLES.

Persons who have found articles of value should advertise them. See Lost and Found column, last page, in The Times today.—Advt.

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL

YOU cannot understand how wonderfully beautiful this famous instrument is unless you hear it. Before you buy any phonograph, listen to the Sonora. Its clear, accurate, natural tone, its power and its expression will prove a revelation.

Ten unequalled models
$45 $60 $75 $100 $150 $175 $190 $225 $350 $1000
Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street
50 Broadway (Standard Arcade)
279-281 Broadway at Reade Street
The Highest Class Talking Machine in the World

When you think of advertising—what's your first thought?

If it is "copy"—that's where you are wrong.

If it is the illustration and a description of your product—you're wrong again.

Just because it *is* the "copy" which finally appears before the eyes of your public, and because "copy" *is* the big tangible thing your money buys—those are the very reasons why it should be considered last—*not* first.

The things to decide first are:

What may be the most profitable method of selling your merchandise.

Then, whether advertising can be profitably employed to sell it.

And when you and your advertising agent are sure of the soundness of your selling policy it is then time to decide:

Where the product may be best advertised.

When it is the best time to advertise it.

And, finally, *what* to say and *how* (which is the "copy.")

All of which is one way of saying:

That we play fair with ourselves and with our clients by insisting upon a thorough acquaintance with the selling end of our clients' business—

That we are free to co-operate in a logical selling plan before getting at the "copy."

And because we work that way is the big reason why our "copy" is so sensationally successful.

Hanff-Metzger

INCORPORATED

Advertising Agents

Jos. A. Hanff, President — *Geo. P. Metzger, Vice President*

95 Madison Avenue, New York — Telephone 5946 Madison Square

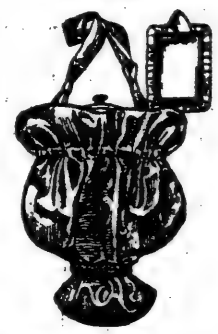
ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

Tempus Fugit!

Twenty more working days until Christmas!

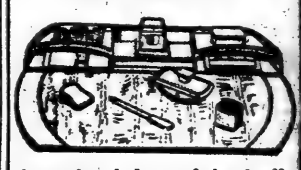
Before you realize it the day after to-morrow will be the day before yesterday.

"Le Bouquet"



A fashionable hand bag of black Peau de Soie silk or pan velvet in black or colors; with colored silk lining visible at top; bottom worked with steel beads and caught with metal braid ring; protruding frame with outside pocket, mirror with silk plaited edge, bag 9¼ inches deep $11.50
Gold plated monograms, to order, from $2.00

Cross Desk Set



A complete desk set, of glazed calfskin, in colors with border design of gold tooling; compartments for stationery, fitted with calendar, ink stand, pen tray, pen brush, paper cutter, paper clip, and hand blotter; removable silk cover to lay on blotter pad, when not in use; 25 x 18¼ inches $47.50

Cross Belts for Men

Belt—(at top) Sterling Silver belt buckle, three-initial script monogram, mounted on a tan or black hide or tan pigskin belt strip to order $9.50

Belt—(at left) Sterling Silver belt buckle, single script initial, mounted on a tan or black hide or tan pigskin belt strip; to order . $6.00

Buckle—(at right) Sterling Silver, satin finish, Grecian border of blue enamel around edge, heavy weight, 1¾ x 1½ inches . . $6.00

Detachable belt strip for the above mentioned buckle; black tubular calfskin; extra $2.00

Cross Hat Boxes for Men

A smart hat box (at left) of tan russet leather, red moirette lining, square design, outside straps and lock, takes a silk top hat and opera hat. Size: 14½ x 10½ x 9½ inches $15.50

A convenient hat box (at right) of tan russet leather, sateen lining, top handle, strap around center with clasp, takes silk top hat and opera hat. Size 12½ x 14 x 10½ inches $10.75
Initials burned free of charge.

Mark Cross

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York, 404 Fifth Ave. (at 37th Street) — Boston, 145 Tremont St.
London, 353 Broadway — 89 Regent St.
Dealers Throughout the World.

Good Things For Thanksgiving

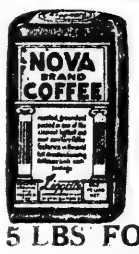
Please the Folks at Home with Fenway PINK PACKAGE CHOCOLATES

We unqualifiedly believe this to be the best box of chocolates sold at the price.
BIGGEST CANDY VALUE WE HAVE EVER OFFERED FULL POUND 50¢

Salted Peanuts
Large, crispy brown peanuts freshly roasted and salted; nice eating; very nutritious; A 40c VALUE 25c lb.

Jordan Almonds
Deliciously flavored, sugar shells with fillings of plump, meaty, imported almonds, contains only sugar, almonds and vegetable coloring; A 40c VALUE 29c lb.

NOVA COFFEE



Unquestionably the biggest Coffee value on the market.
A Coffee that Pleases Everybody
Freshly roasted, ground, hygienically packed.
TRY NOVA To-day 25c lb.
5 LBS FOR $1.00—This week only

SELECTED SPANISH OLIVES

Choice Queen Olives, have a delicious flavor and are rich in food value.
A Correct Start for that Big Dinner, 10c to 75c
GRAPEFRUITOLA MARMALADE
Made from fresh ripe grapefruit
10c—25c

MAXIXE CHERRIES
Chocolate Covered
Ripe cherries, floating in Maraschino flavoring, covered with a heavy brown jacket of rich chocolate.

Full Pound, 39c

LIGGETT'S CHOCOLATES
Surpassing Confections that will please the most critical candy connoisseurs. The coating is that of the choicest chocolate obtainable—the centres are filled with nuts, nougat, fruit, caramels and a variety of tasty combinations.

80c pound
FULL 16 OZ. NET

GRAPE JUICE
The unfermented juice of luscious, sun-ripened grapes—carefully selected, pressed and bottled under strictly sanitary conditions. A pure and wholesome beverage.
Pints 25c, Quarts 45c
½-Gallon, 80c

PURE HONEY
Clear Honey in glass jars—nutritious and healthful—Pure—unadulterated.
10c, 25c, 50c

GILPIN LANGDON SPICES

Pepper	2 oz. 15c
Gilpin Langdon Curry Powder	2 oz. 9c, 4 oz. 17c
Cinnamon Cassia	4 oz. 10c, 8 oz. 18c
Nutmeg	2 oz. 12c, 4 oz. 20c
Allspice	4 oz. 10c

FRESH DRIED SAGE
5c per oz.

VANILLA EXTRACT
Made from selected Mexican Vanilla Beans—full flavored.
TWO OUNCE BOTTLE 25c

CIGARS

LA MARCA Regalias.
Our Challenge Smoke
SPECIAL, WEDNESDAY 5 FOR 25c
Reg. Price 3 for 25c
AROMATICA CIGARS, (HAVANA) Three Sizes
10c Each—2 for 25c—16c Each
Black and White Cigars 5c each Box 25 $1.25

LIGGETT'S COCOA
Makes a pleasant and nutritious beverage — absolutely pure — soluble in boiling water unequalled for making confections such as HALF fudges, etc.—POUNDS. 25c

Pure French Olive Oil
15c ½ Pt.—75c Pt.—$1.25 Qt.

FROZEN PUDDING
Made with chopped cherries, Maraschino flavoring and Riker's perfect ice cream.
Pt., 25c Qt., 50c

Liggett's Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores
MANHATTAN BRONX BROOKLYN
The Rexall Stores

BROWN LINE-UP CHANGED FOR COLGATE GAME

ABSENTEES RETURN TO BROWN LINE-UP

Ward and Conroy Likely to Start Against Colgate—All Seats for Game Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28.—Contrary to expectations, Coach Robinson called another scrimmage for the Brown team this afternoon and, opposed by an exceptionally strong second eleven for nearly an hour, the 'Varsity battled in a regular game. The good footing and pleasant weather made conditions most agreeable, and no more satisfactory practice session has been held all season.

Considerable attention was given to kicking of goals from placement, and Devitalis, who does all of this work, booted over several from 35 and 40 yards. In no game this season has it been necessary for Brown to resort to this method of scoring but in Colgate pretty stiff opposition is anticipated, and Brown will be ready for all emergencies.

The Brown line-up Thursday will probably be slightly different from what it was in either the Yale or Harvard games, for both Ward, tackle, and Conroy, half back, are likely to be in their regular positions. Both men were in the scrimmage this afternoon.

Tomorrow afternoon both the first and second 'Varsity elevens will hold signal drill. At 4 o'clock the undergraduates are to parade to the field, headed by the Brown band, and the burning of the dummy will mark the end of the practice season.

Every seat in the stands on Andrews Field has been sold, and tickets for the Colgate game are now at a premium in this city. Not a ticket remains at the Athletic Association office, and hundreds of applications are being returned unfilled. No tickets will be sold at the ticket offices on the field Thursday morning, and many persons who are coming here to see the game are going to be disappointed.

HARD DAY FOR COLGATE.

Morning and Afternoon Practice Held for Brown Game.

Special to The New York Times.

MANSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 28.—Coach Bankart gave the Colgate eleven its final practice for the game with Brown at Providence today on Lowney Field. The practice was divided into a morning and an afternoon session, the forenoon being spent in the rehearsing of signals, with a light scrimmage. In the afternoon the ends and line practice going down the field under punts while the backs did the catching.

The men are in good shape and the team will line-up against the undefeated Brown team as it did in the game with Syracuse on Wesleyan Field last week practiced kicking. Both got excellent distance, and Bankart believes the punting will be one of Colgate's strongest departments against Brown.

A blackboard talk and a final rehearsal of the plays that will be used against Brown will be held tomorrow. The men leave Mansfield Thursday morning. Gillo, the giant full back, who was not in the best of shape for the Yale game, is now in the best of condition. Trainer Rourke says that he would not be surprised if the eleven men who start for Colgate will last throughout the game, as they did at Syracuse.

W. AND J. ON WAY HERE.

Will Practice at Polo Grounds Today in Preparation for Rutgers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 28.—Washington and Jefferson's football team, composed of a squad of twenty-one players in charge of Head Coach Sol Metzger, left for New York tonight, where Rutgers will be played on Thursday at the Polo Grounds in the final game of the season. The players were in better physical condition than they have been at any time since the Yale game and Metzger for the first time in several weeks will be able to present practically his full strength.

Washington and Jefferson had light practice this afternoon before departure, several new formations intended for Rutgers being tried. The team will have a signal drill at the Polo Grounds tomorrow to limber up the men and accustom them to the strange gridiron.

The Washington and Jefferson line-up against Rutgers will likely be as follows: left end, Carroll; left tackle, Henry; left guard, Captain Wimberly; centre, Guy, right guard, Drew; right tackle, Louieks; right end, Tressel; quarterback, Stobbs; left halfback, Nuss right halfback, Crawfords; fulback, McCreight.

RUTGERS ENDS HARD WORK.

Final Scrimmage Held for W. and J. Game Tomorrow.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 28.—The last hard scrimmage practice of the year was held by the Rutgers team today in preparation for their contest with Washington and Jefferson at the Polo Grounds on Thursday. The practice was held behind closed gate, and it lasted until nearly 6 o'clock, a whitewashed ball being used by the team.

Sanford's line-up for the New York game is now practically decided upon, and it will probably be just the same as that which faced Dickinson on Saturday. In the second half the regular backfield combination will be used. John Whitehill, the newly discovered star at full back, revealed further ability today, when he displayed unexpected skill in throwing the forward pass. Hitherto Wittpenn has been the only man who could be relied on for this play, and as he is in rather poor condition it was feared he could not be used, but Whitehill is fully as good at heaving the ball.

LAST FORDHAM SCRIMMAGE.

Entire Squad Out for Arduous Practice for Villanova Game.

The last football scrimmage of the year was held at Fordham yesterday in preparation for the closing game with Villanova tomorrow. The Bronxites continued their secret work behind the canvas walls on 'Varsity Field, and, in addition to their clash with the scrubs, they were kept busy until dark perfecting the new set of signals which will be used against their traditional rivals tomorrow.

The entire squad was on hand for the last real drill, even Danny O'Connell, who broke three ribs in the Georgetown game, donning his uniform. While he will not be able to start in the game, it is probable that he will be sent in long enough to fill the requirements needed in the awarding of the 'Varsity "F." It will be necessary for Fordham players to get into the game tomorrow to be even considered for the letter. Save for a little stiffness, O'Connell appeared as well as ever, and he is anxious to get out in the first trenches tomorrow.

Bunny Corcoran also made his first appearance since the Gallaudet game last Saturday, and was used at end against the scrubs. Jake Weber, the Fordham trainer, announces that his leg will not hinder him in tomorrow's contest.

Following the practice, the players were targets for an ovation from the cheering section. The undergraduate rooters spent the whole afternoon yesterday practicing songs and chants for what they hope will be the first Fordham victory over Villanova since 1908.

RECORD FOOTBALL RECEIPTS

Sale of Tickets for Yale-Harvard Battle Brought $153,800.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28.—Manager William Bedell of the Yale Athletic Association's ticket department, announced today that $153,800 was realized from the sale of tickets to the Yale-Harvard game Saturday. This is $32,000 more than the largest previous total received at a Yale football game, the amount taken in when the Bowl was opened two years ago.

Of the sum received this year, $14,000 was expended in the erection of the temporary seats. The expense for ushers was about $2,000. From the sale of programs about $3,800 was received and from the automobile parking space just outside the Bowl, about $2,700. The Red Cross collection taken in the Bowl Saturday totalled $8,437. This, of course, does not go to the Yale Athletic Association, but, including this item, the sum of money received at the Bowl Saturday amounts to $168,729.

HOWARD CANN IS ELECTED.

Chosen Captain of 1917 N. Y. U. Eleven—'Varsity Letters Awarded.

At yesterday's election for the New York University football Captain of the 1917 team, Howard Cann, left half back, was unanimously chosen to lead the eleven. Cann is a junior, and in addition to being football Captain is also basket ball Captain and a prominent track performer. He is the son of Athletic Director Frank H. Cann. J. Henry Güntzer, Jr., of Port Chester, N. Y., was elected Manager of the Violet football team for 1917, and Andrew Gruninger of New York City Assistant Manager. The former is a member of the junior class and the latter a member of the sophomore class. The following football men received their 'varsity letters:

Bernstein, '17; Cann, '18; Egan, '19; House, '17; Hoffman, '18; Jordan, '17; McCulloch, '17; Mackenzie, '17; Weinheimer, '20; Pontefrey, '18; Carroll, '18; Brin, '20; Sokolewer, '18; Baldwin, '17; Manager Fraim, '17; Warman, '20, and Buchsbaum, '18.

'Varsity numerals were awarded as follows:

Brown, '17; Elias, '17; Alvares, '20; Horigan, '19; Van Note, '20; Thomson, '19; Jenkins, '20; Potter, '19; Grisaing, '20; Berghorn, '20; Hammerschlag, '18; Mooney, '18; Eberhard, '19; Savage, '19; Manly, '20, and Guntzer, '18, assistant manager.

PERSHING TO LEAD CHICAGO.

Elected Captain of 1917 Eleven—Sixteen Receive Letter.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Frank E. Pershing of Chicago, a nephew of Major Gen. John J. Pershing, today was elected captain of the University of Chicago football eleven for 1917. Pershing is a quarter back. He has one more year to play.

Award of the 'Varsity "C" was made to sixteen members of the Univertity of Chicago football team today. The number was smaller than had been anticipated. Of those who received the distinction six will be eliminated from the squad next year by graduation or the three-year rule. They are Aga, Cahn, Fischer, Gordon, Jackson and Schafer.

BOWDOIN'S 1917 SCHEDULES

Eleven Will Meet Harvard and Cadets—Baseball Plans.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Nov. 28.—The Bowdoin College football and baseball schedules for 1917, as announced today, contain several changes from the lists of recent years. Tufts, Holy Cross, Middlebury, and Fort McKinley are dropped from the football schedule, and Harvard, Trinity, and West Point added. Eight games will be played, one less than this season. Changes in the baseball schedule are minor.

The football dates are: Sept. 29, Harvard at Cambridge; Oct. 6, Amherst at Amherst; 13, Trinity at Portland; 20, Colby at Waterville; 27, Bates at Lewiston; Nov. 3, Maine at Brunswick; 10, Wesleyan at Brunswick; 17, Army at West Point.

The baseball schedule includes the following games for the Spring trip: April 11, Harvard at Cambridge; 12, Wesleyan at Middletown; 14, Amherst at Amherst.

PLAN FOR INDOOR POLO.

Important Changes Made in League Regulations—New Teams Join.

The Indoor Polo League, which was started last Winter and met with success, will open the season today Many new teams have joined the organization and the prospects for another successful year are unusually bright. A number of the rules have been changed, which will have a tendency to make the game faster and more interesting from a spectator's standpoint.

Last year only two periods of ten minutes each were played. This season the minimum number of chukkers will be four, of seven and a half minutes each, and the maximum six of the same length of time. The size of the ball has also been made smaller, the new and now standard measurement being four and a half inches in diameter, not much larger than the regulation outdoor ball which naturally tends to liven up the game materially. There are various other changes that have been made in the rules for the coming season, all of which tend to bring the indoor game as near to the outdoor sport as conditions will permit.

A number of new players have joined the Durland Polo Club, and this institution will put at least three or four strong teams into the field. One of these trios—the Cock Robins—will play the West Point cadets' team on the latter's floor Dec. 9. On the 16th the Tigers will meet the West Pointers.

ENCOURAGES WINTER POLO.

Camden Club, in South Carolina, Prepares for Active Season.

The Camden Polo Club is branching out with the idea of making the South Carolina resort one of the leading places for the game in the Winter months. The need for Winter and Spring polo, so that men can get themselves and their mounts in condition, has been growing greater with the development of the sport. To meet this need several of the Northern players, together with the Camden Polo Club, of which C. M. Taintor is President, have taken over from the Country Club the polo field, clubhouse, and stables at Camden. New stables have been built, the field put in first-class condition, and a new field is in course of construction. In addition there is a small field for practice and for schooling mounts. Arthur Perkins has been engaged as manager of the polo and stables, and has made arrangements to supply mounts to those visitors who do not wish to ship their own horses to the South.

Beginning with the first of the year polo will be played twice a week, and during the latter part of February and in March three times a week, ending with a tournament at the end of the latter month. The climate is such that the game can be played under enjoyable conditions all the Winter.

Middies Elect Fisher Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 28.—The members of the Naval Academy football squad have elected Thomas G. Fisher, left end, captain for next season. He is the only member of next year's graduating class who started the Army game. Fisher has played third base on the nine ever since entering the institution.

Bulkley Wins Close Squash Tilt.

Only one match was played yesterday in the open squash tournament at the Princeton Club. H. D. Bulkley of the Columbia Club defeated J. Taylor of the Princeton Club in a three-game contest by the score of 15—11, 8—15, 18—15. The semi-final round will be played today.

PENN REHEARSES RESERVE ATTACK

Folwell Warns Eleven Against Overconfidence at Last Drill for Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 28.—The Red and Blue eleven went through the final workout for the Cornell game this afternoon at Whitemarsh Valley Country Club, and six plays that Penn managed to retain unused in the Michigan game were the chief forms of attack used by Folwell's band. Folwell fears overconfidence on the part of his warriors, and he warned the men against it this afternoon, telling them Cornell was going to make a desperate fight all during the combat, and that if Penn loafed an instant it could expect nothing but defeat.

Bert Bell drove the 'Varsity this afternoon in the signal drill, and Jimmy Bryant had charge of the second team on the golf links. Bell cannot arouse the playing speed of the first team as well as Bryant, but he is a cool field general and he picks the spots with excellent judgment.

Graves Williams, who has had a good rest, was worked out with the second eleven, and Harry Ross, who is now able to run through a signal drill, was raced up and down the field for half an hour.

CORNELL HAS SCRIMMAGE.

Shiverick Pilots Eleven in Drill at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 28.—The Cornell football squad held its last scrimmage work here today in preparation for the game with Pennsylvania on Thursday in Philadelphia. The greater part of the practice, however, was devoted to signal drill, while Shiverick practiced drop-kicking and punting. A light workout will be held tomorrow.

Fritz Shiverick ran the 'Varsity in practice this afternoon, and the same team lined up which beat Michigan 23 to 20. Speed was at left half. There was some talk of switching these men, but it is not considered likely that Dr. Sharpe will attempt any break in his well-groomed combination at this stage.

LEONARD HAS A SOFT SNAP.

Chick Simler Only a Target for Local Boxer's Blows.

Benny Leonard, the local boxer, was not forced to extend himself to gain the honors over Chick Simler, a Scranton (Penn.) lightweight, in their ten-round bout at the Empire A. C. of Harlem last night. From the starting bell until the timer signified the end of the tenth round Leonard's superiority was clearly evident, and throughout the match he landed when and where he pleased on Simler's person.

The only thing that Simler showed was a willingness to assimilate punishment. The local lad rocked his opponent's head with persistence in each round, and it was a surprise to the large crowd present that Simler could stand up under the battering. In only the fifth and eighth rounds did Simler succeed in making any impression on his clever opponent, and in these instances his efforts were confined to landing a few stiff body blows. Near the end of the bout Leonard's heavy blows began to show their effect, and the final session found Simler willing to hold.

In the other bout, scheduled for ten rounds, Frankie West of Chicago was pitted against Albert Badoud, the French welterweight, and lasted two rounds. Badoud twice floored his opponent in the first round with right hand blows to the jaw, and in the second session the same punch ended the contest.

NO LICENSE FOR GARDEN.

Application to Hold Bouts Not Filed —Dundee Changes Plans.

When the offices of the State Athletic Commission were closed last night there had not been filed with Chairman Fred Wenck any lease for boxing exhibitions in Madison Square Garden. It was rumored in the commission offices that Edward E. McCall, receiver for Madison Square Garden, had declined to change the lease, which proved unsatisfactory to the commission. Chairman Wenck insisted that among the unsatisfactory clauses was one which allowed the owners to cancel the lease on fifteen days' notice, and another clause was to the effect that only fifty-two exhibitions could be held in one year.

On the strength of these developments, Johnny Dundee, who was to have boxed Freddie Welsh in the Garden tomorrow evening, announced that he had made arrangements to box tomorrow afternoon in the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn against Eddie Wallace. It is thus certain that the advertised bout for Madison Square Garden Thursday evening will not take place.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR DOGS

One of the Features for Annual Show of Hudson County K. C.

Nearly 300 classes are listed for the second annual dog show of the Hudson County Kennel Club, to be held at Froemchen's Hall, Union Hill, N. J., on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 6. All breeds are catered to, and, in addition to the usual classes, there are a number of unclassified specials, including one for the best dog in the show, which will be for the President's Cup, presented by H. Grasser. Another feature is provided in sweepstake classes in five divisions, for which an entrance fee of $1 is charged, the money to be divided 40 per cent. to the winner and 40 per cent. to the second. G. Muss-Arnolt of Tuckahoe will be the all-around judge, while the unclassified specials and sweepstake classes will be adjudicated by Messrs. Arnolt, Rosenberg, and Thomson. The judges selected follow:

Mrs. D. D. Dunn, New York, Boston terriers. Mrs. M. Koerlin, Yonkers, Pomeranians and toy poodles. Zimmermann, Brooklyn, cocker spaniels. Mrs. Harry Taylor, Hollis, L. I., French bulldogs. A. B. Thomson, Annandale, S. I., Airedale, Irish, fox, and Scottish terriers. George Low, Elizabeth, bulldogs and bull terriers. Alva B. Rosenberg, Brooklyn, all toys except Pomeranians and toy poodles. G. Muss-Arnolt, Tuckahoe, N. Y., all other breeds and miscellaneous, members', local, and children's classes.

Yale Runners May Compete.

The Yale cross-country team, which finished second in the intercollegiate championship last Saturday, or at least part of it, may compete in the senior national hill and dale chase of the Amateur Athletic Union at Van Cortlandt Park a week from Saturday. Johnny Overton, captain of the team and winner of the individual intercollegiate championship, yesterday wrote Chairman Rubien of the National Championship Committee, asking him to forward entry blanks to New Haven.

Knollwood Gunners Out Tomorrow.

At the traps of the Knollwood Country Club at White Plains, tomorrow, there will be a 100-targets handicap for a prize presented by William T. Koch. The regular shooting season will begin next Sunday. The monthly cup and season cup will be shot for every Sunday afternoon.

HOSTS OF FANDOM SWELL.

Paid Attendance in the American League 1,017,197 More Than 1915.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Paid attendance at American League baseball games for the season of 1916 was 1,017,197 more than 1915. These figures, which were announced from President Ban Johnson's office, were credited by him with being due to a "restoration of the stability of the game," following the year of upset in which the Federal League contended for major baseball recognition.

The close race for the American League pennant also was partly responsible, President Johnson declared. The report will be given out at the annual meeting of the club owners Dec. 14. The total number of admissions was not made public.

TO CUT PLAYERS' SALARIES.

Johnson Announces Retrenchment Policy in American League.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Salaries of baseball players in the American League, who were signed at high figures to retain them during the war with the Federal League, will be sharply reduced, B. B. Johnson, President of the league, announced today. The game was conducted in an extravagant manner during the fight with the Federal League, President Johnson said, and all expenses connected with the operation of the sport next season will be curtailed.

"Now that the trouble is over," he asserted, "we will have to return to a sound basis—one where men who have invested their money in the game stand a chance of obtaining a fair return. There will be no renewal of high salaried 'war' contracts. The players must understand that. We will agree on a new contract, at the annual meeting of the American League, here, on Dec. 14, that will be fair to all concerned. It will be equitable to the player and club owner."

MAY BAR THE MOIST BALL.

Rules Committee Likely to Forbid Pitchers to Use It.

The moist ball, now used by numerous pitchers in the major leagues, has been the cause of so many costly fielding errors that the Rules Committee may legislate against it just as against the emery ball. The moisture which remains on the ball after it is hit from the bat often causes the fielders to throw it wildly, and more than one manager is in favor of abolishing the wet toss. The use of slippery elm and licorice makes it even more dangerous for the fielder to handle. Resin is another substance generally used by pitchers which may also be prohibited. There is a strong tendency among the rule makers to put a stop to all sharp practices in pitching and make the pitchers work solely on their own merits.

The moist ball has caused innumerable freak throws by fielders. In a game at the Polo Grounds last Spring between the Giants and Brooklyn, Brooklyn had the tieing run on third base in the ninth inning. The next batter hit to Fletcher, who drew his arm back to make a throw. The wet ball slipped from the fielder's fingers and dropped at his feet and the runner scored, Brooklyn afterward winning the game. Since then Fletcher and, for that matter every infielder, is an enemy to the moist ball.

Benny Kauff made a freak throw on account of the wet ball in Shelton last May. He tried to throw a ball to second base, and instead the ball went up in the air over his head, while the runner went around the bases. Oscar Stanage, the Detroit catcher, had a like experience against the Yankees at the Polo Grounds last season. He threw the slippery ball high over the third baseman's head and the winning run scored.

PLANS FOR CANADIAN SHOOT

St. Thomas Gun Club Arranges Tourney on Dec. 4.

The St. Thomas Gun Club of St. Thomas, Ontario, has made special arrangements with the customs officials of the Canadian city to pass the guns of shooters attending the club's international trap-shooting tournament during the week of Dec. 4. The tournament is likely to attract many experts from this side of the border, as large prizes are offered for the principal events, which include an international handicap at live birds, as well as an international championship and handicap at inanimate targets.

The target events will be held on the first three days of the tournament, concluding with the international championship on the morning and the international handicap on the afternoon of Dec. 6. In the latter event a handsome trophy and $100 in cash will go to the winner, and there will be in addition $300 in average money. The two days of live-bird shooting will conclude on Dec. 8 with the Grand International Handicap, at forty birds a man, handicap rise. The entrance fee is $15, and the winner will receive a gold watch and $75, the remainder of the money being divided on the Rose system. Eight special trophies also will be awarded during the tournament.

C. C. N. Y. SWIMMING PLANS.

First Meet to be on Dec. 8, with Columbia as Opponent.

Manager Horowitz of the City College swimming team has issued the schedule for the coming season. Two trips are being planned by the management, one in the North and the other southward. The first meet will be held with Columbia University at City College on Dec. 8.

Among the old material still with the team are Jones and Auerbach in the plunge, Liebner in the dive, and Schoenfeld in the distance events. As to the water polo team, C. C. N. Y. expects to put out the best team it has yet developed.

The schedule for the coming season is as follows:

Dec. 8—C. C. N. Y. vs. Columbia, at home; 15—C. C. N. Y. vs. Pennsylvania, at home; 22—C. C. N. Y. vs. Amherst, at home, (tentative;) 29—C. C. N. Y. vs. N. Y. U., at home, (tentative;) Jan. 5—C. C. N. Y. vs. Princeton, abroad; 12—C. C. N. Y. vs. Yale, at home; 19—C. C. N. Y. vs. Princeton, at home; Feb. 9—C. C. N. Y. vs. Springfield, abroad, (tentative;) Feb. 10—C. C. N. Y. vs. Wesleyan, abroad, (tentative;) 12—C. C. N. Y. vs. Yale, abroad; 16—C. C. N. Y. vs. Columbia, abroad; 22—C. C. N. Y. vs. Baltimore, abroad, (tentative;) 23—C. C. N. Y. vs. Pennsylvania, abroad; 24—C. C. N. Y. vs. Rutgers, abroad, (tentative;) March 2—C. C. N. Y. vs. Rutgers, at home, (tentative;) 24—Intercollegiate championship, at Pennsylvania.

Erasmus Hall Swimmers Win.

Swimmers of Erasmus Hall won from Commercial High, by 32 points to 21, in their championship P. S. A. L. dual meet at the Fourth Avenue Baths, Brooklyn, yesterday. The points were scored on a three, two and one basis. The competition was unusually close in every event, and several star performances were recorded.

City's Finest Have Athletic Meet.

The first of the monthly athletic meets to be held by the New York Police Department during the Winter took place last night in the drill room at Police Headquarters, and the Fourth Inspection Squad won from the Sixteenth Inspection District athletes. In the boxing contests Theodore Stokes, Fourth District, defeated Anthony Smith, Sixteenth; William A. Turk, Fourth, defeated M. Moore, Sixteenth, and George Bicharest, Fourth, defeated John Cross, Sixteenth. In the wrestling contests Joseph Warslaw, Fourth, defeated Abraham Goldman, Sixteenth. The tug of war was won by the Fourth District.

Manhattan Five Beats St. Francis.

By a score of 38 to 17 Manhattan College five last night defeated the St. Francis College basket ball team in the gymnasium of St. Peter and Paul.

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ECLIPSE IS TAKEN BY YANKEE NOTIONS

Easily Disposes of Top o' the Morning in Handicap Event at Bowie.

BOWIE, Md., Nov. 28.—Yankee Notions, at 14½ to 1, romped home with the Eclipse Handicap, which was the feature race, at the Southern Maryland course this afternoon. With Haubert and Marse Henry withdrawn, the former undoubtedly on account of the heavy impost—130 pounds—which was alotted to him, the race was practically a walkover for the winner. Yankee Notions carried 114 pounds, and with this weight he easily disposed of Top o' the Morning, which was asked to pack away 140 pounds. The real contenders were Kewessa and Fruit Cake, which were both in light and came along in the order named.

The old son of Yankee has been one of the most consistent winners on the Maryland tracks. In his seven starts he has been first five times, and was second and third on the two other occasions. The Liberty Selling Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, at a mile, was won by W. J. Anderson's Sir William Johnson, which won his first race in twelve starts. The winner was cleverly ridden by E. Haynes, who has piloted many of the best platers to victory during this meeting.

Among the other long shots to win was Al Hudson, which annexed the opening event at $22.70 for $2. E. K. Bryson's 2-year-old managed to beat out Kebo and Sargon II. by the narrowest of margins. The latter was the first choice for the race, but was beaten out for the place by Kebo in the last few strides. In the other event for youngsters, Kilts, bearing the silks of J. M. Zimmer, was an easy winner.

The summaries, with straight, place and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:14 3-5.

Al Hudson, E. K. Bryson's b. c., 116 pounds, by Santry-Mirfield, $22.70, $8.40, $3.50, (W. Ward).....1
Kebo, W. Cahill's b. g., 116, $3.70, $2.60, (W. Obert).....2
Sargon II., C. D. Sullivan's ch. c., 111, $2.60 third, (R. Ball).....3
Spinster, Gold Bond, Chemung, Highway, Radiant Flower, Burbank, and Meelogue also ran. Whitney Bells and Ed Garrison scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $600; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:21.

Kilts, J. M. Zimmer's br. f., 111 pounds, by Broomstick-Flora Mac, $16.60, $7.70, $3.80, (W. Crump).....1
Napoleon, G. C. Walsh's ch. c., 114, $4.60, $3.10, (J. Butwell).....2
Cherry Ripe, L. Bloom's ch. g., $2.70, third, (R. Troxler).....3
N. K. Beal, Kathryn Grace, Si Ray, Meddling Miss also ran. Glory Bells scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:46 3-5.

Lynn, J. A. Gibson's br. g., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Frontenac-Huron Fairy, $14.90, $5.90, $4.10, (W. Gourley).....1
Freda Johnson, W. C. Capps's br. m., 5, 107, $4.50, $3.50, (W. Crump).....2
Carlton G., J. S. Ownbey's ch. h., 9, 115, $4.80, third, (G. Carroll).....3
Slumberer, Southern Gold, Volsung, Fonctionnaire, Nannie McDee, Colonel Holloway, Cannonade, Salon, and Cellabel also ran. Alston, Red Wing, Finalee, and Pennilee scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; Eclipse Highweight Handicap; purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:13.

Yankee Notions, W. J. Anderson's ch. g., 6 years, 114 pounds, by Yankee-Fairie Queen, $29.50, $10, $5.70, (G. Carroll).....1
Kewessa, W. L. Oliver's b. g., 4, 117, $6.80, $4.80, (E. Haynes).....2
Fruit Cake, E. T. Zollicoffer's b. f., 2, 108, $3.80 third, (J. Dominick).....3
Top o' the Morning, Skiles Knob, Squeeler, True as Steel, Wiseman, Pesky also ran. Marse Henry, Haubert scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 1-5.

Baby Lynch, E. Cook's br. f., 4 years, 107 pounds, by Leonid-Queen Lilba, $19.70, $8.60, $4.20, (R. Ball).....1
Marchena, Northwood Stable's ch. g., 5, 119, $25.20, $6.80, (R. Troxler).....2
Queen of Paradise, R. F. Carman's ch. f., 3, 101, $3 third, (L. Lyke).....3
King Box, Menlo Park, Dundreary, Thoughtreader, Handful also ran. Republican, Ampere, scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and an eighth. Time—1:58 1-5.

Kilday, W. S. Gibson's b. g., 5 years, 108 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Lillie Turner, $23.60, $10.60, $6.10, (J. Butwall).....1
Patty Regan, F. Harlan's ch. g., 6, 105, $6.10, $4, (W. Gourley).....2
Daingerfield, A. J. Karr's ch. g., 7, 110, $6.50, third, (F. Robinson).....3
Devil Fish, Scorpii, Thomas Calloway, Tom Hancock, Blackford, and Buss Around also ran. Ed Bond scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For all ages; Liberty Selling Handicap; purse $600; one mile. Time—1:43.

Sir William Johnson, W. J. Anderson's ch. g., 5 years, 114 pounds, by Isidor-La Tosca, $8.10, $6.50, $4.80, (E. Haynes).....1
Jack Reeves, E. W. Moore's ch. g., 5, 104, $15.40, $9.80, (W. Crump).....2
Harbard, P. Sheridan's ch. g., 5, 107, $7.80, third, (C. Dishmon).....3
Amazon, Cliff Field, Fairy Legend, Hops, and Bonnie Tess also ran.

YOUNGSTERS HOLE IN ONE.

Pinehurst Schoolboys Play Remarkable Shot on Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 28.—There is some very promising golfing material among the youngsters who attend a private school at Pinehurst. Lambert Splane, the fourteen-year-old son of W. G. Splane of Detroit and a nephew of Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, played a 240-yard par four-hole not long ago in a drive, an iron shot, and a short putt. This has now been capped by Lambert's school-fellow, Athel Denham, also 14, who, under the watchful eye of his attesting opponent and schoolmaster, A. A. Collings, has made the thirteenth hole on the No. 1 course—in one!

This hole is par 3 and bogey 4. The approach runs uphill all the way, and the only part of the green that is visible from the tee is the flag, as they say in Ireland. The distance is 192 yards, which is in itself a respectable drive for a youngster of 14. Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, who built up the remarkable ringer score of 65 on this course last season and shattered a number of pars in the course of the proceedings, never managed better than a 3 on this particular hole.

Following on Denham's heels a second hole in one was made by J. R. Bowker of the Woodland Club, playing in a match with M. B. Johnson of Cleveland against James Barber of Englewood and C. F. Lancaster of Boston: He negotiated the blind eleventh on the No. 1 course in a mashie pitch. Par on this hole is three and the distance is 153 yards.

Only two holes were made in one at Pinehurst during all of last season, the short ninth on the No. 2 course obliging in both instances. Phil Carter was responsible for the first. James Wilson of Youngstown, professional, made the second.

POULTRY SHOW ON DEC. 5.

Annual Exhibit of Empire Association to Continue to Dec. 9.

The tenth annual Palace poultry show of the Empire Poultry Association, which will begin on Tuesday, Dec. 5, and continue through Saturday, Dec. 9, at the Grand Central Palace, promises to eclipse all previous shows of the organization both in numbers and class. Entries are being received from all parts of the country for the event, even as far away as the Pacific Coast. In conjunction with the poultry exhibit there will be two cat shows and a pigeon show. Equipment and accessories for poultry purposes will be displayed throughout the show.

From the entries received so far indications are that the exhibit of Barred Rocks will lead in numbers as last year. Yama Farms of Naponach, N. Y., L. C. Breeden of Bennettsville, S. C., and O. B. Andrews of Chattanooga, Tenn., are among the exhibitors of this breed. Of great technical interest will be the show of Campines. A feature of the exhibit will be classes for Farm Flocks in different breeds, ten in a pen competing.

Tiger Seven at St. Nicholas Rink.

The Princeton hockey team, which is to be very active this season, will practice at St. Nicholas Rink tonight between 6:45 and 7:30 o'clock. A squad of nearly thirty is expected to appear on the ice. Six veterans, Cushman, Ford, Hills, Schoen, Scully and Humphries, are available for this season's team, and the new material looks promising. The series with Yale at Pittsburgh has been eliminated. Princeton will first play St. Paul in New York in about three weeks.

Run for Westchester Beagles.

The Westchester County Beagles will meet at John McE. Bowman's estate in Portchester on Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock. A hunt breakfast will be given by Mr. Bowman after the run.

TODAY'S BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for maiden two-year-olds; six furlongs. Beaverkill, 114 pounds; Otsego, 110; Onunda, 107; *Leading Lady, 104; Jack Carl, 112; Tinsel, 109; *Glanaginty, (imp.,) 113; *Hopscotch, 109; Moonlighter, (imp.,) 110; Felucca, 107; *Defender, 106; Lady Clinton, 102.

SECOND RACE.—The Cosmopolitan; selling handicap; two-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Sir William Johnson, 112 pounds; Between Us, 109; Sevillian, 105; Vermont, 112; Ina Kay, 98; Margaret N., 105; Fair Helen, 110; Presumption, 107; King Mart, 103.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Colonel Holloway, 114 pounds; Edith Olga, 105; *Bob Redfield, 106; Counterpane, 114; *Finalee, 106; Furin, 111; *Senator Casey, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—The Consolation Handicap; two-year-olds and upward; one mile. Bayberry Candle, 130 pounds; Fairmouse, 107; Curraghaleen, 99; King Neptune, 100; Daddy's Choice, 106; Bondage, 97; Holiday, 109; Christie, 105.

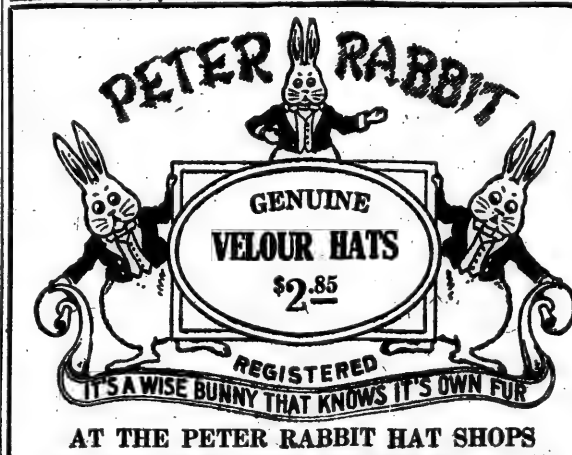
FIFTH RACE.—The Lexington Purse; two-year-olds and upward; one mile. Wise Man, 107 pounds; Back Bay, 106; Ampere II., (imp.,) 110; Ed Roche, 94; Oratorium, 105; Polroma, (imp.,) 105; Cuddle Up, 97; Waukeag, 94; Kilmer, 106; Indian Chant, 105; Fairy Legend, 97; Kentucky Boy, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Dartworth, 117 pounds; *Obolus, 109; *Colonel Gutellus, 103; Carlton G., 114; Ed Bond, 108; Yodeles, 114; Calvator, 106.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. King Box, 116 pounds; Wotan, 113; Rae B., 103; *Thanksgiving, 103; Devil Fish, (imp.,) 113; Baby Lynch, 112; *Tie Pin, 113; *Greetings, 100; Billie Baker, 113; Juliet, 110; *Rebecca Moses, 107.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

PETER RABBIT



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GOLF PROS MIGRATE TO WARMER CLIMES

Courses Being Prepared for Invasion of South on Larger Scale Than Ever.

Now that Jack Frost is setting his foot on the links in the metropolitan district and points farther north, the golf professionals are betaking themselves to warmer climes and pastures new. The annual migration to the South is well under way. The professionals precede the amateurs by a month or more in order to get the courses in shape for the Winter drives and putts. Reports from the Southland indicate that this season will bring as many golfers there as last year, which means a great many, for the 1915-16 Winter was a banner year for Southern links.

Alec Smith of Wykagyl, former national open champion, will once more resume his place at Belleair, Fla. There are two courses at this place, and as the work is too heavy for a single man to handle, Alec will have his brother, George Smith, there to help him out. George Low of Baltusrol, former metropolitan open champion, will take up his duties at a new course in St. Augustine within a few weeks. It has not been Low's custom to locate at a Southern course in the Winter, but a trip through the South that he took for his health last year has made him change his mind, for one year at least.

Donald Ross has the four courses at Pinehurst under his wing again, and is being assisted by a whole corps of professionals, including Alec Ross and Herbert Lagerblade. William Potts of Apawamis will take up his former position at Southern Pines, N. C., within a few days. Charles Tom, who makes an annual stay at Miami, will return there this Winter, but takes his place as a matter of course that has been constructed at that place. His old position will be filled by J

OWEN DAVIS PLAY A RAKE'S COMEDY

"Mile-a-Minute Kendall" Another Imitation of "The Fortune Hunter."

SAMPSON AND MISS LOWELL

These Help Considerably a Hard-Working, Fair-to-Middling Entertainment at the Lyceum.

MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL—A comedy in three acts by Owen Davis. At the Lyceum.

Jim Evans	William Sampson
Amelia	Helene Lowell
Judge Weeks	Burr McIntosh
Eddie Semper	Hobart Cavannaugh
Joan Evans	Edythe Lyle
Jack Kendall	Tom Powers
Beth	Beatrice Noyes
Rose Howard	Adele Blood
Philip Lund	Joseph Kilgour
Morton Kendall	John Flood
Robert Blake	Jack Ellis
Mrs. Kendall	Olive Oliver

"Mile-a-Minute Kendall" is the engaging name of a new comedy which Oliver Morosco presented to New York last evening at the Lyceum Theatre. It is the work of Owen Davis, one time writer of Bowery melodramas, who has devoted his later years to the less violent exercise of his talents. His new piece is a play of the Winchell Smith school, a faint but recognisable carbon copy of "The Fortune Hunter" and "Turn to the Right." It provides a good deal of laughter, most of it provoked by somewhat too visibly mechanical means, and altogether, supplies a fair-to-middling evening in the theatre.

Mile-a-Minute Kendall is the nickname earned by the reckless driving of a young rake just out of college and spending more money in one year than his now wealthy father had earned in the first thirty years of his life. He is finally cast off by his people, deserted by the adventuress who had planned to marry him, and abandoned, sick and penniless, at a wayside inn on the Boston Post Road. It is the little niece of the innkeeper who gives him back his health and his courage and helps him along on the invention which brings him fame and fortune in time for the final curtain. He is reconciled to his folks, married to his sweetheart, and possessed of a few millions when you leave him at 11 o'clock. Winchell Smith himself could do no more for a hero.

As usual, the announcements describe the company as "a typical Morosco cast." Most of us had thought this a well-earned name for a shrewdly selected group of newcomers to the New York stage, fresh and sorely-needed talent brought on from the big stock companies of the Pacific Slope. But this would hardly describe the assemblage of old standbys who give their services—for the most part to good purpose—in the unfolding of "Mile-a-Minute Kendall."

William Sampson, the leading grouch of the American stage, and Helene Lowell, this time highly amusing as a grotesque Cassandra, make off with the first honors of the evening. They make much of rôles brimful of opportunities. Then there are such old acquaintances as John Flood, Joseph Kilgour, Burr McIntosh, and Olive Oliver. Tom Powers, a pleasing young actor who made so favorable an impression in "Mr. Lazarus," acquits himself creditably in the title rôle, but as the heroine a newcomer, named Edythe Lyle, leaves something to be desired. And then a really shockingly bad performance as the adventuress is given by Adele Blood. O tempora! O Morosco!

Claudia Muzio's Debut in "Tosca."

Claudia Muzio, the new soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will make her first appearance here Monday evening of next week in "Tosca." The other performances of the week will bring forward "Prince Igor" on Wednesday evening, "Der Rosenkavalier" on Thursday, and "Aida" on Friday evening, while the Saturday performances are "Fidelio" at the matinée and "Manon Lescaut" in the evening for the benefit of the Italian Hospital.

THE MUSIC OF YESTERDAY.

Two Concerts of Chamber Music and Four Song Recitals.

The needs of New York in music were amply supplied yesterday by four song recitals and two chamber concerts. The chamber concerts were those of the Flonzaley Quartet, which made its first appearance this season last evening in Aeolian Hall, and the Trio de Lutèce, which played in the afternoon in the Cort Theatre. The Flonzaley Quartet made its concert a memorial of the founder, Edward J. de Coppet, who died last April, after the close of the musical season. The program began with the adagio from Beethoven's quartet in E flat, Op. 127, which was played at his home on the afternoon of his death; it included also Mozart's quartet in C and Smetana's, entitled "Aus meinem Leben," in which there is an episode suggesting the composer's deafness (from which Mr. de Coppet also suffered and the persistent high note that continually haunted his ear. The Flonzaley Quartet played these compositions to the great satisfaction of a large audience. It has a style of its own, marked by a great perfection and finish, tonal beauty and balance, and an elastic and buoyant spirit. It played Smetana's quartet with immense verve and rhythmic incisiveness and Mozart's with great delicacy. The movement from Beethoven's quartet had impressiveness through the purpose for which it was brought forward, as well as through its own lofty beauty.

The Trio de Lutece.

The Trio de Lutèce, Messrs. Barrère, Salzedo, and Kéfer, were heard here for the first time this season in one of their programs for harp, flute, and cello. They played some music by Rameau, a sonata by Debussy, which was marked for first performance in America; two pieces, likewise new, by Ravel, and one by Alfred Casella, which were burlesques or imitations of the styles of Borodine, Chabrier, and Fauré; and Ravel's sonatina for trio, which has been heard before. Emma Roberts, contralto, the assisting artist, sang a group of old Italian airs and three songs in Russian. The program was well done and interesting.

Mme. Julia Culp.

Mme. Julia Culp, the Dutch contralto, who has made many admirers of her art of lieder singing in the four seasons during which she has been in this country, reappeared in Carnegie Hall, where many of them were present. She showed again the qualities that have won high approval—the beauty and richness of voice, so well equalized throughout, so powerful and so well modulated in all degrees of power; the fine artistic intelligence, the technical proficiency that enables her to bring that intelligence to full realization, and especially the admirable breath control through which she can accomplish such unusual and excellent things in the way of phrasing. An inevitable result of a vocal technique so finished is the beautiful clarity of her diction.

Mme. Culp sings by preference, and consequently, perhaps, best, German lieder. Yesterday, besides three German groups by Schubert, Cornelius, and Brahms, there was one of French songs.

George Hamlin.

George Hamlin, tenor of Chicago, who is one of the most frequent and best known visitors to New York giving song recitals, as well as one of the most interesting in his performance and most catholic in his survey of the literature, was heard in a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. There are more beautiful voices than Mr. Hamlin's, but he makes the most of his vocal resources. His singing yesterday had the intelligence, the gift for interpretation, for conveying the spirit and significance of a musical setting that have before been admired in it.

There are excellent clear diction and carefully considered declamation that give point and pregnancy, and that are not allowed to interfere with the musical flow; there is expressive phrasing and a spirit of vitality that rarely escapes from Mr. Hamlin's style. His voice sounded best yesterday in brilliant chest tones. There was a good deal of nasal resonance in evidence. In its lower ranges there was often a fine quality in mezza voce.

Edna Mampel and Bromberg.

Edna Mampel, a new contralto, disclosed an agreeable, if rather light, voice in a recital in the afternoon at the Comedy Theatre. Edward Bromberg, a Russian bass numbered among the local singers, at Rumford Hall last night, showed himself a well-trained and careful singer.

Official Vote of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The official vote of Illinois, completed tonight, shows that Hughes carried the State by a plurality of 202,235 over Wilson. The vote was: Hughes, 1,152,316; Wilson, 950,081.

GILDA DARTHY APPEARS.

She Displays Extraordinary Emotional Powers in "The Ironmaster."

Gilda Darthy, an actress who is rated among the most gifted and skilful of the French theatre, made her American début last night with Lucien Bonheur's company at the Garrick in Georges Ohnet's "Le Maître de Forges," ("The Ironmaster.") The performance had been scheduled for the preceding night, but Mlle. Darthy, who arrived only lately in America, felt that further rehearsal was needed and caused a postponement. The visiting artists gave still another demonstration of her independence last night by holding the first curtain until 9 o'clock to make sure that everything was in readiness. The result of this meticulousness was apparent in one of the smoothest performances and most satisfactory mise-en-scènes the local French stage has yet offered.

Mlle. Darthy by her performance lived up to the reputation that preceded her from Paris. She has all of the natural grace and technical skill of the actress trained in the great school of the French theatre, and a moderate amount of Gallic beauty besides. She possesses extraordinary emotional powers and a voice whose lovely quality is one of her greatest assets. Added to these is the exquisite diction typical of French artists. Mlle. Darthy is indeed a valuable addition to Mr. Bonheur's Théâtre Français.

"The Pardon" at the Bandbox.

The excellent work of Oliver Teil and Margaret Moreland justified, in a measure, the special matinée of "The Pardon," given yesterday at the Bandbox by and with Douglas J. Wood. This is Barrett H. Clark's translation of a play by Jules Lemaître, a bit of deadwood from the petrified forest of the French theatre. Three characters in three acts develop all the nuances of infidelity. The advance notices, sent out in Mr. Wood's name, averred that he was "very popular socially," and that much interest in the occasion was being evinced by "society." This can hardly have referred to the Four Hundred, as that many would have packed the little Bandbox to overflowing, and it was considerably less than half full. It must have meant the Upper Ten.

$500,000 Wanted for War Animals.

Formal announcement of a campaign to raise $500,000 in America for the humane work of the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals among the army animals in the war was made yesterday at the organization meeting of the American Auxiliary of the society, held in the office of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which is actively co-operating in the movement. Colonel Alfred Wagstaff, President of the local society, and Henry Bergh, its Treasurer, were elected to similar positions in the auxiliary, the Secretary of which is R. H. Rees, the Royal Society's delegate in this country.

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LYCEUM 45TH ST. NEAR BROADWAY
NIGHTS AT 8:20 REGULAR
MATINEES THUR. AND SAT.
(THANKSGIVING DAY MATINEE TOMORROW)
ANOTHER SMASHING MOROSCO FUN HIT!
MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL
A NEW COMEDY by OWEN DAVIS
WITH A TYPICAL MOROSCO CAST
THERE ARE MORE LAUGHS IN ONE ACT OF THIS COMEDY THAN IN ANY 5 PLAYS NOW ON BROADWAY!
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS AHEAD

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Exact reproductions of this great pianist's playing. Interpretations also by
GRANADOS, HUTCHESON, DONAHUE, *at the*
DUO-ART PIANOLA RECITAL
This Afternoon at 3
Little Recital Room
AEOLIAN HALL
29 West 42nd Street
Admission Free

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings 8.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TOMORROW.
SHOW OF WONDERS
"A wonder of a show is this 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald.

CASINO Beginning TONIGHT at 8 Sharp
ANNA HELD And her 60 Held Girls in FOLLOW ME
Matinees Tom'row & Sat.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. T'day, Tom'w & Sat. 2:30
SAM SOTHERN in SUCH IS LIFE.
"Rare Treat."—Ev.Jour. "Clever Comedy."—Am.

Now AT THE 44th St. THEA., nr. B'way Ph. 7292 Bryant. Evenings 8:15.
MATINEE TODAY. BEST SEATS $1.50.
Extra Matinee Tomorrow.
JOHN CORT Presents
LINA ABARBANELL
In the Season's Musical Triumph FLORA BELLA
With a Great Cast.

48TH ST. Theatre, East of B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Tomorrow & Sat., 2:20.
The 13th Chair
By BAYARD VEILLER.
"Twelve and a half times as good as 'Within the Law.'"—Heywood Broun, N. Y. Tribune.

It's a Bracer!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Mats. Today & Tomorrow

BOOTH Thes. 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat., 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presents Shaw's Greatest Success,
GETTING MARRIED
with HENRIETTA CROSMAN
CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG.

39th St. Thea., near B'way. Evg. 8:25. Mats. Today, Tom'w, Sat., 2:25.
EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

39TH STREET THEATRE—SPECIAL
Stuart Walker's Portmanteau
Tom'w & Sat. Mngs., 10:30 (for children 7 to 70)
—"Nevertheless"; "Six Who Pass"; "Trimplet."
Fri. at 3—Dunsany's "Gods of Mountain"; "Six Who Pass"; "Nevertheless."
"Portmanteau filled with charm. Program so varied, attractive, so well presented, you should put it on your list."—Times.
"'Nevertheless' exquisite bit of childhood comedy."—Herald.
"Lord Dunsany's legend comes distinctly under head of thrills."—American.
"Altogether charming."—Evening Telegram.
"'Gods of Mountain' play everybody should see."—Globe.

ASTOR 45th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20
LAST WEEK Taylor Holmes
WED. Dec. 6. CLIFTON CRAWFORD IN HER SOLDIER BOY.
BUNKER BEAN
Seat Sale Tom'w.
John Charles Thomas—Adele Rowland.

The "Times" says: "See it before all else in the Theatres of New York."
PIERROT THE PRODIGAL
MUSIC THROUGHOUT.
Mat. T'day 2:30 $1.50 & $2.00 LITTLE THEATRE W.44th St.
Evs. 8:45. Extra Mat. Tomorrow.

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Mats. T'day, Tom'w & Sat. 2:30
WILLIAM COLLIER in NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat., 2:15.
BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce,
SO LONG LETTY
With CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat.
WM. HODGE in his greatest success, FIXING SISTER
"Every Bit as Good as 'The Man from Home.'"—Globe.

COMEDY W. 41st St., East of Broadway. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
BUSHIDO & 3 PLAYS.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Tomorrow 25 & 50c.
RICH MAN, POOR MAN

PARK Columbus Circle. Evenings 8. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2.
ABORN GRAND OPERA 25c. 50c. to $1.
All This W'k—"AIDA." Next W'k—"Butterfly."

Théâtre Français des Etats-Unis
TEL. 6224 GREELEY New Garrick 25 St. & B'way.
GILDA DARTHY IN
LE MAITRE DE FORGES
MATS. THURS. & SAT. at 2:30. EVE. 8:20.
Mat. Friday at 2 P. M.
Punch and Judy Show. Sat. at 10:30 A.M.

DALY'S THEATRE. B'way & 63d St. DAILY MATS. SUN. CONCERTS—PRICES—
NOW PLAYING BURLESQUE 15, 25, 50c

BRAMHALL PLAYHOUSE 326 W. 85th St. Tel. 4220 Riverside.
Keeping Up Appearances Mats. Tom'w & Sat.

The Musical Success
HAVE A HEART
Cohan & Harris Theatre
West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Thanksg'g & Sat. 2:30.

LYRIC B'way & 42nd St. Matinee TODAY 2:30 Every Night 8:30 THANKSGIVING MAT. at 2.
"The Picture Beautiful."
WILLIAM FOX Presents
A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
With ANNETTE KELLERMANN
Mats. 25c to $1. Evs. 25c to $2

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Mat. Today $1 Best seats
"THE BIG SHOW"
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HERBERT BRENON'S Presentation of NAZIMOVA in "WAR BRIDES."
Twice Daily, 2:15-8:15 Mats. 25c & 50c Nights, 25c to $2.

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ELLA HALL in "The Bugler of Algiers."
Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of 8th. Every Hr. at 8:15
"THE BACHELOR DINNER," ALICE HANSON, DIXIE HARRIS & 4 OTHERS. All Seats Reserved 25,35, 50c

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Tonight: Thurs. Matinee and Evening.
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81 st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. 5560 Schuyler
Wilfred Lucas in "The Moroscope Mystery."
Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE
Mat. Today 10c, 15c. Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c.

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Maud Allan & Co. DIGBY BELL & CO., CECIL CUNNINGHAM, etc. & Wm. ROCK & FRANCES WHITE
Daily Mat. 25c.-$1.

RIALTO B'way, 42d E. H. SOTHERN
Supported by Edith Storey in "An Enemy to the King" and Program of Surpassing Musical Features.

PUNCH AND JUDY THEATRE, 40th St. Matinee Today & Thanksgiv'g Day at 2:30.
The Misses Fuller
in English Folk Songs with Constance Binney.

Russian Cathedral Choir
Annual Concert, Aeolian Hall, Friday Evening, December 1, at 8:15.

STRAND Broadway at 47th St.
Official Animated Film of World's Greatest War
FABIAN FRENCHICK
Soloists, Strand Orch., Dittmars' Botanical.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE W. 42d St.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15
MOST DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN N. Y.
Klaw & Erlanger's Supreme Success
MISS SPRINGTIME
Music by Kalman. Book by Bolton. Three Festival Matinees This Week. Today, Tomorrow & Saturday.
After the Play See Also This Theatre
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

44th COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way, 43d & 44th Sts. Tel. 255 Bryant. Evs. 8:20.
Mats. Today, Thanksgiving Day & Sat. 2:20.
Ruth Chatterton
and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE in
COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN
"One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.

Globe THEATRE, B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Today, Thursday & Saturday.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY
LAURETTE TAYLOR
In a new play,
The Harp of Life
TIMES: "Laurette Taylor is one of the great ladies of our time."
HERALD: "Another of those throaty voice like 'Peg o' My Heart.'"
EVE. MAIL: "If we could have but one emotional gamesome she would be Laurette Taylor."
WORLD: "There is more real substance, thought and philosophy in 'The Harp of Life' than in any other play of this year."
MORNING SUN: "Miss Taylor is a rare genius."
EVENING TELEGRAM: "Miss Taylor achieved another success as big as 'Peg.'"
N. Y. AMERICAN: "Miss Taylor proves her genius in 'Harp of Life.'"
EVENING JOURNAL: "'The Harp of Life' is a worthy successor of 'Peg o' My Heart.'"
TRIBUNE: "Almost everybody applauded Miss Taylor constantly, and it is safe to say that they will do so for many nights."
HOLIDAY MAT. TOMORROW.

EMPIRE B'way, 40 St. LAST WEEK Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, TOMORROW & SAT.
CYRIL MAUDE in THE BASKER
Next. Monday.—3 Weeks Only
Mats. Wed., Thurs & Sat.
MME. SARAH BERNHARDT
SEAT SALE OPENS TOMORROW, 9 A. M.
For All Performances.
Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
Full Repertoire Given on Application.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Pop. 50c-$1.50 Mat. Today. Extra Mats. This Week Tomorrow & Fri.
Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30 Regular Mats. Today & Sat. Extra Mats. This Week Tomorrow & Fri.
POPULAR MATINEE TO-DAY
BIGGEST HIT IN TOWN!
CAPTAIN KIDD, Jr.
A Comedy of Youth, Love and Adventure, by Rida Johnson Young.
Cohan & Harris Theatre
WEST 42 ST. EVES. 8:30. CALL 6344 BRYANT.
MATINEES TODAY, TOMORROW & Sat., 2:30.

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Telephone Bryant—10031-10032.
Tonight, at 8:15, Traviata, Hensel; Carpi (debut), Amato, Rothi, Rossi, Cond., Papi.
Thurs. (Thanksgiving Day) Matinee at 1, Parsifal, Kurt; Sembach, Braun, Weil, Goritz, Rothdael, Reiss, Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs., at 8:15, La Boheme, Alda, Moore; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola, Cond., Papi.
Fri., at 7:45, Lohengrin, Fay, Ober; Orlee, Braun, Weil, Leonhardt, Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. Mat., at 1, Pearl Fishers, Rappold; Caruso, De Luca, Reiss, Cond., Polacco.
Sat., at 8, Brooklyn Academy of Music. (Double Bill.) Cavalleria Rusticana, Kurt, Perini; Botta, Amato, Foli'd by Pagliacci, Mason; Martinelli, Amato, Rossi, Cond., Papi.
Next Mon., at 8:15, Tosca, Mimic (debut); Caruso, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi, Cond., Polacco.
Wed., at 8, Prince Igor, Alda, Perini; Amato, Botta, Didur, Segurola, Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Carnegie Hall, Tomorrow (Thur.) Aft. at 3. Piano Recital of the Romanticiste—Germaine
SCHNITZER
Tickets at Box Office. Knabe Piano.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan
Woman Suffrage, Prohibition and Peace Tours. Nov. 30, 8:30 P.M., Y.M.C.A., 215 W. 23 St.

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Aft., Dec. 6, at 3, ELENA GERHARDT
Song Recital.—Steinway Piano.
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 9, at 2:30
VIOLIN RECITAL—MISCHA ELMAN
Tickets at Box Office or WOLFSOHN BUREAU, 1 W. 34th St. Steinway Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Ev., Dec. 5
The War Lecture of the Year
IAN HAY (Captain Ian Hay Beith)
In the story of the FIRST HUNDRED THOUSAND.
Tickets $2 to 50c. at Box Office. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
SONATA RECITAL by EDDY BROWN
Assisted by L. T. GRUENBERG, Pianist. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Baldwin Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., Dec. 2, at 8:15
BAUER AND THIBAUD
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, SAT. AFT., DEC. 2, at 3.
LAST VIOLIN RECITAL THIS SEASON.
SPALDING
Prices 50c to $2. Steinway Piano.

Maxine Elliott Theatre, 39th St., nr. B'way.
YVETTE GUILBERT
FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 1, at 3.
Chansons Populaires
Chants de David (M. A. Bouillon)
SUNDAY EVE., DEC. 3, at 8:30.
Chansons des Gamin Novis.
Dir. Catherine A. Bamman. Tickets at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Fri. Evg., Dec. 1, at 8:15. Piano Recital (Steinway) Chopin Program.
Leginska
Tickets 50c. to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Dec. 4, at 3.
SONG RECITAL MAUDE DE VOE
Seats Hall or Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 W. 34 St.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Dec. 1, at 8:30. Program in English. PERCY HEMUS Tickets 50c to $1. Box Seats $2.
MISS MANNHEIMER
Dramatic Reading—PRINCESS THEATRE Friday, Dec. 1, at 3 P. M. Shakespeare's "KING JOHN."

SARAH Bernhardt
WILL APPEAR AT HOTEL BILTMORE BALLROOM
In Aid of the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund
Sunday Evening, Dec. 3rd, at 8:30, Prior to Her Appearance at the Empire on Dec. 4th.
FRANCES Alda
IGNACE Paderewski
HUGH Allan
Have All Graciously Volunteered.
MARVELOUS WAR FILMS SANCTIONED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO BE SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK.
All Seats reserved. Tickets $5 and $10; Boxes $100 and $200, at R. E. Johnston's office, 1,451 B'way, Tel. Bryant 608, and all Theatre ticket agencies. Steinway Piano.

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Grand Ballroom, Biltmore Hotel.
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, AT 11.
ANNA Fitziu, ORRIN Bastedo, LEOPOLD Godowsky, EDDY Brown
Reserved Seats, $3. Now on sale at Biltmore
Friday Morning Musicale Box Office—Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

Intolerance
D. W. Griffith's COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
LIBERTY West 42 St. Twice Daily Inc. Sun., 2:15 & 8:15 PM ORCHESTRA OF 50.

MIRTH!
Good Gracious Annabelle
MAGIC!
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Thanksg'g & Sat. 2:30.
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Thanksgiving & Sat. 2:30.
Cheating Cheaters
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Today, Thanksgiving & Sat. 2
Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production.
BEN-HUR 350 Living People 30 Living Horses
First Time at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1
Three Prices.

CENTURY B'way, 62d St. & Central Park W.
Popular Price Mat. Today
DILLINGHAM—ZIEGFELD
The Century Girl
Extra Thanksgiving Mat. Tomorrow.
524 CHOICE 1ST BALC. SEATS $1.00
300 EXCELLENT SEATS AT.... 75c
527 GOOD SEATS AT..... 50c
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today (Tom.) & Sat. at 2:30.
EXTRA MAT. THANKSGIVING DAY.
Season's ONE Substantial Hit.
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success
Upstairs and Down
Cort Theatre Tomorrow Mats (THANKSGIVING) 10:30
Also Dec. 4, 5, 7 & 8 at 2:30. & Mats. Performances at 10:30 Wed., Dec. 6, and Sat., Dec. 9.
THE YELLOW JACKET

IRVING PLACE Irving Pl. and 15th Street.
LAST 6 TIMES!
Evgs. Der Liebe Augustin Operetta by Leo Fall.
BANDBOX 57TH STREET & THIRD AVE.
LAST 6 TIMES!
Evgs. THEODORE & CO. Screamingly farce

Punch & Judy Theatre, 26 E. 4 St.
TREASURE ISLAND
250th TIME. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Circle 10c

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Burlesque Show Mats. Daily

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Commencing at Noon
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HOFBRAU HAUS
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America's Greatest Restaurant

Beautiful Music
Vocal and Instrumental
Dancing Every Evening
Sandalin Arndt to see you
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the convenience and comfort of the place, the special luncheon served daily at Shanley's is alone worthy of your consideration.
There are seven delicious courses—75c (Music) From 12 to 2:30 P. M.
Every evening from seven to one—a cabaret of twenty entertaining features.
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Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

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BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Location and Values in New York
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Refined Entertainment in the Broadway Dining Room---After Theatre
SUNDAY EVENINGS 5 TO 9:30

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NEW POLICY—NO ADMISSION CHARGED—LIQUOR SERVED.
DANCING NOON TO CLOSING. TWO ORCHESTRAS.
Table d'Hote DINNER ONE DOLLAR Luncheon Fifty Cents.
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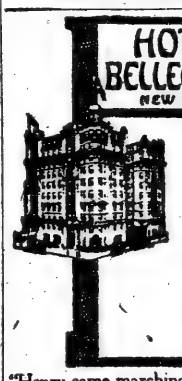
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1916.

BANKING AND INVESTING.

In issuing its warning to the banks against long-term investments for funds that should be kept liquid, the Federal Reserve Board has done the right thing, possibly in the wrong way. It is a primary lesson in banking, not a danger signal. But, being a banking matter, there was no particular need of a public statement. An admonition to the banks would have accomplished the desired end. The board seems to be going out of its way when it speaks to private investors. There is, of course, no suggestion that foreign securities are not safe for private investors. The extent of the implication is that lenders of bank deposits which should be used for the needs of commerce are in a different position from those lending their own funds. Investors might be satisfied or even desirous that the Treasury bills of foreign countries should be renewed five times and finally paid. But for a commercial bank of discount and deposit the same business would be objectionable. It would make the borrowers the masters of the banks' business to that extent. The banks would lose the five profits which might be made from lending the same funds to five or more separate borrowers. If the banks precluded themselves from making the five separate profits, it would be a necessary result that they should refuse the accommodations to borrowers in general, and which they have a right to expect. It is not that the securities are indigestible. Mr. MORGAN'S undigested securities were not indigestible. Those securities and these are alike in taking longer to digest than banks can allow, even if the process is finally accomplished with profit. Investors can go longer between meals.

The warning to the banks is against overeating. The warning to investors is against undereating, unless they want to put the country's trade on short rations. There is more need of the warning to the investors than to the banks. The need of instruction is apparent from the relative terms upon which private funds are available for domestic and foreign borrowers. It is no disparagement to foreign credit that the borrowers are obliged to pay at a rate which they think scandalous, and which certainly is rarely offered and is tempting to funds available for that use. When industrials are earning their capital each year and paying arrears of dividends, with current extras, all borrowers must expect to pay more than in normal times. But those arrears of dividends are cautionary. Funds which seek security and income rather than speculative profits are shy at such risks for their principal. The money which goes into industrials is not the money which might be expected to take the paper with the five renewals. Neither is it exactly the money which takes domestic mortgages, and which does not take them just now at rates facilitating building.

As our money market is at present organized, the duty of seeing that foreign purchases are financed falls first upon our great private banks as wholesalers, and upon private investors advised by them. If our acceptance system were working, it might help, but it is idle to speak of acceptances upon any large scale here and now, when there are billions of unused credit and banks buy acceptances as they might discount, lending funds as they might lend credit, if there were not a surplus of cash. There would seem to be a missing link such as several countries are now providing themselves with in the form of trade banks to do business after the war. They should not be banks of discount, for reasons which the Reserve Bank's statement makes clear. They should be in the nature of the German banks which grant the long-term commercial credits that gave Germany its great gain in foreign trade at the expense of England. The need of these long commercial credits is now a great obstacle to our acquiring peacefully, even benevolently, the foreign trade which is thrust upon us. Long credits are necessary for trade done overseas with other nations. They can pay only with their crops, and need assistance as much as our farmers, for whom special facilities are now being prepared. It is not business attractive to those so uneducated in finance and foreign trade as our small capitalists. It would seem as though what is necessary is something like the British investment trusts, or the proposed British trade bank, which offer expert advice, backed by a definite guarantee of capital as collateral to the purchased security.

The need of some additional facility of foreign trade appears from the board's hint at the consequences of the failure of the private investor to appreciate his opportunities. Nothing more can be asked of our foreign buyers than they are doing. They are paying in gold until we object. They are offering the highest form of national credit known. They are returning us our domestic securities at such a profit as they offer us the chance to make on their securities of the same sort sold to us. It is not possible for them to pay in goods, and there are some among us who would forbid them to do so by law. If we are too hard to please, and too hard hearted toward their necessities, we have the option to reduce our trade, or to face their sacrifice sales of whatever they own. Only in form is there any option either for us or for them. They buy under compulsion, and are almost reckless of price. There is a hidden compulsion upon us to trade with them which would disclose itself if we used our option not to sell on credit. These are all primary lessons, but are necessary.

THE HERESY OF ALLEGHENY.

The worst of the worst is come. No tender heart will reproach the American Protective League and the Home Market Club if they keep tomorrow as a day of humiliation, fasting, sackcloth, and alarm. The official recount in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, iron-ribbed Republican Allegheny of Greater Pittsburgh, gives two of its Congress districts to Democrats. Not since 1892 has even one lone Democrat crept into the House from that fortress of protection, and in that year the lone backsliding district included voters from a couple of other counties not true to the faith of Allegheny.

Two Democratic Representatives, two accursed freetraders out of the very heart and bowels of protection! American standards of living have been cut at the root. Pauper Labor lords it over the tariff lords. If the Empty Dinner Pail can be found, beat a dirge on it! Thank heaven that Pig Iron KELLEY and JOHN DALZELL did not live to see this doleful hour!

THE RETURN OF THE SEVENTH.

The return of the Seventh Infantry, New York National Guard, from service on the Mexican frontier had the aspect of a great popular demonstration. In the noon hour Fifth Avenue, from Twenty-third Street northward to Sixty-seventh, was closed to ordinary traffic while the citizen soldiers, escorted by the veterans of their famous regiment and the home guard, marched from the ferry to their armory. They were a fine-looking lot of men, and showed no sign of having suffered from the inevitable hardships of five months of severe routine in a part of the country where intense heat often gives way with little warning to bitter cold, where the rain, when there is any, falls in torrents. The Seventh's homecoming was celebrated with form because of the distinction of the regiment, not because its members performed noticeably better service for the nation than those of other regiments. It is a fact that all our National Guardsmen on the frontier have performed their tasks in a very creditable manner. A large majority of them have developed soldierlike qualities.

Nevertheless, in the crowds which lined Fifth Avenue and paid tribute to the zeal and skill of the returning militiamen there was inevitably a feeling of uncertainty. The public mind is disturbed about the result of the experimental use of the organized militia of the States as a part of the regular army. The call for the militia was timed to put in operation the provisions of the new army law under which the militia is paid in times of peace by the Federal Government, and is to be relied upon for military service whenever that service is required. The guarding of the border during the Mexican disturbances is essential to the safety of the inhabitants of the border States. The call for extra military service beyond that which could be performed by the regular army was wholly justified.

The Hay law, which the influence of the National Guard as an organized body was instrumental in forcing through Congress, prohibits the formation of a citizen reserve other than the organized militia. Yet there is a vast accumulation of documentary and other evidence to show that the militia has regarded its service on the border as irksome, that many of the men believe they have not been fairly treated. The resignations of officers since the service began have been so numerous as to create a public scandal. Some men who have obeyed orders faithfully, but have otherwise been so unsoldierlike as to condemn the Government which called them to duty, have declared that "the end of the National Guard is in sight." But if the National Guard is destroyed by the operation of the Hay law the fault lies with the supporters of that law and not with its opposers, who include a fair majority of the citizens of the United States and all the officers of the regular army.

In their written and spoken complaints, since they were summoned southward in June, the militiamen have presented an indictment against the Quartermaster's Department at Washington which should not be overlooked. Some passages from a recent letter of a young man, who has been performing his military duty courageously but without illusions, will show how the men feel about the national muddle which Mr. HAY of Virginia has created. His own regiment suffered for a long while from the lack of direct regular army supervision:

> About two weeks ago Captain —— from the regular army came to —— as an instructor. Of course we should have had him two months ago. If we had, our stay down here would have been more worth while. The experience and training of a regular army officer is invaluable, and there are many ways in which he can help the entire outfit; among others, the proper care of horses and of equipment, the training of the horses, the instruction of the men in equitation, and the proper filling in of the many forms necessary to comply with the tremendous amount of red tape. There are endless documents, lists, and forms to be filled in for the purpose of keeping the daily record, or for making application for equipment, which is woefully scarce. The thorns which grow on every living thing down here tear our shirts and breeches. We have been away over three months, and today there are no shirts or breeches to issue me, although I am sadly in need of both. I really am ashamed to go into town with my uniform the way it is now. I wore my issue shoes until they were practically falling off my feet and then I had to buy a new pair in town because they had none to fit among the few pairs at the Quartermaster's. My slicker rotted, and because there were no more I had to buy one in town. There is a store on the army grounds near the New York Division headquarters which is supposed to be a branch of the Army and Navy Co-operative Company in New York. The prices are fierce. One thing certain, this trip has proved to me beyond the shadow of a doubt that we must have compulsory service in the United States and a complete reorganization of the army.
>
> Last Thursday night we got the tail-end of a hurrieane in the shape of a strong north wind. It didn't rain, but blew all night, and we woke up in the morning to find that the temperature had dropped from 120 degrees in the sun the day before to 52 degrees. I tell you it was cold! I promptly bought a cheap quilt; two blankets, my own and ——'s, who is home on a furlough, not being enough. I couldn't get another from the Quartermaster's. The nights have been really cold since then, but we have been quite comfortable. There have been a great many quilts and mattresses bought.

The conclusion of this young man that we must have universal military training and abandon the preposterous idea of defending our country on the volunteer plan is now general among the National Guardsmen who have been on the border. The universal training idea is growing all over this country. We are going to hear much about it after Congress reassembles. In regard to the imperfect federalization of the militia under the Hay bill, the opinion of the country is taking definite form, too. Nobody doubts that the individual members of the National Guard have done their duty on the border. Many of them will always hold themselves in readiness to answer their country's call. But the whole system is defective, and the militia provisions of the military law should be repealed at the earliest opportunity. We must have a body of citizen soldiery under the direct control of the War Department, and the various military bureaus in Washington should be overhauled and put in good working order. The lesson of our experiences in 1916 must be heeded.

THE CLEVELAND DEMOCRACY.

Are any steps being taken in this State to promote Democratic principles, to foster and carry forward and enlarge that part, that great part, of the Democratic Party of New York that follows WOODROW WILSON for his constructive policies and his high ideals of statesmanship and Democracy that is Democratic for the good of the country and not for the loaves and fishes? Why is it that the power of organization is so little used by Democrats who do not look to selfish and local considerations? Tammany is always with us. Various anti-Tammany "halls" and associations have had their hour and passed. Tammany, if waning, still preserves a strength due largely to its spirit of discipline.

Something may be learned even of a society so unsympathetic to broad, patriotic national purposes as Tammany Hall. Not as a movement against Tammany, not, of course, in any imitation of Tammany, whose rigidity and solidarity of method and action repel Democrats of a more independent nature, there ought to be more cohesive association among the Democrats who want to help Mr. WILSON in his next Administration and keep their party strong and active for the future. The individual voters are scattered, except in small places they do not know one another, in great cities they are hopelessly apart unless brought together by representative organizations, in a Congress district they are dissociated, essentially solitary. A party machine, a coterie of professionals, takes charge. How are the young men to be brought in, the electors enlightened and persuaded, the party made responsive to generous public aims, which do not interest the professionals?

The re-election of Mr. WILSON may be defrauded of what should be its full effect and fruitfulness, the Democratic Party will not be preparing to continue worthy of power if by intelligent and concerted labor it does not strengthen itself among the voters. A reform Administration has been approved. Its triumph has been brought about by independent Republicans and Progressives. In this State, at least, the Democracy needs to grow a good deal. It must attract new voters. It should stimulate the study of politics, that is to say, keep on educating itself, increasing its influence, and in all localities it should have sound political association, not only for educative but for "practical" politics.

It is interesting to recall a once famous club founded by the young Democrats of Buffalo at the end of the national campaign of 1884, called the Cleveland Democracy of Buffalo. These young men made the victory of their distinguished fellow-citizen a cause of self-improvement, of political study, of Democratic and public advantage. The club was founded, its constitution said,

> to foster and disseminate Democratic principles, to use its best endeavors to secure the nomination and election of honest and capable Democrats to all public offices, to promote and secure the political education and Democratic fellowship of its members.

Excellent objects, which the young Democrats of today should seek to attain by means of similar clubs. It is as true today as when Mr. CLEVELAND wrote in 1865 that

> membership in a party might well rest less upon a blind, unreflecting enthusiasm for a certain continued partisan companionship, as the hope of personal reward and advantage, and more upon a deliberate attachment to well-defined and understood party principles.

The Wilson Democracy should take up the work of the Cleveland Democracy. It may be added that in Buffalo the Cleveland Democracy was also a "practical" political organization. In each election district it had a Captain, who, with the members living in the district, saw that Democratic voters registered and voted. It is the testimony of old politicians that these volunteers did better work than the men hired by the County Committee.

DID GERMANY LOOK WEST?

The Morning Post of London, discussing the attitude of Americans toward the war, says, what is no doubt true, since it is inherently probable, "Any time in the last ten years we "could have had an agreement with "Germany by allowing her a free hand "across the Atlantic," that is, in Central and South America. It further reports, what is not so obviously probable, but is not at all unlikely, that in the course of this war this proposal has been "put forward, of course discreetly and unofficially, by the German Government, and that it has "been rejected by the Allies."

It is eminently likely that, in addition to the trial balloons set forth in all men's sight, Germany has been "putting forward discreetly and unofficially" an infinite number of suggestions in the hope of finding one that would find an echo among enemies heartsore at their losses; suggestions which, even if rejected now, will be remembered at some time when the need of peace shall have become more insistent in their minds. Whether this particular suggestion has been included in the number is a question of more interest than importance; it is the fact behind it that is of importance.

Germany needs expansion, and the available places for expansion are few. Russia, Great Britain, and Japan have left little of Asia, and Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Belgium have used up the best parts of Africa. The only continent that is virgin for the purposes of overcrowded nations is South America, immense, naturally rich, and sparsely settled—not wholly explored, in fact. That South America has been passed by in the grabbing of continents that has become a stampede in the last forty years is not due to oversight. There is not the least reason to doubt the statement that at "any time in the last ten years" an agreement could have been reached among the European nations with South America as its keystone which would have prevented this war.

The German plans for this war were as carefully laid as those by which she defeated Austria in six weeks and France in six months, in BISMARCK'S time. She calculated on a war as short as those were; the neutralization of England, the destruction of France in a month, and the turning upon unprepared Russia with a campaign short but savage enough to bring her to terms. The whole war should have been over in two or three months, according to German plans, and if it had been, Germany's losses would have been comparatively slight and she would have been stronger than ever. She could then have turned to her real preoccupation, colonial expansion, and have given her attention to it strengthened, aggrandized, and virtually uninjured. If, in that case, she had not looked toward South America, it would have been only because she still feared the English fleet; she would have feared nothing else on earth.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Christmas Wisdom Emphasized.

All of the many reasons that have been used to back up the exhortation, "Buy your Christmas presents early," are strengthened this year by the confident prophecies coming from the shops of every kind that holiday trade is going to be brisker than ever before. There may be, of course, in these forecasts something of the hope that so often disguises itself as knowledge, and certainly not quite everybody has determined to celebrate the nation's prosperity by making an unusual number of Christmas presents, but there really are trustworthy indications that there will be more than the customary display of generosity and good-will in this manner.

That means, naturally, that the early buyers will have the larger stocks of fresh goods from which to make their selections, while those who come late will suffer more than in ordinary years from the necessity to content—or discontent—themselves with taking what other people for one reason or another have left behind.

As always, the early buyer will do her buying or his in greater personal comfort than the late one, for, however vehement may be the preaching to timely purchasers, the last few days before Christmas are sure to be those of the biggest crowds. Human nature is built that way, and perhaps it is just as well, or at least no worse, because there would be no particular advantage in merely putting ahead for a few days or weeks the excited rush which now comes at the now-or-never period.

To the supplications for early buying that rise from the shopkeepers and from the more considerate friends of their employes, there are added those of the Postmasters and the managers of the express companies. They, too, while saying several words for themselves, can honestly say as many for the general public in urging the distribution of Christmas transportation over three or four weeks, instead of concentrating it in less than one. A package started betimes arrives in better season, which does no harm, if properly marked as to its opening, and it is much more likely to arrive in good condition when it has escaped the many perils of the last grand rush.

Their Plan Has Its Attractions.

Attention is deserved by the plan which has been devised out in Colorado Springs in order to systematize and render more intelligent the responses made by people there and in neighboring towns to the many appeals now received by everybody for money to be used for charitable purposes at home and abroad. As explained in a letter already printed by THE TIMES, a central bureau has been organized to get information as to the various committees that are collecting funds, and thus make sure, as the individuals to whom the appeals come not always can and rarely do, that gifts will be honestly and wisely used. The bureau also figures out about what amount the people of the towns it covers ought to give to meet their share of the whole country's obligation to be helpful, but that is a feature of the scheme which may excite some criticism as altogether too "businesslike." It implies an inclination, not to give according to ability, but in proportion to what others would give if they gave what they should.

Be that as it may, the general idea is a good one, and there will be interest in hearing how it works out in practice, for it involves the laying of a sort of assessment on all who enter the organization, and the assessments are to be collected by churches, banks, clubs, and social bodies. The funds are to be distributed, in the absence of special directions, at the discretion of the bureau, with due care for local needs as well as those at a distance.

The possibility that the undertaking will fail because of what may be called its impersonality is obvious. The desire to get the sense of well-doing that comes from direct gifts to an object or individual definitely known is still strong in most of us, and it is what keeps up the bestowal of alms on beggars, though everybody knows, or at least has been told often enough, that to do that is harmful and not beneficial. Organized or systematized charity constantly has to fight the feeling that it is "cold," and the Colorado innovators may meet the same criticism if they are too successful in depriving their contributors of the opportunity to "acquire merit" in the old way.

Descended Like the Fabled Coon.

Too close inquiry should not be made into the immediate practicality of the proposed sale, by the city to the poor, of coal in small quantities. The difficulties that would have been encountered so promptly in carrying out this scheme will not have to be met, fortunately, as its mere announcement as a purpose has been sufficient to scare the purveyors of coal by the bucketful into lowering their charges to a point which, while still high, perhaps gives them no more profit than the nature of their business justifies.

And these properly chastened exploiters of the poor should not regret their speedy reformation. It was no empty threat that the city made through Mayor MITCHEL and those who backed him with the promise of funds needed for the new municipal enterprise. Their undertaking was difficult, but it was by no means impossible of accomplishment in one way or another, and it is well, and more than well, that a method of curbing ruthless extortioners in the coal trade—and others—should be under consideration at a time like this. The egg monopolists have not yet "come down," and they may not be as quick about doing it as were the tenement coal dealers, but even with large resources they will find themselves helpless when a measurable portion of the general public gets after them with a determined boycott of wares that are constantly getting more and more stale, as well as piling storage charges ever higher and higher.

THEY WHO WERE STRONG.

Tomorrow, day our stern sires set apart
For deep-bowed reverence of the thankful heart,
Find us alive with festival good cheer
And happy consciousness of being—here.

They thanked their God for foothold on a land
Where free-born men, at last, might firmly stand
And glory in the Nation to be born—
Fathered by Flintlock, out of Powderhorn!

Not so with us! We, at our lounging ease,
Take threats of war as calmly as you please,
And, blinking like blind kittens in the sun,
Refuse to learn the workings of a gun!

They feasted? Aye, and had the right to feast!
By stubborn toil their welfare was increased,
From out the soil their livelihood was torn,
Their life-blood oft was splashed on growing corn.

We work, indeed—that may be justly said;
But soft and safe now lies the worker's head
Upon his pillow when the day is done.
That, Standish and his fellows never won!

Unwelcome task to speak of scattered dust,
Of filtted souls, of sword-blades gone to rust.
Yet we should seek example from afar
To make us wiser, stronger, than we are.

O. C. L. CHILD.

8-HOUR CASE GETS TO SUPREME COURT

Now on the Docket, Last Preliminary Step in the Government's Appeal.

MANY SUITS PRECEDE IT

Calendar Is Crowded, but Washington Believes the Argument Will Be Made Before the Holidays.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The case of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad Company, selected to test the constitutionality of the Adamson eight-hour law, was placed today on the Supreme Court docket, the last preliminary step by the Government in its appeal from Judge Hook's decision holding the law unconstitutional. The Department of Justice advised the court clerk that on Monday a motion would be made to set a date for early argument. Solicitor General Davis asked the clerk to have the record printed at once.

Outside of the record before the Supreme Court and thus far not made a part of the official transcript is the stipulation agreed upon by Attorney General Gregory and railroad counsel to abide by the court's decision in the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf case in all other suits questioning the validity of the Adamson act. In the presentation of arguments to the court, however, a stipulation making the pending case determinative of all other suits may be filed.

Unless the Supreme Court gives the Adamson case precedence over many others already assigned for hearing beginning Monday, it is considered doubtful whether it can be reached much before the middle of December, even should the court agree to advance the hearings. There are some forty cases already assigned. Nevertheless it is generally expected that the railroad case will be submitted before the court takes a recess for the Christmas holidays on Dec. 22.

Under the court rules, printed briefs must be filed by the Government and railroad counsel before argument, although special permission for later filing often is granted.

Whether attorneys representing the railroad brotherhoods will appear in the Supreme Court hearings or file briefs is still undetermined. In the test case local Chairmen of brotherhood unions were made defendants by the receivers for the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, but the injunction suit as to them was dismissed by Judge Hook, leaving District Attorney Wilson of Western Missouri as the only defendant. This situation, however, would not preclude personal appearance of counsel for the brotherhoods in the nominal capacity of "friends of the court."

Nine additional cases were placed today on the Supreme Court's call for Dec. 4. They were recently passed and now are reassigned. Among them are the "railway mail pay divisor" cases, involving railroad claims against the Government, an alleged "blacklist" case against the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and cases involving the right of the United Mine Workers and other labor unions to operate in West Virginia, where Judge Dayton held the mine workers to be an illegal organization.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 28.—It was agreed to postpone all of the cases attacking the Adamson eight-hour law in the Federal Court here today at a conference of Judge Killits, District Attorney Wertz, and railroad attorneys.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—Motions to dismiss the suits of the Pennsylvania, the Reading, and the Lehigh Valley Railroads attacking the constitutionality of the Adamson eight-hour law, were filed in the United States District Court here today by District Attorney Kane.

SEES WIDE SCOPE FOR LAW.

Affects All Concerned in Movement of Trains, Commissioner Asserts.

According to a statement issued yesterday by E. E. Clark, a member of the Eight-hour Law Commission, of which General Goethals is Chairman, at the close of a conference at the Custom House, in which the participants were the Chiefs of the Railroad Brotherhoods and the members of the Federal Board, not alone the members of the brotherhoods, but every person engaged in the movement of trains in interstate commerce is affected by the Adamson law. Even since the law was passed it has been debated whether it applied simply to the 400,000 engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen, or whether its application included all persons who had anything to do with the movement of trains, such as telegraphers and switchmen. At the time of the filing of the railroad injunction suits Elisha Lee, Chairman of the National Conference Committee of the railways, said that one of the purposes was to get the courts to construe the eight-hour law, if it was held to be constitutional.

The Eight-hour Law Commission yesterday asked the heads of the brotherhoods—Warren S. Stone of the Engineers, W. S. Carter of the Firemen, E. L. Sheppard, acting head of the Conductors, and W. G. Lee of the Trainmen—to submit statistics regarding the probable effect of the operation of the eight-hour law. The brotherhoods maintained at the time of the passage of the law that it would cost about $13,000,000 a year, so far as their members were concerned. They promised yesterday to employ a statistician, who would give the Commission a careful estimate of the cost.

In his statement issued at the close of yesterday's conference Mr. Clark said:

> "The meeting was for the purpose of giving the representatives of the 400,000 train employes an opportunity of telling the commission what they considered would be the proper form and scope of its investigation under the working of the law.
>
> "The brotherhood chiefs were advised by the commission to select a statistician to represent them before the commission. The railroads have been given the same privilege. These two statisticians will meet the statistician of the commission, and together they will formulate the reports for the commission.
>
> "Because of the breadth of the law the brotherhoods cannot be depended upon to furnish the statistical information necessary for us. For instance, the four brotherhoods represent only about 400,000 members, whereas the law affects every man employed by railroads who is engaged in the movement of trains. In the conduct of our investigation we therefore intend to get our information from the railroads by especially prepared forms. We have no intention of holding public hearings. Should any person or persons desire to be heard before the commission, or if we are unable to get at certain facts by means of the forms, we will call witnesses, but not otherwise.
>
> "You must understand that the commission has no official standing at this time, nor will it have until Jan. 1, when the Adamson law is scheduled to go into effect."

COST OF 8-HOUR DAY.

Yardmasters Tell Arbitrators What It Means in Switching.

The Board of Arbitration appointed under the Newlands act to hear the dispute of the railway switchmen against thirteen railroad systems was told yesterday by yard operatives that they did not believe the eight-hour railroad day could be established without great additional expense to the carriers.

James Sweeny, yardmaster for the Rock Island at Kansas City, testified that he would be able to put his yard on an eight-hour basis without an increase in the number of locomotives used, but it would take more crews and increase the cost of operation from 25 to 35 per cent.

James S. Bulger, yardmaster for the Lehigh Valley at Buffalo, said:

> "We couldn't give the service at the coal dock, nor at the ore dock, and we couldn't do the lake freight house work in eight hours."

The witness said that the crews in the Buffalo yards of the Lehigh Valley averaged twelve hours a day. He said that it would mean considerable additional expense to establish an eight-hour day.

W. E. Wheelock, Superintendent of Terminals for the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific at Chattanooga, said that patrons of the yard worked nine and ten hours a day, and an eight-hour railway schedule would be a nuisance at his yard. He was asked what the rates of pay for the yard were. He replied that they ran from 27½ cents to 39 cents an hour.

Negroes get the smaller rate of pay.

"Why do you pay the negroes less money when they do the same work?" he was asked. "Do you think it is right?"

"It is right, I suppose," he said, "if these men want to work for it."

The witness explained that under an agreement made nine years ago white firemen get 39 cents an hour, while negro firemen get 33 cents; white helpers get 34 and 36 cents an hour, negro helpers 27½ cents an hour. J. B. Connors, one of the arbitrators for the switchmen, asked what organization had made such an agreement. Mr. Wheelock said he understood it was the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Frank G. Friend, yardmaster for the Nickel Plate in Buffalo, said that the men in his yard were on a twelve-hour basis, actually worked eleven and a half hours, and received pay for thirteen hours through time allowed for meals. He said that the eight-hour day could not be put into operation in the yard without causing much overtime pay and additional expense. He thought that additional leisure time for the men would lead to more drinking.

GIVE ORE CARS FOR COAL.

Northwestern Roads to Relieve the Shortage—Box Cars Traced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Most of the railroad box cars of the country are massed in the northeastern quarter of the United States, according to a classified list made public today by the Conference Committee on Car Efficiency appointed by the American Railway Association to co-operate with the Interstate Commerce Commission in relieving the country-wide car shortage. The list was sent to every railroad company in the country with instructions that roads which have in use more box cars than they own should exert every effort to pass on the excess cars to roads which show a deficiency in the number in use, as compared with the number they own.

The Conference Committee also announced today that executives of railroads in the Northwest had agreed to put into coal-carrying service about 16,500 cars. This will release a large number of regular coal cars for general commercial use. The Soo Line and the Chicago & Northwestern and their immediate branches are the roads affected.

According to the Conference Committe's list, which shows conditions as they existed on Nov. 1, the New York Central had at that time 9,732 more cars in service than it owned; the Pennsylvania 30,963, and the Boston & Maine, 11,113. The railroads are classified in groups according to situation, and Group 2, comprising the big Eastern roads, has by far the largest excess, with a total of 73,268. The New England roads are also comparatively heavy offenders, with an excess of 17,114; while the roads on the southern Atlantic seaboard come next with a total surplus of 10,450.

These roads are urged to return cars to their owners with all possible speed to comply with the regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission issued by Commissioner McChord in the Louisville hearing.

The West, Middle West, and South are the parts of the country which show the deficiencies and small surpluses. Group 3, embracing roads in the North Central States, shows a deficiency in freight cars in service, as compared with freight cars owned, of 720. Group 9, which covers the far Southwest, shows a surplus of 1,548. Groups 6 and 7, which comprise roughly the Central and Northern States west of the Mississippi, with a strip of Illinois and Wisconsin, show deficiencies, respectively, of 9,348 and 6,593.

The heaviest deficiency lies with the Southern roads of Group 5, including the lines in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky and neighboring States it amounts to 27,243. Group 8, which covers the territory around Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado, shows a deficiency of 9,164, and the Pacific Coast one of 7,581. Three Canadian lines have a deficiency of 13,854.

The committee will obtain weekly reports on the car situation in all parts of the country and send them to such railroads as desire the information. To assure compliance with its instructions, it has asked each road to send it copies of orders issued to facilitate the return of freight cars to their proper owners.

Officials of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads appeared before the committee today to answer complaints of apple growers of the Northwest that their products were spoiling because of their inability to get refrigerator cars. The officials said that the situation was improving, and that the committee's order had caused the return of many refrigerator cars to owner roads.

Officials of the Erie, New York Central, and Delaware & Hudson will appear tomorrow to discuss the unfilled demands of New England potato shippers for refrigerator cars.

THOM WARNS CONGRESS.

Sees Government Railroad Ownership Unless Changes Are Made.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Alfred P. Thom, counsel for the American Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, today told the Newlands committee which is investigating the subject of transportation, that Government ownership was inevitable unless Congress took measures to relive the roads from dual regulation by the States and the Federal Government and to remedy other defects now existing.

"Present conditions," Mr. Thom said, "cannot continue. Unless these things are accomplished, then, in my opinion, the time is short between private and Government ownership."

Mr. Thom believed an increase in the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine members would not be sufficient to accomplish the end desired, and repeated his suggestion that regional boards should be created under the commission, with original jurisdiction in rate matters.

Representative Adamson thought the public would feel that the railroads were endeavoring to get control further centralized in Washington.

"You will have great difficulty," Mr. Adamson said, "in getting your program through if the idea becomes prevalent that you are trying to get away from the people, and have no responsibility to them."

Undoubtedly, Mr. Thom said, the policy of the railroads in opposing for many years Government regulation and the revelations concerning financial operations of some of them had been factors in arraying public against the carriers and making it unwilling to invest in railroad stock.

Rally as Impetus to Charity.

Jacob H. Schiff and Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago will be among the speakers at the meeting at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre Sunday night to rally the workers who will take the field Monday in the final seven days' drive of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, to raise a minimum of $2,000,000 in pledges needed to start the projected central financing bureau. Applications for tickets for the meeting are coming in so rapidly that it was announced yesterday at federation headquarters, 130 Broadway, that unless reservations were made at once it was unlikely that any tickets would remain to be distributed.

$944,192 THE TOTAL OF DAVANZATI SALE

Greatest Art Auction, from a Standard of Excellence, Ever Held Here, Says Kirby.

RANKS FOURTH IN RECEIPTS

J. E. Widener Purchaser of Il Riccio Incense Burner at $66,000—W. B. Thompson Bought Titians.

The famous sale of art treasures from the Davanzati Palace and the Villa Pia, Florence, was concluded yesterday afternoon at the American Art Galleries with returns of $10,278, making a grand total for the sale of $944,192. Counting the exchange on American money in Italy and the greater buying power of money in Italy the value to the receiver is much greater.

It is the greatest sale, from a standard of general excellent of the collection, that has ever taken place in this country, is a statement made by Thomas E. Kirby of the American Art Association, who conducted the sale, and from a monetary point of view it stands fourth in the great sales which have been held in the galleries of the American Art Association.

The Charles T. Yerkes sale in 1910 brought the largest returns of any one sale, $2,207,866. The M. C. D. Borden sale, in 1913, brought $1,244,725, and the Mary J. Morgan sale, in 1886, the first of the big public sales, stands third in the scale of returns, having brought $1,205,153. The present sale, with its returns of $944,192, comes fourth, and a fifth big sale was the Henry G. Marquand, in 1903, which brought $704,259.

Widener and Frick Buyers.

Some of the most distinguished men in the country were among the buyers. These names were not given out at the sales, the purchasing being done through agents, the purchasers in many cases not being present. But it is known that some of the finer things in the collection were purchased by Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, Henry C. Frick, George Blumenthal, Stanley Mortimer, Louis C. Tiffany, James W. Ellsworth, Otto H. Kahn and Philip Lehman. The Metropolitan Art Museum, the Boston Art Museum, the Minneapolis Museum and the Rhode Island School of Design were among the public art institutions purchasing.

It was Mr. Widener who bought the magnificent fifteenth century bronze incense burner by Il Riccio, which was the feature of the first day of the Davanzati sale, and brought $66,000. It was bought through Duveen Brothers. The Greek bronze statuette of poetess Sappho, considered one of the finest existing examples of Greek art, which also was a feature of the first day's sale, and sold for $15,000, the buyer being given as C. E. Canessa, was purchased by Theodore Dreicer.

It was thought by many on Monday evening at the sale of the pictures and panels of the collection, at the Plaza, that possibly Mr. Frick was the purchaser of the two Titians, which were the last numbers on the list and sold at the reserve price of $25,000 each, with only one bid, given by Otto Bernet of the American Art Galleries, as agent. These, however, went to W. B. Thompson.

Venetian Table Cloth, $870.

Prices at the concluding sale were in three figures, the part of the collection sold being more generally interesting than intrinsically valuable. A couple of sixteenth century Italian cushions covered with white linen embroidered in colored silks and gold thread went to Duponf for $280; three others, similar, went to Lorenz, agent, for $210, and to the same buyer went a beautiful table cloth of Venetian point lace, also of the sixteenth century, for $870, the highest price of the day. Twenty-seven eighteenth century fine linen hand towels with deep edges of beautiful Italian lace went to Philip Berolsheimer for $420, and another beautiful Venetian lace table cover, which also went to Lorenz, agent, brought $700.

PAYING INHERITANCE TAX.

Heirs Already Saving Discount Under New Federal Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Although the Federal inheritance tax law has been in operation only since Sept. 9, and taxes are not collectible under its terms until one year after the death of an owner of a taxable estate, more than $20,000 has been paid into the Treasury as inheritance taxes. Treasury officials say that the estate tax, as they insist upon calling it, is growing steadily.

Collections so far are mainly from estates whose heirs, executors or administrators are anxious to expedite settlement. The fact that a rebate of 5 per cent. is allowed for advance payment has an influence. Richmond, Va., was the first city in the country to take notice that there was such a tax and that there was an advantage in paying it before the expiration of the year allowed to run before the collection might be made.

There has been only one attempt to test the act in the courts. In the case of a decedent in California, an heir has brought a friendly suit pleading the unconstitutionality of the act because it is retroactive. As the United States is not a party to the suit, the policy of the Government will be simply to await the final decision of the questions involved by the Supreme Court. The trial took place in the lower court this week, but with what result is not yet known to the Government officials.

A ruling is soon to be issued imposing a penalty on banks or other fiduciary institutions in case of failure to notify the Internal Revenue authorities of their having estate property subject to the tax when there are no executors or administrators in this country. It is now the expectation that the estate tax will produce a revenue amounting to fully $50,000,000 when it is fully in operation, which will be in the fiscal year 1917-18.

$150,000 FUND FOR NORWICH

Major Gen. Leonard Wood Pleads for U. S.

DINE SIMON WOLF ON 80TH BIRTHDAY

Wilson and Roosevelt Join Prominent Men in Sending Felicitations.

300 AT SAVOY CELEBRATION

Guest of Honor Says He Would Not Be Surprised to See a Jew Occupy the White House.

Simon Wolf, philanthropist and statesman and for more than fifty years the representative in Washington of American Jewry, was honored last night by a dinner at the Hotel Savoy in celebration of his eightieth birthday. Prominent Jews from all over the country attended to speak a word of tribute for Mr. Wolf's services to humanity, to his country, and to his co-religionists.

President Wilson and ex-President Roosevelt, whose confidence and friendship Mr. Wolf enjoyed, as he has enjoyed that of every President from Abraham Lincoln's time, paid their tribute in messages which were read by Judge Leon Sanders, presiding at the dinner. Many of the 300 persons present, now prominent in many fields, were among the 100,000 aliens who were permitted to land in this country because of Mr. Wolf's prompt and efficient action in their behalf.

Mr. Wolf, in an address, touched upon the responsibilities of the Jewish people in this country toward their suffering brothers in Europe, and predicted an early end in this country to religious prejudice, which might even end with the election of an American of Jewish faith to the Presidency.

"What after all," he said, speaking of the demand for relief of Jews in Europe, "have we done in comparison to our number? Two million and a half of Jews, at $10 per capita, would be only $25,000,000, and this amount, when this unholy, uncivilized and un-Christian war shall be over, will be but a drop in the bucket. When the dove of peace shall once more emerge from the ark of carnage the widows and the orphans, not to speak of the maimed, will demand still greater sacrifice, and this land of liberty and equality will, as in all the years that have gone, open its doors in that spirit of hospitality which has made it the haven of the persecuted and oppressed from all parts of the world.

"Prejudice still exists, it is true, but as President Wilson in my Year Book so truthfully said: 'Prejudice is provincial; truth and justice go hand in hand in this blessed country.' Much has been said because one or the other of us have been members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Federal, State, and local courts, Ambassadors and Ministers, Attorney Generals and Mayors, world-famous philanthropists, and members of the Supreme Court. But to me these are but the natural result of work well done for clean and unsullied lives, and unless some unforeseen accident or terrible affliction brings me to the final arbiter of all lives, I should not be surprised to see an American citizen of Jewish faith occupy the White House."

Other speakers were John B. Densmore, Solicitor of the Department of Labor; Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Arthur Brisbane, Dr. J. L. Magnes, Dr. Abram Simon of Washington, A. K. Cohen of Boston, Charles Shohl of Cincinnati, and Isidore Hershfield.

After the speeches Harry Fischel, Treasurer of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, under whose auspices the dinner was held, presented Mr. Wolf with a Bible, inscribed in gold, on behalf of the diners.

Among those who attended were the Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, Hon. Henry M. Goldfogle, Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe, Leon Kamaiky, Samuel S. Koenig, Justice Irving Lehman, Justice M. Warley Platzek, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac N. Seligman, and the Rev. Joseph Silverman.

PARTIES FOR DEBUTANTES.

The Misses Ward, Thompson, and McCarter Introduced to Society.

Yesterday brought several coming-out receptions and tea dances for the Winter's buds. Mrs. Beverley Ward of 56 West Fifty-eighth Street introduced her younger daughter, Miss Jane Suckley Ward, at a tea dance at her residence. It was a quiet and informal affair, as Mrs. Ward is still in mourning. Those who received with the débutante were her sister, Miss Caroline De Lancey Ward; Edith Gracie of Washington, D. C., Louise Gardner, and Helen Parmelee. A dance is to be given for Miss Ward in January.

Mrs. George Thompson held at her residence, 162 East Sixty-first Street, the first of two afternoon receptions to introduce her daughter, Miss Zillah Townsend Thompson. Receiving with Miss Thompson were the Misses Elise Provost Smith, Isabella Thurston, Helen L. Dudgeon, Augusta de Forest, Josephine Chamberlain, Eleanor J. F. Coward, Glory Thomas, Dorothy Miller, and Candace Howard of Washington, D. C.; Katharine Clark Culver, Anne Scott, Brown, Alida Banks, Janet Mowry, and Kathleen Anderson. Receiving with Mrs. Thompson were her mother, Mrs. George G. Stow, Mrs. Charles Robinson Smith, Mrs. Sheppard K. de Forest, Mrs. William Ross Proctor, and the Misses Janet Corse and Harriet May Haviland. The second reception will be held this afternoon.

Miss Ellen G. McCarter made her début at a reception that her mother, Mrs. Thomas N. McCarter of 410 Park Avenue, gave at the Colony Club. Mrs. McCarter and Miss McCarter had in their receiving party the Misses Fanny T. Baldwin, Harriet Cramp, Adelaide Prescott, Jeannette Jennings, Beatrice Beach, Amy Reick, Esther Kimball, Beatrice Fynchon, Elizabeth Chapin, Louise Harkness, and Felicity Clark.

MISS BIRNEY TO WED BARON.

Engaged to Wilhelm von Schoen, Secretary of the German Embassy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Walker announce the engagement of Mrs. Walker's sister, Miss Catherine Birney, to Baron Wilhelm von Schoen, Secretary of the German Embassy.

The wedding will take place in the near future at the residence on Sheridan Circle which Mr. and Mrs. Walker have leased for the Winter. The bride-to-be is a charming girl of many accomplishments, who since the death of her parents has made her home with her elder sister in Washington and in Mexico, where Mr. Walker has extensive interests.

Invitations to the wedding will be limited to the immediate relatives of the bride, members of the German Embassy, and a few close friends.

A. FOSTER HIGGINS, FINANCIER, IS DEAD

Ex-President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, Which He Rehabilitated.

REORGANIZED U. S. LLOYDS

Authority on Marine Insurance and Former Director in Many Corporations Was 85.

A. Foster Higgins, formerly President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, died at his home in Greenwich, Conn., yesterday afternoon, in his eighty-sixth year. He was said to have been many times a millionaire. He left two granddaughters and two great-granddaughters.

A. Foster Higgins was best known here as the financier who succeeded the late Charles T. Barney, President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, in 1907, and who was largely instrumental in rehabilitating that organization, which is now the Columbia Trust Company.

He was born in Macon, Ga. His education was received in Colgate and Columbia Universities, although his father's financial reverses forced him to leave college and go to work before completing the course. He obtained a position with the firm of Jones & Johnson, marine insurance adjusters, where he later became a partner, and on the death of Walter R. Jones, formed the firm of Johnson & Higgins, with which he was connected at the time of his death. Mr. Higgins became known as an adjuster of remarkable ability, and it is said that of 10,000 adjustments made by him, less than twenty were appealed from.

He first became prominent when the late J. P. Morgan and Samuel D. Babcock employed him to reorganize the United States Lloyds, of which he later became agent and conducted the business so successfully that within twenty years it paid dividends aggregating 2,000 per cent. on its capital stock.

In 1907 when the Knickerbocker Trust Company was forced to close Mr. Higgins was one of the thirty-five Trustees of the Institution. He was chosen to save the company, and he undertook the work on the condition that he should be allowed to retire from the Presidency as soon as the company was in a sound condition again.

Mr. Higgins sold 80,000 shares of Treasury stock for $300 a share and he and nine others raised $400,000 additional needed to make up a deficit, and the Knickerbocker Trust Company was again a going concern.

Mr. Higgins was interested in many other corporations at various times. He was formerly a Director of the Albany Trust Company, the Crocker-Wheeler Company, the Knickerbocker Safe Deposit Company, the Mexican Northern Railway Company of which he was also formerly President and Treasurer, Vice President of the Compania Metallurgia Mexicana, and the Post of Rio Grande Railway Company. In addition, he was a Director of the Fresnillo Mining Company, the Mexican Lead and the Montezuma Lead Companies, the Teziuthan Copper Mining and Smelting Company, and at the time of his death was a Director of the Sombrerete Mining Company.

Reading by Mrs. Woodruff.

Mrs. Helen S. Woodruff is to give an author's reading and the showing of the "Lady of the Lighthouse" film at Washington on Dec. 4, under the patronage of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and members of the Cabinet. She is afterward to be a guest of Mrs. Wilson at the White House. She is the niece and goddaughter of ex-Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert, and was reared partly at the White House with Ruth Cleveland. She is now the wife of a New York attorney, Frederick S. Woodruff. She devotes all the profits of her writings to charity, and especially to the blind.

To and From Europe.

Some of those booked to sail today for Liverpool on the American liner Kroonland are:

G. S. Abbott, Walter H. Barry, H. G. Bissell, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cate, G. H. Doran, Richard P. Dyer, O. E. Elliott, A. S. Elmore, C. E. Ebberley, W. H. Field, W. G. Fielding, Mrs. M. L. Francis, G. A. Goddard, Miss Olive Greer, R. C. Hamilton, Miss Edna E. Hamilton, Mrs. J. G. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lang, Mrs. G. S. Murray, Miss Jane R. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. L. Randal Plunkitt, Charles Reid, Mrs. W. V. Swords, Mrs. M. L. Symonds, Miss Adelaide Thurber, E. A. Vestey, E. W. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. T. White, J. S. Wright, and Mrs. E. S. B. Yates.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Cunarder Laconia from Liverpool were:

E. W. Brown, Sir Alfred A. Booth, Bart., Dr. R. A. Carter, Miss Edith Clifford, Lieutenant R. H. F. Devereux, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ennor, Mrs. J. E. Grenwood, Stuart Montgomery, George Waldard, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Willis, George Wooldridge, E. H. Curtis, S. J. Lister, and E. H. Combe.

BRIDE OF CARIL W. STRONG.

Miss Helen G. Wills Weds in All Angels' Church—The Attendants.

The marriage of Caril Webster Strong, a son of the Rev. Charles R. Strong and Mrs. Strong of Plainfield, N. J., and Miss Helen Gertrude Wills, the daughter of Mrs. Charles John Wills of this city and the late Mr. Wills, took place at 8:30 last evening in All Angels' Church, at West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend, the rector of the church.

The bride wore a frock of white tulle over satin, the court train arranged with a hood effect and the tulle veil held with orange blossoms. She carried bride roses, with showers of white sweet peas. Miss Elise Shearman, the maid of honor, was in orchid-colored tulle and silk, and the other attendants, in pale green silk and tulle, were Mrs. Leslie Savage and Miss Chrystal Wetlaufer.

Mr. Strong's brother, Richard Strong, was his best man, and the ushers were Dudley and Louis Strong, brothers of the bridegroom; James Webster, and Samuel Disbrow. There was no reception. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Strong will live at 321 West Ninety-fourth Street.

Mrs. Strong's father, the late Mr. Wills, was connected with the management of the Hotel Biltmore at the time of his death, two years ago.

McCRACKEN—CHAVE.

Miss Mildred Britton Chave, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gustave Chave of 410 Riverside Drive, was married to Frederick Beekman McCracken at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of her parents. The Rev. Dr. Tilton of the Lenox Avenue Collegiate Church performed the ceremony.

The bride's only attendant was Miss Gladys N. Andrews of this city, who acted as maid of honor. Mary Elizabeth Newell and William Wells Newell acted as flower girl and page, respectively. Alexander Bayard Clark of Wadesboro, N. C., was the best man.

MARGARUM—ROBERTSON.

Miss Marion Louise Robertson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Robertson of 21 Walnut Street, Newark, N. J., and Ford W. Margarum of Sussex, were married last night at the bride's home by the Rev. Robert Scott Inglis, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, North. Miss Robertson is a former student at Blair Academy and Mr. Margarum is President of the Farmers National Bank of Sussex. His grandfather and father each occupied the same position.

HORNER—ROBINSON.

The wedding of Miss Edith Standish Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Standish Robinson of 1 West Eighty-third Street, to Halsey Boardman Horner, took place at 8 o'clock last evening at the Hotel Gotham. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas J. Horner of Attleboro, Mass., father of the bridegroom.

The bride was attended by the Misses Helen Finch and Hilda Platt.

Mrs. Charlotte Knowlton Chapman.

Mrs. Charlotte Knowlton Chapman, wife of Edwin Nesbitt Chapman, a member of the New York Stock Exchange and of the firm of Chisholm & Chapman, died yesterday at her home, 281 Lake Avenue, Greenwich, Conn., in her forty-third year. She was born in West Upton, Mass., and was a daughter of Mrs. Annie Frost Knowlton and the late Daniel W. Knowlton. Mrs. Chapman was active in the work of the Greenwich Humane Society and the United Workers, and was Treasurer of the Emily Bruce Shelter, the babies' home in Greenwich.

Tourists from Cuba.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Havana on the Ward Line steamship Mexico were:

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bergnes, Dayton Bergnes, Daniel Buhl, L. C. Capote, E. Chamberlin, Chester Dady, William Dubocq, Miss Helen Milton, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. O'Leary, Charles W. Ricker, Albert Smith, and Leonard Siegel.

FIRST JUNIOR ASSEMBLY.

Debutantes Dance at Sherry's—Many Dinner Hostesses.

The first of the season's Junior Assemblies was held last night at Sherry's and was preceded by a number of dinners. The first of the three yearly assemblies is the first large dance of each season, whether private or subscription, at which the débutantes make their first public appearance, the later two being more especially the field of the buds of last year and previous seasons.

The dinner hostesses last night included Mrs. Samuel Sloan, who gave the largest dinner, of ninety covers, at Sherry's for her niece, Miss Mary Colt, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Richard C. Colt; Mrs. Stephen G. Williams, whose dinner was for her youngest and débutante daughter, Miss Elizabeth Jarvis Wyeth; Mrs. Gilbert Colgate, Mrs. John Claflin, who entertained for her débutante and youngest daughter, Miss Mary Stewart Claflin; Mrs. George B. Phelps, whose small dinner at her residence was for her younger and débutante daughter, Miss Frances H. Ballard, and Mrs. Charles Hallam Keep, for her daughter, Miss Martha G. Keep.

Mrs. Sloan's dinner was held at Sherry's, and the guests included besides the guest of honor, Miss Mary Colt, her sister, Miss Catherine Colt, and the Misses Frances Field, Teresa Fabbri, Alice Huntington, Jeanne Gourd, Helen A. Hoadley, Margaret Van B. Mason, Margaret Carnegie, Eleanor G. Graff Cuyler of Philadelphia, Elizabeth Ransen, Nina Paris, Nina Ryan, Geraldine Adee, Sarah Bulkley, Katherine C. Blodgett, Felicity Clark, Katherine de Berkeley Parsons, Ellen McCarter, Jeannette Jennings, Charlotte Platt, Helen Cameron, Helen Newell, Russell, Evelyn Preston, Mary L. Post, Leslie Murray, Adelaide Wilmerding, Alice W. Lawrence, Clara Lee, and Miss Morgan and Miss Moran.

At Mrs. Williams's dinner for Miss Elizabeth Jarvis Wyeth the guests included the débutante's sister, Miss Caroline L. Wyeth, the Misses Marietta Lincoln, Louise Clark, Dorothy Darrell, Coline Ingersoll, Nina Doran, and Rene Hoguet, Eugene Watson, Cadwalader Corse, Sargent Lewis, Hayward Hunter, and Alrick H. Man.

Among the young women who attended the Assembly besides those at the preceding dinners were the Misses Constance De Lancy, Elsie Saltus, Frances Isham, Amy R. Reick, Alice C. Wainwright, Barbara and Joan Allen, Mary and Emma Knapp, Nathalie Bishop, Sarah Bulkley, Helen James, Fanny T. Baldwin, Viola Flannery, Helen C. Palmer, Sheila Byrne, Beatrice Chanler, May Tailer, Nina Dearth, Dorothy Miller, and Augusta de Forest.

Patrick H. Morrissey.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 28.—Patrick Henry Morrissey, assistant to the Vice President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and formerly head of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, died at his home here today, in his fifty-fifth year.

Mr. Morrissey began his railroad career as a call boy in the shops of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. In 1895 he was Grand Master of the Brotherhood, where he remained for years. During the threatened strike of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in 1912 Mr. Morrissey acted as one of the committee of seven appointed to adjudicate the differences.

Obituary Notes.

STANLEY BAGG PENNOCK, a member of the famous 1914 football team of Harvard University, and one of the all-American guards for that year, was killed on Monday by the explosion of benzoic acid in the Newark, N. J., plant of the Aromatic Chemical Company.

The Rev. HAYNES LORD EVEREST, a retired Episcopal clergyman, died yesterday at his home in Naugatuck, Conn., in his sixty-first year.

W. H. GOSTLIN, pioneer resident of Hammond, Ind., former State Senator in the Legislature of Indiana, and Postmaster for eight years, died in Hammond yesterday. He was 63 years old.

Dr. GEORGE DOUGLAS RAMSAY of the Medical Reserve Corps, stationed at Fort Adams, R. I., died on Monday at his home in Newport, R. I.

ALFRED ANDREWS, a teacher of music, died on Sunday at his home in Yonkers, in his eighty-third year, leaving two daughters.

FREEMAN H. METTLER, Tax Collector of Greenwich Township, N. J., died on Monday at his home there, in his fifty-fifth year.

Mrs. EMILY M. SALMON, a resident of Summit, N. J., for fifty years, died on Monday at the home of her son, Raymond W. Salmon, in that place, in her seventy-fourth year.

HENRY SMITH, 79 years old, a retired merchant, of Manhattan, died on Monday at his home, in Sag Harbor, L. I.

AUGUSTUS FRANKLIN BUTLER, a retired commercial traveler in the medical supplies business, died on Monday at his home, 193 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-seventh year.

WILLIAM LINDEMANN, a manufacturer of ventilating apparatus for use in churches and a resident of Brooklyn for forty years, died at his home there on Sunday, aged 75 years. He was a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 704, F. and A. M., and left a son and a daughter.

GEORGE WOOD WRIGHT, in the furniture business in Manhattan, under the name of the New York Sample Furniture Company, of which his son, Percy D. Wright, is President, died in the Midwood Sanitarium on Monday, after an operation for throat trouble. Mr. Wright was 71 years old and was born in London, England. His home was at 230 Rugby Road, Flatbush.

Mrs. CHRISTINE SCHAEFER, widow of Louis F. Schaefer, died at her home, 508 Macon Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, in her fifty-sixth year. She is survived by two sons.

Miss MARY ROGERS, one of the oldest members of the R. C. Church of St. Malachy, in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at the home of her niece, 72 Van Sicklen Avenue, that borough, aged 74 years.

Mrs. JANE BAIRD OLDS, a native of Scotland and a resident of Brooklyn for half a century, died on Sunday at her home, 719 Beverly Road, Flatbush. She was the widow of Ira Olds.

PATRICK J. DUNN, a stationary engineer for fifteen years employed in the Hall of Records in Manhattan, died in the Hudson Hospital on Monday from injuries he received by falling down the elevator shaft of the Hall of Records on Sunday night. He was 38 years old, and lived at 230 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. SARAH JANE RENODE ST. JOHN, 93 years old, died on Monday at the home of her son, Robert St. John, 80 Euclid Avenue, Brooklyn. Besides her son she left a daughter, Mrs. Carrie Hussey.

Miss CHARLOTTE LEECH, a graduate of the Packer Institute and a member of a well-known Brooklyn family, died on Monday at her home, 276 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. She was a daughter of the late Samuel and Matilda Eadie Leech.

MAURICE M. B. BAER, President of the Flemish-Lynn Phonograph Company of Brooklyn, died on Sunday in his apartment in the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was 48 years old, and left a widow.

MILTON HEWLETT JEWESSON, formerly for many years in the employ of the Julius Kayser Silk Company, died on Monday at his home, 276 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born 74 years ago in Piermont, N. Y.

LEOPOLD C. TAPPEY died on Monday at the home of his son, William H. Tappey, 422 First Street, South Brooklyn, in his ninety-fourth year. Born in Germany, Mr. Tappey came to this country at an early age and settled in Petersburg, Va. When President Lincoln issued his proclamation against slavery Mr. Tappey promptly liberated his slaves, and this act so incensed the citizens of the town that he had to flee for his life. Mr. Tappey is survived by five sons.

VETERAN MANAGERS BURIED.

Services for Wm. Harris, Sr., and Jos. Brooks Attended by Throngs.

The funerals of two veteran theatrical managers and producers, each of whom had left his impress on the American stage through long association with it, occurring within a few hours of each other, made yesterday a day unique in the theatrical annals of New York. In the morning, at 10:30 o'clock, at the Temple of Rodolph Sholom, Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, the funeral of William Harris, Sr., was held, and at 4 o'clock, in the Grand Lodge room in the Masonic Temple, at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, the funeral of Joseph Brooks took place.

Both services were largely attended by men and women of all branches of the theatre, and particularly by contemporaries of the late managers.

The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman conducted the services at the Temple.

The honorary pallbearers were Abraham Erlanger, Daniel Frohman, David Belasco, Marc Klaw, Alf. Heyman, Charles Dillingham, Charles Rich, Jeremiah Cohan, George M. Cohan, Samuel Harris, Frank McKee, John J. McNally, W. W. Walters, George Mayer, Joseph Bickerton, Arthur Miller, Joseph Grismer, Howard Schriebbe, William Davis, Samuel Rice, Henry Dazian, and Bayard Veiller.

The services of Mr. Brooks were in charge of Pacific Lodge of Masons No. 233. The Masonic ritual was used, and Walter R. Beecher, Grand Master of the lodge, conducted them. There was music by the lodge choir and also by the chorus from "Ben Hur," which sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee." It was Mr. Brooks who demanded General Lew Wallace to permit his novel to be dramatized, and he was one of the original producers of the play.

The pallbearers were A. W. Dingwall, Daniel Frohman, William H. Crane, A. L. Erlanger, Marc Klaw, A. J. Simmons, and Henry Dazian.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

RUBINGER.—To Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rubinger of 40 West 111th St., New York City, on Nov. 26, 1916, a girl.

Engaged.

LEVY—FRANKEN.—Mr. and Mrs. John Franken will receive in honor of the engagement of their daughter Edna to Mr. Myron Levy at their home, 15 West 91st St., Sunday, Dec. 3, 4 to 6.

HAMMERLUND—SINCLAIR.—Dorothy Sinclair to Lloyd Hammerlund.

Married.

LETCHFORD—FISKE.—Tuesday, Nov. 28, in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Pauline, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Deany Fiske, to William Palmer Letchford.

NICHOLS—TELFER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 28, at St. John's Church, Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. Claudius M. Roome, assisted by the Rev. James T. Lodge, Florence Telfer, daughter of Mrs. Eugene Daly Croker, to W. Standish Nichols, son of Walter S. Nichols of Newark, N. J.

Brooklyn.

BAKER—WYRE.—Nov. 27, Dorothy J. Wyre to Harold Baker.

Died.

ALLAHAND.—Benjamin, in his 29th year, on Nov. 26, 1916, at Philadelphia, Penn. Funeral services at the chapel of Washington Cemetery at 2 P. M., Wednesday, Nov. 29.

BAER.—Maurice M. B. Baer, beloved husband of Emma August Baer of Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, on Sunday, 9:30 P. M. Funeral service will be held at Hotel Bossert, Montague and Hicks Sts., on Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1916, at 11 A. M. Interment at Mount Carmel Cemetery.

BORLAND.—At Woodbury, L. I., Nov. 27, Mary Louise Hewlett Borland, in her 79th year. Funeral services on Friday, Dec. 1, at 1:30 P. M., from her late residence. Carriages will meet train arriving at Cold Spring Station, 12:16 P. M.

BUCKLEY.—Annie. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., Wednesday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

CHAPMAN.—Charlotte Knowlton, beloved wife of Edwin N. Chapman, Nov. 28, in her 43d year. Funeral will be held Friday, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock, Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn. Train leaving New York at 9:18 A. M. will be met at the station. Interment private.

CLEVELAND.—Entered into life at Suffern, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1916, Fannie M. Gulager, wife of the late Delancey Cleveland. Funeral private.

COLTON.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, Jane Van Winkle, widow of the late Daniel J. Colton in her 87th year. Funeral services will be held at her home, 16 Park Place, on Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 2 P. M.

EDWARDS.—Johanna Simon, wife of Maurice, mother of Gus, Leo, Ben, Eli, Max, Herman, and Dorothy, on Nov. 27, at noon. Funeral Wednesday, 1 P. M., at residence, 332 West 117th.

ENOCK.—Julia, beloved mother of Abraham, David, Augusta, Harry, Flossie, and Nannie, on Tuesday, Nov. 28. Funeral Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 1 P. M., from residence, 60 East 116th St. Please omit flowers.

EVEREST.—Rev. Haynes Lord Everest, this morning at his home in Naugatuck. Funeral Friday, 10:30 A. M., St. Michael's Episcopal Church, in Naugatuck. Interment in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford, Conn.

HALLETT.—On Monday, Nov. 27, Mary P., wife of Theodore Hallett. Funeral services at residence, 158 West 228th St., Wednesday evening, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

HANDES.—Mary A., on Nov. 28, at the residence of her nieces, Emily J. and Louise J. Madden, 306 East 157th St. Funeral notice later.

HIGGINS.—At his home, Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 28, 1916, A. Foster Higgins, in his eighty-sixth year. Funeral services at Christ Church, Friday, Dec. 1, at 3 P. M. Autos will meet train leaving G. C. Depot 2:04 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HOLLAND.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 27, 1916, Elizabeth B. Holland, aged 33 years. Funeral service will be held at the Home for Incurables, 102 Court St., on Friday, Dec. 1, at 10 A. M. Dublin papers please copy.

JONES.—Suddenly, in San Francisco, Nov. 27, Dr. Philip Mills Jones, son of Lysander M. and Paulina Jones, formerly of Brooklyn.

LEECH.—On Monday, Nov. 27, 1916, Charlotte Leech, daughter of the late Samuel and Matilda Eadie Leech. Funeral services will be held at the late residence, 275 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 2 P. M.

LEEDS.—Josephine E., daughter of the late John W. and Eliza Leeds. Funeral at her residence, 12 East 56th St., on Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 11 A. M. Interment at Stamford, Conn.

McCREA.—In Atlantic City, on Tuesday, Nov. 28, Ernestine R. McCrea, wife of the late Augustine Lawrence McCrea and daughter of the late Hiram Reynolds and Laura Houghteling Reynolds.

NORTH.—Thomas Clemson, Nov. 28, 1916, in Wilkes-Barre, Penn., aged 78, father of George B. North of New York, Mrs. P. W. Miller of St. David's, Penn., and Frederick North of Pittsburgh, Penn. Interment Friday at West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, Penn. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh papers please copy.

O'BRIEN.—Nov. 27, William C. O'Brien. Funeral from St. Anthony's Hospital Chapel, Woodhaven, L. I., Thursday, Nov. 30, at 9 A. M.

Long Island.

ROSENBLATH.—John, Richmond Hill, Nov. 27, aged 75.

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Died.

SMILEY.—Suddenly, Nov. 27, Frank H., beloved husband of Mary Smiley. Funeral services at parlors of Richard J. Delaney, 130 Greenwich Av., near Eighth Av. and 14th St. Notice of time later. Interment private at Goshen, N. Y. Please omit flowers.

SMITH.—James J., 988 Ogden Av., Bronx, on Nov. 27, beloved husband of Dora Dornan. Funeral at 9:30 Friday morning from his late residence; thence to Sacred Heart Church, Bronx. Philadelphia papers please copy.

STILES.—Mary Allen Arey Newcomb, widow of the Rev. William Curtis Stiles, at her residence, 1,256 56th St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 28, in her 83d year. Funeral services at Central Congregational Church, Hancock St., near Franklin Av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., Friday, Dec. 1. Interment at Wellfleet, Mass.

ULMAN.—At his residence, 255 West 95th St., on Nov. 27, Nathan A. Ulman. Funeral private. Interment Philadelphia, Nov. 29.

VANDERVEER.—On Sunday, Nov. 26, 1916, at her late residence, 1,183 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, Catharine Marria Randell, widow of the late Jacob Polhemus Vanderveer, in the eightieth year of her age. Funeral service private. Interment at convenience of family.

WHITING.—At Woodbridge, N. J., Nov. 27, 1916, Anna Morris, widow of the Rev. Samuel P. Whiting of Los Angeles, Cal., and daughter of the late Thomas Harvey and Sarah B. Morris, in her 76th year. Funeral from her late residence, Woodbridge, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 2:45 P. M. Train leaves Hudson Terminal, Pennsylvania Railroad, at 1:32 P. M.

WILLETT.—On Nov. 27, at his residence, 67 East 85th St., George Willett, beloved husband of Josephine Willett, (nee Pappen.) Funeral service will be held at his late residence, Thursday evening, Nov. 30. Relatives and friends respectfully invited. Interment Cypress Hills.

WILLIAMS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1916, James Carlyle Williams, son of Henry F. and the late Jane E. Williams, in his 45th year. Funeral service will be held at Fairchild Funeral Parlors, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Friday at 11 A. M.

WINN.—Joseph John, in his 48th year, beloved husband of Catherine Winn, and father of Edward, Mary, and Helen Winn. Funeral services at his late residence, 697 West 180th St., Thursday evening, Nov. 30, at 7 o'clock. Interment private.

ARNOLD.—Louisa, 2,600 Marion Av., Bronx, Nov. 27. Funeral tomorrow.

BURKE.—John J., 667 East 161st St., Nov. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DANZIGER.—Frieda, 16 East 88th St., Nov. 27, aged 27. Funeral private.

DAVEY.—Joseph, 335 West 11th St., Nov. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DONAHUE.—Theresa, Bellevue Hospital, Nov. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

EAGER.—Joseph P., 935 St. Nicholas Av., Nov. 27, aged 46. Funeral private.

HAAS.—Johanna, 71 East 129th St., Nov. 28. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

HARAN.—Mary, 145 East 92d St., Nov. 26. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

JOHNSON.—Sophie, Nov. 27. Funeral 353 West 38th St., today, 1:30 P. M.

KELLETT.—Jane, 48 Amsterdam Av., Nov. 26. Funeral today.

LUSTIG.—Mrs. D., 1,024 Boston Road, Bronx, Nov. 27. Funeral today.

MEEHAN.—William, 1,105 1st Av., Nov. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

OTTEN.—Hermann, Nov. 27, aged 63. Funeral, 245 East 90th St., today, 1 P. M.

RIESTER.—Elizabeth, 454 East 180th St., Nov

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Influence of Reserve Board Action—Gold as a Remedy for Dearer Money.

Financial discussion yesterday centred chiefly around the warning issued by the Federal Reserve Board to the banks of the country against the too free extension of credit to foreign Governments. The action taken by the Reserve Board in this matter furnished the keynote of the day's financial situation in the stock market, in the bond market, and in the money market.

Its effect was adverse in all three in that stock and bond prices declined and money rates advanced, but that was not because the stand taken by the Board was unsatisfactory to Wall Street as a whole. While it was severely criticised by some, others felt that the board was justified in its action, although nearly all agreed that it had gone too far in attempting to advise the individual investor. Moreover, the method adopted was not liked by many, even among those who were in sympathy with the purpose which the Reserve Board had in mind. The first effect was unsettling, however, if for no other reason than that it raised new questions as to the ability of the countries of Europe to keep on buying here in the unstinted manner in which they have been buying, and which has contributed so much to the activity which trade in the United States has enjoyed.

It is likely that the first estimates of the extent to which our foreign trade is likely to be affected will be materially revised, for it is evident that the countries of Europe are not solely or even mainly dependent upon the sale of short-term treasury notes in this market to pay for what they buy in this country. They have other means at their disposal, including huge amounts of gold and a very large volume of securities, including hundreds of millions of American securities, which are still available for sale in this market or for use as collateral. Moreover, the use of long-time loans on terms which would appeal to the individual investor is open to European borrowers.

The stock market was unsettled without being decidedly weak. No very large volume of liquidation was produced, for the volume of trading, instead of expanding, showed a decrease compared with the previous day. There were other factors at work in the stock market beside the stand taken by the Reserve Board in respect to foreign loans. One of them was a prediction which was current concerning the President's annual address to Congress. The Stock Exchange listened with some attention to reports that the address would be "socialistic" in tone and that it would contain a severe arraignment of Wall Street. On the other hand, rumor also had it that the President would have a good word to say in behalf of the railroads, going so far, according to some of the rumors, as to take a stand in favor of higher rates. These suggestions regarding the forthcoming Presidential address to Congress are worthy of mention mainly as indicating the sort of gossip which helped to shape stock market sentiment.

Considering these suggestions, the unsettlement caused by the Reserve Board's action and the advance in call money, the renewal rate for which was higher than on any preceding day, the stock market may well be said to have shown a considerable degree of composure. The declines recorded among the active issues were considerable in a number of cases, but were hardly very great in contrast with the advances recently made. One reason for this, no doubt, was that opinion regarding the Reserve Board's action was conflicting, and the belief prevailed that with further gold imports and with a lessening of foreign borrowing money was not likely to remain tight. Particularly was this thought true in view of the fact that the latest summary of the reports of the national banks issued by the Controller of the Currency shows a reserve of hundreds of millions in excess of the further amount which the national banks will have to deposit in the Reserve Banks between now and next November, or earlier, in case of the adoption of the Reserve Board's suggestion that the transfer of reserves be completed at a much earlier date. It is known that several millions of gold are available at Ottawa for shipment to the United States, and the amount of that gold fund is to be vastly increased. The Allies plan to pay promptly for supplies ordered in this country, and whatever affect a curtailment of foreign loans in this market might have on future orders, it is not likely to affect any transactions already entered into. On the contrary, it is likely to increase the resort to gold payments. That, of course, would tend to bring greater ease to the money market.

The action of the Reserve Board has given a new turn to the discussion of our relations to the countries of Europe in the matter of supplying their war needs. Some time will be needed to see the situation as thus affected in its true perspective. Meanwhile, however, there is nothing to indicate any serious lessening of the prosperity which the country has been enjoying, for the fact of the matter is that the country has really had more than enough prosperity.

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

No Reduction in Bank Rate Expected from Short Term Issue.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The stock market was dull and undecided today. A few industrial and rubber shares improved, and Argentine rails again advanced, but allied funds were inclined to droop on the Rumanian news. American securities lost a fraction and closed idle after a very small business. The copper stocks were firm. Money and discount rates were quiet.

It is the opinion that the issue of short term bonds in America does not necessarily mean an immediate reduction in the bank rate in view of the enormous amount of work a change in the rate entails near the end of the year. The early new year may see a reduction of 1 per cent., with a corresponding reduction in the interest rates on Treasury bills, which may be the reason large numbers of three months' Treasury bills were recently bought at 5½ per cent.

Trading Is Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 61½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 85 centimes.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued Nov. 23, shows the following changes:

	Marks
Total coin and bullion increased	1,497,000
Gold increased	1,474,000
Treasury notes decreased	15,725,000
Notes of other banks increased	2,906,000
Bills discounted increased	182,756,000
Advances decreased	6,051,000
Investments increased	1,884,000
Other securities increased	24,249,000
Notes in circulation decreased	113,423,000
Deposits increased	340,776,000
Other liabilities increased	20,175,000

Total gold holdings, 1,913,854,000 marks.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, NOV. 28, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,164,556
Same day last year	435,823
Same day two years ago	
Year to date	201,091,175
Same period last year	159,703,324
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
97½	98¾	800	Asmé Tea Jet pf	98	98	98	98	— ½
18	18¾	900	Advance Rumely	19	19¼	18	19	— ½
33	35	900	Advance Rumely pf	35½	35½	35	35½	— ½
13	13½	3,000	Alaska Gold Mines	14	14	12⅞	13	—1½
8	8¼	500	Alaska Juneau	8¼	8¼	8	8	
84	84½	9,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	85½	85⅝	84	84¼	—1¼
89¼	90	1,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	90¼	90½	89¼	90	
94	95½	2,900	Am. Agricul. Chem	95	97½	95	95⅞	— ½
41¼	43	900	Am. Bank Note	42¾	42¾	42½	42½	— ½
106¾	104	6,700	Am. Beet Sugar	104½	104⅝	102¾	103½	— ½
204	210	100	Am. B. S. & P. pf	205	205	205	205	—5
61¾	61¾	9,900	Am. Can	62¾	62¾	61¾	61¾	—1¼
114	115	300	Am. Can pf	114	114	114	114	+ ¼
72	72¼	16,800	Am. Car & Fdry	73½	73⅞	71¼	72	—1¼
117¼	118	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117¼	117⅝	117¼	117⅜	— ⅛
52	52½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	52¾	52¾	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
133	137	100	Am. Express	134	134	134	134	—4
133	137	200	Am. Hide & Leather	135	135	135	135	
16¾	16¾	300	Am. Hide & Leather pf	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
74½	75	3,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	77	77	74½	75	—1½
27¼	27½	700	Am. Ice Securities	27⅞	27⅞	27¼	27¼	
22¼	22¾	1,200	Am. Linseed	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
53	54	900	Am. Linseed pf	58¼	58¾	53	53	
88¼	88⅝	8,100	Am. Locomotive	89	90¾	88½	88⅝	—1⅞
116¾	116⅝	44,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	118¼	119⅜	116¾	116⅞	—2¼
116	116⅝	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	116½	116⅞	116½	116⅞	
99¾	100¾	200	Am. Smelt. S. F. A	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	— ⅛
96	97	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	96	96	96	96	—1
140	145	100	Am. Snuff	143	148	143	148	+3
65	65⅝	4,000	Am. Steel Fdries	67⅜	68	64⅞	65	—3¼
117¼	117½	1,400	Am. Sugar Ref	118	118	117¼	117¼	— ½
122	123½	2,200	Am. Tel. & Tel	123¼	123¼	122¾	122¾	
2	2⅛	1,100	Am. T. & T. rights	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16	+1-16
216	220	600	Am. Tobacco	219¾	219¾	216	216	—4
108½	110	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	109	109	109	109	— ½
58¾	58¾	1,300	Am. Woolen	53¼	53½	53	53⅜	— ⅜
97½	98½	100	Am. Woolen pf	96¾	98¾	96¾	96¾	+ ¾
65	65¼	7,800	Am. Writing P. pf	65¼	66¾	64½	65¼	—1½
56½	56¾	5,200	Am. Zinc L. S.	58	58¾	56	56⅝	—1½
78	79½	500	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	79	79	79	79	—1
98	98¼	29,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	99¾	99¾	98	98	—1½
68	70	200	Associated Oil	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	— ¾
105	105¼	1,800	Atch., T. & S. F	105	105¾	105	105	
100¼	100¼	410	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	+ ⅛
17	17¼	600	At., Blrm. & At	17¼	17¾	17	17¼	— ½
120	120¾	2,800	At., Gulf & W. I	119¾	121	119	120	
70	70¾	800	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	70⅜	70¾	70	70⅝	— ¾
80¼	81	24,500	Baldwin Loco	83¼	83⅝	80¾	80¾	—5⅝
108	108¾	223	Baldwin Loco. pf	108⅜	108⅝	108¼	108¼	+ ⅝
85⅞	89¾	2,200	Baltimore & Ohio	86	86⅞	85¾	86⅝	— ⅛
74	74¾	800	Baltimore & O. pf	74½	74⅝	74½	74⅝	— ⅜
74	74¾	10	Do., odd lot	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	
158	160	800	Barrett Co	162¼	162¼	160	160	—2½
600	680	100	Bethlehem Steel	625	625	625	625	—25
84	84½	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84¼	84¾	84	84	— ½
99	102	100	Brown Shoe pf	101	101	101	101	— ½
85	86	100	Burns Brothers	85⅝	85⅝	85¾	85¾	
68⅝	69	6,900	Butte & Superior	68¼	69⅝	68	69	+ ⅜
16	19	200	Butterick Co	17	17	16¼	16¾	—1½
26¼	28⅜	3,800	California Petrol	25⅜	27	25¾	26½	+ ⅝
54½	55½	2,100	California Pet. pf	55	56⅜	54½	54⅞	— ⅛
57¾	58½		Canada Southern	57¾	57¾	57½	57½	— ¼
188	190	3,300	Canadian Pacific	168½	168⅝	168	168	— ⅜
110¼	110⅝	25,100	Central Leather Co	112⅛	112⅝	110¾	110⅝	—1½
106	109	300	Chandler Motor	107¼	109⅞	107	106⅝	+1½
67	67¼	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	67¼	67½	67	67	— ¼
42¼	42⅝	700	Chi. & Gt. West. pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
92½	93	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	92¾	93	92¾	93	+ ¼
123	123¼	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¾	— ⅛
124	126	2,500	Chi. & Northwest	126	126	126	126	—3
33	33½	3,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	33¼	33⅞	33	33	— ¼
82	82¼	14,900	Chile Copper	82¾	83¾	82	82	—1¼
67¾	67¾	5,800	Chino Copper	67½	68	67	67½	—1¼
55	55¼	8,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	57	57	54¾	55	—1¼
52	54	100	Col. & Southern	52¼	52¼	52½	52¾	—3
47¾	47¾	3,300	Columbia Gas	48	49	47¾	47¾	— ¼
48¾	49	300	Comput. Tab. Rec	49	49	48¾	48¾	
23⅞	24½	100	Con. Inst. Cal. Stln	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
118	118	947	Consolidated Coal	117	117¾	116	116	—1½
126	127	300	Consol. Gas, Balt	126	127	126	127	+1
99	100	1,500	Continental Can	100	100	99¼	99¼	+1¼
25⅞	26	39,000	Corn Prod. Ref	26	27	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
108¼	109	1,800	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	107⅝	109¾	107¾	108⅞	+ ⅞
83⅞	84¼	31,200	Crucible Steel	86	86¾	83⅝	84¼	+ ⅜
123	123½	800	Crucible Steel pf	123	123½	123	123½	
62¾	63¾	31,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	63¼	63⅝	63¼	63½	—2
96¼	96¾	2,100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	96½	96⅞	96¼	96¾	— ⅛
44	45	800	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	44	44	44	44	—1
147½	149	100	Detroit Edison Co	148½	148¾	148¾	148½	
147½	149	50	Do., odd lot	149	149	149	149	
116¾	119¼	100	Detroit United Ry	119¾	119⅞	119¾	119⅞	— ⅛
42¾	43	4,100	Distillers' Secur	43⅜	44⅛	42¾	42¾	— ½
22	23	200	Dome Mines	22⅜	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ½
73	76	200	Driggs-Seabury	76	76	74	74	—1
70	72	200	Elec. Storage Bat	72¼	72¼	71	71	
36⅜	37	6,400	Erie	36⅞	37⅜	36⅜	37	— ⅛
51½	51⅞	1,200	Erie 1st pf	52	52	51¼	51½	— ⅛
41	43	850	Gaston, Wms. & W	42⅜	42⅜	41½	41⅞	— ⅛
178½	178¾	500	General Electric	179	179¾	178¾	178¾	— ⅛
120	120¼	568	General Motors pf	120¼	120¾	120¼	120¾	— ⅝
68¾	69¾	400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	69¾	69¾	68½	69	—1
105	106	2,100	Granby Consol	106¼	107⅞	105	106	+ ½
117¼	117¾	200	Great Northern pf	117¼	117⅞	117¼	117¾	+ ⅞
44¾	44¾	5,000	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	45	45¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅞
52	52⅜	600	Greene-Cananea	52	52⅝	52	52⅜	— ⅛
172	175	1,900	Gulf States Steel	173	176	172¾	172¾	+1¼
113	114	500	Gulf States S.1st pf	114	115	114	115	+1
172	180	800	Gulf States S. 2d pf	170	175	170	175	+1
104	105	100	Illinois Central	105	105	105	105	
69¼	69¾	16,200	Inspiration Copper	70	70⅝	68⅜	69⅛	— ⅝
17⅞	18½	700	Interboro Consol	18¾	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
73½	74½	900	Interboro Con. pf	74½	74½	73¾	74	— ⅛
23	24	100	Int. Agricultural	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
53	53	100	Int. Agricultural pf	52	52	52	52	—2¾
121	122	400	Int. Harvester, N. J	121⅞	122¼	121¾	122	
112		100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	112	112	112	112	+ ⅝
44¾	44⅞	11,200	Int. Mer. Mar. tr. r	45	46¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
115	115¼	18,300	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	116	117¼	115	115¾	+ ¼
47	47½	15,300	Int. Nickel	47	48	46⅝	47	—2
62	62¼	10,300	Int. Paper	62¾	64	62	62	—2
103	103¾	1,900	Int. Paper pf	103⅝	104	103	103	—1¼
6½	7	100	Iowa Central	7	7	7	7	
25⅜	26	2,300	Kansas City South	26¼	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ⅝
58	60	300	Kan. City South. pf	58	58¾	58	58	
75	76¼	1,000	Kelly Spring Tire	76¼	76⅜	75	75	— ⅝
56⅝	56⅞	31,200	Kennecott Copper	57½	57⅝	56⅝	56⅞	—1½
102¼	102⅝	13,200	Lackawanna Steel	103	104½	101¾	102½	—1½
112	113	250	Laclede Gas	113	118¼	113	113½	—2
87½	88	1,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	88¼	88⅝	87	87	—1½
81	82	2,800	Lehigh Valley	81⅝	82¾	80¾	81¼	— ½
20	24	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	22	28	22	22	—5
225	239	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	230	230	230	230	+5
129½	132	100	Manhattan Elev	130⅝	130⅝	130	130⅝	+ ⅝
		150	Do., cash	130	130	130	130	+ ⅝
73¾	74¼	5,700	Maxwell Motors	74½	75¼	73¾	73⅞	— ⅝
81½	81⅝	500	Max. Motors 1st pf	81¾	81⅞	81¾	81⅝	— ⅛
48¾	49	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	49	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
68	67	100	May Dept. Stores	66¼	66¾	66¾	66¾	
108	108¼	3,400	Mexican Petroleum	108¾	109⅜	107½	108	— ⅛
44¾	45¼	6,500	Miami Copper	46¾	46¾	44¾	45	—1
31	31	100	Minn. & St. P. new	31	31	31	31	— ⅛
6¾	7	400	M., Kan. & Texas	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
11¼	11½	600	Missouri Pacific	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	
11¼	11½	5,000	Mo. Pacific t r	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
28	28½	5,600	Mo. Pacific w i	28	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
57½	57¾	800	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	58	58¾	58	58¾	+ ⅜
102½	104	400	Montana Power	104	104	101	102	—2
117	118	600	Montana Power pf	116¼	117	116¼	117	
32¼	33	1,500	Nat. En. & St. Co	33¼	33½	32¾	32¾	—1
67¼	67¾	1,000	Nat. Lead Co	68	68	67¼	67¾	— ¼
		200	Nat. Lead Co. pf	113	113	113	113½	— ½
29	29¼	10,100	Nevada Con. Cop	30¼	30⅝	29	29	—1¼
177	177½	1,200	N. Y. Air Brake	177½	178	177	177	—1
106¾	106¾	2,700	N. Y. Central	106¾	107	106¾	106¾	— ⅝
78	80	100	N.Y.,C.& St.L.1st pf	80	80	80	80	
19¾	20¾	100	N.Y., Chic. & St. L	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
114½	123	10	N. Y., Lack. & W	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¾	— ⅝
57¾	58	500	N. Y., N. H. & H	57¾	58	57¾	57¾	— ⅜
31	32	5,600	N. Y., Ont. & West	32	32½	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
139¾	140	3,400	Norfolk & Western	139¾	141¾	139¾	140	— ⅝
70¾	71	2,100	North American	70¾	71½	70¾	70¾	+ ¼
110¾	110¾	2,100	Northern Pacific	110¾	111	110¾	111	— ⅛
144	146	6,100	Nova Scotia S. & C	144¾	144¾	142¾	142¾	—2⅝
104¾	105	100	Ohio Cities Gas	107	107	102¾	105	+3
6	6½	100	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
94½	95	500	Owens Bottle Mach	94	94⅞	94	94½	— ¼
25½	26	1,400	Pacific Mail	26¼	26¼	25¼	25½	— ¼
34½	36¼	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	35	35	35	35	— ½
97¼	98	100	Pacific T. & T. pf	97½	97½	97¼	97⅝	+ ⅛
98¾	99	1,300	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	98½	99	98¼	99	+1
58¾	57	1,800	Penn. R. R	59¾	59¾	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
46½	46½	14,800	Philadelphia Co	47⅞	47⅞	46¼	46⅜	— ⅛
49	50	500	Pittsburgh Coal	50	50	50	50	
49¾	49¾	26,250	Pitts. Coal ctfs. of d	49¾	50¾	48½	49¼	— ½
110	111	600	Pitts.C. pf. ctfs. of d	110	111	110	110¼	+ ¼
158		14	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	158¾	158¾	158¾	158¾	— ½
103	104	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
83	83¼	5,000	Pressed Steel Car	83	84	82¼	82¼	—1¼
166¼	167	300	Pullman Co	166¼	166¾	165¾	166¾	+ ½
58	58½	2,000	Railway Steel Sp	59	59	58	58	—1¼
106¾	106¾	100	Railway Steel S. pf	103¼	106¾	103¾	106¼	+1½
82	82½	10,000	Ray Con. Copper	82¾	82¾	82	82½	+ ⅛
109¾	109¾	51,800	Reading	108¾	110¾	108¼	109¼	+ ⅞
45	46¼	200	Reading 2d pf	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
96¾	96¾	28,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	98¾	98¾	96¾	96¾	—2
116	116	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	116	116	116	116	— ⅛
23½	23½	200	St. L. & S. F. W. i	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
78	78	200	Saxon Motor	78	78	78	78	
88	88	500	Seab. Air Line pf	88	88	88	88	
230	230	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	230	230	230	230	—5
33	33¾	2,500	Shattuck-Arizona	33	33¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅝
85¼	85¼	1,000	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	85¼	85¼	84	84	—2
100¾	100¾	5,000	Southern Pacific	100¾	100¾	100	100	+ ⅛
122	122	108	Southern Pac. t r	122	122	122	122	+2
217½	217½	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	217½	217½	217½	217½	—2½
26¾	27¼	5,400	Southern Railway	26¾	27¼	26¾	27	
67	67	500	Southern Ry. pf	67	67	67	67	— ½
123¼	124½	7,000	Studebaker Co	123¼	124½	122¾	123	— ⅞
64½	64½	100	Stutz Motor	64½	64½	64½	64½	— ½
234½	234½	4,900	Texas Co	234½	235	230¾	231	—1½
25½	25½	4,300	Texas Co. rights	25½	25½	25½	25½	
17	17	200	Texas & Pacific	17	17	17	17	
49¼	49¼	450	Third Avenue	49¼	49¼	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
58	58	1,700	Tobacco Products	58	58	52¾	52¾	— ⅝
9⅝	9⅝	500	Tol., St. L. & West	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
104	105	600	Underwood Typew	105	105	105	105	
14¼	14⅝	1,000	U. B. & P. Co	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
115	116	300	U. B. & P. Co. new	116	116	116	116	—2½
147¾	147⅞	7,300	Union Pacific	147⅞	148¼	147⅜	147⅜	— ⅝
88	88¾	100	Union Pacific pf	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¼	— ⅛
47	48	400	United Cigar Mfrs	47	47¾	47	47¾	+ ⅛
98	98¾	600	United Cigar Stores	98¼	98½	98¼	98⅝	— ⅛
76	77½	200	United Drug	76	76	76	76	
63¼	63¾	100	United Drug 1st pf	63	63	63	63	— ¼
159¼	161¾	1,400	United Fruit	161¼	161¾	160¾	160¾	—2
13⅞	14	1,200	United Rys. Invest	15	15	14	14	—1
27	28	700	United Rys. Inv. pf	29	29	28	28¼	— ½
25	25½	500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	25½	25½	25	25	— ½
63¼	63	300	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	65	65	65	65	—1
11,900	138	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	134¾	138½	138	134½	— ½
		100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	104	104	104	104	
2	2¼	1,400	U. S. Red. & Ref	2½	2½	2	2	— ¼
2	2¼	1,400	U. S. Red. & R. pf	3½	3½	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
63½	63½	4,900	U. S. Rubber	64½	64⅝	63⅜	63½	— ¼
113¼	114	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ¼
76	76¼	3,000	U. S. Sm., R. & M	77	77¼	76	76¼	— ¼
125¾	125¾	265,900	U. S. Steel	126¾	127¼	125¾	126¼	+ ⅝
121¼	121¾	1,800	U. S. Steel pf	121¾	121¾	121¼	121¾	+ ⅝
121¼	121¾	38,500	Utah Copper	123½	124¼	121	121¾	—1½
28¼	28¾	11,800	Utah Securities	28	29	28¼	28¾	+ ⅝
		100	Va.-Car. Chemical	48	48	47	47	— ½
47	48	600	Va. Iron, Coal & C	48¾	49	48	48½	— ¼
64	65	3,700	Wabash pf. A	65¾	66¾	64¾	65¾	— ⅛

Bankers' Bank of Bolivia of Liquidating Columbia

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
20 railroads	98.83	97.47	97.52	— .99
20 industrials	116.60	115.50	115.55	—2.17

"Pay-as-You-Go Bonds"

New York City has now been issuing "pay-as-you-go" bonds—or serial bonds—for more than year. The superiority of bonds in serial form has been amply demonstrated through the experience of many municipalities, and is now generally recognized.

We offer serial bonds, each issue being directly secured by a first class building and land in New York or some other large and prosperous city. The serial payments steadily reduce the loan, year by year, without releasing the mortgage.

We are now offering a well-diversified list of high grade bonds, yielding 5½% which we recommend as safe investments.

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S.W. STRAUS & CO.
Founded 1882 — Incorporated
150 BROADWAY
Cortland 8064
34 years without loss to an Investor

We own and offer subject to prior sale and change in price

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN
Government External Loan
Five Year 5½%
Treasury Gold Bonds
Due December 1st, 1921
(In Dollar Denominations)
Price 94¾ and Interest to yield about 6¾%

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN
Government 5½%
Internal war loan
Due February 14th, 1926
(In Ruble Denominations)
Price On Application

These bonds are sold at prices dependent on the daily fluctuations in ruble exchange.

To yield between 5.55% and 9.35%, dependent on the rate of ruble exchange.

Booklet on foreign government bonds sent on request

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Members (New York Stock, New York Cotton, New York Coffee) Exchange
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

American Brass
Babcock & Wilcox
Borden's Cond. Milk
Central Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
Ingersoll-Rand
MacAndrews & Forbes
National Fuel Gas
National Sugar Refining
National Surety
New Jersey Zinc
Niles-Bement-Pond
Northern Sec. Stubs
Otis Elevator
Porto Rican Amer. Tob.
Remington Typewriter
Royal Baking Powder
Scovill Manfg.
Standard Screw
Tide Water Oil
Virginian Railway

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
1,300	Am. W.W.& E.	12⅝	11⅛	12	12½
455	Am. W.W.& E. 1st pf	72¼	70¼	71⅞	72½
120	Am. Lt. & Tr.	380	378½	379	382
125	App. Power	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞
380	Cities Service	329	323	324	326
450	Cities Serv. pf.	93	92½	92½	93
400	Conswlth. Power	61½	60	60	62
435	Conswlth. P. pf.	84½	83½	83½	84½
110	Fed. Lt.& Trac.	17½	16½	16¾	17½
1,800	Nor. Ohio Elec.	45¾	44	44¾	45¾
900	N. Ohio Elec.pf.	82½	81¼	81⅝	82½
250	Pac. Gas & E.	66¾	66	66	66¾
460	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	52	50¾	50	51
225	Std. Gas & E.	16¾	16	16	17
170	Std.Gas & E.pf.	45⅝	45	45	45¾
155	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	12
70	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	49¾	48¾	48¾	50

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power pf.	32	34
Adirondack Electric Power	26	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	84	85
American Cities	11	14
American Cities pf.	47½	49½
American Power & Light	76	77
American Power & Light pf.	86	87
American Gas Co.	121	123
American Gas & Electric	152	154
American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Public Utilities	40	43
American Public Utilities pf.	72	74
American Light & Traction pf.	111	112½
Atlantic P. P. pf.	*95	..
*American Power & Light	76	78
American Power & Light pf.	86	87
American W. W. & E.	30	31
Baton Rouge Elec. pf.	89	..
Carolina Power & Light	34	37
Carolina Power & Light pf.	98	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	73	76
Central States Electric	21	24
Central States Electric pf.	78	80
Colorado Power	30	32
Colorado Power pf.	100	103
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85
Consumers Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	60	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89½	92
El Paso Electric	120	123
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100
Electric Properties	60	65
Empire D. E. pf.	90	94
Galveston-Houston Electric	55	58
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	74	77
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	10	11
Mississippi River Power pf.	87½	..
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	57	60
Northern States Power	103	104
Northern States Power pf.	100½	101
Northern Texas Electric	50	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	82½	86
Ozark Power & Water	44	48
Pacific G. & E. pf.	90¾	91¼
Puget Sound Traction	62	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	87	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	38	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	78	80
Securities Corp. general	18	20
Securities Corp. general pf.	80	85
Southern California Edison	90½	92
Southern California Edison pf.	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Tampa Electric	122	123
United Gas & Electric	6	10
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	10	14
United Light & Railways	50	51
United Light & Railways pf.	79	80
Western Power	18	20
Western Power pf.	69¼	71
*West Penn. pf.	103	107

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921.	100	101⅛
American W. W. & E. 5s.	80	..
Baton Rouge cons. 5s.	90	92½
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918.	90¼	..
Central Illinois Light 5s.	96	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co., 1st 5s, 1956.	100¼	101
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927.	88	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927.	80	82
Conn. Power 1st 5s.	96	..
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95¼	98½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99¼	..
Dallas Gas & Electric 5s, 1942.	91	94
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s.	98	100
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1930.	100½	102
Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918.	93¼	..
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s.	92	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926.	99	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1935.	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	90¼	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1926.	98	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	86½	..
Interm. R. L. & P. 1st 6s, '42.	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933.	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941.	91	96½
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.	97¼	98
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	99½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s.	75	76
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922.	94	94½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926.	100	100½
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	97¼	98¼
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s.	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928.	95½	98
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s.	87¼	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s.	99	..
Seattle Electric con. 5s.	94	96
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926.	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s.	99	..
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926.	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1923.	94	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	91½	93½
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946.	97½	98

*And dividend †Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	101¼	101⅞	101⅜	102
4½s	June, 1963	110¼	111	110¼	111
4½s	May, 1963	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	108⅞	110	108⅞	110
4½s	May, 1957	108⅞	110	108⅞	110
4½s	Apr., 1986	105¼	105½	105⅛	105⅜
4½s	Mar., 1957	105	105¼	105	105¼
4½s	Sept., 1990	104⅞	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
4½s	Mar., 1960-1936	103¾	103¾	103⅞	103½
4s	Nov., 1958	102	102½	102	102½
4s	May, 1957	102	102½	102	102½
4s	Nov., 1955	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
4s	Nov., 1951	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4s	Nov., 1936	101	101½	101	101½
3½s	Nov., 1965	93¼	..	93¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼
3½s	May, 1954	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	1918-1923	3.97	3.85	3.97	3.85
4½s	Nov., 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	1924-1951	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May, 1917	3.95	..	3.95	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.50	..	3.50	..
3½s	1940-1953	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1939	3.85	..	3.85	..
3½s	1922-1929	3.85	3.80	3.85	3.80
3½s	1919-1921	3.80	..	3.80	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.50
3s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1930	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
2s	1916-1917	3.60	..	3.60	..

FINANCIAL NOTES.

C. W. Huntington, Vice President and General Manager of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, will shortly become Chairman of the board of the Virginian Railroad, with offices in New York. James Russell has resigned as General Manager of the Rio Grande to succeed Mr. Huntington on the Minneapolis & St. Louis.

E. A. Valentine, General Manager of one of the Chicago plants of Armour & Co., was elected a Vice President and Director at the stockholders' annual meeting yesterday. Laurence Armour was also elected a Vice President. The Directorate was increased from 11 to 13, one of the new Directorships to remain vacant for the present.

The United Light & Railways Company has executed an agreement with the New York Trust Company to secure an issue of convertible debenture bonds, due Nov. 1, 1950. One and a half million dollars will be issued presently.

The Marlin Arms Company yesterday declared a dividend of $7 a share on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 1. The Directors, according to announcement made after their meeting, ordered the retirement on Dec. 1 of one-third of the preferred shares.

The National City Company and the Guaranty Trust Company are offering at 99½ and interest an issue of first and consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, Series A, of the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

E. H. Rollins & Sons are offering to investors $10,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Western Pacific Railroad Company at 90 and interest, subject to prior sale.

The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company yesterday declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent., and the usual monthly dividend of 10 per cent., payable Dec. 10. As the par value of the shares is $1, the combined dividends amount to 25 cents.

Bodell & Co. are offering a block of Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock at a price close to par.

3D AV. ROAD SKIPS DIVIDEND.

Traction Strike Reduced Income $1,282,154, Whitridge Reports.

The Third Avenue Railway Company yesterday passed the quarterly dividend, the action resulting chiefly from the losses to income resultant from the traction strike. Dividends were renewed last January for the first time since 1911 at the rate of 1 per cent. a quarter and 3 per cent. has been disbursed this year.

"The statement for four months," said President F. W. Whitridge after the Directors' meeting, "shows that there was in the operating revenue a decrease of $1,433,921 and a decrease in the net income of $1,282,154. This latter sum may be estimated to be the net cost of the strike on the Third Avenue Railway during the last four months. That performance is practically over. The service on all the lines under the jurisdiction of the Third Avenue Railway is now normal except in the town of Yonkers, where it is between 50 and 60 per cent. normal."

The October statement of the company showed that total revenue of $890,082 was $378,626 less than in the same month last year. There was a deficit of $505,506 after all deductions had been made.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930.	99¾	100
2s, c. 1930.	99½	..
3s, r. 1918.	100¾	101¼
3s, c. 1918.	100¾	..
3s, 1908-1918.	101½	102
4s, r. 1925.	110	110¾
4s, c. 1925.	110½	..
Pan 2s, r. 1936	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r. 1938	99¼	100
Pan 3s, r. 1961	102	..
Pan 3s, c. 1961	102	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea.	67½	68¼
Adams Ex.	140	145
Ajax Rub.	70¾	71⅞
Alb & Sus.	249	..
Am Ag Ch pf.	103	106¾
Am B Sug pf.	96	99¼
Am B S & Fdy pf.	106	109¼
Am Coal.	35½	..
Am Cot O pf.	98	101
Am Le pf.	107	108½
Am Malt.	9	11
Do pf.	47½	48
Am Sn pf.	105	109
Am S Ref pf.	122	123
Am T & C.	62½	66
Ann Arbor	30	40
Do pf.	60	80
Assets Real	3¾	4
Asso D G.	25	29
Do 1st pf.	70	80
Do 2d pf.	49	65
Atl C L.	121½	124
Barrett Co pf.	118	121
Batop M.	1¾	2
Beech Cr'k	44½	..
Beth S pf.	155	160
B Un G.	131	134
Brown Sh.	73¾	74½
Bruns Ter.	7¾	8¾
B, R & P.	97	99
Do pf.	110	..
Burns Bros pf.	103	110
Bush Ter.	99	108
Case (J I) pf.	87	88
C C & O.	25	32
Do pf.	50	55
Cent L pf.	115¼	116
C R R of N J.	290	300
C & S A pf.	145	150
Chi Alt.	16	18
Do pf.	26	31
Chi Gt W.	14	14¼
C & N W pf.	175	185
Chi, St P, M & Om.	115	120
Do pf.	130	140
C, C, C & St L.	50½	61
Do 2d pf.	45	55
Cons G.	135¾	136½
Cent C pf.	113	115
Cont Ins.	59	61½
Crex Carp.	45	65
C-Am Sug.	210	230
Do pf.	104	110
D & Co pf.	96	97
Del & H.	150	153
D, L & W.	230	240
Det & M.	80	..
Do pf.	90	..
D, S S & A pf.	44½	7
Do pf.	9¼	12
Erie & P.	63¼	..
Erie 2d pf.	40	41¼
F M & S.	16	23¾
Do pf.	45	48
Gen Ch.	315	325
Do pf.	115	116½
Gen Mot.	700	800
G'rich pf.	118	113½
G & S T.	112¾	..
Harb-W.	100	..
Do pf.	103	..
Helme (G W) Co.	185	205
Do pf.	117¾	124
Homestake.	182	135
I H, N J, pf.	120	125
Int H Cor.	80	84
Int N pf.	100½	..
Jewel Tea.	85¾	86
Do pf.	100	111
K C, Ft S & M pf.	73	75
Kayser (J) & Co.	94	98
Do 1st pf.	114	118
Kelly S T pf.	96	99
K & D M.	4	6
Do pf.	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P.	121	123
L E & W.	22	24
Do pf.	48	49
Ligg & M.	290	300
Do pf.	122	123
Long Isl'd.	32	35
L-W B 1st pf.	84	87
Do 2d pf.	50	70
Lorill'd Co pf.	119½	121
Louis & N.	133	135
M'kay Cos.	84	85
Do pf.	65½	66
Man Ry Chn. pf.	106	108
Mex P pf.	97	99
Mich Cent.	126	128
M St P & S S M.	110	120
Do pf.	130	138
Do 1 l.	74	85
M, K & T pf.	16½	17¾
Do pf.	120	125
M Wd pf.	114	..
Mor & Es.	82	89
N, C & St L.	130	140
Nat Bis.	121½	122
Do pf.	125¾	129
N C & S.	82½	84
Do pf.	109¾	114
Nat Sn pf.	97½	101
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	22	23
Do 2d pf.	5	6
N Y, C & St L.	38	41
Do pf.	60	63
N Y D pf.	50	55
Norf So.	25	26
N & W pf.	85	86
N W Tel.	52½	60
Owens B M pf.	117	120
Pabst B pf.	92	..
Pac Coast.	57	68
Do 1st pf.	70	90
Do 2d pf.	70	80
Peo G. C.	108	110
Peo & E.	13	15
Pett-Mull.	..	50
Do 1st pf.	..	94
P, C, C & St L.	83	85
Do pf.	..	94
Pitts C pf.	108	115
P, Ft W & C spec.	146½	..
Pr St Car pf.	106	108
P S, N J.	131	134
Quicksilver	2¾	3¾
Do pf.	2	4½
Rdg 1st pf. ex div.	44	44⅝
Reins & S.	174½	..
St L & S F pf. w i.	..	47
St L S W.	26	26½
Do pf.	47½	50
Sears-R pf.	128	127
S-S S & I pf.	100	103
So P R S pf.	120	122
St'd Mill.	102	104½
Do pf.	90	94
Studeb Co pf.	108¼	110
Tenn Cop.	24¼	25
Tob P pf.	102	103½
T, St L & K pf.	50	..
Twin City R T.	94¾	95¼
Un Bag & Pap pf.	114	120
Un Cig M pf.	105	108
Un Cig Sts pf.	118¾	120
Un Dr pf.	76	77½
U S Exp.	21	24
U S R & I.	29	33
U S S pf.	50¾	52
Va-Car Ch pf.	118	115
Wabash pf.	14½	15
Wat Mfg.	42	45
W E & M 1st pf.	72	76
Weym-Bru.	115¾	310
Do pf.	115¾	124
W, L E pf. ctfs	1½	2
Do 1st pf	2¾	3½
Do 2d pf.	2	2½
Do ctfs.	1½	2½
Wis Cent.	49	51
W'rth (F W) pf.	125½	128½
Wor Pump.	31½	33
Do pf. A.	95¾	100

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
51	Arundel Sand & G.	39	38¼	39
10	Baltimore Trust.	166½	165½	165½
55	Baltimore Tube.	128	128	128
10	Baltimore Tube pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾
8,332	Consolidation Coal.	117¼	109	112
370	Consolidated Power.	127	126½	127
1,945	Cosden & Co.	17½	17¼	17¾
650	Cosden Oil & Gas.	13¾	13¾	13¾
905	Cosd. Oil & Gas pf.	5	5	5
25	Commercial Credit.	47	47	47
10	Commercial Cr. pf.	29	29	29
26	Com. Credit pf. B.	26½	26½	26½
252	Davison Chemical.	50	49¾	50
80	Equitable Trust.	46	46	46
100	Elkhorn Coal.	23¼	23¼	23¼
300	Elkhorn Coal pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼
2,683	Houston Oil.	21¾	21½	22¾
1,250	Houston Oil pf.	67½	66	66
285	Mt. Vernon Mills.	21¾	20¾	21½
109	Mt. Ver. Mills pf.	75¾	73¼	75¼
50	Monong. Val. Trac.	64½	64½	64½
5	Monong. V. Tr. pf.	76½	76½	76½
85	Mar.-M. First Bk.	30¾	30¾	30¾
275	Penn. Water & P.	86¼	85¾	86
1,773	United Railways.	36¾	35	35
75	U. S. Fidelity.	109	109	109
220	Wash., B. & A. pf.	39	38	38½

BONDS.

$39,000	A. C. L. R. R. conv. deb. 4s.	94¾	94¾	94¾
300	Balt. City 4s (1951).	101¾	101¾	101¾
2,000	Balt. City 3½s (1980).	88½	88½	88½
51,500	Cons. Coal conv. 6s.	110½	109	109¾
12,000	Cos. Oil & Gas 6s.	103¾	103	103¾
16,000	Cosden & Co. 6s.	104¾	104¾	104¾
57,000	Cons. Pow. 5% notes.	108	107	107¾
1,000	Cons. Power 4½s.	93½	93½	93½
3,000	Chi. Rys. 5s.	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Cons. Coal ref. 5s.	93¾	93¾	93¾
50,500	Elkhorn Fuel 5s.	100½	100	100
15,000	Elkhorn Corp. 6s.	99¾	99½	99½
4,000	Fairmont Trac. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¼
1,000	Norf. St. Ry. 5s.	104½	104½	104½
1,000	Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾
3,000	Penn. W. & P. 5s.	96	96	96
11,000	United Rys. 1st 4s.	85½	85½	85¼
53,000	United Rys. inc.	60¾	60¾	60¾
500	United Rys. Fdg. 5s	90	90	90

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
360	Ahmeek	119½	120	118	120
175	Alaska Gold.	14	14	13	13
180	Algomah	1¼	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
200	Allouez	79½	79½	78	78
4,975	Am. Zinc	58	58¾	56	56½
25	Am. Zinc pf.	80	80	79	79
910	Arizona Com.	17	17	16¼	16½
475	Butte & Bal.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
1,175	Cal. & Ariz.	94	94	91½	92
51	Cal. & Hecla.	622	632	622	625
105	Centennial	25	25	24¾	24¾
40	Chino	47½	47¾	47	47¼
6,000	Copper Range.	79	79	76¾	76¾
380	Daly-West	3	3½	3	3
2,370	East Butte	17¾	17¾	17½	17¾
175	Franklin	11½	11½	10¾	11
205	Hancock	20	20½	20	20
75	Hedley Gold.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
645	Helvetia	.85c	85c	80c	85c
75	Indiana	5	5	4½	4½
205	Island Creek.	63	63¼	63	63¼
145	Isle Royale.	38½	38¾	38	38
100	Keweenaw	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
610	Lake	15	15	14½	14½
60	La Salle	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
280	Mason Valley.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
785	Mass. Con.	17	17	16¾	17
15	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
350	Michigan	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
305	Mohawk	102	102	100¾	100¾
120	New Arcadian	7	7	6¾	7
25	Nipissing	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,470	North Butte.	27½	28	26½	26½
91	North Lake.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
50	Ojibway	2	2	2	2
198	Old Colony M.	3	3¼	3	3⅛
390	Old Dominion.	78	78	77	77
161	Osceola	100	100	98	98
880	Pong Creek.	18½	19¼	18¼	18¾
180	Quincy	98	99	97	97
60	Santa Fe.	2½	2½	2¾	2¾
1,820	Shannon	10¾	11	10	10½
10	South Lake.	6½	6¾	6¼	6½
100	South Utah.	32c	32c	32c	32c
315	St. Mary's L.	106	106	104	104
740	Sup. & Bos.	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
87	Tamarack	45	45	44	44
580	Trinity	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Un. Cop. Ld.	2	2	2	2
3,570	U. S. Smelt.	76½	77	75¾	76
215	U. S. Sm. pf.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51½
425	Utah Apex.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,770	Utah Con.	21¾	21¾	21	21¼
600	Utah Metal.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
465	Victoria	7	7	7	7
80	Winona	6	6	6	6
145	Wolverine	55½	55½	54	54
245	Wyandot	2	2¼	2	2¼

RAILROADS.

113	Atchison	180	180	180
95	Bos. Elev.	79	80	79
10	Bos. & Maine.	45¾	45¾	45¾
20	C. J. & S.Y. pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	Con. & M. c.	100	100	100
7	Con. & M. c.	4.100	100	100
24	Fitchburg pf.	77	77	77
15	Maine Central	98¾	98¾	98¾
20	Mass. Elec.	6	6	6
10	Mass. El. pf.	30	30	30
14	New Haven.	57	57	57
12	Old Col. R.R.	142	142	142
14	West End.	58	58	57

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Ag. Ch.	95	95	95
112	Am. A. C. pf.	103	103	102¾
50	Am. Pn. Serv.	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Am. Sugar.	117¾	117¾	117¾
44	Am. Sug. pf.	122	122	120
31	Am. Wool. pf.	98	98¼	98
30	Amoskeag	77	77	77
60	Amoskeag pf.	98	98	98
2,085	A., G. & W.	120	121½	119
225	A., G. & W. I. pf.	71	71	71
15	Cumb. P. pf.	95	95	95
200	Cuba Cement	23½	23½	23
42	Edison	237	232	230
5	Gen. Electric.	180	180	180
128	Gn. Ry. & E.	131¾	131¾	131¾
10	McElwain pf.	101	101	101
630	Mass. Gas.	90¾	90	90
10	Mass. Gas pf.	81	80½	80½
10	Nov. S. Steel.	145	145	145
540	New River.	29¼	29¼	29
75	New River pf.	89	89	88¾
61	N. E. Tel.	126	126	126
10	Nipe Bay.	160	160	160
200	Punt. Al. Sug.	50

Public Utility Stocks

American Pr. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Colorado Power Com.
Carolina Power & Light Pfd.
Central States Elec. Pfd.
Elec. Properties Corp. Com.
Federal Utilities Com.
Nor. States Pr. Com. Pfd. & Warrants
Nor. Ohio Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Tenn. Ry. Lt. & Power Com.
United Light & Railways Com. & Pfd.

Industrial Stocks

American Piano Com.
Burns Bros. Coal Com. & Pfd.
Central Aguirre Sugar Com.
Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil Pfd.
New York Shipbuilding
Marlin Arms Com. & Pfd.

Public Utility Bonds

Amer. Pr. Lt. 6s 2016
Consumers Pr. of Mich. 5s 1936
Cleveland Elec. Illum. 5s 1939
Gt. Western Power 5s 1946
Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Lt. 5s & 4½s
Northern States Power 5s & 6s
Utah Securities 6s 1922

Kiely & Horton
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J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25	Atlas Portland Cement Pfd.
50	Continental Insurance
50	Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
25	Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
50	Franklin Insurance
25	Jos. Dixon Crucible
300	New York Shipbuilding
25	National Fuel Gas
50	Nichols Copper Com.
25	Pahaokatus Co. Coll. Com.
25	Phelps Dodge & Co.
40	R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.
50	Standard Oil of California.
50	Standard Coupler Com.
150	Taylor Wharton I. & S. Com. & Pf.
100	United Cigar Mfrs. Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100	Atlas Portland Cement Com.
50	By-Products Coke
100	Empire Steel & Iron Com.
50	Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
25	Germania Insurance
25	German American Insurance
50	H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
25	Home Fire Insurance
25	Joseph Dixon Crucible
50	Mohawk Valley
500	New York Shipbuilding
50	National Fuel Gas
25	Niagara Insurance
50	New York State Railways Com.
100	Remington Typewriter Com.
20	Yale & Towne Mfg.

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MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	5½	5½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal. Rate.
6	4½	5	5

Time.

60 days.....3¾@4 | 5 months.....3¾@4
90 days.....3¾@4 | 6 months.....3¾@4
4 months.....3¾@4

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2¼@2⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3¼@3¾

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3¼@3½
4 to 6 months.....3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	—.00½
Cables	4.76½	4.76⅜	4.76⅜	—.00½
France—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84¾	5.84¾	—.00⅛
Cables	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	67.62½	67.50	67.50	—.18¾
Cables	67.68¾	67.56¼	67.56¼	—.19¾

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the unit of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅞	4.76⅝
5.1826 Paris	5.84½	5.83¾
95.28 Berlin	67.50	67.56¼
5.1826 Switzerland	5.18	5.17½
19.295 Greece	19.48	19.53
5.1826 Italy	6.73¾	6.73½
20.26 Austria	11.70	11.71
51.45 Russia	20.95	20.90
26.73 Scandinavia	..	..
.... Copenhagen	26.97	27.05
.... Stockholm	28.30	28.38
.... Christiania	27.58	27.65
19.20 Spain	20.55	20.55
40.14 Holland	40.75	40.87½
China—		
.... Hongkong	56.00	56.10
.... Peking	90.00	90.12½
.... Shanghai	85.00	85.12½
India—		
38.44 Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.14	43.24
32.46 Rio	23.10	23.20

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅜	$4.69⅝	$4.71	$4.68⅞

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $223,846,945; balance, $35,230,346; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $723,621.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .78125 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 35 5-16d, unchanged; in New York, 74c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 56¾@56¾c.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While there was no urgency about the selling, there seemed to be a persistent flow of stock into the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange throughout the session. Prices gradually retreated, with the war munition issues among the weakest features. Baldwin Locomotive, Crucible Steel, and American Locomotive all lost ground decidedly. The railroad shares displayed a better tendency than the industrials.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
280	Alaska Gold	14⅛	14⅛	13¼	13½
100	Alaska Juneau	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
280	Allis-Chalmers	33½	35¼	34	34
380	Am. B. Sugar	102⅝	104¼	102⅝	103¼
1,220	Am. Can	62⅜	62⅜	61¼	61⅝
270	Am. Car & F.	73	73¾	71½	71⅞
70	Am. H. & L.	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅜
170	A. H. & L. pf.	77	77	74⅝	74⅝
40	Am. Ice Sec.	28	28	28	28
60	Am. Linseed	22½	23	22½	22½
970	Am. Loco	89¾	90¼	88¾	88½
3,950	Am. S. & R.	118½	119¾	118¼	116⅝
60	Am. Wr. P. pf.	66⅝	66⅝	65⅞	65⅞
40	Am. Woolen	53	53	53	53
120	Am. Zinc	58	58¼	56¼	56⅝
3,980	Anac. Copper	99⅜	99⅞	98	98⅜
5,120	Baldwin Loco.	83½	83¾	80	80⅝
60	Balt. & Ohio	86⅛	86⅛	84½	86⅞
60	B'klyn R. T.	85⅞	86	84	85⅝
140	Butte & Sup.	68½	69	68¼	69
1,650	Cal. Petrol.	26⅜	27¼	26	26¼
3,480	Cent. Leather	112⅜	112⅝	110¼	110⅝
80	Ches. & Ohio	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
180	C., R. I. & P.	34¼	35¼	32⅝	32⅝
580	Chile Copper	33⅛	33½	31⅝	32
240	Chino Copper	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
960	Col. Fuel	57	57	55	55⅞
190	Columbia Gas	49	49	48	48
1,040	Corn Products	25⅝	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛
100	Corn Prod. pf.	108	108	108	108
5,740	Crucible Steel	86⅛	86⅝	83⅝	84
1,860	Cuba Cane S.	68⅛	68⅛	65¾	66¼
840	Dist. Securit's.	44⅛	44⅝	43½	43⅝
980	Erie	37⅛	37⅝	36⅝	37
100	Goodrich Co.	69¼	69¼	68⅜	68⅜
160	Gt. North. Ore	45⅞	45⅞	45⅛	45⅛
60	Greene-Can	51⅝	51⅝	51⅜	51⅜
1,690	Insp. Copper	69⅜	69⅞	68⅝	69⅛
780	Int. Mer. Mar.	15	15	14	14⅛
470	Int. M. M. pf.	115⅝	117	114¾	115⅛
880	Int. Nickel	47⅝	48⅛	46⅞	47
410	Int. Paper	63	63⅜	62⅛	62⅛
240	Kan. City So.	26¼	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛
1,250	Ken. Copper	57⅝	57⅞	56⅝	56⅞
450	Lack. Steel	103	104	101⅝	102¼
60	Lehigh Valley	82¼	82½	82	82¼
860	Mexican Pet.	108⅜	109⅝	107½	107⅞
100	Miami Copper	44⅝	44⅝	44	44⅛
20	Mo. Pacific	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
40	Mo. Pac. t. r.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
90	Nat. En. & S.	83¼	83½	83⅛	83⅛
100	Nevada Cop.	30⅝	30⅝	29¾	29½
180	N. Y. Central	107	107	106⅜	106⅝
60	N.Y., N.H. & H.	58	58	58	58
100	N. Y., O. & W.	32½	32½	31⅞	32
180	Pacific Mail	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝
40	Philadel'a Co.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
870	Pitts. Coal	50⅜	50⅝	49⅝	50
170	Pressed S. Car	83	84	83	83
140	Ry. Steel Sp.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝
880	Ray Copper	32⅞	33	32	32
6,900	Reading	104½	104⅝	103½	103¼
1,240	Rep. I. & S.	88¼	88⅝	86⅝	86⅝
190	Shat. Ariz.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞
40	Southern Pac.	100	100	100	100
190	Studebaker	123¼	123⅝	122⅛	123
180	Union B.	14½	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞
690	Union Pacific	147½	148½	147⅜	147⅝
120	United Fruit	160⅜	160⅝	160⅜	160⅜
390	U. S. Ind. Alc.	134	138	133⅝	134⅜
380	U. S. Rubber	64	65	63¼	63¾
57,680	U. S. Steel	126¾	127¼	125¾	126⅝
1,240	Utah Copper	123⅝	124¼	121	121½
140	Va. Car Chem.	48¼	48½	48¼	48½
60	West Un. Tel.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
380	West'house El.	63⅜	64	62⅝	62⅝
290	Willys Over	38¾	38¾	37⅞	38

MINING STOCKS.

300	Andes	.15	.15	.15	.15
200	Belmont	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
1,500	Dia'mfield	.06	.06	.06	.06
800	Florence	.23	.23	.23	.23
400	Gold'd Cons.	.50	.50	.50	.50
1,500	Gypsy Q'n.	.07	.07	.07	.07
1,000	Isabella	23½	23½	23½	23½
200	Jumbo Ext.	.26	.26	.26	.26
1,500	McNamara	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	.08½
800	Sierra Nev.	.27	.27	.27	.27
1,400	Silver Pick.	.30	.32	.30	.32
100	Tonopah	6.12½	6.12½	6.12½	6.12½
550	To-pah Ext.	4.90	4.90	4.75	4.75
600	United Gold.	.29	.29	.29	.29
400	West End	.73	.73	.73	.73

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy, including cuts, matrices or drawings of illustrations, must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to insertion; for the Sunday edition of The Times finally approved copy must be delivered before Friday night.—Advt.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Tld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.23
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	92¾	98¾	5.50
Argen. Gov. Div.		Feb. 21, '17	99¾	99	4.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '17	101	101¼	4.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	100¾	101¼	5.76
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100¾	100¾	4.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.50
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	100¾	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¾	4.88
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¾	101	3.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99¾	100	5.00
Italian Gov.	6	Oct 16, '17	99⅞	100¾	5.35
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	101	102	3.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	103	105	4.87
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99¾	5.10
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¾	4.83
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99½	100¾	4.90
Govt. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98½	99	5.40
Rep. of France	5	Is. of 1916	148	151	..
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100	101¼	6.45
Do. rubles.	5½	Aug. 14, '23	200	202	..
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97¼	98¾	5.30
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100¾	4.90
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101¾	3.70
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.73
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¾	100¾	3.90
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98⅞	99¼	4.25
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100¾	3.00
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101	2.96
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100¼	6.00
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102¾	102¾	5.30
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.40
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	103	103¾	4.30
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98¾	99	4.80
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.25
Cuba-Am. Sug.		Apr., 1918	102	102¾	4.25
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100¼	4.70
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	100¼	101	4.58
Can. North.	6	July 10'18	100¼	101	5.30
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	103¾	103¾	5.30
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	98	..	6.12½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¼	100¾	3.35
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	100¾	101¼	4.35
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	100	100¼	4.45
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99½	100¼	4.85
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.70
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100¾	100¾	3.55
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100¼	101¼	5.57½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100¾	101¼	5.40
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	99¼	8.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.85
N.Y.N.H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.10
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	100¼	6.55
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.55
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100⅞	101¼	4.20
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¾	101¼	4.55
Rem. A., Un. Mer. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	89	50¾	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100¾	3.00
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¾	101¼	4.10
W'house El. & Mfg. Co	5	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.65
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1915	98	98¾	6.10
W. Y. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	98¼	100½	5.37½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	5.00
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¼	101	5.45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Copley Foil	300	325	300	350
J. S. Young	145	155	145	155
J. S. Young pf	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	195	205	195	205
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	102	100	102
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	250	290	250	290
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	610	630	610	630
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	123	126	123	125

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 780,523 shares of stocks and $847,000 of bonds. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 113,378; oils, 122,345, and mining, 554,800. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Astna Expls.	9⅝	10¼	9¼	9¾
400	‡Amer. Drug Syndicate	13	13¼	13	13¼
1,800	Am. Wr. Paper	5	5	7⅛	7⅛
100	‡Butler Chem.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,000	‡Buttleworth Judson	69	69½	69	69½
1,000	‡Cal. Packing Corp.	83⅞	83⅞	83	83
375	‡Can. Car & Fdy.	40	44	40	44
435	‡Can. Car & Fdy. pf.	80	83	80	83
100	Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	½	½	½	½
7,300	Carwen Steel	12⅝	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜
100	[illegible]	11	12	11	12
200	[illegible]	11	12	11	12
200	[illegible] W.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼
200	Chevrolet Iron Co. of Am.	8	8	8	8
3,000	Cor. of R. & H.	5¾	6¼	5½	6⅛
200	Emers. Phon.	10¾	11	10¾	11
500	Em'son Mfr.	2	2	2	2
200	‡Hart B. Co.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,000	H. & B. C. Co.	47	48	45	45¼
125	‡Imp Car C.	½	½	½	½
3 10	Intercon. Rub.	15½	16⅛	15¾	15⅞
3600	‡J. O. S. (new)	50	50	50	50
100	Kel. W. pf.	99	99	99	99
500	Key. T. & R.	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15¼
2,200	‡L. Tor. Bt.	12½	12½	12	12
200	Man. Elec. S.	36	36¼	36	36¼
400	Man. E. S. pf.	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝
500	M. A. v. t. ctfs.	50	50	42	45
380	Marlin Arms. pf. vt. ctfs.	102	102	101	101
1,000	‡Maxim Mun.	6	6	6	6
200	‡M. P. E. Co.	20	20	20	22
19,200	‡Mid. Steel	70	70½	69¼	69¾
700	‡Mitchell Mo.	58⅜	58⅜	57¾	57¾
200	‡N. Auto Corp.	39½	39½	39	39
200	N. Y. Trans.	15	15	14¾	14¾
12,000	N. A. P. & P.	13¼	13⅜	13	13
1,500	‡R. I. w. i.	38⅝	39	38	38¼
800	‡R. I. pf (A).	94	94	92½	92¼
8,000	‡R. I. pf (B).	78	78	76	76
3,200	‡Smith M. T.	6	6¼	6	6¼
200	S. & T. T. pf.	10½	10½	10	10
200	‡Spicer Mfg.	47	47	47	47
75	S. Body Co.	89	90	88	88
1,250	‡Steel A. Cp.	5	5¼	4⅞	5
2,000	S. B., v. t. c.	42	42	41	41⅝
818	‡Todd Shipb.	91	93	89	90
700	‡T., W. S. F.	45	45½	45	45
6,000	T. F., v. t. c.	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾
500	‡Un. Drywood	67	69	67	69
50	Un. Dye. pf.	100	100	100	100
2,000	U. S. S. Co.	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
3,800	‡Un. Motors.	61½	61⅝	61	61
10,000	‡Un. A. S. Cp.	53¾	54	52⅝	52⅝
850	Un. Pr. Shar.	¼	¼	¼	¼
500	‡V.-P. Cp., w. i.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	‡W. & L. E., w. i.	18	18½	18	18⅜
300	‡W. F. v. t.	57½	57⅝	57	57
2,000	W. F. C., v. t. c.	1	1	1	1
12,000	‡W.-M. A. Cp.	24⅝	25½	24	24¼
1,400	‡W. M. A. pf.	75	75	73½	75
1,100	‡Zinc C. Co.	4	4¼	4	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
15	Buckeye P. L.	109	107	107	+ 4	
40	Gal.-Sig. Oil.	200	197	200	+ 5	
200	Illinois P. L.	226	218	226	+ 6	
50	Pra. O. & G.	575	565	570	+10	
25	S. P. Pro. Co.	526	531	531	— 4	
5	Stand. Oil Co. (Ind.)	848	846	846	..	
10	Vacuum Oil.	390	390	390	..	

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	‡Bar. O. & G.	3	3¼	3	3
1,200	Con. Mex. Oil (a prospect)	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
350	‡Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.)	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼
800	‡Cos. O. & G.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
15,000	‡Federal Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
5,000	‡Houston Oil.	22	24	22	22½
600	‡Inter. Pet.	11¼	11¾	11	11½
6,000	Kenova Oil (a prospect)	..	½	½	½
200	Mex. Pet.	9	10	9	10
2,000	††Midwest Oil	43	45	43	45
1,700	‡N. Y.-Ok. O.	1½	1½	1	1½
14,000	††Okla. Oil.	10	11	10	11
3,500	‡Okla. Oil pf.	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
2,000	Okla. P. & R.	10½	11	10¾	11
1,000	Okla. P. & R. rights	1	1	1	1
2,000	‡Om. O. & G.	50	50	45	50
600	‡Sap. O. & R.	11½	11½	10¾	10¾
3,500	Seq. O. & G.	1¾	1¾	1½	1⅝
1,200	‡Sinclair Oil.	58	58	57	57½
700	‡So. O. & Tr.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	‡Unit. W. O.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Utah F. & G. (a prospect)	57	57	55	55
45,000	Vac. G. & O.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
2,800	‡Victoria Oil.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,200	Way. O. & G.	4½	4½	4½	4¾
4,500	‡West. E. O. & Gas	50	50	45	50
2,000	‡Wyom. Pet.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½

MINING STOCKS.

5,000	Ala.-Br. Met. (a prospect)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7,350	†Alas. Mines	91	92	90	91
800	‡Alas.-Wes.	50	50	50	50
5,000	‡Am. Com.	9¼	9¼	8	8¼
6,000	‡Ark.-Ariz.	¾	¾	¾	¾
9,200	‡Ariz. Chl.	51	58	46	47
1,060	‡Ariz. C'rds.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡Atlanta	7½	7½	7½	7½
4,300	‡Big Ledge	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,700	Big L. Cop.

HEAVY LIQUIDATION FORCES COTTON DOWN

Market Is Unsettled and the Net Loss for the Day Reaches 42 to 50 Points.

TRADERS TAKE PROFITS

Message That Further Reports of Imports Into Liverpool Would Be Stopped Causes Comment.

Cotton yesterday felt the unsettled conditions which affected stocks and the grain market, and prices broke sharply under heavy liquidation. The net loss for the day was 42 to 50 points, and the market closed easy around the lowest figures of the day. There was heavy selling by Chicago and Wall Street operators. A good many stock traders having profits in cotton decided to take them, in view of the uncertain tendency in the stock market. Moreover, advices from Liverpool indicated that English and Continental spinners were not inclined to follow the advance at this time.

A Liverpool cable said that the market acted tired and that Southern spot markets were easier. This view was not in full agreement with Southern spot advices, as several markets indicated a very firm condition. Charleston, S. C., wired that spots in the interior on Monday sold at 21 cents for strict middling, and that there was an urgent demand from shippers to cover November mill commitments.

Considerable comment was aroused by a cable message to the Cotton Exchange, stating that further reports as to imports of cotton into Liverpool would be discontinued. This was construed as a step dictated by war necessities. Exports continue on a large scale, and clearances yesterday amounted to 42,885 bales.

The sharp break in what was believed to have inspired some of the pressure against cotton. There was a good deal of Western selling, and this precipitated much liquidation on stop loss orders.

Crop estimates continue to be issued. R. A. Lee & Co. of Charlotte, N. C., estimate the crop of this season at 11,190,000 bales, exclusive of linters. A rumor was in circulation to the effect that Miss K. M. Giles would issue an estimate placing the crop at 11,333,000 bales, exclusive of linters.

Market closed weak.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	20.60	20.70	20.13	20.16@20.17	20.66@20.70
Jan.	20.70	20.84	20.30	20.31@20.32	20.80@20.82
Mar.	20.93	21.01	20.52	20.53@20.54	20.95@20.98
May.	21.12	21.21	20.72	20.73@20.75	21.14@21.18
July.	21.13	21.19	20.71	20.71@20.74	21.14 bid
Oct.	18.86	18.86	18.09	18.62@18.63	18.88@18.95

The local market for spot cotton was steady, at 55 points decline; middling, at 20.35c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, 20 to 50 points decline. New Orleans, 20.38c; Galveston, 20.25c; Savannah, 20¼c; Memphis, 20.50c; Augusta, 20.25c; Houston, 20 40c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.-Feb.		12.30	12.25	12.19	12.18	12.41
Mar.-Apr.		12.48	12.51	12.32	12.31	12.56
May-June		12.60	12.66	12.43	12.41	12.70
July-Aug.		12.63	12.63	12.42	12.42	12.70
Oct.-Nov.		11.47	11.51	11.47	11.31	11.58

The U. A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 20.63c; March, 20.80c; May, 21c; July 21c. The market there was due to open today 14 to 16 points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts. Last yr.	Stocks. This year.	Stocks. Last yr.
Galveston	25,853	19,322	390,981
New Orleans	15,501	20,693	478,420
Mobile	322	592	15,382
Savannah	8,716	6,388	198,093
Charleston	1,090	520	79,481
Wilmington	731	731	36,837
Norfolk	1,932	3,286	80,292
			108,182

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	This year.	Stocks. Last yr.	
Augusta	1,622	2,178	138,544	139,040
Memphis	7,089	9,032	258,236	290,562
St. Louis	963	6,678	23,367	13,653
Houston	22,113	11,882	278,287	198,964

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last wk.	Last yr.
Galveston	10,000 to 11,000	14,809	10,020
New Orleans	11,000 to 13,000	8,788	4,846

Exports yesterday were 42,885 bales; total thus far for this season, 2,359,089 bales; total last season, 1,813,323 bales.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Booth Fisheries Company, regular quarterly, 1¾ per cent., on preferred. Jan. 21 to stock of record Dec. 21.

Boston Woven and Rubber Company, regular quarterly, 3 per cent. on common and regular semi-annual 3 per cent. on preferred, both payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 5.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Corporation, 3 per cent. on common, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 15. This makes 5 per cent. on the common stock for the year. Regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred also declared, payable on the same dates.

Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company, regular monthly, 10 per cent. and an extra 15 per cent., payable Dec. 10 to stock of record Nov. 29.

Electric Properties, regular quarterly, 1½ per cent. on preferred and 1¼ per cent. on common, both payable Dec. 11 to holders of record Dec. 1.

Haskell & Barker Car Company, initial quarterly, 75 cents, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Mackay Companies, regular quarterly 1 per cent. on preferred and 1¼ per cent. on the common, both dividends payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 9.

Northern Pipe Line declared, regular $5 payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 13.

Peoples Natural Gas and Pipeage Company, regular quarterly, 2 per cent., payable Dec. 23 to stock of record Dec. 16.

Realty Associates, regular semi-annual, 3 per cent., payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 5.

Sears-Roebuck, regular quarterly, 1¾ per cent. on preferred, Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 12.

Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Line Company, regular quarterly, $3 payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Tonopah Extension Mining Company, regular quarterly, 5 per cent. and an extra of 10 per cent., payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 11.

United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore, regular semi-annual, 2 per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 28.

United States Steamship Company, regular bi-monthly, 1 per cent., payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 16.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Forecast:

N. and S. C., and Ga.—Probably rain Wed., Thurs. clearing and cooler; moderate winds.

Fla.—Forecast Wed., Thurs. fair, cooler in n. w.; moderate e. to s. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Unsettled Wed., Thurs. fair and cooler; moderate s. shifting to n. w. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Probably rain Wed., cooler at night; Thurs. fair and cooler.

Ind.—Rain, followed by clearing and colder Wed., Thurs. fair and cooler; fresh s. shifting to n. w. winds.

Ohio—Rain Wed., Thurs. clearing and colder; fresh s. shifting n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Rain Wed., Thurs. snow flurries and colder; fresh s. shifting to n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Rain or snow and colder Wed., Thurs. snow flurries and colder; fresh s. shifting to w. and n. w. winds.

La.—Cloudy Wed., Thurs. unsettled; colder in n. w.

Ark.—Unsettled Wed., rain in n. w. Thurs. unsettled, probably fair in e.; colder.

Okla.—Fair Wed., colder in w. and cent. Thurs. fair, colder in e.

E. Tex.—Unsettled Wed., colder in n. w. Thurs. unsettled, probably rain; colder.

W. Tex.—Fair and colder Wed. Thurs. fair.

Ill.—Cloudy Wed., colder in afternoon in n. and w. Thurs. fair and colder.

Mo.—Fair Wed., colder in n. and w. Thurs. fair and colder.

Wis.—Cloudy Wed., colder in afternoon or night. Thurs. fair and colder.

Minn. and Iowa.—Fair and colder Wed. and Thurs.

N. Dak. & Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair and colder Wed. Thurs. fair.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market experienced one of the most demoralizing breaks of the year, in fact no more rapid price movements have been enacted since the war began than were seen during the closing hour yesterday. Early in the day prices had shown a steadier tone, with considerable buying on the theory that the liquidating movement had culminated with Monday's sharp decline, but after working up about a cent a bushel for the near months and showing repeated breaks and rallies, values suddenly crumbled under an avalanche of selling, which carried the market down 10¼c to 14½c from the high of the day. The greatest decline occurred around 2 o'clock, when prices simply melted under stop loss selling. There was a partial rally during the last few minutes on covering, but at the close of the day the market was 8c to 7½c net lower. At the extreme decline prices showed a net loss of 28c to 32⅝c from the high point of the season, which was experienced only about two weeks ago. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was nominal; No. 2 hard, $1.97½; No. 2 Northern Duluth, $1.98, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.03½, free on board, New York. Export sales for the day were 750,000 bushels, principally Manitobas to the Greek Government.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	1.74¾	1.60	1.68	1.73½	1.05
May	1.81	1.70¾	1.75	1.80	1.08¼
July	1.49¾	1.39	1.44¾	1.49¾	..

CORN.

The corn market was under pressure of liquidation prompted by the break in wheat, and prices at the close were 2¼@2⅝c net lower. The export demand has apparently fallen off, and owing to congestion on the railroads and scarcity of ocean tonnage it is very difficult to make sales abroad. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 91.05½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	99¼	87⅝	87⅝	90	64
May	99⅝	90¼	91⅝	93⅝	68¼
July	93¼	90¼	90¾	93⅝	..

OATS.

The oats market broke with corn, and under heavy liquidation prompted by the poor outlook for export sales, closing with net losses of 2½ to 3 cents. The local cash market was easier; standard quoted at 59½@60c; No. 2 white, 60@60½c; No. 3 white, 59@59½c; No. 4 white, 58¼@59c; fancy clipped white, 63@64½c; ordinary clipped white, 61@62c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	54⅞	52¾	52¾	55	41¼
May	59	56⅝	56⅝	58¼	43⅝
July	55¾	53	52	55	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision list was easier under liquidation, prompted by the severe break in the grain markets and owing to a decline in the price of live hogs. The cash demand, however, was said to be quite active and there were reports of sales of another large cargo to the Belgian Relief Commission. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 52,000 head; estimated for Wednesday, 50,000. Kansas City received 16,000 and Omaha 20,000 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

		High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—						
	January	16.57	16.42	16.42	16.53	9.27
	May	16.32	16.13	16.32	16.45	9.52
Ribs—						
	January	14.57	14.47	14.50	14.65	9.42
	May	14.77	14.67	14.75	14.80	9.60
Pork—						
	January	27.62	27.35	27.60	27.85	17.60
	May	27.80	27.35	27.35	27.65	17.62

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was somewhat easier under scattered selling, prompted largely by the decline in other commodities, particularly lard and cotton. Closing prices were 6 to 12 points lower, and total sales for the day were 29,400 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			12.75	12.85
December			12.77@12.85	12.89
January	12.96	12.75	12.77@12.80	12.91
February			12.76@12.78	12.86
March	12.90	12.73	12.77@12.78	12.88
April			12.80@12.85	12.88
May	12.96	12.82	12.85@12.86	12.93
June	12.85	12.93	12.90@12.93	12.99
July	13.11	12.93	12.94@12.96	13.00

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed a steadier tone. There was some switching from March to May, but it looked as if near-month liquidation had been pretty well completed on the decline below 8 cents for December contracts. Active months sold about 6 to 9 points net higher. The close was within 3 or 4 points of the best at a net advance of 3 to 8 points. Sales were reported of 36,750 bags. The local spot market remained dull, with quotations on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November			8.02@8.05	7.90
December	7.90	7.98	8.02@8.05	7.90
January			8.10@8.12	8.06
February			8.19@8.21	8.12
March	8.30	8.22	8.28@8.30	8.21
April			8.36@8.37	8.28
May	8.40	8.40	8.43@8.45	8.36
June			8.49@8.50	8.42
July	8.57	8.54	8.54@8.56	8.49
August			8.58@8.59	8.54
September	8.66	8.61	8.63@8.64	8.58
October	8.73	8.73	8.67@8.68	8.64

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened irregular, 2 points higher to 1 point lower, and throughout the day trading on the floor of the Exchange was nervous, with wide fluctuations and considerable switching from near to distant positions. At one time there were net gains of 10 to 10 points, with the close weak on liquidation, final figures showing net losses ranging from 3 to 5 points. Sales for the day totaled 18,600 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	4.90	4.80		4.90
December	4.72	4.62	4.62@4.68	4.67
January	4.27	4.15	4.17@4.19	4.20
February	3.98	3.89	3.91@3.93	3.94
March	3.92	3.85	3.86@3.88	3.86
April	3.96	3.96	3.86@3.91	3.83
May	4.00	3.90	3.93@3.95	3.97
June	..	..	3.97@3.99	4.00
July	..	..	4.01@4.03	4.04
August	..	..	4.05@4.07	4.08
September	..	..	4.09@4.11	4.12
October	..	..	4.13@4.15	4.16

The local market for refined sugar was dull and unchanged, at 7.30c for fine granulated, although second-hand sugars were available at concessions. The market for raw sugar was lower on a sale to a local refiner of 12,000 bags Cubas, in port, at 4¾c, cost and freight, equal to 5.04c duty paid. There were some small parcels of full duty sugars sold at 4¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, the equivalent of 4¾c for Cubas. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.64c; molasses, 4.77c; cost and freight, 4¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,074 packages. Some jobbing houses were in need of goods to satisfy their Thanksgiving trade, but the general demand was very moderate, and, while the fine and fancy grades of fresh creamery held steady, other qualities seemed to be a shade easier. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 43@43½c; extras, (92 score,) 42@42½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38½@41½c; seconds, (86 to 87 score,) 36½@38¾c; thirds, 35½@36c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 44@44½c; extras, 43@43½c; firsts, 39½@42½c; seconds, 37½@39c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 38½@40c; extras, 38½@39c; firsts, 38@38½c; seconds, 36@37½c; thirds, 35@35½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 41c; good to prime, 38@40c; common to fair, 33½@37½c; renovated, extras, 36½@36c; firsts, 34½@35c; lower grades, 33@34c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34½@35c; ladles, June make, firsts, 33½@34c; current make, firsts, 32½@34c; seconds, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½c; No. 2, 31½@32c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,415 cases. The arrivals included a considerable quantity of stock in transit for export. The offerings of fresh gathered eggs continue light, the proportion of high qualities small, and while the demand is restricted, it is sufficient to absorb the offerings promptly at firm prices for all good qualities, with the tone slightly in sellers' favor on the better grades. Medium and lower grades are moving slowly at very irregular prices. Storage eggs are quieter and easier, but little trading is reported at the close that values are almost nominal, but there are some offerings at the reduction quoted; many holders, however, would refuse to accept present quotations, and the situation is unsettled and uncertain. Western white eggs continue in light supply, but the demand is limited and offerings are ample, or more than ample, for all needs. Very fancy goods are rated steady; mixtures containing small and stale eggs are of extremely irregular and unsertain value. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 40@30c; extra firsts, 47@48c; firsts, 44@46c; seconds, 40@43c; thirds and poorer, 32@39c; dirties, No. 1, 35c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@34c; checks, poorer, fresh s. shifting to n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Rain Wed., Thurs. snow flurries and colder; fresh s. shifting to n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Rain or snow and colder Wed., Thurs. snow flurries and colder; fresh s. shifting to w. and n. w. winds.

La.—Cloudy Wed., Thurs. unsettled; colder in n. w.

Ark.—Unsettled Wed., rain in n. w. Thurs. unsettled, probably fair in e.; colder.

Okla.—Fair Wed., colder in w. and cent. Thurs. fair, colder in e.

E. Tex.—Unsettled Wed., colder in n. w. Thurs. unsettled, probably rain; colder.

W. Tex.—Fair and colder Wed. Thurs. fair.

Ill.—Cloudy Wed., colder in afternoon in n. and w. Thurs. fair and colder.

Mo.—Fair Wed., colder in n. and w. Thurs. fair and colder.

Wis.—Cloudy Wed., colder in afternoon or night. Thurs. fair and colder.

Minn. and Iowa.—Fair and colder Wed. and Thurs.

N. Dak. & Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair and colder Wed. Thurs. fair.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of PERCY KENT COMPANY will be held at No. 33 Pearl St., in the City of New York, State of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting on a resolution to increase the Preferred Capital Stock of said Company.

EDW. W. SPARKS, President.

J. D. WOOD, Secretary.

CHARTERS SHIPBUILDING CO.

Corporation to Take Over New York Plant Has $25,000,000 Capital.

The New York Shipbuilding Corporation was organized yesterday under the laws of this State to take over the business and assets of the New York Shipbuilding Company, recently bought by the American International Corporation, the International Mercantile Marine, and W. R. Grace & Co. The new organization has $25,000,000 capital stock. A block of the stock has been taken by a syndicate composed of Hallgarten & Co., C. D. Barney & Co., and Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, and a public offering is expected in a few days.

The corporation has orders for new ships on hand to a total value of about $22,000,000. In order to take care of pending Government work, and the great demand for merchant vessels, plans are being drawn up for an increase of more than 25 per cent. in the capacity of the yards. The yards are now equipped with shipways for ten vessels under construction at the same time.

The Directors of the corporation are George J. Baldwin, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company; Joseph P. Grace and L. H. Shearman of W. R. Grace & Co., Robert F. Herrick, Vice President of the American International Corporation; S. M. Knox, President of the New York Shipbuilding Company; Ambrose Monell, President of the International Nickel Company; Charles A. Stone, President of the American International Corporation; W. S. Kies, Vice President of the American International; William Finlay Morgan, E. P. Swenson of S. M. Swenson & Co., and Henry H. Wehrhane of Hallgarten & Co.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

	1916.	Increase.
3d week November	$282,287	$17,626
July 1-Nov. 21	4,602,894	278,806

PERE MARQUETTE—

3d week November	468,599	17,818
July 1-Nov. 21	9,259,369	1,172,307

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for October—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$1,625,824	$1,495,998	$1,381,695
Net aft. tax	651,970	559,345	458,982
4 mos. gross	5,754,159	22,566,188	3,186,021
Net aft. tax	2,068,362	1,524,903	1,238,841

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for October—

Gross	1,031,049	909,729	921,180
Net aft. tax	308,381	303,247	240,849
Total inc.	280,532	257,639	215,307
4 mos. gross	3,858,455	3,602,023	3,585,562
Net aft. tax	1,147,337	1,126,904	1,024,867
Total inc.	1,061,736	1,008,896	937,458

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM for October—

Southern Railway Company:

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	7,248,069	6,137,263	1,110,806
Net over oper.			
exp. & taxes.	2,433,286	1,879,688	553,598
4 mos. gross	25,754,159	22,566,188	3,186,021
Net over oper.			
exp. & taxes.	7,578,614	6,415,331	1,160,282

Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co.:

Gross	525,132	491,121	34,011
Net over oper.			
exp. & taxes.	207,769	145,634	62,136
4 mos. gross	1,984,055	1,699,122	284,932
Net over oper.			
exp. & taxes.	658,005	471,224	187,082

The Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co.:

Gross	1,008,806	899,947	108,050
Net over oper.			
exp. & taxes.	414,131	212,639	201,472
4 mos. gross	3,984,633	3,268,807	665,825
Net over oper.			
exp. & taxes.	1,348,160	808,755	539,414

Georgia Southern & Florida Railway Co.:

Gross	249,795	215,825	33,970
Net over oper.		Prev.	
exp. & taxes.	72,343	56,270	16,072
4 mos. gross	881,853	708,988	172,866
Net over oper.			
exp. & taxes.	197,834	154,787	43,047

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co.:

Gross	1,068,071	1,042,922	25,149
Net over oper.			
exp. & taxes.	192,572	252,546	*59,977
4 mos. gross	4,009,096	3,800,544	208,752
Net over oper			
exp. & taxes.	727,014	790,950	*63,935

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

DOMINION POWER & TRANSMISSION for October—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$229,168	$203,962	$25,261
Net after tax	102,502	89,069	13,433
Sur. after chg.	54,242	43,454	10,808
10 mos. gross	2,224,418	1,925,511	298,907
Net after tax	1,044,729	806,276	214,995
Sur. after chg.	555,335	389,815	165,520

LEHIGH VALLEY TRANSIT for October—

Gross	218,343	176,650	41,693
Net	92,937	91,939	1,006
Sur. after chg.	43,029	42,019	1,010
12 mos. gross	2,435,030	2,019,889	439,141
Net	1,046,047	910,083	135,964
Sur. after chg.	463,090	299,312	163,777

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO. for October—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Number of company stations		12,102	11,019
Subscribers' station rev	$3,373,207	$2,779,191	$594,016
Public pay station rev	541,063	457,967	83,096
Total tel. oper. rev	4,328,241	4,045,827	282,414
Dep. of plant & equip	736,945	736,945	
Other maintenance	579,146	501,495	77,651
Traffic expenses	960,229	869,930	90,299
Telephone operating exp	2,953,373	2,656,864	296,509
Net telephone oper. rev	1,374,868	1,389,322	*14,454
Operating income	1,529,625	1,149,764	379,861

Ten months:

Subscribers' station rev	31,860,661	27,182,531	4,678,130
Public pay station rev	5,122,606	4,964,078	158,528
Total tel. oper. rev	43,017,815	39,865,413	3,152,402
Dep. of plant & equip	7,369,450	7,369,450	
Other maintenance	5,336,195	5,117,314	218,881
Traffic expenses	8,928,207	7,925,223	1,002,984
Telephone operating exp	28,603,777	26,185,593	2,418,184
Net telephone oper. rev	17,014,038	13,679,820	3,334,218
Operating income	14,008,728	10,897,264	3,111,464

WINNIPEG RAILWAY CO. for October—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross	$278,810	$236,146	$7,330
Net after tax	96,242	104,940	8,698
Sur. after chg.	36,476	33,011	*3,465

*Decrease.

Industrial.

UNITED FRUIT for the year ended Sept. 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Total income	$15,742,996	$7,174,370	$8,727,347
Bond int.	1,306,895	1,714,096	1,477,296
Bal. net inc.	11,943,151	5,900,322	2,264,910
Dividends	9,415,488	2,967,544	3,650,430
Year's sur.	2,527,663	2,974,977	1,394,513
Previous sur.	14,389,097	13,282,469	18,276,912
Total sur.	22,907,270	16,566,382	14,559,662
Chg. to profit and loss	1,060,000	2,325,698	1,297,257
Total sur.	21,847,376	14,089,487	13,582,464

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'29	4	@4¼	4.35	4.20
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.45	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½		4.55	4.30
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½		4.50	4.25
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.25	4.05
C., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½	@5	4.55	4.65
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'21	5		4.40	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	4½		4.60	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.30	4.10
Erie R. R.	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.50	4.35
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½		4.90	4.60
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.30	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.25	4.10
Mich. Central	1916-'30	5		4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'24	5		5.50	4.75
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5		5.50	4.75
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'21	4½	@5	4.40	4.20
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'29	4½	@5	4.45	4.25
Nort. & Western	1916-'24	4½		4.25	4.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½	@6	4.30	4.25
Penn. Gen. Fight.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.25	4.00
St. L. & S. F.	1916-'26	5		4.75	4.50
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'26	5		4.60	4.35
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½		4.35	4.20
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.45	4.30

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Justice	.04
Andes	.20	Mexican	.21
Best & Belcher	.45	Occidental	.45
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.19
Caledonia	.30	Overman	.08
Challenge Con.	.05	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.07	Savage	.06
Con. Virginia	.08	Sec. Belcher	.02
Exchequer	.02	Sierra Nevada	.22
Gould & Curry	.06	Union Con.	.55
Hale & Norcross	.11	Utah	.02
Jacket	.03	Mexican dollars	.50

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.95	Comb. Fraction	.04
Jim Butler	.58	D'field B. B.	.06
McNamara	.07	Florence	.47
Midway	.20	G'field Consol.	.17
Mizpah Exten.	.17	G'field Merger	.03
Monarch Pitts.	.10	Great Bend	.08
Montana	.21	Jumbo Exten.	.25
North Star	.15	Kawanas	.10
Rescue	.26	Silver Pick	.30
Tonopah Exten.	4.95	Spearhead	.06
Tonopah Nevada	4.90	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.70	Big Jim	1.45
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.29
Atlanta	.07	Rochester	.19
Booth	.07	Round Mountain	.36
C. O. D.	.02	United Mines	.94
		White Caps	.36

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	9¼	9⅝	Golden C.	279	280
Elkton	16	15	Granite	65	66
El Paso	49	50	Isabella	2¼	2¾
Cresson	575	600	McKinney	30	31
Findlay	1	2¼	Portland	205	207
Gold Dol.	2¼	2⅝	Vindicator	165	170
Gold Sov.	7	7½	U. G. M.	37½	39

Chartered 1799.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New York, November 3, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fifth day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

CHARTERS SHIPBUILDING CO.

Corporation to Take Over New York Plant Has $25,000,000 Capital.

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Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co.:

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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BRAID AND TRIMMING.—Jobs of every description, cash, any quantity. Clearing House, 41 West 17th. Chelsea 6033.

CLOAKINGS.—Open for close out of Spring or Fall cloths; quantity no object; cash. D. Rankin & Sons, 37 W. 20th.

CLOTHS, for raincoats, jobs or regular of all kinds; especially attractive and new materials; mail swatches and full particulars. Z 286 Times Annex.

COATS AND SUITS.—Big jobbers will look at samples of Spring coats and suits; stock orders will be placed if styles are right. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

COATS.—Contractors to furnish good, snappy Spring styles, in children's, juniors', and misses' coats. 1,239 Broadway, 11th floor.

COATS.—Placing orders on ladies', misses', and children's coats. Call with Spring samples. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS.—Reliable store, excellent business locality, desires to handle ladies' coats on memorandum. Phone Harlem 5671.

COATS.—Contractor to furnish good, snappy Spring styles in infants' and children's coats. 16 East 15th St., first floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats. Call all week, 4th floor, 130 W. 25th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' and misses' Spring coats. Seventh floor, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Jobbers ready to place orders on Spring coats. Call 1,140 B'way, 3d floor.

COATS, Spring.—Looking at Spring coats, better kind only. 4th floor, 12 West 27th.

COATS.—We are looking at Spring coats, 24 floor, 130 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber will look all week at coats and suits. Saratorial Garment Co., 115 West 30th. Mad. Sq. 10070.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week of coats and suits. Eighth floor, 12 West 27th St.

COATS.—Placing orders on ladies', misses', and junior coats of the better kind. 48-50 West 21st, 1st floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobbers looking at Spring samples all week. 11th floor, 19 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Spring coats and suits. Schneiderman Bros., 158 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Prominent jobbers placing Spring orders. 13 East 30th St.

COATS AND SUITS, Spring; jobber looking all week. Reiberg, 39 West 18th.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits, morning only; medium price. 1,261 Broadway, Room 604.

COATS, SUITS—Exclusive jobber, placing orders. M. J. Rubin, 50 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Contractors with taffeta, serge, silk, poplin dresses for Spring. Call all week, 9th floor, 40 East 21st St.

DRESSES.—Contractors ladies' silk and serge dresses, better grade only. Apply 16-17th floor, 52 West 29th.

DRESSES.—We are buying for cash jobs of party and serge dresses of the better kind. R. Wiener, 53 W. 36th.

DRESSES.—We are open to buy serge and silk dresses. 10th floor, 6 West 32d.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

SERGE.—Open for cheap cotton serge, 82 inch. Fishman Bros., 8 E. 17th.

SERGES.—French, cream only, 34 inches; will pay cash. T 72 Times.

SILK DRESSES.—Contractors; jobber looking at silk dresses for Spring. Call with samples, 1,185 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

SILKS.—Open for pastel shades tub silks at a price. Madison Square 3867.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at wash skirts, better grades, mornings. 1,261 Broadway, Room 804.

SPRING COATS and SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. 14 West 31st., first floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring suits all week. Eighth floor, 130 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS. Jobber placing orders for Spring, call with samples. 13 West 27th, 9th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 36 West 20th, 11th floor.

UKON SEAL, Baffin Seal; guaranteed sealette; will pay cash. O 90 Times.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER.—Near fur, 3-inch and 1½-inch stripe at $4.50 per yard. Newman Skirt Co., 130 West 29th St.

BLOOMERS AND GOWNS, in flannels; $00 dozen. Phone Jack Leventhal, Spring 3081.

BROADCLOTH.—White, tan, grey; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 250 8th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—Columbia and A. D. Juilliard for sale. Call Mad. Square 9136.

BROADCLOTH.—White Deering Millikens, No. 706, $1.50 per yard. Chelsea 608.

CHAMBRAY.—Will exchange 30 pieces tan Chambray for stripes or plaid. Fannette Mfg. Co., 104 West 27th St.

COATS.—We are offering for early sales 5,000 coats, including the wonderful $10 silk plush coats, nutria trimming on collar, cuffs, and bottom, 45 inches long, with guaranteed lining; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—A bargain, silk plush coats, with large sailor collars trimmed with Neutria bottom, collar and cuffs, 45 inches long, with guaranteed lining, $9.50 net. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—Three thousand coats at cut prices, in plushes, velours, mixtures, and plaids; don't buy Fall coats before seeing our stock. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—Flapper and undergraduate coats; velours, broadcloths, velvets, corduroys; high-grade merchandise; reasonably priced. Julius L. Goldstein, 141 West 25th. Fairgut 396.

COATS, big values, plush and broadcloth, at surprising low prices; wonderful styles. Nevick, 40 West 28th. Madison Square 3145.

COATS.—Children's coats, special prices, immediate delivery; sizes, 2 to 6 and 6 to 14. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d.

COATS, 2,000, plush, velour, mixtures, to close out at clean-up prices. M. Rosenman & Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Open Thanksgiving Day to accommodate our customers; big bargains! Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Plush, velour, and kersey; immediate delivery. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st St.

COATS.—Urulamb, metalam, Thibet, caracul, and fur coats; big sacrifice! Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Your opportunity! every sequinette plush coat; will sell cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS, 800 newest styles and fabrics; prices for December business. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, and bear skin coats; your own price. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS, 43 up; mixtures and velours for special sales. Rinchen & Ullus, 50 West 17th.

COATS.—Job of 500 coats to close out at a sacrifice. Harry Greenberg Co., 45 W. 27th.

COATS.—Velours, pile fabrics; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Close out, plush, velour, mixtures, and children's. Rinsberg, 38 West 18th St.

COATS.—Job lot of velour coats, all colors, very cheap. 132 East 23d St., top floor.

COATS.—Close out; velours, plushes, cloth, &c. Jacobus Bros. & Co., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—Our new location at 29-30 West 26th. Feb. 1. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Job of 150 coats to close out in a job. Alex Kosut, 129 West 22d.

COATS, jobs, better grade, to close out cheap. Kaplan & Apfel, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Job, to close out; sacrifice prices. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Wool velours to close out at $5.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 44th St.

COATS.—Silk plush trimmed, $9. National Coat Co., 40-42 West 27th.

COATS for ladies and children; sacrifice. 589 Broadway, first floor.

COATS AND DRESSES, big job lots, below cost. Jacob Cubert, 94 Clinton St.

CREPES.—Job in brocade silk crepes, novelty chiffons, fine trimmings. Imported, T 85 Times.

CORDUROY.—31 pieces Boyd's style 8200; colors: garnet, navy, plum, taupe, laurel; to close out. Box 175, Madison Square Station.

DRESSES.—Special lots of silk serge and velvet dresses at a price. Harris, 131 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Will sacrifice 400 silk and serge dresses. Lincoln Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Silk serge, to close out; special prices. Princess, 19-21 West 24th.

DRESSES.—500 silk, 300 cloth; close out cheap. Globe Dress, 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—500, to close out. Mdse. Sales Exchange, 18 West 27th St.

FASTENERS.—Snap spring, 3-0, white; price, $5.50 net. A. Abramson, 138 West 23d St.

FUR SET, children's; exceptional values for immediate delivery; 60c. a set and up. Oldman Bros., 45 East 10th St.

FURS.—Red fox; Hudson seal sets, and skunk muffs. Berger, 19 East 8th St.

MACHINES.—Three fluting and crimping machines. Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc., 121 West 17th.

MUFFLERS, from $3.50 to $30 a dozen; immediate delivery. Knitcraft Co., 143 West 25th St.

NECKWEAR.—Odd lot 25c., 50c., and $1 neckwear, to close at attractive prices; also combination sets. Gumport, 708 Broadway.

OVERGAITERS of all colors; immediate delivery; guaranteed to fit. A. Phillips & Co., 143 West 20th St.

PAISLEY VOILES and linings, all shades; immediate delivery. Nester Mills, Spring Mill.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

PEICE GOODS for sale. Century Garment Co., 140 West 25th St.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Gold and other new Spring shades for immediate delivery. I. Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th.

PETTICOATS—Special reduced prices; 40 dozen; immediate delivery. T 59 Times.

PIECE GOODS exchange; botany broadcloths, whipcords, plushes, poplins, velours, charmeuse; act quick. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway, 5240 Madison Square.

PLUSH COATS, 48 inches long, Chase's beaver on the bottom and collar; price $10. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

PLUSHES.—50 pieces Rusch's Fifty, cheap; also Matalambs and Uralambs. Farragut 9611.

PLUSHES.—Blumenthal's Lapinex, 7 pieces, $3 net, cash. Madison Square 2195.

PLUSHES, to close out, at $2.75 and up. 4377 Greeley.

RAINCOATS.—To close out men's, women's, and children's raincoats; also girls' raincapes. Schwartz Bros., 31 West 15th St.

SERGES.—A. D. Juilliard & Co., 54,268, 54,274, and 54,249, black only; also wool crepes, Style 3,904; immediate delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. 1247 Stuyvesant.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. L. Grossmann, Inc., 320 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes, black, white; bulk, carded. H. Strauss, 320 5th Av.

SUITS.—Lansburgh & Bro. open for large quantities; spot cash. Phone Greeley 4321.

SUITS.—Fur trimmed, to close out; sacrifice prices. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

SUITS.—75, most of them fur trimmed; will sacrifice. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

VELOUR CHECKS.—Wm. F. Read's 1218, 52-inch, 50 pieces, 10 colorings, at $1.50, immediate delivery. Syndicate Trading Co., 2 Walker St. Franklin 2286.

VELVETEENS AND CORDUROYS.—A. D. Juilliard & Co., all colors; immediate delivery. Joseph Berg, 36 Union Square. 1247 Stuyvesant.

WAISTS.—Immediate delivery, $3.75 to $7.50. Citron Bros. Gram. 2600.

WOOL PLUSH.—American 11031, 10 pieces, very cheap. 9810 Farragut.

Help and Situations Wanted.

WANTED—Traveling men covering their territory frequently to sell line of Novelty Coatings and Dress Goods; small, easy-to-carry samples; liberal commissions; knowledge of fabrics not necessary; character and ability are essential. French & Ward Woolen Mills, 81 Worth St., N. Y.

WANTED, by salesman with broad acquaintance among Southern buyers, line that will go well with high-grade ladies' hand bags, now carried. O 101 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....3½@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Monday....3½@3¾ " " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Coal Prices Easing Off.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that, in spite of several days of rather cold weather, prices in the speculative anthracite market have softened still further since the middle of last week. This is accounted for, not by any increase in the present supply, but by a promise of relief soon after the first of December, when a part of the tonnage now being shipped to the lakes will be diverted to Eastern markets.

Plantation Rubber Firmer.

Under the influence of a stronger market abroad plantation rubber in the crude state took on a firmer tone here yesterday. Both first latex and smoked sheets were held at 73 cents for immediate shipment. For the Brazilian grades 80 cents was asked for spot shipments of up-river fine, with 78 cents quoted on the same grade for December. Up-river coarse, spot, was worth 50 cents, with upper Caucho ball held cent a pound higher. Quite a little buying and selling were done, with dealers apparently more active than the manufacturers as buyers.

Poor and Scarce Help in Stores.

With one of the best of all holiday seasons in prospect local department stores are said to be the most poorly equipped in years from the standpoint of workers to handle it. Not only is help scarcer than it has ever been before, but much of that which is available is so inefficient that it would not be retained did not the press of business make it necessary. The chief reason is that the higher wages earned by the men of hundreds of families are making it no longer necessary for women and girls to go behind counters over the holiday period to earn some extra Christmas money.

Not Concerned Over Narrow Skirts.

Dress goods selling agents profess no anxiety over the trend of style towards narrow skirts. This fashion, of course, would call for less yardage. From style centres, so the dress goods men explain, comes the hint that the fashions will not change right around from wide to narrow skirts. There will be a gradual evolution of the design, during which period tunics and apron effects will be utilized. Some of the representative mills have withdrawn their lines for Spring even at this early date, which would seem to indicate that they are not suffering for want of business despite the new styles.

Clothiers in Strong Position.

Inventories which have been completed by the manufacturing clothiers show that their position from a financial standpoint is about as good as it could be. Credit men counted with the woolen houses have remarked that the statements issued by the clothiers never were quite as good. The credit man for a leading house said yesterday that general prosperity has been the main cause, but an item that should not be overlooked is that the clothiers have shown themselves merchants in the truest sense of the word during the last year. "The manufacturer not only displayed good judgment in deciding just how to meet an abnormal situation," he said, "but they also bought at the right time and in large quantities when prices were right."

Raw Silk Imports Decline.

For the first time in quite a while monthly imports of raw silk into this country fell off during October as compared with the same period a year ago. Even receipts of Japanese silks were smaller in the month just past, while Europeans, Cantons, "Chinas," and tussahs and doppionis all showed considerable declines. The drop in Europeans was the biggest of all, the imports of these kinds having dwindled from 421,740 bales in October, 1915, to 78,931 last month. October totals for the last three years in pounds follow: 1916, 2,730,231; 1915, 3,736,932, and 1914, 2,259,006. Receipts, in pounds, for the first four months of the last three fiscal years were: 1916-1917, 11,024,282; 1915-1916, 10,992,512, and 1914-1915, 8,780,507.

Gray Goods Sales Small.

The sharp drop in cotton yesterday naturally did little to stimulate buying of gray goods in this market. As a result, the aggregate yardage disposed of was small. Buying was largely of a filling-in nature, the deliveries not often running past the next 60 days, either for printcloths or coarse-yarn goods. The opinion is held in certain quarters that this condition of affairs may continue until after the next Government report on the cotton crop, which is due about Dec. 10. While none of yesterday's sales was thought large enough to warrant special mention, prices were very firm. Printcloth values follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	10½	38½-inch, 64-60s	8¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¼	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	8c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7¼c
38½-inch, 56-44s	7c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¾	27-inch, 64-60s	5½c

MORE GOLD FROM CANADA.

Ottawa Sends $8,500,000, and $5,000,000 More Is Expected Here.

The inflow of gold from Canada continued yesterday with a shipment of $8,500,000 from Ottawa to the Philadelphia Mint for account of J. P. Morgan & Co. It was learned in banking circles that at least $5,000,000 would arrive at the local Assay Office today, with other shipments coming along rapidly for some time. So far $24,500,000 has come this month, to the Philadelphia Mint alone. The Guaranty Trust Company withdrew $750,000 in gold coin from the Sub-Treasury and other banks and banking houses took various amounts to a total of $2,225,000, all for shipment to South America. Transfers to Argentina and Uruguay now amount to $11,225,000 for the year, a shipment of $500,000 in coin was made to Canada. It was supposed that this was for the purpose of strengthening a Canadian bank's reserve at the end of the month.

ENDS ROCK ISLAND DISPUTE.

Conference Between Committee and Western Men Held Here.

Differences between the Reorganization Committee of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company and important stockholders in the Middle West were adjusted at a conference at the Bankers' Trust Company yesterday. As a result the early rehabilitation of the railroad is looked for through the raising of $30,000,000 new capital.

Seward Prosser, Chairman of the committee, issued a statement saying that representatives of the committee met Frederick W. Scott, Harry Bronner, James A. Patten, and Charles G. Dawes. Mr. Dawes is a Chicago banker and has been a Director of the Rock Island for many years.

"The conference resulted in a complete understanding between the interests represented," said Mr. Prosser's statement, "and as a result these gentlemen announced their intention of depositing the stock which they own and represent with the Reorganization Committee under the plan. The committee has agreed, pursuant to the request of these gentlemen, who represent important stock holdings in the Rock Island, to modify their plan so that the 7 per cent. preferred stock given in exchange for new money be callable at 105, and that the 6 per cent. preferred stock payable to the present holders of debentures be retirable at 102."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Fifty-two corporations were filed today. Their aggregate capitalization was $1,806,700. They included:

Sun Ray Beverage Corp., Ellenville, still and carbonated, waters, ginger ale, beverages, 5,000 shares, $100 each; 12,500 shares, no par value; carry on business with $625,000; S. C. Worthen, B. Osterhout, W. S. Sawyer, 60 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

Baker Mfg. Corp., Saratoga Springs, mercantile, construction, contracting, foresters, lumbering, $100,000; A. A. Hall, E. E. Hayden, E. B. Asaton, Saratoga Springs.

Stuart Patents Corp., patents, inventions, develop mining properties, collieries, quarries, iron metals, conveyors, devices, $200,000; R. J. Mulligan, J. S. Seibert, W. E. Vogt, 120 Broadway.

Matthew Homer Mfg. Co., Inc., Central Valley, clothing of wool, cotton, silk, rubber, 500 shares, $100 each; 1,000 shares, no par value; carry on business with $100,000; G. W. Huddleston, H. J. Boaudet, O. C. Colding, 661 West 169th St.

Equitable Navigation Co., Inc., transportation, navigation, $100,000; H. V. Williams, R. A. Brett, E. S. Gordonville; Lampke & Stein, attorneys, 29 Broadway.

Smorack Brothers, Inc., laces, ribbons, embroideries, $20,000; P. Oberstein, S. and B. Smorack, 1,482 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Morris Weingarten & Son, Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $50,000; M. G., and W. Weingarten, 1,503 Morris Av.

Charles G. Willoughby, Inc., cameras, chemicals, photographic sundries, $75,000; J. K. Cunningham, T. A. Riggles, C. G. Willoughby, 810 Broadway.

The Fifty Per Cent. Profit Sharing Co., realty, bonds, stocks, $50,000; G. H. Simms, R. S. Morgan, C. Mousserone, 120 W. 138 St.

Universal Protective Appliance Co., Inc., mfg., mercantile, $25,000; D. Smith, G. Herriman, C. W. Nelles, 1,353 Union St., B'klyn.

The Portonol Drug and Chemical Co., Inc., Yonkers, chemists, druggists, $50,000; J. Atlas, M. Schreiner, E. L. Auterbach, 120 Overlook Terrace, Yonkers.

International Fashion Publishing Corporation, designing, making, selling patterns, fashions, ladies', children's apparel, $25,000; H. Wolf, S. Borger, H. Newmark, 2 Pinehurst Av.

Nellis Realty Co., Inc., Herkimer, realty, stocks, bonds, $20,000; C. T. Wienke, A. E. and G. W. Nellis, Jr., Roslindale, Mass.

S. & M. Bernstein, Inc., wearing apparel, $20,000; L. Dannin, Ida Wolberst, M. Bernstein, 19 Lewis Av., Brooklyn.

Phono Motor Mfg. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, motors, accessories, equipment for talking machines, phonographs, musical instruments, $25,000; L. R. Beveridge, M. M. Roemer, 65 Ft. Washington Av.

Oceanside Estates, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $25,000; H. P. and W. H. Colcord, G. H. Porter, 25 Broad St.

Balanced Golf Club Co., Inc., sporting, athletic goods, golf clubs, $15,000; R. P. Johnson, G. M. Vanderbilt, P. H. Lynch, 120 W. 142 St.

Columbia Gas and Electric Fixture Co., Inc., gas fixtures, electroliers, $20,000; H. and B. Kaplan, M. Markowitz, 231 Bway.

C. A. Bruhns, Inc., realty, construction, contracting, plumbers' supplies, $15,000; M. A. Coyle, W. C. and C. A. Bruhns, 192 Amsterdam Av.

Bronx Industrial Community, Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; R. Wagner, M. and W. S. Sussman, 908 E. 143 St., Bronx.

H. S. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, hotel, restaurant, $10,000; T. F. Slattery, H. Fink, H. Salvin, 5 Nevins St.

Sisson Wheelite Corp., Lake George, auto accessories, supplies, $10,000; F. D. Morehouse, R. C. Bradley, H. W. Sisson, Lake George.

John Pullman Real Estate Co., Inc., Brooklyn, bonds, mortgages, realty, agency, brokerage, coal, wood, building materials, $10,000; W. G. Decker, C. H. Twamley, J. Pullman, 146 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

W. J. Morse Optical Co., Inc., Rochester, opticians, $10,000; F. E. Pearce, F. D. Walker, W. J. Morse, Rochester.

General Towing Co., Inc., navigation, $10,000; B. P. Foulke, R. C. Bendixen, A. M. Eland, 280 Charles St., Brooklyn.

Antipas & Co., Inc., restaurant, hotel, catering, $5,000; R. L. Levinson, L. H. Crouch, A. V. Argenes, 66 W. 9 St.

Elbro Realty Corp., realty, $10,000; I. Brody, Z. and E. Stern, 1,684 Madison Av.

Grant & Meyer, Inc., operate beauty parlors, $5,000; R. Grant, E. Richards, H. Meyer, 1 Fairview Terrace, West New York, N. J.

The Elk Silk Works, Inc., silk and textiles, $5,000; W. L. Davis, T. and M. Ettinger, 520 Sutter Av., Brooklyn.

G. & G. Construction Co., Inc., Brooklyn, construction, contracting, $5,000; F. P. Sabetti, N. Topol, S. Gauman, 391 Fulton St.

Blumenstiel, Inc., tobacco, $5,000; L. Robbins, A. S. Arnold, A. Blumenstiel, 80 Pine St.

Simplicity Motors, Inc., motors, engines, machinery, autos, trucks, aeroplanes, $6,000; A. B. Caragol, A. T. Soule, A. C. Bedford, 26 Broadway.

Rose Hat Works, Inc., ladies' hats, trimmings, $5,000; I. Fenster, H. Suseman, E. Rosenthal, 794 East 158th St.

Square Uniform Co., Inc., uniforms, clothing, wearing apparel, $5,000; L. A. Jacobs, J. Jacoby, H. Deutsch, 563 Howard Av., Brooklyn.

Authorizations: Baldwin Shipping Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill., commission, shipping, forwarding, $7,500; representative, Edward C. Strohm, 24 State St., Manhattan. Osbourn & Co., inc., Camden, N. J., realty, brokerage, manufacturing plants, mining, agriculture, transportation, irrigation, engineers, architects, $100,000; representative, Walter C. Childs, 56 Pine St., New York.

Capital increases: Bankers Trust Co. of Buffalo, $1,000,000 to $2,000,000; Birdsall Engine Co., Auburn, $30,000 to $100,000; Littlejohn & Bull, Inc., New York, $1,000 to $5,000; Nonpareil Spring Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $1,000 to $5,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Baldwin Shipping Co. of New York, Inc., Manhattan; the B. & S. Cloak and Suit Co., Inc., Manhattan; Lewine & Kempner, Manhattan; Baco, Inc., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 28.—Charters filed:

Alpha Chemical Works, Inc., Bound Brook, to manufacture and deal in chemicals and dyes, $100,000; Robert von Cleff, George W. Study, New York; Lester C. Burdett, Palisade, N. J.

Dime Throwing Co., Inc., Haledon, to manufacture and deal in silk, wool, and textile fabrics, $10,000; Edward F. Murphy, Cornelia Dime, Paterson; Lester R. Rose, Passaic.

American Baking Co., Westfield, to manufacture pastry, bread, cake, crackers, &c., $25,000; Charles F. Ludwig, Louis Kepres, Clara Browne, Westfield.

Morristown Auto Sales Co., Morristown, to deal in automobiles, $100,000; Richard M. Parkhurst, Horace I. Parkhurst, William Barth, Madison.

Farmers and Poultry Men's Exchange, Linwood, Atlantic County, to deal in grain, feed, fertilizers, farm and garden seed, &c., $25,000; Martin V. Scull, Reuben Peters, James F. Price, John P. Doriand, Linwood.

Investors Corporation, New Brunswick, real estate and developments, $25,000; James H. Carpenter, M. B. Carpenter, Louis F. Menage, New Brunswick.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 28.—Charters filed:

Esmeredo Mines Corporation, mine for gold, silver, copper, and other minerals, $3,000,000; Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

New Jersey Oil and Gas Fields, Inc., develop oil and mineral lands, $2,000,000; Arthur W. Britton, L. H. Gunther, Samuel B. Howard, all of New York.

Virginia Petrolin Corporation, produce and deal in and with petroleum of all grades, natural gas, &c., $100,000; incorporators same as above.

Universal Steel Cabinet Co., Inc., manufacture steel cabinets of all kinds, $250,000; James G. Gregg, Alva Collins, John T. McGovern, all of New York.

Cosmic Metal Co., manufacture bearing metals by amalgamation, $500,000; F. R. Hansell, George H. B. Martin, S. C. Seymour, local Philadelphia incorporators.

Change of name: The Ford Tractor Co., Ltd., to The Ford Motor Co., with increase of capital stock increased from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000. The company was first incorporated here Nov. 8, 1916, with W. Baer Ewing, C. M. Hertig of Minneapolis, Minn., and E. D. Beck of Wilmington, Del., as incorporators.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

FRANK SEERY, contractor and builder, 80 East Forty-second Street, has made an assignment to William Blau. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against him by S. Shanker Metal Ceiling Company, Inc., $1,000; Henry Hughes, $300, and Joseph J. Halpin, $60.

CHARLES SAPERSTEIN, salesman of 904 Tiffany Street, Bronx, formerly trading as the Ansonia Silk Company at Allentown, Penn., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $27,350 and no assets. The largest creditors were Joseph S. Mack Silk Company of Allentown, $23,000, and National Silk Dyeing Company of Paterson, N. J., $4,000.

CHARLES H. MOSSER, 1,180 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $622 and no assets. Nichols & Scheider, stock brokers, are creditors for $507 on a judgment.

ISIDOR C. FRIEDMAN, 506 West 150th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,376 and no assets. Bernheimer Schwartz is a creditor for $1,700.

JOE ZWICKEL, manager of a lunch room, 2,451 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,918 and no assets. Of the liabilities $2,200 are claims for rent of houses at Shandaken, Tannersville, and Fleischmanns, in the Catskills.

JACOB PROKESCH, 1,071 St. Nicholas Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,073 and no assets. Among the creditors are the People's National Bank of Hackensack, $2,000, and S. J. Prokesch, $3,825.

ANNIE PROKESCH of the same address also filed a petition, with liabilities of $7,372, mostly in indorsed notes, with Jacob Prokesch.

Bankruptcy Schedules.

KAPLOW BROS., Inc., cloak manufacturers, 36 West Twentieth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $20,403 and assets of $2,090, consisting of stock, $300; fixtures, $7,000, and claims, $793. Among the creditors are the Union and New Haven Trust Company of New Haven, $10,800, secured, and Wilbur Alderman, $2,240.

MILLS & GIBB.—Judge Mayer yesterday signed an order transferring the bid of B. W. Jones for the assets of Mills & Gibb, white goods importers, to the M. & G. Properties Co., Inc., of 248 Fourth Avenue. The latter company agrees to assume and carry out all of the provisions of the bid, and is authorized to continue all the causes of action heretofore commenced by the receivers, as set forth in the schedules. This includes the obligations due Mills & Gibb from W. T. Evans, the President.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Attorney Eatns, Inc.—J. I. Weiss.....$105.40
Bernfield, Arthur, Isaac Goldberg, and Abraham Epelman—D. Uhr et al.....937.45
Bimberg, Bernard K.—Bittan Lichtenstein Co., Inc.....108.93
Bobish, Harry—336 Realty Corporation.192.06
Boughton, Elbert S.—N. Y. Telephone Co.....106.84
Berger, Feri F.—B. J. Grossman.....118.51
Colombara, Felix—People, &c.....$200.00
Christman, Louis, gdn.—City of N. Y..115.75
Cagliano, John—P. Tocci.....113.66
Calabshian, Vahan—Underwood Typewriter Co.....152.61
Casamassime, Luigi—R. Fixel.....125.81
Coastwise Longshoremen's Local Union, No. 855—Casualty Co. of America..2,029.94
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co. and Michael Kazmerski—A. Ruger.....697.81
Dowling, Edw. J.—E. J. Toner.....490.12
Davidson, Simon J.—J. Ernsthal.....202.46
Duplex Motion Picture Corporation—E. B. Hopkins.....193.66
Friedman, Louis and Louis Portnoy—A. Kruman et al.....167.65
Howard, Harry—L. O. Mott.....887.99
Holmes, Chas. E.—Bergen Street Co., Inc.....283.70
Harmon, Geo. B., Geo. C. Snyder, James L. Snyder, and Snyder Snap Button & Fastener Co., Inc.—J. Feldman.....1,537.96
Heller, Wm. F.—F. Austin.....150.00
Slane—C. D. Austin et al.....175.00
Herman, Henry, Jr.—R. Vom Cleff...230.27
Irvine, Frank W.—F. Walsh.....191.87
J. B. C. Building Co., Inc.—N. J. Terra Cotta Co.....226.51
Jacobowitz, Louis—P. Jacobowitz.....167.64
Katz, Morris, Clara Katz, and Danmore Improvement Corporation — Columbia Bank.....528.58
Kelm Heb, Margaret R. — Benjamin Stearns & Co.....384.00
Kean, Frank M.—Reliance Motor and Garage Co., Inc.....105.52
Katz, Samuel—P. Goodman et al.....177.73
Kitwan Building Co., Inc.: Joseph W. Rowan, Inc., and Joseph W. Rowan—Dimock & Flint Co.....1,532.91
Same—Same 1,382.05
Same—Same 2,060.70
Same—Same 1,027.41
Same—Same 2,030.70
Same—Same 1,535.28
Lewis, Jacob H.—B. Keller.....1,140.
Lewis, Ida—City of New York, costs..107.85
Landau, Max I.—L. Ritter.....113.72
May, William A. — Oppenheim-Collins Realty Co.....259.54
McGovern, Peter J.—V. Caciatores.....500.00
M. B. W. Realty Co. and Fred S. Schlesinger — Universal Holding and Leasing Co., Inc.....582.72
Maher, Joseph H. — F. W. Hearn & Bro.....149.87
Mickey, Robert K., and General Aeronautic Co—A. C. Hottenroth.....36,312.43
Nestell, Edw. W.—D. Newman.....206.82
Nasanowitz, Isaac or Ike — L. Rothenberg et al.....238.41
No Car Bon No Co., Inc.—Calumet Property Corporation 111.41
Ochs, Harry, guardian—H. Finkelstein, costs 115.64
Oceanside Improvement Co. — V. Fleume 1,112.15
Phelan, William L.—C. E. Obling.....794.92
Parks, John H.—F. S. Hutchins.....14,445.78
Reilly Maintenance Corporation—H. S. Sayre et al.....113.31
Ratkowsky, Abram—B. Friend.....368.66
Rumpf, Walter A.—R. C. Hopkins.....407.90
Steetser, William A.—M. B. Brandegee..112.29
Schlessinger, Fred S., and M. B. W. Realty Co.—Universal Holding Co. Inc 532.72
Stumpf, Joseph, and Abraham Kaiser—M. Marcus 100.98
Samuel, Albert D.—H. R. Miller.....111.51
Sheehan, Winfield R.—Encyclopedia Press, Inc.....188.66
Slocum, Charles A.—Cramins & Roche..830.06
Seidin, Joseph and Fannie—M. J. Smith.....5,067.44
Stein, Jacob—S. & S. Garment Mfg. Co., Inc.....830.91
Spears, Inc.—E. I. Mayer et al.....816.92
Seymour, Joseph—A. Goodman.....120.41
Store, Frederick L.—C. Hardy.....828.97
Teitler, Hyman—S. Chieffetz et al.....131.30
38 West 59th St., and Albert I. Sire—Standard Arch Co.....656.83
Vogel, Morris, or Morris Fogel — R. Stern 2,084.28
Vogue Corset, Inc. — Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.....216.28
Walton, Mary H.—H. C. Keefe.....904.11
Woods, Neander M.—I. P. Favor.....222.52
Williamson, William A. — M. Schwerfeger 1,511.84
Zeller, John, and Giovanni Guglielmetto—People, &c.....800.00

In Bronx County.

Armstrong, John A. and Annie A.—O. Beyer $429.58
Buck, Bernard, and Henrietta Glauber —Crompond Realty Co., Inc.....1,648.38
Connors, Thomas F.—H. C. Lewis.....62.74
Cleary, Elizabeth—A. H. Ball et al.....49.58
Di Menna & De Paola, Inc.—Hackensack National Bank 117.27
Dieckmann, Hermine—D. Coulter et al.131.77
Fick, Morris—J. Berlin 51.72
Finkelstein, Charles—Globe Indemnity Co.....870.00
Goldberg, Benjamin F.—J. B. Lyon Co.111.51
Hutter, Alfred; Emanuel Armstein, and Henry Leipsiger as exrs.—A. Champlin.....1,303.56
Kupter, Harry—S. Broadwin 166.76
Mutual Profit Realty Co.—M. L. Slayton 894.83
Mack Realty Corporation—G. M. McCabe 1,772.24
Michael Di Menna Const. Co.—Hackensack National Bank 114.57
Polonsky, Jack—Jos. Berlin 1,110.01
Soveris, Lui—P. Polonsky.....87.22
Solomon, Isaac—J. P. Glasser Co., Inc.214.66
Thilecke, Herman—T. Wolf et al.....72.72
Van Baaren, Anton—J. Morstatt.....25.85

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Brady-Oltarsh Construction Co.—D. H. Smith, Oct. 6, 1916.....$598.12
Crowley, James B.—Gotham National Bank of N. Y., Jan. 29, 1912.....320.10
Cortucci, Cosmo and Adella—C. Farelli, Oct. 20, 1916.....376.08
Ensign Improvement Co.—M. Meyers, Nov. 11, 1916.....337.28
Gerlelt-Meyer Construction Co., August Gerlelt, and Charles Meyer—Commonwealth Trust Co., July 2, 1912.....440.31
Hunter, Frederick W.—A. B. Hunter, Nov. 10, 1916.....205.75
Kavanov, Jacob—L. Schwarts et al., July 13, 1916.....180.84
Muenzelg, Arthur J.—J. De P. Lord, Nov. 20, 1916.....800.00
Pilar, Anthony—S. Litz, March 12, 1912.103.20
Straus, Isidor and Nathan—S. Pasternack, May 12, 1913.....596.86
Consolidated Gas Co.—S. Margolis, Nov. 13, 1916, canceled.....5,159.32
Shields, Paul V.—A. Elliott Ranney Co., Feb. 8, 1915.....174

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 9, 13th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Hewlett‹NT & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Capens‹same.
Wallace‹same.
Marquard‹same.
Goldsmith‹same.
Lambert‹same.
Penn Coal Co‹SS Monongahela.
Wilson‹SS Verdi.
C Rit of N J‹Tug Gladiator.

Re Sth Keansburg.
La Fontaine‹Tug Daniel Willard.
Act, &c., Kaufinger‹Marden A & H.
Cent Trans Co‹Ferry-boat Wyoming.
Cornell Steamboat‹Tug R Parsons.
Williams Nav‹Barge Sterling.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Mayer, J.—Court opens in Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Kipper‹Ruppert.
Eadie‹Gibson Distilling Co.
Paine‹Barclay Corset.
A H Andrews Co‹
Stave & Timber Co.
Lowe Motor Supplies

Cot‹West Chain Tire Grip Co.
Universal Transp Co‹Redeneuke.
Smith‹Penn RR.
Ellsworth‹Kelham,

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Common law calendar at 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Building.
Case on—Sa nickas‹Loh & Wilkes Coal Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 823, P. O. Building.
Motions:
Re Metropolitan Eng.
Merritt & Chapman D & W Co‹Str Freda.
Re Petition of Four Stevedores.
Guille‹Str Phila.
Ira S Bushey & Sons et al‹NY Recorder.

Ame Wire Co‹Auto Supply Mfg. Co.
Koenig‹Morris, &c.
B H RR‹Maxwell.
Marks‹Renken.
Duberstein‹Marotta et al.
Goldstein‹Pellicane, Stotesbury‹Huber.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

Re claim Gramieci for compensation v. Zinn, employer, &c., appt.—Order reversed and award of 100% weeks reinstated and affirmed, with costs to appt. against commission.

Re Kansar for compensation v. Acorn Mfg. Co., employer, appt., &c., order modified by reducing award to 198⅓ weeks, and as modified affirmed, with costs to appt. against commission.

Re McDonald for a writ of mandamus, appt., v. State Civil Service Commission.—Order of App. Div. and Special Term reversed, with costs in this court and in App. Div., and application granted.

Hilliken, respt.-appt., v. Ruegar et al., exrs., &c., appts.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Peo., respt., v. Cassidy, appt.—Judgment affirmed.

Re Mitchell, (election Sheriff, Queens Co.)—Opinion Willard Bartlett, Ch. J., handed down.

Rinstein, appt., v. Schaefer, ind. and as extr., &c., respt., and Woodlawn Cemetery, def.; Consecuti, admr., v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp., appts.; Hamilton Co., Treas., &c., v. Erie R. R. Co., appt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Re petition Public Service Com's for First Dist., appt., for writ of mandamus, v. Interborough Rapid Transit Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Cadman v. City of N. Y., appts.; Rider et al., v. Kennedy et al., appt. et al., respts.; Horan, as admrx., &c., appt., v. The N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.; Glocker et al. v. Great Eastern Casualty Co., appt.—Motions to dismiss appeals denied, $10 costs.

Neponset Nat'l Bank v. Dunbar et al., as exrs., &c., appts.—Motion for preference under Section 791-5 granted.

Barclay, as trustee, &c., v. Barclay et al., appts.—Motion to add to calendar and for a preference thereon denied, $10 costs.

Schley, Jr., appt., v. Andrews, formerly known as Schley.—Motion to add to calendar and set down for argument on day certain granted and case set down for argument in second week of session of January, 1917.

Palmer et al., as surviving exrs., &c., et al., v. the State of N. Y., appt.—Motion to add to calendar and set down for argument on Dec. 11, 1916, granted.

Lake Shore & M. S. Ry. Co., appt., v. (No. 1, 1912, and No. 2, 1913) Brown et al., as assessors, &c.—Motion to vacate orders dismissing appeal granted, without costs.

McNeil Lumber Co., Inc., v. (Acts. 1 and 2) Chase et al., appts.; Norton v. St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co., appt.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted and appeals dismissed with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Ottmann, appt., v. Hilagras Co., &c., impl'd with Cushman et al., respts., and Sulzberger et al., appts.—Motion to dismiss appeal of printed defd. $10 costs motion to dismiss appeal of defendant, Sulzberger, granted as to said defendants' appeal, and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Re application of City of N. Y., relative to acquiring title, &c., Rosedale Avenue, &c.; Calkins, as admrx., &c., v. Hart, appt.; Conkling, appt., v. United Construction and Supply Co. et al.—Motions for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Martin v. Camp, Jr., as exr., &c., et al., appts.—Motion for reargument or to amend remittitur denied; $10 costs.

Weisman v. City of N. Y., appt.—Motion to amend remittitur granted.

Flickinger, appt., v. Glass et al.—Motion for preference under Section 791-5 of the Code of Civil Procedure denied, without costs.

DAY CALENDAR.

Peck‹Mc.
Salisbury‹Henlon.
Baldwin‹Bay Realty.

Lane‹Lion Brewery.
Dunn‹Ruppert.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Part. I., Laughlin, Dowling, Page, and Davis, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Hardin‹Robinson.
Textile Theatre‹Shubert Theatrical Co.
Seed Filter & Mfg Co‹Stocking
Bobrick‹Second Natl Bank of Hoboken.
Caesar‹Cafe de Paris.
Gibbons‹Saks & Co.
Bauman‹Aero Waist.

Winter‹P Doelger Brew Co.
Flynn‹NY Cent RR.
Rosenthal Paper Co‹Nat Folding, &c, Co.
Ritzwoller‹Lurie.
Bunnell‹Chapman.
Sabarsky‹Drew.
Seligman‹Adayine Con Corp.
Re Blum.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Fries‹Bell.
Re Fletcher (Cunningham.)
London Finance Co‹
McSherry.
Eckerson‹Burch.
Re Maltble.
Robt Dollar Co‹Canadian Car & Fdry.
Ambrosi‹Mt Jessup Coal Co.
Same‹Kemmerer.
Cordoni‹same.
Same‹Mt Jessup Coal.
Biagioli‹same.
Same‹Kemmerer.
Hauser‹Frank.
Kresh‹Stevens.
Hauser‹Frank.
Stern‹Shea.
Rosenblum‹Lewin (2.)
Lewis‹Frank.
Golden‹Martens.
Topple, &c.‹Di Simone.
C N Y‹Good (2.)
Re Sterling Motor Truck Co‹Sofield.
Wolff‹Int R T.
Leahy‹Nass Elec RR.
Beamer‹Balyn H RR.
Hynes‹same.
Re Cohen.
Bigelow‹Fid & Cas.
Mareus‹Rashall.
Radda‹Radda.
Dunbar‹Randall & Fulchney Co (2.)
McCall‹Atkinson.
Re Digney Av (E 233d St.)
Daly‹P Brady & Sons
Nat Print & Eng Co‹
Shubert Theatrical.
Woods‹Marks.
Goodrich‹Colum Tr.
H Greenfield Sons‹Montelesse.
Parsen‹Bd of Educat.
Molloy‹Contant Scaffolding Co.
Westwood‹Westwood.
Multgren‹United Elec Light & Power Co.
Madison Cloe Mfg Co‹Adamson.
Beardsley‹Am Bond'g.
Feigel‹Vlosky.
Stefanovitch‹Mutual Life Ins Co.
Gottlieb‹Gottlieb.
Hawes‹Simon.
Vanderbilt‹Travelers Ins Co.
Kenny‹Federal Sign System.
Re Pneumatic Concrete Placing Co.
De Costa‹Springer.
Scheintuch‹NY Rys.
Scanlon‹same.
Rothe‹same.
Martin‹same.
Mahoney‹same.
Haber‹Lantz.
Papenbrock‹same.
O'Connor‹same.
Nedwell‹same. (2.)
Nicky‹same.
Nordbauer‹same.
Nordenkamp‹same.
Starr‹same.
Savelli‹same (2.)
Snegaroff‹same.
Sheehan‹same.
Logue‹Devlin.
Tighe‹Tighe (2.)
Benjamin Ritzos Co‹Nat Sh Nav Co.
Person‹Marshall.
Re John D, Inc.
Henig‹Halmovitz.
P Gerli & Co‹Mendelson.
Sweeny‹Gordon.
Sweeny‹NY Rys.

Re St Marys Lodging House.
Osburn‹Osburn.
Mulroney‹Metal Shelter Co.
Ryan‹Ryan.

Frona Rity‹Levy.
Re Dolehanty.
Montgomery‹Shear.
Lehman‹Lehman.
Toltec Mex Oil Co‹East Coast Oil Co.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Benolief‹Benolief.
Helm‹Davis.
Kaiser‹Kaiser.
Binewich‹Trusch.
Gallagher‹Stamford.
D'Anna‹Schettino.
Collins‹Boyle.
Lewin‹Hecht.
Steele‹Cook.
Floyd‹Floyd.
Meyer‹Meyer.
Preferred causes:
Germania L I Co‹Kay Realty Co.
Farson‹Croisic Rity.
Kennedy Valve Mfg‹Brady-Ottaran Const.
Smilowitz‹Hirsch.
Goodman‹Am Surety.
Darrow‹Humiston.
Dresner‹Dresner.
Mutual L I Co‹Kaushran.
Undefended divorces:
MacFarlan,
Maltz,
Albert,
Gruber,
Garofalo,
Vandenberg,
Gutman,
Kosofsky,
Ledgett,
Palmer,

Hawkins,
Laidlaw,
Cohwell.
Locs,
De Gaetane,
Tepper,
Wolff,
Parisi,
Johns,
Miller,
Vaughan,
Werner,
Erbetta,
Riesel,
Prose,
Gragnano,
Herrick,
Williams,
Rockefeller,
Waldman,
Platto,
Pass,
Schlesinger,
Fanman,
Martin,
Meckler,
Meis,
Kittel,
Janewith,
Schoninger,
Lane,
Stevenson.
General calendar:
Jantzen‹Lund.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.
G O Tuck & Co‹Tunst.
Gies‹Hayliss.
Steuart‹Pavlowa.
Hews‹Werner.
Pollard‹Rushbrook.

Nat Surety Co‹Rockwood.
Decker‹Parker.
Canadian Bank of Commerce‹Gollick.
Clear.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.
Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.

Hayden‹Jacobs & Davies, Inc.
Catenesa‹Ice Mfg Co.
Davis‹Realty Superv.
Steinberg‹I R T.
Magner‹Chapin.
Quick‹Best & M RR.
Nogesheimer‹Mort Associates.
Fucey‹C I & B RR.
Schaffer‹Taylor.
Wilson‹Wilson.
Fil‹Leh Val RR.
Saluitello‹Lord & T.
Gotheip‹Levy.
Superstein‹Gottlieb.
Cannon‹CNY.
Schweitzer‹Hurst.
Thompson‹CNY.
Spiro‹Herskowitz.
Weinstein‹same.
Rosenzweig‹Massey.
Walters‹Mendelsohn.
Barbaritto‹CNY.
Canino‹Con Gas Co of NY.
Ayers‹Bodenheimer, Roth‹Menge.
Chase‹NY Rys.
Bonnet‹Ruth.
Jennie Vogel‹Con Gas Co. of NY.
Julius Vogel‹same.
Dwornk‹Whitridge.
Markowitz‹Ad Av Ry.
Dubrowski‹Barber.
Shuvalow‹Epstein.
I Goldberg‹Lynch.
Goldberg‹same.
Schacht‹NY Con RR.
Garone‹Ferrando.
Lahi‹CNY.
Pollack‹Dorchermann
Nat Ice Express Co.
I. Tobias‹Lewis.
P Tobias‹same.
O'Brien‹CNY.
Berfoot‹E, G Co &
Sub RR.
De Kleibwachter‹Penn RR.
Shalkowitz‹J M Horton Ice Cream Co.
Kolbrenner‹Bob.

Harris & Vaughan‹Morten & Co.
Sonneborn‹J R Waist & Dress Co.
Mahler‹Bierman.
Weinberg‹Goldstein.
Eisenstein‹Lewis.
Milgraum‹Rubinstein.
Kohen‹Katz.
Kobolkin‹Schwartz.
Birenbach‹Int R T.
Birnbaum‹same.
Goldstein‹Lowenfeld.
Youdeiman‹M Cohen Con Co.
Dickstein‹Am Sug Ref
Fisher‹Weiss.
Grassmyer‹McGeary.
Sass & Co‹Cunningham.
Farmers' Com House‹Buchsbaum.
Goetz‹Law Pub Co.
Fagen‹Gordon.
Pionsky‹Jacobowitz.
Kiely‹Greenberg.
Reif‹Schwartz.
Lippman‹Schwartz.
Walsh‹Scheffer.
Counes‹Chapalidis.

PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Bacher‹G P Putnam Sons.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Brockman‹Tepfer.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Herbrick, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Cortell‹NY Con RR.

PART XIII.—Bissell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.

Crewe‹H M Goldsmith Con, Inc.
Titus‹Griffin.
Seletsky‹Blum.
Berliner‹Stanschek.
Prayder‹Jacob Bros.
Weiss‹Schofield.
O'Dea‹Woods.
Morris‹Proctor, Jr.
Sartorius‹Walker.
Kent Mfg‹Wellington.
Rinella‹Palmer.
City of Worcester‹Colwell Lead Co.
Friedman‹Blauner.
Senior‹Levy.
Wickstrom‹Peck.
Northern Bank‹Sprossig.
Case on.

Little‹Ware.
Stock‹Lambert H E Co.
Dogin‹Dogin.
New Eng Cas Co‹Strigmana.
Reiss‹Billesple.
Green‹Wahmann.
Same‹Schaefer.
Same‹Liquor Seized, &c, (Peduto.)
Sara Dress Co (36 W 28th St.)
Same‹Windolph.
People‹New Amsterdam Cas Co.
Graf‹Kaplan.
Phillip‹Peerless Feature Prod.
Sandler‹Latham Hotel.

PART XV.—No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bacon‹Modern Pen.
McMurray‹Diemenland Reapath Co.

PART XVII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, Surrogate.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Belle Avinani,
James F Fuller,
Thomas H Comfort,
Josephine M Nelson,
James de Mezzi,

Christina Schaefer,
Samuel J Aldebach,
Mina J L Grosvenor,
Mary A Weha,
John J Silberton,
Alvin Hellmuth.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.
No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions.

Sanguinetti‹Wills.
Chambers‹Sterling Auto Mfg Co.
Nichols‹Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp.
Stalls‹Rotella.
Schulman‹Mendelson.
H Thayer & Co‹Branstein.
Jennette‹Graham.
Leibowich‹Sterrfeld.
Trantenberg‹Fenchel.
Epstein‹Weinstein.
Aruick‹Morrison.
Mighill‹Allen.
Gimbel Bros‹Shannon
Publicity Cloak Co‹Rheinfeld.
Simmons‹Oxford Mfg.
Flood‹Doherr.
Goldman‹Nat C Reg.
Carolyn Laundry‹London & Lancas, &c.
Northern Bk of NY‹Mason Inne.
Rosenbl‹same.
McKeown‹Foster.
McHale‹same.
Harris‹same.
Stevens‹same.

Schwartzman‹Teitelbaum.
McCarthy‹Sullivan.
Re Flatlands Av.
Re 78th St.
Kaminsky‹Jaffe.
Rice‹Rice.
McLemore‹McLemore.
Brady‹Johnson Const.
Traina‹Traina.
Ballet‹Borich.
Triangle Realty‹Jackson Bros.
Bussing‹Lee.
Home Title Ins Co‹Tuthill Realty Co.
Lapidus‹Horn.
Ackerman‹Ackerman.
Bank of Europe‹Jacobs.
Emig Ind Sav Bank‹Wilhelmina.
Edgar Imp Co‹Griffith Investing Co.
Hobbis‹Curtis.
Inter-Conti Const‹NY Con RR.
Lyons‹Lyons.
Re Smith (Prendergast.)
Bklyn Bk‹Met Trust.
Bornstein‹Cohen.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.—Undefended divorces.
Cohn,
Goldberg,
Nittoly,
Rudinsky,
Ragoff,
Krushinsky,
Smith,
Leitz,
Davis,
Hyams,
Miller,
Hudson,

Jurgens,
Strauss,
Berger,
Theiss,
Rembt,
Phillips,
Weiss,
Stafford,
Davidson,
Goldberg,
Caruso,
Bruce.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M
Wills of:
Frank Morales,
Lizzie Keller,
Catharine Kreutzer,
Roman Sawicki,
Mary B Gardiner,
William McTerran,
Henrietta Jordy,
Emma P Weidert.
Administration of:
Mary Rinklin,
Margaret Goff.
Accounting of:
Christian H Moller,
Albert K Kenyon,
Sofia Traub,
Muscatello infants,
Michael Hart,
Fannie Rondo,
Patrick Campbell,
Wilhelm Boy,
Peter Casey,
Mary Healy,
Helen Owens,

Thomas F Howden,
Leonard J Brown,
George W Howell,
Edward W Day,
Emily M Daues,
Louise Amato,
Diedrick Longemann,
William H Friday,
James T Lee,
Noyes P Palmer.
Mary E Plank,
Catharine Mallon,
Elizabeth Edwards,
Eva B Lark,
Anton Buchner,
William Mayo.
Estates of:
Michael Hart,
Thomas Howden,
Nathan Rosenberg,
Anna Dieckeman,
James Morrison,
Hugh Dougherty.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Palma‹Lamberta.
Moses‹B H RR.
Heppes‹Nurse.
Denohue‹C I & B RR

Jankowitz‹Heilman.
Henderson‹Nos 2 RR
Cowan‹Stubbeman.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Morschauser, J.
Case on—Labeld‹Leidheld.

Reynolds‹Scott.

PART II.—Young, J. Case on—Bensal‹Shiverick.

PART III.—Platt, J.—Case on.—Seyford‹Southern Pacific Steamship Co.
Remanders of trial and special term calendars go over until the December term.

County Court.

Young, J.
Windley‹Garafand.
Perroto‹Freeman.
Creed‹Reed,
McCarthy‹Stetsen.
Brook‹Baltier.
Shiah Ban Ch‹New Rochelle Tr Co.
Force‹Cassidy.

Frithzee‹Kahn.
Green‹Yonkers RR.
Horton‹West St RR.
Planta‹Burgess (2.)
Harris‹Wolsky.
Wilkevits‹Sellack.
Lambert‹Norris.
Digney‹Callahan.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Barrowman‹O of N R.
Murphy‹West Co Br.
Sinn‹De Hart.
Butler‹Eggleston.
Interstate Tree Treat Co‹Tucker.
Campbell‹Pearsall.
Weiss‹C of Mt V.
Fleischer‹NY & H Rr.
Joseph‹Brewer.

Hendrickson‹City of White Plains,
Strauss‹Eyler (2.)
Kupper‹Morey.
Holmes‹West Co Nrw.
Fowler‹No Tarrytown.
Maitre‹Yonkers.
Lukasevic‹Deschek.
Caturano‹De Salva.
Garrison‹Garrison-Tichener Co, Inc.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, it counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Horowitz‹Silberstein.
Langman‹Lowenstein (2.)
Perera‹Barth.
Levine‹Austro-Am SS Co.
Rachelson‹Mann.
Davis‹Bronner.
Cahill‹R Carvel Co.
Friedman‹Herts,
Visotsek‹Int R T.
Sandman‹Rose Waist.
Penrose‹Furman.
Ferranti‹Tally.
Seidman‹Saka.
Blum‹Chapman.

Kaplan‹Kaplan.
Monahan‹Int R T.
Denker‹Alaska Chem.
Int R T‹Williams.
Plotnick‹Katz.
Epstein‹Weinstein.
Goldstein‹Sakowitz.
Saposznek‹Linch (2.)
Levinson‹Baglish.
Horton‹Jordan Bros.
Hannigan‹Langham Hotel Co.
Farrell‹Am Tie, &c.
Packard Lyric R Co‹5th Av Outlet Co.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on—Dierwald‹B. Q Co & S RR et al.
Robey‹same.
Remainder of calendar passed until Dec. 4, 1916.
Highest number reached on general calendar is 1253.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Traverso‹Tompleman Bit Co.
Titus‹Gordon.
Arluck‹Burns Bros.

Marshall‹Hayes.
Josephson‹Kirtzky.
Case on.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Jacob‹Werba,
Wistar‹Waydell, (2.)
Karps‹McEvilly.
Silver‹Fishbein.
Baltimore Roofing, &c. Co‹Rubber Roofing Mfg Co.
Hyde Park Flint Bottle Co‹Miller.

J K Estate Rty Co‹Levy.
J E Linde Paper Co‹Auto List, &c. Co.
Auerbach‹All Package Grocery Stores Co.
Hayman‹Latimer.
Wertheim‹Moss.
Clear.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Finnitte, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Osbert‹Fredericks—Michael J. Driscoll.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Mable O. Maynard‹Isidor Reis—Hebert G. Einstein, Baron De Hirsch Fund‹Theodore P. Cooper—Edward L. Devlin. Henry Gans‹Solomon H. Schlanger—Samuel Reichhardt. Walter F. Blalock‹Fanny E. Mandeville—Gardiner L. Gilsey. Theodore W. Rockwell‹Eliza W. McMann—Gardiner L. Gilsey, Charles Wahninger‹Alexander Rogers—Howard C. Lake.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Dressel‹Hanger.
Mueller‹McDonald.
Lawyers T & T Co‹Stark.
Reid‹Reid.
Stretch‹Purchase Hld Co.
Butler‹Burke.
Wade‹Wade.
Silberman‹Hibbard Hld Co.

Kramer‹Allan,
Rahlen‹same.
Lalo‹same.
Re Frederic.
Herbert‹Herbert.
Ross‹Uthell.
Fools‹Children's Jail, Bronx County.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Gorman‹Gorman.
Meyer‹Meyer.
Blumberg‹Blumberg.
Cromwell‹Cromwell.

Friedman‹Friedman.
Bentley‹Bentley.
Guardella‹Guardella.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.
Hall‹Rosenberg.
Witmer‹Davidowitz.
Keller‹R Carvel Co.
Hall‹Union Ry.
Rosenfeld‹McCann.
Kelbert Const. Co.‹Fry.

Kaiser‹N. Y. Tel Co.
Johnson‹Inter R T Co
Doherty‹Corr & Tench Co. Inc.
O'Neill‹Perry.
Heaney‹J M B Const Co.

PART II.—Mullan, J.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Vincent Martire,
Clinton Stephens,
Peter Dolan,
Isidor Milrad,
Fredelin Dois,
Edward Carroll,
William Smith,
Nicholas Stefano,
Annie Konikoff,
Mari Raumann.
Wills for probate:

Agnes Noble Sippert,
Dora Schroeder.
Contested will:
Charlotte Goicke.
Accountings:
Henry A Gumbletes,
Bridget Brady,
Catharine Loehr.
Adopting:
Catherine McGowan by Edward Jurgensen and Anna Jurgensen.

TRIAL TERM.—Schula, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Re Ellner (2.)
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Kissam‹Charibo.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Frederick C Hardy‹Wilhelmina S Heartt et al—John V Sheridan.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelby, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Seplowitz‹Walter.
Re Perrine (Russell) Hallock.
Re Fairview Av.
Re Grand Av.
Lent‹Lewis.
Jonas‹Loeffler.
Petkevicz‹So Pac RR.
Brille‹Un Pac RR.
Schultheis‹Schultheis.
Batterman‹Ginda.
Bell‹Bell.
Weinshenker‹Frankel.
Schmidt‹Frederickson.
Allen‹Allen,
Miller, Jr.‹Am. Transatl.
City Tax Lien‹Cull.
Filippilli‹Cavagnaro (2.)
Barnes‹Lane.
Re Rockaway Turnpike.
Johnston‹Wyckoff.
Flacher‹Wolff.
Re 48th St (Realty Associates.)
Richards‹Chapman.
Rickoff‹Rickoff.
Taw‹Dime Sav Bank.
Kings Co Mtg Co‹Herald Const Co.
Easterday‹Holmes.
Burck‹Burck.
Re Gentile.
People‹Raymond.
Gerdes‹N Y & Q C Ry.
Russo‹Perano.
Peskowitz‹Levy.
Klein‹Keller.
Cooch‹Schroeder.

Lopiparo‹Lopiparo.
Re Frederick Av.
Herbert‹Herbert.
Ross‹Uthell.
Fools‹Children's Jail, Bronx County.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Gorman‹Gorman.
Meyer‹Meyer.
Blumberg‹Blumberg.
Cromwell‹Cromwell.

Friedman‹Friedman.
Bentley‹Bentley.
Guardella‹Guardella.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.
Hall‹Rosenberg.
Witmer‹Davidowitz.
Keller‹R Carvel Co.
Hall‹Union Ry.
Rosenfeld‹McCann.
Kelbert Const. Co.‹Fry.

Kaiser‹N. Y. Tel Co.
Johnson‹Inter R T Co
Doherty‹Corr & Tench Co. Inc.
O'Neill‹Perry.
Heaney‹J M B Const Co.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.—Undefended divorces.
Cohn,
Goldberg,
Nittoly,
Rudinsky,
Ragoff,
Krushinsky,
Smith,
Leitz,
Davis,
Hyams,
Miller,
Hudson,

Jurgens,
Strauss,
Berger,
Theiss,
Rembt,
Phillips,
Weiss,
Stafford,
Davidson,
Goldberg,
Caruso,
Bruce.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M
Wills of:
Frank Morales,
Lizzie Keller,
Catharine Kreutzer,
Roman Sawicki,
Mary B Gardiner,
William McTerran,
Henrietta Jordy,
Emma P Weidert.
Administration of:
Mary Rinklin,
Margaret Goff.
Accounting of:
Christian H Moller,
Albert K Kenyon,
Sofia Traub,
Muscatello infants,
Michael Hart,
Fannie Rondo,
Patrick Campbell,
Wilhelm Boy,
Peter Casey,
Mary Healy,
Helen Owens,

Thomas F Howden,
Leonard J Brown,
George W Howell,
Edward W Day,
Emily M Daues,
Louise Amato,
Diedrick Longemann,
William H Friday,
James T Lee,
Noyes P Palmer.
Mary E Plank,
Catharine Mallon,
Elizabeth Edwards,
Eva B Lark,
Anton Buchner,
William Mayo.
Estates of:
Michael Hart,
Thomas Howden,
Nathan Rosenberg,
Anna Dieckeman,
James Morrison,
Hugh Dougherty.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Palma‹Lamberta.
Moses‹B H RR.
Heppes‹Nurse.
Denohue‹C I & B RR

Jankowitz‹Heilman.
Henderson‹Nos 2 RR
Cowan‹Stubbeman.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Morschauser, J.
Case on—Labeld‹Leidheld.

Reynolds‹Scott.

PART II.—Young, J. Case on—Bensal‹Shiverick.

PART III.—Platt, J.—Case on.—Seyford‹Southern Pacific Steamship Co.
Remanders of trial and special term calendars go over until the December term.

County Court.

Young, J.
Windley‹Garafand.
Perroto‹Freeman.
Creed‹Reed,
McCarthy‹Stetsen.
Brook‹Baltier.
Shiah Ban Ch‹New Rochelle Tr Co.
Force‹Cassidy.

Frithzee‹Kahn.
Green‹Yonkers RR.
Horton‹West St RR.
Planta‹Burgess (2.)
Harris‹Wolsky.
Wilkevits‹Sellack.
Lambert‹Norris.
Digney‹Callahan.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Barrowman‹O of N R.
Murphy‹West Co Br.
Sinn‹De Hart.
Butler‹Eggleston.
Interstate Tree Treat Co‹Tucker.
Campbell‹Pearsall.
Weiss‹C of Mt V.
Fleischer‹NY & H Rr.
Joseph‹Brewer.

Hendrickson‹City of White Plains,
Strauss‹Eyler (2.)
Kupper‹Morey.
Holmes‹West Co Nrw.
Fowler‹No Tarrytown.
Maitre‹Yonkers.
Lukasevic‹Deschek.
Caturano‹De Salva.
Garrison‹Garrison-Tichener Co, Inc.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, as of course, it counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Horowitz‹Silberstein.
Langman‹Lowenstein (2.)
Perera‹Barth.
Levine‹Austro-Am SS Co.
Rachelson‹Mann.
Davis‹Bronner.
Cahill‹R Carvel Co.
Friedman‹Herts,
Visotsek‹Int R T.
Sandman‹Rose Waist.
Penrose‹Furman.
Ferranti‹Tally.
Seidman‹Saka.
Blum‹Chapman.

Kaplan‹Kaplan.
Monahan‹Int R T.
Denker‹Alaska Chem.
Int R T‹Williams.
Plotnick‹Katz.
Epstein‹Weinstein.
Goldstein‹Sakowitz.
Saposznek‹Linch (2.)
Levinson‹Baglish.
Horton‹Jordan Bros.
Hannigan‹Langham Hotel Co.
Farrell‹Am Tie, &c.
Packard Lyric R Co‹5th Av Outlet Co.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on—Dierwald‹B. Q Co & S RR et al.
Robey‹same.
Remainder of calendar passed until Dec. 4, 1916.
Highest number reached on general calendar is 1253.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

TUESDAY, NOV. 28.

With name and address of the purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AV A, 259, n w corner 16th St, (441 East,) 42.1x94; Annie Lipman and Rosa Gold to Waneta Realty, Inc., 565 West 162d St, all liens, Nov. 25; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St $100

AV A, 263-265, w s, 42.1 ft n of 16th St; same to same, Nov. 25; attorneys, same.$100

AV A, 170-172, s e corner 11th St, (500 East,) 40x75.6; same to same, Nov. 25; attorneys, same $100

FORSYTH ST, 174, e s, 129.2 ft n of Rivington St, 20.10x100; Julius Lunits to Segre Realty Corporation, 309 Broadway, Nov. 23; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway.$1

FRONT ST, 300-308, n e corner Montgomery St, 105.10x70; Front St, 308, n s, 84.10 ft w of Gouverneur St, 21½x100; block r, 11th Block; Max & Rosa Gold to Gold Theatre Corpn., 35 Nassau St, all liens, Nov. 25; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.....$100

HAVEN AV, e s, 67.1 ft n of 170th St, runs n 96.9x e 89.5x s 22.6x e 25x s 82.6x w 100.2 to beginning; Delta Holding Corp. to Amalia A. Dilg, 790 Riverside Drive, mtg $47,500, all liens, Nov. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.....$100

HAVEN AV, w s, 175 ft n from s s of 170th St, 75x103.3; Gold Theatre Corpn. to Waneta Realty, Inc., 565 West 162d St, all liens, Nov. 25; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St $100

JACKSON ST, 303 to 306 West, s e s 8 ft w of 8th Av, 33.4x100.5; foreclosed Nov. 23; Equitable Trust Co., trustee, to Gustave S. Bonn, 5 East 80th St, Sept. 16; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..$192

PARK AV, w s, 100 ft w of 187th St, 40.4x100; Bronx Savings Bank to Michael J. Conway, 476 East 187th St, Nov. 28; attorney, Michael J. Conway, 478 East 187th St..$100

PROSPECT AV, s w corner 153d St, 20.8x100; Margarethe Rasche to William Battenfeld, 416 East 237th St, Nov. 28; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,006 East 180th St.$100

SAME PROPERTY; William Battenfeld to Margarethe Rasche, 536 West 150th St, Nov. 28; attorney same $100

ROSEBANK AV, n e corner 153d St, 20.8x100; Gertrude Meise to Harry Grossman, 749 Brook Av, mtg $4,500, Nov. 21; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av..$100

SIMPSON ST, 1,249, w s, 17.6x irregular; Edith T. Hollingsworth Tr. to Robert J. Rooney, Mount Arlington, N. J., mtg $6,800, Dec. 21, 1915; attorney, W. F. Clare, 135 Broadway $100

TELLER

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Arthur Brisbane Purchases Fifth Avenue Plot at 103d Street—Haven Avenue Parcel in Deal for Christopher Street Building—Watt Street Corner Sold.

Interest in upper Fifth Avenue property was again reflected yesterday in the purchase by Arthur Brisbane of seven vacant lots at the southeast corner of 103d Street. The property is two blocks north of Mount Sinai Hospital in a section that has long been a problem to realty men as to its ultimate mode of improvement. The recent tendency to erect fine homes north of Carnegie Hill as exemplified in several expensive residences as far north as Ninety-sixth Street, and the rumors that others will be erected still farther north, tend to give credence to the belief that the vacant blocks opposite the park may eventually be improved with attractive private dwellings.

Mr. Brisbane's purchase includes four corner plots, 100.11 on the avenue by 100 on the street acquired from Mrs. William F. Dunning, Frank Dunning and Mrs. Thomas P. Fowler. The other three lots adjoining on the street were bought from the estate of Jacob Ruppert and John G. Gillig. They give Mr. Brisbane a total frontage on 103d Street of 175 feet. Mr. Brisbane has purchased the plot for investment.

Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the transaction.

Haven Avenue Plot in Trade.

An upper Manhattan plot figured in a deal for a Christopher Street tenement involving an interchange of properties valued at about $100,000. The uptown parcel was the vacant plot 50 by 103 on the west side of Haven Avenue, opposite the southeast corner of 171st Street, and 150 north of the south line of 170th Street, those streets ending on the east side of Haven Avenue. It was sold by Dr. Alfred Bartels to Max and Sam Lipman. Dr. Bartels took in exchange the six-story tenement at 19 and 21 Christopher Street, 40 by 90, between Greenwich Avenue and Waverly Place.

Morris Jacobs was the broker in the deal.

Buyer for Water Street Corner.

The Charles F. Noyes Company and the Duross Company sold 227-229 Water Street, northeast corner of Beekman, two five-story loft buildings covering a plot of about 4,000 square feet. After extensive alterations the premises will be occupied by the George Josephie Company for their business.

The property was assessed at $52,000. Ascher & Goldstein, attorneys, represented the sellers, and I. Newton Williams the purchaser.

East Side Dwelling Sale.

Robert Hoe sold to S. Albert Reed, 113 East Fifty-fifth Street, a three-story and basement private dwelling on a lot 18.9 by 100.5. The dwelling adjoins the property of Robert W. Goelet. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. negotiated the sale.

Investors Buy Tenements.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company sold to investors 169 Suffolk Street, a three-story front and five-story rear tenement on a plot 24 by 100, also 419 East 115th Street, a six-story new law tenement, on a plot 35 by 100.

Bronx Sales.

Samuel Cowen sold 1,474 Brook Avenue, a four-story double flat on a plot 25 by 100 feet, to V. Chabott for investment.

The Vin Mor Realty Company sold to Jacob A. Lewis 236 East 165th Street, a five-story new law tenement, on a plot 45 by 87.

Brooklyn.

The Henry Morgenthau Company purchased 261 and 263 Milford Street, two two-family brick houses, 20 by 100 each. In part payment the buyer gave some lots which they recently took in exchange in Queens.

Long Island.

Baker Crowell, Inc., in conjunction with Shields Brothers, have sold for the C. H. Schulthels Company a parcel of land having a frontage of 138 feet on Manhasset Boulevard, Great Neck Hills, Great Neck, Long Island. It is the intention of the purchaser to improve the plot with a residence.

Cocks & Willets sold to Stephen H. Brown fifteen acres of the Piping Rock Estate, directly adjoining the golf links of the Piping Rock Club, at Locust Valley, L. I. Mr. Brown contemplates making extensive improvements, and will erect a large fireproof house.

G. Maurice Heckscher, who recently purchased Tyler Morse's place at Westbury, has bought the Dr. Louis N. Lanehart farm, of fifty-five acres, on the north side of the Jericho Turnpike, on which he will lay out a polo field.

I. G. Wolf has resold at Elm Point Park, Great Neck, a plot of 8,450 square feet on Smith's Road, to Miss Caroline A. Childs.

Westchester County.

Alexander Bradley & Son, in conjunction with George Howe, have sold for the Larchmont Gardens Company to Mrs. Elizabeth B. Thayer of New York City a large plot overlooking the lake in Larchmont Gardens, Mamaroneck. The purchaser will improve the property with a private dwelling.

Commercial Leases.

James A. Dowd has leased through Frank B. Vermilyea, as attorney, representing Mrs. Margaret T. Coates, the building at 141 West Fifty-fourth Street for ten years to the Franco-American Lamp Company.

Charles M. Baldwin of Gaines, Van Nostrand & Morrison has leased for the estate of Eugene A. Hoffmann the store at 258 to 260 Fifth Avenue to the Acme Press, now at 7 East Twenty-eighth Street.

Jacob Rabinowitz has rented for the estate of Henry Brunner the store at 119-121 Wooster Street to Samuel Weiselberg, and for Spear & Co. the store at 127 to 131 Mercer Street.

Realty Notes.

Powell, the auctioneer, will sell tomorrow at Huntington, L. I., eighty-five plots overlooking the harbor. The owners are represented by L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co.

Justice Philbin has appointed Edward I. Devlin receiver of the rents of the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, an apartment house, on plot 100.11 by 120, pending a suit brought by the Baron de Hirsch Fund to foreclose a mortgage of $180,000.

The Fourth and Twenty-eighth Street Company has been incorporated to take over the property at the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. The company is capitalized at $104,000, and is represented by Emmet & Parrish, attorneys.

Joseph P. Day will sell at auction on the premises today 300 plots of the Jamaica Estates, located on Hillside Avenue, Midland Parkway, Surrey, Dalny, and Henley Roads. The property is being sold to satisfy liens of approximately $100,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Ralph Av, 73, s e corner Madison St, Brooklyn, 100x100, four-story tenement and stores; to Robert Hopper for $11,750.

Greenpoint Av, e s, adjoining Thompson Av, Long Island City, 50x100x irregular, vacant; to F. McManamy for $170.

Astoria, L. I.—Vandeventer Av, n e corner of 7th Av, 25x80, two-story frame building, with store; to Louis Brunner for $4,450; also 907 and 909 Van Alst Av, s w corner of Elm St, 46.7x98.11x irregular, two three-story frame buildings, with stores; to Thomas A. Brown for $7,750.

Woodside, L. I.—Polk Av, s w corner of 5th St, 50x100, 2½-story frame houses and stores; to Leonard Weil for $3,400.

Flushing, L. I.—Grove St, 22, near Lawrence St, one-story frame store, 25x100; to Leonard Weil for $1,100.

Whitestone, L. I.—8th Av, 45-47, through to w s of 9th Av, 275 ft w of 14th St, 118x 125x irregular, two-story frame dwelling; to P. J. Murphy for $6,000.

11th Av, s w corner of 10th St, 50x100, two-story building, with store; to E. G. Madigan for $1,050.

32d St, 309 West, n s, 101 ft w of 5th Av, 21x98.9, four-story tenement; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Anna N. Healy et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; William R. Maloney, referee; due, $15,869.92; taxes, &c., $2,564.57; to Rebecca Gleason for $19,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, 2,364-72, n w corner of 128th St, 99.11x110, one-story building, with stores; withdrawn.

23d St, 54 West, s s, 142 ft e of 6th Av, 22x98.9, six-story loft; C. R. Brown and another, executors, against J. E. Van Horn et al.; J. M. Rider, attorney; due, $61,691.23; taxes, &c., $1,115.84; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

Mulberry St, 237, w s, 141.9 ft n of Spring St, 25x98.11x irregular, three and five story tenements; adjourned to Dec. 12.

By Henry Brady.

Avenue A, 178 and 180, e s, 51.7 ft n of 11th St, 51.7x95.5, five-story front and four-story rear tenements; J. B. Clappotin et al.; A. E. Gutzeit, attorney; due, $49,482.71; taxes, &c., $1,629.36; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Madison Av, 1,539, e s, 67.7 ft n of 104th St, 16.8x70, three-story dwelling; C. W. Slade against Alexander Block et al.; action 1; Strong, S. & S., attorneys; due, $10,782.58; taxes, &c., $353.10; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

Madison Av, 1,541, e s, 84.8 ft n of 104th St, 16.8x70, three-story dwelling; same against same; action 2; due, $10,778.56; taxes, &c., $261.60; to the plaintiff for $8,500.

By Samuel Marx.

97th St, 157 East, n s, 127 ft w of 3d Av, 27x100.11, five-story flat; J. J. McElroy, executor, against F. F. Roth et al.; Gustav Goodmann, attorney; due, $16,928.39; taxes, &c., $4,125.52; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Nelson Av, 1,049, s w c 165th St, 77.8x23.4 x irregular, three-story frame dwelling; C. C. Murray and another, as guardians, against H. H. Harding et al.; A. J. Hiers, attorney; due, $3,151.01; taxes, &c., $301.50; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Washington Av, 2,170, e s, 126.9 ft s of 182d St, 37.6x186x irregular, five-story flat; M. von Felde against Ida Hertz et al.; Herbert Cracauer, attorney; due, $29,700; taxes, &c., $900; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By George Price.

168th St, 579 East, n s, 91.8 ft e of Fulton Av, 25.3x about 80x irregular; four-story flat; Samuel Schiffer against Frederick William Company et al.; Wolf & K., attorneys; due, $10,704.32; taxes, &c., $261.24; to the plaintiff for $9,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

144th St, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, for a one-story garage, 100x99.11; P. Englander, Edgewater, N. J., owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 148th St and 3d Av, architects.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

7th Av, 2,275, to a five-story store and apartment; C. Poliferne, 321 West 92d St, owner; C. Luce, 52 Vanderbilt Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Manhattan.

188TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 100x94.10; Lawyers Mortgage Co. loans K. T. B. Realty Co., Inc., to erect two four-story apartments.....$82,000

Bronx.

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, 89.4 ft s of 175th St, 72.5x110.1; City Mortgage Co. loans Fairmount Garage Corp., to erect one-story brick garage $25,000

GRAND AV, e s, 175 ft s of 180th St, 99x 113; Lawyers Mortgage Co. loans Freybell Realty Co., to erect two five-story apartments $70,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, e s 63.9 ft s of 70th St, 36.8x 100; New York Trust Co. against Nathan Kean & Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

AVENUE A, 1,302; New York Trust Co. against Avenue A Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,240 and 2,242; Mary C. De Terrouenne against Louis Stern et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, I. S. Heller.

BRADHURST AV, 16, and 143d St, 314 West; Charles Wanninger against Alexander Rogers et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Reed & McCook.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,360; Daisy L. Hands against Louisa D. Simpson et al., partition; attorneys, Strasbourger & Schalek.

MADISON ST, 220; Union Trust Co. of New York against Julia S. Harris et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

MANHATTAN AV, 171; George S. Males et al. against Dora Shafer, accounting, &c.; attorney, D. Rosengarten.

VANDEWATER ST, 17 to 27, and Rose St, 45 to 51; New York Trust Co. against Thomas E. Greene et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Zabriskie, Murray, Sage & Kerr.

2D AV, e s, 101.5 ft s of 93d St, 21x100; E. J. Duffy et al. against Davidena M. Lawden et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr.

5TH AV, s e corner of 43d St, 62.11x186; 43d St, s s, 186 ft e of 5th Av, 19x28, and 46d St, s s, 123 ft e of 5th Av, 19x100.5; Thomas Galligan, Inc., against Columbus Circle Construction Corporation et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, E. D. Loughman.

7TH AV, n w corner of 120th St, 50.11x99.10; Max J. Klein against Rachel Lederer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Schleimer.

73D ST, s s, 233.4 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x 102.2; Thomas W. Rogers against Charles H. Walker et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Hornblower, Miller, Potter & Earle.

96TH ST, 130 West; Charles M. Cannon et al. against Theodore E. Stewart et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. N. O'Neil.

116TH ST, 449 East; Giuseppina Luckes against James F. Huckee et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. E. Wilhelmina S.

174TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; George C. Marvin against Mary A. Williams et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

Bronx.

LOT 132, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Frederick C. Hardy against Wilhelmina S. Heuer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. G. Friess.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 184.2 ft s of 180th St, 30x149.6; Victor Stolte against Arthur A. Mueller et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wesselman & Kraus.

WOODRUFF AV, s e corner of Vineyard Place, 50x70; Russel F. Sammis against Merle I. St. John et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. E. Sammis.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 156th St, part of store floor; Estate of Francis A. Carlson to D. A. Schulte, Inc., 63 Park Row, 5¼ years, from Nov. 1, 1916; 8 p. c. on gross sales, but not less than.....$1,800

BROADWAY, 173, n w corner of Cortlandt St, 20x100, all; William W. Appleton and another, trustees of James E. Cooley et al., to Schulte Realty Co., 63 Park Row, 10 years, from May 1, 1917.....

Taxes, &c., and $22,500

HOUSTON ST, 147 East, store and basement; Samuel Klatzky to Alex Ratner, on premises, 5 years, from May 1, 1914; attorney, Charles Frankel, 150 Nassau St. $1,500

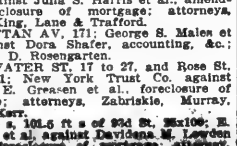
LEXINGTON AV, 1,278, s w corner of 86th St, store and basement; Elias Gussaroff to Julius Grube, 1,276 Lexington Av, 6 years, from Jan. 1, 1917.....$3,900 to $6,000

42D ST, 156 and 158 East, s 1,000 ft; Interborough Rapid Transit Co. to D. A. Schulte, Inc., 63 Park Row, 10 years, from Aug. 1, 1916; all rents from sub-tenants and 10 per cent. of gross receipts, but not less than $3,000 during first 5 years and $4,500 for remaining 5 years.....$3,000 to $4,500

100TH ST, 203 and 205 East, all; Moses Kinzler to Harry Dickman, 217 East 100th St, 3 years, from Dec. 1, 1916; attorneys, Greenberg & Levy, 55 Liberty St.....$3,000

146TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 100, all one-story brick building; Thompson Bros., Inc., to Nathan's Auto School, 223 West 142d St, 5 years, from Jan. 1, 1917; attorney, E. V. Nathan, 34 West 144th St.....$2,400

Erected In 25 Days



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Write for Further Information

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
101 Park Avenue, New York

CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of THE MOORE-WATSON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC., for authority to change its name to WALTON N. MOORE DRY GOODS CO., INCORPORATED.—Notice of Motion.

Notice is hereby given that The Moore-Watson Company of New York, Inc., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the city, county, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of said State, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held at the New York County Court House in said county, on the 22nd day of December, 1916, at 10:15 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Walton N. Moore Dry Goods Co., Incorporated.

New York, November 23, 1916.

THE MOORE-WATSON COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

By WALTON N. MOORE, President.

BREED, ABBOTT & MORGAN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

Broadway, 89th to 90th Streets

Astor Court

NOWHERE on Manhattan Island will you find an apartment home where improvements are so far advanced to insure luxuriousness and convenience. Come and see—be convinced. You will consider the rentals reasonable, after you have personally seen this commanding structure, its ideal location and the following special interior features.

Astor Court extends around three sides of a spacious garden, insuring plenty of light and fresh air. No interior courts. Suites of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths. Ample closet space. Bedroom closet doors fitted with pier glass mirrors. Extra master rooms, separately arranged for accommodation of guests. Safe roof playground for children. Kitchens have ventilating flues, with outlet for electric fan, complete glass-lined ice boxes. Refrigeration furnished without cost. Private laundries with tubs, gas, ironing boards and steam driers. Individual brick enclosed storerooms. The interior finish of all rooms has been carried out to meet the most advanced and cultured taste. There are several fine apartments for rent at $2,500 to $3,200.

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Easy Commutation to N. Y. City. Express Service.

Finely situated in most charming select neighborhood near the city; magnificent water views; elevation 800 feet; cool in summer. House has beautiful living room with fireplace, dining room and butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor. Seven large bedchambers, three baths. Everything is modern, all conveniences, electric light, parquet floors, walls panelled, beamed ceiling, &c. Golf, excellent country club, churches, schools are here; splendid facilities for bathing and boating, good fishing. Send for photographs.

F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway. Tel. 1521 Cort.

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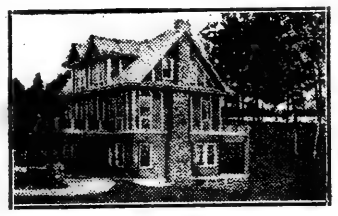
AND 1ST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS

All-Year English Villa, Near the Water

WITH EXTENSIVE GROUNDS.



Ready to Live in Now. 49 Min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Express Station. After the $2,500 is paid,

$36.40 MONTHLY

Pays Insurance, Taxes, Interest and Water Rate.

House has ten rooms, three bathrooms. Parquet floors, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, open fireplace. Country Club, Golf near by. Superb views; all sports—skating, tobogganing, ice boating. Cultured neighbors.

Send for photographs.

F. B. WELLS (Tel. 1521—Cort.), 170 Broadway.

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4½% MORTGAGE MONEY

ASSIGNMENTS ACCEPTED

LOW CHARGES—PROMPT ANSWERS

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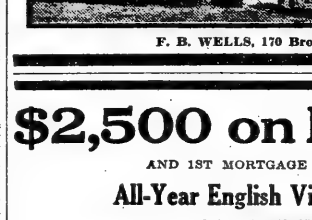
—MORTGAGES— TAKEN BY ASSIGNMENT 4½%

Prompt Acceptances.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, Inc.

14 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4090.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Flatbush Bungalows

JUST COMPLETED

PRICE $5,500. Terms to Suit.

E. 16th Street, Between Avs. N & O.

Finest location; 8 rooms; tiled bath; electric lights; parquet floors; automobile driveway, sleeping porch, open fireplace, instantaneous hot-water system; bargain; B. B. "L" to Elm Av. Station, Ocean Av. or Coney Island Av. lines to Avenue N. GEO. M. CRAIGEN CO., on premises; tel. 927 Kenmore.

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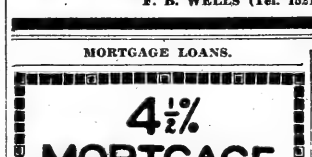

CRAFTSMAN - HOMES WITH GARAGE

in stucco and brick, with and without garage; all improvements; on W. 11th St., 2 minutes from Kings Highway Station, Sea Beach Subway; 24 sold; only 3 left; see these wonderful little homes, or send for full set of 100 postals and terms.

OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn

$35 A MONTH RENTS or BUYS

beautiful brick home, 7 rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity, parquet floors, porch, lawn, garden, garage space. Little cash required if purchased. 24 minutes on Sea Beach subway from Park Row to 2176 66th St., Brooklyn, opposite 22d Avenue Station.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE

Two-story and basement brick dwelling, all modern improvements, electric light, parquet floors, open plumbing, Pittsburgh hot-water heater, completely furnished, piano, &c.; will be sold for $10,000; mortgage $6,000; owner leaving city. This is a rare opportunity; house located on leading avenue, Washington Heights; can easily be altered into store. Box C 257 Times Annex.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

EAST RIVER WATER FRONT

Nine acres in Astoria, opposite 110th Street, Manhattan; near express station on dual subway system; five-cent fare to all parts of the city; 13 minutes from Grand Central subway station. Ideal location for an institution, or a large building operation. Can sell now at a bargain.

Brokers protected.

WILLIAM D. BLOODGOOD & CO., Inc.
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station. Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,

47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet T.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

150 Acres—$10,000.

Easy commuting distance. High land, with woods and stream.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,

11 East 42d St., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DO IT NOW, AND SAVE 50 TO 100 PER CENT.

DON'T DELAY until the railroad improvements are completed and then pay advanced prices. A small deposit now on a modern house, bungalow, or a couple of good size lots facing the water at BAYSIDE or BEECHHURST, will put you in on the old prices. 30 minutes' ride from Herald Square. All city improvements are now installed and no future assessments await you. Where you can live the entire year and enjoy boating, motoring, fishing, and yacht club. For booklet and further particulars call or write B. Stephenson, 248 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN

22 lots, 45,000 sq. ft., at $12.50 per lot; will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month. The property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing nearby; excellent soil for fruit, berries and vegetables; splendid climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates. Why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B. Fisher, 248 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

FINE OLD COLONIAL HOUSE

Variety of shade and fruit trees.

On a corner of 10,000 sq. ft., lawn, hedge, etc.; sidewalks, water, gas, electric light; on main, thoroughfare, facing Bay, with all water front rights; restricted and improved locality; must be sold to quick buyer at owner's loss, for $500 down, and balance to suit to a responsible party. Dougherty, Box 176 Times Downtown.

Extraordinary Opportunity

Think of it, 25 minutes from your work, right in New York City, I have 16 full city lots to dispose of to quick buyer at the greatest bargain prices ever heard of. Will sell in plots of 2 or more lots for $175 each; easy terms, $25 cash, balance $3 per month; perfect title. Call or write for free tickets to inspect property. B. Estate, 248 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

COZY LITTLE FARM, $1,850

with outbuildings, cultivated land, shade trees; town of 10,000, near New York; $100 down and $12 monthly. B. Brand, 106 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$29 LOTS FULL SIZE LOTS

HIGH AND DRY, SITUATED IN A FINE TOWN, HOUR OUT, FEW MINUTES FROM R. R. STATION, NOT FAR FROM LARGE FRESH WATER LAKE, BOATING, BATHING AND FISHING; GREAT LAND FOR FARMING AND POULTRY; ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF THESE LOTS AT THIS PRICE; ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO BUILD; CALL OR WRITE FOR R. R. TICKETS.

$5 DOWN—$1 MONTHLY

B. ESTATE, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

Income & Investment Property

Drug store and general merchandise, good spot, live town, 40 minutes out; south side; both rented, good income property, sure profits. Further particulars. B H Box 178 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IF YOU HAVE $100,

are socially eligible for membership in Country Club, can pay $50 a month for 4 months and then easy monthly payments like rent, you can own this Craftsman house; 7 rooms and tiled bath; all improvements; half block from golf course and club house; 14 miles out; best residential section in New Jersey.

SECRETARY, P. O. BOX 416, N. Y. City.

A "STOLEN" INVESTMENT

never happens when you own guaranteed mortgages. Full protection, regularly paid dividends, and no failure to curtail the income. Bergen and Rockland Counties get all our attention. Write for Booklet.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.
Hackensack, N. J.

N. Y. Rep. Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

164-Acre Stock Farm

40 miles from New York on line of Central Railroad of New Jersey, 2 miles from station; stone road frontage; good buildings; good soil; well watered; and all under cultivation. Price 100 per acre. Edwin N. Rowley, 47 West 34th St., N. Y.

LEONIA TRADE BOGOTA TRANSFER CORP. SEMPERE

Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK 16 BOGOTA PL. N.J.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

AN opportunity to rent a four-story dwelling in an exceedingly nice neighborhood, 20 EAST 83RD ST., at an exceptionally low rental. Caretaker on premises.

Wm. A. White & Sons,

46 Cedar Street.

Telephone 5700 John.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE BROCKHOLST

101 WEST 85TH STREET

Tel. Schuyler 4774.

8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS,

$1350.00

Small Office, $500.00.

APPLY MANAGER ON PREMISES.

One 9 Room Apartment,

with 3 Baths.

Large, light rooms—only one apartment on a floor and only one apartment to be rented.

254 West 82d Street

(Just West of Broadway)

JUST COMPLETED,

425-431 W. 214TH ST.

4-5 ROOM APARTMENTS,

with every conceivable improvement; one block from 215th St. Broadway subway sta.

REASONABLE RENTALS.

AGENT ON PREMISES.

640 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

Near 141st St.

To Sublet, Splendid Corner Apartment

7 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS,

Foyer Hall. Three Baths. Southwestern Exposure.

Reasonable Rent. Apply on Premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE,

$57.50 to $72.50.

Furnished, $20 extra

WOOLSEY

141 East 44th St.

Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.

Renting Agent on Premises.

Apartments can be seen evenings.

BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

981 Park Ave.

Corner 83rd Street

MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING

8 and 9 ROOMS

2 Master's Bathrooms

FIRST FLOOR CORNER APARTMENT

Suitable physician—Separate entrance.

Rents $1800—$2400 per Annum

Renting Agent on premises.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Bargain—Excellent Loft

in heart of new business center, new subway express station in front of door. Passenger and freight elevators, two entrances. Private building thoroughly equipped; sign privilege on building. Apply Arthe Levy Bernhard Company, 37 Union Square West, near 17th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Showroom

Entire fourth floor, (10273 net sq. ft.) with more than the usual amount of light. Available February 1st, 1917 or before.

Cuyler Building

116-120 W. 32d St.—119-123 W. 31st St.

7 Elevators; twenty-four-hour-a-day service. Low Insurance.

Loton H. Slawson Company

Managing Agent

171 Madison Avenue, Tel. Murray Hill 3320

Passavant Building

440 4th Ave.

S. W. Corner 30th St.

New 16-Story Building.

OFFICES

—AND—

SHOWROOMS

STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

$750 to $1,950.

Unobstructed North Light.

Lowest Insurance Rate.

Automatic Sprinklers.

Complete Supervisory Service.

MOORE & WYCKOFF,

546 5TH AVE. 'Phone 1368 Bryant.

Corner 45th Street.

56 West 45th St.

2nd FLOOR,

with show windows, 40x95 feet, $3,500.

3rd FLOOR,

40x95 feet, $3,000.

N. A. Berwin & Co., Inc.

56 West 45th St.

LOFTS 50x100, N. W. Corner BLEECKER & WOOSTER STS.

Modern Fireproof Bldg. Freight and passenger elevators; sprinkler system; all improvements; high ceilings, unusual lights; lofts to lease from Feb. 1 at $1,800 per annum. Apply Supt. on premises or your own broker.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Money to loan on first mortgages in amounts from $5,000 to $20,000; principals only. Bland Co., 33 Union Square. Telephone 475 Stuyvesant.

REAL ESTATE.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Private owner must sell 2 full-size lots located in beautiful park in one of the best sections of Jamaica; willing to sacrifice for $300 each to get $50 cash at once, and monthly income of $7 until paid; adjoining lots sold for $940 each; act quick for big bargain. Owner, Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 80 Richmond Hill

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

An attractive, six-room, stucco house, every improvement, three minutes' walk to station; awnings, copper screens for windows and porch; plot 50x125; price $3,000; terms. Owner, A. B. Root, 36 Summit Av., Larchmont, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

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A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Must dispose of my beautiful waterfront bungalow; all modern improvements; within easy commuting distance of New York; only small amount of cash needed; also two waterfront plots. Address Chance, Box 62 Times.

$10 a month buys fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for party to make nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and new land for poultry and vegetables. Further information write Farm, Box 135 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers at about 50% of former prices choice home sites at MORSEMERE GRANTWOOD, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD, and TEANECK, New Jersey. Also a number of two-family workingmen's homes at Hudson Heights, New Jersey. These prices are recognized as unparalleled bargains by those who have inspected the properties. All within a five-cent-fare zone. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. For further information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

SEASHORE HOTEL OPPORTUNITY.

Hotel, Ocean Av., Ocean City, N. J.; 20 bedrooms, dining room seats 75; best location; highest reputation for 21 years; profitable investment. For particulars address L. F. Bomhoff, 321 Chambers St., Gloucester, N. J.

$25 per month buys new house near Mountain Station, Lackawanna Railroad; 5 rooms and bath; steam, electric; lot 31x135; 40 minutes N. Y.; immediate possession. W. S. MacIntosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

FARMS. NEARBY FARMS.

Products Dear—Farms cheap.

TIME TO BUY.

We sell farms. See our records.

S. S. WALSTRUM, GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 7718.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 200 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH,) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

See the 1917 BUDAL HOMES in MAPLEWOOD. Prices $6,000 to $12,000. Send for information.

BU-DAL COMPANY

Budal Bldg., at station, Maplewood, N. J.

Edgewater-Palisade-Morsemere, N. J.

Business and residence plots, also extra fine dwellings, at bargain prices and easy terms; some exchanges. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Telephone 850 Cliffside.

SHORT HILLS, MAPLEWOOD and SOUTH ORANGE.—Modest homes or beautiful country places for sale to suit all purses; consult us. J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange, N. J., 141 Broadway, N. Y.

At Ridgewood.—Fine old homestead, seven acres, beautiful trees, every kind of fruit; barn, chicken house; garden; convenient; sacrifice. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

Nutley.—$300 cash, balance terms; new bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; all improvements; lot 50x170; handy to car. Orben, 736 Broad St., Newark.

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WEST OF FIFTH AV.

42d St., 5-7; GOOD for large REAL ESTATE or LAW OFFICES, ARCHITECTS or BROKERS; one large floor, 22x75, with a chain of offices well connected, all light to sublet, long lease. Inquire Mrs. Chalif, 7 West 42d.

IDEAL SITE FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.

Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messmer, 101 Park Av.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., 120 Broadway. Phone 5464 Rector.

40TH ST., 36 EAST.—Most desirable location, apartment 3 rooms and bath

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALCO six-cylinder landaulet, perfect condition; will sacrifice to make quick sale. 488 6th St., Brooklyn.

APPERSON 1916 Velie 1916, Pullman 1916, Oldsmobile 1915, Mitchell 1914; full line these models cars at attractive prices. Garland Automobile Co., 1,888 Broadway.

ATTENTION! TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS. CADILLAC limousine, run less than 2,000 miles; cannot be told from new; price $1,500. 1916 STUTZ tour.; make offer.

1916 HUDSON Sedan, like new; make offer.

MERCER 1915, with extra convertible Sedan top; reasonable offer accepted.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat, excellent condition; make offer.

PACKARD 2-48, seven passenger; reasonable offer accepted.

Several other cars at bargain prices.

WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.
Open Sundays.

BENZ.—A 55 H. P. Benz Speedster; cost $3,800; painted white; 6 wire wheels, 5 new tires, complete equipment; powerful and speedy; no reasonable offer refused. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway, corner 54th St.

BRAND-NEW 1916 HAYNES,

in beautiful condition; has been driven less than 3,000 miles; tires all new, one extra; slip covers, &c.; paint in AI shape; cannot be told from a car just out of the show room; front seat is divided; very comfortable and roomy; looks stanuby, and is very powerful; the motor is in exceptionally fine condition; gear shift is easy for man or woman to drive; any one looking for a new Haynes should look this over and save money; the price is absolutely right. For this and other used car bargains, see Art Schlosberg, Used Car Manager,

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 1,800 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Phone Mulberry 3240.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
STEARNS KNIGHT "8," Fleetwood Body.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER; NEW CAR.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING; Bargain.
WILLYS OVERLAND Special Limousine.
BUICK 1916 LITTLE 6 ROADSTER, $675.
HUDSON 1915 CARRILET.
MERCER RACEABOUT, $850.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER, NEW CAR.
HUDSON SUPER 6 TOURING, BARGAIN.
BUICK 1916 LITTLE-6 ROADSTER, $675.
HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET.
MERCER RACEABOUT, $850.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC "8," 1916, COUPE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, BROUGHAM.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" BROUGHAM.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
S. G. V., 1914, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
S. G. V., 1914, COUPE, WIRE WHEELS.
CADILLAC, 1914, BROUGHAM, wire wheels.
MANY OTHER BARGAINS.
H. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

CADILLAC, 1916; beautiful seven-passenger, 7-cylinder, $1,200. Telephone 4403 Tremont. Ready.

CADILLAC SEDAN, 1916; 7 passenger; special; used little; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger landaulet. Harmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CHALMERS.

1916 Chalmers Roadster; in perfect condition. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

CHALMERS, late 1915, six cylinder, light 5-passenger touring; used 9,000 miles; condition guaranteed, extra equipments, slip covers, shoes, &c.; $525. 150 West 55th.

CHALMERS 1916 coupelet special; seen by appointment. 146 West 100th St. Riverside 5747.

CHALMERS 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Harmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

CHEVROLET.

1916 Chevrolet five-passenger touring car; perfect condition. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

FIAT.

LATEST MODEL S-56 RIVIERA, 6-CYL.

TOURING CAR WITH FINEST VICTORIA TOP.

PAINTED RICH ROYAL BLUE,
TRIPLE STRIPE, CREAM COLOR.
WHEELS BUFF SHADE; UPHOLSTERY BLUE LEATHER (FINEST HAND-BUFFED), FULL EQUIPMENT, ELECTRIC SELF-STARTER AND LIGHTS. VERY LOW MILEAGE. THIS CAR IS ABSOLUTELY AS GOOD AS NEW.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,604 BROADWAY, AT 53D ST.
PHONE CIRCLE 3530.

FIAT LIMOUSINE.

All modern improvements; electric lights and starter; ideal Winter car. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City. Phone Circle 1616.

HUDSON, 1916, small six, 7-passenger touring automobile; has every necessary equipment; used private exclusively; AI condition throughout; guaranteed; accept $825. 150 West 55th.

HUDSON, Little Six, 1916 touring, perfect condition; Oldsmobile, 1916, touring. Columbus 9660.

HUPMOBILE SEDAN.

Overhauled and guaranteed; also repainted; just as good as a new car. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1,741 Broadway, New York City. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE.

1916 Hupmobile; used as a demonstrator; AI condition; sold with a new car guarantee. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

HUSSELKAR.—Exceptionally fine 5-passenger touring automobile; practically new; run only 6,000 miles; absolutely mechanically perfect; ready for immediate use; sacrifice $950; inspection Edwards Garage, 287 Morris Av., near 130th.

MARMON 1915 seven-passenger touring car. Harmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

MITCHELL SEDAN; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY; open or closed body five-passenger car 1916 model practically new; overhauled and repainted; never used since; beautifully upholstered and regular guarantees of an absolutely new car; owner leaving town; will dispose of same for $1,400; originally cost $2,400; equipment, $2,200. Werner, 316 West 79th St. Tel. 3390 Schuyler.

OAKLAND.—Seven-passenger 1916; Oakland Eight; excellent condition; $900. J. M. Downes, Euclid Hall.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 touring car; reasonable. Call Apt. 4D, 552 Riverside Drive.

OVERLAND, 1916, model 83; run 4,000 miles; excellent condition, just overhauled; fully equipped, two extra tires and rims, one never touched the ground; $1000, or will trade and pay cash for nearly new Buick, Chandler Haynes, or similar car, or contract for new car, later delivery. K 143 Times.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car; also Overland runabout; bargains. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway and 50th St.

PACKARD, 1916, 1-25, 7-pass. touring.
PACKARD, 1916, 1-25, 5-pass. touring.
PACKARD, 1916, 1-25, runabout.
PACKARD, 1910, 30, 7-pass. touring.
PREMIER, 1912, 6-cyl., 7-pass. limousine.
REO, 1916, 8-cyl., 7-pass. touring.
CADILLAC, 1913, 4-cyl., 7-pass. touring.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1911, limousine, extra tour body.
STUDEBAKER, Series 17, 3-pass. cabriolet, run 1,100 miles.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 359-361 Halsey St. Newark, N. J.

PACKARD TWIN-SIX PHAETON.
PACKARD TWIN-SIX TOURING.
PACKARD "30-38" PHAETON, wire wheels.
PACKARD 12 "48." TOURING.
PACKARD 1910 PHAETON.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917, 8 CYLINDER.
CHALMERS 1916 7 PASS. TOUR.
CHALMERS 1914, TOURING.
OVERLAND 1915, RUNABOUT.
LOCOMOBILE 1911, TOURING.
BLUE RIBBON AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,700 BROADWAY.

PACKARD 4-80, late 1912, gentleman's speedster; good as new; self-starter and electrical equipment; tires like new; bargain. Wm. De Witt, 787 Crotona Park North.

PACKARD, (1916,) Landaulet, 3-38 H. P. MARMON, (1916,) Club Roadster, like new. ROLLS-ROYCE, (1913,) Landaulet. F. Turner, Phone 608 Greeley.

PACKARD for sale, 1910, thirty, limousine; good order; splendid hack car; $450. 153 West 63d St.

PACKARD 1915 limousine car, 3x38, perfect condition, for sale, bargain. Victor Hess, International Garage, 252-262 West 40th St.

PACKARD, 12-cylinder, 7-passenger touring; car absolutely like new. Phone 4837 Plaza.

PAGE 1913 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

PEERLESS TOWN CAR.

Luxurious landaulet, high-class, every equipment cost $6,100; sacrifice for cash. Garage, 305 West 79th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PIERCE-ARROW 1912 limousine, in perfect mechanical condition; painting and trimming fine; $650. Tough's Warehouse, 510 East 73d. Lenox 7194.

PIERCE, 1914, limousine, 38 horse; extra touring body; elegant condition. Roskam-Scott, 1,896 Broadway.

PEUGEOT, 1915, four-passenger touring, wire wheels, electric starter and lights. Becker, 1,777 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6033.

RAUCH-LANG, double drive, five passenger, electric coupe, 1916 model, perfect condition, for sale at bargain price. Telephone Rector 3581.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH; Stutz.—A private family must sell 1916 Scripps-Booth; 1916 Stutz, special Bulldog. Both cars practically new; mechanically perfect; fully equipped. Garage, 52 East 62d St.

S. G. V. LANDAULET BROUGHAM.

Handsomest car ever offered for sale; body by Quimby; Westinghouse shock absorbers; exceptional shoe equipment; in fact, car is like new; used in a private family a short time, and is offered for sale at a right price; can be seen, demonstrated day, evenings, or Sunday, on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

STEARNS KNIGHT 8, limousine, 1916; excellent condition; 4,000 miles; beautiful finish; cost $3,600; price $1,950; 1917 improvements $100 extra; going abroad. At Automobile Club of America or telephone Rector 4683.

STEARNS 8-cyl., brand-new, run 8,000 miles, 1917 improvements; sacrifice. 507 5th Av., Room 501. Phone, between 2 and 3, Murray Hill 9851.

STUDEBAKER, 1917, 7 PASSENGER.
LEXINGTON, 1917, DEMONSTRATOR.
LEXINGTON, 1917, Wire Wheel Roadster.
LEXINGTON, 1916, 7 PASSENGER.
All Guaranteed; New Shoes.
Lexington, 1,840 Broadway. Columbus 1260.

STUDEBAKER 1917, 7 passenger; driven 2,143 miles; slip covers, bumpers, mirrors; all new shoes; at bargain price. Lexington, 1,840 Broadway. Phone 1260 Columbus.

USED TRUCKS AT THE RIGHT PRICE.

KOEHLER 1 ton express body, $350.
HEWITT 3 ton panel body, $550.
PACKARD 3 ton open body, $600.
WHITE three-quarter ton express body, less than a year old, $850.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
356-361 Halsey St.,
Newark, N. J.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 touring car in good condition; bargain. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway and 50th St.

WINTON, 1915, light six; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC landaulets to rent by the hour, day, week, or month. Dermody, 423-425 East 76th St. 8040 Lenox.

CADILLAC limousine for hire by month, chea; chauffeur in livery. Swear, 853 Columbus Av. River 10240.

FOR HIRE.—Beautiful private Packard limousine, hour, month; owner drives. Morningside 3300.

LIMOUSINE CARS for hire, reasonable. Schmaltz, 332 East 67th. Plaza 5217.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; flexible rates. C. M. & G. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-35 0 Bryant.

PACKARD 6s, limousines and landaulets, to rent monthly to responsible parties. S. S. Zula, 415 East 9th St.

PACKARD landaulet; monthly; theatres, shopping; lowest rates; exceptional chauffeur. Curran, Lenox 8043.

PACKARD limousine, late model; Westinghouse springs; owner drives; livery; weekly. 645 Circle.

TO HIRE.—Packard, Fiat, Metallurgique limousines; monthly; Prucker, 1 Manhattan Av., Riverside 1961.

Automobiles Wanted.

SMALL foreign roadster wanted, or four-seater; prefer self starter. T 47 Times.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 532-536 W. 58th St. Col. 4[illegible]

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; competent double entry, trial balance; controlling accounts; 4 years' experience; good references. O 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Familiar with all clerical work; neat appearance; $9. F 319 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Young woman as useful companion; well versed in various qualities; refined home first consideration. O 106 Times.

COMPANION.—Cultured, refined lady desires position as traveling companion. Telephone 5205 Audubon.

COOK.—An experienced colored cook by the day; good reference. Annie E. Clarke, 248 West 53d St. Phone Circle 3831.

COOK.—German, middle-aged, wishes position; private house. C. 742 3d Av.

HOUSEWORKER WANTS POSITION.

Young, neat German for small family. Care Dettling, Walden, N. Y.

INFANTS' NURSES.—Mother and daughter wish position as infants' nurses; mother thoroughly experienced with infants from birth up; daughter with children. 2 years; only 20; best family considered. Write, call or phone 205 West 93d St. Riverside 2308.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—Young Finnish girl wishes position as laundress or general housework. Kanerva, 3 and 5 Sylvan Place, near 126th St.

LAUNDRESS, first class, wishes work to do at home. Russ, 236 East 63d.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced, competent, English; knowledge French; best references; city Winter. Phone Audubon 2260. Apt. 122.

SECRETARY.—Experienced correspondent; accustomed to responsible charge of office; $25. F 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, clean cut, high school graduate, thorough knowledge bookkeeping, familiar office details; four years' real estate insurance experience; $12; references. E 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years; brokerage, commercial experience; clean-cut Christian; quick grasping idea; high school graduate; above average; excellent personality; references; $10. F 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Long practical experience; familiar with various lines; good business training; capable assuming responsibilities; $15. F 303 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.—Capable absorbing details; qualified to act as confidential assistant to busy executive; salary, $23. F 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, graduate business school, willing, ambitious, desires position. Olga Horky, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast and accurate; understands bookkeeping; very neat appearing; $11. Anna Reith, Candler Bldg., Room 1,003. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—High-class mining, engineering, secretarial position preferred; excellent references. F 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; good business training; accustomed to responsibilities; $15. F 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, ten years' experience; executive ability; excellent references; $16. Capable, T 58 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; neat, rapid, accurate; intelligent worker; $12. F 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Good education; neat appearance; downtown position preferred; $8. F 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; capable, industrious, accurate. Efficient. F 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 144 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER. — Expert; efficient all branches law and real estate; $20. F 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, capable, beginner; downtown position preferred; $7-$8. F 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, willing, familiar with office work; $10. F 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 4 years' experience; salary, $12. F 306 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, visiting, mornings; English, French, German, music; references. Pedagog, 30 West 71st St.

WAITRESS, English, (27,) wishes engagements, dinners, teas. Telephone Columbus 8820.

YOUNG LADY, refined, educated, suddenly deprived of means, desires position as social secretary or as companion for lady. Y 352 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Thoroughly experienced girls; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, Chambermaids, housework, etc.; references, Augusta, 333 West 53d St. Columbus 3129.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets charged moderate. C. P. A., Room 702, 280 5th Av. 1621 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7955.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, periodical audits, investigations; financial statements; reliable personal service; terms reasonable. Kramer, 277 Broadway. Telephone Worth 17.

ACCOUNTANT. — Young assistant desires connection certified firm or mercantile house. O 110 Times.

ADVERTISING AND SELLING.—Young man, 22, at present employed as writer and advertising solicitor for trade publications, desires to make change. F 316 Times Downtown.

A LATIN-AMERICAN, 32 years old, ten years' experience in clothing and dry goods, recently graduated bookkeeper in Spanish, but does not speak English, wishes work in office or mercantile, with small salary or none to start while he learns English. O 103 Times.

AMERICAN, 50, wide business experience, (city,) real estate, renting, collecting, repairs, or investigator; adapt himself to anything requiring tact and judgment produce results, faithful service, nominal compensation. T 43 Times.

ARTIST (decorative,) expert on period, poster design and lettering wishes to connect with firm using high-class art work. T 70 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Can formulate accounts; adapted to efficient business progress; open and close books; AI stenographer. T 58 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, (24;) 7 years' experience, double entry, control accounts, trial balances; excellent references; salary $20. F 270 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, 25; seven years' experience, office manager, freight claims. F 302 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or Bookkeeper's Assistant, 22, bright, active, desires promising position. F 323 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 20, high school graduate, desires connection. T 63 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, office manager; eight years' manufacturing lines; references. T 57 Times.

CAPABLE SALESMAN, EMPLOYED, SEEKS NEW CITY ASSOCIATION; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION. ADDRESS. Z 247 TIMES ANNEX.

CHAUFFEUR and handy man wants position; single, middle-aged, Irish-American; 6 years' experience driving, mostly in the country; slow, careful driver; can do repairing; references. Address T 71 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Irving Wertheim, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, married, no family; 10 years' experience private families; last three cars driven, Pierce, Packard, Cadillac; excellent references. William Streyffert, 145 East 56th.

CHAUFFEUR. — German-American, 35, A1 driver, mechanic, 12 years' experience; any car; go anywhere; best references. Schuppert, 100 West 125th St. Phone 4043 Morningside.

CHAUFFEUR; over 2 years' driving experience; also shop experience; best references, private families. William Condon, 68 West 101st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman wishes to find good place for his chauffeur, whom he can most highly recommend; a real treasure. Phone 3579 Lenox, 6 P. M. any day.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, married, age 33, wishes private position; capable, careful driver; excellent references. Turncliff, 7 West 111th St.

CHAUFFEUR, age 29, AI chauffeur; strictly temperate; excellent appearance; best of references. C. L., care of Ross, 13 West 39th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; last 6 years with prominent gentleman; highly recommended. O 95 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 25; mechanic; experienced repairs; private; references. Harry Morris, Telephone 1, Rhinebeck 382.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede; permanent position; city reference. Johnson, 773 Lexington Av., City.

CHAUFFEUR.—Lady storing car wishes to place chauffeur; reliable; careful driver. Circle 2084.

CHAUFFEUR, single; careful driver; any car; references, present employer. Bligh, 2,306 7th Av.

CHAUFFEUR AND COACHMAN.—Reliable, sober, careful driver, wishes position; best city personal references. E. M., 146 E. 43d.

CHEF.—Young man wishes position high-class, private hotel, club, college; best references. R. Colson, 119 West 82d St.

CHEMIST.—Russian, experienced in chemical lines, as well as in foreign trade, desires position as chemist or manager of Russian export and import house or assistant to executive of large corporation. Write A. K., 125 East 84th St.

CLERICAL WORK.—Part-time, high-grade clerical work wanted to be performed either in your office or preferably in my own fully equipped office; capable of interviewing prospects, etc.; strictly confidential. F 314 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT. — Young man, 22, desires position where executive ability is essential; can operate typewriter; knowledge of books; salary to start, about $20. O 104 Times.

EXPORT TRADE.—Correspondent, translator, English, Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian, wishes position with good concern; many years' business experience in Latin America; first-class references; no objection to traveling. T 77 Times.

Hotel or Country Club Manager.

We'll be shortly disengaged and open for above engagement; first-class executive and initiative ability, good appearance and best references, we would prefer suburban hotel or country club, where experience in raising poultry and all kinds of produce would be appreciated; good renumeration expected and satisfaction guaranteed; Z 277 Times Annex.

IF YOU CAN USE a conscientious worker in your business, a man of good appearance, that can talk convincingly, well educated, ambitious, let me know. F 304 Times Downtown.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN has had 20 years' experience in bank; reliable; good references; $30 weekly. Address Z 279 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, correspondent, capable handling employes, wishes position; at present completing course accountancy and law. F 299 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER and cost accountant, experienced, wishes to connect with factory or textile plant. T 9 Times.

POSITION wanted as attendant to invalid, valet or houseman; best references given at place of present employment, where applicant has been for last five years; young Italian. Apply at 891 Park Ave.

RELIABLE BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT, EXPERT PENMAN,

general office man, 12 years' experience; age 30, married, good practical education, would like interview. F 317 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, with considerable traveling experience, neat dresser, good talker, wishes position as salesman or demonstrator. T 67 Times.

SALESMAN, good personality, conscientious worker, desires connection with reputable concern. P. C., Times Harlem.

SALESMAN desires position with active line; 8 years' selling experience. T 64 Times.

SECRETARY.—Thoroughly experienced; expert stenographer; college education; tactful; agreeable personality. E 356 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, private, 26, unmarried; six years' actual experience. F 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY. — Nine years' diversified office experience, seeks connection with established concern; salary, $25. Stanower, 65 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 27, experienced, rapid, accurate, and neat worker, desires position. F 313 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, 4 years' experience; good appearance, highest credentials, $18. F 328 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Desire position in good apartment house; most excellent reference. Write, L. D., 1,355 3d Av.

TRAFFIC, age 26, 8 years' experience; understands tariffs, rates, routes, and U. S. Custom regulations; salary, $18 per week. F 267 Times Downtown.

TUTOR—Young college man; instruction in primary and secondary subjects; best of references. O 112 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) had business of his own, worked for large color and chemical concern, wishes position. F 277 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, good education, knowledge bookkeeping, stenography, desires position; capable, experienced. O 102 Times.

YOUNG MAN, engineering education, business experience, temporary work. O 108 Times.

Employment Agencies.

CHAUFFEUR? YOU NEED ONE?
Phone Col. 1495 or 1496.
Blue List Chauffeurs' Agency, Inc.,
U. S. Rubber Bldg., 1,790 B'way.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN—We need saleswomen for our muslin underwear house; furnishings, toilet articles, umbrellas, linens, candy, shirtwaist, leather goods, jewelry, gloves, toys, stationery, and handkerchief departments. Apply to Supt.

ALSO

YOUNG WOMEN—We can place inexperienced young women in various departments as sales people; an excellent opportunity for young women to qualify for a steady service, and to be paid while learning. Apply to Supt., between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ALSO

PARCEL WRAPPERS.—We require a number of bright girls, to wrap parcels and in various other capacities. Apply to Supt., Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

BOOKKEEPER.—One who is a careful and thorough worker. Apply Torrens Petri Baking Co., 374 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

DESIGNER.

CLEVER WOMAN ON GEORGETTE WAISTS, $3.75 TO $6; MUST BE ORIGINAL. SAMEK BROS., 13 EAST 22D ST.

EXECUTIVE.—Woman, over 30, to train for position requiring tact and ability; previous business experience not essential; must furnish good references; salary. Room 711, 110 West 34th.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

JEWELRY,
RIBBONS,
TOYS,
UMBRELLAS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
LEATHER GOODS,
TOILET ARTICLES,
LADIES' NECKWEAR,
ART EMBROIDERY.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

GIRLS, 16 to 20 years, for stock room and parcel wrapping in large mail order house; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

GIRLS, 16 to 20 years, for office and clerical work, in large mail order house; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

GIRLS.—Experienced on toilet articles, labels, ribbons, and fillers; good pay. Aubry Sisters, 100 West 32d St.

HOUSEKEEPER, working; home of professional woman, three in family; no washing. Forest Hills, L. I. Fifteen minutes out. K 147 Times.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
West 34th St.,

require the services of experienced saleswomen in the following departments:

Ribbons,
Neckwear,
Veils,
Leather Goods,
Perfumery,
Handkerchiefs,
Cut Glass,
China,
Lamps,
Gloves.

Apply Superintendent's Office, 8th floor, 35th St. (employes') entrance.

JUNIORS

WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S,

FROM 14 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE, AS MESSENGERS, STOCK CLERKS, AND OFFICE HELP; MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED; STEADY POSITIONS WITH EXCELLENT CHANCES FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY AT OFFICE OF JUNIORS, BASEMENT, NEW BUILDING.

MILLINERS.—Only those accustomed to high-class work; long season. Youmans, 881 5th Av., 4th floor.

NURSE, or nursery governess; child four years; references required. Call Wednesday, 9 until 12. Mrs. A. Strasburger, 30 West 70th.

PHARMACIST, registered, lady about 35 years preferred, capable of acting as manager to girl employes of factory. Apply by letter, stating fully experience and salary expected. K 131 Times.

SALESLADY, experienced, in large retail stationery store; good wages and permanent position. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SALESLADY.—Shoe saleslady wanted, with references. Frank Brok., 888 8th Av.

SALESLADY or experience for bakery Cushman, Greenwich Av. and West 10th St.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER.—One who understands switchboard and filing; $15; chance for advancement for right party; only those with best references need apply. O 118 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Lady who can speak and write Spanish and English; must have references. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., 42 Broadway, Room 902.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be quick and accurate. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Secretary, Meccano Co., Inc., 71 West 23d.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, stenographer, typist; beginner; $8; advancement. Unity Sales Corp., 729 7th Av.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call mornings, 9 to 12.

TOY DEMONSTRATOR wanted; salary and commission. Phone Harrison 2140, or address Mr. Hutchins, care of T. Shriber & Co., Harrison, N. J.

TRAINED BABY NURSE; graduate St. Christopher's preferred. Telephone Flatbush 2853J.

TYPISTS.—Wanted, typists to operate Underwood billing machine; no knowledge of stenography necessary; state experience and salary expected. Address Z 275 Times Annex.

TYPISTS

for addressing and filling in; accurate, rapid workers, experienced on Underwood machine. J. P. H. Mitchell, 331 Madison Av., N. Y.

TYPISTS.—Young ladies, 18 to 22 years of age, as typists in large mail order house; also beginners. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

YOUNG LADY for clerical position; knowledge of typewriting necessary. Address in own handwriting, giving references, confidential, if employed, and salary wanted, F 285 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY as ledger clerk; must be good writer, quick, and accurate at figures. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary required, Secretary, Meccano Co., Inc., 71 West 23d.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER—Want one familiar billing, Remington machine, making up bills of lading, &c., $15.

FRENCH STENOGRAPHER—Knowledge of English; must have thorough business experience, $30.

STENOGRAPHER—Must have collection experience, handle correspondence without dictation, $20.

TYPIST—Young gir, to do copy work and assist in general office work, $12-$15.

BOOKKEEPER—Take entire charge, familiar Topp system, $20.

STENOGRAPHER—Position in engineers office; excellent opportunity, uptown, $15.

CLERK—Rapid at figures, good penman, for position in Portchester, $15.

STENOGRAPHER—Good opportunity for a good, bright beginner, $8.

Call between 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

BOWTELL'S BUSINESS BRAIN BUREAU,
170 Broadway.

Stenographic Secretary under 35; for Corporation President. Salary $50.
Other openings. Call or write.

STENOGRAPHER; ALSO TYPISTS.
BEGINNERS; ALSO EXPERIENCED.
COMPETENT EDUCATED CLERKS.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 BROADWAY.

TYPISTS and office assistants; free registration. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESMEN—We require experienced salesmen in our men's furnishing department. Apply to Supt., Subway Floor, East Bldg.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor by C. P. A. firm; must be high-grade man in every respect, with broad experience; knowledge of manufacturing costs desirable; exceptional opportunity for right man to eventually acquire interest in firm; give full information regarding qualifications, stating salary expected to commence. F 310 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Young, energetic, neat appearing; one who has had magazine experience preferred; salary basis. Address Z 284 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT COST MAN.—Young man, about 22, with some factory experience and general knowledge of bookkeeping, as assistant in cost accounting; must be ambitious, studious, live wire; more interested in splendid opportunity than present salary. Apply G. L. S., Robert H. Ingersoll & Bro., 315 4th Av.

ASSISTANT
FURNITURE BUYER.

A large Fifth Avenue establishment requires a thoroughly experienced assistant buyer in their furniture department; only those who have filled the same position in first-class houses and those recently in unquestionable need apply; state experience in detail, giving age, salary expected, &c.; exceptional opportunity for the right man; all applications confidential. K 134 Times.

ASSISTANT.—Young man wanted, quick and accurate at figures, as assistant in mail order and invoice department; state previous experience, name of firms and length of time with each, age, and salary expected; opportunity for advancement. T 66 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; permanent position; state age, experience, and salary expected. S 370 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by New York Stock Exchange firm with extensive wire connections; only one with Wall Street experience and general knowledge of various departments considered; good opportunity for advancement. Address, stating references, details, and salary expected, F 326 Times Downtown.

BOY.—General office work with large manufacturing firm; good opportunity for advancement; salary to start, $5 per week; reply with letter, giving age and references. F 273 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for office work; advancement according to ability. F 327 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Large stationery store; good salary; opportunity for quick advancement; call after 11. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

BOY for office work; about 16. Address own handwriting, stating age, reference, &c., Export, F 307 Times Downtown.

BOY OR YOUNG MAN wanted, interior decoration and furnishing. Herbert R. Stone, Hotel Biltmore.

BOY, bright, energetic, (15-16,) for large concern; excellent opportunity for the right boy. Energy, 225 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT BOY in law office; state age, experience; salary $5. F 288 Times Downtown.

BUTLER-VALET.—Experienced; must have excellent references. Apply sixth floor apartment, 3 East 85th St., between 9 and 10:30 A. M., Wednesday.

CLERK.—Wanted, by large insurance office, competent young man, not over 25 years of age, who has had good business training and is efficient mathematician. Reply, stating age, references, and salary required, S 371 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—A young man wanted as clerk in an old-established downtown real estate office. Address, in own handwriting, giving name of last employer, Real Estate, F 329 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT experienced on small parts and assembling operations; temporary, with possibility of permanency for a good man. Apply G. L. S., Robert H. Ingersoll & Bro., 315 4th Av.

DESIGNER WANTED BY ONE OF THE LARGEST RIBBON MANUFACTURERS; MUST HAVE ORIGINAL IDEAS; GOOD POSITION AND LIBERAL SALARY TO THE RIGHT PARTY. APPLY, STATING REFERENCES, EXPERIENCE, ETC., TO "RIBBONS," BOX T 62 TIMES.

DESIGNER for a line of fancy metal goods and novelties in shop out of town. The line is the best in its field and requires the services of a practical modeler and patent maker, as well as a man of developed artistic sense and skill—high grade in every respect. Replies will be considered confidential and should contain full data. Address, letter only, Brass Goods, Room 61, 6 Wall St., New York.

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical, practical experience in the design of small apparatus in which the interchangeability of parts is an essential feature. Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

DRAFTSMEN.—A1 architectural draftsmen wanted for theatre work, who understand scale and detail

Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags

Tell your grocer that you want cane sugar and name it—Domino Granulated. Then you'll get the best cane sugar, of highest sweetening power, quickly dissolving. Packed at the refinery in cotton bags.

Sweeten it with Domino

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On 9th Av. express train, northbound, leaving 34th 6:05 P. M., Nov. 27, a tan leather wallet, containing a number of business letters, addressed to the undersigned; finder will secure adequate reward by returning to or notifying Egbert Moxham, 120 Broadway.

LOST—Please return to Mrs. Frederick Eckstein, 125 East 57th St., the black dress suitcase, containing wearing apparel, taken from the 9:17 morning train from Oyster Bay, Pennsylvania Station, Long Island platform, Nov. 27; $25 reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Sunday, Nov. 26, diamond bracelet and locket, with small key attached in the interior, platinum mounting, at morning service at Grace Church, downtown, or between church and 63d St., through 5th Av.; liberal reward. Cartier, 712 5th Av.

LOST—Large diamond horseshoe pin, Thursday after 4 P. M., in Dittenhoeser & Rockhold's, 88th and Broadway, or between there and 156 West 86th. Liberal reward; no questions. Deliver to 156 West 86th. Apt. 8C.

LOST—Platinum and gold link bracelet, with five diamonds, Friday morning, between 700 West 179th St. and 400 West 160th St.; liberal reward; no questions asked. Telephone Audubon 6370, Apartment 7A.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bar pin, between Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, and 48th St. Theatre, New York; reward. Charles L. Gilbert, Nostrand Av. and St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Tuesday morning, in Liggett's drug store, Grand Central, package containing knitting needles, and letters. Reward if returned to Sara F. Beatty, care of Fuller, 18 East 48th St.

LOST—Tan leather suit case, from train No. 6 platform, Grand Central, Nov. 24; marked with owner's name; reward if returned intact to Kenneth L. Allen, 1,900 Euclid Av., Cleveland.

LOST—Wednesday evening, Nov. 22, between 73d West; Broadway, 81st St. theatre, or Broadway, diamond filigree pin; no questions asked; reward. M. Rader, 128 West 73d.

LOST—Friday, Nov. 24, on Madison Av., between 42d and 44 East 60th Sts., pearl and diamond pin set in platinum. Reward return to Mrs. D. C. Briggs, 14 East 60th St., city.

LOST—Gold and platinum bar pin with sapphire setting, in Stern Brothers' misses' department. Reward if returned to Miss Egan, 57 West 75th.

LOST—Bank book No. 505,361, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St., New York. Payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST—Hudson seal muff, Saturday evening between Criterion Theatre and Savoy Hotel, probably in taxi; reward on return to Vanderbilt Hotel, Room 732.

LOST—Diamond platinum link bracelet. Liberal reward for its return to Mrs. J. H. Westheimer, 343-345 West 85th St. Evenings between 6 and 7.

LOST—Near 42d St., Lexington Av., Saturday morning, small pearl and diamond bar, reward if returned to Mrs. Adrian Lambert, 168 East 71st.

LOST—Bank book No. 505,362, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St., New York. Payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST—Bank book No. 503,363, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St., New York. Payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST—Taupe fox muff, between Gimbel's and 33d St. station on 6th Av. elevated, Monday, about 2 P. M. Mrs. Rixey, 202 West 107th St.

LOST—Cane; gold band near handle with owner's name engraved; light-colored wood; gold strip on handle; reward. Z 282 Times Annex.

LOST—Nov. 22, evening, diamond bar pin, between 53d and 29th; suitable reward. Return to G. A. Brown, 29 East 29th.

LOST—Monday, Forty-fifth, near Madison, Persian lamb collar; return to 34 East Fifty-third; reward.

LOST—Sable fur neckpiece, Saturday night, in Rector's or taxicab; reward if returned. 1 West 30th St., Apartment 1.

LOST—Needlepoint tapestry, between Edgewater, N. J., and 42d St., possibly in subway; liberal reward to finder. T 75 Times.

LOST—Gold cigarette case; name and address inside. Return to Room 522, 61 Broadway, for liberal reward.

LOST—On Orange Station, black leather purse with about $30. Address S. Thompson, 37 West 93d St.

LOST—On Nov. 22, at 1st Av. and 38th St., a Daschund, partly devoid of hair; reward. 410 East 38th St.

LOST—Opal scarfpin in addressed envelope; reward, $40. Whiteside, 146 West 13th.

LOST—Fox fur neckpiece. Reward, 324 West End Av. Mrs. Sylvain.

$500 REWARD

FOR RETURN OF DIAMOND AND PLATINUM BROOCH, WITH WHITE PEARL IN CENTRE. LOST MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 20, 1916, BETWEEN HOTEL PLAZA AND HARRIS THEATRE. NO QUESTIONS ASKED. CALL BETWEEN 1 AND 11 P. M. J. L. RIDDELL, HOTEL PLAZA.

$100 REWARD—Lost Tuesday, tan leather purse in Altman's or between there and Schraft's, 5th Av.; contained diamond crescent brooch. Communicate with Mrs. W. S. Munro, 80 Sickles Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of diamond pin, set with rubies and pearls. Aaron Lauterbach & Bros., 2 Maiden Lane.

LIBERAL REWARD—Between 5th Av., 59th St., 9th and 11th Avs., Nov. 25, diamond Wishbone Brooch. Leslie, 230 West 107th.

REWARD.—Heart-shaped pearl and diamond pin; on 5th Av., between 35th and 42d Sts. Phone Columbus 6208.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Scottish terrier, male, color black, name "Sandy," lame in hind leg; lost at Park Av. and 64th St; reward. 115 East 64th St.

LOST—Boston bulldog, female, white markings, in the neighborhood of 99th St. and Amsterdam Av. Superintendent, 210 West 99th St.

LOST—Boston bull, white marking, scar back left ear; answers Buster; liberal reward. Spurlock, care Wright, 57 West 58th, (2450 Plaza.)

LOST—Irish terrier, about 9 years old; no collar; very rough hair. Reward if returned to C. N. Bliss, Jr., Westbury, L. I.

LOST—Chow Chow, (Red;) rather short tail; 10 months old. 18 East 90th. 'Phone Lenox 7493; reward.

TEN DOLLARS reward for return of blind Boston terrier, lost at 29th St. and Broadway, Tuesday, Nov. 28. Ely Pier, 141 West 41st St., Manhattan.

DISAPPOINTED NURSE SHOOTS BRIDEGROOM

Mortally Wounds Herself After Slightly Injuring Man Called to Her Home.

THOUGHT HE HAD LOVED HER

Ship Chandler Able to Return to His Apartments with His Bride of Less Than a Week.

Miss Rachel Jones, a young trained nurse, and John Henderson, a Water Street ship chandler, were married last Wednesday and because business was pressing they gave up a honeymoon and moved at once into an apartment at 746 St. Nicholas Avenue. Last evening Henderson did not go home from business. Instead, when dinner had been kept waiting more than an hour his bride received a telephone message from him, which told her in effect:

"Come at once to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau. Sarah shot me, but I'm all right. But she shot herself and I'm afraid she's dying."

To Mrs. Henderson "Sarah" meant Miss Sarah A. Sheldon, a trained nurse employed until a week ago in the Tuberculosis Branch Clinic of the Health Department at 118th Street and Pleasant Avenue, and an old friend of Henderson. The young wife hurried to the detective bureau frantic with fear. She found her husband uninjured, except for a slight flesh wound in the palm of his right hand, and she burst into tears on his shoulder. When he had finally calmed her Henderson explained to her and to the police how the shooting had occurred.

He said he had known Miss Sheldon for eight years, but had had no idea that she was in love with him or expected him to marry her until a few months ago, when he sought her congratulations on his engagement to Miss Jones. Then she told him that some time she would shoot him, he said, but he thought he had pacified her finally, especially when she met his fiancée, and congratulated Miss Jones with apparent sincerity.

Yesterday, he said, Miss Sheldon telephoned to his office and said that she had developed tuberculosis and had been ordered West. She meant to leave today for Los Angeles, and asked him to bring some timetables to her home, a three-room apartment at 90 Edgecombe Avenue.

Miss Sheldon insisted on his entering when he arrived at 6 o'clock with the timetables, Henderson said, although he told her he was anxious to get home for dinner, so he did so when Miss Sheldon declared: "Sit down just a minute. I want to talk to you."

He sat in a rocking chair and had hardly settled himself in it, he said, when the girl produced a revolver and fired two shots at him. One missed him, the other struck his hand, and as he jumped up Miss Sheldon turned the weapon toward herself and fired a bullet which entered her stomach and emerged from the back. The shots brought Miss Hannah Balleer, a nurse who shared the apartment, from another room, and at her advice Henderson, who was bewildered by the attack, telephoned to the Harlem Hospital for help. Dr. Janoff and several detectives hurried to the flat. Miss Sheldon was still conscious and told the detectives:

"I shot myself. I did it because I had to leave the city if I wanted to live, and I couldn't bear to go away from New York and from Mr. Henderson. I was very fond of him."

Then she lost consciousness, and in the hospital last night it was said she probably would die. After Henderson had told his version of the affair he was permitted to leave the Detective Bureau with his wife.

TRAIN KILLS THREE IN STATION CROWD

Locomotive Plows Into Jam of Men and Women Boarding Cars on Another Track.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSLAND, N. J., Nov. 28.—It was dark here at 6:35 o'clock tonight when 250 employes of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, only about a dozen of them women and the majority negroes and Italian laborers, crowded about a Lackawanna train which is operated nightly as a special to carry the workers ten miles to Hoboken on the way to their homes. The throngs surged about both sides of the train, scrambling for seats and, apparently none noticed a Dover local train approaching on the westbound track. None expected it, for it is due at 6:20 o'clock, but tonight was fifteen minutes late.

From the station platform Policeman Thomas Landell saw the oncoming headlight and shouted a warning. But he was too late. The engine ripped into the crowd, throwing men right and left, and crushing to death three who stood directly in its path. They were Evan Turner, John De Pezia, and Edward Salacio, all negroes. Three others, Jose Guarda, Eugene Nebett, and C. A. Lundsen, were injured so badly they probably will die.

The train was moving slowly approaching the station and Engineer Earle brought it to a quick stop before it had passed entirely through the crowd. Despite Earle's quickness, however, more than twenty other persons were hurt before the train halted. They were carried into the company's plant or to the railroad station and an ambulance was summoned from the Hackensack Hospital.

WILSON TO LEAD PARADE.

Arrangements Complete for Ceremony Dedicating Liberty's Light.

Arrangements for the reception of President Wilson when he arrives here on Saturday to accept for the Government the permanent flood lighting system of the Statue of Liberty, were completed yesterday. Earl Harding, Secretary of the Mayor's Committee in charge of the ceremony, received word from Washington that the plans had been approved by the President's party.

The official party will be met at the Pennsylvania Station in the afternoon by the Reception Committee, which is a part of the Mayor's Committee of 200, and which comprises Mayor Mitchel, Cleveland H. Dodge, William M. Calder, Thomas A. Edison, and Ralph Pulitzer. They will accompany the President's party, which will include Mrs. Wilson, to the Seventy-ninth Street landing on the North River, where all will board the Mayflower. The Presidential yacht will pass between the Statue and a division of the Atlantic fleet at anchor off Bedlow's Island. The President, by wireless or a searchlight signal, will inaugurate the illumination about 6 o'clock. Behind the Mayflower will be the Dolphin, the Secretary of the Navy's yacht, bearing the rest of the committee of 200.

The President's party and the Dolphin's guests will land at the Battery, where waiting motor cars will take the entire party through downtown streets to Washington Square, up Fifth Avenue and to the Waldorf, where dinner will be served at 7:30. All these streets will be illuminated.

ADVERTISEMENT.

He Was Poisoned by Imperfectly Digested Food

Always below par—not really sick, but never quite up to the day's task. And indigestion all the time! If he ate he suffered, if he did not eat he suffered just the same. Then his doctor told him that he was fairly choked with imperfectly digested, and, therefore, fermenting, food that was sending its impurities through the blood into every tissue, bone, and muscle of his body.

"Sip a glass or two of Man-a-cea Water with your meals. It will help straighten out your stomach." All druggists and leading grocers sell Man-a-cea Water. Try it yourself!

$8,500 A YEAR FOR CHILD.

Mother to Furnish $2,000 Additional to Annie Marie Wallace.

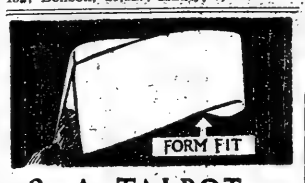
Surrogate Cohalan granted yesterday the application of Annie Marie Wallace, great-great-granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt and granddaughter of the late John Wallace, veteran member of the New York Stock Exchange, for an allowance of $8,500 a year from trust funds left her by her grandather and father, Allen Wallace.

A referee recommended that the allowance be granted because the child needed $10,500 a year to maintain the social status to which she was accustomed. Of this amount her mother, Mrs. Frances L. Wallace, with whom she lives in Italy, will provide $2,500 from her own funds.

Minnesota's Official Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 28.—The following figures were announced today by Julius A. Schmahl, Secretary of State, on the Presidential vote at the last election: Hughes, 179,544; Wilson, 179,152; Benson, 20,117; Hanly, 7,793.



The New TALBOT ARROW Form Fit COLLARS are curve cut to fit the shoulders perfectly 15c each 6 for 90c
Cluett, Peabody & Co. Inc. Makers

A Good Piano in Every Home

True economy and good taste are shown in purchasing

KRANICH & BACH
Ultra-Quality PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS

Owners of these pianos, bought quarter of a century ago, lift the fall-board and display the name of Kranich & Bach as proudly to-day as ever.

Easy Terms
Used Pianos Taken in Exchange
Factory Warerooms,
235-245 East 23d St.
Harlem Store, 16 W. 125th St.

MORE MONEY
WE LOAN 25% MORE
than any other loan company on Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.
Our Rate 1% Per Month
MAX BERNSTEIN
273 West 125th Street.

Thomas A. Edison and Nikola Tesla both believe that electricity's possibilities in the service of man have barely begun to be realized, and each gives his forecast of what is coming in the two timely articles in this week's

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Beginning December 1st there will be held, at 599 Fifth Avenue, an exhibit and sale of drawings and paintings which have appeared in Collier's.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy, including cuts, matrices or drawings of illustrations, must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to insertion; for the Sunday edition of The Times finally approved copy must be delivered before Friday night.—Advt.

Monroe Shops Are Monroe Clothes *Closed Thanksgiving Day*

MONROE Clothes are fitting out hundreds of New Yorkers for the Thanksgiving Dress-Up Parade.

Young Knickerbocker and his just-back-from-the-border brother are coming to the shops of good clothing value for their holiday Suits and Topcoats.

Here at $15 you, too, will find what you have always wanted in clothes-satisfaction. Because Monroe Clothes are worth giving thanks for. They have a snap and youthfulness built into them which add grace to any man's figure.

Thursday is Thanksgiving. Christmas and New Year's follow quickly. Be ready for them. Come up and look over Monroe Clothes to-day.

Why $15 Should Be Your Price

In Monroe Clothes you'll find well-chosen, up-to-the-minute, long-wearing fabrics. You'll find in them the workmanship of skilled designers and tailors—such high salaried workmen as only a million dollar output a year establishment like ours can afford to employ.

Made in our own workshops, sold in low rent upstairs shops, one price throughout the year, there is more value in Monroe Clothes for $15 than you have even thought possible.

Suit, Overcoat or Evening Dress you'll find here at $15, just what you desire at a price less than you've been used to paying

Come up and see Monroe quality. It's guaranteed.

Overcoats, Suits, Evening Clothes

AMERICA'S LARGEST UPSTAIRS CLOTHIERS

Monroe Clothes

42nd ST., Cor. B'way—Times Square
NASSAU ST., Cor. Frankfort—City Hall
B'WAY, Cor. Fulton Street
BRONX—Bergen Ave., Cor. 149th St.
125th ST., Cor. 7th Ave.
BROOKLYN—Court St., Cor. Montague St.
NEWARK—151 Market St.
JERSEY CITY—258 Bay St.

Monroe Clothes Shops Open Evenings Until 9 P. M. Saturday Until 10 P. M.

ALL MONROE CLOTHES SHOPS ON THE 2ND FLOOR

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

Larger turn-over! The Greenpoint Metallic Bed Company develops its sales to dealers with Packard delivery

Swift and dependable transportation is the key to effective distribution. The man who can make his warehouse stocks the *reserve stocks* of his dealers is sure of increased volume.

Greenpoint officials have found this delivery efficiency in Packard trucks.

"When we motorized our delivery department," they say, "we determined to buy none but the best. Now, after three and a half years' experience with Packards, we trace our increase in business largely to Packard efficiency.

"We save by using Packard chainless trucks. They are always dependable."

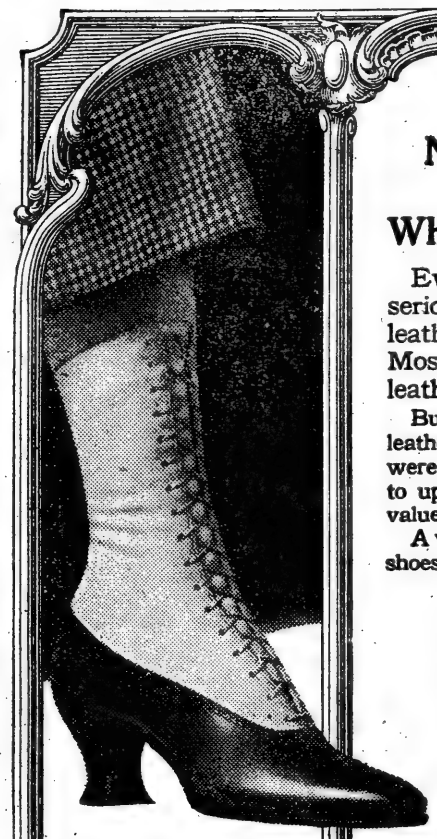
Packard traffic engineers know a lot about hauling and handling economies in your line. Give one of them leave to go over your delivery problems—now.

Seven worm-drive models—1 ton to 6½ tons—the *right* truck for every task. Full market value allowed for used trucks taken in exchange for Packards.

Ask the man who owns one

Packard Motor Car Co. of New York
Broadway and Sixty-first. Branches at Brooklyn, Hartford, Newark, Paterson Springfield and White Plains

Packard CHAINLESS TRUCKS



Now that You Have the Facts— What about *These* Shoes

Every woman now knows how serious is the shortage of *real* shoe leather—and how high the price is. Most shoe dealers can't get *good* leather at any price.

But Regal *quality is protected.* These leathers were bought when good leathers were plentiful and the shoes were made to uphold the Regal reputation for right value and right style—at right prices.

A woman can depend upon these smart shoes.

The POLLYANNA, in *three beautiful styles:* all-white Blumenthal's Washable Kid—or with African brown kid vamp and ivory kid top—or black and white combination in kid (*as illustrated*).

The ARCADIA—in several of the very latest two-tone combinations, with two inch wood Louis heel, eight inch top.

The VASSAR—a smart street boot with graceful lines. Looks good—and feels good on the foot. In Black Calf, Cordo Calf or Two-Tone Combination with Nubuck Top.

And the prices, $5 to $8, are getting quick action.

Find *Your* Regal Store

NEW YORK CITY

*Nassau and Ann St.
175 Broadway
*Broadway at Duane St.
*Broadway at Spring St.
Broadway at 19th St.
Broadway at 27th St.
Broadway at 37th St.
14th St. at 3rd Ave.
6th Ave. at 21st St.
40 West 34th St.
125th St. at 7th Ave
2926 Third Ave.

BROOKLYN

4 Flatbush Ave.
1049 Broadway
1375 Broadway
*357 Fulton St.
301 Broadway
466 Fifth Ave.

NEWARK, N. J.
825 Broad St

(*Exclusively for Men)

JERSEY CITY
109 Newark Ave.

REGAL SHOES

REGAL SHOE CO. 258 Summer St., Boston

DO NOT DELAY.

Communicate at once with The New York Times when you incur loss of property. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain early, overcast, colder today; Friday fair, colder; wind southwest
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,495. ... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS

BATTLE CONTINUES IN CHIHUAHUA CITY, REFUGEE REPORTS

First Foreigner to Escape to Texas Says Bandits Hold Only Part of Capital.

FLED AT 2 A. M. YESTERDAY

Cannon Firing Ceased Monday Morning and Troops Employ Small Arms Now.

EL PASO TROOPS ON GUARD

General Bell Takes Precautions on Reports That Bandits Are Near the Border.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 29.—The first foreign refugee to leave Chihuahua City since the siege began arrived here today. He reported that Villa and Julio Acosta were in control of part of the city when he escaped by automobile at 2 o'clock this morning. The man came by way of Villa Ahumada and Guadalupe.

Owing to the fact that he had been in hiding, he explained, he had no means of knowing first hand just what had happened, or even the whereabouts of General Trevino. Carranza forces were holding hard to their part of the city, and the refugee added that he understood all foreigners were safe.

Cannon firing ceased some time early Monday morning, but the small-arms firing continued through Monday and Tuesday, the refugee said. He admitted knowing nothing more about the military situation in the capital than the reports brought to him from time to time by servants and others who came to his home, which was near the home of General Trevino.

As he passed along the Villa Ahumada roads in his automobile late today the refugee saw 185 bandits at Los Tanques, about thirty miles southeast of Juarez. He said the column was moving in the general direction of Villa Ahumada, south of Juarez, and the men were all well armed, but he was not molested.

American Scouts Sent Out.

United States Army officers, stationed at Fabens, Texas, thirty-two miles southeast of here, and opposite Guadalupe, Chihuahua, were notified tonight and dispatched scouts to investigate the presence of bandits so near the border. The Juarez military officers also were notified.

As a precautionary measure additional troops were ordered down town from the fort and army camps tonight by General George Bell, Jr., artillery was held in readiness on the mesa, overlooking the city and Juarez, and an armored automobile was sent to the international bridge. The report of bandit operations in the vicinity of Juarez was believed to have been responsible for this military activity.

When he left Chihuahua City at 2 A. M. today the refugee said he could hear rifle shots in different parts of the city, but was not molested as he drove out. Only two men appeared on the street through which he drove, and neither of these challenged him.

The foreigner said he had heard of looting in the business section of the city, but had not certified this report. He stated that he had no way of ascertaining the whereabouts or safety of the other foreigners in the city as he did not dare to leave his home. However, he did not believe any foreign residents had been killed. He said little damage had been done to the city, as Villa had no cannon when he made the attack.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Nov. 29.—Officials here today said General Carlos Ozuna, who had a prominent part in the defense of Chihuahua City against attacks by Villa, had started from Sauz, north of the State capital, with reorganized forces to relieve the city.

General Francisco Gonzales, commanding the Carranza garrisons in Northern Chihuahua, arrived in Juarez tonight after a trip as far south as Sauz.

Want Pershing to Stay.

Mexican merchants who reached here Monday night from San Buenaventura and Namiquipa reported today that petitions were being circulated in the towns and settlements in the vicinity of the American expeditionary force's headquarters and outposts asking the United States Government not to withdraw the American troops now.

The merchants asserted Villa had made a threat against all who lived in Namiquipa, Guerrero, San Buenaventura, Casas Grandes, Colonia Dublan, Colonia Juarez, and the other towns in Western Chihuahua, saying he would kill all residents of these towns and burn their homes because they had aided the Americans.

CARRANZA GETS PROTOCOL.

Pani Delivers Atlantic City Agreement to First Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

QUERETARO, Mexico, Nov. 29.—The arrival here of Alberto Pani, Mexican delegate to the Atlantic City conference, caused excitement among officials tonight. Mr. Pani delivered the protocol to General Carranza immediately after his arrival. While contents are not known here, it is believed that Carranza will agree to terms permitting reciprocal pursuit of bandits, as this was the original contention of Mexicans after the Columbus raid.

Officials here feel certain of prompt arrangement of all difficulties between the two countries. General Carranza refused to make a statement before he had studied the protocol.

Rasmussen Sends No News.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 29.—The Greenland ship Fox arrived here today. The Captain had no news from Knud Rasmussen and the Crocker Land expedition. The position of the auxiliary ship Dagmar is not known, but the ship is supposed to lie near Thule. One more Greenland ship is expected this Winter—the Gothaab, now at Lerwick, but [illegible] about the

Reports Russian Transports With Troops Sunk By Mine

BERLIN, Nov. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Two large Russian transports, bound from Helsingfore for Revel, were sunk in the latter part of October as the result, it is believed, of striking a mine, says a dispatch from Stockholm to the Overseas News Agency.

The transports, it is said, had the entire Four Hundred and Twenty-eighth Russian Regiment on board. This regiment, it is said, had been on duty for some time in Finland.

HENRY SIEGEL QUITS; EMPORIUM TO CLOSE

Blames Subway Blockade of Broadway and Landlord's Failure to Lay Sidewalks.

SAYS STORE IS SOLVENT

Postpones Hope of 15,000 Depositors in Fourteenth Street Store Bank for Reimbursement.

Henry Siegel's store, the Emporium, opened a few months ago at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street, posted notices in its windows last night announcing that because of the condition of the sidewalks and consequent difficulty to patrons entering the premises, it had been decided to discontinue business and vacate. Simultaneously with the posting of the notice a statement giving more details of the closing was sent to newspapers.

Henry Siegel launched his new venture after his release from the Monroe County Penitentiary, where he served a sentence for making false statements for the purpose of obtaining credit. The statement received by THE NEW YORK TIMES concerning the closing of the Emporium follows:

> The Emporium has concluded to terminate its business because of difficulties with its landlord, which have proved an insurmountable obstacle to the business. The disrupted condition of the street has practically marooned the premises. The landlord especially agreed in the lease to construct a permanent sidewalk, but week after week has failed to do so, permitting the condition to become worse instead of better, so that now it is practically impossible for people to get access to the premises. To vainly struggle to overcome a situation which it can in no way remedy would be to sacrifice the interests of the company to no purpose. The Emporium is absolutely solvent. It takes this action to terminate an inevitable loss arising from a condition beyond its control. While the rental has been paid for two months further, it will at once commence proceedings against the landlord for the damages caused by this breach of the lease.

George Ffoulke, agent for the Johnson Building, in which Siegel's store is, said last night that he had not been informed of any trouble, and knew nothing of any threatened suit. Siegel was not found last night.

When Siegel announced last April his plan to re-enter business after his discharge from the penitentiary, he promised that all the money he should make over and above living expenses would be used to repay the 15,000 depositors who lost their small savings in his private banking establishment, Henry Siegel & Co., which was operated in conjunction with the Fourteenth Street Store.

It will be recalled that when he was convicted, Justice William A. Clarke of Livingston County, who presided at the trial held in Geneseo in November, 1914, suspended sentenced until the following June on the promise of Siegel to make restitution. Siegel did not make his promise good, and he served ten months and paid a fine of $1,000.

The Emporium Cloak and Suit Company was capitalized at $200,000 of preferred stock and 1,000 shares of common stock of no par value. Associated in the enterprise with Siegel were his brother, Frederick Siegel of Detroit, and several New York business men.

PROCLAIM CONQUEST AS GERMANY'S AIM

Organ of Industrial Magnates Demands Retention of French and Belgian Territory.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Rhenish and Westphalian Gazette, in an article on the principles of German peace, declares that the reconciliation of Germany and her Western enemies is impossible, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's. The paper says that it believes Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg recognizes this and adds:

"Our ultimate aim is to push through to the West and the ocean. Whatever offers resistance must be crushed." Referring to the Balkans, The Gazette says: "What the victor gets he holds." In respect to the lost German colonies, The Gazette is quoted as saying:

"If we do not succeed in reconquering them, the French provinces are worth twice our colonies, and we will take our compensation out in France. Let us daily tell the French that every foot we conquer is ours. We need not waste words about Belgium. We need access to the Channel and we need Antwerp. Whoever wants Belgium may fetch it from us."

The Gazette concludes that England is more assailable than Russia, and that London can be destroyed more easily than Moscow because, it says, Moscow costs blood, and London only torpedoes.

"We have no fantastic dreams," are The Gazette's final words, "of conquering the world. German burgerdom is not yet ripe for mastering and governing a world empire. We neither can or will destroy the British Empire, but the minimum necessary for German peace is the complete beating down of France in the West and the prestige of the German flag on all the seas."

An Amsterdam dispatch to The Times refers to The Gazette's article as by far the most remarkable that has yet appeared in regard to German peace terms. The dispatch adds that The Gazette represents the industrial magnates who, "as recent executive changes show, are making their influence increasingly felt."

Annexation is also advocated by Dr. Jaeger, a member of the Center Party in the Reichstag, who, writing in The Düsseldorf General-Anzeiger, insists that the German blood shed in Belgium since 1914 must not have been shed in vain.

"Belgium must be our guarantee," writes Dr. Jaeger, "for a good part of the war costs. We must retain permanently the Meuse line, with Liège and Namur. Part of old Luxemburg which has become Belgian can perhaps be ceded to the Grand Duchy."

After saying that the Walloons (French-speaking Belgians) might be ejected from their homes, Dr. Jaeger pronounced in favor of allowing the Belgian dynasty to remain. He declares, however, that the country must be brought politically, militarily and economically in closer relation to Germany.

DENY SCHIFF SPOKE FOR PEACE LEAGUE

Board of Management Adopts Resolutions to Correct Any "Misinterpretation."

TAFT ISSUES A STATEMENT

Declares Banker Voiced Only His Personal Views at Recent Hotel Astor Dinner.

ATTACK IN LONDON PRESS

Northcliffe Papers Accuse Schiff and Speyer of Intrigues in Germany's Behalf.

A denial that Jacob H. Schiff, in his speech at the League to Enforce Peace dinner last Friday, spoke for the League or reflected its views was made yesterday by the Board of Management of that organization. The Board met in executive session at the Yale Club, those present being: William H. Taft, the President; Alton B. Parker, Charles Stuart Davison, Judge William H. Wadhams, Theodore Marburg, George Munro Forrest, Talcott Williams, Herbert S. Houston, Hamilton Holt, Finley J. Shepard, John Bates Clark and William H. Short. Resolutions which had been adopted were made public after the meeting. They read:

> The League to Enforce Peace, as it has frequently declared, is not a stop the war movement. It contemplates a league of nations to be set up after the present war.
>
> We take this opportunity to declare that the league is committed only by its program and the authorized interpretation thereof, and not by the views expressed by individual members.

Later Mr. Taft issued the following statement:

"Because of the misinterpretation of the speech made last Friday night by Jacob H. Schiff the resolution was passed by the Committee of Management as representing the League to Enforce Peace. Mr. Schiff, who is prominent in the league, is strongly in favor of steps being taken to bring about peace in Europe, but those are his individual views and not those of the league. As a matter of fact, in an organization of this size there must be and are all sorts of views represented, but those views are purely individual so far as the league is concerned.

"From the beginning we have been careful to limit this movement to one the purpose of which is to bring about an agreement among the nations after the present war which we hope will make impossible other wars in the future.

"As to Mr. Schiff, he is one of the strongest and most valuable members, and the resolution adopted this afternoon in no wise reflects upon him. Furthermore, Mr. Schiff never intended to speak for the league when he expressed his convictions, and never had any idea that his remarks would be misinterpreted as expressive of the attitude of the league."

Mr. Taft said the committee had received no communication from Mr. Schiff, and none was either expected or called for, he added.

Mr. Taft also referred to the New York Branch, American Neutral Conference Committee, organized at a meeting in the Hotel Astor last Saturday for the stated purposes of arousing "the American public to a sense of what it may contribute toward stopping the war." This committee, Mr. Taft said, was in no way connected with the League to Enforce Peace, and, to, support this statement, he called upon Hamilton Holt, who is a member of the Neutral Conference Committee and also of the League to Enforce Peace, to bear him out.

"Mr. Taft," said Mr. Holt, "is absolutely right. The Conference Committee has absolutely no connection with the League to Enforce Peace."

Other prominent members of the Conference Committee are Mr. Schiff, Dr. David Starr Jordan, Oswald Garrison Villard, James Speyer, Charles L. Bernheimer, Dr. Frank Crane, George Foster Peabody, John H. Finley, Adolph Lewisohn, Dr. Frederick Lynch, Felix Herzfeld and many other well known persons, women as well as men.

Mr. Holt, in answer to questions by the newspaper men, said the Conference Committee was not in any sense of the word a pro-German committee. It was, he said, as its name indicated, a neutral committee, a majority of whose members were persons of other than German birth or descent.

ASSAIL JACOB H. SCHIFF AS FOE OF THE ALLIES

Northcliffe Papers Accuse Him of Intriguing for Peace for Germany's Benefit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 30.—Hall Caine's eloquent messages and various other statements cabled from London relative to the "Cosmos" articles in THE NEW YORK TIMES have given a fairly clear indication of the British attitude in regard to peace discussions at the present time. The reluctance shown by many men of light and leading to express for publication their views of the suggestions of "Cosmos" for the future may be attributed to reasons which range in character from that advanced by Viscount Grey in his Foreign Press Association speech to the fear that even the most academic contribution to the study of the prevention of future wars, if made in the nervous days of this great struggle, might be innocently misapprehended or willfully misrepresented.

Yesterday's debate in the House of

Continued on Page 2.

United States Asks Allies to Reconsider and Grant a Safe Conduct to Tarnowski

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The United States has sent notes to Great Britain and France, it became known today, requesting reconsideration by those Governments of their refusal to issue a safe conduct through their blockade lines for Count Tarnowski, the new Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to this country, and speaking of the unfortunate effect that a continued refusal would have on opinion here.

The notes point out that it is an inalienable right of sovereign nations to exchange ambassadors, and insist that a third nation, even in time of war, is not justified in denying that right. Great care is taken to base the representations solely on international right as distinguished from mere international courtesy, making it clear that the United States is not asking a favor or assuming the attitude of a pleader.

Care also is taken not to put the Government in the position of having changed its attitude since the last communication on the subject, which was merely the transmission of the Austrian Government's request for a safe conduct. It was planned at first when the rebuff was received to drop the position of being a messenger of Austria and make a formal demand in the name of the United States.

It was decided, however, that it was unnecessary to take such action at this stage of the negotiations, when it is hoped that a firm statement of the general principles of international law in the case will cause a reconsideration by the Allies. If the present notes meet with an unsatisfactory response it is admitted that a very difficult situation will be developed.

The Allied Embassies are deeply concerned over the resentment felt by the Washington Government and are taking unusual care to keep their Governments fully informed. It is not known that they have forwarded any direct representations to their Governments except in so far as the nature of their information is in itself a recommendation. Nevertheless officials have every hope that this informal action by the diplomatic representatives on the ground will go far toward influencing a change of attitude on the other side.

Early replies to the American notes are expected owing to the fact that Count Tarnowski is scheduled to sail from Rotterdam on the Dutch steamer Nieuw Amsterdam on Dec. 16. Should the replies prove unfavorable, the United States might send a final note, notifying the Allies to disturb the Austrian Envoy at their own risk, or it might be decided to send an American merchantman or warship to some neutral port to receive the Ambassador and bring him across the Atlantic. As yet, however, such a contingency has hardly been contemplated in view of the confident belief that the Allies will yield.

THANKSGIVING EVE SEES TURKEYS DROP

Price of Eggs Also Lower as Housewives' Boycott Is Continued.

CONSUMERS REFUSE TO BUY

Head of Mayor's Conference Would Have Executives Join in State-Wide Proclamations.

The wholesale price of eggs dropped a cent and a half a dozen yesterday, making a total drop of two and a half cents since Tuesday morning, when the household embargo on eggs went into effect. Turkey, which had not been boycotted, dropped two and three cents a pound wholesale, with the market in a condition which promised bargains in turkeys for housewives who held off until today.

The price of turkeys fell of its own weight, according to wholesalers, retailers and city investigators. Prices ranging between 40 and 45 cents retail were found to be too high, even for prosperous times, and turkey suffered from an economic boycott. Many dealers who were threatened with a loss if they sold at prevailing prices put turkeys, which arrived freshly yesterday and the day before, into cold storage, thus speculating on higher prices during the holidays to come.

Promoters of the egg embargo insist that the boycott in New York and many other cities has caused the price reduction and that, if continued, it will send prices down much farther.

More Reductions Demanded.

Cold storage eggs are now retailing at from 45 and 50 cents a dozen, and at least 10 cents more must come off those prices, according to experts under Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan, before the boycott can be considered a success. Under present conditions a fair price would be 35 cents a doezn, according to egg dealers who are advising Commissioner Hartigan. The wholesale price of cold storage eggs yesterday, according to the Producers' Price Current, ranged from 28 cents a dozen for poorer kinds to 35 cents for specials. These figures are less conservative than those of Deputy State Commissioner of Food and Markets George Hildebrand, who said yesterday:

"The price of cold storage eggs at wholesale has dropped between 4 and 5 cents since the boycott began. The average drop yesterday was 2 cents and the day before between 2 and 3 cents."

Wholesale egg dealers confirmed reports of officials yesterday that there was little selling of eggs, and the market was described in the trade as "nervous." Retail dealers bore out this condition of the market.

Mayor Cornelius F. Burns of Troy, President of the State Conference of Mayors and City Officials, who was here since Tuesday, sent appeals to Governor Whitman and to the Mayors of all New York cities, asking them to issue proclamations urging the citizens to support the egg boycott and other proposed boycotts to follow it. John J. McGlynn of Troy, President of the State Hotel Men's Association, wired to Mayor Burns yesterday that the Association would co-operate in the boycott.

Poultry Market Is Weak.

First-class fresh Maryland turkeys were selling at retail yesterday for 42 cents and the second quality at 38 cents, but the demand for them was small, compared with the demand for cold storage turkeys at prices running from 28 to 35 cents. Few retailers were willing to buy dressed varieties costing more than 30 cents a pound, and they reported that their customers were willing to pay as much as 35 cents a pound at retail, but not higher.

After a tour of the wholesale poultry markets Commissioner Hartigan said:

"There is a semi-panic in the wholesale markets among dealers in turkeys, chickens, geese, and ducks. Western shippers expected big prices and sent large shipments, expecting them to be taken regardless of price. Dealers will not give the prices asked. With prices dropping, wholesalers predicted that there would be an eleventh-hour demand for turkeys, when the prices would probably go on Thanksgiving morning to between 33 and 39 cents for the best birds."

A number of small dealers who had been unable to induce customers to pay the high price for turkeys have lowered their prices and sought to keep the profit by loading the turkeys with weights or by tampering with their scales, according to Commissioner Hartigan. His inspectors yesterday arrested thirty-four turkey dealers in all parts of the city on charges of short-weighting.

Potatoes took another drop in price

Continued on Page 4.

LAST WORD TO BERLIN IS GIVEN TO GERARD

President Instructs Him to Say That We Expect U-Boat Pledges to be Kept.

RENEWS PLEA FOR BELGIANS

Wilson Emphasizes to Envoy the Bad Impression Made Here by the Deportations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Ambassador Gerard conferred with President Wilson late today and received final instructions on views to be presented to the German Government regarding the deportation of Belgians and submarine warfare.

No written communications have been given the Ambassador, but Mr. Wilson outlined to him fully the attitude of the American Government toward pending issues. The President is understood to have emphasized the unfavorable impression created here by Germany's treatment of the Belgians and to have reiterated that the United States had said its last word on submarine warfare and expected Germany to live up to her pledges.

After spending an hour with the President, Mr. Gerard started for New York. He plans to sail for Berlin on Dec. 5 if his private business permits.

During the day the Ambassador went to the State Department for a final conference with Secretary Lansing, and also talked with Secretary Daniels and other officials. While Mr. Gerard would not discuss the matter for publication, he is said to have informed the President that Germany undoubtedly was ready for peace on terms satisfactory to her.

Whether the Ambassador would have a conference in New York with Colonel E. M. House before starting for Berlin was undecided when he left here. There have been reports here within the last few days that Colonel House himself would go to Europe in the near future, but the Colonel has said that he has no such plans at present.

RESENT PRESS REPORT OF AMERICAN ATTITUDE

Berlin Press Criticise Talk of Lusitania Case Being Unsettled and U-53's Visit 'Offensive.'

BERLIN, Nov. 29, (via London.)—The Berlin papers print prominently a summary of an Associated Press dispatch from Washington of Nov. 19, (concerning the Lusitania and the U-53,) where comments are made, it is evident that the attitude of the American Government has created a bad impression. The papers fail to see the grounds at this moment for suddenly alleging that the Lusitania question remains unsettled.

Both Conservative and Liberal organs agree in condemning the attitude ascribed to the American Government respecting German submarine activities on the American coast. They point out that Germany is complying fully with the American demand that submarine operations follow the cruiser provisions of The Hague convention, even refraining from firing torpedoes while under water. The papers also reject the assumption that the cruise of the U-53 had the character of a blockade of American harbors, and fail to see justification for regarding it as "offensive."

The Post pronounces this characterization as "far-fetched and rather clumsy."

Count von Reventlow regards the dispatch as "a big bluff of threats and warnings."

The Morgen Post says that if President Wilson takes the stand indicated by the dispatch, "He can never be a suitable mediator for peace and that his intervention could only make the situation more dangerous and place new obstacles in the way of peace."

The Vossische Zeitung also emphasizes the threatening tone of the American Government as indicated in the dispatch and asserts that it has semi-official confirmation that the Government takes the same standpoint regarding submarine activity as the most intense anti-German newspaper in America.

The paper sees "A characteristic contrast" in Washington's language about "The unheard of and impudent encroachments of England and her Allies upon important American interests" which the dispatch calls "less dangerous."

Count Von Reventlow says:

"The necessity of letting the struggle take its own course is bitter, but no side wants a premature end, particu-

Continued on Page 3.

BEATTY COMMANDS THE BRITISH FLEET

Replaces Jellicoe, Who, as First Sea Lord, Becomes Service Chief Ashore.

MORE CHANGES EXPECTED

Promotions Are in Response to Demand for Navy Men with War Experience.

BALFOUR IS ATTACKED

Two Papers Urge a Housecleaning in the Admiralty, Beginning with the Chief.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, commander of the British fleet, was appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty today, being succeeded in command of the Grand Fleet by Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, who commanded the British cruiser squadrons in the Jutland fight. Admiral Sir Henry B. Jackson, the present First Sea Lord, has been appointed President of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich.

The announcement of the change in command of the British Grand Fleet was made this afternoon in the House of Commons by A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Balfour said there would be consequential changes also in the board of the Admiralty.

On being asked whether the changes in the Admiralty meant other changes in higher commands, Mr. Balfour replied that undoubtedly there would be changes, which would be announced in the ordinary course of events. The decision involving the appointments of Admirals Jellicoe, Beatty, and Jackson was taken some time ago, Mr. Balfour said, but for military reasons the announcement was delayed.

The vital changes in the management of the navy doubtless will be greeted heartily by the country. Recently there has been a demand for an infusion of new life on the Board of the Sea Lords at Whitehall. The case as presented by the critics was that none of the sea lords had been in active service afloat during this war, that more than two years of warfare had brought about radical changes in methods, and that the active direction of the fleets by the Admiralty should be in the hands of officers who had participated in and worked out the latest style of operations.

Since the Government apparently recognized the force of these criticisms, Admiral Jellicoe's appointment as First Sea Lord is the logical result.

Sir David Beatty's promotion to the command of the Grand Fleet gives the Government's answer to criticisms, mostly from abroad, that he showed rashness in the way he threw his battle cruiser squadrons into the Jutland fight.

Admiral Sir Henry B. Jackson obtains an honorable and comfortable post. Thus four important figures formerly in control of the navy have passed from Whitehall since the war began. These are Prince Louis of Battenberg, Baron Fisher, and Admiral Jackson, all of whom were First Sea Lords, and Winston Spencer Churchill, who was First Lord of the Admiralty.

Other changes in the way of bringing new men from the fleets to Whitehall are foreshadowed. Apparently Mr. Balfour retains his office as First Lord of the Admiralty through it all, although some of the same newspapers which called for Colonel Churchill's retirement have been turning their guns upon him, but from a different angle. They considered Churchill too impetuous and disposed to interfere with matters of strategy, while they consider Mr. Balfour too slow and conservative.

Two Papers Attack Balfour.

Gratification and hopeful expectation generally are expressed in the morning papers at the naval changes, although not without certain qualifications. It is universally admitted that the new appointments will be popular, but there is a disposition rather to hope than to be confident that the arrangement will work well.

The Times, for instance, while disavowing an intention to suggest that the appointments, because popular, are not necessarily sound, says:

"We do not doubt that the decision, which perhaps is more serious than any taken in the war, has been as anxiously considered by its authors as it will be widely discussed. It remains to be seen whether Admiral Jellicoe possesses the driving power, ruthlessness, ability to impress his colleagues, and the clear vision which is surely needed in the War Committee."

Much of the comment centers on the past administration of the Admiralty, of which sharp criticism is not confined to papers of one political type. It is complained that the Admiralty for some time has exhibited a lack of vigor and a strange aloofness from reality.

The criticism is not focused on A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, except in two instances—The Daily News and The Daily Mail, which call for his removal. The Daily News finds his retention of the post of First Lord disquieting, while The Mail makes an addition to its many recent attacks. It demands the complete reconstruction of the Admiralty Board, "beginning with the old gentlemen at the head of it."

On the other hand, The Morning Post and Daily Telegraph pay tribute to Mr. Balfour, the former saying that special acknowledgment is due his administration and also his courage and strong sense in choosing the right time to make changes.

Beatty, who is 45 years of age, is the youngest Vice Admiral in the British service. He served in the Soudan and in China and in 1912 was Naval Secretary to Prince Louis of Battenberg.

In 1901 Beatty married Ethel, eldest daughter of Marshall Field of Chicago. Since the war began Lady Beatty has been interested in organizing English working girls for home defense.

HAVANA-TAMPA-FLORIDA RESORTS. All-steel Flamingo, 9:15 A. M., 55 minutes [illegible] to Tampa. Two flights out to Miami. Seaboard Air Line. Ltd 2:00 P. M. [illegible]

GOVERNMENT TAKES WELSH COAL MINES

Action Follows a Long Dispute Over Demands for Increase in Wages.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Under the Defense of the Realm Act the Board of Trade announces that from Dec. 1 it will assume control of all the coal mines in South Wales. A committee has been appointed, representing the Board of Trade, the Home Office and the Admiralty, for the administration of the mines. It will meet tomorrow to consider the question of wages.

There has been a long dispute concerning the demands of the South Wales miners for a second 15 per cent. increase of the war bonus.

The Board of Trade attempted by intervention to procure a settlement, but the mine owners objected to an investigation of their affairs with a view to ascertaining whether they could justifiably meet the miners' demands.

The action is an entirely new departure and appears to have been caused by the imperative necessity of preventing a trade dispute from interfering with the coal supply. Earlier in the course of the war the Government took steps to control the price of coal to some extent, but from the beginning of the war there has been trouble in South Wales arising from the constant conflict between the coal miners and the owners on the question of wages.

A year ago David Lloyd George, then Minister of Munitions, had to interfere and concede to the miners a 15 per cent. bonus, despite the opposition of the owners.

The coal owners have been generally condemned by both press and public.

GERMANS SELL STOCKS TAKEN ON INVASION

Far-reaching Organization Unearthed by French Secret Police —Several Arrests Made.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Commissioner Faralicq of the French Secret Service reported that a far-reaching organization of German banks to market abroad securities and coupons which disappeared from the invaded districts of northern France and Belgium has been disclosed by inquiries into the case of Geobran Rabbat, a Syrian banker arrested at Geneva.

Rabbat was charged with having in his possession a quantity of Russian, Serbian and French Government stock taken by Germans in occupied territory. He formerly was a banker in Rue Lafitte, Paris. The French Government got track of Rabbat's operations through the sale for 20,000 francs (about $4,000) of coupons of Russian bonds belonging to M. Aumignon, who buried them in a garden at Termes in the Ardennes before the arrival there of the Germans.

Commissioner Faralicq reported that his inquiries had convinced him the organization was in direct relation with German banks. The Swiss and French police already have seized in various places in both countries papers the examination of which will require a month. It is stated that coupons on securities valued at about 20,000,000 francs already have been cashed by unwitting buyers. One man, Loret y Soler, a Spaniard, has been arrested on the Swiss frontier. In a double-bottomed trunk in his possession were, it is charged, Argentine and Spanish securities worth 317,000 francs.

PLANS FRENCH CREDIT OF $1,700,000,000

New Budget Estimate Will Raise Total Credits of Nation to $14,500,000,000.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—By March 31, 1917, the total credits opened by the French Government since the beginning of hostilities will amount to 72,500,000,000 Francs, ($14,500,000,000,) says Raoul Peret, reporter of the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, in recommending the vote of a provisional appropriation of 8,600,000,000 francs, ($1,700,000,000,) to pay the expenses of the first quarter of 1917.

M. Peret also indorses the new taxation project which was decided on recently by the Appropriation Committee of the Chamber, and which, if adopted, will yield 600,000,000 francs. These taxes are to be derived from increases in the taxes on incomes and on tobacco, wine, beef and other commodities. He points out that the annual charges on the public debt now amount to 2,500,000,000 francs, and that new taxes are needed at once to meet these charges unless it is desired to embark in more borrowing.

AIRMEN RAID ZEEBRUGGE.

British Machines Attack Port on Belgian Coast and Return Safely.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—British naval airplanes made a raid upon the harbor of Zeebrugge yesterday, it was officially announced tonight. What damage they inflicted is not known. All the machines returned safely. The official announcement says:

Yesterday afternoon an attack was carried out by naval airplanes upon the harbor at Zeebrugge, but owing to the weather the results could not be observed. All the machines returned.

EARTHQUAKE ROCKS JAPAN.

Kobe and Kyoto Shaken and Many Houses Destroyed.

TOKIO, Nov. 29.—Considerable damage has been caused by an earthquake in middle Japan. Many houses have been destroyed in Kobe, Osaka, and Kyoto.

The railway station at Kyoto was damaged, and several pedestrians were hurt by falling walls and roofs in that town and in Kobe.

TYNDALL'S HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS [illegible] Seaboard Air Line. Ltd 2:00 P. M. [illegible]

RUSSIANS START NEW BIG DRIVE TO AID RUMANIA

Advance in the Carpathian Region, Capturing Ridges and 811 Prisoners.

FALKENHAYN IN PITECHTI

Occupies a Junction Town on the Arges River 65 Miles Northwest of Bucharest.

RUMANIANS FALLING BACK

Berlin Describes the Retreat Before Northern and Southern Armies as Disorderly.

BERLIN, Nov. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Pitechti, in Rumania, sixty-five miles northwest of Bucharest, has been captured by General von Falkenhayn's troops, the War Office announced in tonight's official statement. The Rumanians before Bucharest are retreating in disorder. The Russians began attacks yesterday at many places along the northern Rumanian front. They gained small local advantages at a heavy cost. The text of the statement reads:

Front of Archduke Joseph—In the wooded Carpathians and on the eastern frontier of Transylvania the Russians yesterday launched attacks at many points against the German and Austro-Hungarian lines. They suffered defeat. Minor local advantages were paid for in sanguinary sacrifices.

The infantry of General von Falkenhayn's army is victoriously advancing along the entire Wallachian front. The defeated enemy is retreating eastward in disorder.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen—The movements of the Danube army correspond with those of the forces operating further north.

In Dobrudja there has been only minor fighting activity.

By gaining possession of the whole line of the River Alt, in Western Rumania, together with the towns of Alexandria and Giurgiu, the Teutonic allies shortened their front by about 125 miles, the military critic of the Overseas News Agency writes. The invaders also have gained undisputed control of the Danube over a distance of 185 miles.

A correspondent of the Lokal-Anzeiger telegraphs that the German troops which advanced east of the Alt Valley outflanked the Rumanians on the northern part of the river, and that hundreds of the Rumanians surrendered, the others disbanding and fleeing into the mountains. In consequence of this move the Austrians and Germans were able to break through Rothenthurm Pass at the narrowest point, almost without loss, and advance southward without encountering resistance.

The Rumanians fled in panic, as is shown by the large number of prisoners taken recently and also by the fact that captured trenches were found to be filled with war material of all kinds. Rifles still ready for firing, the correspondent says, were lying before the trenches, pointed toward the former Austro-German positions.

Craiova is flying hundreds of white flags in token of its surrender and peaceful intentions. In peace times Craiova is a prosperous city of fifty-odd thousand inhabitants, including 300 millionaires. Today it is downcast and partly deserted.

Amazed at the speed with which the Germans advanced, a majority of the wealthy residents fled. The Jews, who remained in thousands, are professedly friendly to the Germans, but closed their stores.

Turks Captured Alexandria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 29, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

In Dobrudja our artillery and infantry fire repulsed enemy troops and drove them from their intrenchments. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

Our troops, who crossed the Danube, occupied Alexandria Monday. They captured 140 railway cars and a large quantity of provisions.

SOFIA, Nov. 28, (via London, Nov. 29.)—Giurgiu, on the Danube, was captured by troops of the Central Powers advancing on the north bank of the Danube, supported by Bulgarian and Austrian monitors on the river, says today's War Office statement. The battle lasted five hours, and was followed by the flight of the Rumanians and the population toward Bucharest in semi-panic, says the official statement. It reads:

"The Danube army continues its advance without interruption and has come into close touch with the allied (Teutonic) troops which descended from the Carpathians.

Our troops advanced on the left bank of the Danube and attacked Giurgiu. Supported by our monitors and Austrian monitors, they captured Giurgiu after a sanguinary fight lasting from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. The enemy troops and the population, in a semi-panic, fled toward Bucharest.

On the Danube above Rustchuk and as far as Cernavoda there has been infantry and artillery firing. In Dobrudja there has been artillery firing.

Russians Drive in Carpathians.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 29.—Russian troops advancing against the Teutonic lines east and south of Kirlibaba, in the southern Carpathians, have captured the ridges of heights and 811 prisoners, the War Office announced today. It also announces a general retirement of the Rumanians from western Wallachia under Teutonic pressure. The statement is appended:

In the wooded Carpathians [illegible] attachments gained possession of [illegible] height six versts west of [illegible] and took prisoner [illegible] officers

eighty-eight men. In the region of Vakarka we have taken possession of a hill ten versts southwest of this point and captured prisoners.

In the region of Kirilibaba our troops gained possession of a ridge of heights east of Kirilibaba, compelling the enemy to retire from his positions and capturing eleven officers, 700 men, six machine-guns and a bomb-mortar. South of Kirilibaba, in the Devtiana Valley, we captured a ridge of heights along the whole of our front.

Rumanian Front: The Rumanians are retiring from western Wallachia eastward under pressure of the enemy. Toward Monday evening the enemy had reached the line of Darmaneschti (on the Arges River, eighty miles northwest of Bucharest,) Dragani, Vataschti, Kosteshti and Zveru. On the Alexandria-Zimnitza front the following places were captured by the enemy: Prunaro, Topor, Vieru and Slobodzeia. In the direction of the latter place the enemy has advanced along the Turnepc Road, to Kuiugurena.

In Dobrudja artillery and rifle fire is proceeding.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 29.—An official statement issued today by the Rumanian War Department says:

Northern and northwestern fronts: There have been intense artillery bombardments over the whole front. An enemy attack in the Prahova valley has been repulsed.

Western front: The situation is unchanged.

Southern front: There has been rifle and artillery fire along the Danube, especially in the direction of Oltenitsa.

Dobrudja: The situation is unchanged.

AMERICAN OIL PLANTS.

Upwards of $7,000,000 Invested in Properties Menaced in Rumania.

Wireless dispatches from Berlin reporting a decision of the Rumanian Government to destroy plants connected with the extensive oil fields of the country were read without apparent trepidation yesterday at the New York offices of the Standard Oil Company, which has holdings there valued at between $7,000,000 and $10,000,000.

The last word received here from the company's representative in Bucharest arrived two days ago, according to an official of the company, stating briefly "All well." Whether this alluded to the personnel of its Rumanian company, which includes a number of Americans, or to the situation in general, the local officials were unable to determine.

They expressed "the utmost confidence" in the ability of their representative and of the United States Government to do all in their power to guard American interests in Rumania.

The Standard Oil fields in Rumania are held under the name of a Rumanian corporation called the "Romana-Americana," which is entirely owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The property comprises wells, refineries, and undeveloped oil territory. The output up to thirty days ago averaged 6,000 barrels of petroleum daily, it was stated. The main offices are at Bucharest, with an American named Sadler in charge as managing director.

"TANKS" FIGHT IN PAIRS.

Nova Scotian Says Monsters Are Called "Male and Female."

KINGSPORT, N. S., Nov. 29.—A description of the operation of British "tanks" was given by Lieutenant Harry W. Hiltz, of the Nova Scotia Battalion, on his arrival here today. The Lieutenant received wounds in the taking of Courcelette during the Somme offensive.

"There are two types of tanks known as the male and female tank," he said. "They fight in pairs, a male and a female. The male tank carries two heavy guns and six machine guns and the female has two heavy guns and five machine guns. They certainly proved a great surprise to the Germans, and, I might add, to us as well, as they came lumbering along during the fight for Courcelette. They did better work then, of course, than they have accomplished since, for the Germans have become accustomed to them and know better now how to fight back."

Lieutenant Hiltz says that the new British war machine travels two or three miles an hour, and when it comes to a trench the front part draws up after the manner of a caterpillar attempting to get over an obstacle. At night, when the tanks are used, a white tape is run out ahead from the machine and serves as a guide for it.

HUGE NEW FINE FOR BELGIUM.

German Authorities Impose Another Levy of $2,000,000 a Month.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The German authorities have issued a decree imposing a further payment of 10,000,000 francs ($2,000,000) a month on Belgium, according to a Havas dispatch from Havre. This is additional to the existing levy of 480,000,000 francs ($96,000,000.)

The dispatch says that the provincial councils have been convoked for Dec. 2, in order to approve the new imposition.

RUSSIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

German Activity Along Eastern Front Stopped by Artillery.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 29. — Concerning the situation on the western (Russian) front the War Office today made public the following statement:

Last evening the enemy liberated asphyxiating gas against our trenches in the region of the villages of Labusy and Nagoria, on the River Shara. Later the enemy took the offensive in this sector, but his attack was repulsed by our fire and by bayonet fighting.

On the River Stokhod, in the region of Little Borsk, our artillery caused an explosion of enemy ammunition depots. Enemy attempts to approach our trenches in the region of Pustomyty were beaten back by our fire.

BERLIN, Nov. 29. (By Wireless to Sayville.)—Today's official statement regarding operations on the Russian front is as follows:

Eastern Front. — Front of Prince Leopold — Nothing of importance has occurred.

ITALIAN ARTILLERY BUSY.

Gun Fighting All Along the Front, Particularly East of Gorizia.

ROME, Nov. 19.—The Italian War Office issued this statement today:

On the whole front there were the usual artillery actions, which became particularly intense in the area east of Gorizia, notwithstanding persistent bad weather.

On the Carso the work of consolidation is being prosecuted vigorously. An effective barrage fire and the activities of raiding forces impeded operations of the enemy in his lines.

EX-REPORTER NOW PREMIER

H. C. Brewster Heads New Cabinet in British Columbia.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 29.—The new Liberal Cabinet, headed by Harlan C. Brewster as Premier and President of the Council, was sworn today. Beside the Premier the members are Attorney General, M. A. MacDonald; Minister of Finance, Ralph Smith; Minister of Agriculture, John Oliver; Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education, Dr. J. D. McLean; Minister of Works, Dr. J. H. King.

Premier Brewster formerly was a newspaper reporter in Boston, and was city editor of two newspapers in that city.

Petrograd Reports Turks' Advance.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 29, (via London.)—Further advances by Turkish forces south of Van in southern Turkish Armenia are now announced in today's War Office statement. The repulse of a Turkish attack in that region is reported in the

WEIRD NIGHT RITES FOR DEAD EMPEROR

Procession from Schoenbrunn to Hofburg Chapel a Mingling of Medieval and Modern.

VIEWED BY HUGE CROWDS

Scene Illumined by Lanterns, Torches, and Flaring Gas Jets —Service at the Bier.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Nov. 27, Midnight, (via London, Nov. 29.)—Half of Vienna turned out tonight to witness the transference of Kaiser Francis Joseph's body from Schoenbrunn to the Hofburg Chapel.

The journey, made through masses of silent, sombre humanity, who for a few minutes forgot food and war, offered one of the most fantastic spectacles seen within the memory of the living here.

Not without permanent historic qualities was the scene at Schoenbrunn itself, where, it is estimated, two hundred thousand Viennese braved the dreary, damp, chilly November night for hours to watch the comings and goings. Around 9 o'clock court carriages and equipages in deepest mourning, the vehicles all black, the liveries black and the trappings of the spirited horses black, pulled slowly through one gap in that loyal living cordon, and the wet crowds watches the immediate Imperial family enter the palace portals for the penultimate leave taking. Historic names were in the small, select cast grouped about the Imperial bier in the death chamber for the consecration of the body. In addition to Kaiser Charles and Kaiserin Zita, were Archduchess Maria Theresa, Prince Leopold of Bavaria with Princess Gisela, the late Emperor's daughter, and a score of Archdukes, Archduchesses, Princes and Princesses.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the Court Chamberlain and lackeys bore the Imperial heavy metal black velvet covered coffin down the flight of marble steps between rows of flaring torches to the waiting giant hearse, the young Emperor and Empress following, deeply moved. A further fantastic touch was given to the scene by the fact that the only other illumination in the Schoenbrunn grounds came from the windblown pillars and jets of flaring gas from lamps whose burners had been removed for the occasion.

Low words of command set the waiting cavalry and infantry in motion. The palace body guard presented arms to the Emperor for the last time, the hushed crowds stood with heads bared, the escorts of honor closed in, and the cortège was set in slow motion, breaking the tense spell.

I had an even better detailed view of the funeral train as it approached the venerable Hapsburg pile known as the Hofburg, where the casket remains on public view until its burial on Thursday. Vienna's Broadway, Mariahilfer Strasse, was lined with black. On the impassable sidewalks respectfully eager crowds were held back by cordons of field-gray infantry and picturesque police, the crowds straining on tiptoe as the first moving lanterns came into sight around the street bend.

From my lookout on a second-story balcony this strange Vienna nocturne seemed an uncanny carnival of death. There was something curiously mediaeval about the proceedings so that it engendered in a twentieth century American a haunting sense of unreality. Two mounted equerries in long, light, buff coats and black velvet, gold-trimmed cocked hats led the solemn procession. They bore archaic lanterns. Long rods, painted with black and yellow spirals, the Austrian national colors, were topped with heavy gold-framed glass lamps in which burned two diminutive wax tapers. Other pairs of these mounted wind torch-bearing liveried grooms preceded another pair of the seven court carriages, the latter all gold or gilded, even to the wheel spokes, and magnificently carved. Court servants, feudally liveried court chamberlains agitter with gold lace, sundry other functionaries, and military personages, including the dead Kaiser's personal adjutants with green-plumed marshal's hats, reclined in these comfortably springed gilded court equipages.

In the massive black hearse drawn by eight black Spanish stallions, the Imperial bier was plainly visible to the crowd that, hatless and silent, watched it creep past. The hearse was surrounded by a huge carved Hapsburg crown swathed all in black draperies with not a single flower to relieve the sombreness of the picture. On each side walked a double file of mediaeval pikemen and halberdiers, the pikemen picturesque in long dark blue capes and white plumed helmets and the halberdiers in blue gold-laced coats, white buckskin breeches, high patent leather boots, and black plumed helmets. Immediately behind the hearse came a squadron of mounted archers on beautiful bays and wearing long cream-colored capes, white plumed and crested helmets and wielding flashing sabres. Real cavalry in the shape of a squadron of Kaiser Dragoons, in grey field uniform, closed the procession, the slow clattering hoofs of the horses beating an imperial funeral march.

At the Hofburg, between two improvised funeral pylons, the Burgomaster and Aldermen of Vienna awaited the dead Emperor. At the gate of the structure, whose venerable masonry had been draped with black cloths, giant candelabras, spouting jets of gas flame, threw a lurid light over the courtyard scene. The gate watch presented arms, the imperial standard was dipped, and, as the court choir chanted the Miserere, the coffin was carried into the chapel, preceded by pages in gold-embroidered and red feudal trappings. The imperial Austrian crown, the Hungarian crown of St. Stephen, the archducal hat, the insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece and of other grand orders, a marshal's staff, and the imperial hat and gloves were placed on a velvet pillow at the foot of the coffin.

A short benediction followed in the presence of the immediate members of the imperial family and privileged notables. Then the High Court Chamberlain, Prince Montenuovo, ceremoniously received the keys of the chapel, which he personally locked after all the mourners had left. All the requirements of an ancient tradition had been complied with, and at midnight the dead Emperor lay alone in Hofburg Chapel, to be exposed to public view on the morrow.

SAY BRITISH KILL TRADE.

Brooklyn Manufacturers Complain of Operations of Blockade.

Alfred E. Owers, secretary of the John J. Lattemann Shoe Manufacturing Company of St. Edwards Street, Brooklyn, said yesterday that the business conducted by his firm with importers in Norway was seriously interfered with by the restrictions of the British Government. The exports of the Lattemann company to Norway amount to $70,000 annually.

"We are not on the blacklist given out by the British Government," said Mr. Owers, "yet we have not been able to ship a pair of women's shoes to Norway since the blacklist was published. The British Embassy does not openly refuse to give us the 'letters of assurance' necessary to permit our goods to be shipped. They notify our agent indefinitely that there has been some delay, and that they are awaiting advices from London.

"This has been going on since midsummer. "Shoes that were ordered for Summer use are undelivered, and even if they were shipped now they would be greatly depreciated in value because of the changes in styles that have taken place. It means that our trade there is being destroyed. We are shiping similar shoes to England every week, and that in spite of the fact that our firm is not on a

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The reports of yesterday's fighting in Rumania give no details other than that the Rumanians are still retreating and that the Germans have taken the city of Pitesci. The retreat of the Rumanians is not surprising. There is no position in their present front or in their immediate rear where conditions favor a successful stand. The retreat must continue at least until the strongest position between their lines and Bucharest is reached and this is the line of the Arges River. Whether they will be able to make such a stand here is another question. The chances are that they will not, but at the same time it remains the only position west of Bucharest where such a thing is at all possible. This means that, pivoting on their right, the Rumanian Army must swing well to the eastward in retreat for many miles. What will happen on the northern boundary while this retreat is in progress is a vital question which may make even this line untenable.

The remarkable thing about this Rumanian defeat from the very beginning is the small numbers of prisoners which Berlin has reported having captured. It would be but natural that in such a retreat as the Rumanians have had to make, the number of prisoners captured would be great. There was cut off, it is known, a not inconsiderable number of men in Little Wallachia by the capture of Craiova, and of this force Berlin reports having captured only 1,200. What has happened to the remainder no one knows. A report was received from Petrograd that this force had cut its way through along the Danube before Mackensen had effected his crossing. No confirmation of it has been received, in fact no word of this force has been written. Apparently, therefore, the Rumanian Army is still intact, with the possible exception of this relatively small force of which we know nothing, and if they can delay matters sufficiently to get themselves together, may yet prove able to hold a good defensive line.

The chances, however, are exceedingly slim. As matters appear now, indeed as they have appeared since von Falkenhayn took Craiova, the probabilities are that the Rumanian line of defense will be a line drawn east and west through Galati at the bend of the Danube. This will mean sacrificing, at least for the time being, all of Dobrudja and all of Little and Great Wallachia. What the situation will be then can be discussed when we get to it. At present that line is a long way off in distance if not in time, and much fighting will occur before it is reached.

There seems to be no danger as yet of the capture of the Rumanian Army or of cutting it off from Russia. The way to retreat is clear, nothing at this time threatens to block it. If this army does get out intact except for the casualties of battle, it will yet be a potent factor to consider in the subsequent fighting in this region. Rumania possessed a unique advantage to the Allies by reason of her peculiarly advantageous geographical position. The Allies it seems have sat idly by watching the tragedy of Rumania's destruction without moving to her assistance. The chance has been lost.

But at the same time we cannot judge of what the true situation is by what is happening in one campaign. At the outset of the war all indications were, judging from the speed with which the German Army raced through Eastern France and Belgium, that it would be a matter of but a few months. The Germans themselves had counted much on the expectation that a short time would see them in Paris. But there were a few men in the world who saw that the war would not be over in a short time, men who even in the early days placed a time limit on it of not less than three years. Because the Germans are reaping the fruit of their brilliant campaign against Rumania does not mean that the end of things has been brought any nearer. Peace is just as far off as it was when the campaign began, and the military situation has not changed from that which existed before Rumania took the fatal step. If, therefore, the Rumanian Army makes good its retreat, as it has apparently done up to date, and can defend the Carpathian passes along its western boundary so as not to permit the Germans to cut in behind the Russians in Bukowina, it can make its presence felt in no small way later on.

The renewal of Russian activity in the mountains of Southern Bukowina was not entirely unexpected. It is undoubtedly the best way that Rumania can be aided at the present time. Were the Russians to denude their line of troops to rush them to Rumania's aid they would, as was pointed out yesterday, expose themselves to a dangerous attack, or would permit the Germans to do the same thing and thus meet reinforcement with reinforcement. Delivering an attack themselves not far from the point of greatest Rumanian pressure is better calculated to produce results. Whether it will or not depends, needless to say, on the results achieved.

The point of the Russian attack is really vital, and if successful would have far-reaching results. The Teuton line as it is at present situated forms, from Southern Bukowina to Giurgiu on the Danube, a huge "S" inverted. The northern part of the line is at Kirilibaba, one of the main mountain passes of Transylvania, and it is about this point that that Russian attack is being delivered. It has been a section of the Russian line where much bitter fighting has taken place, and many attempts have been made to break through the pass at Kirilibaba into Transylvania. Up to date they have proved unsuccessful. Their main chance at the present time would seem to be, therefore, that the Teutons have so weakened this section of the front in order to give von Falkenhayn the necessary strength for his purpose, that a blow delivered now would be able to crush through. If it does, the campaign against Rumania will take on a new aspect.

Von Falkenhayn's line as it now is in Rumania will not necessarily be affected. The line in the Carpathians, however, will be outflanked and its lines of retreat will be so placed in jeopardy that the upper part of the "S" will have to be straightened out and the eastern section of Transylvania again will fall into Rumania's hands. It will be a fight again to reach the Maros Valley and the railroad which parallels it. Not until this is reached will the Teutons have the slightest alarm.

Russia must be pretty well done for this Winter. She has used artillery on a lavish scale for months and her supplies coming now as they must come, over the Trans-Siberian Railroad, cannot be too plentiful, even though it is reported that all of Japan has been turned into a huge munition plant. There does not appear to be, then, any particular reason to expect Russia will be able to change materially the Rumanian situation She may force the withdrawal of some of the German troops to the northern field, but probably not enough to make their absence felt. The Kirilibaba fighting, however, will bear watching.

GERMAN KAISER, ILL, LEAVES VIENNA

Prays at Bier of Francis Joseph and Talks with New Reigning Couple.

ACTRESS BENEFITS BY WILL

Late Ruler Bequeathed $250,000 to Frau Katharine Schratt, Formerly of Imperial Theatre.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 29, (via London.) —A Berlin official telegram says that the German Emperor arrived in Vienna in the forenoon yesterday, but left the city in the evening. Owing to a slight cold the Emperor's physicians prevailed upon him to abandon his intention of attending the funeral of Emperor Francis Joseph. The telegram says:

"The German Emperor refused to renounce his duty of bidding farewell, both personally and as supreme lord of the allied German forces, to the deceased ruler. The Emperor stayed quietly in prayer at the bier of Francis Joseph, on which he laid a wreath. The Emperor especially requested that no official reception be accorded him. The day was devoted quietly to the memory of the deceased and to a talk with the young imperial couple, with whom the Emperor expressed an urgent desire to have a long visit in these carefree days."

A dispatch from Vienna says that when Emperor William arrived at the Austrian capital traces of his cold were still perceptible. He was warmly greeted by King Charles. Later the Emperor was visited by King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian Princes Boris and Cyril. Subsequently the three monarchs passed some time in lively conversation.

A Budapest dispatch to the Cologne Gazette says that the Hungarian opposition is working hard to prevent Premier Tisza from assisting the Hungarian Cardinal at the coming coronation of Emperor Charles. The ground of the opposition's campaign is that Count Tisza is a Protestant. Efforts were made to influence the Cardinal but he declared that the first official in the kingdom could not be pushed into the background at the coronation.

Will of Francis Joseph Opened.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A Berne dispatch to The Wireless Press says that the will of Emperor Francis Joseph, which was opened the morning after his death to ascertain whether it contained directions for his funeral, was found to have in it a provision for a legacy of $250,000 to the actress, Katharine Schratt. This part of the will, the dispatch says, was dated some years back, while other clauses had been added during the war.

Princess Elizabeth, the Emperor's granddaughter, inherits the same amount.

Katharine Schratt, formerly of the Imperial Theatre, for years was an intimate of Emperor Francis Joseph. At Schönbrunn Castle Frau Schratt was accustomed to appear nearly every afternoon to keep the Emperor company for an hour or two. He in turn called at her town house when he was able to meet friends of his own choosing, and put guests imposed on him by requests of reasons of state. The relations between the two continued in the Emperor's old age and became accepted in Vienna, where the severe criticism they caused in earlier years, before the death of the Empress, gradually died away.

President at Funeral Mass.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Pontifical high mass, celebrated by Cardinal Gibbons and attended by President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, Baron Zwiedinek, Chargé d'Affaires of Austria-Hungary; Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador; members of the staffs of the Austro-Hungarian and German Embassies, and a number of members of the Diplomatic Corps, was said here today in memory of Emperor Francis Joseph.

Local Service for Dead Emperor.

The Federation of Galician and Bucovinian Jews of America and the Federation of Hungarian Jews will hold a service in memory of Emperor Francis Joseph tonight in Cooper Union. Justice Gustave Hartman will speak.

GUNFIRE ON ANCRE IS MORE INTENSE

British Make Trench Raids at Several Points—French Repulse Small Attack.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Both British and French official reports on the situation on the western front say that the artillery activity on both sides of the Ancre has increased in intensity. With the exception of French raids, however, there has been no infantry fighting. The British report this morning says:

We repulsed an enemy raid this morning south of Neuve Chapelle, and a hostile bombing attack east of Carency also failed. We carried out two successful raids east of Ypres, taking twenty-one prisoners.

Hostile artillery was active against Gueudecourt and our fronts on both banks of the Ancre. We bombarded the enemy lines at Bois de Biget, north of Armentières.

The British afternoon reports reads:

There was intermittent enemy shelling in the neighborhood of Gueudecourt and south of Arras. Considerable trench mortar activity developed in the Mauquissart and Neuve Chapelle areas. Otherwise nothing of importance occurred.

The French afternoon report says:

There has been very considerable activity on the part of the opposing military forces south of the River Somme in the sectors north of Biaches and Fressoire.

On the remainder of the front the night passed quietly.

The bulletin issued this evening has this to add:

A German attack on one of our sentry posts at La Fille Morte, (Argonne,) was repulsed. Grenade fighting and intermittent cannonading occurred on the rest of the front, more actively in the sector of Douaumont and Vaux.

BERLIN, Nov. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.) — British troops attacking near Givenchy, southwest of Lens, last night were repulsed, the War Office reports. The statement says:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—An attack by a British company, launched during a fog near Givenchy, southwest of Lens, was a failure.

In the Somme sector the hostile fire north of the Ancre and on St. Pierre Vaast Wood increased during the evening hours.

MAN POWER BILL NOW UP.

Speech by Bethmann Hollweg to Introduce It in Reichstag.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (via London, Nov. 29.)—The Man Power bill, providing for compulsory service of civilians for war purposes, will be introduced to the Reichstag tomorrow, (Wednesday,) with a speech by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, pointing out the necessity of this sweeping measure. The Chancellor probably will give some assurances as to the way in which the law will be enforced—a subject in regard to which various parties in the Reichstag still cherish anxieties.

The bill, as introduced, undoubtedly will differ considerably from the draft recently published. The principle of the measure, that all able-bodied males betwees the ages of 18 and 60, not serving with the colors, are liable to labor service in the interests of the fatherland, will be unchanged, but it is uncertain even at this late hour just what form the control of the Reichstag over the execution of the law will assume.

This uncertainty would result normally in extended debates in the Reichstag, but with General Van Lüdendorf, First Quartermaster General, declaring that the measure is an inevitable necessity, part of the first "Zep" brought down in England.

SERBS DRIVE BULGARS FROM NEW POSITIONS

French and Italians Northwest of Monastir Push Forward Against Resistance.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Serbian troops yesterday, continuing their progress, captured the height northwest of Grunishte, on the Macedonian front east of the Cerna River. A height east of Hill 1,050 also was captured. A violent battle is in progress northwest of Monastir. The French are advancing toward Hill 1,248. The Italians made progress in the region of Tarvena Stena height, west of Monastir.

Following is the communication from Serbian headquarters at Saloniki today:

Artillery fighting and isolated engagements occurred Tuesday along the whole front. In the region of Grunishte we carried several trenches, which were filled with dead. We captured some prisoners and a fairly large quantity of munitions.

Our aviators bombarded important military objects at Prilep.

The French official report reads:

On the left bank of the River Vardar British troops were successful in a surprise attack upon a trench of the enemy to the northeast of Macukovo. East of the River Cerna Serbian troops, after a brilliant advance, occupied a height to the northwest of Grunishte and retained this position in spite of furious German-Bulgarian counterattacks. The enemy suffered heavy losses without accomplishing anything.

In the region to the northeast of Monastir French Zouaves, continuing their successes, occupied a height to the east of Hill 1060.

To the northwest of Monastir there has been violent fighting, in the course of which our troops made progress in the direction of Hill 1248, which the enemy defended with great ferocity.

Italian forces also have made progress in the mountainous region of Tarvena Stana.

BERLIN, Nov. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Only local attacks have been made on the Germano-Bulgarian lines on the Macedonian front by the Entente forces northwest and east of Monastir, the War Office announced today. The official statement says:

Macedonian front: The Entente offensive from the south, launched to relieve other forces, having failed, the enemy yesterday carried out only local attacks northwest of Monastir and near Grunishte, east of the Cerna. In these, likewise, they were unable to gain any advantage.

SOFIA, Nov. 28, (via London, Nov. 29.) —Heavy attacks by Entente forces on the Macedonian front, both in the Monastir region and in the Vardar Valley, were repulsed by German and Bulgarian troops, with extremely heavy losses to the attacking forces, the War Office announced today in the subjoined statement.

After violent artillery fire the enemy attacked several times on the front running from Tornova, northwest of Monastir, through Height No. 1,248, north of Monastir, Height No. 1,050, in the bend of the Cerna, and the height near the village of Grunishte. Repeated attacks along this whole front were sanguinarily repulsed by the Bulgarian and German troops, assisted by powerful artillery. The enemy losses were enormous, hundreds of bodies lying before our positions. In front of the sector of one battalion of the Fifty-first Infantry Regiment we counted more than 300 enemy bodies.

No less furious were the enemy attacks and artillery fire in the Vardar Valley. Here the enemy attacked with desperation our advanced position near Krchteki, near Lake Doiran, but was sanguinarily repulsed, leaving a great number of dead on the battlefield. We captured six machine guns, numerous rifles, and other material.

On the Belaschitza and Struma fronts there was lively artillery fire. Here also we counted 125 enemy bodies.

In a word, this day was the day of the most violent fighting on the Macedonian front.

Dr. John Balcom Shaw Installed.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Dr. John Balcom Shaw was formally inaugurated President of Elmira College for women here today. A notable gathering of educators, including many college Presidents and the New York State Board of Regents, attended the ceremonies.

Capt. Beith Tells of "Zep" Raid.

Captain Ian Hay Beith, author of "The First Hundred Thousand," told the members of the British War Relief Association, at 542 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, of London's thrills during the first Zeppelin raid. He exhibited a piece of tin that he said was part of the first "Zep" brought down in England.

WANTS RELIEF SUSPENDED

Austria Asks Red Cross to Go More in North Serbia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The American Red Cross has been asked by the Austro-Hungarian Government to continue its relief work in Belgrade, capital of Serbia, and in other sections of the northern part of Serbia now occupied by troops of the Central Powers, as soon as the supplies now on hand have been distributed.

The request, sent to Washington through Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, did not state the reason for action taken, although it expressed appreciation of what had been done by the Red Cross.

Eliot Wadsworth, Executive Chairman of the American Red Cross, said last night that newspaper dispatches gave the first information of the proposal by Austria-Hungary that American relief work in northern Serbia be discontinued.

"We have received no reason at all," said Mr. Wadsworth, "but it may be suspected that the Austrians are very busy in a military way in Serbia just now have need of all of the transportation facilities for purposes other than relief work."

Mr. Wadsworth said that the Red Cross officials that work in North Serbia would have to cease Dec. 1 unless some source of supplies were found. He said that so far as he could say relief work in South Serbia would be continued.

THE NEWCASTLE NOT SUNK.

British Admiralty Denies Story That Cruiser Hit a Mine.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Denial that the British cruiser Newcastle was sunk, as reported in a Berlin wireless dispatch on the strength of advices from Rotterdam, is made in an official statement issued this afternoon, as follows:

With reference to the statement in the German wireless today that the British cruiser Newcastle struck a mine on Nov. 15 and sank at the entrance to the Firth of Forth and that twenty-seven of her crew were killed and forty-five wounded, none of His Majesty's ships was mined or sunk during the week from Nov. 12 to Nov. 18 in the North Sea. The whole story with its circumstantial details, is a fabrication.

The Overseas News Agency dispatch reporting the sinking of the Newcastle reached this country last night.

SIX MORE SHIPS ARE SUNK.

Victims Include Greek, Spanish and Norwegian Vessels.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Lloyd's Shipping Agency today reported the sinking by the British steamships King Malcolm, 4,351 tons gross; Moresby, 1,793 tons gross; Maude Larsen, 1,222 tons gross; the Norwegian steamship Perm, 1,600 tons net, and the Spanish steamship Luciennes.

It was also announced here today that the Greek steamship Margherita, probably the Margarita, of 1,112 tons gross, had been sunk by a submarine of the Central Powers in the Eastern Mediterranean. The passengers and crew of the Greek vessel were landed at Alexandria, Egypt.

Contraband on Steamer Rescued.

BERLIN, Nov. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Berlin Zeitung am Mittag states that the cargo of the Swedish steamer Rasery, which vessel was brought into port by a German submarine, was contraband bound from for Rouen and that the vessel was seized in accordance with orders. Mittag adds, says the Overseas Agency, that Scandinavian reports the Reserv was carrying a neutral from one neutral port to another incorrect.

French Recruits Men from Guiana.

BERLIN, Nov. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A correspondent of the Tägliche Rundschau, on the Somme front, says that the Entente Allies, in order to fill up gaps in their armies, are now recruiting in the French colonies in South America. In proof of this, he says that among the prisoners recently taken on the Somme are negroes from Cayenne, French Guiana.

LOST.

See advertisements on last page.—Advt.

PRESENT REPORTS OF OUR ATTITUDE

Continued from Page 1.

larly when it is uncertain how far it may trust a man who offers his services as mediator."

SAW A SUBMARINE TORPEDO THE MARINA

Forty-five American Survivors of Sea Tragedy Arrive Here and Describe It.

The forty-five American survivors of the British steamship Marina, who arrived yesterday from Glasgow on the Anchor liner Tuscania, were unanimous in their verdict that the torpedoing of the vessel by a German submarine without warning was murder in cold blood and nothing else. The men were booked through to Baltimore, and left New York by train in the afternoon after their testimony had been taken in the Law Department at the Custom House. They were all horsemen.

According to Jesse T. Hancock of Richmond, Va., the foreman, the nineteen men on the Marina who were drowned, including seven Americans, never had a chance for their lives, because a second torpedo was fired by the submarine while they were on the hurricane deck trying to lower a lifeboat from the davits. Hancock asserted emphatically that all who got clear of the ship saw the submarine when it fired the second torpedo,

"We left Newport News on Sept. 22 with a load of horses and landed them at Avonmouth on Oct. 8, and then went from there to Greenock, Scotland, to discharge the general cargo from the lower hold," said Hancock. "We sailed from Greenock on Oct. 27 in ballast for Newport News, and at 8:45 P. M. the next day, when the Marina was about sixty-five miles southwest of the Irish coast, with a rough sea on, there was an explosion on the starboard side amidships. There was no warning, and the officers on the bridge and the lookout men in the crow's nest had seen no sign of a submarine, but we all realized the ship had been torpedoed because she started to settle in the water on an even keel.

"Captain Brown, who was on the bridge, blew the steam whistle for the crew to man the lifeboats. The call was responded to promptly and in an orderly manner. There was very little confusion and 104 out of a total of 123 hands on board were able to get away in the first four boats that were lowered. There was some difficulty with the falls of the fifth boat and the nineteen men left on board were clearing it away when the submarine rose to the surface on the port side of the sinking steamship and fired another torpedo at a distance of sixty yards. It exploded with such terrific force that the Marina broke in two amidships and sank immediately taking the nineteen men down with her. Some of them must have been killed by the torpedo, but it all happened so quickly that it was hard to tell how many were killed before the ship sank under their feet."

Hancock said the firing of the second torpedo was deliberate murder on the part of the submarine commander because it was entirely unnecessary, as the Marina was settling fast and in a few more minutes the nineteen men would have got away in the lifeboat.

The submarine submerged after firing the second torpedo and left the 104 survivors in the four boats to their fate in a rough sea and nearly seventy miles from the nearest land. They drifted for 84 hours, exposed to the cold in a heavy snowstorm and saturated by the waves which broke over the boats. They were finally picked up by a patrol boat and landed in Ireland in an exhausted condition.

The names of the seven Americans lost on the Marina were: P. O. Brown of Roanoke, Va.; J. B. Brown of Charlottesville, Va.; George Sedberry of Fayetteville, N. C.; D. P. Thomas of Wilmington, Del.; William Buoy and George House of Norfolk, Va., and John Lux of Seattle, Wash.

BERLIN'S MARINA NOTE A COUNTERINQUIRY

Cannot Give a Definite Reply Without Details Regarding the Ship's Charter.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 29, (via Sayville.)—In the Marina note, which was handed to the American Embassy yesterday, the German Government declares that a definite answer to the American inquiry cannot be given until further details are given, especially regarding the nature of the ship's charter by the British Government. If the sinking of the ship should prove to be contrary to the rules of international law, the German Government will not fail to take the necessary steps.

Thus, as the German authorities point out, Germany, as before, intends waging submarine warfare within the rules of international law.

This adherence to international law was also indicated to me by the present State Secretary, Alfred Zimmermann, in a recent interview. In spite of his clear statement indicating absolutely no deviation from a strict compliance of German submarine cruiser warfare with the rules of international law, his words were apparently distorted in coming back to the European press, for Swiss papers, referring to the interview, contain an alleged statement of Herr Zimmermann indicating the indiscriminate sinking of ships carrying contraband in future. Having emphasized compliance of Germany's submarine warfare with international law, Herr Zimmermann is desirous of making it clear that this is a mischievous distortion of his words by Germany's enemies to create ill feeling between the United States and Germany.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 28, (via London.)—The German Foreign Office has asked the American Embassy for further details as to the place and circumstances of the sinking of the British steamer Marina. It is said that the information offered in the American note of inquiry is insufficient for the purposes of investigation.

SHIP INSURANCE GOES UP,

American Registry No Longer Commands Low Rate in War Zone.

Marine underwriters admitted yesterday that they were much disturbed by the activities of German submarines in the Mediterranean. Something like $1,000,000 of the insurance on the Chemung and the City of Birmingham was written by local offices, while other underwriters escaped because they had declined to quote any lower rate on American vessels carrying contraband than on ships of belligerent nations.

Heretofore American registry has commanded a slightly lower war risk rate than on belligerent ships. It was predicted in some insurance quarters yesterday that this difference would disappear in case of vessels sailing to waters known to be "covered" by submarines.

The war risk rates were generally ½ of 1 per cent. higher yesterday than the day before. On cargoes destined to England and the Atlantic coast of France the quotation was 3 per cent., and also to Portugal. This figure was low compared with the rate quoted for risks going into the Mediterranean. As much as 7 per cent. was sought on certain ships going to Greece, with underwriters not anxious for the business, and 6½ per cent. was quoted for Italian ports.

CHEMUNG CLAIM IN DOUBT.

United States May Not Be Able to Hold Austria for the Loss.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Consul Putnam at Valencia, Spain, reported today that the American steamer Chemung was sunk by gunfire and a torpedo from an Austrian submarine fourteen miles east of Cabo de Gata, Spain. No additional details have been received.

Interest here centres in the prospect of extreme difficulty in collecting damages for the loss of the steamer, now that it is known that she was sunk by an Austrian war craft. Many authorities have held that under international law a vessel carrying over 50 per cent. contraband could be sunk if it were impossible for the captor to get her to port. Under the terms of the old Prussian-American treaty, Germany has agreed to pay for the American vessels sunk in such circumstances. But as Austria is not in any way bound by that treaty, the issue would have to be made on a disputed phase of international law.

Harriss, Magill & Co. of 15 Williams Street, agents for the owners of the American steamship Chemung, received the following cable yesterday from the Captain:

Chemung sunk by gunfire and torpedoed by Austrian submarine fourteen miles east of Cabo de Gata, 26th. All safe. Address care of American Consul, Valencia.

DUFFY.

Cut from a very dark shade of tan Russia.

Price $8.00

J. & J. SLATER

415 Fifth Avenue

Between 37th and 38th Streets.

Large and Fine Collection

Of One Hundred and Fifty

Old Chinese Rugs

And more than Three Hundred

Old Mandarin Coats

Consigned for Unrestricted Public Sale by

Arthur Urbane Dilley

Of New York, the well-known Rug Authority

Special Exhibition TODAY, Thanksgiving Day, from 9 to 5 o'clock. One of the finest Collections ever brought from China. To be sold Friday Afternoon and Evening and Saturday Afternoon next, beginning at 2:30 and 8:15 o'clock.

During the Sale the Robes will be shown on Living Models.

THE ANDERSON GALLERIES

Madison Avenue, at Fortieth Street, New York

The Clevelander

Through Over-Night Pullman Train

To Cleveland

Via Salem

Leaves Pennsylvania Station, New York, 6.40 P. M., Newark 7.02 P. M., arrives Cleveland, Euclid Avenue, 7.17, Union Station 7.30 next morning.

Pullman Parlor Smoking, Compartment, Drawing-room Sleeping Cars. Restaurant Car Service.

Drawing-room Sleeping Cars to Akron, Youngstown and Niles.

Companion train — Buckeye Limited — leaves Cleveland, Union Station, 5.15 P. M., Euclid Avenue 5.25 P. M., arrives Newark 7.45 A.

NAVY ORDERS SHIPS TO COST $65,000,000

Daniels Awards the Contracts for 4 Battleships and 29 Submarines.

RUSH BUILDING PROGRAM

Department Considering Plans for Three 40,000-Ton Ships In 1918 Navy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Secretary Daniels awarded contracts today for more than $65,000,000 worth of new fighting ships for the navy, including four battleships at $11,000,000 each, two fleet submarines at approximately $1,190,000 each, and 27 coast submarines at from $694,000 to $808,000 each.

These vessels comprise the bulk of the great building program of sixty-six craft of various types for which appropriations were made at the last session of Congress. Bids for both battle cruisers will be received on Dec. 6, and for three scout cruisers on Jan. 3, with the hope of completing the task of getting all the ships under contract within the six months' limit set by Congress.

The House Naval Committee is now at work on the 1918 bill and early in the Spring the Department must find building facilities for at least three more battleships, one battle cruiser and a proportionate number of other craft remaining on the three-year construction program. The bill to be put through this winter for the navy will carry a total of nearly $40,000,000.

Contracts for two battleships each were awarded today to the New York Shipbuilding Company and the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Secretary Daniels announced that the companies had agreed to the Department's specifications calling for turbo-electric propulsion. It was this point which delayed the awards.

Three of the new submarines will be built by the California Shipbuilding Company of Long Beach, Cal., eighteen coast and one 850-ton fleet submersible by the Electric Boat Company of New York, and six small boats and one 850-ton vessel by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company of Bridgeport, Conn.

The new battleships will be sister ships of the California and Tennessee, now under construction, except that they will be fitted to carry eight 16-inch rifles instead of twelve 14-inch. They will displace about 32,500 tons.

The Department now is considering plans for the 1918 ships, three in number, with indications that they will be of 40,000 tons displacement, carry twelve 16-inch guns, and make 23 to 24 knots an hour instead of 21 knots, the present battleship standard of the navy.

The two fleet submarines will be of the so-called 800-ton type and similar in size to the German U-53, which called recently at Newport, R. I., before making a raid on allied commerce off Nantucket. A third boat of this size will be laid down at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, where the L-8 is nearing completion. The type is experimental, and for comparison with the 1,300-ton Schley, now being built for the navy with a required surface speed of 20 knots, is against 16 for the 800-ton type. The coast submarines will range between 475 and 550 tons, according to design, being substantially similar to the most recent submersibles of the L class completed for the navy.

FRANCE TAXES BIG STORES.

Exacts 1 to 5 Per Cent. of Their Annual Profits.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The Senate, which is debating the Income Tax bill, has adopted a clause taxing the profits of large stores of which the annual turnover exceeds 2,000,000 francs.

The tax is 1 per cent. on profits on turnovers from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000, 2 per cent. up to 50,000,000, 3 from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000, 4 from 100,000,000 to 200,000,000, 5 above 200,000,000.

An amendment proposing an all-round tax of 2 per cent. was rejected. Minister of Finance Ribot said that this would be hard on the smaller big stores. In this connection he mentioned a big unnamed store which paid the State 358,000 francs as license fee on a turnover of 232,000,000 francs. Under the new scheme this store would pay 430,000 francs.

Thanksgiving Day in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Ambassador Page will eat his Thanksgiving turkey at home tomorrow, with several attachés of the embassy and their wives as guests. The Ambassador has been unable to leave the house for several days owing to straining his ankle while playing golf. He will be confined until the end of the week. The embassy will be closed tomorrow. There is no American public function in London over the national feast day.

Eddy Brown's Sonata Recital.

Mr. Eddy Brown's recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall has a higher purpose than most of the violin recitals of the season. It was devoted to the performance of sonatas for pianoforte and violin, in which Mr. Brown was assisted by L. T. Grunberg, pianist. They played Brahms's sonata in D minor, Op. 108, Mozart's in A major, and Beethoven's in A, Op. 47, dedicated to Kreutzer and called by his name. Both players showed taste and intelligence in the playing of such ensemble music, and gave pleasure to a fair sized audience.

HEARING ON 86TH ST. TRACKS

Residents of East and West Sides to Confer and Report.

A public hearing was held by the Franchise Committee of the Board of Estimate yesterday on the application of the New York Railways Company for a two-track railway in Eighty-sixth Street, from Central Park West to Broadway. As an alternative the committee suggested that a single track be built in Eighty-sixth Street, then south in Broadway, and east on Eighty-third Street, to Central Park West and north to Eighty-sixth Street. Residents and property owners in Eighty-sixth Street objected to any car line, while residents of the east side objected to the proposed loop.

A proposition was then made by the west siders to build a subway through West Eighty-sixth Street by assessment, the east siders to pay their share of the cost. The east siders objected and it was decided to have residents of the two regions confer next Tuesday and report to the committee.

MOVIE STARS IN PROCESSION

Exhibitors' League Holds Its Annual Ball in Madison Square Garden.

The movie horde overran Madison Square Garden last night and danced amid the glories that formed the background for the dance of the Ten Allies the night before. It was the annual ball of the National Exhibitors' League and in addition to the movie folk the affair was attended by about 5,000 persons who came to star gaze. The different companies were assigned boxes in which their principal stars braved the stares of the crowd and there was a constant procession of stars about the arena to megaphone accompaniment.

Some of the favorites who attended were Anita Stewart, Earle Williams, Pearl White, Alice Brady, Muriel Ostriche, Francis X. Bushman, Florence Reed, Beverly Bayne, Florence La Badie, Grace Darling, and Maurice Costello. The problem of who should lead the grand march, which began at midnight, was solved by having a dozen couples at the head of as many parallel lines.

WILL CURB EVANGELISTS.

Federal Council of Churches of Christ Against Sensational Methods.

Special to the New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 29.—Evangelists probably will be regulated, shorn of publicity-making hobbies, and put on a salary basis by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, which meets in St. Louis next week. The hobbies which have made the names of some evangelists household words in American homes and has turned a golden stream into their pockets have met much criticism. Hence, the sentiment for regulating them.

The regulation will be brought about by the simple process of refusing to recommend the slogan-slinging and vaudevillian evangelists who do not recognize the standards set by the Federal Council. The generosity of audiences aroused by temporary religious enthusiasm has brought much money to evangelists whose methods of appeal have been sensational.

ANDREW C. LOUDON MISSING.

Wife, Bereft of Son Since Disappearance, Appeals to Police.

Andrew C. Loudon, 130 Thirteenth Street, Flushing, 35 years old, an editor who did work for railroad magazines and had an office in the Woolworth Building, has been missing since Nov. 14. In the general alarm that has been sent out he is described as 5 feet 11 inches tall, 150 pounds, gray eyes, and black hair. When last seen he wore a light green suit, and had just left his office to go to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Loudon, who is overcome with grief which was increased yesterday by the death of her son, Allen, 3½ years old, said her husband was a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, and was at one time in the employ of the Canadian Pacific, and the Delaware & Hudson Railroads. She fears he may have lost his memory and be wandering somewhere in Canada.

DEATH STOPS ELEVATED.

Woman's Body Under Truck Ties Up Both 6th and 9th Ave. Trains.

Traffic on the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated lines was blocked more than an hour last night while a wrecking crew worked to remove the body of an unidentified woman wedged under the forward truck of the first car of a Ninth Avenue local. No trains moved northward from 10:35 to 11:40, and during half of that period traffic south came to a standstill also because there were no trains uptown to send out.

The woman ran across the tracks from the direction of the downtown station, at Ninety-ninth Street, and stepped in front of the train before it could be stopped. She wore a brown dress and brown coat, and a black hat with white ostrich feathers. She appeared to have been about 35 years old. The maker's tags had been cut from her clothing. The police said it was a case of suicide.

CROWN COUNCIL BACKS GREEK KING

Opposes Entente Demand for Surrender of Army's Guns and Ammunition.

VENEZELISTS FEAR ENEMIES

Their Houses and Shops in Athens Marked by Reservists—Signs Seen by French Admiral.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Greek Crown Council has voted to support the Government in opposing the Allies' demands for the surrender of arms and munitions, according to an Athens dispatch to Reuter's of yesterday's date. The dispatch says this decision was reached after a session of an hour and a half which was presided over by King Constantine.

According to other advices the greatest uneasiness prevails among adherents of M. Venizelos in the Greek capital, who, although reported to be strong in numbers, are virtually unarmed. It is feared serious harm may come to them through some sudden outbreak of rioting.

Vice Admiral du Fournet, Commander of the allied squadron in Greek waters, made a tour of inspection about the city on Monday morning and observed glaring circles of red paint with which loyalists during the night had marked houses and shops belonging to persons whom they regarded as hostile. The Mayor's house was one building thus marked.

Admiral du Fournet visited the Mayor later in the day and spoke of measures proposed for the protection of the supporters of M. Venizelos, particulars regarding which have not been published. It is reported in responsible quarters that the Admiral will occupy Athens if any excesses should be attempted, but that the supporters of the Venizelos party are not satisfied, demanding measures to render excesses impossible.

Text of German Protest on Expulsion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The German Embassy today made public the text of the communication which Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, delivered, by instruction of his Government, to the State Department last Friday, protesting against the action of the French commander of the Entente allied forces in Greek waters and ordering the diplomatic representatives of the Central Powers to leave Greek territory immediately. The communication follows:

"Washington, Nov. 24, 1916.

"Mr. Secretary: The French commander of the naval forces of the Entente in the Greek waters has notified the envoys of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria that they had to leave Greek territory immediately, with the staff of their legations and of the consulates.

"The German Empire most emphatically protests against this contempt of international law of the free will of a neutral country and of the most elementary rules of international courtesy and civilization.

"Acting under instructions from the Imperial Government I have the honor to request your Excellency to forward this protest to the British Government.

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

"J. BERNSTORFF."

WAR NURSE HERE TO WED.

Fiance, W. H. Nagle, to Give Her $100,000 for Tubercular Home.

After serving for two years in a British base hospital at Boulogne, France, Miss Marion Milne of Erie, Penn., returned yesterday on the Anchor liner Tuscania to marry William H. Nagle of Chicago, who was at the pier to meet her.

They were engaged long before the war and would have been married, but Miss Milne would not agree unless Mr. Nagle had $100,000 to start a tubercular home for children. She went to France and he speculated in war stocks so successfully that a month ago he wrote to his fiancée and told her she could have the $100,000 for her pet hobby if she would return to Chicago and marry him.

Buys Site for Freedman Home.

Ninety-five lots on the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, just east of Jerome Avenue, the Bronx, have been purchased for $375,000 as the site for the Home for Aged Men and Women, for which Andrew Freedman bequeathed from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000. The property includes a large tract formerly owned by Henry Maillard, the confectioner. Construction work starts soon. Samuel Untermyer, President of the trustees, and other members of the committee selected the tract. One-half of $5,000,000 left by Mr. Freedman is available now. The other half of Mr. Freedman's estate was left in trust to his mother and sister, but on their deaths the entire amount will revert for the use of the home.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEAD CUT.

Official Returns, Complete, Give State to Wilson by 56 Votes.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 29.—The plurality for Wilson electors in New Hampshire has been reduced from 63 to 56 by corrected official returns. The recount of the State's vote, petitioned by Republican leaders, is scheduled to begin Monday.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 29.—The official vote of the Presidential election in Maine as announced by the Governor and council today, was: Hughes, 69,506; Wilson, 64,118; Benson, 2,186, and Hanly, 595.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 29.—The official count of the ballots cast for President in Rhode Island, shows that Hughes, received 44,858 votes, Wilson, 40,394; Hanly, 470, and Benson, 1,914.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 29.—The State canvassing board announced today that Wilson's plurality in Ohio was 90,110. The Wilson vote was 604,946 as against 514,836 for Judge Hughes. Mr. Wilson has the distinction of receiving more votes in this State than were ever cast for a candidate for President. In 1904 Theodore Roosevelt received 600,095 votes.

MARRIES DU PONT LEE.

Civil Ceremony Unites Miss Shaw and Descendant of Southerner.

Maurice du Pont Lee, a descendant of General Robert E. Lee of Virginia and a nephew of A. I. du Pont of the du pont Powder Company, and Miss Geraldine Shaw, daughter of Mrs. Eugene Shaw of 130 East Sixty-seventh Street, were married yesterday in the chapel of the Marriage License Bureau. A religious ceremony is to follow on Tuesday at the Broadway Tabernacle. The civil wedding was held to enable Mr. and Mrs. Lee as man and wife to obtain passports to sail for England on Wednesday on the steamer Ryndam.

Mrs. Lee is a graduate of Vassar. For several years she had been active in social service work connected with the Broadway Tabernacle. The family home until the death of her father, who amassed a fortune in the lumber business, was at Eau Claire, Wis. Mr. Lee is a graduate of Cornell University and is a civil engineer at the du Pont plant at Wilmington, Del.

EDISON CO. DEFIES P. S. C.

Will Not Reduce Brooklyn Rates for Light as Ordered.

Sixteen reasons were filed with the Public Service Commission yesterday by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, in its request for a rehearing on the commission's order of Oct. 27, reducing its maximum rate for electricity from 11 to 8 cents a kilowatt hour. The order was to go into effect tomorrow, but the company announced it would not obey it.

Among the reasons cited are that the rate fixed is unreasonable, and that in valuing the company's property the commission erred in not including operating expenses of $4,000,000.

The commission has decided to begin an investigation on Dec. 11 into the rate of 13 cents a kilowatt hour, charged by the Queensborough Gas & Electric Company, in order to determine whether it should be reduced. The company serves the Rockaway section of Queens, as well as several sections outside of the city limits.

ASSAIL MR. SCHIFF AS THE ALLIES' FOE

Continued from Page 1.

Commons on the case of Bertrand Russell indicated the temper of Parliament, and the feeling of the public may be gathered from the remark of a sagacious London newspaper editor that his readers would wonder what had happened if any article concerning peace should appear in his columns in the existing circumstances.

Attack on Jacob H. Schiff.

While the majority of the London and provincial newspapers are content to keep silence on peace topics, the Northcliffe press today made its chief feature a denunciation of Jacob H. Schiff's American Neutral Conference Committee. Cablegrams conveying extracts from comments of THE NEW YORK TIMES and other New York papers and from the speech of James M. Beck have sufficiently indicated American opinion of Mr. Schiff's proposal. Lord Northcliffe considers it of such importance that The Times and The Daily Mail devote leading editorials to the subject, besides publishing a long article by D. Thomas Curtin representing Mr. Schiff as "a deadly enemy of the Allies" and an arch-intriguer on behalf of Germany.

Incidentally THE TIMES expresses dissatisfaction with Lord Grey for sending a message to the League to Enforce Peace asserting that "There is no room for any association under present conditions whatever between the Ministers of the Allies and the kind of league which has been so promptly misused in America."

The Daily Mail goes further and expresses doubt whether "Viscount Grey will be able to defeat" the maneuvers of such clever men as Jacob H. Schiff and James Speyer.

"What we have to ask," it says, "is whether Viscount Grey of Falloden is wide awake and energetic enough to deal with these astute old gentlemen. Is the Foreign Office, after being fooled for months by King Constantine, and after being bluffed by Ferdinand of Bulgaria, capable of holding its own with two of the clearest and ablest brains in the United States?"

The Curtin article, which is published in both of Lord Northcliffe's papers, is headed in The Times: "The Men Behind the United States Peace Intrigue; Mr. Schiff's Aims a Danger to the Allies," and in The Daily Mail: "Schiff a Deadly Enemy of the Allies; How He Works with Speyer and Nathan," and while the article acknowledges that Mr. Schiff throughout the war has claimed to do neither pro-German nor pro-Ally, its whole suggestion is that indicated by the headlines.

Mr. Curtin details Mr. Schiff's family and financial connections, saying in reference to two of his partners in Kuhn, Loeb & Co. that "his son, Mortimer L. Schiff, and Otto H. Kahn, the latter a British subject, are regarded as outspokenly British. I have been reliably informed," adds Mr. Curtin, "that they practically required Jacob H. Schiff and the other partners to agree early in the war to enter into no transaction such as loans which could accrue to the benefit of Germany or her allies during the war."

Mr. Curtin next suggests that Paul Warburg's membership in the Federal Reserve Board "confers on Kuhn, Loeb & Co. at Washington an influence on government policy and national finance enjoyed by no other banking institution in the country."

After remarking that "it is significant that one of Mr. Schiff's coadjutors on the American Neutral Conference Committee has been looked upon as one of President Wilson's most trusted counselors—Oswald Garrison Villard," (parenthetically it must be mentioned that The Times editorial, in discussing Mr. Schiff's associates, refers to "Villard, formerly Kilgard,") Mr. Curtin devotes a paragraph to James Speyer, "the friend of Bernstorff and Münsterberg."

The writer then asserts that "Mr. Schiff's self-assumed position as leader of American Jewry is not unconditionally acknowledged by all his brethren," and, citing Dr. Stephen S. Wise as pro-Ally, he adds: "There are thousands of American Jews like him; one is Adolph S. Ochs, the owner of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which many people consider the most effective champion the Allied cause has had, or has, in the United States."

"Deserves Unremitting Attention."

In conclusion Mr. Curtin writes:

"I have merely hinted at a few circumstances which suggest the wisdom of not ignoring Mr. Schiff's peace movement. It has long been his ambition to bask in the limelight in the same way as Mr. Carnegie has done. Today the opportunity is presented to him—or rather he has presented it to himself—to appear in the guise of a world philanthropist. He divines a chance not only to bestow blessings upon the sorely distressed land of his birth but incidentally to reap great glory for the land of his adoption, while at the same time bringing the priceless boon of peace to all the warring peoples. It is a seductive possibility for a man of Mr. Schiff's attainments, wealth, and temperament, and his prosecution of it, his chase after what may now seem an iridescent chimera, deserves, in my judgment, the most unremitting attention which allied diplomacy is capable of devoting to it."

ASKS ABOUT PEACE 'INTRIGUE.'

Unionist M. P.'s Request for Statement Dodged by Bonar Law.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Ronald McNeill, Unionist Member of Parliament for the East Division of Kent, asked the Government in the House of Commons today "whether, with the view to the discovery of intrigues in America or elsewhere having the intention of bringing about peace before the declared objects of the Allies are attained," it would be possible to make a declaration that no question of even temporary cessation of military operations could be entertained so long as German troops remained in occupation of any territory of the Allies.

A. Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, replying for Premier Asquith, who is confined to his home with a cold, said the question was one for the Allies to consider in concert, and that until it was so considered he could not make any statement except that "the Allies whose territory is occupied by the enemy may be assured of full support of the British Government." Mr. Law added that he doubted the advisability of making an anouncement such as Mr. McNeill suggested, because it might be taken as meaning that "that is all we are asking for."

CHILDREN PEACE PLEADERS.

Delegation of Eight from City to Ask Wilson to Stop the War.

Eight children, whose ages range from 9 to 12 years, will leave tomorrow morning for Washington to present to President Wilson a plea from the American Forum of the East Side that he use "the power of his high office now to bring about a cessation of hostilities in Europe." This was decided on at a meeting of more than 600 representative citizens of the lower east side, which took place at Public School 4, Rivington and Pitt Street, last night.

Justice Gustave Hartman of the Municipal Court, and Harry H. Schlacht of the East Side Protective Association, spoke, demanding that the United States halt the slaughter in Europe and insist that a condition be established which would make a repetition of the war impossible. He also asked that such action be taken as to give the Jews an adequate representation in any peace conference in order that religious, civic, and political liberty be assured to that race in the future, even if the Christian nations could not be induced to allow them to re-establish an independent nation in Palestine.

Mr. Schlacht argued for an embargo on food and other necessities as a means of stopping the war. His remarks were greeted with enthusiasm.

A Dance at the Catholic Club.

A Thanksgiving Eve dance was held last night at the Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South, and was attended by the three hundred members of the club and their guests. Supper was served at midnight.

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

Pocket Boxes of 12 Bottles of 24 and Bottles of 100

TABLETS have been sold as Aspirin that did not contain the genuine.

There is but one Genuine Aspirin. It is unadulterated.

Accept only tablets that have "The Bayer Cross" on every package and on every tablet.

"The Bayer Cross—Your Guarantee of Purity"

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U.S.Pat.Office) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

BAYER

Imitations are seldom imitated because they are never "just as good" as the original—

F. CHAUVENET'S

Red Cap

The Red Sparkling Burgundy

of France has always maintained its supremacy. Avoid imitations and look for the words, "Chauvenet—Red Cap" on capsule and neck band.

H. P. Finlay & Co., Ltd., N. Y.

SAYS JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

"In signing that Thanksgiving Proclamation, Mr. President, don't forget we should be thankful there's an ink like Davids'."

You will be especially thankful that you have used

Davids' Electro Chemical Writing Fluid

if you ever have occasion to refer to your records in future years.

The Permanent Ink

Instruct your stationer NOW to always supply Davids' in the future.

THADDEUS DAVIDS INK CO., Inc.
95 Vandam St., New York.
Established 1825.

CIGAR
Marie Antoinette
TRY ONE
Sold Wherever Quality is in demand
10¢ and up
E. KLEIN & CO.

A Special Sale of
Women's Walking Boots
FOR FRIDAY & SATURDAY ONLY
7.00
Regularly 10.00
Tan Russia calf with white glace tops. Tan Russia vamps and fawn buckskin tops; low English heels. Mahogany calf vamps with natural buckskin tops.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET
ANNOUNCE FOR (TO-MORROW) FRIDAY & SATURDAY
A Most Important Sale of
Women's, Misses' & Girls' Apparel

To Close Out
Sport and Tailored Hats
FOR WOMEN AND MISSES
5.00
Formerly 8.50 to 16.50
About one hundred and fifty tailored and sports hats, including stitched felts, velour and velvet in typical sport effects and more dressy styles.

Misses' Tailored Suits & Dresses
At Greatly Reduced Prices
Including the season's handsomest models in tailored Suits and Frocks for the younger set—original style conceptions, exclusively Bonwit Teller & Co.

Misses' Suits.....Formerly up to 55.00 25.00
Suits of broadcloth, gabardine and velour, handsomely trimmed with collars and bandings of various fashionable furs; also some without fur garniture. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Suits.....Formerly up to 75.00 45.00
Including the season's handsomest models of broadcloth, velour and velvet-and-cloth compose; in both the vivid and dark French colorings, with rich collars and bandings of Hudson seal, raccoon or mole. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Serge Frocks.....Specially Priced at 16.50
Youthful belted and surplice models of serge or serge-and-taffeta, embroidery trimmed. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Frocks.....Formerly up to 39.50 20.00
Chic models of serge, wool jersey and charmeuse, in fashionable bright or dark tones; many embroidered or fur-trimmed. Sizes 14 to 18.

"Flapper" Dresses.....Formerly up to 16.50 7.95
Belted and sashed frocks of serge, cashmere, mohair and fancy checks; including some three-piece models with washable blouse. Sizes 12 to 16.

"Flapper" Suits.....Formerly up to 35.00 18.50
Of broadcloth, gabardine and check velour, with fur-edged velvet collars. Sizes 12 to 16.

"Flapper" Coats.....Formerly up to 37.50 22.50
Broadcloth and velour models, many fur trimmed. Sizes 12 to 16.

Women's Winter Suits
At Greatly Reduced Prices
These suits have been taken from the regular stock and represent the season's most fashionable modes, plain tailleur and lavishly fur trimmed models.

Women's Suits.....Formerly 35.00 to 45.00 25.00
of broadcloth and velour, plain tailored and fur trimmed models.

Women's Suits.....Formerly 49.50 to 59.50 38.00
of broadcloth, velour, velveteen and mannish fabrics.

Women's Suits.....Formerly 65.00 to 110.00 55.00
of velveteen, Bolivia, velour, broadcloth and mannish novelties.

Women's Suits.....Formerly 85.00 to 125.00 75.00
Luxurious fur trimmed velvet, velours and Bolivia Suits.

Women's Serge Frocks 22.00
Formerly up to 59.50
A collection of about two hundred one-piece serge dresses in the season's most fashionable types. In all serge, serge-and-satin, serge-and-Georgette crepe. Many handsomely embroidered and beaded.

Sale of Women's Daytime Coats

Fur Trimmed Cloth Velour Coats
Full, loose belted coats for street, motor and general utility wear. Made of soft finished velour in all the favored shadings. Cloth Collars and cuffs of fur. 29.50

Bolivia and Velour Cloth Coats
Bolivia coats in the season's smart silhouettes—without fur trimming. Distinctive velour cloth coats in all the new shadings with deep fur collars. 45.00

Special Sale of Women's Fur Coats

French Seal Coats
Loose box model, 45 inches long. Made of select dyed coney pelts. 65.00

Trim'd Hudson Seal Coats
Smart model, 40 inches long, of dyed muskrat pelts. Natural skunk collar. 95.00

Trim'd Hudson Seal Coats
Flare model, 42 inches long, with large skunk collar and cuffs. 125.00

Bordered Hudson Seal Coats
Six-inch skunk border and cape collar. 45-inch long model. 145.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Fitted flare model, 45 inches long, large sailor collar, deep cuffs. 165.00

Bordered Mole Coats
Full loose model, 45 inches long, with border, collar and cuffs of taupe wolf. 295.00

$3.00 Round Trip
BALTIMORE
The Monumental City
WASHINGTON
The Capital of the Nation
SUNDAYS
December 3 and January 21
Special Train leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 12:20 A. M. Returning, leaves Washington 4:50 P. M.; Baltimore 6:00 P. M.
Tickets on sale preceding each excursion.
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PAUL MASSON
CHAMPAGNE
Vintages 1908 and 1911
BETTER THAN MOST IMPORTED
Send for booklet or Telephone
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Men's 25.00 Suits
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THE common way to meet the rising costs of labor and fabrics is to simply promote $20 suits into the $25 class.

The Franklin Simon & Co. way is to concentrate resources, foresight and organization on making real $25 suits, the same quality as last season.

This means they are more-than-$25 suits today.

The only genuinely hand-tailored Men's $25 Suits in New York City.

The largest variety of fabrics.

A Separate Shop on the Street Level
Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th Street

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue—New York

THANKSGIVING EVE SEES TURKEYS DROP

Continued from Page 1.

yesterday. Those selling at the Wall-about Market at $5.25 a barrel last week were $4.50 a barrel yesterday.

INQUIRY BY FIVE MAYORS.

Burns Will Name Committee to Assail High Food Prices.

TROY, Nov. 29.—Five Mayors, representing the northern, southern, western, eastern, and central sections of New York State, will be appointed by Mayor Burns Friday to act as a Special Investigating Committee to take up the high cost of foodstuffs, according to an announcement made by the Mayor tonight upon his return from New York. He said Mayor Mitchel of New York and Mayor Lunn of Schenectady would be included.

"We want men who will go into this with spirit and who are willing to devote their efforts to breaking combinations which are causing the prices to soar," he said.

Secretary William P. Capes of the New York Mayors' Conference is to meet Mayor Burns in this city Friday. The proposed Committee of Mayors will meet in New York early next week. Government food experts and economists will attend.

Mayor Burns says it is intended first to "break" the egg market and then go after other foodstuffs, "if by that time those responsible for conditions do not read the handwriting on the wall and come to the realization that we mean business."

FOOD EMBARGO PLAN ROUSES OPPOSITION

Mann and Borland Both See Harm in Such a Method of Combating Cost of Living.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Representative Mann of Illinois, Republican leader of the House, and Representative Borland of Missouri, went on record today as opposed to Representative Fitzgerald's plan for an embargo on foodstuffs. Mr. Borland and Representative McLemore of Texas each have a substitute proposal for a scheme to reduce the cost of living.

Mr. Mann said the embargo would not be a remedy for the high prices of foodstuffs. He called it a "Socialistic measure," saying that an embargo for retaliatory purposes might be justified, but not one to regulate prices.

"The country is not ready for regulation of prices by the Government," he added, "and that is what a food embargo would mean. Government regulation of other things would inevitably follow, and the eventual result would be the extinction of individual initiative."

Mr. Borland wants an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission or a Congressional committee to determine whether or not prices are being manipulated by a "food trust." He will introduce a resolution calling for an inquiry into the possible use of cold storage plants by speculators.

Mr. McLemore, known as author of the resolution to warn Americans off armed merchantmen, favors the proposed embargo, but has a further scheme, which involves requiring all persons who store foodstuffs in cold storage plants to dispose of at least 10 per cent. of their stock at the end of every thirty days.

Representative Fitzgerald said that he would have two bills ready for introduction Monday, bearing on the proposed embargo.

FOODS ADVANCE 16 PER CENT.

Federal Figures Show 3 Per Cent. of This Rise in a Month.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Retail prices of foods in the United States advanced 3 per cent. from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, making a 16 per cent. increase for twelve months, according to reports compiled today by the Bureau of Labor statistics. The figures came from 725 retail dealers in forty-five principal cities.

Meats declined in thirty days from 1 to 6 per cent., but all other articles except tea, coffee, and rice advanced from 1 per cent. for hens to 6 per cent. for butter, bread, and sugar, and 11 per cent. for eggs. The statistics show these decreases: Sirloin steak, 3 per cent.; round steak, 4 per cent.; rib roast, 3 per cent.; chuck roast, 2 per cent.; plate boiling beef, 1 per cent.; pork chops, 6 per cent.

Price increases: Bacon, 1 per cent.; lard, 5 per cent.; eggs, 11 per cent.; butter, 6 per cent.; cheese, 5 per cent.; milk, 3 per cent.; bread, 6 per cent.; flour, 11 per cent.; cornmeal, 4 per cent.; potatoes, 4 per cent.; onions, 4 per cent.; beans, 2 per cent.; prunes, 1 per cent.; sugar, 6 per cent.

Tables giving price increases for twelve months show potatoes led all foods, with an increase of 75 per cent., and beans came next, with 55 per cent.

Prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—paid to producers (not retail prices) increased moderately during the month from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15. The increase was six-tenths of 1 per cent. for the month, compared with an average decrease of 4.7 per cent. in the same period in the last six years.

NO POTATOES FOR HOSPITAL

Flushing Students, Deterred by High Cost, Give Substitutes.

In past years, until the cost of living reached a high altitude, it was a custom for the pupils of the Flushing schools to contribute at least one potato each for the local hospital. This year, however, in view of the high cost of potatoes, the students were requested to bring anything that could add to the larder of the institution.

Yesterday was donation day, in accordance with the custom. The list of contributions was made up of cereals, soups, corn starch, crackers, rice, canned vegetables, and macaroni.

ACCUSES STATE OFFICIALS

Wicks Committee Told Department Fails to Protect Public.

Paul E. Taylor, Secretary of the New York Milk Committee, who attacked the State Department of Agriculture in his testimony before the Wicks Legislative Committee yesterday, said there were diseased cows in 80 per cent. of the herds in this State. He said the figures published by the State Department of Agriculture as to disease in cattle were incorrect. The present system he called an incentive to crooked dairy practices, and the work of the State Department, he said, had been a disappointment to those favoring modern and sanitary dairy methods.

"One highly necessary law for the protection of the public," he said, "has been an amendment to the Sanitary Code defining what may be sold as ice cream. That there is no such formula in the statutes is due to the successful opposition of the ice cream manufacturers to such legislation."

Dr. Charles E. North of the National Commission of Milk Standards called sore throat "the great American disease," and said it was caused by milk from diseased cows. Tonsilitis and rheumatism, he said, were spread largely by the same cause. He gave several instances of septic sore throat epidemics which had been traced to raw milk from herds not properly cared for.

Charles F. Droste, a dealer in butter and eggs, of 177 Duane Street, said that three years ago egg prices were just as high as today and that this feature of the cost of living was not due to speculation.

"Three years ago," he said, "the shortage in this country was such that it was necessary to import eggs from Russia, Galicia, Holland, Austria, Germany and England—sources of supply which are not open to us this year. The butter supply was also inadequate.

"Those who think that butter prices are due to speculators," he continued, "should look over the world's markets. Butter is just as expensive today in Buenos Aires and New Zealand as it is here."

Mr. Droste said the eggs in cold storage were sufficient to last only until Feb. 1, and that he had been amused by statements of public officials that the holders should be made to disgorge inasmuch as their disgorging now would mean that eggs would almost disappear in the latter part of the Winter and would be sold at prices soaring far above the present ones.

Appeal for Needy Widows.

The Widowed Mothers Fund Association of 190-194 Bowery is sending out appeals for aid on behalf of the following cases: The father of six children died in a city hospital leaving his family destitute, the eldest child being under 12 years and the baby less than 18 months old. A window cleaner fell from an insecure window sill and was brought home dead. He left a widow and three small children destitute. A consumptive mother with one sick child and two other children to support is very much in need of help. The husband died in 1912 and the little insurance money has all been used to purchase the necessities of life for the widow and her children.

CHANGES PROHIBITION WORK

Dr. Empringham Leaves Anti-Saloon League for Church Field.

Announcement was made last night that the Rev. Dr. James Empringham had resigned as Superintendent of the metropolitan district of the Anti-Saloon League of New York to become Secretary of the Church Temperance Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Empringham said, however, he would co-operate with the Anti-Saloon League in urging the next session of the State Legislature to pass an optional prohibition bill. He added that he resigned as rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Syracuse about a year ago to influence the Episcopal Church organization here to support prohibition, and that the New York diocese recently had committed itself to the support of an optional prohibition bill.

Name Harbor Congress Delegates.

The Bronx Board of Trade announced last night that these delegates had been selected for the thirteenth annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, which will meet in Washington, D. C., from Dec. 6 to 8: Eugene H. Rosenquest, President; Olin J. Stephens, Albert Goldman, Edward B. Boynton, Willard R. Messenger, Alexander Haring, J. Harris Jones, William H. Bolton, James Brackenridge, J. R. Pollock, the Rev. J. Emerson Zeiter, Herbert A. Knox, Robert J. Moorehead, William A. Newman, William J. Gemeiner, Walter H. Warran, Maurice Muller, Henry Bruckner, Murray Hulbert, William S. Bennet, and Charles E. Reid, Secretary.

Price is not the first essential of purchasing lighting fixtures, but because of our factory facilities we can sell at one-third below retail.
Complete line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.
CALL AT OUR SHOWROOM.
109 West 13th St., New York.
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...le Lighting Fixture Co.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.
ANNOUNCE BEGINNING TO-MORROW
FIRST REDVCTIONS in TAILLEVRS GOWNS WRAPS BLOVSES HATS AND FVRS
including:
ORIGINAL PARIS MODELS FROM CALLOT—CHERUIT—JENNY—LANVIN—CHANEL—BULLOZ—DOEUILLET — PREMET — ROBERT BERNARD — DOUCET — GROULT — GEORGETTE AND PATOU.

NEW YORK is the largest city in the world.
NEW YORK is growing faster than any other large city.
Increased Population means increased Real Estate values and increased security for
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

We Watch Your Real Estate
and cover every phase of its management — the renting and collection, operation and repairs, taxes and insurance.
Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1866
45 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.
Friday at Reduced Prices
Women's Suits and Gowns
All This Season's Models

Women's Fur Trimmed Suits
With Collars of Various Furs
Dressy suits of velour de laine, broadcloth or velveteen.
29.50
Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50
No Credits — No Approvals

Copies of Paris Suits
Richly Fur Trimmed
of suede velour, velour de laine, broadcloth or velveteen, with large fur collars.
39.50
Heretofore $59.50 to $79.50
No Credits — No Approvals

Women's Serge Dresses
Tailored or embroidered models
Of navy blue English serge, strictly tailored or embroidered.
13.50
Heretofore $18.50 to $29.50
No Credits — No Approvals

Women's Silk Gowns
For Street or Afternoon Wear
Dressy or tailored models of crepe meteor, satin, charmeuse or crepe de chine.
18.50
Heretofore $29.50 to $45.00
No Credits — No Approvals

Women's Afternoon Gowns
For Calling or the Theatre
Dressy embroidered or beaded gowns of Georgette crepe, charmeuse or satin.
29.50
Heretofore $39.50 to $59.50
No Credits — No Approvals

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.
Girls' Shoe Shop
A Separate Shop on the Third Floor
For Friday
Girls' Tan Shoes
Extra High Laced Shoes
Sizes 11 to 2 — Widths B to E
Of durable tan calfskin, made on broad orthopedic lasts. Cut extra high. An ideal winter shoe for general wear.
4.00
Misses' Winter Shoes
Sizes 2½ to 7 — Widths AA to D
Of highest grade black or tan Russia calf, made on stylish lasts, welted soles and low heels. Lace or buttoned.
5.00

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets.
Boys' Apparel Shop
A Separate Shop on the Fifth Floor
Will Offer for Friday
Boys' Winter Overcoats
9 to 18 years
Belted or Gathered Back Models
Of fine Overcoatings, plain or fancy weaves, in gray, brown or heather mixtures, novelty worsted linings.
12.75
Small Boys' Overcoats
2 to 10 years
Of gray or blue chinchilla, brown or blue kersey; gray, blue or brown frieze, also tweeds, worsted lined.
Special 9.75
Boys' Mackinaws
6 to 18 years
New belted model of genuine Mackinaw cloth, new plaids, in gray, blue, green, red or brown colorings.
6.75
Boys' Winter Suits
With extra Knickerbockers. 7 to 18 years.
New Model Norfolk Suit of all wool tweed or cheviot, in gray or brown colorings.
Special 8.75
Boys' Winter Shoes
Of Dull Gun Metal Calf
For Large Boys 9 to 15 years—Sizes 1 to 6
For Small Boys 5 to 8 years—Sizes 10 to 13½
Of dull gun metal calf, orthopedic last, low heel, viscolized waterproof sole.
Special 3.00
Furnishings and Hats
A complete assortment of Raincoats, Hats, Mufflers, Sweaters, Shirts, Blouses, Neckwear, Underwear, Pajamas, Bath Robes and accessories at moderate prices.

Holiday Thoughts
Thanksgiving Day's here; then comes Christmas; then—
Holiday spirits mount high anticipation of events to come enlivens us.
Now start mental notations of "this for mother, father, that for him or her."
Assembled at what-you-can-afford to pay prices are
Tangible thoughts in practical, givable items for each on gift list.
At your service!
Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

THE WORLD'S BEST PHONOGRAPHS
Hear Them Side by Side
EVERY RECORD IN THE VICTOR CATALOG IS ON SALE
WISSNER
Sole Downtown Agency for the Celebrated Sonora
55 FLATBUSH AVE.
Opposite Livingston St. BROOKLYN
Warerooms in New York, Jersey City, Newark and Other Cities.

No C. O. D.'s — Stewart & Co. — No Credits
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses
5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET
Will Close Out Tomorrow
Women's & Misses' Fashionable Apparel
At Remarkable Reductions
For this Sale there has been selected from regular stock many of the season's most desirable models; assortments of colors and sizes are unusually complete.

Fur Trimmed & Tailored Coats
Formerly to $39.50
18.50
In Bolivia, Velour and Broadcloth, many handsomely fur trimmed; most of them are silk or satin lined throughout and warmly interlined. A few are part lined; in all the favored colors.

High Cost Winter Coats
Former Prices to $79.50
39.50
Silk Chiffon Velvet, Bolivia, Wool Velour, Broadcloth, Duvetyn, richly fur trimmed; one, two or three of a kind.

Fur Trimmed Suits
Former Prices to $39.50
18.50
Of Velour, Broadcloth and Gabardine, handsomely fur trimmed, in Burgundy, plum, brown, green, navy and black; coats are silk lined and warmly interlined.

High Cost Fur Trimmed Suits
Former Prices to $69.50
25.00 & 39.50
Fur trimmed models; Bolivia Cloth, Velour, Duvetyn, Velveteen and Broadcloth, in Burgundy, plum, brown, green, navy and black; trimmed with Scotch mole, Hudson seal, skunk, opossum and seal or mole dyed French coney.

Serge Dresses
Former Prices to $18.50
10.00
In the prevailing straight line effects; beaded and embroidered models.

Afternoon Dresses
Formerly to $39.50
15.00
Materials are Georgette, Satin, Velveteen, Serge and Jersey Cloth; exquisite models for present wear; one, two or three of a kind in the season's most desirable colors.

Paris — London
Maison Bernard
Fifth Avenue at 57th Street.
LAST TWO DAYS of SEMI-ANNUAL SALE of Models
FRIDAY, DEC. 1st
SATURDAY, DEC. 2nd
GOWNS, COSTUMES, WRAPS, MANTEAUX, HATS, FURS
French Accessories.
Remaining Models Imported for the Horse Show are included
Everything at Half Price During this Sale.
Fifth Avenue at 57th Street.

STATUE OF LIBERTY

Aviatrice Who Made Flight from Chicago Will Help Dedicate Lighting Plant.

SHE WON'T DO ANY 'STUNTS'

Her Aeroplane Will Carry Electric Lights and Magnesium Torches.

Miss Ruth Law, who established an American cross-country record of 590 miles for an aeroplane flight by her recent trip fom Chicago to this city, has volunteered her services and will take part in the celebration on Saturday evening when the Statue of Liberty will be lighted by the new flood light system installed by popular subscription directed by The New York World. Miss Law's part will be to circle about the statue in the air, and she will fly the same little machine that brought her here from Chicago.

The girl flier will go up from Governors Island shortly before President Wilson gives the signal which will flood the statue with its new light. She will make a little journey down the bay and try to time her flight so that she may be close to the statue when the light is turned on. Her machine will be totally dark, its presence betrayed only by the whirr of the engine and propeller. But when the statue is illuminated, the word "Liberty," in electric bulbs beneath her machine, will be seen circling around it.

For a moment she will fly without other illumination, but presently she intends to ignite ten magnesium flares which will throw streams of white fire for fifty feet back of her aeroplane and across its whole twenty-eight feet of width. Uusually, when her craft is thus decorated, Miss Law is accustomed to loop the loop and dart and dive about in the air, but Saturday evening she won't do this.

"This will be a dignified flight," she said last evening. "President Wilson will be present, and my part in the ceremonies will be just a small one. I shan't do any stunts."

All told, Miss Law said, she expects to be in the air about fifteen minutes, and after a few circles about the statue she will land again on Governors Island.

Nearly every body else would be thrilled at the prospect of such an experience, but Miss Law is much more concerned about her forthcoming appearance on the stage. She is booked for a week at the Palace Theatre, beginning Dec. 11, and it will be her first venture back of the footlights.

"I'm sure I shall have stage fright," she said last night. "I don't know yet just what I am going to do, but I'm pretty certain I won't talk much. My machine will be exhibited, the same little aeroplane I flew from Chicago and I will wear the same costume I wore on the trip. There'll be some one to introduce me. I don't know who, but I guess he'll have to do most of the talking."

Lower Broadway, City Hall Plaza, Park Row, and Lafayette Street will be specially lighted Saturday night, as will Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to Thirty-fourth Street. About the Waldorf, where President Wilson will dine, will be a circle of lighted pylons, and over the entrance a huge American flag, electrically lighted. There will be a parade from the Battery to the Waldorf of illuminated automobiles. Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith announced that a fleet of special ferryboats for sightseers would ply between the Battery and Richmond, S. I.

OPERA FOR THE EAST SIDE.

Carlo Nicosia's Singers to be Principally Young Americans.

Opera at popular prices, the artists to be young American singers for the most part, to play alternate weeks in a theatre on Second Avenue and in the Bronx, it was announced yesterday, by Carlo Nicosia, well known as a conductor in musical circles, will be established in this city within three or four weeks. Signor Nicosia said yesterday that he would not announce the name of the threatre where his company would play as several contracts were hanging fire, but that the Manhattan one would in all probability be in Second Avenue or at any rate in a foreign section of the city.

"My aim," he said, "is to give a chance to young American composers to have their work produced after the company and the organization is well on its feet, and to give young Americans an opportunity to be heard in opera. In foreign sections of the city there are hundreds of persons who have been clamoring for complete opera in a small way, and it is to meet this demand that I have set about to form this company."

Signor Nicosia said that the company would produce several novelties and give the public a chance to hear operas which have never been heard here. "Il Fuoriuscito," by Giuseppe Ferrata, would be produced as well, he said. At the outset he said the operas would be Italian.

PHILIPP AT THE YORKVILLE.

He Appears in Poses of Late Emperor Francis Joseph—Two Farces.

Adolph Philipp made his first appearance with the German stock company at the Yorkville Theatre in a new bill presented last night. Mr. Philipp's contribution to the program was a series of poses representing the late Emperor Francis Joseph in various moods. In connection with these Mr. Philipp gave a dramatic reading of an original poem extolling the virtues of the dead monarch.

A one-act farce by Ludwig Mertens, entitled "Familie Feldman" ("The Feldman Family"), and a farce in two acts, "Ein Gemütsmensch" ("A Person of Sentiment"), by Georg Okonkowsky, completed the program. The former was the more genuinely amusing because it was less preposterous. If it is not the playlet on which Frank Mandel based his farce, "The High Cost of Living," in which Lew Fields was seen at the Republic two years ago, it is a first cousin to that decidedly broad, but undeniably comic, bit of fooling. The source of Mr. Mandel's play was never more definitely given than that it was from the German, and as the plots are almost identical it must have been from the German of this particular playlet. Willy Frey and Rudi Rahe did the best work of the evening.

A. F. Higgins's Funeral Tomorrow.

The funeral of A. Foster Higgins, financier, will be held at 3 P. M. tomorrow at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn. A delegation of eight members of the New York Chamber of Commerce has been selected by its President, E. H. Osterbridge, to attend the services. Mr. Higgins was a member of the Chamber for fifty-seven years. The delegation is A. Barton Hepburn, Welding Ring, Anton A. Raven, Samuel W. Fairchild, William R. Coe, James B. Dickson, Charles T. Gwynne, and E. H. Osterbridge.

Gleanmore Davis Suffers a Stroke.

Gleanmore Davis, a theatrical agent well known throughout the country, is in Bellevue Hospital seriously ill from a paralytic stroke. Davis was in the theatre district Tuesday night, and after the theatres closed he went with Bayard Veiller to the playwright's home to spend the night. During the night he was stricken and found with his left side paralyzed. Mr. Davis is a graduate of Cornell University.

Harry Bowers Mingle Offers to Provide One for Polar Expedition.

Harry Bowers Mingle, President of the Standard Aero Corporation, with offices in the Woolworth Building, at a luncheon at the Aero Club of America to Captain Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, yesterday, offered to build and give Captain Amundsen a special aeroplane for the three-year expedition which the explorer expects to make to the north pole beginning in July, 1913. At the conference before the luncheon Captain Amundsen stated that his present plans did not include an extensive use of the aeroplane because the purpose of the expedition was mainly to make ocean soundings, which he said he would have to drift many months to cover the distance which could otherwise be accomplished in half a day with a large and fast aeroplane equipped with many motors. Captain Amundsen's present plans are to use the aeroplane for only the last 100 miles to the pole. The Standard Aeroplane Corporation is at present building eighteen aeroplanes for the army and navy.

The navigating instruments to be carried on the aeroplanes to make the flight entirely scientific were discussed. Captain Amundsen was especially interested in the Sperry automatic pilot, and the combined aeroplane compass and drift finder. He will visit today the Sperry Gyroscope Company to inspect other instruments for aerial navigation recently developed by Elmer A. Sperry and his sons.

Police Orders Consolidate 11 with Elizabeth Street.

Police Commissioner Woods yesterday issued orders abolishing the old Mulberry Street Precinct, scene of Blackhand affrays and murders. The precinct was established in Civil War days. At 8 o'clock tomorrow morning the precinct will be consolidated with the Elizabeth street station, the combined headquarters being at 17 Elizabeth Street. The remodeled precinct will run from the old Post Office to Bleecker Street, and from Broadway to the Bowery.

The only reason the Commissioner advanced for the consolidation was the

The building was erected in 1858.

Captain Maurice Harmon of the Elizabeth Street station will assume command of the consolidated precinct. Captain William H. Kinder of the Mulberry Street station will be transferred to the Tremont station in the Bronx. Captain Frederick G. Casson of that precinct will be temporarily assigned to the map room at Police Headquarters.

Bryan the Guest of Peabody.

William Jennings Bryan was the guest of George Foster Peabody at an informal luncheon at Sherry's yesterday. The luncheon was attended by about twenty-five persons. Irving R. Wiles has just finished a new portrait of Mr. Bryan. It will be placed on public exhibition tomorrow at the Wiles Studio at 130 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Reduced Prices Friday

Misses' Winter Apparel

All This Season's Desirable Models

Misses' Tailored Suits

Plain or Fur Trimmed Models

Of wool velour, broadcloth, velour checks or gabardine. 14 to 20 years.

18.50

Heretofore $29.50 to $49.50

Misses' Dresses

For Afternoon or Evening Wear

Of Georgette, taffeta silk, charmeuse or velveteen; a number of nets over silk or silver cloth. 14 to 20 years.

18.50

Heretofore $24.50 to $39.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Trimmed With Various Furs

Late winter models of broadcloth, wool velour, velour de laine, velveteen or corduroy, trimmed with various furs. 14 to 20 years.

25.00

Heretofore $39.50 to $69.50

Misses' High Class Gowns

For Afternoon or Evening Wear

Afternoon Gowns of Georgette crepe, satin or crepe meteor; *Evening Gowns* of various silks or silk net in new evening shades. 14 to 20 years.

29.50

Heretofore $39.50 to $49.50

Franklin Simon & Co. *Will Show Friday*

New Winter Models for Misses and Girls

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

New Models—Trimmed with various furs

Six new models, of wool velour or broadcloth, in new winter shades; trimmed with moleskin, Hudson seal or lapin furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **39.50**

Misses' Tailored Suits

Without fur trimming

Four new models, of Bolivia vicuna or crepe Bolivia, showing entirely new style features in coats and skirts, in new winter colorings. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **59.50**

Girls' Serge Dresses

With plaid silk Jumper

Sleeves, belt and fold on plaid silk blouse of serge, collar and cuffs of white Georgette; serge skirt. 12 to 16 years. *Special* **9.75**

Chiffon Party Frocks

For Girls—12 to 16 years

Of pink, white or blue chiffon; ruffled skirt, sleeves and surplice fichu; flower and velvet ribbon trimmed. *Special* **11.75**

Misses' Winter Coats

New Models—With and without fur trimming

Six new models, of wool velour, Bolivia cloth or seal plush; plain or trimmed with fashionable furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats

Russian, belted or semi-fitted models

Three new models, of Bolivia cloth, wool velour or shadow plaid velour; trimmed with French seal or skunk opossum fur; silk lined, warmly interlined. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **45.00**

Girls' Velour Coats

With collar of nutria Beaver fur

Dressy coat, in navy, brown or green wool velour, inset tailor stitched pockets, Venetian lined. 6 to 12 years. *Special* **16.50**

Girls' Zibeline Coats

Collar of natural raccoon fur

Russian belted model of zibeline in green, brown or navy; collar of natural raccoon fur; lined and interlined. 8 to 17 years. *Special* **18.50**

NEW MODELS

Misses' Evening Gowns

New Evening Fashions for the miss 14 to 20 years, of silk net mounted over gold or silver cloth; also of satin, taffeta or rich brocades.

18.50 to 125.00

NEW MODELS

Misses' Afternoon Gowns

Showing entirely new models for the miss 14 to 20 years, of Georgette crepe, chiffon velvet, velveteen or French satin; a number of models fur trimmed.

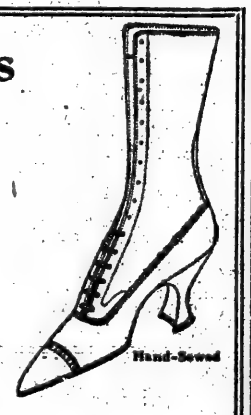
29.50 to 98.50

Winter Boots

Correct Lace and Button Models of selected leathers in Tan, Black and leading shades.

$12.50 $14.50

Other Styles at **$10.00**



In Our New Building
Fifth Avenue
Between 47th and 48th Streets.

FRANK BROTHERS

We have no agencies—Our Shoes are sold in our own shops only.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Established 1820

Rare Collection of

Russian Sables and Silver Foxes

In a comprehensive assortment including the darkest and finest skins obtainable.

391 Fifth Avenue — New York

Founded 1826 — Greeley 1906

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

Lord & Taylor

Fine Winter Great Coats

$30.00 to $50.00

Great Coats, in the full sense in which heavy Top Coats are so termed. Greater still in their fine fabrics, full of warmth—their comfortable cut, with the swing of style. Greatest of all in the lasting service they were so expertly built to render.

All that is representative of the Winter Ulster at its present popular best is here in evidence, even including

New Models in "Toga" Coats, from Studd & Millington, London

Lord & Taylor Suits

$20.00 to $40.00

Of fabrics as varied in weaves and patterns as the scope of the Winter vogue. Of cut as correct as the judgment of the censors of style. Of quality as steadfast as the Lord & Taylor name.

Fourth Floor.

Men's High Shoes, Special, $4.85

Tan Russia Calf and Black Russia Calf Lace Shoes. English last. Sizes slightly broken.

Ground Floor.

Annual Sale

Men's "Onyx" Silk Hosiery

Pure Silk Half Hose—best made for the money—Black, White, Navy, Gray, Suede, Purple, Tan and other colors. **50c** per pair

An all-silk Half Hose with "POINTEX" or square spliced heel, Black and all desirable colors. **$1.00** per pair

Shot Silk Pearl ribbed effect of English designs in many combinations. Most suitable Holiday gifts for Men. **$1.35** per pair

Our usual choice selection of plain colors and clocks—A REAL CHRISTMAS SPECIAL. **$1.45** per pair

An entirely new and exceedingly attractive cluster ribbed Shot Silk in many color combinations—unsurpassed for richness and elegance. **$2.45** per pair

Ground Floor.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street — *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* — *West 43rd Street*

Very extensive preparations have been made throughout the entire establishment for the Holiday Season. Every department is replete with

Gift Suggestions Appropriate for Men, Women and Children

An early visit of inspection will find assortments at their best, which always facilitates selection, and incidentally minimizes the problem "what to give" and where to procure something distinctive

At a very reasonable price

A PARTIAL LIST OF GIFT ARTICLES FOLLOWS:

Handkerchiefs, Jewel Boxes, Serving Boxes, Manicure Sets, Drinking Cups, Writing Portfolios, Book Covers, Dressing Cases, Hand Bags, Fitted Bags, Handkerchief Boxes, Glove Boxes, Telephone Screens, Wool House Slippers, Gloves, Wool Skating Sets, Sweaters, Boudoir Caps,

Pin Cushions, Powder Boxes, Candy Boxes, Flower Holders, Trays, Puff Jars, Children's Books, Toys, Gilt Frames, Sterling Frames, Bronze Frames, Door Stops, Door Knockers, Dressing Sacques, Children's Bath Robes, Children's Sweater Sets,

Furs, Smokers' Articles, Vases, Alabaster Boxes, Cut Glass, Fancy China, Holiday Boxes of Writing Paper, 'Phone Registers, Pencil Cases, Desk Sets, Calendars, Slippers, Umbrellas, Emb'd Stockings, Fancy Cushions, Women's Neckwear Perfumes,

Walking Canes, Linen Scarfs, Blouses, Silver Deposit Perfume and Salts Bottles, Carving Sets, Cheese Dishes, Relish Dishes, Sandwich Trays, Jewelry—Fans, Evening Bags, Combs, Men's Neckwear, Men's House Robes, Maids' Aprons, Tea Wagons, Work Tables,

ANTI-CATHOLICS ARE DIVIDED ON POLITICS

City Members Who Want to Fight Tammany Object to Present Up-State Leadership.

DESERT NATIONAL BODY

Name of Organization and Membership Kept Secret — Plans to Join Mayoralty Contest.

Dissensions which political opponents hope may curtail its effectiveness have occurred in the national anti-Catholic organization which is so secret that even its name is known only to members, but which is known to exercise a power that was instrumental in defeating Martin H. Glynn for Governor two years ago and that is to be exerted in the fight against Tammany Hall in the Mayoralty campaign next year and as long thereafter as the Tiger stays in politics. Not only has the New York State branch of the organization seceded from the national body but even the State lodge has been split in two.

In each instance the breaks resulted from the objections of one side to the men proposed for office by the other. The State body, led by the Right Rev. William Burt, Bishop of the Methodist-Episcopal Church in Western New York; Dr. W. B. Gifford of Attica, New York State Grand Master, and H. H. Van Natter of Buffalo, the New York State Registrar, all of them pioneer workers in the anti-Catholic field, discussed a separation from the national body at a convention in Syracuse last Summer, ten days after the national convention in Cleveland, at which the New Yorkers had failed to prevent the re-election of the Supreme Grand Master and the Supreme Registrar of the organization. The quarrel came to a head recently, when Registrar Van Natter sent this message to all New York lodges of the order: "We advise you to disregard any communication from the so-called Supreme Grand Lodge officers."

Another factor in the trouble between the State and national bodies was the determination of the national officials to establish headquarters in this city and to bring into the State Jay W. Forrest, a lawyer and politician of Albany, who for six months has been organizing anti-Catholic "units" in New Jersey with marked success. Objection to Mr. Forrest came chiefly from Registrar Van Natter and, although he and his followers carried the State with them in secession from the national body, sufficient State members of the organization proved in favor of Mr. Forrest to bring about another split.

The Rev. Dr. William Milton Hess of the Trinity Congregational Church, 176th Street and Washington Avenue, Bronx, has assumed leadership in the pro-Forrest faction of the state forces and is directing the fight to bring Forrest to this city and to organize New York lodges preparatory to the Mayoralty fight next year. In an open letter to the city units of the body Dr. Hess urged a separate organization for New York City, saying:

"We are tired of the small, petty policy coming out of Buffalo. We are weary of this constant strife between the Buffalo peanut politicians and the big, even though imperfect, men at the head of this great order. We want things done in New York City. After three years we have only about 200 members here in this city. We should have 200,000. Let us paddle our own canoe, for Buffalo will not give its sanction to Forrest's coming into New York City. He is too much of a giant for them; not a 'crook' but a giant."

Mr. Hess said last night that his letter had not been meant for publication, but he acknowledged it and said he was receiving telegrams and letters from all parts of the State indorsing his move. He said the organization controlled 300,000 votes in the State, and added:

"We defeated Glynn two years ago, though he was a good man in many ways, because he kept bad company and we knew that he represented the Jesuit element that should have no place in American politics. Now we want Forrest to come here because we know him as a successful organizer and we want to prepare to fight Tammany. We are going to clean up that bunch in the next ten years. They represent rum and Romanism. In my early fight against rum I found that the two go together and now I am enlisted in the fight against both. That is the reason I pay my per capita every month. Forrest said that is the reason I have joined the anti-Catholic order."

Mr. Forrest has had experience in organizing in this State and the differences now arisen over him are directly traceable to his campaign here. He organized the initial units in Buffalo with intent to use them as a nucleus to promote the political fortunes of William Sulzer after Tammany had cast him off and he had been deposed as Governor. This organization ended in a row over the disposition of the registration fee exacted of each candidate for membership after several thousand members had been enrolled. Mr. Forrest left the State and organized units in Philadelphia to oppose the election of Mayor Smith, who, with the backing of the Penrose organization, won easily, however. His most recent work had been in New Jersey.

Meantime the national body has carried the fight into this city by establishing headquarters in the Long Acre Building. The offices are not listed in the directory of the building, but it was found that they were installed in a pretentious suite on the third floor. The office was locked and admittance could not be obtained. On the door appear the names of "A. E. Barnett, S. R.," and "Will L. Scism, D. S. R.," but nothing to indicate the nature of their business, or the name of the organization they represent. Barnett, however, is believed to be the Rev. Dr. Augustus E. Barnett of the Church of the Redeemer in Philadelphia, who was re-elected Supreme Registrar at the Cleveland convention.

More Speakers for Charities Rally.

In preparation for its final campaign to raise a $2,000,000 fund for federating Jewish charities, the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philantrophic Societies announced yesterday that Borough President Marks of Manhattan, Louis Marshall, Moses Hyamson and Rabbi Nathan Kraus of Brooklyn had been added to the speakers for the Sunday evening meeting at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

Little Mothers to Give a Bazaar.

The "Little Mothers'" Aid Association will hold an "American Bazaar" at the Waldorf on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 2 for the benefit of the relief work of the association. There will be sale booths, dancing, and a musical program, and prominent stage people will assist at the booths.

PREPARES TRIAL TO ASYLUM.

Lawyer for Man Indicted for Murder Asks Jury Hearing.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan decided in an opinion handed down yesterday that Raymond Callahan, who was indicted for murder in the first degree in December, 1912, and was sent to the Matteawan Hospital for the Criminal Insane in January, 1913, on the ground that he had dementia praecox, had fully recovered his sanity and was able to consult with counsel. The court accordingly ordered that Callahan should be taken from Matteawan to the Tombs to await trial.

The decision was made in a habeas corpus proceeding instituted by Callahan's attorney directing Supt. Kieb of Matteawan to produce him in the Supreme Court here. As a result of the testimony offered before him Justice Cohalan concluded that "it is as likely that at the time of the crime for which Callahan was indicted he was suffering from alcoholic psychosis as that he was suffering from dementia praecox."

The court said that Callahan testified in the habeas corpus proceeding "clearly and consistently and responded cheerfully and intelligently to every test applied to him with respect to his sanity."

Justice Cohalan held that at the time Callahan's sanity was inquired into after his indictment for murder his mannerisms and peculiarities were magnified to assist him in escaping the consequences of his acts.

Callahan must now stand trial for killing "Silent Bert" Fitzgerald, bartender in a Seventh Avenue dance hall, who was shot to death on Nov. 7, 1912, in a lunchroom. The defendant was identified as the slayer of Fitzgerald, whose killing was said to have been a sequel to the shooting shortly before of Owen Madden, gangster, in the dance hall where Fitzgerald was employed.

Mrs. Morgan Motors Back to City.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, widow of the financier, who has been ill for several days, came to this city from her home at Highland Falls yesterday by motor. An early report that Mrs. Morgan was seriously ill was denied by members of her family.

HEARS PLEAS FOR STIELOW.

Decision on Application for Clemency Reserved by Gov. Whitman.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The fate of Charles F. Stielow, the convicted slayer of Charles D. Phelps of West Shelby, Orleans County, now rests with Governor Whitman. For nearly four hours today the executive listened to arguments on an appeal for clemency, and reserved decision.

Stielow's attorneys said if the Governor's judgment was against them, no further proceedings could be instituted to save the condemned man's life. Stielow has been twice reprieved, and his case has been before many courts, including the Court of Appeals, which sustained his conviction. He is under sentence of death in the electric chair during the week of Dec. 11.

Stielow's case was presented by Jarad W. Osborne of New York, ex-Judge Arthur E. Sutherland of Rochester, Mrs. Grace Humiston, a lawyer, and Denis M. Cohn, Stielow's attorney. District Attorney John C. Mackarbeiter of Orleans County, who prosecuted Stielow, opposed the application.

The petitioners argued that Stielow was a person of weak intellect, who made a false confession of guilt on the promise of immunity; that his actions both before and after the murder of Phelps were not those of a guilty person, and that a grave doubt as to his guilt had been raised in the minds of many persons by reason of a confession made by Erwin Rigg, and later recanted, that King and Clarence O'Connell were the slayers of Phelps. During the recital by Mrs. Humiston of the circumstances of her obtaining King's confession, the Governor remarked that King's story was the subject of his serious consideration.

Brooklyn Guard Officer Weds.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 20.—A wedding which the mobilization of the National Guard for border service postponed from June was held here Wednesday, when Captain William J. Evans, Twenty-third New York Infantry, and Miss E. Helen Stenvall of 424 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, were married. Miss Stenvall came by herself to Houston, arriving here a few minutes before the ceremony. Captain Evans's regiment is stationed at Pharr, Texas. His home is at 1,812 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn.

NO TURKEY FOR DIETERS.

Chicago Health Squad Will Send Roast Chicken for Thanksgiving.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Roast chicken will be the principal article on the dinner menu of the "Diet Squad" tomorrow. The menu is suggested turkey. Health Commissioner Robertson decided that turkey would increase the expenses to an extent that might endanger his effort to show that an individual can live on food costing 40 cents a day. "You'll enjoy your turkey on Christmas all the more for abstaining from it on Thanksgiving," the health officer said.

The bill of fare for tomorrow is to be: Breakfast—Oranges, waffles, and syrup, coffee. Dinner—Cream of pea soup; roast chicken with dressing and giblet gravy, mashed potatoes, turnips, celery, cranberry sauce, apple pie, coffee. Supper—Brown fricassee of oysters, bread and butter, fresh fruits, drop cakes, cocoa.

Dr. Robertson said there were no marked changes in the weights of the members of the squad.

TIFFANY & Co.

SILVERWARE

MADE BY AND SOLD

ONLY BY TIFFANY & Co.

BROOKLYN

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

Fulton and Bridge Sts.

Important Sale, Friday and Saturday

To Close Out From The Regular Stock

175 Tailor-Made Suits

For Women and Misses

This unusual assortment includes both fur-trimmed and plain tailored models, and represents in styles, make, materials and linings the usual high standard of quality of Oppenheim, Collins & Co.

Reduced from 25.00, 29.75 and 35.00

18.00

No Exchanges or Credits No C. O. D.'s or Approvals.

Thurm

15 East 52d Street

Absolute Clearance Sale

For Friday and Saturday

EXCLUSIVE Thurm DESIGNS

As well as

Imported Models

of

Gowns, Wraps, Coats, Tailored Suits and Waists

Sale Prices

$25 up to $90

Formerly $135 to $385

Also

HATS,

NOW $5.00

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Gloves

New Store

400 Fifth Avenue

See the New Models!

Florine
Lotus
Van Dyck
Van Meter

Nothing but gloves since 1870. 46 years of constant improvement.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Exhibition and Sale

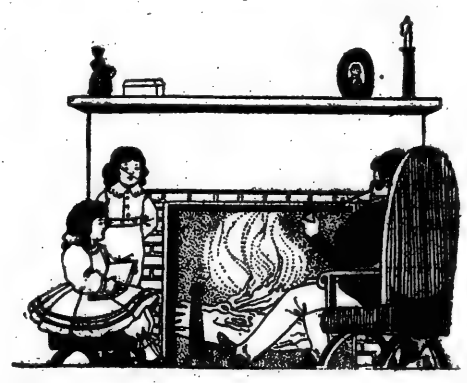
Chinese Art Treasures

Fifth Floor

Rugs, Brocades, Tapestries, Embroideries, Bronzes, Porcelains, Carvings

In a setting artistic, appropriate, Oriental in its opulence of color and its picturesqueness, this superb collection is displayed for your appreciation.

Holiday Gifts selected from this collection will be held for later delivery if requested.



Once Upon a Time—

—Of a Thanksgiving Long Ago

As your Grandfather likely will tell you, his Grandfather—your Great-great-grandfather that would be—would gather the children 'round the chimney corner, with the big logs crackling in the fireplace, and tell them the news of how the Sailing Packet had just come in with a load of goods from across the ocean, for the Lord & Taylor store in Catharine Street—and all in good time for Christmas. Merry sleigh bells jingled through Broadway where the cars now clatter, and away out on the Murray farm the little wild squirrels were snug in Christmas quarters—just where the brand new Lord & Taylor store stands today. That was ninety years ago; but Santa Claus never forgets; and now, just as in your Great-great-grandfather's time, his Christmas Storehouse is the store of Lord & Taylor. If you want to see all the wonderful things he has gathered together,

Come Tomorrow, or Saturday, to

THE TOY SHOP

On the Fourth Floor

Flexible Flyer Sleds	$2.50 to $12.00	Character Dolls	75c to $2.75
Mechanical Train Outfits	75c to $5.00	Character Baby Dolls with wigs	$3.00 to $16.50
Swing and Rocking Horses	$4.00 to $24.00	Jointed Dolls	$3.75 to $15.00
Choo Choo Cars	$1.25 and $1.75	Electrical Stoves, Equipped	$5.00 to $32.50
Iron Toys	25c to $2.00	Doll Carriages	$3.00 to $19.75
Electrical Train Outfits	$2.75 to $40.00	Rag Dolls	50c to $3.75

BROOKLYN

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

Fulton and Bridge Sts.

Offer Extraordinary Values in

Women's Exclusive Coats

Also Misses' and Small Women's Sizes.

$29.75

Wool Velour Coats, in belted models; with convertible collar of Plush and attractively fashioned pockets; silk lined and interlined. *Special* 15.00

Women's Plush Coats, in full loose model, deep cuffs and large convertible collar; Peau de Cygne lined and interlined. *Special* 25.00

Women's Coats of Broadcloth or Velour Cloth, in loose or semi-fitted models; Fur or Seal Plush trimmed. *(One model as illustrated.)* *Special* 29.75

Girls' Dressy Fur-Trimmed Coats

Attractive models in Velvet or Velour Cloth; well sewn and nicely made; marked by smart lines, perfect taste and clever little touches to belt and cuff and collar.

13.75 18.00 27.50 38.00

Girls' Corduroy Coats *Fur-Trimmed.* *Special,* 9.75

Girls' Coats

4 to 10 yrs.

Girls' practical School Coats in velour cloth or broadcloth, military fur collar, yoke effect and belt.

Special 10.75

Girls' Velour Check Coats, brown or green and black; a belted model that is different; four sport pockets.

Special 12.00

Girls' Velvet Coats in black, brown, green and Burgundy, with rich fur-trimmed corduroy collars.

Special 13.75

Velveteen, Coat $16.00

Girls' Coats

10 to 16 yrs.

Girls' attractive Tailored Coats in zibeline or plaids; large convertible collars; swagger belted models.

Special 11.75

Girls' Utility Coats of chinchilla or zibeline in new shades; mannish models, with smart button-up collar.

Special 15.00

Girls' fur-trimmed Dressy or plain Tailored Coats in broadcloth or velour cloth, convertible collars.

Special 22.50

Important Forthcoming Public Sales

American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York

At Unrestricted Public Sale

Monday Next, Dec. 4th, and four following Afternoons at 2:30 o'clock

On Free View 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Tomorrow (Friday) and following days

The Important and Choice Collection of

Old English and American China

Rare Color-Glass, Bennington Ware, Pewter and Copper

Formed by the Connoisseur,

Mr. Frederick J. Williamson

ON FREE VIEW SATURDAY, DEC. 9TH

To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale On the Afternoons of December 14th, 15th and 16th

A Very Important Collection of

Antique Chinese Porcelains

and Pottery, Jades, Agates, Enamels, Extraordinary Specimens of Carved Rhinoceros Horn, Many Beautiful Snuff Bottles and Bronzes,

Being the Collection Formed by

Ernest Marsh, J. P., of Haselmore,

Surrey, England,

And Recently on Loan Exhibition at the Public Museum & Art Gallery, Kingston-Upon-Thames.

To which has been added nearly

One Hundred Old Chinese Rugs and Carpets

in desirable sizes and designs

Which are to be sold without restriction by order of the

LONDON HOUSE OF YAMANAKA & COMPANY

DESCRIPTIVE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED ON RECEIPT OF FIFTY CENTS

—ALSO—

ON EXHIBITION SATURDAY, DEC. 9TH

To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale

On the Afternoons of December 18th, 19th and 20th

By Order of the Well-Known Expert

Arthur Blackborne

OF LONDON

A Very Extensive and Valuable Collection of

Beautiful Old Velvets, Brocades and Embroideries, Fine Antique Laces, Beautiful Old Fans

and Other Rare Objects

Catalogue mailed on receipt of Fifty Cents.

ON EXHIBITION MONDAY, DEC. 11th

TO BE SOLD DEC. 13th, 14th & 15th

Rare Books, Manuscripts, Broadsides and Autographs, Comprising Americana, Association Items and Standard Sets and an Extensive Collection of Colored-plate Books.

From Important Collections and Libraries, Including that of the late

John Henry Osborne, of Auburn, New York

Illustrated Catalogue Mailed on Receipt of Fifty Cents.

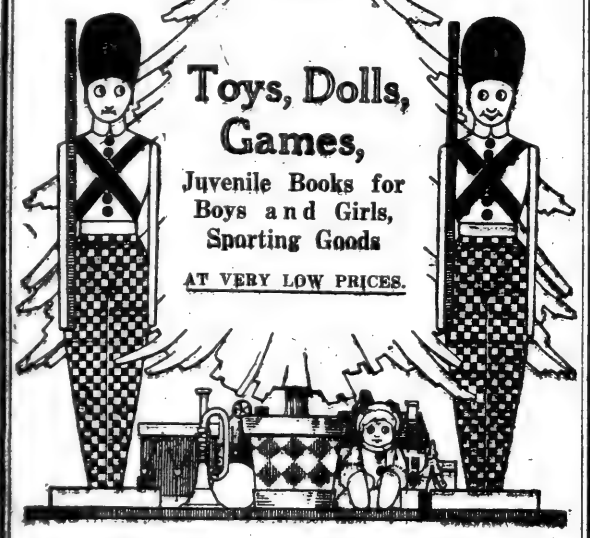
The sales will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers

Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

TOYS

FOURTH FLOOR



Toys, Dolls, Games,

Juvenile Books for Boys and Girls, Sporting Goods

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — 34th Street

Remarkable Offerings on Friday and Saturday

FINE NOVELTY JEWELRY

⅓ to ½ Less Than Regular Prices

An extraordinary and timely Clearance of Imported and Domestic Jewelry, offering discontinued patterns and individual pieces in 14 kt. or 10 kt. Gold, Sterling Silver, Gunmetal, Gold-filled, plated and German Silver

An Unusual Opportunity to Purchase Holiday Gifts at Great Savings

1.00 regularly 1.50 to 1.95

Vanity or Coin Cases — Gunmetal Lorgnettes — Jet Slipper Buckles
Dress Buckles — Lorgnette Chains — Enamel Slipper Buckles
Jet Necklaces — Rhinestone Combs — Cut Steel Slipper Buckles
Crystal Necklaces — Pearl Necklaces — Real Stone Pendants
Oriental Bar Pins — Earrings — Oriental Brooches

1.95 regularly 2.95 to 3.95

Silver La Vallieres — Earrings — Gold-filled Beads
Silver Pendants — Pearl Necklaces — Whitby Jet Beads
Enamel Lockets — Slipper Buckles — Bright Jet Beads
Pocket Field Glasses — Jet Necklaces — Lorgnette Chains
German Silver Cigarette Cases

2.95 regularly 4.50 to 5.50

Black Spangled Fans — Opera Glasses — Pearl Necklaces
Gold-filled Lorgnettes — Jet Bracelets — Jet Necklaces
Steel Slipper Buckles — Earrings — Whitby Jet Beads
Mounted Combs — Scarf Pins — Jet Dress Buckles
Mounted Hair Pins — Gold Thimbles — Gold Pen Holders
Silver Bracelets — Cuff Links — Gold Tooth Picks
Silver Pendants — Novelty Necklaces

3.95 regularly 5.75 to 6.75

Gold Cuff Links — Scarf Pins — Cameo Necklaces
Silver Bracelets — Bar Pins — Velvet Collars
Slipper Buckles — Combs — Black Spangled Fans
Shell Lorgnettes — Barrettes — Bon-Bon Boxes
Powder Boxes — Necklaces — Gold Tooth Picks

5.00 regularly 7.50 to 10.00

Cigarette Cases — Cameo Brooches — Gold Bar Pins
Cigar Cutters — Cameo Necklaces — Silver-plated Purses
Bon-Bon Boxes — Opera Glasses — Black Spangled Fans
Gold Cuff Links — Whitby Beads — Silver Bracelets
Gold Pen Holders — Pendants — Pearl Necklaces

6.75 regularly 8.00 to 10.00

Gold Rings — Pearl Collars — Cameo Brooches
Gold Scarf Pins — Pearl Necklaces — Earrings
Gold Bar Pins — La Vallieres — Rhinestone Rings
Gold Pocket Knives — Cigarette Holders — Cigar Cutters

7.50 regularly 10.00 to 11.75

Cameo Necklaces — Wrist Watches — Fancy Fans
Cameo Brooches — Coin Holders — Earrings
Opera Glasses — Gold Pocket Knives — Barrettes

8.75 regularly 12.50 to 14.75

Real Shell Combs — Fancy Fans — Coral Pendants
Rhinestone Brooches — Bead Bags — Coral Necklaces
Gold Brooches — Gold Scarf Pins — Cameo Necklaces
Chatelaine Chains — Gold Cuff Links — Gold Pendants

9.75 regularly 12.75 to 15.00

Gold Pocket Knives — Gold Pendants — Enamel Watches
Gold Memo Tablets — La Vallieres — Coral Necklaces
Gold Cuff Links — Pearl Chains — Cameo Brooches
Gold Studs — Pearl Necklaces — Gold-filled Cigarette Boxes
Gold Scarf Pins — Eye-glass Cases — Gold-filled Match Boxes
Gold Brooches — Opera Glasses

5.00 to 24.50 regularly 7.50 to 35.00

An extensive assortment of Pearl Necklaces, comprising "Indestructible" and imitation Oriental Beads of beautiful lustre, in uniform or graduated sizes. Various lengths and styles, taken from our regular stocks.

Extraordinary Sale
WOMEN'S FUR-TRIMMED COATS

18.50

A Special Purchase of 500 Coats, including the manufacturer's sample line of choice models—

Coats made of high-grade materials, in a great variety of attractive styles, of which there are in many cases but one or two of a kind—including a wide range of colors.

NO CREDITS — NO C. O. D.'s — NO APPROVALS

Reduction Sale
WOMEN'S HIGH CLASS SUITS

16.50 — 25.00 — 33.00

A large and varied assortment of this season's Suits have been selected from regular stock, arranged in three groups and reduced for immediate clearance

Fur-trimmed Suits—Fancy Suits—Travel Suits—Skating and Sport Suits—Copies of foreign models—Mannish Tailored Suits—

Suits of Broadcloth, Gabardine, Velour, Alpine Cloth, Cheviot or Velveteen

Sizes 34 to 48 are included, but not every size in each style.

Below Regular Prices
WOMEN'S CLOTH & SILK SKIRTS

Skirts of Gabardine, Poplin, Serge, plain or checked Velours, Wool Plaids, plain and fancy Silks and Satins, in the prevailing modes and shades, reduced to prices ranging from **4.75 to 22.50**

Specially Priced
STREET, AFTERNOON & EVENING DRESSES

Women's Street Dresses of Serge, Satin, Crepe de Chine and combinations, in the fashionable Fall shades, reduced to **22.50**

Women's Afternoon and Evening Dresses,—a remarkable assortment of the most effective new models, in all the desirable colors, specially priced. **39.50**

Clearance Sale
MISSES' SUITS, COATS & DRESSES

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Misses' Suits

18.50, 29.50, 45.00 formerly 29.50 to 59.50

Stylish models of Gabardine, Broadcloth, Wool Velour or Velour Checks, plain or fur-trimmed. Size 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Coats

9.75, 18.50, 26.50 formerly 16.75 to 37.50

Smart models made of Wool Velour, Wool Plush, Tweed mixtures or Bolivia Cloth, plain or fur-trimmed. Size 14 to 18 years.

Afternoon Dresses

16.75, 22.50, 26.50 formerly 22.50 to 35.00

A large variety of very smart and distinctive models made of Taffeta, Meteor or Charmeuse. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Serge Dresses

12.75, 16.75, 19.50 formerly 18.50 to 29.50

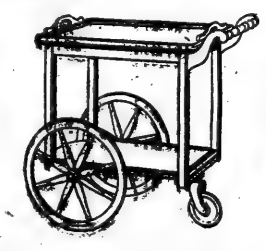
Twenty-five smart and practical models made of Navy Blue Serge; plain or embroidered. Size 14 to 18 years.

McCREERY "MASTER MADE" GIFT FURNITURE

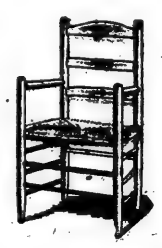
Exceptional Values

Windsor Chair (or Rocker), with hand woven Rush seat. **10.00**

Inlaid Mahogany Tip Table with 24-inch top. **4.75**



Mahogany Tea Wagon with rubber tired wheels. **15.00**



Black Lacquered Chair or Rocker hand-painted; Rush seat. **10.75**

Solid Mahogany Bookcases.....37.50
Mahogany Colonial Work Tables..13.50
Lacquered "Chin-Chin" Tip Tables, 12.50
Mahogany Secretaries.....42.50
Fireside Wing Chairs upholstered in Tapestry.....29.50
"Martha Washington" Work Tables 10.75
Mahogany "Priscilla" Work Tables. 4.75

Four-wheel Dinner Wagons with divided drawer for silver.....19.75
Mahogany Muffin Stands.....3.75
Mahogany Chippendale Desks....47.50
Mahogany "Windsor" Chairs.....14.75
Solid Mahogany Library Tables, 50-inch tops.....32.50
Inlaid Mahogany Tea Trays with 25-inch glass tops.....3.75

ENTIRE STOCK OF "STICKLEY" MISSION FURNITURE NOW SELLING AT HALF PRICE.

The Most Extraordinary Rug Value of the Season

SEAMLESS AXMINSTER RUGS

150 . . . . Size 9x12 ft. . . . . regularly 36.50

29.75

One of the finest grades of Axminster Rugs made in this country

Woven in one piece

Of fine Woolen yarns, these Rugs will give exceptional service.

Rich colors and designs, including a number of attractive two-tone Brown and Tan effects.

NO C. O. D.'s — NO APPROVALS — NO CREDITS

COLLEGE BOY FINDS ASYLUM A BIT DULL

Football Star Forces Guard to Uncuff Him, Then Motors from Greenwich Here to See Friends.

ENJOYS HIS ADVENTURE

Former Chum Relieved When Detectives Arrive to Take His Guest Back to Sanitarium.

A telephoned alarm from Dr. W. H. Wiley of the Blythewood Sanitarium for Mental Diseases, near Greenwich, Conn., set the police searching yesterday for Max W. Phelps, recently a student in Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., where he had gained fame as a football player. Phelps had forced a keeper to remove his handcuffs, the alarm said, then had fled to Greenwich early yesterday morning and hired an automobile for the journey to New York.

A traffic policeman found Phelps's chauffeur, William Dewey, at 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, and learned from him that he had left Phelps at the United States Rubber Building, Broadway and Fifty-eighth Street. Detectives hurried there, where they found Phelps entertaining his old college friend, H. S. Bohn of the Wayne Oil Tank and Pump Company, with an account of his escape from the sanitarium. Mr. Bohn welcomed the detectives, for he had been in constant fear that Phelps, who is a powerful man, might grow less good natured.

Phelps was quite ready to return to the sanitarium, however. Before calling on Bohn he had telephoned to Dr. Wiley and announced that he would return if they sent for him. Apparently all he had wanted was the adventure of a motor trip to the city, and perhaps had intended to pay a visit to an aunt who, he told Dewey, lived at the Hotel Plaza. He had the chauffeur drive him to the hotel, but changed his mind about entering and went instead to Bohn's office.

Dewey insisted that he didn't know that Phelps was an inmate of Blythewood. Instead, he had believed Phelps was an attendant there, for he had explained to the chauffeur that he was after an escaped lunatic. Keepers from the sanitarium arrived in the afternoon and took Phelps back.

The young man was committed to the sanitarium on Oct. 30 by his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Phelps, after two alienists had testified that he was unbalanced. Since then he is said to have fought with keepers for his release on several occasions.

Acknowledgments.

The following contributions have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

For the Brace Fund—Miss Sadie Finkelstein, $10; E. H. J., $1; O. K., $2.25.

For the After Care of Infantile Paralysis Fund—Valerie, Frederic and Page Underwood, $15.

For the Relief of Blind Frenchmen—A Friend, $1.

For the Belgian, Polish, Serbian, Syrian, Armenian and Greek Funds—One dollar for each from Harris Tzotis.

For an invalid widowed mother for whom the Charity Organization Society appealed: From George Wilson, $5.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Important Offering Friday

Women's Winter Coats

New Models and New Fabrics

Fur Trimmed Coats

Trimmed With Various Fashionable Furs

New semi-fitted, flare or belted models, of wool velour, wool plush, seal plush, broadcloth, English vicuna or mannish fabrics, in all the new colorings and black; silk lined.

Special **29.50**

Women's Winter Coats

With or Without Fur Trimming

Showing the new straight line, shirred or Empire models; of wool velour, Bolivia vicuna, seal plush, wool plush or broadcloth, in all the new winter shadings; silk lined throughout.

Special **39.50**

Women's Wool Velour Coats

Trimmed With Seal or Skunk Opossum

Coats for dress, walking or travel, of superior quality wool velour in all the new colors; straight line or flaring models with draped cape collars and wide cuffs; silk lined and warmly interlined.

Special **45.00**

Bolivia or Suede Velour Coats

Large Cape Collars or Bandings of Various Furs

Semi-fitted, shirred or belted models, of Bolivia vicuna or suede velour cloth (*warmth without weight materials*); in all the fashionable winter shades; silk lined and warmly interlined.

Special **59.50**

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

AN APPEAL

By

U. S. Ambassador James W. Gerard

New York, Nov. 27, 1916

HON. GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN,

Chairman American Relief Committee.

Dear Sir:

The work of the American Relief Committee for the purpose of alleviating suffering among the widows and orphans in Germany has my unqualified endorsement. There is real need in Germany for this work. There are probably over a million widows and orphans who have been left practically penniless by reason of the death of their protectors at the front. True enough, the Government awards a small pension to these widows, but it is not nearly enough to keep the wolf from the door. We are endeavoring to feed these destitute people through the medium of relief kitchens in Berlin and other German towns. Every cent contributed will be used for the purpose, without one cent of expense deducted.

The money will be sent to Berlin by wireless and I will distribute it in Germany through the United States Consuls there wherever the need is greatest. I shall be careful to let the German public know from whence the money comes and **I hope the Germans will come to realize that the people of America sympathize with the suffering and needs of the widows and orphans everywhere and are willing to ameliorate such conditions wherever found.**

Every cent will be appreciated and the sooner the fund is placed in operation the greater must be the satisfaction of those who contribute, knowing that every day adds to the suffering of these poor people.

Yours Very Sincerely,

JAMES W. GERARD.

.....CUT THROUGH HERE.....

.....1916

JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Treasurer, American Relief Committee,

13 Park Row, New York City

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find $..... as a contribution toward the good work of the American Relief Committee for the German Widows and Orphans of the War.

Name.....

Address.....

STORE CLOSED TODAY

These Big Sales for Tomorrow, Friday

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Miss Ruth Law's Aeroplane

In which she made her flight from Chicago to New York, will not be on exhibition in this store Saturday. Therefore, be sure to see it tomorrow, Friday.

By courtesy of Greenhut's store (where this aeroplane is now exhibited), Miss Law will again make a flight in this machine,—this time over New York Harbor to greet President Wilson upon his visit when the new system of lighting the Statue of Liberty will be inaugurated.

The aeroplane will be back in its place at Greenhut's on the Fifth Floor Monday, December 4th, and thereafter.

GREENHUT'S—TOY TOWN, THIRD FLOOR

"Mother, There Must Be a Million Dolls Here!"

Said a child gazing at the seemingly endless array of dolls on every side. And so big and varied is our doll family that it does seem as if there were countless numbers of them.

THERE ARE BIG DOLLS AND LITTLE DOLLS—the tiny, great and in-between, dressed up or just plain—but all loving, especially the BIG BABY DOLLS that look so like real babies you can't help hugging them.

Then there are the CHARACTER DOLLS with faces so lifelike you almost believe they think. Some are glad, some are pouty, but none are bad. Only good dollies are admitted to this collection.

Some dolls have pretty clothes, wonderful wardrobes of fashionable cut. Some are all dressed up in gingham dresses and bonnets, or in quaint costumes.

There are soldier boys and boy scouts.

It will take you a whole day to get acquainted with all these wonderful dolls that have arrived for Christmas.

Every little boy and girl is invited, and the sooner you come the less crowded it will be and the better you can see.

Are YOU Saving "Sperry" Gold Stamps?

If you are not, then you are depriving yourself of 2½ per cent discount on your purchases.

One "Sperry" Gold Stamp Is Given With Each 10c Purchase at Greenhut's.

These stamps cost you nothing—and they have a merchandise or cash value at your option.

Filled books of these stamps are redeemable for $2.50 worth of merchandise in any department of this store—or for $2 in cash when presented at the "S. & H." office on the Fifth Floor.

"Sperry" Gold Stamps are clear profit to you, for at Greenhut's you always get "BETTER GOODS FOR THE SAME MONEY, OR THE SAME GOODS FOR LESS MONEY, THAN ELSEWHERE."

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR.

"Lavalliere Day"

Friday's Feature in the Jewelry Store

In this event we "fire the first gun" of the Yuletide season in this resplendent, completely stocked and important Christmas department of "The Big Store."

"Lavalliere Day" offers an exceptional opportunity to buy Christmas gifts, for lavallieres were never more popular than right now.

Two of the Exquisite Lavallieres Specially Priced Are Illustrated in This Announcement.

All of the lavallieres are of solid gold,—each one beautifully made and complete with a fine soldered link chain.

At **$2.95**—LAVALLIERES in dainty design, set with synthetic rubies or sapphires in a 3 drop effect. Others are set with real pearls.

At **$3.95**—LAVALLIERES in large assortment, set with a colored center stone and a real baroque pearl drop. Others are set with a small chip diamond.

At **$5**—LAVALLIERES in a choice of beautiful designs, set with colored center stone, and a border of seed pearls. Others set with a genuine chip diamond.

At **$5.95**—DIAMOND LAVALLIERES, set with 3 genuine chips, in a dainty drop effect.

At **$10**—CAMEO LAVALLIERES, a number of beautiful designs; no two alike; set with real seed or baroque pearls.

At **$7**—LAVALLIERES, in beautiful cameo or genuine cultured pearl. Also other designs set with synthetic stones and real pearls in a border of white gold.

At **$32**—DIAMOND CLUSTER LAVALLIERES, 9 beautiful diamonds set in platinum, in a long drop effect, complete with a platinum chain.

Other Lavallieres priced up to $175.

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Gala Coat-Sale!

Friday's Event Offers Utmost Values for Women, Misses, Juniors & Girls

The important features of this sale are the low prices and the wide choice of this season's most approved modes and materials.

The Women's and Misses' Coats from our regular $19.50 stock

at $16.50

An extensive variety of modes of the moment, the full ripple back coats and charming half-belted or all around belted effects. The picturesque convertible collars, novelty pockets and cuffs, and trimmings of plush, in black or beaver, make these the most elaborate as well as the most desirable coats you can find within several dollars of the price. Choice of these fine materials:—

Velour Cloth, Wool Plush, Imitation Bolivia, Fancy Mixtures, Checks and Plaids, in Black and all popular colors.

Girls' Chic Coats

$9.75

These coats are of Zibeline, in Brown, Green or Navy. The novelty pockets and collar are inlaid with velvet. Splendid coats of gray chinchilla also shown at this price. Sizes 8 to 14 years.

Juniors' Smart Coats

$12.75

They are made with full ripple back and have large beaver plush trimmed collars that can be worn in two distinct styles. The raglan sleeve and slashed pockets complete the smart effect. Colors are green, brown or navy. Sizes 13 to 17 years.

500 Handsome Dresses

For Women and Misses

Selected from Our Regular $9.75 and $12.75 Styles. On Sale Tomorrow at

$7.95

SPLENDID CHOICE OF THE NEW STYLES IN CHARMEUSE, SATIN, CREPE DE CHINE, POPLIN AND SERGE. Of the fifteen handsome styles we illustrate one. Included are the straight line, yoke and surplice effects. Some with silk or Georgette collars and cuffs and vestees. Many handsomely embroidered and featuring the new shaped pockets. Styles for women and misses.

SECOND FLOOR

Infants' Brushed Wool Sets, $4.49

Four-piece sets, consisting of leggins, sweaters, cap and mittens. Shown in pretty colors, gray, white, rose, Copenhagen blue. Sizes up to 4 years.

MAIN FLOOR

Useful Gifts for Men

Men's Three-Fold Bill Books—calf lined, with memo book or tuck centre card case at both ends. Very choice Special... $1.50 to $6.50

Garment Hangers—in leather box; three coat hangers in box; for... $1.25

Garment Hangers—2 coat and 2 pants hangers, also clothes brush and shoe horn, in leather box; complete ... $2.95

DOWNSTAIRS STORE

Splendid Christmas Gifts

Sparkling Cut Glass

Choice of these Articles at..... $2.25

10-Inch Oval Orange Bowls, 10-Inch High Flower Vases, Water Bottles, Sugar and Cream Sets, 8-Inch Deep Fruit Bowls, 6-Inch Footed Compotes, Celery Trays, 3-Pint Jugs, Fern Dishes with Lining.

All the above pieces are richly and brilliantly cut, in the newest and most desirable patterns on clean, pure, white lead blanks.

Imported Bric-a-Brac

French Art Bronzes—a variety of subjects for choice; prices range from **$6.95 to $49.95**

Imported Hand-Painted China Vases—a large assortment in different shapes and sizes, from **19c to $9.95**

Notice to Charge Customers

All purchases made up to and including Saturday, December 9th, will be payable February 1st, 1917.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

An Exceptionally Choice Lot of

Axminster Rugs

Considerably Reduced in Price

These rugs are in 9x12 room size. They are in fascinating Oriental designs and colorings. The choice is wide.

Regularly	Sale Price.
$36.50	$29.50
32.50	27.50
24.50	21.75

GREENHUT'S—FIFTH FLOOR

A Handful of Timely Specials in

FURNITURE

Admirable Christmas Gifts

Smoking Stands

(As illustrated)

at $4.75

This is only one of the twenty-five styles of smoking stands we are showing.

It is 25 inches high; top 8x8 inches; drawer 6½x2½x6½ inches deep; glass tray; two rests; self-lighter; choice of fumed, golden oak or imitation mahogany.

Mahogany Tea Wagons

$9.65

A very good-looking, well constructed table, with rubber-tired wheels and separate serving tray with glass top.

Our showing of tea wagons is large and varied.

"Betsy Ross" Sewing Stands

(Illustrated)

At $4.45

A very low price for this handsome mahogany sewing stand. It is strongly made, has sliding tray and is easily moved about.

Many other styles in sewing stands on display.

GREENHUT'S—FOURTH FLOOR

FRIDAY'S GROCERY, MEAT AND FISH SPECIALS

Our new grocery catalogue, the winter edition, is now ready. Call or write for free copy. Mail and telephone orders filled promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4000.

Fresh Meats

ROAST BEEF—choice cuts of ribs; lb..... 16c
LAMB—hindquarters of city dressed; lb..... 24c
LAMB—full forequarters of city dressed; lb..... 19c
MUTTON—hindquarters of Western stock; lb..... 18c
MUTTON—short forequarters of Western stock; lb.. 12c
HAMS—selected lean fresh Jersey; lb..... 23c
PORK—whole loin of fresh Jersey; lb..... 20c
SAUSAGE—fresh made, country style; lb..... 20c
FOWL—small, choice quality; fresh killed; lb..... 26c
GEESE—fresh killed Western; lb..... 25c

Our Own Roasting

GUADARALI COFFEE—3-lb. net-weight canister..... $1
SHADOW LAWN COFFEE—1-lb. net-weight canister. 35c
FINEST MARACAIBO COFFEE—4½ lbs., $1; lb. 23c
LARGE QUEEN OLIVES—quart jar..... 45c

Cocoa

PETER'S BREAKFAST COCOA—reg. 20c ½-lb. can.. 15c
PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—in bulk 4½ lbs., $1; lb.. 25c
BEST WHITE POTATOES—120-lb. b a g. $4.85; bu., 60-lb. bag, $2.50; peck, 15 lbs..... 65c
MOTHER'S HOMINY GRITS—dozen 94c.; reg. 10c package.... 8c
BEST MIXED NUTS—2 lbs.. 50c

Fresh Fish

MARKET COD—fresh caught; lb 10c
FLOUNDERS—fresh caught; lb..... 10c
HERRING—fresh caught; lb..... 8c
MACKEREL—fancy stock; lb. 16c
SPANISH MACKEREL—fresh caught; lb..... 18c
SALMON STEAKS—lb.. 22c
TILE FISH STEAKS—lb.. 12c
HALIBUT STEAKS—lb.. 22c
CODFISH STEAKS—lb.. 16c
WHITING—fresh caught; lb..... 6c
OYSTERS—solid meat; quart jars, 80c; pint jars 30c

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S. H. Stamps Thereafter—Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps ALL DAY

The Truth about Burns Bros.

The statements in the press respecting the conduct of our business contained such misleading charges that, in view of the present public interest in the coal business, we feel it necessary to correct them.

Our prices for coal since the stringency have been as follows:

Oct. 27th to Nov. 7th	**$7.50 per ton**
Nov. 8th to 13th	**9.50 per ton**
Nov. 14th to the present	**8.75 per ton**

We arrived at these figures from day to day by averaging what high priced coal we bought with the low priced coal we received from the regular companies.

In view of the above, it can be readily understood that we are not implicated in the **$12.00** prices so frequently mentioned in the daily press.

Now, regarding the statement that the Central Railroad of New Jersey has been allied with us, **it is absolutely false.** There is no connection whatever between us except that we lease from them certain facilities for conducting the coal business. The press reports suggest the inference that we, under this lease, are securing improper advantages over our competitors. This lease was one which was possessed by two coal companies acquired by us about eight years ago and was made originally by the Receivers of the Central Railroad of New Jersey when the property was in the hands of the courts in 1887.

This lease gives us no improper advantages over our competitors, nor does it result in any discrimination in favor of this company, as is evidenced by the fact that it has been **under investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission from 1912 to 1915** and up to the present time, they evidently considered it all right or they would have ordered the Central Railroad of New Jersey to cancel or modify, neither of which have they done.

In reference to the allowance, the New Jersey Central tariff provides that shippers who perform any part of transportation service should receive a compensation therefor. We do perform transportation service of transshipping coal at the Communipaw pier and for that service we receive the duly published allowance of **12c per ton** which the tariff provides, **instead of 30c** as alleged in the newspapers. This tariff has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and can be taken advantage of by anybody similarly situated on their railroad, and there are a number of them.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey have never to our knowledge been in the coal business and they actually carry, all told, from the various shippers on their road, somewhere in the neighborhood of **9,000,000** tons of coal per annum. We purchase from the various sources for use at the Communipaw yard and for shipments over the pier approximately between **350,000** and **400,000 tons instead of 5,000,000 as** alleged in the newspapers; in fact, our total business is between **2,750,000** and **3,000,000** tons net, or **about thirty per cent** of the business done in the Metropolitan district, **instead of sixty per cent** as mentioned in some of the papers.

Now, on account of the misunderstandings regarding our position in the trade, we have no hesitation in offering to submit any of our papers to the District Attorney and we are perfectly willing to allow **any committee of unbiased citizens** to select an expert chartered accountant to go over our books and **verify the statements** made herein.

Regarding the assertion that we have been the cause of certain dealers quitting the coal business, we would respectfully refer the public to a jury of our competitors and are perfectly willing to have them decide whether we have, in any way, tried to force anybody out of business. We are willing to abide by their decision, as they are the people that know the conditions.

Respectfully,

Burns Bros.

M. F. Burns, Pres.

ACTS IN VANDERBILT SUIT.

Justice Shearn Reserves Decision in Life Insurance Case.

Supreme Court Justice Shearn reserved decision yesterday on an application by the Travelers' Insurance Company to compel the executors under the will of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt to make more definite and certain their complaint in the suit to collect $150,000 accident insurance because of the death of Mr. Vanderbilt when the Lusitania was torpedoed.

The insurance company contends that it is not liable if Mr. Vanderbilt came to his death through any act of war, but says that the complaint is so indefinite as to the alleged cause of death that the insurance company is unable to raise the question by demurrer. Justice Shearn suggested that the defendant make answer alleging that Mr. Vanderbilt lost his life as the result of an act of war and then raise the question on the plaintiff's reply to the answer.

$100,000 SUIT DISMISSED.

Barrie Fails to Make Consolidated Exchange Pay for His Expulsion.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum dismissed yesterday the $100,000 damage suit brought by Daniel T. Barrie against the Consolidated Stock Exchange, for expelling him from membership after his trial by the Board of Governors of the institution on charges of having trades made for himself on the floor of the exchange which were concealed in such a manner that they did not come to the notice of the authorities.

The case was thrown out of court on the application of the attorney for the Exchange, after Barrie, who had been board member for the firm of Lyman & Co., had given his story of his trial by the Exchange authorities and had insisted that the trial was illegal because members of the Board of Governors, who had made the charges against him, also sat in judgment on the case. He said he was making $10,000 a year prior to his expulsion. Justice Greenbaum ruled that no cause of action had been shown.

"Take a personal interest in every telephone call"

THE present wide-spread interest in telephone courtesy as a good-will builder has led to many excellent suggestions from subscribers for the improvement of telephone habits.

ONE of the most important rules that has been developed and adopted by a number of large business houses is: *"Take a personal interest in every telephone call you handle."*

TO PLEASE a customer over the telephone is a very different matter from pleasing him over the counter. But it is not a more difficult matter.

EMPLOYEES who are encouraged to try to "see" their telephone customers; who are taught to give *every* call courteous attention; and who are urged to avoid the abrupt, brusque or perfunctory attitude that is so harmful to good-will, soon become skilled in handling telephone calls quickly and courteously.

Reproduction of an illustration used in our telephone operators' schools to picture the attitude operators are taught to take toward *every call*—an attitude of *personal interest* in seeing that the call is handled to the complete satisfaction of the telephone user.

It is worth while in *any* business organization to encourage correct telephone habits, and one of the first suggestions that can be profitably made is:

"Take a personal interest in every telephone call"

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

Infantile Paralysis

A GREAT NEED---A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

In Greater New York 5,600 children have been left crippled by infantile paralysis.

Their parents are unable to pay for the treatment necessary to restore them to health.

Think what you would have given last summer to insure the children near and dear to you against the disease, and now show your thankfulness for their escape by giving help to those who need it so sorely.

Here is a great need among the unfortunate—and a great opportunity for the fortunate to do a lasting good.

$250,000 must be raised. It will be raised if everybody will consider thoughtfully the plight of these children, and do his or her part to help them back to health and strength.

The fund will be apportioned, under the strict supervision of Trustees, among the agencies (hospitals, dispensaries, etc.) now caring for paralysis cases. It will provide for all the forms of treatment for which separate appeals have previously been made.

Send contributions to James H. Perkins, Treasurer, 55 Wall Street.

JAMES H. PERKINS, Treasurer
55 Wall Street, New York

I send herewith $.....as a contribution to the Thanksgiving Fund for the Cure of Paralyzed Children.

Name .....

Address .....

COMMITTEE ON APPEAL

Robert W. de Forest, Chairman

Executive Committee

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Mrs. Frederic B. Pratt
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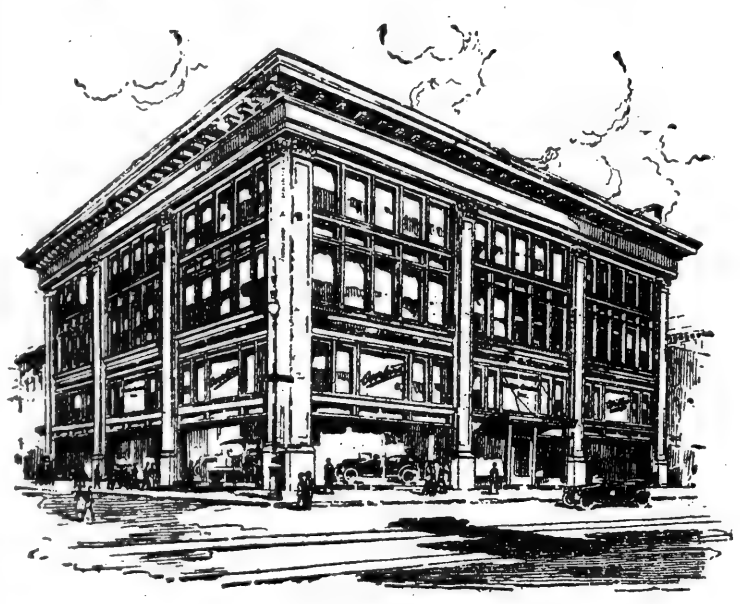


You are cordially invited to visit our new display and sales building, opened to the public this week at Broadway and 50th Street.

Willys-Overland, Inc.

Broadway at 50th St., New York City. Telephone Circle 1300

Bronx, 149th Street and Courtlandt Ave. Tel. Melrose 150
Brooklyn, Fulton St. and Bedford Ave. Tel. Bedford 8800
Yonkers, 57 South Broadway Tel. Yonkers 5387
Newark, 35-37 Halsey Street Tel. Mulberry 2646
Service Station, 150th St. and Gerard Ave. Tel. Melrose 9991
Service Station 761 Park Place Tel. Decatur 2311
Service Station, 71 South Broadway Tel. Yonkers 5387
Service Station, 243-45 Central Ave. Tel. Mulberry 2646

LIGHTING FIXTURE SERVICE

WE specialize on equipping private dwellings as well as large apartment houses, and can meet the requirements of any decorative scheme. All our fixtures are attractively priced. See for yourself.

VISIT OUR SHOWROOMS

Write today for Booklet "B"

SHAPIRO & ARONSON
20 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK
One Block East of Brooklyn Bridge

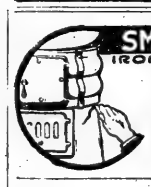
Beautifully Curly, Wavy Hair Like "Nature's Own"

In three hours you can have just the prettiest curls and waves. And they remain a long time, when Silmerine is used before rolling the hair in curlers.

Liquid Silmerine

is perfectly harmless. Easily applied with brush. Hair is nice and fluffy when combed out. Silmerine is also a splendid dressing. Keeps hair fine and glossy. Directions with bottle. At your druggist's.

SMOOTH-ON
IRON CEMENT NO. 1



Permanently repairs leaks or cracks in boilers, stoves, furnaces, water jackets, radiators, etc. 15c a can, 25c by mail.

SMOOTH-ON M'F'G CO., Jersey City, N. J.

Carstairs Rye "SINCE 1788"

A CENTURY FAVORITE

In Face of High Cost of Living ARMOUR Keeps Faith With Consumers!

TODAY, with the cost of living higher than most of us have ever known it, the ***policy*** of a concern of Armour's importance in the food world becomes a matter of ***national*** interest. And ***rightly*** so. It is expedient, therefore, that to judge with true American fairness, ***people should know the facts about what Armour is doing for them.*** Too often, heretofore, has judgment been passed on a basis of only ***half***-truths.

To a true knowledge of the situation, it is necessary to first realize that Armour is ***not*** a ***producer*** of ***raw Materials.*** Armour's sole interest in such ***production*** is ***to help the farmer make it greater.***

The real work of Armour is to ***scientifically prepare*** and ***efficiently market*** the national yield. Rightly done, the result spells ***true economy*** to every American family.

On even the most superficial consideration, it becomes obvious that the cost to ***Armour*** of doing this work must be ***practically without change.*** And this is ***so.*** True, certain factors, such as reduced production, higher labor costs, etc., ***do*** affect these preparation and marketing charges somewhat, but ***never*** in ***proportion*** to the fluctuating market prices caused by varying production.

How ***small*** is the profit that Armour receives for performing this valuable necessary work may be realized when you consider that ***the amount retained by this organization is approximately but three cents on every dollar's worth of business done during the year!***

And this profit has not increased with the increased price of foods!

The actual ***fact*** of the matter is that, since Armour in ***no*** way produces or controls production of raw materials, Armour ***cannot*** influence prices. ***Prices are the direct result of the inexorable Law of Supply and Demand.***

This is not a statement of theory. It is a FACT. ***Today's beef prices prove it.***

Armour's selling prices on dressed beef carcasses are, today, LESS than they were two years ago. For our fiscal year 1913-14, Armour's average selling price of beef per hundredweight was $11.98; for our fiscal year 1915-16, ***it is but $11.80.*** The reason is that ***beef production during this period has kept pace with demand.***

And here it is highly significant to note that, for many years, the prices ***paid*** by Armour to the producer ***for every kind of meat*** have borne a continuously even relation to the prices ***charged*** by Armour for the meat after it has been prepared. The ***ratio*** between the two figures has hardly varied.

When the farmers' cost of producing meat has ***gone down,*** Armour's prices ***likewise*** have ***dropped.*** And never, unless ***farmers'*** prices have increased, have ***Armour's*** prices gone up.

Yet, even when production costs advance, Armour's prices do not ***always*** advance in proportion. Right at the present time, Armour is paying ***over 27%*** more for hogs than in 1914. But Armour's selling price for pork loins (a barometer on other cuts of pork), shows an advance of ***less than 10%.***

Such instances, of course, are due to scientific utilization of ***by-products***—another means by which ***Armour helps keep food prices at true-value levels for you.***

Armour's QUALITY PRODUCTS

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

CHICAGO

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CREEDS UNITE TO AID SUFFERERS OF WAR

Churches and Synagogues Will Heed President Wilson's Request Today.

APPEAL TO ALL CATHOLICS

Memorial to Austrian Emperor in St. Patrick's Cathedral—Many Feasts for Poor of City.

The Weather Bureau's forecast for Thanksgiving is partly overcast and colder, and fair and colder Friday, with fresh south winds shifting to west.

Reports from the various religious bodies indicate that the churches and synagogues of the country, and the people irrespective of religious belief, will observe the admonition of President Wilson in his Thanksgiving proclamation:

"I urge and suggest our duty in this our day of peace and abundance to think in deep sympathy of the stricken peoples of the world upon whom the curse and terror of war has so pitilessly fallen, and to contribute out of our abundant means to the relief of their sufferings. Our people could in no better way show their real attitude toward the present struggle of the nations than by contributing out of their abundance to the relief of the suffering which the war has brought in its train."

The Catholic churches of the Archdiocese of New York have been especially directed to comply with this admonition in a letter sent by Mgr. J. J. Dunn, Chancellor, to the rectors of the churches. "His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop," says Mgr. Dunn, "according the suggestion of the Chief Executive of the nation, directs that the collections taken up in our churches on Thanksgiving Day be given to the people of Europe, upon whom war has brought unparalleled disaster. Kindness and liberality toward the afflicted will win for us a happy and contented people, increased blessings from God in return for our charity."

Similar admonition was given to the Episcopal churches a few days ago by Bishop David H. Greer.

In St. Patrick's Cathedral, at 11 A. M., there will be a service in commemoration of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. Cardinal Farley will preside on the throne and will pronounce the final absolution.

Charities in general will be active in distributing Thanksgiving cheer to the special objects of their activites and to the poor in general. In many places children will have special Thanksgiving programs of games and celebrations. In Brooklyn Park Commissioner Raymond V. Ingersoll and Supervisor of Recreation John A. Downing have arranged athletic events, folk dances, and seasonal exercises at seven Park Department playgrounds. All the celebrations will begin at 2:30 P. M.

The Central Jewish Institute at 125 East Eighty-fifth Street will hold a special Thanksgiving service for residents of the Yorkville section. Americanism will be the topic of addresses by Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, General Director of the institute, and the Rev. Dr. H. S. Morais.

The Children's Aid Society will give Thanksgiving dinners, with entertainments, in the Avenue B, Fifty-third Street, Henrietta, Italian, Jones Memorial, Rhinelander, Sixth Street, Sullivan Street, Tompkins Square and West Side Memorial Schools and the Newsboys' Forty-fourth Street, St Elizabeth, West Side and Harlem Lodging Houses, the Brace Farm School, the Shelter for Mothers with Children, and the A. Louise Erlanger Home. The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Society, of which Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt is the head, has arranged for a dinner at noon for the one hundred children in custody of the Society.

Bellevue Hospital and the Metropolitan and City Hospitals on Blackwell's Island will give special dinners for the patients and employes. The Bowery branch of the Y. M. C. A. will feed 800 men at Hadley Rescue Hall.

ANNA HELD IN 'FOLLOW ME.'

Commonplace Musical Show Ornately Staged at the Casino.

After an absence of nearly three years—broken only by a brief sally into vaudeville last season—the veteran Anna Held returned to the New York stage last evening in a new musical show called "Follow Me," which had its first performance at the famous Casino. Except that she is less slender, she looks and acts and sings much as of old, and in her lyrics she is still trying to make those unruly eyes behave.

"Follow Me" is one of those ornately staged entertainments with all the girls and ginger you could ask and a little less than the decent minimum of laughter. The recipe is simple. You enroll Anna Held, gather some Junoesque showgirls for contrast, assemble a chorus, tell a scene painter to go as far as he likes, and fill in with talent obtained by a raid on the two-a-days. Thus we have now at the Casino such familiar vaudeville folk as the dashing Cansinos, the favorite dancers from Spain, who would enliven any program; the amiable Harry Tighe and his diminutive partner, Sylvia Jason, who is quite captivating at times and slightly reminiscent of the celebrated Frances White; the comical Mr. Watts with his burlesque dance from the Winter Garden, and Henry Lewis with his capital music hall voice and his vulgar and deadly efforts to be funny.

"Follow Me" confesses to a foreign original of which very little appears to have survived the rehearsals. Instead there are no end of interpolations, many jaunty musical numbers that were sung with energy and encored again and again. The new piece at the Casino is Anna Held's first musical production since "Miss Innocence" in 1908. She returned with it for brief engagements in 1909 and 1910. And she appeared for a week at the Casino in her own traveling vaudeville company called "Mlle. Baby."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

William Faversham has invited President Wilson to occupy a box at the Booth for the performance of "Getting Married" after the ceremonies attendant upon the dedication of the permanent lighting system of the Statue of Liberty Saturday night.

The principals of the Century revue will attend the special matinee of "Turn to the Right" tomorrow at the Gaiety to get pointers for their burlesque of the comedy that will be added to the Century show soon. The matinee will be the first of a series of special Friday afternoon performances of the Smith-Hazzard comedy.

Cyril Maude, whose engagement in "The Basker" at the Empire will end Saturday night, will spend next week in the city rehearsing his new company in "Grumpy." He will begin a transcontinental tour in his old success at Allentown, Penn., on Dec. 11. It is possible that he will go to Honolulu from San Francisco in the Spring to appear in the Hawaiian Opera House for a week. A committee of prominent American and English residents of the city are negotiating with Mr. Maude to that end.

"The People vs. John Doe," a film representing a preachment against capital punishment, will be placed on exhibition at the Broadway on Sunday night, Dec. 10. During the engagement Misha Applebaum will lecture at each performance. The salary that will be paid to him will be donated to the Advisory Board of the Humanitarian Cult for propaganda purposes.

Georgia Lawrence has been engaged by Selwyn & Co. for an important role in James Forbes's new play, "A Woman of Today."

William A. Brady has arranged to revive the dramatization of "Little Women," seen several seasons ago at the Playhouse. After an engagement in Boston the play will be brought to New York for a series of matinee performances in one of the Brady playhouses.

Charles Dillingham has renewed his contracts with the principals of the ice ballet at the Hippodrome. The original agreement covered a period of ten weeks, and it has been decided to retain the ice scene throughout the season.

Aimaru Sato, the Japanese Ambassador, and a party of friends will come from Washington Monday to see the Washington Square players' performance of "Bushido," at the Comedy that night.

Henry W. Savage's first musical production of the season will be "Have a Heart," the libretto by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse, the music by Jerome Kern. Rehearsals will be begun next week.

William Hodge's engagement in "Fixing Sister," at the Maxine Elliott, will continue only two more weeks.

NEW ITALIAN TENOR APPEARS

Fernando Carpi Sings Alfredo in 'La Traviata'—Mme. Hempel, Violetta.

The first performance of "La Traviata" this season at the Metropolitan Opera House, which was given last evening, was notable principally for the singing of Mme. Frieda Hempel as Violetta, and secondarily for the first appearance of the new Italian tenor of the company, Fernando Carpi, as Alfredo. Mme. Hempel sang the music brilliantly, as not many coloratura sopranos now extant can sing it; there are few remaining coloratura sopranos and few signs of the oncoming of others. Wherefore the Metropolitan Opera House is fortunate in commanding the services of this one.

The new tenor made an agreeable impression, though he caused few signs of excitement in the house. The impression was unexpectedly agreeable in one respect at least, in that he is not one of the "bleating" tenors that are sent forth from Italy in such large numbers when the times are favorable. The voice, though it has no great sensuous beauty or warmth, has a certain substantial quality, and the lower tones are not without body. It is not large or powerful nor does it show much variety of color in the production of dramatic effects; and there is something of a quaver in it that his well-wishers will hope will not develop into more of a tremolo.

Mr. Carpi presents a good appearance upon the stage and is not unfamiliar with its requirements. He was competent in his representation of the part he assumed last evening, and it is likely that he will prove a serviceable addition to the company.

The performance was under the direction of the new conductor, Mr. Gennaro Papi, who showed sufficient command of the situation. Giuseppe de Luca was the Giorgio Germont.

SUES FOR ROYALTIES.

Stevenson Charges "Arms and the Girl" Was Taken from His Novel.

Burton E. Stevenson, a novelist, of Chillicothe, Ohio, brought suit in the Federal District Court yesterday for an accounting and for damages for infringement against William Harris, Jr., Grant Stewart, and R. M. Baker. The complaint charges the defendants with having dramatized the novel "Little Comrade," that was published in January, 1914, and produced it on the stage under the name of "Arms and the Girl."

Mr. Stevenson says he retained the dramatic rights to this work, and he wants an accounting in order to ascertain the amount of the royalties he alleges are due to him.

New York's Artistic and Social Event
GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL BILTMORE, DECEMBER 3RD, AT 8:30.
Benefit in aid of the
B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund
HON. JAMES M. BECK will officiate
The Following Artists Will Appear:
SARAH Bernhardt | IGNACE Paderewski
FRANCES Alda | HUGH Allan
WAR FILMS
FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK—Sanctioned by the French Government
ALL SEATS RESERVED TICKETS $5 AND $10
Boxes $100 and $200 at R. E. Johnston's Office, 1451 B'way. Tel. Bryant 608, and all Theatre Ticket Agencies.
Steinway Piano and Mason & Hamlin Organ.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE W. 42d St.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY 2:15
MOST DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN N. Y.
Klaw & Erlanger's Supreme Success
MISSSPRINGTIME
Music by Kalman. Book by Bolton.
After the Play See Atop This Theatre
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Tel. 382 Bryant. Evs. 8:20.
Mats. TODAY, Saturday & Wed. 2:20.
Ruth Chatterton
and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE in
COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN
"One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.
Laurette Taylor
in J. Hartley Manner's play,
The Harp of Life
Globe B'way, 46th St. Ev. 8:20
Wed. & Sat. Mats.
Holiday Matinee Today.

EMPIRE B'way, 40 St. LAST WEEK
Evgs. 8:15.
LAST MATS. TODAY & SATURDAY 2:20.
CYRIL MAUDE in THE BASKER
Next. Monday.—3 Weeks Only
Mats. Wed., Thurs & Sat.
MME. SARAH
BERNHARDT
SEATS NOW ON SALE
For All Performances.
Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
Full Repertoire Given on Application.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. 8:20.
Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
EXTRA MAT. TODAY & TOMORROW.
Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20
Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW (FRIDAY)
WANT TO SEE A HAPPY PLAY
MATINEE OR NIGHT
CAPTAIN KIDD, Jr.
by RIDA JOHNSON YOUNG.
A THANKSGIVING DELIGHT
COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 42d St.
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, SAT. & WED. 2:20.

MATINEE TODAY 2:30
A THANKSGIVING
FEAST OF MERRIMENT
Our Little Wife
with MARGARET
ILLINGTON
HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats.
Wednesday & Saturday 2:30

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:20.
Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Wed.
JOHN DREW in MAJOR PENDENNIS

FULTON 46th St., B'way. LAST 5 TIMES.
Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
Arnold Daly in Arms AND THE Girl
TUESDAY, DEC. 5th—SEATS NOW.

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. EVES. 8:30.
MATINEE TODAY at 2:20.
Seven Chances

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15.
Mats TODAY, Saturday & Wed. at 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID
WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER

Intolerance
D. W. Griffith's COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
LIBERTY West 42 St. Twice Daily
Inc. Sun., 2:15 & 8:10 PM
ORCHESTRA OF 50.

MIRTH!
Good Gracious Annabelle
MAGIC!
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. and Wed. 2:30.
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. and Wed. at 2:30.
Cheating Cheaters
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34th, W. of B'way.
Evs. at 8. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Wed. 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production.
BEN-HUR 350 Living People 20 Living Horses
First Time at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1
These Prices.
CENTURY B'way, 62d St. & Central Park W.
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
THE CENTURY GIRL
THANKSGIVING MATINEE TODAY 2:15

HIPPODROME
TWICE DAILY Nights at 8:15
MATINEE TO-DAY 2:15.
"THE BIG SHOW"
With ANNA PAVLOWA.
World's Biggest Show at the Lowest Prices.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St.
Mat. Today, 3:30.
Also Saturday Morning 10:30; Sunday 3:30 & 8:30; Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday, 3:30.
Richard A. Fick presents FULLER
in English, Irish, Scottish FOLK SONGS, with CONSTANCE BINNEY in Folk Dances.
Prices $1 & $1.50. Seats two weeks in advance.

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ICE SKATING
69 West 66th St. Largest and Best of All Rinks
MORN., AFT. & EVE. ADM. 50c. Music. Beginners Taught.
LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30.
Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Wed.
WILLIAM COLLIER in NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c.-$1.
Maud Allan & Co. | DIGBY BELL & CO., CECIL CUNNINGHAM, others & Wm. ROCK & FRANCES WHITE
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Harms Gerard Has
Some Show
Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 | Popular Prices. With EDMOND HAYES.
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DAILY MATS. SUN. CONCERTS —PRICES— 15, 25, 35, 50c

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YVETTE GUILBERT
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) AFT. AT 3.
Chansons Populaires
Chants de David (M. A. Bouilliez)
SUNDAY EVE., DEC. 3, at 8:30.
Chansons des Gants Noirs.
Dir. Catharine A. Bamman. Tickets at Box Office.
AEOLIAN HALL, SAT. AFT., DEC. 2, at 3.
LAST VIOLIN RECITAL THIS SEASON.
SPALDING
Prices 50c to $2. Steinway Piano.
Theatre Francais des Etats-Unis
TEL. 6224 GREELEY New Garrick 35th St. & B'way.
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LE MAITRE DE FORGES
MATS. THURS. & SAT. at 2:20. EVE. 8:20.
Friday at 3 P. M.
Punch and Judy Show, Sat. at 10:30 A.M.
CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 10, at 3.
Assisted by the distinguished pianist
Kreisler Carl Friedberg
CARL LAMSON, Accompanist.
Seats 75c to $2. Boxes $15 and $18. Now at Box Office. Direct'n C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano used.
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Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'y. Every Ev. at 8:15
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George Harris, Jr.
SONG RECITAL. Tickets at Box Office. Musicians' Concert Mgt., Inc. Steinway Piano
CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
Piano Recital of the Romanticists—Germaine
SCHNITZER
Tickets at Box Office. Knabe Piano.
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Tickets 50c. to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.
Comedy Theatre, Mon. Aft., Dec. 4, at 3.
Violin Recital EVELYN STARR
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Program in English PERCY HEMUS Tickets 25c to $1. Box Seats $2.
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Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE
TODAY 15c, 25c, 50c.
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R. E. Johnston. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Hon. William Jennings Bryan
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"Mile-A-Minute KENDALL Has A Laugh A Minute"
SAYS STEPHEN RATHBUN IN THE EVE. SUN.
"A Triumph." —AMERICAN. | "BUBBLES OVER WITH WIT." —JOURNAL.
Heywood Broun in The Tribune says: "It's an excellent show, and we were not the only person in the theatre who laughed a lot."
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HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
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"A WONDER OF A SHOW IS THIS 'SHOW OF WONDERS.'"—Herald.
Sunday Night Concert
Big Bill of Winter Garden and Other Stars.

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ANNA HELD And her 60 Held Girls in FOLLOW ME
KNOCK OUT! Hurrah!

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Playhouse Mats. Today & Saturday.

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CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG.

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EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

39TH ST. THEATRE SPECIAL
Stuart Walker's PORTMANTEAU This Morning at 10:30.
Also Sat. Morning (for children 7 to 70) "Trimplet"; "Nevertheless"; "Six Who Pass."
Tomorrow at 3, also Dec. 7, Dunsany's "Gods of Mountain"; "Six Who Pass"; "Nevertheless."
New Bill Next Week, Dec. 4-5-8.

ASTOR 45th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Today 2:20.
LAST WEEK Taylor Holmes in HIS MAJESTY BUNKER BEAN
WED. Dec. 6. CLIFTON CRAWFORD IN HER SOLDIER BOY. Seat Sale Today
John Charles Thomas—Adele Rowland.

99TH PERFORMANCE THIS AFTERNOON 2:30.
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PIERROT THE PRODIGAL
Special Features. Little Theatre, W. 44th

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WILLIAM COLLIER in NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Today 2:15.
BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce.
SO LONG LETTY
With CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

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WM. H. ODGE in his greatest success, FIXING SISTER
"Every Bit as Good as 'The Man from Home.'"—Globe.

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IN
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LAST 5 TIMES!
Mat. Today Der Liebe Augustin Operetta by Leo Fall.
Evs.

BANDBOX 57TH STREET & THIRD AVE.
LAST 5 TIMES!
Mat. Today THEODORE & CO. Screaming Farce.
Evs.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., Dec. 2, at 8:15
BAUER AND THIBAUD
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 5, at 3.
The Brilliant French Pianist ROBERT LORTAT
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

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"Fate cannot harm me—I have dined today." Don't judge life before dinner—wait, and if it has been a good one, such as is served at Shanley's, your judgment will be kinder.
Each act is particularly pleasing—there are twenty in the cabaret—evenings seven to one.
Lunch here without fail—seven courses—75c (Music) From 12 to 2:30 P. M.
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Tunis — Sousa — El Djem — Kairouan — Tebessa — Timgad — Lambessa — El Kantara — Dahraovia — Sidi Okba — Biskra.
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Tonight, at 8:15. La Boheme. Alda, Mason; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Papi.
Fri., at 7:45. Lohengrin. Fay, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil, Leonhardt. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. Mat., at 2. Pearl Fishers. Hempel; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat., at 8. Brooklyn Academy of Music. (Double Bill.) Cavalleria Rusticana. Kurt; Perini; Botta, Amato, Foli'd by Pagliacci. Mason; Martinelli, Amato, Tegani. Cond., Papi.
This Sun. Eve., 8:30. Concert. 50c to $1.50. ERNEST SCHELLING, Pianist; LOUISE HOMER; PAUL ALTHOUSE. Entire Orch. Cond., MAGEMAN.
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Wed., at 8. Prince Igor. Alda, Perini; Amato, Botta, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs., at 8. Rosenkavalier. Hempel, Ober, Mason; Gorlitz, Weil, Althouse. Cond., Bodanzky.
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1916.

THE GRAND TURK AND SO ON.

The turkey, who is not a Turk, save in name, but a member of one of our "oldest American families," maintains as a victim of Thanksgiving something of the importance, the self-importance, which distinguishes that pompous fowl in life. But the turkey, even as the ceremonial, the ritual, Thanksgiving and Christmas bird, is not so important as its walk and conversation betoken. A multitude of folk decided two or three weeks ago that the butchers or the haughty wholesalers, who make their lives a burden, were asking altogether too much for turkey. Even without turkey life can be lived well, as MARCUS AURELIUS would put it. The purple epicures of today manage to do without, because they have to do without, canvasback and terrapin, almost necessaries of life, rather than luxuries, to the well-fed of the '80's. If turkey can't be had at living prices, why there are other birds, there are meats, other sovereigns of the feast. Better that the table shouldn't "groan" than that the householder should groan at his butcher's bill.

So the prudent held back. A sort of unpremeditated boycott was proclaimed. It had its effect. The price of the solemn fowl fell several cents a pound. A practical illustration of the value of substitute foods which our trans-marine friends have found out in austerer ways. Here the mere threat of a Thanksgiving substitute, the reduction of the demand, brought a price kite down. A fact that has more merit than an allegory. There are mighty few real necessaries. Without a table of calories the judicious housewife is able to provide satisfaction for all but the proudest stomachs.

The Thanksgiving dinner, however luxuriously or scantily composed, should have an added savor today. Who eats turkey or chicken but once a year gets that variety of sensation which is denied to the frequent feaster. Soon the country will take to the trenches again against the old enemy, High Cost of Living. Tomorrow the trenches, today the trencher. After three or four days of feasting on the remnants, perhaps we shall resolve to act on the most common and ironical of resolutions, "We really must begin to economize." Meanwhile a lot of people have begun. The embargo on the importation of eggs into the household worked, at least in the case of "storage eggs and low-grade eggs," the wholesale price of which dropped a cent a dozen. Wholesale prices seem sometimes slow to communicate their published tendency of decline and fall off to retail prices, but the first fruits of the boycott are encouraging. The egg men jeer. They say that nobody uses eggs who doesn't have to, that there has been a practical boycott for some time, and that the super-boycott of the housewives won't amount to anything. Perhaps not. But there can be an immense reduction in the number of eggs used as food directly or in the making of fancy dishes, and the public is more than a little cold to eggs just now. The number of bad eggs that municipal or other investigators have found in the stores of the great collectors doesn't add to the flavor. In Commissioner WOODS's report of the police investigation "strictly fresh eggs," a word of art, doesn't appear. He does exhibit "fresh," "first grade storage," "second grade storage," "third grade storage." Eggs of the last and most plebeian variety are recommended to the gentle senses as "damaged, cracked, or spotted." Decidedly, when one thinks of the successive profits in the manipulation of eggs and of the lost or suspect character of so many millions of eggs, one doesn't pine for eggs. Our Virginia friends will have to get along Christmas without the traditional eggnog. Is it any harder to refrain from eggs than from drink? Eggs are a superstition, a habit. Let them go spoil until their prices are within the means of poor men. They have been banned in some restaurants already, and here is the Hon. JOHN MCGLYNN, President of the Hotel Men's Association of this State, promising that for two weeks eggs in every form shall not show their impertinent new-rich phizzes on hotel bills of fare. Eggs will be as unpopular soon as tea was to the American Colonists.

The Hon. CHAMP CLARK says that everybody who owns or rents "200 square feet of ground" should keep a flock of laying hens. Hens don't promote neighborly feeling, and in the coops of amateurs they "set," not lay, but the Speaker's suggestion may inspire would-be hen farmers whose domains are ample enough for the experiment. His recommendation of rice, so remarkably nutritious and, properly cooked, so appetizing, is sound, if not new. Mush he likewise approves. The very name is filling. Hasty pudding and milk, fried mush, all sorts of mush. Is it too humble a dish for our soft Campanian age? It helped make the hardy old race of founders and pioneers. It fed the wisdom of BEN FRANKLIN. If we remember, he used to put a little central well of molasses in his plate or bowl of hasty pudding.

During the civil war, when prices were high, when, with much prosperity, there was much sharp domestic pinch, many children even in comfortable homes fed on homely brown bread and molasses. In large families clothes were transmitted from elder brother and sister to younger. Patching was copious, if not artistic. People had to save, weren't ashamed to save.

In this larger, more golden, time of inflation, how many are laying aside a portion of their fat wages? Over the other side economy is practiced because it has to be. People are healthier and "fitter" than if they ate the fat and drank the sweet. In matters of the table as of other expenditure, this threadbare gospel of saving is the one to preach. When the lean years come, bitter will be the regrets of those who wouldn't heed.

THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

What sounds like the true explanation of the Belgian deportations has been blurted out by Governor General VON BISSING, a blunt soldier, whose incapacity for tergiversation has already distinguished him, notably in the case of his execution of EDITH CAVELL. All the explanations about economic needs are abolished at one stroke, if this is the real explanation.

The Governor General says he is "not in Belgium to martyrize the "population nor mete out punish-"ment, but only to further the inter-"ests of Germany in the most com-"prehensive way." He is "an old soldier," he says, and would not "like to use arms against this unarmed population." Then he continues:

> I consider that I am serving the Emperor and the Fatherland to the best advantage when I cause the least possible German blood to flow here and the fewest possible Germans to be withdrawn from our front lines to watch over Belgium.

Not a word about economic necessities. Germany needs men at the front. She has a large garrison in Belgium on which to draw. She cannot draw on it too much for fear of a revolt in Belgium when the garrison becomes weak. Therefore, in order to withdraw the German soldiers needed in Rumania and on the Somme, and at the same time guard Belgium as efficiently as ever, she removes as much as is necessary of the Belgian population to a place where they could not revolt if they wished. Every dozen or so of Belgians deported means a German soldier released from watching them and sent to the front. Simple, almost crude in fact, and completely German. Thus a few Belgians torn from their homes represent another rifle on the firing line. In addition, the Belgians, when they reach their German destination, have to work for Germany and release other Germans who would otherwise be doing that work; but that is merely lagniappe: the direct profit is the German soldier dropping his garrison work and hastening to the Somme.

In everything he has said for the last year General VON BISSING has rendered a service to the truth. He does not hide or diminish or alter the truth, simply because he cannot imagine that the truth will jar any neutral ear. If VON BISSING were only in the Admiralty, how much pretense and ostrich-hiding would vanish! Can one imagine him covering up submarine outrages with stories about how the submarines were defending themselves from bloodthirsty liners, or hiding attacks on fishing villages behind bulletins, saying that they were "fortified places"? No; one can only imagine VON BISSING saying bluntly: "Yesterday we sank an unarmed "passenger vessel and butchered her "crew, and we also raided a Summer "resort and killed a number of women "and children," and seeing no reason why he should not say it.

ON THE RAILWAY TRACKS.

Several of our railroad companies have been earnestly striving for some time past, in many ways, to prevent the killing of trespassers on their tracks and the loss of life there due to the recklessness of automobile drivers. This work is in accord with the plans adopted at the recent conference of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners, the American Automobile Association, and the American Railway Association for effective and uniform cautionary signals at grade crossings, and the efforts of the Safety First Society, whose annual convention is soon to be held in Baltimore. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is now distributing in the schools along its lines thousands of illustrated calendars, as a part of its campaign of warning for trespassers. They bear pictures of parties of children hurriedly crossing railway tracks, and also these words:

> Every year more than 5,000 American boys, girls, and grown folks who take such risks as these throw their lives away. Don't you be one of them!

The number of walking trespassers killed on the rails in 1914 was 5,396, and as many more were seriously injured. During the past year the New Haven Company has distributed 200,000 warning posters, printed in several languages, and has gained the aid of school teachers and owners of factories. In the year that ended with last June nearly 25 per cent. more trespassers were killed on its lines than in the year immediately preceding. The Long Island Company's work for safety at crossings and elsewhere on its tracks has deserved commendation.

Warnings are not sufficient for the restraint of walking trespassers. But more stringent legislation, imposing penalties, might keep a majority of them away from the tracks. With more than 3,000,000 automobiles in use, and a growing annual output, the grade crossing problem becomes more and more difficult. A large majority of the fatal accidents at crossings are due to the action of reckless or incompetent drivers of motor cars. An astounding disregard for closed gates and passing trains by such drivers is shown by the results of a special inquiry concerning the accidents of the first eight months of the present year on the Pennsylvania Company's lines.

Six automobiles were driven against or through closed safety gates. Seventeen men reached the tracks by crawling under closed gates. Four were killed and thirteen were injured. Twenty-three motor cars ran against the sides of trains that were already on the crossings. By these collisions four persons were killed and fifty-one hurt. Two motor cyclists lost their lives in the same way. And in the last three weeks four automobile drivers forced their cars through closed and well-lighted gates at one and the same crossing on the Long Island road. This leads the company's General Manager to say that the number of drivers "who stubbornly refuse to stop "at a crossing where the gates have "been let down to protect the pub-"lic is increasing." Some lives might be saved by additional legislation as to the qualifications of those who drive cars, but improvement ought to be caused by the penalties paid for reckless driving. As a rule, these are more severe than any that can be imposed by law. Due credit should be given by the public to railroad companies that are using all available safeguards.

THANKSGIVING OF GIVING.

On this old feast day of the reunion of kindred, of the family, the home, in this nation happily at peace, who can forget the ruin, the sorrow, the poverty, the hunger, the unending agony of Europe? While we sit at ease, Europe fights every day and night with death, with innumerable woes. Her men, her women, her children, fatherless, myriads of them, endure hardship, suffering, grief, crowded and continuous misfortune such as has hardly been equaled in the long chronicle of human misery.

In humility, in gratitude, in awe before the dark riddle of humankind, spared from the general disaster, let us thank heaven by helping our stricken fellow creatures. Let our thanks be felt and seen, eaten and drunk, by the victims in this sacrifice of peoples. There are a hundred societies, ways, of aiding. Give to the cause you think most of, give to any, but give! This Thanksgiving should be an Almsgiving to relieve a broken world.

RAILWAY INVESTMENTS.

The December disbursements aptly illustrate the argument of the representative of the railways during the Newlands hearing at Washington. Mr. THOM propounded as a theory that if railway dividends were limited without being guaranteed investors would prefer to put their money where there was a better chance of enlarging their capital. Countless millions, he said, are being put into commodities and industrial securities because of their speculative attractions, and into municipal securities because of their safety. But investors have avoided railway securities since the first refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to advance rates. The construction of 260,000 miles of railway was the result of the speculative "bait" which was attached to the issuance of their securities, an inducement not now offered.

Applying the facts to the theory, it appears that during eleven months of the year, when prosperity has been unparalleled, railways have been able to issue $88,335,000 more of share capital than in 1915. Industrials have issued more by $327,680,000. The issues of notes by these two classes of investments have approximated $88,000,000 for each. The greatest contrast is in bonds. Railway issues are smaller than in 1915 by $145,284,000, and industrial issues are larger by $296,979,900. It is customary to say that railways are more attractive than industrials as investments because of their greater stability, and that the attraction of industrials is their speculative quality. That is apparent enough in the increase of industrial share capital floated. But what shall be said about the cash put into industrial bonds? Is not that the sort of money which would take the railway issues if the investment outlook were clearer?

The investment facts which explain the situation—all the figures being those of The Journal of Commerce—are that the industrial dividends have increased from $422,508,506 for the full year 1915 to $575,005,245 for 1916. Steam railways and tractions are grouped together and show an increase in 1916 to $370,375,719 from $335,806,295 in 1915. If any class of dividends shows an increase four times that of another class, there is no need of argument where the attraction lies. Neither is there any lack of explanation. It is sufficiently understood that the foreign war conditions explain the profit in the industrial issues, and that the domestic war (on the railways) explains the lack of attraction in the railway issues. What it is desirable to know is which war will end first, and what will be the effect on investment currents. The war on the railways began first by some years and may last longer by an indefinite period. The regulators of the railways disagree with each other as much as they differ from the railways. The regulation, which started to make rates reasonable, switched into an attempt to reduce profits, and has now passed into a political phase, shown in the antagonism between State and Federal regulation. In the background is the war between labor and capital, which influences both classes of investments, but in different degrees.

It is true that if there had been no foreign war the money which has gone into industrials and foreign investments by billions might have gone into the enlargement of railway facilities so sorely needed. If things had been different they would have been different, no doubt. But that does not help us to determine whether, when the conditions are different, the railways will prove attractive to investors who like stability. That would seem to depend upon whether they think that regulation of the sort known to all is productive of stability. Meanwhile the regulators might give some attention to the facts in connection with their theories.

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN CHINA.

The professions of Japanese statesmen concerning the investment of American capital in China are not exactly in accord with recent acts of their Government and leading bankers. Count TESAUCHI, the new Premier, said a few weeks ago that Japan, adhering to the policy of the open door, desired to promote the development of China's natural resources, and for this development would welcome the co-operation of the United States. Marquis INOUYE, recently Ambassador to Great Britain, in a published interview, says Japan would be pleased to see American capital enter the Chinese field. He points to China's great stores of coal and metallic ores, and her need of railroads. Japan, although prosperous, has not capital enough for the desired development, he asserts, is not trying "to lock the door," and would welcome the assistance of capital from this country in the work.

But Japan has objected to the contract with a subsidiary of the American International Corporation for the construction of railroads and the improvement of a part of the Grand Canal, and her bankers have protested against the recent loan of $5,000,000 to China by a Chicago bank. In each case the grounds of the objection are insufficient. The loan contract is not at variance with any existing agreement, and in providing for railroad construction all possible precautions were taken to avoid conflict with treaties. Japan opposes the use of American capital for improvement of the Grand Canal by asserting that she is the successor of Germany with respect to a preference granted by treaty to Germany before the war.

The railroad and canal contract overshadows the small loan of $5,000,000. It calls for the construction of 1,500 miles of road, (with an option for 1,500 more,) and involves the investment of more than $60,000,000 of American money on the security of Chinese Government bonds. It would also require the exportation of large quantities of material and rolling stock from this country. China now has only 6,000 miles of road. She needs much more, and, as her Minister at Washington says, "the Chi-"nese people are especially keen in "their desire to develop business re-"lations with the United States." The Commercial Attaché of this country in China, saying that there is a great opportunity for railroad construction, adds that "the door is open, but we don't go in." The railroad contract is proof, however, that we are trying to go in, but have been confronted by protests. These, from four foreign Governments, complain that existing agreements are violated by the location of the railroad line and in other ways, although the course of the road has not been marked out, the American engineer who is to make the surveys has not yet arrived in China, and the contract itself provides that there shall be no interference with agreements in existence when it was signed.

Reports from Japan say that there is great interest in trade with China, and that merchants are planning to meet the competition of this country in China after the war, striving to obtain some advantage before the declaration of peace. Japan is enjoying great prosperity. Her exports of manufactures have been very largely increased. With the aid of unwise legislation here, her shipping interests have grown rapidly. She is about to establish a new line to Brazil. While her trade with India, Australia, and South America is quite satisfactory in extent and profits, she is intent upon what can be done in China. If it is true that she would be glad to see American capital at work there, she should withdraw the objections which tend to prevent that co-operation which she professes to seek.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Could Avoid the Crowds.

Not only is it desirable that Christmas presents be bought early, in the sense of early in what is called the holiday season, but also that they be bought early in the sense of early in the day. To do that is not convenient, or even possible, for a considerable number of purchasers, but a considerably larger number, including most of the women who do not work for a living outside the home, can just as easily do their Christmas shopping in the forenoon as in the afternoon, and the adoption of that plan, like mercy, would be twice blessed—for themselves and for the army that serve at the counters.

To take the former blessing first, as it is presumably the one most eagerly sought, the forenoon buyer avoids the crowded hours, both in the shops and in the cars, going and coming, and deals with salesmen and saleswomen not yet wearied and more or less irritated by the demands of previous customers upon temper, attention and interest. On the other hand, the better distribution over the whole working day of the services to be rendered by the sales folk appreciably improves the conditions of employment, and so helps to make the seasonal rush less of a drain on strength of body and mind.

There would be still other beneficiaries of forenoon shopping—all those who, by the earlier return home of the buyers whose time is their own, would find the various transportation lines less crowded at the close of the day and so be spared in some degree the strains, most severely felt just then, that are involved in traveling as one unit of a pushing and hurried multitude.

Practically all of these arguments for early-in-the-day shopping are applicable not only to the Christmas season, but to the whole year, and, as they are obviously sound on the surface, the fact that they are not more effective hints at the existence of a fallacy somewhere out of sight. It may be that they are vitiated by the assumption that the shoppers want to be comfortable—that they dislike crowding others and being themselves crowded. They say they do, but their persistence in habits so easily changed indicates that really they are fond of the emotional excitements incidental to the present custom.

Elderly Men Hired as Office Boys.

In at least one New York office, as revealed by THE TIMES yesterday, the now difficult problem of getting boys for the performance of the many small but important services long since intrusted to them has been solved in simple fashion by giving it up and hiring old men to do office-boy work. There is said to be some loss in activity on the part of the elderly substitutes, and they have to be paid more than were their predecessors, but both differences are more than balanced, according to the innovator who was interviewed, by the superior intelligence naturally to be found in maturer minds and the greater sense of responsibility that goes with age.

That there are many elderly men who, though unable longer to do hard work, are still quite capable of doing something, and glad to get employment at even small wages, is only too well known, and it has been a standing reproach of our industrial system that age in many of the trades, and in not a few vocations verging on the professional, is a handicap so nearly fatal that men often feel compelled to conceal the number of their years as long as they can, and not less sedulously than do, or did formerly, the majority of women. Should the utilization of old or elderly men in the positions up to now usually filled by boys become a general custom, that particular reproach would be removed, at least in part.

That would be to the advantage of the boys themselves, too, for the majority of these places nowadays are what are called "dead-end jobs," leading very indirectly, if at all, to promotion and a business career. For the old or elderly man that would not be disadvantageous, or at least not so disadvantageous. But against the aged office boy's sense of satisfaction at having his earning period thus extended would have to be counted the almost inevitable humiliation he would feel as the result of a descent so obvious in the industrial scale. To necessity, however, all must yield, and resignation comes with wont.

There remains to be considered in relation to this plan the general disinclination of employers—a disinclination which, curiously enough, is proportioned to the employer's kindness of heart—for taking on new employes already of advanced age. Such employes are sure, after no great time, to be unfit for further work of any kind, and modern sensibilities recoil from turning them out in their helplessness. The alternative is some sort of pension, and that is more cheerfully given after long than short service.

He Almost Sniffs at Comets!

Professor BENJAMIN BOSS, Director of the Dudley Observatory, is quoted by one of the Albany papers as speaking of the discovery of new comets in a way decidedly surprising to those of us—a large number; certainly—who have always supposed that comet-hunting and comet-finding were highly esteemed in astronomical circles. Surely we have noticed, often enough, the announcement of achievements in this line as if they were of some consequence.

But Professor Boss said, or is said to have said, of himself and his colleagues in the Dudley Observatory, "We leave the discovery of comets to the amateurs, because a comet is not important enough for us to spend our time on, and any person who sweeps the sky each night with a strong telescope is just as competent to discover a comet as the professional astronomer."

Yet surely it is not a delusion that not a few professional astronomers have deemed it worth their while to devote wakeful and laborious nights to looking for comets and in looking at comets after they were found. It would be interesting to hear what these other eminent exponents of eclipses have to say about the making of star catalogues, the work to which Professor Boss has given many years, as did his father before him. Should they return his somewhat snipsome remarks in kind, it would be a terrible shock—but decidedly interesting—to us commoner folk, who have confidently assumed that astronomers are incapable of the little jealousies and enmities that abound among the followers of lower and less magnificent pursuits.

HALL CAINE TO 'COSMOS.'

Agrees with His Views, but Wants No Premature Peace.

BY HALL CAINE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
London, Nov. 29.

To "Cosmos":

By courtesy of THE NEW YORK TIMES I have read your letter cabled on Monday, and I hasten to say that hardly anything could be less like the general purport of your articles, as made known to us by the digest published on this side of the ocean. That digest represented them as a peace kite, flown possibly in German interests, or at least capable of being turned to Germany's account. But my letter was not inspired by that injurious interpretation. On the contrary, it was suggested by regret that such language should be employed by a responsible organ of British opinion about a writer who was obviously sincere and in relation to a journal, THE NEW YORK TIMES, which has published some of the most enlightening, searching, deeply felt and sympathetic articles that have appeared in any country during the period of the war.

My letter was also prompted by a desire to make recognition of the obvious fact that the United States could only be inspired by the noblest motives of humanity—against the manifest opposition of material interests—in initiating a propaganda in favor of peace.

Therefore I did my best to answer you on the high ground of moral law, not of military opportunity or necessity, frequently quoting the precise terms attributed to you and drawing no inferences from your argument except such as seemed to be fair to the general trend of it. In doing this I think I represented the spirit of our people, who are not ungrateful to America for what she is doing and would certainly not presume to banish the word "peace" from the vocabulary of the greatest of neutral nations, however little they may desire to use it themselves.

But if you feel that you have cause for complaint in the language sometimes held toward America in this country, I ask you to put yourself in our place. It may be true that the Junkers are not all in Germany, that the Huns are not all in Prussia, that boastful and overbearing threats are used here as well as beyond the Rhine, and that in the midst of the immeasurable suffering that has been created by the war the loudest clamor against proposals for peace may in this country, as in the countries of our enemies, come from the warlike pulpits, heroic sofas, and invincible armchairs; but that is by no means the whole story.

Our people are a proud, brave, high-spirited race, unaccustomed to defeat and unwilling to bear the shame of it. In times past we have known the full bitterness of dark and threatening hours. Less than three centuries ago after a period of world supremacy we saw the Dutch fleet riding triumphantly in the Thames. Less than two centuries ago on the eve of our greatest victories we saw our forces broken on land and sea.

But our national spirit has never been broken. We have never yet submitted to a disgraceful peace, and now, when we are, as we believe, the victim of a cruel and cowardly plot, when we are suffering with our allies and with some of the neutral nations, not excluding America, from every imaginable horror of treacherous warfare which inhumanity can devise or barbarity execute, we feel that it is not for us to prate about peace until it is made and we know it to be right.

Let our enemies squeal for it, whether in bravado or fear. It is not in the spirit of our people to do so, whatever price we have to pay for our silence. That is the first trait of our national character, and not to know it is not to know our British—what it is and what what it has gone through.

Some of us who have it for our duty to speak to our people through great newspapers from day to day or week to week have been made acutely conscious of this undying national characteristic. There are subjects we cannot discuss because our people do not admit that they come within the realm of question. There are eventualities we cannot contemplate because they are not believed to be within the region of possibilities, and to speak of such subjects and eventualities is the subject and eventuality of a peace that shall be premature and therefore dishonoring and dangerous.

On that question, in spite of all our sufferings, past, present and to come, the soul of our Empire is on fire. Hence the impatience and even suspicion with which some of the so-called peace talk of America has been received in this country, and hence, too, the misconception which, as your letter shows, sometimes prevails as to the scope and aim of it.

With the general trend of your letter, as cabled to me, I find myself in complete agreement. That when the war has been righteously ended (God grant it may be soon!) an effort ought to be made to establish an international agreement whose aim would be to protect civilization against the recurrence of such another calamity is a proposition that will commend itself to the vast majority of my countrymen, and it will seem to us to be fit and right that America should take the lead in this high enterprise as the one great nation whose power would command authority throughout the world, and whose hands are clean of the present crime.

But in joining your league of peace we should have no illusions. We should not necessarily think that we were promoting the peace principles of the founder of our faith. Those principles, as most of us understand them, are based on the cry that violence in whatever form employed produces violence, and that the only way to establish the rule of moral law is not to resist evil.

But we see that that doctrine may make martyrs and religions, not nations, and that your international league of peace would have to be founded on force. Like a civil government, it would depend in the final resort on the power behind it, and, therefore, be liable to deadlocks and breakdowns and some of the lesser dangers of present conditions.

On the other hand we recognize the difference that the force behind your league of peace would be a world force, not a national force. That difference would be fundamental. It would give us reason to hope that moral law would be allowed to operate in international disputes, and, therefore, an ultimatum like that of Austria to Serbia would be impossible; that the rights of little nations would be considered apart from the power to enforce them, and, therefore, the violations of Belgium and the enslavement of her people would be unthinkable, and, above all, that such a world-war as we are in the midst of, involving incalculable sufferings to millions, would never again be undertaken after a few delirious days of intoxicating diplomacy, conducted in secret by a handful of men who are not all distinguished for intelligence or above the suspicion of unworthy motives.

If America in due time can bring to pass a coalition like that it will have rendered a service to humanity such as the world has hardly yet dared to hope for. So blessed a consummation would almost reconcile us to the immeasurable misery of the present frightful conflict by making us feel that for this reason God permitted it that, as once by flood, so now by fire, the world might be purged of the worst of its impurities; that He has allowed nothing to be wasted, no suffering, no sacrifice, and that through the grandeur as well as the sorrow of the time He has given to his stricken world a glorious resurrection. God grant it!

HALL CAINE.

All Want Peace. What Must Be Its Basis?

BY A DISTINGUISHED PUBLICIST.

SIXTH ARTICLE.

The ground that has now been traversed includes the outline of a settlement of the issues of the war that would secure the free national development of every State whether great or small, the policy of the open door in international trade, the exemption of private property at sea, other than contraband, from capture or destruction, and that would restore Alsace-Lorraine to France as well as make Russia mistress of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus. There is one other subject mentioned by Mr. Asquith in his Guildhall Declaration, but not referred to by Viscount Grey, which is constantly in the minds of the Allies, and which never fails to be mentioned when conditions of a lasting peace are discussed. In Mr. Asquith's own words: "We shall never sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, * * * until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed." Mr. Asquith chooses his words, and particularly his adjectives and adverbs, with more scrupulous care than any other statesman of our time. His statement, therefore, is of primary importance.

Prussian military domination rests first upon Prussia's military policy and its fixed habit of thinking of all questions of foreign policy in terms of military power and of that alone, as well as upon the vast population of the German Empire, which supplies the needed men to keep in effective organization huge armies ready to move at command. The fact that Prussia has a system of universal training and universal military service has little or nothing to do with its military domination. Switzerland has substantially the same thing, and no one thinks of the Swiss as other than a people devoted to the ways of peace. A Swiss army of the same size as that of Prussia would not give to Switzerland the military domination which Prussia has until just now enjoyed. The reason is that military domination does not consist chiefly, or indeed at all, in potential military power, but rather in the attitude of the public mind toward the military system and the army, and in the relative importance assigned to force and to right in weighing and deciding upon matters of international policy. In other words, militarism is a state of mind. Prussian militarism is a Prussian state of mind, and in so far as the German people as a whole have accepted the Prussian state of mind as a sound or as a necessary one Germany is just now a militaristic nation. Of course, this was not always so. The South German people from time immemorial have been poets and artists, kindly and gentle in their manners and without overruling ambitions to conquer and to reform the world. The Prussian hegemony, while certainly necessary to bring about and to insure German unity, has brought not a few evils in its train. One of the chief of these is the extension to the South German folk of the Prussian point of view together with Prussian leadership.

The history of Prussia is a record of extraordinary success in making the most of a meagre beginning, and in extending Prussian rule by sheer force of will, might and administrative effectiveness. Prussia may well be proud of her accomplishment during the past hundred years, both in creating a new and highly efficient administrative system and in extending her influence and rule over other members of the Germanic family. Prussia has always been a militaristic State, and has never put off the military uniform even when creating and developing a stupendous industrial and commercial system. Prussia has always conceived of history as a struggle between either the Teuton and the Slav, the Teuton and the Frank, the Teuton and the Anglo-Saxon, or the Teuton and somebody else. She always thinks of the Teuton as fighting. She studies her neighbors not in terms of friendship and co-operation, but in terms of rivalry and fear. These have always been the characteristics of Prussia; and as the modern European system developed, and Prussian thought came under the control of a new and almost ecstatic political philosophy which placed Prussia at the pinnacle of history's greatness, sharply marked off by its inherent superiority from the remaining world, it was but a short step to the conviction, perfectly sincere, that it would be good for the remaining world to be brought under the domination of the Prussian political philosophy. To a normal Prussian the army seemed the best and most natural agent for use in this process of world salvation. Men otherwise sober and self-contained, scholars otherwise learned and highly trained, men of affairs otherwise practical and shrewd to the point of cunning, became enamored of the vista which was thus spread out before them. When Houston Chamberlain told the Prussians that they were the modern elect, his tribute was received as a matter of course and as being fully deserved. To the onlooker there is in all this an absence of saving humor to a degree that is almost incredible; nevertheless, it is the combination of Prussian history, Prussian pride, Prussian political philosophy and Prussian lack of humor that has created what is known as Prussian militarism. It is this curiously composite and elusive but yet terribly real thing which Mr. Asquith demands shall be brought to an end.

How can this be done? Prussian military domination is ended as far as the rest of the world is concerned when the German armies are defeated, and when the military force of the Allies proves itself adequate not only to restrain the German armies from further advance, but to drive them back upon their own territory broken and defeated. This, however, can hardly be the whole of the end which Mr. Asquith has in mind. So far as Prussian militarism is a menace to Europe because of its power, its zeal, and its determination in attack, it can and will be restrained by the outcome of this war. In so far, however, as Prussian militarism is a state of mind it cannot be exorcised by any forcible process whatsoever. It can be got rid of only by a change of heart on the part of the German people themselves. Herein lies the hope of the future and herein is an essential element of a durable peace.

There is an analogy which Americans should not overlook between the condition in which Prussia will, according to all signs, shortly find itself and the condition in which the Southern States of the American Union were left at the close of the civil war. Though defeated on the field of battle, the leaders of Southern opinion and the men and women of the South generally never changed their minds as to the justice and correctness of the cause for which they fought so heroically. For a whole generation after Appomattox they spoke of "the lost cause," and while they admitted the cause was lost, they continued to insist that it had been just. After sixty years conditions have so changed that all this is largely a matter of history. Men who formerly face to face in the opposing armies can, and often do, discuss with the utmost calmness and in the friendliest possible spirit the causes and issues of the conflict that shook the Union to its foundations from '61 to '65. The lesson would appear to be that when Germany is defeated she will not of necessity—and, indeed, probably will not at all—change her mind as to the correctness of her position in this war and as to the justice of her cause. But, as in the case of the South, after a half century has passed this will be only a matter of academic discussion and debate. Prussian militarism will be overthrown so far as the Allied armies can overthrow it when Germany is brought to join in agreements for a durable peace on a basis of justice.

The German people themselves must do the rest. It is probably true that whatever may have been the German Emperor's personal preferences in July, 1914, this would never have taken place if the revolutionary movement of 1848 resulted differently in Germany. The failure of that movement, involving as it did the emigration to America of a considerable body of German Liberals and the slow elimination from German public life of that powerful and constructive type of Liberal found in every other European country left Germany without the strong impulse toward democratic progress which the revolution of 1688 gave to England and the revolution of 1789 to France. With the disappearance of the German Liberal the line of demarkation between the ultra-Conservative on the one hand and the advanced Socialist on the other became increasingly sharp, and under the benign possibilities of the Prussian electoral system and of the Imperial German Constitution the power of the ultra-Conservative element has been maintained even in the face of a large increase in the number of Socialists. It is this ultra-Conservative element in German, with its dominant philosophy of life and of politics, that has come into conflict with the liberal nations of the Western World. Just as Napoleon by the sheer force of his personality and his military genius gathered into his own hands for twenty years all the power and the energy of post-revolutionary France, so the ultra-Conservative Prussian has gathered into his hands for more than twenty years all the power and energy of non-revolutionized Germany. Following Waterloo, Napoleon's throne quickly tottered and fell.

After a few years of stagnation and reaction France resumed her forward post-revolutionary progress until it became the French Republic of today. A similar development doubtless lies before Prussia and the German people. They themselves must determine what the form and the spirit of their own government are to be, and no other nation or group of nations, however completely victorious, can undertake to change it for them without throwing away the very principles for which the war is being waged by them. The victory over Prussian militarism considered as a state of mind, and the making over of a non-revolutionized Germany into a more liberal and more democratic State are tasks for the German people themselves. There is no compulsory road to repentance. It is incredible that a people of their intellectual force, discipline, power of organization, and scientific competence should not in due time view the democratic movement precisely as France and Great Britain have viewed it. When this comes about, Germany will displace her Machtpolitik for the Interessenpolitik upon which Bismarck laid such constant stress. She will to use another of Bismarck's striking phrases, again justly measure "das Gewicht der Imponderabilien," and moral law will be recognized as applying to the conduct of her public policies as well as to that of her private life.

It is true that Prussian militarism must be wholly and finally destroyed before the peace of the world will be really secure, but inasmuch as it can only be wholly and finally destroyed by the German people themselves, the war need not be continued until that end is accomplished. All that the Allies can do toward the destruction of Prussian military domination is to confine it to Germany. When so confined it will disappear not slowly, but relatively fast by reason of its own weight and untimeliness.

There is, however, one way in which Prussian militarism might emerge victorious even if the German armies are finally defeated on the field of battle—that is, if the spirit and policies of Prussian militarism should conquer the minds of Great Britain or that of any other allied power. A Hymn of Hate is an unlovely when sung in English as when sung in German. The destruction of liberal policies and practices under the guise of national necessity differs but little from "Gott strafe kein Gebot," with which Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg defended the ravishing of Belgium. The Allies, and particularly Great Britain, have urgent need to be on their guard that when they are defeating Prussian militarism on the field of battle, it does not gain new and striking victories over them on the field of ideas. A durable peace requires that Prussian militarism be wholly and finally destroyed; first, by the allied armies in the field; second, by the German people in their domestic policies; and, third, by the allied powers in keeping it from invading their own political systems.

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DEBUTANTES DANCE AT RITZ-CARLTON

The First of Two Events Arranged by Prominent Women for Their Daughters.

FIVE ARE DINNER HOSTESSES

Mrs. G. B. Phelps Gives a Dance for Her Debutante Daughter, Miss Frances Ballard, at Sherry's.

The first if two dances arranged by prominent women for their débutante daughters took place last evening in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton. It was preceded by five dinners, and every girl who attended the dance was a guest at one of the dinners.

There were five dinner hostesses. Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri gave her dinner at the Ritz-Carlton for her débutante daughter, Miss Teresa Fabbri. Mrs. Fabbri added to her own guests those who were to attend the dinner which Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney had planned for her daughter, Miss Flora Whitney, and which Mrs. Whitney was obliged to abandon owing to the death of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget.

Mrs. J. Woodward Haven's dinner was for her daughter, Miss Katherine S. Haven. Mrs. Le Roy King gave a dinner for her débutante niece, Miss Helen Cameron. Mrs. Walter B. James entertained for her daughter, Miss Helen James, and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer gave a dinner for débutantes.

Among the girls at the dance were the Misses Barbara and Joan Allen, Elizabeth S. Howard, Alice Huntington, Eleanor Mortimer, Leslie Murray, Helen Headley, Elizabeth Morgan, Beatrice Chanler, Mary L. Post, Nathalie Bishop, Evelyn Preston, Frances Pearsall Field, Elizabeth Remsen, Pauline Bacon, Katharine de B. Parsons, Rita Norrie, Mary and Emma Knapp, Edith Mortimer, Madeleine Carey, Marion Carey Dinsmore and others.

The second of the dances will be held next before Lent, which begins on Feb. 21. Besides the hostesses named the women who are giving the dances include Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Mrs. Robert Huntington, Mrs. J. Archibald Murray, Mrs. Frederick H. Allen and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard.

Dance for Miss Ballard.

Mrs. George B. Phelps of 147 West Seventy-fourth Street entertained at Sherry's last evening with a dance for her younger and débutante daughter, Miss Frances H. Ballard. The tapestry suite was used, and about 300 guests were asked. Mrs. Phelps, assisted by the débutante and her elder daughter, Miss Anna Carter Ballard, received the guests.

Among those asked were Mr. and Mrs. O. Carley Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Steers, Mr. and Mrs. William Kingsland Macy, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Alexandre, the Misses Elizabeth Chapin, Margaret Van B. Mason, Mary Colt, Eunice Clapp, Margaret C. Henderson, Kathleen Macy, Caryl Hackstaff, Ada T. Norfleet, Joy and Rose Williams, Ellen McCarter, Madeleine Lynch, Cora Shields of Philadelphia, and Nina Ryan, William Rockefeller, Lester Armour, Cord Meyer, Edward McIlvaine, Sloan Colt, Maynard Ivison, Henry H. Landon, Jr., Otis Guernsey, Frederick Cunningham, Cosmo Rogers, Henry W. Ford, and Lindell Hibbard.

Many of the students at Princeton and Yale were asked, and Mrs. Warren S. Sillcocks brought her party of forty from the theatre to the dance.

Reception for Miss Thompson.

Mrs. George Thompson of 162 East Sixty-first Street gave yesterday the second of two afternoon receptions to introduce her daughter, Miss Zillah Townsend Thompson. Among the young girls who assisted in receiving were the Misses Phoebe Guthrie, Esther Kimball, Jeannette Bruyn, Elsie Saltus, Elise Provoost Smith, Anne Scott Brown, Katherine Anderson, Angela Moore, Augusta de Forest, Isabella Thurston, Candace Howard, and Helen L. Dudgeon.

BRIDE OF RAFAEL RIOS.

Miss Marie Dowd Weds in Brooklyn—E. J. Berwind Best Man.

Miss Marie Dowd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Dowd, of 101 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, and Rafael Rios, were married yesterday afternoon in St. Augustine's Church, Brooklyn. Mons. McCarty officiated.

Mr. Rios is manager of the foreign department of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company of 1 Broadway, and his best man was E. J. Berwind of 2 East Sixty-fourth Street, this city, President of the company.

MISS SILLCOCKS'S DEBUT.

Introduced by Her Mother at a Tea Dance at the Plaza.

Mrs. Warren Scott Sillcocks of 137 West Seventy-sixth Street gave a tea dance yesterday at the Plaza to introduce her daughter, Miss Marjorie Sillcocks, a dinner and theatre party following. A number of the season's buds and several of last season received with Miss Sillcocks.

Miss Atkinson Weds J. W. Murray.

The wedding of Miss Dolores Laura Atkinson of 133 East Thirty-fourth Street and James Wilson Murray of Ossining took place last evening at 6 o'clock in the ballroom of the Hotel Gotham. The Rev. J. J. Byrne of St. Patrick's Cathedral officiated.

Bierman-Perlman Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Bierman of 316 East Fifth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Bierman, to Nathan D. Perlman, Assemblyman of the Sixth District and son of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Perlman of 314 East Fourth Street. Miss Bierman is a student at Barnard. No date has been set for the wedding.

GOLDSMITH—FRANK.

Miss Enid Frank, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius J. Frank of 345 West Eighty-eighth Street, and Morton Goldsmith of Pittsburgh, were married yesterday noon at the residence of the bride by the Rev. Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott. After a trip South they will live in Pittsburgh.

Ten Allies' Ball Netted $47,000.

John Moffat, Chairman of the Society of the Ten Allies, which gave the costume ball at Madison Square Garden Tuesday night, said yesterday that the receipts from the sale of boxes and tickets amounted to $46,548.90. There will also be some small amounts to be received which will bring the total to more than $47,000. Every dollar of this amount will be devoted to the relief of the war victims in the allied countries, money to cover all expenses of the ball having been previously subscribed.

Five Beauties Chosen for Bazaar.

Five of the six young women rated as the most beautiful in New York City, who are to act as aids at the Russian-American Relief Bazaar, which opens on Dec. 4, have been selected. They are Miss Cecilia Wright, who is an aeroplane and motor enthusiast; Miss Pauline French, Miss Justine Johnson, who recently won a $5,000 prize as a national beauty; Miss Harriet Burt, who retired from the stage two years ago, and Miss Nancy Palmer, an artists' model. The sixth beauty is to be announced this week.

JOSIAH QUINCY BENNETT.

Death in Cambridge of a Well-Known Banker and Business Man.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Josiah Quincy Bennett, President of many large companies, died this afternoon at his home, 49 Linnaean Street, Cambridge. He had been in ill-health since last May, when he was stricken with a slight stroke of apoplexy, and death was due to arterio sclerosis of the brain and kidneys.

Mr. Bennett furnished the power for the first electric car ever run in Massachusetts. He was 62 years of age, was born in Somerville and educated in the public schools of that city. He began life as a bank messenger, and was soon cashier of the Old Market Bank in Boston. Later he became President of the Mercantile Trust Company. When the trial trip of the first electric car ever operated in the State was made he was head of the Cambridge Power Company that furnished electricity for the run. The car went from Harvard Square to North Cambridge.

Mr. Bennett leaves a widow, Mrs. Jennie H. Bennett, a daughter, Mrs. Ralph Sparks, and three sons, Whitman Bennett, business manager of the Famous Players, Lasky Corporation; Edward L. Bennett of the banking firm of C. D. Parker & Co., and J. Clark Bennett, who was associated in business with his father.

The funeral will be held at his home in Cambridge on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

MRS. MARY A. A. STILES DIES.

Writer Was the Widow of the Rev. William C. Stiles of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Mary Allen Arey Stiles, member of a Puritan family which settled in New England in the seventeenth century, and widow of the Rev. William Curtis Stiles, Congregational clergyman, author and editor, died on Tuesday night at her home, 1,256 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, of heart disease. Although her health had been failing for months, she had been seriously ill only for a short time.

Mrs. Stiles was born at Wellfleet, Mass., on March 19, 1854, and like her husband and her two sons, Meredith N. and Kent B. Stiles, who hold editorial positions with the Associated Press, she was a writer. She was a frequent contributor of stories, verses and articles to the Congregationalist, and much of her work was published in The Youth's Companion and religious and juvenile publications. Her husband, whom she married at Orleans, Mass., in 1876, while he was a divinity student in Tufts College, was for a long time pastor of the old East Congregational Church of Brooklyn.

In addition to her two sons, Mrs. Stiles is survived by a daughter, Miss Rachel T. Stiles, a teacher in Manual Training High School; her mother, Mrs. B. O. Newcomb; a sister, Miss Elsie P. Newcomb, a teacher in Brooklyn public schools, and a brother, Cecil E. Newcomb, of Wellfleet, Mass.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Central Congregational Church. The body will be sent to Wellfleet for burial.

Colonel George Washington.

Colonel George Washington, a civil war veteran, who had served fourteen years in the House of Representatives at Washington and seventeen years in the Kansas Legislature, died on Tuesday at his home in Topeka in his eighty-fourth year. He first became prominent in State affairs in Kansas when he organized and commanded a company during the civil war, which later was incorporated with the Fourth Kansas Cavalry. Colonel Washington was born in Daviess County, Ind.

Martinus T. Steyn Dead.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Union of South Africa, Nov. 29.—Martinus T. Steyn, President of the Orange Free State from 1896 to 1900, died suddenly today while addressing a women's congress.

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BAYARD THAYER DEAD.

Boston Millionaire Sportsman Dies on Return from Hunting Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29.—Bayard Thayer, millionaire sportsman, died at the family home in South Lancaster today, a few hours after his return from a two weeks' hunting trip in North Carolina. Heart disease was the cause of death. Mr. Thayer, who was 54 years of age, was the youngest of the four sons of the late Nathaniel Thayer, the banker, and a grandson of the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Thayer, one of the leaders in the early Unitarian movement.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM DOXEY, veteran publisher of San Francisco, Baltimore, New York, and Chicago at different times, died in Chicago yesterday, aged 71 years.

WILLIAM PARKHURST TUTTLE, son of the late Rev. Samuel Lawrence Tuttle, died yesterday at his home in Madison, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year.

Mrs. DAISY POST BRUEN, wife of Theodore A. Bruen, is dead at her home in Orange, N. J. She was born in New York, and had lived twenty years in East Orange.

Sister MARY BEATRIX SEIDEL-HODD, aged 72, for fifty-two years a member of the Visitation Order of Sisters, and for thirty-nine years in charge of the Mount de Chantel Academy in Wheeling, W. Va., died there yesterday.

Lieutenant ABRAHAM IRWIN, 58 years old, for thirty-seven years in the Police Department, died yesterday of acute indigestion at his home, 454½ Decatur Street, Brooklyn. For the last two years he was on Inspector Thomas J. Kelly's staff in the Twelfth Inspection District, Queens.

JOSEPH P. McGUIRE, a stock broker at 20 Broad Street and former member of the New York Stock Exchange, is dead at his home, 935 St. Nicholas Avenue, in his forty-seventh year. He was a member of the Society of the Colonial Wars and the Sons of the American Revolution.

PHILIP STAUDERMANN, for many years in the employ of the Tuttle-Bailey Manufacturing Company in Brooklyn, died at his home, 1,066 Nostrand Place, Brooklyn, aged 81 years. He left a widow and two sons.

JOHN J. LANE, 78 years old, a retired builder and a former resident of Long Branch, N. J., is dead at his home, 1,030 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow, four sons, and a daughter.

Mrs. ELLA KNOX FOSTER, wife of William J. Foster, a Manhattan lawyer, died from heart disease on Tuesday at her home, 898 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, aged 43 years.

THOMAS FERGUSON, well known in the insurance business in Manhattan and for many years with the firm of Johnson & Higgins, died recently in his home, 663 Fourth Street, South Brooklyn. He was 46 years old and belonged to the New York Athletic Club and the Drug and Chemical Club. His wife and two daughters survive him.

JAMES B. KINAHAN, for many years in the employ of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, died at his home, 1,030 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, on Monday from heart disease. He was 52 years old and left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. ANNE E. BOND, an inmate of the Graham Home for Old Ladies in Brooklyn, died at the institution yesterday in her one hundredth year.

JOHN D. SEDGWYN, a proofreader with The Brooklyn Eagle for eleven years, died on Tuesday at his home, 387 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. He was born fifty-seven years ago in New Orleans, La., and for several years was a chess expert for Southern newspapers. He left a widow.

STANISLAUS VON LECZINSKY, a photographer, for thirty years in business in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his residence, 202 Flatbush Avenue, in his fifty-seventh year. He was a native of Poland, and is survived by his wife and three sons.

WILLIAM BOESCH, 71 years old, a retired business man, died at his home, 416 East Fifth Street, Flatbush, on Tuesday.

Dr. PHILIP MILLS JONES, since 1902 editor of the California State Journal of Medicine, died in San Francisco on Monday in his forty-sixth year. Dr. Jones was born in Brooklyn, and was educated at the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, the New York University, and the Long Island College Hospital, from which he was graduated in 1891. For the next nine years he practiced medicine in Brooklyn, and then for two years was engaged in archæological work for the University of California. He was the organizer of the California State Medical Society, of which he was Secretary, a Trustee of the American Medical Association, and a member of the American Academy of Medicine. In December of last year he married Miss Helen Louise Spalding.

GEORGE SHIPWAY, Statistical Secretary of the World's Sunday School Association, is dead at his home in Birmingham, England, according to information received in Pittsburgh by H. J. Heinz, Chairman of the association. He was one of the most prominent Sunday School workers in Europe.

WILLIS HASTINGS TUTTLE, a pioneer manufacturer of grain reapers and tooth harrows, died at his home in Canandaigua, N. Y., yesterday. He was born in Perry, N. Y., sixty years ago. Mr. Tuttle was President of the Perry Knitting Company and actively associated with other important business enterprises.

JOHN F. LEAHY, 63 years old, an employe in the Department of Highways of the Borough of Queens, died yesterday at his home, 4 Forty-second Street, Corona.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE MUNKITTRICK, 79 years old, died yesterday at her home in Caldwell, N. J. She was born in Quebec, Canada, and is survived by four sons and four daughters.

CUTLER DUNN PARKER, formerly a well-known organist and composer of church music, died on Monday at his home in Brookline, Mass. He was the author of the "Redemption Hymn," the cantata of "St. John," and "The Blind King."

Entering Upon Its Third Year
THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE HOSPITAL OF PARIS (NEUILLY)

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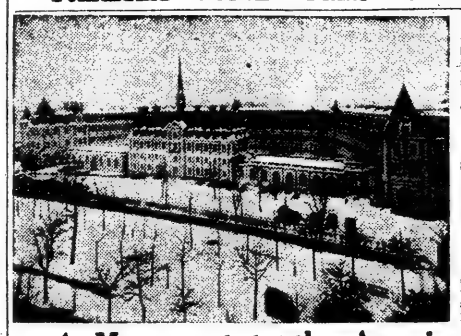

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Enclosed find $..... for the American Ambulance. I wish the same to be used

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Born.

FOX.—To Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Fox of 215 West 101st St., New York City, on Nov. 27, 1916, a boy.

GREENMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Saul Greenman, nee Rose Sadowsky, at 127 West 111th St., a daughter, on Monday morning, Nov. 27, 1916.

McDERMOTT.—Nov. 11, at Woman's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John McDermott, a son.

Married.

CASE—TAYLOR.—On Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1916, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Rochester, by the bride's father, assisted by Rev. Dr. Graham Taylor of Chicago and Rev. Livingston Ludlow Taylor of Canandaigua, Anne, second daughter of Rev. William Rivers Taylor of Rochester, and John Crowther Case of New York, son of the late Howard B. Case of New York and London.

CLARK — MacGREGOR. — Sunday, April 16, 1916, in the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church, Newburg, N. Y., by Bessie MacGregor to Hamilton R. Clark.

ROBINSON—ADAIR.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 29, by the Rev. Lyttleton E. Hubbard, rector of St. John's Church, Catharine Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Adair, to Parker Morrill Robinson.

EVANS—WILCOX.—Nov. 28, Fanny P. Wilcox to Lawrence J. Evans.

JORDAN—DAVIS.—Nov. 27, Marion L. Davis to Albert C. Jordan.

SMITH—NEEL.—Nov. 25, Evelyn L. Neel to W. H. Smith.

Brooklyn.

WILLIAMS—POWELL.—Nov. 28, Marian W. Powell to Theodore D. Williams.

Died.

BENNETT.—Josiah Quincy, 62 years 15 days, at his home, 49 Linnaean St., Cambridge, Mass., Wednesday, Nov. 29. Funeral from residence Saturday afternoon, Dec. 2.

BICKMAN.—At Copeley Plaza Hotel, Boston, Nov. 28, Mrs. George Bickman, (Josephine Haskins Bickman.) Funeral Friday, 2 P. M., Forest Hills Cemetery Chapel, Boston.

BLOXHAM.—William, husband of the late Frances Atchison, Tuesday, Nov. 28, in his 82d year. Funeral services Thursday, Nov. 30, at 1:30 P. M. from his late residence, Westbury, L. I.

BORLAND.—At Woodbury, L. I., Nov. 27, Mary Louise Hewlett Borland, in her 79th year. Funeral services on Friday, Dec. 1, at 1:30 P. M., from her late residence. Carriages will meet train arriving at Cold Spring Station, 12:16 P. M.

CASE.—At Boonton, N. J., at the residence of her son, Howard E. Case, Mary Olive Giles, widow of the late Joseph S. Case. Funeral private. Interment at the convenience of the family.

CHAPMAN. — Charlotte Knowlton, beloved wife of Edwin N. Chapman, Nov. 28, in her 43d year. Funeral will be held Friday, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock, Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn. Train leaving New York at 9:18 A. M. will be met at the station. Interment private.

CHASE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 29, at his home, 205 Quincy St., Brooklyn, of pneumonia, Charles W. Chase, member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., in the 85th year of his age. Services and interment at Canandaigua, N. Y.

CHRYSTIE.—At Havre, France, after a brief illness, Lucie, youngest daughter of the late Albert N. and Mary P. Chrystie. Baltimore papers please copy.

CURTIS.—Suddenly, at Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 28, 1916, William A. Curtis, in his 67th year. Services from his late home, 18 West Ave., Norwalk, Conn., Saturday, Dec. 2, 1916, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Riverside Cemetery. Carriages will meet train leaving 12:03 noon.

DATER.—Nov. 29, 1916, Mary E., widow of George W. Dater. Services at late residence, Sloatsburg, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 2, at 2 P. M. Interment Mahwah, N. J.

EAGLE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 28, at St. Luke's Home, Frances E., widow of Horatio Eagle and daughter of the late Ralph and Sybil Huntington May Fox. Funeral service at St. Luke's Chapel, Broadway and 114th St., on Friday, Dec. 1, at 10:30 A. M.

EVEREST.—Rev. Haynes Lord Everest, this morning at his home in Naugatuck. Funeral Friday, 10:30 A. M., St. Michael's Episcopal Church, in Naugatuck. Interment in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford, Conn.

FRIED.—Helen, beloved daughter of Abraham H. and Regina Fried and sister of Elsie, suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 28, aged 22. Funeral from her late residence, 1,085 7th Av., on Thursday, Nov. 30, at 2 P. M.

FULLER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1916, at his home, 11 Emery St., Jersey City, N. J., Almon D. Fuller, in his 91st year. Funeral private. Interment at Cold Spring on the Hudson.

HANDES.—Mary A., on Nov. 28, at the residence of her nieces, Emily J. and Louise J. Madden, 306 East 150th St. Funeral Friday at 10 A. M. Solemn requiem at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, East 150th St. and Melrose Av., at 10:30 A. M. Interment Norwalk, Conn.

HIGGINS.—At his home, Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 28, 1916, A. Foster Higgins, in his eighty-sixth year. Funeral services at Christ Church, Friday, Dec. 1, at 3 P. M. Autos will meet train leaving G. C. Depot 2:04 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

KING.—At his late residence, Centre Moriches, L. I., Nov. 28, 1916, William Rushton King, formerly of New York City, son of Henry and Abigail King. Funeral services Nov. 30 at 11:30 o'clock

KIRWAN.—Sarah J., Nov. 29, mother of Rev. F. W. Kirwan and Mrs. S. Revell. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

McCREA. — In Atlantic City, on Tuesday, Nov. 28, Ernestine R. McCrea, wife of the late Augustine Lawrence McCrea, and daughter of the late Hiram Reynolds and Laura Houghteling Reynolds.

McKEE.—At her late residence, 449A McDonough St., Brooklyn, on Nov. 29, Mary Augusta McKee. Services on Friday evening, Dec. 1, 1916, 8 o'clock.

MacPHERSON.—Suddenly, on Nov. 29, Frank J. MacPherson, aged 63 years. Funeral services from his late residence, Highland Av., Sea Gate, Friday, Dec. 1, 1916, at 1 P. M.

MERRILL.—Frederick James Hamilton, suddenly, on the 29th day of November, in Los Angeles, in his 55th year.

NORTH.—Thomas Clemson, Nov. 28, 1916, in Wilkes-Barre, Penn., aged 78, father of George B. North of New York, Mrs. P. W. Miller of St. David's, Penn., and Frederick North of Pittsburgh, Penn. Interment Friday at West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, Penn. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh papers please copy.

OSTERMAN.—Stella, beloved daughter of Ascher and the late Rachel Osterman, sister of Sidney, Walter, and Nathan. Funeral private.

John W. Lyon Oldest Established. Economical 69 E. 125th St. Phone 1333 Harlem

23d St. & 8th Av. **FRANK E. CAMPBELL** B'way & 66th St.

AMERICA'S BURIAL PARK

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Aves. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor. 11 A. M., Thanksgiving Service.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Ph. D., Rector. Thanksgiving Day:
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer & Sermon—Rector.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Service on Thanksgiving Day at 10:30 A. M. Dr. Fagg will preach.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. On Thanksgiving Day, (see announcement of service at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas.)

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Ave. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. On Thanksgiving Day the congregation of the Marble Collegiate Church unites with this congregation in a service in this church at 11 A. M. Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach. Subject: "Patriotism—What Is It?"

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. On Thanksgiving Day the congregation of the Knox Memorial Chapel unites with this congregation in a service in this church at 11 A. M. Dr. Cobb will preach. Music by the Knox Memorial Choral Society.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St. On Thanksgiving Day this congregation unites in a Union Service in the United Presbyterian Church, 172d St. and Audubon Ave., at 11 A. M. Rev. Ford C. Ottman, D. D., will preach.

Died.

PITCHER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1916, David A. Pitcher of 215 Park Place, Brooklyn, in his 76th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

REMBAUGH.—On Nov. 29, Martha C. Rembaugh, at her residence, 107 Waverly Place, New York City. Interment private.

RICE.—At Ossining, N. Y., Mabel Park Rice, wife of Percy W. Rice and daughter of Henry N. Curtis, on Nov. 29, 1916. Funeral service at her home, 35 Washington Av., Ossining, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 1, at 3:15 o'clock.

ROE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1916, Amy Alma Chamberlain, wife of Albert S. Roe, in the 78th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 174 West 72d Street, New York City, on Friday, Dec. 1, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn at the convenience of the family.

ROSENFELD.—Sarah A., beloved wife of Charles H. Rosenfeld, after a lingering illness, at 302 West 70th St., also mother of Mrs. William D. May, Jr., Davison Power and Llewelyn Power. Funeral services will be held Friday, Dec. 1, at 2 P. M., at Campbell's Chapel, 66th St. and Broadway. Interment private.

SACKETT.—Suddenly, Tuesday, Nov. 28, of angina pectoris, in his 71st year, Robert Lytle, husband of Abbie Kingman Sackett; father of Maude S. Deming. Funeral at late home, 71 Harmon Av., Pelham, N. Y., Friday evening, Dec. 1, 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

SMILEY.—Suddenly, Nov. 27, Frank H., beloved husband of Mary T. Smiley, (nee Quinn.) Funeral services at the parlors of Richard J. Delaney, 130 Greenwich Av., near 8th Av. and 14th St., Thursday, Nov. 30, at 11 A. M. Interment private at Goshen, N. Y. Please omit flowers.

SMITH.—James J., 988 Ogden Av., Bronx, on Nov. 27, beloved husband of Dora Dornan. Funeral at 9:30 Friday morning from his late residence; thence to Sacred Heart Church, Bronx. Philadelphia papers please copy.

SPINGARN.—Elias, beloved husband of Sarah Spingarn, father of Joel Elias, Harry J., Arthur B., and Sigmund Spingarn, on Nov. 29. Funeral from his late residence, 52 West 90th St., Friday, Dec. 1, at 9:30 A. M.

STILES.—Mary Allen Arey Newcomb, widow of the Rev. William Curtis Stiles, at her residence, 1,256 56th St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 28, in her 63d year. Funeral services at Central Congregational Church, Hancock St., near Franklin Av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., Friday, Dec. 1. Interment at Wellfleet, Mass.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Nov. 29, at Tupper Lake, N. Y., Alexander K. Taylor. Interment at Baltimore, Md. Baltimore papers please copy.

THAYER.—At Lancaster, Nov. 29, suddenly, Bayard Thayer. Funeral Saturday, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock. Special train leaves Boston from North Station at 10:30 Saturday, arrives Lancaster 11:45, leaves Lancaster for Boston 1:30 P. M.

TUTTLE.—Suddenly, at his residence, Madison, N. J., Nov. 29, 1916, William Parkhurst, son of the late Amelia Camp and the Rev. Samuel Lawrence Tuttle, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral service at Webb Memorial Chapel, Madison, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 1, at 3:30 P. M. Lackawanna Railroad train leaves Hoboken at 2:30 P. M.

WILLETT.—On Nov. 27, at his residence, 67 East 85th St., George Willett, beloved husband of Josephine Willett, (nee Papen.) Funeral service will be held at his late residence, Thursday evening, Nov. 30. Relatives and friends respectfully invited. Interment Cypress Hills.

BAILES.—Thomas G., Nov. 28. Funeral 874 Lexington Av., tomorrow, 1 P. M.

BAKER.—Bridget, 2,428 Maoiay Av., Nov. 27. Funeral today.

COOKE.—Terence, 32 East 131st St., Nov. 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CRANE.—Catherine, 140 Sherman Av., Nov. 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CROWLEY.—Michael, 573 West 160th St., Nov. 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EGAN.—Margaret, 511 West 130th St., Nov. 28. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

FREIBOUR.—Louis, 197 7th Av., Nov. 28. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

FULLER.—Margaret C., 2,332 Walton Av., Bronx, Nov. 28. Funeral notice later.

GREINER.—Katherine, 2,311 2d Av., Nov. 27, aged 51. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KATZ.—Rudolph, 204 East 118th St., Nov. 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LENGER.—Martin, 732 9th Av., Nov. 28. Funeral tomorrow.

LINBARGER.—John E., 52 West 125th St., Nov. 27.

MUELLER.—Bessie, 565 Brook Av., Bronx, Nov. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

NEUBER.—Estelle, Nov. 28, aged 68. Funeral 161 8th Av.

Died.

O'CONNOR.—Cornelius, 752 Washington St., Nov. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ROSSITER.—Mary H., 10 East 224 St., Nov. 27, aged 63.

SCOTT.—Miss, 309 West 15th St., Nov. 27. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

TIGHE.—Robert H., 214 East 36th St., Nov. 28. Funeral notice later.

WALSH.—William J., 183 West 130th St., Nov. 27. Funeral today.

WEIDENHAMMER. — Frederick, 116 East 93d St., Nov. 27, aged 70.

WILLIAMS.—James C., French Hospital, Nov. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BAYER.—Frank, 51 Hamburg Av., Nov. 28, aged 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BECKEL.—Louisa, 107 Glenada Place, Nov. 28, aged 57.

BRITTON.—Joseph E., 102 Steuben St., Nov. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BOESCH.—William J., 416 East 5th St., Nov. 28.

BOND.—Anne E., 320 Washington Av., Nov. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

CASSIDY.—Rebecca, 431 Court St., Nov. 27, aged 65.

CONNAUGHTON. — Martin, 15 St. Mark's Av., Nov. 28. Funeral today.

DOYLE.—James, 761 McDonough St., Nov. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FOSTER.—Ella K., 368 Hancock St., Nov. 28. Funeral service tomorrow.

FREYTAG.—Wilhelmina, 538 9th St., Nov. 28. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

HAMILTON.—Clement F., 803 South 5th St., Nov. 28, aged 28.

KENNEY.—Martha, 72 4th St., Nov. 27, aged 82.

KELTON.—Alberta B., 689 Monroe St., Nov. 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MAY.—Henrietta, 309 Park Place, Nov. 28, aged 66.

MURRAY.—Ellen, 449 7th St., Nov. 28, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

NAUDAIN.—Caroleen V., 13 Ashland Place, Nov. 28, aged 75. Funeral tomorrow.

NEEDHAM.—Elizabeth, 1,357 72d St., Nov. 28.

PYNE.—William J., 96 Oakland St., Nov. 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

ROCKFORD.—Ellen, 520 Court St., Nov. 27. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

ROGERS. — Leward O., 757 Herkimer St., Nov. 27, aged 43.

RYAN.—Mary H., 5,611 3d Av., Nov. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ST. JOHN.—Sarah J. R., 50 Euclid Av., Nov. 27.

WARD.—Michael A., 913 Kent Av., Nov. 29. Funeral notice later.

ZIMMER.—Frederick T., Jr., 54 Nichols Av., Nov. 27, aged 21. Funeral service today.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

DILLON.—Patrick, 101 Bright St., Jersey City, Nov. 28. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

DRUMMOND.—Mary P., 114 Walnut St., Newark, Nov. 29, aged 71. Funeral tomorrow.

FARLEY.—Philip, Newark, Nov. 28. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

FINDLAY.—Martha, 230 Lafayette St., Newark, Nov. 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FORSHEE.—John, 14 Oak St., Jersey City, Nov. 28.

FRANKLIN.—Olive H., 262 Clerk St., Jersey City, Nov. 28.

GLANFIELD.—Mary P., Newark, Nov. 23, aged 14 months.

HARTMAN.—Ann J., 514 Jersey Av., Jersey City, Nov. 27. Funeral today.

HOLLAND.—Elizabeth B., 102 Court St., Newark, Nov. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

LONDEMA.—Hendrick, 518 Hudson St., Hoboken, Nov. 28, aged 14. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McBRIDE.—Abram, 101 Lincoln St., Jersey City, Nov. 27, aged 36.

McGOVERN.—John, 217 9th St., Jersey City, Nov. 29.

MAYOW.—Hannah, 52 Searing St., Newark, Nov. 29.

MEEKER.—Mary, 283 Roseville Av., Newark, Nov. 28, aged 86. Funeral tomorrow.

MULLANE.—Mary J., 540 Jersey Av., Jersey City, Nov. 29.

NEALE.—Joseph W., 22 North 8th St., Newark, Nov. 29. Funeral notice later.

REGAN.—Bernard, 133 Clinton St., Hoboken, Nov. 27. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

REINEMAN.—Christian F., 63 South St., Jersey City, Nov. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

SHEA.—Ellen J. B., Jersey City, Nov. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

STUMPF.—Frederick, 199 Congress St., Jersey City, Nov. 27, aged 36. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

TRACY.—Bernard J., 289 Varick St., Jersey City, Nov. 28.

VOLKER.—Wallace, Newark, Nov. 28. Funeral notice later.

Long Island.

BRANDMEIER.—Christian, Evergreen, Nov. 26, aged 49.

EHRMAN.—Mary, Hempstead, Nov. 28. Funeral notice later.

Births.

HIDECHUN.—Nerma R., Richmond Hill, Nov. 26.

GEBHARDT.—Mary, Ridgewood, Nov. 24, aged 60.

GREEN.—Anna, Astoria, Nov. 26, aged 66.

KNUTE.—Johanna, 290 8th Av., Long Island City, Nov. 26, aged 74.

LAUTENBACH.—William, Springfield, Nov. 26, aged 60.

MACKEY.—Anna, 78 Newt

CURTAIN WILL BE WRUNG DOWN THIS AFTERNOON ON GRIDIRON SEASON OF 1916

FOOTBALL'S FINAL FLOURISH TODAY

Victory for Brown Over Colgate Will Give 1916 Title to Providence Team.

PENN AND CORNELL MEET

Rutgers-W. and J. and Fordham-Villanova Frays on Local Thanksgiving Day Gridiron Manu.

The final day of the football season of 1916 will have several annual fixtures, and, besides the Brown-Colgate game at Providence, there will be the Pennsylvania-Cornell grapple at Philadelphia, and the Washington and Jefferson-Rutgers game here. The Brown-Colgate event overtops the other contests in point of interest because a victory for Brown, which is expected, will give the Providence eleven the championship title of the East. The Penn-Cornell game is of course a fixture and is looked upon as the season's greatest event for the followers of the elevens of both universities.

The annual game at Pittsburgh between Pittsburgh and Penn State should furnish a contest long to be remembered in the meetings of these two elevens. Since they have been playing annual games, starting in 1904, each eleven has won six times and this year's event is expected to break the tie in Pitt's favor. The Panthers, in spite of their great success this season, look for a hard game with State. Among the Eastern elevens, Penn State is the leader in point scoring, having run up 348 to their opponents' 31.

Penn State's defeat by Penn 15 to 0, is the only defeat chalked against the Staters. As Pittsburgh defeated the same Pennsylvania team 20 to 0, it would appear that the Panthers had an advantage in the final game.

There are several Thanksgiving Day gridiron classics to be played in the South. Vanderbilt plays Sewanee at Nashville. It will be the twenty-eighth annual meeting and in that time the Commodores have won eighteen games and Sewanee seven.

At Atlanta, the Georgia Tech eleven, which leads the country in points scored, will play the strong Auburn eleven coached by Mike Donahue. Georgia Tech has run up 387 points this season in eight games. Jim Praes, the Tech linesman, is tied with Devitalis of Brown in goal kicking after touchdowns, each player having thirty-one successful consecutive boots to his credit.

Fordham will close the season with Villanova at Fordham Field and the local eleven expects to have an easy time. Next year Fordham's team will warrant a much stronger schedule than during the past season. Holy Cross will play its annual game against Boston college, coached by Charley Brickley. Georgetown will play George Washington today and will not finish the season until Dec. 9, when they will play Tulane at New Orleans.

Notre Dame will play Nebraska at Lincoln and a game of much interest in the Far West will bring together the University of Washington and the University of California at Seattle.

Again in the shine the schoolboy football double header scheduled for Ebbets Field this afternoon will take place. The games will bring together Commercial and New Utrecht and Boys' High and Manual Training.

The big game on the scholastic calendar will bring together Erasmus Hall and Poly Prep at Washington Park.

FORDHAM AWAITS VILLANOVA

Practices Specially Prepared Plays on Eve of Final Game.

Fordham University closed its football practice for the season yesterday in preparation for the final game with its old rival, Villanova, at Fordham Field today. The workout consisted entirely of signal work and a last trial of the new plays which have been prepared especially for the contest this afternoon. Following the outdoor work, Frank Gargan, the chief coach, gave a short blackboard drill, while Dempsey spent an extra session practicing field goals. Fordham has only been forced to try the kick method of scoring once this year, but if Villanova shows the strength it always has possessed in its annual tussles at Fordham, Dempsey's ability may come in mighty handy.

The Bronxites had all their regulars out yesterday and it is expected that all the men who figured in the games against Holy Cross and Gallaudet will be in action. With only thirteen points scored by its rivals all season, the Bronx team will be the strongest aggregation that has faced Villanova in eight years. Villanova reached the city last night with all its players in good shape and will meet the Maroon with the same machine that romped off with a 33 to 0 victory a year ago.

ELI ELEVEN CELEBRATES.

Will See Penn-Cornell Game as Guests of U. of P. 'Varsity Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 29.—The Yale football eleven has been enjoying an outing as a testimonial of its victories over Harvard and Princeton. It left here this afternoon and will be the guests of the 'Varsity Club, University of Pennsylvania, until after tomorrow's game on Franklin Field between Pennsylvania and Cornell. The 'Varsity club is composed of athletes who have won their insignia by participation in Pennsylvania sports.

The Yale squad was accompanied by several members of the Yale Athletic Committee, who were included in the invitation. They were entertained at dinner tonight and afterward at the theatre, and will witness the football game tomorrow. Fifteen members of the Yale eleven made the trip. The invitation is regarded by Yale men as having made chances of a Yale-Pennsylvania game brighter for next Fall than since the Ells and the Quakers split in 1894.

War Secretary Felicitates Cadets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Secretary of War Baker today sent the following telegram to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point:

"I wish you would express to the members of the Cadet Corps my heartiest congratulations on their fine victory on Saturday. It was a splendid exhibition of skill and the fine spirit of sportsmanship and good feeling displayed by the members of the Cadet Corps of the two academies is deserving of the highest commendation. The army met a worthy foe, and their victory is all the more notable on that account."

Will Honor Coach Sharpe.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 29.—When Dr. Sharpe arrives in Philadelphia with the Cornell football team tomorrow he will be met by Percy Warner Tinan, '03, of Manila, Philippine Islands, who has come from the Philippines to witness the annual Penn-Cornell game and to present Cornell's head coach with a silver-mounted Camagon cane, the gift of the Cornell alumni in the Philippines.

W. AND J PRACTICES HERE.

Drills on Polo Grounds for Game with Rutgers Today.

The Washington and Jefferson football eleven went through an hour's work at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon as the final touch to its preparations for the game with Rutgers at the Brush Stadium this afternoon. D. C. Morrow directed the practice in the absence of Coach Sol Metzger, who was compelled to keep to his room because of a slight attack of ptomaine poisoning. The team went through its paces without a hitch. Kicking, punting, and signal practice occupied the afternoon's work with particular attention to the signals.

The team will send its best line-up against the New Brunswick collegians this afternoon. Two of the team's stars, Nuss and Ruble, who have not played since the Yale game in which they were injured, reported for practice Monday, and both were playing in good form yesterday. They will take their places in the line-up today. The team averages 169 pounds, and its average age is twenty years, making it one of the youngest and lightest elevens in the country.

The Rutgers representatives had their final workout for the game on their own field yesterday afternoon, and are expected in New York this morning. The team is in better shape for the game this afternoon than at any other time this season, and is confident that it will defeat Sol Metzger's pupils.

The teams will probably line up as follows:

W. and J.	Position.	Rutgers.
Carroll	L. E.	Feitner
Henry	L. T.	Ramsay
Wimberly	L. G.	Hazel
Guy	C.	Mason
Drew	R. G.	Garrett
Loucks	R. T.	Robeson
Trassel	R. E.	Storck
Stobbs	Q. B.	Scarr
Nuss	L. H. B.	Wallace
Ruble	R. H. B.	Elliott
McCreight	F. B.	Whitehill

Referee—Nathan A. Tufts, Brown. Umpire—Fred Murphy, Brown. Field judge—Carl Marshall, Pennsylvania. Linesman—Thomas J. Thorp, Columbia.

PITT BOYS ARE CONFIDENT.

Coach Warner Also Sure of Victory Over Penn State.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 29.—The University of Pittsburgh football squad had its last workout this afternoon preparatory to the game with Penn State tomorrow. A long signal practice was indulged in and some light scrimmaging, while Hastings and McLaren did some punting, Jimmy Dehart taking most of the spirals. Three Pitt players will bid farewell to football tomorrow—Captain Peck, Herron, and Thornhill, whose places will be hard to fill next year. Coach Warner has a splendid bunch of second-string men, however, and the student body is not worrying about the future. The gates were opened to the students today and they indulged in rehearsal of new songs and yells for use tomorrow afternoon.

Coach Warner was asked for a final word today regarding the work of the season, and had this to say:

"The dopesters in the East think we are not of championship calibre because we almost lost to the Navy early in the season. Well, that was the worst game we played. We have new plays, nor any new formations for tomorrow. We will play straight football, and Penn State knows all our plans of play. We want it to be that way, for our machine is of such calibre that we can telegraph our formations to the other side and make gains. The boys are as confident as I on that score."

GENERALS FIT FOR BATTLE.

Washington and Lee Eleven Meets North Carolina Team Today.

LEXINGTON, Va., Nov. 29.—Having left here this morning for Raleigh, N. C., where it will meet North Carolina A. and M. in its annual Thanksgiving contest, the Washington and Lee football team will play tomorrow its last game of the season. The game will also be the last in which Captain Cy Young and Quarter Back Battle Bagley will play on the gridiron for Washington and Lee and the last that Jogger Elcock, the Dartmouth star, will direct as coach of the Generals. Young and Bagley will be graduated in June and Elcock will retire from coaching to devote his whole time to business. There is still some doubt as to how the Generals will line up at the beginning of the A. and M. contest, but Bethel appears to have cinched his place at right end. It is not until the final game of the season that the make-up of the team is taken here to determine which men are to be considered as regulars, and during the last ten days hard fights have been waged at several doubtful position for the honor of starting in the game with the Aggies.

Practically the entire student body came out on Wilson Field yesterday to give the team a send-off before its departure for Raleigh. The demonstration was the biggest given the eleven this season.

MATINEE BOXING TODAY.

Johnny Dundee and Eddie Wallace the Chief Attraction.

Thanksgiving Day will be fittingly observed by local boxing clubs. Several clubs in the metropolitan district have arranged special matinée shows for the holiday, and in each case the exhibitions give promise of plenty of action. Johnny Dundee, whose bout with lightweight champion Freddy Welsh, which was scheduled for tonight at Madison Square Garden, was called off when the promoters failed to get a license, will appear in the ring of the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn against Eddie Wallace, the Brooklyn lightweight. The latter has attracted considerable attention since his recent popular victory over the lightweight champion in a bout in Canada. The first preliminary will be put on at 3:30 o'clock.

At the Pioneer S. C., on West Forty-fourth Street, this afternoon, two ten-round bouts, in addition to the usual preliminary contests, will be staged, the show starting at 3 o'clock. In the feature bout Bob Moha, the Milwaukee light heavyweight, and Bartley Madden of Jersey City will be the principals. Another ten-round contest will bring together Tommy Touhey of Paterson, N. J., and Eddie McEntee, a Harlem featherweight.

Billy Miske, The St. Paul light heavyweight, is scheduled to box Gunboat Smith of California at the Clermont A. C. of Brooklyn in the main ten-round bout this afternoon. Young Russo and Johnny Hermann will be opponents in the other ten-round bout.

Yale Asked to Change Date.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 29.—A squad of forty men is now reporting to Frank Hill, coach of the Rutgers basket ball team, and practice has been started in earnest. Though there are only two veterans left, there are a lot of former prep school stars. Yale has offered to play Rutgers on the home court here, but the locals have asked for a change of date as the date follows too close on the Princeton game.

C. C. N. Y. Freshman Harriers Win.

The C. C. N. Y. freshman cross-country squad easily defeated the team from Yonkers High School in a run held yesterday afternoon over the local three and a half mile course. The score was 22 to 33.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FORDHAM vs. VILLANOVA, 3:30 Today. Fordham Field, Adm. 75c.

Rutgers vs. Washington and Jefferson, Today, Polo Grounds, 2 P. M. Reserved Seats $2.50.

BROWN BENT UPON 1916 CHAMPIONSHIP

Eleven at Top Form, but Expects Hardest Fight of Season from Colgate.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 29.—With the cheers of the undergraduates and the music of the brass band ringing in their ears, the Brown football squad ran through signals for the last time this afternoon, and the eleven is all ready for Colgate in the morning. Victory will mean the football championship of 1916. Never before in the history of athletics at Brown has there been so much interest in this city in a football game, and Andrews Field will be filled to capacity. Hundreds of persons will be disappointed, for there is not a ticket to be had for love or money, and many old Brown men are journeying to this city from far and near, hoping to see the game. Speculators are reported to have a few tickets which they are holding for tomorrow morning at fabulous prices.

Coach Robinson and his assistants, Buck Whittemore and Earl Sprackling, are not any too optimistic over the outcome of the game, although they feel that Brown has better than an even chance to win. Whittemore has followed the Colgate team this Fall, and he has repeatedly impressed upon the Brown players that they are going to meet an eleven even better than Harvard or Yale. Given a dry field, and prospects tonight do not appear any too encouraging, the Brown undergraduates are pinning their hopes on hard. If Colgate does stop this dusky star it will be more than any one else has been able to do this season.

Pollard was never in better shape than he is tonight, and, as a matter of fact, Coach Robinson has been wonderfully successful in keeping his men on edge after the climax of the season had been really reached over a week ago at Harvard. The players this afternoon in signal drill showed plenty of energy and ran through play after play with all the precision and smoothness previously displayed.

No new plays will be used tomorrow. It has not been necessary in either of the big games this Fall to use all that the eleven has up its sleeve. Hillhouse this afternoon was punting better than at any time this season, many of his kicks going well over sixty yards. Judging from the line-up in the last signal drill, the backfield tomorrow will start just as it did at Harvard, with Jemail acting as Pollard's sidepartner, Purdy directing the plays at quarter, and Hillhouse at full back. Devitalis was back at his regular position at tackle and Ward filled in on the substitute team. It is almost certain that Conroy and Annan will get into the game at some time during the play.

After the practice this afternoon the undergraduates surrounded the tackling dummy, and while watching it burn listened to speeches from Dean Randall, the coaches, and others.

The Colgate squad, which has been quartered in a small town a few miles outside of Providence since Sunday, will arrive here early in the morning, and will go direct to the field. A special train from Hamilton, N. Y., will bring about a hundred Colgate students to the game, arriving at 11 A. M.

The line-up of the elevens will be as follows:

Brown.	Position.	Colgate.
Marshall	L. E.	Castellaneta
Devitalis	L. T.	West
Wade	L. G.	Good
Sprague	C.	Carroll
Farnum	R. G.	Barton
Williams	R. T.	Horning
Weeks	R. E.	Nelson
Purdy	Q. B.	Anderson
Jemail	L. H. B.	Spencer
Pollard	R. H. B.	Hubbell
Hillhouse	F. B.	Gillo

INDOOR POLO PLAY OPENS

Tigers Defeat Spiders in Cup Match at Durland's.

The regular indoor polo season for 1916-17 opened last night at Durland's Riding Academy, for a special set of cups. From now on games will be played twice a week until the league schedule starts in January. The opening contest was between the Tigers and Spiders, and it was necessary to play an extra five minutes before a 6 all tie could be broken, the former finally taking the match, 7 to 6 goals. The Spiders were E. Gilman, A. Kinney and Dr. E. Biers, while G. Sherman, H. Guggenheim and H. S. Croosman played for the Tigers. For the winners Sherman and Crossman scored the majority of the goals, while Kinney and Dr. Biers did the major part of the tallying for the losers.

The game was preceded by the usual Wednesday evening musical ride.

NEW POLO FIELD IN VIEW.

G. M. Heckscher Will Add to Playing Facilities in Nassau County.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., Nov. 29.—G. M. Heckscher, a prominent polo player, intends to begin at once the construction of a polo field, to add to the fourteen fields already laid out in Nassau County.

The new field, comprising fifty-five acres lying northward from the Tyler Morse estate, was purchased from Dr. Louis Lanehart. It is expected that the new field will be ready for play late in the Spring. Two other Westbury residents who contemplate polo fields are W. R. Grace and Willard D. Straight.

NOTED RIDERS WILL START.

Track for Six-Day Cycle Race to be Unusually Wide at Turns.

The twenty-fourth annual six-day bicycle race to be held at Madison Square Garden Dec. 17-23 will be under the direction of John M. Chapman, general manager of the Cycle Racing Association. Mr. Chapman has been affiliated with the bicycle racing game for the past fifteen years and has supervised the running of six-day races all over the country since the death of Floyd MacFarland.

In this year's contest at the Garden certain changes will be made in regard to the finish of the race and the nightly special features, according to the plans of the management. Entries are being received from leading American and foreign riders, and a notable field of riders is expected to face the starter one minute after midnight Dec. 17.

Freddie Hill of Boston was the first star to sign a contract this year. Hill will be teamed up with Peter Drobach. Hill and Grenda won last year's event, and Drobach finished second the previous year with Iver Lawson as a partner. Other riders who have sent in their entry blanks include Eddie Root, Clarence Carman, Bobby Walthour, Jimmy Moran, Iver Lawson, Harry Kaiser, George Cameron, George Wiley, Tom Bello, and Hans Ohrt, former amateur champion.

Plans have already been drawn for the building of the track, which will be three feet higher than usual on the turns, to give room for more riders to finish on the home stretch. Manager Chapman is arranging a program of sprint and motor cycle contests for Dec. 16, the night before the big grind starts.

Moynihan New Union Captain.

Frank D. Moynihan, '18, of Fort Edward, N. Y., has been elected Captain of the Union College football team for next year. Moynihan played at halfback during the last season and at end during the two preceding ones. He also played at third base on the Union baseball team last Spring. He is 23 old and weighs 140 pounds.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL. Try It and Be Convinced! FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY

East and South.

Brown vs. Colgate, at Providence.
University of Pennsylvania vs. Cornell, at Philadelphia.
University of Pittsburgh vs. Penn State, at Pittsburgh.
Rutgers vs. Washington and Jefferson, at Polo Grounds.
Fordham vs. Villanova, at Fordham Field.
Georgetown vs. George Washington, at Washington.
Bucknell vs. Lebanon Valley, at Lewisburg.
Franklin and Marshall vs. Gettysburg, at Lancaster.
Georgia Tech vs. Auburn, at Atlanta.
Vanderbilt vs. Sewanee, at Nashville.
Holy Cross vs. Boston College, at Boston.
Muhlenberg vs. Ursinus, at Allentown.
Delaware vs. Mount St. Mary's, at Newark.
Rochester vs. University of Buffalo, at Buffalo.
University of Rochester vs. University of Vermont, at Rochester.
Johns Hopkins vs. Maryland State, at Baltimore.
North Carolina Aggies vs. Washington and Lee, at West Raleigh.
Pennsylvania Military College vs. Albright, at Chester.
Southern University vs. Birmingham, at Greensboro.
Transylvania vs. Louisville, at Lexington.
Tulane vs. Louisiana State, at New Orleans.
University of Alabama vs. University of Georgia, at Birmingham.
University of Tennessee vs. University of Kentucky, at Knoxville.
University of Texas vs. Texas Aggies, at Austin.
University of Virginia vs. University of North Carolina, at Richmond.
Virginia Military Institute vs. Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Roanoke.
West Virginia Wesleyan vs. West Virginia University, at Fairmont.

West.

University of Notre Dame vs. University of Nebraska, at Lincoln.
Case vs. Western Reserve, at Cleveland.
Drake vs. Iowa State, at Des Moines.
Ohio Northern vs. Marshall, at Huntington.
St. Louis vs. Washington University, at St. Louis.
Marietta vs. Kenyon, at Marietta.
Marquette vs. Wabash, at Milwaukee.
University of Cincinnati vs. Miami, at Cincinnati.
University of Colorado vs. Colorado Aggies, at Boulder.
University of Denver vs. Colorado Mines, at Denver.
University of Washington vs. University of California, at Seattle.
Utah Aggies vs. University of Idaho, at Logan.
University of Oklahoma vs. Oklahoma Aggies, at Oklahoma City.
University of Utah vs. Colorado College, at Salt Lake City.

School Games.

Erasmus Hall High School vs. Poly Prep, at Washington Park.
Commercial High School vs. New Utrecht High School, at Ebbets Field, 1:45 P. M.
Boys' High School vs. Manual Training High School, at Ebbets Field, 2:15 P. M.
Brooklyn Prep vs. Bushwick High School, at Hawthorne Field, 10:30 A. M.
St. Francis Prep vs. Alumni at Hawthorne Field, 2:30 P. M.
Flushing High School vs. Central High School, at Binghamton, N. Y.

BLINDS FOR DUCK SHOOTING

Attorney General's Ruling Also Permits Floating Devices.

Duck shooters in the State of New York are interested in a ruling made recently by the Attorney General, which permits the shooting of wild ducks from a blind or floating device, but not from boats propelled by oars, machinery or sails. The ruling was the result of an agitation started by the Michigan Avenue Gun Club of Buffalo, the members of which were desirous of finding means whereby they could indulge in duck shooting on the shores of Lake Erie. The modified order reads in part:

"Waterfowl may be taken during the open season from the land without restrictions; they may be taken from a blind or floating device used to conceal the hunter (other than a sail or power boat) without reference to the place where the blind or floating device may be located, the blind or floating device being treated, so far as the hunter is concerned, as a point on land."

The game law says ducks may be shot within fifty feet of flag growths and the hunters maintain that a growth of weeds along the shore of the lake constitutes a natural "growth of flags" within the law.

BOY STARS AT THE TRAPS.

Twelve-Year-Old Bruce Steele Breaks 94 Out of 100.

Birmingham, Mich., is proud of the shooting record of Bruce Steele, Jr., who, though only just past his twelfth birthday, is able to show accuracy at the traps that compares favorably with that of the older experts of the town. Young Steele uses a full-sized gun, and has stood up at the firing line to smash 94 out of 100 clay targets. He has broken forty-eight straight, and on nearly every one of his frequent visits to the trap compiles scores very near these figures. Young Steele is a pupil of his father, an old trapshooter.

CHANGING SOUTH FIELD.

Workmen Begin to Turn Gridiron into Baseball Diamond.

Workmen began yesterday the reconstruction of Columbia University's sole athletic grounds, South Field, from a football gridiron to a baseball diamond. Although the stand along the north side of the field will be removed to allow room for the outfield, the new seating accommodations erected this Fall on the east side of the field will be retained, together with the south stand, with the result that seating accommodations will be allowed along the two sides of the infield.

Last year the diamond was not constructed until the Spring. It is expected that under the new scheme the diamond will have hardened through the Winter months so as to allow outdoor practice by March 15.

Bryant Swimmers Forfeit Meet.

The championship P. S. A. L. dual swimming meet between Stuyvesant and Bryant High School, scheduled to take place yesterday in the West Twenty-eight Street Municipal Pool, did not materialize, for the Bryant swimmers did not appear, but telephoned that they had forfeited to Stuyvesant.

Xavier Prep Five is Victor.

Xavier Prep, winner of last year's Catholic High School basketball and baseball championships, defeated Cathedral Prep basketball team yesterday afternoon in the Ninth Regiment Armory by the score of 40 to 0. Congrove, the Xavier centre, and Donovan, forward, starred.

Murray Gets Harvard Football Post.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 29.—Cecil D. Murray of New York has been chosen as second assistant manager of the Harvard football team. Murray, who is a brother of Harry Murray, former Harvard crew captain, will automatically succeed to the 'Varsity managership in 1918.

7-20-4 R. O. SULLIVAN

On sale at all Liggett's Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores, United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers. Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

CORNELL AND PENN READY FOR BATTLE

Both Teams Primed to the Minute and Confident of Victory on Gridiron.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Twenty-two athletes, trained to the moment, await the call for the beginning of hostilities in the twenty-fourth annual Cornell-Pennsylvania football game on Franklin Field tomorrow. In the long stretch of twenty-three years few games between the two teams have matched the present contest in public interest.

As compared on paper, the two teams appear to be on a par. Their records in the games played this season are not such that either team can rightly be given the choice over the other in forecasts, but Pennsylvania men all over the country, and especially those who have become closely associated with Bob Folwell, are pinning their faith on the spirit which the former Washington and Jefferson tutor imbued in the minds of his sturdy protégés. Captain Nellson Murray Mathews, a veteran of two years' standing, and Coach Folwell both are confident of victory. Cornell, primed by a wizard coach, Al Sharpe, is equally as confident that the laurels will fall on the Cornell side of the field.

The Ithacans were drilled for three hours today at Atlantic City, where they will remain until tomorrow morning. Pennsylvania worked out on the lawn of the Whitemarsh County Club, getting valuable training in handling the wet and soggy ball on the rain-soaked turf. The teams are expected to line up with the same players as opposed Michigan in their respective games with that institution, and as each was victorious against the Wolverines, a close contest is anticipated.

The rain of today will make the field slippery and the stands wet, but adverse atmospheric conditions will keep from the field only those who lack the ardor of the majority. Tickets are at a premium, and the only available method of obtaining seats now is through scalpers.

Considerable betting was done at the university and the hotels today and tonight. Before the Cornell students reached this city the backers of the Ithacan combination were asking for the short end of 8 to 5 odds. With the arrival of the Cornell undergraduates, however, and the confident stories that have come from the Red and White squad at Atlantic City, the odds have been cut down and even money now rules.

The line-up:

Penn.	Position.	Cornell.
Urquhart	L. E.	Ryerson
Mathews	L. T.	Gillies
Henning	L. G.	Miller
L. Wray	C.	Carry
Ertresvaag	R. G.	Anderson
Little	R. T.	Jewett
Miller	R. E.	Eckley
Bell	Q. B.	Shiverick
Derr	L. H. B.	Speed
Light	R. H. B.	Hoffman
Berry	F. B.	Mueller

Referee, Mr. McCarty, Germantown. Umpire—Dave Fultz, Brown. Field judge—Mr. Okeson, Lehigh. Linesman—Mr. Crowell, Swarthmore.

CORNELL SQUAD HOPEFUL.

Attack for Penn Today Is Built Around Shiverick and Speed.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 29.—The Cornell football eleven will start against the University of Pennsylvania in the best form of the season tomorrow on Franklin Field, according to Dr. Al Sharpe, who confidently predicted victory over Bob Folwell's Red and Blue team here tonight.

Every player is physically fit and unscarred, and the team this afternoon rounded out an entirely new attack which has been studied and perfected behind closed doors during the past three weeks for this all-important battle.

"Cornell expects to beat Pennsylvania by a small margin," Coach Sharpe said tonight at Haddon Hall. "Pennsylvania looks better on paper, but comparisons would be unfair in as much as our team has been handicapped the earlier part of the season by injuries as well as lack of practice. We have been building for this game and have only today reached top form, and there is no danger of going stale. I have been more concerned in past seasons over the prospects of victory."

It has been indicated that Cornell would resort principally to loose open-field work against Pennsylvania. To this end Dr. Sharpe has centred the attack around Shiverick and Speed, but also stands ready with Benedict, who is expected to go in after the first half.

Cornell also expects to count heavily with its drop kickers and punters. Shiverick is their mainstay, and coaches freely predict that he will outkick Berry in this department. In the three-hour practice today he was successful in six out of seven attempts.

KILMER TO IMPORT RACERS.

Trainer McDaniel to Buy High-Class Thoroughbreds in England.

Willis Sharpe Kilmer, who recently sold a large number of his thoroughbreds at auction, has announced that with a view of further strengthening his holdings of racing material he expects to send Henry McDaniel to England in the near future to make some purchases of high-class animals. A short time ago Mr. Kilmer gave his London agent an order to purchase for him the best yearling colt that he could obtain in England.

The result of these instructions was the purchase of the colt by Magic-Yama, by Isinglass, and this Youngster, together with a yearling filly, also by Magic out of Gray's Best, by Gray Leg, have arrived in this country. Mr. Kilmer is particularly pleased with both, as is his trainer McDaniel.

St. Mary's Beats Times Juniors.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Junior basket ball five was defeated last night by the St. Mary's aggregation on the latter team's court by a score of 26 to 12.

VIERTEL BILLIARD LEADER.

Mayo Defeats Johann and Stands Second in Novice Tourney.

Standing of the Players.

Player.	Won.	Lost.	High Run.	High Ave.
W. Viertel	3	0	24	$ 5-24
Nelson B. Mayo	2	1	24	$ 10-30
J. E. Johann, Jr.	1	1	21	$ 10-36
I. Schwartz	1	2	25	$ 11-15
Dr. F. M. Bauer	0	2	19	$ 11-30
E. Solomon	0	2	23	$ 10-25
Chas. Pyun	0	2	14	$ 21-30

As a result of the play last night, the national novice straight rail billiard tournament has simmered down to a contest between William Viertel, the leader in the tournament, and Nelson B. Mayo. These two will meet in the final game of the tournament at the Arion Society next Wednesday night. At present Viertel is the leader in the tournament, not having met with a single defeat in the five games which he has played. On the other hand, Mayo has lost one game, and therefore his only chance of victory is to defeat Viertel in the final game and thereby create a tie for first place.

Only two games were played last night, in the one at the Morningside Academy, Mayo scored a victory over Joseph E. Johann, Jr., by a total of 150 to 136. The averages in each case were low. The best run of the match was made by Johann, who gathered together a count of 31.

At Thum's Academy Irving Schwartz bettered his own high run record when he defeated Ellis Solomon by a score of 150 to 34. The best previous run of 37 was surpassed by 1 point when Schwartz got the balls working to his liking.

Schwartz and Johann are now tied for third place in the tournament. However, should Viertel defeat Mayo, there would be a triple tie for second place, in which Johann, Schwartz, and Mayo would be on a par.

TRAVIS TO TEE UP TODAY.

Annual Fall Golf Tourney at Lakewood Has Record Entry.

The annual Fall tournament of the Lakewood Country Club will start this morning with a record field. One hundred and forty golfers have sent in entries, and it will be the finest assortment of players that Lakewood has drawn in the last three years. Walter J. Travis, former national and international amateur champion, will make it his first and last tournament of the year. The tournament down among the pines has always been a favorite with the veteran golfer, and for years he was as regular as the tournament itself. Max Marston of Baltusrol, former New Jersey State champion, and Gardiner White of Flushing, winner of the Sleepy Hollow and Piping Rock invitations tournaments, will also tee up this morning. Other prominent metropolitan players entered are J. Frederick Coles-Tappan of Nassau, President of the Metropolitan Golf Association; J. C. Parrish, Jr., National; F. C. Jennings, Nassau; Pierre A. Proal, Deal; J. G. Batterson, Fox Hills; C. Tiffany Richardson, Garden City; Percy Platt, New York Golf Club, and H. A. Steiner, Inwood. There will be five sixteens and a corresponding number of beaten eights.

A DARK SECRET IN GOLF.

Mountain Ridge Professional Has Private Wood for Clubhead.

Harry Avery, the tall professional who is located at the Mountain Ridge Country Club, has made a discovery. Golf players and golf club manufacturers are eternally on the lookout for some method of giving a longer drive from the tee or a longer iron shot through the green. In his peregrinations through the woods that surround the Mountain Ridge course, Avery has discovered a certain kind of tree whose identity and family history he keeps a profound secret, but from whose heartwood he publicly fashions a clubhead that he thinks is unsurpassable.

Avery has his fellow professionals guessing at the species that he is using, for the wood is so hard that no ivory face is needed, and so heavy that lead as a balance may be dispensed with. The wood is as dark as mahogany and the secret is darker still.

TODAY'S BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; one mile. Napoleon, 114 pounds; Ali Hudson, (imp.,) 108; Spectre, 96; *Sargon II., (imp.,) 103; *Great Dolly, 99; N. K. Beal, 112; Gery Bell, 106; *Ed Roche, 111; *Glanagiity, (imp.,) 103; Cherry Ripe, 108; Moonlighter, (imp.,) 99; *Meddling Miss, 106; *Grand Jury, 103.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Song of Valley, 113 pounds; †Miss, 113; Dash, 105; *Pierrot, (imp.,) 110; *Primary, 103; *Progressive, 103; Young Emblem, 113; Broomvale, (imp.,) 108; Feluca, 94; *Lohengrin, 110; *Humiliation, 106; Pontefract, 113; Margaret Ellen, 103; Burbank, 94; *Republican, 108; *Tinkle Bell, 103.

THIRD RACE.—The Baltimore Junior Handicap; for two-year-olds; six and a half furlongs. Dandy Dude, 113 pounds; Lucius, 104; Joanna II., (imp.,) 100; Manokin, 111; Klita, 103; Friendless, 110; Lord Fitz Herbert, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—The Thanksgiving Handicap; for two-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Lecharas, 131 pounds; Thorn Hill, 107; Fenmouse, 108; Killiner, 102; Polroma, (imp.,) 99; Haubert, 123; †King Neptune, 107; Christie, 104; Brooks, 101; Bondage, 94; Holiday, 107; †Celto, 103; Sand Hill, 103; Vermont, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds and upward; one mile and twenty yards. Agon, 110 pounds; Beethoven, 110; Handful, 107; *Mr. Mack, 107; *Gibraltar, 99; Southern Gold, 110; Richard Langdon, 110; Billie Hibbs, 110; Ampere II., (imp.,) 105; *Buzz Around, 104; Cannonade, 110; Devil Fish, (imp.,) 110; Nannie McDee, 109; *Al Court, 107; *Repton, 106; Pharaoh, 112.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Billie Baker, 114 pounds; Burglar, 100; Blackford, 102; Fonstonnaire, (imp.,) 97; *Obelus, 97; Menlo Park, 114; Baby Sister, 105; Dalngerfield, 108; *Thanksgiving, 104; Dartworth, 103; Aviator, 103; Bob Redfield, 103; *Billy Oliver, 104.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Au Revoir Selling Handicap; two-year-olds and upward; one mile. Baby Lynch, 108 pounds; Fair Helen, 108; Lady Little, 106; Cliff Field, 106; Kilkenny, 95; Marchesa, 106; Fairy Legend, 103; King Box, 104; Sevillian, 105.

*Apprentice allowance claimed. †Tyree entry.

BONDAGE DEFEATS BAYBERRY CANDLE

Weight Stops Great Mare in the Consolation Handicap at Bowie Track.

BOWIE, Md., Nov. 29.—Bondage, a 2-year-old, from the stable of J. Arthur, defeated Bayberry Candle in a stirring stretch run, in the Consolation Handicap, the feature of the card, at the Southern Maryland track this afternoon. E. T. Zollicoffer's Christie received the short end of the purse. It was a race in which weights were the most important factor. The winner was only carrying 97 pounds, while J. W. May's great race mare was asked to pick up 130, the largest impost she has been required to pack away this season. Bayberry Candle ran a game race, but the weight was too much for her.

Ina Frank, bearing the colors of W. C. Capps, easily accounted for the Cosmopolitan Selling Handicap. This was the filly's third start at this meeting, and her third victory. Vermont, the first choice, carried 112 pounds, and just managed to get in the money. F. E. Brown's Margaret N. obtained the place.

Bob Redfield defeated Counterpart and Finalee in the selling event at a mile and an eighth; the latter two came along in the order named. Bob Redfield came up from behind and caught the other two fifty yards from the finish, to win by a comfortable margin.

The summaries, with straight, place and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; selling; purse, $600; six furlongs. Time—1:15.

Feluca, H. W. Warner's ch. f., 107 pounds, by Trap Rock-Fizgig; $7.10, $4.60, $2.60, (J. Williams).....1
Otsego, J. T. Ready's b. c., 110; $4.30, $2.60, (J. Butwell).....2
Lady Clinton, W. P. Burch's ch. f., 102; $3.20 third, (W. Crump).....3
Jock Carl, Tinsel, Glanaginty, Hopscotch, Moonlighter, Defender also ran. Beaverkill, Onunda, Leading Lady scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages; Cosmopolitan Selling Handicap; purse $600; seven furlongs. Time—1:28 4-5.

Ina Kay, W. C. Capps's ch. f., 4 years old, 108 pounds, by Nasturtium-Subdue, $5.40, $3.70, $3.10, (W. Crump).....1
Margaret N., F. E. Brown's ch. f., 3 years old, 105, $4.80, $3.10, (J. Brown).....2
Vermont, E. K. Bryson's b. g., 3 years old, 112, $2.60, third, (W. Ward).....3
Between Us, Servillian, Fair Helen, Presumptive, King Mart, also ran. Sir William Johnson scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and an eighth. Time—1:57 3-5.

Bob Redfield, J. Simmer's b. g., 3 years, 106 pounds, by Mohawk II.-Topiash, $4.70, $2.60, $2.30, (W. Crump).....1
Counterpart, C. K. Moore's b. g., 6, 114, $2.80, $2.50, (E. Haynes).....2
Finalee, E. C. Bull's b. f., 4, 106, $2.50 third, (W. Gourley).....3
Colonel Holloway, Edith Olga, Perin, Senator Casey also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; Consolation Handicap; purse $600; one mile. Time—1:45 4-5.

Bondage, J. Arthur's ch. c., 2 years, 97 pounds, by Ogden-Fair

TAFT SEES NEED OF CURBING UNIONS

Labor Men Want Their Organizations to be Exempt from the Law, He Says.

SLUMP LIKELY AFTER WAR

Temporary Prosperity Is Making False Standards for Workingmen, St. Andrews Society Hears.

The St. Andrew's Society of New York celebrated its one hundred and sixtieth anniversary with a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night—the first dinner the society has given since the beginning of the war. Ex-President William H. Taft was one of the speakers, and discussed the eight-hour law and the proposal to elect Presidents by direct vote. Other speakers were Captain Ian Hay Beith, Marcel Knecht, who represented the Franco-Scottish Society of Paris, and George T. Wilson of the Society of Pilgrims of New York.

In his address Mr. Taft, after paying a tribute to the part Scotchmen had played in the development of this country, said:

"An amendment to the Constitution has been urged by which Presidents shall be elected by a direct vote of the people rather than through an Electoral College. There are many objections to this, which would appear were the matter seriously proposed. By the present arrangement, in which every State is given an Elector for each one of its two Senators, in addition to the Congressmen which its population gives it, the smaller States have somewhat greater influence in the selection of a President than they would have in a direct vote.

"Secondly, in the South, where a very large part of the population do not vote, and are not expected to vote, although the Constitution gives them the right to vote, popular majorities reported from those States would not be accepted with confidence in their justice, and the whole question of Southern representation would be again precipitated into national controversy. There is nothing clumsy or awkward in the present system. It is well understood, and it is not unfair. Results are known quite as quickly as results could be known from a direct vote. It is only rarely that a President is elected by a minority vote of the people. This happened in the election of 1912, because three candidates were running, and it happened for the same reason in the election of 1860. It may have happened in other elections when only two candidates were running, but it is the exception. Why change a system that has proved itself by experience, and to which the people have grown accustomed?"

Then, turning to the war and taking up what he called the temporary prosperity which has followed the demand in Europe for some of our products, Mr. Taft said:

"Wages have increased in leaps and bounds, so that in some branches of business that increase is represented by 200 and 300 per cent. The profits of capital in many branches have shown an equal advance. Habits of extravagance have been encouraged, not only among those who live on capital, but upon those who live by manual labor. Unusual high wages convince the wage-earner of the growing power he has in combination with his fellows. It makes the organization of labor popular because in such times strikes are usually successful.

"The enactment of the Adamson law under the conditions of its passage has added to this feeling, and there are evidences of a factionalism that may well give concern to all of us. Such a feeling, consciously or unconsciously, is based on the conception that men who have property and men who have capital have an advantage so unjust that without respect to existing law wage-earners are entitled by the force of their combination to wrest away that property and capital or compel a division of it. The purpose of such leaders is to use their political influence by statute to weaken the law which shall protect property rights in industrial disputes. Their effort is to give to organized labor immunity from the restraints that apply to all other classes of persons. Organized labor is thus to be made a privileged class.

"And now we are told that if the Adamson law is declared unconstitutional, then we shall have a strike on our hands. What does that strike mean? If it is successful, it means that the interstate commerce of this country is to be paralyzed. With the great congestion of population in the large cities, the absolute stoppage of interstate commerce for a month would not only cause great inconvenience, it would stop business. The ten million wageearners in industries would many of them be thrown out of work. It would be a physical impossibility to furnish the food necessary to the life of the people, and great suffering would and must ensue. This is what the railway orders propose if the Supreme Court of the United States shall hold that Congress, in raising the wages of the railways by orders, exceeded its power.

"The President now proposes a law that shall forbid the combination for such a strike until the issues have been arbitrated. The leaders of the American Federation of Labor and of the railway orders joining together protest against such a law. They don't intend to give up the means of starving the public into submission. They thus seek as one group or class of the country to make laws of their own. This, gentlemen, calls for our anxious consideration, none the less because we are now in great prosperity. We cannot afford to allow the desire to have present profits continue to blind us to the dangers to which this is leading us. Such resolutions as the one I quoted above will not frighten the courts—they will proceed equitably and impartially and administer justice and wield the powers that the law gives them without fear or favor. The enforcement of their orders will depend on the courage of the executive."

Among the 1,000 guests who attended the dinner were A. Barton Hepburn, the Rev. Dr. Robert Watson, C. Clive Bayley, the British Consul General; Supreme Court Justice Victor J. Dowling, S. Reading Bortron, William A. Brewer, Major H. G. Sanford, J. S. Auchincloss, Henry D. Estabrook, James M. Montgomery, William A. Hamilton, William D. Wood, Cecil F. Shallcross, Stephane Lauzanne, editor of Le Matin, Paris; Caleb J. Milne, Edwarde W. Darrell, Robert E. May, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, and the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie.

TEIPER WAS CALM AT BURIAL

Showed No Emotion, Says Sheriff Who Accompanied Him There.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Through the testimony of Edward Stengel, Sheriff of Erie County, the prosecution today established three important points in its case against John Edward Teiper, on trial here charged with the murder of his mother, Mrs. Agnes Teiper. These points were:

That Teiper's car, which he said he had left broken down in the Orchard Park Road on the afternoon preceding the tragedy last January, was started without any trouble the next morning by a mechanic who merely inserted a magneto brush. That Teiper, when questioned by the then District Attorney Dudley, at first denied ownership of the revolver found near the scene of the murder, but later admitted that the pistol was his; that Teiper, guarded by the Sheriff at the funeral of his mother and brother Frederick, had manifested not the slightest grief or emotion throughout the service or burial.

Sheriff Stengel also testified that the tool box on Teiper's gray roadster, in which Teiper told him he kept the revolver, was tightly closed when the Sheriff examined the car after his arrival at the murder scene. The box was between the two seats of the roadster and had a curled cover covering it. This cover was jammed tightly into place, the Sheriff said.

OUR DUTY TO AID EUROPE.

Dr. Butler Urges Columbia Men to Follow President Wilson's Advice.

The people of this country are failing to do the duty they owe to war stricken Europeans in the matter of aid, according to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, in an address yesterday at the annual Thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Chapel on the campus. More than 2,400 students were in attendance.

Dr. Butler declared that Americans owed much of the present prosperity to the misfortunes of the peoples at war in Europe and they should do their utmost, in the circumstances, to alleviate suffering abroad.

"Great drama, great human tragedy, slowly and steadily unrolling before our eyes," said Dr. Butler, "has aroused those feelings among us that are most generous, most noble and most uplifting. Shall we let them pass as feelings, or shall we accept the advice of the Chief Executive of the nation, in full accord with the teachings of history and of human nature and of human experience, and carry those fine, noble, uplifting feelings into action?

FINGER PRINTS NOT CONVICTION PROOF

Judge Delehanty Frees Woman Who Had Been Sentenced to a Maximum of Two Years.

HAD SERVED THREE TERMS

Attorney Pleaded That Her Previous Conviction Had Not Been Established.

When Kate Kelly, arrested on Oct. 6, was arraigned before Magistrate Cobb charged with disorderly conduct, her finger print records were produced and accepted by the Magistrate as presumptive evidence of prior convictions. She was sentenced to a maximum term of two years in the workhouse.

The prisoner had already served three terms there on similar charges. John J. Halligan of 302 Broadway as her counsel appealed to the Court of General Sessions, contending that no legal proof had been offered that his client had been convicted before, and that the Magistrate had no power to sentence her for any term exceeding six months.

Judge Delehanty in his decision just rendered said:

"It will be noted in this case that the Magistrate has interpreted the language of the law to mean that he was authorized to receive in evidence the finger-print record alleged to be that of the defendant, and, on the basis of what the Magistrate calls 'presumptive' evidence of her prior conviction, he sentenced her to an indeterminate term in the workhouse.

"In that ruling the Magistrate erred. The finger-print record is not available for any such purpose in itself it does not constitute any evidence of prior conviction. This defendant was not shown by any legal evidence to have been heretofore convicted of any offense. Finger-print records have been constantly used by Magistrates for the same purpose as is shown in this record, but such use is wholly unwarranted.

"The information obtained from the finger-print records, according to the statute, is only to enable the Magistrate to determine whether the definite sentence to the workhouse shall be one day or six months or something in between these extremes."

Judge Delehanty decided that the defendant was subject only to a maximum sentence of six months, and as she had already served forty-five days, he set her free.

SAYS DODGES NEGLECT FORD.

Lawyer Asserts They Are Responsible for Company's Success.

DEROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—Elliott G. Stevenson, counsel for the Dodge Brothers, in his closing argument in circuit court today for an injunction to prevent Henry Ford from developing the Ford Motor Company's business with the profits of the concern, declared that the Dodges, and not Ford, were responsible for the company's success.

Stevenson traced the history of the Ford Motor Company from its organization. Speaking of Ford's efforts to raise money to organize the company in 1903, he referred to the manufacturer as "an inventive genius or an inventive crank". Stevenson declared that it was the mechanical and engineering ability of the Dodge Brothers that gave the company the business impetus which brought success.

Stevenson answered arguments which were made earlier in the day by Alfred Lucking, attorney for Ford. The question of whether capital stock can also be legally considered capital assets, or vice versa, was the point at issue. Lucking maintained that the Ford company has not violated the state law, which provides that no company may incorporate for more than $25,000,000 in Michigan. He asserted that the law affects only the capital stock of a company. The Ford Motor Company is capitalized at $2,000,000.

"When the Legislature said capital stock they meant capital," said Stevenson. "They recognized the danger that the concentration of capital in the hands of one corporation or individual means to the community". Stevenson declared that the Ford Motor Company has assets worth at least $400,000,000.

Arguments were completed this afternoon. The case was heard by three circuit judges from outside Detroit. It is said they will announce their decision within a few days.

URGES ALL TO SAVE PAPER.

Redfield Says Over 6,000 Tons Are Wasted Daily in the Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce watched a paper-saving wrapping contest between department store girls at a theatre here tonight, and made a speech, counseling nationwide thrift that would make the country independent of foreign paper manufacturers. He said more than a third of the 20,000 tons of paper produced daily in the United States was wasted.

"If this waste were eliminated by campaigns of thrift education in each city," the Secretary added, "the country would not be facing so serious a shortage of white paper and such high prices.

"Housewives should be taught to save their newspapers and these should be collected diligently. Customers should not insist on such thorough wrapping of packages, and the wrappings should not be burned, but saved for paper collectors."

REVISES POTATO RATIONS.

Germany Cuts City Supplies—More for Hard Workers.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Owing to the irregular harvest this year, which, with a large increase in grain over last year, showed a decided falling off in the potato crop, it has been decided to introduce a new plan of potato rationing. On Jan. 1 the urban population will be placed on a daily allowance of three-quarters of a pound instead of one pound.

The agricultural poulation will have an allowance of one pound daily during January and February, and thereafter a pound and a half. The potatoes thus saved will be devoted to placing those performing hard labor on a ration of two pounds daily.

The price of sugar, it was announced, probably will be raised as an incentive to greater production next year. Measures will bo adopted to give farmers who plant sugar beets increased supplies of the necessary nitrogenous fertilizer.

ITALIAN CITIES NEED COAL.

Gas Companies Must Shut Down Unless They Get Supply.

ROME, Nov. 29, (via Paris.)—The high price and scarcity of coal threatens to close up the gas companies in Italian cities. This is especially true in Turin, where two companies have declared that they will be unable to furnish gas after a few weeks unless England sends coal according to an agreement which, they say, was made before the renewal of the German submarine campaign.

The gas companies throughout the country also declare that they are being forced into bankruptcy by being compelled to fill contracts made with municipalities before the war. One solution offered is the use of electricity, which is relatively cheap, for cooking and heating. As a move in this direction William Marconi, the inventor, has just accepted the task of reorganizing the Roman municipal electric plant.

MORE PAY FOR THOUSANDS.

Employes of Fore River Corporation Get Increase—Other Advances.

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 29.—Employes of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation below the grades of foreman and assistant foreman will receive a 10 per cent. increase in wages beginning Dec. 4, according to an announcement made tonight by President Powell. Officials say 2,400 employes are affected.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 29.—Notices were posted in factories of the United States Envelope Company today announcing an "emergency bonus" to employes of 10 per cent. The order affects six factories in Massachusetts, two in Connecticut and one each in Waukegan, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and San Francisco, and 2,500 employes will benefit by it.

Special to The New York Times.

MARINETTE, Wis., Nov. 29.—General Manager Ryan of the Kimberly Clark Paper Company announced today that persons in the employ of the company for two months would receive a bonus check for $12.

WESTBROOK, Me., Nov. 29.—An increase of 7 to 8 per cent. in the wages of 1,400 employes of the Warren Paper Mills was announced today.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The International Harvester Company announced today that on Dec. 1 the wage rate for minimum labor in its Chicago plants would be increased 10 per cent., and that it is making increases in piece work and other lines throughout the works, although not on a fixed percentage basis.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 29.—The Grafton & Knight Manufacturing Company of Worcester today announced an increase of 10 per cent. in pay for its 1,800 employes.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The W. H. McElwain Company, shoe manufacturers, with plants in this city and New Hampshire, today announced an increase of 10 per cent. in wages and a reduction in the working hours of its 6,000 employes.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 29.—The American Window Glass Company announced today that, effective Dec. 16, the wages of all its employes would be increased 10 per cent. The advance will affect about 8,000 workman.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The Cleveland-Whitehill Company, manufacturers of trousers and overalls, today announced a 10 per cent. increase in wages for its 300 employes, beginning Dec. 1. The firm also announced that owing to the high cost of living it would endeavor to make the wages of employes go as far as possible for furnishing capital for collective buying. The employes will appoint a committee to take the orders, and the help, supplied by the firm, will make the purchases in large quantities.

The Miesch Manufacturing Company of Paterson, ribbon manufacturers, posted a notice yesterday in its mills that it had decided to raise the wages of employes about 10 per cent.

SUIT DIDN'T STOP WEDDING

Appelgate a Bridegroom in Spite of Breach of Promise Action.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 29.—Despite the breach of promise suit for $100,000 filed yesterday against the bridegroom by Miss Bessie M. Coulthard, a school teacher of 51 Bloomfield Avenue, the wedding of Miss ClementineaH. Rust and Edward Maskell Appelgate took place tonight as had been arranged, with the Rev. Dr. James D. Steele of the First Presbyterian Church officiating. The marriage was at the home of the bride's brother, Charles Rust, lawyer and owner of the Passaic Daily News, to whose office Mr. Appelgate is attached, and was attended by about 100 guests.

Miss Rust was attended by her sister, Mrs. Erastus Blauvelt, and the best man was Robert Coryell of Newark. After a honeymoon trip the South the couple will reside in Passaic. Mr. Appelgate is the son of E. M. Appelgate of Bridgeton, Clerk of the New Jersey Court of Chancery. Both he and his wife are prominent in Passaic.

Miss Coulthard's attorneys, Ward & McGinnis of Paterson, say that they hold a number of letters in which Mr. Appelgate speaks of his promise to marry the plaintiff. It is alleged that he first promised to do so on Aug. 1, 1912, but put the marriage off from time to time on account of financial difficulties.

ART FIGHT ON SKY SIGNS.

Municipal Society Sends Protests to City Officials.

The Municipal Art Society has sent to the Corporation Counsel a protest against the construction which he is said to have put upon the laws governing the height of sky-signs. The protest quotes Superintendent of Buildings Ludwig as saying that the Corporation Counsel gave an opinion that the ordinance of May 29, 1914, limiting the height of signs, had been superseded by the new zoning ordinance which limits the height of structures generally.

The society takes the viewpoint that the sky-signs must comply with both ordinances, but Superintendent Ludwig is quoted as saying that "any applications will be approved regardless of the height, provided they do not conflict in any way with the provisions of the building zone resolutions."

The art society asserts that the old ordinary made restrictions upon sky-signs as such, with a view toward protecting the public from dangers of large signs. The new zoning ordinance, on the other hand, it is said, seeks to conserve light and air.

The society has also sent a letter to Mayor Mitchel, in which the city officials are accused of a lack of team work in mitigating the sign evils.

PRIZE FOR FUEL RESEARCH.

Valentine Will Gives $10,000 for Non-Gasoline Aircraft Inventors.

By the will of the late Samuel H. Valentine, formerly Governor of the Aero Club of America, which was filed in New York on Tuesday, the sum of $10,000 has been given to the Aero Club to establish a prize, or prizes, at the discretion of the Aero Club, for the encouragement of "aircraft which shall not use gasoline as a fuel." Conditions of the awarding of the prizes under the terms of the will are left wholly to the Aero Club.

Mr. Valentine's bequest is expected to stimulate interest in the discovery of a new fuel, lighter than gasoline, which will make longer flights possible.

TAILORS ASK 8-HOUR DAY.

Head of Organization Is Not Satisfied with Wage Rise Alone.

Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said yesterday that the action of the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association in offering to the workers an increase in pay estimated at from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 a year would not prevent a strike of the 60,000 tailors of the organization in December if the manufacturers did not also grant the eight-hour day.

"The action of the manufacturers," he said, "is merely an attempt to buy off the workers and to get them to prove false to the union. They have not said specifically what the increase will be. But even if they give the workers as much of an increase as was asked—$2 a week—the forty-eight-hour week demand must still be met."

The output of the men's clothing industry in New York City is valued at $212,000,000 a year. The industry is now in the midst of its Winter busy season.

CITY BREVITY.

William Jennings Bryan will lecture on "Woman Suffrage, Prohibition, and Peace" at the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. this evening at 8:30 o'clock.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

10 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CLOTH.—Summer wool suitings; can use large quantities; prices not to exceed 60c. a yard; mail us swatches, &c. M. Lefkowitz & Sons, Ltd., 460 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, Canada.

COATS AND SUITS.—Big jobbers will look at samples of Spring coats and suits; stock orders will be placed if styles are right. Rothstein & Nelson, 139 W. 29th.

COATS.—Placing orders on ladies', misses', and children's coats. Call, with Spring samples, Elson & Son, 122 West 36th.

COATS.—Jobbers ready to place orders on Spring coats. Call 1,146 B'way, 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobbers looking at Spring samples all week. 11th floor, 19 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Spring coats and suits. Schneidermann Bros., 138 West 27th.

VELVETEEN.—Silk velveteen, 27-inch or wider, all colors. Slater, 1,233 B'way.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—We are offering for early sales 5,000 coats, including the wonderful $10 silk plush coats, nutria trimming on collar, cuffs, and bottom; 45 inches long, with guaranteed lining; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson, 139 West 29th.

COATS.—A bargain, silk plush coats, with large sailor collars trimmed with Neutria bottom, collar and cuffs; 45 inches long, with guaranteed lining; $9.50 net. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—Three thousand coats at cut prices, in plushes, velours, mixtures, and plaids; don't buy Fall coats before seeing our stock. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

COATS, big values, plush and broadcloth, at surprisingly low prices; wonderful styles. Novick, 40 West 28th. Madison Square 5143.

COATS.—Infants', children's, ladies' coats; caracul, urulamb, metalam, sport; cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—When buying plush coats, equisuits prove the best bargains. Hutner, 60 East 11th

COATS.—Open all day; every equisuitette, plush coat at a sacrifice. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—48-inch long plush coats, $10; beaver bottom and collar. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS—Plushes, velours, broadcloth, to close cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—When you buy plush coats, why not equisuitette? Sacrificed. Hutner, 60 E. 11th.

COATS.—Feb. 1 we will greet you at $5.50 West 25th St. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS, jobs, better grade, to close out cheap. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

COLLARS.—2,500 dozen men's soft collars, in both silk and cotton; all sizes, good styles; will sell all or part at low figures. A. L. West, 324 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Silk serge, to close out; special prices. Princess, 19-21 West 24th.

FASTENERS.—Snap spring, 2-0, white; price, $6.50 net. A. Abramsen, 138 West 22d St.

FUR SET, children's; exceptional values for immediate delivery; 80c. a set and up. Oldman Bros., 48 East 10th St.

FURS.—Red fox sets and misses' sets. 19 East 8th. D. Berger.

SERGES.—A. D. Juilliard & Co.; 54,268, 54,274, and 54,249, black only; also wool crepes, Style 8,804; immediate delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. 1247 Stuyvesant.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. L. Grossmann, Inc., 320 5th Av.

VELVETEENS AND CORDUROYS. A. D. Juilliard & Co., all colors; immediate delivery. Joseph Berg, 36 Union Square. 1247 Stuyvesant.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...3½@3¾ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Clothiers' Associations Merger.

In the near future a meeting of the committees who have charge of the plans for the amalgamation of the associations in the clothing trade will take place. It is understood that a constitution has already been drawn up. The association being formed, it is said, will take charge of matters affecting the industry in general and leave other questions for the various groups within the organization to decide upon.

No Countervailing Duties.

Collectors of Customs throughout the country have received notices from the Treasury Department rescinding earlier orders directing the levying of countervailing duties on sugar from the Dutch West Indies and from Argentina. Assistant Secretary Newton stated in his letter that the Treasury Department had been notified by the Department of State that no export bounties were paid on sugar exported from the countries mentioned above. It was therefore directed that no further countervailing duties be collected on such sugar.

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

The near approach of the holiday was apparent in gray goods market yesterday. The result was that little was done in the way of selling goods, though a number of inquiries were made for cloths that could not be had. A small volume of goods actually changed hands, but sales were without feature and not deserving of special comment. Closing prices for print cloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s...10½; 38½-inch, 64-60s...8¼c
39-inch, 72-76s...9¾; 38½-inch, 64-56s...7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s...9c 38½-inch, 60-52s...7¼c
39-inch, 68-44s...7c 38½-inch, 60-48s...7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...8½c 27-inch, 64-60s...5½c

Labor Prices and Clothing.

The increase in wages which members of the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association have decided to grant their employes will have no effect on the prices of the great bulk of the Spring production. Orders have already been taken, and the manufacturers are therefore in no position to ask more for their product to meet the additional cost of labor. So far this year the pay of the clothing workers has been raised on an average of from $2 to $3, not taking into account the latest advance. No provision, it seems, has been made by the manufacturers in general for the increase that will go into effect next month, so that the advance will have to be paid out of the profits.

Some Drugs Went Down.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that the market is quieter, with fewer price fluctuations. While possibly not so numerous, the week's declines, in part at least, appeared to be more important than the advances. For instance, Norwegian codliver oil eased off $10 a barrel, while Newfoundland stock dropped $2. Quicksilver declined $2 per flask of seventy-five pounds. Several other reductions of more or less importance were also recorded. One of the sharpest advances was on salicin, which went up $2 a pound. Among several other things, wood alcohol was increased 10 cents a gallon, a total advance of 20 cents in the last few weeks.

Bleached Goods Scarcity Serious.

Little improvement in the handling of cotton cloths by the bleacheries is seen by converters who either have goods in process or awaiting their turn to go in. Several of the smaller cutters who use these goods are said to be on the verge of losing their businesses because they cannot get enough cloths from the selling houses to keep their machines going, even when they can pay cash and are willing to offer premiums to get them. In the selling houses, it is said, there is a riot when the bleachery invoices are received telling of the goods that are coming in that week, salesmen almost going into physical conflict with each other in their efforts to get their customers supplied. Where thousands of pieces are being sent to the bleacheries for finishing, hundreds are coming back, and then only after long delays. The rest are on the "waiting list."

Machinery Company Sold.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 29.—A deposit of $7,500,000 was made today with the Cleveland Trust Company, depository for the stock, to bind the sale of the National Acme Manufacturing Company to New York banking interests, who will recapitalize into a $25,000,000 corporation. Eastman, Dillon & Co. are the purchasers in association with the Chase National Bank of New York. Holders of the $5,000,000 National-Acme common stock are receiving $150 a share in cash for their holdings and five shares of the stock of the new corporation, with a par value of $20 for each share of stock owned. The National-Acme produces screw and nut threading machinery and automobile parts.

WOOL PRICES GOING UP.

Situation in the Boston Market Is Said to be Unprecedented.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The situation in the Boston wool market is unprecedented. Business is limited only by stocks on hand. It is estimated that during the week under review 6,500,000 pounds of wool were sold. Prices have advanced rapidly. Some wool, selling the week before at 64 cents, is now up to 74 cents, with a tendency to advance to 80 cents.

"Strenuous efforts to contract for next year's clip, interritories, continues in the West with a little more success than when first started, though no large owners are willing to commit themselves so far in advance, it is understood, believing that they will be able to get higher prices next year.

"The woolen goods market has improved somewhat during the week, partly because of the ottering of new fabrics and partly because of near approach of the heavy-weight season. Manufacturers have taken a definite stand to prevent the same of merchandise not fully protected by raw material at the plants.

"The cotton goods market has not been as active during the week as in many previous weeks, but this development does not indicate any falling off in market strength. The prospects are that the cotton goods market has not reached its highest point yet. Prices for fancy goods have never been so high as they are today. The market is conservative; no more goods are being purchased than is actually needed.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Two Decisions Regarding Depreciated Foreign Currency.

The procedure to be followed in certain cases when merchandise is entered into the United States from a country having a depreciated currency was set forth yesterday in two decisions by the Board of General Appraisers.

Brown & Boese made an importation of Mexican hats. Attached to the invoice was a consular certificate stating that the currency in which the invoice was made out was 20 per cent. of the standard money of Mexico. Several months later, but before liquidation, a second certificate, stated to be in correction of the certificate attached to the invoice, was presented to the Collector, which gave as the correct value of the currency 16 per cent. of the standard money instead of 20 per cent. The Collector declined to accept the second certificate, and the importers appealed to the board for relief. Judge Waite, in his decision for the board, said that the certificate first filed imported a verity, and, in the absence of fraud, could not be traversed or corrected. The Collector was accordingly affirmed.

The other decision related to an invoice consulated at Funchal, Portugal, although the merchandise was shipped from Madeira. The invoice was made out in escudos, Portuguese currency. Judge Waite said there was nothing on the face of the invoice to show whether this was the standard coin currency of Portugal or a depreciated currency. Liquidation was on the basis of the standard coin currency as proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the quarter in which the invoice was consulated. Salamy & Tweel, the importers of the merchandise, claimed that the money of the invoice was in a depreciated currency, and for proof of that fact relied on the certificate on the back of the invoice entitled "consular certificate." It was asserted by the importers that this consular certificate took the place of and was equal to the certificate on form No. 144, provided for by consular regulations. The board, in overruling the protest, held that substitution of another certificate in place of the one provided for on form No. 144 cannot be made.

B. Altman & Co. lost in a controversy for lower duty on chess boards and chessmen, packed together, and treated by the Collector as entireties. The board upheld the Collector in taking 50 per cent. duty under the specific provision for "chessmen." The same firm, however, was sustained in a protest claiming woven figured cotton cloth to be dutiable at the appropriate rate according to the average yarn number. The Collector was reversed in returning the cloth at 30 per cent. as Jacquard-figured manufactures of cotton.

The board refused, in the protest case of Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co., to reverse its position regarding the classification of hair pins and safety pins composed of round steel wire and plated with gold or silver. It was held that since the articles were plated they were properly assessed by the Collector at 50 per cent. under Paragraph 167.

British Release American Goods.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A Reuter dispatch from The Hague says that goods from America destined for the Dutch artillery works, which were held up in England, have been released. It is understood, the despatch adds, that the British government will place no more obstacles in the way of the import of such goods.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE SNYDER SNAP BUTTON AND FASTENER COMPANY, INC., with offices at 220 Fifth Avenue, machine shop at 22 Grand Street, and branch in Toronto, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities are $120,038 and assets $65,982. Judge Hand appointed Arthur H. Phillips receiver, bond $20,000, on request of many of the large creditors. Among the creditors are Arthur H. Phillips, $24,200; Irving National Bank, $20,000; Merchants' National Bank, $10,000; Seymour Trust Company of Seymour, Conn., $10,178; Snyder Manufacturing Company, $8,390, secured; American Lithographic Company, $5,091; W. D. Van Horn, Buffalo, $8,000, and Canadian Hanson & Van Winkle Company of Toronto, $8,446. George C. Snyder, Vice President of the company, is indorser, with others, on notes aggregating $62,620. J. L. Snyder and G. B. Harmon are also indorsers for $62,620. The company was incorporated on Feb. 25, 1916, with capital stock of $250,000, which was later increased to $500,000, but did not commence business until April, 1916. Pennsylvania capitalists were largely interested in it. William D. Horn was President and J. L. Snyder Treasurer.

LARRY BESTHOFF.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Larry Besthoff, dealer in dry and furnishing goods, 1,362 Prospect Avenue, by William H. Schwenk, $2,500, and Louis Rosen, $52. Judge Hand appointed George H. Olney receiver; bond $2,000. Assets are stated to be $6,000 and assets $3,000.

ANTON LEFKOWITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Anton Lefkowitz, dealer in tobacco, cigar-maker tools, and coxes, 1,772 Madison Avenue, by Benjamin A. Harben, $945; Nathan Weiss, $243, and Louis Meyer, $169. It was alleged that he recently offered to compromise at twenty cents on the dollar.

CHARLES SENDER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Sender, livery and boarding stable, 441 Cherry Street, by Northern Grain Company, $180; Marion & Fear, $174, and P. Lenane & Brother, $404. It was alleged that he had disposed of horses at auction and entered into an agreement for the sale of his property under a mortgage to Nov. 29 at auction. Notice of sale sent out on Tuesday stated that nineteen horses, trucks, and wagons would be sold. Judge Hand restrained the sale and appointed John L. Lyttle receiver; bond $2,000.

JULIUS LEVY, salesman, 1,472 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $12,573 and no assets. Among the creditors are the Estate of Bradish Johnson, $1,637; Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street Company, $1,030, and Norman F. Kerr, $680; all for rent.

ALBERT L. JOHNSTON, salesman, 87 St. Nicholas Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $388 and no assets.

WILLIAM LEEMING, manager and agent, 254 West Ninety-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $22,175 and no assets. Among the creditors are Fred Watson of Bradford, England, $10,000; Robert Walmsley, Manchester, England, $2,000; Doull Miller & Co., $3,000, and Gross, Wise & Co., $3,004.

F. & D. Co.—A meeting of creditors of the F. & D. Co., owners of the Madison Square Garden property, was held yesterday before Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, at 32 Rector Street. Twelve claims were filed, aggregating $33,890. Marshall S. Hagar and Jacob J. Lesser were nominated for trustee, but as neither had a majority in number and amount of claims there was no election, and the Referee appointed Marshall S. Hagar as trustee, and his bond was fixed at $5,000. The schedules filed showed liabilities $3,035,879 and nominal assets $2,753,148, but of this amount only $3,148 cash has come into the hands of the Trustee, as the balance of the assets was in the real estate, $2,750,000 of which is under foreclosure.

DAVID GREENSPAN.—At a meeting of creditors of David Greenspan, wholesale dealer in woolens and silks, 63 Hester Street, held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, at 45 Cedar Street, Daniel Greenwald was elected Trustee under a bond of $10,000. Liabilities are $69,081 and assets $45,721.

ROSELINCKY & CO., INC., baker, 412 East Sixth Street, has made an assignment to Morris Greenblatt. It was incorporated in 1913 with capital stock $2,000 and Joe Roselinsky is President.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29.—Chester R. Lawson, accountant, 344 Vinton Street, Melrose, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. His liabilities amount to $30,446, which is due to about fourteen unsecured creditors, the principal of whom is Larrie E. Cutler, Sacramento, Cal., $30,000, for liability, if any, under California laws for indebtedness of wife; he has no assets.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Ackerman, Leon—P. Wright.....$5,802.65
Alexander, David A.—Plumbers Trade Journal Pub. Co.....229.98
Abel, Nicholas—A. M. Levy.....174.81
Audi, Elias J.—J. Jabour.....281.39
Boston National Grand Opera Co., Inc.—C. P. Blanco.....484.91
Berosa, Herman—H. Schulman.....188.53
Bosworth, Birney B., guardian—Coe & Brandt Careful Carpet Cleaning Co. costs.....107.94
Berman, Hyman, administrator—L. H. Michnoff.....107.88
Buck, Karl W.—F. Kiernan.....321.57
Belvin, Edward-J. Arens.....128.90
Beaver, John, receiver—P. Stanton...1,110.63
Besak, John—R. Thumler.....304.49
Benson, William J.—O'Neill Adams Co.100.78
Bergstrom Co.—L. Hammer et al.....115.95
Conroy, Mildred—N. Y. Telephone Co...102.96
Cohen, Morris—Sulsberger & Sons Co. of America.....107.28
Cohen, Morris—M. Schwarz.....643.91
Cruper, Abram—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs.....113.88
Concrete Foundation Co., Inc.—W. H. Snedeker.....105.99
Chrontcal Co.—C. J. O'Brien.....407.52
Chemical Products Co.—Domestic Engineering Co.....252.56
Coffin, John F.—J. R. H. Flegl.....519.26
Charandeo, Hal—S. Lam.....3,000.00
Cody, Patrick J.—Z. A. Regner.....224.36
Clow, Stephen G.—J. J. Little & Ives Co.....1,674.41
Dutenhofer, Adam—City of N. Y.....131.33
Davis, Owen W.—Seeman Bros.....131.42
D. S. Plummer Brick Co. and Francis H. Bent—C. B. H. Hellers.....272.40
Davis, Josephine—Bartin & Davis Co..185.50
Eppenamn Photo Engr. Works, Inc.—A. J. Lewyngar et al.....112.81
Ewald, M., guardian—International Napkin Co.....197.85
Fairview Construction Co. and Ferdinand Marx—George Colon & Co.....1,310.65
Freeman, George W., and James J. Grady—Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.....147.60
Fox, Constance M., and John, Jr.—Palmer Realty Co.....345.01
Fox, Joseph—Cohn & Grubman, Inc.....283.31
Gardner, Lester M.—Procter & Gamble Distributing Co.....118.97
Gruber, Isidore—H. Bernstein et al.....318.12
Grabeys, Samuel—A. L. Kass.....3,502.31
Kuechle, Edw. J.—S. Hirschman.....1,139.91
Kaufmann, Florence B.—M. Meyer.....6,348.70
Klebiar, Ludwig—F. S. Weingarten.....200.00
Lee, Marie, and Jacob Markus—People, &c.....300.00
Lansing, Henrietta—Same.....300.00
Lowinger, Jacob — Brodsky & Sevax, Inc.....216.94
Liebowitz, Kleva, guardian—H. B. Claflin Corp'n, costs.....117.94
Lynch, John R. — Kingston Securities Co.....111.41
Martinelli & Co., Inc.—H. Behler & Bro.....130.17
Mankoff, Wm. R.—R. Dugdale, Sr.....337.74
Mills, Beatrice, and C. H. Darnell—People, &c.....300.00
McCrea, Joseph—N. Y. Railways Co., costs.....110.83
Mendelowitz, Arthur—G. W. Salter.....220.17
Mahon, Marion F. — National Savings Bank of the City of N. Y.....231.44
Melzer & Hennessy Co.—Gyromill Machine & Stopper Corp'n.....433.97
McFarren, Robert G. and Margaret M.—O. C. Reynolds.....2,038.94
Mabarak, George and Michael—M. Rosenfield et al.....133.39
N. Y. C. R. R. Co.—B. Doppstadt, costs.....128.80
O'Brien, John J.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs.....108.88
Oppenheim, Rose — Waldorf Astoria Segar Co., Ltd.....209.19
N. Y. Public Library, Astor, Lanox and Tilden Foundation

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We suggest for investment the preferred stock of the Northern Ohio Electric Corporation for the following reasons:

It is being offered at about $82.50 a share.

The income return is well over seven per cent.

The investors' principal is protected in a very satisfactory way.

It has the advantage of a good market.

Send for details that are contained in our Circular No. A-83.

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We maintain one standard of service, uniform in scope and efficiency and particularly adapted to the requirements of the individual investor, regardless of the amount available for investment.

Our current general list AG-75 will be sent upon request

The National City Company
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New York

City of
Montreal
5% Bonds
Due 1st November, 1956
Principal and interest payable in gold in New York
Montreal is the largest and wealthiest city in Canada, and the principal commercial, financial, and manufacturing center in the Dominion.
Price: 99¼ and interest
Yielding about 5.05%
Write for Circular A-47.
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14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Tilney, Ladd & Co.
Mortgage map describing
Oregon-Washington
R. R. & Nav. Co.
4's of 1961
Sent on request.
New York

MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD and FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Colgate, Parker & Co
2 Wall St., New York

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
December Circular on Request
Curtis & Sanger
Members
New York, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
49 WALL STREET
Boston New York Chicago

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Investment Bonds
Nassau & Cedar Sts., New York.
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Renskorf, Lyon & Co.
Members
New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
New York Produce Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Associate Member Liverpool Cotton Association
33 New Street New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks in Better Demand—Relation of Foreign Orders to Domestic Trade.

The stock market was the better off yesterday for the calmer view which prevailed concerning the probable effects of the statement of the Federal Reserve Board published on Tuesday. The matter is still involved in some uncertainty, but it has come to be recognized that any restrictions which have been put upon the use of short-term Treasury bills will hardly stand in the way of the financing of the more pressing needs of the Allies in the way of supplies to be obtained from the American market, and those needs are, and no doubt will continue, very great. Any obstacles put in the way of credit arrangements in behalf of the European Governments which are buying here would hardly reduce the volume of their purchases to a sufficient extent to cause serious curtailment of industrial activity. The fact of the matter is that a great number of orders have been pushed to one side because of the inability of manufacturers to care for them, and any slackening of foreign demand would under these conditions be easily made good out of the vast fund of domestic orders, many of which are perforce waiting until still more urgent demands have been met.

In so far as any lessening of foreign business would serve to lessen congestion in American business or to prevent any further congestion, a falling off in orders from abroad would carry with it valuable compensation, for there is a happy medium between conducting business on a hand-to-mouth basis and being permitted to see so far into the future as to run the risk of very great changes between the time of giving an order and of the time of having it filled. Some of our industries are sold as far ahead as it is at all desirable that they should be sold, and much worse things could happen than that they should have an opportunity to catch up a little with the vast accumulation of business. It is not by any means certain, however, that anything which has happened will necessitate a lessening of foreign orders. That might result, but it is not an unavoidable consequence of a mere official warning against a particular form of foreign financing. There are other ways in which the needs of our foreign customers can be provided. They can, for one thing, send us a great deal more gold, and that is a method which is again being resorted to on a large scale. The gold received from Canada this week already amounts to about $25,000,000.

In contrast with the much more active trading of recent days, the present dealings on the Stock Exchange seem dull. But they are still running well ahead of the mill-share total which not very long ago was accepted as the dividing line between normal and abnormal activity. Under the conditions which the stock market has assumed million-share days are possible even without any very large-scale public participation, and apparently at the moment the public is relatively inactive in the dealings on the Stock Exchange. Such share as it has taken is lending support against the bearishness of many professional traders, but even among this element, to judge by the action of the market, there are many who are still convinced that the constructive forces at work still outweigh those which have reactionary tendency. The money market was still relatively high yesterday, but less agitated than it had been. The prospect of further large receipts of gold is working toward an easing of the money position here.

LONDON MARKET IS SLACK.

Money in Good Demand and Discount Rates Are Quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The stock market continued slack today, but the tone was a shade better. Japanese and Chinese bonds and home rails were the busiest in the investment section and shipping, meat and rubber shares were the firmest in the rest of the markets. American securities started dull but improved and closed steady.

Money was in good demand and discount rates were quiet. Last week's revenue returns show that the sum of $70,000,000 was received for Treasury bills, while Exchequer bonds amounting to $55,000,000 were sold.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 10 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 90 centimes.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$16,745,141	$85,483,854
Ord. internal rev.	31,986,981	169,538,474
Income tax	1,863,319	15,135,853
Miscellaneous	4,089,940	29,149,219
Total receipts	$54,685,382	$299,826,901
Excess of ord disburse. over ord. receipts	24,290,506	100,332,531
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	21,298,285	107,760,898
Expenditures	78,975,889	399,659,433

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Stockholders of the Ingersoll-Rand Company have approved a proposition to increase the capital of the company by the issuance of 7,500 shares of new common stock. The stock is to be distributed to employes of the company who did not share in the distribution of some years ago.

Daniel Willard was re-elected President of the Baltimore & Ohio yesterday for his sixth term. Oscar G. Murray was re-elected Chairman of the Board of Directors, and the other officers were also returned to office.

Rights and privileges of holders of certificates of deposit of the Columbia Trust Company to subscribe to the first preferred stock of the International Motor Truck Corporation expired at the close of business Nov. 28.

George F. Morrison has been elected Vice President of the General Electric Company.

The Federal Oil Company has increased its directorate from eight to eleven by the election of the following new Directors: J. L. Lamprecht, President of the National Refining Company of Cleveland; Sheppard G. Schermerhorn, Vice President of the United Fruit Company, and Edgar D. Fouch of Pouch & Co.

S. W. Straus & Co. have purchased the entire issue of first mortgage 6 per cent. serial bonds of the Southern Hotel Building, Baltimore, Md., amounting to $725,000, and are offering the same to investors at par and accrued interest.

William S. Silkworth, Second Vice President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, has resigned as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements and has been succeeded by Lewis N. Morris, who has been the Vice Chairman.

The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company reports gross revenues of $513,465 for the month of October, the same being larger than for any month in the history of the company. The balance of net income for the month was $68,934, compared with $72,616 in October, 1915, but the total net income for the four months ended Oct. 31 was $164,596, compared with $162,169 the same period last year.

Adolph Lewisohn & Sons and J. S. Bache & Co. announce that more than 75 per cent. of the stock of the Tennessee Copper Company having been deposited under the call dated Oct. 16, the plan of readjustment has been declared effective. The time for making further deposits of stock has been extended to Dec. 4.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,171,977
Same day last year	459,297
Same day two years ago	.....
Year to date	208,163,152
Same period last year	159,702,334
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
96	98½	100	Acme Tea 1st pf.	96	96	96	96	...
...	...	600	Advance Rumely	18¾	18¾	18¼	18½	− ⅛
36	36½	1,200	Ad. Rumely pf	35	36½	35	36½	+1
69¼	70	200	Ajax Rub. x d	70	70	70	70	+ ⅝
13½	13⅝	500	Alaska Gold Mines	13½	13½	13½	13⅝	+ ½
8	8¼	900	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	...
34	34¾	4,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	33⅝	35¼	33⅝	34½	+ ¾
89¼	90	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	89¾	90¾	89¾	90	...
97	98	1,200	Am. Agri. Chem	97	97⅞	96	97	+1⅛
103¾	104	1,700	Am. Beet Sugar	106	104⅞	103	103¾	+ ⅛
99½	100	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf	99⅜	99½	95½	98½	−1½
61⅝	62	4,000	American Can	61½	62⅜	61½	62	+ ⅞
114	115	100	American Can pf	114	114	114	114	...
72¼	72⅝	8,900	Am. Car & Found	72¼	73¼	72	72½	+ ½
52	52¼	100	American Cot. Oil	52	52	52	52	− ⅛
16⅝	16⅞	2,200	Am. Hide & Leath	16⅝	17¼	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
75½	76	2,900	Am. H. & L. pf	74½	76¾	74½	75⅞	+ ¼
27¼	27¼	400	Am. Ice Securities	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27½	...
22¼	22⅝	700	American Linseed	22¼	22¼	22	22¼	...
52½	53	1,400	Am. Linseed pf	52¼	53¾	52¼	52¾	+ ⅛
89	89¼	8,000	Am. Locomotive	88⅝	90	88⅝	88⅞	+ ⅛
10	10⅜	1,100	American Malt	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
46¼	46½	400	American Malt pf	47⅜	48	47⅜	48	+ ⅛
116⅞	117	33,000	Am. Sm. & Refin	116	118¼	115⅝	116⅞	+ ⅝
116½	117	100	Am. Sm. & R. pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	...
99¾	100	598	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A	100	100	99½	99⅞	− ⅝
97½	97⅝	600	Am. S. & Sec. pf. B	96¾	97	96½	97	+1
65¾	66	1,200	Am. Steel Found	65¼	66	65¼	66	+1
117¼	117½	1,000	Am. Sug. Refining	117¼	117⅝	117¼	117¼	− ⅝
122	122	5	Am. Sug. Ref. pf	122	122	122	122	...
61	66	50	A. T. & Cable x d	63½	63¼	63½	63¼	...
128	128¼	2,900	Am. T. & T.	128¼	128¼	128	128	− ⅛
2	2½	1,300	Am. T. & T. rights	2⅜	2½	2½	2½	...
217	219½	400	Am. Tobacco	219	219⅝	217½	217½	+1½
53½	53⅝	1,500	Am. Woolen	53⅜	54⅞	53⅜	53⅞	+ ½
97½	98½	200	Am. Woolen pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98⅝	− ⅛
65¾	66	3,455	Am. Writ. Paper pf	65½	66½	65½	66	+ ¼
56⅞	57⅛	3,500	Am. Zinc L. S.	56⅝	58	56½	57¼	+1
98½	98¾	24,700	Anaconda Copp. Co	96	99¼	98	98¾	+ ½
68	70	100	Associated Oil	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	− ⅝
68	80	100	Ass. Dry G. 1st pf	75	75	75	75	+5
105¼	105½	1,700	At., Top. & S. F.	105	105⅝	105	105¼	+ ¼
100¼	100⅝	100	At., Top. & S. F. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	− ⅛
16	17	200	At., Birm. & At.	17¼	17¼	17	17	− ¼
121	121½	2,000	At. Gulf & W. I.	119½	122¼	119½	122¼	+2¼
77½	78	36,400	Baldwin Locomot	81¾	81¾	76¾	77½	−3
106⅝	108¾	400	Bald. Loco. pf	108	108	108	108	− ¼
85¾	85⅞	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	86	86¼	85¾	85¾	+ ⅝
...	...	50	Bank of Commerce	194	194	190	190	...
161	162	400	Barrett Co	161	161½	161	161½	+1½
601	620	300	Bethlehem Steel	601	619	601	619	−6
84⅞	85	1,000	Bklyn. Rapid Tran	84⅞	85	84½	85	+1
86	87	200	Burns Brothers	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	...
68⅝	68⅞	4,300	Butte & Superior	69¼	70	68½	68½	− ⅛
16	18	100	Butterick Co	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅝
25½	26	2,500	California Petrol	26⅜	26⅞	25½	25⅞	−1
53½	56	2,000	California Pet. pf	56½	56⅝	55½	55½	+ ⅝
168¾	169	2,000	Canadian Pacific	168¾	169¼	167⅞	168¾	+ ¾
112	113	3,000	Chandler Motor	109	113¾	109	112¾	+3½
111½	111¾	18,400	Central Leather Co	110⅝	112¾	110⅝	111½	+ ⅞
115	116	200	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	115	116	115	115	+ ⅛
67½	67¾	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	67¼	67¾	67¼	67½	+ ⅛
17	19	200	Chicago & Alton	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
14½	14½	200	Chic. Gt Western	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
43¼	43⅝	3,600	Ch. Gt. West. pf	43	43¾	42¾	43⅜	+1⅛
92⅜	93	500	Ch., Mil. & St. P.	93	93	92¾	92⅝	− ⅛
125	127	2,300	Chic. & N. W.	124½	125¾	124½	125¼	+1¼
36⅝	36⅞	86,735	Ch., Rock I. & Pac.	38⅛	37¼	33	36⅞	+3⅛
133	140	100	C. St.P., M. & O. pf.	132¾	133½	133½	133½	...
32¼	32½	16,400	Chile Copper	32⅛	32⅝	31½	32¼	+ ⅛
67½	68	4,800	Chino Copper	67	68	67	68	+ ⅛
72	73	100	Clu., Peabody & Co	72½	72½	72½	72½	− ⅝
55¾	56	5,000	Colo. Fuel & Iron	55	56¼	55	56	+1
47⅞	48	4,300	Columbia G. & El	47¾	48	47½	47¾	...
23½	24	1,400	Con. Inst. C. M	24¼	24¼	23⅝	24	− ⅜
112	113½	500	Consolidated Coal	117	117¾	117	117¾	+1¾
135	136	700	Consolidated Gas	135	135	133	135	+ ½
126½	127¼	400	Con. Gas, P. Balt	127	127½	127	127½	+ ⅛
98	99½	200	Continental Can	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	− ⅛
59	61	100	Continental Insur	59	59	59	59	−1
26¼	26½	19,400	Corn Prod. Refin	26¼	27½	26	26⅝	+ ⅝
109	109¾	2,300	Corn Prod. R. pf	109	110	109	109¾	+ ⅛
83¾	83⅞	25,900	Crucible Steel	84	85¾	82½	83⅝	− ⅛
123½	124	300	Crucible St. pf	123	124	123	124	+1
66¾	66¾	12,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	66	67	65¼	66¾	+ ⅛
98¾	98½	700	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	96¾	98¼	96¼	96½	+ ⅛
216	230	400	Cuban Am. Sugar	220½	220½	216½	216½	−18½
96	96¾	100	Deere & Co. pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	...
238	240	100	Del., Lack. & West	239	239	239	239	+1
44½	45	1,700	Denver & Rio G. pf	44	45¼	44	44½	+ ⅛
148½	150	100	Detroit Edison Co	145½	148½	145½	148½	...
43½	43¾	1,500	Distillers Securities	42⅞	44	42⅞	43½	+ ⅝
21¾	22	5,000	Dome Mines	22	22¼	22	22	− ⅛
73	75	100	Driggs Seabury	73½	73½	73½	73½	− ½
70	72¾	200	Electric Stor. Bat.	72	72	72	72	+1
37⅛	37¼	6,200	Erie	36⅝	37⅝	36⅝	37½	+ ⅛
51⅞	52	300	Erie 1st pf	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
42	42½	100	Erie 2d pf	41½	41¼	41½	41½	−1
41	46	100	Federal M. & S. pf	45	45	45	45	−8
42	43¼	300	Gaston W. & W.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+2
178⅞	179½	200	General Electric	179½	179½	179	179	+ ⅛
120	120⅜	700	General Motors pf	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	+ ⅛
69¼	69¼	1,800	Goodr'h, (B. F.,)Co	68¾	69¼	68¾	69¼	+ ⅛
106	107¾	1,300	Granby Consol	105	107	104¼	106	...
116¾	117	1,300	Great Northern pf	117¼	117⅜	117	117	− ⅛
44½	44¾	2,900	Gt. N. Cer. for O.P.	44¼	44½	44¼	44¼	+4
52	52⅛	300	Greene Can. Copper	52¼	52¼	52¼	52½	+ ⅛
172	176	600	Gulf States Steel	170	170	169	169	+1
172	176	75	Do odd lot	169	169	169	169	−2
110	113	200	Do 1st pf	114	114	113	113	−2
104½	105	1,600	Illinois Central	105	105¼	104¾	104¾	− ⅝
69½	69¾	8,400	Inspiration Copper	69¼	70¾	69¼	69¾	+ ⅛
18¼	18⅝	1,800	Interboro Con.	17⅞	18¾	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
74⅝	74½	300	Interboro Con. pf	74	74¾	74	74¾	+ ¼
121	125	900	Intern. Harv., N. J.	122	126½	122	125	+3
82	84	600	Int. Harv. pf	84	84¾	84	84½	+1½
44⅞	45¼	8,500	Int. M. M. Tr. R.	45	45¾	44⅜	45¼	+ ⅛
116⅞	116¾	8,800	In. M. M. pf. T. R.	115⅝	116⅞	115¼	116⅞	+1⅛
47	47¼	4,700	Interna. Nickel	46⅝	47⅜	46⅝	46⅝	− ⅛
63	63½	8,500	Intern. Paper	61⅞	64½	61½	63	+1
104⅜	105	2,300	Intern. Paper pf	103⅛	105	103⅛	105	+2
25½	25⅝	600	Kansas City So	26	26	25½	25½	− ⅛
74½	76¼	900	Kelly Spring Tire	75	75¾	75	75	...
4½	6¼	100	Keokuk & Des Mo	5	5	5	5	...
56⅞	56¾	33,700	Kennec. Copper	56½	57	55⅝	56⅝	− ⅛
120	121⅝	100	Kings Co. E.L.& P.	121½	121½	121½	121½	−4½
120	121⅝	25	Do odd lot	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	...
102½	103	12,300	Lackawanna Steel	102½	108¾	102½	102⅞	+ ⅝
37	38	1,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	37¼	38	37	37½	+ ⅛
81½	82	1,000	Lehigh Valley	82	82¼	81½	81½	+ ½
290	295	300	Liggett & Myers	290¼	295½	290½	293½	−4½
122	124	100	Liggett & M. pf	123	123	123	123	...
120	121	100	Lorll., (P.,) Co., pf	121	121	121	121	+1½
65½	66	100	Mackay Cos. pf	65¾	66¾	65½	65⅝	+ ⅛
73½	73⅝	3,200	Maxwell Motors	73⅝	74⅝	73½	73⅝	+ ⅝
81½	81⅝	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	81¾	82	81¾	81¾	+ ⅛
106	108	100	May Dept. St. pf	106¾	108¼	106½	106½	−1¾
106	108¼	6,700	Mexican Petroleum	106¼	107¾	106¼	107¼	+ ⅛
45½	45⅞	3,900	Miami Copper	44¾	46¼	44¾	45½	+ ⅛
30¾	31	300	Minn. & St. L. new	31	31	30¾	31	...
30¾	31	25	Do. odd lot	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	...
7¼	7½	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7	7½	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	2,800	Missouri Pacific	11⅝	13	11⅝	12⅝	+1⅛
12⅜	12⅝	12,700	Mo. Pacific t r	11⅝	13¼	11⅝	12⅝	+1⅛
29¾	29⅞	29,900	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	29¼	30⅛	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
58¾	59	1,300	Mo. Pacific pf. w l	58¼	59⅛	58¼	58½	+ ⅛
106	107	1,400	Montana Power	105	108	105	106	+4
...	...	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	121¼	121¾	121¼	121¾	− ⅛
83	84	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	83	83	83	83	+1
32½	33	800	Nat. Enameling & St. Co	32⅜	33¼	32½	32¾	...
67½	68	100	Nat. Lead Co	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ¼
29½	30	5,200	Nevada Con. Cop	29½	30¼	29½	30	+1
177½	178	2,100	N. Y. Air Brake	177½	180	177½	179	+2
106¼	107	4,000	N. Y. Central	106¼	107¼	106¼	107½	+ ⅞
21	21	200	N. Y. Dock	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
57⅝	57½	1,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	57⅝	58	57¼	57¾	+ ⅛
32¼	32½	19,950	N. Y. Ont. & West	32¼	33¾	32¼	33	+1¼
138½	138¾	3,300	Norfolk & Western	138½	139¾	138½	138¾	+ ⅛
70¼	71	300	North American	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
110⅝	111	1,300	Northern Pacific	110¼	111	110¼	111	+ ⅛
144¼	145	600	Nova Scotia S. & C.	144¼	145	144¼	145	+2⅝
104¼	104½	4,100	Ohio Cities Gas	104½	104½	103	103½	− ⅝
6	6½	100	Ontario Silver	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
95	96	500	Owens Bottle Mach	94½	95¾	94½	95½	+ ⅛
99	99½	300	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	99	99¾	99	99¾	+ ⅛
56⅞	57	1,742	Penn. R. R.	56⅞	57	56⅝	57	+ ⅛
106	106½	100	People's Gas, Chi	106½	108½	106½	106½	− ⅛
45½	46	8,300	Philadelphia Co.	46⅞	46¾	45¾	45⅝	+ ⅛
53¾	54	47,500	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	50¼	54	49½	53¾	+4½
110	125	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	111	111	111	111	−1
112	115	5,800	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d.	112	114⅝	112	112⅝	+ ⅛
83	83⅝	4,200	Pressed Steel Car	81½	83¾	81½	83½	+1¼
106	107½	100	Pressed Steel C. pf.	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¾	− ⅝
133	134	100	Public Service N. J.	133	133	133	133	−1
166¼	167	700	Pullman Co	166¼	166¾	166¼	166¾	...
58⅝	59	2,300	Railway Steel Sp	58¾	58⅞	58⅝	58⅞	+ ⅛
32¾	32⅞	13,700	Ray Con. Copper	32	33¼	32	33	+ ⅛
106¾	107⅛	55,800	Reading	106¾	110¾	106¾	106¾	+ ⅛
86⅞	87	29,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	86¾	88⅞	85⅞	87	+ ⅛
115⅞	116	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	115¾	116¾	115¾	115¾	+ ⅛
24	24½	500	St. L. & S. F. w i	22¾	24	23½	24	+ ½
26	27	500	St. L. Southwestern	26½	26¼	26¼	26½	...
75½	78	100	Saxon Motor	77½	77½	77½	77½	− ½
16	16½	100	Seab. Air Line	16	16	16	16	...
37¼	37½	100	Seab. Air Line pf	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
126⅞	127½	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	127	127	127	127	+ ½
32¼	33	1,500	Shattuck-Arizona	32½	33	32¼	32¼	− ½
84	85	1,500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	83½	84¾	83½	84	...
98¼	98¾	3,000	Southern Pac. x d	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	− ⅛
120¼	121	100	So. P. R. Sugar pf	120	120	120	120	...
27¼	27½	6,500	Southern Railway	27¼	28	27¼	27¾	+ ⅝
67½	68	600	Southern Ry. pf	67	67½	67	67⅞	+ ⅛
120½	121	11,600	Studebaker Co	122½	123	120	120⅝	−2½
109¼	110	100	Studebaker Co. pf	109½	109¼	109¼	109½	− ⅛
63	64	200	Stutz Motor	63½	63¼	63	63	−1½
24½	25	200	Tennessee Copper	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	...
206½	207½	4,900	Texas Co. x d & r	206½	209¾	204½	207½	+4¾
26½	26⅝	7,300	Texas Co. rights	26	27	25¾	26¼	+ ¾
17½	17⅝	2,300	Texas & Pacific	17	18	17	18	+1
48¾	49	900	Third Avenue	48¾	48¾	48¼	48⅝	− ⅝
52⅝	53	400	Tobacco Products	53	53	52¾	52¾	+ ⅛
102	103½	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	102	102	102	102	...
8⅝	9½	400	Tol., St. L. & West	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
13⅜	14	1,600	Union B. & P. Co	14	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅜
113	114	500	U. B. & P. Co. new	115	115	114	114	−1½
80	83	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	82	82	82	82	−3
148½	148⅝	12,600	Union Pacific	148¼	149¼	148¼	148⅝	+ ⅝
83	83½	200	Union Pacific pf	83¼	83¾	83¼	83¼	...
47¼	47⅜	200	United Cigar Mfrs	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	...
98	99	100	United Cigar Stores	96¾	98¾	96¾	98⅝	+ ¼
53	53½	100	United Drug 1st pf	53	53	53	53	...
159	160¼	2,800	United Fruit	160¼	160¼	159	160	− ½
13⅜	14	100	United Rys. Invest	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	− ⅛
27	27½	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	27½	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
25½	25½	800	U. S. C. I. P. & F	25	25½	25	25¼	+ ½
134⅝	135	7,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	134	136¾	133¾	135	+ ½
29	33	400	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	28	28	28	28	−1
2¼	2¾	800	U. S. Rad. & Ref.	2¼	2¼	2	2	...
2	2¾	300	U. S. Rad. & R. pf	2	2¼	2	2¼	− ¼
65¾	66	6,100	U. S. Rubber	63⅝	66	63⅝	66	+2½
113¾	113⅞	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	113¾	113⅞	113¾	113⅞	+ ⅛
76⅝	77½	2,200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	76⅝	77½	76⅝	77	+1
127	127½	252,850	U. S. Steel	125¾	128	125¾	127¾	+1
121½	122	1,700	U. S. Steel pf	121⅝	122	121½	121⅞	+ ⅛
121½	121⅝	11,500	Utah Copper	121¼	122¼	121	121⅝	+ ⅛
22½	25⅝	7,000	Utah Securities	22⅝	23⅝	23	23	+ ⅛
48¼	48¾	1,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	47½	48¼	47¼	48	+ ⅛
63½	65	300	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	63¼	64	63¼	64	+ ⅛
15½	15¼	600	Wabash	15	15¾	15	15¼	+ ⅛
57½	57⅝	6,800	Wabash pf. A	56¼	58	56¼	57⅞	+1½
30¾	30⅝	6,800	Wabash pf. B	30	31½	30	30⅝	+ ⅜
26½	27	1,100	Western Maryland	26¾	27¾	26¾

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions In Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
1,500	A. W. W. & E. 15	12	14⅜	16½	
600	A.W.W.&E. 1 pf	76¼	72	76	77
200	A.W.W.&E. par. 32	29¼	30	33	
510	Cities Service..831	321	328	329	
1,200	Cities Serv. pf. 93	92¼	92¼	93	
300	Com'wealth Pr. 61½	60¼	60	62	
400	Com. Pr. pf....	84½	83¾	83½	84½
1,700	N. Ohio Elec...	45½	44	44½	45½
800	N. Ohio E. pf..	82½	81½	81½	82½
200	Pine Bluff pf..	99	99	98	100

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power	8¾	9
Appalachian Power pf	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power	26	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf	84	87
American Cities	11	14
American Cities pf	47½	49
American Power & Lights	76	77
American Power & Light pf	86	87
American Gas Co	120	123
American Gas & Electric	152	155
American Gas & Electric pf	50	51
American Public Utilities	40	43
American Public Utilities pf	72	74
American Light & Trac	380	381
American Light & Traction pf	111	112½
Atlantic P. & L. pf	*93	77
*American Power & Light	76	77
American Power & Light pf	86	87
Baton Rouge Elec. pf	88	..
Carolina Power & Light	35	38
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf	73	76
Central States Electric	21	24
Central States Electric pf	78	80
Colorado Power	31	32
Colorado Power pf	100	103
Columbus Electric pf	90	95
Consumers' Power pf	97	99
Connecticut Power pf	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	90	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf	89½	92
El Paso Electric	120	123
El Paso Electric pf	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf	98½	100
Electric Properties	65	70
Empire D. E. pf	90	94
Federal Light & Traction	17½	19
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	58
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	74	77
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf	95	100
Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction	49	51
International Tractior pf	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	10	11
Mississippi River Power pf	40	47
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	57	62
Northern States Power	103¼	105
Northern States Power pf	100½	101
Northern Texas Electric	50	..
Northern Texas Electric pf	82½	86
Ozark Power & Water	44	48
Pacific G. & E.	66	66¼
Pacific G. & E. pf	91	92
Puget Sound Traction	25	..
Puget Sound Traction pf	68	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	75	83
Republic Railway & Light	49¾	50½
Republic Railway & Light pf	78	80
Securities Corp. general	18	23
Securities Corp. general pf	80	85
Southern California Edison	90½	92
Southern California Edison pf	106	108
Standard G. & E.	16¾	17
Standard G. & E. pf	44	46
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
Tampa Electric	128	132
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	11	12
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	50	53
United Gas & Electric	10	14
United Gas & Electric 1st pf	73	78
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	11	15
United Light & Railways	50	51
United Light & Railways pf	79	80
Western Power	18	29
Western Power pf	69½	71
*West. Penn. pf	103	107

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	100	101⅛
American W. W. & E. 5s	80	81
Baton Rouge cons. 5s	90	92½
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918	98½	..
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100¾	101
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	88	90
Columbia G. & El deb. 5s, 1927	80	82
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96	..
Com. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	93½	98½
Dallas Electric 6s, 1917	98½	..
Defiance Gas & Electric 5s, 1942	91	94
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	98	100
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918	98½	..
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	99¼	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1935	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90¾	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1926	98	100
Houston Electric 1st 6s	98¾	..
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	93
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	96½
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97¼	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	75	76
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	94	94½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	100	100¾
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97¼	98¼
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½	98
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s	87½	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	..
Seattle Electric con. 5s	94	98
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s	99¼	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	99	..
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91¾	93¼
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	97½	98

*And dividend. †Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	101¾	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4½s	June, 1965	110½	111	110½	111
4½s	Mar., 1963	110½	110¾	110½	110¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	109¾	110	109¾	110
4½s	May, 1957	108¾	110	109¾	110
4½s	Apr., 1966	105	105⅛	105⅛	105¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	104⅞	105	105	105¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	104⅝	105	104⅞	105⅞
4½s	Mar., 1960-1966	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
4s	Nov., 1958	102	102	102	102½
4s	May, 1957	102	102¼	102	102⅜
4s	Nov., 1955	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4s	Nov., 1956	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4s	Nov., 1936	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
3½s	Nov., 1956	93¾	..	93¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	93⅞	94¼	93⅞	94¼
3½s	May, 1954	93⅝	94¼	93⅝	94¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	3.97	3.85	3.97 3.85
4½s	1918-1923	3.97	3.85	3.97 3.85
4½s	Nov., 1917	4.00	..	4.00 ..
4½s	June, 1917	3.75	..	3.75 ..
4½s	May, 1917	3.75	..	3.75 ..
4½s	1924-1931	3.95	3.85	3.95 3.85
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95 3.85
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.90	3.80	3.90 3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.80	3.75	3.80 3.75
4s	May, 1919	3.95	..	3.95 ..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90 ..
4s	May, 1917	3.75	..	3.50 ..
3½s	1040-1953	3.90	3.80	3.90 3.80
3½s	1930-1938	3.85	..	3.85 ..
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.80	3.95 3.80
3½s	1919-1921	3.80	..	3.80 ..
3½s	1917-1918	3.75	3.50	3.75 3.50
3s	1940-1952	3.50	3.30	3.50 3.30
3s	1926-1936	4.00	..	4.00 ..
3s	1918-1925	3.90	3.75	3.90 3.75
2s	1916-1917	3.75	..	3.60 ..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
J. S. Young	145	155	145	155
J. S. Young pf	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	130	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	195	205	195	205
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	102	100	102
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	260	280	260	280
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	610	630	610	630
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	123	125	123	125

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	75	1¼	Iron Bloom.	1⅝	1¾
Am. Oil	.15	.16	Iron Cop.	11¾	12¼
Begole	1¼	1¾	Iron C. pf.	11¾	12
B. St. Gas.	.14	.16	Jerome V.	1½	1⅝
Bing. Min.	19¾	11¼	La Rose	.50	.60
Bohemia	2¾	.85	Majestic	.80	.85
Bost. & C.	70	.75	McK.-D.	.34	.36
Bost. Ely	.75	.80	Mex. Mets.	.50	.55
Bost. & M.	.75	.77	Mej. Tung.	2¼	2½
Bost. & A.	2	2¼	N. La. & Z.	.65	.68
Butte & L.	.06	.07	N. Baltic.	5	5¼
Butte & D.	1	1⅛	N. Cornelia	18¾	19
Cal. Corbin	2	2½	Nev. Doug.	1⅝	2
Calaveras	5½	6	N. U. Bing.	.75	1
Cham. Cop.	15	16	Nixon	.38	.40
Chief Con.	2½	2¼	Oneco	.90	1
Con. Cop.	3¾	4	Ohondaga	1	1⅛
Con. Aris.	1¾	1⅞	Ohio Cop.	.43	.45
Crown Res.	.43	.47	Pilot Butte	.08	.10
Cortez	.30	.40	P. Con. M.	3	3½
Davis-D.	5¼	5⅝	Ray Here	5⅝	6
Earle	.50	.53	Rhia	.09	.10
E. & B. B.	1⅝	1¾	S.W. Miami		
First N. C.	1¾	2	pf.	4¾	5
Fortuna	.16	.17	S.W. Miami		
Gold Lake	.15	.17	pf. p. p.	4	4¼
Homa Oil	.80	.85	Trany	2	2¼
Houghton	2⅛	2⅜	U. V. Ext.	60¾	61
Humboldt	2¼	2½	Tuton Gold	2¼	2⅜

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¾	100
2s, c, 1930	99½	..
3s, r, 1918	100¾	101⅛
3s, c, 1918	100⅜	..
4s, 1946	101½	102
4s, r, 1925	110	110⅝
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	89¼	190

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea	67¼	68¼
Adams Ex.	140	148
Alb & S.	245	..
Am Ag Ch pf	103½	104
Am B N.	41½	43
Do pf	51¼	53
Am B S & Fdy	106	106½
Do pf	..	210
Am C & F pf	117½	118
Am Coal.	35½	..
Am Cot Oil pf	98	102
Am Ex, ex div	135	136
Am Lo pf.	107	108¼
Am Snuff.	140	145
Do pf	105	109
Am T pf.	108½	109
Am Z pf.	78¼	80
Asso D G.	25	29
Do 2d pf.	49	65
Ann Arbor	..	30
Do pf	..	60
Assets R.	3	4
Atl C L.	121	125
A G & W I pf	70	70½
B & O pf.	74	74⅝
Barrett Co pf	118	121
Batop M	1⅞	2
Beech Cr'k.	44¼	..
Beth S pf.	153	158
B Un G.	131	134
Brown Sh.	73¼	74
Do pf	98	102
Brune Ter.	8	8¼
B, R & P.	97	99
Do pf	110	..
Burns Bros pf	105	110
Bush Ter.	90	103
Can So	77¼	58½
Case (J I) pf	87	87½
C C & O.	25	32
Do pf	50	53
C R R of N J	290	300

	Bid.	Asked.
Pan 2s, r, 1961	98¾	100
Pan 2s, c, 1961	98¾	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	100	..

	Bid.	Asked.
C & S A		
Tel	147	152½
Chi & A pf	26	51
C, M & St P.	3	3
C, St P, M & O pf	125	128¼
C & N W pf	175	185
C, St P, M & Om	115	120
C, C & St L	56¾	57¾
De pf	83¾	84½
Cleve & P.	84	..
Do spec	48	..
Clu-P pf.	109	125
Col & So.	32	34
De 1st pf	59½	61
De 2d pf	45	55
Com T R.	48¾	49
Cont C pf.	113	114¼
Crex Carp.	45	65
C-Am Sug pf	104	112
Del & H.	150¾	151
D & R G.	18½	20
Det & M.	80	..
Do pf	90	..
Det U R.	116¾	120
D, S S & A	4½	5¼
Do pf	9½	18½
E & P, ex div	62¾	..
F M & S.	16	23
Gen Ch.	315	325
Do pf	115	116½
Gen Mot.	700	800
G'drich pf.	113	114
G & S T.	112¾	..
Gulf S S 2d pf	172	180
Harb-W	106	..
Do pf	105	..
Helme (G W) Co	185	205
Do pf	117¾	124
Homestake.	132	135
Int Agric.	23½	23¾
Do pf	52¾	53
I H, N J pf	120	125
Int H Cor pf	112	117

	Bid.	Asked.
Int N pf.	106¾	..
Iowa Cent.	6¾	7
Jewel Tea	82	85
Do pf	100	111
K G, Ft S & M pf.	73	75
Kan C So pf	80	90
Kelly S T pf	96	99
K & D M pf	50	60
Laci Gas.	112	113
L E & W.	22¾	24¼
Do pf	48	51
Long Isl'd.	33	35
L-W Bis.	20	25
Do 1st pf	35	37
Do 2d pf.	50	70
Lorill'd Co.	230	239
Louis & N.	133	136
M'kay Cos.	84¼	85
Man B'ch.	1⅜	3½
Man Elev.	128½	131
Max M 1st pf	48¾	49
May Dep S.	65	66
Mich Cent.	126	135
M St P & S S M	120	129
Do pf	125	130
Do l l	74	85
M, K & T pf	17¾	18½
Mom P pf.	117	117½
Mon W pf.	114	..
Mor & Es.	82	89
N, C & St L	130	140
N C & S pf	109	113½
Nat En pf	97¼	101
Nat L pf.	112	114¾
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	23
Do 2d pf.	5	6
N Y, C & St L	38½	41
Do 1st pf	79	83
Do 2d pf.	80	83
N Y D pf.	50	55
N Y, L & West	114¼	123
Norf So.	25	28
N & W pf.	85	88
N W Tel.	52½	60
Owens B M pf.	117½	121
Pac Coast.	56	66
Do 1st pf	70	80
Do 2d pf.	70	75
Pac Mail.	26¼	27
Do pf	92	96¼
Pabst B pf	92	..
P T & Tel.	34½	35
Do pf.	97¼	98
Peo & E.	13	16

	Bid.	Asked.
Pitt-Mull	..	50
Do 1st pf	..	94
P, C, C & St L	82	86
Do pf	92	94
Pitts Coal.	50	90
P, Ft W & C	158	..
Do spec.	146¾	..
Pitts S pf.	106	108
Quicksilver	3	9⅝
Do pf	2	4⅜
R R dec.	1	..
C stk ctfs	60	80
Ry Stl Spr pf	186	193½
Rdg 1st pf	44	45
Do 2d pf.	45	46¼
Rens & S.	174½	..
St L & S F pf, w i	..	47
St L S W pf	48	50
Seab A L ctfs	14	17
Do pf cts.	35	40
Sears-Roeb.	226	228½
So P R S.	217¾	222
St'd Mill.	102	105
Do pf.	90¾	94
T P L T.	150	155
Tob P pf.	102	103½
T, St L & W pf.	8¼	10
Do pf	17	17¾
Do pf cts	16½	18
T C R T.	94¾	95¼
Do pf.	120	125
Und Type.	104	108
Do pf.	110	120
Un Cig M pf.	105	108
Un Cig Sts pf, ex d.	118	120
Un Drug.	76	76½
Do 2d pf.	91½	94½
U S C I P pf	63¾	65
U S Exp.	21	24
U S Ind A pf.	103	105
U S S pf.	51¾	52
Vehar Ch pf.	113	114
W F Exp.	137½	139
W E & M 1st pf.	72	76
Weym-Bru.	275	310
Do pf.	115¾	124
W & L E ctfs	1	2
Do 1st pf	3	3½
Do ctfs.	2¾	3½
Do 2d pf ctfs.	1½	2¼
Wis Cent.	49	51
W'sh (F W) pf.	125¼	..

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Arundel S. & G.	38¾	38¾	38½
28	Baltimore Trust	165½	165½	165½
20	Baldimore Tube	128	128	128
25	Com. Credit	47	47	47
478	Com. Credit pf. B	26¾	26¾	26¾
900	Consolidation Coal	115	113	115
320	Consolidated Power	128½	127	127
1,350	Cosden & Co.	17¼	17	17¼
1,404	Cosden Oil & Gas	13¾	13¾	13⅞
2,221	Cosden Oil & Gas pf	5	4⅞	4⅞
40	Colonial Trust	30	30	30
440	Davison Chemical	50	49¼	49¼
150	Elkhorn Coal	23½	23¼	23½
120	Elkhorn Coal pf	47	47	47
20	German-Am. Bank	114	114	114
1,224	Houston Oil	22	22	22½
452	Houston Oil pf	66½	65½	65¾
130	Monon. Val. Traction	64½	64½	64½
43	Mt. Vernon Mills	21	21	21
125	Mt. Vernon Mills pf	73	74½	75
8	Northern Central	89½	89½	89½
200	Penn. W. & P.	86¾	85½	85¾
12	Second Nat'l Bank	300	300	309
1,904	United Railways	35	34¼	34½
10	U. S. Fidelity	100	100	100
100	Wayland Oil & Gas	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Wash., B., & An. pf.	38¾	38¾	38½

BONDS.

$6,000	A. C. L. cv. deb. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾
700	A. C. L. of Conn. 5-20s	91¼	91¼	91¼
800	Balt. City 4s, '61	101¼	101¼	101½
23,000	Cosden O. & G. 6s	104	102½	103
13,500	Cosden & Co. 6s	104½	103¾	103¾
10,000	Con. Power 5s, notes	107½	107	107
8,500	Con. Coal conv. 6s	109¾	109	109¾
1,000	Coal & Coke 5s	91	91	91
4,000	Chicago Rys. 5s	97½	97½	97¼
1,000	Con. Power 4½s	93¾	93¼	93¼
31,500	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	109	107	108
19,000	Elkhorn Corp. 6s	100	99¾	100
54,000	Houston O. div. ctfs.	90	89	90
8,000	Mt. Vernon M. notes	101	101	101
3,000	Mer. Min. Trans. 6s	103¾	103¾	113½
10,000	N. O. & Gt. Nor. 6s	65	65	65
15,000	Sparrow's Pt. 4½s	97¾	97½	97¾
4,000	United Railways 4s	85	85	85
13,000	United Railways rec.	69¼	69¼	69¾
1,000	United Rys. rdg. 5s	90	90	90

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Amer. Milling	8	8	8	8
282	Buff. & Susq.	66	66¼	66	66¼
120	Buf. & Sus. pf	59¾	60	59¾	60
122	Brill	37	37	35	35
231	Caldwell Co.	50¼	50¼	50	50
10	Cambria Steel	131	131	131	131
268	Elec. Storage	71½	72¾	71½	71¾
50	Gen. Asphalt	31¾	31¾	31½	31¾
5,888	Lake Sup. Cor	31¼	31¼	31	31½
5,588	Lehigh Nav.	86	86	86¾	87
20	Lehigh Valley	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
21	Minehill	57½	57¾	57½	57¾
985	Penna. R. R.	56¾	57	56¾	56¾
30	Penn. Salt Mfg	99	99	98	98
72	Phila. Co.	45¾	47½	45¾	47½
40	Phila. Co. c. pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
159	Phila. Electric	29¾	29¾	29½	29¾
6,115	Phila. R. Tr. c.	26¼	27	26¼	26¾
117	Phila. Transit.	80	80	80	80
870	Reading	110	110⅝	110	110
1,663	Ton. Belmont	5½	5¾	5	5⅛
150	Ton. Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
485	United G. Imp	91	91¼	91	91¼
283	Welsbach	41	41	41	41
118	W. J. & S. R.	50	50	50	50
62	Westm. Coal	80½	80½	80½	80½
170	Wm. Cramp	93	94	91½	94
50	York Rys. pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½

BONDS.

$10,000	A.G. & E. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
16,000	Bald.L. 1st 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
2,000	City 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	Edison El. 5s	110	110	110	110
4,000	Lake Sup. 5s	55	55	55	55
16,000	L. Nav. con. 4½s	103¼	103¼	103	103¼
1,000	Leh.&N.E. 6s	108¾	104	108¾	104
37,000	L.V. con 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
400	Nat.Prop. 4s	68	68	68	68
1,000	P.,B. & W. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	P., B. & W. tr. ctfs. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Peo. Pass. 4s	85	85	85	85
1,000	Phila. El. 4s	90	90	90	90
9,000	Reading 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
10,000	U. Rys. Nav. 5s	76¼	76¼	76	76
5,000	Welsbach 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
7,000	York Rys. 1st 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. W. G. M.	61½	61¾	61¼	61¾
50	Am. W. G. M. pf.	118	118	118	118
50	Caney Riv. G.	44	44	44	44
10	Crucible pf.	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
5,200	Cable Consol.	.06	.06	.06	.06
200	Ind. Brewing	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
250	La Belle I. & S.	91	91	90¼	90½
50	La B. I. & S. pf.	133	133	133	133
100	Lone Star	98	98	98	98
140	Mfrs. L. & H.	66	66	66	66
13,400	Mt. Shasta	94	97	94	94
130	Nat. Firepfg.	7¾	8	7¾	7¾
290	Nat. Fpg. pf.	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼
110	Ohio Fuel Su.	56¼	57	56¼	57
110	Ohio Fuel Oil.	17¼	17½	17¼	17½
295	Pitts. Brwg.	5	5	5	5
50	Pitts. Pl. Gl.	131	131	131	131
550	Pure Oil	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼
20	Pitts. Lake E.	193	193	193	198
4,000	Pitts. Consol.	10	11	10	11
900	Pitts. Idaho	150	150	150	150
4,600	Ross Mining	33	33	33	33
2,000	San Toy	17	17	17	17
215	U. S. Glass	39	39	39	39
462	Westhse. A. B.	164	165	164	165
330	Westhse. Elec.	63¼	63¼	63	63
215	W.P.T.& W.T.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	44.75	45.25	45.00	45.50
Lead	7.35	7.50	7.20	7.30
Spelter	13.50	....	13.50	....
Antimony	14.00	14.50	14.00	15.00
Quicksilver	$77.00	....	$78.00	....
Aluminium	*68.00	65.00

SAYS STATES WANT RAILROAD CONTROL

Congressman Sims Declares They Would Be Unwilling to Yield to the Nation.

MIGHT SELL SOME ROADS

Owners Would Accept Fair Offers from the Government, Thom Tells Newlands Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The cross-examination of Alfred P. Thom, counsel to the Railway Executives Advisory Committee, was continued today at the hearing of the Newlands Committee, which is investigating transportation problems. Congressman Sims of Tennessee for the most part conducted the examination.

The Congressman was inclined to deplore what he regarded as the inability of Congress to take a broad national stand in its action on such national questions as the settlement of the railroad problem, but said that the individual States would insist on asserting their rights over the railroads within their boundaries in their own way, and that their Congressional representatives had no alternative except to follow the mandate of the electorates.

A discussion of Government ownership started when Mr. Thom repeated his warning of yesterday that if private ownership of railroads broke down Government ownership would replace it.

"You think it is breaking down, don't you?" said Mr. Sims.

Mr. Thom hesitated, and then replied: "It will break down unless relief is given."

"And yet the railroads are not now willing to sell properties to the Government at a fair value," remarked Mr. Sims.

Mr. Thom immediately caught up the suggestion, saying that he was very far from sure of this. "You might be very much surprised," he said, "at the number of acceptances you would have if you offered them fair value. Some of them are more pessimistic than others."

Mr. Thom read into the record a letter from Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, to Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, in which he called attention to the high interest rates prevailing abroad, which he believed would continue after the war, and Mr. Thom thought this might operate against the interests of the railroads.

Mr. Strong suggested that further sales of foreign-owned railroad securities might be made in this country because more attractive investments would be available abroad. Mr. Strong said that he was confident that the United States would be in competition with all the belligerent nations in all parts of the world, in all departments of commerce. He also raised the question of the position in which railroads would find themselves which have short-term notes maturing immediately after the war when money will demand a higher rate of interest than these notes now bear.

Because of the holiday tomorrow, the hearing was adjourned until Friday at 10:30 o'clock.

DISCUSS SWITCHMEN'S DAY.

Local Yard Conditions Must Be Considered, Witnesses Say.

The Newlands Board of Arbitration, which is hearing the demands of the switchmen on thirteen railroad systems, were told yesterday that the success of an eight-hour day would depend largely upon local conditions of the yards.

Charles H. Mottsett described the work of the Harlem yards of the New Haven Road, of which he was formerly in charge, where the eight-hour schedule is in effect. He said that the eight-hour day with three shifts of men was the best plan for the Harlem yards because there was no cessation of work there, cars being shifted every hour of the twenty-four. He did not think that two twelve-hour shifts would work as well as the present plan.

V. H. Hagelbarger, trainmaster for the Rock Island at Bureau, Ill., said that the yards over which he had control were on a ten-hour basis and that it would be impracticable to conduct the yards on an eight-hour basis. He said that switchmen under him usually received about $100 a month.

The hearing will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

NEW DEMURRAGE SCALE.

Commerce Commission Acts to Relieve Freight Car Shortage.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—As an emergency measure to relieve the freight car shortage the Interstate Commerce Commission today authorized railroads to establish and maintain until May 1 next a new progressive demurrage scale higher than the present flat rate of $1 a day. The scale is a compromise between the proposed graduated schedule in the railroad tariffs recently suspended and the rates suggested by shippers.

Under the new scale two free days are allowed, and subsequent charges are $1 for the third, $2 for the fourth, $3 for the fifth day, and $5 for the sixth and each day thereafter. The rule that charges shall be suspended on days when weather prevents unloading and the so-called "Sunday agreement" by which credit is allowed to shippers who unload in less than the two free days are retained.

Asks Dismissal of Railroads' Suits.

D. B. Lucey, United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York, yesterday filed in the Federal District Court motions asking dismissal of the injunction suits against the eight-hour law brought by the New York Central Railroad and Erie Railroad. It is asserted that the complaints seek to enjoin the enforcement of a criminal statute and do not state facts sufficient to show that the prevention of prosecution thereunder is essential to safeguarding rights of property. It is further asserted that the suits have been brought against the United States without its consent; that the bills are without equity because the railroads have adequate remedy at law, and that the Adamson law is constitutional and valid and binding upon the railroads. For these reasons it is asked that the motions to dismiss be sustained.

Colorado Fuel & Iron Dividend.

DENVER, Nov. 29.—A dividend of 30 per cent. on the preferred stock of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was declared at a meeting of the Directors late today, payable Dec. 22 to stockholders of record Dec. 12.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil..	16¼	16¾	16½	17¼
Atlantic Refining ..	905	915	915	925
Borne-Scrymser	440	470	430	460
Buckeye Pipe Line..	106	109	106	109
Chesebrough Mfg....	480	*500	490	510
Colonial Oil	60	70	50	70
Continental Oil	560	570	540	550
Crescent Pipe Line...	41	43	41	43
Cumberland P. L.	120	*118	117	122
Eureka Pipe Line..	225	235	225	235
Galena S. Oil pf....	140	145	140	145
Galena S. Oil.....	195	197	196	199
Illinois Pipe Line....	220	225	220	225
Indiana Pipe Line....	106	110	112	115
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼
National Transit ...	18½	19½	18	*20
N. Y. Transit.....	230	240	225	235
Northern Pipe Line.	113	117	115	118
Ohio Oil	378	375	375	380
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	62	66	63	38
Pierce Oil	15½	16	15¼	15¾
Pierce Oil cv. ds. '24.	84	86	84	86
Prairie Oil & Gas...	565	570	565	570
Prairie Pipe Line....	330	335	333	337
Solar Refining	390	400	395	405
Southern Pipe Line.	215	220	215	220
South Penn Oil.....	510	520	515	525
South. West Penn..	110	115	110	115
Standard Oil of Cal..	362	366	365	370
Standard Oil of Ind..	830	840	830	840
Standard Oil of Kan..	545	555	545	555
Standard Oil of Ky..	675	700	675	700
Standard Oil of Nev..	575	585	575	585
Standard Oil of N. J.	675	685	680	685
Standard Oil of N. Y.	265	270	268	272
Standard Oil of Ohio.	435	*445	440	445
Swan & Finch.....	135	145	135	145
Union Tank	97	100	98	100
Vacuum Oil.....	375	385	375	385
Washington Oil	42	47	42	47

*Ex dividend.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

(The following are quoted on a percentage basis.)

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio.....	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.38	4.20
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Can. Pacific.....	1916-'23	4½	4.55	4.30
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi. & N. W.....	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.05
Chi., R. I. & P....	1916-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.45	4.25
C., C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.40
Del. & Hudson.....	1922	4½	4.25	4.12
Erie R. R.....	1916-'26	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Grand Trunk.....	1916-'24	4½	5.00	4.50
Ill. Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.30	4.10
Louis. & Nash.....	1916-'23	5	4.30	4.10
Michigan Cent....	1916-'30	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & T....	1916-'23	5	5.50	4.75
Mo. Pacific.....	1916-'23	5	5.50	4.75
Mobile & Ohio....	1916-'26	4½@5	4.65	4.45
N. Y. C. Lines....	1916-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Norf. & Western..	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6	4.30	4.30
Penn. Gen. Fr....	1916-'24	4 @4½	4.25	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard A. L....	1916-'26	5	4.62	4.38
So. Pacific.....	1916-'26	4½	4.35	4.20
So. Railway.....	1916-'24	4½@5	4.60	4.35

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 830,281 shares of stocks and $1,051,000 of bonds. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 101,780; oils, 171,846, and mining, 556,655. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Aetna Explos.	9⅝	10	9½	9⅝
1,100	‡Am. Ill.	5⅛	5⅜	5	5⅛
1,100	‡A. T. & R. pf.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾
300	Am. Sum. Tob.	21	22½	21	22½
1,800	Am. Writ. Pa.	7½	7½	6¾	7⅛
100	A. O. S. Corp.	42	42	42	42
100	‡Baker Chem.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
500	‡B'worth Jud.	60	60	60	60
100	‡Cal. Packing.	33½	33½	33½	33½
1,000	Can. Nat. Gas.	½	1	½	1
3,500	Carwen Steel.	16¼	16½	16¼	16½
200	‡Cent. Foundry.	18¼	18½	18¼	18⅜
500	‡Cent. Fdy. pf.	38	40½	38	40½
700	‡Chal. Mo. w.i.	35½	35½	34½	34½
100	Ch. I. & Pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
250	‡C. P. Co. w. i.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	‡Cr. of R. & H.	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅞
200	Emer. Phono.	11	11	11	11
800	‡Hart Bell Co.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,000	H. & B. Car.	46	46¾	45¾	46¾
600	Inter. Carb. Ch.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Int. A. F. Sec.	23	24	23	23½
8,500	††Jop. O.S.new.	45	49	45	49
@3,000	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	11¾	12¾	11¾	11¾
30	Lofl's. Inc....	105	105	105	105
400	Man. El. & pf.	94¾	95¾	94¾	95¼
1,500	Marlin Arms, v. t. cfs....	44	50	39	48
200	‡M. Pet. E. Co.	20	20	20	20
12,000	‡Mid. Steel..(69½-¾)	70¼	69¾	69¾	70
1,100	‡Mitchell Mot.	57¾	57¾	57	57
800	‡Natl. A. Corp.	39	39	38	38
10,000	N. Am. P. & P.	13	14⅞	13	14¾
25	‡P. E. & M.Co.	100	100	100	100
10,000	‡R. I. w. i.	38	41½	38	40⅝
1,500	‡R. I. pf. (A).	91¼	94¼	91¼	94¼
5,000	‡R. I. pf. (B).	78	79	76½	78¼
1,700	‡Smith M. T.	6	6¼	6	6¼
100	Spg. Body Co.	80	80	80	80
100	S. B. Co. pf..	130	130	130	130
2,600	‡Steel Co....	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
3,100	S. B., v. t. c.	41	41	41	41½
200	‡Todd Ship....	91	92	91	92
300	‡T., W. S. F.	40½	43½	42	43½
2,800	T. F. pf....	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝
350	‡Un. Dyewood.	69	69	68½	68½
25	‡Un. Dyc. pf.100		101	100	101
1,600	U. S. S. Co....	7½	7¾	7½	7⅝
3,000	‡Un. Motors....	61¼	61¾	59½	59½
8,000	‡Un. A. S. Cp.	52¾	54	52¾	52¾
100	United Zinc....	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,000	‡W. & L. E., w. i.	17¾	18	17½	18
100	‡W. P., w. i..	57	57	57	57
1,000	‡W. I. Motor....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,000	‡W.-M. A. Cp.	24½	25¼	24½	25¼
500	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg.
15	Illinois P. L....	222	222	222	— 1
31	N. Y. Transit..	234	232	234	+19

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
750	‡Bar. O. & G.	3	3½	3	3
1,900	Con. Mex. Oil (a pros.) ..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,500	‡Coden & Co. (Oil Ref. Co.	17	17¼	16¾	17¼
5,000	‡Cos. O. & G.	13½	14	13½	13⅞
40,000	‡Federal Oil..	4⅝	5¾	4⅝	4⅝
1,500	‡Houston Oil..	23¾	23½	22½	23
3,500	K. O. (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Metro. Pet....	9¾	9¾	9	9
2,500	††Midwest Oil.	44	44	42	43
1,100	†N. Y.-Ok. Oil.	1	1	1	1
12,500	†Okla. Oil	10	11	*9½	11
2,800	†Okla. Oil, pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,500	Okla. P. & R.	10¾	11	10¾	10¾
2,000	†Omar O. & G.	50	55	50	55
950	†Sap. O. & R.	10¾	11	10½	11
300	Seq. O. & R..	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
5,000	†Sinclair Oil..	57¼	60	57	60
600	South. O. & T.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
800	†Un. W. Oil..	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
8,000	†Utah Pet. Co. (a pros.) ..	57	60	57	60
43,000	Vac. O. & G.	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1⅞
2,400	†Victoria Oil..	1¾	1¾	*1¾	1¾
900	Way. O. & G.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
26,000	††W.E.O.& G.	48	50	47	48
1,000	‡Wyom. Pet..	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	Ala. - Br. Co. Met. (pros.).	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼
8,360	†Alaska Mines	91	92	90	91
700	†Alaska-W....	50	50	50	50
10,000	Am. Com'r..	8½	9	8½	9
1,000	†Ariz. Com..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,300	†Ariz. Chlor..	48	52	48	50
5,000	†Ariz. Copfds.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
8,000	†Atlanta	7½	8	7½	7½
200	Bingham Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6,300	Big Jim.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
2,100	Big Ledge C..	7⅛	7½	6¾	7
3,600	‡Blsbee Copper (a prospect).	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼
3,200	‡Bitter Creek C. (a pros.).	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	††Booth	8	8	7	7½
4,500	Bos. & Mon..	75	75	75	75
7,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. cfs..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7,200	Butte Detroit.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Butte-N. Y....	2½	2½	2	2½
760	†Cal. Treadw'l	77	77	77	77
450	†Calaveras C..	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2,500	†Caledonia....	47	48	47	48
5,400	†Cal. & Jer...	8½	8½	8	8¼
2,500	Canada Copper	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
2,000	†Cashboy	6	6	5¾	5¾
2,000	C. de P. Cop.	42¾	42¾	42	42
11,000	Cons. Ar. Sm.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
1,000	Consol. Copper Mines	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,000	‡Consolidated-Homestead ..	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¾
9,000	Cres. Cons. Gld	8½	8½	8	8¼
420	Dundee - Ariz. Cop. (a pr.)	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
10,404	†Emma Cons..	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
50	First Nat. Cop.	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,500	††Gilpin-Eureka Mines	58	57	58	54
3,700	†Goldfld Cons.	50	50	48	49
5,000	†Goldfld Mer.	6¼	6	6¼	6
8,700	†Grand Canyn Gold	12	12	12	12
7,000	†Gr'nm'str Min.	8½	4	8½	8⅝
1,250	Hecla Mining..	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8¾
3,500	Howe Sound...	7⅝	8¼	7½	8¼
7,000	Independ. Lead	18	19	17½	17½
19,500	Inspir. Needles Cop. (a pr.)	½	1	⅞	1
80,000	Jerome Verde. (a pros.)..	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
500	††Jim Butler..	96	96	96	96
2,500	††Jumbo Ext...	35	36	35	36
1,000	†Kewanaa	11	11	11	11
3,000	Loma Prieta M. C. (a pr.)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,600	La Rose.....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,000	Louisiana Con.	87	90	87	90
1,200	Magma Copper	54½	56	54¼	54¼
12,700	†Marsh Min..	13	13	12	13
1,640	Marysville Gld Min. Co....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
3,500	Mason Valley.	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
800	†McKin.-Dar..	60	60	58	60
3,000	Miami Con. (a pros.)	52	52	50	50
8,010	†Mich. Gold M. & Mill.....	68	68	68	66
300	‡Mill Trust....	3	2⅞	3	3
2,000	Monitor Silver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
49,000	†Monster Gld	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	††Monst. G. M.	80	89	89	89
6,000	††Mother Lode	36	37	36	36½
6,500	††N. Hanks M.	93	93	93	93
8,000	‡Newray M....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	N. U. Bing....	½	½	½	½
5,000	†Ohio Copper..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,200	†Ohio Copper. w. i.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7,500	††Old Em. L..	62	65	60	65
500	††Peer. Jennie.	75	75	75	75
1,000	††Pitts.-Idaho.	1½	1½	1⅝	1½
3,000	Pitts. Jer. Cop. (a pros.)..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,500	Progress Min. & Milling....	½	½	⅝	½
1,400	†Ray Herc. M.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¾
18,000	††Rex Con. M.	66	68	65	67
9,000	†Roch. Mines..	72	73	72	73
100	††Round Min..	36	36	36	36
4,600	‡Sac. Val. C..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
5,500	†San Toy....	19½	19½	18½	19
900	‡Santa Rita D.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,500	†Scratch Gray. Gold Min....	⅝	½	⅝	½
100	‡Sec. Thirty..	14	14	14	14
3,500	Silver King of Arizona.....	⅞	½	⅞	⅞
4,000	Silver King C. of Utah.....	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
6,000	‡Silver Pick..	31	34	32	32
1,250	St. Bl.-Lead..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,100	†St. N. Zinc..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,500	††Success Min.	58	58	56	57
16,500	T. Burns G. pf.	89	92	89	90
250	†Ton. Belmont	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5⅛
4,800	†Ton. Hughes.	56	56	55	55
2,000	Tcolumne	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
5,000	Tonopah Ext..	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
100	Ton. Mining...	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
28,000	†Troy-Ariz	78	80	70	80
300	Un. Eastern....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
24,500	U. M. of Ariz..	97	1⅛	97	1⅛
10,000	††U. S. C. Mine	15	15	15	15½
8,090	†U. V. C. Co	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,200	†U. Verde Ext.	41½	41½	41	41
300	U. G. Mines Co	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¾
5,325	†Velvet C. Co..	2¼	2¼	1⅞	2½
1,500	†West End C..	72	74	71	73
4,000	†Wett. Silver..	13	13	13	13
3,200	W. C. M. Co...	36	38	36	37
1,800	†White C. Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
100	†W. Oaks Min.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
12,500	†Yerng. M. C.	37	37	34	35
400	†Yuscaran C..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

BONDS.

$100,000	‡Am. Tel. & T. new. 5s.	98⅛	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
1,000	Con. A. S. 5s	62	62	62	62
750,000	‡P. Mun. 6s..	97⅝	97⅝	97	97⅝
25,000	‡Mid. St. 5s.	98¼	98¼	98	98
25,000	‡R. Gv. 6½s.	100	100	100	100
50,000	‡R.G.nw.5½s.	94½	94½	94½	94½
250,000	‡Stn. Oil 6s.	106½	107⅝	106½	107⅛
250,000	‡U. K. G. B. & I.5-y.5½s	98	98¼	98	98
200,000	‡U. K. G. B. & I.3-y.5½s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜

*Odd lots. ‡Sells cents per share. †Unlisted. Note.—Tuesday 500 Inspiration Needles sold at 1⅛, and Nov. 24 Falls Motors 20 at 11.

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Drug Syn.....	12¾	13½	12¾	13¾
Amer. Int. Corp.....	58	60	58	60
Amer. Sum. Tob. pf.	78	80	77	80
Brit. Am. Tob. Ord.B.	20	21	20	21
Chevrolet Motor.....	172	176	172	176
Charcoal Iron	8	8¼	7½	8
Car Light & Power..	3½	4¼	3½	4¼
Fall Motors.....	11	12	11	12
Flak Rubb. cv. 1st pf.	104	105	104	105
General Motors	150	155	150	155
General Motors pf....	89	91	89	91
Grant Motor Car.....	8½	9	8¼	9
Holly Sugar	56	57	56	57
Holly Sugar pf.....	101	103	101	103
Keystone T. & R. pf.	15½	16	15¼	16
Inter. Cont. Rubber.	15	15½	15	15½
Kathodin Bronze pf..	8	9	8	9
Lehigh V. Coal Sales.	93	94	93	94
Motor Products	56	58	56	58
Man. Elec. Supply...	30	36	36	37
Marlin Arms pf.....	100	103	100	103
Maxim Munitions..	6	6½	5¾	6⅞
Marconi of America.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
N. Y. Transportation	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
Pugh Stores Corp., w.i.	10	10¼	10	10¼
Republic Motor Truck	66	69	66	69
Spicer Mfg. pf.....	101	102	101	102
Spicer Mfg.	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼
Seaboard Steel & W..	29	32	29	30
St. Joseph Lead.....	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾
U. S. Light & Heat..	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
United Profit Shar's.	¾	1	¾	1
Wright-Martin pf...	73¾	75	74	76

OIL STOCKS.

Oil & Exploration....	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Pierce Oil	15½	16	15¼	15¾
Savoy Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Tidewater	185	190	183	190

MINING STOCKS.

Bingham Mining	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	86	86	84	86

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf...	50	55	55	60
American Brass	390	405	400	405
Atlas Powder	182	185	180	185
Atlas Powder pf.....	99½	101	99½	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	124	127	124	127
Bliss (E. W.).....	740	750	740	750
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	73	84
Can. Fdy. & Forging.	205	215	208	210
Canada Explosives..	380	480	380	460
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	900	920	900	925
Du Pont Pow., new..	290	300	294	298
Du Pont Powder deb.	103	105	103	105
Hercules Powder	375	382	375	380
Hercules Powder pf.	116	119	115	118
International Arms..	200	205	200	208
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	200	205	200	208
Niles-Bement-P. pf...	105	108	105	108
Scovill Mfg. Co....	835	845	835	845
Win. Rptg. Arms....	1200	1800	1200	1800

RESERVE BOARD ACTION SURPRISES LONDON

It Is Felt There That As Good Customers of America the Allies Can Expect Accommodation.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 30.—Financial circles in London were surprised yesterday by the warning sent out by the American Federal Reserve Board cautioning banks not to invest their liquid assets too heavily in the British Treasury notes about to be offered in the American market, and at the first impression it was a disagreeable surprise. Leading financiers declined to comment on the warning, at least until they had given it further consideration. The general feeling among business men here is that the Entente Allies are such good customers of the United States that they reasonably can expect all possible accommodation in methods of payment, and also that Great Britain's financial standing remains so high that all classes of Government securities should be accepted in America, even under the present circumstances, about as readily as American securities would be taken here.

There has been a certain amount of criticism both in Parliament and by financial writers of the Government's policy in meeting obligations by large issues of Treasury bills, but the criticism was based on the argument that the Government was paying a higher rate of interest than the standing of its credit necessitated, and that large issues of Treasury bills tended to depreciate the prices of other securities.

Commenting on the proposal to offer the British Treasury notes on the New York market the financial editor of The Evening Standard yesterday said:

"We sincerely trust that the advisers of the Treasury have not consented to the proposal to raise money in New York on short-dated dollar Treasury bills without giving the matter their fullest consideration.

"It ought now to be possible to raise a loan in New York on a permanent basis and without any other security than the credit of the British Government. It is very undersirable that the floating debt should be increased in the manner suggested. It is by no means certain that the operation will be any cheaper than if it were arranged in any other form, and it gives New York an opportunity of playing battledore and shuttlecock with British credit."

The Morning Post in an editorial today says that it imagines that there will be a good deal of chagrin among practical New York bankers regarding the Federal Reserve Board's caution to banks, and that it anticipates there will be attempts to modify the Reserve Board's "somewhat crude views."

The newspaper expresses the opinion that the Reserve Board, which it says is new in its duties, is unable clearly to grasp the position, and adds:

"To render its attitude at all intelligible it must be presumed that it is the desire of the highest financial authority in America to actually restrict the business activity of that country, a somewhat extraordinary supposition, because it follows that if the volume of business is to be maintained it is about equally necessary for the American producer and European purchaser to conduct operations on the basis of credits and cash payments intermingled, which, indeed, has been, and always must be, the only basis on which either local or international transactions can be conducted.

"The natural and almost the only way for America to escape the consequences of mere inflation as a result of her prosperity is to regularly apply a certain proportion of her newly gained wealth to the purchase of such approved securities outside her own country as will give her control over exchanges when the temporary causes which have produced her abnormal prosperity shall have passed away."

FIX RATES FOR FOREIGN BILLS.

Short-Term British and French Securities Pay 4 1-2 to 5 Per Cent.

Bankers who made inquiries yesterday at the office of

COTTON GAIN SLIGHT IN FICKLE MARKET

Net Rise of 6-8 Points, with Volume of Trading Restricted by Holiday Spirit.

TRADE AWAITS GILES REPORT

Estimate Due Tomorrow Said to Place the Crop at 11,333,000 Bales, Exclusive of Linters.

Although cotton was less active yesterday, with a narrower range of fluctuations, price changes were accompanied with the extreme of irregularity, and the tone was somewhat unsettled. In the early trading, a fairly good undertone was displayed, with the market working up nearly 30 points over Tuesday's closing. In the late afternoon a sharp break of about 30 points took place, and this was followed by a rally which left quotations 6 to 8 points net higher.

The volume of trading was somewhat restricted by the holiday spirit. Bulls showed the utmost confidence, however, and are placing a good deal of reliance on the favorable news from Southern spot markets.

The present ginning period closes with today. Preliminary returns to the National Ginners' Association indicate a ginning of only 635,000 bales for the latter half of November. The estimate of Miss K. M. Giles is to be published tomorrow. Rumors in circulation earlier in the week were that the report would place the crop at 11,333,000 bales, exclusive of linters.

The recent unsettled state of the cotton market has failed to influence values in the cotton goods market. Trade in this quarter has been less active on account of the approach of the Thanksgiving holiday, but the undertone is quite firm. Preliminary reports on the profits made by jobbing houses in the last six months indicate the most remarkable returns in the history of American merchandising, according to The Journal of Commerce.

Theodore H. Price, in this week's issue of Commerce and Finance, says that the cotton still appears to be in the zone of imagination and driven about by gusts of speculative sentiment. He adds: "The stage has been reached on which the action or caprice of this, that, or the other person has more weight than economic facts."

Among the estimates published yesterday was that of the Board of Trade of Indiana, Ark., placing the crop at 11,242,000 bales, exclusive of linters. Market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	20.20	20.42	20.18	20.20	bid 20.16@20.17
Jan.	20.35	20.58	20.28	20.39@20.41	20.31@20.32
Mar.	20.53	20.81	20.51	20.58@20.61	20.52@20.54
May	20.74	21.00	20.73	20.80@20.82	20.72@20.73
July	20.89	20.74	20.76@20.80	20.71@20.74	
Oct.	20.62	20.80	20.60	20.64@20.65	18.62@18.63

The local market for spot cotton was steady, at 10 points advance; middling, at 20.45c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, unchanged, to 13 points down. New Orleans, 20.25c; Galveston, 20.65c; Savannah, 20.50c; Memphis, 20.50c; Augusta, 20.25c; Houston, 20.30c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.83	19.95	19.74	19.82	bid 19.73@19.75
Jan.	19.88	20.14	19.94@19.96	19.85@19.87	
Mar.	20.13	20.42	20.21	20.24@20.25	20.13@20.16
May	20.36	20.64	20.36	20.45@20.46	20.35@20.37
July	20.47	20.74	20.47	20.55@20.56	20.45@20.47
Oct.	18.32	18.55	18.32	18.41@18.42	18.34 bid

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middlings 33 points down, at 12.08d. Sales 8,000. Closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.
Jan.-Feb.		12.06	12.06	11.97	12.17
Mar.-Apr.		12.18	12.19	12.08	12.31
May-June		12.26	12.32	12.18	12.43
July-Aug.		12.28	12.42	12.18	12.42
Oct.-Nov.		11.20	11.36	11.14	11.40

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 20.48c; March, 20.70c; May, 20.92c; July, 20.90c. The market there was due to open today 4½ to 6½ points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.		Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
	Today.	Last wk.			
Galveston	10,716	41,354	30,503	380,508	
New Orleans	12,447	4,846	477,469	346,423)	
Mobile	1,347	560	10,560	22,784	
Savannah	6,795	2,911	201,335	212,505	
Charleston	1,352	644	78,191	89,847	
Wilmington	1,190	778	37,627	43,603	
Norfolk	5,361	2,138	88,297	100,868	

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Today.	Last wk.	Last yr.	
Augusta	1,595	1,344	139,525	190,178
Memphis	7,359	8,794	281,692	291,590
St. Louis	316	4,174	23,223	14,603
Houston	14,895	10,629	281,047	199,204

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

Galveston	13,000 to 14,000
New Orleans	6,000 to 8,000

Exports yesterday were 22,948 bales; total thus far for this season, 2,388,750 bales; total last season, 1,822,826 bales.

PLEA FOR RED CROSS WORK.

Brooklyn Chapter Urged to Prepare for Any Service.

Elliot Wadsworth, newly-elected Executive Chairman of the American Red Cross, said at a rally of the Brooklyn Chapter, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night, that one of the benefits this country would get from the war in Europe would be a Red Cross that would be more able to cope with any demand that might be made upon it. He reviewed the development of the Red Cross in Europe, and remarked:

"How helpless we would have been at Brownsville if 7,000 or 8,000 men had been hurt."

He said the American Red Cross had spent about $8,500,000 in relief work in Europe, and referred to the work of the Newport Chapter in caring for the survivors of the Stephano, sunk by the U-53, as an example of what the Red Cross could do in civilian relief. He urged the members of the Brooklyn Chapter to redouble their efforts, and assured them that the years to come would bring them gratification for whatever they might do.

Medical Director George A. Lung, U. S. N., of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, praised the work of the Red Cross, and the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Chaplain of the Twenty-third Regiment, told of the work on the Mexican border.

RETURNS A HARRIMAN GEM.

Mme. Blum Brings Diamond She Bought from Dealer.

The large diamond from the platinum pendant of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, the only missing stone of the collection stolen several months ago, was returned to the Harriman representatives yesterday by Madame J. Blum, a wealthy French woman, who voluntary came to the city with Lieutenant of Detectives John Royle from her villa in Edwina, Buck County, Penn. She explained that she had purchased the stone in New York because it matched a collection of her own, not knowing that it was stolen property.

Mme. Blum told the police that she expected the jeweler from whom she purchased it to reimburse her.

FINDS FOR MRS. BARNET.

Ex-Judge George C. Holt Files Report in Divorce Suit.

Ex-Judge George C. Holt of the United States District Court, who was appointed Referee to hear the divorce suit brought by Mrs. Charline Daly Barnet, daughter of Vice President Charles F. Daly of the New York Central Railroad, against Willard R. Barnet, has filed his report finding Mr. Barnet guilty of misconduct with several women.

Counsel for Barnet defended the case vigorously and filed yesterday, in the office of County Clerk Schneider, exceptions to the Referee's conclusions.

State Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—In recess until Monday.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,741; H. W. Bell Co. against Jane E. Faltoute and Caroline M. Taylor, owners; Frank Seery, contractor.....$21

3D AV, 2,255; Tully Goldreyer against estate of E. D. Farrell, owner; Frank Seery, contractor.....$670

3D AV, 2,255; Theodore C. Wood against estate of Edw. D. Farrell et al., owners; Frank Seery, contractor.....$207

5TH AV, 673; George T. Storm et al. against Adelaide McA. Pyle, owner; E. A. Carpenter, contractor.....$278

8TH AV, 810; Tully Goldreyer against Andrew Murphy, owner and contractor..$1,009

8TH AV, 810; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against Andrew Murphy, owner; Frank Seery, contractor.....$587

45TH ST, 215 West; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against John Doe, owner; Frank Seery, contractor.....$375

49TH ST, 125 West; Thomas A. Reilly Co. against John T. Fenton, owner and contractor.....$2,467

87TH ST, 267 and 269 West; H. W. Bell Co. against Estate of James Rozell, Inc., et al., owners; Frank Seery, contractor.....$780

87TH ST, 267 and 269 West; Toni Strauss against Estate of James Rozell, Inc., owner; Charles Rozell Co., Inc., contractor..$1,347

144TH ST, 20 to 24 West; H. W. Bell Co. against James McLaughlin, owner; Frank Seery, contractor.....$53

144TH ST, 20 to 24 West; Henry Maurer & Son against James McLaughlin, owner; Frank Seery, contractor.....$50

144TH ST, 20 to 24 West; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against James McLaughlin, owner; Frank Seery, contractor.....$782

Bronx.

165TH ST, n w cor er of Bryant Av, 100x110; Benjamin Sonberg against Ronele Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$37.40

MAYOR AND WILSON TO DISCUSS STRIKE

After Carmen See Mitchel, He Tells of Conference to be Held Saturday.

EFFECTS ARE STILL SEEN

Lawyer for New York Railways Admits That Even with More Men Service Is Impaired.

President Wilson and Mayor Mitchel will probably discuss on Saturday the case of the striking carmen of New York City, when the President arrives here. A delegation of the strikers, headed by William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of of the union, called on the Mayor yesterday. After they left the Mayor made this statement:

"They told me they had a talk with President Wilson at the White House on Monday and got the impression that he would like to talk over the matter with me. I told them I would se the President on Saturday night and, of course, if the President wished to talk over the matter I would be glad to talk with him about it."

The Mayor added that he preferred not to discuss the situation in detail before he saw President Wilson. It is understood that the strikers made their appeal to the President on the ground that the principle of the eight-hour day was involved in their demands upon the New York transit companies.

As indicating that so far as the surface lines are concerned the effects of the strike have been serious, James L. Quackenbush, head of the legal department of the New York Railways Company, said yesterday that to replace the 2,799 men who struck on September 6, the company had hired 8,250 motormen and conductors. Of this number 4,472 have been discharged for inefficiency or other reasons. There are now employed 3,778 men to do the work done by 3,410 men before the strike and, Mr. Quackenbush admitted, the service was not normal. The company's records show that about 600 of those who went on strike have returned, leaving approximately 2,000 still on strike. Such men as are returning are being taken back without great penalties. It had been announced that strikers would forfeit their seniority rights, but the rule was changed so that those who have for instance, a five-year term to their credit, may regain their standing after working six months.

FEWER SUICIDES LAST YEAR.

Average 20.3 Per 100,000, Against 20.7 in 1914 and 21.6 in 1908.

The Spectator, an insurance paper of this city, publishes today an article entitled "The Suicide Record for 1915," which discloses, among many other statistics having to do with self-murder, that the suicide rate in this country was still high, though a little lower than in 1914, and apparently more or less stationary. The number of suicides per 100,000 of population in 100 cities in 1915 was 20.3, as against 20.7 for 1914 and 21.6 for 1908, the year after the financial panic of 1907 and the highest average ever recorded in this country.

An effort to show relation between business failures and suicide failed. There was a higher average of suicide on the Pacific Coast, with a correspondingly higher average of business failures, but the East, with the lowest average of suicide, does not show the lowest average of business failures, this record going to the Middle West.

A consideration of the records by sex shows that the male suicide rate per 100,000 of population was 24.1, and that for females only 7.7. The maximum rate of suicidal frequency is attained among men between 35 and 64 years of age, and among women between the same years, but the actual distribution of suicides by age is indicated by a maximum of 21.5 per cent. of the total at ages of 45 to 54 for men and of 24.2 per cent. at ages of 25 to 34 for women.

The favorite method of self-destruction among men is shown to have been by the use of firearms, 8.5 persons per 100,000 of population having destroyed themselves in that way. Among women the use of poison predominated, 3.4 females per 100,000, the highest for any single method, having employed that means.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was feverish, and showed the effect of the shock experienced on Tuesday. After nervous fluctuations, however, a firmer tone prevailed, and at the close of the day values were on the up-grade and showed net gains of ⅛c to 2¼c. This represented a net advance of 5⅞c to 8¾c from the low point of Tuesday, and it was thought in many quarters that the technical position had been very materially strengthened by the heavy liquidation of the past week and that a further gain might easily occur. In local cash market No. 1 durum was nominal; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.38¾; No. 1 northern Duluth, $2.00½; No. 1 northern Manitoba, $2.08, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.69½	1.63¼	1.68¼	1.66	1.08⅛
May	1.77⅜	1.73⅝	1.77¼	1.75	1.09
July	1.45	1.41½	1.44⅞	1.44⅜	..

CORN.

The corn market was influenced largely by the action of the wheat, and after an early decline prices rallied and closed steady to firm, with net gains of 1c to 1¼c. The Liverpool market was easy, and the crops in Argentina appears to have been benefited by the recent rains. There was an absence of export demand, and the movement at primary points was quite liberal. According to The Price Current, the percentage of corn, which will grade No. 2 or better, dropped from 62 per cent. in Ohio to 97 per cent. in Oklahoma. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.04⅞, ten days' shipment, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	89	87¾	89	87⅜	65¼
May	92⅝	90⅜	92⅜	91¼	69⅝
July	91⅝	90¼	91⅜	90⅜	..

OATS.

The market for oats was moderately active, and prices closed near the top with net gains of ⅞@1⅛c. Shorts were fairly good buyers and a rather better feeling prevailed, although receipts were quite liberal and the export demand was slow. In the local cash market standard was quoted at 80½@81c; No. 2 white, 61@61½c; No. 3 white, 60@60½c; No. 4 white, 59¼@60c; fancy clipped white, 64@ 66c; ordinary clipped white, 62@64c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	53⅜	51½	53⅜	52¼	42¼
May	57⅜	55¾	57½	56⅜	44½
July	53⅜	51⅞	53⅜	52	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision list was steady without being active. A moderate demand for lard was credited to the Belgian Commission and to packers, but hog news was again bearish. Some realizing after the opening sent prices under the previous night, but the loss was recovered with the late strength in grain, and closing prices were practically unchanged. Chicago had 58,000 hogs and expected 45,000 on Friday. Kansas City had 11,000 and Omaha 15,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	16.45	16.32	16.45	16.42	9.42
May	16.30	16.15	16.25	16.32	9.70
Ribs—					
January	14.50	14.40	14.47	14.50	9.60
May	14.67	14.60	14.65	14.75	9.77
Pork—					
January	27.63	27.40	27.65	27.60	17.80
May	27.30	27.12	27.30	27.35	17.77

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trade in the oil market was of a holiday character, with few price changes, the close being 1 point higher to 6 lower. Some steadiness was shown early with the advance in cotton and reports of a steady crude market at 37c in the Southeast, but realizing near the close destroyed most of the improvement. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.70	12.75
December	12.84	12.60	12.75@12.80	12.77
January	12.84	12.75	12.78@12.79	12.77
February	..	..	12.74@12.77	12.76
March	12.81	12.71	12.75@12.78	12.77
April	12.88	12.79	12.79@12.81	12.80
May	12.90	12.79	12.80@12.81	12.85
June	12.90	12.80	12.87@12.89	12.90
July	12.95	12.90	12.88@12.90	12.94

COFFEE.

The coffee market was comparatively quiet yesterday, with prices ruling higher on covering for over the holiday. The opening was unchanged to 2 points lower, but the market soon rallied, with March selling up to 8.33c and July to 8.61c. The close was at practically the best point of the day, showing a net advance of 6 to 7 points. The local spot market was quiet, as usual preceding the holidays, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	8.05	8.05	8.08@8.12	8.02
January	..	..	8.16@8.18	8.10
February	..	..	8.25@8.26	8.19
March	8.35	8.30	8.34@8.35	8.28
April	..	..	8.43@8.43	8.36
May	8.50	8.40	8.49@8.50	8.43
June	..	..	8.53@8.56	8.49
July	8.61	8.52	8.60@8.61	8.54
August	..	..	8.65@8.66	8.58
September	8.71	8.71	8.70@8.71	8.63
October	..	..	8.75@8.76	8.67
November	..	..	8.80@8.81	..

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened irregular, 2 points higher to 3 points lower, and liquidation in many months sent prices off several points around midday, but reports that local refiners had purchased rather liberally of Louisiana and Peruvian sugars at equal to 4.8c. cost and freight, for Cubas, started a covering movement, and values advanced above the close of Tuesday, with trading moderately active. The close showed net gains of 7 points to a loss of 1 point, with sales for the day 18,450 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	4.66	4.55	4.66@4.68	4.62
January	4.23	4.11	4.23@4.24	4.17
February	3.95	3.88	3.97@3.98	3.90
March	3.90	3.84	3.90@3.92	3.86
April	3.94	3.88	3.94@3.96	3.89
May	3.97	3.90	3.97@3.98	3.93
June	..	..	4.00@4.02	3.97
July	4.03	3.99	4.03@4.04	4.01
August	..	..	4.06@4.08	4.04
September	4.06	4.05	4.10@4.12	4.09
October	4.08	4.08	4.12@4.14	4.13

The market for refined sugar was unchanged, at 7.80c for fine granulated, but trading was very light, with buyers inclined to hold off and await some adjustment in values. In fact, secondhand sugars were said to be available as low as 7.25c. Raw sugar was steady at quotations, with refiners showing a buying interest in full duty sugar, one local interest taking 12,000 bags Peruvian port, at 4½c, cost, insurance, and freight, equal to 4½c, cost and freight, ex Cuba. There was also a sale of 50,000 bags Louisiana sugar at 5¼c, free on board, New Orleans, equal to 5.64c, duty paid. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.64c; molasses, 4.77c, and cost and freight, 4⅝c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,924 packages. Demand has fallen off materially, and the market has developed a weaker tone, on nearly all classes of stock. Supplies of the higher grades are not large, but a lack of buying interest has caused some pressure to sell, and values are lower in consequence. The entire line of quotations has been reduced from ½@1c, and at the decline the market is still unsettled. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 42@42½c; extras, (92 score,) 41¼c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38¾@40c; seconds, (84 to 87 score,) 36½@38c; thirds, 35¾@36c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 43@43½c; extras, 42@ 42½c; firsts, 39@41¼c; seconds, 37@38½c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 39@40c; extras, 38½@38¾c; firsts, 37½@38c; seconds, 36@37¼c; thirds, 35@35½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40@40½c; good to prime, 37½@39½c; common to fair, 33½@37c; renovated, extras, 35¼@36c; firsts, 34½@35c; lower grades, 33@ 34c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, June make, firsts, 33¼@34c; current make, firsts, 33½c; seconds, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, firsts, 32½c; No. 2, 31½@33c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 4,038 cases. Market generally quiet, unsettled, and irregular. Arrivals continue light, and the proportion of new-laid qualities small. The demand for fresh-gathered eggs is quieter, but offerings of desirable qualities of Western and Southern are so light that values are sustained. More seriously mixed qualities and the remains of previous accumulations of Fall packed move slowly at easy prices. The high-priced nearby eggs are dull and tend to accumulate; prices for these are being shaded, but even so there is no satisfactory clearance. Nearby white eggs exceed 55@60c. Storage eggs are again lower under very dull trade and some increase of pressure to sell. Hardly enough wholesale trading to give a clear definition of values. Stock is offered at the reduction quoted in quantity for all present demands. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 49@50c; extra firsts, 47@48c; firsts, 44@46c; seconds, 40@43c; thirds and poorer, 35@39c; dirties, 30@34c; checks, 28@30c; refrigerator, specials, good to choice, dry, 32@33c; undergrades, 28@31c. Refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 35c; firsts, 31½@34½c; seconds, 29@32¾c; lower grades, 28@31½c. Refrigerator, State whites, 34@37c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 60@ 62c; ordinary to good, 43@58c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 43@60c. Nearby gathered eggs, white, 43@60c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 45@53c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 50@55c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@50c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Overcast and cooler Thurs. Fri. fair; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate variable winds, becoming n. w.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and cooler Thurs. Fri. fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and cooler Thurs. Fri. fair.

Ind.—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri. fair; fresh w. winds.

Lower Mich. and Ohio—Overcast and cooler Thurs. Fri. fair; fresh w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Overcast Thurs. and Fri.; moderate to fresh w. winds.

La.—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri., fair.

Ark.—Fair Thurs., colder in s. Fri., fair, warmer in n. w.

Okla.—Fair Thurs., warmer in w. and cent. Fri., fair and warmer.

E. Tex.—Fair Thurs., colder, except in extreme n. w. Fri., fair, warmer in n. w.

W. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer in n.

Ill.—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri., fair and warmer.

Mo.—Fair Thurs., colder in e. Fri. fair and warmer.

Wis.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., colder in extreme e. Thurs., warmer Fri.

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Iowa—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer Fri.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., colder Fri.

S. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer in extreme w. Thurs. and in e. Fri.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer in w. Thurs. and in e. Fri.

Transatlantic Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, also specially addressed correspondence for other countries, except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Pannonia.....Dec. 1

Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, via Gothenburg, at 7 A. M.—Stockholm..Dec. 2

Gibraltar, Switzerland, and Greece, (especially addressed only,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Aosta.....Dec. 2

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—Philadelphia.....Dec. 2

Azores Islands and Gibraltar, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Ponta Delgada, Gibraltar, and Naples, at 9 A. M.—Creole.....Dec. 2

France, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau.....Dec. 2

Great Britain, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries, except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Laconia.....Dec. 2

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 2, SS Philadelphia.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Dec. 2, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Dec. 16, SS Patria.

Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Nov. 30, SS Reginaud'Italia, and at 9 A. M. Dec. 2, SS Cretic.

Denmark and Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Dec. 2, SS Frederik VIII.

Sweden—Close at 6 A. M. Dec. 2, SS Stockholm.

Italy—Close at 8 A. M. Dec. 2, SS Cretic.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Sun rises..6:58|Sun sets..4:30|Moon sets..10:34

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:28	12:00	5:17	6:04
Governors Island	11:46	12:00	5:51	6:40
Hell Gate	1:41	1:52	7:32	8:21

Arrived—Wednesday, Nov. 29.

SS Tuscania, Liverpool, Nov. 10.
SS Barendrecht, Seville, Nov. 11.
SS Asturarca, Genoa, Oct. 13.
SS Volkvard, Kirkwall, Nov. 19.
SS Breda Izel, Gibraltar, Nov. 10.
SS Brunswyk, Rotterdam, Nov. 1.
SS Burmese Prince, La Paillice, Nov. 18.
SS Curacao, Cristobal, Nov. 20.
SS Roesano, London, Oct. 30.
SS San Guglielmo, St. Michaels, Nov. 22.
SS Falkland, Manchester, Nov. 12.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Nov. 26.
SS Neches, Galveston, Nov. 22.
SS Manchioneal, Jamaica, Nov. 24.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Nov. 29.
SS Wieringen, Rotterdam, Nov. 10.
SS Anglia, Gibraltar, Nov. 11.
SS Gulfoil, Port Arthur, Nov. 20.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Guyane	Havre	Nov. 5
Irvington Court	Havre	Nov. 4
Unkai Maru	Santos	Nov. 3
Exeter City	Bristol	Nov. 8
Kanaris	Barry	Nov. 9
E. K. Venezuelos	Lisbon	Nov. 10
Rio de Janeiro	Pernambuco	Nov. 10
Saratoga	Havana	Nov. 23
Penisero	Bordeaux	Nov. 14
Showdonian	Gibraltar	Nov. 14
Eastgate	Havre	Nov. 16
Zacapa	Kingston	Nov. 25
Maracaibo	San Juan	Nov. 25
Creole	New Orleans	Nov. 26
El Dia	Galveston	Nov. 24

DUE TOMORROW.

†United States	Kirkwall	Nov. 21
*Celtic	Liverpool	Nov. 23
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Nov. 28
Iquitos	Cristobal	Nov. 23
El Norte	Galveston	Nov. 25

DUE SATURDAY.

†Bergenfjord	Bergen	Nov. 22
†Ryndam	Falmouth	Nov. 23
Crown of Cadiz	Trinidad	Nov. 25
Vasari	Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 21
Bovic	Manchester	Nov. 18

DUE SUNDAY.

*St. Louis	Liverpool	Nov. 25
Kansas City	Bermuda	Nov. 19
Morro Castle	Havana	Nov. 30
Heim	Seville	Nov. 18
Saramacca	Santiago	Nov. 28
Lenape	Jacksonville	Nov. 29

DUE MONDAY.

*Orduna	Liverpool	Nov. 25
Oosterdyk	Rotterdam	Nov. 17
Carolina	San Juan	Nov. 29
Calamares	Cristobal	Nov. 27
Columbia	Copenhagen	Nov. 15
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 1
City of Columbus	Savannah	Dec. 1

DUE TUESDAY.

*Espagne	Bordeaux	Nov. 26
Montserrat	Havana	Nov. 30
Edith	Porto Rico	Nov. 29
Rio Blanca	Santos	Nov. 10
Nueces	Galveston	Nov. 29
Havana	Havana	Dec. 2

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Fram	Kirkwall	Nov. 21
Cristobal	Cristobal	Nov. 29
Purus	Santos	Nov. 11
Mandeville	Jamaica	Dec. 1
Sunamar	Antilla	Dec. 1
Bermudian	Bermuda	Dec. 4

DUE THURSDAY.

Kirkoswald	Barry	Nov. 22
*Baltic	Liverpool	Nov. 29
Robert M. Thompson	Barry	Nov. 23
Carrillo	Kingston	Dec. 2
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 4

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Pannonia, London	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Regina d'Italia	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mariana, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lapland, Liverpool	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cretic, Naples	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Regina d'Italia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Amsteldyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stockholm, Gothenburg	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Eastern Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Charlton Hall, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Neches, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
C. of Monte'y, Savan'h		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

C. Lopez y Lopez, Cadiz	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Breiz Izel, Marseilles		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Frederik VIII., Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Hostilius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Laconia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Tirives, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pajona, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Thyra, Havana		12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montserrat, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dominic, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Napoli, Naples		12:00 M.
Philadelphian, London		12:00 M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Kristianiafjord, at Kirkwall, Nov. 27.
SS Isthmian, at Kirkwall, Nov. 25.
SS Eldrid, at Kirkwall, Nov. 27.
SS Mizar, at Kirkwall, Nov. 26.
SS Chicago, at Bordeaux, Nov. 28.
SS Escaut, at Calais, Nov. 28.
SS Chimu, at Mollendo, Nov. 28.
SS Van Duyn, at Colon, Nov. 29.

Sailed.

SS Finland, from Liverpool, Nov. 28.
SS Navajo, from London, Nov. 29.
SS Bergenf

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

William Street Deal for New Building Involving $1,000,000—Other Sales Downtown and on Fourth Avenue—Harlem Block Front Investment—$500,000 Brooklyn-Queens Trade.

There was plenty of activity in the realty market yesterday, a number of excellent deals in the midtown and downtown business sections being closed. Of particular interest was a deal on William Street, in the fire insurance centre, which will lead to the erection of another large insurance building.

The property includes the vacant plot at 130 to 134 William Street, 50 by 100, on the east side, between John and Fulton Streets. It was sold by Stanley L. Cohen, who purchased half of the plot a few years ago for $135,000. The plot contains 8,000 square feet. William I. Shire is preparing plans for the new structure. The Thompson-Starrett Company has the general contract, and the building will be ready for occupancy in the Fall of 1917. Several leases are pending in the proposed building. The entire transaction involves approximately $1,000,000.

The plot is opposite to the Underwriters Building, and is eighty feet south of Fulton Street, where the entrances of the William Street subway will be located.

The Charles F. Noyes Company were the brokers in the transaction.

Trade Journal Buys 13th Street Home.

An interesting deal which will strengthen the lower Fifth Avenue business section has been made by Fairchild Brothers, publishers of Women's Wear, who have purchased the six-story commercial structure at 6 to 10 East Thirteenth Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue. It was bought from the Butterick Publishing Company. The plot has a frontage of 75 feet by 103, and has been held at about $90,000. The building will be altered and used as the home of the Fairchild Brothers' publication, now at 822 Broadway.

John N. Kalley & Sons were the brokers in the sale.

$340,000 Fourth Avenue Deal.

An important Fourth Avenue deal was made in the purchase by the Broadway-John Street Corporation, of which Elias A. Cohen is President, of the four old buildings with stores at 407 to 413 Fourth Avenue, midway between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets on the east side of the thoroughfare. The property has a frontage of 90 feet by 84, and was bought from Josephine C. Christman, who acquired it about five years ago. The plot is assessed at $340,000. No definite plans have been made for improvement, but pending the decision to erect a new commercial structure the buildings will be remodeled for trade.

British Firm Buys Water Street Building.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company sold to Dodwell & Co., a British firm of importers and exporters, now located at 50 Broad Street, the five-story commercial building at 141 and 163 Water Street. The structure occupies a plot 84.4 by 50. The property was sold free and clear through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

Tenants Buy Washington Street Building.

For a figure close to $50,000 the estate of Bloomfield Brown sold to John H. Schneider & Co. the five-story building 286 Washington Street and 184 and 186 Chambers Street. The buyers have been tenants of the building for many years. It occupies a plot 26.8 by 48.4 by 26.3 by 57.3, and is assessed by the city at a valuation of $40,000.

$80,000 East Side Dwelling Sale.

Herman Kinnicutt purchased for occupancy from Francis Livingston 65 East Eighty-second Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on a lot 20 by 102.2. The property is assessed by the city for taxation at $60,000, and has been held at $80,000.

Old Hammerstein Block Front in West Harlem Reported Sold.

The six five-story apartment houses occupying the block front on the east side of Seventh Avenue between 136th and 137th streets are reputed to have been sold to an investor by the Sutton estate. The houses were built by Oscar Hammerstein about thirty years ago and were at that time considered the finest group of apartments in West Harlem. Since the invasion of negroes in that section of Harlem they have deteriorated.

Two Harlem Deals.

Samuel Stern purchased from the Finance Operating Company for investment the five-story flat occupying a lot 25 by 100 on the south side of 120th Street, 325 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

The Wells Holding Company sold to the John B. Haskin estates 55 West 126th street, a three-story dwelling on lot 17 by 99.11.

Operator Figures in Three Deals.

Frederick Brown, operator, figured in three transactions yesterday. He sold the five and six story apartment house on plot 80 by 96 irregular, at 1071 and 1049 Franklin Avenue, to John Knox McAfee, who gave in exchange the vacant plot, 65 by 96, on the east side of Valentine Avenue, 300 feet north of 196th Street. Sharrott & Thom were the brokers.

The Macy Construction Company has bought from Mr. Brown the vacant plot, 50 by 123, at 1,021 and 1,023 Trinity Avenue between 165th and 166th Streets, and has given in exchange the two dwellings on lot 25 by 105 each, at 555 and 557 South Fifth Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Kurz & Uren negotiated this exchange.

Mr. Brown also sold to Annie Socal the five-story apartment house on plot 39 by 94 irregular, at 914 East 167th Street, northeast corner of Tiffany Street.

Bronx.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz have sold for the 1,640 University Avenue Company the two-story and basement two-family house known as 1,072 Hall Place; also 1,075 Intervale Avenue, a one-story brick garage on a plot 30 by 110, irregular. The buyer will offer same for sale.

Albert Rothenberg purchased from Estella A. Segal 1,285 Washington Avenue a two-story building on a lot 25 by 89.9.

Mary Kolb sold to Morris Schoenholtz 1,392 Fulton Avenue, and two-story buildings on plot 50 by 211, near 170th Street.

$500,000 Brooklyn-Queens Deal.

A deal involving Brooklyn and Queens Borough properties aggregating in value about $500,000 has been closed in the purchase by James C. Graham of 525 lots in Queens, comprising thirteen city blocks with frontages on Lawrence and Little Neck Avenues. They were acquired from the George W. West Realty Corporation, composed of Schenectady and Saratoga interests. In part payment Mr. Graham gave the six four-story apartment houses covering the south side of St. John's Place between Rogers and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn.

Maurice G. Straus and George L. Long were the brokers in the transaction.

Brooklyn.

Daniel H. Jackson bought from a client of J. Levy & Co., 28 Chester Street, between Pitkin Avenue and East New York Avenue, a four-story apartment on a plot 35 by 100.

The two four-story flats at 2,113 and 2,115 Dean Street, each on plot 26.8 by 107, have been sold by Meyer Levenson for the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.

Long Island.

The Westwood Realty Company sold 857 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, a detached house on plot 50 by 100 for Moriz Steinhardter to a client for occupancy; also 2,713 Church Avenue, a detached house with garage in the rear for Albert E. Castle to a client for investment.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley sold for the Zeeland Realty Company a plot of one acre with a frontage of 150 feet facing Long Island Sound in the Manursing Island section immediately south of the Beach Club, to Dr. Oscar J. Chase of New York City, who will build at once a residence for his own occupancy.

E. S. Willard & Company have sold for Erastus M. Cravath the property at Mill Neck, L. I. adjoining that of Irving Brokaw and opposite the Piping Rock Estate. The purchaser is Lyman N. Hine, who proposes to occupy the property as his residence.

Henry A. Rogers of Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., sold for the estate of James Abel Payne, a tract of woodland in Bungafields, Westbury, L. I. The property is near the country estates of William Payne Thompson and A. Ludlow Kramer. The buyer will develop for his own occupancy.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold for the Glens Falls Trust Company several plots at Nassau Haven, its new development at Hyde Park, to C. W. Weddle and Chester A. Stobough.

New Jersey.

Louis Kamm, Inc., sold for the heirs of Mary R. Matthews, to Richard W. and Cortlandt Parker 17 Cedar Street, Newark, N. J., and leased it to the Goerke Company, which occupies the adjoining property.

Lower Broadway Corner Leased.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company have leased for the Broadway Building Company to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for a long term of years the southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane.

The store is part of the space formerly occupied by the Guardian Trust Company. The balance of this space is now under negotiation. This is the second long-term Broadway lease closed in this district by Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company in the last few months, the former deal being the leasing of the Waterman corner, at Cortlandt Street and Broadway, to the Schulte Realty Company.

Commercial Leases.

Charles F. Noyes Company leased the store and basement at 117 Spring Street to T. Gordon, and a store at 41-5 Lafayette Street for Herman Suerken to Henry Lowenthal.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 1,893 Broadway to M. D. Randall.

The Real Estate Management Company has leased for Peter Doelger Brewing Company to Charles Edrich the store at 2,580 Broadway for a term of years; also for Peter Doelger Brewing Company the store at 2,576 Broadway to Peter Papagianis.

Realty Notes.

The Charles F. Noyes Company announces that Stanley K. Green, formerly of Nelson, Lee & Green, has joined its organization.

S. W. Straus & Co. have purchased the entire issue of first mortgage 5 per cent. serial bonds of the Southern Hotel Building, Baltimore, Md., amounting to $725,000.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has made a loan of $36,000 to the Mellwin Realty and Construction Company on a plot on the west side of Plimpton Avenue, north of 170th Street, for the erection of a six-story apartment house.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

132d St, 41 East, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 20x99.11, part of a two-story church; Clara Kinkeldey, as executrix, against Mount Gilead Baptist Church et al.; Beals & N., attorneys; due, $6,645.78; taxes, &c., $147.19; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

132d St, 39 East, n s, 20 ft e of Madison Av, 20x99.11, part of a two-story church; Frances Braun and others, executors, against same; L. J. Langbein, attorney; due, $6,285; taxes, &c., $42,255.78; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

87th St, 542 East, s s, 164 ft w of Av. B, 18x69.6, three-story dwelling, C. A. Miller, as substitute trustee, against E. M. Kaulbach et al.; Bernstein & Bernstein, attorneys; due, $2,516.13; taxes, &c., $470.70; to O'Reilly & Dahn for a client for $3,225.

By Samuel Marx.

24 Av, 1,772, e s, 101 ft s of 93d St, 25.5x100, five-story tenement and store; D. J. Judge against D. M. Lowden et al.; J. H. Judge, attorney; due, $15,440.21; taxes, &c., $433.80; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Phinelander Av, s w corner of Hunt Av, 65x110x irregular; vacant; G. J. Puckhafer against Mary O'Connell et al.; G. A. Moses, attorney; due, $1,300; taxes, &c., $220; to the plaintiff for $550.

Oakes Av, w s, 179 ft s of Bussing Av, 25x100, vacant; Henry Isaacs against Land Co. R. of Edenwald et al.; G. A. Moses, attorney; due, $172; taxes, &c., $100; to the plaintiff for $100.

ON PREMISES AT 10 A. M.

By Gregory F. Allison, Referee.

Oak St, w s, 350 ft s of Cornell Av, 50x100, vacant; L. J. Moses against J. J. Storms et al.; G. A. Moses, attorney; due, $335; taxes, &c., $250; to the plaintiff for $100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Bronx Park, 700, 1,150 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 1 a frame storage house, 8x26; City of New York, owner; George M. Beerbower, 700 Bronx Park, architect; cost, $2,500.

Park Av, s e corner of 168th St, for a four-story brick ice plant, 80.10x133; Universal Ice Manufacturing Co., Edward S. Napolis, 391 East 149th St, President, owner; John L. Plock, 126 Liberty St, architect; cost, $150,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

14th St, 233 West, to a five-story dwelling; R. Villalta, 312 West 151st St, owner; G. E. Ward, 417 East 34th St, architect; cost, $7,000.

34th St, 59 East, to a five-story dwelling and store; J. A. Trowbridge, 57 East 34th St, owner; A. E. Nast, 546 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

3d Av, e s, 52.36 ft n of 170th St, to a five-story brick storage house, 26x79.9; Margaret Mathis, 551 East 170th St, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29.

With name and address of the purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,089-91, e s, 110.4 ft n of 163d St, 80x111; 158th St, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Jacob Herb to Shrapnel Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, Nov. 22; attorney, M. S. Hoffman, 35 Nassau St.....$100

AVENUE A, n e corner of 3d St, 192.4 to e s of 4th St x145; James R. Roosevelt et al to William V. Astor, Rhinebeck, N. Y., b. and s., subject to leases; attorney, E. D. Coulter, 23 West 26th St.....$1

AVENUE A, n w corner of 87th St, 25x75; Consumers' Brewing Co. of New York to Consumers' Brewery Realty Corporation, Eddyville, N. Y., all liens, Nov. 24; attorneys, Holm, W. & S., 35 Nassau St.....$1

CANNON ST, 59, w s, 25x100; Lavers' Mortgage Co. to Harry Oken, 320 East 50th St, b. and s., all liens, Nov. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CHERRY ST, s w corner of James Slip, (No. 1,) 36.2x24; Consumers' Brewing Co. of N. Y., Ltd., to Consumers' Brewery Realty Corp., Eddyville, Ulster Co., N. Y., all liens, Nov. 24; attorneys, Holm, W. & S., 35 Nassau St.....$1

CHRISTOPHER ST, 19 and 21, n s, 100 ft e of Waverley Place, 40.2x90; Max and Samuel Lipman to Alfred Bartels 2,040 7th Av, mtg $40,000, all liens, Nov. 27; attorney, Edw. Perpente, 156 Broadway.....$100

DYCKMAN (or Inwood) ST, 150, part of Lots 64d, 64e, 64f, 64g, 64h, 64i, 64j, 64k, 64l, 64m, 64n, and 64o, Map 868, of Abr. R. Van Nest et al; Wilbur Realty Co. to George W. Perkins, 76 Park Av, mtg $10,000, Feb. 18; attorneys, Miller & B., 55 Liberty St.....$1

DELANCEY ST, 325 ft e of Pitt, s s Delancey St, 25x100; Joseph Rabinowitz to Rabinowitz Realty Co., 354 Broadway, Brooklyn, mtg $15,000, Nov. 23; address, J. Safren, 354 Broadway, Brooklyn.

HAVEN AV, w s, 150 ft n from s s of 170th St, 50x103.3; Alfred Bartels to Max Lipman, 565 West 162d St, and another, all liens, Nov. 2; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.....$100

INTERIOR gore, begins 103.3 ft w of Haven Av x— from 170th St, produced and at n s of Lot 131. Plot 147, map of Barclay vs. Ward, Nov. 17, 1896. 50x12.8x50, being part of Plot 147; Alfred Bartels to Max Lipman, 565 West 162d St, and another, all liens, Nov. 2; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.....$100

LAFAYETTE ST, 200-202, n w corner of Broome St, 136.4x100.7x142.6x100.2; James R. Roosevelt et al, trustees, to William V. Astor, Rhinebeck, N. Y., subject to leases; attorney, E. D. Coulter, 23 West 26th St..$1

MONROE ST, 28, s s, 231.5 ft w of Market St, runs w 25.8x s 97.10 to n s of Hamilton St x e 25.7x n 35.2x w 2.11x n 35.8 to beginning; Wolf Somer et al to Joseph Gordon, 2,000 Mapes Av, Bronx, mtg $28,000, Nov. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106, s w corner 121st St, 101.10x181.3x100.11x167.2, foreclosure Oct. 5, 1916; Louis J. Schwartz, referee, to Fortis Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, mtg $511,575, Oct. 11; attorneys, A. L. and S. F. Jacobs, 30 Broad St.....$5,000

PARK AV, 132, w s, 25.2 ft s of 91st St, 25.2x82.2; William Dietz to Charles Dietz, 1,132 Park Av, mtg $24,000, Nov. 28; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.....$1

SOUTH ST, n e corner of James Slip, 46x 94.1; Jacob Herb to Shrapnel Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, Nov. 22; attorney, Milton S. Hoffman, 35 Nassau St.....$100

WALL ST, c, n s, 22.6x120.8x22.4x irregular; Pine St, 3, s s, 20.1x96.11x18.11x86.10, e s; Pine St, 5, s s, 104.2 ft e of Broadway, 21.2x74.5x21.4x74.8; Broadway, 94 and 96, e s, 84.4 ft s of Pine St, 38.4x100; James R. Roosevelt et al., trustees, to William V. Astor, Rhinebeck, N. Y., b. and s., subject to leases, June 22; attorney, E. D. Coulter, 23 West 26th St.....Nov. 1.....$1

WEST END AV, n e corner 87th St, 22.8x 100; Helen B. Warrington to Martha S. Wittnauer, 562 West End Av, mtg $50,000, Sept. 15; address, 30 West 36th St.....$1

2d Av, 2,256, s e corner of 110th St, 20.2x 75; Consumers, Brewing Co. of New York to Consumers' Brewing Realty Corporation, Eddyville, N. Y., all liens, Nov. 24; attorneys, Holm, W. & S., 35 Nassau St.....$1

3D AV, n e corner of 113th St, 23.2x104.6; 23d St, s s, 234 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9, ¼ part; Ronald K. Brown, trustee, to Margaret A. Jackson, 550 Madison Av, et al; address 320 Broadway.....$1

3D ST, 84 East, s w s, 25x100.6; Joseph Rabinowitz to Rabinowitz Realty Co., 354 Broadway, Brooklyn, mtg $28,500, all liens, Nov. 23; address, J. Safren, 354 Broadway, Brooklyn; attorney, R. B. Coulter, 23 West 26th St.....$100

4TH AV, 407-413, e s, 46.1 ft no of 28th St, 80x90.8x irregular; Josephine C. Christian to the Broadway-John Street Corp., 206 Broadway, mtg $242,000, b. and s., c. s. s., Nov. 27; attorney, E. A. Cohen, 206 Broadway.....$25

4TH ST, 256 East, s s, 104.9 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x97, foreclosure Nov. 22; Mark Eisner, referee, to Paula Wright, Beechmont, New Rochelle, N. Y., Nov. 29; attorney, Joseph F. Stier, 11 Broadway.....$12,000

7TH AV, e s, 44.11 ft n of 135th St, 18x75; Jacob Herb to Shrapnel Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, Nov. 22; attorney, M. S. Hoffman, 35 Nassau St.....$100

8TH AV, n w corner of 124th St, 201.8 ft to s s of 125th St, x 150; James R. Roosevelt et al., trustees, to William V. Astor, Rhinebeck, N. Y., Nov. 22; attorney, E. D. Coulter, 23 West 26th St.....$1

22D ST, 54 West, s s, 142 ft e of 6th Av, 23x98.9, foreclosure Nov. 28; Mark Goldberg, referee, to Caroline R. Brown, Bellehaven, Greenwich, Conn., and Emma A. Conklin, 14 Echo Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., executrixes of William H. Brigham, Nov. 28; attorney, John M. Rider, 44 Cedar St.....$50,000

47TH ST, 617 and 619 West, n s, 275 ft w of 11th Av, 50x100.5, mtg $63,000; 47th St, 621 and 623 West, n s, 325 ft w of 11th Av, 50x100.5; 47th St, 613 and 615 West, n s, 225 ft w of 11th Av, 50x100.5; Edward F. Beinhauer to Beinhauer Bros. Realty Co., 2 West 88th St, correction deed; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

69TH ST, 211 West, n s, 144.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 19.8x100.5; Selma Wronker to E. A. M. Realty Co., 3 Washington Place, mtg $16,000, all liens; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

71ST ST, n s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 25x74.4; Consumers' Brewing Co. of New York to Consumers' Brewery Realty Corporation, Eddyville, N. Y., all liens, Nov. 24; attorneys, Holm, W. & S., 35 Nassau St.....$1

83D ST, 116 East, s s, 200.7 ft e of Park Av, 24.5x102.2; Ellen E. Wall to William V. Norris, 752 Freeland St, Brooklyn, Nov. 29; attorney, New York Title & Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

95TH ST, 216 East, s s, 325.9 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Levi M. Scoville to Lincoln Trust Co., 204 5th Av, mtg $11,500, all liens, Nov. 28; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$100

120TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 100.11; Title Finance Operating Co. to Samuel Stern, 518 West 143d St, mtg $22,000, Nov. 25; address, 140 Nassau St.....$1

122D ST, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Planet Realty Co. to Marguerite S. O'Neill, 13 West 109th St, mtg $21,000, all liens, b. and s., Nov. 28; attorneys, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway.....$1

125TH ST, s s, 208 ft w of 1st Av, 20.6x75 block; Michael Feeney to Eva Phipps, 218 West 122d St, b. and s., all liens, Oct. 23; attorney, Frank M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row.....$1

126TH ST, 15 West, n s, 109 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x99.11; Wells Holding Co. to John B. Haskin Estates, Inc., 140 Nassau St, mtg $5,000, June 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

127TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, runs e 99.11x n 99.11 to 127th St x w 50 to beginning; Consumers' Brewing Co. of New York to Consumers' Brewing Realty Corporation, Eddyville, Ulster County, N. Y., all liens, Nov. 24; attorneys, Holm, W. & S., 35 Nassau St.....$1

131ST ST, 21 West, n s, 260 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; David Fried, Ignaz Hermann, et al., to H. & H. Realty Co., 2,251 5th Av, mtg $14,000, Nov. 28; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St.....$100

136TH ST, 235 West, n s, 536 ft w of 7th Av, 16x99.11; Louis C. Jacoby to Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, mtg $7,000; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway.....$1

173D ST, 526 West, s s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 37.6x100, foreclosure Oct. 31; Timothy A. Leary, referee, to Charles H. Newcomb, at Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$35,400

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, 135, w s, 25x100; John M. Zurn, referee, to Union Heights Realty Co., 185 Montague St, Brooklyn, mtge $11,500, Nov. 29; attorney, B. R. Duncan, 189 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$500

BRYANT AV, s s, 145 ft s of 173d St, 20x 100; Frank E. Barnard to Lavelle Construction Co., 385 East 149th St, Nov. 22; attorney, E. L. Barnard, 391 East 149th St..$100

DALY AV, s e corner of 179th St, 27.5x16.3x 21.2x100.2; Frederick K., or Fred K., Flechtner to Herman L. Schlieif, 3,619 3d Av, mtg $22,000, Nov. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

FORD ST, s s, 200 ft w of Webster Av, 106.5x25x107.5; also Ford St, n s, 100 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; also, 183d St, s s, 300 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; Philip William Roos to Marie M. Roos, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Nov. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

FULTON AV, e s, 126.11 ft s of 170th St, 50x211, Mary Kalb to Morris Schoenholtz, 1,392 Fulton Av, Oct. 17; attorney, J. L. Bernstein, 135 Beekman St.....$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 189.11 ft s of 189th St, now 188th St, 50x81.3; Ewol Realty Corporation to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, Nov. 29, 5 years, 6 p. c., until completion of building, and 6½ p. c. thereafter; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$8,000

LOT 138, map of Moss estate; Mae De Genaro to Patrick J. Maguire, 429A 8th St, Brooklyn, Nov. 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. S. Marsden, 37 Liberty St.....$500

MARTHA AV, n w corner of 238th St, 25x 100; Maria Melillo to Daniel D. Curry, 327 East 58th St, prior mtg $4,200, Nov. 28, due as per bond; attorney, C. B. Augustine, 261 Broadway.....$375

WEST FARMS ROAD, e s, being plot bounded by land William Henderson, e by Main St, n by land William Ades, and w by West Farms Road; Philip E. Fleischman to William H. Pound, one-fifth part, Westchester, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1904, due Nov. 1908; attorney, Thomas O'Neil.....$500

159TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Elton Av, 15x50; Giuseppe M. Mangone to Walter E. Andrews, 1,826 Mt. Hope Av, and another, Nov. 27, due as per bond; attorney, R. B. Stringham, 277 Broadway.....$500

214TH ST, 160 East, s s, 25x100; Maria Cerullo to Mary Piunkett, 6,031 Tyndale Av, Nov. 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

217TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of Barnes Av, 50x114; Kank Realty Co. to Russell W. Snyder, 203 Broadway, Nov. 28, due as per bond; attorneys, Dutton & K., 203 Broadway.$4,000

234TH ST, s s, 180.1 ft e of White Plains Road, 228ft to 233d St, x50x114.6x50x114.6x 100.1; John Gerrard to Josephine M. Offinger, on East Lincoln Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., and another, Nov. 28, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$6,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 667-677, w s, between 3d and Bleecker Sts, 150x— to e s of Mercer St x 125x irregular, Broadway Central Hall, all, except stores 667, 675, and 677 Broadway, through to Mercer St, and basements and sub-basements of 667 and 677 Broadway; Eugene Higgins, Paris, France, to Jay G. Wilbraham, 675 Broadway, from June 28, 1913, to July 1, 1920; attorneys, Hardy, S. & W., 165 Broadway.....$32,000

7TH AV, 2,560-66; also 148th St, 201, West, all; Albert F. Brugman to Charles Kimmerman, 218 West 148th St, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1912; attorneys, Bandler & Haas, 42 Broadway.....$6,000

48TH ST, s s, 275.6 ft e of 8th Av, 99.6x 100.5, all; 220 West 48th Street Realty Corp. to Froud Theatre Co., 220 West 48th St, 10 years from Aug. 1, 1913; attorney, L. L. Weber, 220 West 48th St.....$32,000

83D ST, 431 East, all; Laura Reiss to Max Fein, 426 East 91st St, 3 years from Dec. 1, 1915; 2 years' renewal.....$1,020

110TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, apartment on ground floor; June Realty Co. to Julius Jarcho, 85 West 113th St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1914; 5 years' renewal..$1,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 66th St, 40.5x 100; N. Y. Life Ins. Co. et al. against Ullman Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

AVENUE C, s w corner of 14th St, 114.9x88; Robert F. Cutting et al. against David Moskowitz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. W. Stotesbury.

SULLIVAN ST, s e e, 202 ft s of Broome St, 18.3x86; regula; Lawrence S. Suarez et al. against Antonio Crecco et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

7TH AV, n w corner of 138th St, 20x77.8; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. against Matilda F. Fitzsimons et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

26TH ST, 142 and 144 West; N. Y. Life Ins. Co. against A. & S. Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. W. Hubbell.

43D ST, s s, 23 ft e of 5th Av, 10x100.5; Thomas T. Sturges et al. against 4 East 43d St. Corp et al., ejectment proceedings, &c.; attorneys, Norwood & Walsh.

55TH ST, 307, East; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against David Osterweis et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

71ST ST, 412 East; Mary Shea against John E. Warner et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. M. Rider.

120TH ST, 341 East; Elizabeth L. Thomasson et al. against Florence E. Goldschmidt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. M. Powell.

120TH ST, s s, 20 ft e of 8th Av, 20x80; Alexander E. Ostrander against Nathan Schreibersdorf et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Henry, Meyers & Manne.

129TH ST, s s, 40 ft e of 8th Av, 20x80; Alexander E. Ostrander against Nathan Schreibersdorf et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Henry, Meyers & Manne.

129TH ST, s s, 60 ft e of 8th Av, 20x80; Emily Macduff against Nathan Schreibersdorf et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Henry, Meyers & Manne.

144TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; American Savings Bank against Tosca A. Schmidt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. V. Irwin.

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 223.5 ft s of 176th St, 17.8x100; American Savings Bank against Kellbert Construction Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. V. Irwin.

HALL PLACE, e s, 153.1 ft n of 167th St, 28.5x48.7; Louis Johnson against Frederick S. Jandorf et al., foreclosure of mortgage;

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 11; Louis Goldstein against Louis Frankenthaler et al., Sept. 14, 1916.$95

GRAND ST, 258 and 260; Roberts Contracting Co., Inc., against Elka Jack Realties, Inc., et al., June 21, 1916.....$1,133

PARK ROW, 41; Joseph J. Fitzhenry against Park Co. et al., Nov. 23, 1916.....$75

SOUTH ST, n w corner of Montgomery St; Joseph J. Fitzhenry against Butwell Building Co. et al., Nov. 23, 1916.....$82

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

DALY AV, e s, 115.5 ft n of 179th St, 16.5x 100.8x irregular; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. loans Individual Garages, Inc., to erect 80 one-story individual garages.....$20,000

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JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 E. 42d St., N. Y.

THE MARK OF THE ADZ

is on the beams; tradition says there's a ghost; the house is good, the old fireplaces draw, one takes a 5-foot log; several barns, good peach and apple orchards and nearly a mile of ridge, with excellent views; 50 acres; location Westport; $16,000.

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11 TO 14 ROOMS, 2 BATHS,
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APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY furnished. CHARLES REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1456.

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103 EAST 29TH.
Two rooms, bath, all light; hotel service optional.

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WEST, 209 WEST.—Furnished sublet apartments, Wickliffe Gray, Specialist. Columbus 3974.

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57TH, 323 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful parlor floor; three rooms, kitchenette; electricity, service.

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57TH, 134 WEST.—Handsome two or three room suite non-housekeeping; high class; references.

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YOUNG LADY, German, desires comfortable room, board, private family or small boarding house, west side; terms. O 116 Times.

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WANTED—Nicely furnished apartment in good location. Apply John 5076.

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West Side.

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82D ST., near Drive.—Cheerful rooms, all conveniences, for refined gentleman; $8. 'Phone 8331 Schuyler.

82D, 8 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room, dressing room; all conveniences.

82D, 70 WEST.—Beautiful suite rooms, electricity, home comforts; also parlor floor.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, medium rooms, private bath, kitchenette, electricity. 154 Nassau Sts. City.

87TH, 54 WEST.—Handsome back parlor, suitable 2 gentlemen, also other rooms.

88TH, 70 WEST.—Cozy room; steam; adjoining bath; 'phone; private family; reasonable. Barry.

91ST, 59 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, light rooms, second floor; running water, private bath; small private family.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; private family; references.

95TH, 125 WEST.—Medium, large rooms; quiet, private, select house; reasonable. Riverside 9065.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; every convenience; shower, running water; first-class elevator house. Tel. 3494 River. Apt. 43.

108TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractive front rooms, $4.50-$5.50; gentlemen. Rogers.

106TH, 204 WEST.—Type not ordinarily rented; elevator; transients; reference. Apt. 61.

113TH, 266 WEST.—New elegantly furnished rooms; every convenience; electricity; private residence.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light room; running water; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable room; modern and convenient; single, $4. Apartment 24.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large, sunny room; spacious closets; gentleman; $3; American family; references.

135TH, 535 WEST. — Sunny, cozy outside room; elevator apt. Collins, Morningside 7777.

137TH, 602 WEST, (Apt. 36.)—Two rooms, comfortably furnished; one suitable two; subway.

137TH ST., 616 WEST.—Large, sunny, newly furnished elevator, shower bath. Apartment 21.

BROADWAY, 2,790, (108th St.)—Large, light room and bath; independent; elevator apartment; suitable for two gentlemen; exceptional; $10.

COMFORTABLE, furnished suite; private entrance; modern conveniences. 5574 Schuyler. Before 12.

COUPLE occupying modern private residence in the West 90s, close to 96th St. subway station, will rent completely furnished second floor, two beautiful rooms, Dressing rooms, adjoining bath, to one or two gentlemen who would appreciate refined, homelike surroundings. Phone Riverside 7273.

FURNISHED room; high-class apartment house on 87th St.; reasonable. 6679 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244. — Large, small rooms; suitable one, two; reasonable. Davis, Apt. 6B.

WEST END AV., 611, (near 89th.)—New, elegantly furnished, large room; every convenience; electricity; absolutely nothing like it in the city.

WEST END, 896.—Large front room, adjoining bath; steam; phone; electricity; $8.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

MEDICAL MAN wants single room with private family, with eventual use of parlor in afternoon in heated house; perhaps take parlor later; between 74th and 103d Sts. west. T 81 Times.

TWO gentlemen, permanent, wish desirable room with sleeping porch; reasonable, between 86th and 59th; references exchanged. O 121 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires attractive well furnished room; meals optional; details. T 91 Times.

A YOUNG Japanese gentleman wants nicely furnished room; private family desired. T 69 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; steam heat; electricity; references.

38TH, 156 EAST.
A comfortable home; wholesome meals.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; excellent board; telephone.

53D, 64 WEST.—Rooms with board, private baths, table guests; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table guests; references.

70TH ST., 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Completely furnished rooms; attractive color scheme; facilities of high-class elevator house; table guests. Hubbell.

72D ST., 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Exclusive Pension; single room, overlooking river; steam, electricity; excellent cuisine and service.

112 WEST 73D ST.—
ROOMS, TABLE BOARD, REFERENCES.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Elegant suite, beautifully furnished; bath; electricity; best home table.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 212 WEST.—TABLE GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; DELICIOUS HOME COOKING.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 9 WEST.—Suites, singly, furnished, unfurnished; appointments select; modern improvements; board.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; finest table; private, homelike house; references.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms, modern improvements; electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

102D ST., 249 WEST. — Comfortable bachelor's room; excellent table board; high-class house. Riverside 8348.

107TH, 210 WEST, (near Broadway,) Apt. 35.—Light rooms; excellent board.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av.,) The Columbia.—Pleasant, well-heated rooms; good board; Christian home. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Nice healthy location, "The Audubon"; few bright rooms; excellent board; very reasonable. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard. 20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight. Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors. Smoking Room. Comforts. Weekly, $10-$12 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. TI CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Attractive rooms; superior board, $12 weekly. 7726 Morningside. Payne.

BOARD WANTED.

REFINED young business woman, (Hebrew,) desires large, light room; running water, with board; strictly private family; elevator apartment; convenient west side "L;" references exchanged. Leonard, 215 Times Downtown.

A YOUNG MAN of refinement wants to locate with a family of same standard; references given and required; location, between 72d and 90th, west of Broadway. Z 287 Times Annex.

RUSSIAN GENTLEMAN wishes board and room with refined American family; only strictly private home considered. F 288 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
I have two very desirable suites of parlor bedroom, and private bath available at $25 and $30 per week, including board for two. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620.
W. T. READE, Proprietor.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year 'round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

APPERSON 1916 Velie 1916, Pullman 1916, Oldsmobile 1915, Mitchell 1914; full line late model cars at attractive prices. Garland Automobile Co., 1,886 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ATTENTION! TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS. CADILLAC limousine, run less than 2,000 miles; cannot be told from new; price $1,500. 1916 STUTZ touring; make offer.
1916 HUDSON Sedan, like new; make offer. MERCER 1915, with extra convertible Sedan top; reasonable offer accepted.
STUTZ 1915 Bearcat, excellent condition; make offer.
PACKARD 8-48 seven passenger; reasonable offer accepted.
Several other cars at bargain prices.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.
Open Sundays.

BENZ.—A 50 H. P. Benz Speedster; cost $8,500; painted white; 6 wire wheels, 6 new tires, complete equipment; powerful and speedy; no reasonable offer refused. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway, corner 54th St.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
STEARNS-KNIGHT "8." Fleetwood Body.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER; NEW CAR.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING; Bargain.
WILLYS-OVERLAND Special Limousine.
BUICK 1916 LITTLE 6 ROADSTER, $675.
HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET.
MERCER RACEABOUT, $850.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC.—To close estate, one 1916 Cadillac touring car, 8 cylinder, practically new, and one 1913 Cadillac, touring and landaulet body; must be sold promptly; now at Mineola Garage, Park Av. and 59th St. After examination, mail offer to Robert J. Mahon, Attorney, 154 Nassau St. City.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE.
Excellent condition; used privately; cost $3,300; sacrifice for cash. 503 West 79th, near Riverside.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger landaulet. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CHALMERS.
1916 Chalmers Roadster; in perfect condition. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

CHALMERS, late 1915, six-cylinder, light 5-passenger touring; used 9,000 miles; condition guaranteed, extra equipments, slip covers, shoes, &c.; $525. 150 West 85th.

CHALMERS 1916 coupelet special; seen by appointment. 146 West 100th St. Riverside 5747.

CHALMERS 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

CHEVROLET.
1916 Chevrolet five-passenger touring car; perfect condition. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

FIAT LIMOUSINE.
All modern improvements; electric lights and starter; ideal Winter car. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City. Phone Circle 1616.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., Broadway at 61st St.

HUDSON, 1916, small six, 7-passenger touring automobile; has every necessary equipment used private exclusively; A1 condition throughout; guaranteed; accept $625. 150 West 85th.

HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
Overhauled and guaranteed; also repainted; just as good as a new car. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1,741 Broadway, New York City. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE.
1916 Hupmobile, used as a demonstrator; A1 condition; sold with a new car guarantee. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

MARMON 1915 seven-passenger touring car, Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

MERCER.—$1,250 buys Mercer raceabout, with top, 7 new tires, inner tubes, tools, extras; guaranteed condition; time payments; trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 touring car; reasonable. Call Apt. 4D, 552 Riverside Drive.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car; also Overland runabout; bargains. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway and 50th St.

PACKARD, 1916, 1-25, 7-pass. touring.
PACKARD, 1916, 1-25, 5-pass. touring.
PACKARD, 1916, 1-25, runabout.
PACKARD, 1910, 30, 7-pass. touring.
PREMIER, 1912, 6-cyl., 7-pass. limousine.
COLE, 1916, 8-cyl., 7-pass. touring.
CADILLAC, 1915, 4-cyl., 7-pass. touring.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1911, limousine, extra tour body.
STUDEBAKER, Series 17, 3-pass. cabriolet, run 1,100 miles.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
359-361 Halsey St.
Newark, N. J.

PACKARD 1915 limousine car, 8x38, perfect condition, for sale, bargain. Victor Hess, International Garage, 252-262 West 40th St.

PACKARD limousine body, off Packard 30; no reasonable offer refused. Moroney, 7261 Columbus.

PAGE 1915 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW 1912 limousine, in perfect mechanical condition; painting and trimming fine; $650. Tough's Warehouse, 510 East 73d. Lenox 7194.

RAUCH-LANG, double drive, five passenger, electric coupe, 1916 model, perfect condition, for sale at bargain price. Telephone Rector 8581.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 190-192 EAST 13TH ST.

STUDEBAKER, 1917, 7 PASSENGER.
LEXINGTON, 1917, DEMONSTRATOR.
LEXINGTON, 1917, Wire Wheel Roadster.
LEXINGTON, 1916, 7 PASSENGER.
All Guaranteed; New Shoes.
Lexington, 1,840 Broadway. Columbus 1260.

STUDEBAKER 1917, 7 passenger; driven 2,143 miles; slip covers, bumpers, mirrors; all new shoes; at bargain price. Lexington, 1,840 Broadway. Phone 1260 Columbus.

USED TRUCKS AT THE RIGHT PRICE.

KOEHLER 1 ton express body, $350.
HEWITT 3 ton panel body, $550.
PACKARD 8 ton open body, $600.
WHITE three-quarter ton express body, less than a year old; $850.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
359-361 Halsey St.,
Newark, N. J.

WINTON, 1915, light six; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC landaulets to rent by the hour, day, week, or month. Dermody, 423-425 East 76th St. 5040 Lenox.

CADILLAC limousine for hire by month, chauffeur in livery. Swear, 853 Columbus Av. River 10240.

FOR HIRE.—Beautiful private Packard limousine, hour, month; owner drives. Morningside 3900.

HUDSON.—Beautiful private Hudson landaulet $2.50 hour; monthly $300; careful chauffeur. Plaza 4239.

LIMOUSINE CARS for hire, reasonable. Schmalts, 332 East 67th. Plaza 5217.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD 6s, limousines and landaulets, to rent monthly to responsible parties. S. S. Zula, 415 East 9th St.

PACKARD landaulet; hour, month; theatres; low rates; exceptional chauffeur, Curran, Lenox 8643.

PACKARD limousine, late model; Westinghouse springs; owner drives; livery; weekly. 645 Circle.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, late model; calling $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly. Circle 447.

RENAULT, PACKARD.—Fine landaulet. Monthly, $275; week; day. Narbel, 510 West 47th.

Automobiles Wanted.

SMALL foreign roadster wanted, or four-seater; prefer self starter. T 47 Times.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 288 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Storage.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 280 West 54th St.—Autos and bodies stored; reasonable charges.

Automobile Tires.

TIRES-TUBES, 25% to 50% saved; best makes, all sizes, all styles; sundries at big cut in prices. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 226 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

COMPANION.—Cultured, refined lady desires position as traveling companion. Telephone 5205 Audubon.

COOK.—An experienced colored cook by the day; good reference. Annie E. Clarke, 248 West 53d St. Phone Circle 3581.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic French dressmaker, designer, wishes engagements in families; $4 per day. Mlle. Marguerite, 300 West 97th. 93 Riverside.

DRESSMAKER ARMANDE, 350 West 96th St.—Robes and manteaux, artistic and chic Parisian. Telephone 4174 Riverside.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, expert fitter, street, dancing frocks; remodeling. Kelly, 879 9th Av., Tel. Circle 1184.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

DRESSMAKER. — Light-colored gowns; $2.50. Evans. Phone Harlem 5884.

GRADUATE NURSE wishes position as lady's nurse, infant's nurse; willing to travel; speaks German and Spanish. Apt. C-2, 209 West 97th.

LINGUIST-MUSICIAN.—Widely traveled woman, high social position, speaking many languages, wishes position trust for few hours daily; excellent references. Write or phone Apt. 12, 610 West 113th, Morningside 6978.

NURSE.—Refined English Protestant nurse wants position; city or country; $35-$50, or $3 per day. N. R., Times Harlem.

SECRETARY.—Experienced young lady desires position as private secretary where intelligence and refinement will be appreciated. T 90 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Correspondence, good confidential assistant, capable mastering technicalities grammatically; college education; excellent speller, grammarian; $18. Y 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Pleasing personality, highly educated, efficient, exceptionally neat, reliable, possess initiative, familiar office details; $25. F 201 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, visiting, mornings; English, French, music; references. Pedagog, 30 West 71st St.

USEFUL GIRL or Kitchen Maid.—Private family; references; no cards. Call Thursday or Friday, 476 West 145th.

YOUNG LADY, refined, educated, suddenly deprived of means, desires position as social secretary or as companion for lady. Y 393 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeeper; $2,50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a watch. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6772.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5635.

ACCOUNTANTS' EXPERT.—Install simple and complete systems, straighten tangled books, prepare financial statements, show costs, expenses, profits; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, periodical audits, investigations; financial statements; reliable; personal service; terms reasonable. Kramer, 277 Broadway. Telephone Worth 17.

ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, good family, wants position, outdoor preferred. Christie, 522 West 123d St.

CAPABLE SALESMAN, EMPLOYED, SEEKS NEW CITY ASSOCIATION; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION. ADDRESS A 247 TIMES ANNEX.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Irving Wertheim, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Scotch, good mechanic; careful driver; strictly temperate; reliable; useful; personal reference; city, country. MacDonald, 116 West 64th.

CHAUFFEUR, age 29. A1 chauffeur; strictly temperate; excellent appearance; best of references. C. L., care of Rose, 13 West 39th St.

CHAUFFEUR AND COACHMAN.—Reliable, sober, careful driver, wishes position; best city personal references. 146 E. 45d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private gentleman wishes to see party who wants a good, first-class chauffeur; single. J., 585 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Lady storing car wishes to place chauffeur; reliable; careful driver. Circle 2094.

EXECUTIVE POSITION OF TRUST.
ACCOUNTANT OR SECRETARY.
COLLEGE GRADUATE. WILL TRAVEL. O 124 TIMES.

Hotel or Country Club Manager.

Will be shortly disengaged and open for above engagement; first-class executive and initiative ability, good appearance and highest references, would prefer suburban hotel or country club, where experience in raising poultry and all kinds of produce would be appreciated; good remuneration expected and satisfaction guaranteed. Z 277 Times Annex.

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Manufacturer, have you an opening for a man, 36 years, married, 20 years' experience in advertising business, capable, sober; best references; $50 week. Address Serious, Box 64 Times Annex.

POSITION desired, American college education; third degree Mason; 28 years of age; speaking fluently Italian, French, Spanish, having resided many years in Europe and South America; excellent habits; good presence; first-class references; several years' business experience. T 83 Times.

POSITION wanted as attendant to invalid, valet or houseman; best references given at place of present employment, where applicant has been for last five years; young Italian. Apply at 891 Park Ave.

SECRETARY.—Thoroughly experienced; expert stenographer; college education; tactful; agreeable personality. E 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY. — Nine years' diversified office experience, seeks connection with established concern; salary, $25. Stenosec, T 83 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; suburban real estate office; will reside neighborhood. F 332 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—University student, college of law, '18, has hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. which he desires to fill by giving instruction on all subjects; prefers connection with preparatory school. M. W. Bradermann, 403 West 118th.

YOUNG MAN, age 21, desires position with cloak and suit house as inside man or assistant manager; 3 years' experience; good reference; knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting, packing, taking care of orders, &c.; salary $15. O 120 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, educated, 9 years' business experience, legal training, now collection correspondent, qualified as credit man, wants responsible executive position. F 322 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) commercial, traveling, transportation experience; high school education; good business man; references. K. G., 2,960 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 22, good education, knowledge bookkeeping, stenography, desires position; capable, experienced. O 102 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position; experienced in china line, silverware, and glass; can present best of references. O 118 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes position evenings and Sundays; stenographer, chauffeur, or anything. W. C. Laprise, 888 West 23d.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) desires clerical position; references. Fleming, 230 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

CHAUFFEUR! YOU NEED ONE!
Phone Col. 1495 or 1496.
Blue List Chauffeurs' Agency, Inc.,
U. S. Rubber Bldg., 1,790 B'way.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—We need saleswomen for our muslin underwear, house furnishings, toilet articles, umbrellas, linens, candy, shirtwaist, leather goods, jewelry, gloves, toys, stationery, and handkerchief departments. Apply to Supt.

ALSO

YOUNG WOMEN.—We can place inexperienced young women in various departments as sales people; an excellent opportunity for young women to qualify for a steady service, and to be paid while learning. Apply to Supt., between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ALSO

PARCEL WRAPPERS.—We require a number of bright girls to wrap parcels and in various other capacities. Apply to Supt., Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

ARTISTS WANTED.—TWO YOUNG WOMEN TO DECORATE LAMP SHADES. APPLY TO MISS SPERRY, 36 WEST 15TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright, accurate; one experienced in publication office preferred; state full particulars, salary expected. K 148 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman wanted as bookkeeper; salary, $15 per week; state references, experience. F 844 Times Downtown.

BUYER in resident buyer's office, dresses, costumes, waists; must be thoroughly experienced, know the market and merchandise thoroughly; state full particulars and salary wanted. T 96 Times.

DESIGNER.
CLEVER WOMAN ON GEORGETTE WAISTS, $3.75 TO $6; MUST BE ORIGINAL. SAMEK BROS., 18 EAST 22D ST.

GIRL, quick and accurate at figures; salary $6. T 93 Times.

HOUSEKEEPERS, cleaning; women for the Seaside Hospital, New Dorp, S. I. Apply at hospital.

MILLINERS.—Only those accustomed to high-class work; long season. Youmans, 363 5th Av., 4th floor.

HELP WANTED—Female.

NURSE for young children and assist housework; pleasant suburban home; wages $30; state full details, references, by mail. L. L. W 48 South St., N. Y. City.

SALESLADY, experienced, in large retail stationery store; good wages and permanent position. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SALESLADY.—Shoe salesmiss wanted, with references. Frank Bros., 583 5th Av.

SALESLADY of experience for bakery. Cushman, Greenwich Av. and West 10th St.

SAKS & COMPANY,
Broadway at 34th St.,

REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN

for Men's and Women's Gloves, Novelty and Gold Jewelry, Leather Goods, Neckwear and Veilings, Toilet Articles, Umbrellas and Canes. Also

SALESWOMEN in above departments from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Also
PARCEL WRAPPERS
and Girls, over 14 years of age, as Messengers. Apply 9 to 11 A. M., 1 to 5 P. M.

DECEMBER STORE HOURS,
9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

SAKS & COMPANY,
Broadway at 34th Street,

Require a Large Number of

CASHIERS; Also a Few

Girls Over 16 Years of Age, for Auditing Department.

DECEMBER STORE HOURS,
9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

ACCOUNTANT.—For service abroad, an American citizen, preferably American born, who can speak, read and write German; of experienced in accounting, of high character, and can furnish satisfactory references. F 338 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Competent junior, 22-25 years, for C. P. A. office; only graduates of recognized accounting schools considered. Apply, giving age, experience and salary expected. F 330 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Young, energetic, neat appearing; one who has had magazine experience preferred; salary basis. Address Z 284 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BUYER and Secretary.—Experience requires competent, experienced Anglo-Saxon; age 25-30; salary $20-$25, according to ability. A 225 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT
FURNITURE BUYER.
A large Fifth Avenue establishment requires a thoroughly experienced assistant buyer in their furniture department; only those who have filled the same position in first-class houses and whose record is unquestionable need apply; state experience in detail, giving age, salary expected, &c.; exceptional opportunity for the right man; all applications confidential. K 134 Times.

ASSISTANT.—Young man wanted, quick and accurate at figures, as assistant in mail order and invoice departments; state previous experience, name of firms and length of time with each, age, and salary expected; opportunity for advancement. T 66 Times.

AUTO SALESMAN to sell private car; commission $100 or over. Phone Columbus 8200 for details.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by New York Stock Exchange firm with extensive wire connections; only one with Wall Street experience and general knowledge of various departments considered; good opportunity for advancement. Address, stating references, details, and salary expected, F 326 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—YOUNG MAN, MUST BE THOROUGH AND STRICTLY UP TO DATE AND HAVE HIGHEST REFERENCES; STATE ALL PARTICULARS AND SALARY REQUIRED. T 94 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must be experienced in the stock and bond business; able to keep margin accounts; state experience and salary expected. F 334 Times Downtown.

BOOKKE